

**KP60**

**KP72**

**KP73**

***Dual fuel gas - heavy oil burners***

***Micro-processor controlled***

***LMV2x/3x***

**MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE**



**BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ**

## DANGERS, WARNINGS AND NOTES OF CAUTION

**This manual is supplied as an integral and essential part of the product and must be delivered to the user.**

**Information included in this section are dedicated both to the user and to personnel following product installation and maintenance.**

**The user will find further information about operating and use restrictions, in the second section of this manual. we highly recommend to read it.**

**Carefully keep this manual for future reference.**

*The following:*

- Entails the customer's acknowledgement and acceptance of the company's general terms and conditions of sale, in force at the date of order confirmation and available in the appendix to the current price lists.
- Is intended exclusively for specialised, experienced and trained users able to operate in conditions that are safe for people, the device and the environment, and in full compliance with the requirements set out on the following pages and with current health and safety regulations.

Information regarding assembly/installation, maintenance, replacement and repair is always and exclusively intended for (and therefore only to be carried out by) specialised personnel and/or directly by the Authorised Technical Service

### IMPORTANT :

The supply has been made at the best conditions on the basis of the customer's order and technical indications concerning the state of the places and the installation systems, as well as the need to prepare certain certifications and / or additional adaptations with respect to the standard observed and transmitted for each product. In this respect, the manufacturer declines any responsibility for complaints, malfunctions, criticalities, damages and/or anything else consequent to incomplete, inaccurate and/or missing information, as well as failure to comply with the technical requirements and installation regulations, initial start-up, operational management and maintenance.

For proper operation of the device, it is necessary to ensure the readability and conservation of the manual, also for future reference. In case of deterioration or more simply for reasons of technical and operational insight, contact the manufacturer directly. Text, descriptions, images, examples and anything else contained in this document are the exclusive property of the manufacturer. Any reproduction is prohibited.

### RISK ANALYSIS

#### Instruction manual supplied with the burner:

This is an integral and essential part of the product and must not be separated from it. It must therefore be kept carefully for any necessary consultation and must accompany the burner even if it is transferred to another owner or user, or to another system. In the event of damage or loss, another copy must be requested from the local customer service centre;

#### Delivery of the system and instruction manual

The supplier of the system is obliged to accurately inform the user about:–  
Use of the system;

- any further testing that may be necessary before activating the system;
- maintenance and the requirement to have the system checked at least once a year by a contractor or other specialised technician.

To ensure periodic monitoring, the manufacturer recommends drawing up a Maintenance Agreement.

### WARRANTY AND LIABILITY

In particular, warranty and liability claims will no longer be valid in the event of damage to persons and/or property if such damage is due to any of the following causes:

- Incorrect installation, start-up, use and maintenance of the burner;
- Improper, incorrect or unreasonable use of the burner;
- Operation by unqualified personnel;
- Carrying out of unauthorised changes to the device;
- Use of the burner with safety devices that are faulty, incorrectly applied and/or not working;
- Installation of untested supplementary components on the burner;
- Powering of the burner with unsuitable fuels;

- Faults in the fuel supply system;
- Use of the burner even after an error and/or fault has occurred;
- Repairs and/or overhauls incorrectly carried out;
- Modification of the combustion chamber with inserts that prevent the regular development of the structurally established flame;
- Insufficient and inappropriate supervision and care of the burner components most subject to wear and tear;
- Use of non-original components, whether spare parts, kits, accessories and optional;
- Force majeure.

**Furthermore, the manufacturer declines all responsibility for non-compliance with this manual.**



**WARNING!** Failure to comply with this manual, operational negligence, incorrect installation and unauthorised modifications will result in the manufacturer's warranty for the burner being voided.

#### Personnel training

The user is the person, organisation or company that has acquired the appliance and intends to use it for the specific purpose. The user is responsible for the appliance and for training the personnel that operate it.

#### The user:

- Undertakes to entrust the machine to suitably trained and qualified personnel;
- Must take all measures necessary to prevent unauthorised people gaining access to the appliance;
- Undertakes to adequately inform personnel about application and observance of the safety requirements, and therefore ensure that they are familiar with the operating instructions and safety requirements;
- Must inform the manufacturer if any faults or malfunctions of the accident prevention systems occur, and if there is any suspected danger;
- Personnel must always use the personal protective equipment required by law and follow the instructions provided in this manual;
- Personnel must observe all danger and caution notices on the appliance;
- Personnel must not carry out, on their own initiative, operations or interventions outside their area of expertise;
- Personnel must inform their superiors of any problem and danger that may arise;
- The assembly of parts of other makes, or any modifications made, may alter the characteristics of the appliance and may therefore compromise operational safety. The manufacturer therefore declines all responsibility for damages arising from the use of non-original parts.

### 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 WARNING! Failure to observe the information given in this manual, operating negligence, incorrect installation and carrying out of non authorised modifications will result in the annulment by the manufacturer of the guarantee that it supplies with the burner.

The damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer. The occurrence of any of the following circumstances may cause explosions, polluting unburnt gases (example: carbon monoxide CO), burns, serious harm to people, animals and things:

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

### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BURNERS

a Make the following checks:

- • 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:

- remove the power supply by disconnecting the power cord from the mains;
- disconnect the fuel supply by means of the hand-operated shutoff 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 fire-box.
- Before the burner is started and, thereafter, at least once a year, have qualified personnel perform the following operations:
  - a set the burner fuel flow rate depending on the heat input of the appliance;
  - b set the flow rate of the combustion-supporting air to obtain a combustion efficiency level at least equal to the lower level required by the regulations in force;
  - c check the unit operation for proper combustion, to avoid any harmful or polluting unburnt gases in excess of the limits permitted by the regulations in force;
  - d make sure that control and safety devices are operating properly;
  - e make sure that exhaust ducts intended to discharge the products of combustion are operating properly;
  - f on completion of setting and adjustment operations, make sure that all mechanical locking devices of controls have been duly tightened;
  - g make sure that a copy of the burner use and maintenance instructions is available in the boiler room.
- In case of a burner shut-down, reset the control box by means of the RESET pushbutton. If a second shut-down takes place, call the Technical Service, without trying to RESET further.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

## GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

### ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

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

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

### FIRING WITH GAS, LIGHT OIL OR OTHER FUELS GENERAL

#### General Warnings

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

#### Special instructions for using gas

Have qualified personnel inspect the installation to ensure that:

- a the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations and provisions in force;
  - b all gas connections are tight;
  - c the boiler room ventilation openings are such that they ensure the air supply flow required by the current regulations, and in any case are sufficient for proper combustion.
- Do not use gas pipes to earth electrical equipment.
  - Never leave the burner connected when not in use. Always shut the gas valve off.
  - In case of prolonged absence of the user, the main gas delivery valve to the burner should be shut off.

## BURER DATA PLATE

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

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

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

### 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 the room;
  - close the gas valves;
  - 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.

### Using oil pressure gauges

Generally, pressure gauges are equipped with a manual valve. Open the valve only to take the reading and close it immediately afterwards.

### SYMBOLS USED



#### **WARNING**

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



#### **DANGER!**

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



#### **WARNING**

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

### 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.



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.

Do not use fuels other than the ones stated.

Do not use the burner in potentially explosive environments.

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.



### Safety and prevention

- Opening or tampering with the burner components is not allowed, apart from the parts requiring maintenance.
- Only those parts envisaged by the manufacturer can be replaced.

### DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS

#### Gas - Heavy oil burners

##### European directives

**2016/426/UE** (appliances burning gaseous fuels)

**2014/35/UE** (Low Tension Directive)

**2014/30/UE** (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)

**2006/42/CE** (Machinery Directive)

##### Harmonized standards

**UNI EN 676** (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)

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

**EN 60204-1:2006** (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)

**CEI EN 60335-1** (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);

**UNI EN ISO 12100:2010** (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

#### Industrial burners

##### European directives

**2006/42/CE** (Machinery Directive)

**2014/35/UE** (Low Tension Directive)

**2014/30/UE** (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)

**2006/42/CE** (Machinery Directive)

##### Harmonized standards

**EN 746-2** (Industrial thermoprocessing equipment - Part 2: Safety requirements for combustion and fuel handling systems)

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

**EN 60204-1:2006** (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)

**CEI EN 60335-1** (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);

**UNI EN ISO 12100:2010** (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);





## Specifications

| BURNERS                             |                                   | KP60                                    | KP60                                  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Output                              | min. kW - max. kW                 | 160 - 880                               |                                       |
| Fuel                                |                                   | MP                                      | LP                                    |
| Gas category                        |                                   | (see next paragraph)                    | I <sub>3B/P</sub>                     |
| Heavy oil viscosity                 |                                   | See "Burner model identification" table |                                       |
| Oil train inlet pressure            | bar                               | 2 max                                   |                                       |
| Gas rate                            | min. - max. (Stm <sup>3</sup> /h) | 17 - 93                                 | 6 - 33                                |
| Gas pressure                        | min. - max. mbar                  | (Note2)                                 |                                       |
| Heavy oil rate                      | min. - max. kg/h                  | 14 - 77                                 |                                       |
| Power supply                        |                                   | 400V 3N ~ 50Hz                          |                                       |
| Total power consumption (Heavy oil) | kW                                | 6,65                                    |                                       |
| Total power consumption (Petroleum) | kW                                | 3,65                                    |                                       |
| Fan motor                           | kW                                | 1,1                                     |                                       |
| Pump motor                          | kW                                | 0,55                                    |                                       |
| Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)    | kW                                | 4,5                                     |                                       |
| Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)    | kW                                | 1,5                                     |                                       |
| Protection                          |                                   | IP40                                    |                                       |
| Operation                           |                                   | Progressive - Fully modulating          |                                       |
| Gas Train 32                        | Valves size/Gas connection        | 32 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>   | 32 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> |
| Gas Train 40                        |                                   | 40 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>   | 40 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> |
| Gas Train 50                        |                                   | 50 / Rp 2"                              | 50 / Rp 2"                            |
| Gas Train 65                        |                                   | 65 / DN65                               | 65 / DN65                             |
| Operating temperature               | °C                                | -10 ÷ +50                               |                                       |
| Storage temperature                 | °C                                | -20 ÷ +60                               |                                       |
| Working service                     |                                   | Intermittent                            |                                       |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| <b>Note1:</b>   | All gas flow rates are referred to Stm <sup>3</sup> / h (1.013 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> = 9,45 kWh / Stm <sup>3</sup> ); |
| <b>Note2:</b>   | Maximum gas pressure= 360 mbar (with Dungs MBDLE)<br>Maximum gas pressure= 500 mbar (with Siemens VGD or Dungs MultiBloc MBE)<br>Minimum gas pressure= see gas curves.   |
| <b>Warning:</b> | Burners are suitable only for indoor operation with a maximum relative humidity of 80%   |

**\* NOTE ON THE BURNER WORKING SERVICE:** LMV2 automatically stops after 24h of continuous working. The device immediately starts up, automatically. LMV3 performs continuous operation.



The values in the diagrams refer to **natural gas** with a calorific value of 8125 kcal/Stm<sup>3</sup> (15°C, 1013 mbar) and a density of 0.714 kg/Stm<sup>3</sup>.



The values in the diagrams refer to **GPL** with a calorific value of 22300 kcal/Stm<sup>3</sup> (15°C, 1013 mbar) and a density of 2.14 kg/Stm<sup>3</sup>. When the calorific value and the density change, the pressure values should be adjusted accordingly.

Where:

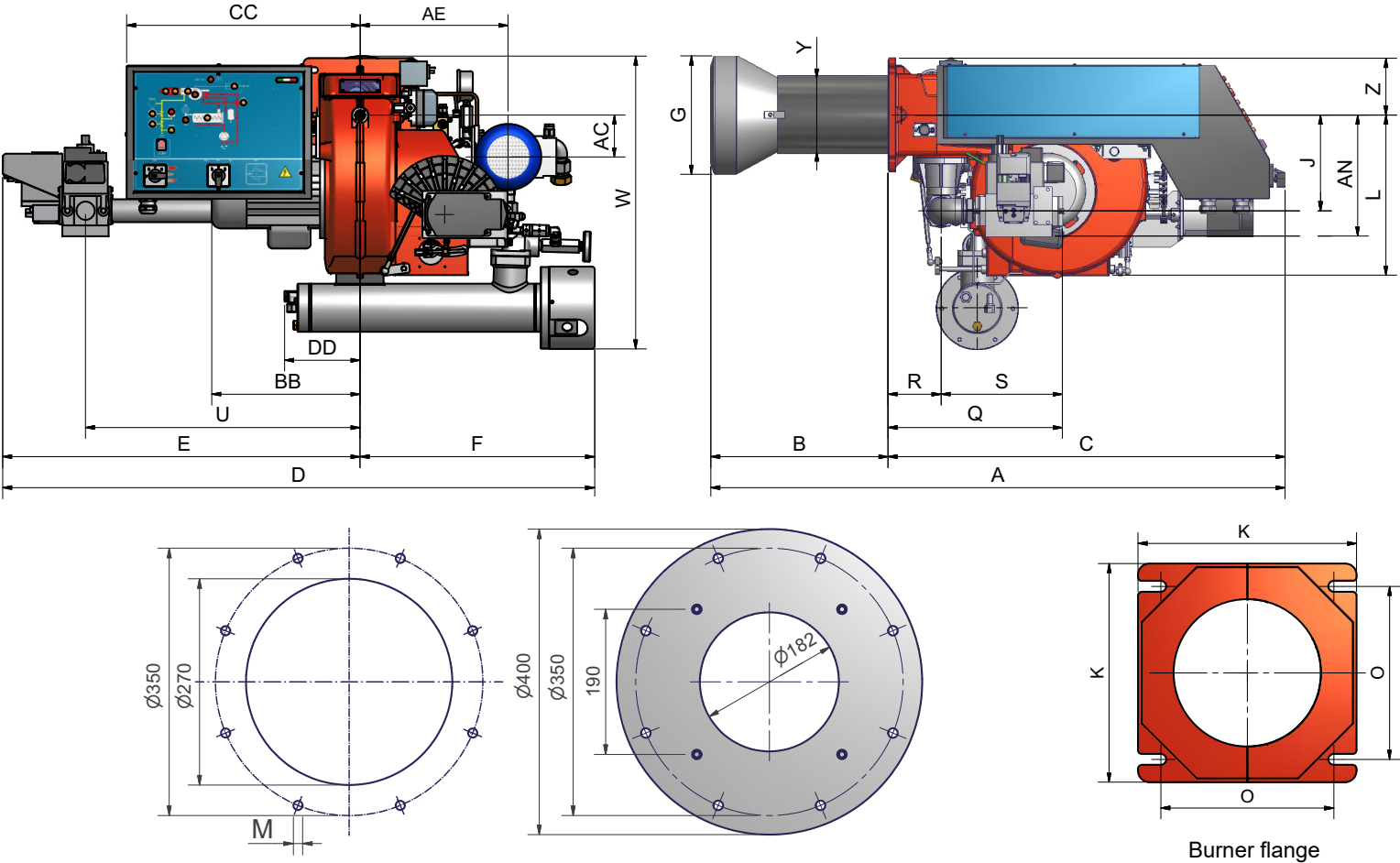
$$\Delta p_2 = \Delta p_1 * \left( \frac{Q_2}{Q_1} \right)^2 * \left( \frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right)$$

$p_1$  Natural gas pressure shown in diagram  
 $p_2$  Real gas pressure  
 $Q_1$  Natural gas flow rate shown in diagram  
 $Q_2$  Real gas flow rate  
 $\rho_1$  Natural gas density shown in diagram  
 $\rho_2$  Real gas density

| BURNERS                             | MP                                | KP72 ..0.xx  | KP72 ..1.xx                           | KP73       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Output                              | min. kW - max. kW                 | 330 - 1200   | 330 - 1550                            | 300 - 2100 |
| Fuel                                |                                   | M- Natural gas<br>P - Petroleum, viscosity 89cSt (12° E) @ 50° C |                                       |            |
| Gas category                        |                                   | (see next paragraph)   |                                       |            |
| Heavy oil viscosity                 |                                   | See "Burner model identification" table                          |                                       |            |
| Oil train inlet pressure            | bar                               | 2 max  |                                       |            |
| Gas rate                            | min. - max. (Stm <sup>3</sup> /h) | 35 - 127   | 35 - 164                              | 32 - 222   |
| Gas pressure                        | min. - max. mbar                  | (Note2)  |                                       |            |
| Heavy oil rate                      | min. - max. kg/h                  | 29 - 107   | 29 - 138                              | 28 - 179   |
| Power supply                        |                                   | 400V 3N ~ 50Hz   |                                       |            |
| Total power consumption (Heavy oil) | kW                                | 11,25  | 11,25                                 | 16,6       |
| Total power consumption (Petroleum) | kW                                | 5,91   | 5,91                                  | 8,6        |
| Fan motor                           | kW                                | 2,2  | 2,2                                   | 3          |
| Pump motor                          | kW                                | 0,55   | 0,55                                  | 1,1        |
| Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)    | kW                                | 8  | 8                                     | 12         |
| Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)    | kW                                | 2.66   | 2.66                                  | 4          |
| Protection                          |                                   | IP40   |                                       |            |
| Operation                           |                                   | Progressive - Fully modulating                                   |                                       |            |
| Gas Train 40                        | Valves size / Gas connection      | 40 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>                            | 40 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | -          |
| Gas Train 50                        |                                   | 50 / Rp 2  |                                       |            |
| Gas Train 65                        |                                   | 65 / DN65  |                                       |            |
| Gas Train 80                        |                                   | 80 / DN80  |                                       |            |
| Operating temperature               |                                   | °C   |                                       |            |
| Storage temperature                 | °C                                | -10 ÷ +50  |                                       |            |
| Working service                     |                                   | Intermittent   |                                       |            |

| BURNERS                             | LP                                | KP72 ..0.xx   | KP72 ..1.xx                           | KP73       |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Output                              | min. kW - max. kW                 | 330 - 1200  | 330 - 1550                            | 300 - 2100 |
| Fuel                                |                                   | L- LPG<br>P- Petroleum, viscosity 89cSt (12° E) @ 50° C |                                       |            |
| Gas category                        |                                   | (see next paragraph)                                    |                                       |            |
| Gas category                        |                                   | I <sub>3B/P</sub>                                       |                                       |            |
| Heavy oil viscosity                 |                                   | See "Burner model identification" table                 |                                       |            |
| Oil train inlet pressure            | bar                               | 2 max   |                                       |            |
| Gas rate- LPG                       | min. - max. (Stm <sup>3</sup> /h) | 12,3 - 45   | 12,3 - 58                             | 11,2 - 78  |
| Gas pressure                        | min. - max. mbar                  | (Note2)   |                                       |            |
| Heavy oil rate                      | min. - max. kg/h                  | 29 - 107  | 29 - 138                              | 28 - 179   |
| Power supply                        |                                   | 400V 3N ~ 50Hz  |                                       |            |
| Total power consumption (Heavy oil) | kW                                | 11,25   | 11,25                                 | 16,6       |
| Total power consumption (Petroleum) | kW                                | 5,91  | 5,91                                  | 8,6        |
| Fan motor                           | kW                                | 2,2   | 2,2                                   | 3          |
| Pump motor                          | kW                                | 0,55  | 0,55                                  | 1,1        |
| Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)    | kW                                | 8   | 8                                     | 12         |
| Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)    | kW                                | 2.66  | 2.66                                  | 4          |
| Protection                          |                                   | IP40  |                                       |            |
| Operation                           |                                   | Progressive - Fully modulating                          |                                       |            |
| Gas Train 40                        | Valves size / Gas connection      | 40 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>                   | 40 / Rp1" <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> | -          |
| Gas Train 50                        |                                   | 50 / Rp 2   |                                       |            |
| Gas Train 65                        |                                   | 65 / DN65   |                                       |            |
| Gas Train 80                        |                                   | 80 / DN80   |                                       |            |
| Operating temperature               |                                   | °C  |                                       |            |
| Storage temperature                 | °C                                | -10 ÷ +50   |                                       |            |
| Working service                     |                                   | Intermittent  |                                       |            |

Overall dimensions - (mm)



Boiler recommended drilling template

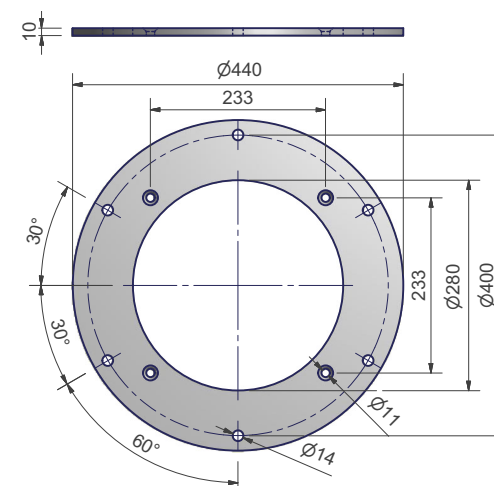
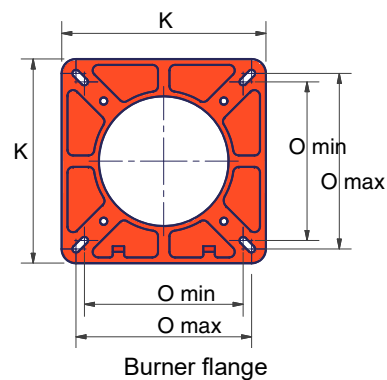
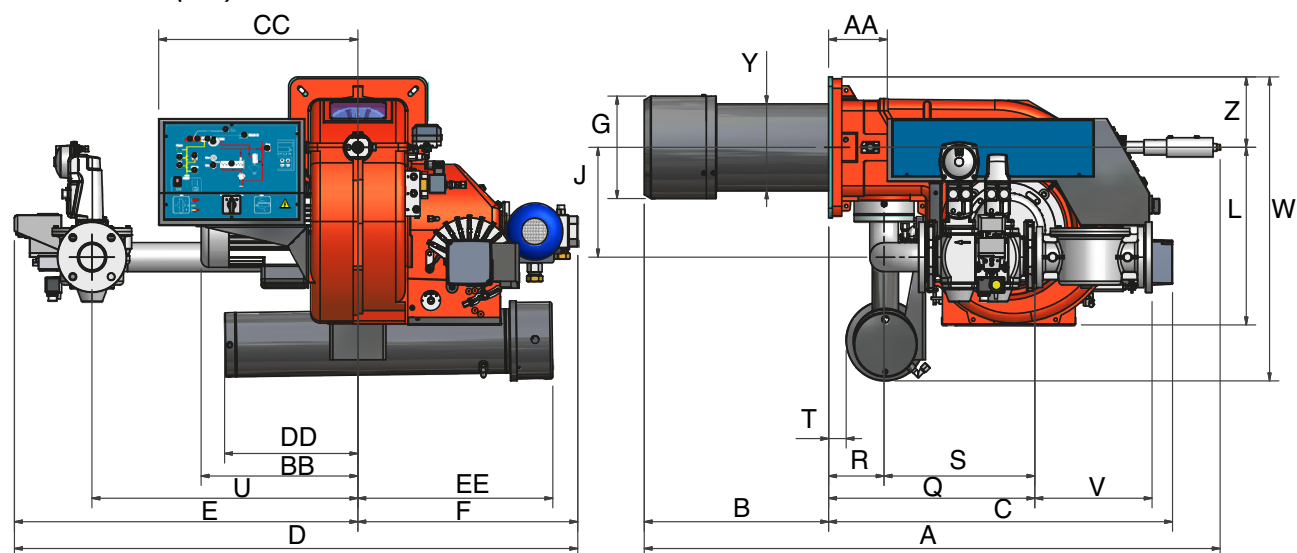
Reccomended counterflange

Burner flange

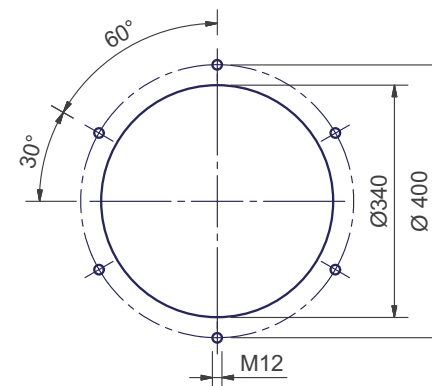
|      | *DN | A    | AC | AE  | AN  | B   | BB  | C   | CC  | D    | DD  | E   | F   | G   | J   | K   | L   | M   | O   | Q   | R   | S   | U   | W   | Y   | Z   |
|------|-----|------|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| KP60 | 32  | 1213 | 89 | 313 | 256 | 374 | 314 | 839 | 493 | 1251 | 160 | 755 | 496 | 250 | 202 | 240 | 335 | M12 | 190 | 368 | 112 | 256 | 580 | 619 | 156 | 120 |
|      | 40  | 1213 | 89 | 313 | 256 | 374 | 314 | 839 | 493 | 1251 | 160 | 755 | 496 | 250 | 202 | 240 | 335 | M12 | 190 | 439 | 112 | 327 | 580 | 619 | 156 | 120 |
|      | 50  | 1213 | 89 | 313 | 256 | 374 | 314 | 839 | 493 | 1251 | 160 | 755 | 496 | 250 | 202 | 240 | 335 | M12 | 190 | 447 | 112 | 335 | 580 | 619 | 156 | 120 |
|      | 65  | 1213 | 89 | 313 | 256 | 374 | 314 | 839 | 493 | 1436 | 160 | 774 | 496 | 250 | 202 | 240 | 335 | M12 | 190 | 515 | 112 | 403 | 560 | 619 | 156 | 120 |

A COUNTERFLANGE IS MANDATORY:a gasket must be placed between the generator and the counterflange

**Overall dimensions - (mm)**



Reccomended counterflange



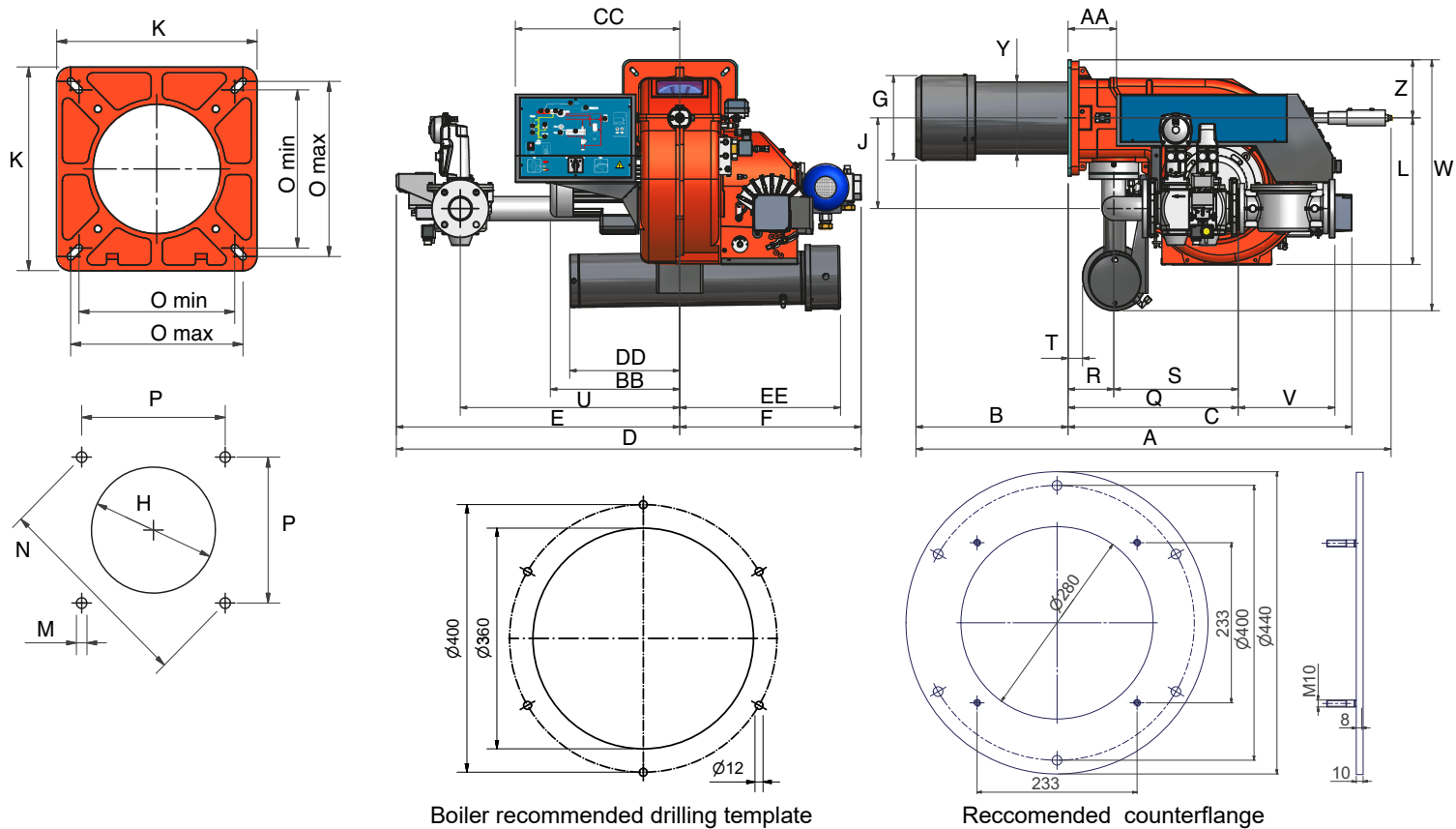
Boiler recommended drilling template

[illegible]

\*DN = gas valves size

A COUNTERFLANGE IS MANDATORY: a gasket must be placed between the generator and the counterflange

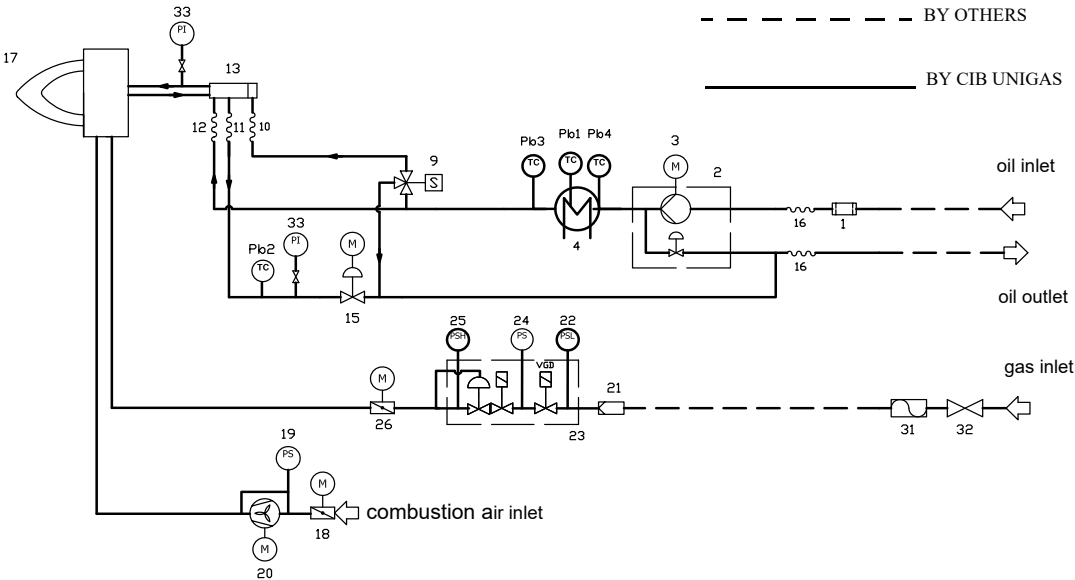
Overall dimensions - (mm)



|      | DN | A    | AA  | B   | BB  | C   | CC  | D    | DD  | E   | EE  | F   | G   | J   | K   | L   | M   | Omin | Omax | Q   | R   | S   | T  | U   | V   | W   | Y   | Z   |
|------|----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| KP73 | 50 | 1320 | 140 | 459 | 373 | 800 | 495 | 1378 | 475 | 838 | 400 | 540 | 320 | 226 | 300 | 375 | M10 | 216  | 250  | 400 | 130 | 270 | 10 | 610 | 216 | 635 | 198 | 150 |
| KP73 | 65 | 1320 | 140 | 459 | 373 | 800 | 495 | 1302 | 475 | 762 | 400 | 540 | 320 | 275 | 300 | 375 | M10 | 216  | 250  | 400 | 130 | 270 | 10 | 565 | 313 | 635 | 198 | 150 |
| KP73 | 80 | 1320 | 140 | 459 | 373 | 800 | 495 | 1308 | 475 | 764 | 400 | 540 | 320 | 275 | 300 | 375 | M10 | 216  | 250  | 400 | 130 | 270 | 10 | 565 | 344 | 635 | 198 | 150 |

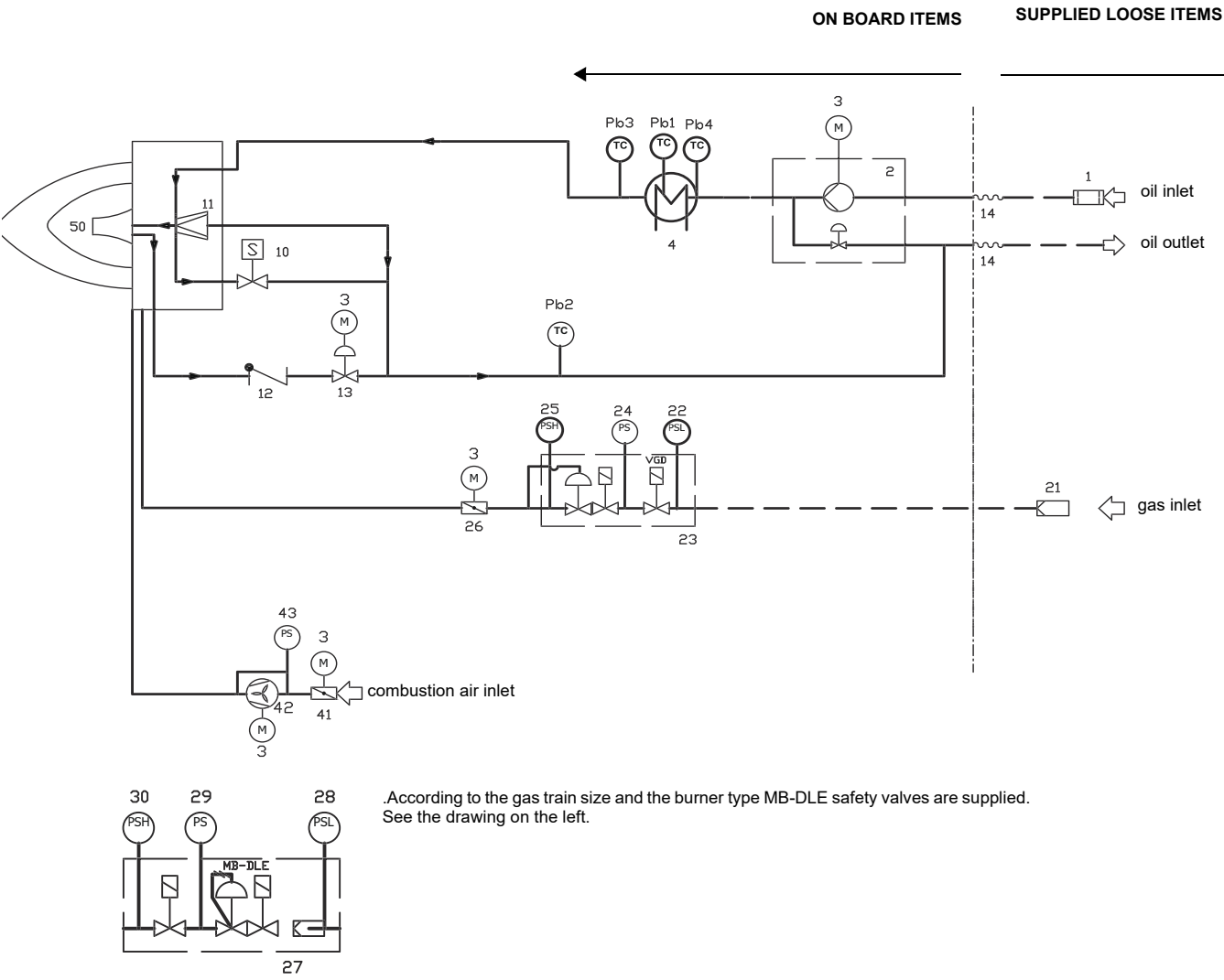
\*DN = gas valves size

ATTENTION: the counterflange is an optional supplied only on request. A gasket must be placed between the generator and the counterflange



| LEGEND 3LMMD22       |  |
|----------------------|--|
| OIL TRAIN            |  |
| 1                    | Filter   |
| 2                    | Pump and pressure governor                               |
| 3                    | Electrical motor   |
| 33                   | Pressure gauge with manual valve                         |
| 4                    | Electrical preheater tank                                |
| Pb4                  | Temperature probe  |
| Pb1                  | Temperature probe  |
| Pb3                  | Temperature probe  |
| 9                    | 3-way solenoid valve                                     |
| 10                   | Flexible hose  |
| 11                   | Flexible hose  |
| 12                   | Flexible hose  |
| Pb2                  | Temperature probe  |
| 13                   | Oil distributor  |
| 15                   | Pressure governor  |
| 16                   | Flexible hose  |
| 17                   | Burner   |
| COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN |  |
| 18                   | Air damper with actuator                                 |
| 19                   | Pressure switch - PA                                     |
| 20                   | Draught fan with electromotor                            |
| MAIN GAS TRAIN       |  |
| 21                   | Filter   |
| 22                   | Pressure switch - PGMIN                                  |
| 23                   | Safety valve with built in gas governor (VGD series)     |
| 24                   | Proving system pressure switch - PGCP                    |
| 25                   | Pressure switch - PGMAX                                  |
| 26                   | Butterfly valve  |
| 29                   | Safety valve with built in gas governor & Filter (MB-DLE |
| 31                   | Bellows unit   |
| 32                   | Manual valve   |

Fig. 1 - 3I2MD24 v1 Hydraulic diagram



| LEGEND - 3LMMD24 rev.1             |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| POS                                | OIL TRAIN                               |
| 1                                  | Filter                                  |
| 2                                  | Pump and pressure governor              |
| 3                                  | Electrical motor                        |
| 4                                  | Electrical preheater tank               |
| Pb4                                | Temperature probe                       |
| Pb1                                | Temperature probe                       |
| Pb3                                | Temperature probe                       |
| 10                                 | Solenoid valve                          |
| 11                                 | Nozzle shut off needle                  |
| Pb2                                | Temperature probe                       |
| 12                                 | One way valve                           |
| 13                                 | Pressure governor                       |
| 14                                 | Flexible hose                           |
| COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN               |   |
| 41                                 | Air damper with actuator                |
| 43                                 | Pressure switch - PA                    |
| 42                                 | Draught fan with electromotor           |
| MAIN GAS TRAIN                     |   |
| 21                                 | Filter                                  |
| 22                                 | Pressure switch - PGMIN                 |
| 23                                 | Safety valve with built in gas governor |
| 24                                 | Proving system pressure switch - PGCP   |
| 25                                 | Pressure switch - PGMAX                 |
| 26                                 | Butterfly valve                         |
| 26                                 | Pressure switch - PGMIN                 |
| 27                                 | Safety valve with built in gas governor |
| 28                                 | Pressure switch - PGMIN                 |
| 29                                 | Proving system pressure switch - PGCP   |
| 30                                 | Pressure switch - PGMAX                 |
| NOTE POS 25,30 are optional supply |   |

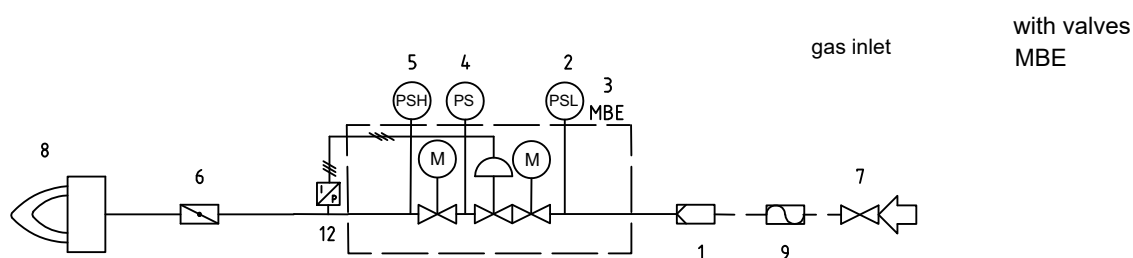
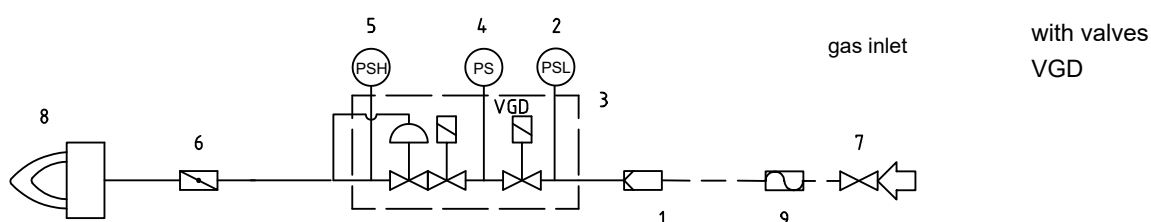
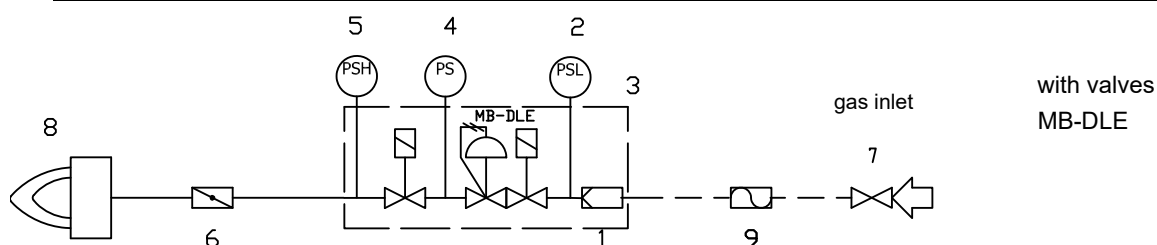


## GAS TRAIN CONNECTION



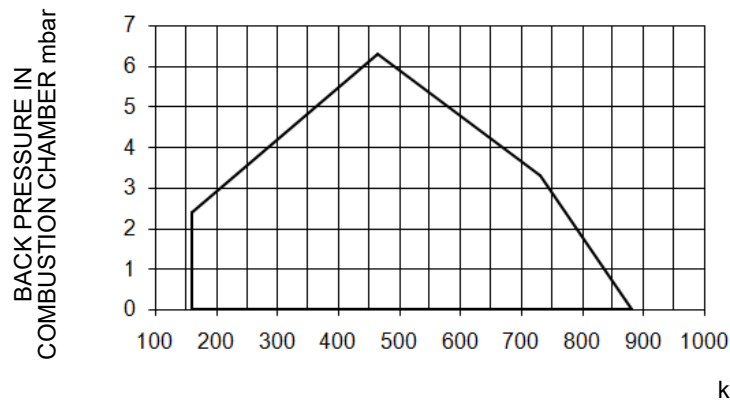
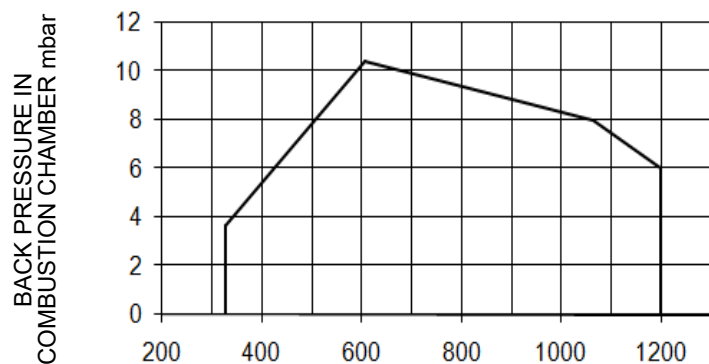
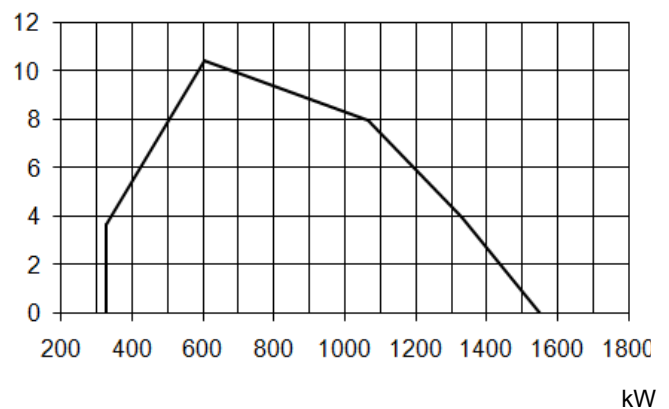
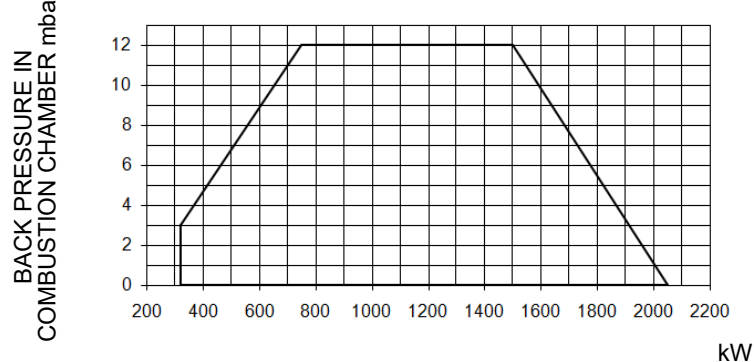
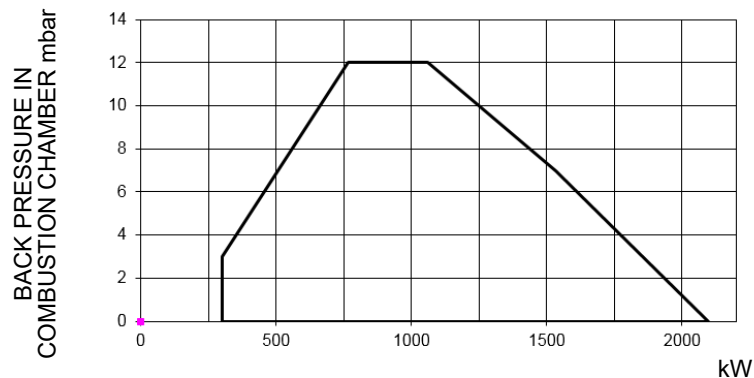
**ATTENTION:** Before executing the connections to the gas pipe network, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are closed.

The following diagrams show some examples of possible gas trains with the components supplied with the burner and those fitted by the installer. The gas trains and the connection of the burner to the fuel supply line must be done in accordance with current local regulations.



### Legend:

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Filter  | 7 Upstream manual valve           |
| 2 Low pressure switch - PGMIN   | 8 Main burner                     |
| 3 Safety valve  | 9 Antivibration joint (*optional) |
| 4 Proving system pressure switch - PGCP (*optional)                           | 12 MBE pressure sensor            |
| 5 High pressure switch PGMAX: mandatory for MBE, optional for VGD and DMV-DLE |                                   |
| 6 Butterfly valve   |                                   |

**Performance curves****KP60****KP72 ...0.xx****KP72 ...1.xx****KP73****KP73 - L-**

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

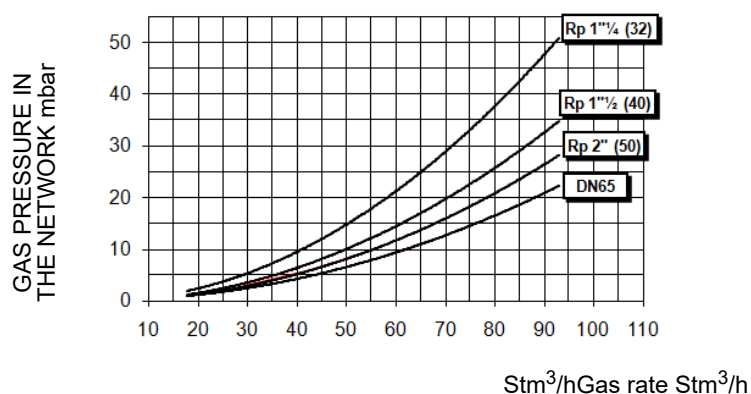
Data are referred to standard conditions: atmospheric pressure at 1013mbar, ambient temperature at 15°C. **NOTE:** The performance curve is a diagram that represents the burner performance in the type approval phase or in the laboratory tests, but does not represent the regulation range of the machine. On this diagram the maximum output point is usually reached by adjusting the combustion head to its "MAX" position (see paragraph "Adjusting the combustion head"); the minimum output point is reached setting the combustion head to its "MIN" position. During the first ignition, the

combustion head is set in order to find a compromise between the burner output and the generator specifications, that is why the minimum output may be different from the Performance curve minimum

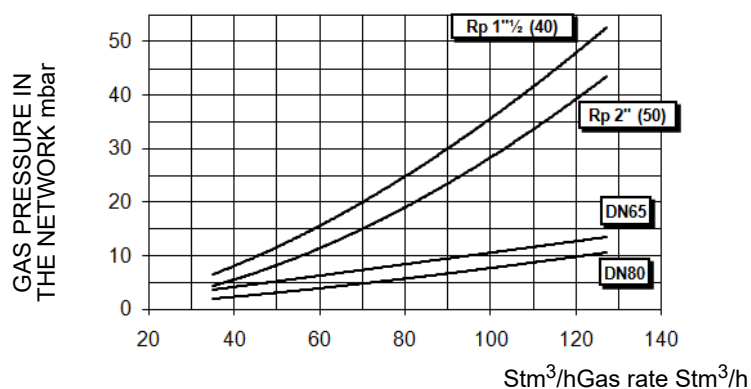
## Pressure in the Network / gas flow rate curves

### ● Gas burners

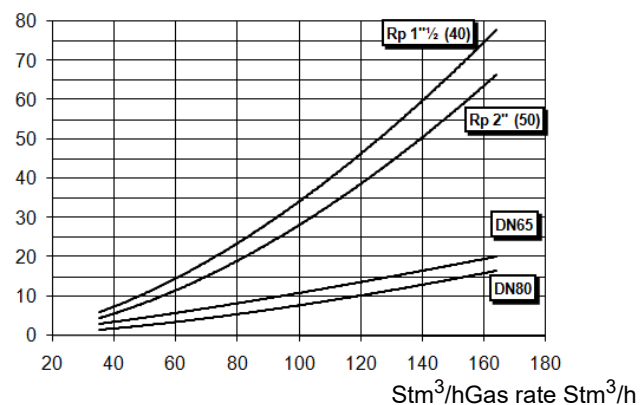
#### KP60



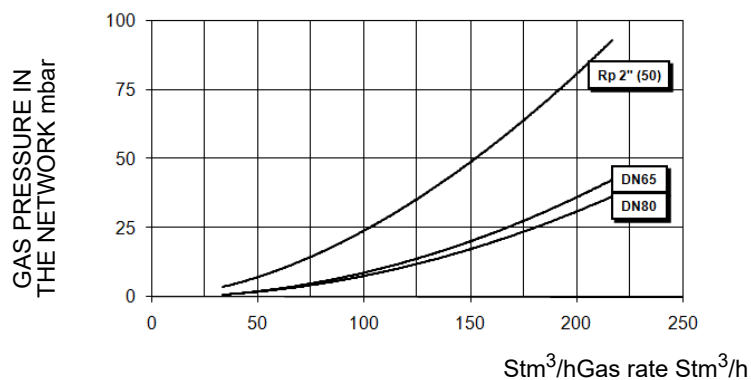
#### KP72 ...0.xx

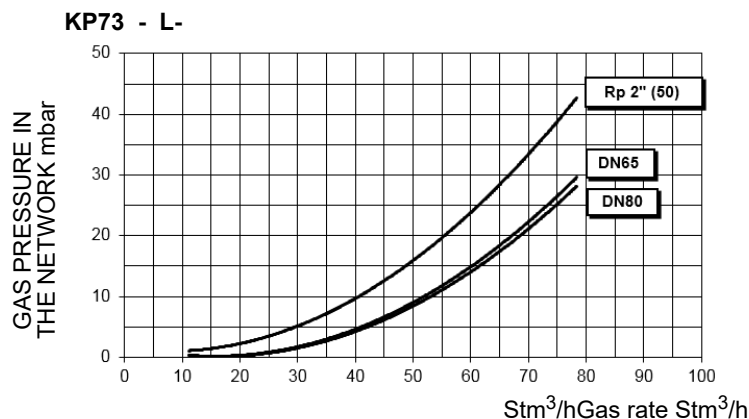


#### KP72 ...1.xx



#### KP73





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

### Combustion head gas pressure curves depending on the flow rate

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

The curves referred to the gas pressure in the combustion head, depending on the gas flow rate, are referred to the burner properly adjusted (percentage of residual O<sub>2</sub> in the flues as shown in the "Recommended combustion values" table and CO in the standard limits). During this stage, the combustion head, the gas butterfly valve and the actuator are at the maximum opening. Refer to Fig. 2, showing the correct way to measure the gas pressure, considering the values of pressure in combustion chamber, surveyed by means of the pressure gauge or taken from the boiler's Technical specifications.

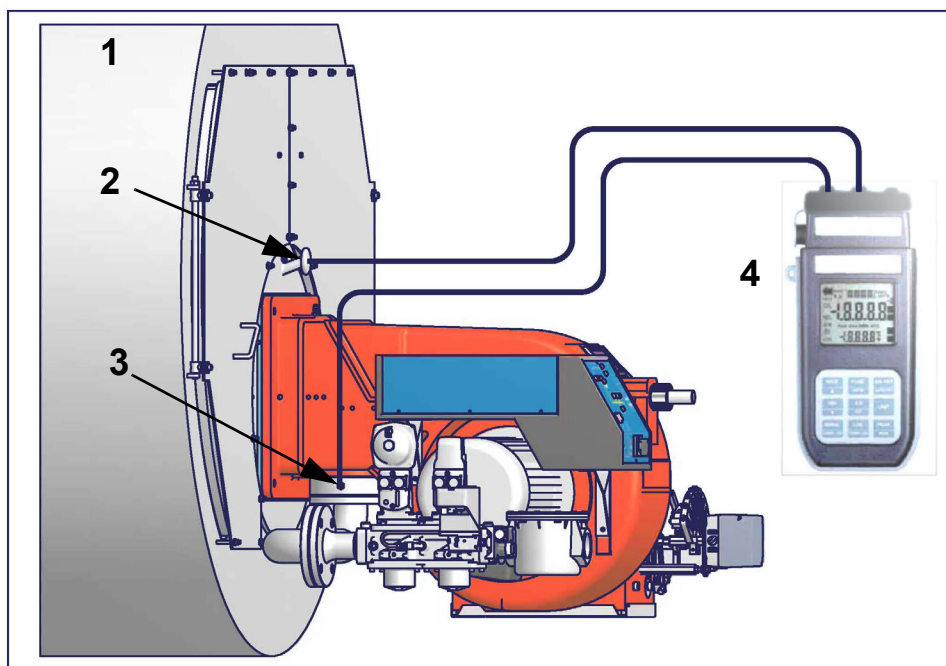


Fig. 2

#### Key

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

### Measuring the gas pressure in the combustion head

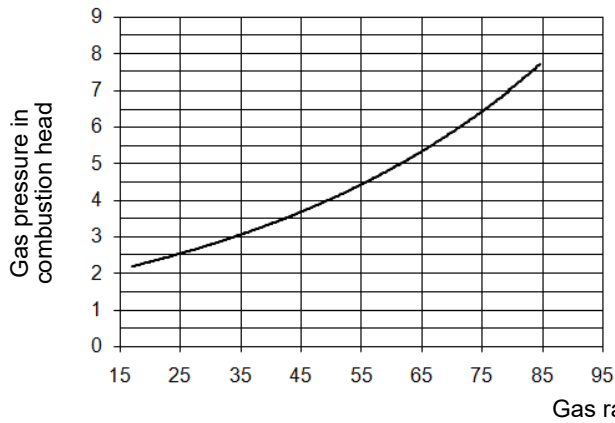
In order to measure the pressure in the combustion head, insert the pressure gauge probes: one into the combustion chamber's pressure outlet to get the pressure in the combustion chamber and the other one into the butterfly valve's pressure outlet of the burner. On the basis of the measured differential pressure, it is possible to get the maximum flow rate: in the pressure - rate curves (showed on the

next paragraph), it is easy to find out the burner's output in  $\text{Stm}^3/\text{h}$  (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.

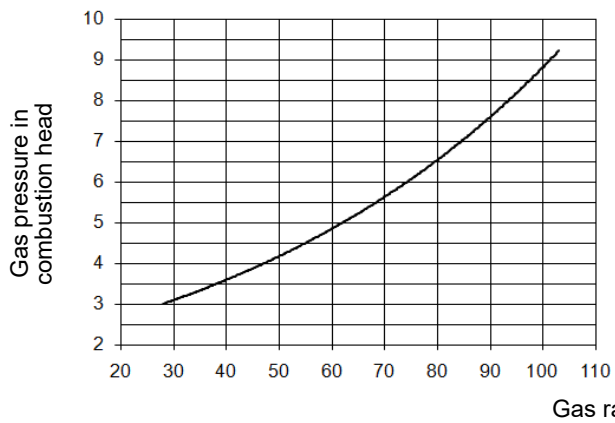
**NOTE: THE PRESSURE-RATE CURVES ARE GIVEN AS INFORMATION ONLY; FOR A PROPER SETTING OF THE GAS RATE, PLEASE REFER TO THE GAS METER READING.**

### Pressure in combustion head - gas rate curves

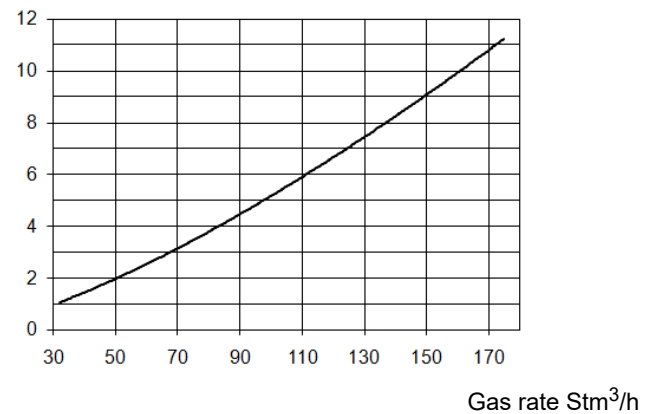
KP60 ...



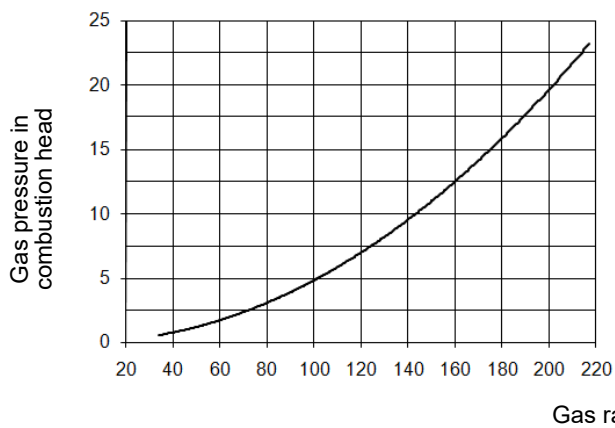
KP65



KP72



KP73



## PART II: INSTALLATION

## MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

## Transport and storage

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.

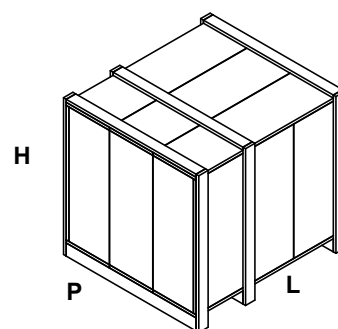
## Packing

The burners are despatched in cardboard boxes or wooden cages whose dimensions are:  
1730mm x 1280mm x 1020mm (L x P x H)

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

- burner with gas train detached;
- gasket to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
- flexible oil pipes;
- oil filter;
- envelope containing this manual

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



## Handling the burner

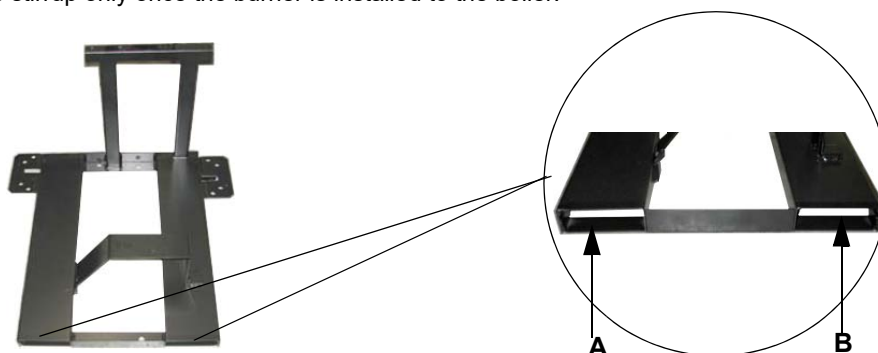


**ATTENTION!** The handling operations must be carried out by specialised and trained personnel. If these operations are not carried out correctly, the residual risk for the burner to overturn and fall down still persists.

To move the burner, use means suitable to support its weight (see paragraph "Technical specifications").

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

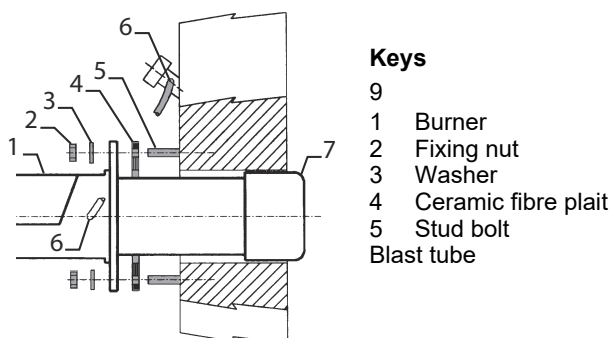
The burner is mounted on a stirrup provided for handling the burner by means of a fork lift truck: the forks must be inserted into the A and B ways. Remove the stirrup only once the burner is installed to the boiler.



## Fitting the burner to the boiler

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

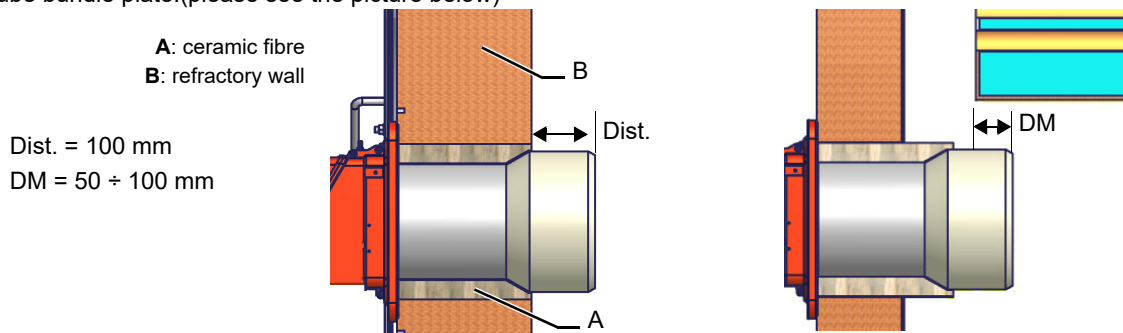
- 1 make a hole on the closing door of the combustion chamber as described on paragraph "Overall dimensions")
- 2 place the burner to the boiler: lift it up and handle it according to the procedure described on paragraph "Handling the burner";
- 3 place the stud bolts (5) on boiler's door, according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



## Matching the burner to the boiler

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

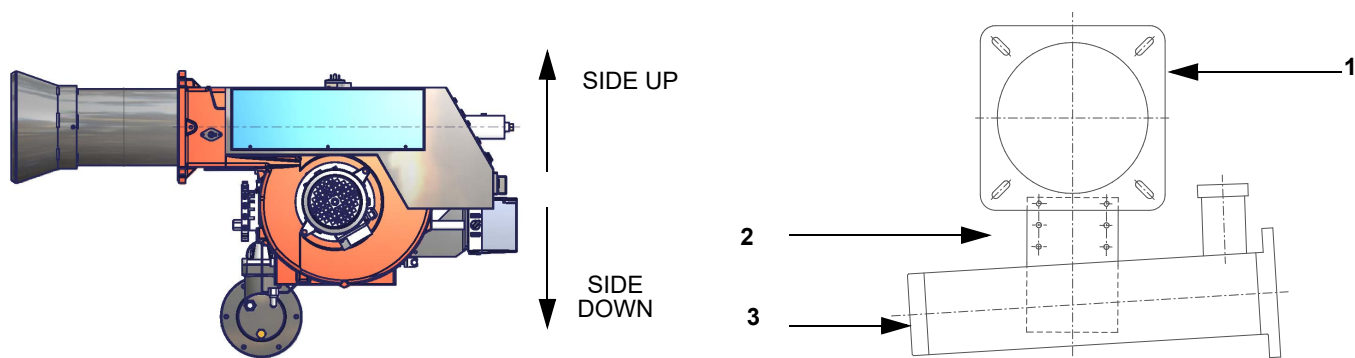
- Cast-iron boilers, three pass flue boilers (with the first pass in the rear part): the blast tube must protrude no more than **Dist** = 100 mm into the combustion chamber. (please see the picture below)
- Pressurised boilers with flame reversal: in this case the blast tube must penetrate **Dm** 50 ÷ 100 mm into combustion chamber in respect to the tube bundle plate.(please see the picture below)



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

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

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

**Key**

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



## GAS TRAIN CONNECTIONS



**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, the gas proving test must be performed, according to the procedure set by laws in force.

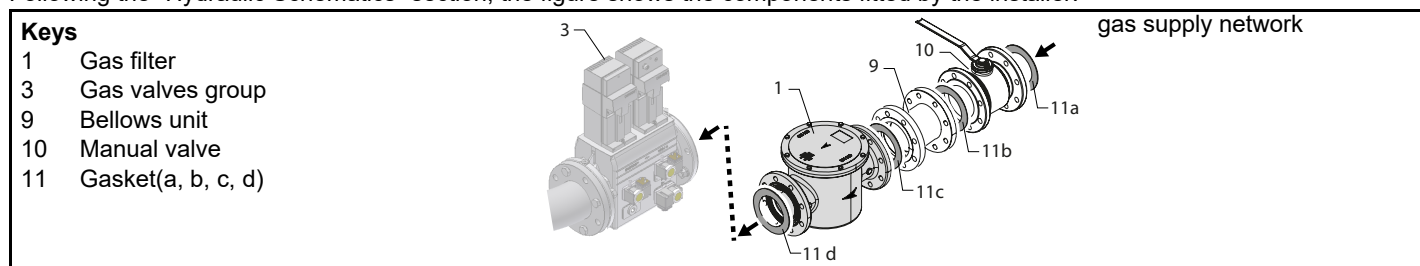


**CAUTION:** The direction of gas flow must follow the arrow on the body of the components mounted on the gas ramp (valves, filters, gaskets...).



**NOTE:** the bellows unit, the manual cutoff valve and the gaskets are not part of the standard supply

Following the "Hydraulic Schematics" section, the figure shows the components fitted by the installer.

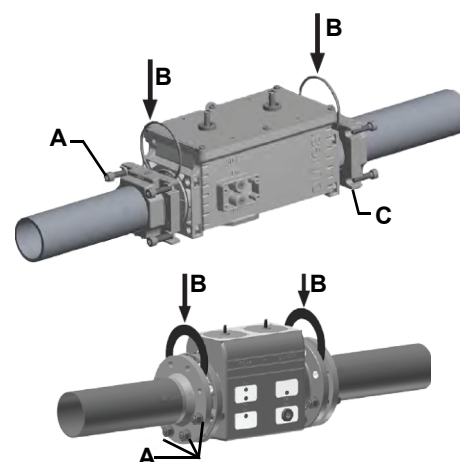


Procedure to install the double gas valve unit: **two (2) gas flanges are required; they may be threaded or flanged depending on size**

- **first step:** install the flanges to prevent 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

### In all cases:

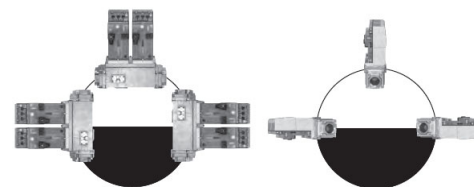
- ensure that the gaskets are correctly positioned between the flanges;
- fasten all the components with screws, according to the following diagrams:
- make sure bolts on the flanges are properly tightened
- check that the connections of all components are leak .



**CAUTION:** Use seals suitable for the gas used.



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



### Gas Filter (if provided)

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



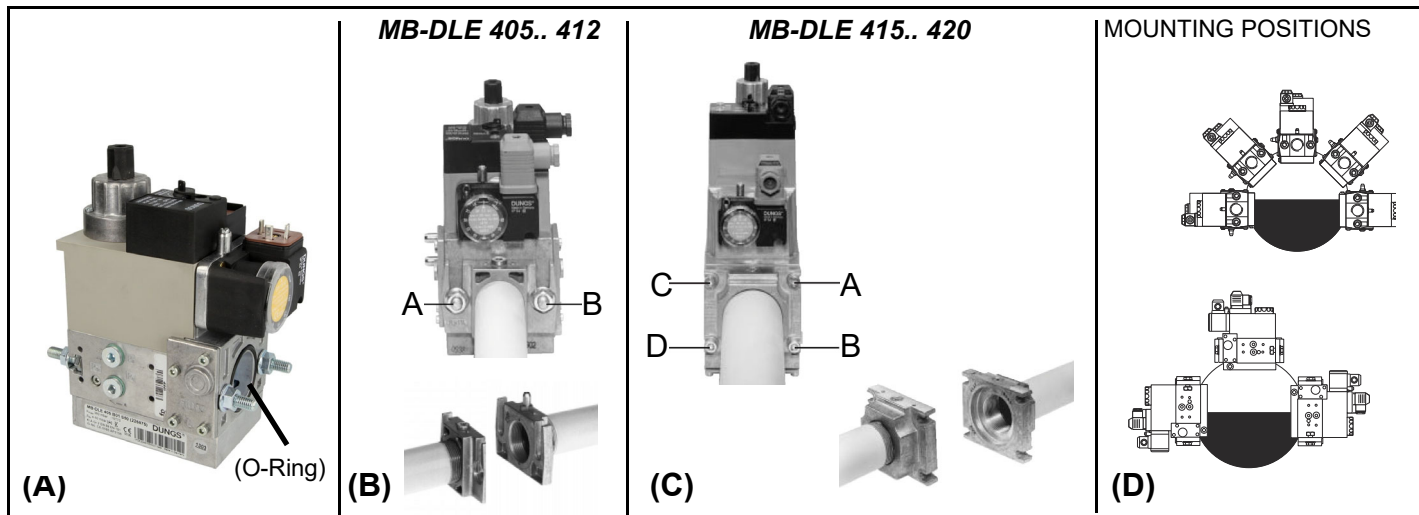
**ATTENTION:** it is recommended to install the filter with gas flow parallel to the floor in order to prevent dust fall on the safety valve during maintenance operation.

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

## MultiBloc MB-DLE - Assembling the gas train

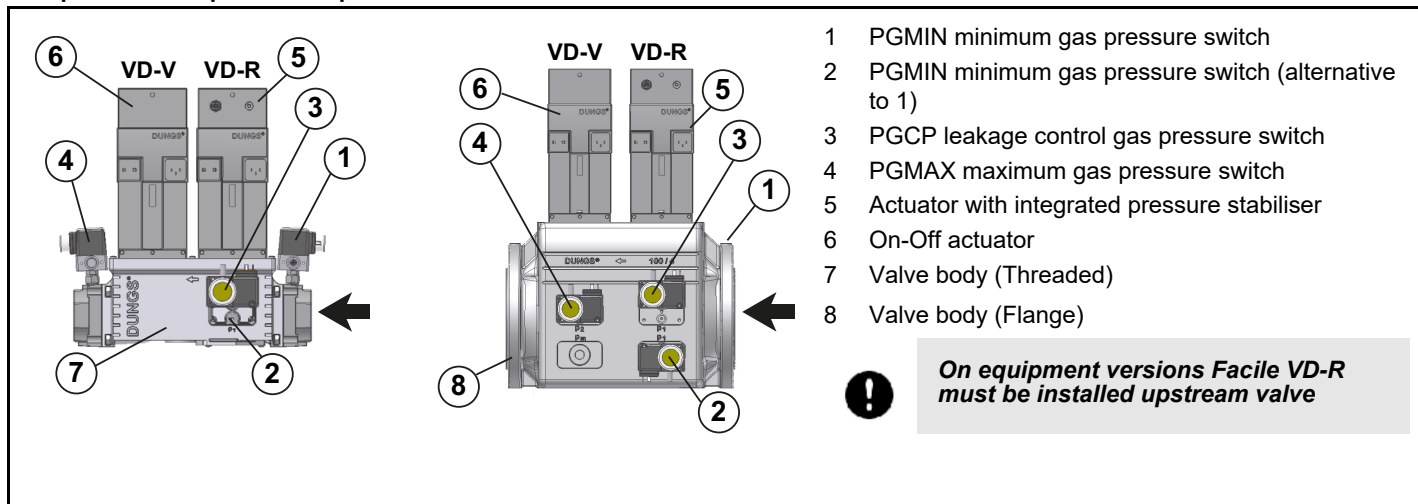
### Mounting

- 1 Mount flange onto tube lines: use appropriate sealing agent
- 2 Insert MB-DLE: note position of O rings
- 3 Remove MultiBloc between the threaded flanges
- 4 After installation, perform leakage and functional test
- 5 Disassembly in reverse order

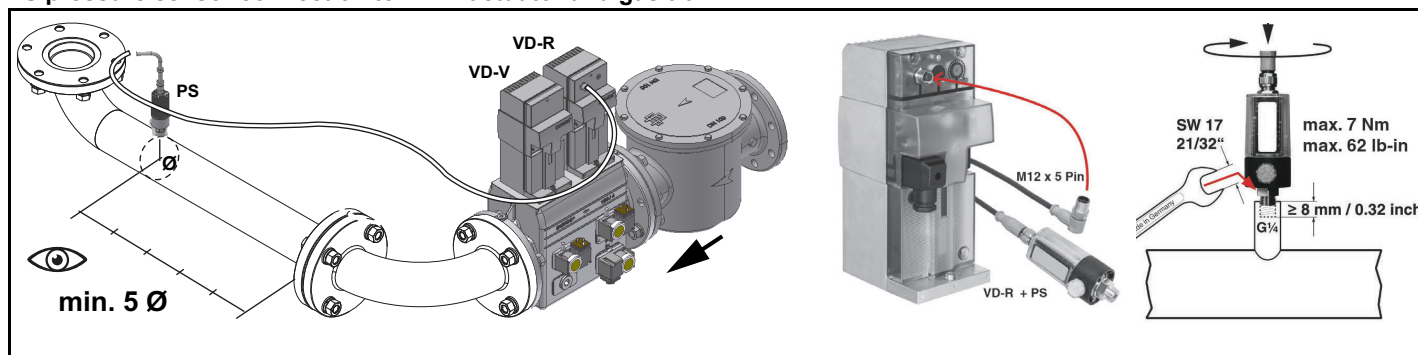


## DUNGS MBE

### Components and position of pressure switches

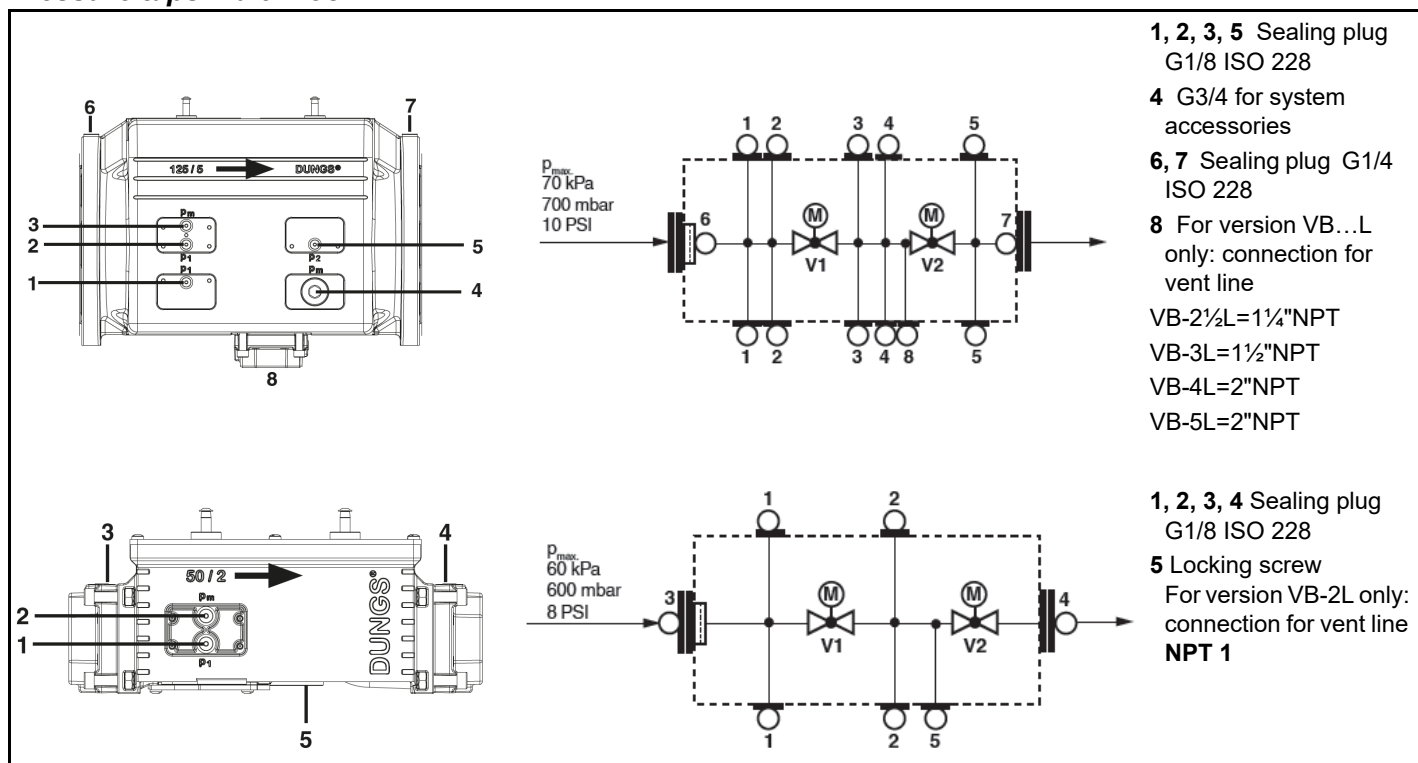


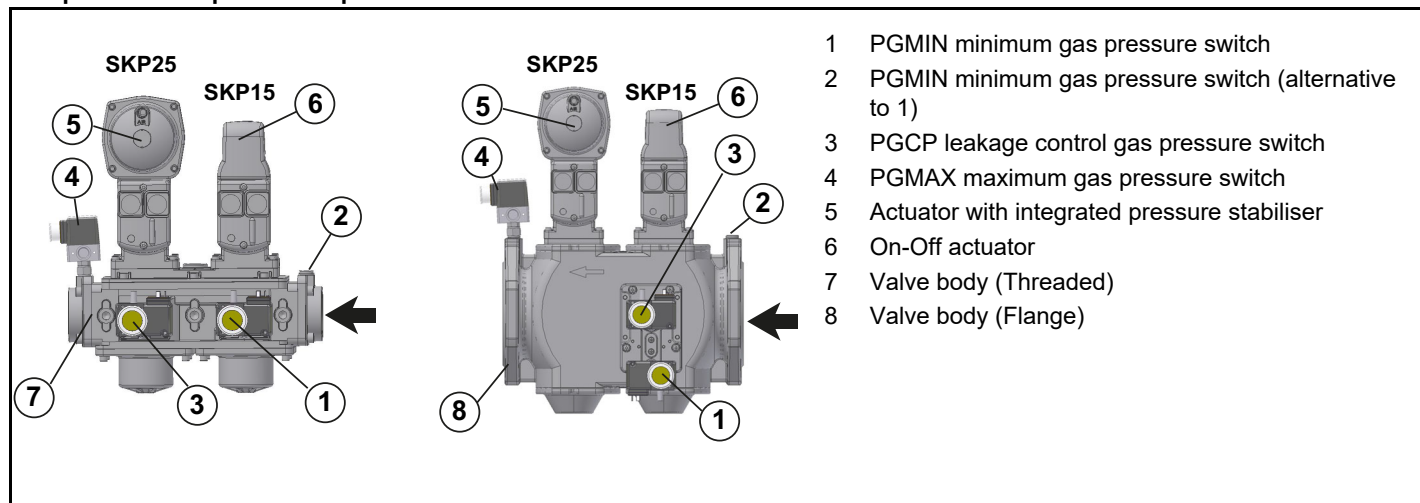
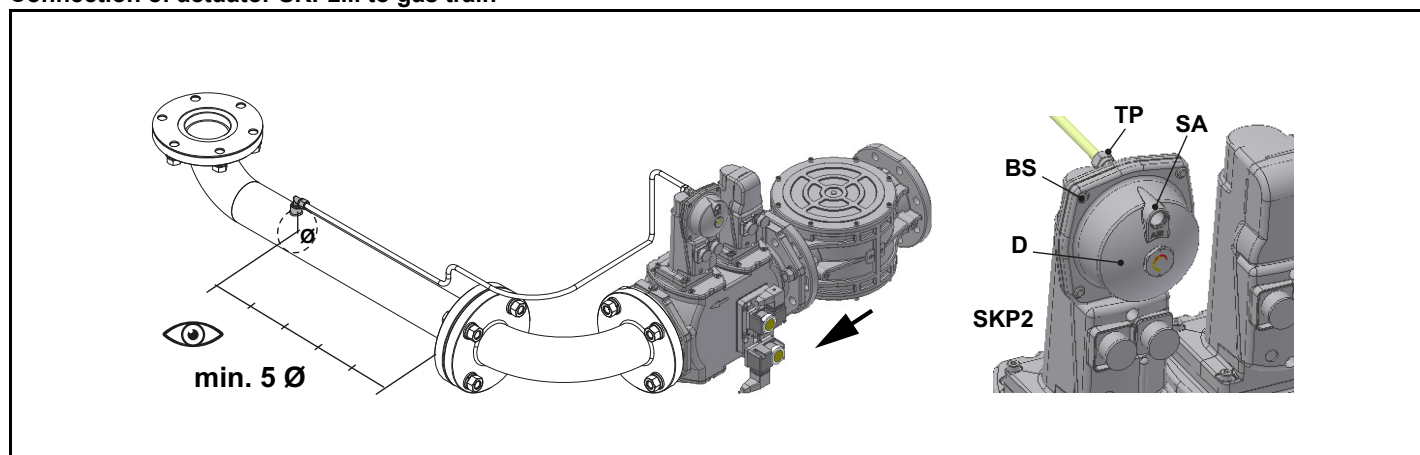
### PS pressure sensor connection to VD-R actuator and gas train



Attention: In the case of the MBE... valve, a pressure limit switch downstream of the safety valve is mandatory.

### Pressure taps MultiBloc MBE



**Siemens VGD20.. e VGD40..****Components and position of pressure switches****Connection of actuator SKP2... to gas train****Siemens SKP2.. (pressure governor)**

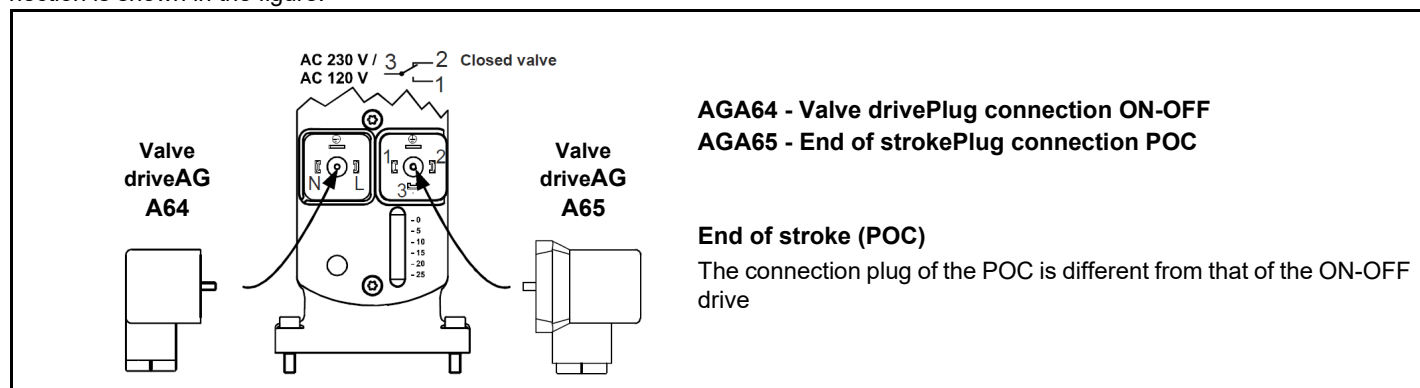
- Connect the reference gas pipe (**TP** in figure; 8mm-external size pipe supplied loose), to the gas pressure nipples placed on the gas pipe, downstream the gas valves: gas pressure must be measured at a distance that must be at least 5 times the pipe size.
- Leave the blowhole free (**SA** in figure).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



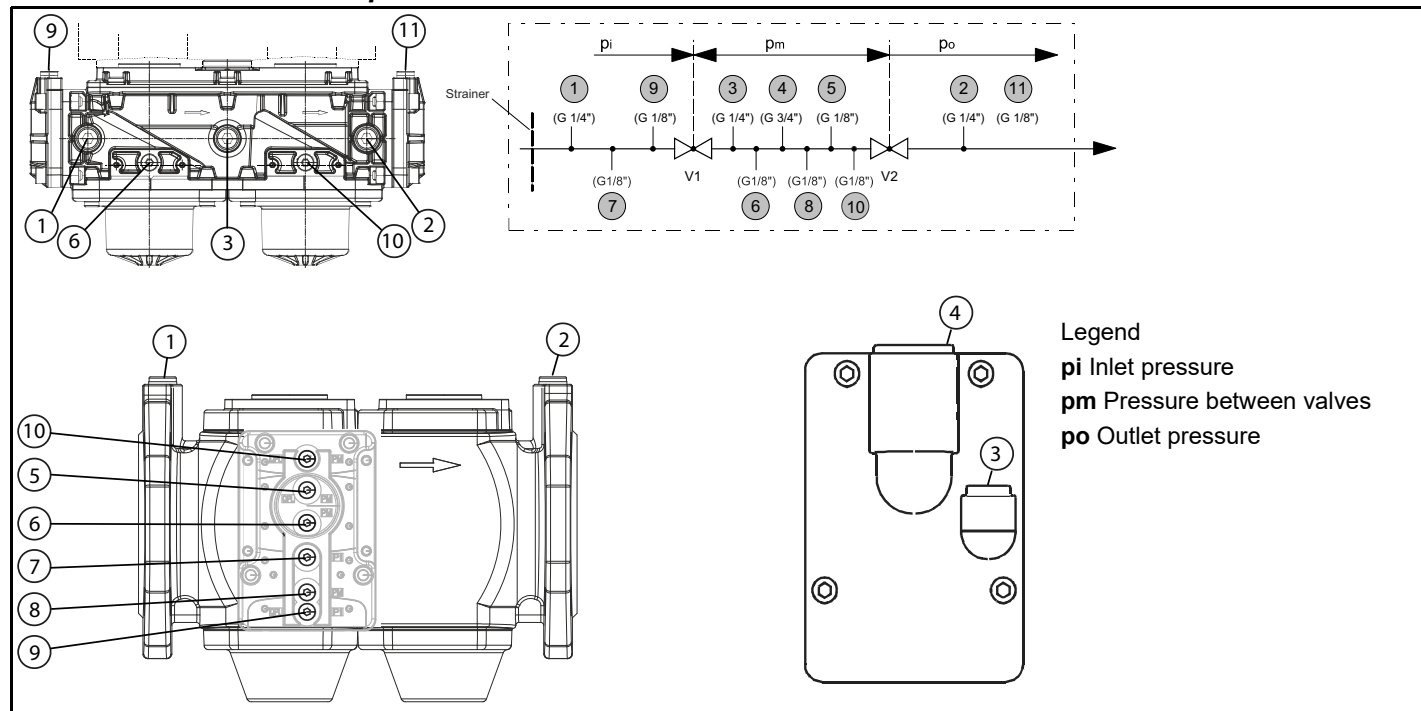
**WARNING:** removing the four screws **BS** causes the device to be unserviceable!

**version with SKP2 (built-in pressure stabilizer) Siemens VGD../VRD.. SKPx5 (Auxiliary-optional micro switch) Gas valve**

If the auxiliary microswitch (POC) is required, a dedicated actuator, different from the one usually supplied, must be ordered. The connection is shown in the figure.



## Siemens VGD Pressure taps



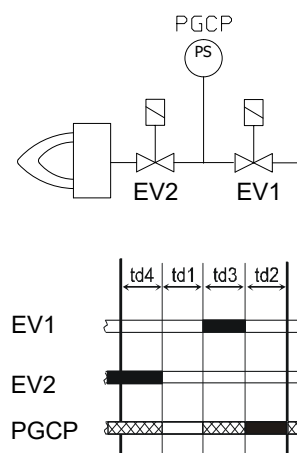
## Integrated proving system (burners equipped with LME7x, LMV, LDU)

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 to 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.



## Double-pipe and single-pipe system

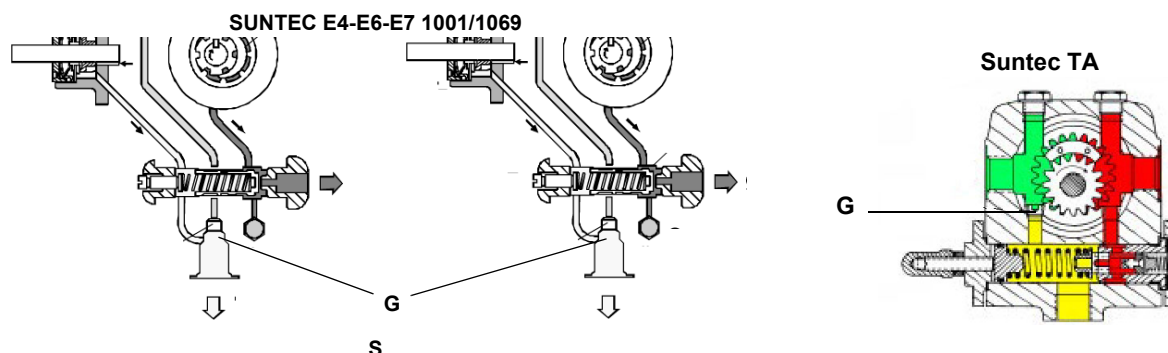
The pumps that are used can be installed both into single-pipe and double-pipe systems.

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

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

Burners come out from the factory provided for double-stage systems. They can be suited for single-pipe system (recommended in the case of gravity feed) as described before. To change from a 1-pipe system to a 2-pipe-system, insert the by-pass plug **G** (as for ccw-rotation- referring to the pump shaft).

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



## Bleed

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

## About the use of fuel pumps

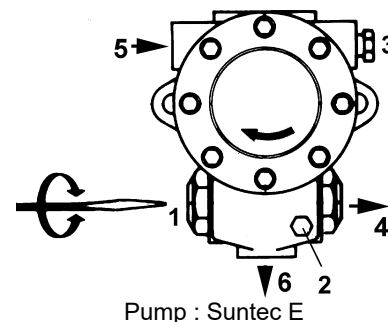
- Make sure that the by-pass plug is not used in a single pipe installation, because the fuel unit will not function properly and damage to the pump and burner motor could result.
- Do not use fuel with additives to avoid the possible formation over time of compounds which may deposit between the gear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

## Oil pumps

### KP60 - KP65 - KP72:

- Pumps for heavy-oil viscosity up to 7° E at 50° C (burner model MN.)

| Suntec E4 - E6 - E7 1001 |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Oil viscosity            | 2.8 ÷ 450 cSt          |
| Oil temperature          | 0 ÷ 90°C               |
| Inlet maximum pressure   | 1,5 bar                |
| Maximum return pressure  | 1,5 bar                |
| Minimum inlet pressure   | - 0.45 to avoid gasing |
| Rotation speed max.      | 3600 rpm               |



- Pumps for heavy oil viscosity up to 50° E at 50° C (burner model MD.) or eco-heavy-oil viscosity 12 °E at 50°C (burner model ME.)

| Suntec E4 - E6 -E7 1069 |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Oil viscosity           | 3 ÷ 75 cSt             |
| Oil temperature         | 0 ÷ 130°C              |
| Minimum inlet pressure  | - 0.35 to avoid gasing |
| Inlet maximum pressure  | 3.5 bar                |
| Maximum return pressure | 3.5 bar                |
| Rotation speed max.     | 3600 rpm/бор/мин       |

### SUNTEC

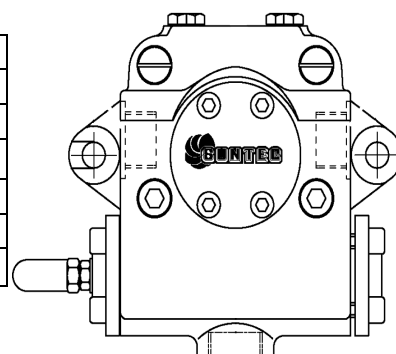
- 1 Pressure governor
  - 2 Pump pressure gauge
  - 3 Vacuum pressure gauge
  - 4 To the nozzle
  - 5 Inlet
  - 6 Return
- 
- 1 **Key**Pressure governor
  - 2 Pump pressure gauge
  - 3 Inlet
  - 4 To the nozzle
  - 5 Return

Note: the 1069 pumps are fitted with mechanical seal and electric pre-heater (80 W).

### KP73:

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

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





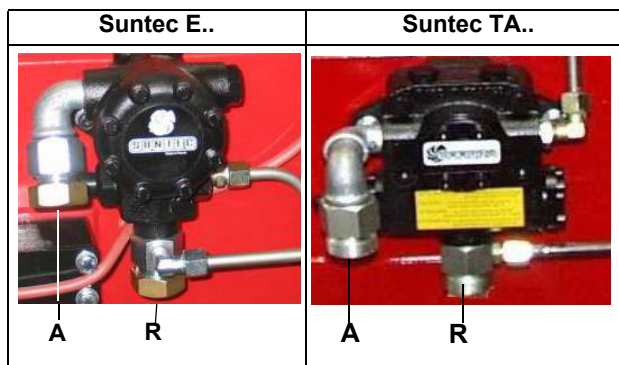
**Diesel filters (available on request)**

|   | Item    | Note | Connection | Max. operating pressure | Max. operating temperature | Filtering degree | Protection |
|---|---------|------|------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------------|
| 3 | GA70501 | -    | 1"         | 4 bar                   | 90 °C                      | 300 μ            | IP65       |

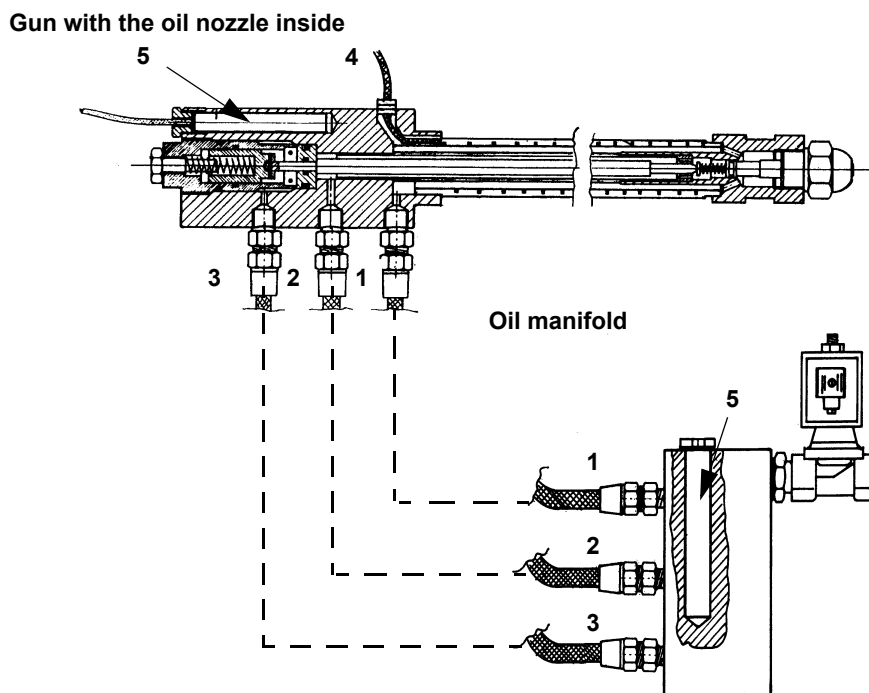
**Assembling the light oil flexible hoses**

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

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

**Connections to the oil gun (KP73)**

- 1 Inlet
- 2 Return
- 3 Gun opening
- 4 Heating wire (only for high density oil burners)
- 5 Cartridge-type heater (only for Ecoden or heavy oil burners)





## RECOMMENDATIONS TO DESIGN HEAVY OIL FEEDING PLANTS

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

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

The oil viscosity is referred in various unit measures; the most common are: °E, cSt, Saybolt and Redwood scales. Table 3 shows the various unit conversions (e.g.: 132 cSt viscosity corresponds to 17.5°E viscosity). The diagram in Fig. 3 shows how the heavy oil viscosity changes according to its temperature.

Example: an oil with 22°E viscosity at 50°C once heated to 100°C gets a 3 °E viscosity. As far as the pumping capability, it depends on the type of the pump that pushes the oil even if on diagram in Fig. 3 a generic limit is quoted at about 100 °E, so it is recommended to refer to the specifications of the pump provided. Usually the oil minimum temperature at the oil pump inlet increases as viscosity does, in order to make the oil easy to pump. Referring to the diagram on Fig. 4, it is possible to realise that to pump an oil with 50°E viscosity at 50°C, it must be heated at about 80°C.

### **Pipe heating system**

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

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

A very low pressure leads to cavitation (signalled by its peculiar noise): the pump manufacturer declares the minimum value. Therefore, check the pump technical sheets. By increasing the oil temperature, also the minimum inlet pressure at the pump must increase, to avoid the gassification of the oil low-boiling products and the cavitation. The cavitation compromises the burner operation, it causes the pump to break too. The diagram on Fig. 5 roughly shows the inlet pump pressure according to the oil temperature.

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

Remember that pumps and all the system components through which the oil circulates, feature an upper limit. Always read the technical documentation for each component. Schemes on Fig. 5 and Fig. 8 are taken from UNI 9248 "liquid fuel feeding lines from tank to burner" standard and show how a feeding line should be designed. For other countries, see related laws in force. The pipe dimensioning, the execution and the winding dimensioning and other constructive details must be provided by the installer.

### **Adjusting the supplying oil ring**

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

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

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

Tab. 1

Viscosity units conversion table

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

Tab. 2

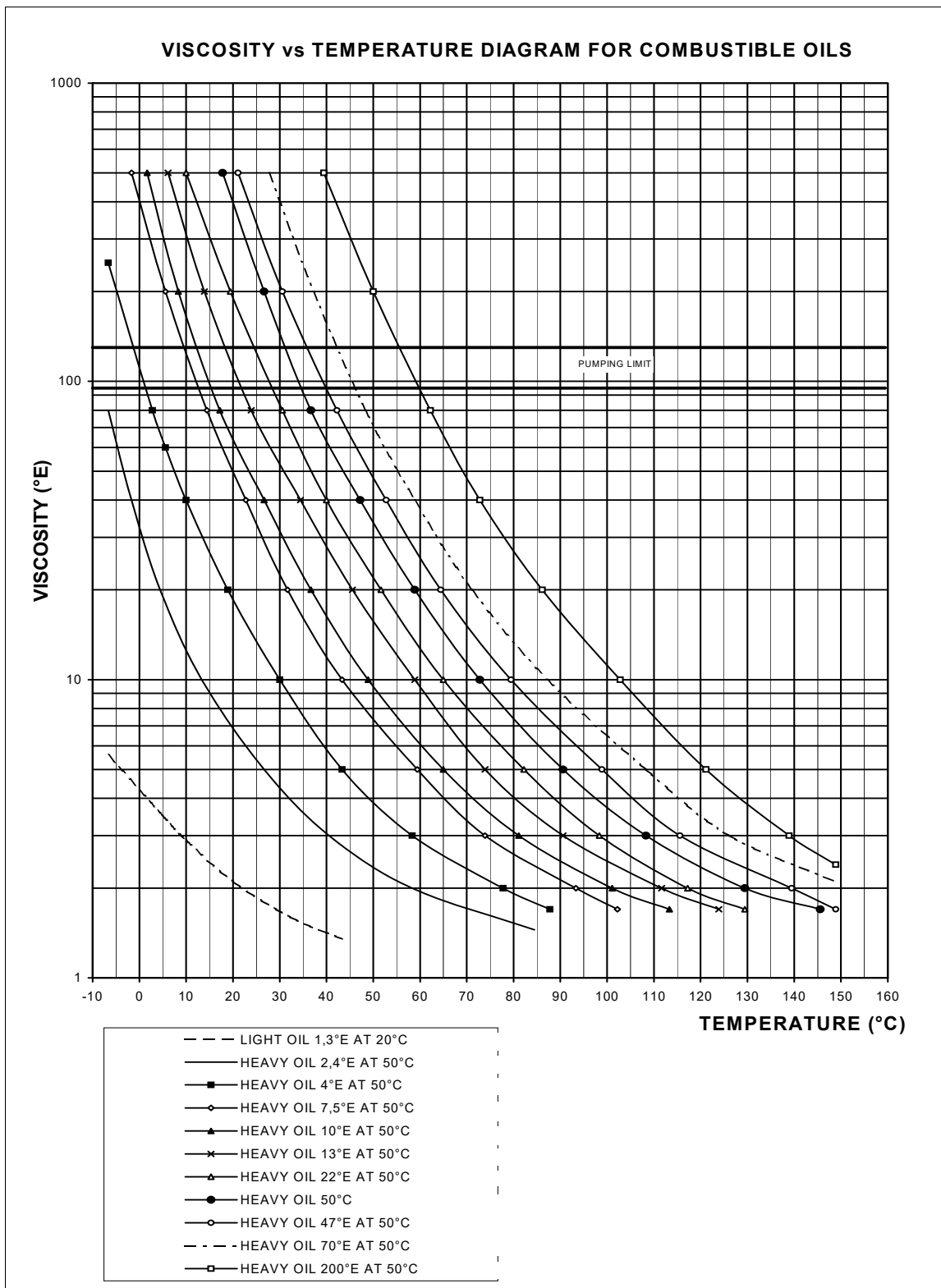


Fig. 3

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

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

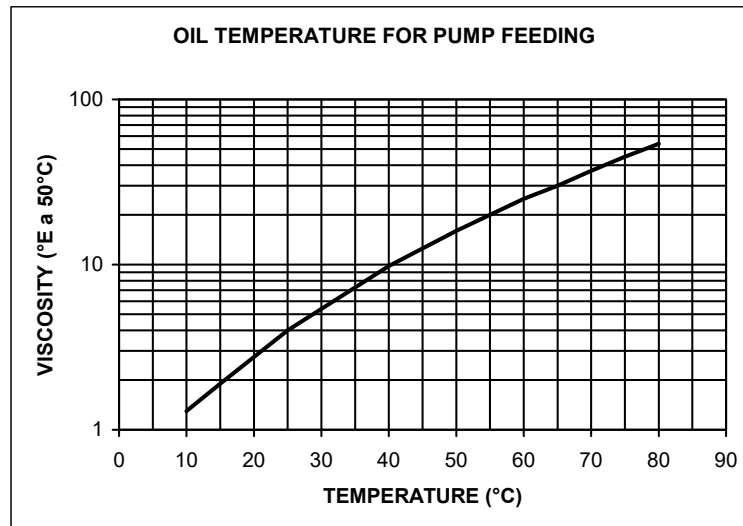


Fig. 4

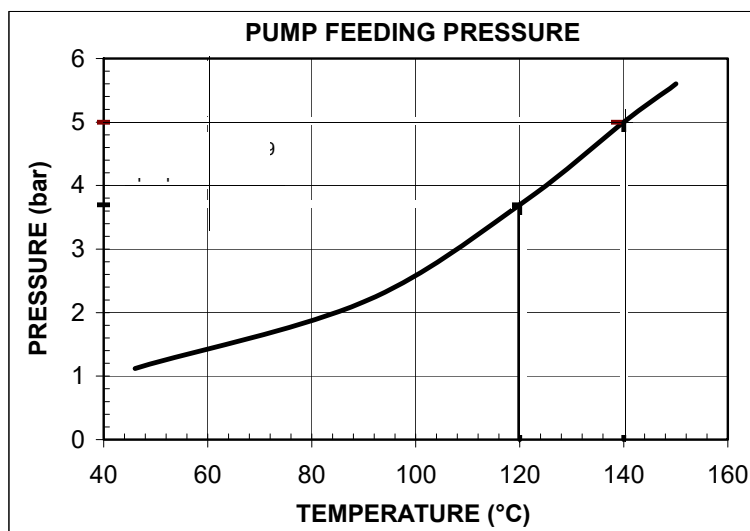
**Indicative diagram showing the oil pressure according to its temperature**

Fig. 5

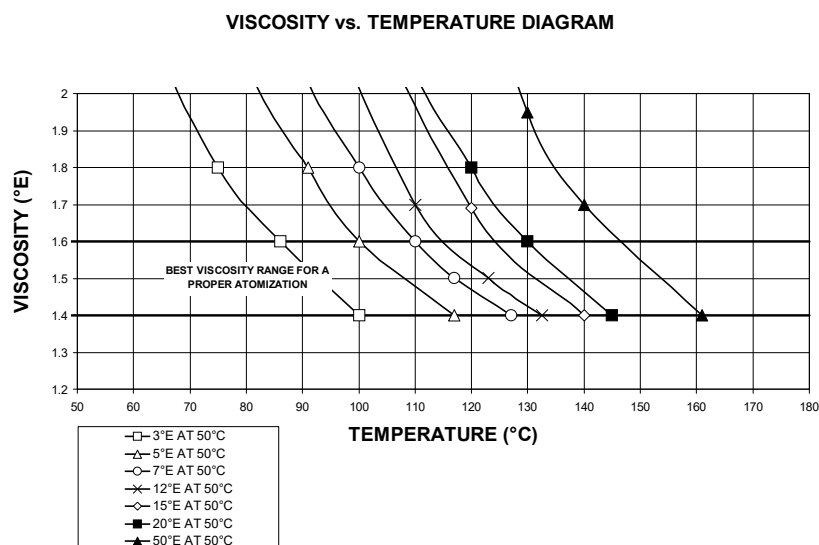
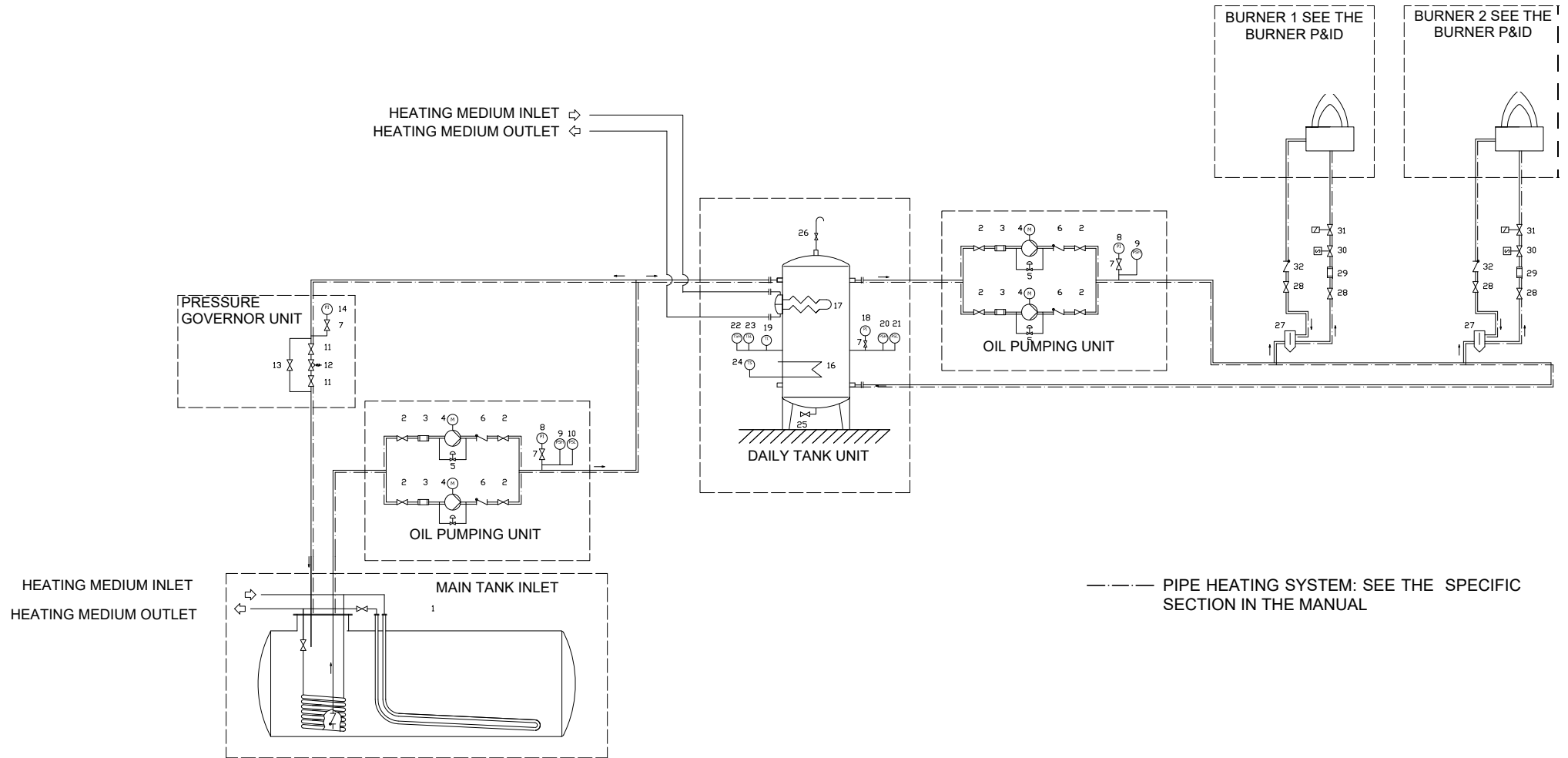
**Indicative diagram showing the oil atomising temperature according to its viscosity**

Fig. 6

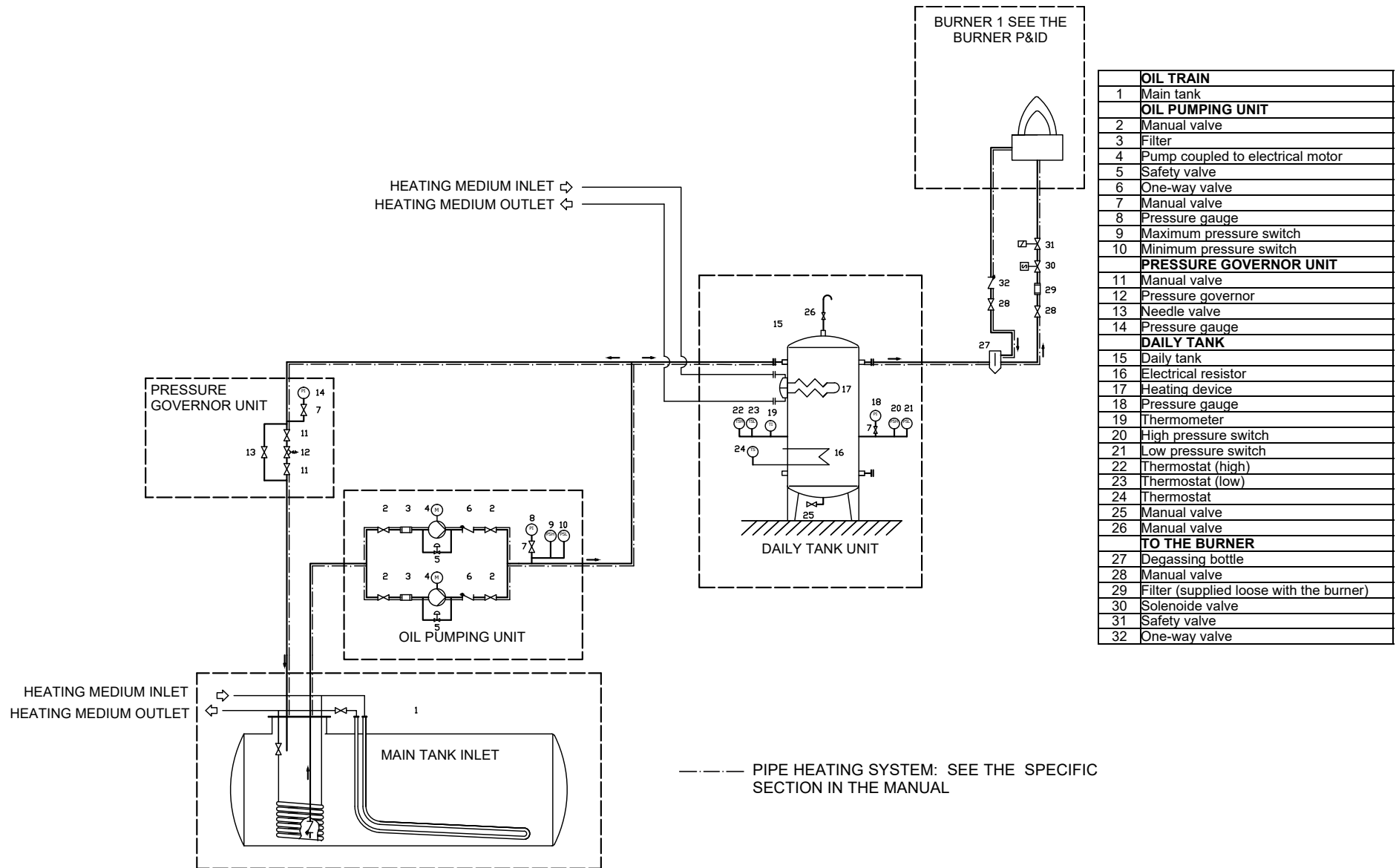
Example: if the oil has a 50°E @ 50°C viscosity, the oil atomising temperature should be between 145°C and 160°C (see diagram).

Fig. 7 3ID00014 v2 Hydraulic diagram - Two or more burners configuration



| OIL TRAIN        |                                  | PRESSURE GOVERNOR UNIT |                      |               |   |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---|
| 1                | Main tank                        | 11                     | Manual valve         | 21            | Low pressure switch                     |
| OIL PUMPING UNIT |                                  | 12                     | Pressure governor    | 22            | Thermostat (high)                       |
| 2                | Manual valve                     | 13                     | Needle valve         | 23            | Thermostat (low)                        |
| 3                | Filter                           | 14                     | Pressure gauge       | 24            | Thermostat                              |
| 4                | Pump coupled to electrical motor | DAILY TANK             |                      | 25            | Manual valve                            |
| 5                | Safety valve                     | 15                     | Daily tank           | 26            | Manual valve                            |
| 6                | One-way valve                    | 16                     | Electrical resistor  | TO THE BURNER |   |
| 7                | Manual valve                     | 17                     | Heating device       | 27            | Degassing bottle                        |
| 8                | Pressure gauge                   | 18                     | Pressure gauge       | 28            | Manual valve                            |
| 9                | Maximum pressure switch          | 19                     | Thermometer          | 29            | Filter (supplied loose with the burner) |
| 10               | Minimum pressure switch          | 20                     | High pressure switch | 30            | Solenoid valve                          |
|                  |                                  |                        |                      | 31            | Safety valve                            |
|                  |                                  |                        |                      | 32            | One-way valve                           |

Fig. 8 - 3ID0023 v2 - Hydraulic diagram - Single burner configuration



## Electrical connections

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>ATTENTION: before executing the electrical connections, pay attention to turn the plant's switch to OFF and be sure that the burner's main switch is in 0 position (OFF) too. Read carefully the chapter "WARNINGS", and the "Electrical connections" section.</b></p> |
|--|---|

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



**WARNING:It is recommended to install a shunt trip disconnect switch that acts on the preheater unit supply line and avoids the oil overheating / resistance damage in case of a malfunction of the resistance contactor. Inside the electric board a free contact is provided (terminals 507 - 508) for this purpose.**

### 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 labeling recommendations available on the Siemens CD attached to the burner

#### Key

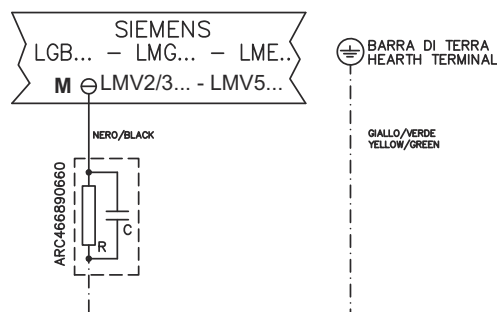
C - Capacitor (22 nF , 250 V)

LME / LMV - Siemens control box

R - Resistor (1 MΩ)

M: Terminal 2 (LGB, LME), Terminal X3-04-4 ( LMV2x, LMV3x, LMV5, LME7x)

RC466890660 - RC Siemens filter



### Rotation of electric motor

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



**CAUTION: check the motor thermal cut-out adjustment**

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

## Connecting the oil heating resistors

2.4 - 4.5 kW

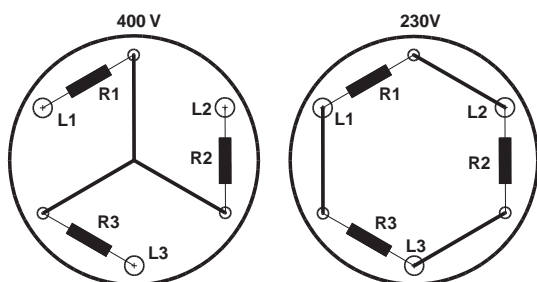


Fig. 9

8 - 12 kW

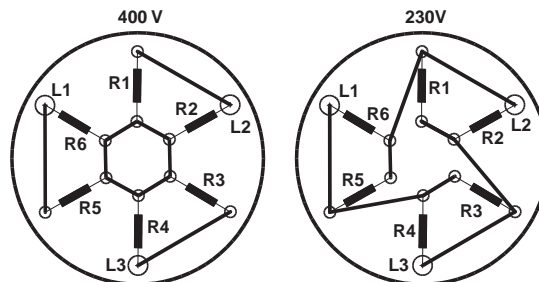


Fig. 10

18 - 24 kW

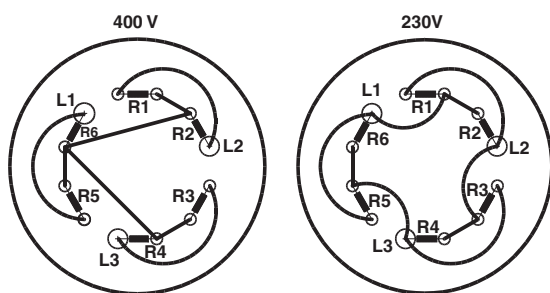


Fig. 11

ELECTRIC MOTOR CONNECTION

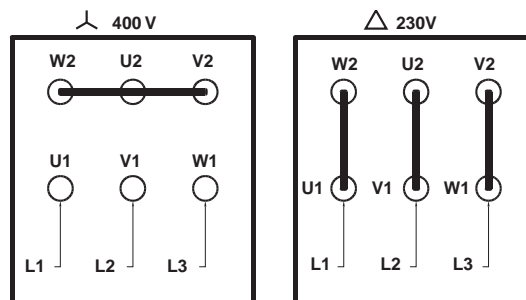


Fig. 12

## AIR FLOW AND FUEL ADJUSTMENT Adjustments - brief description

The air and fuel rates adjustments must be performed at the maximum output first ("high flame"): see the LMV2.. related manual..

- Check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits.
- Then, adjust the combustion values by setting the "fuel/air" ratio" curvepoints (see the LMV2.. related manual).
- Set, now, the low flame output, in order to avoid the low flame output increasing too much or that the flues temperature gets too low to cause condensation in the chimney.

## Adjustments - brief description

- The air and fuel rates adjustments must be performed at the maximum output 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.

The heavy oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting properly the delivery pressure values.



**WARNING! During commissioning operations, do not let the burner operate with insufficient air flow (danger of formation of carbon monoxide); if this should happen, make the fuel decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.**

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

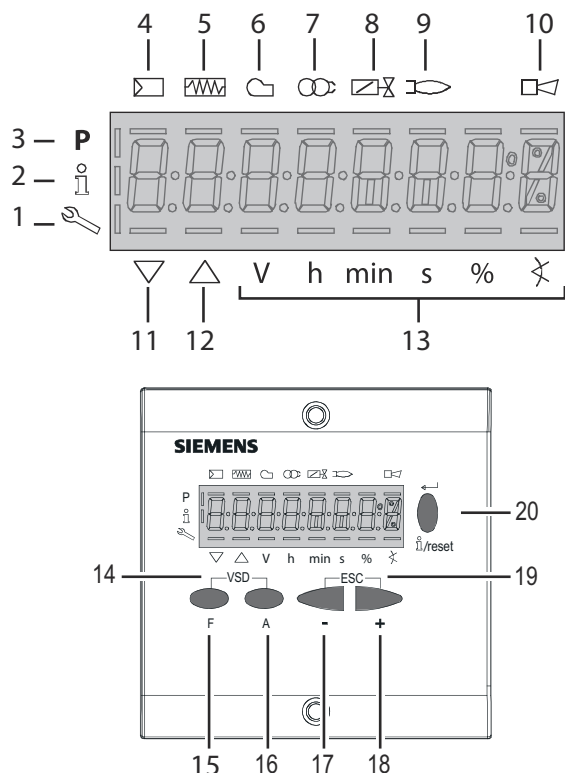
| Recommended combustion parameters |                                 |                                |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Fuel                              | Recommended (%) CO <sub>2</sub> | Recommended (%) O <sub>2</sub> |
| Natural gas                       | 9 ÷ 10                          | 3 ÷ 4.8                        |
| Heavy oil                         | 11 ÷ 12.5                       | 4.7 ÷ 6.7                      |
| Heavy oil ≤7°E a 50 °C            | 11 ÷ 12                         | 4.2 ÷ 6.2                      |



## User interface

The AZL2x.. display is shown below:

The keys functions are the following:



- 1 Service mode
- 2 Info mode
- 3 Parametere setting mode
- 4 Plant heat request
- 5 Oil pre-heater energised
- 6 Fan motor energised
- 7 Ignition transformers energised
- 8 Open valves
- 9 Flame
- 10 Lock+unlock codes
- 11 Closing actuator
- 12 Opening actuator
- 13 Unit measure
- 14 Key **F + A**  
While pressing the two keys contemporarily, the **code** message will appear: by entering the proper password it is possible to access the **Service** mode.
- 15 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.
- 16 Key **A** (**Air**):  
Used to adjust the “air” actuator position  
While pressing the **A** key, the “air” actuator position can be changed by means of the **+** and **-** keys.
- 17 Key **-** Key **-**  
Used to decrease a a value  
Used to enter Info and Service during the curve adjustments
- 18 Key **+** Key **+**  
Used to increase a a value  
Used to enter Info and Service during the curve adjustments
- 19 Keys **(+ & -)** = **ESC**  
By pressing **+** and **-** at the same time, the **ESCAPE** function is performed: to enter a lower level menu
- 20 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

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)

- Manufacturer level (OEM)

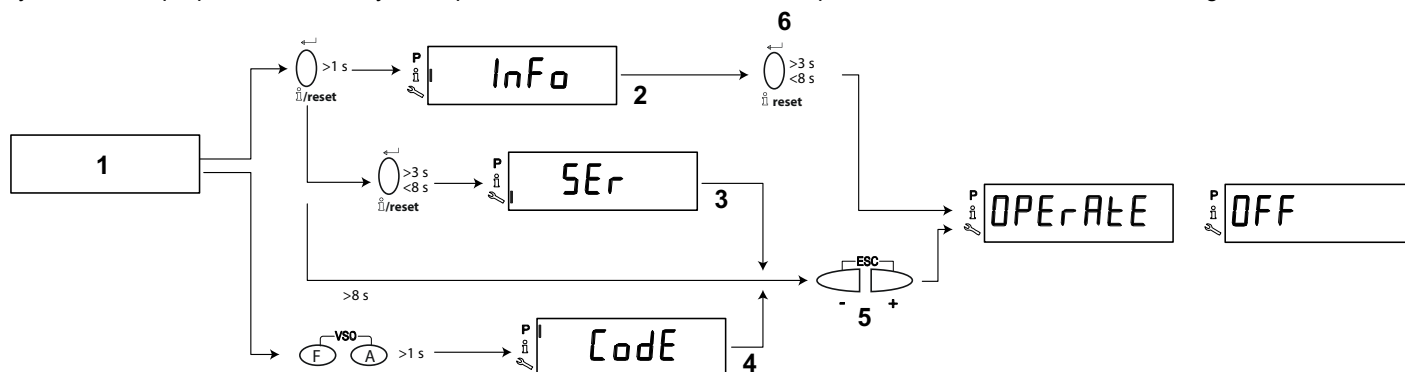
## PHASES LIST

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 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 = 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)<br>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 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, pressure 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:



|   |               |   |                 |   |  |
|---|---------------|---|-----------------|---|--|
| 1 | Basic display | 3 | Service Level   | 5 | Automatic return after menu use time-out (parameter 127) |
| 2 | Info level    | 4 | Parameter Level | 6 | Switching to the basic display                           |

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



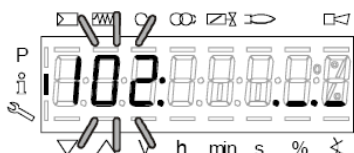
- 3 then it will show the first code (167) flashing, on the right side it will show the data entered. By pressing **+** or **-** it is possible to scroll (up or down) the parameter list.
- 4 If a dot-line is shown on the right, there is no enough room for complete visualisation: press **enter** again 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:

| Para-<br>meter | 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) |

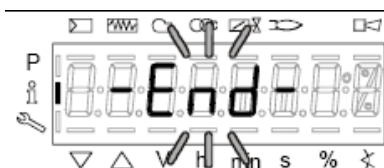
| Para-<br>meter | Description          |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 107            | Software version     |
| 102            | Software date        |
| 103            | Device serial number |
| 104            | Customer code        |
| 105            | Version              |
| 143            | 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.



- 10 Press **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 Error 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**



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

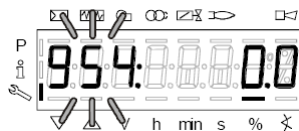
### Service level

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

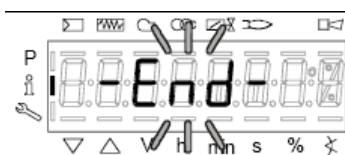


The service level shows all the information about flame intensity, actuators position, number and lock codes:

| Parameter | Description  |
|-----------|--|
| 954       | Flame intensity  |
| 121       | % output, if set = automatic operation                 |
| 922       | Actuators position, 00=combustibile; 01= aria          |
| 161       | Lock-outs number                                       |
| 701..725  | 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 pressing + 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 Press **Info** for more than three seconds or for more than three seconds to return to the normal display.



For further information, see the LMV2 related manual.

## ADJUSTING THE GAS VALVES GROUP

### Multibloc MB-DLE

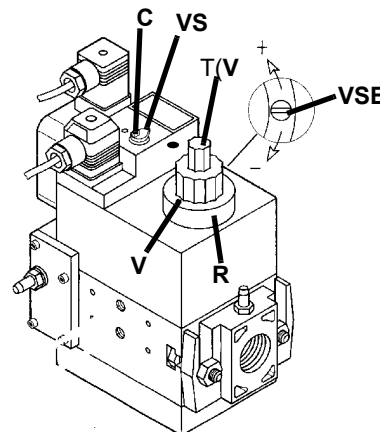
The multibloc unit is a compact unit consisting of two valves, gas pressure switch, pressure stabilizer and gas filter.

The valve is adjusted by means of the **RP** regulator after slackening the locking screw **VB** by a number of turns. By unscrewing the regulator **RP** the valve opens, screwing the valve closes. To set the fast opening remove cover **T**, reverse it upside down and use it as a tool to rotate screw **VR**. Clockwise rotation reduces start flow rate, anticlockwise rotation increases it.

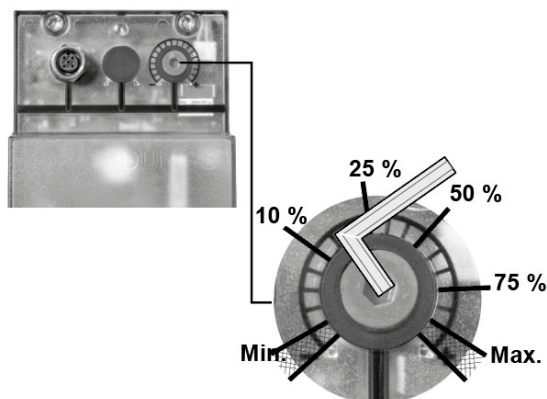
Do not use a screwdriver on the screw **VR**!

The pressure stabilizer is adjusted by operating the screw **VS** located under the cover **C**. By screwing down the pressure is increased and by unscrewing it is reduced.

Note: the screw **VS** must be removed only in case of replacement of the coil.



### MultiBloc MBE Regulation VD-R with PS



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

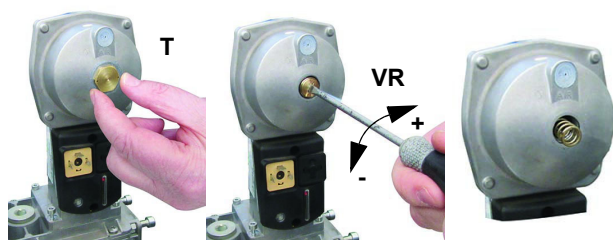


**Caution:** check that the range of the installed spring is compatible with the gas pressure at the burner head (see appropriate diagram) to which must be added the back pressure and approx. 5 /10 mbar for various leaks and gas line.



**While making outlet pressure adjustments, do not exceed a value that creates a hazardous condition to the burner!**

### Siemens VGD../VRD.. version with SKP2



| 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 |

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:

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.

### 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

With the burner operating at maximum power, increase the regulation pressure by slowly turning the control knob clockwise until the burner stops, taking care it does not go into lockout and the display shows the error "**Err c20 d0**".

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

### Calibration of air pressure switch

To calibrate the air pressure switch, proceed as follows:

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

### 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 combustion head

### KP60 - KP72

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

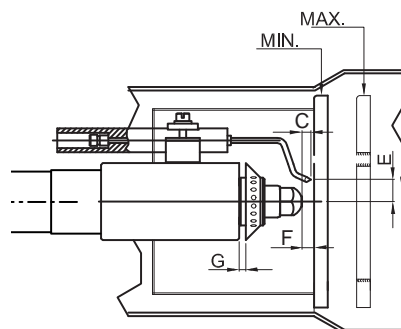
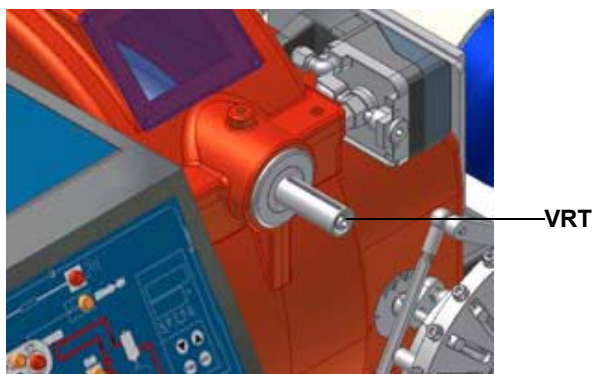
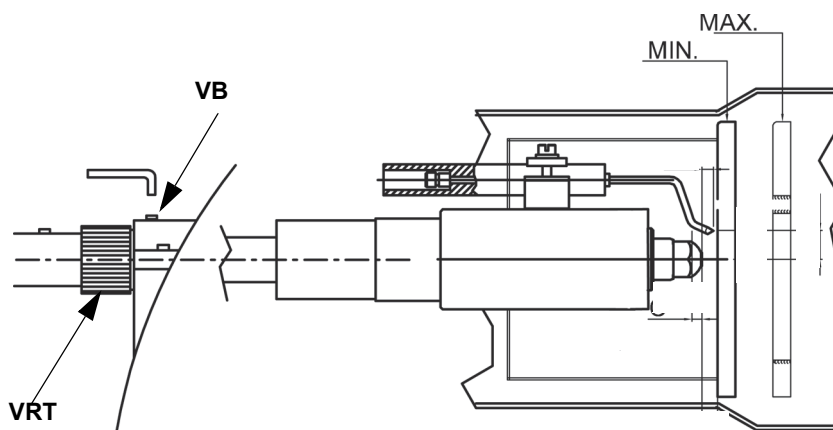


Fig. 13

### KP73

Only if necessary, change the combustion head position: to let the burner operate at a lower output, loose the **VB** screw and move progressively back the combustion head towards the MIN position, by turning clockwise the **VRT** ring nut. Fasten **VB** screw when the adjustment is accomplished.



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

## ADJUSTMENTS FOR OIL OPERATION



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



**ATTENTION:** before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open. Be sure that the mains switch is closed.



### Oil thermostat adjustment

Progressive and fully modulating oil burners are equipped with electronic multi-thermostat Danfoss MCX, whose operation is controlled by thyristor. (for details refer to the attached technical documentation)



Fig. 14 - Danfoss MCX

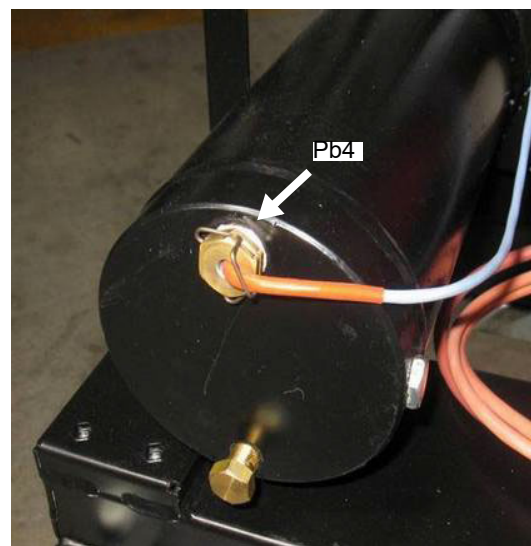
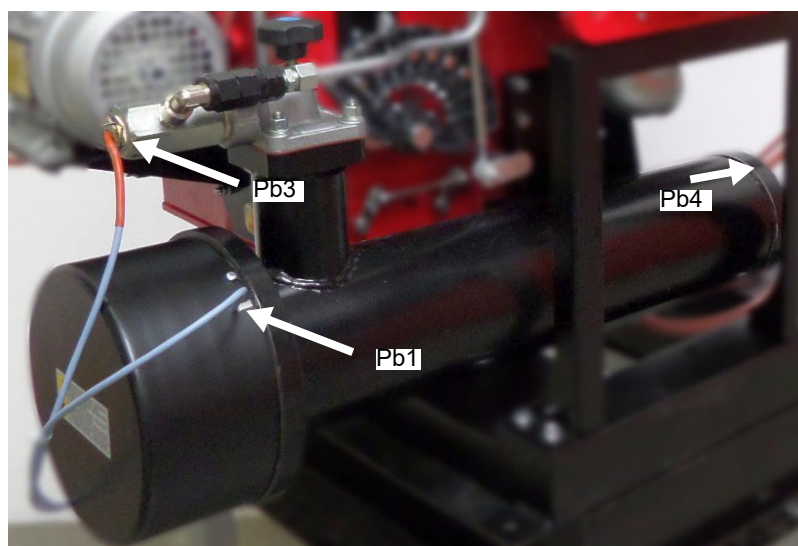


Fig. 15 - Probe connections (Danfoss MCX)

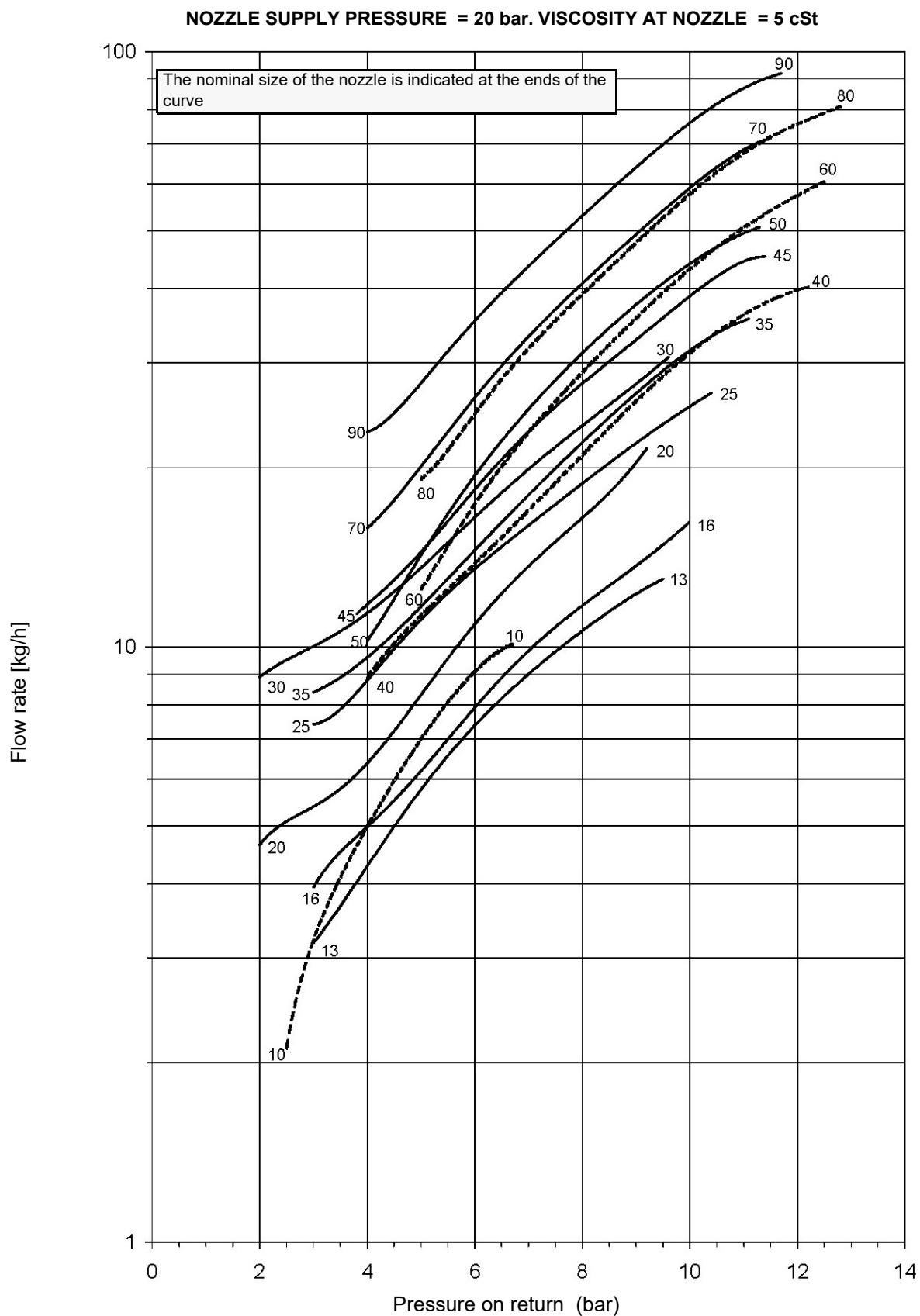
The oil viscosity at the nozzle, should be about 1,5 °E, which guarantees correct and safe functioning of the burner. The above temperature values are suggested and refer to a plant designed according to the prescriptions in the burner user manual. The suggested values can change in reference to the fuel oil specifications.

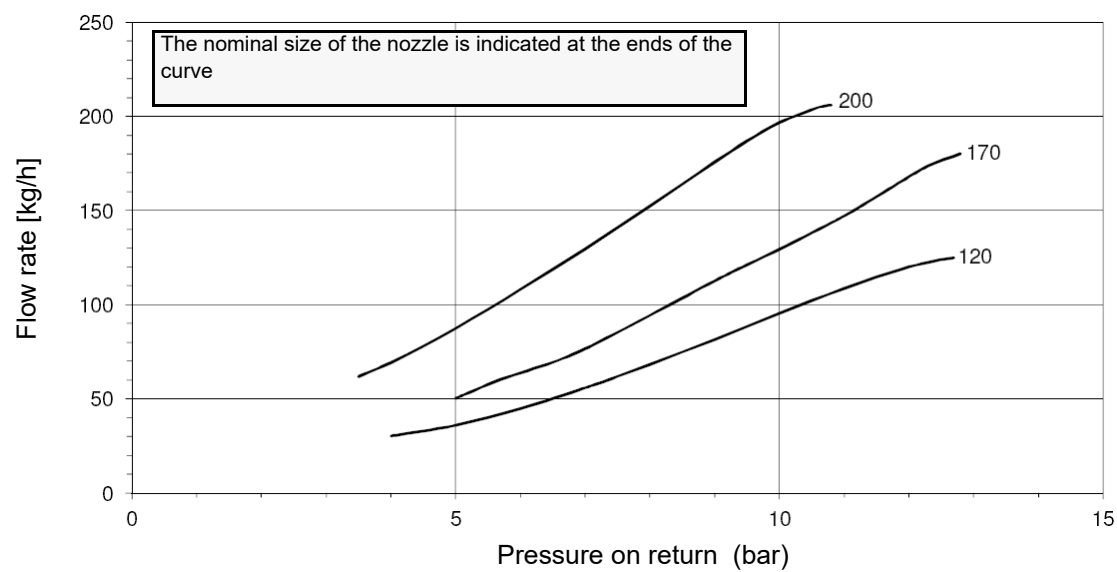
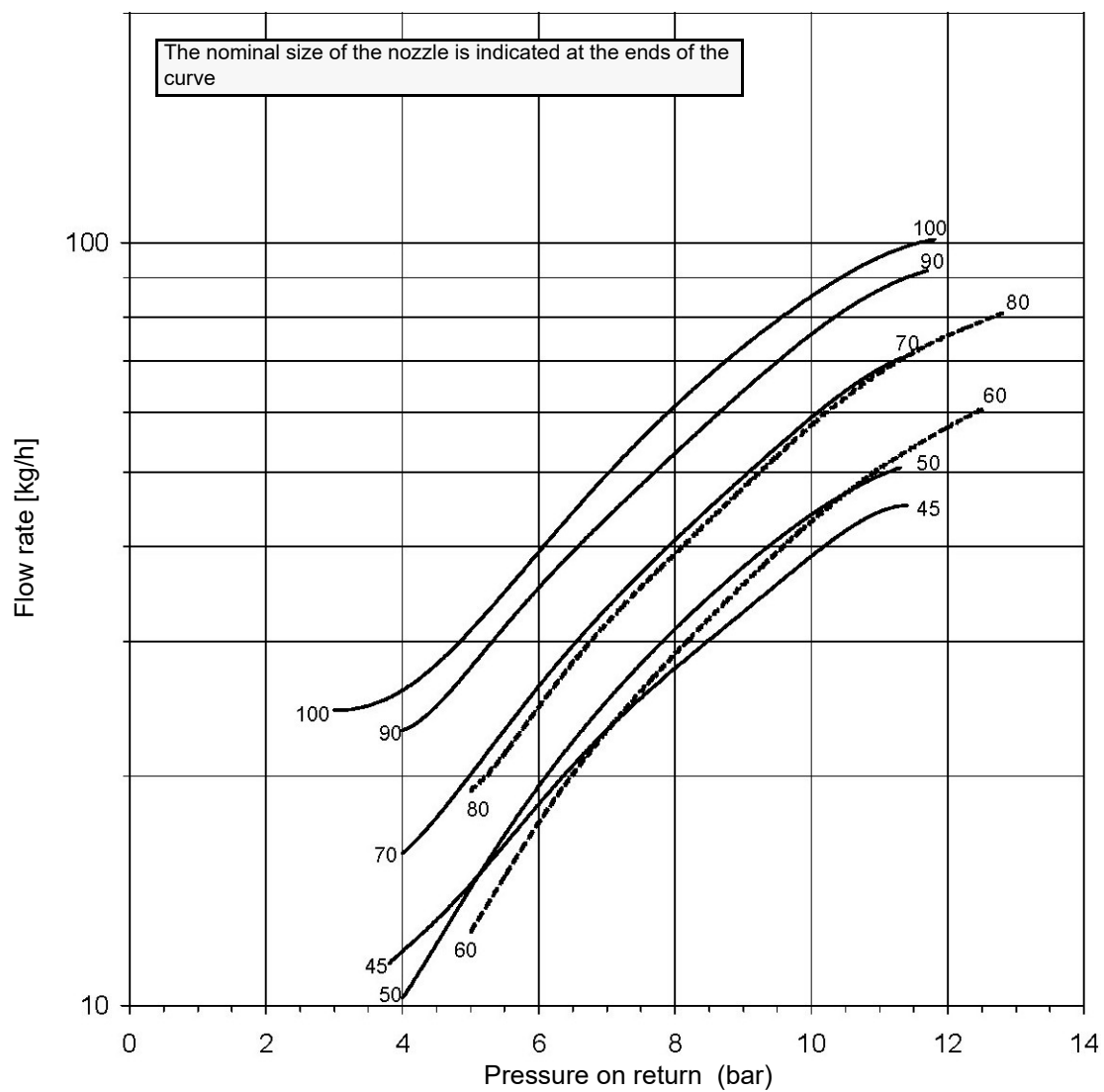
| Menu path |     |     |   | Oil viscosity at 50 °C according to the letter shown in the burner model |            |                       |                        |                         |
|-----------|-----|-----|---|--|------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|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

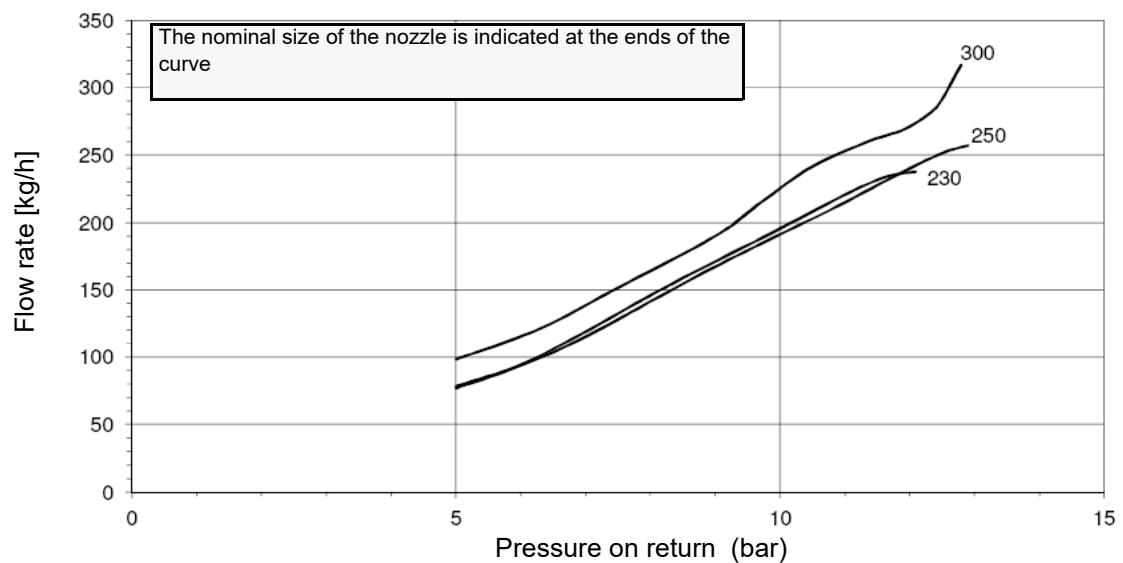
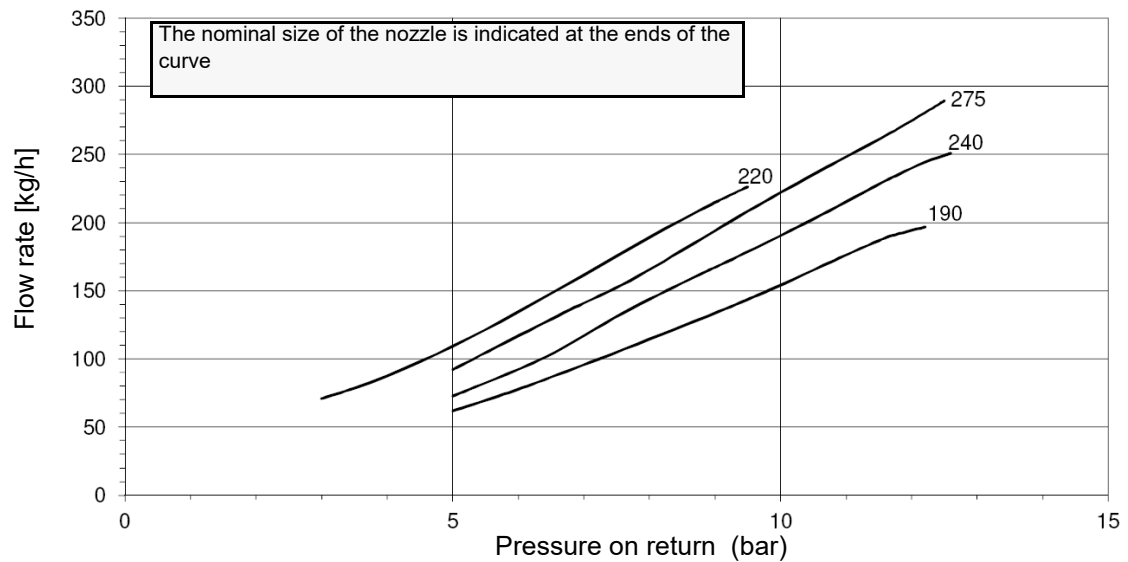
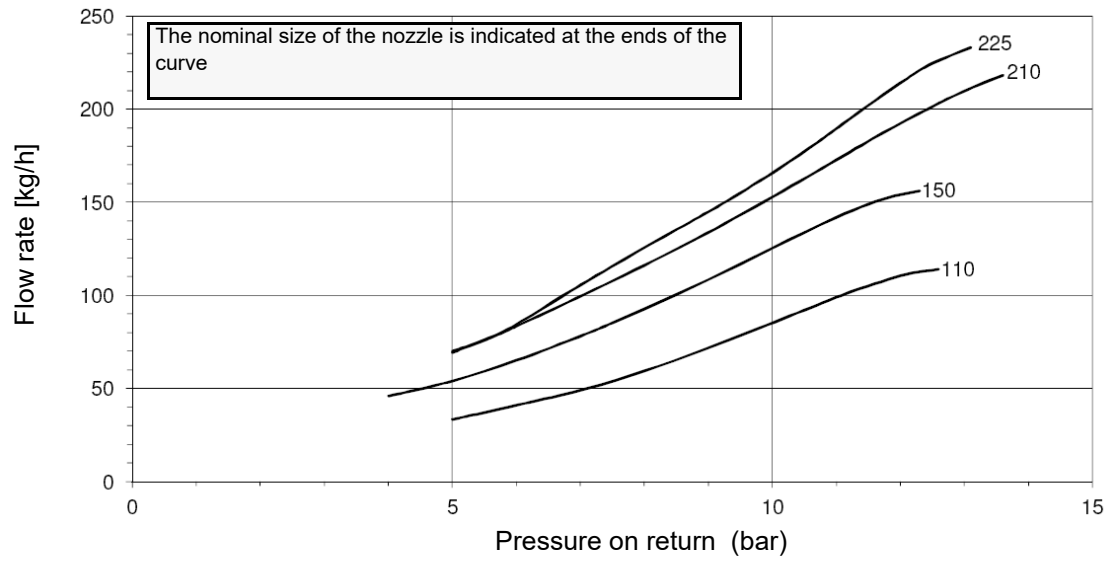
### Adjustment in the heavy oil operation

The heavy oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a by-pass nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the chart below and the diagram on Fig. 30-Fig. 31.

#### FLUIDICS KW3...60°



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

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

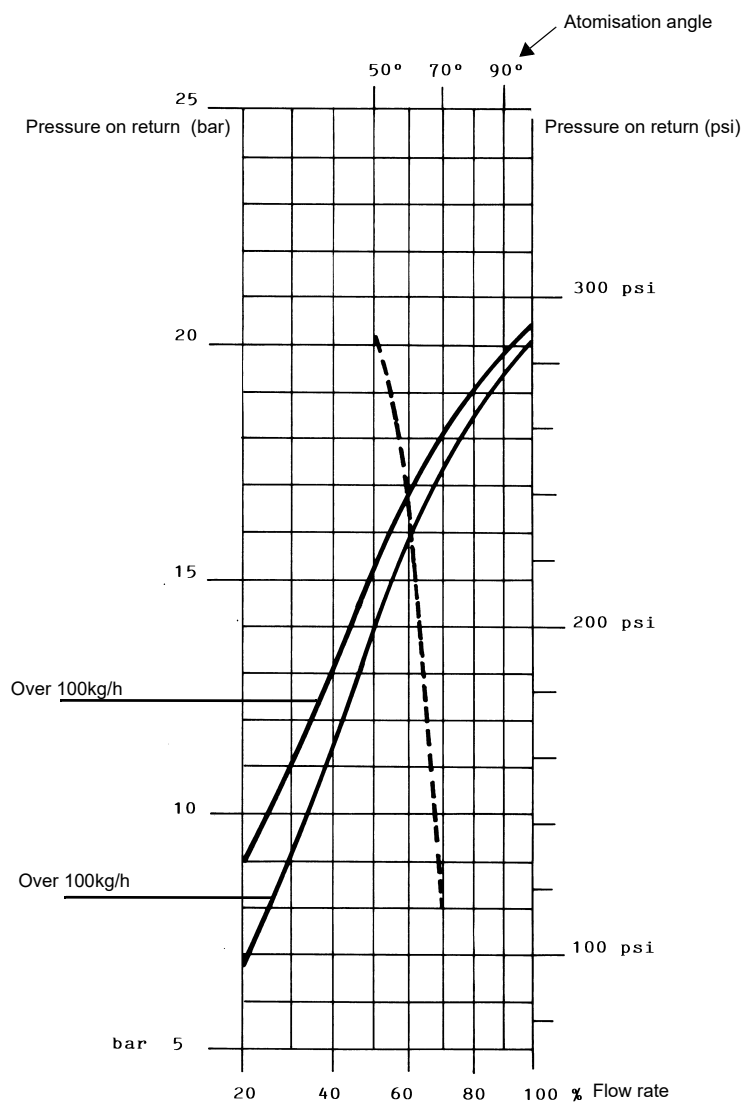
## Adjustment procedure for light oil operation

The light oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a by-pass nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the table below and the diagram on Fig. 20 (as far as reading the pressure values, see next paragraphs).

### FLUIDICS W2, WR2 NOZZLE: REFERENCE DIAGRAM (INDICATIVE ONLY)

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

Tab. 3



**NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 25 bar**

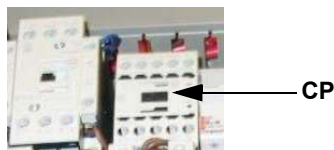
----- Atomisation angle according to the return pressure  
 \_\_\_\_\_ % Flow rate



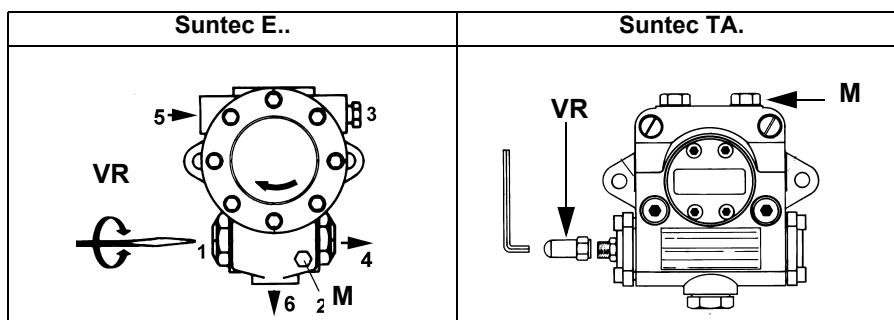
**ATTENTION!** To achieve the maximum flow rate close completely the return line.

## ADJUSTMENTS FOR OIL OPERATION

- 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;



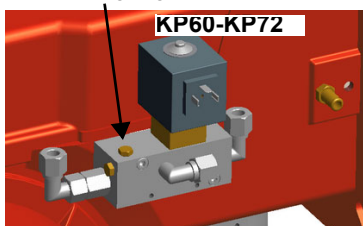
- 3 bleed the air from the **M** pressure gauge port by loosening the cap without removing it, then release the contactor.



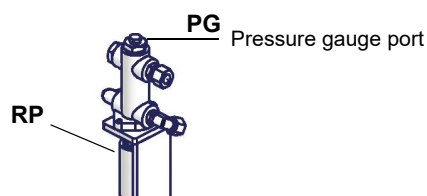
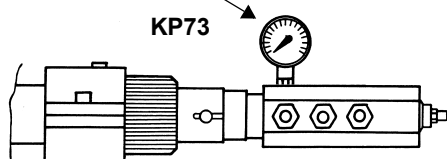
- 4 As for setting the fuel/air ratio curve, see the LMV related manual.
- 5 Only if necessary, adjust the supply pressure as follows; insert a pressure gauge into the port shown on figure and act on the pump adjusting screw **VR**. Pressure values are indicated at the beginning of this paragraph.
- 6 In order to get the maximum oil flow rate, adjust the pressure (reading its value on the **PG** pressure gauge), checking always the combustion parameters.

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

Pressure gauge port



Pressure gauge port



## PART II: OPERATION

### LIMITATIONS OF USE

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

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

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

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

**NEVER OPEN OR DISMANTLE ANY COMPONENT OF THE MACHINE.**

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

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

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

- Choose the type of fuel by turning the switch, on the burner control panel.  
**CAUTION:** if the fuel chosen is oil, be sure the cutoff valves on the feed and return pipes are open.
- Check the control box is not locked; if so, reset it by means of the reset LMV button.
- Check the series of thermostats and pressure switches allow the burner to start.

### Gas operation

The gas minimum pressure switch, installed upstream from the safety valves, ensures the network distributes the gas at a pressure suitable to switch on the machine start cycle.

In compliance with the regulations in force, the cycle starts with the pre-ventilation phase.

(Burners fitted with gas proving system). The gas safety valves proving system can be executed during this phase and/or at the burner shut-off, according to the device setting. Failing which a safety interlock is tripped.

The fan starts and the air damper, driven by the servomotor, opens as far as the high flame position. The air pressure switch, detecting a pressure, ensures the fan's operation. Failing which a safety interlock is tripped.

At the end of prevention, in sequence, the burner management system moves the servomotor to the ignition position, supplies the ignition transformer and orders the opening of the gas safety valve group.

The gas from the net passes through a filter, the double safety valves and the pressure regulator. The regulator holds the gas head pressure within the use limits.

Fuel and comburent are channelled separately till they meet in the flame development area (combustion chamber) where the spark, discharged by the ignition electrodes located on the burner's head, must ignite the flame in a safety time of less than 3 s, as provided for by the reference regulations.

The flame is detected by a sensor that can be an ionization or UV or IR sensor. Failing which a safety interlock is tripped. From now on flame detection will be continuous, until the burner is switched off.

At the end of the safety time, the control unit de-energizes the ignition transformer, moving the servomotor to the low or high flame position according to system demand.

The burner operation is now controlled by the modulator, if any, or by the boiler controller (i.e.: high-low flame thermostat).

The dedicated actuators move, simultaneously and proportionally, the air damper, the fuel butterfly valve, the head position (if the burner include this option) and the VSD optimizing exhaust gas values and obtaining efficient combustion.

The position of the combustion head, set manually or automatically (if the option is included in the supply), contributes to adjust the bur-

ner's output.

If the monitored variable (pressure or temperature) of the boiler/generator/oven fluid exceeds a preset value, the machine switch-off phase is started. The flame control unit moves the servomotor to the low flame position (minimum power supplied), closes the safety valves and starts the post-ventilation phase, if any.

At the end of this stage, the burner remains in stand-by waiting for a new start-up sequence



***For further details, see the attached equipment manual.***

### **Heavy Oil operation**

The supply and atomization temperature is a variable that must be carefully determined for the burner to work correctly.

A temperature probe controls the oil input temperature into the machine and enables the ignition cycle start-up phase when the fuel reaches a temperature allowing it to be pumped.

Another temperature probe or temperature switch (in reference to the supply), if any, checks the temperature on the oil return line to the tank and enables the ignition phase.

In compliance with the regulations in force, the cycle starts with the pre-ventilation phase. The fan starts and the air damper, driven by the servomotor, opens. The air pressure switch, detecting a differential pressure, ensures the fan's operation. Failing which a safety interlock is tripped.

During the pre-ventilation phase, the pump makes the fuel oil circulate in the machine hydraulic circuit. The fuel passes through a filter before entering into the pre-heating tanks, one or two according to the size of the burner, warming up before going back to the supply circuit.

The pre-ventilation phase can then be completed and the ignition phase started. In sequence, the burner management system (BMS) moves the servomotor to a suitable position, supplies the ignition transformer and the valves allowing the nozzle to spray the oil into the combustion chamber, where it will mix with the comburent air.

A PID thermoregulator, monitoring with two probes the oil temperature on both entering and exiting the electrical pre-heaters, ensures the oil reaches the nozzle at such a temperature as to allow the burner to switch on safely.

The spark between the ignition electrodes on the burner head must ignite the flame in a safety time not exceeding 5 s, as provided for by the reference regulations.

The presence of the flame is detected by UV or IR sensor. Failing which a safety interlock is tripped.

From now on flame detection will be continuous, until the burner is switched off.

At the end of the safety time, the control unit de-energizes the ignition transformer, moving the servomotor to the low or high flame position according to system demand.

The burner operation is now controlled by the modulator, if any, or by the boiler controller (i.e.: high-low flame thermostat).

The dedicated actuators move, simultaneously and proportionally, the air damper, the fuel butterfly valve, the head position (if the burner include this option) and the VSD optimizing exhaust gas values and obtaining efficient combustion.

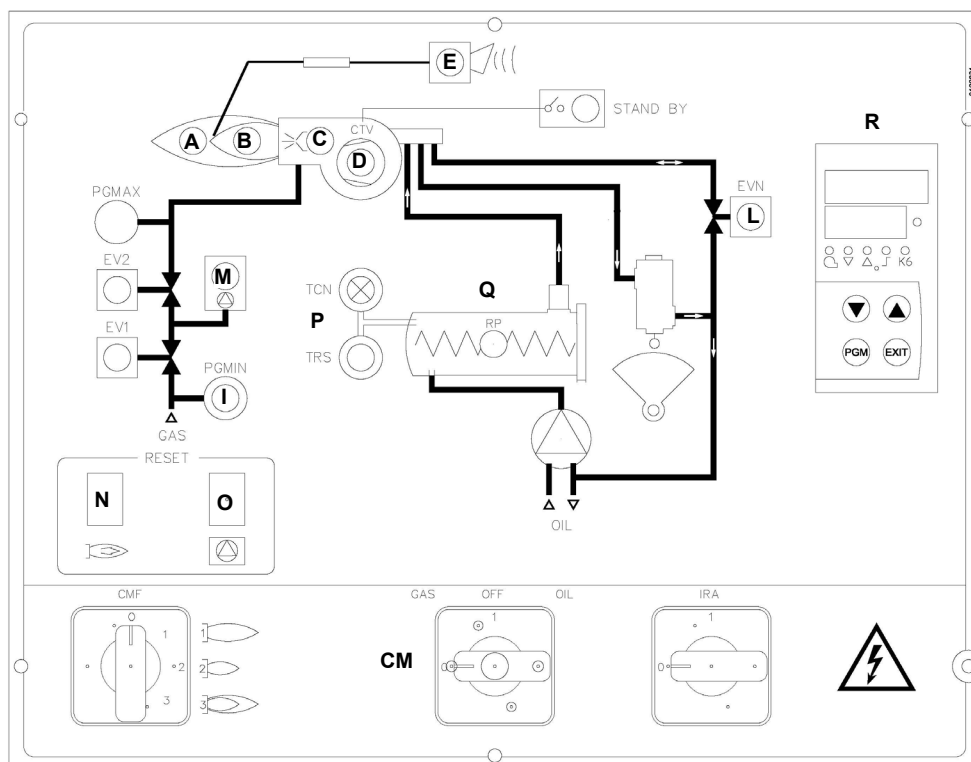
At the same time, the fuel oil PID thermoregulator keeps the temperature of the oil to the nozzle constant for the whole working curve, guaranteeing the best possible nebulization. This, combined with an optimal air/fuel ratio, allows optimizing exhaust gas values and obtaining efficient combustion.

The position of the combustion head contributes to adjust the power supplied.

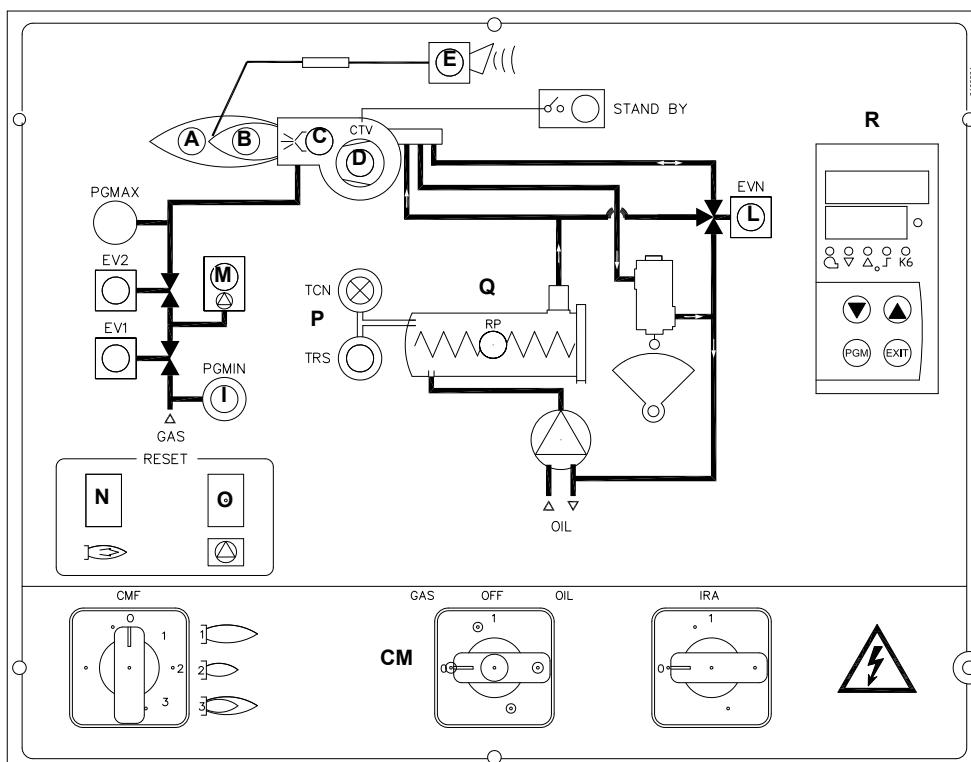
If the monitored variable (pressure or temperature) of the boiler/generator/oven fluid exceeds a preset value, the machine switch-off phase is started. The flame control unit moves the servomotor to the low flame position (minimum power supplied), closes the safety valves and starts the post-ventilation phase, if any.

At the end of this stage, the burner remains in stand-by waiting for a new start-up sequence. The oil pre-heating tank/s maintain(s) a temperature suitable to the quick re-ignition of the machine in this phase too.



**Burner front panel****KP60-72****Key**

- A High flame mode indicating light
- B Low flame mode indicating light
- C Ignition transformer operation
- CM Main switch/operation mode (Gas / Oil)
- D Fan motor overload tripped intervention
- E Burner lockout indicating light
- F Stand-by mode indicating light
- G Gas valve EV2 operation
- H Gas valve EV1 operation
- I Gas pressure switch consent
- IRA Pre-heater resistor switch
- L Oil solenoid valve operation
- M Gas proving system intervention
- N Flame monitor device reset pushbutton
- O Gas proving system device reset pushbutton
- P Pre-heating resistors safety thermostat
- Q Pre-heating oil tank
- R Modulator

**KP73**

## PART III: MAINTENANCE

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



**WARNING: ALL OPERATIONS ON THE BURNER MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE MAINS DISCONNECTED AND THE FUEL MANUAL CUTOFF VALVES CLOSED!**

**ATTENTION: READ CAREFULLY THE "WARNINGS" CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS MANUAL.**

## ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- Clean and examine the gas filter cartridge and replace it if necessary (see next paragraph).
- Check and clean the oil filter cartridge; replace it if necessary (see next paragraphs).
- Examine the condition of the oil flexible hoses and check for possible leaks.
- Check and clean if necessary the oil heaters and the tank, according to the fuel type and its use; remove the heaters flange fixing nuts and remove the heaters from the tank: clean by using steam or solvents and not metallic things.
- Clean and examine the filter inside the oil pump. Filter must be thoroughly cleaned at least once in a season to ensure correct working of the fuel unit. To remove the filter, unscrew the four screws on the cover. When reassemble, make sure that the filter is mounted with the feet toward the pump body. If the gasket between cover and pump housing should be damaged, it must be replaced. An external filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream of the fuel unit.
- Remove and clean the combustion head (page 50).
- Examine and clean the ignition electrodes, adjust and replace if necessary (see page 50).
- Examine and clean the detection probe, adjust and replace if necessary (see page 61).
- Examine the detection current (see page 52).
- Remove and clean (page 57) the heavy oil nozzle (**Important: use solvents for cleaning, not metal utensils**) and at the end of the maintenance procedures, after replacing the burner, turn it on and check the shape of the flame; if in doubt replace the nozzle. Where the burner is used intensively it is recommended to replace the nozzle as a preventive measure, at the begin of the operating season.
- Clean and grease joints and rotating parts.

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



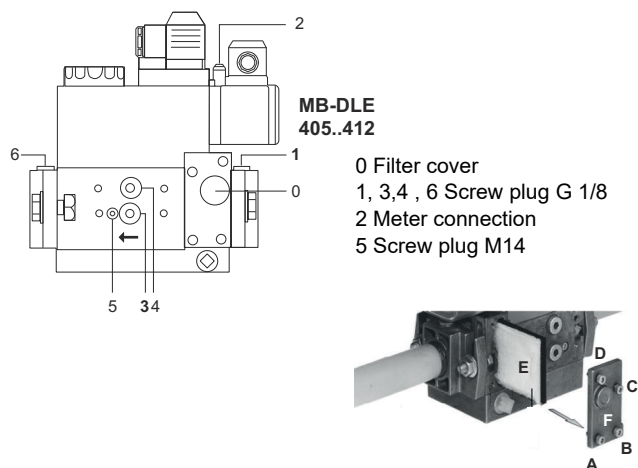
**CAUTION: avoid the contact of steam, solvent and other liquids with the electric terminals of the resistor. On flanged heaters, replace the seal gasket before refitting it. Periodic inspections must be carried out to determine the frequency of cleaning.**

## Gas filter maintenance

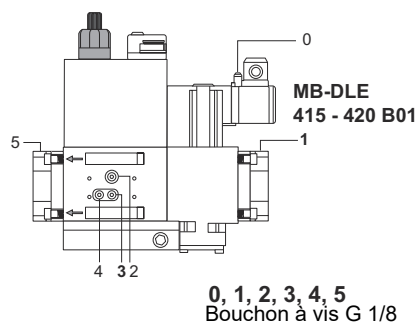
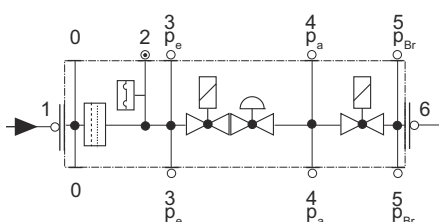


**WARNING: Before opening the filter, close the manual cutoff valve downstream the filter and bleed the gas; check that inside the filter there is no pressurised gas.**

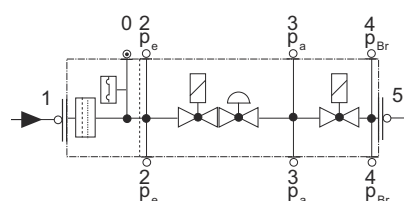
Per pulire o sostituire il filtro gas procedere nel modo seguente:



#### Pressure taps



#### Pressure taps



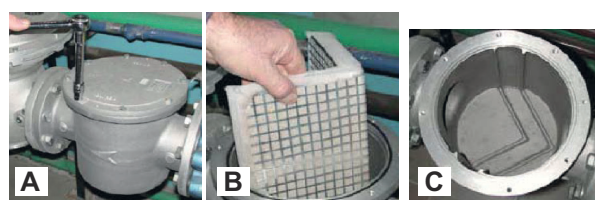
- Check the filter at least once a year!
- Change the filter if the pressure difference between pressure connection 1 and 3 (Fig. 1-Fig. 3) is  $\Delta p > 10$  mbar.
- Change the filter if the pressure difference between pressure connection 1 and 3 (Fig. 1-Fig. 3) is twice as high compared to the last check.

You can change the filter without removing the fitting.

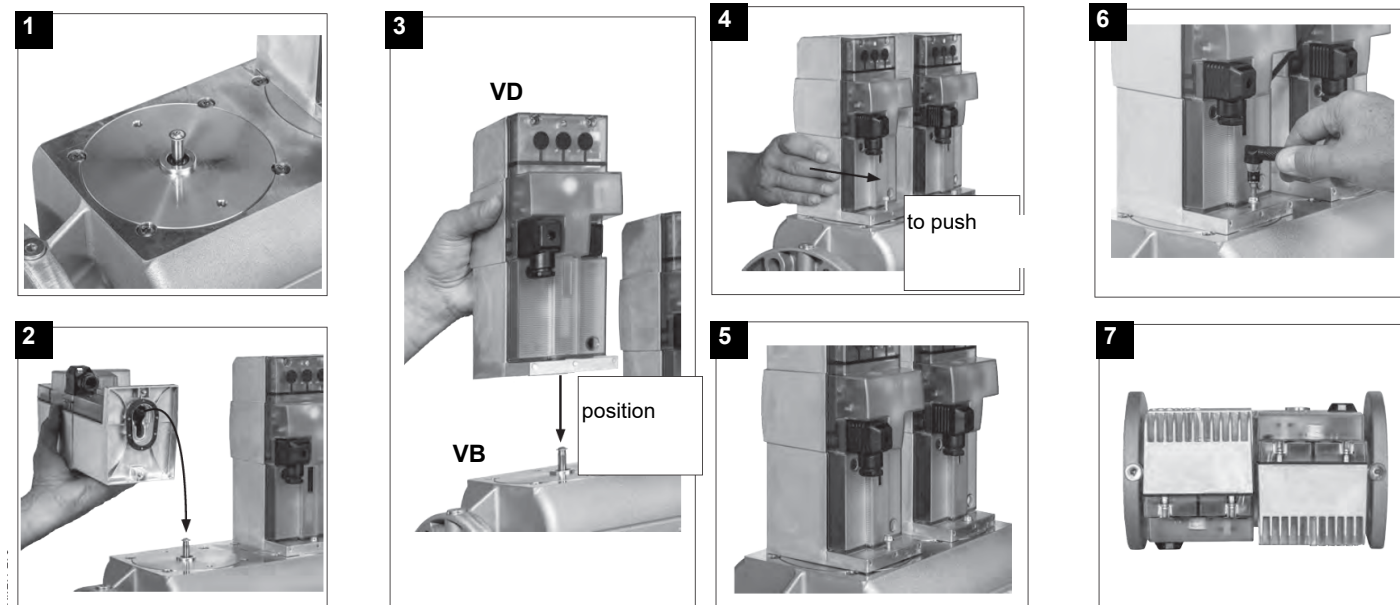
- 1 Interrupt the gas supply closing the on-off valve.
- 2 Remove screws 1 ÷ 4 using the Allen key n. 3 and remove filter cover 5 in Fig. 5.
- 3 Remove the filter 6 and replace with a new one.
- 4 Replace filter cover 5 and tighten screws 1 ÷ 4 without using any force and fasten.
- 5 Perform leakage and functional test,  $p_{max.} = 360$  mbar.

To clean or remove the filter, proceed as follows:

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

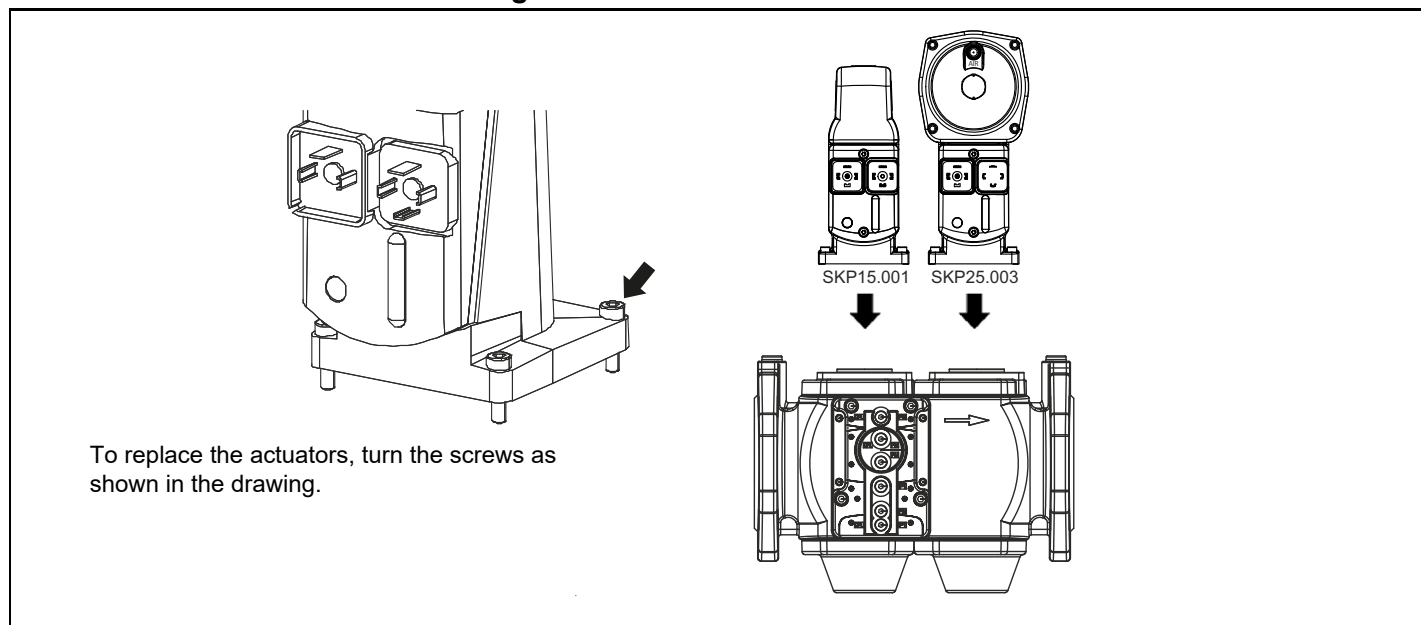


## MultiBloc VD-V VD-R Mounting



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.

## Siemens SKP15 e SKP25 Mounting





### ***Technical procedure of self cleaning filters substitution (valid for all models)***

- 1 Close the bowl valve before the self cleaning filter
- 2 Switch off any electrical equipment on board on the filter (example motorization or heaters)



**WARNING! Drain the system by unscrewing the drain screw on the bottom of the self cleaning filter**

- 3 Disconnect the outlet pipe from the cover of the self cleaning filter
- 4 Remove the cover with all the filter pack, leaving only the bowl on the line
- 5 Clean any residue on the bottom of the bowl and clean the seat of the O-ring seal



**WARNING! Replace the O-ring seal between the bowl and cover**

- 6 Insert the filter pack again making sure to respect the correct inlet/outlet direction or any references on the cover and tray
- 7 Replace the filter by following the reverse order operations
- 8 Make sure there is no leakage and give the power to any electrical equipments on the filter

### ***Removing the oil gun, replacing the nozzle and the electrodes***



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

To remove the oil gun, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the combustion head as described on the previous paragraph;
- 2 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 fixing screws and remove them: place the new electrodes being careful to observe the measures shown on next paragraph; reassemble following the reversed procedure.

**Caution:** adjust the nozzle position according to the procedure on the next paragraph.

**(KP60, KP72) Electrodes Adjustment**

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



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

Adjust the electrodes position, according to the quotes shown othe next picture

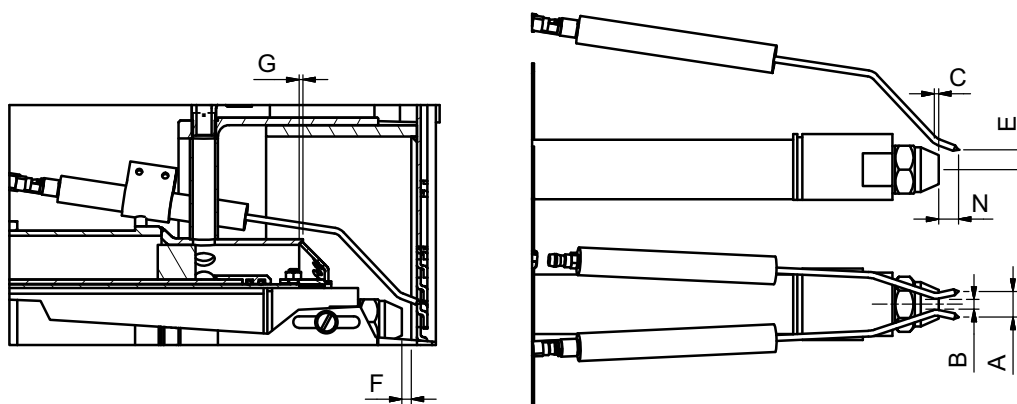
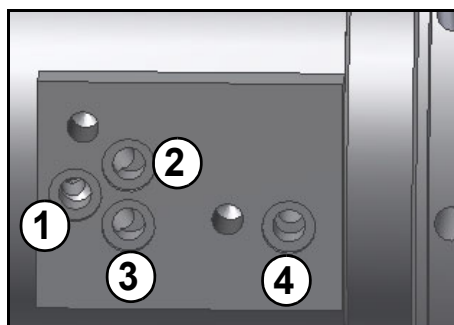
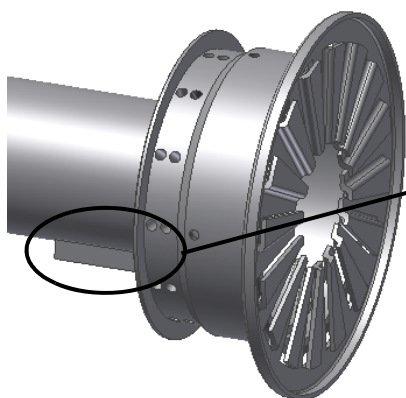


Fig. 16

| A     | B   | C   | E     | F | N     |
|-------|-----|-----|-------|---|-------|
| 10÷15 | 3÷5 | 3÷4 | 10÷13 | 8 | 10÷13 |

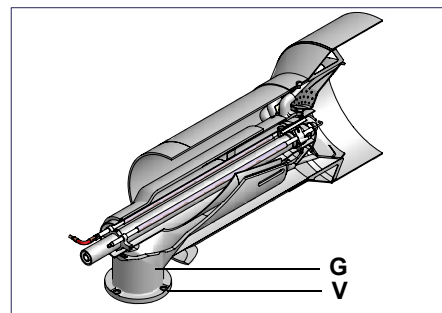
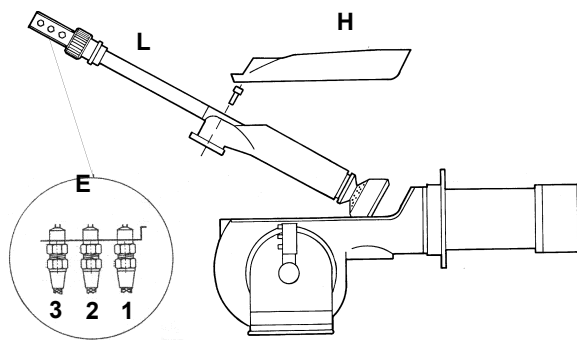


- 1 spillback nozzle opening / closi
- 2 oil inlet
- 3 oil return
- 4 oil return

**Removing the combustion head (KP73)**

- 1 Remove the cover H.
- 2 Slide the photoresistance out of its housing.
- 3 Unscrew the V screws that block the gas collector G, loosen the three jionts E and remove the ass.y as shown on the following picture.
- 4 Clean the combustion head by means fo a vacuum cleaner; scrape off the scale by means fo a metallic brush.

**Note:** to remount the burner, follow the same procedure in the reversed order.




**Key**

- 1 Inlet
- 2 Return
- 3 Gun opening
- E Oil piping connections

- G Gas manifold
- H Cover
- L Oil gun
- V Screws

**Removing the oil gun, replacing the nozzle and the electrodes (KP73)**



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

To remove the oil gun, proceed as follows:

- 1 remove the combustion head as described on the previous paragraph;
- 2 loosen the **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 shown on : reassemble following the reversed procedure.

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

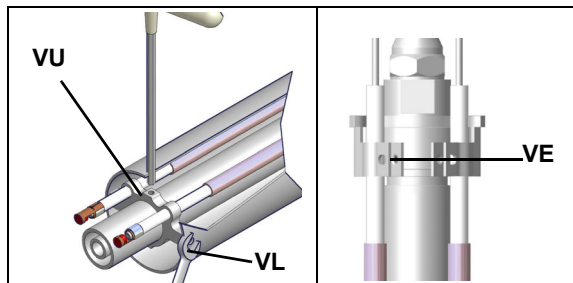


Fig. 17

Adjusting the electrodes position (KP73)

Adjust the electrodes position, according to the quotes shown in the next picture.

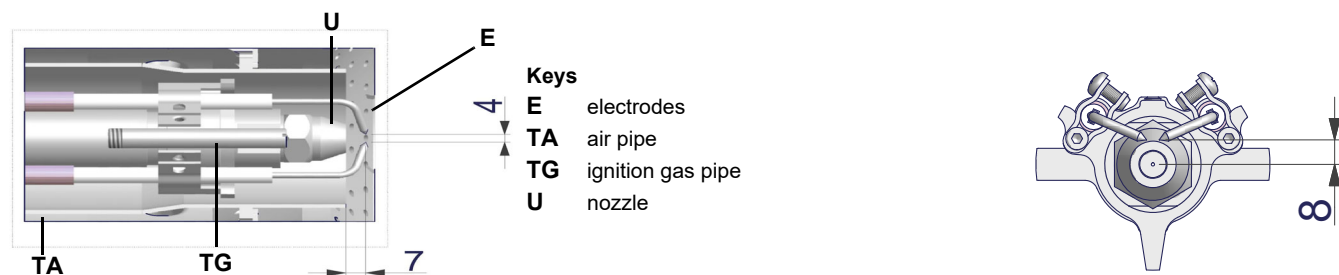


Fig. 18

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.

Minimum detection signal: 3.5Vdc

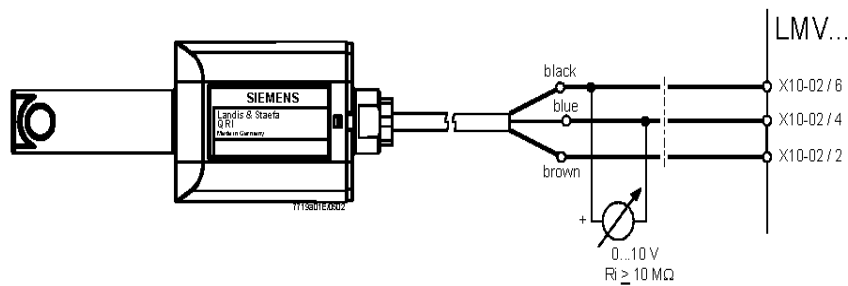
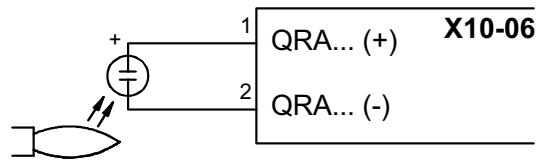


Fig. 19 - Detection with detector QRI...

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

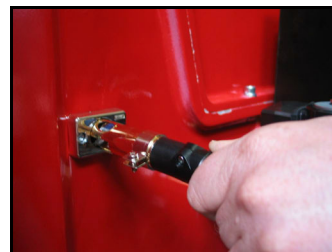




## **Cleaning and replacing the detection photocell**

### **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.



The photocell working life is about 10000 working hours (about 1 year), at max 50°C after which it must be replaced.

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

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

### **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

**TROUBLESHOOTING *Heavy oil operation***

|   | THE BURNER<br>DOESN'T START | THE BURNER<br>REPEATS PRE-<br>PURGE | NOISY FUEL PUMP | THE BURNER<br>DOESN'T START<br>AND STOPS | THE BURNER<br>STARTS AND<br>STOPS | THE BURNER<br>DOESN'T SWITCH<br>TO HIGH FLAME | THE BURNER<br>STOPS DURING<br>OPERATION | THE BURNER STOPS<br>AND REPEATS THE<br>CYCLE DURING OPE-<br>RATION |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|--|
| MAIN SWITCH OPEN                                | ●                           |                                     |                 |  |                                   |   |   |  |
| LINE FUSE INTERVENTION                          | ●                           |                                     |                 |  |                                   |   |   |  |
| MAX. PRESSURE SWITCH FAULT                      | ●                           |                                     |                 |  |                                   |   |   | ●  |
| FAN THERMAL CUTOUT INTERVENTION                 | ●                           |                                     |                 |  |                                   |   |   |  |
| AUXILIARY RELAIS FUSES INTERVENTION             | ●                           |                                     |                 |  |                                   |   |   |  |
| CONTROL BOX FAULT                               | ●                           | ●                                   |                 | ●  | ●                                 |   | ●                                       |  |
| SERVOCONTROL FAULT                              |                             |                                     |                 |  |                                   | ●   |   |  |
| SMOKEY FLAME                                    |                             |                                     |                 |  | ●                                 |   | ●                                       |  |
| IGNITION TRANSFORMER FAULT                      |                             |                                     |                 | ●  |                                   |   |   |  |
| IGNITION ELECTRODE DIRTY OR WRONG<br>POSITIONED |                             |                                     |                 | ●  |                                   |   |   |  |
| DIRTY NOZZLE                                    |                             |                                     |                 | ●  |                                   |   | ●                                       |  |
| FUEL SOLENOID VALVE DEFECTIVE                   |                             |                                     |                 | ●  |                                   |   | ●                                       |  |
| PHOTORESISTOR DIRTY OR DEFECTIVE                |                             |                                     |                 |  | ●                                 |   | ●                                       |  |
| HI-LO FLAME THERMOSTAT DEFECTIVE                |                             |                                     |                 |  |                                   | ●   |   |  |
| WRONG POSITION OF SERVOCONTROL<br>CAMS          |                             |                                     |                 |  |                                   | ●   |   |  |
| FUEL PRESSURE TOO LOW                           |                             |                                     |                 | ●  |                                   |   |   |  |
| DIRTY FUEL FILTERS                              |                             |                                     | ●               | ●  |                                   |   | ●                                       |  |

**Gas operationTROUBLESHOOTING**

| CAUSE  | TROUBLE                  |                         |                            |                                     |                              |                     |  |                              |                             |                           |  |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--|
|  | THE BURNER DOESN'T START | CONTINUE WITH PRE-PURGE | DOESN'T START AND LOCK-OUT | DOESN'T START AND REPEATS THE CYCLE | STARTS AND REPEATS THE CYCLE | STARTS AND LOCK-OUT | THE FLAME MONITOR DEVICE DOESN'T GIVE CONSENT TO START | DOESN'T SWITCH TO HIGH FLAME | DOESN'T RETURN IN LOW FLAME | LOCK-OUT DURING OPERATION | TTURNS OF AND REPEATS CYCLE DURING OPERATION |
| MAIN SWITCH OPEN   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| LACK OF GAS  | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| MAXIMUM GAS PRESSURE SWITCH DEFECTIVE                                    | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| THERMOSTATS/PRESSURE SWITCHES DEFECTIVES                                 | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| OVERLOAD TRIPPED INTERVENTION  | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| AUXILIARIES FUSE INTERRUPTED   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| DEFECTIVE CONTROL BOX  | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| DEFECTIVE ACTUATOR   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| AIR PRESSURE SWITCH FAULT OR BAD SETTING                                 | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| MINIMUM GAS PRESSURE SWITCH DEFECTIVE OR GAS FILTER DIRTY                | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| IGNITION TRANSFORMER FAULT   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| IGNITION ELECTRODES BAD POSITION   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| BUTTERFLY VALVE BAD SETTING  | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| DEFECTIVE GAS GOVERNOR   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| GAS VALVE DEFECTIVE  | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| BAD CONNECTION OR DEFECTIVE HIGH/LOW FLAME THERMOSTAT OR PRESSURE SWITCH | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| ACTUATOR CAM WRONG SETTING   | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |
| UV PROBE DIRTY OR DEFECTIVE  | ●                        | ●                       | ●                          | ●                                   | ●                            | ●                   | ●  | ●                            | ●                           | ●                         | ●  |



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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 PRODUCT INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE.**

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

**CAREFULLY KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.**

### 1) GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

Contact qualified personnel only.

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

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

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

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

The manufacturer shall not be held liable, by agreement or otherwise, for damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer. The occurrence of any of the following circumstances may cause explosions, polluting unburnt gases (example: carbon monoxide CO), burns, serious harm to people, animals and things:

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

### 2) SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BURNERS

- The burner should be installed in a suitable room, with ventilation openings complying with the requirements of the regulations in force, and sufficient for good combustion.
- Only burners designed according to the regulations in force should be used.
- This burner should be employed exclusively for the use for which it

was designed.

- Before connecting the burner, make sure that the unit rating is the same as delivery mains (electricity, gas oil, or other fuel).
- Observe caution with hot burner components. These are, usually, near to the flame and the fuel pre-heating system, they become hot during the unit operation and will remain hot for some time after the burner has stopped.

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

- a Remove the power supply by disconnecting the power cord from the mains.
- b) Disconnect the fuel supply by means of the hand-operated shut-off valve and remove the control handwheels from their spindles.

#### Special warnings

- Make sure that the burner has, on installation, been firmly secured to the appliance, so that the flame is generated inside the appliance firebox.
- Before the burner is started and, thereafter, at least once a year, have qualified personnel perform the following operations:
  - a set the burner fuel flow rate depending on the heat input of the appliance;
  - b set the flow rate of the combustion-supporting air to obtain a combustion efficiency level at least equal to the lower level required by the regulations in force;
  - c check the unit operation for proper combustion, to avoid any harmful or polluting unburnt gases in excess of the limits permitted by the regulations in force;
  - d make sure that control and safety devices are operating properly;
  - e make sure that exhaust ducts intended to discharge the products of combustion are operating properly;
  - f on completion of setting and adjustment operations, make sure that all mechanical locking devices of controls have been duly tightened;
  - g make sure that a copy of the burner use and maintenance instructions is available in the boiler room.
- In case of a burner shut-down, reset the control box by means of the RESET pushbutton. If a second shut-down takes place, call the Technical Service, **without trying to RESET further**.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

### 3) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

#### 3a) ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

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

- do not leave the equipment exposed to weather (rain, sun, etc.) unless expressly required to do so;
- do not allow children or inexperienced persons to use equipment;
- The unit input cable shall not be replaced by the user.

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

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

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

#### GENERAL

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

#### SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING GAS

Have qualified personnel inspect the installation to ensure that:

- a the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations and provisions in force;
  - b all gas connections are tight;
  - c the boiler room ventilation openings are such that they ensure the air supply flow required by the current regulations, and in any case are sufficient for proper combustion.
- Do not use gas pipes to earth electrical equipment.
  - Never leave the burner connected when not in use. Always shut the gas valve off.
  - In case of prolonged absence of the user, the main gas delivery valve to the burner should be shut off.

#### Precautions if you can smell gas

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

## DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS

### Gas burners

#### European directives:

- 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 55014-1 Electromagnetic 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 55014-1 Electromagnetic 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


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

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

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

#### SYMBOLS USED

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

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

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

## 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 contemporarily, 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 Service during the curve adjustments



#### +Key +

Used to increase a a value

Used to enter Info and Service during the curve adjustments



#### Keys (+ & -) = ESC

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

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



## Parameters level (heating engineer)



---

## Setting menu

The setting 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 <b>LMV26</b> ) | Burner control ( <b>LMV26</b> 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)
- Manufacturer 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 bruciatore)  | Password OEM (5 characters)   | OEM            |
| 050    | Start backup/restore via AZL2x/PC                  | Start backup / restore via AZL2.../ PC software (set parameter to 1) Index 0: Create backup Index 1: Execute restore Error diagnostics via negative values (see error code 137) | SO             |
| 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<br>LMV27 | LMV26 | LMV37 |
|--------|--|---|--|----------------|-------|-------|
| 102    | Data produzione (in gg-mm-aa)  | Identification date (yy-mm-dd)              | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |
| 103    | Numero identificativ   | Identification number                       | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |
| 104    | Set di parametri preimpostati: codice cliente  | Preselected parameter set: customer code    | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |
| 105    | Set di parametri preimpostati: versione  | Preselected parameter set: version          | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |
| 107    | Versione softwar   | Software version                            | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |
| 108    | Variante software  | Software variant                            | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |
| 113    | Identificativo bruciatore  | Burner identification                       | Service / Info<br>SO password<br>for writing | x              | x     | x     |
| 121    | Potenza manuale<br>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<br>Undefined = automatic mode | Service / Info                               | x              | x     | x     |

|     |   |  |                |   |   |   |
|-----|---|--|----------------|---|---|---|
| 125 | Frequenza di rete<br>0 = 50 Hz<br>1 = 60 Hz   | Mains frequency<br>0 = 50 Hz<br>1 = 60 Hz  | Service / Info | x | x | x |
| 126 | Luminosità display  | Display brightness   | Service / Info | x | x | x |
| 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<br>Impostare prima il parametro a 1 e poi a 2;<br>se compare "0" = lo Storico è stato azzerato<br>se compare "-1" = scaduto tempo sequ. 1_2  | Delete display of error history<br>To delete display : set to 1 then to 2;<br>return value "0" = error history deleted<br>return value "-1" = timeout of 1_2 sequence  | OEM / Service  | x | x | x |
| 141 | Attivazione comunicazione bus<br>0 = off 1 = Modbus 2 = riserva   | Operating mode BACS<br>0 = off 1 = Modbus 2 = reserved   | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 142 | Tempo d'arresto in caso di guasto di comunicazione  | Setback time in the event of communication breakdown   | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 143 | Riserva   | Reserved   | Service / Info |   | x | x |
| 144 | Riserva   | Reserved   | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 145 | Indirizzo dispositivo per Modbus  | Device address for Modbus  | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 146 | Velocità di trasmissione per Modbus   | Baud rate for Modbus   | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 147 | Parità per Modbus   | Parity for Modbus  | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 148 | on una interruzione della comunicazione bus:<br>0 ... 19.9 = bruciatore spento<br>20 ... 100 = 20 ... 100% potenza<br>Per il funzionamento multistadio:<br>0 = bruciatore OFF,<br>P1, P2, P3 non valido = nessun standard di prestazione della LMV. | Performance standard at interruption of communication with building automation For modulation operation the setting range is as follows: 0...19.9 = burner off 20...100 = 20...100% burner rating For multistage operation apply to setting range: 0 = burner OFF, P1, P2, P3 Invalid = no performance standards of the building auto-mation | OEM / Service  |   | x | x |
| 161 | Numero di avarie  | Number of faults   | Service / Info | x | x | x |
| 162 | Ore di esercizio (azzerabile da Service)  | Operating hours (resettable by Service)  | Service / Info | x | x | x |
| 163 | Ore di esercizio (con dispositivo sotto tensione)   | Operating hours (when unit is live)  | Service / Info | x | x | x |
| 164 | Numero di partenze (azzerabile da Service)  | Number of startups (resettable by Service)   | Service / Info | x | x | x |
| 165 | Numero di partenze  | Number of startups   | Service / Info | x | x | x |

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



## Block 200: Burner control

| Param. | Descrizione   | Description   | Password      | LMV20<br>LMV27 | LMV26 | LMV37 |
|--------|---|---|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 201    | <p>Modalità funzionamento bruciatore ( rampa combustibile, modulante / multistadio, servo-comandi, ecc.)</p> <p>___ = non definito (cancellazione curve)</p> <p><b>1</b> = accensione diretta a gas (G mod)</p> <p><b>2</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 del gas (Gp1 mod)</p> <p><b>3</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco a monte dell'elettrovalvola EV1 del gas (Gp2 mod)</p> <p><b>4</b> = accensione a gasolio - modulante (Lo mod)</p> <p><b>5</b> = accensione a gasolio - bistadio (Lo 2 stage)</p> <p><b>6</b> = accensione a gasolio - tristadio (Lo 3 stage)</p> <p><b>7</b> = accensione diretta a gas - regolazione pneumatica (G mod pneu)</p> <p><b>8</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 del gas - regolazione pneumatica (Gp1 mod pneu)</p> <p><b>9</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco a monte dell'elettrovalvola EV1 del gas - regolazione pneumatica (Gp2 mod pneu)</p> | <p>Burner operating mode (fuel train, modulating / multistage, actuators, etc..)</p> <p>___ = undefined (delete curves)</p> <p><b>1</b> = gas direct ignition (G mod)</p> <p><b>2</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected between the two gas solenoid valves EV1/EV2 (Gp1 mod)</p> <p><b>3</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected upstream the gas EV1 (Gp2 mod)</p> <p><b>4</b> = light oil ignition - modulating (Lo mod)</p> <p><b>5</b> = light oil ignition - double stage (Lo 2 stage)</p> <p><b>6</b> = light oil ignition - three stage (Lo 3 stage)</p> <p><b>7</b> = gas direct ignition - pneumatic regulation (G mod pneu)</p> <p><b>8</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected between the two gas solenoid valves EV1/EV2 - pneumatic regulation (Gp1 mod pneu)</p> <p><b>9</b> = ignition by gas pilot connected upstream the gas EV1 - pneumatic regulation (Gp2 mod pneu)</p> | OEM / Service | x              | x     | x     |
|        | <p><b>10</b> = olio modulante con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp mod)</p> <p><b>11</b> = olio 2 stadi con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2-stage)</p> <p><b>12</b> = olio modulante con 2 valvole combustibile (LOmod 2 valvole)</p> <p><b>13</b> = olio modulante con 2 valvole combustibile e con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2 valvole)</p> <p><b>14</b> = gas modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gmod pneu)</p>  | <p><b>10</b> = LoGp mod</p> <p><b>11</b> = LoGp 2-stage</p> <p><b>12</b> = Lo mod 2 fuel valves</p> <p><b>13</b> = LoGp mod 2 fuel valves</p> <p><b>14</b> = G mod pneu without actuator</p>  |               |                |       |       |

|     |  |   |               |   |   |   |
|-----|--|---|---------------|---|---|---|
|     | <b>15</b> = gas rampa Gp1 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp1 mod pneu)<br><b>16</b> = gas rampa Gp2 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp2 mod pneu)<br><b>17</b> = olio LO 2 stadi senza servomotori<br><b>18</b> = olio LO 3 stadi senza servomotori<br><b>19</b> = gas Gmod con solo servomotore gas<br><b>20</b> = gas Gp1 mod con solo servomotore gas<br><b>21</b> = gas Gp2 mod con solo servomotore gas<br><b>22</b> = olio LO mod con solo servomotore olio | <b>15</b> = Gp1 mod pneu without actuator<br><b>16</b> = Gp2 mod pneu without actuator<br><b>17</b> = Lo 2-stage without actuator<br><b>18</b> = Lo 3-stage without actuator<br><b>19</b> = G mod gas actuator only<br><b>20</b> = Gp1 mod gas actuator only<br><b>21</b> = Gp2 mod gas actuator only<br><b>22</b> = Lo mod oil actuator only |               |   |   |   |
| 208 | Stop programma<br><b>0</b> = non attivo<br><b>1</b> = posizione preventilazione (Ph24 - fase 24 del programma)<br><b>2</b> = posizione accensione (Ph36 - fase 36 del programma)<br><b>3</b> = intervallo di tempo 1 (Ph44 - fase 44 del programma)<br><b>4</b> = intervallo di tempo 2 (Ph52 - fase 52 del programma)   | Program stop<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br><b>1</b> = pre-purge position (Ph24 - program phase 24)<br><b>2</b> = ignition position (Ph36 - program phase 36)<br><b>3</b> = interval 1 (Ph44 - program phase 44)<br><b>4</b> = interval 2 (Ph52 - program phase 52)   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 210 | Allarme impedimento avviamento<br><b>0</b> = non attivo<br><b>1</b> = attivo   | Alarm in the event of start prevention<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br><b>1</b> = activated  | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 211 | Tempo aumento giri ventilatore (valore fabbrica = 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 impostazione: 0.2 s - 10 min)<br>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)<br>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 impostazione: 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           | x | x | x |
| 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 | x | x | 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           | x | x | x |

|     |  |  |               |   |   |   |
|-----|--|--|---------------|---|---|---|
| 221 | Gas: sonda rilevazione fiamma attivo (valore fabbrica = 1)   | Gas: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 1)<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..  | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 222 | Gas: Preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1)<br><b>1</b> = attivo<br><b>0</b> = non attivo<br>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.<br>In questi ultimi casi il bruciatore deve essere costruito obbligatoriamente con controllo di tenuta e valvole gas in classe A | Gas: Pre-purging (default value = 1)<br><b>1</b> = active<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br>WARNING: in the civil field, the prepurge is mandatory according to the standard EN676. In the industrial fields, check if the pre purge can be avoided according to the standards EN746-2<br>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 impostazione: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 fabbrica = 20s - range impostazione:20s - 60min)   | Gas: Prepurge time (default value = 20s - range:20s - 60min)   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 226 | Gas: tempo di preaccensione (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)   | Gas: Preignition time (default value = 2s - range: 0.2s - 60min)   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 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 | x | x |
| 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 | x | x | x |
| 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           | x | x | x |
| 232 | Gas: Intervallo 2 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)   | Gas: Interval 2 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)  | OEM / Service | x | x |   |
| 233 | Gas: Tempo postcombustione (valore fabbrica = 8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)  | Gas: postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 234 | Gas: Tempo postventilazione (valore fabbrica = 0.2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 180min)  | Gas: Postpurge time (default value = 0.2s - range:0.2s - 180min)   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |

|     |   |   |               |   |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---------------|---|---|---|
| 236 | Gas: Pressostato gas di minima (default = 1)<br>0 = inattivo<br>1 = pressostato gas di minima (a monte valvola V1)<br>2 = controllo perditalvalvole via pressostato (montato tra le valvole V1 e V2)  | Gas: Pressure switch-min input<br>0 = inactive<br>1 = pressure switch-min (upstream of fuel valve 1 (V1))<br>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<br>0 = inattivo<br>1= pressostato gas di massima<br>2= POC<br>3 = pressostato controllo perdite  | Gas: Pressure switch-max / POC input<br>0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-max<br>2 = POC<br>3 = pressure switch valve proving  |               |   | x | x |
| 239 | Gas: Forzatura al funzionamento intermittente<br>0 = disattivato<br>1 = attivato<br>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 esclusivamente per bruciatori di gas con elettrodo di rilevazione. | Gas: Forced intermittent operation 0 = deactivated 1 = activated  | 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)<br><b>0</b> = no controllo tenuta<br><b>1</b> = controllo tenuta in avviamento<br><b>2</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto<br><b>3</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto e in avviamento   | Gas: execution proving test (default value= 2)<br><b>0</b> = no proving test<br><b>1</b> = proving test on startup<br><b>2</b> = proving test on shutdown<br><b>3</b> = proving test on shutdown and on startup | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 242 | Gas: tempo evacuazione controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione:0.2s - 10s)  | Gas: proving test evacuation time (default value = 3s - range:0.2s - 10s)   | OEM           | x | x | x |

|     |   |  |               |   |   |   |
|-----|---|--|---------------|---|---|---|
| 243 | Gas: tempo pressione atmosferica controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)   | Gas: proving test time atmospheric pressure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)   | OEM           | x | x | x |
| 244 | Gas: tempo riempimento controllo tenuta (valore fabbrica = 3s - range impostazione: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 fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)   | Gas: proving test time gas pressure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)   | OEM           | x | x | x |
| 246 | Gas: tempo attesa consenso pressostato di minima (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)<br>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 successivo viene raddoppiato ad ogni tentativo. | Gas: waiting time gas shortage (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)<br>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)<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..   | Oil: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 0)<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..  | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 262 | Olio: preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1)<br><b>1</b> = attivo<br><b>0</b> = non attivo<br>In ambito civile la norma EN267 rende obbligatoria la preventilazione. In ambito industriale, vedere i casi in cui la norma EN746-2 prevede la possibilità di non fare la preventilazione.   | Oil: prepurging (default value = 1)<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br><b>1</b> = activated<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br>WARNING: in the civil field, the prepurge is mandatory according to the standard EN267. In the industrial fields, 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 | x | 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 | x | 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           | x | x | 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 | x | x | x |
| 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           | x | x | x |
| 272 | Olio: Intervallo 2 (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60min)  | Oil: Interval 2 (default value = 2s - range:0.2s - 60min)   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 273 | Olio: Tempo postcombustione (valore fabbrica = 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 fabbrica = 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)<br>0 = inattivo<br>1 = attivo dalla fase 38<br>2 = attivo dal tempo di sicurezza (TSA)   | Oil. Pressure switch-min input<br>0 = inactive<br>1 = active from phase 38<br>2 = active from safety time (TSA)   | OEM / Service | x | x |   |
| 277 | Olio: Pressostato olio di massima / ingresso-POC<br>0 = inattivo<br>1= pressostato olio di massima<br>2= POC   | Oil: Pressure switch-max/POC input<br>0 = inactive<br>1 = pressure switch-max<br>2 = POC  |               |   | x |   |
| 279 | Olio: Forzatura al funzionamento intermittente<br>0 = disattivato<br>1 = attivato<br>Attenzione : di default questo parametro è attivo = (1); esso è modificabile solo su LMV37..          | Oil: Forced intermittent operation 0 = deactivated 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)<br><b>0</b> = preaccensione corta (Ph38 - fase programma 38)<br><b>1</b> = preaccensione lunga (con ventilatore) (Ph22 - fase programma 22) | Oil: time oil ignition (default value = 1)<br><b>0</b> = short preignition (Ph38-progr. phase 38)<br><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 controller (LR)-ON  | OEM / Service | x | x | x |

**Block 300: Burner control (only with LMV26)**

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

|     |  |  |               |  |   |  |
|-----|--|--|---------------|--|---|--|
|     | <b>11</b> = olio 2 stadi con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2-stage)<br><b>12</b> = olio modulante con 2 valvole combustibile (LOmod 2 valvole)<br><b>13</b> = olio modulante con 2 valvole combustibile e con accensione tramite pilota (LOGp 2 valvole)<br><b>14</b> = gas modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gmod pneu)<br><b>15</b> = gas rampa Gp1 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp1 mod pneu)<br><b>16</b> = gas rampa Gp2 modulante pneumatico senza servomotori (Gp2 mod pneu) | <b>11</b> = LoGp 2-stage<br><b>12</b> = Lo mod 2 fuel valves<br><b>13</b> = LoGp mod 2 fuel valves<br><b>14</b> = G mod pneu without actuator<br><b>15</b> = Gp1 mod pneu without actuator<br><b>16</b> = Gp2 mod pneu without actuator  |               |  |   |  |
|     | <b>17</b> = olio LO 2 stadi senza servomotori<br><b>18</b> = olio LO 3 stadi senza servomotori<br><b>19</b> = gas Gmod con solo servomotore gas<br><b>20</b> = gas Gp1 mod con solo servomotore gas<br><b>21</b> = gas Gp2 mod con solo servomotore gas<br><b>22</b> = olio LO mod con solo servomotore olio   | <b>17</b> = Lo 2-stage without actuator<br><b>18</b> = Lo 3-stage without actuator<br><b>19</b> = G mod gas actuator only<br><b>20</b> = Gp1 mod gas actuator only<br><b>21</b> = Gp2 mod gas actuator only<br><b>22</b> = Lo mod oil actuator only  |               |  | x |  |
| 321 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: sonda rilevazione fiamma attivo (valore fabbrica = 1) -<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..  | Fuel 1 - Gas: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 1)<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..   | OEM / Service |  | x |  |
| 322 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: Preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1)<br><b>1</b> = attivo<br><b>0</b> = non attivo<br>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.<br>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)<br><b>1</b> = active<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br>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<br>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 impostazione:1 - 16)  | Repetition limit pressure switch-min-gas (default value = 16 - range:1 - 16)   | OEM / Service |  | x |  |
| 325 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 20s - range impostazione:20s - 60min)  | Fuel 1 - Gas: Prepurge time (default value = 20s - range:20s - 60min)  | OEM / Service |  | x |  |



|     |  |   |               |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|
| 326 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo di preaccensione (valore fabbrica = 2s - range impostazione: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 impostazione: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 impostazione: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 impostazione: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 postcombustione (valore fabbrica = 8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)   | Fuel 1 - Gas: postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)   | OEM / Service |  | x |  |
| 334 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: Tempo postventilazione (valore fabbrica = 0.2s - range impostazione: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)<br>0 = inattivo<br>1 = pressostato gas di minima (a monte valvola V1)<br>2 = controllo perditavalvole via pressostato (montato tra le valvole V1 e V2) | Fuel 1 - Gas: Pressure switch-min input<br>0 = inactive<br>1 = pressure switch-min (upstream of fuel valve 1 (V1))<br>2 = valve proving via pressure switch-min (between fuel valves 1 (V1) and 2 (V2)) | OEM / Service |  | x |  |
| 337 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: Pressostato gas di massima / ingressoPOC<br>0 = inattivo<br>1= pressostato gas di massima<br>2= POC<br>3 = pressostato controllo perdite   | Fuel 1 - Gas: Pressure switch-max / POC input<br>0 = inactive 1 = pressure switch-max<br>2 = POC<br>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)<br><b>0</b> = no controllo tenuta<br><b>1</b> = controllo tenuta in avviamento<br><b>2</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto<br><b>3</b> = controllo tenuta in arresto e in avviamento   | Fuel 1 - Gas: execution proving test (default value= 2)<br><b>0</b> = no proving test<br><b>1</b> = proving test on startup<br><b>2</b> = proving test on shutdown<br><b>3</b> = proving test on shutdown and on startup   | 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 atmosferica 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 |  |
| 345 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo test pressione gas (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)   | Fuel 1 - Gas: proving test time gas pressure (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)  | OEM           |  | x |  |
| 346 | Combustibile 1 - Gas: tempo attesa consenso pressostato di minima (valore fabbrica = 10s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)<br>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 successivo viene raddoppiato ad ogni tentativo. | Fuel 1 - Gas: waiting time gas shortage (default value = 10s - range:0.2s - 60s)<br>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-ventilazione 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)<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..   | Fuel 1 - Oil: active detector flame evaluation (default value = 0)<br><b>0</b> = QRB../QRC..<br><b>1</b> = ION / QRA..   | OEM / Service |  | x |  |

|     |  |   |               |  |   |  |
|-----|--|---|---------------|--|---|--|
| 362 | Combustibile 1 - Olio: preventilazione (valore fabbrica = 1)<br><b>1</b> = attivo<br><b>0</b> = non attivo<br>In ambito civile la norma EN267 rende obbligatoria la preventilazione. In ambito industriale, vedere i casi in cui la norma EN746-2 prevede la possibilità di non fare la preventilazione. | Fuel 1 - Oil: prepurging (default value = 1)<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br><b>1</b> = activated<br><b>0</b> = deactivated<br>WARNING: in the civil field, the prepurge is mandatory according to the standard EN267. In the industrial fields, 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 impostazione: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 impostazione: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 impostazione:0.2 - 15s)   | Fuel 1 - Oil: safety time 1 (TSA1) (default value = 5s - range:0.2 - 15s)   | OEM           |  | x |  |
| 369 | Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo di risposta a cadute di pressione entro TSA1 e TSA2 (valore fabbrica = 1.8s - range impostazione: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 impostazione: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 postcombustione (valore fabbrica = 8s - range impostazione:0.2s - 60s)  | Fuel 1 - Oil: Postcombustion time (default value = 8s - range:0.2s - 60s)   | OEM / Service |  | x |  |
| 374 | Combustibile 1 - Olio: Tempo postventilazione (valore fabbrica = 0.2s - range impostazione: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 / ingresso POC<br><b>0</b> = inattivo<br><b>1</b> = pressostato olio di massima<br><b>2</b> = POC   | Fuel 1 - Oil: Pressure switch-max/POC input<br><b>0</b> = inactive<br><b>1</b> = pressure switch-max<br><b>2</b> = POC  |               |  | x |  |

|     |   |  |               |  |   |  |
|-----|---|--|---------------|--|---|--|
| 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 |  |
| 381 | Combustibile 1 - Olio: tempo iniezione olio (valore fabbr. = 1)<br><b>0</b> = preaccensione corta (Ph38 - fase programma 38)<br><b>1</b> = preaccensione lunga (con ventilatore) (Ph22 - fase programma 22) | Fuel 1 - Oil: time oil ignition (default value = 1)<br><b>0</b> = short preignition (Ph38-progr. phase 38)<br><b>1</b> = long preignition (with fan) (Ph22 - program phase 22) | OEM / Service |  | x |  |
| 384 | Combustibile 1 - Olio: Tempo di post-ventilazione 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<br>LMV27 | LMV26 | LMV37 |
|--------|--|--|---------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 401    | Curve controllo servocomando combustibile (F): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare paragrafo "Impostazione curve"                    | Ratio control curve fuel actuator (F): 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     |
| 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) - consultare paragrafo "Impostazione curve"                                 | Ratio control curves VSD (curve setting only)  | SO            |                | x     | x     |
| 404    | Combustibile 1 - Curve controllo servocomando combustibile 1 (F): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare paragrafo "Impostazione curve" | Fuel 1: Ratio control curves fuel actuator (curve setting only)  | SO            |                | x     |       |
| 405    | Combustibile 1 - Curve controllo servocomando aria (A): si accede alla lista dei punti da impostare (da P0 a P9) - consultare paragrafo "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 "Impostazione curve"                | Fuel 1: Ratio control curves VSD (curve setting only)  | SO            |                | x     |       |

**Block 500: Air/fuel ratio control**

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

|     |   |   |               |  |   |   |
|-----|---|---|---------------|--|---|---|
| 542 | Activation of VSD / PWM fan (PWM = Pulse-Width Modulation)<br>0=deactivated 1=activated | Activation of VSD / PWM fan<br>(PWM = Pulse-Width Modulation) | OEM / Service |  | x | x |
|-----|---|---|---------------|--|---|---|

|     |                      |                               |                                     |                   |                   |                   |               |   |   |   |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------|---|---|---|
| 544 |                      |                               | Parameter 544                       |                   |                   |                   | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
|     |                      |                               | Modulation<br>32s                   | Modulation<br>48s | Modulation<br>64s | Modulation<br>80s |               |   |   |   |
|     | Actuator             | Actuating speed parameter 613 | Max. delta between the curve points |                   |                   |                   |               |   |   |   |
|     | Actuator<br>(<= 5Nm) | 5s / 90°                      | 31°                                 | 46°               | 62°               | 77°               |               |   |   |   |
|     | Actuator<br>SQM33.7  | 17s / 90°                     | 9°<br>(1)                           | 13°               | 18°               | 22°               |               |   |   |   |

(1) in this case the max. position of 90° can't be reached

|     |   |  |               |   |   |   |
|-----|---|--|---------------|---|---|---|
| 545 | Percentuale minima di carico per modulazione (valore fabbrica = n.d. - range impostazione:20%-100%)                   | Lower load limit (default value = n.d. - range:20%-100%)             | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 546 | Percentuale massima di carico per modulazione (valore fabbrica = n.d. - range impostazione:20%-100%)                  | Higher load limite (default value = n.d. - range:20%-100%)           | OEM / Service | x | x | x |
| 565 | Combustibile 1 - Percentuale minima di carico per modulazione (valore fabbrica = n.d. - range impostazione:20%-100%)  | Fuel 1<br>Lower load limit (default value = n.d. - range:20%-100%)   | OEM / Service |   | x |   |
| 566 | Combustibile 1 - Percentuale massima di carico per modulazione (valore fabbrica = n.d. - range impostazione:20%-100%) | Fuel 1<br>Higher load limite (default value = n.d. - range:20%-100%) | OEM / Service |   | x |   |

## Block 600: Actuators

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



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

|     |   |  |               |       |   |   |
|-----|---|--|---------------|-------|---|---|
| 645 | Configurazione uscita analogica % di carico<br>(valore fabbrica = 0)<br><b>0</b> = DC 0..10 V<br><b>1</b> = DC 2..10 V<br><b>2</b> = DC 0/2..10 V | Configuration of analog output (default value<br>= 0)<br><b>0</b> = DC 0..10 V<br><b>1</b> = DC 2..10 V<br><b>2</b> = DC 0/2..10 V | OEM / Service | LMV27 | x | x |
|-----|---|--|---------------|-------|---|---|



**ATTENTION:** as for SQM3x actuators, set the direction according to the acuator 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 |
| °      | Storico errori: 701 - 725.02.codice diagnostico | Error history: 701 - 725.02.diagnostic code | Service / Info |
| °      | Storico errori: 701 - 725.03.classe errore      | Error history: 701 - 725.03.error class     | Service / Info |
| °      | Storico errori: 701 - 725.04.fase               | Error history: 701 - 725.04.phase           | Service / Info |
| °      | 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 |

**Block 900: Process data**

| Param. | Descrizione   | Description  | Password       |
|--------|---|--|----------------|
| 903    | Potenza attuale (valore fabbrica = 0% - range impostazione = 0-100%)<br><b>Indice 0</b> = combustibile<br><b>Indice 1</b> = aria                          | Current output (default value = 0% - range = 0-100%)<br><b>Index 0</b> = fuel<br><b>Index 1</b> = air                                    | Service / Info |
| 922    | Posizione incrementale servocomandi (valore fabbrica = 0% - range impostazione = -50% - 150%)<br><b>Indice 0</b> = combustibile<br><b>Indice 1</b> = aria | Incremental position of actuators (default value = 0% - range = -50% - 150%)<br><b>Index 0</b> = fuel<br><b>Index 1</b> = air            | Service / Info |
| 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  |
| 945    | Solo con <b>LMV26</b> :<br>Combustibile attuale<br>0 = combustibile 0<br>1 = combustibile 1   | Actual fuel<br>0 = fuel 0<br>1 = fuel 1  | Service / Info |
| 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 |
| 954    | Intensità di fiamma ( 0% ÷ 100%);<br>minima corrente 30% = 4µA;<br>massima corrente 100% = 16µA;<br>massima corrente ammissibile = 40µA.                  | Intensity of flame (range = 0% - 100%)<br>minimum current 30% = 4µA;<br>maximum current 100% = 16µA;<br>maximum current possible = 40µA. | Service / Info |
| 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 |
|--------|--|--|----------|
| 601    | Impostazione punto di riferimento<br><b>Indice 0</b> = combustibile<br><b>Indice 1</b> = aria<br><b>0</b> = chiuso ( $<0^\circ$ )<br><b>1</b> = aperto ( $>90^\circ$ ) | Selection of reference point<br><b>Index 0</b> = fuel<br><b>Index 1</b> = air<br><b>0</b> = closed ( $<0^\circ$ )<br><b>1</b> = open ( $>90^\circ$ ) | OEM      |

If the actuators 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. Press keys **F** (Fuel) and **A** (Air)  at the same time until 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 is 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 chosen or that some parameters have to be set further.

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 is 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:

the types of fuel trains are the following:

| Param. | Descrizione   | Description  | Password      |
|--------|---|--|---------------|
| 201    | <p>Modalità funzionamento bruciatore ( rampa comb., mod. / multistadio, servocom., ecc.)<br/>           __ = non definito (cancellazione curve) __ =</p> <p><b>1</b> = accensione diretta a gas (G mod)<br/> <b>2</b> = accensione tramite pilota gas con attacco tra le due elettrovalvole EV1/EV2 gas (Gp1 mod)<br/> <b>3</b> = accens. tramite pilota gas con attacco a monte dell'elettrov. EV1 del gas (Gp2 mod)<br/> <b>4</b> = accensione a gasolio - modul. (Lo mod)<br/> <b>5</b> = accens. a gasolio - bistadio (Lo 2 stage)<br/> <b>6</b> = accens. a gasolio - tristadio (Lo 3 stage)</p> | <p>Burner operating mode (fuel train, mod / multi-stage, actuators, etc.)<br/>           __ = undefined (delete curves)<br/> <b>1</b> = gas direct ignition(G mod)<br/> <b>2</b> = gas pilot ignition with connection between the two gas solenodi valves EV1/EV2 (Gp1 mod)<br/> <b>3</b> = gas pilot ignition with connection upstream the gas solenoid valve EV1 (Gp2 mod)<br/> <b>4</b> = Light Oil - modulating (Lo mod)<br/> <b>5</b> = Light Oil - 2stages (Lo 2 stage)<br/> <b>6</b> = Light Oil - 3stages (Lo 3 stage)</p> | OEM / Service |

G mod



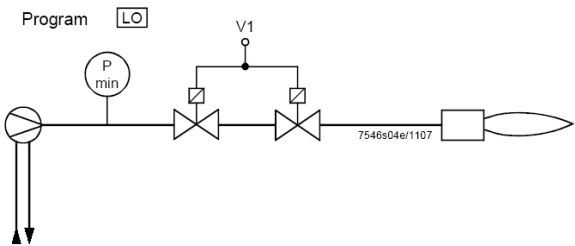
Gp1 mod



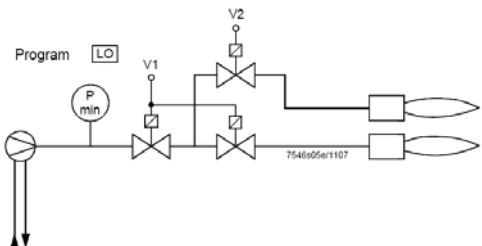
Gp2 mod



Lo mod



Lo 2-stage



Lo 3-stage



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

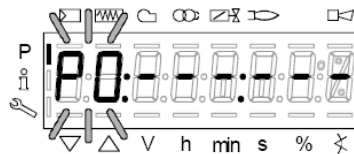
Choose the fuel train by pressing ENTER, then press "+" / "-". Press ENTER to confirm: number "1" will appear on the right side of the display.



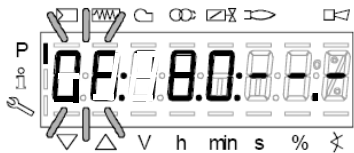
Then press ESC to quit. The following display is:



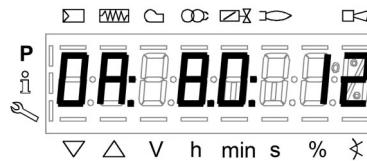
Press "+" to show the first point to be set P0.



Press F and "+" to increase the opening angle of the fuel actuator "0F" until the requested value is reached (for example 12°÷15°, see below) for the ignition point; or press F and "-" to decrease the angle:



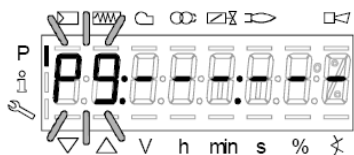
To set the air damper opening angle "0A" in the ignition point (10° for example - see below), press "A" and "+" "A" and "-" at the same time:



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



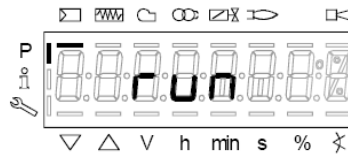
go on as described above to the the opening angles of the air actuator (A) and fuel actuator (F):





**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 ENTER .

## Warm setting

- Once pressed button “enter” and the chain thermostats open (X5-03 terminals), the LMV.. show Ph12. Then close the chain thermostat and the unit performs the prepurge cycle (see “Phases List”) and stops at the ignition point P0 without ignition anyway.
- By pressing “+”, the burners lights and the air/fuel ratio can be properly set in presence of flame.
- By pressing “+” again, the next point P1 is shown (equal to P0 as the unit automatically set P0=P1);
- By pressing “+” again, the “Calc” message will be displayed: the unit is processing the air/fuel ratio curvepoints until point P9, previously 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 air/fuel ratio curvepoints until point P9, previously set. Once the processing is performed the calculated point P2 is shown.
- 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.

- In 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 O<sub>2</sub>) 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, remembering to get the full firing rate with 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.
- As soon as all the devices are fully open, set the gas flow rate through the governor.
  - Set the air damper position in order to get the recommended air excess (3÷4.8% O<sub>2</sub> 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.

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



- the unit will automatically reach point P8 processed: check the combustion values in this point and, if necessary, change it.
- 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

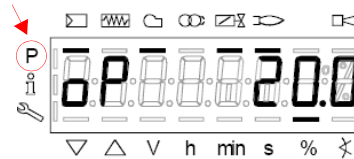
P5, keep pressing “-” until “Calc” is displayed. The curve will be processed again downwards point P1.



- 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 adjustments, 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.



the hyphen related to the symbol “P” (highlighted in the picture) will be off to show that the unit exited the programming 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 displayed 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 that the actuators have not reached the set position yet.

**Note4:** if an error occurs causing a safety shutdown 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 valeus contemporarily. 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

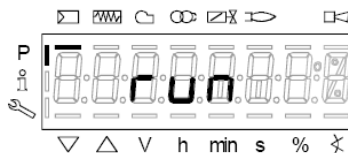


enter the password following the procedure on chapter “Programming LMV2x”.

Press ENTER until the display will show:



Press ENTER again: it will show



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: *Prepurg* 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  the parameter “546” (Setting the maximum load) is displayed

Then press  to exit the programming mode.

The display will show:



Press  for a second time: the display will show the load percentage the burner is working at.



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



---

### 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 it 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.





10 Press **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 Error 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**



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       | Lock-outs number                                       |
| 701..725  | 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 pressing + 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 Press **InFo**  for more than three seconds or for more than three seconds orto return to the normal display.



## 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 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, 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:



with the button



go to the group **000** of the parameters and press



;with the buttons **+** and **-** go to **050** parameter

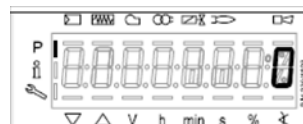


press  the display show  press again  with the button **+** select **1** and start the

backup process by pressing



After about 5 seconds the backup process ends and the display shows



**It is recommended that you perform a backup procedure whenever you change the parameters of the LMV for having a copy in AZL2x!**

## RESTORE PARAMETER FROM AZL2x TO LMV..

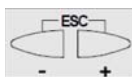
To copy the previously saved configuration on AZL2x proceed as follows:  
access up, press **F** and **A** at the same time



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



To copy the configuration from AZL2x to LMV. It is important that the type of LMV is the same (for example LMV20 with LMV20, etc.) and that 113 "Burner ID" of the burner is the same value that is saved in the configuration you want to copy.



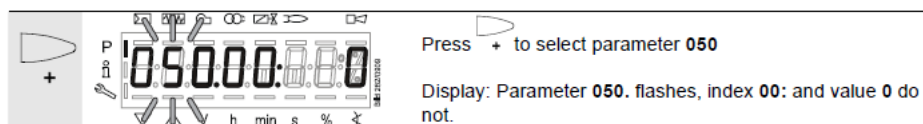
With the buttons go to the group **100** of the parameters, press **на** and always with the buttons **+** and **-** go to



**113** parameter "Burner ID", press and verify (and/or change with buttons by pressing enter to confirm)



With the buttons go to the group **000** of the parameters, press end select the **050** parameter



press the display show



with the button the display shows



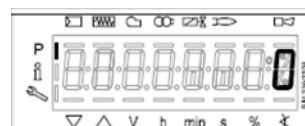
press again



with the button **+** select **1** and start the restore process by pressing



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 prevention                                  |   |
| 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 prevention                           |   |
|            | 18              | Extraneous light during startup, combustion pressure – start prevention                    |   |
|            | 24              | Extraneous light during startup, air pressure, combustion 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, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention |   |
| 7          | #               | Loss of flame  |   |
|            | 0               | Loss of flame  |   |
|            | 3...255         | 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 s → Value 5 = 1 s) |

| Error code | Diagnostic code | Meaning for the LMV20... system  | Remedy  |
|------------|-----------------|--|---|
| <b>12</b>  | <b>#</b>        | <b>Valve proving</b>   |   |
|            | 0               | Fuel valve 1 (V1) leaking<br>(fuel valve 2 with valve proving via X5-01)                           | With valve proving via X5-01 (gas pressure switch-min)<br>- Check if valve on the burner side is leaking<br>- Check if pressure switch for valve proving is closed, if gas pressure exist<br>- Check wiring for short-circuit |
|            | 1               | Fuel valve 2 (V2) leaking<br>(fuel valve 1 with valve proving via X5-01)                           | With valve proving via X5-01 (gas pressure switch-min)<br>- Check if valve on the gas side is leaking<br>- Check wiring for short-circuit   |
|            | 2               | Valve proving not possible   | Valve proving activated, but pressure switch-min selected as input function for X9-04 (check 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)   |
|            | 81              | V1 leaking   | Check to see if the valve on the gas side is leaking<br>Check wiring to see if there is an open-circuit   |
|            | 83              | V2 leaking   | Check to see if the valve on the burner side is leaking<br>Check to see if the pressure switch for the leakage test is closed when gas pressure is present<br>Check wiring for short-circuit                                  |
| <b>14</b>  | <b>#</b>        | <b>POC</b>   |   |
|            | 0               | POC open   | Check to see if the valve's closing contact is closed   |
|            | 1               | POC close  | Check wiring<br>Check to see if the valve's closing contact opens when valve is controlled  |
|            | 64              | POC open - start prevention  | Check wiring to see if there is a line interruption.<br>Check to see if the valve's closing contact is closed   |
| <b>19</b>  | <b>80</b>       | Combustion pressure, POC – start prevention  | Check to see if pressure switch has closed with no combustion pressure present<br>Check wiring for short-circuit  |
| <b>20</b>  | <b>#</b>        | <b>Pressure switch-min (Pmin)</b>  |   |
|            | 0               | No minimum gas /oil pressure   | Check wiring for open-circuit   |
|            | 1               | Gas shortage – start prevention  | Check wiring for open-circuit   |
| <b>21</b>  | <b>#</b>        | <b>Pressure switch-max / POC</b>   |   |
|            | 0               | Pressure switch-max: Max. gas / oil pressure exceeded<br>POC: POC open (software version ≤ V02.00) | Check wiring to see if there is a line interruption.<br>POC: Check to see if the valve's closing contact is closed.   |



| Error code   | Diagnostic code | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system  | Remedy   |
|--------------|-----------------|---|--|
| <b>22</b>    | <b>#</b>        | <b>Safety loop / burner flange</b>  |  |
| <b>OFF S</b> | <b>0</b>        | <i>Safety loop / burner flange open</i>   |  |
|              | <b>1</b>        | <i>Safety loop / burner flange open - prevention of startup</i>   |  |
|              | <b>3</b>        | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light – start prevention</i>   |  |
|              | <b>5</b>        | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure – start prevention</i>   |  |
|              | <b>17</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, combustion pressure – start prevention</i>                                      |  |
|              | <b>19</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, combustion pressure – start prevention</i>                    |  |
|              | <b>21</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure, combustion pressure – start prevention</i>                        |  |
|              | <b>23</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, air pressure, combustion pressure – start prevention</i>      |  |
|              | <b>65</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, POC – start prevention</i>  |  |
|              | <b>67</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, POC – start prevention</i>                                    |  |
|              | <b>69</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure, POC – start prevention</i>  |  |
|              | <b>71</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, air pressure, POC – start prevention</i>                      |  |
|              | <b>81</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention</i>                                 |  |
|              | <b>83</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention</i>               |  |
|              | <b>85</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, air pressure, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention</i>                   |  |
|              | <b>87</b>       | <i>Safety loop/burner flange, extraneous light, air pressure, combustion pressure, POC – start prevention</i> |  |
| <b>50</b>    | <b>#</b>        | <b>Internal error</b>   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| <b>51</b>    | <b>#</b>        | <b>Internal error</b>   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| <b>55</b>    | <b>#</b>        | <b>Internal error</b>   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| <b>56</b>    | <b>#</b>        | <b>Internal error</b>   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| <b>57</b>    | <b>#</b>        | <b>Internal error</b>   | 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<br> <div>Note</div> Curves cannot be set.                                     |
| Fuel Err    | 1               | Different fuel selection between the $\mu$ Cs                          | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |
| Fuel Err    | 2               | Different fuel signals between the $\mu$ Cs                            | 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<br> <div>Note</div> Curves cannot be set.<br>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 calculation 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 calculation 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         | #               | <b>Internal error fuel-air ratio control: Data clocking check</b> |   |
|            | 1               | <i>Current output different</i>                                   |   |
|            | 2               | <i>Target output different</i>                                    |   |
|            | 4               | <i>Target positions different</i>                                 |   |
|            | 16              | <i>Different positions reached</i>                                | Can be caused by different standardized speeds (e.g. after restore of data set) when the VSD is activated → standardize again and check adjustment of the fuel-air ratio control system   |
| 76         | #               | <b>Internal error fuel-air ratio control</b>                      | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 80         | #               | <b>Control range limitation of VSD</b>                            | <p>Basic unit could not correct the difference in speed and reached a control range limit.</p> <p>1. Basic unit is not standardized for this motor → repeat standardization.</p> <p> <b>Caution!</b><br/><b>Settings of fuel-air ratio control must be checked.</b></p> <p>2. Ramp time settings of the VSD are not shorter than those of the basic unit (parameters 522, 523).</p> <p>3. 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).</p> <p>4. VSD does not follow quickly enough the changes of the basic unit. Check settings of the VSD (input filter, slippage compensation, hiding different speeds)</p> |
|            | 1               | <i>Control range limitation at the bottom</i>                     | VSD speed was too high  |
|            | 2               | <i>Control range limitation at the top</i>                        | VSD speed was too low   |
| 81         | 1               | <i>Interrupt limitation speed input</i>                           | Too much electromagnetic interference on the sensor line<br>→ improve EMC   |

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

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



| Error code | Diagnostic code        | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system                     | Remedy   |
|------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 83         | #                      | <b>Speed error VSD</b>                                 | Required speed has not been reached  |
|            | Bit 0<br>Valency 1     | <i>Lower control range limitation of control</i>       | Speed has not been reached because control range limitation has become active<br>→ for measures, refer to error code 80  |
|            | Bit 1<br>Valency 2...3 | <i>Upper control range limitation of control</i>       | Speed has not been reached because control range limitation has become active<br>→ for measures, refer to error code 80  |
|            | Bit 2<br>Valency 4...7 | <i>Interruption via disturbance pulses</i>             | Speed has not been reached due to too much electromagnetic interference on the sensor line<br>→ for measures, refer to error code 81   |
|            | Bit 3<br>Valency ≥ 8   | <i>Curve too steep in terms of ramp speed</i>          | Speed has not been reached because detected curve slope was too steep.<br>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.<br>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.<br>With a LMV26... ramp of 5 s, the curve's slope may be a maximum of 40% speed change between 2 curvepoints in modulating mode.<br>→ 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.<br>2. The setting of the VSD ramp must be about 20% faster than the ramps in the basic unit (parameters 522, 523). |
|            | Bit 4<br>Valency ≥ 16  | <i>Interruption of speed signal</i>                    | No speed detected in spite of control.<br>1. Check if the motor turns.<br>2. Check if the speed sensor delivers a signal (LED / check distance from the sensor disk).<br>3. Check wiring of the VSD.   |
|            | Bit 5<br>Valency ≥ 32  | <i>Quick shutdown due to excessive speed deviation</i> | Speed deviation was for about 1 s >10% outside the anticipated range.<br>1. Check ramp times of the LMV26... and VSD.<br>2. Check wiring of the VSD.   |

| Error code | Diagnostic code        | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system                   | Remedy   |
|------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 84         | #                      | Curve slope actuators                                |  |
|            | Bit 0<br>Valency 1     | VSD: Curve too steep in terms of ramp speed          | <p>1. 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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>→ 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.</p> <p>2. Setting of the VSD ramp must be about 20% shorter than the ramps in the basic unit (parameters 522 and 523)</p> |
|            | Bit 1<br>Valency 2..3  | 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<br>Valency 4..7  | 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  |
| 85         | #                      | Referencing error ones actuators                     |  |
|            | 0                      | Referencing error of fuel actuator                   | <p>Referencing of fuel actuator not successful.</p> <p>Reference point could not be reached.</p> <p>1. Check to see if actuators have been mixed up.</p> <p>2. Check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded.</p>   |
|            | 1                      | Referencing error of air actuator                    | <p>Referencing of fuel actuator not successful</p> <p>Reference point could not be reached.</p> <p>1. Check to see if actuators have been mixed up.</p> <p>2. Check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded.</p>  |
|            | Bit 7<br>Valency ≥ 128 | Referencing error due to parameter change            | <p>Parameterization of an actuator (e.g. the reference position) has been changed.</p> <p>To trigger new referencing, this error is set</p>  |
| 86         | #                      | Error fuel actuator                                  |  |
|            | 0                      | Position error                                       | <p>Target position could not be reached within the required tolerance band</p> <p>→ check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded</p>   |
|            | Bit 0<br>Valency 1     | Line interruption                                    | <p>Line interruption detected at actuator's terminals</p> <p>→ check wiring (voltage X54 across pin 5 or 6 and pin 2 &gt;0.5 V)</p>  |
|            | Bit 3<br>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<br>Valency ≥ 16  | Step deviation in comparison with last referencing   | <p>Actuator was overloaded or mechanically twisted.</p> <p>1. Check to see if the actuator is blocked somewhere along its working range.</p> <p>2. Check to see if the torque is sufficient for the application.</p>   |

| 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<br>→ check to see if actuator is locked or overloaded  |
|            | Bit 0<br>Valency 1   | Line interruption  | Line interruption detected at actuator's terminals<br>→ check wiring (voltage X53 across pin 5 or 6 and pin 2 >0.5 V)  |
|            | Bit 3<br>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<br>Valency ≥ 16  | Sectional deviation in comparison with last referencing                        | Actuator was overloaded or mechanically twisted.<br>1. Check to see if the actuator is blocked somewhere along its working range.<br>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...<br>1. Check wiring.<br>2. Flame detector possibly fault.   |
| 95         | #  | Error relay supervision  |  |
|            | 3 Ignition transformer<br>4 Fuel valve 1<br>5 Fuel valve 2<br>6 Fuel valve 3 | External power supply NO contact   | Check wiring   |
| 96         | #  | Error relay supervision  |  |
|            | 3 Ignition transformer<br>4 Fuel valve 1<br>5 Fuel valve 2<br>6 Fuel valve 3 | Relay contacts have welded   | Test the contacts:<br>1. Unit connected to power: Fan output must be dead.<br>2. Disconnect power: Disconnect fan. No resistive connection between fan output and neutral conductor allowed.<br>If one of the 2 tests fails, release the unit since contact have definitively welded and safety can no longer be ensured.  |
| 97         | #  | Error relay supervision  |  |
|            | 0  | Safety relay contacts have welded or external power supply fed to safety relay | Test the contacts:<br>1. Unit connected to power: Fan output must be dead.<br>2. Disconnect power: Disconnect fan. No resistive connection between fan output and neutral conductor allowed.<br>If one of the 2 tests fails, release the unit since contacts have definitively welded and safety can no longer be ensured. |



| Error code | Diagnostic code  | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system             | Remedy  |
|------------|--|--|---|
| 98         | #  | Error relay supervision                        |   |
|            | 2 Safety valve<br>3 Ignition transformer<br>4 Fuel valve 1<br>5 Fuel valve 2<br>6 Fuel valve 3   | Relay does not pull in                         | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 99         | #  | Internal error relay control                   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
|            | 3  | Internal error relay control                   | Make a reset. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit<br>Software version V03.10: If error C:99 D:3 occurs during standardization of the VSD, deactivate temporarily function <i>Alarm in case of start prevention</i> (parameter number 210 = 0, when using a release contact) or <i>interrupt</i> 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<br>1 Pressure switch-max / POC<br>2 Fuel selection 0 / Reset<br>3 Air pressure<br>4 Load controller open<br>5 Load controller on / off<br>6 Load controller close<br>7 Safety loop / Burner flange<br>8 Safety valve<br>9 Ignition transformer<br>10 Fuel valve 1<br>11 Fuel valve 2<br>12 Fuel valve 3<br>13 Fuel selection 1 / Reset | Stuck-At failure                               | Can be caused by capacitive loads or supply of DC voltage to the mains voltage inputs. The diagnostic code indicates the input where the problem occurred   |
| 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<br>Exchange ratio diagnostics code → 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               | <i>Life time exceeded<br/>Operation no longer allowed</i>                   | Switch-off threshold has been reached   |
| 120        | 0               | <i>Interrupt limitation fuel meter input</i>                                | Too many disturbance pulses at the fuel meters input<br>→ Improve EMC   |
| 121        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access</b>   | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| 122        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access</b>   | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| 123        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access</b>   | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| 124        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access</b>   | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| 125        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM read access</b>                                    | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 126        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM write access</b>                                   | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 127        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access</b>   | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. Restore the parameter set, if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit |
| 128        | 0               | <i>Internal error EEPROM access - synchronization during initialization</i> | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 129        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access – command synchronization</b>               | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 130        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access - timeout</b>                               | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 131        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access - page on abort</b>                         | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 132        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM register initialization</b>                        | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 133        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access – Request synchronization</b>               | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 134        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access – Request synchronization</b>               | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 135        | #               | <b>Internal error EEPROM access – Request synchronization</b>               | Make a reset, repeat last parameterization / check. If error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit                            |
| 136        | 1               | <i>Restore started</i>  | Restore of a backup has been started (no error)   |

| Error code | Diagnostic code | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system                                | Remedy   |
|------------|-----------------|---|--|
| 137        | #               | <b>Internal error – backup / restore</b>                          |  |
|            | 157 (-99)       | <i>Restore – ok, but backup &lt; data set of current system</i>   | Restore successful, but backup data record is smaller than in the current system   |
|            | 239 (-17)       | <i>Backup – storage of backup in AZL2... faulty</i>               | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 240 (-16)       | <i>Restore – no backup in AZL2...</i>                             | No backup stored in AZL2...  |
|            | 241 (-15)       | <i>Restore – abortion due to unsuitable product no. (ASN)</i>     | Backup has an unsuitable product no. (ASN) and must not be restored  |
|            | 242 (-14)       | <i>Backup – backup made is inconsistent</i>                       | Backup is faulty and cannot be transferred back  |
|            | 243 (-13)       | <i>Backup – data comparison between <math>\mu</math>Cs faulty</i> | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 244 (-12)       | <i>Backup data are incompatible</i>                               | Backup data are incompatible with the current software version, restore not possible   |
|            | 245 (-11)       | <i>Access error to parameter Restore_Complete</i>                 | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 246 (-10)       | <i>Restore – timeout when storing in EEPROM</i>                   | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 247 (-9)        | <i>Data received are inconsistent</i>                             | Backup data record invalid, restore not possible   |
|            | 248 (-8)        | <i>Restore cannot at present be made</i>                          | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 249 (-7)        | <i>Restore – abortion due to unsuitable burner identification</i> | Backup has an unsuitable burner identification and must not be transferred to the unit   |
|            | 250 (-6)        | <i>Backup – CRC of one page is not correct</i>                    | Backup data record invalid, restore not possible   |
|            | 251 (-5)        | <i>Backup – burner identification is not defined</i>              | Define burner identification and repeat backup   |
|            | 252 (-4)        | <i>After restore, pages still on ABORT</i>                        | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 253 (-3)        | <i>Restore cannot at present be made</i>                          | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 254 (-2)        | <i>Abortion due to transmission error</i>                         | Reset and repeat backup  |
|            | 255 (-1)        | <i>Abortion due to timeout during backup / restore</i>            | Make a reset, check the connections and repeat backup / restore<br>In case of repeated backup timeout, the AZL2... does not yet support backup functionality |
| 146        | #               | <b>Timeout building automation interface</b>                      | Refer to Modbus User Documentation (A7541)   |
|            | 1               | <i>Modbus timeout</i>   |  |
|            | 2               | <i>reserved</i>   |  |

| Error code | Diagnostic code | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system                                 | Remedy  |
|------------|-----------------|--|---|
| 150        | #               | <b>TÜV test</b>  |   |
|            | 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   | No loss of flame after shutdown of fuel valves<br>1. Check to see if there is extraneous light<br>2. Check wiring to see if there is a short-circuit<br>3. Check to see if valve is leaking |
| 165        | #               | <b>Internal error</b>  |   |
| 166        | 0               | Internal error watchdog reset                                      |   |
| 167        | #               | <b>Manual locking</b>  | 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...<br>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<br>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<br>Test of lockout                   | PC tool made a reset attempt with an error-free system  |
| 168        | #               | <b>Internal error management</b>                                   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 169        | #               | <b>Internal error management</b>                                   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 170        | #               | <b>Internal error management</b>                                   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 171        | #               | <b>Internal error management</b>                                   | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit  |
| 200 OFF    | #               | <b>System error-free</b>   | No error  |

| Error code                                       | Diagnostic code         | Meaning for the LMV2x/3x... system                          | Remedy   |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|
| 201 OFF UP <sub>r0</sub> or OFF UP <sub>r1</sub> | #                       | <b>Prevention of startup</b>                                | Start prevention due to unparameterized unit<br>Go to error history, entry 702, for initial cause of the error with shutdown in connection with the first curve settings |
|  | Bit 0<br>Valency 1      | No operating mode selected                                  |  |
|  | Bit 1<br>Valency 2..3   | No fuel train defined                                       |  |
|  | Bit 2<br>Valency 4..7   | No curves defined   |  |
|  | Bit 3<br>Valency 8..15  | Standardized speed undefined                                |  |
|  | Bit 4<br>Valency 16..31 | Backup / restore was not possible                           |  |
| 202  | #                       | <b>Internal error operating mode selection</b>              | Redefine the operating mode (parameter 201)  |
| 203  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | Redefine the operating mode (parameter 201).<br>Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |
| 204  | Phase number            | <b>Program stop</b>   | Program stop is active (no error)  |
| 205  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |
| 206  | 0                       | Inadmissible combination of units<br>(basic unit – AZL2...) |  |
| 207  | #                       | <b>Version compatibility basic unit – AZL2...</b>           |  |
|  | 0                       | Basic unit version too old                                  |  |
|  | 1                       | AZL2... version too old                                     |  |
| 208  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |
| 209  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | 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  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |
| 245  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |
| 250  | #                       | <b>Internal error</b>                                       | Make a reset; if error occurs repeatedly, replace the unit   |



WIRING DIAGRAM

Wiring connection for LMV20



Fuel actuator

Air actuator

## Wiring variants for LMV27

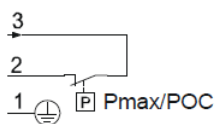
### ConnectorX75



2 - Fuel meter input

1 - Supply fuel meter

### ConnectorX5-02



ConnectionsPmax

## Wiring variants for LMV26

### ConnectorX08-04 / X09-04



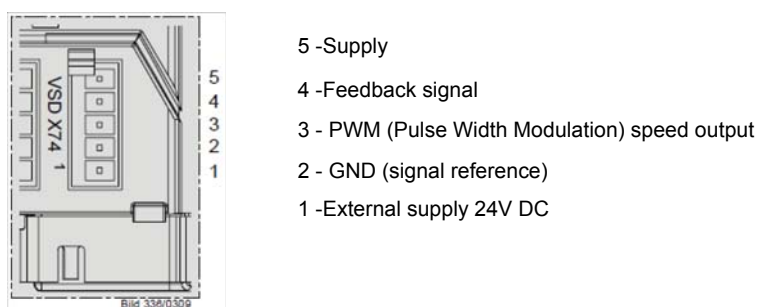
### ConnectorX75



### ConnectorX64



### ConnectorX74



## Wiring variants for LMV37

### ConnectorX75



- 2 - Fuel meter input
- 1 - Supply fuel meter

Bild 338e/0409

### ConnectorX5-02



- 3
  - 2
  - 1
- Connections Pmax
- Pmax/POC

Bild 279e/1010

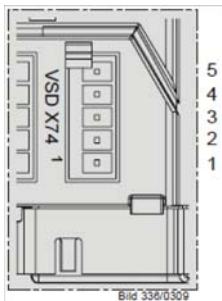
### ConnectorX64



- 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)

Bild 337e/0409

### ConnectorX74



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

Bild 336/0309











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



## USER'S MANUAL

COD. M12925CA Rel 1.2 08/2014

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

## 1 • INSTALLATION

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



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

#### Panel mounting:

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

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

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

Cut power to the device before accessing internal parts.

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

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

EMC conformity has been tested with the following connections

| FUNCTION           | CABLE TYPE                      | LENGTH |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| Power supply cable | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 1 m    |
| Relay output cable | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 3,5 m  |
| TC input           | 0,8 mm <sup>2</sup> compensated | 5 m    |
| Pt100 input        | 1 mm <sup>2</sup>               | 3 m    |

## 2 • TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Display  | 2x4 digit green, high display 10 and 7mm   |
| Keys   | 4 of mechanical type (Man/Aut, INC, DEC, F)  |
| Accuracy   | 0.2% f.s. $\pm 1$ digit ambient temperature 25°C   |
| Main input (settable digital filter)   | TC, RTD, PTC, NTC<br>60mV, 1V Ri $\geq$ 1M $\Omega$ ; 5V, 10V Ri $\geq$ 10K $\Omega$ ; 20mA Ri=50 $\Omega$<br>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)<br>Max line resistance for RTD | DIN 43760 (Pt100), JPT100<br>20 $\Omega$   |
| PTC type / NTC Type  | 990 $\Omega$ , 25°C / 1K $\Omega$ , 25°C   |
| Safety   | detection of short-circuit or opening of probes, LBA alarm   |
| °C / °F selection  | configurable from faceplate  |
| Linear scale ranges  | -1999 to 9999 with configurable decimal point position   |
| Controls   | PID, Self-tuning, on-off   |
| pb - dt - it   | 0,0...999,9 % - 0,00...99,99 min - 0,00...99,99 min  |
| Action   | Heat / Cool  |
| Control outputs  | on / off   |
| Maximum power limit heat / cool  | 0,0...100,0 %  |
| Cycle time   | 0...200 sec  |
| Main output type   | relay, logic, continuous (0...10V Rload $\geq$ 250K $\Omega$ , 0/4...20mA Rload $\leq$ 500 $\Omega$ )  |
| Softstart  | 0,0...500,0 min  |
| Fault power setting  | -100,0...100,0 %   |
| Automatic blanking   | Displays PV value, optional exclusion  |
| Configurable alarms  | Up to 3 alarm functions assignable to an output, configurable as: maximum, minimum, symmetrical, absolute/deviation, LBA   |
| Alarm masking  | - exclusion during warm up<br>- latching reset from faceplate or external contact  |
| Type of relay contact  | NO (NC), 5A, 250V/30Vdc cos $\phi$ =1  |
| Logic output for static relays   | 24V $\pm$ 10% (10V min at 20mA)  |
| Transmitter power supply   | 15/24Vdc, max 30mA short-circuit protection  |
| Power supply (switching type)  | (std) 100 ... 240Vac $\pm$ 10%<br>(opt.) 11...27Vac/dc $\pm$ 10%;<br>50/60Hz, 8VA max  |
| Faceplate protection   | IP65   |
| Working / Storage temperature range  | 0...50°C / -20...70°C  |
| Relative humidity  | 20 ... 85% non-condensing  |
| Environmental conditions of use  | for internal use only, altitude up to 2000m  |
| Installation   | Panel, plug-in from front  |
| Weight   | 160g for the complete version  |

### 3 • DESCRIPTION OF FACEPLATE

#### Function indicators

Indicates modes of operation

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

#### Automatic/Manual adjustment selection

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

#### "Inc" and "Dec" key

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



#### Indication of output states

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

#### PV Display: Indication of process variable

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

#### SV display: Indication of setpoint

#### Function key

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

### 4 • CONNECTIONS

#### • Outputs



#### • Power Supply



TOP



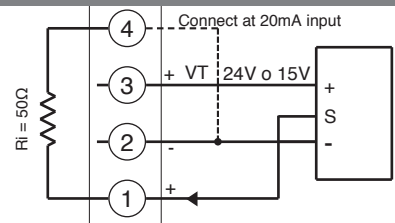
#### • Inputs

##### • TC Input

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



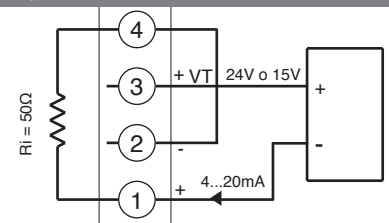
##### • Linear input with 3-wire transmitter



##### • Linear input (I)

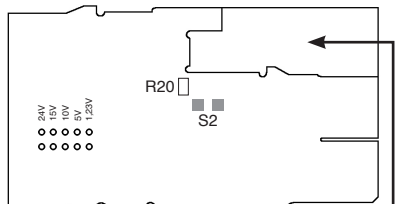


##### • Input 1 linear with transmitter 2 wires



#### • Identification of boards

Power board - Solder side



Select transmitter voltage

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

CPU board - Component side



IN/OUT boards (see appendix)

Select signal at contact 3

##### • Linear input (V)



##### • Pt100 / PTC / NTC

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



#### • Device structure



## 5 • “EASY” PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION



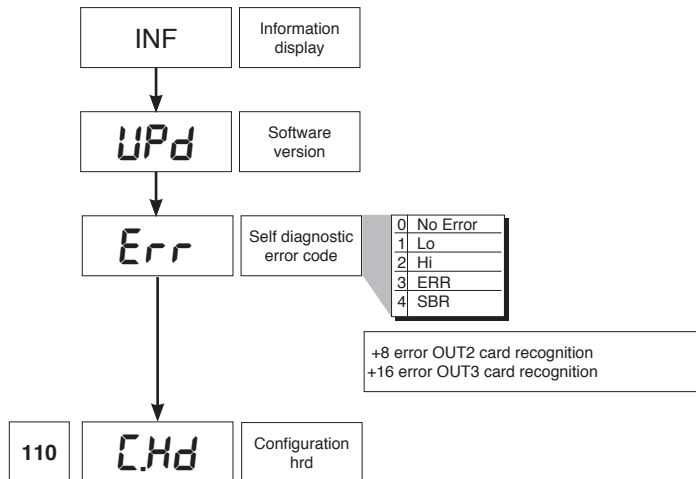
### • Prot



## 6 • PROGRAMMING and CONFIGURATION



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



• CFG



(\*) LBA alarm may be reset by simultaneously pressing  $\Delta$  +  $\nabla$  keys when OutP is displayed or by switching to Manual.





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

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

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

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

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





## • Prot

12

*Pro*

Protection code

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

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

Note: OuP and INF only display configuration extended

## • Hrd

*Hrd*

Hardware configuration

0

*hd.1*

Enable multiset instrument control by serial

6

*Ctrl*

Control type

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

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

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

1

*AL.n*

Select number of enabled alarms

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

1

*but.*

Function of M/A keys

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

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

0

*dSP*

Defining SV display function

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

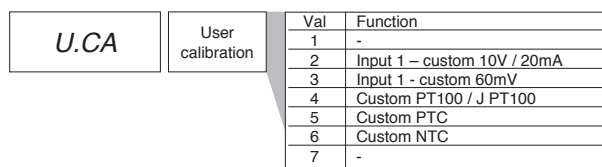


## • Lin



the n step value corresponds to input:  
 $mV \text{ beginning scale} + n \cdot \Delta mV$   
 $\Delta mV = (mV \text{ full scale} - mV \text{ beginning scale}) / 32$

## • 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



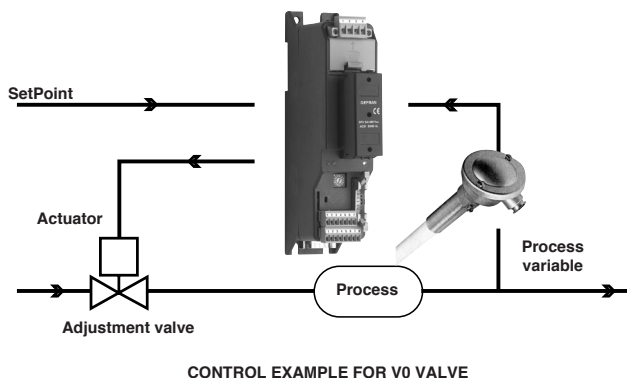
## 9 • ADJUSTMENT WITH MOTORIZED VALVE

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.



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

### Characteristic parameters for valves control

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You can choose between 2 types of control:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

$t_0 = t.Lo$

## Valve control modes

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

**V0** - for floating valve without potentiometer

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

**V3** - for floating valve, PI control

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

*Non-movement behavior*

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

*Movement behavior*

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



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

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

## 10 • CONTROL ACTIONS

*Proportional Action:*

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

*Derivative Action:*

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

*Integral Action:*

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

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

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

Contact GEFRA for more information on control actions.

## 11 • MANUAL TUNING

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



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

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

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

Integral time:  $I_t = 1.5 \times T$

Derivative time:  $d_t = I_t/4$

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

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

## 12 • SET GRADIENT

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

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

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

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

## 13 • SOFTWARE ON / OFF SWITCHING FUNCTION

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

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

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

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

## 14 • SELF-TUNING

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

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

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

**How to activate self-tuning:**

### A. Activation at power-on

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

### B. Activation from keyboard

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

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

### Notes :

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

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





## 15 • ACCESSORIES

### • Interface for instrument configuration

KIT PC USB / RS485 o TTL



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

Lets you read or write all of the parameters

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

Component Kit:

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

### • ORDERING CODE

GF\_eXK-2-0-0

cod F049095

## 16 • ORDER CODE



### • WARNINGS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• **Power:** supplied from a disconnecting switch with fuse for the device section; path of wires from switch to devices should be as straight as possible; the same supply should not be used to power relays, contactors, solenoid valves, etc.; if the voltage waveform is strongly distorted by thyristor switching units or by electric motors, it is recommended that an isolation transformer be used only for the devices, connecting the screen to ground; it is important for the electrical system to have a good ground connection; voltage between neutral and ground must not exceed 1V and resistance must be less than 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 = 80

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Out  |  |
|------|--|
| A1.r | 0  |
| ...  |  |
| A1.t | 3 (operating mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)                        |
| ...  |  |
| rL.1 | 2 (AL1)  |
| rL.2 | 18 (open)  |
| rL.3 | 19 (close)   |
| rEL  | 0  |
| A.ty | 9 (type of servocontrol command)                                       |
| Ac.t | 12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4.../STA12..=12;<br>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 **F** you go to parameters:

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

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

| CFG   |      |
|-------|------|
| S.tun | 0    |
| hPb   | 1,2  |
| 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) |

| <b>Out</b> |  |
|------------|--|
| 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;<br>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)                                      |

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

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

#### **Manual operation:**

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

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

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

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

#### **Software switch off :**

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

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

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



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



Verify wiring of the sensor

Impostazione set-point

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| Out  |  |
|------|--|
| A1.r | 0  |
| ...  |  |
| A1.t | 3 (mode AL1 =inverse-relative-normal)                                  |
| ...  |  |
| rL.1 | 2 (AL1)  |
| rL.2 | 18 (open)  |
| rL.3 | 19 (close)   |
| rEL  | 0  |
| A.ty | 9 (type of servocontrol command)                                       |
| Ac.t | 12 (servocontrol running time: SQN72.4.../STA12..=12;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 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 :

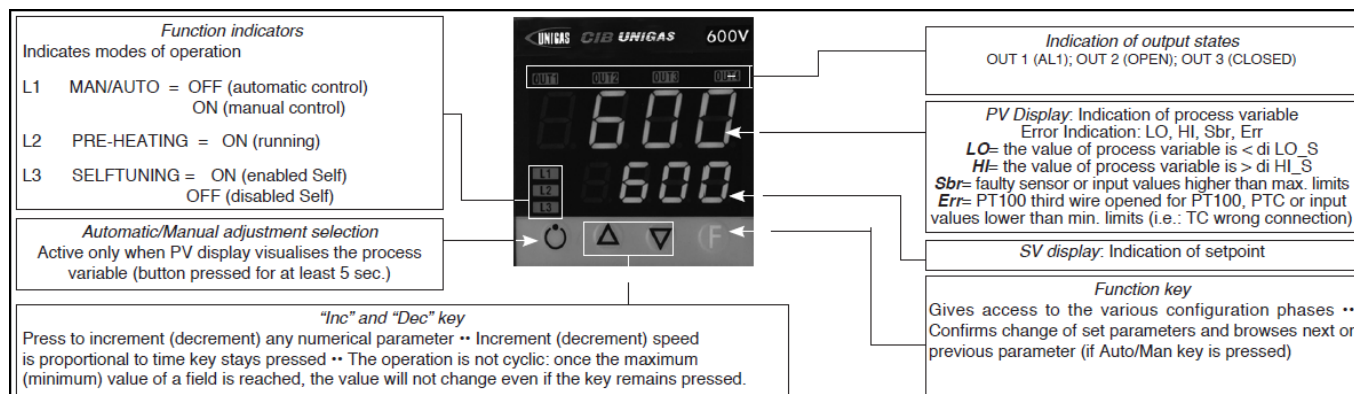
By keeping pushed keys **Arrow up** + **F** for more than 5 sec. the instrument switches off the software, does not command the outputs and visualize only the variable of process measured by the probe.

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



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

Verify wiring of the sensor



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

| 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;<br>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)                                      |

| <b>PAS</b> | 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**

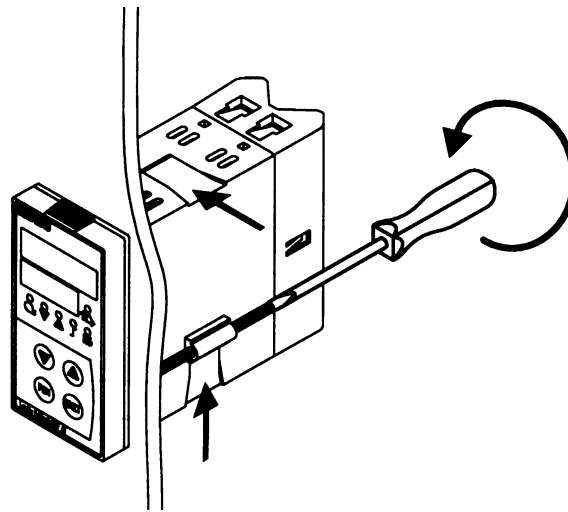
## **MODULATOR**

### **SIEMENS RWF 40....**

## 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



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## 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                 | H       | from 0.0 to 4            | 1               | Do not alter  |
| Ambient temperature parallel displacement (*) | P       | 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^ digit | 2^ digit | 3^ digit | 4^ digit |
| 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                            | A        |          |          |          |
| Thermocoupling T Cu-Con                             | b        |          |          |          |
| Thermocoupling N NiCrSiI-NiSiI                      | C        |          |          |          |
| Thermocoupling J Fe-Con                             | d        |          |          |          |
| Signal 0 ÷ 20 mA                                    | E        |          |          |          |
| Signal 4 ÷ 20 mA                                    | F        |          |          |          |
| Signal 0 ÷ 10 V                                     | G        |          |          |          |
| Signal 0 ÷ 1 V                                      | H        |          |          |          |
| Analog input 2                                      |          |          |          |          |
| none  |          | 0        |          |          |
| external set point WFG                              |          | 1        |          |          |
| external set point 0 ÷ 20 mA                        |          | 2        |          |          |
| external set point 4 ÷ 20 mA                        |          | 3        |          |          |
| external set point 0 ÷ 10 V                         |          | 4        |          |          |
| external set point 0 ÷ 1 V                          |          | 5        |          |          |
| analog shift set-point WFG                          |          | 6        |          |          |
| analog shift set-point 0 ÷ 20 mA                    |          | 7        |          |          |
| analog shift set-point 4 ÷ 20 mA                    |          | 8        |          |          |
| analog shift set-point 0 ÷ 10 V                     |          | 9        |          |          |
| analog shift set-point 0 ÷ 1 V                      |          | A        |          |          |
| Analog input 3                                      |          |          |          |          |
| none  |          |          | 0        |          |
| external temperature sensor Pt 1000 22 wires        |          |          | 1        |          |
| external temperature sensor Ni1000 22 wires DIN     |          |          | 2        |          |
| external temperature sensor Ni1000 22 wires Siemens |          |          | 3        |          |
| Input D2 - Logic functions                          |          |          |          |          |
| 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                              | A        | 0        | 3        | 0        |
| Signal 4 ÷ 20 mA                                    | F        | 0        | 3        | 0        |

**TABLE 3 - CONFIGURATION C112**

| Red display  | 1 ^ digit | 2 ^ digit | 3 ^ digit | 4 ^ digit |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>Auxiliary limit switch K6</b>   |           |           |           |           |
| <b>none</b>  | <b>0</b>  |           |           |           |
| 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   | A         |           |           |           |
| Ik7 function for input 3   | b         |           |           |           |
| Ik8 function for input 3   | C         |           |           |           |
| <b>Type of instrumentoutput control</b>                                      |           |           |           |           |
| 3 points (relay type)  |           | <b>0</b>  |           |           |
| DC 0 ÷ 20 mA (*)   |           | 1         |           |           |
| DC 4 ÷ 20 mA (*)   |           | 2         |           |           |
| DC 0 ÷ 10 V (*)  |           | 3         |           |           |
| <b>Set-point SP1</b>   |           |           |           |           |
| SP1set with keys   |           |           | 0         |           |
| <b>SP1 dependent on outside sensor (analogue input 3 must be configured)</b> |           |           | 1         |           |
| <b>Parameter lock</b>  |           |           |           |           |
| no keyboard lock   |           |           |           | <b>0</b>  |
| configuration level block  |           |           |           | 1         |
| parameters level block PID   |           |           |           | 2         |
| total block  |           |           |           | 3         |
| <b>Factory settings</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>0</b>  | <b>1</b>  | <b>0</b>  |

**Note: (\*) for RWF 40.002 only**

TABLE 4 - CONFIGURATION C113

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

**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.                 | Servocontrol Berger STA12B.../Siemens SQN30.251/Siemens SQN72.4A4A20                                     |             |             |             |             |             |             |       |    |     |             |
| tt - servocontrol run            | 13 sec.                 | Servocontrol Berger STA13B...  |             |             |             |             |             |             |       |    |     |             |
| tt - servocontrol run            | 15 sec.                 | Servocontrol Berger STA15B...  |             |             |             |             |             |             |       |    |     |             |
| tt - servocontrol run            | 30 sec.                 | Servocontrol Siemens SQL33.03/Siemens SQM10/Siemens SQM50/Siemens SQM54/Berger STM30../Siemens SQM40.265 |             |             |             |             |             |             |       |    |     |             |

## NOTES

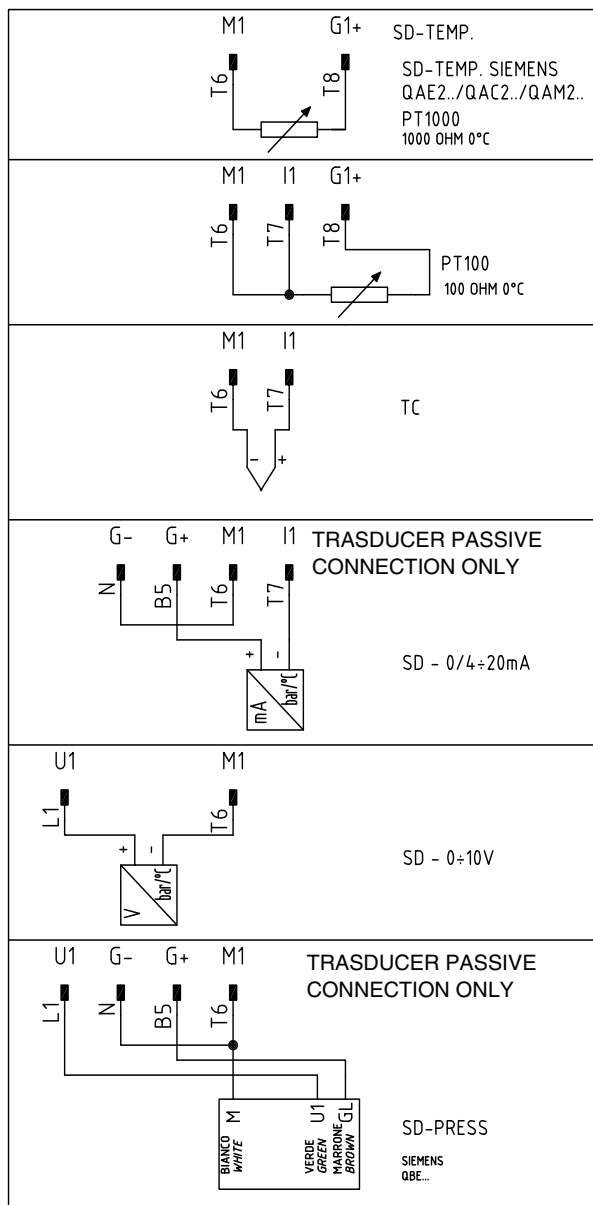
(\*) These values are factory set - values must be set during operation at the plant based on the real working temperature/pressure value.

## WARNING

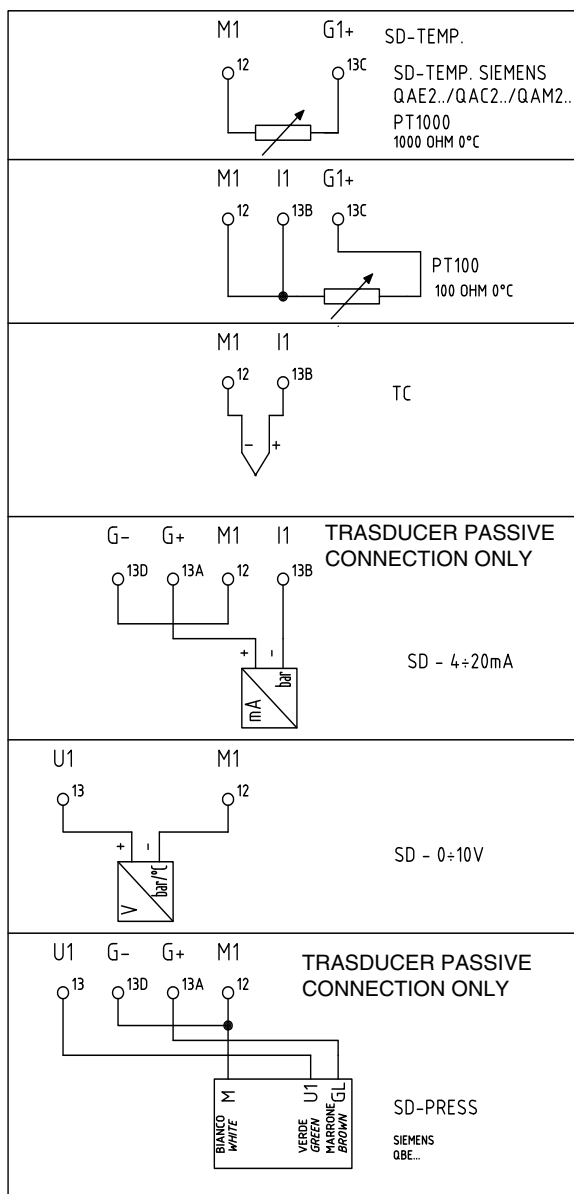
With pressure sensors, parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be selected and displayed in kPa (kilo Pascal).  
(1bar = 100,000Pa = 100kPa)

## 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

$$SCH2 = 0.5 \times (SPH - SPL)$$

$$SCL2 = -0.5 \times (SPH - SPL)$$

Example:

SPH = max. 130° C

SPL = min. 30° C

$$SCH2 = 0.5 \times (130 - 30) = 50$$

$$SCL2 = -0.5 \times (130 - 30) = -50$$

## 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.



### 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.

### 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.



**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

#### Location

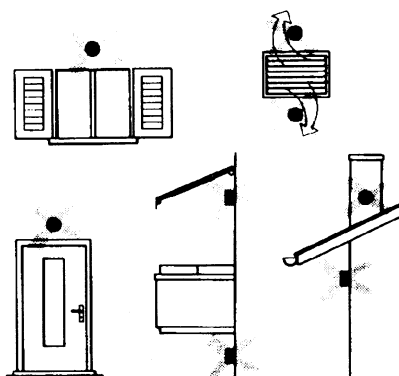
On an inner wall on the other side of the room to heating units height above floor 1.5 m, at least 1.5 m away from external sources of heat (or cold)



#### 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.

#### 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).**



## Duct or pipe sensors

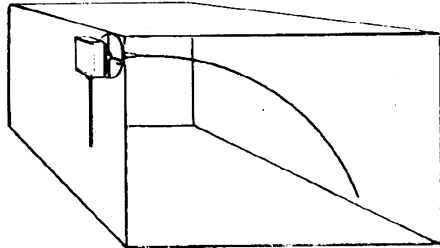
### Installing temperature sensors

For measuring outlet air:

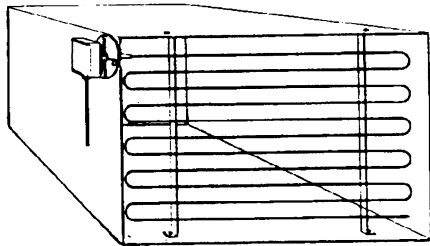
- after delivery fan or
- after coil to be controlled, at a distance of at least 0,5 m

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 combined humidity sensors

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



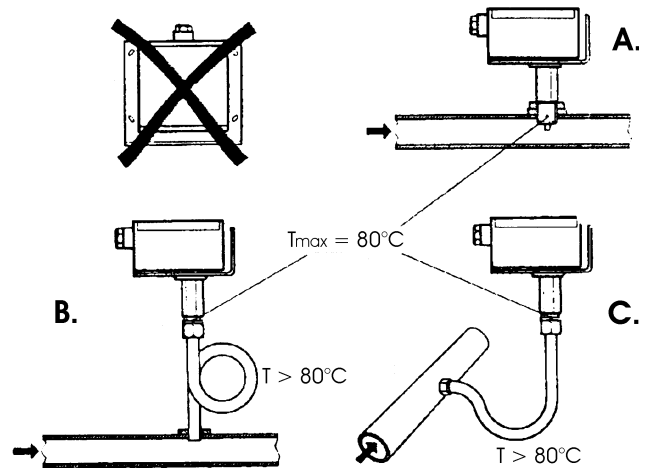
### Installing pressure sensors

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 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



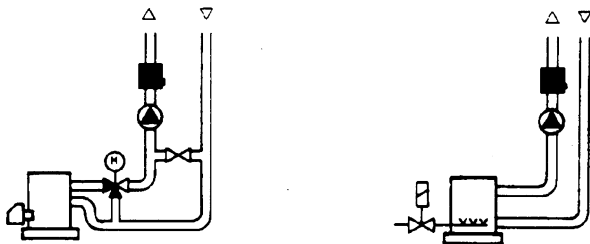
### Placing the probes (QAD22.../QAE21.../QAP21.../RCA...)

#### With pumps on outlet

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



Panel system / burner control



#### 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

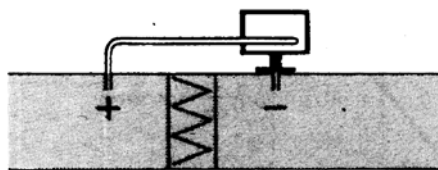
- Measure "mean" fluid temperature
- No external influence on measurement such as: currents of air, nearby pipes etc.

Limits

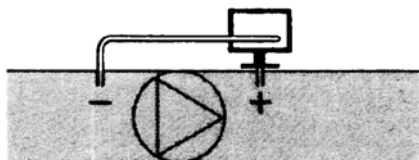
- Time constant with sheath: 20 sec.
- Hard to change installation position if it proves incorrect.

## Duct pressure switches and sensors

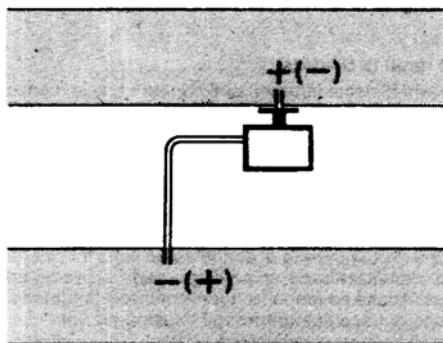
Installing differential pressure probes for air



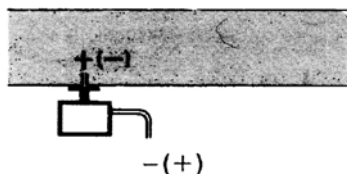
A - Control a filter (clogging)



B - Control a fan (upstream/downstream)



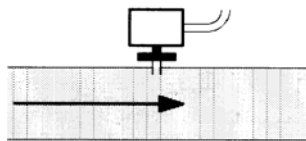
C - Measurement of difference in pressure between two ducts



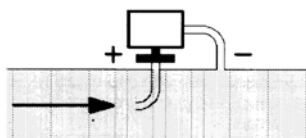
D - Measurement of difference in pressure between two rooms or of inside of duct and outside

## Basic principles

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



Measuring dynamic pressure

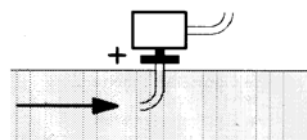


$$P_d = \frac{\gamma q^2}{2g}$$

## Key

$\gamma$  kg/m<sup>3</sup>, specific weight of air  
 $q$  m/s, air speed  
 $g$  9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup>, gravity acceleration  
 $P_d$  mm C.A., dynamic pressure

Measuring total pressure



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

SONDA DI PRESSIONE  
 PRESSURE SENSOR  
 SONDE DE PRESSION  
 QBE 2...P...

MORSETTIERA BRUCIATORE  
 BURNER TERMINAL BLOCK  
 BORNIER DU BRÛLEUR

BLANC - BIANCO  
 WHITE  
 VERT - VERDE  
 GREEN  
 BRUN - MARRONE  
 BROWN

|    |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|
| M  | --- | 12  |
| U1 | --- | 13  |
| GL | --- | 13A |

---

**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 $\varnothing$ = 6mm L = 100mm (30÷130°C)        | 2560188 |
| Thermoresistor Pt1000 $\varnothing$ = 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 $\varnothing$ = 10mm L = 200mm (0÷1200°C)       | 2560142 |
| Thermoresistor Pt100 $\varnothing$ = 10mm L = 200mm (0÷350°C)         | 2560145 |

# RWF50.2x & RWF50.3x



*User manual*

## 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 in 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    | 0,0... -1999 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<br>(enable only with parameter <b>CACt</b> = 0)                      |
| Switch-off differential 2° stage on cooling controller (*) | HYS5    | HYS6...0,0 digit   | 5               | Do not used<br>(enable only with parameters <b>CACt</b> = 0 and <b>bin1</b> = 4) |
| Upper switch-off differential on cooling controller (*)    | HYS6    | 0,0... -1999 digit | 5               | Do not used<br>(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 displayed. 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<br>type of sensor for<br>analog input 1 | <b>1</b>                    | <b>Pt100 3 fili</b>   |
|  | 2                           | Pt100 2 fili  |
|  | 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<br>sensor offset                        | -1999.. <b>0</b> .. +9999   | Using the measured value correction (offset), a measured value can be corrected to a certain degree, either up or down                  |
| SCL1<br>scale low level                      | -1999.. <b>0</b> .. +9999   | In the case of a measuring transducer with standard signal, the physical signal is assigned a display value here (for input ohm, mA, V) |
| SCH1<br>scale high level                     | -1999.. <b>100</b> .. +9999 | In the case of a measuring transducer with standard signal, the physical signal is assigned a display value here (for input ohm, mA, V) |
| dF1<br>digital filter                        | 0... <b>0,6</b> ...100      | Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off)   |
| Unit<br>temperature unit                     | <b>1</b><br>2               | <b>1 = degrees Celsius</b><br>2 = degrees Fahrenheit  |

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

(**bold** = factory settings)

## ConF > rAFC

### Activation boiler shock termic protetion:

RWF50.. 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<br>function            | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2   | Choose type of range degrees/time<br><b>0 = deactivated</b><br>1 = Kelvin degrees/minute<br>2 = Kelvin degrees/hour   |
| rASL<br>ramp rate           | <b>0,0</b> ... 999,9 | Slope of thermal shock protection (only with functions 1 and 2)   |
| toLP<br>tolerance band ramp | <b>0</b> ...9999     | width of tolerance band (in K) about the set-point<br><b>0 = tolerance band inactive</b><br>  |
| rAL<br>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<br>tipo di controllo             | 1<br><b>4</b>                | 1 = analog input 1 doubling with possibility to convert (depending on par <b>SiGn</b> )<br><b>4 = modulation controller</b>   |
| SiGn<br>type of output signal         | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2           | physical output signal (terminals A+, A-)<br><b>0 = 0÷20mA</b><br>1 = 4÷20mA<br>2 = 0÷10V   |
| rOut<br>Value when out of input range | <b>0...101</b>               | signal (in percent) when measurement range is crossed   |
| oPnt<br>zero point                    | -1999... <b>0</b> ...+9999   | value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal Per default, the setting corresponds to 0...100% angular positioning for the controller outputs (terminals A+, A-) (effective only with <b>FnCt</b> = 1) |
| End<br>End value                      | -1999... <b>100</b> ...+9999 | value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal Per default, the setting corresponds to 0...100% angular positioning for the controller outputs (terminals A+, A-) (effective only with <b>FnCt</b> = 1) |

(**bold** = factory settings)

### ConF > binF

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

(**bold** = factory settings)

### ConF > dISP

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



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 :



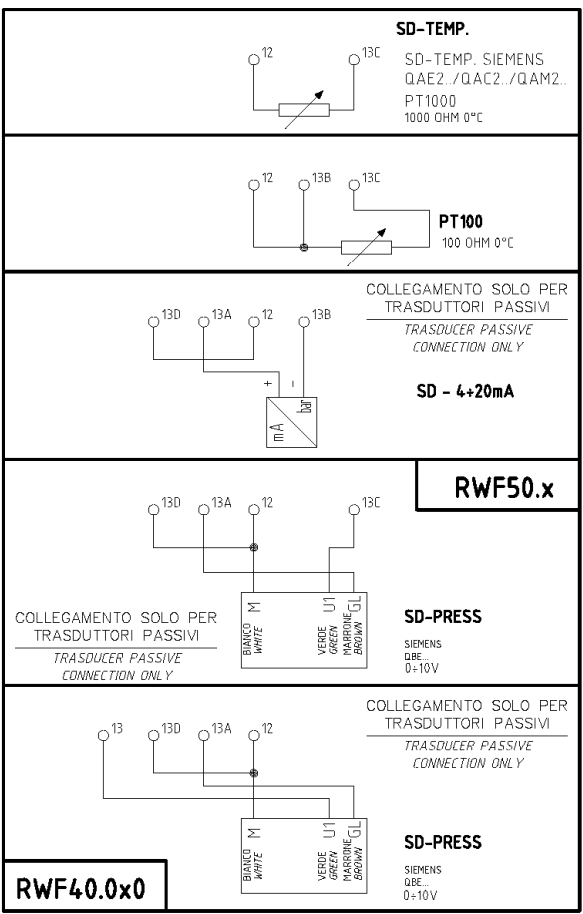
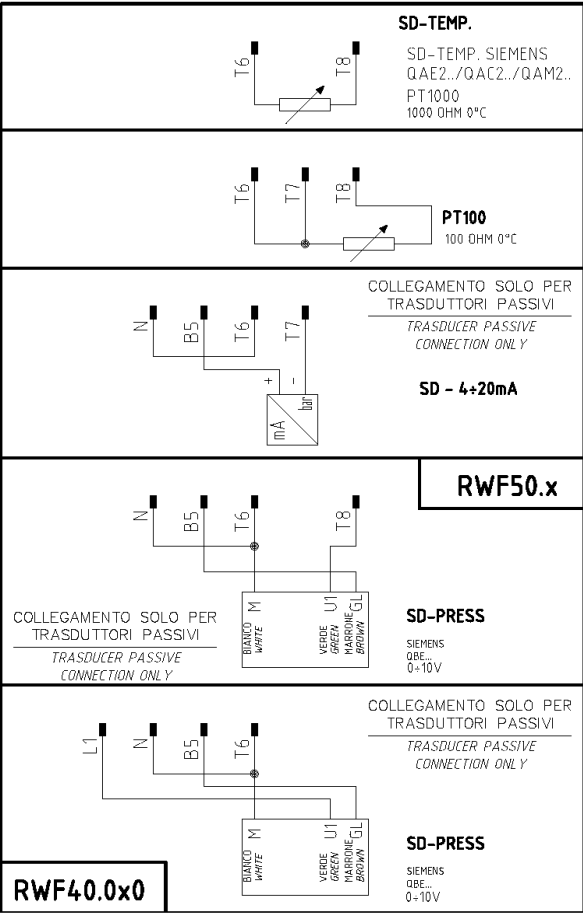
The software version is shown by pushing **Enter + UP arrow** on the upper display

Electric connection :

With 7 pins connector version



With terminals version



Matches terminals between RWF50.2 and RWF40.0x0



Parameters summarising for RWF50.2x:

| Navigation menù         | Conf |      |             |             |          | Conf        |             |             |       |    |      |     |             |             | Opr         |
|-------------------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|----|------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|
|                         | Inp  |      |             |             |          |             |             | diSP        |       |    |      |     |             |             |             |
|                         | Inp1 |      |             |             |          |             |             |             | Cntr  |    | PArA |     |             |             |             |
| 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

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 the parameters SP1, SCH, SCL, HYS1, HYS3 must be selected, and visualized in kPa (kilo Pascal). (1bar ≡ 100.000Pa ≡ 100kPa)

## 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.



### 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.

### 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.



**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.

### 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.

### 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).**

## Duct or pipe sensors

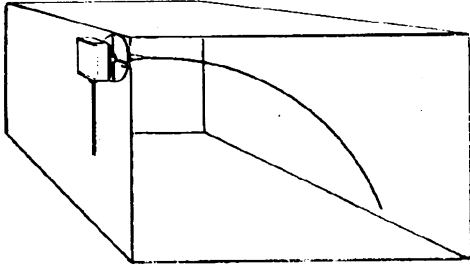
### Installing temperature sensors

For measuring outlet air:

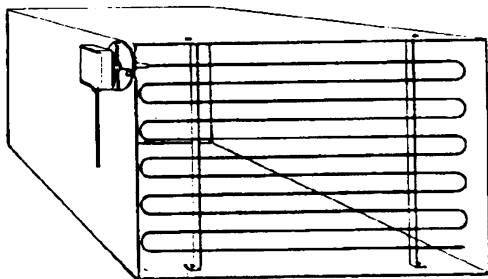
- after delivery fan or
- after coil to be controlled, at a distance of at least 0,5 m

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 combined humidity sensors

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



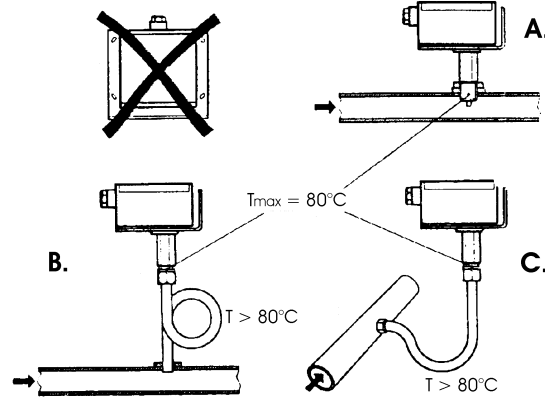
### Installing pressure sensors

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 the value permitted by the sensor
- when there are high static pressures, make sure you insert shutoff valves A-B-C.

### Putting into operation

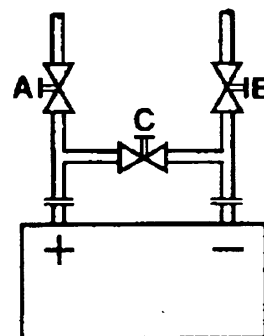
Start disable

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...)

## 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° 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

## With pumps on outlet

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



Panel system / burner control



## 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.

## With pumps on return

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



## Duct pressure switches and sensors

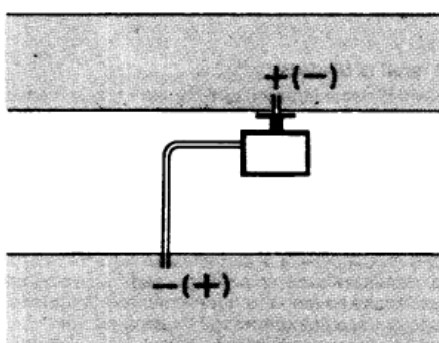
### Installing differential pressure probes for air



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 dynamic pressure



$$Pd = \frac{\gamma v^2}{2g}$$

### Key

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| $\gamma$ | Kg/m <sup>3</sup> , specific weight of air |
| $v$      | 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 |

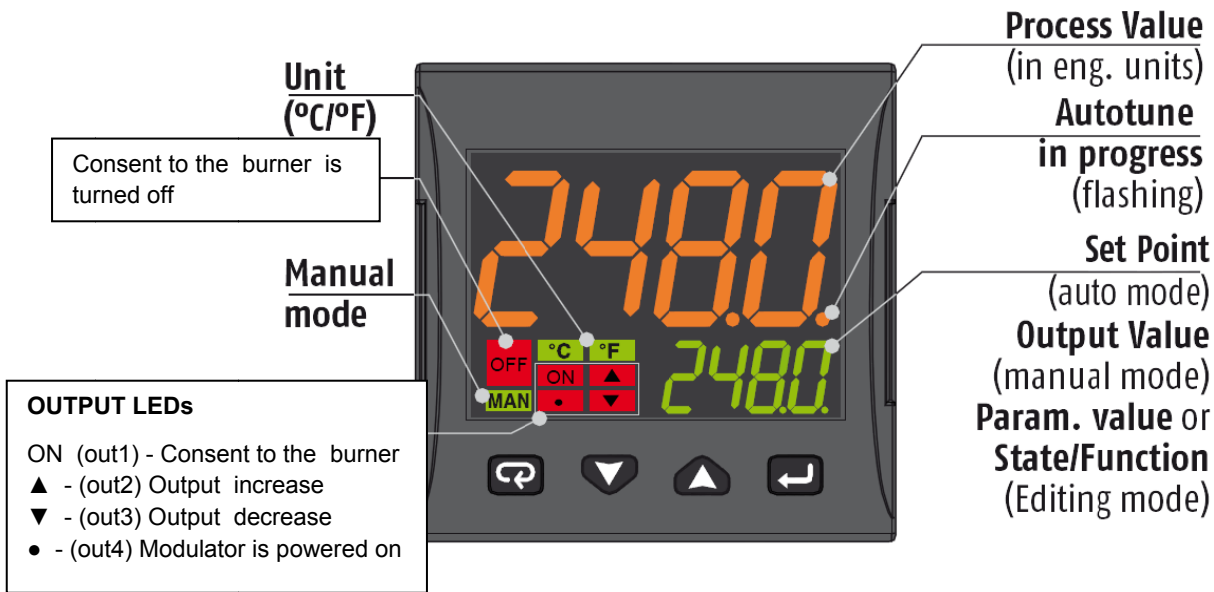
Note: Specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

# **KM3 Modulator**

## **USER MANUAL**

**MOUNTING**

## DISPLAY AND KEYS



|   | Operator Mode  | Editing Mode   |
|---|--|--|
|   | Access to:<br>- Operator Commands (Timer, Setpoint selection ...)<br>- Parameters<br>- Configuration | Confirm and go to Next parameter   |
|  | Access to:<br>- Operator additional information (Output value, running time ...)                     | Increase the displayed value or select the next element of the parameters list |
|  | Access to:<br>- Set Point  | Decrease the displayed value or select the previous element                    |
|  | Programmable key:<br>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 set 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<br>Pt10 = RTD Pt1000<br>0.20 = 0..20mA<br>4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe<br>0.10 = 0..10V<br>2.10 = 2..10V<br>crAL= Thermocouple K | Depends on the probe |
| SP    | Set point 1                       | SPLL ... SPLH   | See page 7           |
| 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)  |                      |
| Str.t | Servomotor stroke time            | 5...1000 seconds  |                      |
| db.S  | Servomotor dead band              | 0...100%  |                      |
| SPLL  | Minimum set point value           | -1999 ... SPLH  |                      |
| SPLH  | Maximum set point value           | SPLL ... 9999   |                      |
| dp    | Decimal point position            | 0... 3  |                      |
| SP 2  | Set point 2                       | SPLL...SPLH   | 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)

### Probe parameters configuration MODULATORE ASCON KM3

| Parameter Group                  |  | inP  |              |              |              |      |               |              | AL1           |             | rEG         |             |                 |             |           | SP        |              |  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|--|--|
| Parameter                        |  | Sens | dp           | SSC          | FSc          | unit | IO4.F<br>(**) | AL1<br>(***) | HAL1<br>(***) | Pb<br>(***) | ti<br>(***) | td<br>(***) | Str.t           | db.S        | SPLL      | SPHL      | SP           |  |  |
| Probes                           |  |      | Dec<br>Point | Scale<br>Min | Scale<br>Max |      |               | Off          | On            | p           | i           | d           | servo<br>time s | Band<br>Mo. | SP<br>Min | SP<br>Max | Set<br>point |  |  |
| Pt1000 (130°C max)               |  | Pt10 | 1            |              |              | °C   | on            | 5            | 10            | 10          | 350         | 1           | *               | 5           | 30        | 95        | 80           |  |  |
| Pt1000 ( 350°C max)              |  | PT10 | 1            |              |              | °C   | on            | 10           | 10            | 10          | 350         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 350       | 80           |  |  |
| Pt100 (130°C max)                |  | PT1  | 1            |              |              | °C   | on            | 5            | 10            | 10          | 350         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 95        | 80           |  |  |
| Pt100 (350°C max)                |  | Pt1  | 1            |              |              | °C   | 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           |  |  |
| Thermocouple K (1200°C max)      |  | crAL | 0            |              |              | °C   | on            | 20           | 25            | 10          | 350         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 1200      | 80           |  |  |
| Thermocouple J (1000°C max)      |  | J    | 0            |              |              | °C   | on            | 20           | 25            | 10          | 350         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 1000      | 80           |  |  |
| 4-20mA / 0-1,6barPressure probe  |  | 4.20 | 0            | 0            | 160          |      | on            | 20           | 20            | 5           | 120         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 160       | 100          |  |  |
| 4-20mA / 0-10bar Pressure probe  |  | 4.20 | 0            | 0            | 1000         |      | on            | 50           | 50            | 5           | 120         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 1000      | 600          |  |  |
| 4-20mA / 0-16bar Pressure probe  |  | 4.20 | 0            | 0            | 1600         |      | on            | 80           | 80            | 5           | 120         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 1600      | 600          |  |  |
| 4-20mA / 0-25bar Pressure probe  |  | 4.20 | 0            | 0            | 2500         |      | on            | 125          | 125           | 5           | 120         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 2500      | 600          |  |  |
| 4-20mA / 0-40bar Pressure probe  |  | 4.20 | 0            | 0            | 4000         |      | on            | 200          | 200           | 5           | 120         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 4000      | 600          |  |  |
| QBE2002 / 0-25bar Pressure probe |  | 0.10 | 0            | 0            | 2500         |      | On            | 125          | 125           | 5           | 120         | 1           | *               | 5           | 0         | 2500      | 600          |  |  |

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.
2. Using  and  buttons set the programmed password.  
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.
  - c. Leave the password blank to edit "user level" parameters, that are identified by attribute **Liv = O**
3. Push the  button. If the password is correct the display will show the acronym of the first parameter group preceded by the symbol: . In other words the upper display will show:  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. |
|   | Allows to increase the value of the selected parameter.  |
|    | Allows to decrease the value of the selected parameter.  |
|    | 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:<br>Push the  button and maintaining the pressure, then push the  ; release both the buttons. |

### Configuration Parameters

| inP GROUP - input configuration |    |       |   |   |                      |
|---------------------------------|----|-------|---|---|----------------------|
| Liv                             | N° | Param | Description   | Values  | Default              |
| A                               | 1  | SEnS  | Input type  | Pt1 = RTD Pt100<br>Pt10 = RTD Pt1000<br>0.20 = 0..20mA<br>4.20 = 4..20mA Pressure probe<br>0.10 = 0..10V<br>2.10 = 2..10V<br>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 (available only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values)    | -1999... 9999   | 0                    |
| C                               | 4  | FSc   | Full scale read-out for linear input inputs (available only if SEnS parameter is not equal to Pt1, Pt10, crAL values) | -1999... 9999   | Depends on the probe |
| C                               | 5  | unit  | Unit of measure (present only in the case of temperature probe)   | °C/°F   | °C                   |
| C                               | 6  | Fil   | Digital filter on the measured value  | 0 (= OFF)... 20.0 s   | 1.0                  |
| C                               | 7  | inE   | Selection of the Sensor Out of Range type that will enable the safety output value                                    | or = Over range<br>ou = Under range<br>our = over e under range   | or                   |

|   |    |       |  |  |    |
|---|----|-------|--|--|----|
| C | 8  | oPE   | Safety output value                            | -100... 100  | 0  |
| C | 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,<br>1 = Alarm reset,<br>2 = Alarm acknowledge (ACK),<br>3 = Hold of the measured value,<br>4 = Stand by mode,<br>5 = Manual mode,<br>6 = HEAt with SP1 and CoOL with SP2,<br>7 = Timer RUN/Hold/Reset,<br>8 = Timer Run,<br>9 = Timer Reset,<br>10 = Timer Run/Hold,<br>11 = Timer Run/Reset,<br>12 = Timer Run/Reset with lock,<br>13 = Program Start,<br>14 = Program Reset,<br>15 = Program Hold,<br>16 = Program Run/Hold,<br>17 = Program Run/Reset,<br>18 = Sequential SP selection,<br>19 = SP1 - SP2 selection,<br>20 = SP1... SP4 binary selection,<br>21 = Digital inputs in parallel | 19 |
| C | 12 | di.A  | Digital Inputs Action (DI2 only if configured) | 0 = DI1 direct action, DI2 direct action<br>1 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 direct action<br>2 = DI1 direct action, DI2 reverse action<br>3 = DI1 reverse action, DI2 reverse action   | 0  |

**Out GROUP- Output parameters**

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

**AL1 GROUP - Alarm 1 parameters**

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

|   |    |      |   |  |            |
|---|----|------|---|--|------------|
|   |    |      |   | windows<br>SE.br = Sensor Break<br>LoDE = Deviation low alarm (relative)<br>HiDE = Deviation high alarm (relative)<br>LHdo = Relative band alarm in alarm out of the band<br>LHdi = Relative band alarm in alarm inside the band |            |
| C | 29 | Ab1  | Alarm 1 function  | 0... 15<br>+1 = Not active at power up<br>+2 = Latched alarm (manual reset)<br>+4 = Acknowledgeable alarm<br>+8 = Relative alarm not active at set point change  | 0          |
| C | 30 | AL1L | -- For High and low alarms, it is the low limit of the AL1 threshold;<br>-- For band alarm, it is low alarm threshold   | -1999... AL1H (E.U.)   | -199.9     |
| C | 31 | AL1H | -- For High and low alarms, it is the high limit of the AL1 threshold;<br>-- For band alarm, it is high alarm threshold | AL1L... 9999 (E.U.)  | 999.9      |
| O | 32 | AL1  | AL1 threshold   | AL1L... AL1H (E.U.)  | See page 7 |
| O | 33 | HAL1 | AL1 hysteresis  | 1... 9999 (E.U.)   | See page 7 |
| C | 34 | AL1d | AL1 delay   | 0 (oFF)... 9999 (s)  | oFF        |
| C | 35 | AL1o | Alarm 1 enabling during Stand-by mode and out of range conditions   | 0 = Alarm 1 disabled during Stand by and out of range<br>1 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode<br>2 = Alarm 1 enabled in out of range condition<br>3 = Alarm 1 enabled in stand by mode and in overrange condition                | 1          |

**GRUPPO AL2 - parametri allarme 2**

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

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

| LbA Group - Loop break alarm |    |       |             |                       |         |
|------------------------------|----|-------|-------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Liv                          | N° | Param | Descrizione | Values                | Default |
| C                            | 52 | LbAt  | LBA time    | Da 0 (oFF) a 9999 (s) | oFF     |

| rEG Group - Control parameters |    |       |                                |   |         |
|--------------------------------|----|-------|--------------------------------|---|---------|
| Liv                            | N° | Param | Description                    | Values  | Default |
| C                              | 56 | cont  | Control type                   | Pid = PID (heat and/or)<br>On.FA = ON/OFF asymmetric hysteresis<br>On.FS = ON/OFF symmetric hysteresis<br>nr = Heat/Cool ON/OFF control with neutral zone<br>3Pt = Servomotor control (available only when Output 2 and Output 3 have been ordered as "M")  | 3pt     |
| C                              | 57 | Auto  | Autotuning selection           | -4 = Oscillating auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after all point change<br>-3 = Oscillating auto-tune with manual start<br>-2 = Oscillating -tune with auto-matic start at the first power up only<br>-1 = Oscillating auto-tune with auto-matic restart at every power up<br>0 = Not used<br>1 = Fast auto tuning with automatic restart at every power up<br>2 = Fast auto-tune with automatic start the first power up only<br>3 = FAST auto-tune with manual start<br>4 = FAST auto-tune with automatic restart at power up and after set point change<br>5 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at every power up<br>6 = Evo-tune with automatic start the first power up only<br>7 = Evo-tune with manual start<br>8 = Evo-tune with automatic restart at power up and after a set point change | 7       |
| C                              | 58 | tunE  | Manual start of the Autotuning | oFF = Not active<br>on = Active   | oFF     |

|   |    |       |                                  |  |            |
|---|----|-------|----------------------------------|--|------------|
| C | 59 | SELF  | Self tuning enabling             | no = The instrument does not perform the self-tuning<br>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 |
| C | 65 | Fuoc  | Fuzzy overshoot control          | 0.00... 2.00   | 1          |
| C | 69 | rS    | Manual reset (Integral pre-load) | -100.0... +100.0 (%)   | 0.0        |
| A | 70 | Str.t | Servomotor stroke time           | 5...1000 seconds   | See page 7 |
| A | 71 | db.S  | Servomotor dead band             | 0...100%   | 5          |
| C | 72 | od    | Delay at power up                | 0.00 (oFF) ... 99.59 (hh.mm)   | oFF        |

**SP Group - Set point parameters**

| Liv | N° | Param | Description  | Values   | Default    |
|-----|----|-------|--|--|------------|
| C   | 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 |
| O   | 79 | SP    | Set point 1  | SPLL ... SPLH  | See page 7 |
| C   | 80 | SP 2  | Set point 2  | SPLL ... SPLH  | 60         |
|     | 83 | A.SP  | Selection of the active set point                      | "SP" ... "nSP"   | SP         |
| C   | 84 | SP.rt | Remote set point type                                  | RSP = The value coming from serial link is used as remote set point<br>trin = The value will be added to the local set point selected by A.SP and the sum becomes the operative set point<br>PERc = The value will be scaled on the input range and this value will be used as remote SP | trin       |
| C   | 85 | SPLr  | Local/remote set point selection                       | Loc = Local<br>rEn = Remote  | Loc        |
| C   | 86 | SP.u  | Rate of rise for POSITIVE set point change (ramp UP)   | 0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute  | inF        |
| C   | 87 | SP.d  | Rate of rise for NEGATIVE set point change (ramp DOWN) | 0.01... 99.99 (inF) Eng. units per minute  | inF        |

**PAn Group - Operator HMI**

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



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

**SEr Group - Serial link parameter**

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

| con Group - Consumption parameters |     |       |                              |  |         |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|------------------------------|--|---------|
| Liv                                | N°  | Param | Description                  | Values   | Default |
| C                                  | 134 | Co.tY | Count type                   | oFF = Not used<br>1 = Instantaneous power (kW)<br>2 = Power consumption (kW/h)<br>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<br>4 = Total worked days: number of hours the instrument is turned ON divided by 24.<br>5 = Total worked hours: number of hours the instrument is turned ON.<br>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.<br>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.<br>8 = Totalizer of control relay worked days: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition, divided by 24.<br>9 = Totalizer of control relay worked hours: number of hours the control relay has been in ON condition.<br>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.<br>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 [137] h.Job. | oFF     |
| C                                  | 138 | t.Job | Worked time (not resettable) | 0... 9999 days   | 0       |

| cAL Group - User calibration group |     |       |                    |  |         |
|------------------------------------|-----|-------|--------------------|--|---------|
| Liv                                | N°  | Param | Description        | Values   | Default |
| C                                  | 139 | AL.P  | Adjust Low Point   | From -1999 to (AH.P - 10) in engineering units | 0       |
| C                                  | 140 | AL.o  | Adjust Low Offset  | -300... +300 (E.U.)                            | 0       |
| C                                  | 141 | AH.P  | Adjust High Point  | From (AL.P + 10) to 9999 engineering units     | 999.9   |
| C                                  | 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 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  |
|---|---|
|  | 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).  |
|  | Performs the action programmed by [121] uSrb (  button 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:  

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  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  and  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  and  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 ALx0 (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 too close 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 supply. 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  and  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*

## DEVICE INSTALLATION

### Fixing system



### Drilling dimensions:



## FRONT PANEL







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  |
| 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    | 0,0... -1999 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<br>(enable only with parameter <b>CACT</b> = 0)                              |
| Switch-off differential 2° stage on cooling controller (*) | HYS5    | HYS6...0,0 digit   | 5               | Do not used<br>(enable only with parameter <b>CACT</b> = 0 and parameter <b>bin1</b> =0) |
| Upper switch-off differential on cooling controller (*)    | HYS6    | 0,0... -1999 digit | 5               | Do not used<br>(enable only with parameter <b>CACT</b> = 0)                              |
| Delay modulation   | q       | 0,0... 999,9 digit | 0               | Do not alter   |
| Outside temperature Curve point 1 (*)                      | At1     | -40 ...120 digit   | -10             | First point of external temperature for climatic curve                                   |
| Boiler temperature Curve point 1 (*)                       | Ht1     | SPL...SPH          | 60              | Set-point temperature for the external temperature<br>1                                  |
| Outside temperature Curve point 2 (*)                      | At2     | -40 ...120 digit   | 20              | Second point of external temperature for climatic curve                                  |
| Boiler temperature Curve point 2 (*)                       | Ht2     | SPL...SPH          | 50              | Set-point temperature for the external temperature<br>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 displayed. 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<br>type of sensor for analog<br>input 1 | 1                           | Pt100 3 wire  |
|  | 2                           | Pt100 2 wire  |
|  | 3                           | Pt1000 3 wire   |
|  | 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<br>Sensor offset                        | -1999.. <b>0</b> .. +9999   | Correction value measured by the sensor   |
| SCL1<br>scale low level                      | -1999.. <b>0</b> .. +9999   | minimum scale value(for input ohm, mA, V)   |
| SCH1<br>scale high level                     | -1999.. <b>100</b> .. +9999 | maximum scale value(for input ohm, mA, V)   |
| dF1<br>digital filter                        | 0... <b>0,6</b> ...100      | Is used to adapt the digital 2nd order input filter (time in s; 0 s = filter off) |
| Unit<br>temperature unit                     | <b>1</b>                    | 1 = <b>degrees</b> Celsius  |
|  | 2                           | 2 = degrees Fahrenheit  |

(**bold** = factory settings)

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

(**bold** = factory settings)

### ConF > InP > InP3

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

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

(**bold** = factory settings)

## ConF > Cntr

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

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

(**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<br>type of contol      | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2             | choose type of range degrees/time<br><b>0 = deactivated</b><br>1 = Kelvin degrees/minute<br>2 = Kelvin degrees/hour  |
| rASL<br>ramp rate           | <b>0,0</b> ... 999,9           | Slope of thermal shock protection (only with functions 1 and 2)  |
| tolP<br>tolerance band ramp | <b>2 x (HYS1) = 10</b> ...9999 | width of tolerance band (in K) about the set-point<br><b>0 = tolerance band inactive</b>   |
| rAL<br>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 <b>rASL</b> . If this is over the temp set point, the control is performed in cooling |



(**bold** = factory settings)

## 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 (Ik1 to Ik8) 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<br>type of control          | 0<br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12 | 0 = <b>Without function</b><br>Ik1 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik2 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik3 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik4 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik5 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik6 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik7 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik8 = monitored input InP1<br>Ik7 = monitored input InP2<br>Ik8 = monitored input InP2<br>Ik7 = monitored input InP3<br>Ik8 = monitored input InP3 |
| Alarm value<br>AL                | -1999 ...<br><b>0</b><br>1999                                    | Limit value or deviation from setpoint to be monitored (see alarm functions<br><b>Ik1 to Ik8</b> : limit value <b>AL</b> )<br>Limit value range for <b>Ik1</b> and <b>Ik20</b> ...9999  |
| HySt<br>switching differential   | 0...<br>1...<br>9999   | Switching differential for limit value <b>AL</b>  |
| ACrA<br>response by out of range | <b>0</b><br>1  | <b>Switched-off</b><br>ON<br>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<br>type of control               | 1<br>2<br>3<br><b>4</b>      | 1 = analog input 1 doubling with possibility to convert<br>2 = analog input 2 doubling with possibility to convert<br>3 = analog input 3 doubling with possibility to convert<br><b>4 = Controller's angular positioning is delivered (modulating controller)</b> |
| SiGn<br>type of output signal         | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2           | physical output signal (terminals A+, A-)<br><b>0 = 0÷20mA</b><br>1 = 4÷20mA<br>2 = 0÷10V DC  |
| rOut<br>value when out of input range | <b>0</b> ...101              | signal (in percent) when measurement range is crossed   |
| oPnt<br>zero point                    | -1999... <b>0</b> ...+9999   | A value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal (for <b>FnCt</b> = 1, 2, 3)  |
| End<br>end point                      | -1999... <b>100</b> ...+9999 | A value range of the output variable is assigned to a physical output signal (for <b>FnCt</b> = 1, 2, 3)  |

(**bold** = factory settings)

## ConF > binF

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

b

| Parameter   | Value                   | Description  |
|---|-------------------------|--|
| bin1<br>binary input 1 (terminals <b>DG</b> – <b>D1</b> ) | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2<br>3 | <b>0 = without function</b><br>1 = set-point changeover (SP1 / SP2)<br>2 = lset-point shift (Opr > dSP parameter = value of set-point modify)<br>3 = input alarm |
| bin2<br>binary input 2 (terminals <b>DG</b> – <b>D2</b> ) | <b>4</b>                | <b>changeover of operating mode</b><br>DG-D2 open = modulating operation<br>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<br>upper display (red)   | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>6<br>7 | Display value for upper display:<br>0 = display power-off<br><b>1 = analog input 1 (InP1) value</b><br>2 = analog input 2 (InP2) value<br>3 = analog input 3 (InP3) value<br>4 = controller's angular positioning<br>6 = set-point values<br>7 = end value with thermal shock protection |
| diSL<br>lower display (green) | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>6<br>7 | Display value for lower display:<br>0 = display power-off<br>1 = analog input 2 (InP2) value<br>2 = analog input 2 (InP2) value<br>3 = analog input 2 (InP2) value<br>4 = controller's angular positioning<br><b>6 = set-point values</b><br>7 = end value with thermal shock protection |
| tout<br>timeout               | 0.. <b>180</b> ..250                   | time (s) on completion of which the controller returns automatically to the basic display, if no button is pressed   |
| dECP<br>decimal point         | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2                     | <b>0 = no decimal place</b><br>1 = one decimal place<br>2 = two decimal place  |
| CodE<br>level lockout         | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2<br>3                | <b>0 = no lockout</b><br>1 = configuration level lockout ( <b>ConF</b> )<br>2 = parameter and configuration level lockout ( <b>PARa</b> & <b>ConF</b> )<br>3 = keyboard lockout  |

(**bold** = factory settings)



## 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(only model **RWF55.6x** terminals C1-C2-C3-C4)

| Parameter                     | Value                        | Description   |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| bdr<br>baudrate               | <b>0</b><br>1<br>2<br>3      | <b>0 = 4800 baud</b><br>1 = 9600 baud<br>2 = 19200 baud<br>3 = 38400 baud |
| Adr<br>Device address Modbus  | 0..<br><b>1</b> ..<br>254    | Address in the data network   |
| dP<br>Device address Profibus | 0.. <b>125</b>               | only with RWF55.6x  |
| dt<br>Remote detection time   | 0..<br><b>30</b> ..<br>7200s | 0 = switched-off  |

(**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



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 menu **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** > parameters **At1**, **Ht1**, **At2**, **Ht2**

**ConF** > **InP** > **InP3** parameters **SEn3**, **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:

**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/O    | 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/O    | 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

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**Dati dell'apparecchio**

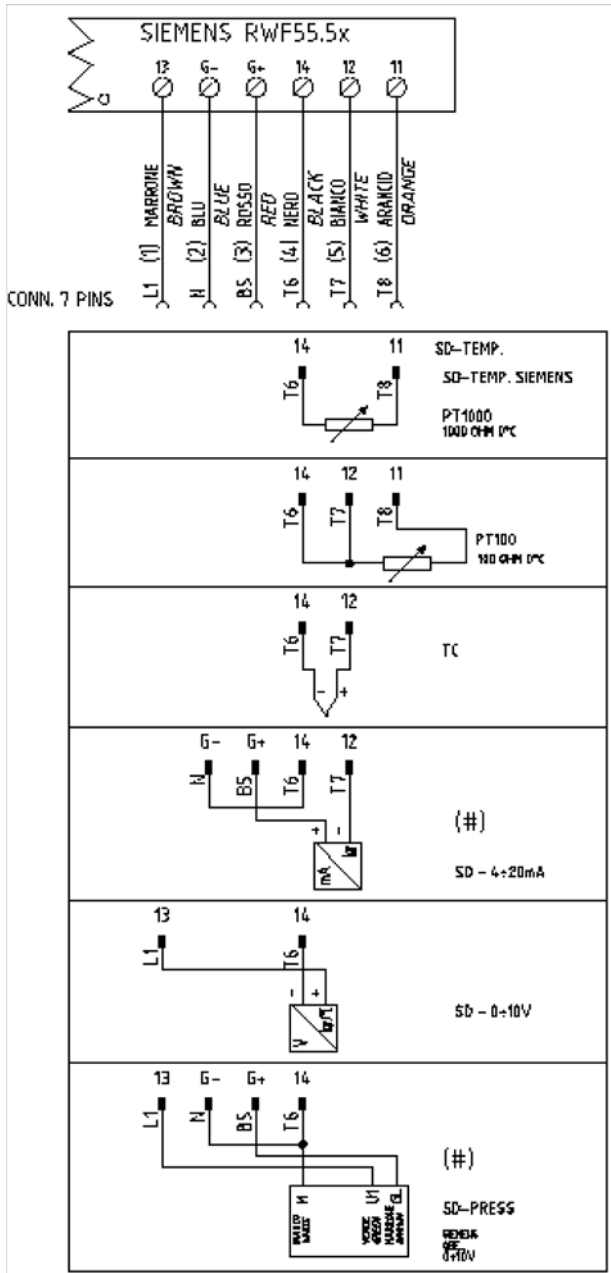
| Address | Access | Data type | Signal reference | Parameter        |
|---------|--------|-----------|------------------|------------------|
| 0x8000  | R/O    | Char12    | ---              | Software version |
| 0x8006  | R/O    | Char14    | ---              | VdN number       |

**Stato dell'apparecchio**

| Address | 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      | ---              | 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 :

With 7 pins connector version



With terminals version



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



## Parameters summarising for RWF55.xx :

| Navigation menù        | ConF           |      |          |          |          | ConF     |          |          |      |       |      |      |      |          | Opr         |
|------------------------|----------------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|-------|------|------|------|----------|-------------|
|                        | Inp            |      |          |          |          |          |          |          |      |       |      |      |      |          |             |
|                        | Inp1           |      |          |          |          |          |          |          | Cntr |       | diSP | PArA |      |          |             |
|                        | Types of probe | SEn1 | OFF1     | SCL      | SCH      | Unit     | SPL      | SPH      | dECP | Pb. 1 | dt   | rt   | tt   | HYS1 (*) |             |
| 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   | (#)  |      |          |             |

### 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.



#### 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.

#### 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.



**General rule:** en 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



#### 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.

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.



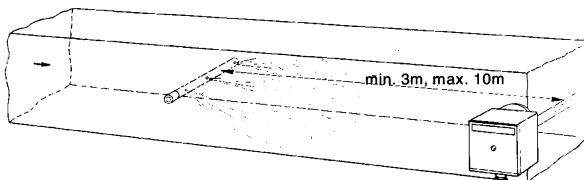
Bend 0.4m sensor by hand (never use tools) as illustrated .



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

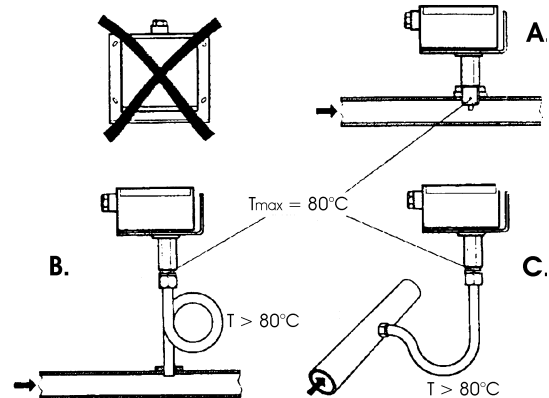
A - installation on ducts carrying fluids at max. temperature 80°C

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 the value permitted by the sensor

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

### Putting into operation

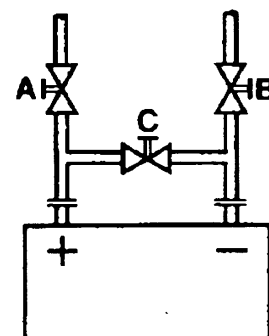
Start disable

1=open C1=open C

2=open A2=close B

3=open B3=close A

4= close C



## Immersion or strap-on sensors



### 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° 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 .

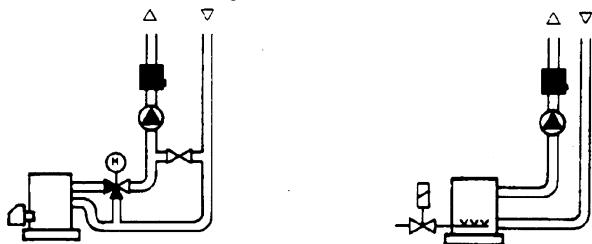
## Placing the probes (QAD22.../QAE21.../QAP21.../RCA...)

### With pumps on outlet

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



Panel system / burner control



### With pumps on return

with 3 ways valves / with 4 ways valves



### 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.

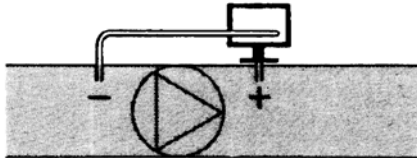
Limits:

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

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



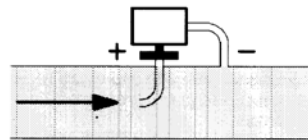
D - Measurement of difference in pressure between two rooms or of inside of duct and outside

Basic principles

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



Measuring dynamic pressure

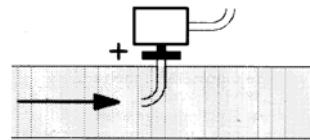


$$P_d = \frac{\gamma q^2}{2g}$$

Legend

- $\gamma$  Kg/m<sup>3</sup>, specific weight of air
- $q$  m/s, air speed
- $g$  9.81 m/s<sup>2</sup> gravity acceleration
- $P_d$  mm C.A., dynamic pressure

Measuring total pressure





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

# USER MANUAL OF MULTI-THERMOSTAT MCX06C

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

## User interface:

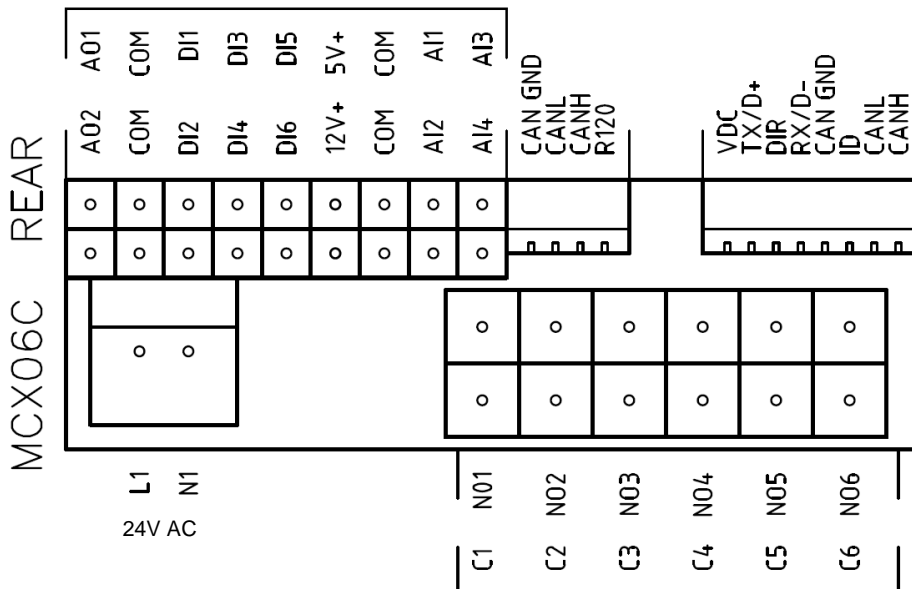
Device:



## Note :

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

## Connections from terminal side:



## Probe connection:

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

**Menu:**

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

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

**Alarms & Warning:**

When the red triangle on the top left lights, one or more alarms are activated.

When the red key on the left lights, the output N05-C5 is active and the relay **KTRS** switches the resistors OFF.

Check the reason, correct the failure and, as soon as the temperature is lower than **trS**, reset it through **ALA/rES**.

In order to show active alarms and warnings, select the relevant menu through **ALA/Act**.and, using the **UP** and **DOWN** buttons, scroll the lines.

In order to perform the manual reset, select **ALA/rES**.

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

**Set point adjustment:**

All the parameters inside the **Par** menu are locked by a password.

The user can modify only set points (menu **rEG**), without using any passwords.

The oil viscosity at the nozzle, should be about 1,5<sup>°E</sup>, which guarantees correct and safe functioning of the burner.

The temperature values in the table, guarantee the respect of that parameter and are valid when the pre heating tank is installed on the burner. For different configurations, please refer to the chapter "Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants" in the burner manual.

Here below recommended set points:

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

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