

GB Forced draught gas burners

One stage operation



CODE - CÓDIGO	MODEL - MODELO	TIPO - TYPE
3761158	BS1	911T1
3761258	BS2	912T1
20052601	BS2	912T1
3761316 - 3761358	BS3	913T1
20052611	BS3	913T1
3761416 - 3761458	BS4	914T1
20052612	BS4	914T1

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1 Declarations

Declaration of Conformity in accordance with ISO / IEC 17050-1

Manufacturer: RIELLO S.p.A.
 Address: Via Pilade Riello, 7
 37045 Legnago (VR)
 Product: Forced draught gas burner
 Model: BS1 - BS2 - BS3 - BS4
 These products are in compliance with the following Technical Standards:
 EN 676
 EN 12100
 and according to the European Directives:
 GAR 2016/42/EU Gas Appliances Regulation
 MD 2006/42/EC Machine Directive
 LVD 2014/35/UE Low Voltage Directive
 EMC 2014/30/UE Electromagnetic Compatibility
 Such products are marked as follows:



CE-0085AQ0409

The quality is guaranteed by a quality and management system certified in accordance with ISO 9001: 2015.

Manufacturer's Declaration

RIELLO S.p.A. declares that the following products comply with the NOx emission limits specified by German standard "1. BIm-SchV revision 26.01.2010".

Product	Type	Model	Output
Forced draught gas burner	912T1	BS2	35 - 92 kW
	913T1	BS3	65 - 197 kW
	914T1	BS4	110 - 249 kW

SVGW Declaration

RIELLO S.p.A. declares that the forced draught gas burners model **BS1**, **BS2**, **BS3** and **BS4** are in compliance with the following directives and technical requirements:

SSIGA	Gas Appliance Directive G1
AICAA	Fire prevention requirements
	Various cantonal and communal provisions on air quality and energy saving.

Legnago, 21.04.2018

General Manager
 RIELLO S.p.A. - Burners Department
 Eng. U. Ferretti

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Declaration of Conformity A.R. 8/1/2004 & 17/7/2009 – Belgium

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This document certifies that the series of devices specified below is in compliance with the model described in the EC Declaration of Conformity and has been manufactured and distributed in compliance with the requirements defined in the Legislative Decree of January 8th 2004 and July 17th 2009.

Product type: Forced draught gas burner

Model: BS1 - BS2 - BS3 - BS4

Applied standard: EN 676 and A.R. of January 8th 2004 - July 17th 2009

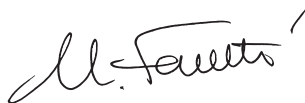
Values measured:	BS1	CO max: 13 mg/kWh	BS3	CO max: 15 mg/kWh
		Max. NOx: 66 mg/kWh		Max. NOx: 52 mg/kWh
	BS2	CO max: 13 mg/kWh	BS4	CO max: 11 mg/kWh
		Max. NOx: 52 mg/kWh		Max. NOx: 54 mg/kWh

Controlling organisation: TÜV SÜD Industrie Service GmbH
Ridlerstrase, 65
80339 Munchen DEUTSCHLAND

Legnago, 21.04.2018

General Manager
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Eng. U. Ferretti

Research and Development Director
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2 Information and general warnings

2.1 Information about the instruction manual

2.1.1 Introduction

The instruction manual supplied with the burner:

- 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. If the manual is lost or damaged, another copy must be requested from the Technical Assistance Centre of the area;
- is designed for use by qualified personnel;
- offers important indications and instructions relating to the installation safety, start-up, use and maintenance of the burner.

Symbols used in the manual

In some parts of the manual you will see triangular DANGER signs. Pay great attention to these, as they indicate a situation of potential danger.

2.1.2 General dangers

The **dangers** can be of **3 levels**, as indicated below.



Maximum danger level!

This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, cause serious injury, death or long-term health risks.



This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, may cause serious injury, death or long-term health risks.



This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, may cause damage to the machine and/or injury to people.

2.1.3 Other symbols



DANGER: LIVE COMPONENTS

This symbol indicates operations which, if not carried out correctly, lead to electric shocks with lethal consequences.



DANGER: FLAMMABLE MATERIAL

This symbol indicates the presence of flammable materials.



DANGER: BURNING

This symbol indicates the risks of burns due to high temperatures.



DANGER: CRUSHING OF LIMBS

This symbol indicates the presence of moving parts: danger of crushing of limbs.



WARNING: MOVING PARTS

This symbol indicates that you must keep limbs away from moving mechanical parts; danger of crushing.



DANGER: EXPLOSION

This symbol signals places where an explosive atmosphere may be present. An explosive atmosphere is defined as a mixture - under atmospheric conditions - of air and flammable substances in the form of gases, vapours, mist or dust in which, after ignition has occurred, combustion spreads to the entire unburned mixture.



PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

These symbols indicate the equipment that must be worn and kept by the operator for protection against threats against safety and/or health while at work.



OBLIGATION TO ASSEMBLE THE COVER AND ALL THE SAFETY AND PROTECTION DEVICES

This symbol signals the obligation to reassemble the cover and all the safety and protection devices of the burner after any maintenance, cleaning or checking operations.



ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

This symbol gives indications for the use of the machine with respect for the environment.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This symbol indicates important information that you must bear in mind.



This symbol indicates a list.

Abbreviations used

Ch.	Chapter
Fig.	Figure
Page	Page
Sec.	Section
Tab.	Table

2.1.4 Delivery of the system and the instruction manual

When the system is delivered, it is important that:

- the instruction manual is delivered to the user by the system manufacturer, with the recommendation to keep it in the room where the heat generator is to be installed.
- The instruction manual shows:
 - the serial number of the burner;

.....

- the address and telephone number of the nearest Assistance Centre

.....

- The system supplier must carefully inform the user about:
 - the use of the system;
 - any further tests that may be required before activating the system;
 - maintenance, and the need to have the system checked at least once a year by a representative of the manufacturer or another specialised technician.
 To ensure a periodic check, the manufacturer recommends the drawing up of a Maintenance Contract.

2.2 Guarantee and responsibility

The manufacturer guarantees its new products from the date of installation, in accordance with the regulations in force and/or the sales contract. At the moment of the first start-up, check that the burner is integral and complete.



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.

In particular, the rights to the guarantee and the responsibility will no longer be valid, in the event of damage to things or injury to people, if such damage/injury was 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;
- intervention of unqualified personnel;
- carrying out of unauthorised modifications on the equipment;
- 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;
- continuation of use of the burner when a 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 surveillance and care of those burner components most likely to be subject to wear and tear;
- use of non-original components, including spare parts, kits, accessories and optional;
- force majeure.

The manufacturer furthermore declines any and every responsibility for the failure to observe the contents of this manual.

3 Safety and prevention

3.1 Introduction

The burners have been designed and built in compliance with current regulations and directives, applying the known technical rules of safety and envisaging all the potential danger situations.

It is necessary, however, to bear in mind that the imprudent and clumsy use of the equipment may lead to situations of death risk for the user or third parties, as well as the damaging of the burner or other items. Inattention, thoughtlessness and excessive confidence often cause accidents; the same applies to tiredness and sleepiness.

It is a good idea to remember the following:

- The burner must only be used as expressly described. Any other use should be considered improper and therefore dangerous.

In particular:

it can be applied to boilers operating with water, steam, diathermic oil, and to other uses expressly named by the manufacturer;

the type and pressure of the fuel, the voltage and frequency of the electrical power supply, the minimum and maximum deliveries for which the burner has been regulated, the pressurisation of the combustion chamber, the dimensions of the combustion chamber and the ambient temperature must all be within the values indicated in the instruction manual.

- Modification of the burner to alter its performance and destinations is not allowed.
- The burner must be used in exemplary technical safety conditions. Any disturbances that could compromise safety must be quickly eliminated.
- 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.



WARNING

The manufacturer guarantees safety and proper functioning only if all burner components are intact and positioned correctly.

3.2 Personnel training

The user is the person, body or company that has acquired the machine and intends to use it for the specific purpose. He is responsible for the machine and for the training of the people working around it.

The user:

- undertakes to entrust the machine exclusively to suitably trained and qualified personnel;
- undertakes to inform his personnel in a suitable way about the application and observance of the safety instructions. With that aim, he undertakes to ensure that everyone knows the use and safety instructions for his own duties;
- Personnel must observe all the danger and caution indications shown on the machine.
- Personnel must not carry out, on their own initiative, operations or interventions that are not within their province.
- Personnel must inform their superiors of every problem or dangerous situation that may arise.
- The assembly of parts of other makes, or any modifications, can alter the characteristics of the machine and hence compromise operating safety. The manufacturer therefore declines any and every responsibility for any damage that may be caused by the use of non-original parts.

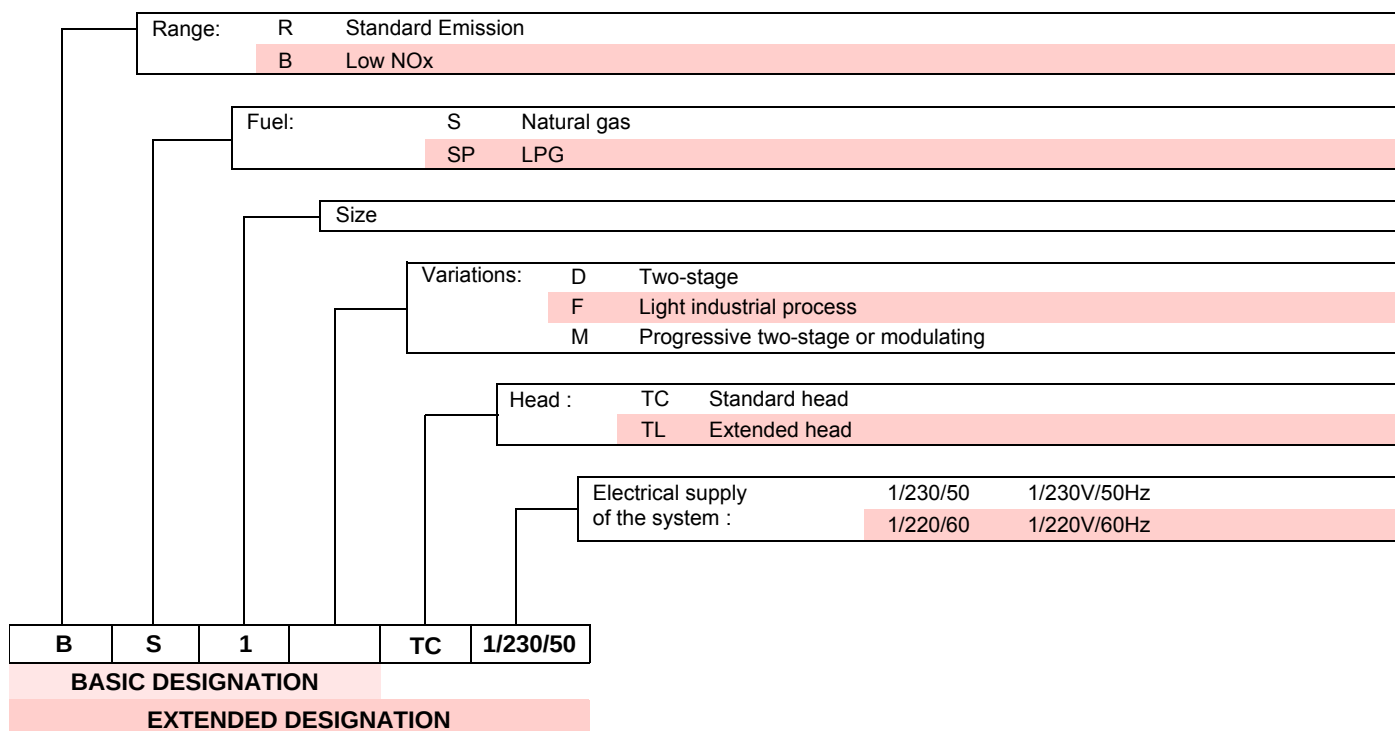
In addition:



- must take all the measures necessary to prevent unauthorised people gaining access to the machine;
- the user must inform the manufacturer if faults or malfunctioning of the accident prevention systems are noticed, along with any presumed danger situation;
- personnel must always use the personal protective equipment envisaged by legislation and follow the indications given in this manual.

4 Technical description of the burner

4.1 Burner designation



4.2 Models available

Designation	Combustion head	Voltage	Code
BS1	TC	1/230/50	3761158
BS2	TC	1/230/50	3761258
BS2 TL	TL	1/230/50	20052601
BS3	TC	1/230/50	3761316 - 3761358
BS3 TL	TL	1/230/50	20052611
BS4	TC	1/230/50	3761416 - 3761458
BS4 TL	TL	1/230/50	20052612

Tab. A

4.3 Burner categories - Countries of destination

Country of destination	Gas category
SE - FI - AT - GR - DK - ES - GB - IT - IE - PT - IS - CH - NO	I _{2H}
DE	I _{2ELL}
NL	I _{2L} - I _{2E} - I ₂ (43,46 ÷ 45,3 MJ/m ³ (0°C))
FR	I _{2Er}
BE	I _{2E(R)B}
LU - PL	I _{2E}

Tab. B

NOTE:

only for Switzerland: Swiss regulations, those of the SVGW for the use of gas, Canton and local regulations, as well as Fire Services regulations (VKF).

4.4 Technical data

Model		BS1	BS2	BS3	BS4
Thermal power ⁽¹⁾	kW	16/19 ÷ 52	35/40 ÷ 92	65/75 ÷ 197	110/140 ÷ 249
	Mcal/h	13.8/16.3 ÷ 44.7	30.1/34.4 ÷ 78.2	55.9/68.8 ÷ 162.5	94.6/120.4 ÷ 215
Fuel	G20	NCV 8 ÷ 12 kWh/m ³ – 7.000 ÷ 10.340 kcal/m ³ Pressure: min. 20 mbar – max. 100 mbar			
	Gas				
Operation		Intermittent (FS1)			
Use		Boilers: water and diathermic oil			
Ambient temperature	°C	0 - 40			
Combustion air temperature	°C max	40			
Noise levels ⁽²⁾	Sound pressure	61	62	66	71
	Sound power	72	73	77	82
Weight	kg	10	11 - 13	15 - 17	16.5 - 18.5

Tab. C

⁽¹⁾ Reference conditions: Temperature 20°C - Barometric pressure 1013 mbar – Altitude 0 m above sea level.

⁽²⁾ Sound pressure measured in manufacturer's combustion laboratory, with burner operating on test boiler and at maximum output. The sound power is measured with the "Free Field" method, as per EN 15036, and according to an accurate "Accuracy: Category 3" measurement, as described in EN ISO 3746.

4.5 Electrical data

Model		BS1	BS2	BS3	BS4
Electrical supply		1~ 230V 50 Hz			
Fan motor	rpm	2750	2750	2800	2720
	Hz	50	50	50	50
	A	0.9	0.9	1.8	1.9
Ignition transformer		Primary 230V Secondary 18 kV / 11 mA			
Capacitor	μF	4.0		6.3	8.0
Absorbed electric power	kW	0.15	0.18	0.35	0.53
Protection level		IP40			

Tab. D

4.6 Maximum dimensions

The maximum dimensions of the flange and burner are given in Fig. 1.

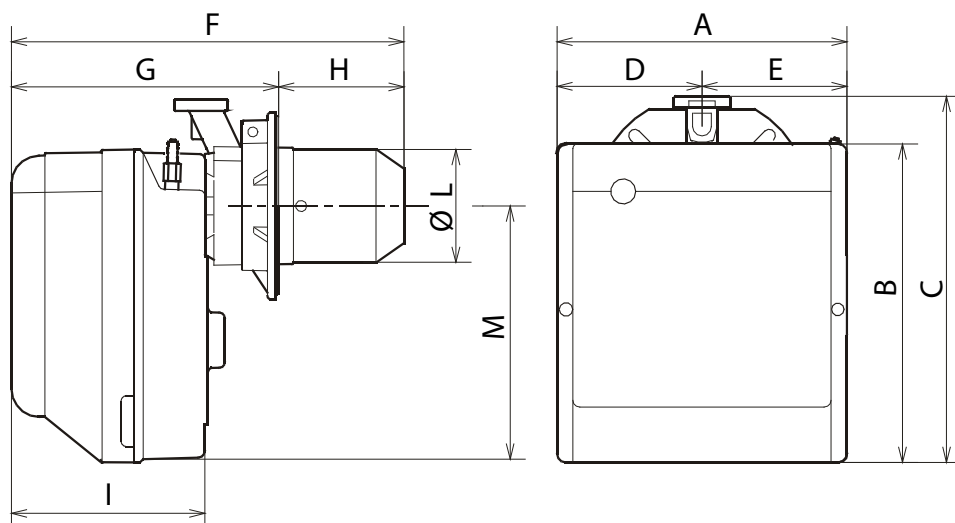


Fig. 1

Model	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Ø L	M
BS1	234	254	295	122.0	112.0	346	230 ÷ 276	116 ÷ 70	174	89	210
BS2	255	280	325	125.5	125.5	352	238 ÷ 252	114 ÷ 100	174	106	230
BS2 TL	255	280	325	125.5	125.5	422	238 ÷ 252	184 ÷ 170	174	106	230
BS3	300	345	391	150.0	150.0	390	262 ÷ 280	128 ÷ 110	196	129	285
BS3 TL	300	345	391	150.0	150.0	547	262 ÷ 280	285 ÷ 267	196	129	285
BS4	300	345	392	150.0	150.0	446	278 ÷ 301	168 ÷ 145	216	137	286
BS4 TL	300	345	392	150.0	150.0	603	278 ÷ 301	325 ÷ 302	216	137	286

Tab. E

4.7 Preparing the boiler

4.7.1 Boring the boiler plate

Pierce the closing plate of the combustion chamber, as in Fig. 2.
The position of the threaded holes can be marked using the thermal insulation screen supplied with the burner.

Model	A	B	C	D	E	F
BS1	192	66	167	140	170	89
BS2	192	66	167	140	170	106
BS2 TL	192	66	167	140	170	106
BS3	216	76.5	201	160	190	129
BS3 TL	216	76.5	201	160	190	129
BS4	218	80.5	203	170	200	137
BS4 TL	218	80.5	203	170	200	137

Tab. F

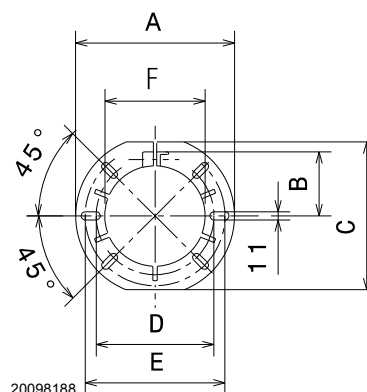


Fig. 2

4.8 Firing rates

The burner output is chosen from within the diagram area (Fig. 4) and (Fig. 5).



WARNING

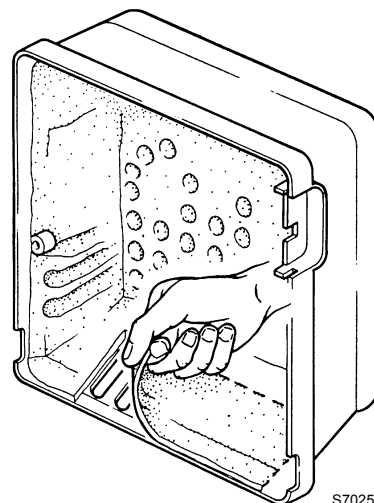
The firing rates (Fig. 4) and (Fig. 5) were obtained at an ambient temperature of 20 °C, at a barometric pressure of 1013 mbar (about 0 m a.s.l.) and with the combustion head regulated as indicated on page 19.



WARNING

Only for BS4 model

To ensure operation with a burner output from 220 ÷ 249 kW, remove the pre-cut soundproofing to free the additional air input slots on the cover (see A Fig. 5).



S7025

Fig. 3

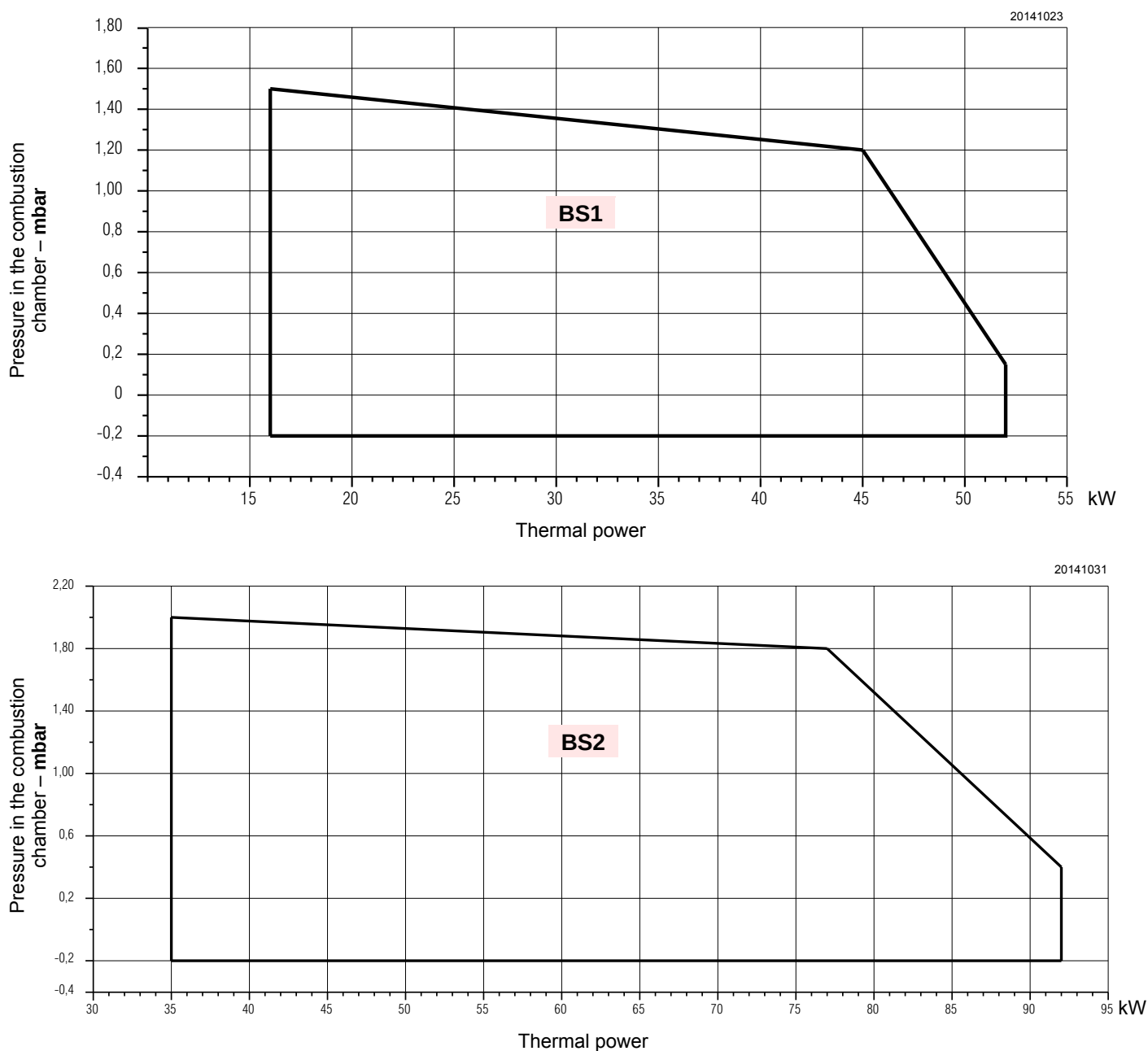
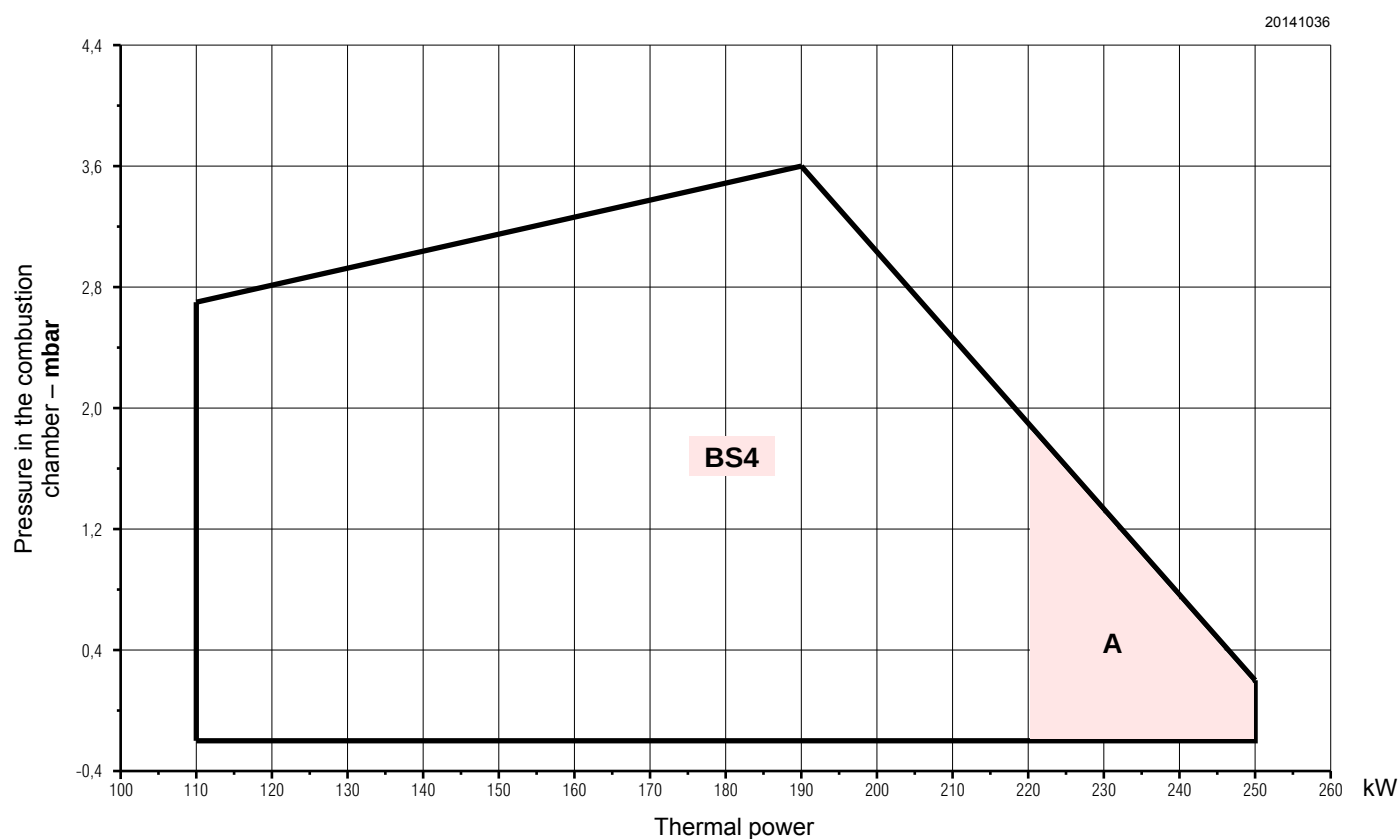
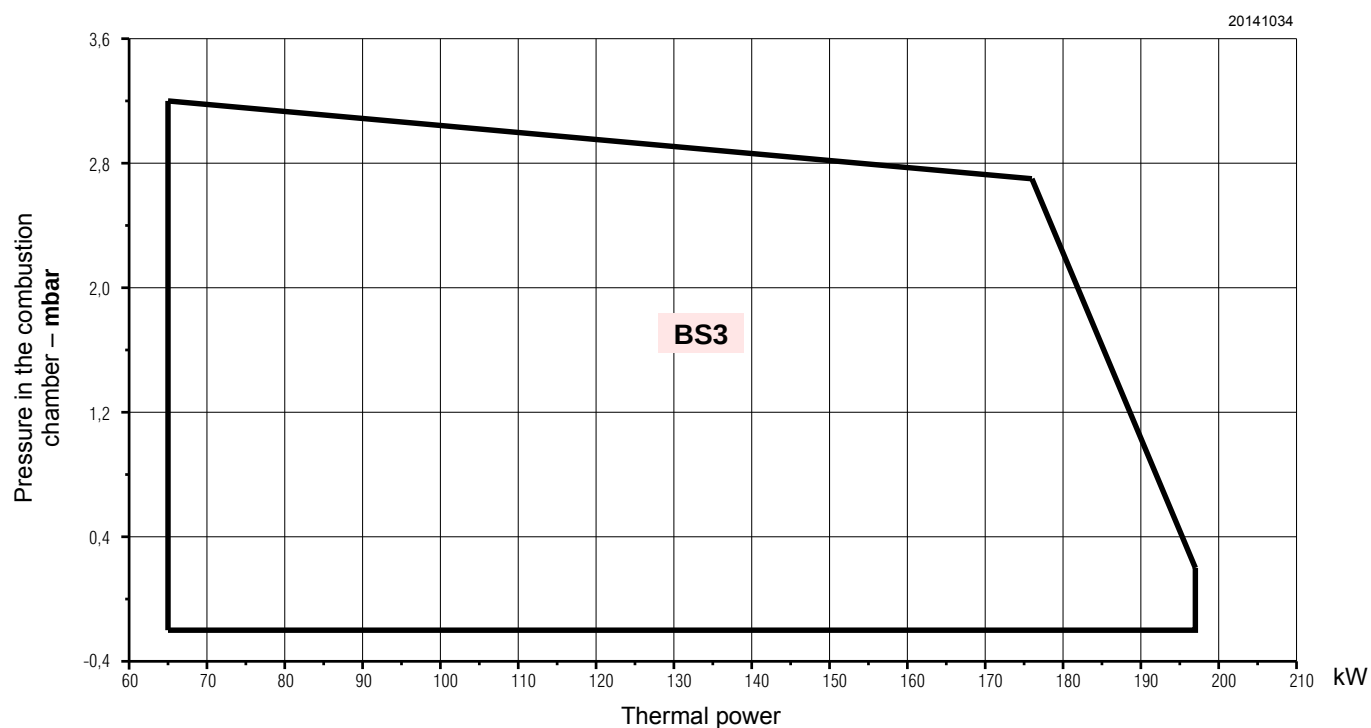


Fig. 4


Fig. 5

4.9 Test boiler

The firing rate has been defined on test boilers according to EN 676 standard.

For applications where the boiler does not conform to EN 303, or where the combustion chamber is much smaller than the dimensions given in EN 676, please consult the manufacturers.

4.9.1 Commercial boilers

The burner-boiler matching is assured if the boiler conforms to EN 303 and the combustion chamber dimensions are similar to those shown in the diagram EN 676.

4.10 Burner description

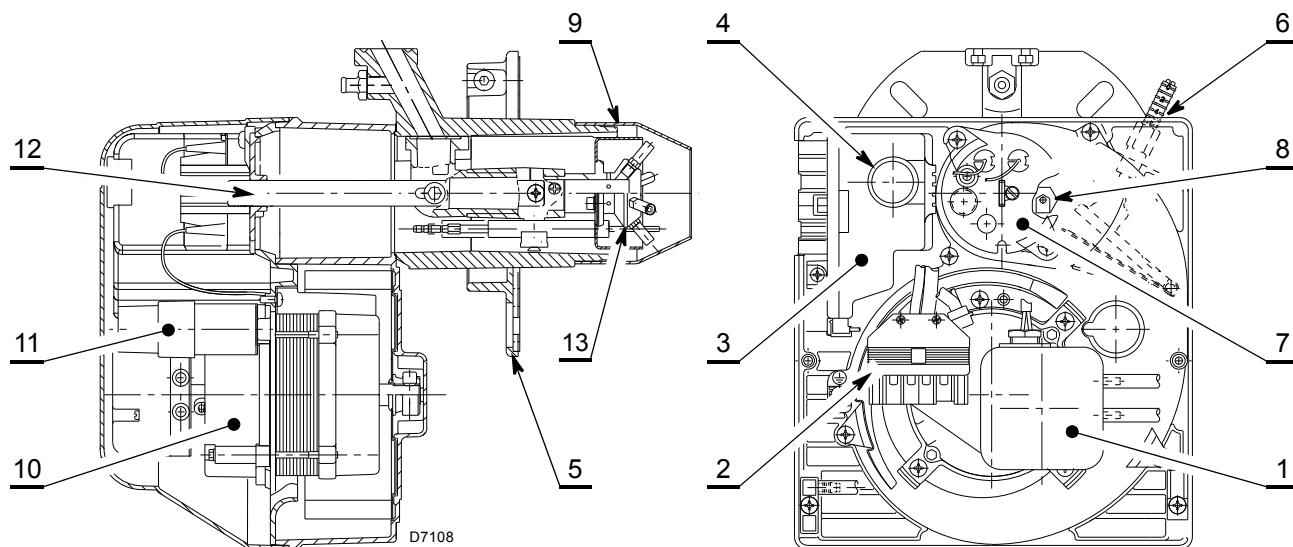


Fig. 6

- | | | | |
|---|---|----|---------------------|
| 1 | Air pressure switch | 8 | Pressure test point |
| 2 | 6 pole socket for gas train | 9 | Combustion head |
| 3 | Control box with 7 pole socket incorporated | 10 | Motor |
| 4 | Reset button with lock-out signal | 11 | Capacitor |
| 5 | Flange with insulating gasket | 12 | Head regulating rod |
| 6 | Air damper adjustment assembly | 13 | Gas diffuser |
| 7 | Head assembly support | | |

4.11 Burner equipment

Flange with insulating gasket	No. 1
Screws and nuts for fixing the flange to the boiler	No. 4
Screw and nut for flange	No. 1
Remote reset connection	No. 1
7-pin plug	No. 1
Instructions	No. 1
Spare parts list	No. 1

Remote reset kit

The burner has a remote reset kit (**RS**) consisting of a connection and a push-button operating at a distance of 20 metres max.

In order to install it, remove the safety lockout device installed at the factory and insert the lockout supplied with the burner (see electrical diagram).

4.12 Electrical control box

The control box is a control and supervision system for forced draught burners, for intermittent operation (at least one controlled shutdown every 24 hours).

Important notes



To avoid accidents, material or environmental damage, observe the following instructions!

The control box is a safety device! Avoid opening or modifying it, or forcing its operation. The Manufacturer cannot assume any responsibility for damage resulting from unauthorised work!

- All interventions (assembly and installation operations, assistance, etc.) must be carried out by qualified personnel.
- Before modifying the wiring in the control box connection area, fully disconnect the system from the power supply (omnipolar separation).
- Protection against electrocution from the control box and all connected electric components is obtained with the correct assembly.
- Before any intervention (assembly and installation operations, assistance, etc.), ensure the wiring is in order and that the parameters are correctly set, then make the safety checks.
- Falls and collisions can negatively affect the safety functions.
In this case, the control box must not be operated, even if it displays no evident damage.

For safety and reliability, comply with the following instructions:

- Avoid conditions that can favour the development of condensate and humidity. Otherwise, before switching on again, make sure the control box is perfectly dry.
- Static charges must be avoided since they can damage the control box's electronic components when touched.

Installation notes

- Check the electrical wiring inside the boiler complies with the national and local safety regulations.
- Install switches, fuses, earth connection etc. in compliance with local regulations.
- Do not confuse the powered conductors with the neutral ones.
- Ensure that spliced wires cannot get into contact with neighbouring terminals. Use adequate ferrules.
- Arrange the H.V. ignition cables separately, as far as possible from the control box and the other cables.
- When wiring the unit, make sure the 230V AC mains voltage cables are run strictly separate from extra low-voltage cables, to avoid the risk of electrocution.

To remove the control box from the burner it is necessary to (Fig. 7):

- disconnect all the connectors connected to it, all the plugs, the high voltage cables and the earth wire (TB);
- unscrew the screw (A) and pull the control box in the direction of the arrow.

To install the control box it is necessary to:

- tighten the screw (A) with a tightening torque of 1 - 1.2 Nm;
- reconnect all previously disconnected connectors, making sure to connect the 7 pin power plug as the final step.

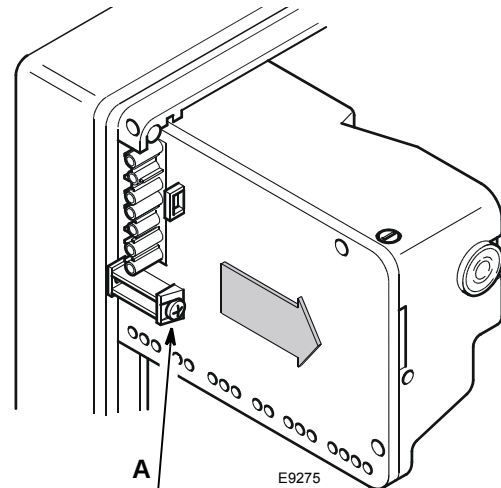


Fig. 7

NOTE:

The burners have been approved for intermittent operation. This means that they must stop once every twenty four hours to permit the electrical control box to check its efficiency at start up. The boiler limit thermostat (TL) normally ensures the stopping of the burner. If this is not the case, it is necessary to apply a timer switch in series to the limit thermostat (TL) that turns off the burner at least once every 24 hours.

Electrical wiring of ionisation probe

It is important for signal transmission to be almost totally free of any disturbances or loss:

- Always separate the probe cables from the other cables:
 - the line capacity reduces the magnitude of the flame signal;
 - use a separate cable.
- The cable length must not exceed 1 m.
- Respect the polarity
- Insulation resistance
 - must be at least 50 MΩ between the ionisation probe and the earth;
 - a dirty detector reduces the insulation resistance, fostering leakage currents.
- The ionisation probe is not protected against the risk of electrocution. When connected to the electricity supply, the ionisation probe must be protected against any accidental contact.
- Position the ionisation probe so that the ignition spark cannot form an arc on the probe (risk of electric overcharge).

Technical data

Mains voltage	AC 210...230 V -15 % / +10 %
Mains frequency	50/60 Hz ±6 %
Built-in fuse	T4A 250V
Energy consumption	40 VA
Protection level	IP00

Tab. G

5 Installation

5.1 Notes on safety for the installation

After carefully cleaning all around the area where the burner is to be installed, and arranging for the environment to be illuminated correctly, proceed with the installation operations.



All the installation, maintenance and disassembly operations must be carried out with the electricity supply disconnected.



The installation of the burner must be carried out by qualified personnel, as indicated in this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of the laws in force.



Combustion air inside the boiler must be free from hazardous mixes (e.g.: chloride, fluoride, halogen); if present, it is highly recommended to carry out cleaning and maintenance more frequently.

5.2 Instructions to avoid burnout or bad combustion of the burner

- 1 The burner can not be installed outside as it is suitable for operation in closed rooms only.
- 2 The premises the burner operates in must have openings for the air need for the combustion. To be sure about this, you have to control CO₂ and CO in the exhaust gases with all the windows and doors closed.
- 3 If there are air extractors in the premises the burner works, make sure that there are openings for air to be taken in that are big enough to ensure the required air change; In any case, check that when the burner stops the extractors do not draw hot fumes from pipes through the burner.
- 4 When the burner is stopped, the smoke pipe must be kept open and a natural draft created in the combustion chamber. If the smoke pipe is closed, the burner must be drawn back till the extraction of blast tube from the furnace. Before operating in this way take the voltage off.

5.3 Handling

The transport weight is given in chapter Technical data on page 9.

Observe the permissible ambient temperatures for storage and transport: -20... + 70 °C, with max. relative air humidity 80%.



After positioning the burner near the installation point, correctly dispose of all residual packaging, separating the various types of material.



Before proceeding with the installation operations, carefully clean all around the area where the burner will be installed.



The operator must use the required equipment during installation.

5.4 Preliminary checks

Control of the supply



After removing all the packaging, check the integrity of the contents.

In the event of doubt, do not use the burner; contact the supplier.



The packaging elements (cardboard box, clips, plastic bags, etc.) must not be abandoned as they are potential sources of danger and pollution; they should be collected and disposed of in the appropriate places.



The figure of the label (Fig. 8) is indicative.

Some of the data may be arranged in a different position.

R.B.L.		A		TIPO TYP	B	B	C
II2ELL 3B/P DE		D		E	F		
II2H3B/P AT,CH,IS	II2H3 GB,IE,IT N2L3B/P LU	GAS GAZ	☒ FAM.2 ☐ FAM.3		G		
II2E(P)B.13 BE II2L3B/P NL II2Er3P FR	Icc I _{max}	A A	PESO	kg	RIELLO S.p.A. I-37048 Legnago (VR)		CE

20098188

Fig. 8

Control of burner characteristics

Check the identification label of the burner (Fig. 8), showing:

- A the burner model
- B the burner type
- C the cryptographic year of manufacture
- D the serial number
- E the data for electrical supply and the protection level
- F the electrical power consumption
- G the data of the burner's minimum and maximum output possibilities (see Firing rate)

Warning. The burner output must be within the boiler's firing rate.



A burner label that has been tampered with, removed or is missing, along with anything else that prevents the definite identification of the burner makes any installation or maintenance work difficult.

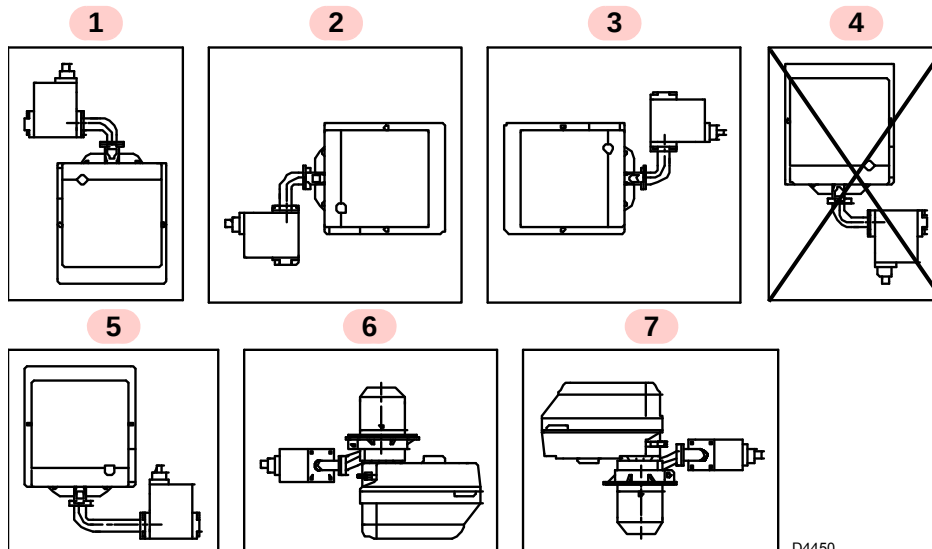
5.5 Operating position



- The burner is set up to operate only in positions 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 (Fig. 9).
- Installation 1 is preferable, as it is the only one that allows the maintenance operations as described in this manual.
- The installation layout illustrated in position 5 is only possible using the "MULTI-BLOC rotation kit", to be ordered separately.



- Any other position could compromise the correct operation of the appliance.
- Installation 4 are forbidden for safety reasons.



D4450

Fig. 9

5.6 Securing the burner to the boiler



Provide an adequate lifting system of the burner.



The seal between burner and boiler must be airtight.

To install the burner on the boiler, do the following:

- if necessary, widen the insulating gasket holes (Fig. 10), taking care not to damage them.

The burner can be fixed with the variable position (A) as shown in Fig. 11.

Model	A (mm)
BS1	116 ÷ 70
BS2	114 ÷ 100
BS2 TL	184 ÷ 170
BS3	128 ÷ 110
BS3 TL	285 ÷ 267
BS4	167.5 ÷ 145
BS4 TL	325 ÷ 302

Tab. H

- Fix the flange 5) to the door of the boiler 1)(Fig. 12) placing the insulating gasket 3) in between using the screws 4) and (if necessary) the nuts 2), but keeping one of the two top screws 4) loose.
- Insert the combustion head of the burner in the flange 5), tighten the flange with the screw 6), then lock the screw 4) which was loose.

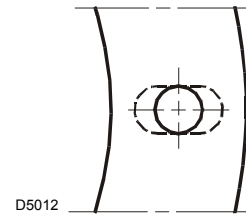


Fig. 10

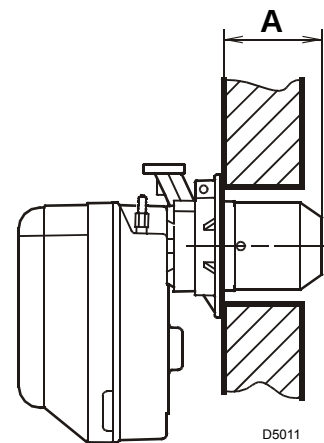


Fig. 11



In any event, make sure that the combustion head crosses the entire thickness of the boiler door.

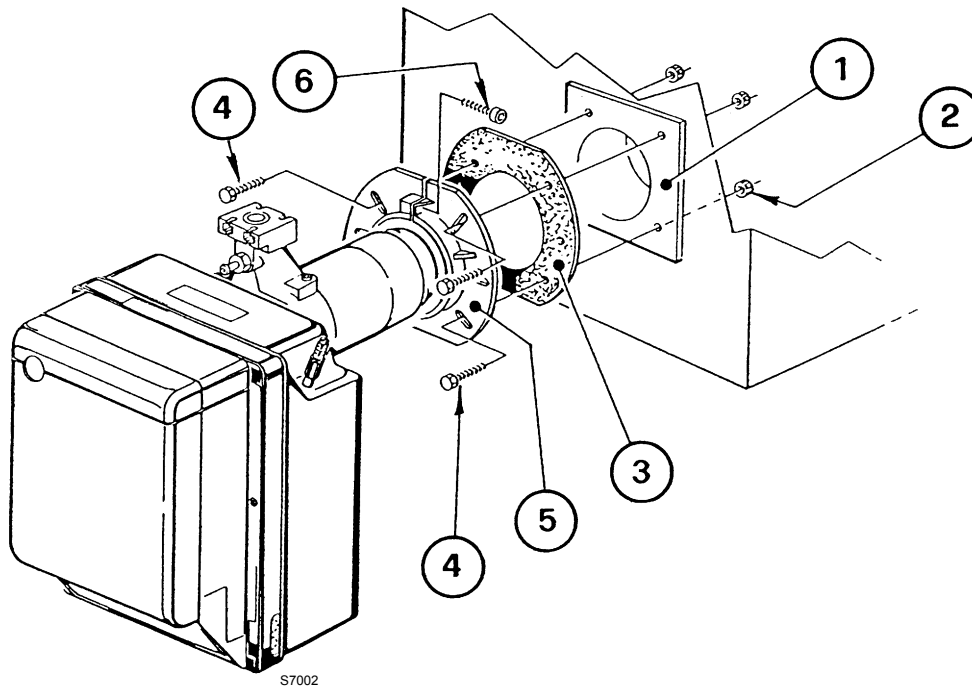


Fig. 12

5.7 Combustion head adjustment

The combustion head leaves the factory set for the minimum output.

The adjustment of the combustion head varies depending on the burner output.

This is carried out by turning the adjustment screw 6)(Fig. 13) clockwise or anti-clockwise until the notch on the regulating rod 2) lines up with the outside surface of the head assembly 1).

In Fig. 13 the head regulating rod is set to notch 3.

Example for BS3 burner

The diagram (Fig. 14) is indicative and shows the calibration of the combustion head in relation to the burnt output.

To ensure the burner works efficiently, we suggest adjusting the combustion head according to the requirements of the specific boiler.

The burner is installed in a 100 kW boiler. Considering an efficiency of 90%, the burner must supply around 110 kW; for this burner output the adjustment should be on notch 3.

5.7.1 Removing the head assembly

To remove the head assembly (Fig. 13) it is necessary to:

- disconnect the connections 3) and 5);
- remove the tube 4) and loosen the screws 10);
- unscrew and remove the screws 7), remove the head holder assembly 1) slight rotation to the right.



Take care not to change the setting position on the elbow-bracket (2) when dismantling.

5.7.2 Reassembling the head assembly

Reassemble with the reverse procedure to that described above, repositioning the head assembly 1)(Fig. 13) as it was originally.



Screw in the screws 7)(Fig. 13) all the way without locking them. Lock them with a tightening torque of 3 - 4 Nm.



Check that when operating there are no gas leaks from the screw housings.

If the pressure test point (11) should become slack accidentally(Fig. 13) we recommend fixing it correctly ensuring that the hole (F)(Fig. 13) inside the head assembly 1)(Fig. 13) is facing downwards.

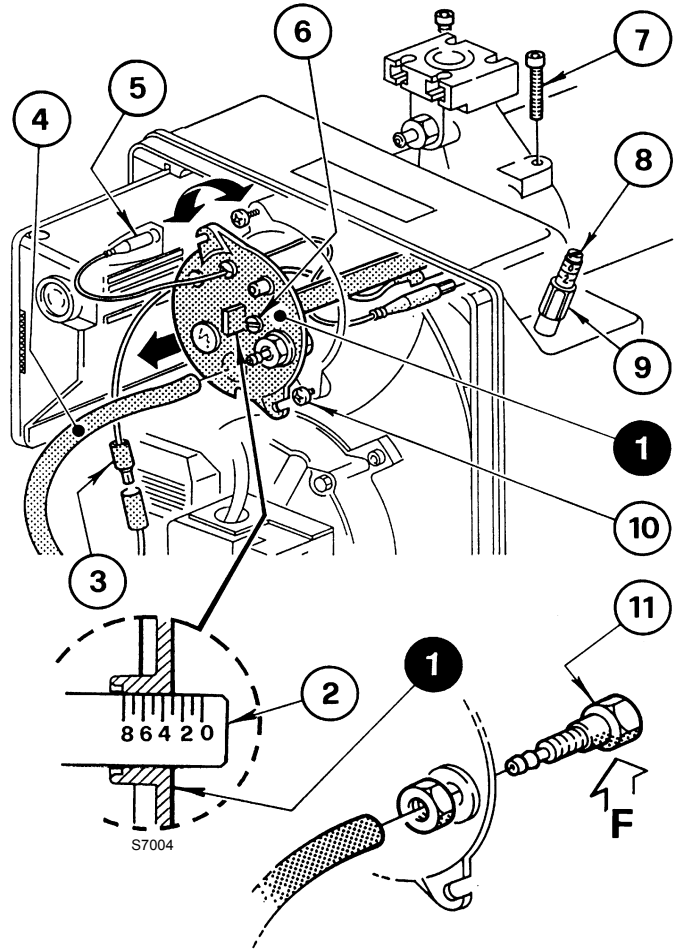


Fig. 13

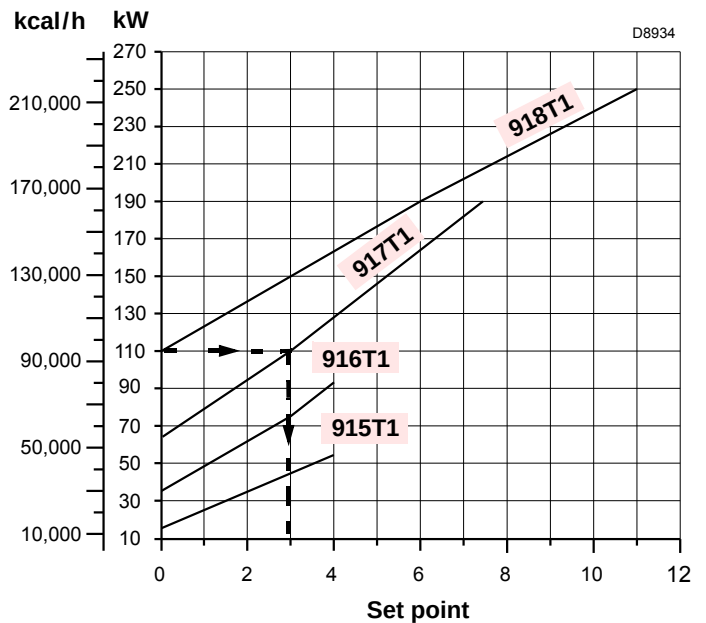


Fig. 14

5.8 Positioning the probe - electrode

- Make sure that the plate 3)(Fig. 15) is always inserted in the flattening of the electrode 1).
- Rest the probe insulator 4) against the air diffuser 2).



Respect the positions shown in Tab. I.

Model	A (mm)
BS1	17
BS2	30
BS3	31
BS4	31

Tab. I

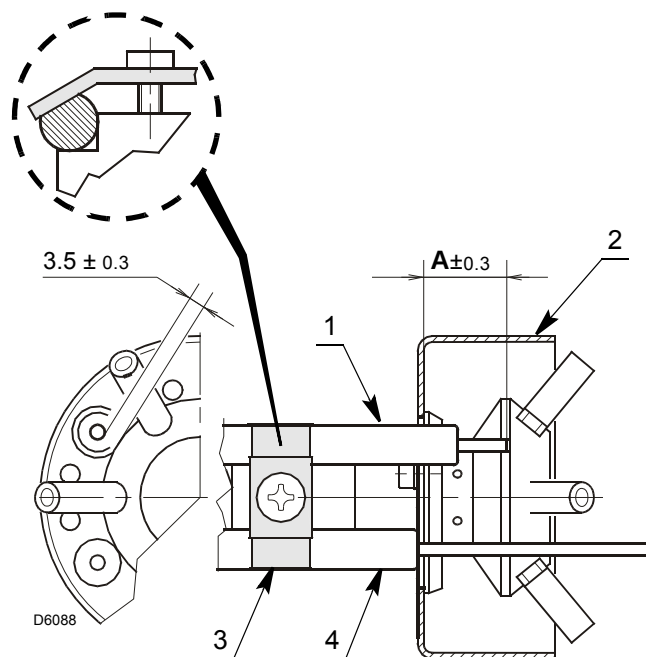


Fig. 15

5.9 Gas feeding



Explosion danger due to fuel leaks in the presence of a flammable source.

Precautions: avoid knocking, attrition, sparks and heat.

Make sure the fuel interception tap is closed before performing any operation on the burner.



The fuel supply line must be installed by qualified personnel, in compliance with current standards and laws.

5.9.1 Gas feeding line

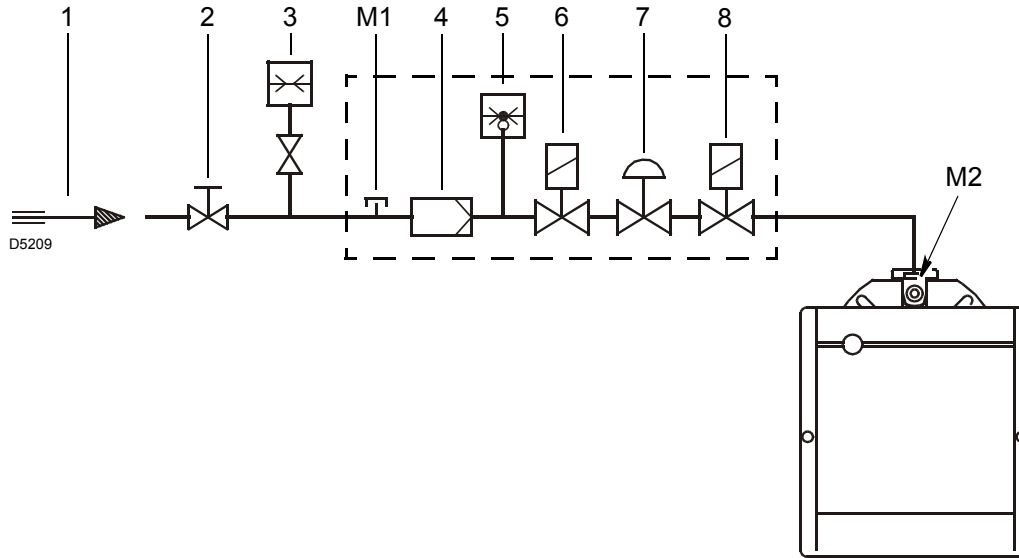


Fig. 16

Key (Fig. 16)

- 1 Gas input pipe
- 2 Manual gate (*under the responsibility of the installer*)
- 3 Gas pressure gauge (*under the responsibility of the installer*)
- 4 Filter
- 5 Gas pressure switch
- 6 Safety valve
- 7 Pressure stabiliser
- 8 Adjustment valve
- M1 Test point for measuring the power supply pressure
- M2 Test point for measuring pressure at the head

5.9.2 Train electrical supply

The gas train's supply cables can be fed to the right or left of the burner (Fig. 17).

Depending on the entry point, the cable clamp with pressure test point (1) and simple cable clamp (2) may need swapping over.

Consequently, you must make sure:

- the cable clamp (1) is positioned correctly;
- the tube is positioned correctly so that there are no restrictions likely to impede air flowing to the pressure switch.

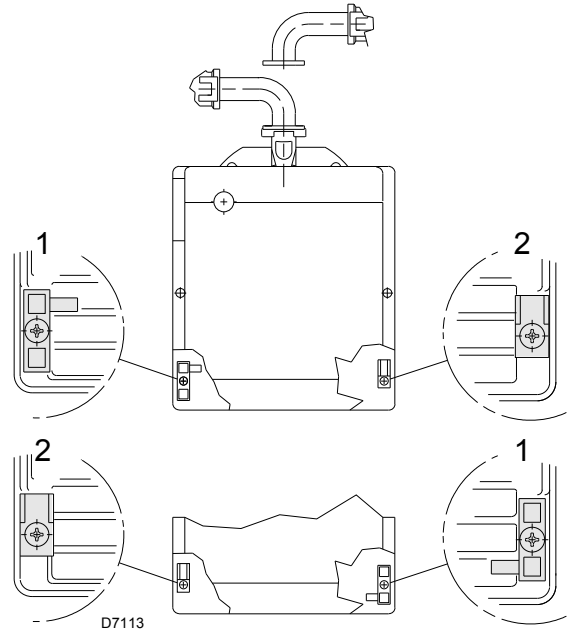


Fig. 17



WARNING

If necessary, cut the tube to the right size.

5.9.3 Gas train

Approved according to standard EN 676 and provided separately from the burner. For its adjustment see the enclosed instructions.



Disconnect the electrical power using the main switch.



Check that there are no gas leaks.



Pay attention when handling the train: danger of crushing of limbs.



Make sure that the gas train is properly installed by checking for any fuel leaks.



The operator must use the required equipment during installation.

5.9.4 Gas pressure

Tab. J indicates the pressure drops of the combustion head and gas butterfly valve, on the basis of the burner operating output.

The values shown in Tab. J refer to:

- Natural gas G 20 NCV 9.45 kWh/Sm³ (8.2 Mcal/Sm³)
- Natural gas G 25 NCV 8.13 kWh/Sm³ (7.0 Mcal/Sm³)

Column 1

Combustion head pressure drop.

Gas pressure measured at test point M2)(Fig. 16), with:

- combustion chamber at 0 mbar;
- burner working at maximum output

To calculate the approximate output at which the burner operates:

- subtract the pressure in the combustion chamber from the pressure of the gas at test point M2)(Fig. 16).
- Find, in Tab. J related to the burner concerned, the pressure value closest to the result of the subtraction.
- Read the corresponding output on the left.

Example with natural gas G 20 for BS2:

Maximum output operation

Gas pressure at test point M2)(Fig. 16) = 10 mbar

Pressure in combustion chamber = 2.2 mbar

10 - 2.2 = 7.8 mbar

A pressure of 7.8 mbar, column 1, corresponds in Tab. J to an output of 91 kW.

This value serves as a rough guide; the effective output must be measured at the gas meter.



The data of thermal output and combustion head gas pressure are related to full open (90°) gas butterfly valve.

	kW	Δp (mbar)		
		G 20	G 25	G 31
BS1	19	0.6	0.84	2.4
	23	0.9	1.26	2.9
	26	1.1	1.54	3.6
	30	1.5	2.1	4.9
	34	2.1	2.94	6.4
	37	2.6	3.64	7.6
	41	3.3	4.62	9.2
	45	4.3	6.02	10.8
	48	2.2	7.28	11.8
	52	6.5	9.1	13
BS2	49	2.8	3.92	3.8
	54	3.2	4.48	4.8
	58	3.6	5.01	5.5
	63	4.1	5.74	6.3
	68	4.7	6.58	7
	72	5.1	7.14	7.5
	77	5.8	8.12	8.2
	82	6.5	9.1	9
	86	7.0	9.8	9.8
	91	7.8	10.92	11
BS3	79	2.0	2.8	3.8
	92	2.6	3.64	4.6
	105	3.3	4.62	5.6
	118	4.2	5.88	6.6
	131	5.1	7.14	7.7
	143	6.1	8.54	8.7
	156	7.3	10.22	9.9
	169	8.7	12.18	11.1
	182	10.2	14.28	12.3
	195	11.9	16.66	13.5
BS4	140	4.1	5.74	3.5
	152	4.6	6.44	3.9
	164	5.2	7.28	4.3
	177	5.9	8.26	4.6
	189	6.6	9.24	4.9
	201	7.3	10.22	5.3
	213	8.1	11.34	5.8
	226	9.0	12.6	6.6
	238	9.8	13.72	7.6
	250	10.8	15.12	9

Tab. J

To calculate the required gas pressure at test point M2)(Fig. 16), with the maximum modulating output at which you want the burner to operate having been fixed:

- find the nearest output value in the table Tab. J for the burner in question.
- Read on the right, column 1, the pressure at the socket M2)(Fig. 16).
- Add this value to the estimated pressure in combustion chamber.

Example with natural gas G 20 for BS2:

Operating at the desired maximum output: 91 kW

Gas pressure at an output of 91 kW = 7.8 mbar

Pressure in combustion chamber = 2.2 mbar

7.8 + 2.2 = 10 mbar

pressure required at the test point M2)(Fig. 16).

5.10 Electrical wiring**Notes on safety for the electrical wiring**

- The electrical wiring must be carried out with the electrical supply disconnected.
- Electrical wiring must be made in accordance with the regulations currently in force in the country of destination and by qualified personnel. Refer to the wiring diagrams.
- The manufacturer declines all responsibility for modifications or connections different from those shown in the wiring diagrams.
- Do not invert the neutral with the phase in the electrical supply line.
- Check that the electrical supply of the burner corresponds to that shown on the identification label and in this manual.
- The burner has been type-approved for intermittent use.
In the event of continuous operation, a cycle arrest must be ensured within 24 hours with the use of a time switch positioned in series with the thermostatic line. Refer to the wiring diagrams.
- The electrical safety of the device is obtained only when it is correctly connected to an efficient earthing system, made according to current standards. It is necessary to check this fundamental safety requirement. In the event of doubt, have the electrical system checked by qualified personnel. Do not use the gas tubes as an earthing system for electrical devices.
- The electrical system must be suitable for the maximum power absorption of the device, as indicated on the label and in the manual, checking in particular that the section of the cables is suitable for that level of power absorption.
- For the main power supply of the device from the electricity mains:
 - do not use adapters, multiple sockets or extensions;
 - use a multiple pole switch with at least a 3 mm gap between the contacts (overvoltage category III), as envisaged by the present safety standards.
- Do not touch the device with wet or damp body parts and/or in bare feet.
- Do not pull the electric cables.

Before carrying out any maintenance, cleaning or checking operations:



Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner by means of the main system switch.



Close the fuel interception tap.



Condensation, the formation of ice and the entry of water are prohibited!



After carrying out maintenance, cleaning or checking operations, reassemble the cover and all the safety and protection devices of the burner.

5.10.1 Electrical system carried out by the factory

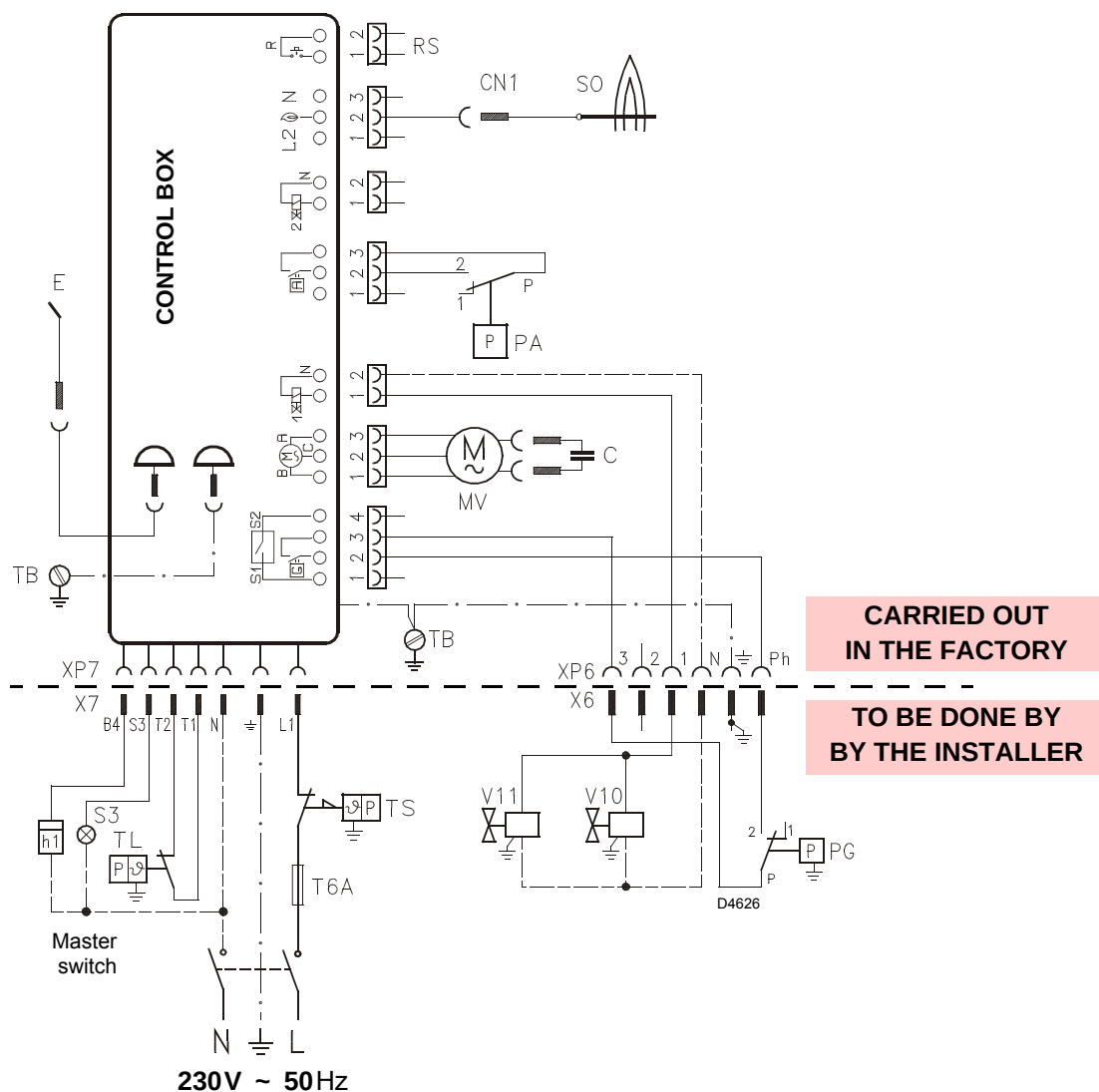


Fig. 18

Key

C	Capacitor
CN1	Probe connector
E	Electrode
h..	Hour counter
MV	Motor
PA	Minimum air pressure switch.
PG	Minimum gas pressure switch
RS	Remote reset
SO	Ionisation probe
S3	Lockout signal (230V - 0.5A max.)
T6A	Fuse
TB	Burner earth
TL	Limit thermostat
TS	Safety thermostat
V10	Safety valve
V11	1st stage valve
X..	Plug
XP..	Socket



- Do not invert the neutral with the phase in the electrical supply line.
- Check that the electrical supply of the burner corresponds to that shown on the identification label and in this manual.
- The section of the conductors must be at least 1mm². (Unless requested otherwise by local standards and legislation).



Check the burner stops by opening the thermostats and check it locks out by opening the connector (CN1)(Fig. 18) inserted in the probe's red wire, located on the outside of the control box.



If the cover is still on, remove it and proceed with the electric wiring following the wiring diagrams. Use flexible cables in compliance with EN 60 335-1 standards.

5.11 Operating programme

Normal operation

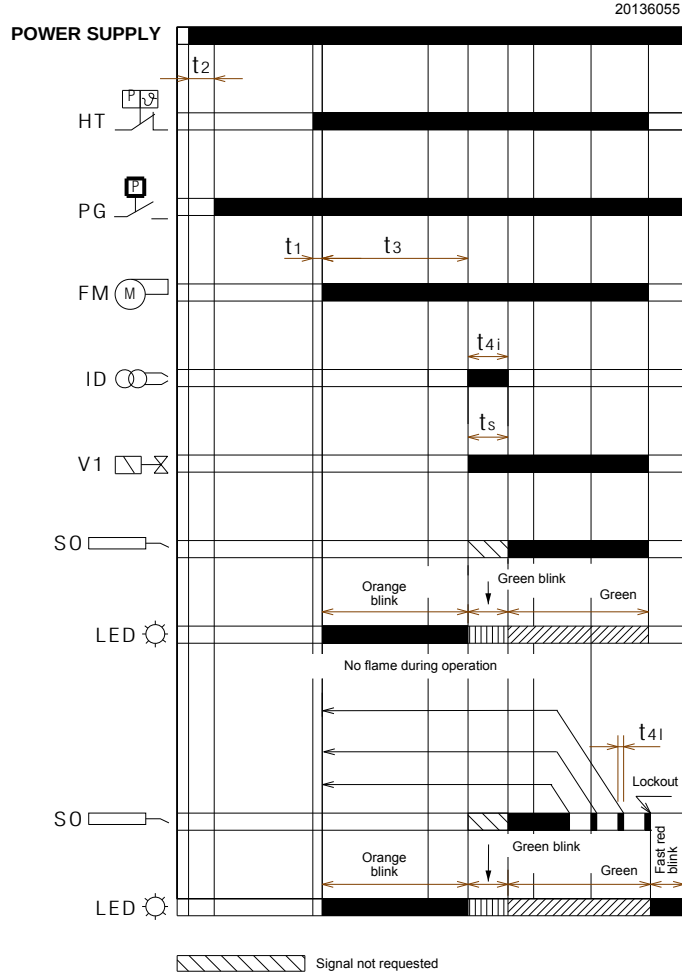


Fig. 19

Lockout due to ignition failure

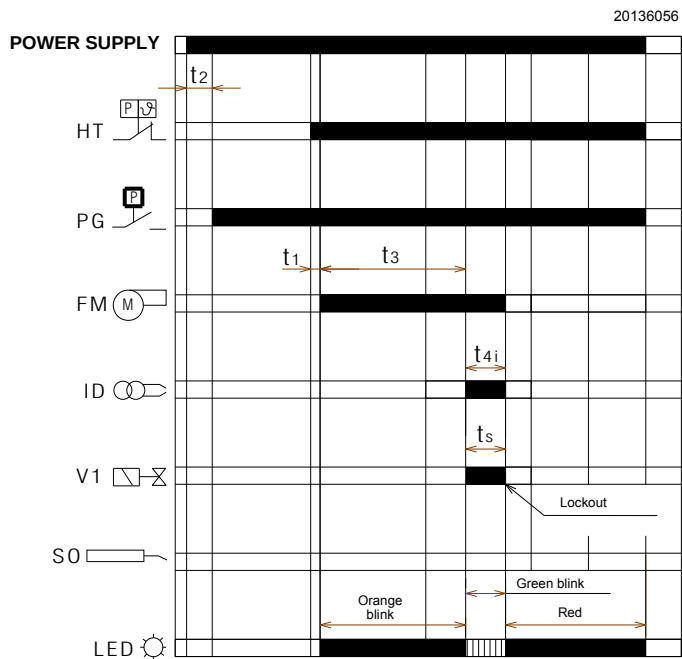


Fig. 20

Lockout due to extraneous light during pre-purging

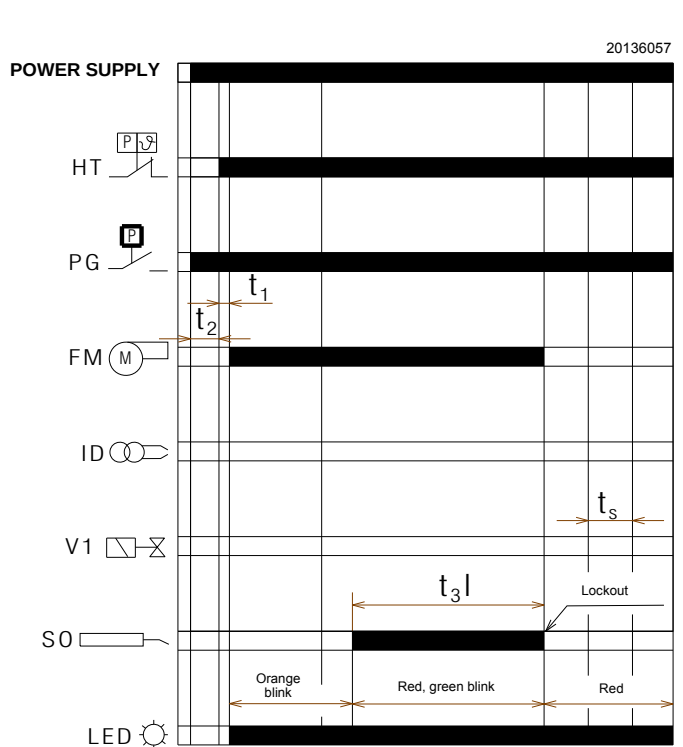


Fig. 21

Key

- FM – Fan motor
- HT – Heat request
- ID – Ignition device
- LED – LED colour inside the button
- PG – Low gas pressure switch
- SO – Ionisation probe
- t1 – Standby time
- t2 – Initialisation time for checking
- t3 – Pre-purging time
- t3l – Checks for presence of extraneous light during pre-purging phase
- t4i – Total ignition time
- t4l – Reaction time to achieve safety lockout due to lack of failure
- ts – Safety time
- V1 – Gas valve

5.12 Table of times

Symbol	Description	Value (sec.)
t0	Standby: the burner is waiting for a heat request, the gas pressure switch closure, the air pressure switch opening	-
t1	Standby time for an input signal: reaction time, control box remains in waiting mode for t1	2
t1l	Flame or flame simulation detected before demand for heat: the control box remains idle.	25
t2	Initialisation standby time: checking time following the main power start-up	< 4.5
t2l	Checks extraneous light or parasite flame during t2: waiting mode for t2l, then lockout: the motor does not start	25
t2a	Check whether the air pressure switch has already been moved to the work position before the required heat: the control box remains in standby status, a lockout follows if the air pressure switch remains switched for the T2a time.	max 120
t3	Pre-purging time: the fan motor is running, then the gas valve is activated	40
t3l	Checks extraneous light or parasite flame during pre-purging: control box goes into lockout at the end of t3l	1
t3a	Time for checking the switching of the air pressure switch in the operating position during the pre-purging time: if the pressure switch does not change over within t3a there is a lockout.	max 15
t3r	A recycle attempt is made if there is an air pressure drop during the pre-purging stage: there is then a lockout in the event of a second loss of air pressure between the 16th second and the 29th; is a loss of pressure between the 30th second and the 40th, the control box goes immediately into lockout mode.	-
ts	Safety time	3
t4i	Total spark ignition time	3
t4a	Air pressure drop checking time during the ts time and the normal operation: the control box locks out immediately.	< 1
t4l	Reaction time to achieve safety deactivation due to flame loss	< 1
-	Minimum time to reset the control box using reset button	0.4
	Minimum time to reset the control box using remote reset	0.8
tr	Re-cycles: max. 3 repeats of the complete start-up sequence in the case of flame loss during operation; the final action at the last attempt following flame failure is a lockout	3 re-cycles

Tab. K

5.12.1 Operations status indication

Status	Button colour button	Seconds		Colour code
Awaiting heat demand, awaiting gas pressure switch closure, awaiting air pressure switch opening	-	-	-	-
Awaiting heat request with continuous purging	ORANGE Blink	0.5	2.5	● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○
Pre-purging, or awaiting air pressure switch closure, or long pre-purging	ORANGE Blink	0.5	0.5	● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○ ● ○
Safety time without flame	GREEN Blink	0.5	0.5	■ □ ■ □ ■ □ ■ □ ■ □
Safety time with flame	GREEN	-	-	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
Normal operating position	GREEN	-	-	■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

Tab. L

Key

ON	OFF	Colour code
▲	△	RED
●	○	ORANGE
■	□	GREEN

Tab. M

5.12.2 Fault diagnostics - lockouts

Fault description	Reset button colour	Seconds		Colour code
Extraneous light (false flame signal)	GREEN, RED blinking alternately	0.5	0.5	■▲■▲■▲■▲■▲■▲
Gas pressure switch not opening fault, after 2 minutes from the heat request	ORANGE blinking inverted	2.5	0.5	●○●○●○●○●○●○
Electrical power voltage fault	ORANGE slow blinking	2.5	2.5	●○●○●○●○●○●○
Electrical power frequency fault	ORANGE	-	-	●●●●●●●●●●●●
Flame control voltage fault	ORANGE, GREEN fast blinking alternately	0.2	0.2	●■●■●■●■●■●■
Reset button / Remote reset anomaly	GREEN, RED fast blinking alternately	0.2	0.2	■▲■▲■▲■▲■▲■▲
Lockout for no flame after Ts	RED	-	-	▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲▲
Lockout for extraneous light signal or for parasite flame	RED blink	0.5	0.5	▲△▲△▲△▲△▲△▲△
Lockout for maximum number of cycle repetitions (flame loss during operation)	RED fast blinking	0.2	0.2	▲△▲△▲△▲△▲△▲△
Lockout due to a drop in air pressure after the pre-purging was repeated due to a previous lack of air, or 10 sec before the end of the pre-purging, or during the safety time, or during normal operation	RED Blink	0.5	2.5	▲△▲△▲△▲△▲△▲△
Lockout for fan motor error	RED, ORANGE blinking inverted	2.5	0.5	▲●▲●▲●▲●▲●▲●
Lockout due to fault with the gas valve control circuit	RED, GREEN blinking inverted	2.5	0.5	▲■▲■▲■▲■▲■▲■
Lockout for eeprom error	ORANGE, GREEN blinking alternately	0.5	0.5	●■●■●■●■●■●■
Lockout due to air pressure switch not closing after a heat request or after a recycle due to flame loss during operation	RED, GREEN slow blinking	2.5	2.5	▲■▲■▲■▲■▲■▲■
Lockout due to air pressure switch already switched to closing of the heat request thermostat or after a recycle due to flame loss during operation	RED, ORANGE slow blinking	2.5	2.5	▲●▲●▲●▲●▲●▲●

Tab. N
Key

ON	OFF	Colour code
▲	△	RED
●	○	ORANGE
■	□	GREEN

Tab. O

5.12.3 Checking the gas pressure switch

When the gas pressure switch is open the motor is not powered. If, after a heat request, the gas pressure switch opens, the motor stops and:

- if the gas pressure switch stays open for more than 2 minutes, the fault is displayed by the diagnostic LEDs.
- if the gas pressure switch stays open for less than 2 minutes, the fault is not displayed.
- when the gas pressure switch closes again, the motor is restarted if also the air pressure switch is open.
- when the gas pressure switch is closed the motor is powered for about a second (to acknowledge the signal) and then it is shut off for 2 seconds to be then restarted and start the operation cycle, if the gas pressure switch stays open for more than 2 minutes.

If the gas pressure switch opens during normal flame operation, the motor stops immediately and the gas valves are closed. If the gas pressure switch opens during post-purging or during continuous purging (if set), the motor stops and stays off for the whole time that the gas pressure switch is open and the fault is displayed immediately by the diagnostic LEDs.

5.12.4 Checking the air pressure switch

When the burner receives the heat request the air pressure switch is checked and if it is closed (bonded) the motor does not start and after 2 minutes the lockout condition is reached.

If the motor starts after a heat request, the air pressure switch does not close within 15 seconds of pre-purging, the burner reaches the lockout condition.

If there is a loss of air pressure after the first 15 seconds of pre-purging but before the last 10 seconds, a recycle occurs (the pre-purging time starts from when the air pressure switch closes in a stable manner).

If after a recycle after a loss of air pressure there is a new loss, the burner reaches an immediate lockout condition due to lack of air.

If the loss of the air pressure switch occurs in the last 10 seconds of the pre-purging time (before the start of the safety time) the burner reaches an immediate lockout condition due to lack of air.

If there is a loss of the air pressure switch after the opening of the 1st stage valves or during normal operation with flame, the burner reaches the lockout condition within 1s.

The state of the air pressure switch does not influence the post-purging time.

Se If continuous purging is set, the motor is powered even if the air pressure switch is sealed but only in a condition without a heat request or after 2 minutes if the lockout occurred after the heat request.

5.12.5 Shutdown test

If the reset button or the remote reset is pressed during operations for more than 5 seconds and less of 10 seconds, (to not go to the successive menu) the burner switches off, the gas valve closes, the flame goes out and the start-up sequence restarts.

If the switch off test is enabled, the number of repetitions of the start up sequence (see paragraph **"Recycle and limit of repetitions"** on page 27) and the number of possible resets (see paragraph **"External lockout signal (S3)"** on page 28), are reset.

5.12.6 Intermittent operation

After 24 hours of continuous operation, the control box starts the automatic switch-off sequence, followed by a restart, in order to check for a possible fault with the flame detector. This automatic switch-off can be fixed at 1 hour, (see paragraph **"Programming menu"** on page 31).

The modification of the parameter setting for intermittent operation takes effect if:

- during the heat request, the switching off test function is enabled;
- there is a flame loss;
- the heat request switches off and then later restarts;
- the control box switches off and restarts;
- the automatic restarting of the intermittent function occurs (1hour/24hours).

5.12.7 Recycle and limit of repetitions

The control box allows a recycle function, i.e. complete repetition of the start-up sequence, making up to 3 attempts, in the event the flame failure during operation.

If the flame failure 4 times during operations, this will cause a burner lockout. If there is a new heat request during the recycle, the 3 attempts are reset when the limit thermostat (TL) switches.

By disconnecting the power supply, when a new heat request occurs (power supply is applied to the burner) all possible attempts at re-ignition are reset (maximum 3).

5.12.8 Presence of an extraneous light or parasite flame

The presence of a parasite flame or extraneous light can be detected in the stand-by state after a heat request.

If the presence of a flame or extraneous light is detected also in the "t2" stage, the motor does not start until the flame signal has disappeared or until lockout has been reached.

If after the fan motor starts, during the pre-purging, an extraneous light or parasite flame is detected, the burner reaches the lockout condition in 1 second.

If, during the recycle due to flame disappearance while operating and the consequent repetition of the start-up sequence, the parasite flame or the extraneous light is detected before the motor starts, the 25 seconds control countdown starts (for checking for the presence of the parasite flame or the extraneous light) otherwise the lockout occurs within 1 second.

The fault is indicated by the blinking LED (see paragraph **"Fault diagnostics - lockouts"** on page 26).

When the heat request is finished, if the parasite flame stays on the burner reaches the lockout condition due to parasite flame after 25 seconds (regardless of the presence or otherwise of the post-purging or the continuous purging).

The parasite flame control is active even when there is a fault with the mains voltage, the frequency, the internal voltage, the condition with gas pressure switch open.

The parasite flame control is not active only in lockout conditions.

5.12.9 Duration of ignition transformer discharge

The spark ignition is present during all safety time.



WARNING

In the event of continuous recycling or heat requests that are close together, the maximum allowed number of cycle repetitions for the ignition transformer is one every minute.

5.12.10 Reset by button and remotely of the burner

The burner can be released by pressing, for at least 0.4 seconds, the reset button integrated in the control box and the unlocking occurs only when the button is released.

The burner can also be reset using an external button (remote reset) connected to the R terminals (see RS electric diagram) on the burner pressing for at least 0.8 seconds.



WARNING

If the reset button is pressed for more than 2 seconds, the control box goes into visual diagnostic mode and the indicator LED begins to blink (see 'Fault diagnostics - lockouts' on page 26).

5.12.11 Protection reset

The burner can be reset only 5 times consecutively, then power supply has to be disconnected for a new 5 reset possibilities. The burner can only be reset if power supply is applied to the control box.

5.12.12 Reset button/Remote reset anomaly

If the reset button is faulty or is kept pressed for more than 60 seconds, the fault is indicated by the blinking of the LED (see paragraph "Fault diagnostics - lockouts" on page 26) as long as it is present.

This fault is merely a visualisation.

- If the fault is detected during pre-purging or safety time, the burner does not stop (the start-up sequence will continue).
- If the fault is detected during operation, the burner does stops and stays stopped with the fault signal active.
- If the fault is detected during a lockout, the fault is not signalled and the burner cannot be reset.

When the fault disappears, the LED stops blinking.

5.12.13 External lockout signal (S3)

The burner is equipped with an external locking signal function, i.e. to signal (together with the integrated reset button) a burner locking alarm.

The control box provides a command of an external lamp using the S3 output (230Vac-0.5Amp max).

5.12.14 Hour counter function (B4)

The burner has an hour counter function for the duration of the opening of the gas valve is open and therefore fuel consumption. The control box provides control of a external hour counter through the Hour-Counter output (230V AC-0.1Amp max.) of the control box connected to pin B4 of the 7 pole socket coming from the boiler power supply connection at the burner.

5.12.15 Monitoring the power supply voltage

The control box automatically measures the mains voltage. If the voltage is less than 160V or more than 280V, the burner stops, interrupts the operating cycle and remains in stand-by, signalling a fault. The fault is indicated by way of the blinking LED (see paragraph "Fault diagnostics - lockouts" on page 26).

The burner restarts when the voltage exceeds approx. 170V or if it goes below 270V.

- If the fault is detected with flame operation, the valve is immediately closed and the motor stops.
- If the anomaly is detected during pre-purging, the motor stops.
- If when the main power supply switch is closed or after there has been no power, the mains voltage stays within the intermediate values (160-170V or 270-280V) the burner does not start.
- If the burner is in lockout, the mains voltage is monitored but is not signalled in that there is a lock-out signal.

During the ignition time the mains voltage monitoring is deactivated.

5.12.16 Frequency supply error

The control box automatically detects the value of the frequency of the main supply in the range of 50 - 60 Hz, in both cases working times are verified.

The fault is indicated by way of the blinking LED (see paragraph "Fault diagnostics - lockouts" on page 26).

- If the fault is detected before heat request the burner does not start.
- If the fault is detected during the pre-purging, the burner remains in purge condition and the fault is appropriately signalled.
- The fault is not detected during normal running, the burner remains in this state.

When the fault disappears, the burner restarts.

5.12.17 Internal voltage anomaly

The control box automatically detects if the internal voltage works correctly. The fault is indicated by way of the blinking LED (see paragraph "Fault diagnostics - lockouts" on page 26).

- If the anomaly is detected during the initialisation check time, the burner does not start.
- If the anomaly is detected after a lockout the burner does not start.
- If the anomaly is detected after a shut-down test, the burner does not start.
- The fault is not detected during normal running, the burner remains in this state.

When the fault disappears, the burner restarts.

5.12.18 Checking the fan motor

The control box automatically detects the presence of the fan motor and, in the event of a fault, it performs a lockout. The lockout is indicated by the blinking of the LED (see paragraph **"Fault diagnostics - lockouts"** on page 26).

5.12.19 Checking the faults of the gas valve and the motor

The control box detects the presence of a fault in the valve and motor controls, the fault is indicated by the blinking LED (see paragraph **"Fault diagnostics - lockouts"** on page 26):

- if the anomaly is detected during the initialisation, the burner goes into lockout.
- if the anomaly is detected during the pre-purging, the burner goes into lockout.
- During a recycling, if the fault is detected, the burner does not start and goes into lockout.

The fault is not detected if the burner is in lockout.

The sealing of the contact of the relay inside the motor's control box is intercepted if the gas pressure switch is closed and the motor is connected to the board.

The closing of the relay contact inside the gas valve control is intercepted only with the motor on.

5.12.20 EEprom check

The control box automatically detects if EEprom memory of micro-controller has failed and will perform a lockout. The lockout is indicated by the blinking of the LED (see paragraph **"Fault diagnostics - lockouts"** on page 26).

5.12.21 Ionisation current

The recommended minimum for operating the burner is 5 μ A. The burner normally supplies a higher current value, so that no check is needed.

In any event, if you want to measure the ionisation current, you need to open the connector (CN1)(Fig. 22) on the red wire and insert a microammeter.

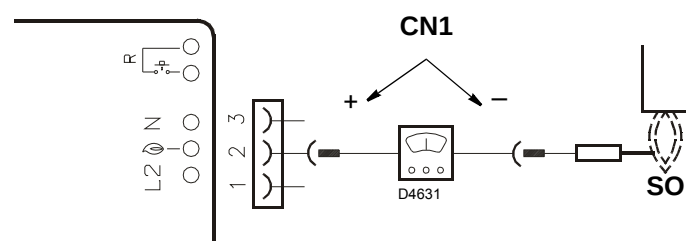


Fig. 22

5.12.22 Post-purging

Post-purging is a function that allows you to maintain the air purging even after the burner is switched off in the absence of the heat request for a pre-set time. The burner switches off the flame when the heat request thermostat opens, and the fuel supply to the gas valve stops.

The post-purging function is not performed:

- after a lockout of the motor or valves;
- if the heat request is interrupted during pre-purging.

Post-purging occurs:

- if the heat request is interrupted during the safety time;
- if the heat request is interrupted during normal operation;
- with all types of lockout.

NOTE:

If during post-purging there is an extraneous light or a parasite flame the burner goes into lockout after 25 seconds.

If during post-purging there is a new heat request, the post-purging time is halted, the fan motor stops and a new burner operating cycle starts.

5.12.23 Continuous purging

Continuous purging is a function that maintains the air ventilation independently of the request for burner ignition.

From the moment when it is set, the motor remains in operation both when the limit thermostat (TL) is not switched over (burner switched off), and when the burner is in lockout.

With the commutation of the limit thermostat (TL) the motor stops for the standby time of 2 seconds, the successive control of the air pressure switch and the start of a new burner operation cycle.

- If during continuous purging when there is no heat request a parasite flame is detected, the motor stays on and a fault is signalled. The burner reaches the lockout condition after 25 seconds.
- If during continuous purging a parasite flame is detected, the motor stays on but if a heat request occurs the motor is switched off, the motor is not started after the standby (2sec) if the parasite flame persists; the burner reaches the lockout condition after 25 seconds. After the lockout has been reset the motor is restarted.
- The motor stays on even in a lockout.
- Continuous purging is interrupted if an internal fault is detected that brings the burner to the lockout condition (eprom, motor, gas valve).

5.12.24 Lockout log

The control box allows the logging of the type and number of lockouts that have occurred and keeps them even without the electrical power supply.

The logs of the lockouts allows you to access the last 10 lockouts (see paragraph “**Programming menu**” on page 31).

Once the programming menu page has been reached by pressing the reset button the last lockout is displayed, pressing 10 times displays the least recent lockout (each time the burner reaches the lockout condition the oldest one is removed).

5 seconds after the last pressing of the buttons, the type of lockout is displayed, see paragraph “**Fault diagnostics - lockouts**” on page 26).

5.12.25 Logging of burner operating parameters

The control box allows you to log the operating time of the opening of the gas valve.

That way, you can determine how much fuel has been consumed during operation.

The frequency of the count is 1 second.

Saving to memory (eeprom) of the data occurs every 30 minutes if the burner is on.

Saving to memory is carried out even if in the previous 30 minutes the control box was operating only for a short period of time.

If the control box is cut off from the mains power supply between one saving and the next (after 30 minutes) the information about this interval is lost.

If in the interval between one saving and the next a lockout is set, there is writing to memory that involves also the logging of the operating hours.

Together with the operating hours also the number of the burner's 1st stage valve openings is saved.

In the menu (see paragraph “**Programming menu**” on page 31) it is possible to independently reset both the operating hours meter and the meter for the number of openings of the 1st stage valve that occurred.

- The number of openings of the 1st stage valve is a maximum of: 16.777.215 (after which it is reset).
- The meter for the number of openings of the first stage valve is a maximum: 65,535 days (after which it is reset).

To display these parameters it is necessary to connect the PC DGT1000 diagnostic software kit.

5.12.26 Admissible lengths of the external connections to the burner

Outlet cables of the burner	Identification	Maximum length permitted (metres)
Mains electric power supply	L1 (L), N	20
GAS pressure switch	PG	1
Heat request thermostat	TL (T1,T2)	2
Hour counter	B4	3
External lockout indicator	S3	20
Remote reset	R (RS)	20

Tab. P



WARNING

In the event of burner applications with remote control commands greater than those indicated in Tab. P, insert the relay command devices (230Vac) with contacts placed near or not more than the maximum indicated lengths.

5.12.27 Long pre-purging

If a long pre-purging is enabled, an initial pre-purging of 1 min and 20 sec beyond the default pre-purging time (40 sec) is carried out.

In recycles due to flame loss when operating, the long pre-purging is not carried out but only the pre-purging with the default time (40 sec).

If there is a loss of air pressure during the long pre-purging, the recycle involves a repetition of the pre-purging that in this case is 1 min and 20 sec added to 40 sec.

5.13 Programming menu

5.13.1 General notes

The programming menu can be accessed via the integrated reset button, or by remote reset during OPERATION and in STAND-BY.

If in page menu the reset or remote reset button is not pressed within 10 seconds the page will be automatically be exited and there will be a green led blinking for the time set.

If the number of presses on the reset or remote reset button exceeds the maximum allowable, the value that stays in memory will be the maximum one.

If the reset or remote reset button is pressed for more than 60 seconds, a button error will be displayed and the control box will restart.

5.13.2 Block diagram for entering the menu

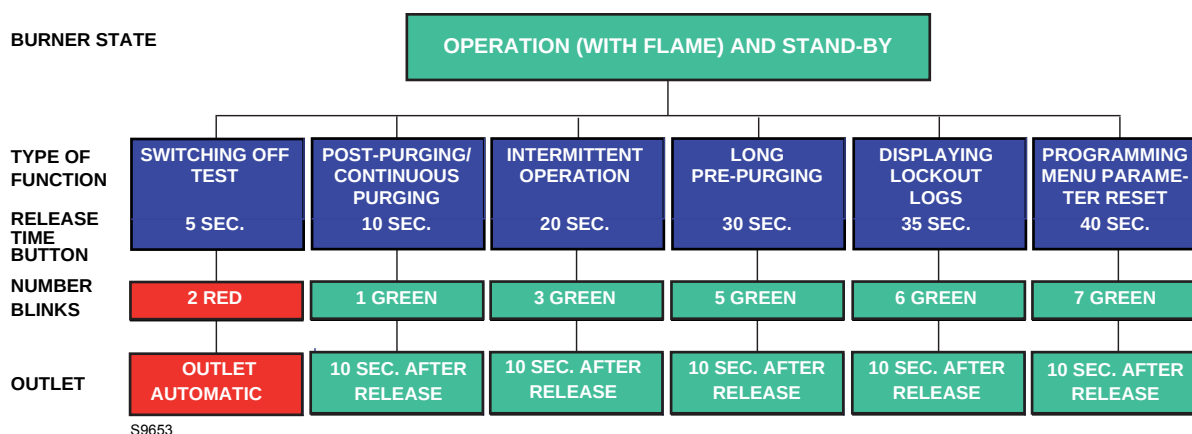


Fig. 23

Function	Button release time	No. of blinks of the led per menu page	No. of pressings of the reset button	No. of blinks of the LED (green)	Quitting the menu
Switching off test	5s ≤ t < 10s	2 blinks RED	/ none	/ none	Automatic, at the end of the blink
Post-purging/ Continuous purging	10s ≤ t < 15s	1 GREEN blink	1 = 1 minute 2 = 2 minutes 3 = 3 minutes 4 = 4 minutes 5 = 5 minutes 6 = 6 minutes 7 = continuous purging 8 = 0 m (deactivated) (default)	1 blink 2 blinks 3 blinks 4 blinks 5 blinks 6 blinks 7 blinks 8 blinks	10 sec. after the release of the button
Intermittent operation	20s ≤ t < 25s	3 blinks GREEN	1 = 1 hour 2 = 24 hours (default)	1 blink 2 blinks	10 sec. after the release of the button
Pre-purging long	30s ≤ t < 35s	5 blinks GREEN	1 = activated 2 = deactivated (default)	1 blink 2 blinks	10 sec. after the release of the button
Display lockout logs	35s ≤ t < 40s	6 blinks GREEN	1 = last lockout 2 = 9th lockout 3 = 8th lockout 4 = 7th lockout 5 = 6th lockout 6 = 5th lockout 7 = 4th lockout 8 = 3rd lockout 9 = 2nd lockout 10 = less recent lockout	Displaying the type of lockout according to Tab. N	10 sec after the release of the button (if at level 1). When at level 2, 10 sec after the display of the type of lockout or else pressing the button again before 10 sec you return to level 1 from where, 10 seconds after nothing has been done to the buttons, you exit the menu
Parameter reset programming menu	40s ≤ t < 45s	7 blinks GREEN	1 = reset of the lockout logs 2 = reset of the no. of lockouts 3 = reset of hours of operation 4 = reset of the no. of heat requests 5 = restoration of default values of the menu parameters	/	10 sec. after the release of the button

Tab. Q

5.13.3 Shutdown test

Sequence for shut-down test programming

- Programming allowed in OPERATING mode and in STAND-BY.
- Press the button for 5 sec. $\leq t < 10$ sec.
- The RED LED blinks twice (0.2 sec. ON; 0.2 sec. OFF).
- Release the button.
- The burner will initialise a shut-down followed by a restart

After shut-down, the burner restarts automatically and the no. of attempts of recycle are restored.

At the exit of shut-down test page menu there are no blinking led.

5.13.4 Post-purging and continuous purging

The post-purging time can be set for a maximum of **6 minutes**, proceeding as follows:

Programming sequence

- Programming allowed in OPERATING mode and in STAND-BY.
- Press the button for 10 sec. $\leq t < 15$ sec.
- GREEN led blinking 1 time
- Release the button
- GREEN led OFF
- Press the button 1 - 6 times (*) = 1 - 6 minutes
7 times = continuous purging
- GREEN led ON and OFF every time press and release
- After 10 sec., the GREEN LED will blink for the number of times programmed (0.5 sec. ON; 0.5 sec. OFF)

Disabling sequence

- Reset allowed in OPERATING mode and in STAND-BY.
- Press the button for 10 sec. $\leq t < 15$ sec.
- GREEN led blinking 1 time
- Release the button
- GREEN led OFF
- Press the button 8 times (*)
- GREEN led ON and OFF every time press and release
- After 10 sec. the GREEN led blinks for 8 times (0.5s ON; 0.5s OFF)

If heat request stops during programming of post-purging function, the exit menu occurs without saving the setting value.

If heat request stops during the led blinking occur exit menu, but the setting value is stored.

5.13.5 Intermittent operation

Sequence for enable/disable

- Programming allowed in OPERATING mode and in STAND-BY
- Press the button for 20 sec. $\leq t < 25$ sec.
- GREEN led blinking 3 times
- Release the button
- GREEN led OFF
- Press the button 1 time to enable a shut-down every hour (*)
- Press the button 2 times to enable a shut-down every 24 hours (*)
- GREEN led ON and OFF every time press and release
- After 10 sec., the GREEN LED will blink for the number of times programmed (0.5 sec. ON; 0.5 sec. OFF).

The modification of the parameter setting for Intermittent operation takes effect:

- after the next heat request by the thermostat (HT)
- after the activation of a switch-off test
- after flame disappearance during operation
- after disconnecting and reconnecting the electrical supply

5.13.6 Setting a long pre-purging

The control box allows you to set the long pre-purging, see paragraph **"Block diagram for entering the menu"** on page 31.

Sequence for setting a long pre-purging

- Programming allowed in OPERATING mode and in STAND-BY
- Press the button for 30 sec. $\leq t < 35$ sec.
- GREEN led blinking 5 times
- Release the button.
- GREEN led OFF
- Press the button 1 time to enable the long pre-purging (*)
- Press the button 2 times to disable the long pre-purging (*)
- GREEN led ON and OFF every time press and release
- After 10 sec., the GREEN LED will blink for the number of times programmed (0.5 sec. ON; 0.5 sec. OFF).

5.13.7 Displaying the lockout log

The control box allows you to display the last 10 lockouts that occurred and were logged, accessing the Programming menu on page 31.

Access to this page is possible both in STAND-BY, as well as in the OPERATING status.

Display sequence of the last lockout that occurred

- Keep the button pressed for 35 sec. = $t < 40$ sec.
- The GREEN led blinks 6 times.
- Release the button.
- Displaying the type of lockout memorised for 10 sec.

The time displaying the type of lockout can be extended by re-pressing the reset button during the display of the lockout (the lockout display continues for another 10s).

5.13.8 Resetting the programming menu parameters and the lockout log

The control box allows you to reset the log and the number of lockouts, the operating hours, the number of ignitions and recover the menu's default, see paragraph "Block diagram for entering the menu" on page 31.

Sequence for setting and restoring the parameters

- Programming allowed in OPERATING mode and in STAND-BY.
- Press the button for 40 sec. $\leq t < 45$ sec.
- The GREEN led blinks 7 times.
- Release the button.
- GREEN led OFF
- Press the button 1 time to reset the lockout log (*)
- Press the button 2 times to reset the number of lockouts (*)
- Press the button 3 times to reset the number of hours operating with flame (*)
- Press the button 4 times to reset the number of heat requests (*)
- Press the button 5 times to reset all the default values of the parameters of the PROGRAMMING MENU (*)
- GREEN led ON and OFF every time press and release
- After 10 sec., the GREEN LED will blink for the number of times programmed (0.5 sec. ON; 0.5 sec. OFF).

NOTE:

(*) Always wait 1 sec. with each pressing and release of the button to ensure the command is logged correctly.

5.14 Lockout types

Whenever a lockout occurs, the control box shows the reasons for the fault (and the reasons can be identified by the reset button colour). The sequence of pulses issued by the control box of the

LED in the reset button identifies the possible types of fault, which are listed in the table below:

Lockout description	Lockout time	Led colour	Probable cause
Presence of parasite flame during stand-by	After 25 seconds	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	- presence of a false flame after heat request or during post-purging
Detection of parasite flame during pre-purging	After 1 second	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	- presence of false flame signal during pre-purging
The flame is not detected after the safety time	3 seconds after the activation of the gas valve	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	- ionisation probe faulty or not connected - gas valve - faulty ignition transformer - badly regulated burner
Flame failure during operation	After 3 recycles	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	- burner not calibrated correctly - ionisation probe faulty
Fan motor error	Immediate	▲ ● ▲ ●	- faulty fan motor - fan motor not connected
Fault with the gas valve control circuit	Immediate	▲ ■ ▲ ■	- gas valve - internal control circuit of the 1st stage gas valve faulty
Eeprom error	Immediate	● ■ ● ■	- faulty internal memory
Lockout due to air pressure switch not closing after a heat request or after a recycle due to flame loss during operation	After 15 seconds	▲ ■ ▲ ■	- the air pressure is too low, (the head has been poorly adjusted) - The air pressure switch is defective: change it
Lockout for loss of air pressure or after repetition of the pre-purging due to loss of air, or 10 sec before the end of the pre-purging, or during the safety time, or during normal operation	After 1 second	▲ ▲ ▲ ▲	- the air pressure is too low, (the head has been poorly adjusted) - the air pressure switch is defective: change it
Lockout due to air pressure switch already switched to closing of the heat request thermostat or after a recycle due to flame loss during operation	After 120 seconds	▲ ● ▲ ●	- the air pressure switch is changed over to the operational position, change the pressure switch - the fan motor continues to be powered, check the lockout of the flame control

Tab. R

Blink frequency of the reset button for status indication (see paragraph "Fault diagnostics - lockouts" on page 26).



WARNING

To reset the control box after visual diagnostics have been displayed, you must press the reset button.



WARNING

In the event the burner stops, in order to prevent any damage to the installation, do not unblock the burner more than twice in a row. If the burner locks out for a third time, contact the customer service.



DANGER

In the event there are further lockouts or faults with the burner, the maintenance interventions must only be carried out by qualified, authorised personnel, in accordance with the contents of this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of current laws.

6 Start-up, calibration and operation of the burner

6.1 Notes on safety for the first start-up



WARNING

The first start-up of the burner must be carried out by qualified personnel, as indicated in this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of the laws in force.



WARNING

Check the correct working of the adjustment, command and safety devices.



WARNING

Refer to paragraph "Safety test - with gas ball valve closed" on page 36 before the first start-up.

6.2 Adjustments prior to ignition

- Check the adjustment of the head as shown in page 18.
 - Check the adjustment of the air damper.
 - Slowly open the manual valves situated upstream from the gas train.
 - Adjust the air pressure switch to start of the scale.
 - Purge the air from the gas line.
- We recommend using a plastic tube routed outside the building and to purge air until gas is smelt.



CAUTION

Before starting up the burner, it is good practice to adjust the gas train so that ignition takes place in conditions of maximum safety, i.e. with gas delivery at the minimum.

6.2.1 Air damper setting

Do not carry out the first ignition with the air damper lower than set point 1.

The air damper leaves the factory set for minimum output.

To vary the setting proceed as follows:

- loosen the nut 9)(Fig. 13) and the screws 8)(Fig. 13).
- When the burner shuts down the air damper closes automatically until a max. chimney depression of 0.5 mbar is reached.

6.3 Gas pressure switch



WARNING

To calibrate the gas pressure switch, refer to the gas train manual.

6.4 Air pressure switch

The air pressure switch is set after all other adjustments have been made. Begin with the switch at the start of the scale.

With the burner function at the required output, turn the knob slowly in a clockwise direction until burner lockout.

Now turn the knob one notch anti-clockwise and repeat the burner start-up to check everything is regular.

If the burner locks out again, turn the knob again by half a notch.



WARNING

In conformity with the standard, the air pressure switch must prevent the air pressure falling below 80% of the adjusted value and the CO in the flue gases exceeding 1% (10,000 ppm).

To check this, insert a combustion analyser in the flue, slowly reduce the fan air setting (for example with a piece of cardboard) and verify that the burner locks out before the CO value in the flue gases exceeds 1%.

6.5 Combustion adjustment

In conformity with Efficiency Directive EN 676, the application of the burner on the boiler, the adjustment and testing must be carried out in compliance with the instruction manual of the boiler, including control of the CO and CO₂ concentration in the flue

gases, their temperature and the average temperature of the water in the boiler.

It is advisable to set the burner according to the type of gas used and following the indications in Tab. S.

EN 676		Excess air: max. output $\lambda \leq 1.2$ – min. output $\lambda \leq 1.3$			
GAS	Theoretical max CO ₂ 0 % O ₂	Setting CO ₂ %		CO mg/kWh	NO _x mg/kWh
		$\lambda = 1.2$	$\lambda = 1.3$		
G 20	11.7	9.7	9.0	≤ 100	≤ 170
G 25	11.5	9.5	8.8	≤ 100	≤ 170
G 30	14.0	11.6	10.7	≤ 100	≤ 230
G 31	13.7	11.4	10.5	≤ 100	≤ 230

Tab. S

7 Maintenance

7.1 Notes on safety for the maintenance

The periodic maintenance is essential for the good operation, safety, yield and duration of the burner.

It allows you to reduce consumption and polluting emissions and to keep the product in a reliable state over time.



The maintenance interventions and the calibration of the burner must only be carried out by qualified, authorised personnel, in accordance with the contents of this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of current laws.

Before carrying out any maintenance, cleaning or checking operations:



Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner by means of the main system switch.



Close the fuel interception tap.



Wait for the components in contact with heat sources to cool down completely.

7.2 Maintenance programme

7.2.1 Maintenance frequency



The gas combustion system should be checked at least once a year by a representative of the manufacturer or another specialised technician.

7.2.2 Safety test - with gas ball valve closed

It is fundamental to ensure the correct execution of the electrical connections between the gas solenoid valves and the burner to perform safely the commissioning.

For this purpose, after checking that the connections have been carried out in accordance with the burner's electrical diagrams, an ignition cycle with closed gas ball valve -dry test- must be performed.

- 1 The manual ball gas valve must be closed
- 2 The electrical contacts of the burner limit switch need to be closed
- 3 Ensures closed the contact of the low gas pressure switch
- 4 Make a trial for burner ignition

The start-up cycle must be as follows:

- Starting the fan for pre-ventilation
- Performing the gas valve seal control, if provided
- Completion of pre-ventilation
- Arrival of the ignition point
- Power supply of the ignition transformer
- Electrical Supply of solenoid gas valves

Since the manual gas ball valve is closed, the burner will not light up and its control box will go to a safety lockout condition.

The actual electrical supply of the solenoid gas valves can be verified by inserting a tester. Some valves are equipped with light signals (or close/open position indicator) that turn on at the same time as their power supply.



IF THE ELECTRICAL SUPPLY OF THE GAS VALVES OCCURS AT UNEXPECTED TIMES, DO NOT OPEN MANUAL GAS BALL VALVE, SWITCH OFF POWER LINE; CHECK THE WIRES; CORRECT THE ERRORS AND REPEAT THE COMPLETE TEST.

7.2.3 Checking and cleaning



The operator must use the required equipment during maintenance.

Combustion

Check there are no occlusions or obstructions in the fuel supply or return lines, in the air suction areas, and in the combustion product waste pipe.

Carry out an analysis of the combustion flue gases.

Significant differences with respect to the previous measurements indicate the points where most care should be exercised during maintenance.

Combustion head

Check that the positioning of the combustion head is correct and that it is properly fixed to the boiler.

Open the burner and make sure that all components of the combustion head are in good condition, not deformed by the high temperatures, free of impurities from the surroundings and correctly positioned.

Burner

Check that there are not excess wear or loosen screws.
Clean the outside of the burner.

Fan

Check that the air damper is positioned correctly.
Check to make sure that no dust has accumulated inside the fan or on its impellers, as this condition will cause a reduction in the air flow rate and provoke polluting combustion.

Gas distributor

Check at regular intervals that the holes of the gas head are not obstructed. If they are, clean them with a pointed tool as shown in Fig. 24.

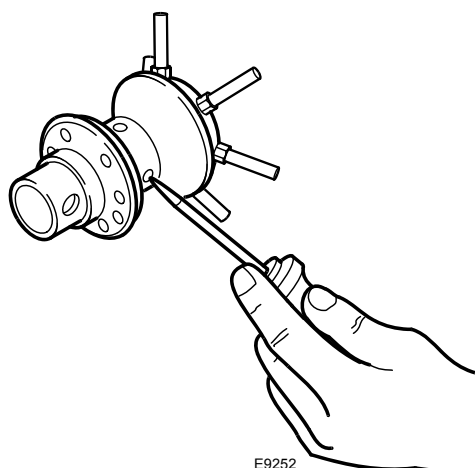


Fig. 24

Boiler

Clean the boiler as indicated in its accompanying instructions in order to maintain all the original combustion characteristics intact, especially: the flue gas temperature and combustion chamber pressure.

Gas train

Check that the gas train is suited to the burner capacity, the type of gas used and the mains gas pressure.

Electrode-probe

Checking the proper positioning of the ionisation probe and electrode as shown in Fig. 15 on page 19.

Pressure switches

Check that the air pressure switch and the gas pressure switch are set correctly.

Gas leaks

Make sure that there are no gas leaks on the pipe between the gas meter and the burner.

Gas filter

Change the gas filter when it is dirty.

Combustion

If the combustion values measured before starting maintenance do not comply with applicable legislation or do not indicate efficient combustion, consult the Tab. S on page 35 or contact our Technical Support Service to implement the necessary adjustments.

Leave the burner working without interruption for about 10 min, checking the right settings in the 1st and 2nd stage of all the components stated in this manual:

- Percentage of CO₂ (%);
- CO content (ppm)
- NOx content (ppm)
- Ionisation current (μA)
- Smoke temperature at the flue

7.2.4 Safety components

The safety components must be replaced at the end of their life cycle indicated in Tab. T. The specified life cycles do not refer to the warranty terms indicated in the delivery or payment conditions.

Safety component	Life cycle
Flame control	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Flame sensor	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Gas valves (solenoid)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Pressure switches	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Pressure adjuster	15 years
Servomotor (electronic cam) (if present)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Oil valve (solenoid) (if present)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Oil regulator (if present)	10 years or 250,000 operation cycles
Oil pipes/ couplings (metallic) (if present)	10 years
Flexible hoses (if present)	5 years or 30,000 pressurised cycles
Fan impeller	10 years or 500,000 start-ups

Tab. T

7.3 Opening the burner

Disconnect the electrical supply from the burner by means of the main system switch.



Close the fuel interception tap.



Wait for the components in contact with heat sources to cool down completely.

If maintenance of the combustion head is required, refer to the instructions given in Operating position on page 16.

For accessing to the interior of the burner, loosen the screws that secure the cover and proceed with the maintenance operation.

**Operating safety hazards**

Repairs to the following components may only be carried out by the respective manufacturers or by personnel instructed by them:

- fan motor
- air damper
- electromagnetic valves
- burner programmer

Check the operation

- Burner start-up with sequence of the functions
- Ignition device
- Air pressure switch
- Flame monitoring
- Seal test of components to the passage of fuel



After carrying out maintenance, cleaning or checking operations, reassemble the cover and all the safety and protection devices of the burner.

8 Faults - Possible causes - Solutions

Here below you can find some causes and the possible solutions for some problems that could cause a failure to start or a bad working of the burner.

In most cases, an operation irregularity leads to the lighting up of the signal inside the reset button of the control box (Fig. 7 on page 14).

When lock out lamp lights the burner will attempt to light only after pushing the reset button. If ignition is then normal, the lockout can be attributed to a temporary fault.

However, if lockout continues, you must determine the cause of the problem and take the action illustrated in Tab. U and Tab. V.



In the event the burner stops, in order to prevent any damage to the installation, do not unblock the burner more than twice in a row. If the burner locks out for a third time, contact the customer service.



In the event there are further lockouts or faults with the burner, the maintenance interventions must only be carried out by qualified, authorised personnel, in accordance with the contents of this manual and in compliance with the standards and regulations of current laws.

8.1 Start-up problems

Faults	Possible Causes	Solution
The burner does not start when the limit thermostat closes (TL).	Lack of electrical supply.	Check presence of voltage in the L1-N clamps of the 7 pin plug. Check the conditions of the fuses. Check that safety thermostat (TS) is not in lockout.
	Lack of gas.	Check the gate opening. Check that the valves change over to the opening position and there are not short circuits.
	The gas pressure switch does not close its contact.	Adjust them.
	The connections in the control box are wrongly inserted.	Check and connect completely all the plugs.
	The air pressure switch is changed over to the operational position.	Replace the pressure switch.
Burner runs normally in pre-purging and ignition cycle and locks out after the safety time.	The phase-neutral connection is inverted.	Invert them.
	The earth connection lacks or is inefficient.	Make the earth connection efficient.
	The ionisation probe is earthed or not in contact with the flame, or its wiring to the control box is broken, or there is a fault on its insulation to the earth.	Check the right position and if necessary set it according to the instructions of this manual. Reset the electrical wiring.
		Replace the faulty connection.
Burner starts with an ignition delay.	The ignition electrodes is wrongly positioned.	Adjust it according to the instructions of this manual.
	Air output is too high.	Set the air output according to the instructions of this manual.
	Valve brake is too close with insufficient gas output.	Adjust it.
The burner locks out after the pre-purging phase due to flame-failure.	The solenoid valves is passing too little gas.	Check the pressure in the network and/or adjust the solenoid valve according to the instructions of this manual.
	The solenoid valve is defective.	Change them.
	The ignition arc is irregular or has failed.	Check the right insertion of the connectors. Check the right position of the electrode according to the instructions of this manual.
	The pipe has not been purged from the air.	Carry out a complete breathing of the line of gas-supply.
The burner locks out during the pre-purging phase.	The air pressure switch does not change over to the operational position.	The pressure switch is faulty, replace it. The air pressure is too low, (the head is bad adjusted).
	The flame exists.	Faulty valves: replace them.

Faults	Possible Causes	Solution
The burner continues to repeat the starting cycle without going on lockout.	The gas pressure in the gas-mains lies very close to the value to which the gas pressure switch has been set. The sudden drop in pressure when the valve is opened provokes the opening of the pressure switch itself, so the valve closes again immediately and the motor stops. The pressure then starts to increase again, the pressure switch closes, the start-up cycle begins again and so on.	Lower and set the pressure switch.

Tab. U

8.2 Operating faults

Fault	Possible Causes	Solution
The burner locks out during operation.	Earth probe.	Check the right position and if necessary set it according to the instructions of this manual.
		Clean or replace the ionisation probe.
	The flame disappears 4 times.	Check the gas pressure in the network and/or adjust the solenoid valve according to the instructions of this manual .
	Air pressure switch opening.	The air pressure is too low, (the head is bad adjusted).
		The air pressure switch is defective: change it.
Burner shut down.	Gas pressure switch opening.	Check the pressure in the network and/or adjust the solenoid valve according to the instructions of this manual.

Tab. V

A Appendix - Accessories

Extended head

Burner	Standard length (mm)	Extended head length (mm)	Code
BS1	70 ÷ 116	150 - 160	20031875
BS2 (long)	100 - 114	170 - 180	3001007
BS2 (extra long)	100 - 114	270 - 280	3001008
BS3	110 - 128	267 - 282	3001009
BS4	145 - 168	302 - 317	3001016

LPG kit

Burner	Kit code for standard head and extended head	Code *
BS1	3001003	3002734
BS2	3001004	3002735
BS3	3001005	3002736
BS4	3001011	3002737

* LPG kit with butane amount over 30%.

Town gas kit

Burner	Kit code for standard head	Kit code for extended head
BS1	3002727	-
BS2	3002728	3002728
BS3	3002729	3002729

Vibration damper flame funnel kit

Burner	Code
BS1	3001059
BS2	3001064
BS3	3001060
BS4	3001070

7-pin plug kit

Burner	Code
All models	3000945

Gas trains in compliance with EN 676

Please refer to manual.

Differential circuit breaker kit

Burner	Code
All models	3001180

Multibloc rotation kit

Burner	Code
BS1	3001179
BS2	3001177
BS3 - BS4	3001178

PC interface kit

Burner	Code
All models	3002731