

GB **Forced draught gas burner**

One stage operation

CODE	MODEL	TYPE
3751782	GAS 5	517T80

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: GAS 5

These products are in compliance with the following Technical Standards:

EN 676

EN 12100

and according to the European Directives:

MD	2006/42/EC	Machine Directive
LVD	2006/95/EC	Low Voltage Directive
EMC	2004/108/EC	Electromagnetic Compatibility

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

Legnago, 21.05.2015

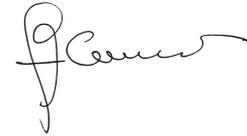
Executive General Manager
RIELLO S.p.A. - Burner Department

Mr. U. Ferretti



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Mr. F. Comencini

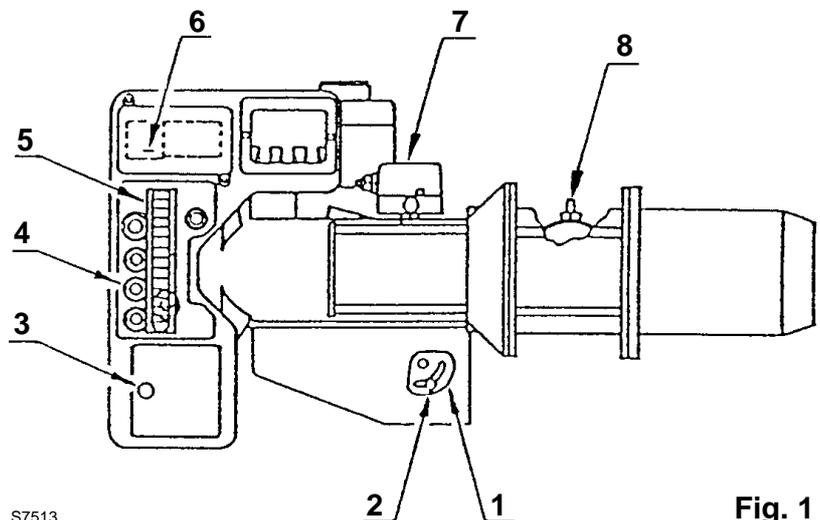


TECHNICAL DATA

Thermal output	320 - 660 kW 275.200 - 567.600 kcal/h
Fuel	Natural gas Pci 8 - 10 kWh/m ³ = 7000 - 8600 kcal/m ³
Minimum gas pressure	For maximum output 9.8 mbar are needed measured at the coupling with nil pressure in the combustion chamber and gas with calorific value of 8600 kcal/m ³
Maximum gas pressure	150 mbar
Electrical supply	Three phase 380 V + 10% - 10% ~ 60Hz with neutral
Motor	1.9 A / 380 V
Ignition transformer	Primary: 1.8A / 220V - Secondary: 1 x 8 kV - 30 mA
Absorbed electrical power	1.1 kW

BURNER DESCRIPTION

- 1 – Air shutter control
- 2 – Air shutter lock-nut
- 3 – Control box re-set button
- 4 – Fair leads
- 5 – Wiring terminal block
- 6 – Re-set push-button of the motor overload relay
- 7 – Air pressure switch
- 8– Gas pressure test-point



BURNER EQUIPMENT

Quantity	Burner accessories
1	Flange
1	Gasket
8	Screws
1	Flange gasket
1	Pipe fitting for gas train

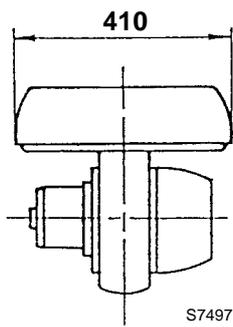
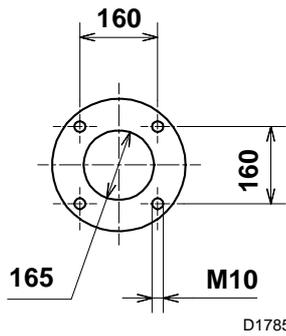
ACCESSORY

RADIO DISTURBANCE PROTECTION KIT: code 3010386

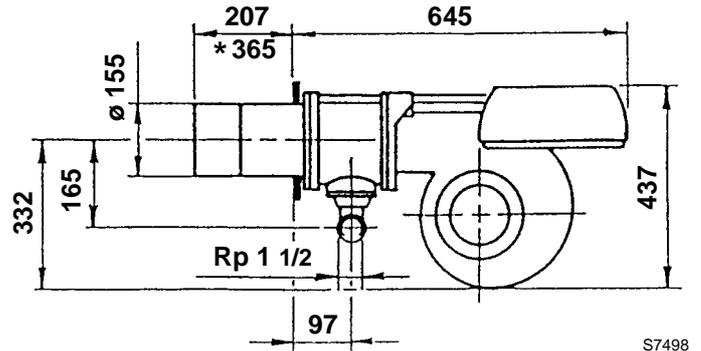
If the burner is installed in places particularly subject to radio disturbance (emission of signals exceeding 10 V/m) owing to the presence of an INVERTER, or in applications where the length of the thermostat connections exceeds 20 metres, a protection kit is available as an interface between the control box and the burner.

OVERALL DIMENSIONS

Boiler front-plate drilling

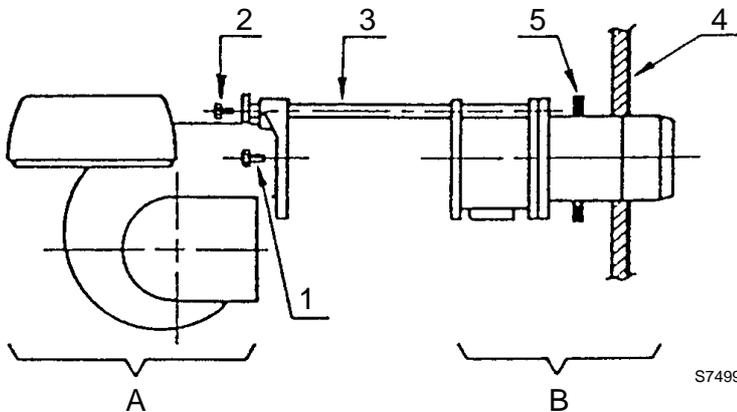


Burner



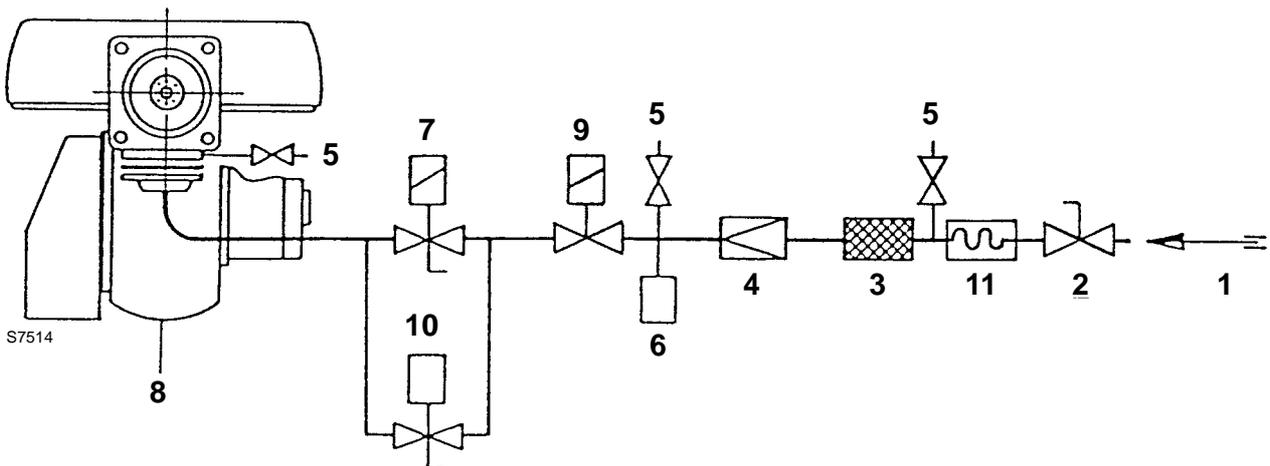
*Length available with special blast tube to be separately required.

FIXING TO THE BOILER



Separate the combustion head from the burner body by loosening the screws 1) and 2) and withdrawing the group A) from the holding bars 3).
Fix the group B) to the boiler front plate 4) using the gasket 5) provided as accessory.

GAS SUPPLY



1 - Gas pipe line

2 - Cock valve

3 - Filter

4 - Pressure stabilizer

5 - Pressure test-point

6 - Minimal gas pressure switch

7 - Gas shut off valve

8 - Burner

9 - Gas safety shut off valve

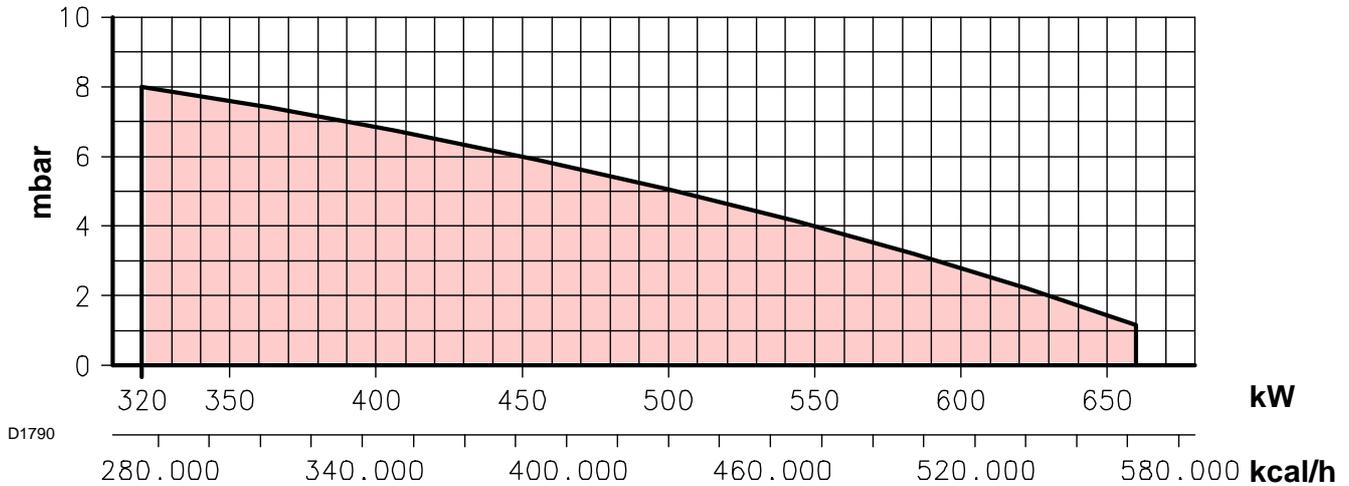
10 - Gas leak control device

11 - Isolator joint

WORKING RANGE

COMBUSTION CHAMBER PRESSURE - MAXIMUM OUTPUT

(in compliance with DIN 4788)



MINIMUM GAS PRESSURE - OUTPUT

Pressure: detected at the pressure test-point 8) (fig. 1) with nil mbar into the combustion chamber. Should the combustion chamber be pressurized, the pressure necessary will be that of the graph plus the pressurization value.

Example: to obtain 550 kW it is necessary a gas pressure of 9 mbar and the combustion head set as indicated at page 7.

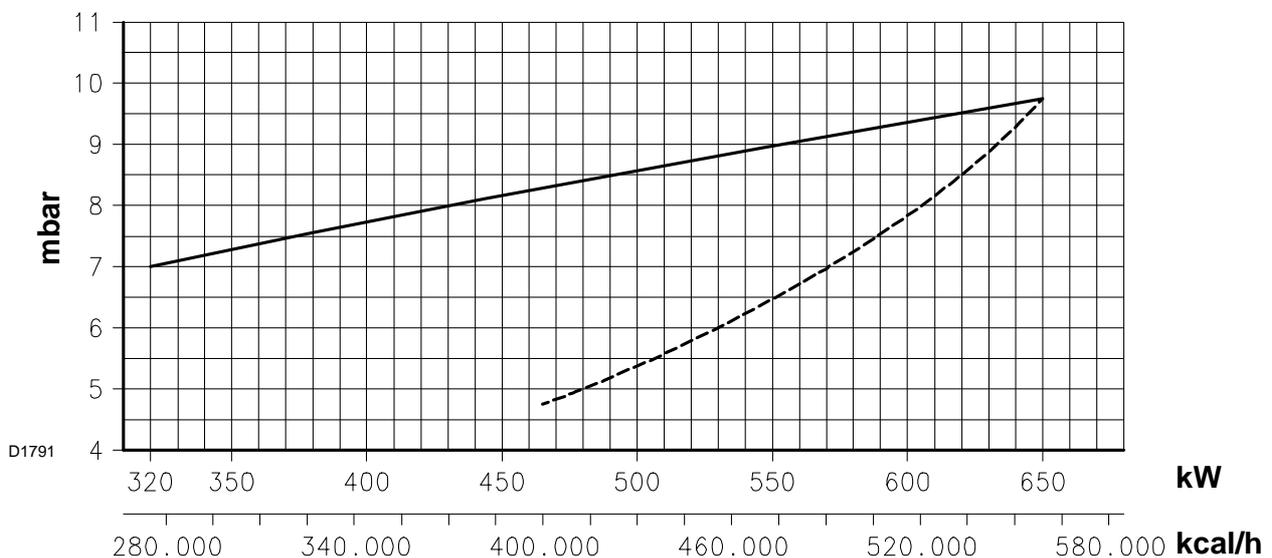
If the combustion chamber is pressurized at 2 mbar, the pressure detected at the test-point 8) is: $9 + 2 = 11$ mbar.

If this value is too high, for very low gas pipework pressures, the gas gear 6) (page 7) could be more open.

Do not decrease the pressure at the coupling under the values shown in the diagram.

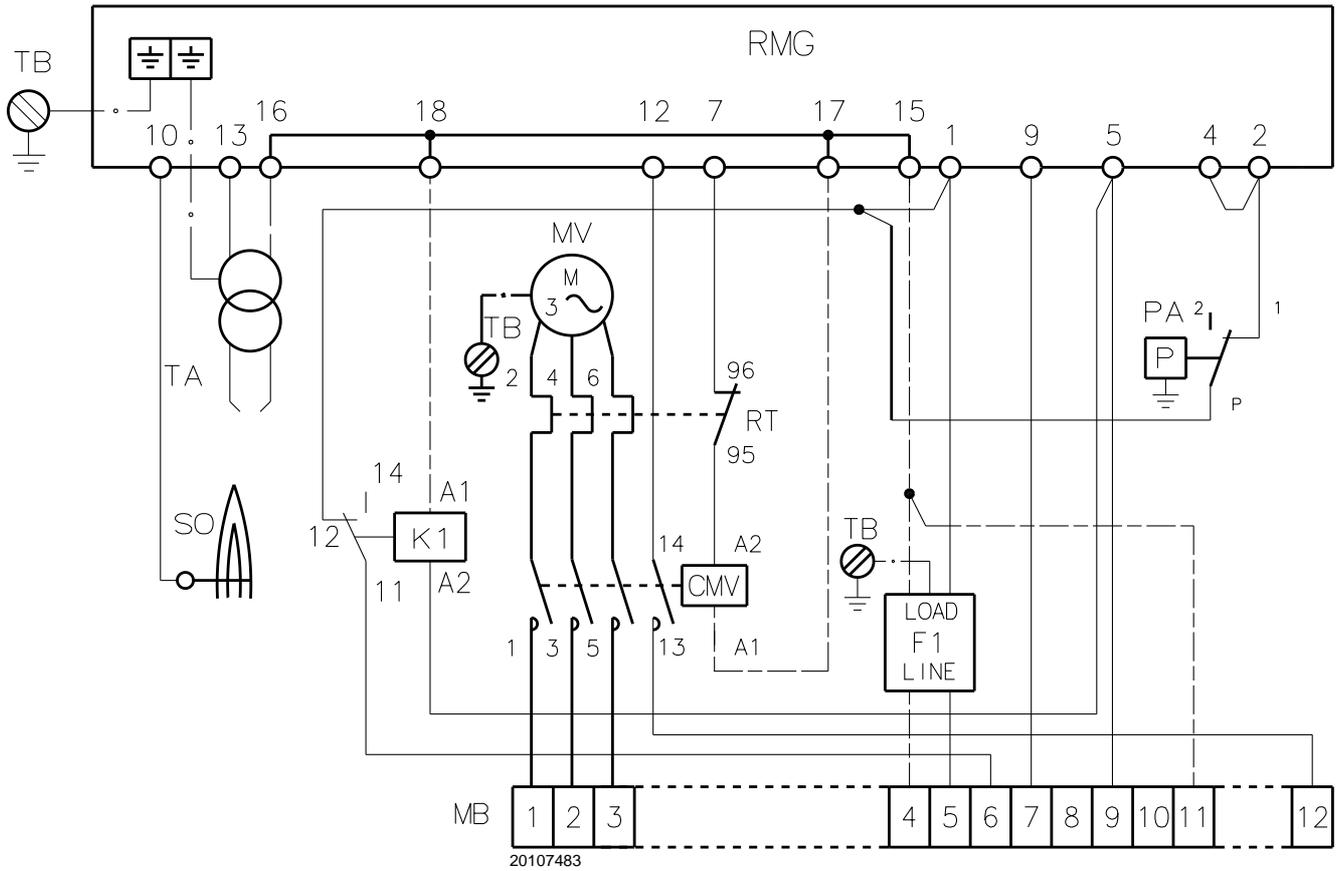
Output: the maximum value is obtainable with gas Pci 8600 kcal/m³.

CORRELATION BETWEEN GAS PRESSURE AND BURNER OUTPUT



BURNER ELECTRICAL WIRING

(carried out in the factory)



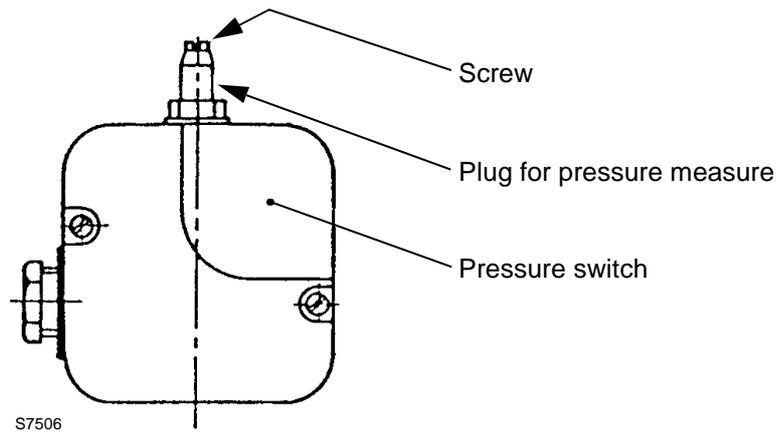
- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|----|----------------------|
| CMV | Fan motor contactor | RT | Overload |
| F1 | Protection against radio interference | S | Suppressor |
| K1 | Relay | SO | Ionisation probe |
| MB | Burner terminal strip | TA | Ignition transformer |
| MV | Fan motor | TB | Burner earth |
| PA | Air pressure switch | | |
| RMG | Control box | | |

ATTENTION

In the case of phase-phase feed, a bridge must be fitted on the control box terminal board between terminal 6 and the earth terminal.

BURNER START-UP CYCLE

Air-purge: loosen the screw placed on the minimal gas pressure switch mounted on the gas train.

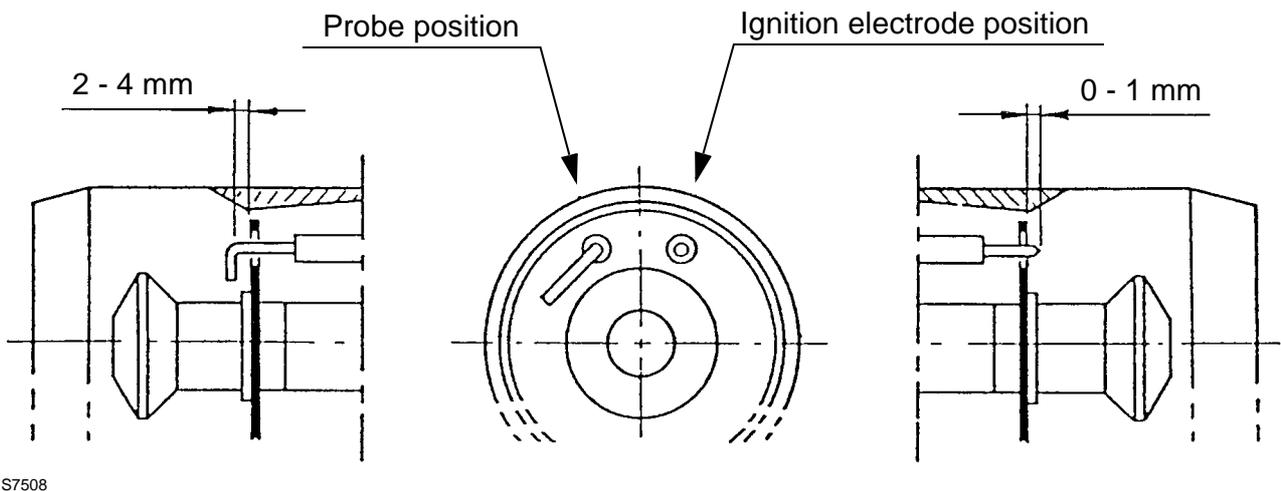
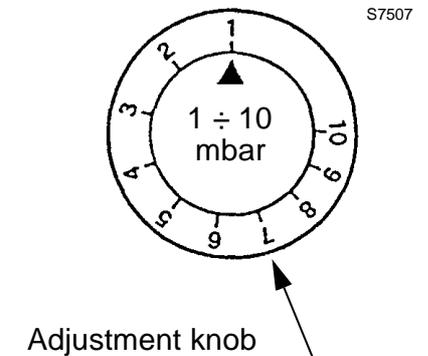


AIR PRESSURE SWITCH 7) (fig.1)

The air pressure switch setting shall be carried out after having set all other adjustment of the burner and the air pressure switch shall be at its lowest set-point.

When the burner is operating, increase the adjustment pressure by turning - slowly - clockwise the knob till reaching the burner lock-out.

Thereafter, turn the knob anticlockwise for 1 mbar and repeat the burner start-up for checking the regularity: if lock-out intervenes turn the knob anticlockwise for 0.5 mbar.



CAUTION:

do not turn the ionization probe, maintain the drawing position; should it be close to the ignition electrode, damage may occur to the control box amplifier.

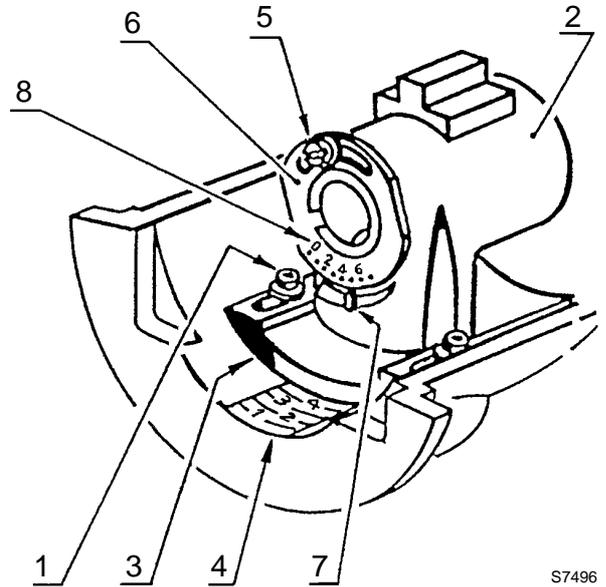
COMBUSTION HEAD ADJUSTMENT

Two separate adjustments have to be made: air and gas.

These adjustments can be carried out when the burner is still open, during the installation (see page 2 - Fixing to the boiler).

Air setting

Loosen the two screws 1) and move the internal part of the combustion head 2) so that its rear edge 3) is coincident with the desired set-point on the plate 4). Tighten the screws 1).



Gas setting

Loosen the screw 5), move the ring 6) so that the pointer 7) is coincident with the desired set-point 8). Tighten the screw 5).

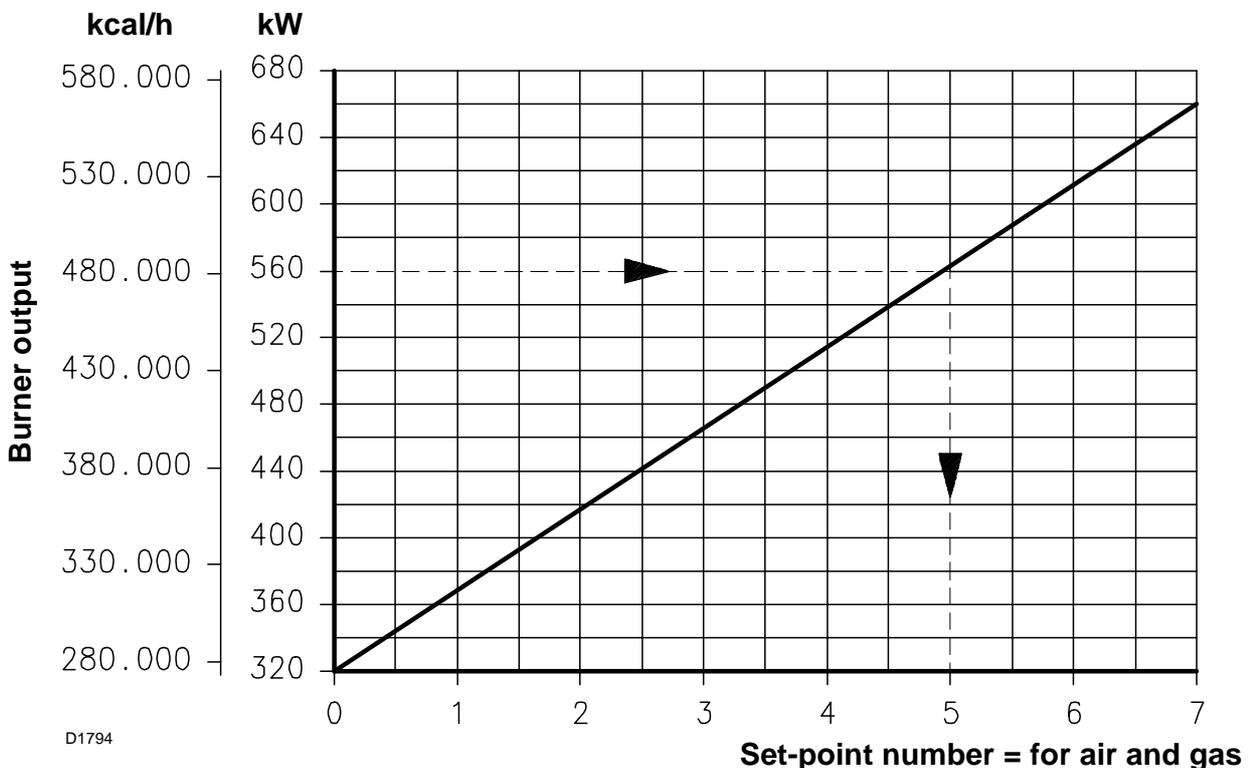
Attention:

the set-point number is the same for air and gas setting and is given by the following diagram.

Example:

the burner is installed on a boiler of 500 kW, assuming an efficiency of 90% the burner output should be 560 kW.

From the diagram it can be seen that the air and gas settings for this rating should be no. 5.



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COMBUSTION CHECKS

CO₂

It is advisable to not exceed 10% of CO₂ (gas with calorific value of 8600 kcal/m³), in order to avoid the risk that small changes of the adjustments due, for instance, at draught variation, may cause combustion with insufficient air and consequently formation of CO.

CO

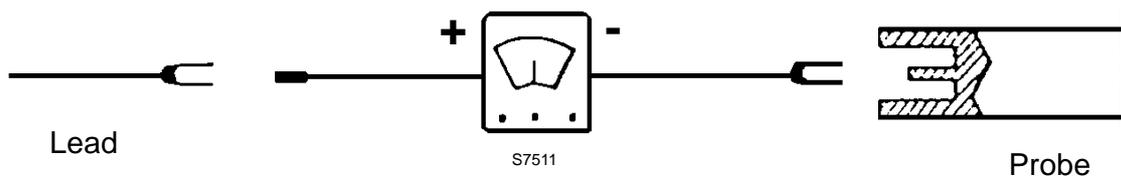
For safety reason the value of 0.1% (one thousand p.p.m.) must not be exceeded.

IONIZATION CURRENT

The minimum current necessary for the control box operation is 3 μA.

The burner normally supplies a higher current value, so that no check is needed.

However, if a measurement of the ionization current is required, it is necessary to disconnect the probe lead and insert a d.c. microammeter.

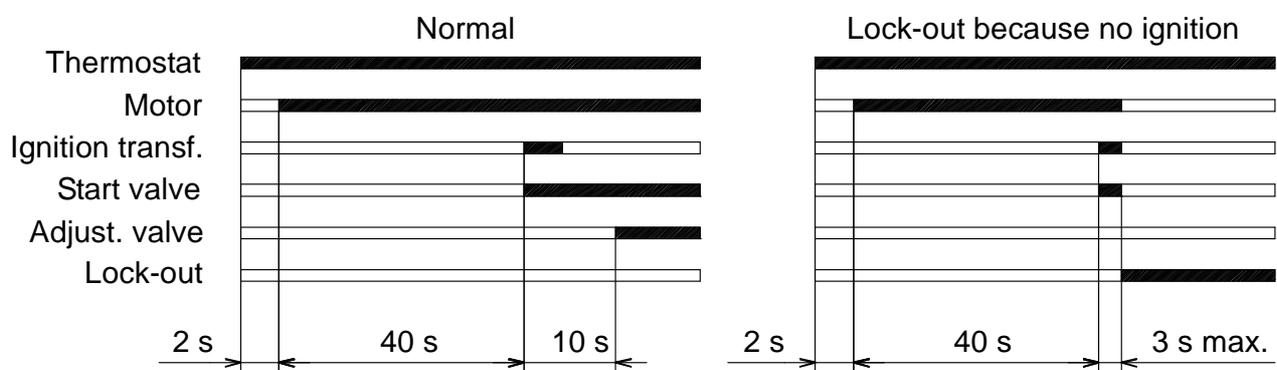


MOTOR LOCK-OUT

This is caused by the thermal protector relay, in case of overloading, or by the lacking of the phase.

To clear, pushdown the appropriate knob, after having removed the protective cover

BURNER START-UP



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If during operation the flame shuts off, lock-out occurs within 1 sec.

BURNER STARTING DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR CAUSES

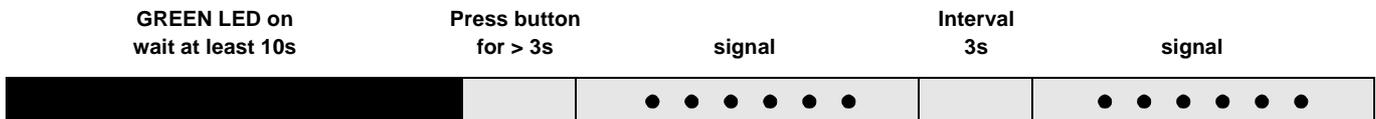
Signal	Problem	Possible cause	Recommended remedy
2 blinks ● ●	Once the pre-purging phase and safety time have passed, the burner goes into lockout without the appearance of the flame	1 - The operation solenoid lets little gas through 2 - One of the two solenoid valves does not open. 3 - Gas pressure too low 4 - Ignition electrode incorrectly adjusted 5 - Electrode grounded due to broken . . insulation 6 - High voltage cable defective 7 - High voltage cable deformed by high temperature 8 - Ignition transformer defective. 9 - Incorrect valve or transformer electrical wiring 10 - Defective control box 11 - A closed valve upline the gas train . . 12 - Air in pipework 13 - Gas valves unconnected or with interrupted coil	Increase Replace Increase pressure at governor Adjust, see page 6 Replace Replace Replace and protect Replace Check Replace Open Bleed air Check connections or replace coil
3 blinks ● ● ●	The burner does not switch on, and the lockout appears	14 - Air pressure switch in operating position	Adjust or replace
	The burner switches on, but then stops in lockout	- Air pressure switch inoperative due to insufficient air pressure: 15 - Air pressure switch incorrectly adjusted. 16 - Pressure switch pressure test point . pipe blocked 17 - Poorly adjusted head 18 - High pressure in the furnace	Adjust or replace Clean Adjust Connect air pressure switch to fan suction line
	Lockout during pre-purging phase	19 - Defective motor control contactor . . . (only three-phase version) 20 - Defective electrical motor. 21 - Motor lockout (defective electrical motor)	Replace Replace Replace
4 pulses ● ● ● ●	The burner switches on, but then stops in lockout	22 - Flame simulation	Replace the control box
	Lockout when burner stops	23 - Permanent flame in the combustion . head or flame simulation	Eliminate persistence of flame or replace control box
7 blinks ● ● ● ● ● ● ●	The burner goes into lockout immediately following the appearance of the flame	24 - The operation solenoid lets little gas through 25 - Ionisation probe incorrectly adjusted . 26 - Insufficient ionisation (less than 5 A) . 27 - Earth probe 28 - Burner poorly grounded 29 - Phase and neutral connections inverted 30 - Defective flame detection circuit	Increase Adjust, see page 6 Check probe position Withdraw or replace cable Check grounding Invert them Replace the control box
	Burner goes into lockout during operation	31 - Probe or ionisation cable grounded . .	Replace worn parts

Signal	Problem	Possible cause	Recommended remedy
10 blinks ●●●●●● ●●●●●●	The burner does not switch on, and the lockout appears	32 - Incorrect electrical wiring	Check
	The burner goes into lockout	33 - Defective control box 34 - Presence of electromagnetic disturbances in the thermostat lines 35 - Presence of electromagnetic disturbance	Replace Filter or eliminate Use the radio disturbance protection kit
No blink	The burner does not start	36 - No electrical power supply	Close all switches - Check connections
		37 - A limiter or safety control device is open	Adjust or replace
		38 - Line fuse blocked 39 - Defective control box 40 - No gas supply	Replace Replace Open the manual valves between contactor and train
	The burner continues to repeat the start-up cycle, without lockout	41 - Mains gas pressure insufficient 42 - Minimum gas pressure switch fails to close	Contact your GAS COMPANY Adjust or replace
	Ignition with pulsations	43 - The gas pressure in the gas mains lies very close to the value to which the minimum gas pressure switch has been set. The sudden drop in pressure after valve opening causes temporary opening of the pressure switch itself, the valve immediately closes and the burner comes to a halt. Pressure increases again, the pressure switch closes again and the ignition cycle is repeated. And so on	Reduce the minimum gas pressure switch intervention pressure. Replace the gas filter cartridge.
		44 - Poorly adjusted head	Adjust. See page 7
		45 - Ignition electrode incorrectly adjusted	Adjust, see page 6
		46 - Incorrectly adjusted fan air damper: too much air	Adjust
		47 - Output during ignition phase is too high	Reduce

NORMAL OPERATION / FLAME DETECTION TIME

The control box has a further function to guarantee the correct burner operation (signal: **GREEN LED** permanently on). To use this function, wait at least ten seconds from the burner ignition and then press the control box button for a minimum of 3 seconds.

After releasing the button, the GREEN LED starts flashing as shown in the figure below.



The pulses of the LED constitute a signal spaced by approximately 3 seconds.

The number of pulses will measure the probe DETECTION TIME since the opening of gas valves, according to the following table:

SIGNAL	FLAME DETECTION TIME
1 blink ●	0.4s
2 blinks ●●	0.8s
6 blinks ●●●●●●	2.8s

This is updated in every burner start-up.

Once read, the burner repeats the start-up cycle by briefly pressing the control box button.

WARNING

If the result is > 2s, ignition will be retarded.

Check the adjustment of the hydraulic brake of the gas valve, the air damper and the combustion head adjustment.

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