

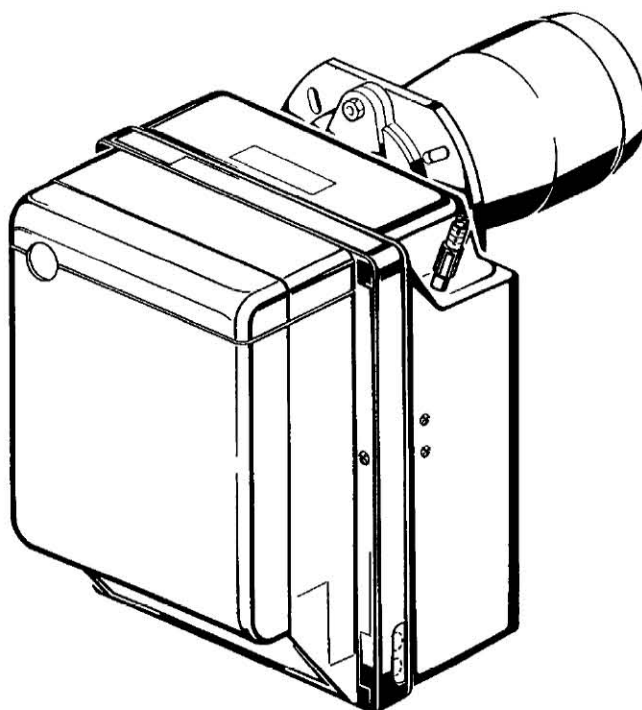
D Öl-Gebläsebrenner

F Brûleur fioul

GB Oil burner

NL Stookoliebrander

Einstufiger Betrieb
Fonctionnement à 1 allure
One stage operation
Eentrapsbranders



Gulliver

CODE	MODELL - MODELE - MODEL	TYP - TYPE
3739950	RG5S	399 T1

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1. BURNER DESCRIPTION

One stage light oil burner.

- 1 – Oil pump
- 2 – Control-box
- 3 – Reset button with lock-out lamp
- 4 – Flange with insulating gasket
- 5 – Air damper adjustment assembly
- 6 – Nozzle holder assembly
- 7 – Photoresistance
- 8 – Hydraulic jack
- 9 – Start delaying device

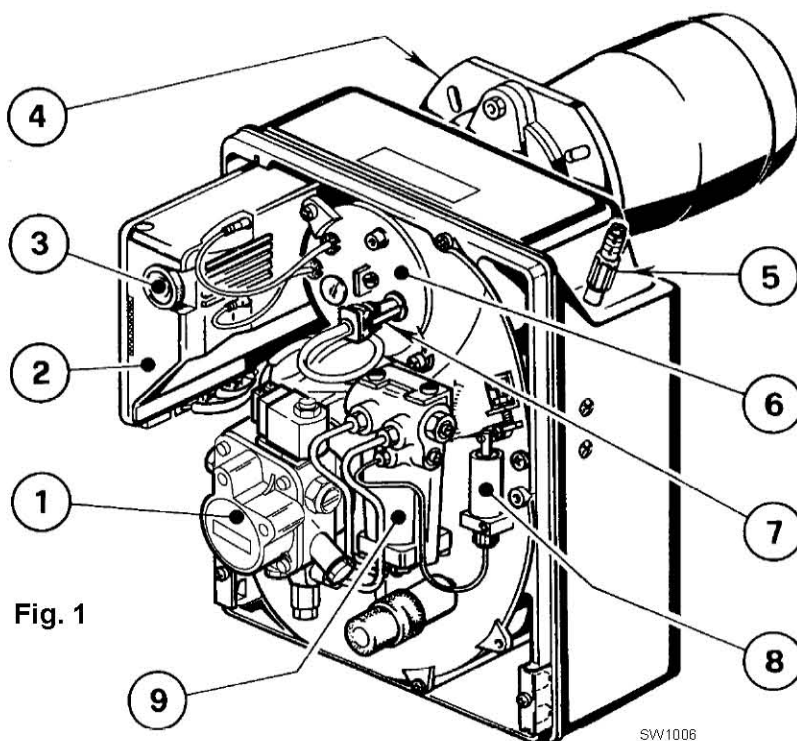


Fig. 1

- CE Certification No.: 0036 0310/01 as 92/42/EEC.
- 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

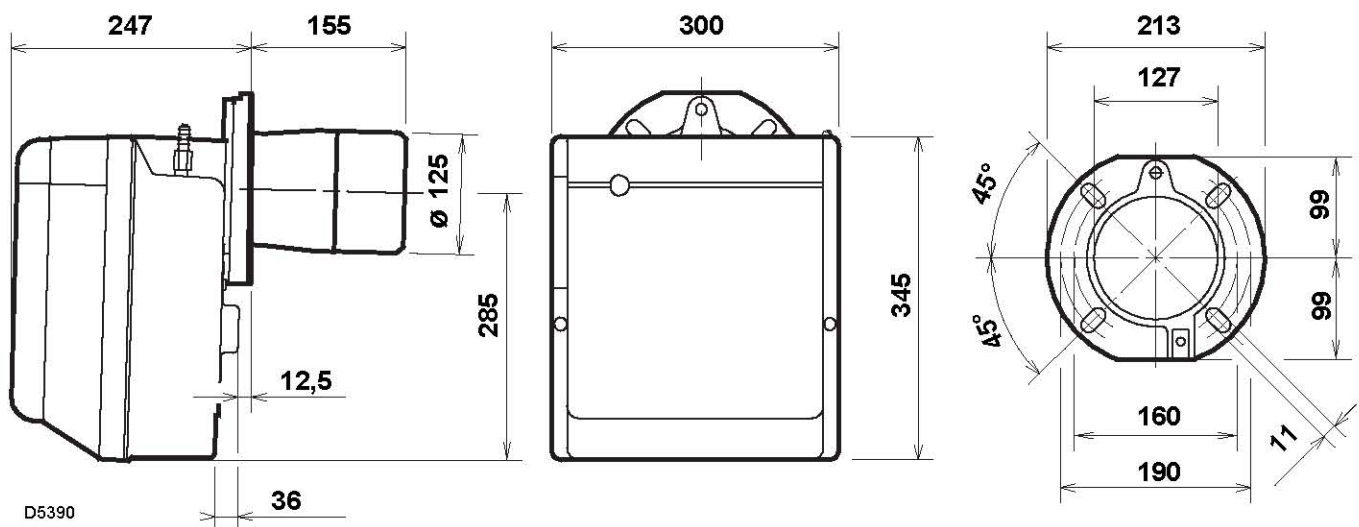
Screw and nuts for flange to be fixed to boiler . . No. 4
Flexible oil pipes with nipples No. 2

2. TECHNICAL DATA

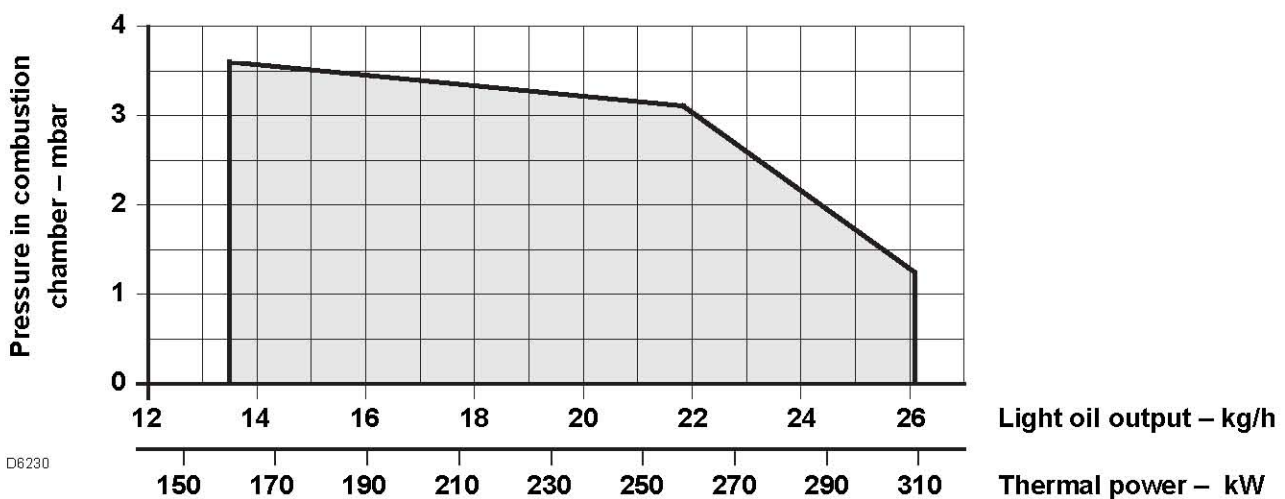
2.1 TECHNICAL DATA

TYPE	399T1
Output - Thermal power	13.5 – 26.1 kg/h - 160 – 309.5 kW
Fuel	Light oil, max. viscosity at 20°C: 6 mm ² /s
Electrical supply	Single phase, ~50Hz 230V ± 10%
Motor	Run current 2.1A - 2730 rpm - 286 rad/s
Capacitor	8 µF
Ignition transformer	Secondary 8 kV - 16 mA
Pump	Pressure: 8 – 15 bar
Absorbed electrical power	0.47 kW

2.2 OVERALL DIMENSIONS



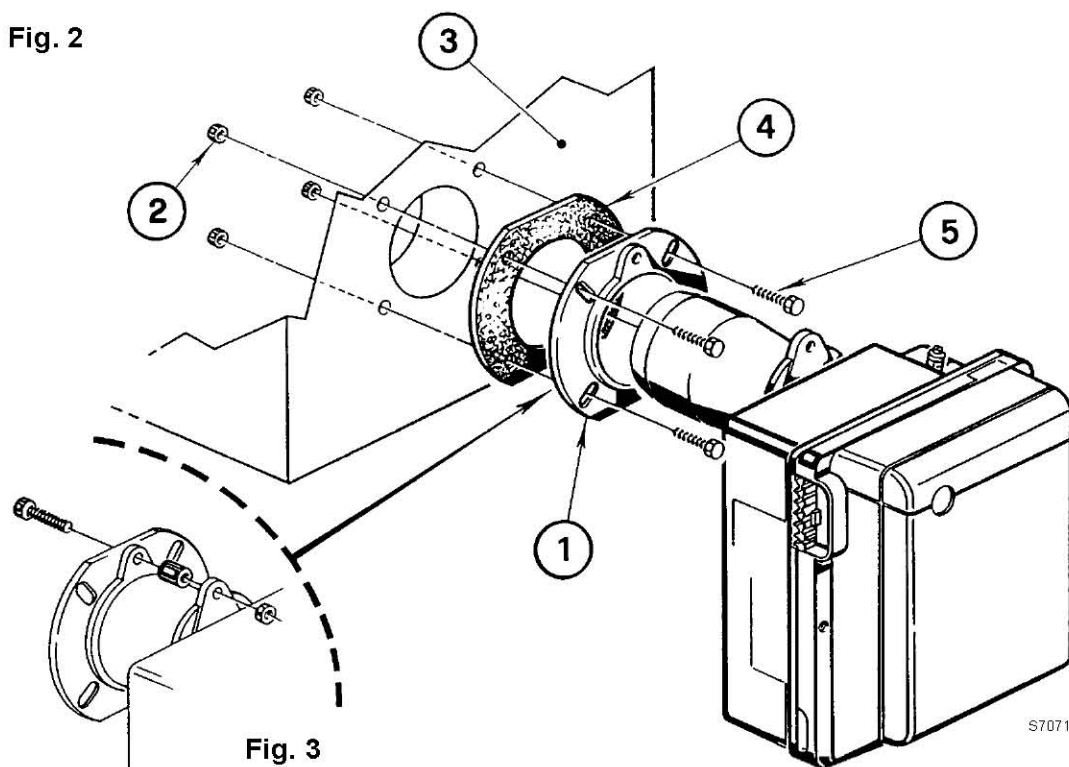
2.3 WORKING FIELD (as EN 267)



3. INSTALLATION

3.1 BOILER FIXING

Fig. 2



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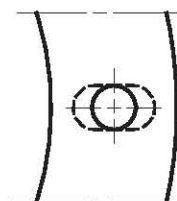


Fig. 4

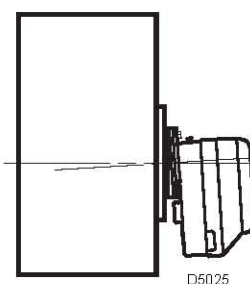
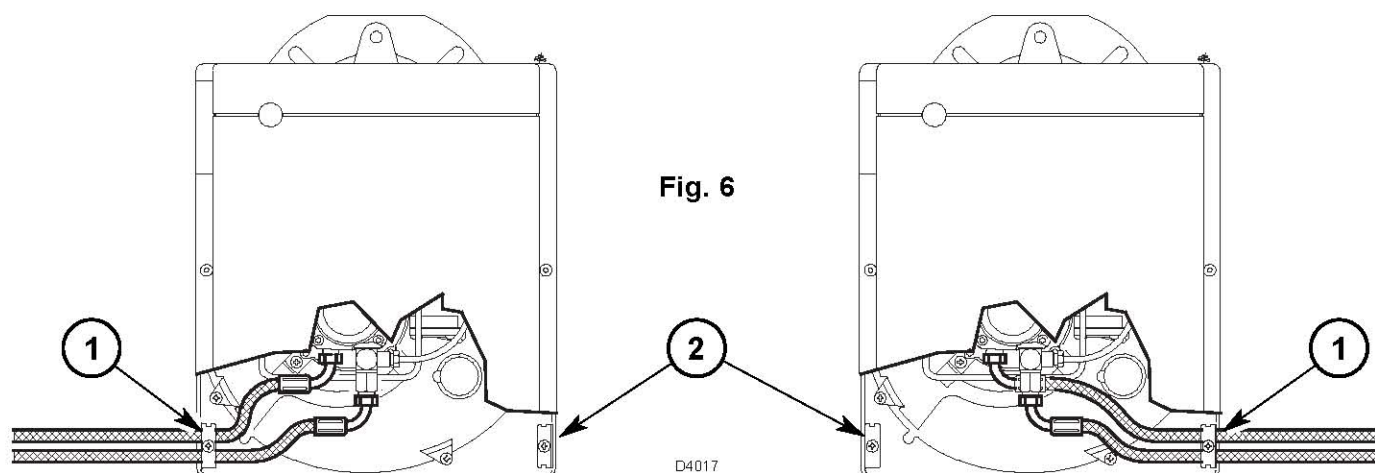


Fig. 5

- Put on the flange (1) the screw and two nuts, (see fig. 3).
- Widen, if necessary, the insulating gasket holes (4), (see fig. 4).
- Fix the flange (1) to the boiler door (3) using screws (5) and *(if necessary)* the nuts (2) **interposing the insulating gasket (4)**, (see fig. 2).
- After installation ensure that burner is lightly inclined as in fig. 5.

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 closing plate (2) should be reversed, (see fig. 6).

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 pin (2), remove the by-pass screw (3) and then screw again the pin (2), (see fig. 7).

SYSTEM NOT PERMITTED IN GERMANY

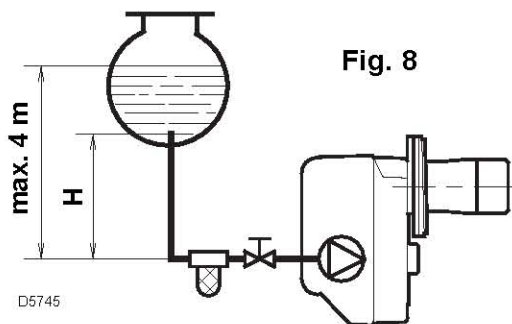
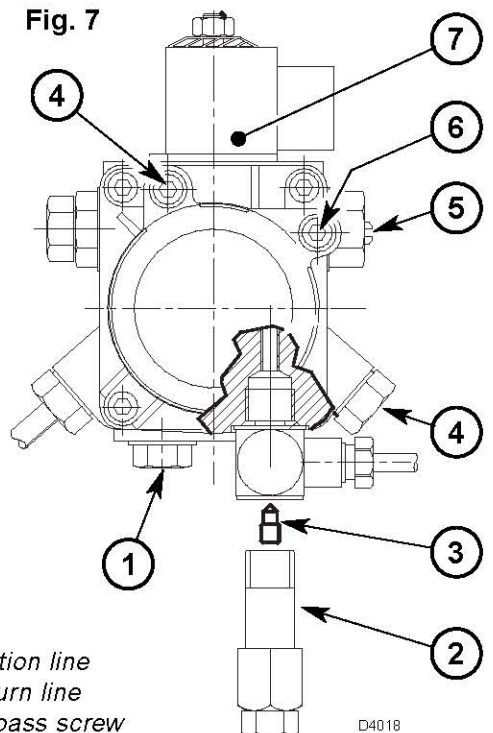


Fig. 8

H meters	L meters	
	I. D. 8 mm	I. D. 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 - Pressure adjuster
- 6 - Suction gauge connection
- 7 - Valve

PRIMING PUMP:

On the system in fig. 8 it is sufficient to loosen the suction gauge connection (6, fig. 7) and wait until oil flows out.

On the systems in fig. 9 and 10 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 (fig. 10) 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	
	I. D. 8 mm	I. D. 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

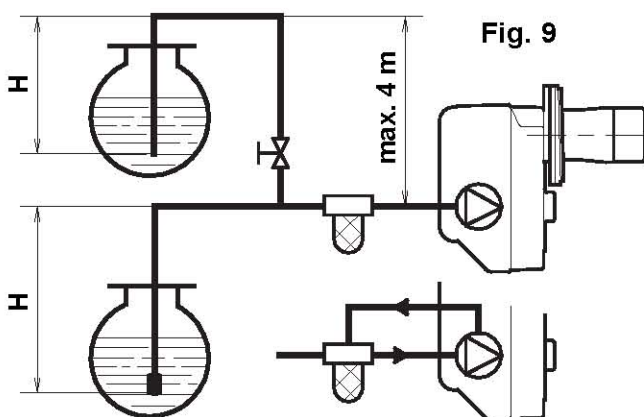


Fig. 9

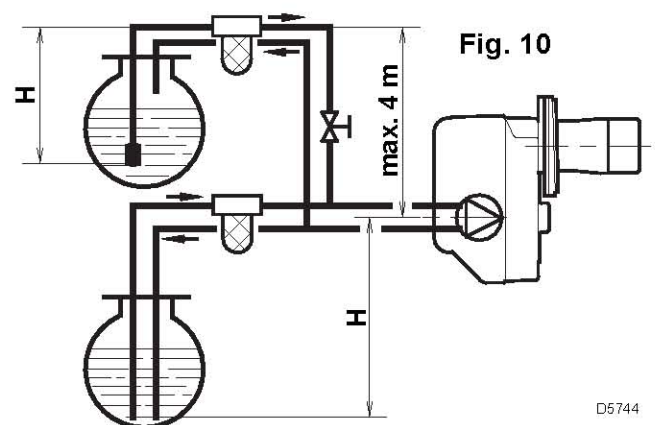


Fig. 10

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

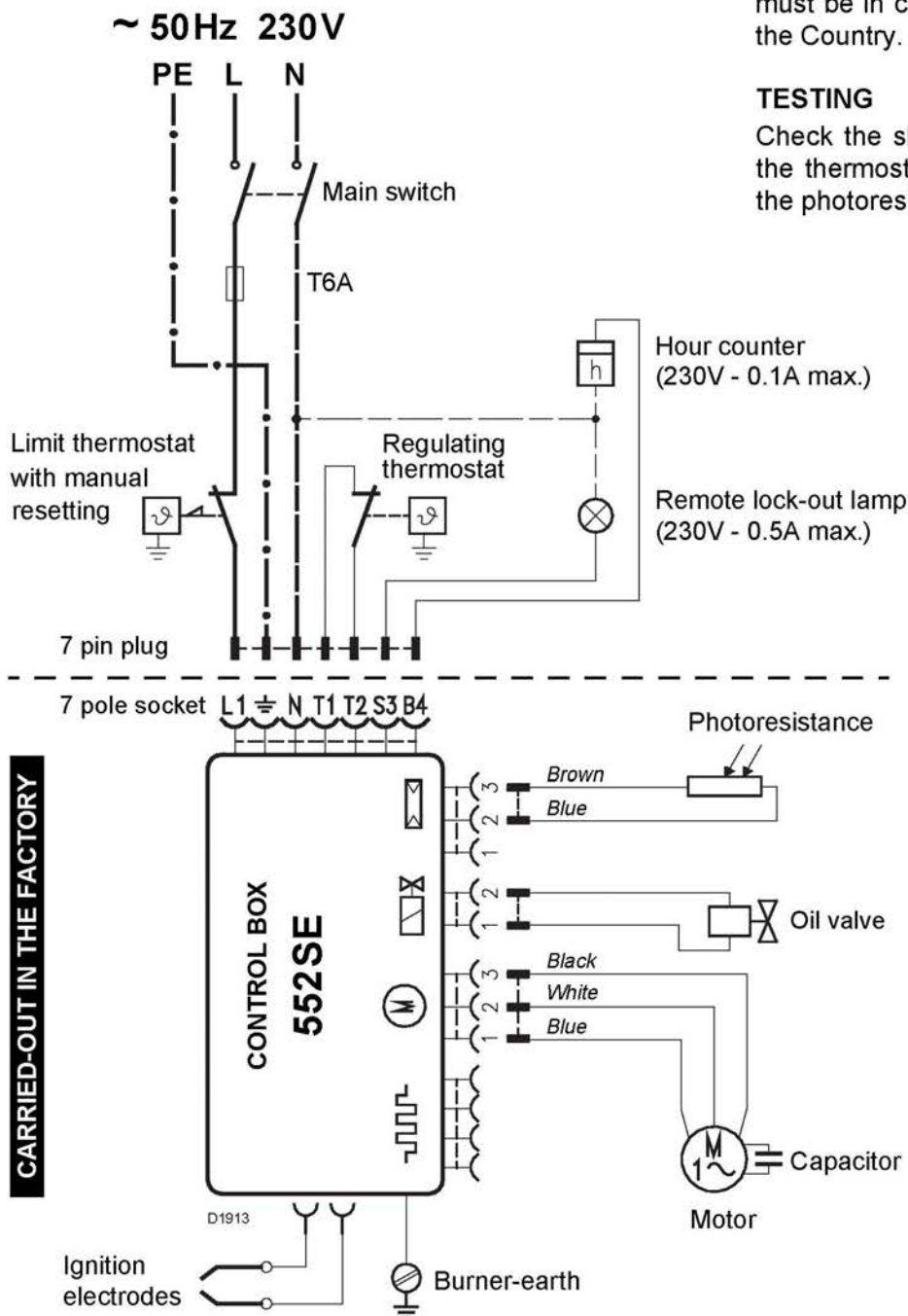
H = difference of level; L = max. length of the suction line;

I. D. = internal diameter of the oil pipes.

3.4 ELECTRICAL WIRING

WARNING

DO NOT EXCHANGE NEUTRAL WITH PHASE



CARRIED-OUT IN THE FACTORY

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.

TESTING

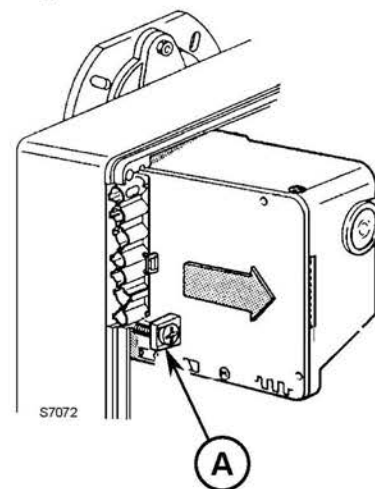
Check the shut-down of the burner by opening the thermostats and the lock-out by **darkening** the photoresistance.

CONTROL BOX

To remove the control-box from the burner, loosen screw (A, fig. 11) and pull to the arrow direction, 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.

Fig. 11



ATTENTION

The faston (1) of the oil valve connection must be plugged in as indicated in fig. 12.

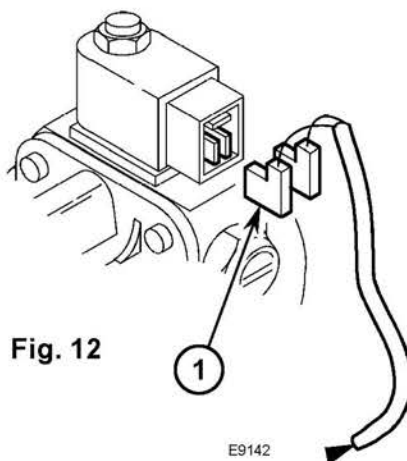


Fig. 12

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.

The values shown in the table are measured on a CEN boiler (as per EN 267).

They refer to 12.5% CO₂ at sea level and with light oil and room temperature of 20 °C.

Nozzle		Start delaying device pressure	Pump pressure	Burner output	Combustion head adjustment	Air damper adjustment	
		Low-flame	High-flame			Low-flame	High-flame
GPH	Angle	bar	bar	kg/h $\pm$ 4%	Set-point	Set-point	Set-point
3.00	60°	9	15	13.5	0	0.4	1.3
3.50	60°	9	15	15.7	0	0.5	2.0
4.00	60°	9	15	18.0	2	0.7	2.5
4.50	60°	9	15	20.2	4	0.8	3.0
5.00	60°	9	15	22.4	6	0.9	3.7
5.50	60°	9	15	24.7	8	1.1	5.8
6.00	60°	9	14	26.0	10	1.3	6.0

4.2 RECOMMENDED NOZZLES:

Monarch type R

Delavan type W (up to 3,00 GPH)

Delavan type B (over 3,00 GPH)

Steinen type S; Danfoss type S.

TO FIT NOZZLE CARRY OUT THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS, (see fig. 13)

- Remove nozzle-holder assembly (1) after loosening screws (2) and nut (3), remove the small cables (4) from the control box and the photoresistance (5).
- Withdraw the small cables (4) from the electrodes, remove the diffuser disc-holder assembly (8) from the nozzle-holder assembly (1) after loosening screw (3, fig. 14, page 7).
- Screw the nozzle (9) correctly and tighten it as shown in fig. 13.

Attention

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

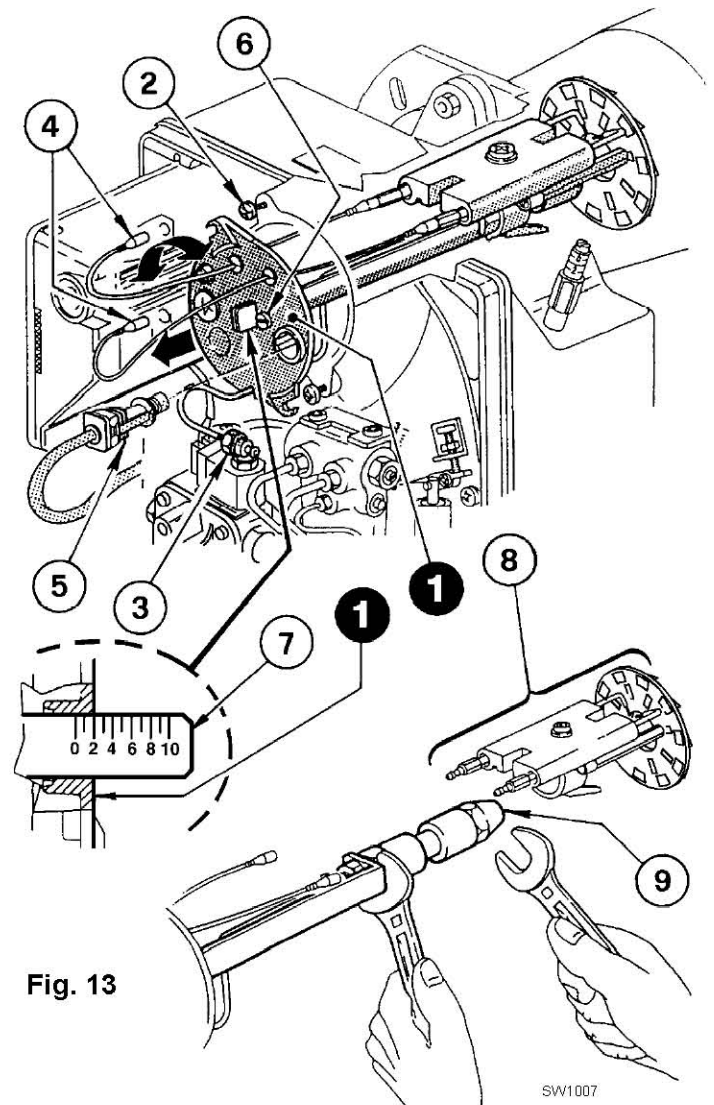
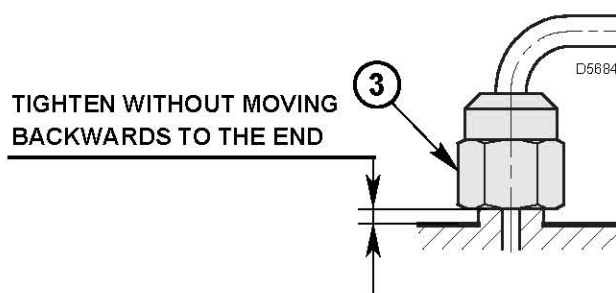


Fig. 13

SW1007

4.3 COMBUSTION HEAD SETTING, (see fig. 13, page 6)

It depends on the output of the burner and is carried out by rotating clockwise or counterclockwise the setting screw (6) until the set-point marked on the regulating rod (7) is level with the outside plane of the nozzle-holder assembly (1).

► In the sketch the combustion head is set for an output of 4.00 GPH at 15 bar.

The set-point 2 of the regulating rod (7) is at the same level with the outside plane of the nozzle-holder assembly (1) as shown in the schedule.

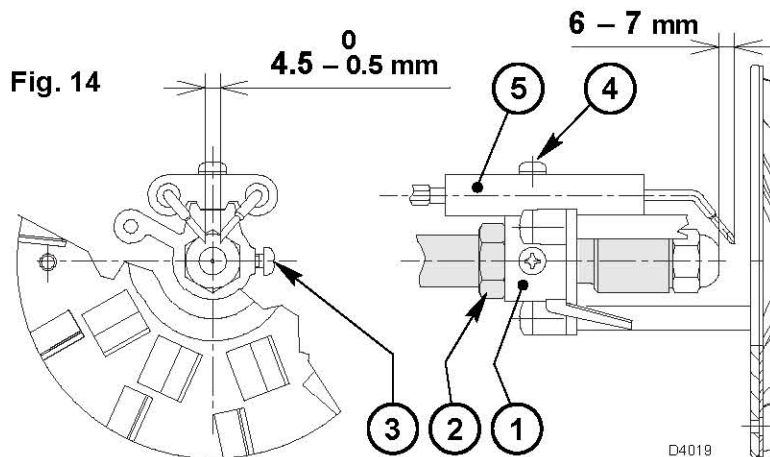
4.4 ELECTRODES ADJUSTMENTS, (see fig. 14)

WARNING:

MEASURES MUST BE RESPECTED.

Lean the diffuser disc-holder assembly (1) on the nozzle-holder (2) and lock it by screw (3). For prospective adjustments loosen screw (4) and move the electrodes assembly (5).

To have access to the electrodes carry out operation as described in **chapter "4.2 RECOMMENDED NOZZLES"** (page 6).



4.5 PUMP PRESSURE AND AIR OUTPUT

The burner, in order to guarantee good smooth starts, irrespective of the type of boiler, is fitted with a hydraulic device which, independently of the control-box, reduces the fuel- and air-flow.

At ignition, the pressure at the nozzle is 9 bar.

After 3 - 9 seconds, it automatically increases to 15 bar.

The air-flow, initially adjusted to the low setting, is, at the change-over of pressure, automatically brought to the air-flow required for the big flame.

■ **SETTING FOR THE LOW IGNITION-FLAME** (See fig. 15)

ADJUSTMENT OF AIR SHUTTER

Unloosen the screw (8), by approximately one full turn; in this way, the burner remains permanently on low flame.

Unloosen the nut (5), turn the screw (4) until the indicator (6) reaches the position desired.

Then lock the nut (5) and tighten the screw (8).

ADJUSTMENT START DELAYING DEVICE

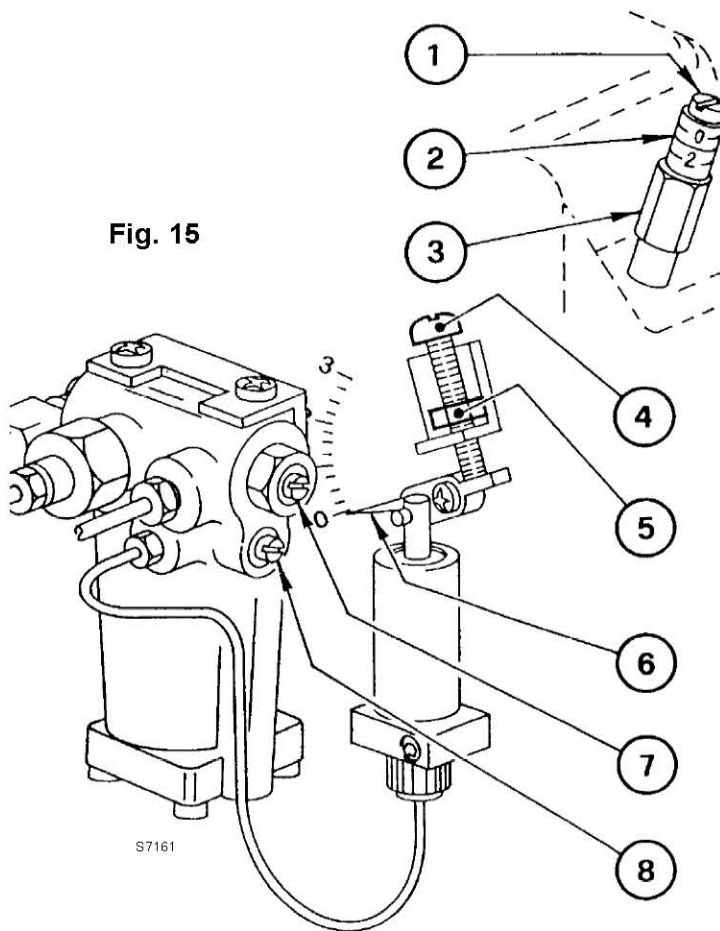
This is set at 9 bar at the factory.

The pressure gauge must be mounted in place of plug (4, fig. 7, page 4).

Should it be necessary to re-set or alter such pressure, this can be done, by adjusting screw (7), always after having loosened screw (8).

For the adjustment, follow what indicated in the table at page 6.

Anyway, it is advised to adjust the content of CO₂ at values not lower than 12%.



■ HIGH-FLAME SETTING, (see fig. 15, page 7)

AIR-DAMPER ADJUSTMENT

Loosen the nut (3), turn the screw (1), until the indicator (2) is in the required position.
Then, lock the nut (3).

PUMP-ADJUSTMENT

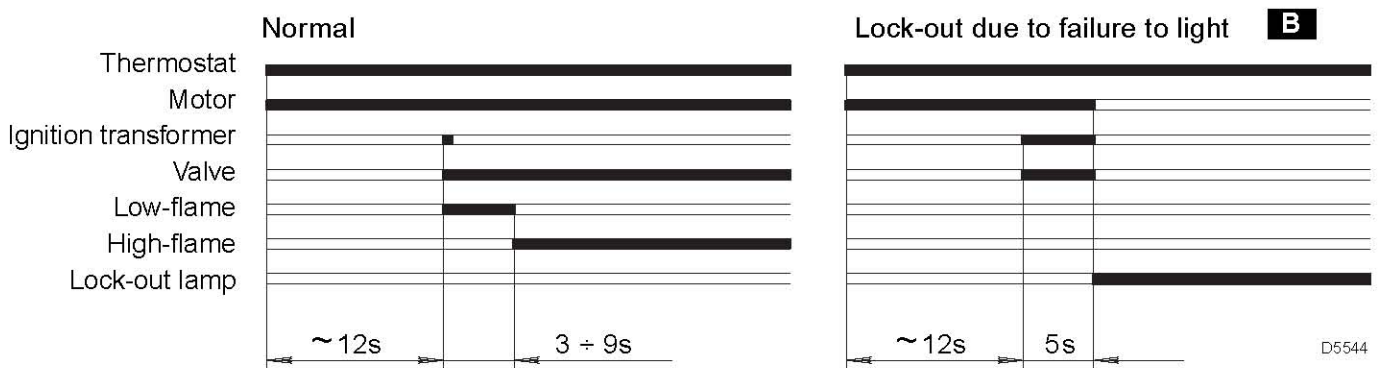
This is set at 15 bar at the factory.

The pressure gauge must be mounted in place of plug (4, fig. 7, page 4).

Should it be necessary to re-set or alter such pressure, this can be done, by adjusting screw (5, fig. 7, page 4).

When burner shuts down the air damper automatically closes till a **max. chimney depressure of 0.5 mbar**.

4.6 BURNER START-UP CYCLE



B Lock out is indicated by a lamp on the control box (3, 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 BASI CHECK 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.
- Clean the photoresistance, (7, fig. 1, page 1).
- Check for correct fuel consumption.
- Replace the nozzle (see fig. 13, page 6) and check the correct position of electrodes (fig. 14, page 7).
- Clean the combustion head in the fuel exit area, on the diffuser disc.
- Leave the burner working without interruptions for 10 min. and set rightly all the 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 some 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 (3, 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.
	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.
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.