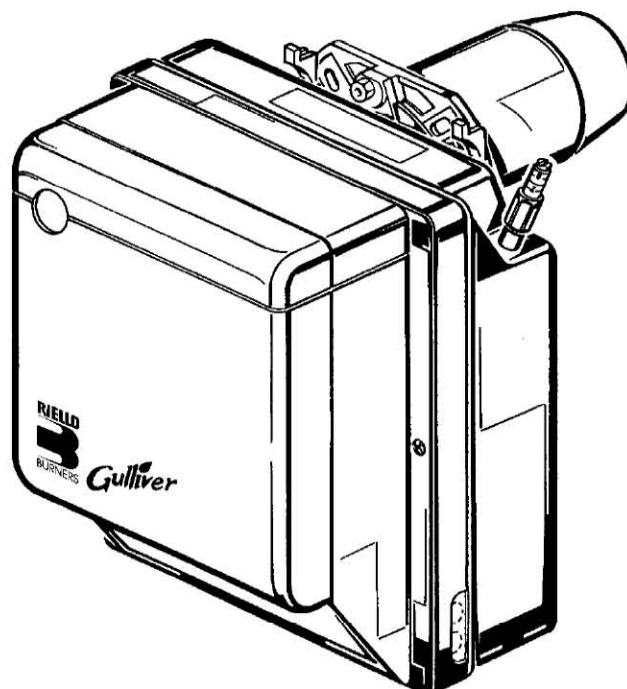


- D** **Öl-Gebläsebrenner**
- F** **Brûleur fioul**
- GB** **Oil burner**
- NL** **Stookoliebrander**

Zweistufiger Betrieb
Fonctionnement à 2 allures
Two stage operation
Tweetrapsbranders



Gulliver

CODE	MODELL - MODELE - MODEL	TYP - TYPE
3736650	RG1RKD	366 T1

INDEX

1. BURNER DESCRIPTION	1	4. WORKING	6
1.1 Burner equipment	1	4.1 Combustion adjustment.....	6
2. TECHNICAL DATA	2	4.2 Electrodes adjustment.....	7
2.1 Technical data	2	4.3 Pump pressure and air output	8
2.2 Overall dimensions.....	2	4.4 Fuel heating	9
2.3 Working field	2	4.5 Burner start-up cycle.....	9
3. INSTALLATION	3	5. MAINTENANCE	9
3.1 Boiler fixing	3	6. FAULTS / SOLUTIONS	10
3.2 Fuel supply	3		
3.3 Hydraulic systems	4		
3.4 Electrical wiring	5		

1. BURNER DESCRIPTION

Two stages gas oil burner.

- 1 – Pump with pressure reducer
- 2 – Electronic start delaying device
- 3 – Control-box
- 4 – Reset button with lock-out lamp
- 5 – Flange with insulating gasket
- 6 – 2nd stage air damper adjustment assembly
- 7 – Nozzle holder assembly
- 8 – Photoresistance
- 9 – Hydraulic jack
- 10 – 4 pole socket
- 11 – 2nd stage valve
- 12 – 1st stage valve

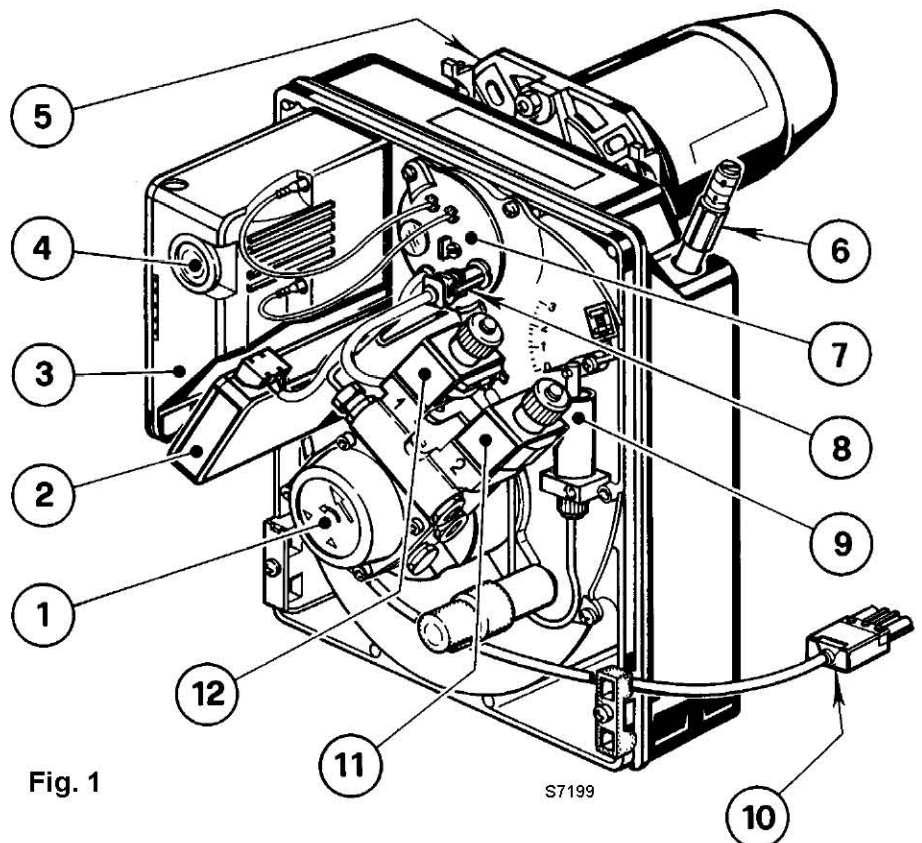


Fig. 1

S7199

- DIN Certification No. : **5G237/98** as EN 267.
- The burner meets protection level of IP 40, EN 60529.
- Burner with CE marking in conformity with EEC directives: EMC 89/336/EEC, Low Voltage 73/23/EEC, Machines 98/37/EEC and Efficiency 92/42/EEC.

1.1 BURNER EQUIPMENT

Flange with insulating gasket No. 1
Screw and nuts for flange No. 1
7 pin plug No. 1

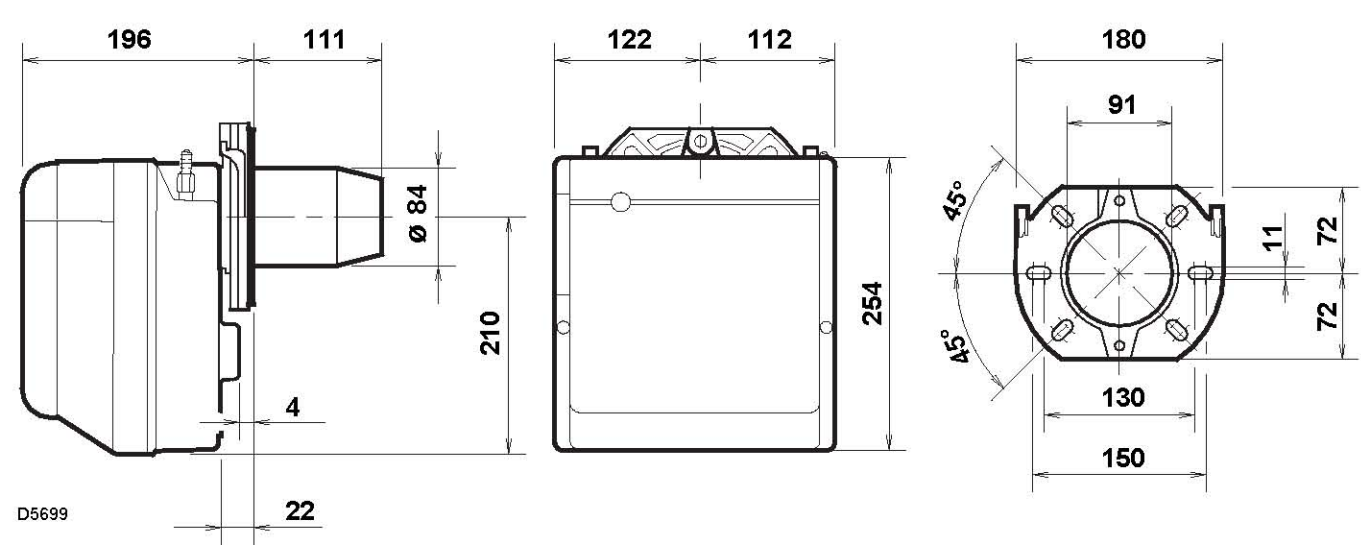
Screw and nuts for flange to be fixed to boiler . . . No. 4
Flexible oil pipes with nipples No. 2
4 pin plug No. 1

2. TECHNICAL DATA

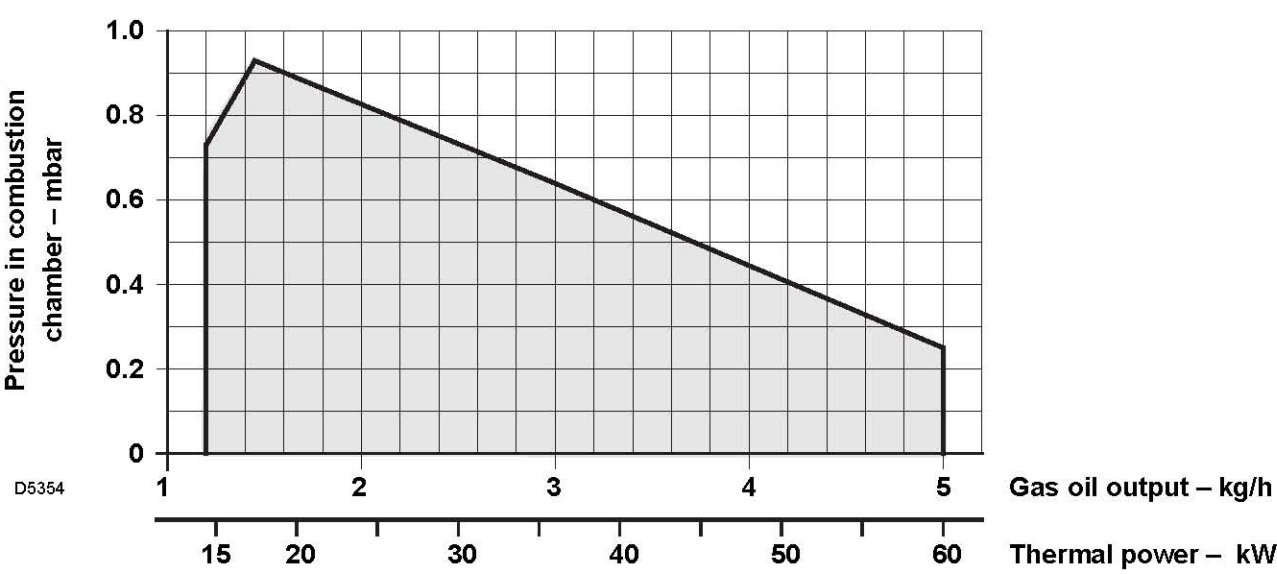
2.1 TECHNICAL DATA

TYPE	366 T1
Output - Thermal power	1.2/1.45 – 5 kg/h - 14/17 – 60 kW
Fuel	Gas oil, max. viscosity at 20°C: 6 mm ² /s
Electrical supply	Single phase, 230V ± 10% ~ 50Hz
Motor	Run current 0.85A – 2750 rpm – 289 rad/s
Capacitor	4 µF
Ignition transformer	Secondary 8 kV – 16 mA
Pump	Pressure: 8 – 15 bar
Absorbed electrical power	0.29 kW

2.2 OVERALL DIMENSIONS

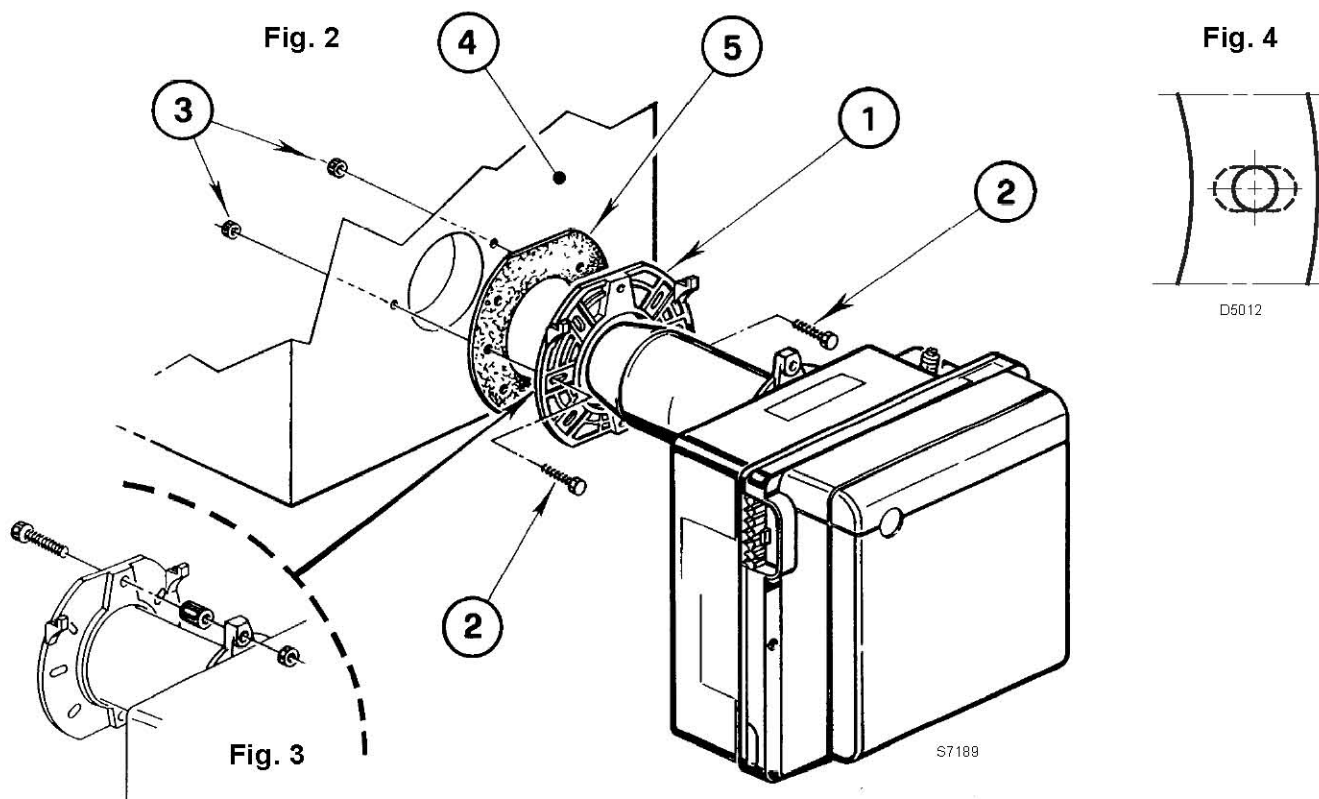


2.3 WORKING FIELD (as EN 267)



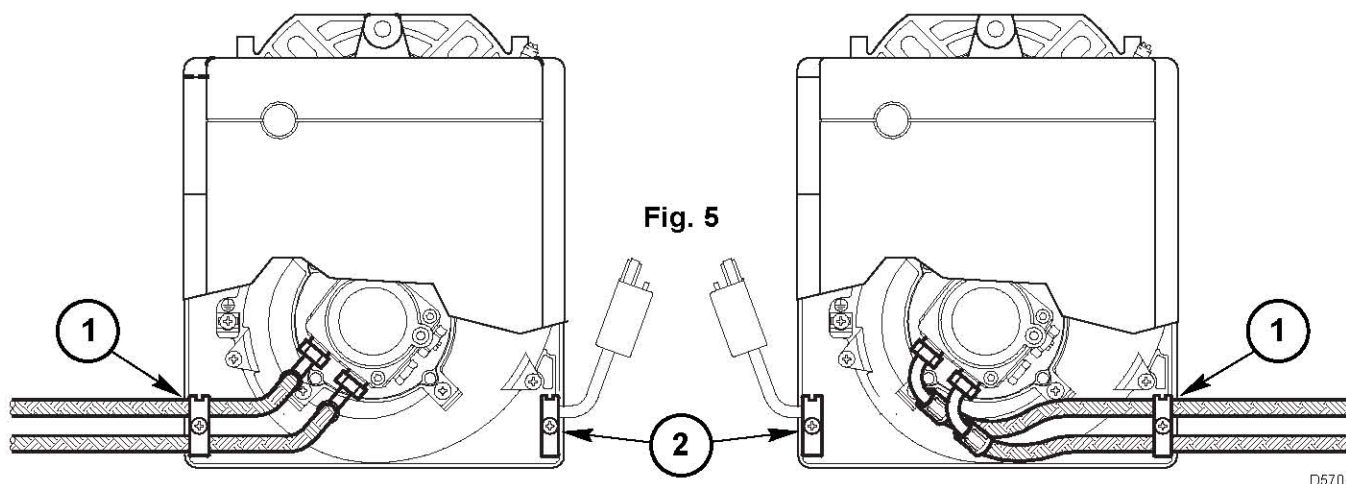
3. INSTALLATION

3.1 BOILER FIXING



- Put on the flange (1) the screw and two nuts, (see fig. 3).
- Widen, if necessary, the insulating gasket holes (5), (see fig. 4).
- Fix the flange (1) to the boiler door (4) using screws (2) and (if necessary) the nuts (3) interposing the insulating gasket (5), (see fig. 2).

3.2 FUEL SUPPLY



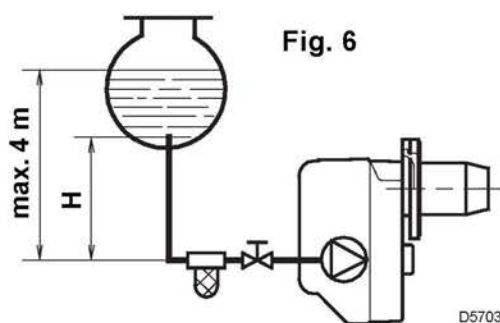
The burner is designed to allow entry of the oil supply pipes on either side. Depending on the oil supply pipes position (to the right or to the left hand side of the burner) the fixing plate (1) and cable clamp (2) should be reversed, (see fig. 5).

3.3 HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS

WARNING:

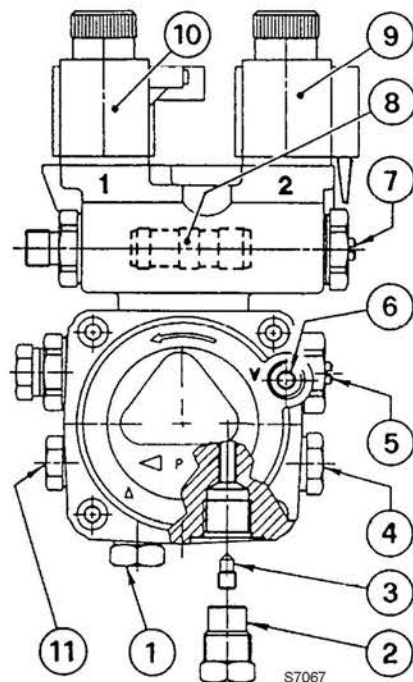
- Before starting the burner make sure that the return pipe-line is not clogged. An excessive back pressure would cause the damage of the pump seal.
- The pump is designed to allow working with two pipes. In order to obtain one pipe working it is necessary to unscrew the return plug (2), remove the by-pass screw (3) and then screw again the plug (2), (see fig. 7).

SYSTEM NOT PERMITTED IN GERMANY



H meters	L meters	
	ø i 8 mm	ø i 10 mm
0.5	10	20
1	20	40
1.5	40	80
2	60	100

- 1 - Suction line
2 - Return line
3 - By-pass screw
4 - Gauge connection
5 - 2nd stage pressure adjuster



- 6 - Suction gauge connection
7 - 1st stage pressure adjuster
8 - Pressure reducer piston
9 - 2nd stage valve
10 - 1st stage valve
11 - Auxiliary pressure gauge

PRIMING PUMP:

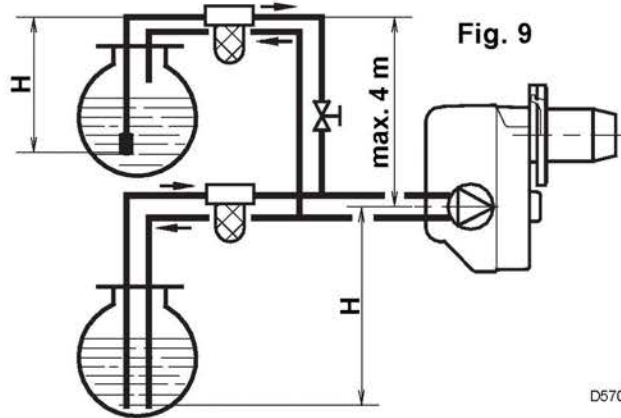
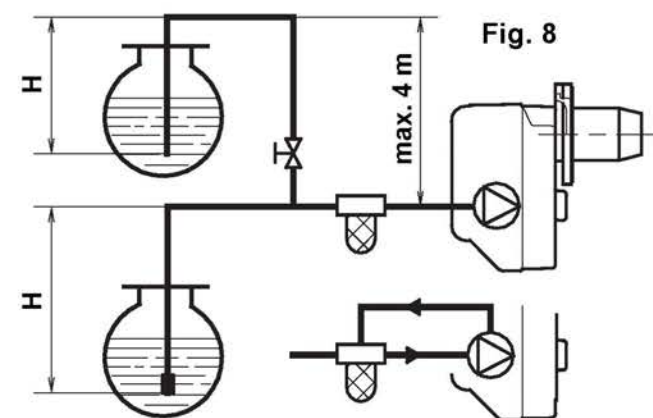
On the system in fig. 6 it is sufficient to loosen the suction gauge connection (6, fig. 7) and wait until oil flows out.

On the systems in fig. 8 and 9 start the burner and wait for the priming. Should lock-out occur prior to the arrival of the fuel, await at least 20 seconds before repeating the operation.

The pump suction should not exceed a maximum of 0.4 bar (30 cm Hg). Beyond this limit gas is released from the oil. Oil pipes must be completely tight. In the vacuum systems the return line should terminate within the oil tank at the same level as the suction line. In this case a non-return valve is not required. Should however the return line arrive over the fuel level, a non-return valve is required.

This solution however is less safe than previous one, due to the possibility of leakage of the valve.

H meters	L meters	
	ø i 8 mm	ø i 10 mm
0	35	100
0.5	30	100
1	25	100
1.5	20	90
2	15	70
3	8	30
3.5	6	20



It is necessary to install a filter on the fuel supply line.

H = difference of level;

L = max. length of the suction line;

I. D. = internal diameter.

3.4 ELECTRICAL WIRING

WARNING

**DO NOT EXCHANGE
NEUTRAL WITH PHASE**

NOTES:

- Wires of 1 mm² section.
 - The electrical wiring carried out by the installer must be in compliance with the rules in force in the Country.
- **Connect 2nd stage thermostat between clamps T6 - T8 by removing the bridge.**

TESTING: Check the shut-down of the burner by opening the thermostats and the lock-out by **darkening** the photoresistance.

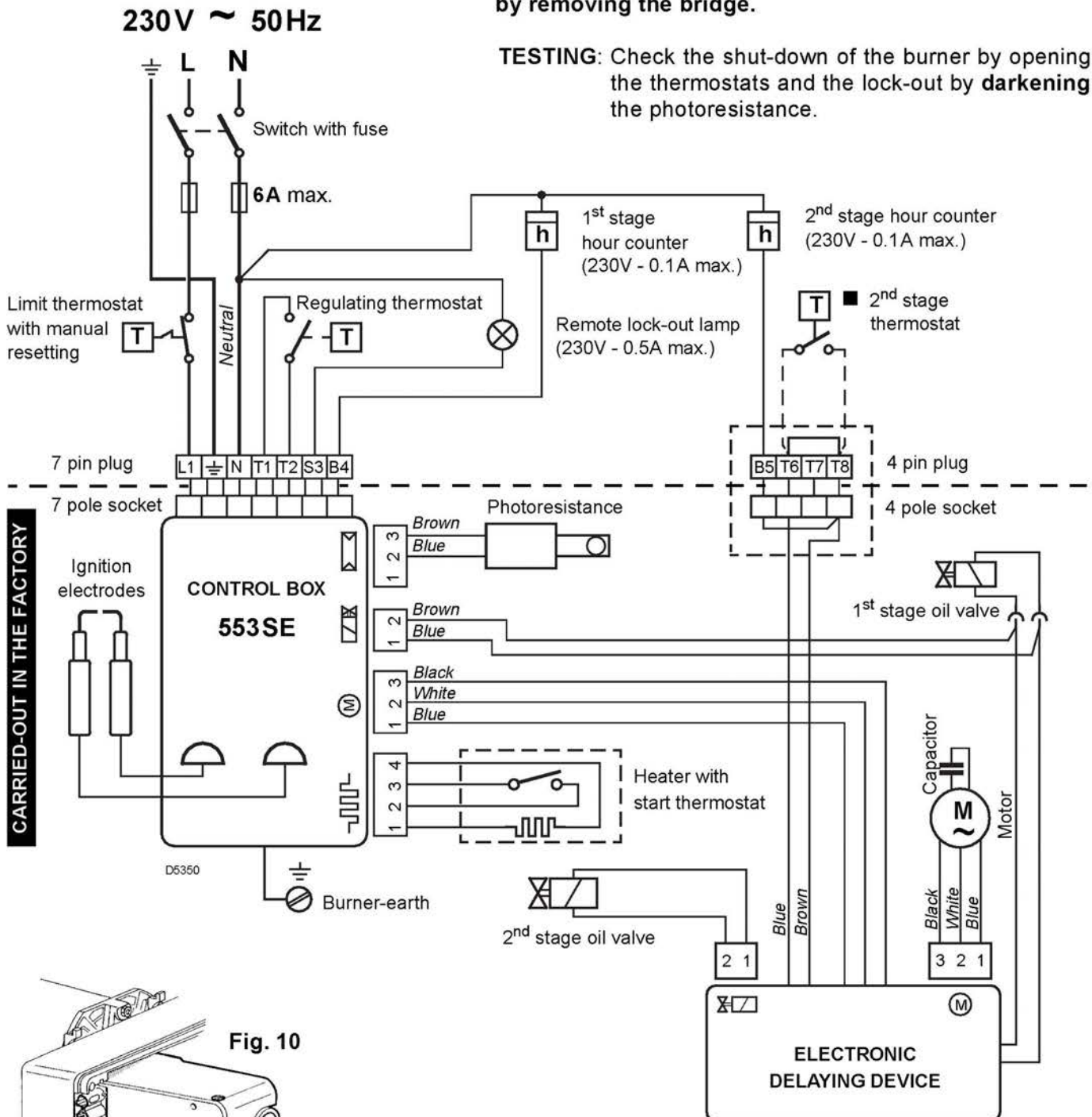
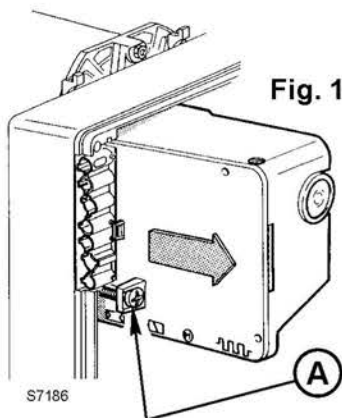


Fig. 10



To remove the control-box from the burner, loosen screw (A, fig. 10) after removing all components, the 7 pin plug **and earth wire**.

In case of disassembly of the control box, retighten the screw (A) with a torque wrench setting of 1 – 1.2 Nm.

4. WORKING

4.1 COMBUSTION ADJUSTMENT

In conformity with Efficiency Directive 92/42/EEC the application of the burner on the boiler, adjustment and testing must be carried out observing the instruction manual of the boiler, including verification of the CO and CO₂ concentration in the flue gases, their temperatures and the average temperature of the water in the boiler.

To suit the required appliance output, choose the proper nozzle and adjust the pump pressure, the setting of the combustion head, and the air damper opening in accordance with the following schedule.

Values in the table refer to 12% CO₂ and to sea level.

Nozzle 1		Pump pressure		Burner output		Comb. head adjustment 2	Air damper adjustment	
		bar		kg/h $\pm$ 4%			1st stage	2nd stage
GPH	Angle	1st stage	2nd stage	1st stage	2nd stage	Set-point	Set-point	Set-point
0.40	80°	9	15	1.2	1.5	0.3	0	0.6
0.50	60°/80°	9	15	1.5	1.9	1	0	0.9
0.60	60°	9	15	1.7	2.2	1.3	0.1	1.3
0.65	60°/45°	9	15	1.85	2.4	1.5	0.2	1.7
0.75	60°/45°	9	15	2.25	2.95	2	0.4	2.2
0.85	45°	9	15	2.6	3.5	3	0.5	2.7
1.00	45°	9	15	3.2	4.25	4	0.7	3.8
1.10	45°	9	15	3.45	4.5	5	0.8	4
1.25	45°	9	13	3.9	5.0	6	1	6

1 RECOMMENDED NOZZLES

Monarch type R, Delavan type W - E, Steinen type Q, Danfoss type S, Satronic type S.

MAINTENANCE POSITION

THE ACCESSIBILITY TO THE NOZZLE, THE DIFFUSER DISC AND THE ELECTRODES IS MADE EASY IN 2 WAYS:

A Fig. 11 – Remove the burner out of the boiler, after loosing the fixing nut to the flange.

- Hook the burner to the flange (1), by removing the blast tube (2) after loosing the fixing screws (3).
- Remove the small cables (4) from the electrodes and the diffuser disc-holder assembly (5) from the nozzle-holder assembly after loosing its fixing screw (3, fig. 13, page 7).
- Screw the nozzle (6) correctly and tighten it as shown in the figure.

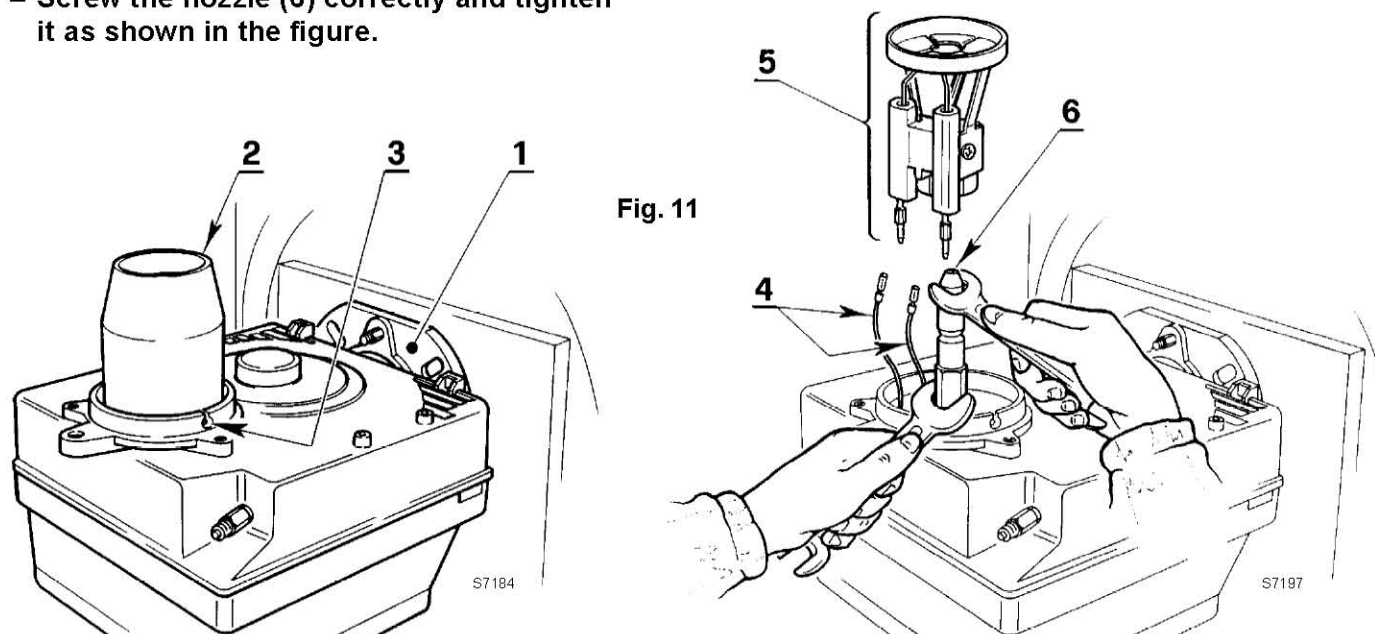


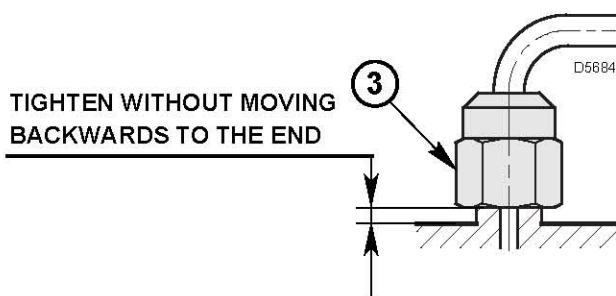
Fig. 11

B Fig. 12 – Remove nozzle-holder assembly (1) after loosening screws (2) and nut (3), remove the small cables (4) from the control box, the photoresistance (5) and the socket (6).

- Withdraw the small cables (4) from the electrodes, remove the diffuser disc-holder assembly (9) from the nozzle-holder assembly (1) after loosening screw (3, fig. 13).
- **Screw the nozzle (10) correctly and tighten it as shown in figure.**

ATTENTION

During the reassembly of the nozzle-holder assembly screw the nut (3) as shown in the figure below.



2 COMBUSTION HEAD SETTING (see fig. 12)

It depends on the output of the burner and is carried out by rotating clockwise or counterclockwise the setting screw (7) until the set-point marked on the regulating rod (8) is level with the outside plane of the nozzle-holder assembly (1).

- In the sketch the combustion head is set for an output of 0.85 GPH at 15 bar. The set-point 3 of the regulating rod (8) is at the same level with the outside plane of the nozzle-holder assembly (1) as shown in the schedule;

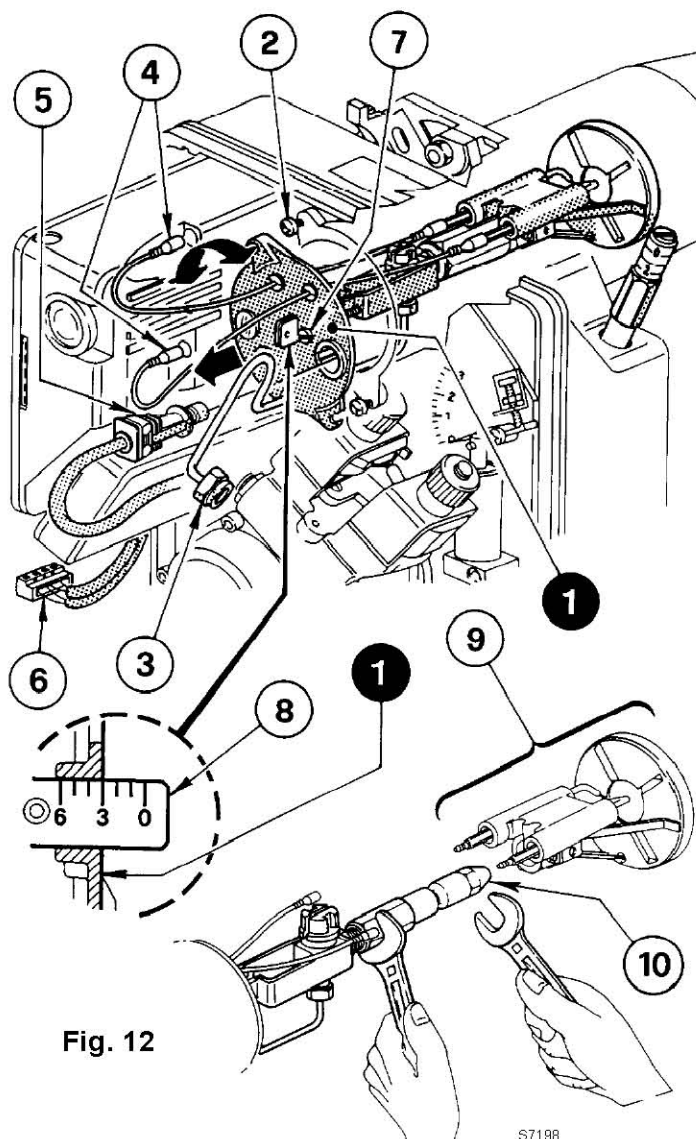


Fig. 12

4.2 ELECTRODES ADJUSTMENT (see fig. 13)

WARNING

Lean the diffuser disc-holder assembly (1) on the nozzle-holder (2) and lock it by screw (3).

For prospective adjustments of the electrodes assembly (4), loosen screw (5).

To have access to the electrodes carry out operation as described in chapter 4.1 (page 6) “RECOMMENDED NOZZLES”.

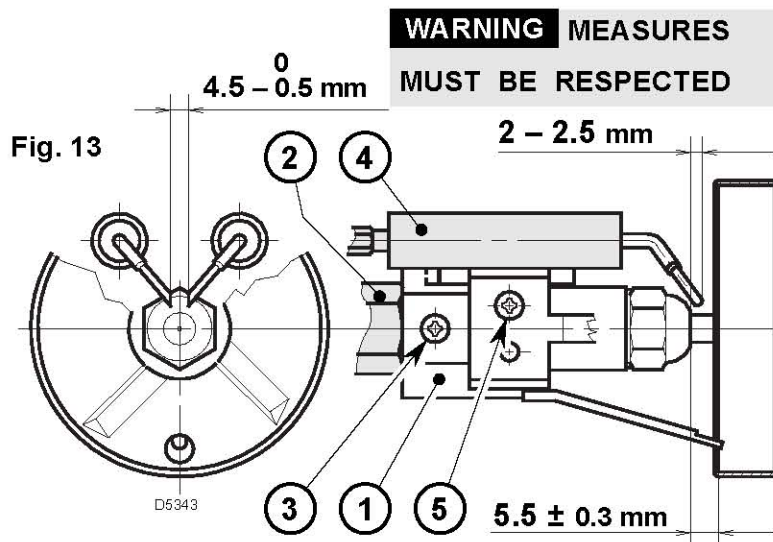


Fig. 13

4.3 PUMP PRESSURE AND AIR OUTPUT

■ 1st STAGE ADJUSTMENT

ADJUSTMENT OF AIR SHUTTER:

Unloosen the nut (1), turn the screw (2) until the indicator (3) reaches the position desired. Then lock the nut (1), (see fig. 14).

PRESSURE REGULATION:

This is set at 9 bar at the factory.

Should it be necessary to re-set or alter such pressure, this can be done, by adjusting screw (7). The pressure gauge must be mounted in place of cap (8), (see fig. 15).

■ 2nd STAGE ADJUSTMENT

ADJUSTMENT OF AIR SHUTTER:

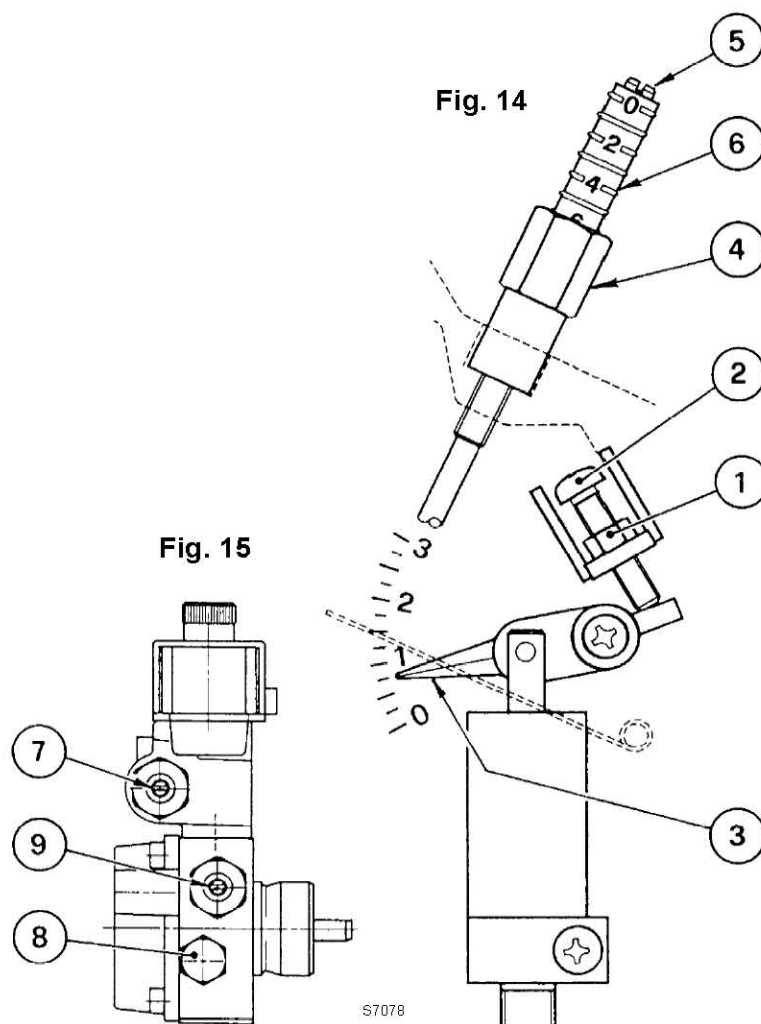
Unloosen the nut (4), turn the screw (5) until the indicator (6) reaches the position desired. Then lock the nut (4), (see fig. 14).

PRESSURE REGULATION:

This is set at 15 bar at the factory.

Should it be necessary to re-set or alter such pressure, this can be done, by adjusting screw (9). The pressure gauge must be mounted in place of cap (8), (see fig. 15).

When burner shuts down the air damper automatically closes till a max. chimney depressure of 0,5 mbar.



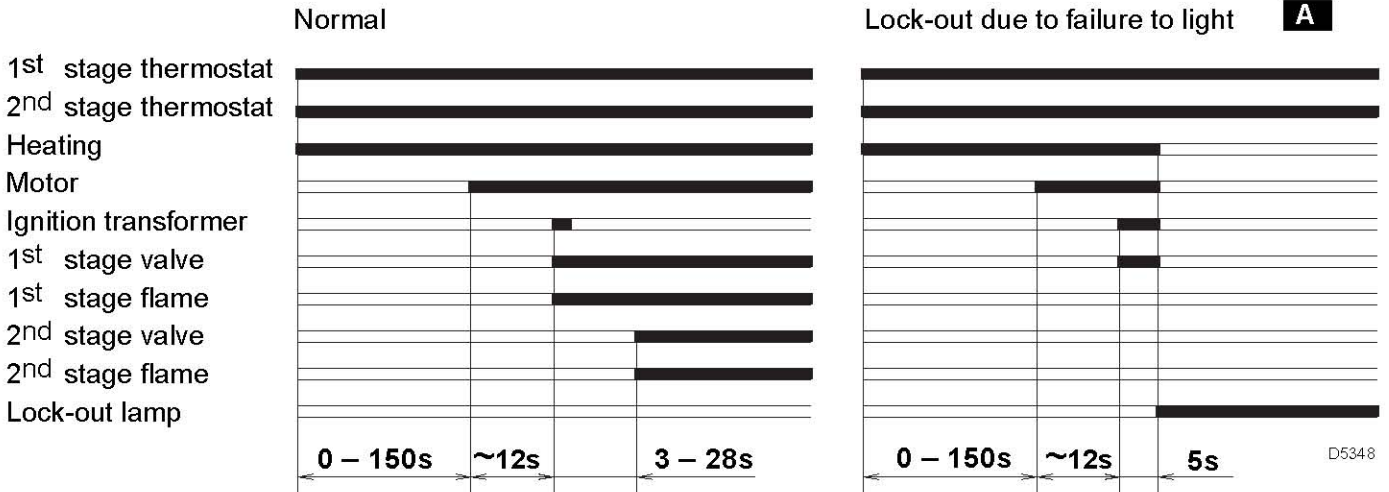
4.4 FUEL HEATING

In order to assure regular ignition and working also at low temperature the burner has an oil pre-heater fitted in combustion head. The pre-heater starts when thermostats close.

When the required temperature for ignition is reached the thermostat fitted on the nozzle holder starts the burner.

The pre heater remains energised during working and cuts out when burner shuts-down.

4.5 BURNER START-UP CYCLE



A Lock out is indicated by a lamp on the control box (4, fig. 1, page 1).

5. MAINTENANCE

Burner requires a periodic maintenance carried out by a qualified and authorized technicians.

Maintenance is essential for the reliability of the burner, avoiding the excessive consumption of fuel and consequent pollution.

Before carrying out any cleaning or control always first switch off the electrical supply to the burner acting on the main switch of the system.

THE BASIC CHECKS ARE:

- Check that there are not obstructions or dents in the supply or return oil pipes.
- Clean the filter in the oil suction line and in the pump.
- Check for correct fuel consumption.
- Replace the nozzle.
- Clean the combustion head in the fuel exit area, on the diffuser disc.
- Leave the burner working without interruptions for 10 min. and check the right settings at 1st and 2nd stage of all components stated in this manual. **Then carry out a combustion check verifying:**
 - Smoke temperature at the chimney.
 - Content of CO₂ (%).
 - Content of CO (ppm).
 - Smoke value according to opacity smokes index according to Bacharach scale.

6. FAULTS / SOLUTIONS

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

A fault usually makes the lock-out lamp light which is situated inside the reset button of the control box (4, fig. 1, page 1).

When lock out lamp lights the burner will attempt to light only after pushing the reset button. After this if the burner functions correctly, the lock-out can be attributed to a temporary fault.

If however the lock out continues the cause must be determined and the solution found.

FAULTS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTION
The burner will not start when the adjustment thermostat closes.	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 thermostat limit is not lock out.
	The photoresistance sees false light.	Eliminate the light.
	Heater and start thermostats are faulty.	Replace them.
	The connections in the control box are wrongly inserted.	Check and connect completely all the plugs.
Burner runs normally in the prepurge and ignition cycle and locks out after 5 seconds ca.	The photoresistance is dirty.	Clear it.
	The photoresistance is defective.	Change it.
	Flame moves away or fails.	Check pressure and output of the fuel.
		Check air output.
		Change nozzle.
		Check the coil of solenoid valve 1 st stage.
Burner starts with an ignition delay.	The ignition electrodes are wrongly positioned.	Adjust them according to the instructions of this manual.
	Air output is too high.	Set the air output according to the instructions of this manual.
	Nozzle dirty or worn.	Replace it.

WARNING:

The manufacturer cannot accept responsibility for any damage to persons, animals or property due to error in installation or in the burner adjustment, or due to improper or unreasonable use or non observance of the technical instruction enclosed with the burner, or due to the intervention of unqualified personnel.