

# **HEAVY OIL BURNERS**



**OILFLAM 300.1 PR** OILFLAM 400.1 PR





## **Technical data**



**Operating instructions** 



**Electric diagrams** 



**Spare parts list** 

По вопросам продаж обращайтесь:

ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГ: +7 (343) 374-94-93

ЧЕЛЯБИНСК: +7 (351) 751-28-06

НИЖНИЙ ТАГИЛ: +7 (922) 171-31-23

ТЮМЕНЬ: +7 (3452) 60-84-52

КУРГАН: +7 (3522) 66-29-82



МАГНИТОГОРСК: +7 (922) 016-23-60

УФА: +7 (927) 236-00-24

ПЕРМЬ: +7 (342) 204-62-75

СУРГУТ: +7 (932) 402-58-83

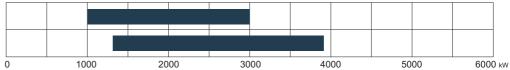
НИЖНЕВАРТОВСК: +7 (3466) 21-98-83

OILFLAM 300.1 PR TC 230-400-50	3142616
OILFLAM 300.1 PR TL 230-400-50	3142617
OILFLAM 400.1 PR TC 230-400-50	3142618
OILFLAM 400.1 PR TL 230-400-50	3142619



# **INDEX**

# **OILFLAM 300.1 OILFLAM 400.1**



3 1000 2000 0000	1000 0000 0000
General warnings - Conformity declaration	3
Burner designation - Modular delivery system	4
Burner description	5
Electrical control panel	5
Technical data	6
Working fields	7
Test boiler - Flame dimension	7
Overall dimensions	8
Oil operating mode - General safety functions	9
Installation	10
Fitting the burner to the boiler	10
Heavy oil preparating ring	11
Oil connection	12
Heavy oil preparating ring scheme	13
Feeding line for heavy oil	14
Electrical connections	15
	10
Start-up: checking procedure	16
Exhaust gas test	17
Chaut	
Start-up Fuel selection - Start-up	<u>18</u> 18
Adjusting the max air flow rate	18
Firing head setting	18
GEFRAN Setting	19
Adjusting the max oil flow rate	20
Servomotor SQM50 - Air damper motor pre-setting	20
Adjusting the pump pressure	20
Adjusting the pump pressure  Adjusting the intermediate burner capacity	21
Servomotor SQM50 - Final setting	21
Servomotor Service - I mai setting	
Maintenance program	22
Troubleshooting instructions	24
Operating troubles	25
Appendix	26
Control box - Damper actuators	26
Fluidics nozzle chart	27
Bergonzo nozzle tables	28
Pump and pressure regulators	30
Electrical diagrams	31
Spare parts list	34



# **GENERAL WARNINGS - CONFORMITY DECLARATION**

OILFLAM burners are designed for the combustion of heavy oil. The design and function of the burners meet the standard EN267. They are suitable for use with all

heat generators complying with standard within their respective performance range. Any other type of application requires the approval of ECOFLAM.

Installation, start-up and maintenance must only be carried out by authorised specialists and all applicable guidelines and regulations must be complied with.

#### **BURNER DESCRIPTION**

OILFLAM burners are progressive mechanical fully automatic monoblock devices.

Emissions values may differ, depending on combustion chamber dimensions, combustion chamber load and the firing system (three-pass boilers, boilers with reverse firing).

#### **PACKAGING**

The burner and all the additional components are supplied in a modular system of packages according to the configuration ordered that based on the country of installation shall follow the applicable standards and the local rules and code of practise.

The following standards should be observed in order to ensure safe, environmentally sound and energy-efficient operation:

#### **EN 267**

Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels.

#### EN 60335-1, -2-102

Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances, particular requirements for gas burning appliances

#### **INSTALLATION LOCATION**

The burner must not be operated in rooms containing aggressive vapours (e.g. spray, perchloroethylene, hydrocarbon tetrachloride, solvent, etc.) or tending to heavy dust formation or high air humidity. Adequate ventilation must be provided at the place of installation of the furnace system to ensure a reliable supply with combustion air.

Declaration of conformity for dual fuel burners

#### We,

## Ecoflam Bruciatori S.p.A.

declare under our sole responsibility that the products:

OILFLAM 300.1 PR OILFLAM 400.1 PR

conform to the following standards:

EN 267: 2010 EN 60335-1: 2008 EN 60335-2-30: 2006 EN 60335-2-102: 2007 EN 55014-1: 2008 + A1: 2009

EN 55014-2: 1998 + A1: 2001 + A2: 2008

These products are built in accordance with the following directives 2006/42/EC Machinery directive 2004/108/EC EMC directive 2006/95/EC Low voltage directive

CE certification, when required, must be done at installation site by the end user

Resana, 20th December 2010 M. PANIZZON



**BURNER SELECTION:** Type of operation and configuration must be done by professional personnel in order to grant correct working of the burner. Installation, start-up and maintenance must be carried out by authorised specialists and all applicable guidelines and regulations (including local safety regulations and codes of practise) must be observed.

# We accept no responsibility for damage arising from:

- inappropriate use;
- incorrect installation and/or repair on the part of the buyer or any third party, including the fitting of non-original parts;
- non authorised modifications made on the burner.

#### Final delivery and instructions for use

The firing system installer must supply the operator of the system with operating and maintenance instructions on or before final delivery. These instructions should be displayed in a prominent location at the point of installation of the heat generator, They should include the address and telephone number of the nearest customer service centre.

#### Notes for the operator

The system should be inspected by a specialist at least once a year. Depending on the type of installation, shorter maintenance intervals may be necessary.

It is advisable to take out a maintenance contract to guarantee regular servicing.

Ecoflam burners have been designed and built in compliance with all current regulations and directives.

All burners comply to the safety and energy saving operation regulations within the standard of their respective performance range. The quality is guaranteed by a quality and management system certified in accordance with ISO 9001:2008.

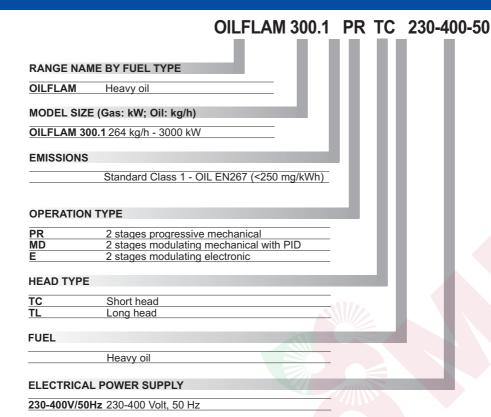


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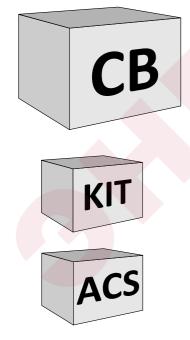




# **BURNER DESIGNATION**



# **MODULAR DELIVERY SYSTEM**



#### **Heavy oil burners**

All heavy oil burners are delivered with electrical pre-heater preassembled into the burner body, including filter and flexible hoses up to 6 MW.

Additional accessories and options shall be installed by the installer in accordance to the instruction and local safety regulations and codes of practise.

#### **KITS - Accessories**

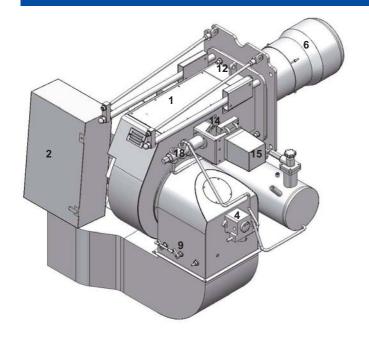
Kits and accessories are managed and delivered separately.

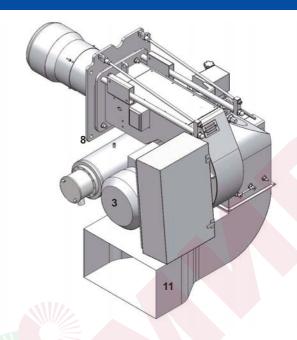
#### Component type

СВ	Complete burner
KIT	Kits
ACS	Accessories



# **BURNER DESCRIPTION**



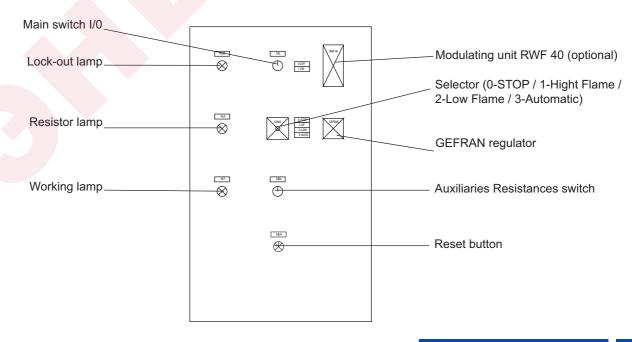


#### **LEGENDA**

- 1. Housing
- 2. Electrical control panel
- 3. Blower motor
- 4. Pump
- 6. Blast tube
- 8. Burner fixing flange
- 9. Air flap regulation
- 11. Silencer

- 12. Lifting eyebolts
- 14. Mechanical cam oil
- 15. Servomotor
- 18. Oil pressure regulator

## **Control panel**



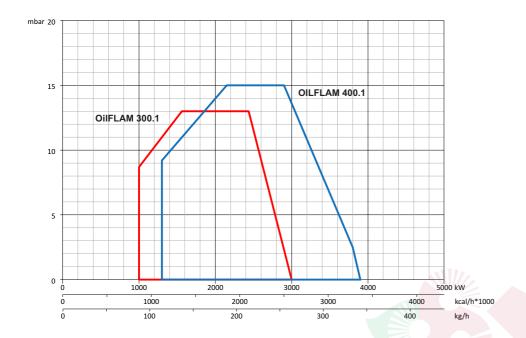


# **TECHNICAL DATA**

		OILFLAM 300.1	OILFLAM 400.1								
	kW	3.000	3.900								
Thermal power max.	kcal/h	2.580.000	3.354.000								
	kg/h	264	343								
	kW	1.000	1.300								
Thermal power min.	kcal/h	867.300	1.127.500								
	kg/h	88,5	115								
Operation mode	Туре	Progressive mechanical heav	y oil / gas - Modulating with PID								
Regulation ratio nominal	Туре	1÷3 H	EAVY OIL								
-uel	Туре	Heavy oil (L.C.V. 9.800 kcal/kg max visc. 50°E at 50°C)									
Emission class	std		-								
Control unit	Туре	l	AL								
Air regulation	Туре	Air flap	Air flap								
Air flap control with servomotor	Model	SC	QM50								
-lame monitoring	Туре	photo	presistor								
gnitier	Model	BR	АНМА								
Motor	kW	7,5	9								
Rpm	N°	2.800	2.800								
Voltage	V/Hz	230/400	V - 50 Hz								
Total power consumption operation	W	27.500	32.000								
Weight body BBCH	Kg										
Electrical panel protection level	IP	IP55	IP55								
Sound pressure level without silencer	dB(A)	87,3	88,3								
Sound pressure level with silencer	tests	81,8	83								
Ambient temperature storage	Min/Max	-20°	.+70° C								
Ambient temperature use	IVIII I/ IVIAX	-10°	.+60° C								
Oil pump	Model	TA3	TA3								
Nozzles	Туре	according to the	e output requested								
uel thermo regulator	Туре	GE	FRAN								
Electrical pre-heater	kW	18	21								



# **WORKING FIELDS**



Calculation of burner output

Q<sub>F</sub> = Burner output (kW)

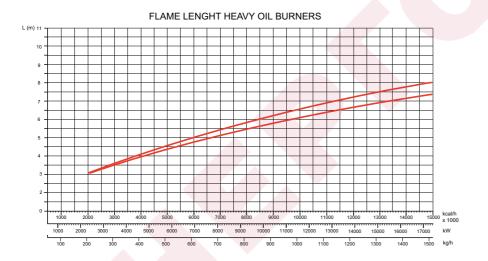
Q<sub>N</sub> = Rated boiler output(kW) η = Boiler efficiency (%)

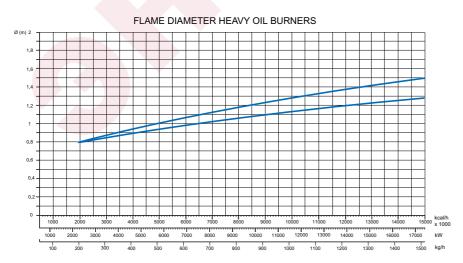
$$Q_F = \frac{Q_N}{\eta} \times 100$$

#### Working fields

The working field shows burner output as a function of combustion chamber pressure. It corresponds to the maximum values specified by EN 267 measured at the test fire tube. Boiler efficiency should be taken into consideration when selecting the burner.

## **TEST BOILER - FLAME DIMENSIONS**





The burner/boiler matching does not pose any problems if the boiler is CE type-approved.

If the burner must be combined with a boiler that has not been CE type-approved and/or its combustion chamber dimensions are clearly smaller than those indicated in diagram, consult the manufacturer. The firing rates were set in relation to special test boilers, according to EN 267 regulations.

The sizes are indicative and dipend on the configuration, to the combustion chamber pressure and to the draught. The values have been taken out from tests executed with flame tubes.

The dimensions of the flame are made in test boiler in laboratory without resistence therefore exists max and min lenght that take into account the difference in lenght that comes from the boiler backpressure.

#### Example:

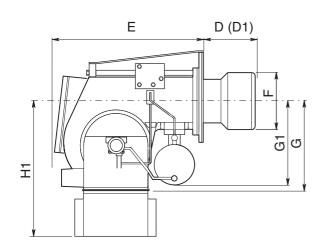
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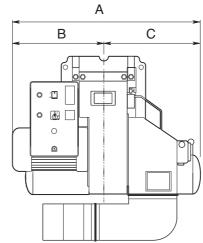
Burner thermal output = 8000 kW; L flame (m) = 5 m (medium value) D flame (m) = 1 m (medium value)

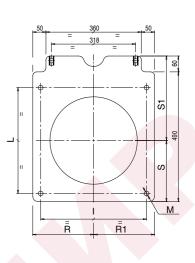
**WARNING:** Some flame modifications can be done in our FLEXSHOP in the factory in order to shape the flame and adapt it to some special boiler or application.



# **OVERALL DIMENSIONS**







D = Short head	t
D1= Long head	b

Dimensions (mm)

	R	R1	S	S1
OILFLAM 300.1	230	230	230	320
OILFLAM 400.1	230	230	230	320

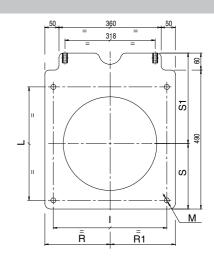
	Α	В	С	D	D1	E	F	G	G1	H1	1	L	М
OILFLAM 300.1	1205	603	602	350	600	925	290	470	430	746	400	400	M16
OII FI AM 400 1	1205	603	602	350	600	925	320	470	430	746	400	400	M16

## **Burner-boiler mounting flange**

Fixing hole dimensions are "I" and "L" as per dimension table.

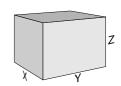
Boiler hole shall be done according to the blast tube dimension "F" plus
15-25 mm in order to be able to extract it during maintenance.

**WARNING:** Please follow the suggested dimension for the hole on the boiler flange in order to fit the burner. Make sure that between the boiler and the blast tube proper insulation is fitted.



#### Packaging (only burner)

	X	Υ	Z	kg
OILFLAM 300.1	1575	1575	1042	
OILFLAM 400.1	1575	1575	1042	





# **OIL OPERATING MODE - GENERAL SAFETY FUNCTIONS**

#### **START-UP MODE**

As soon as the furnace system is required to supply heat the burner control circuit will close and the program be started. After the program has run down the burner will start. The air damper is closed when the burner is out of operation.

The automatic furnace controller controls and monitors the starting function.

The electric actuator opens the closed air damper to its full-load position so that the burner will sweep the furnace compartment and exhaust ports at the required air flow rates. At the end of the specified pre-ventilation time the air damper will be moved into its partial load position. This operation will be followed by the pre-ignition procedure and the oil feed start.

The solenoid valves will open and thus allow the pressurized oil to flow to the nozzle and to the return line.

The oil will be atomized, mixed with the combustion air and ignited.

A safety period is provided to allow the flame to develop a proper and steady pattern.

On the termination of the safety period, a flame signal must have been received by the automatic furnace controller via the flame monitor and remain on until the regular shut-off.

The startup program of the burner has now been completed.

#### **OIL OPERATING MODE**

After the flame has developed the load regulator will be enabled which brings the burner into its operating position.

The load regulator will now control the burner automatically between its partial-load and full-load stages.

Depending on the heat demand, the electric actuator of the mechanical compound control system will be fed with the OPEN or CLOSE signal via the regulator and thus increase or decrease the oil and air flow rates.

This compound control system will vary the positions of the oil control valve and air damper and thus regulate the oil flow rate in conjunction with the air flow rate. The burner can either be controlled in two-stage sliding mode or, if a respective controller is provided, in stepless control mode.

The stepless control will allow the burner to be operated at any desired stage between its partial-load and full-load

positions. The burner will be turned off from its partial-load position. The air damper will be closed when the burner is out of operation and will thus prevent cold air flowing through the burner chamber, heat exchanger and chimney.

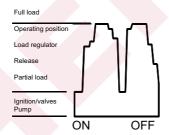
The interior cooling losses will be greatly minimized.

#### Oil control:

## 2-stage sliding

# Full load Operating position Load regulator Release Partial load Ignition/valves Pump ON OFF

## Stepless



#### **GENERAL SAFETY FUNCTIONS**

In case a flame does not develop when starting the burner (fuel release) the burner will shut off at the end of the safety period (safety lock-out).

A safety lock-out will also occur in the case of flame failure during operation, air flow failure during the pre-ventilation phase and pressure failure during the whole period of burner operation.

Any failure of the flame signal at the end of the safety period and a flame signal during the pre-ventilation phase (external light control) will result in a safety lock-out with the control box being locked.

The trouble is indicated by the trouble signal lamp lighting up.

The control box can be unlocked immediately after a safety lock-out by pressing the unlocking key. The program unit will return to its starting position and proceed with the restart of the burner. A voltage failure will result in a regular shut-off of the burner. Upon voltage

recovery there may be an automatic restart unless another interlock is provided, e.g. by the safety system. In any case of trouble the fuel oil supply will be shut off right away. The program unit will stop at the same time causing also the trouble location indicator to stop. The symbols will indicate the kind of trouble.

9



#### Fitting the burner to the boiler

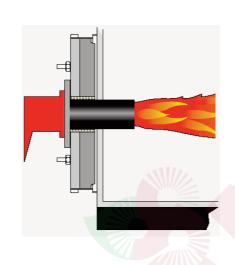


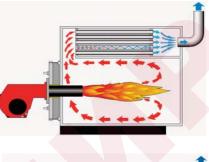
**WARNING:** handling and moving operations must be carried out by specialised personnel. Use the eyebolts to lift the burner in order that it will not overturn and fall down.

To perform the installation of the burner into the boiler drill the boiler plate according to the dimension given on this manual and place the burner towards it by lifting and moving the burner by means of eyebolts.

Place the gasket on the burner flange and install the burner into the boiler by fixing nuts into the bolts.

The space between the blast tube and the boiler lining must be sealed with appropriate insulating material.



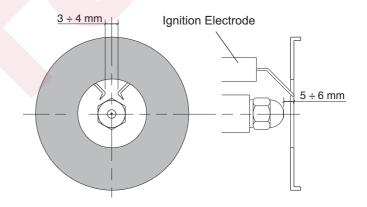


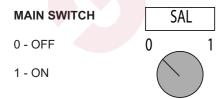


# BURNER LINING Check before burner installation:

- 1. Depending on the type of boiler (reverse flame or three pass) check the burner blast tube installation depth according to the data specified by the boiler manufacturer or consult the burner producer.
- 2. From the factory the nozzle for progressive version must be specified from the customer according to boiler output and combustion chamber geometry, otherwise we will select the nozzle for the 80% capacity of the burner.
- Check the ignition electrodes and the nozzle on the burner head as per factory setting (see figures).
   The setting of the mixing and ignition unit according to the boiler output will be performed during commissioning procedure.
- 4. Check that the head is preset at 50%.

#### Position of the electrodes - nozzle installation







#### Heavy oil preparation ring



**WARNING:** make sure that the feeding line is properly dimensioned and is in compliance the local safety rules and code of practise in the country of installation.

All installations using heavy oil burners have to be completed with a forced oil preparation ring in order to guarantee oil supply to the burner at suitable temperature and pressure (temperature +/- 50° C, pressure 3 bar). For heavy oil with more than 50°E at 50°C Ecoflam recommends to lower the maximum output of 10-20% and work in excess of air in order to grant better operation and reduce maintenance.

Installation with heavy oil must provide to the burners:

- CONSTANT PRESSURE
- CONSTANT TEMPERATURE

To size correctly the ring for the heavy oil supply consider the diagram of the pre-heating temperature of the heavy oil according to viscosity and the pump pressure according to temperature.

Ecoflam heavy oil and dual fuel heavy oil burners do have in the electrical panel the fuel temperature device GEFRAN that adjusts the temperature of the heavy oil and grants temperature stability.

# STANDARD SYSTEM COMPOSITION FOR LIGHT OIL AND HEAVY OIL HEATING AND PUMPING UNIT

- I. Feeding and filtering system
- II. Fuel heating system for reducing oil viscosity plus service tank
- III. Forced oil supply system "RING"

#### **OIL PREPARATION UNIT**

Ecoflam heavy oil burners are delivered with electrical pre-heater assembled into the burner body or in a separate skid. Additional Forced system "OIL RING" can be design and delivered assembled on skid/frame or offered as single component.



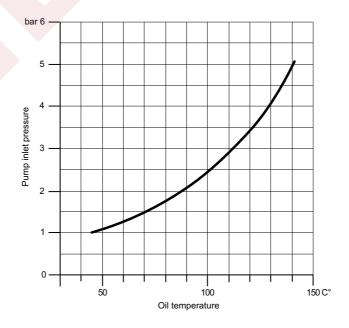
#### **ACCESSORIES**

Service tanks + Pumps units.

Quotation on request depending on output and configuration.



#### RACOMMENDED OIL SUPPLY PRESSURE





#### Oil connection



WARNING: make sure that the feeding line is properly dimensioned and is in compliance with the local safety rules and code of practise in the country of installation

# HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT HEAVY OIL FEEDING

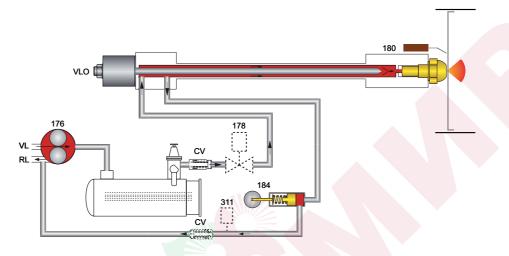
176: oil pump

178: solenoid valve 180: nozzle rod

184: output control valve 311: return oil pressure switch

CV: check valve
RL: return line
VL: suction line

VLO: working oil valve



#### **OIL PRESSURE CONTROL (FEED)**

The feed pressure is controlled by means of the pressure regulator installed in the pump and should be set at 25 bar. The pressure regulator is operated by turning its screw. Make sure to fill the pump with oil prior to taking into operation.

#### **PUMP BLEEDING**

Open the feed and return stop valves and ensure the ring line (if any) is in operation. Reduce the oil pressure at the pressure regulating valve. Turn on the pump by pressing the contactor.

Check the pump for proper direction of rotation. Check for proper oil delivery and absence of leaks in the hydraulic oil system. For bleeding the pump open the pressure gauge connection.

When taking the burner into operation pro

ceed by gradually increasing the pressure to operating level (25 bar).

#### **CHECKING OIL RING PRESSURE**

Refer to diagram at page 11 to define racommended oil pressure.

#### **OIL CONNECTION**

Hoses are used for connection to the oil lines and stop valves. The hoses must be installed according to the applicable standards (relieved of tensile load, free of distortion) to avoid kinking and exclude the danger of breakage. Take care when mounting the oil lines to bring their ends as close to the burners as possible and to arrange them in a way that the boiler door and the burner can be swing out without any obstruction.

Refer to the technical documentation for

the line dimensions for the feed and return lines from the stop valves to the tank.

#### **OIL FILTER**

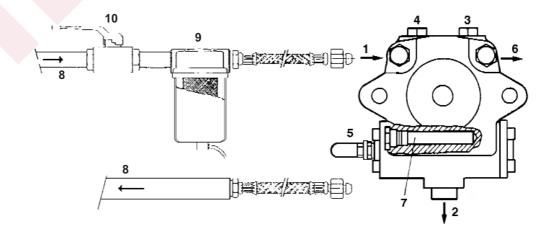
A filter must be installed upstream of the pump to protect the oil pressure pump and the hydraulic system.

#### **INSTALLATION OPTIONS**

- Two-line installation (separate feed and return lines without delivery pump).
- Ring line system (with delivery pump and gas-air separator).

#### **LEGENDA**

- 1. Inlet
- 2. Return
- 3. Bleed and pressure gauge port
- 4. Vacuum gauge port
- 5. Pressure adjustment
- 6. Nozzle outlet
- 7. Heater
- 8. Hose
- Oil filter
- 10. Oil ball valve

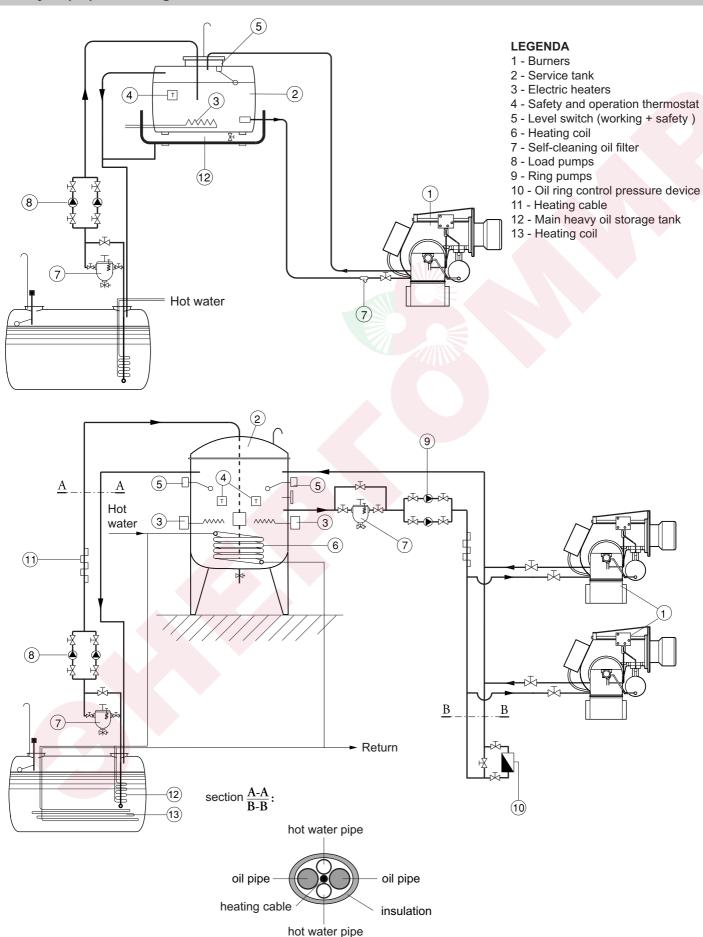




WARNING: Check that the pump rotation is correct and before start up it has been pre-filled



## Heavy oil preparation ring scheme





#### Feeding line for heavy oil

# 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 that deliver the pressurized oil to the nozzle and part of the oil not used goes back to the pump. With this single pipe the by-pass plug must be removed and the return port must be sealed with steel plug and washer. Double-pipe system: this is the default solution from the factory. The return pipe send the excess oil from the pump to the tank. Depending on the type of pump used to change from a 1-pipe system to a 2-pipe-system, insert the by-pass plug (as for ccw-rotation referring to the pump shaft).

**Note for commissioning:** during commissioning, the filter, pipelines and pumps must be pre-filled with fuel oil and vented.

The direction of rotation of the motor should be checked. When commissioning it must be ensured that pump never run dry.

#### **NOZZLE SELECTION**

Please refer to diagram to select Ecoflam recommended nozzle for the output that is required given the output necessary in the installation.

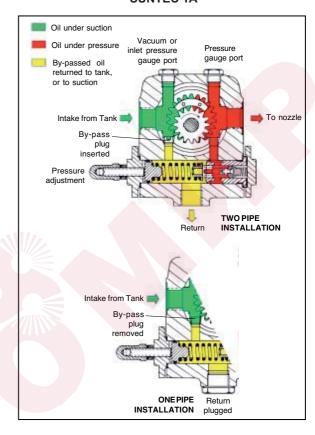
Regular maintenance is highly recommended.

Nozzle has to be cleaned in petrol or paraffin and if filter or other parts are defective or

damaged the nozzle must be replaced.

**NOZZLE CHART IS AVAILABLE ON APPENDIX PAGE** 

#### **SUNTEC TA**





#### **Electrical connections**



**WARNING:** Electrical wiring must be carried out with electrical supply disconnected and with burner switch in position OFF. Electrical supply must correspond to the one shown on the burner label.

#### **APPLICABLE STANDARD**

The electrical connection work comprising all the installation materials, terminals and earth connections must be carried out in accordance with the applicable regulations. For the electrical installation of the burner care must be taken to observe the circuit diagram made out for the furnace system.

The electrical connection of the burner and instruments shall be entrusted to authorized specialists only.

**NOTE:** For the installation of the connection cables care must be taken to provide cable loops of sufficient length to allow for the swing-out of the boiler door and burner.

Make sure after the completion of the electrical connection work to check the wiring of the electrical system of the burner. This should include a check of the direction of rotation of the burner motor (fan).

#### **GENERAL WARNINGS:**

All applicable electrical safety regulations must be followed. Failure to correctly dimension the suitable input power and earth the equipment may cause damages to person and compromise the correct function of the burner therefore the electrical system shall be checked by qualifed personnel.

The manufacturer declines all responsibility for modifications or connections different from those shown in the electrical scheme.

Adapters, multiple plugs and extension cables may not be used for the equipment's power supply.

An multi-pole switch in accordance with current safety regulations is required for the mains supply connection.

#### **ELECTRICAL CONNECTION**

#### 1) of the burner

- Built-in electrical cabinet

Use cable gland in order to secure the required level of protection. All the links, power and control, are connected to the terminal block of the cabinet. Provide cables in sufficient length to secure the rotation of the burner body according to the assembly.

Check and adjust the size of the contactors and thermal relays and the wires section according to the motor and supply voltage specs.

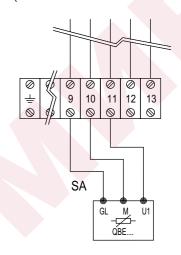
ATTENTION: Wiring is not supplied.

#### 2) of the fuel oil motor-pump unit

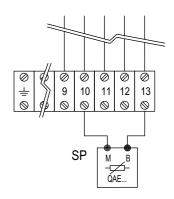
- Connect the power circuit of the motor (hanging wires) to the plugs on the fuel oil valves.
- Check proper motor rotation.

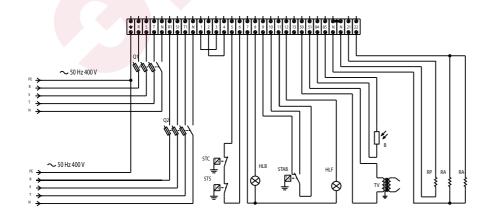
#### **PROBES CONNECTION**

ACTIVE PROBE CONNECTION (FOR MODULATING VERSION)



# PASSIVE PROBE CONNECTION (FOR MODULATING VERSION)





#### **LEGENDA**

HLB: lock-out lamp

STAB: two stages thermostat HLF: burner on flame lamp STC: boiler thermostat STS: safety thermostat SA: active probe SP: passive probe



# START-UP: CHECKING PROCEDURE

#### **CHECKS BEFORE COMMISSIONING:**

- That the burner is assembled in accordance with the instructions given here.
- Setting the combustion components.
- All electrical connections must be correct.
- Check the burner motor for correct direction of rotation.
- The heat generator must be ready for operation, and the operating regulations for the heat generator must be observed.
- The heat generator and heating system must be filled with water and the circulating pumps must be in operation.
- The temperature regulator, pressure regulator, low water detectors and any other safety or limiting devices that might be fitted must be connected and operational.
- The exhaust gas duct must be unobstructed and the secondary air system, if available, must be operational.
- An adequate supply of fresh air must be guaranteed.
- Check tank, lines and oil pump are filled with oil and correct oil nozzle is fitted.
- With burner in starting position check that air damper is in "CLOSED" position.
- Check that control box is unlocked and in its original position.
- A standard-compliant measuring point must be available, the exhaust gas duct up to the measuring point must be free of leaks to prevent anomalies in the measurement results.

#### **OIL START-UP**

Open all shut-off valves of oil supply system.

- Set fuel selector switch to its "Oil" position.
- Fill pump with oil.
- Mount pressure gauge in the feed line and return line.
- Mount the pressure gauge for checking the pump suction pressure.
- Make sure that the nozzle is size and mounted correctly.

#### Bleeding of oil system

Shortly start the burner and check for proper direction of rotation. Bleed the oil line and oil pump.

**CAUTION:** The hydraulic system has been filled with oil by the manufacturer. This may cause ignition trouble when initially operating the system. When starting the burner take care to increase the oil pressure slowly to the operating level.

Prior to the initial fuel feed start make a functional test of the burner program flow:

#### Oil system:

- Open all shut-off valves of the oil supply system.
- The oil solenoid valve in the feed line disconnect on the terminal strip (see Circuit Diagram).
- Start burner and check program flow for correct start-up sequence:
  - 1. Fan starts.
- 2. Pre-ventilating damper.
- 3. Air pressure check.
- 4. Partial-load air damper.
- 5. Ignition.
- 6. Valves open (disconnected valve remains closed).
- 7. Safety lock-out after expiry of safety period (see control box).
- · Reconnect the valve.
- · Unlock the control box.



# **EXHAUST GAS TEST**

To ensure an economically efficient and trouble-free operation of the system it will be necessary to adjust the burner specifically in accordance with the furnace system. This is achieved by means of a fuel-combustion air compound control unit which adjusts the burner to ensure a proper combustion. Exhaust gas tests are required for this purpose.

The percentage CO2 and O2 and the exhaust gas temperature will have to be measured to determine the efficiency and combustion quality.

Prior to any measurement make sure to check the boiler and exhaust gas system for absence of leaks.

# Secondary air will falsify the measured results

Check that the exhaust gases have a residual oxygen (O2) content as low as possible and a carbon dioxide (CO2) content as high as possible.

The carbon monoxide content of the exhaust gases must be below the currently applicable specifications in all load stages. In the fuel oil combustion mode the permissible soot number in the exhaust gas is not allowed to be exceeded.

# DETERMINING THE VOLUMETRIC GAS FLOW RATE

The thermal furnace output of a boiler (QF) is the amount of heat supplied with the gas in a unit of time.

When taking the burner into operation the volumetric fuel flow rate should be selected according to the nominal thermal capacity of the boiler.

#### Example:

$$Q_F = \frac{Q_N}{n_K} = \frac{1000}{0,88} = 1136 \text{ kW}$$

Volumetric gas flow rate at STP:

$$v_{Bn} = \frac{Q_N}{H_u^* n_K} = \frac{1000}{9,1^*0,88} = 125 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

Volumetric gas flow rate in operating condition:

$$v_{BB} = v_{Bn} \frac{T}{273} = \frac{p_n}{p_{amb} + p_u} =$$

$$= 125 \frac{273 + 15}{273} \frac{1013,25}{980 + 100} = 123,9 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$$

#### Recommended combustion parameters

Fuel	Recommended (%) CO <sub>2</sub>	Recommended (%) O <sub>2</sub>
Natural gas	10 ÷ 9	3,1 ÷ 4,8
Light oil	13 ÷ 11,5	3,3 ÷ 5,3
Heavy oil	12,5 ÷ 11	4,2 ÷ 6,2

**WARNING:** if the installation is above sea level the output of the burner vary base on the diagram.

The regulation of the burner in this case shall take into account the reduced power of the burner due to the missing air.

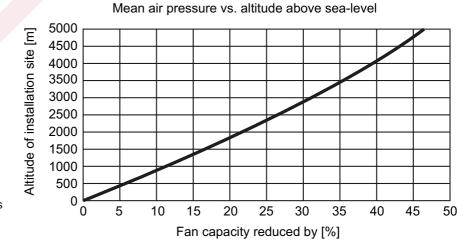
Ratio between  $O_2$ - and  $CO_2$ for natural gas H ( $CO_2$ max = 11,7%)

Ratio between  $O_2$ - and  $CO_2$ for light oil EL ( $CO_2$ max = 15,40%)

Ratio between O<sub>2</sub>- and CO<sub>2</sub>for heavy oil S (CO<sub>2</sub>max = 15,60%)

$$O_2 = 21 \frac{CO_2 max - CO_2 gem}{CO_2 max} = \%$$

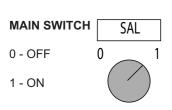
CO<sub>2</sub> gem = % CO<sub>2</sub> measured on dry flue gases

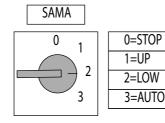




#### Fuel selection - Start-up

Select the oil operation in order to proceed with start up on the oil side. On the selector put the operation on minimum capacity.





0 : operating elements locked in an intermediate position.

**KMV** 

- 1 : operation on maximum capacity
- 2 : operation on minimum capacity
- 3 : automatic operation





**KMV contactor:** check the air fan motor rotation. If the rotation if not correct invert the two phases on the power supply.

#### START UP THE BURNER

The control box starts the pre-purge cycle, the fan motor and the oil motor and opens the air flaps in full open positon. At the end of pre-purging, the control box drives the servomotor into the igniton positon and starts the igniton transformer. After a few seconds the control box opens the oil valve and starts the flame. After the flame stabilisation the control box drives the servomotor in the low flame.

In case of faulty igniton, the control box switches the burner into safety condition, in such a case you must rearm the burner. Gradually go step by step using the selector on position 0 to stop the flame, from the low flame to the high flame in order to have a stable flame. For each position from 0 to 90° do oil setting adjusting oil return pressure as described in the next pages. When the servomotor arrives at 90° you have completed first tuning of air and oil flow according to the boiler capacity required. Check the combustion values and adjust the oil pressure.

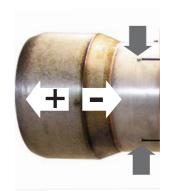
#### Adjusting the maximum air flow rate

In order to adjust the maximum air flow rate see figure with selector in maximum operation. Loosen the nut holding the air damper transmission rod and correct air flow till you reach the combustion values suggested by reading the value on the combustion analyser. If you do not reach acceptable air flow rate you shall adjust the firing head. Move the blast tube backwards to increase air flow forward to reduce.



#### Firing head setting

The firing head is pre-adjusted at the 50% from the factory. The setting fully open enables to reach the full power of the burner and full close to reach the minimum power of the burner. The optimal position depends on the output that we need to reach but the default setting shall be modified only when you are not able to reach the suggested combustion value by adjusting the air flow in the maximum flame.





#### **Gefran setting**



The display shows oil temperature.

The 4 leds are related to the following functions:

- · Out 1: contact driving working heaters
- Out 2: contact driving upper heaters KMRL1
- Out 3: contact driving upper heaters KMRL2
- Out 4: burner start driving contact (as the oil reaches this temp the pump is activated)

The temperatures are already properly factory setted:

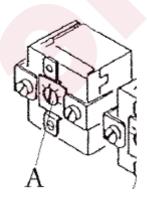
- Out 1 (113°)
- Out 2 (115°)
- Out 3 (120°)
- Out 4 (105°)

WARNING: Burner will start only when the first three led of the temperature will be off so that heavy oil will be in temperature.

To modify factory temperature setting act as follow:

- press key "F"
- the led Out 1 starts to ash, if You need to modify minimum oil temperature press increase or decrease button, after confirm the new value pressing again "F"
- if you need to modify an other temperature press again "F" untill You the relevant led ashes.

Please take care: if key "F" is pressed for a too long time, you enter in "configuration level" phase 1, (see "CF1" on the display); these parameters are factory setted and they have not to be modified: if you enter this function – you see CF1 ashing on the display – wait 10 seconds until the regulator automatically goes out from "configuration level".



#### **ADJUSTMENT OF FUEL THERMOSTATS**

Inside the electrical panel there is a safety termostat that is set up at 160°C.

Said adjustments can be slightly modified following the type of fuel and particular uses.



#### Adjusting the maximum oil flow rate

Put the selector on the maximum operation. Adjust the oil pressure reading the value on the return manometer / pressure gauge according to the nozzle tables provided in the appendix.

**NOTE:** the pump pressure is set from the factory at the pressure required nozzle pressure required as per table of nozzle selection in appendix. If the output required is different from the one set from the factory the pressure can be adjusted according to the instruction below.

#### Servomotor SQM50 - Air damper motor pre-setting

The cams of the servomotor are set from the factory in order to start the burner and reach the maximum output.

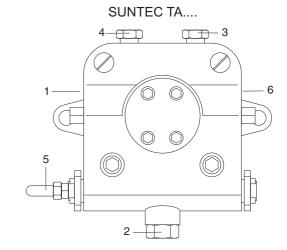
The following setting are the standard one:

- I. High flame position 90° (maximum value 70°).
- II. Air flap position in standby 0° (minimum value 0°).
- III. Ignition position 15°.
- IV. Low flame position 40° (can be modified depending on the minimum output of the boiler).
- V. To VIII not used



#### Adjusting the pump pressure

- 1 INLET
- 2 RETURN
- 3 BLEED AND PRESSURE GAUGE PORT
- 4 INLET GAUGE PORT
- 5 PRESSURE ADJUSTMENT
- 6 TO NOZZLE



The pump pressure is set at a value of 22-25 bar during the testing of burners.

Before starting the burner, bleed the air in the pump through the gauge port.

Fill the piping with heavy oil to facilitate the pump priming. Start the burner and check the pump feeding pressure.

In case the pump priming does not take place during the first pre-purging, with a consequent,

subsequent lock-out of the burner, rearm the burner's lock-out to restart, by pushing the button on the control box.

If, after a successful pump priming, the burner locks-out after the prepurging,

due to a fuel pressure drop in the pump, rearm the burner's lock-out to restart the burner.

Do never allow the pump working without oil for more than three minutes.

NOTE: before starting the burner, check that the return pipe is open. An eventual obstruction could damage the pump sealing device.



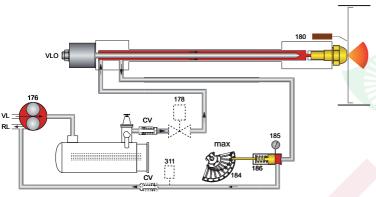
#### Adjusting the intermediate burner capacity

In order to adjust intermediate capacity of the burner use the selector on position 0 to stop the stroke and regulate the cam on the different screw position.

The adjustment shall be done according to the drawing in order to have the correct combustion value in each point "+/-" switch (different screw positions).

Using a suitable Allen wrench, change the position of the cam guide blade; if you screw it down, the flow rate is reduced; if you unscrew it, the flow rate increases.

**WARNING:** the variable profile of the cam shall have a normal proportional curvature in order to have good combustion values and reduce its mechanical stress breakdown.





Point to point oil cam configuration



#### LEGENDA

176: oil pump

178: solenoid valve

180: nozzle rod

184: output control valve

185: manometer

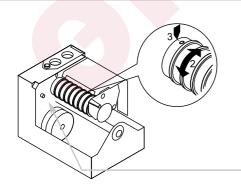
186: pressure regulator

311: return oil pressure switch

CV: check valve RL: return line VL: suction line

VLO: working oil valve

#### Servomotor SQM50 - Final setting



Once the point to point oil cam setting has been completed we need to set the final minimum output of the burner using the servomotor cam VI (low flame oil). Using the suitable key regulate the grades ("+/-" switch).

The low flame position must be higher than the ignition position cam on the servomotor. Turn the burner off and start it again in order to check if the burner start properly otherwise adjust the ignition oil cam number IV.

**OIL SETTING ENDED:** switch the selector to automatic position.



WARNING: Do not use the button cam drum release button.



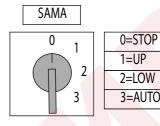
## **MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

Burner and boiler servicing must only be carried out by authorised qualied personnel at least once a year. Depending on the type of installation, shorter maintenance intervals may be necessary. The system operator is advised to take out a maintenance contract to guarantee regular servicing. WARNING: Use original spare parts.

#### **SAFETY WARNINGS:**

- 1. Turn off the power supply and protect the system from accidental start-up
- 2. Cut oil supply
- 3. Make sure there is no residual power in the system and that the actions in points 1 and 2 have been completed
- 4. Before opening the burner casing, ensure that the fan motor has stopped completely

Failure to observe any of these instructions will result in the risk of death or injury!



#### WORKS RECOMMENDED AS PART OF ANNUAL BURNER MAINTENANCE:

- Emergency stop button function check
- · Check burner start characteristics
- Run burner test and input measurement in the boiler room
- Clean the combustion components and replace defective parts if necessary
- · Check the combustion head components and make sure that all components are in good condition otherwise replace them
- · Replace ignition electrodes and nozzle if necessary and check their correct position after any intervention
- Flame monitor and automatic combustion control unit function check
- Clean the fan wheel and the housing and grease rotating parts if necessary
- Clean the oil filter cartridge with gasoline periodically and check the tightening of the O rings, replace them if necessary
- Make visual inspection of the burner's electrical components and eliminate malfunctions if necessary
- Burner safety devices function check (air pressure/gas pressure switches)
- · Commissioning the burner and correct the adjustment values if necessary

NOTES ON REASSEMBLING: Perform the described step in reverse order and make sure to refit components as they were originally assembled and the system is free from leaks. Use only original spare parts.

DRAW UP A MEASUREMENT REPORT ACCORDING TO THE LOCAL REGULATION AND CODES OF PRACTISE OF THE COUNTRY

#### **EXHAUST GAS LOSS**

Exhaust gas loss by way of free heat will occur as a result of the temperature difference between the fuel-air mixture entering the furnace chamber and the gases discharged. Any increase in the excess of air and the resultant higher exhaust gas volume will cause the exhaust gas loss to rise. The exhaust gas loss can be calculated as follows:

$$q_A = (t_A - t_L) \frac{A_1}{CO_2} + B$$

= exhaust gas loss [%]  $q_A$ 

= exhaust gas temperature [°C]

= combustion air temperature [°C]

 $CO_2$ = volumetric content of carbon

dioxide [%]

	Light oil EL	Heavy oil S	Natural gas	Town gas	LPG
A1	0,50	0,490	0,370	0,350	0,420
В	0,007	0,007	0,009	0,011	0,008

#### Example

Data measured in natural gas mode: CO<sub>2</sub> content of exhaust gases: 10,8% Exhaust gas temperature: 195°C Air intake temperature: 22°C

The exhaust gas loss can be calculated as follows:

$$q_{Af} = (195-22)(\frac{0.37}{10.8} + 0.009) = 7.48\%$$

Data measured in fuel oil mode: CO<sub>2</sub> content of exhaust gases: 12,8% Exhaust gas temperature: 195°C Air intake temperature: 22°C

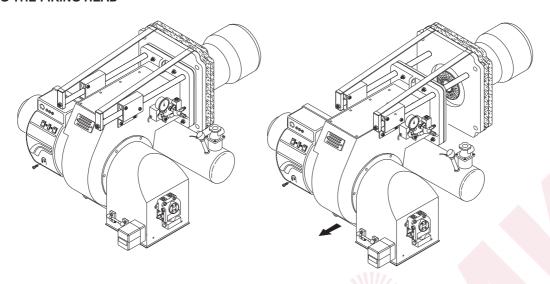
The exhaust gas loss can be calculated as follows:

$$q_{Af} = (195-22)(\frac{0.37}{10.8} + 0.009) = 7.48\%$$
  $q_{Af} = (195-22)(\frac{0.49}{12.8} + 0.007) = 7.83\%$ 



# **MAINTENANCE PROGRAM**

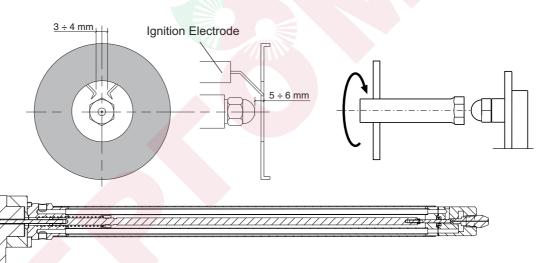
#### **REMOVING THE FIRING HEAD**



#### **POSITION OF ELECTRODES**

#### ATTENTION:

to remove the nozzle use the suitable box wrench taking care to not damage the electrodes. Check the position of the electrodes after any intervention as wrong position could cause ignition troubles.



#### **OIL FILTER CLEANING**





**ATTENTION:** Periodically clean oil cartridge with gasoline and replace them if it is necessary!



# TROUBLESHOOTING INSTRUCTIONS

The list of faults/causes/possible solutions for a set of main failures is a guideline for professional personell authorised to carry out service and maintenance.

Irregular burner operation or malfunction: check that every adjustment parameter is correctly set as per instruction on this manual.

	TROUBLESHOOT OIL OPERA		start	/ SS	ith -	pu	ilure	ailure e)	after ce/	repeats doesn't	φ.c	't flame	j č	LFL	LAL
STATUS	CAUSES	REMEDIES	Burner doesn't start	Fuel pump noisy unprimes / leaks	Burner starts with continuous pre-	Burner starts and then goes into lock-out	Pilot Ignition failure (1st safety time - LFL only)	Main Ignition failure (2nd safety time)	Burner lock-out after flame appereance / pulsation	Flame control rep the cycle and doe give consent	Smoke in flame - dark Bacharach	Burner doesn't switch into Hi fl	Burner lock-out during operation	MULTICALOR MULTIFLAM	MAIOR OILFLAM
<u></u>	Preheating period too long	Check GEFRAN controller, replace if necessary	Х								Х		Х	YES	YES
HEAVY	Defective Gefran controller	Replace control unit	Х								Х		Х	YES	YES
	Defective control box unit	Replace control box unit	Х			Х	х	Х	Х	х		Х	Х	YES	YES
(S)	No electrical power supply Wrong electrical connections	Check switches/contactors Check connections	Х											YES	YES
'RT 3NAL	Air pressure switch not "closed"	Check contacts	Х											YES	YES
PRE-START (MISSING SIGNALS)	Boiler thermostats open	Check contacts	Х											YES	YES
PRE	Fan motor overload intervention	Replace fuse	Х		41	11//								YES	YES
₹	Auxiliaries fuses interrupted	Replace fuse	Х											YES	YES
	Servomotor [CLOSE] position switch not reach	Check servomotor settings	Х											YES	YES
LRT (P)	High vacuum in oil pipe due to dirty filter	Clean filter or replace filter cartridge		X							Х			YES	YES
PRE-START (OIL PUMP)	Burner is higher than oil tank by more than 3 m	Reduce Height or prepare a ringline pump		X							Х			YES	YES
PRE-{	Air in the oil pipeline	Re-tighten pipe connections		Х										YES	YES
START	Servomotor [OPEN] position switch not reach	Check servomotor settings			Х									YES	YES
E ST	Servomotor [MIN] position switch not reach	Check servomotor settings			х									YES	YES
EQUENCE	Extraneous Light	Eliminate light source				Х								YES	YES
SEQU	Fuel solenoid valve fails to close (Light oil Burner - direct ignition)	Clean valves or replace if necessary				Х								YES	YES
	Air pressure switch fail to connect to Terminal 14	Check contacts				Х								YES	NO
LACK OF AIR	Fan contaminated/dirty	Clean fan				Х					Х		Х	YES	NO
0 0	Fan motor rotation direction not correct	Check direction and contactor				Х					Х		Х	YES	NO
	Flame supervision circuit internal test failed	Replace control unit				Х								YES	NO
O	Pilot flame failure - Pilot gas valves not open	Check valves contacts / replace if necessary					Х							YES	NO
FLAME N PERIOD	Pilot flame establish - weak flame signal	Check flame sensor Replace if necessary					Х							YES	NO
IGNITION & FI STABLISATION F	Ignition transformer faulty	Replace					Х	Х						YES	YES
NITIO LISA	Ignition cable & electrodes defective	Replace					Х	Х						YES	YES
IGN	Electrode bad position	Check setting / replace if necessary					Х	Х						YES	YES
	Fuel oil solenoid valve fails to open	Check contacts and clean valves. Replace solenoid coil if necessary						Х						YES	YES
٦ ٣	Air pressure switch not close, Oil pump contactor open	Check air pressure switch contacts						Х						NO	YES
ONLY FOR OIL BURNER	No oil supply	Check shut-off valves Check Pump, replace if necessary						Х						NO	YES
O S B	Oil pump coupling broken	Replace pump unit						Х						NO	YES
	Flame sensor signal failure	Clean, re-position or replace if necessary				Х	Х	Х	Х				Х	YES	YES
	Head adjustment not correct	Check settings							Х		Х		Х	YES	YES
	Oil/Air mixture setting not correct	Check settings							Х		Х		Х	YES	YES
COMBUSTION	Dirty combustion head	Clean or replace disk if necessary							Х		Х		Х	YES	YES
MBU:	Nozzle dirty or damaged	Clean or replace nozzle if necessary							Х		Х			YES	YES
8	Fuel pressure inappropriate	Adjust pressure or replace pump if necessary							X		Х		Х	YES	YES
	Capacity reduction	Check filter, pump pressure and nozzle. Replace item if necessary									Х			YES	YES
	Load control device does not close	Check load control, replace if necessary										Х	Х	YES	YES



## **OPERATING TROUBLE**

In case of operating trouble it should be checked whether the system is in proper working order.

Make a check for the following:

- 1. Availability of fuel oil in the tank. Correct position of fuel selector switch.
- 2. Availability of electric power in the burner system.
- 3. Proper functional order and setting of all control and safety instruments such as temperature controller, safety limiter, water failure cut-out, electrical limit switches, etc.

If the trouble is not found to be due to any of the above-mentioned points it will be necessary to test the burner functions very carefully.

Prevailing conditions:

The burner will be found to be out of operation and in faulty and interlocked position.

Proceed with searching for the cause of the trouble and eliminate it. Unlock the control box by pressing the fault eliminate key and start the burner. Do not press the fault eliminate key longer than 10 seconds.

The start-up program will be initiated and should be carefully monitored.

The possible cause of the fault may be quickly found by reference to the fault indicator of the control box and watching the start-up and operating program.

# Control program in the case of trouble and fault indicator LAL 1... / LAL 2...





. LAL 1... / LAL 2...

#### a-b Starting program

**b-b'** In a number of time versions; idle steps of the program unit to self-stop after burner start-up (b' = operating position of program unit)

**b(b')-a** After-flushing program after regular stop. In the starting position "a" the program unit will automatically stop or initiate an immediate restart of the burner, e.g. after a fault has been eliminated

- Duration of the safety period for singletube burners
- •• Duration of the safety period for burners with ignition gas valve

Basically, any type of trouble will result in the immediate stop of the fuel supply. At the same time, the program unit and consequently the fault indicator will stop. The type of trouble can be identified by the symbol opposite to the reading mark of the indicator:

- No start, e.g. because the "CLOSED" signal from the "Air Damper CLOSED" limit switch is missing or a contact is not closed between terminals (12) and (4) or (4) and (5); or the contacts of all control and safety units in the controlled system are not closed (e.g. gas pressure or air pressure switches, temperature or pressure switches, temperature or pressure regulators).
- ▲ Operating stop because the "OPEN" signal from the "Air Damper OPEN" limit switch is missing.
  Check and adjust the limit switch concerned.
- P Shut-off on trouble because there is not air pressure signal at the beginning of the air pressure check (apply only to LAL 2 25)

Any air pressure failure after this time will also lead to a shut-off on trouble.

- Shut-off on trouble because of a fault in the flame monitoring circuit.
- ▼ Operating stop because the position signal of the "Partial Load" limit switch (air damper in "Partial Load" position) is not available on terminal (8). Check and adjust the limit switch concerned.
- 1 Shut-off on trouble because a flame signal is not available on the expiry of the (1st) safety time.

Any failure of the flame signal on the expiry of the safety time will also lead to a shut-off on trouble.

- | Shut-off on trouble because the flame signal failed during burner operation or a lack of air has occurred.
- Shut-off on trouble during or after the control program flow due to external light (e.g. by flame not extinguished, leaking fuel valves) or a faulty flame signal (e.g. fault in flame monitoring circuit, or similar); see flame monitor.

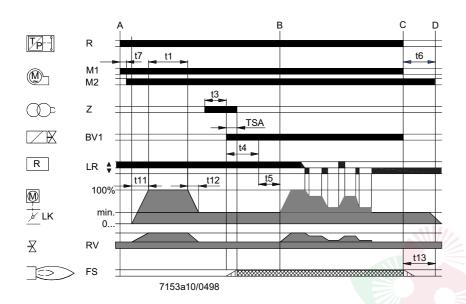
If the shut-off on trouble occurs at any other time between start and preignition that is not identified by a symbol as above, this will normally be due to an early flame signal which is considered to be a faulty flame signal.

The automatic furnace controller may be unlocked immediately after a shut-off on trouble using the unlock button with integrated fault signal lamp or an external switch. After it has been unlocked (and after a defect with resultant operating stop has been eliminated and after a voltage failure), the program unit will in any case return to its starting position with voltage being only supplied to terminals 7, 9, 10 and 11 as preset by the control program. It is only at this stage that the program of the automatic furnace controller will restart the burner.



## **Control box - Damper actuators**

#### **CONTROL BOX LAL...**



A: Starting type interval

A-B: Flame development interval

B: Burner has reached operating position

B-C: Burner operation (heat generation)

C-D: Regular shut-off

t1: Pre-ventilating time

t2: Safety time

t3: Pre-ignition time

t4: Fuel valve enable

t5: Load regulator enable

t11: "OPEN" run time of air damper

t12: "CLOSE" run time of air damper

BV: Fuel valve

FS: Flame signal amplifier

LK: Air damper

LR: Load controller

M: Fan or burner motor

R: Control thermostat or pressurestat

RV: Modulating fuel valve

Z: Ignition transformer

# DAMPER ACTUATORS SQM50...

#### Description

The SQM actuator is intended for use with two-stage sliding or modulating oil, gas or dual-fuel burners. The reversible actuator is fitted with a synchronous motor which drives a shaft via a gearbox. The shaft end carries a coupling to drive the fuel and combustion air controlling element.

The SQM actuator has been designed for dual-wire control by controller or switching units with change-over contacts.

Potentiometers can be installed for a range of applications on customer's request.

The limit and auxiliary switches are set by means of manually adjustable latching cam plates. Scales are fitted between the disks to facilitate the selection of the switching points.

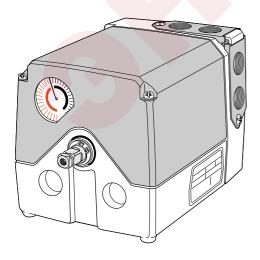
The cam plates are provided with a small pointer for indicating the switching point of a scale between the setting ranges.

An additional scale fitted to the end of the cam roller serves to indicate the position of the actuator.

The drive unit may be disconnected from the controlling element by changing over a rocker arm mounted to the gearbox.

This will allow any desired position of the controller plate to be selected by hand. Drive and output will be coupled in the vertical position of the rocker arm.

The fuel-air curve should be set over the full range of the cam plate so that operating safety will be retained also when the limit switch is overrun.





#### Fluidics nozzle chart



#### **RETURN NOZZLE**

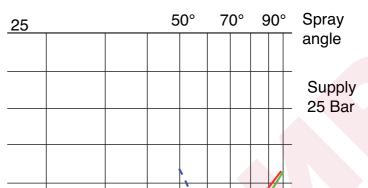
The nozzle type Fluidics W is a by-pass nozzle with integrated spring-loaded cut-off needle.

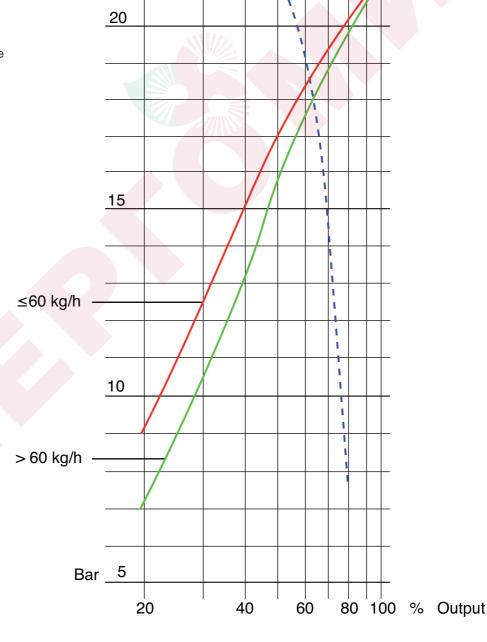
The throughput rate is controlled by varying the return pressure while keeping the supply pressure at a constant level.

Prior to burner start, check the nozzle size against the required output.

It might be necessary to replace the nozzle (see nozzle selection diagram).









B = pump output

A = nozzle output

Output [kg/h]

# **APPENDIX**

## Bergonzo nozzle tables

29	2																																									
28	ì				06	115					130	130					180	180																	240	275						
27	i				75	130					108	150					140	200					190	190					200	260					200	285					260	280
26					65	140					90	165					120	220					158	220					175	275					175	300					220	310
25	ì				60	150					80	180					110	240					135	235					150	290					155	310					180	325
24	i				55	165					72	190					95	250					118	250					130	300					140	325					165	340
23	2		06	110	9	170			115	135	65	210			150	150	88	270			170	170	110	260			220	220	120	315			225	240	130	340					150	350
22	1		75	125	48	190			92	150	09	225			120	180	80	280			140	200	100	275	41		170	260	110	325		1	180	260	120	350			200	275	135	360
21	i		62	140	45	200			80	168	54	240			110	195	75	290			120	225	90	285			150	280	100	340			160	280	110	360			165	280	125	370
20	ì		22	150	44	220			89	170	20	245			94	220	70	300			110	240	85	300			130	290	92	350			140	300	100	370			140	300	105	380
10	96	06	25	165	42	230			09	180	46	260			83	240	65	320			92	260	78	320		( //	115	315	82	375			120	315	8	380			130	310	105	400
4	2 2	100	48	175	40	240	92	115	52	180	43	270	120	140	78	250	62	330	155	155	88	275	72	330	170	210	105	325	80	385	180	250	108	340	88	390	220	240	110	330	92	420
17	09	115	45	190	38	250	77	130	45	190	42	280	100	160	70	260	58	340	118	175	78	280	70	350	140	230	92	345	75	395	140	265	86	350	80	400	160	250	100	340	90	430
16	52	128	42	200	37	255	65	145	43	220	38	290	85	180	65	275	54	345	92	195	70	300	65	360	120	250	85	360	20	410	115	280	06	360	75	410	140	265	92	355	82	440
7.	48	140	40	215	35	265	57	160	40	235	37	300	75	190	90	285	50	350	84	225	65	315	62	370	100	275	78	375	89	420	100	300	80	375	99	420	115	280	85	375	78	450
14	44	150	37	225	33	270	50	175	37	250	35	305	89	220	55	300	48	365	75	248	62	325	09	380	06	280	70	380	64	430	06	320	73	380	99	430	100	300	78	380	72	460
73	9	160	35	240	32	275	4	190	32	260	33	320	09	240	50	310	46	375	89	265	28	330	28	390	8	300	65	390	62	440	8	335	89	400	62	440	6	325	72	400	89	475
12	38	175	33	248	31	280	40	205	34	275	32	328	55	250	47	320	45	380	62	280	52	348	55	400	70	320	09	400	09	450	70	345	63	410	09	460	80	338	99	410	65	480
7	35	185	32	255	30	282	37	220	32	280	31	335	20	260	45	330	42	390	28	290	20	350	52	408	65	330	22	405	28	460	65	350	09	425	22	480	70	350	63	425	62	490
10	32	200	30	265	28	285	34	235	31	285	30	340	46	275	42	345	41	395	55	300	47	360	50	410	09	340	52	412	26	470	09	365	28	437	22	490	65	365	09	440	09	200
σ	30	215	28	275	27	288	32	245	30	300	29	345	43	285	38	350	39	400	48	315	45	370	48	415	22	350	20	425	22	475	26	375	22	445	24	495	09	375	28	445	58	200
œ	27	225	26	280	26	295	29	271	29	307	28	348	39	290	37	355	37	400	46	325	44	378	47	420	20	360	47	430	53	480	52	380	52	450	53	200	22	380	22	450	55	505
7	25	230	25	284	25	295	27	272	28	315	28	350	37	300	37	358	37	405	44	330	42	380	46	425	47	370	45	440	52	485	48	395	20	450	52	503	20	400	52	465	54	510
œ	24	238	25	286	25	300	26	274	27	320	27	355	35	308	35	363	37	410	42	348	41	382	45	430	4	380	4	445	21	490	47	400	48	455	25	505	47	403	20	470	53	510
ĸ	23	245	24	288	24	300	25	275	26	325	26	360	34	315	34	365	36	415	39	349	37	385	44	435	42	388	43	448	20	495	45	405	47	460	21	505	46	408	49	475	52	515
4	. 22	248	23	290	24	300	23	280	25	328	26	365	33	320	33	370	36	420	37	350	36	390	43	440	40	398	43	448	49	200	43	410	46	468	20	510	44	415	47	475	52	515
~	20	250	22	290	23	300	22	285	24	330	25	370	30	325	32	375	35	420	35	350	35	395	42	440	38	400	42	450	48	200	42	420	45	475	20	510	42	425	46	480	52	520
Rar	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30
	⋖	В	<	В	Α	В	Α	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	Α	В	Α	В	4	В	۷	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	4	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В
PH	100	100	100	100	100	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	150	150	150	175	175	175	175	175	175	200	200	200	200	200	200	225	225	225	225	225	225	250	250	250	250	250	250

Return pressure [bar]

Supply: 25 bar

B = pump output

A = nozzle output

Output [kg/h]

# **APPENDIX**

# Bergonzo nozzle tables

59																																										
28											130	130																														
27					275	350					108	150					360	380					375	400																	450	490
26					240	375					90	165					320	400					350	425					400	440											400	515
25					200	400					88	180					280	420					300	440					350	470					440	470					350	540
24					180	425					72	190					250	440					275	475					320	490					400	490					320	220
23			265	300	165	440			115	135	65	210					225	460			350	360	250	490					280	510					360	510					280	290
22			225	325	150	460			95	150	09	225			320	350	200	480			300	380	225	505	4 %		375	400	260	530					340	530			380	430	260	009
21			190	350	135	480			80	168	54	240			270	375	180	200			270	410	210	520			325	420	240	550			400	425	300	550			325	490	235	625
20			170	375	125	200			89	170	20	245			225	400	165	520		V	240	430	190	550			280	440	220	570			360	450	275	570			280	515	210	650
19			150	400	118	525			99	180	46	260			190	425	150	220			210	450	170	570		///	250	460	200	290			310	480	250	290			250	540	195	089
18	225	275	135	425	110	545	270	280	52	180	43	270	290	300	170	450	140	220	310	340	190	465	160	290			230	480	180	009			280	200	230	009	350	380	225	260	180	695
17	170	300	125	440	100	555	200	310	45	190	42	280	240	330	160	475	130	280	250	360	170	480	145	610	300	360	200	200	170	610			250	520	210	610	300	410	195	580	168	710
16	150	325	115	460	92	265	175	330	43	220	38	290	200	350	140	200	120	009	210	375	160	200	138	625	250	375	190	520	160	630	320	400	225	540	195	630	250	450	180	009	158	720
15	125	350	100	480	88	580	145	360	40	235	37	300	170	370	125	520	110	610	180	400	145	520	128	650	225	400	170	220	150	650	270	420	200	260	180	650	220	490	165	610	145	730
14	115	375	92	200	82	290	135	375	37	250	35	305	150	400	115	540	105	620	160	420	130	550	120	999	195	425	155	292	140	029	240	440	190	580	170	670	190	510	150	630	138	740
13	100	400	85	510	78	009	118	380	35	260	33	320	135	425	105	565	98	655	145	440	120	580	110	089	170	450	140	580	130	069	210	460	170	290	158	069	170	530	140	650	128	750
12	06	420	8	525	74	610	105	410	8	275	32	328	118	440	86	280	92	029	130	460	112	290	105	069	155	475	130	009	120	700	185	480	155	610	148	200	150	220	130	999	118	260
7	80	440	75	540	70	620	92	430	32	280	31	335	110	450	90	290	88	089	118	480	105	610	98	700	140	490	120	615	115	710	165	200	145	630	138	710	135	290	120	675	110	770
10	75	450	70	550	29	630	85	450	31	285	30	340	95	475	85	009	82	069	105	200	98	630	92	710	125	520	110	625	110	730	150	520	135	650	130	730	120	009	110	685	104	780
6	89	475	89	260	99	640	9/	470	30	300	29	345	88	485	80	610	78	200	98	530	90	650	88	720	115	250	105	640	105	750	135	550	125	670	120	750	110	615	105	700	100	790
80	63	490	64	220	65	650	70	485	29	307	28	348	78	200	75	620	75	200	90	250	85	099	82	740	105	265	100	650	100	260	125	565	118	089	117	260	100	630	100	710	66	800
7	09	200	09	580	64	658	65	200	28	315	28	350	72	510	74	628	73	702	80	220	80	670	78	750	94	580	92	099	98	770	115	575	110	069	114	770	92	650	92	720	86	804
9	28	510	28	290	63	662	64	515	27	320	27	355	89	530	72	630	71	202	75	280	75	089	73	2097	88	290	06	029	92	778	105	585	104	695	110	778	90	029	93	730	96	808
2	55	520	22	595	62	899	09	525	26	325	26	360	65	550	69	638	20	710	20	290	70	069	20	770	82	009	85	089	93	786	86	595	98	700	106	786	85	089	90	740	94	812
4	53	530	26	009	61	675	28	535	25	328	26	365	62	260	29	643	69	715	89	009	69	700	69	780	9/	615	80	069	95	790	06	605	06	705	102	790	80	069	88	745	95	816
က	52	540	55	009	09	089	22	250	24	330	25	370	58	570	65	650	89	720	64	620	89	700	89	790	72	630	78	200	90	800	85	610	85	710	100	800	78	700	85	750	91	820
Bar	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30	20	20	25	25	30	30
	∢	ш	∢ .	ω ·	∢	മ	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	A	В	Α	В	A	В	A	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	4	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	⋖	В	Α	В	Α	В	4	В
GPH	275	275	275	275	275	275	300	300	300	300	300	300	325	325	325	325	325	325	350	350	350	350	350	350	375	375	375	375	375	375	400	400	400	400	400	400	425	425	425	425	425	425

Return pressure [bar]

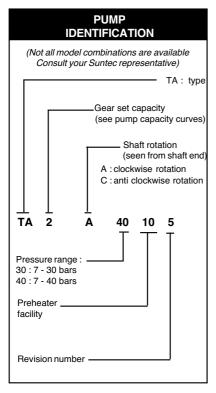
Supply: 25 bar

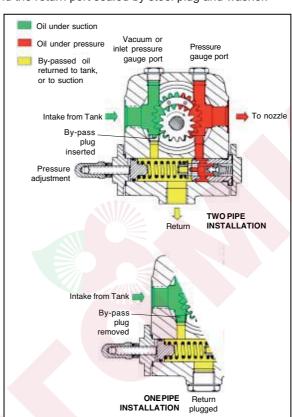


#### **Pumps and pressure regulators**

#### **PUMP SUNTEC TA TECHNICAL DATA**

**Note:** All TA models are delivered for two-pipe system (by-pass plug fitted in vacuum gauge port). For one-pipe system, the by-pass plug must be removed and the return port sealed by steel plug and washer.





#### General

Mounting	Flange mounting							
Connection threads	Cylindrical according to ISO 228/1							
Inlet end return	G 1/2"							
To nozzle	G 1/2"							
Pressure gauge port	G 1/4"							
Vacuum gauge port	G 1/4"							
Shaft	Ø 12 mm							
By-pass plug	Inserted in vacuum gauge port							
	for 2 pipe system;							
	to be removed with a 3/16" Allen key							
	for 1 pipe system							
Weight	5,4 kg (TA2) - 5,7 kg (TA3)							
	6 kg (TA4) - 6,4 kg (TA5)							
I hadusadia data								

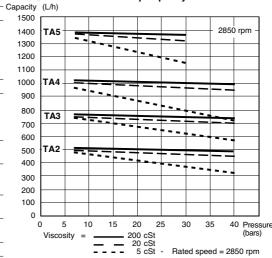
#### Hydraulic data

nyaraulic data								
Nozzle pressure range	20 - 7 - 30	hare						
Nozzle pressure ranges 30 : 7 - 30 bars								
	40 : 7 - 40	bars						
Delivery pressure								
setting	30 bars							
Operating viscosity	4 - 450 cSt							
Oil temperature	0 - 140°C r	max. in the pump						
Inlet pressure	light oil :	0,45 bars max. vacuum to prevent						
		air separation from oil						
	heavy oil:	5 bars max.						
Return pressure	light oil:	5 bars max.						
	heavy oil :	5 bars max.						
Rated speed	3600 rpm m	nax.						
Starting torque	0,3 N.m							

#### Choice of heater

Cartridge	Ø 12 mm
Fitting	according to DIN 40430, NFC 68190 (N°9 elec.)
Rating	80-100 W

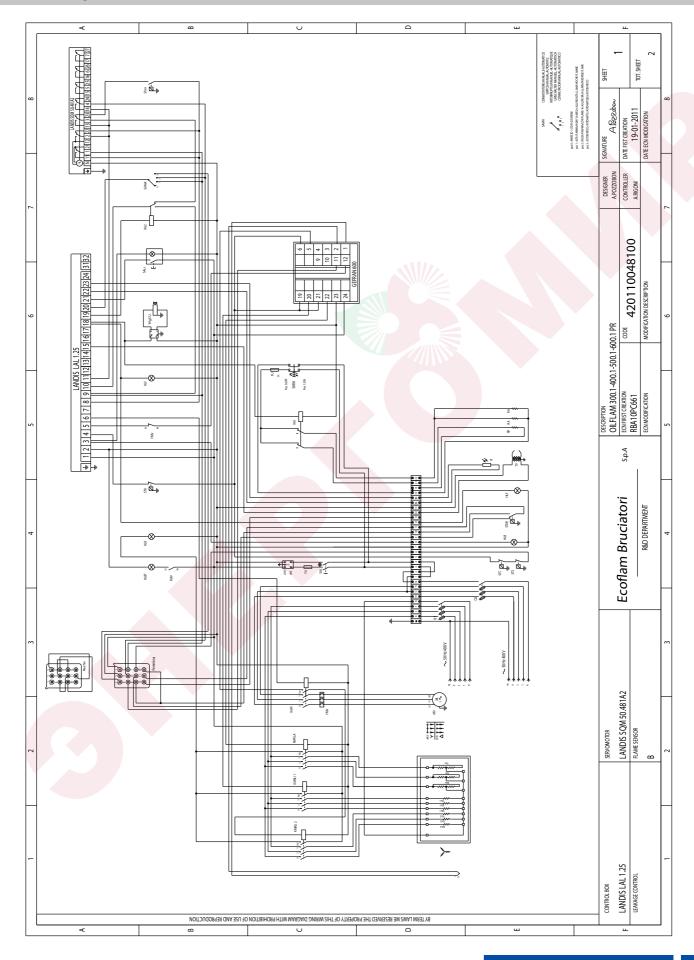
#### Pump capacity



Data shown are for new pumps, with no allowance for wear.

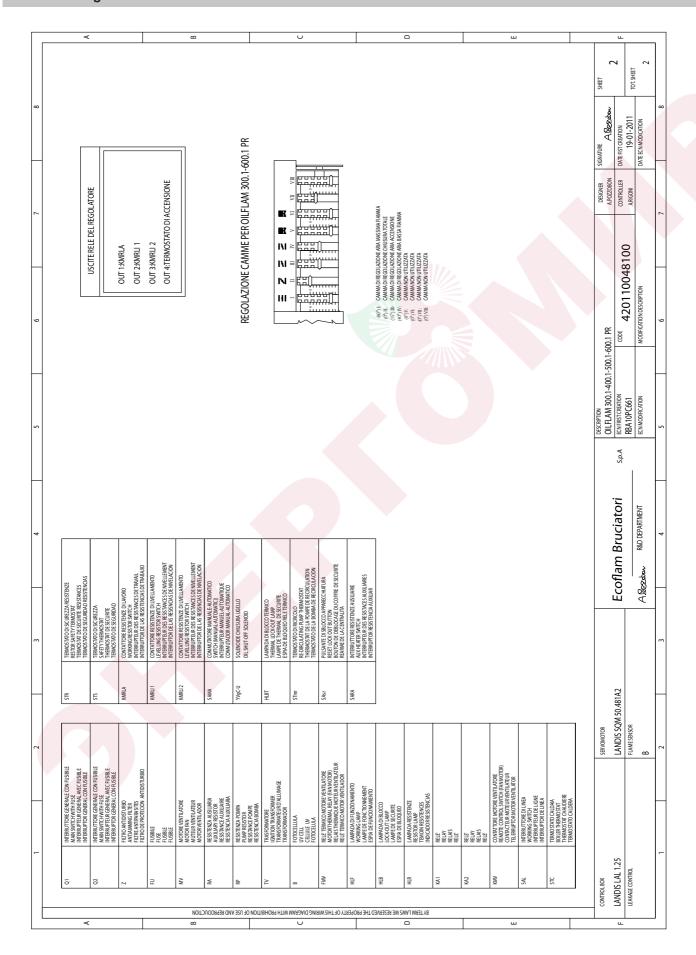


## **Electrical diagrams**



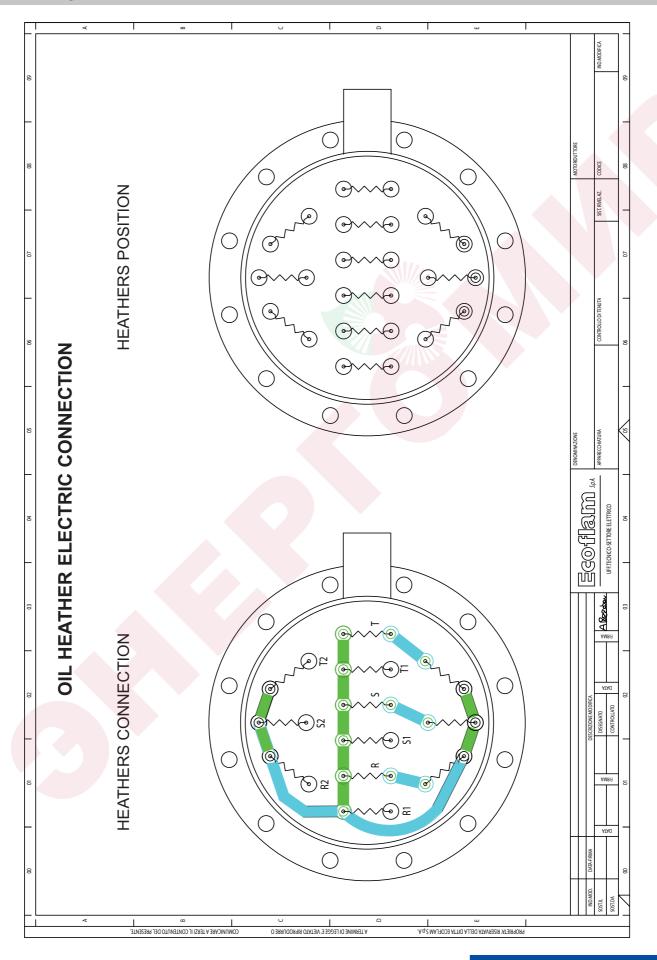


#### **Electrical diagrams**



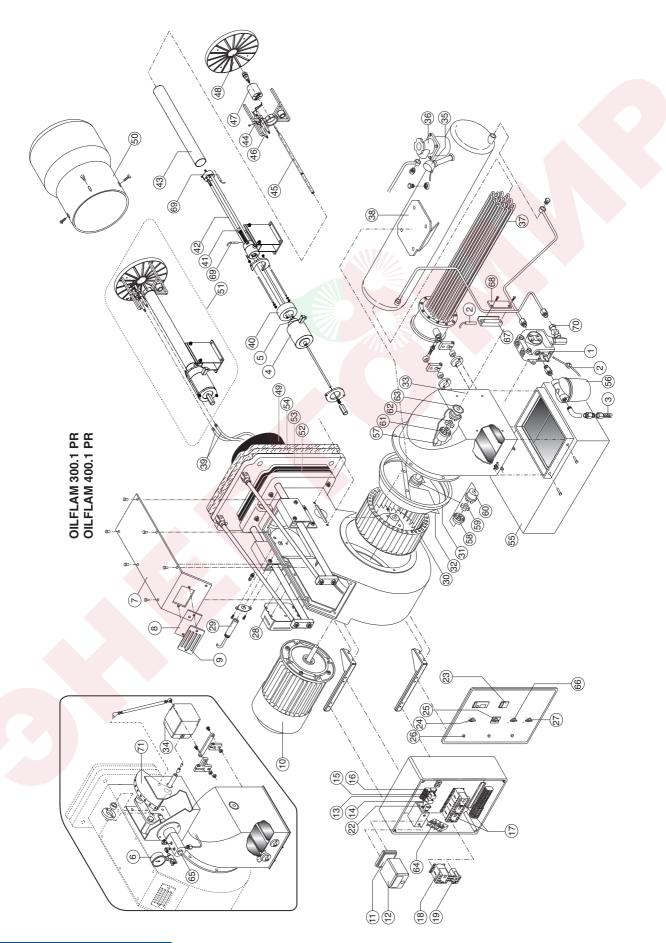


# **Electrical diagrams**





# Spare parts





# Spare parts list

			OILFLAM 300.1 PR	OILFLAM 400.1 PR
٧°	DESCRIPTION		code	code
	PUMP	SUNTEC TA3C40107	65322992	65322992
	HEATING ELEMENT PUMP	50 W	65323072	65323072
	HOSES	25 x1500	65323181	65323181
	COIL	EL011	65323809	65323809
	CONETTORE BOBINA	EL011	65323571	65323571
	MANOMETER		65324105	65324105
	COVER		65320678	65320678
1	GLASS		65320487	65320487
	PEEP WINDOW FRAME		65320488	65320488
0	MOTOR	7500 W	65325350	
		9000 W	-	65322855
1	CONTROL BOX BASE	LANDIS	65320097	65320097
2	CONTROL BOX	LAL1.25 Tv22"	65320052	65320052
3	RELAY	2	65323139	65323139
4	RELAY BASE	2	65323149	65323149
5	RELAY	2	65323139	65323139
6	RELAY BASE	2	65323149	65323149
7	REMOTE CONTROL SWITCH	AEG LS4K.00	65323133	65324097
		AEG LS7K.10	65324097	65324097
8	REMOTE CONTROL SWITCH MOTOR	AEG LS15K.00	65323136	65323136
9	MOTOR THERMAL RELAY	AEG 15-23A	65323120	65323120
0	TIMER		-	-
1	TIMER BASE		-	-
2	ANTIJAMMING FILTER		65323170	65323170
3	ADJUSTMENT OF FUEL TEMPERATURE	Gefran mod. TC6MD2JBC	65322045	65322045
4	MAIN SWITCH	COMEPI art.EC	65324098	65324098
5	MANUAL/AUTOMATIC SELECTOR	GIOVENZANA A.C01600029	65323063	65323063
6	LAMP	LYVIA 10x28 BA9S	65324100	65324100
7	RESET SWITCH	COMEPI art.ECX1201	65324101	65324101
8	IGNITION TRANSFORMER	BRAHMA T8	65323222	65323222
9	PHOTORESISTOR	LANDIS QRB1A	65320076	65320076
0	FAN	320 x150	65321800	65321800
1	AIR CONVEYOR		65320645	65320645
2	FLAP		-	65320627
3	COVER AIR INLET	_	65320560	65320560
4	AIR DAMPER MOTOR	SQM50.481A2	65322902	65322902
5	THERMOCOUPLE	TC6MD2JBC	65322046	65322046
6	FILTER	U21008/01	65323158	65323158
7	HEATER	18 kW	65323088	-
		21 kW	-	65323089
8	OIL TANK		65321163	65321163
9	CABLE	TC	65320946	65320946
		TL	65320948	65320948
0	RING		65321721	65321721
1	SPRING HOLDER		65321720	65321720
2	FIRING HEAD	TC	65324844	65324844
		TL	65324266	65324266
3	PIPE	TC	65324887	65324887
		TL	65325098	65325098
4	DIFFUSER SUPPORT HOLDER		65324888	65324888
5	ROD NOZZLE HOLDER	TC	65324897	65324897
		TL	65324268	65324268
6	ELECTRODES		65322323	65322323
47	NOZZLE HOLDER		65320709	65320709



# Spare parts list

			OILFLAM 300.1 PR	OILFLAM 400.1 PR
1°	DESCRIPTION		code	code
18	DIFFUSER		65320785	65325097
19	BLAST TUBE	TC	65324790	65320442
		TL	65320445	65320443
50	BLAST TUBE END		65320446	65320444
51	ASSEMBLY FIRING HEAD			
52	GASKET		65321130	65321130
53	GASKET		65321132	65321133
54	GASKET		65321134	65321134
55	SILENCER		65324107	65324107
56	FILTER	70501/03	65324103	65324103
57	ROD		65321463	65321463
58	COUPLING (FAN)		65321789	65321789
59	UNION (FAN)		65321791	65321791
60	COUPLING		65321790	65321790
31	COUPLING		65321782	65321782
62	UNION (PUMP)		65321786	65321786
63	COUPLING (PUMP)		65324165	65324165
64	THERMOSTAT	IMIT TR2 40/200	65323147	65323147
35	ADJUSTMENT PRESSURE	B-P-PRO-2 070H0136	65323165	-
		B-P-PRO-2 070H0138	-	65323166
66	SWITCH	COMEPI art.E	65324278	65324278
67	PREHEATED'S AUX. RESISTOR HOLDER		65321716	65321716
68	FIXING PLATE		65321717	65321717
69	HEATING ELEMENT	30 W	65324207	65324207
70	CHECK VALVE	NAFTA ART. FZVR10 3/8	65322205	65322205
71	OIL CAM GROUP		65322356	65322356

TC = SHORT HEAD TL = LONG HEAD













