KP91-KP92-KP93
KR512-KR515
KR520-KR525

Dual fuel gas - heavy oil
Micro-processor controlled (LMV5x)
Burners

MANUAL OF INSTALLATION - USE - MAINTENANCE

CIB UNIGAS

BURNERS - BRUCIATORI - BRULERS - BRENNER - QUEMADORES - ГОРЕЛКИ

M039288CC Rel. 3.0 09/2021

DANGERS, WARNINGS AND NOTES OF CAUTION

THIS MANUAL IS SUPPLIED AS AN INTEGRAL AND ESSENTIAL PART OF THE PRODUCT AND MUST BE DELIVERED TO THE USER.

INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THIS SECTION ARE DEDICATED BOTH TO THE USER AND TO PERSONNEL FOLLOWING PRODUCT INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE.

THE USER WILL FIND FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATING AND USE RESTRICTIONS, IN THE SECOND SECTION OF THIS MANUAL. WE HIGHLY RECOMMEND TO READ IT.

CAREFULLY KEEP THIS MANUAL FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

1) GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- The equipment must be installed in compliance with the regulations in force, following the manufacturer's instructions, by qualified personnel.
- Qualified personnel means those having technical knowledge in the field of components for civil or industrial heating systems, sanitary hot water generation and particularly service centres authorised by the manufacturer.
- Improper installation may cause injury to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- Remove all packaging material and inspect the equipment for integrity.

In case of any doubt, do not use the unit - contact the supplier.

The packaging materials (wooden crate, nails, fastening devices, plastic bags, foamed polystyrene, etc), should not be left within the reach of children, as they may prove harmful.

- Before any cleaning or servicing operation, disconnect the unit from the mains by turning the master switch OFF, and/or through the cut-out devices that are provided.
- Make sure that inlet or exhaust grilles are unobstructed.
- In case of breakdown and/or defective unit operation, disconnect the unit. Make no attempt to repair the unit or take any direct action.

Contact qualified personnel only.

Units shall be repaired exclusively by a servicing centre, duly authorised by the manufacturer, with original spare parts and accessories.

Failure to comply with the above instructions is likely to impair the unit's safety.

To ensure equipment efficiency and proper operation, it is essential that maintenance operations are performed by qualified personnel at regular intervals, following the manufacturer's instructions.

- When a decision is made to discontinue the use of the equipment, those parts likely to constitute sources of danger shall be made harmless.
- In case the equipment is to be sold or transferred to another user, or in case the original user should move and leave the unit behind, make sure that these instructions accompany the equipment at all times so that they can be consulted by the new owner and/or the installer.
- This unit shall be employed exclusively for the use for which it is meant. Any other use shall be considered as improper and, therefore, dangerous.

The manufacturer shall not be held liable, by agreement or otherwise, for damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer.The occurrence of any of the following circustances may cause explosions, polluting unburnt gases (example: carbon monoxide CO), burns, serious harm to people, animals and things:

- Failure to comply with one of the WARNINGS in this chapter
- Incorrect handling, installation, adjustment or maintenance of the burner
- Incorrect use of the burner or incorrect use of its parts or optional supply

2) SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR BURNERS

- The burner should be installed in a suitable room, with ventilation openings complying with the requirements of the regulations in force, and sufficient for good combustion.
- Only burners designed according to the regulations in force should be used.
- This burner should be employed exclusively for the use for which it was designed.
- Before connecting the burner, make sure that the unit rating is the same as delivery mains (electricity, gas oil, or other fuel).
- Observe caution with hot burner components. These are, usually, near to the flame and the fuel pre-heating system, they become hot during the unit operation and will remain hot for some time after the burner has stopped.

When the decision is made to discontinue the use of the burner, the user shall have qualified personnel carry out the following operations:

a Remove the power supply by disconnecting the power cord from the mains.

b Disconnect the fuel supply by means of the hand-operated shut-off valve and remove the control handwheels from their spindles.

Special warnings

- Make sure that the burner has, on installation, been firmly secured to the appliance, so that the flame is generated inside the appliance fire-box.
- Before the burner is started and, thereafter, at least once a year, have qualified personnel perform the following operations:

a set the burner fuel flow rate depending on the heat input of the appliance;

b set the flow rate of the combustion-supporting air to obtain a combustion efficiency level at least equal to the lower level required by the regulations in force;

c check the unit operation for proper combustion, to avoid any harmful or polluting unburnt gases in excess of the limits permitted by the regulations in force;

d make sure that control and safety devices are operating properly;

e make sure that exhaust ducts intended to discharge the products of combustion are operating properly;

f on completion of setting and adjustment operations, make sure that all mechanical locking devices of controls have been duly tightened;

g make sure that a copy of the burner use and maintenance instructions is available in the boiler room.

- In case of a burner shut-down, reser the control box by means of the RESET pushbutton. If a second shut-down takes place, call the Technical Service, **without trying to RESET further**.
- The unit shall be operated and serviced by qualified personnel only, in compliance with the regulations in force.

3) GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS DEPENDING ON FUEL USED

3a) ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

- For safety reasons the unit must be efficiently earthed and installed as required by current safety regulations.
- It is vital that all saftey requirements are met. In case of any doubt, ask for an accurate inspection of electrics by qualified personnel, since the manufacturer cannot be held liable for damages that may be caused by failure to correctly earth the equipment.
- Qualified personnel must inspect the system to make sure that it is adequate to take the maximum power used by the equipment shown on the equipment rating plate. In particular, make sure that the system cable cross section is adequate for the power absorbed by the unit.
- No adaptors, multiple outlet sockets and/or extension cables are permitted to connect the unit to the electric mains.
- An omnipolar switch shall be provided for connection to mains, as required by the current safety regulations.
- The use of any power-operated component implies observance of a few basic rules, for example:
  -do not touch the unit with wet or damp parts of the body and/or with bare feet;
  - do not pull electric cables;
  - do not leave the equipment exposed to weather (rain, sun, etc.) unless expressly required to do so;
  - do not allow children or inexperienced persons to use equipment;
- The unit input cable shall not be replaced by the user.
  In case of damage to the cable, switch off the unit and contact qualified personnel to replace.
  When the unit is out of use for some time the electric switch supplying all the power-driven components in the system (i.e. pumps, burner, etc.) should be switched off.

3b) FIRING WITH GAS, LIGHT OIL OR OTHER FUELS

GENERAL

- The burner shall be installed by qualified personnel and in compliance with regulations and provisions in force; wrong installation can cause injuries to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.
- Before installation, it is recommended that all the fuel supply system pipes be carefully cleaned inside, to remove foreign matter that might impair the burner operation.
- Before the burner is commissioned, qualified personnel should inspect the following:

a the fuel supply system, for proper sealing;
b the fuel flow rate, to make sure that it has been set based on the firing rate required of the burner;
c the burner firing system, to make sure that it is supplied for the designed fuel type;
d the fuel supply pressure, to make sure that it is included in the range shown on the rating plate;
e the fuel supply system, to make sure that the system dimensions are adequate to the burner firing rate, and that the system is equipped with all the safety and control devices required by the regulations in force.

- When the burner is to remain idle for some time, the fuel supply tap or taps should be closed.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING GAS

Have qualified personnel inspect the installation to ensure that:

a the gas delivery line and train are in compliance with the regulations and provisions in force;
b all gas connections are tight;
c the boiler room ventilation openings are such that they ensure the air supply flow required by the current regulations, and in any case are sufficient for proper combustion.

- Do not use gas pipes to earth electrical equipment.
- Never leave the burner connected when not in use. Always shut the gas valve off.
- In case of prolonged absence of the user, the main gas delivery valve to the burner should be shut off.

Precautions if you can smell gas

a do not operate electric switches, the telephone, or any other item likely to generate sparks;
b immediately open doors and windows to create an air flow to purge the room;
c close the gas valves;
d contact qualified personnel.

- Do not obstruct the ventilation openings of the room where gas appliances are installed, to avoid dangerous conditions such as the development of toxic or explosive mixtures.

DIRECTIVES AND STANDARDS

Gas burners

European directives

-Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for house hold appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Light oil burners

European directives

-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-UNI EN 267-2011(Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for house hold appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Heavy oil burners

European Directives

-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-UNI EN 267(Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for house hold appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Gas - Light oil burners

European Directives

-Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
-UNI EN 267(Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels)
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for house hold appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Gas - Heavy oil burners

European directives:

-Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-UNI EN 676 (Automatic forced draught burners for gaseous fuels)
-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for house hold appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-CEI EN 60335-1 (Specification for safety of household and similar electrical appliances);
-CEI EN 60335-2-102 (Household and similar electrical appliances. Safety. Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections).
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);

Industrial burners

European directives

-Regulation 2016/426/UE (appliances burning gaseous fuels)
-2014/35/UE (Low Tension Directive)
-2014/30/UE (Electromagnetic compatibility Directive)
-2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)

Harmonized standards

-EN 55014-1 (Electromagnetic compatibility- Requirements for house hold appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus)
-EN 746-2 (Industrial thermoprocessing equipment - Part 2: Safety requirements for combustion and fuel handling systems)
-UNI EN ISO 12100:2010 (Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction);
-EN 60204-1:2006 (Safety of machinery – Electrical equipment of machines.)
-EN 60335-2 (Electrical equipment of non-electric appliances for household and similar purposes. Safety requirements)

Burner data plate

For the following information, please refer to the data plate:

- burner type and burner model: must be reported in any communication with the supplier
- burner ID (serial number): must be reported in any communication with the supplier
- date of production (year and month)
- information about fuel type and network pressure

Type	--
Model	--
Year	--
S.Number	--
Output	--
Oil Flow	--
Fuel	--
Category	--
Gas Pressure	--
Viscosity	--
El.Supply	--
El.Consump.	--
Fan Motor	--
Protection	--
Drwaing n°	--
P.I.N.	--

SYMBOLS USED



WARNING! Failure to observe the warning may result in irreparable damage to the unit or damage to the environment



DANGER! Failure to observe the warning may result in serious injuries or death.



WARNING! Failure to observe the warning may result in electric shock with lethal consequences

Figures, illustrations and images used in this manual may differ in appearance from the actual product.

BURNER SAFETY

The burners - and the configurations described below - comply with the regulations in force regarding health, safety and the environment. For more in-depth information, refer to the declarations of conformity that are an integral part of this Manual.



DANGER! Incorrect motor rotation can seriously damage property and injure people.

Residual risks deriving from misuse and prohibitions

The burner has been built in order to make its operation safe; there are, however, residual risks.



Do not touch any mechanical moving parts with your hands or any other part of your body. Injury hazard
Do not touch any parts containing fuel (i.e. tank and pipes). Scalding hazard
Do not use the burner in situations other than the ones provided for in the data plate.
Do not use fuels other than the ones stated.
Do not use the burner in potentially explosive environments.
Do not remove or by-pass any machine safety devices.
Do not remove any protection devices or open the burner or any other component while the burner is running.
Do not disconnect any part of the burner or its components while the burner is running.
Untrained staff must not modify any linkages.



After any maintenance, it is important to restore the protection devices before restarting the machine.
All safety devices must be kept in perfect working order.
Personnel authorized to maintain the machine must always be provided with suitable protections.



ATTENTION: while running, the parts of the burner near the generator (coupling flange) are subject to overheating. Where necessary, avoid any contact risks by wearing suitable PPE.

PART I: SPECIFICATIONS

Burner model identification

Burners are identified by burner type and model. Burner identification is described as follows.

Type	KR512	Model	MN.	MD.	S.	.	A.	1.	60	ES
	(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

(1) BURNER TYPE	**KP91 - KP92 - KP93 - KR512 - KR515 - KR520 - KR525**
(2) FUEL	M - Natural gas N - Heavy oil, viscosity <= 50cSt (7° E) @ 50° C E - Heavy oil, viscosity <= 110cSt (15°E) @ 50° C D - Heavy oil, viscosity <= 400cSt (50° E) @ 50° C P - Petroleum, viscosity 89cSt (12° E) @ 50° C
(3) OPERATION (Available versions)	MD - Fully modulating
(4) BLAST TUBE	S - Standard L - Extended
(5) DESTINATION COUNTRY	* - see data plate
(6) BURNER VERSION	A - Standard Y - Special
(7) EQUIPMENT	1 = 2 valves + gas proving system 8 = 2 valves + gas proving system + high gas pressure switch
(8) GAS CONNECTION (see Specifications)	50 = Rp2 65 = DN65 80 = DN80 100 = DN100
(9) MICRO-PROCESSOR CONTROL	ES = with no O_2 trim control, with no VSD control EO = with O_2 trim control, with no VSD control EI = with no O_2 trim control, with VSD control EK = with O_2 trim control, with VSD control

BURNERS		KP91	KP92	KP93
Output	min. - max. kW	480 - 2670	480-3050	550 - 4100
Fuel		Natural gasHeavy oil		
Category		(see next paragraph)		
Gas rate (Natural gas)	min. - max. (Stm^3/h)	51 - 283	51 - 323	58 - 434
Gas pressure	min. - max. mbar	(Note2)		
Viscosity		See “Burner model identification” table		
Oil train inlet pression	max. bar	4		
Heavy oil rate	min. - max. kg/h	43 - 233	43 - 272	49 - 365
Power supply		400V 3N ~ 50Hz		
Total power consumption (Heavy oil)	kW	23,6	25,1	33,1
Total power consumption (Petroleum)	kW	11,9	13,1	17,1
Fan motor	kW	4	5,5	7,5
Pump motor	kW	1,1		
Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)	kW	18	18	24
Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)	kW	6	6	8
Protection		IP40		
Operation		MD - Fully modulating		
Gas Train 50	Valves size / Gas connection	50 / Rp 2”		
Gas Train 65		65 = DN65		
Gas Train 80		80 = DN80		
Gas Train 100		100 = DN100		
Operating temperature	°C	-10 ÷ +50		
Storage temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60		
Working service		Continuous		

Heavy oil net calorific value (Hi): 40.4MJ/kg (average value).

BURNERS		KR512	KR515	KR520	KR525
Output	min. - max. kW	600 - 4500	770 - 5200	1000 - 6400	2000 - 8000
Fuel		Natural gasHeavy oil			
Category		(see next paragraph)			
Gas rate (natural gas)min. - max. (Stm^3/h)		63 - 476	81 - 550	106 - 677	212 - 847
Gas pressure	min. - max. mbar	(Note2)			
Viscosity		See “Burner model identification” table			
Oil train inlet pression	max. bar	4			
Heavy oil rate	min. - max. kg/h	53 - 401	69 - 463	89 - 570	178 - 713
Power supply		400V 3N ~ 50Hz			
Total power consumption (Heavy oil)	kW	35,2	43	59,7	69,2
Total power consumption (Petroleum)	kW	19,2	23	31,7	37,2
Fan motor	kW	9,2	11	15	18,5
Pump motor	kW	1,5	1,5	2,2	2,2
Pre-heater resistors (heavy oil)	kW	24	30	42	48
Pre-heater resistors (Petroleum)	kW	8	10	14	16
Protection		IP40			
Operation		MD - Fully modulating			
Gas Train 50	Valves size/ Gas connection	50 / Rp 2”			
Gas Train 65		65 = DN65			
Gas Train 80		80 = DN80			
Gas Train 100		100 = DN100			
Operating temperature	°C	-10 ÷ +50			
Storage temperature	°C	-20 ÷ +60			
Working service		Continuous			

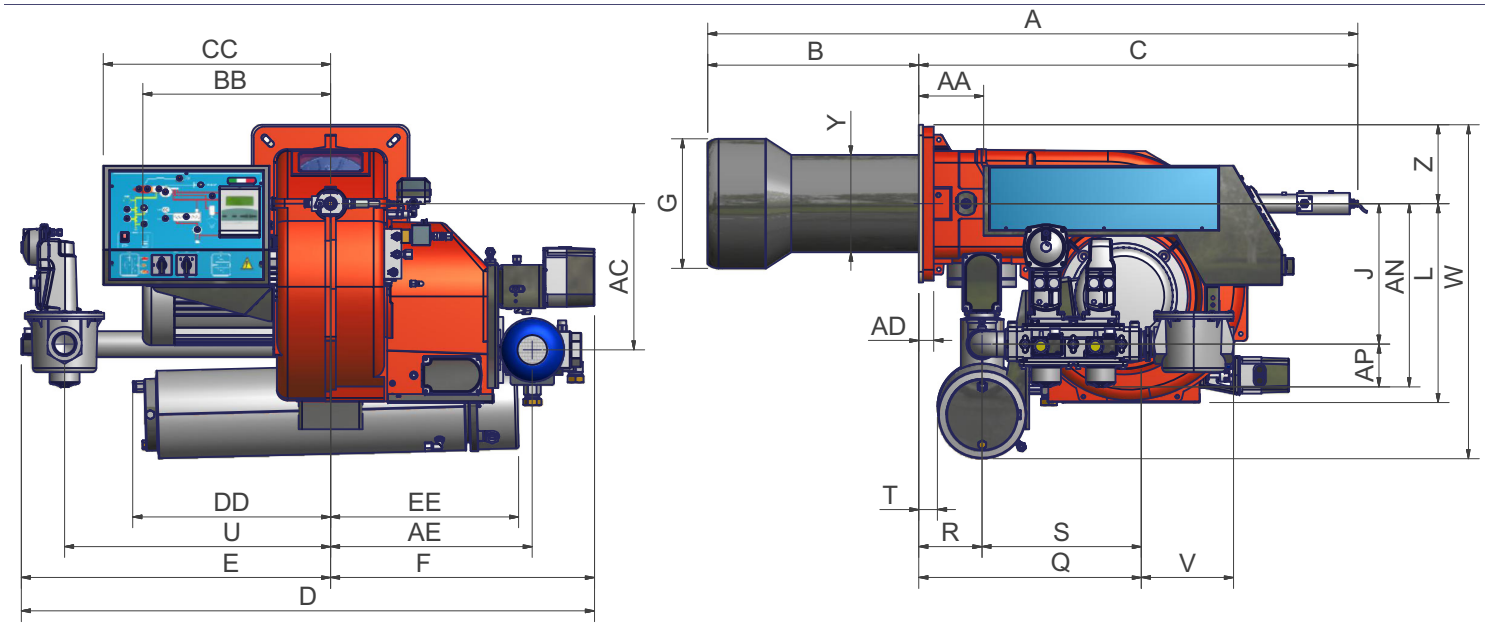
Note1:	**All gas flow rates are referred to Stm^3/h (1.013 mbar absolute pressure, 15° C temperature) and are valid for G20 gas (net calorific value H_i = 34.02 MJ / Stm^3);**
Note2:	**Maximum gas pressure = 500mbar (with Siemens VGD or Dungs MultiBloc MBE)** **Minimum gas pressure = see gas curves.**
Note3:	**Burners are suitable only for indoor operation with a maximum relative humidity of 80 %**

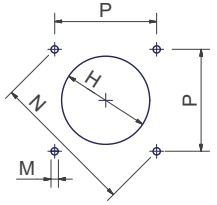
Country and usefulness gas categories

GAS CATEGORY	COUNTRY
I_{2H}	AT, ES, GR, SE, FI, IE, HU, IS, NO, CZ, DK, GB, IT, PT, CY, EE, LV, SI, MT, SK, BG, LT, RO, TR, CH
I_{2E}	LU, PL
$I_{2E(R)B}$	BE
(*) I_{2EK}	NL
I_{2ELL}	DE
I_{2Er}	FR

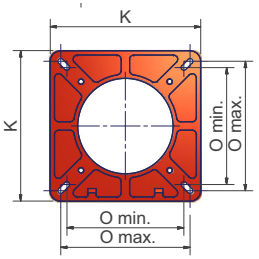
(*) Only for I_{2EK} : the appliance was configured for the appliance category K (I2K) and is suitable for the use of G and G+ distribution gases according to the specifications as included in the NTA 8837:2012 Annex D with a Wobbe index of 43.46 – 45.3 MJ/m3 (dry, 0 °C, upper value) or 41.23 – 42.98 (dry, 15 °C, upper value). This appliance can moreover be converted and/or be calibrated for the appliance category E (I2E). This therefore implies that the appliance “is suitable for G+ gas and H gas or is demonstrably suitable for G+ gas and can demonstrably be made suitable for H gas” within the meaning of the “Dutch Decree of 10 May 2016 regarding amendment of the Dutch Gas Appliances Decree and the Dutch Commodities (Administrative Fines) Act in connection with the changing composition of gas in the Netherlands as well as technical amendment of some other decrees.

Overall dimensions (mm) - KP91, KP92, KP93





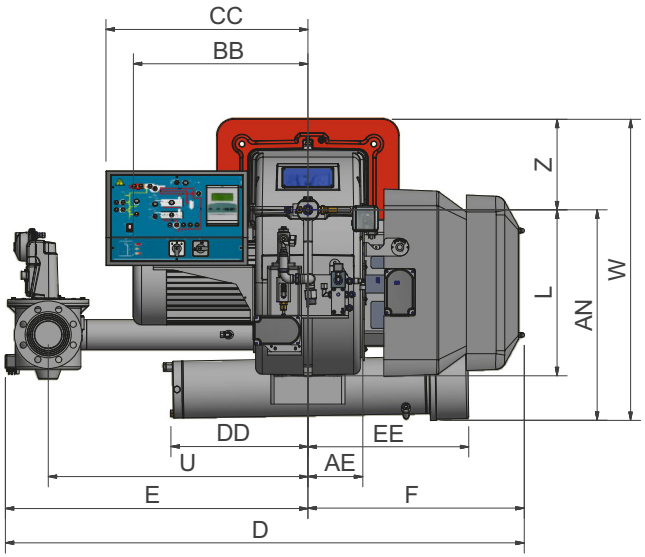
Boiler recommended drilling template

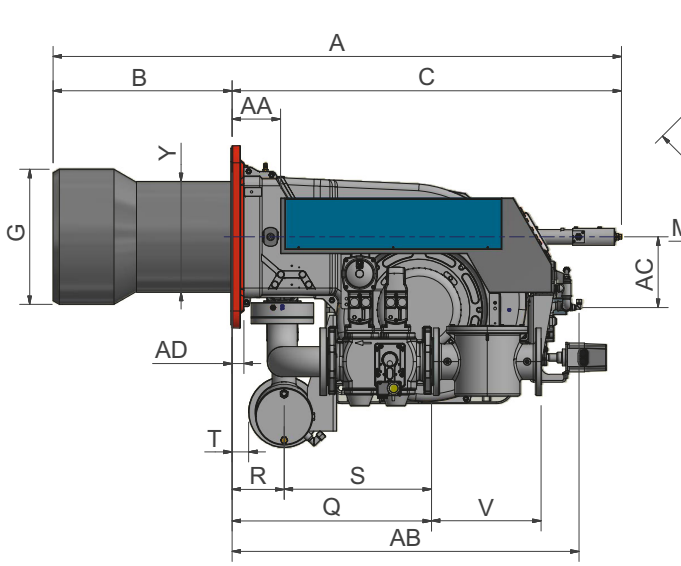


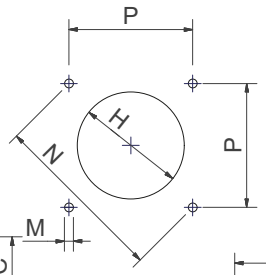
Reccomended burner flange

	DN	A	AA	AC	AD	AE	AN	AP	B	BB	C	CC	D	DD	E	EE	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	Omin	Omax	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	Y	Z
KP91	50	1615	152	343	35	473	429	100	560	441	1055	533	1345	464	726	441	619	304	344	228	329	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	522	148	374	44	624	216	783	240	185
	65	1615	152	343	35	473	405	117	560	441	1055	533	1494	464	875	441	619	304	344	228	288	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	632	148	484	44	750	292	783	240	185
	80	1615	152	343	35	473	439	132	560	441	1055	533	1496	464	877	441	619	304	344	228	307	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	683	148	535	44	750	313	783	240	185
	100	1615	152	343	35	473	592	145	560	441	1055	533	1586	464	967	441	619	304	344	228	447	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	790	148	642	44	824	353	783	240	185
KP92	50	1615	152	343	35	473	429	100	560	441	1055	533	1345	464	726	441	619	304	344	228	329	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	522	148	374	44	624	216	783	240	185
	65	1615	152	343	35	473	405	117	560	441	1055	533	1494	464	875	441	619	304	344	228	288	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	632	148	484	44	750	292	783	240	185
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	100	1615	152	343	35	473	592	145	560	441	1055	533	1586	464	967	441	619	304	344	228	447	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	790	148	642	44	824	353	783	240	185
KP93	50	1550	152	343	35	473	429	100	495	460	1055	533	1345	464	726	441	619	304	344	228	329	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	522	148	374	44	624	216	783	248	185
	65	1550	152	343	35	473	405	117	495	460	1055	533	1494	464	875	441	619	304	344	228	288	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	632	148	484	44	750	292	783	248	185
	80	1550	152	343	35	473	439	132	495	460	1055	533	1496	464	877	441	619	304	344	228	307	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	683	148	535	44	750	313	783	248	185
	100	1550	152	343	35	473	592	145	495	460	1055	533	1586	464	967	441	619	304	344	228	447	360	466	M12	424	280	310	300	790	148	642	44	824	353	783	248	185

*DN = gas valves size

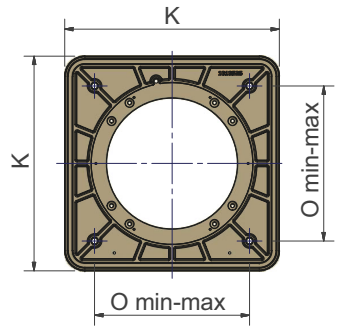






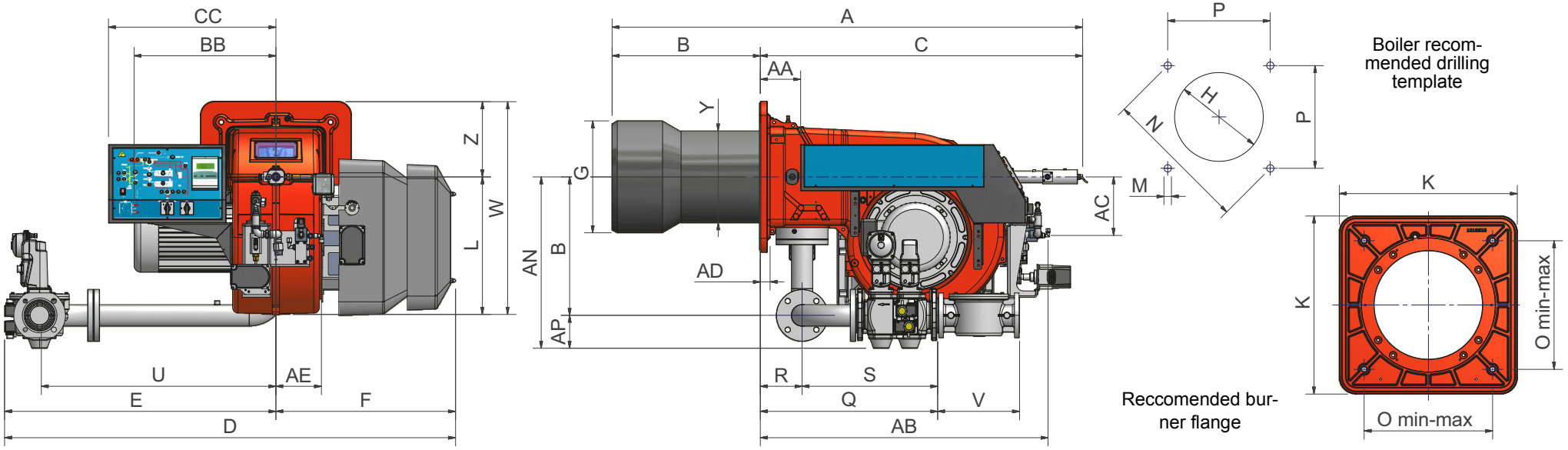
Boiler recommended drilling template

Reccomended burner flange



	DN	A	AA	AD	AE	AN	AP	B	BB	C	CC	D	DD	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	U	V	W	Y	Z
KR512	50	1674	144	35	476	594	100	555	508	1119	598	1585	406	943	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	755	150	605	843	216	892	328	270
	65	1674	144	35	476	612	118	555	508	1119	598	1609	406	967	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	633	150	483	843	292	892	328	270
	80	1674	144	35	476	626	132	555	508	1119	598	1644	406	1002	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	685	150	535	875	322	892	328	270
	100	1674	144	35	476	639	145	555	508	1119	598	1727	406	1085	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	792	150	642	942	382	892	328	270

KR515, KR520

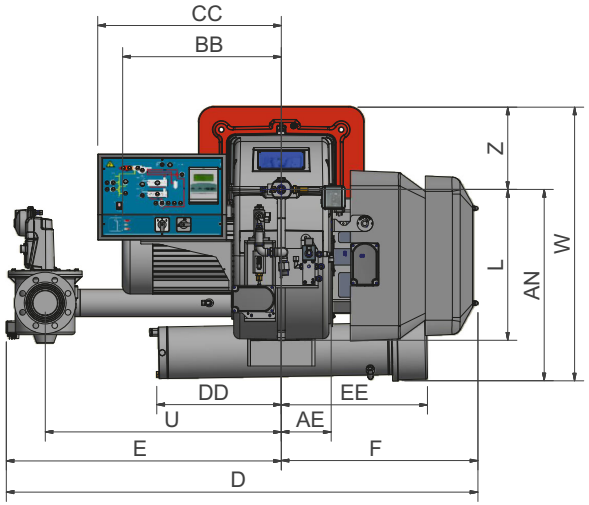


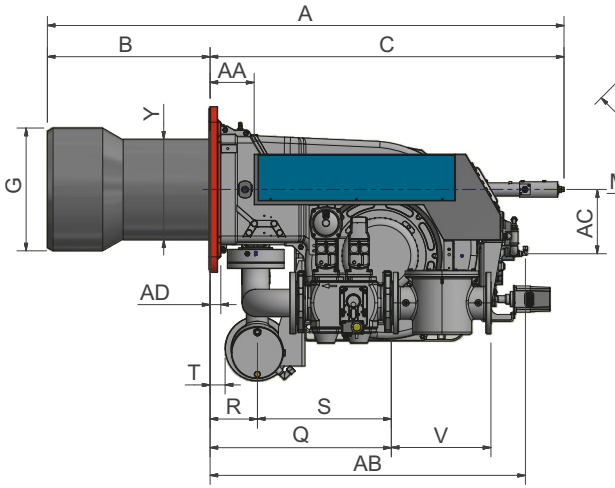
	DN	A	AA	AD	AN	AP	B	BB	C	CC	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	U	V	W	Y	Z
KR515	50	1676	144	35	594	100	530	508	1146	598	1585	943	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	755	150	605	843	216	759	328	270
	65	1676	144	35	612	118	530	508	1146	598	1609	967	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	633	150	483	843	292	759	328	270
	80	1676	144	35	626	132	530	508	1146	598	1644	1002	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	685	150	535	875	322	759	328	270
	100	1676	144	35	639	145	530	508	1146	598	1727	1085	642	380	420	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	792	150	642	942	382	759	328	270
KR520	50	1682	144	35	594	100	530	508	1152	598	1585	943	642	434	484	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	755	150	605	843	216	759	328	270
	65	1682	144	35	612	118	530	508	1152	598	1609	967	642	434	484	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	633	150	483	843	292	759	328	270
	80	1682	144	35	626	132	530	508	1152	598	1644	1002	642	434	484	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	685	150	535	875	322	759	328	270
	100	1682	144	35	639	145	530	508	1152	598	1727	1085	642	434	484	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	792	150	642	942	382	759	328	270

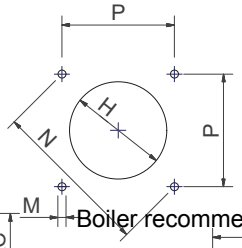
*DN = gas valves size

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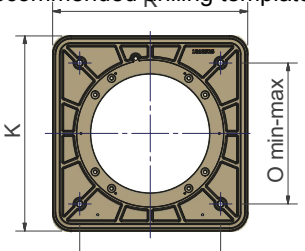
KR525







Boiler recommended drilling template

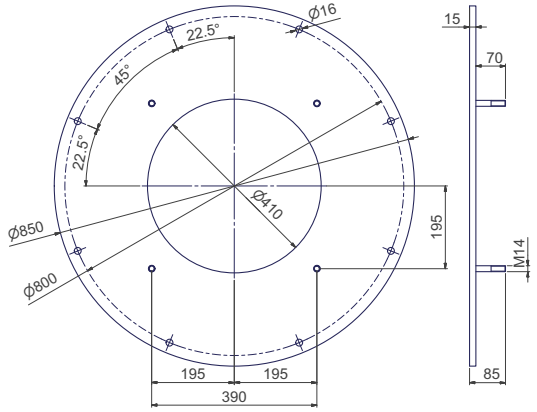


Reccomended burner flange

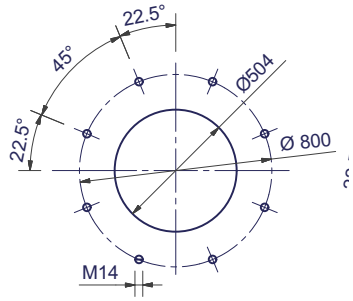
	DN	A	AA	AD	AN	AP	B	BB	C	CC	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	U	V	W	Y	Z
KR525	50	1682	144	35	594	100	530	650	1152	598	1585	943	642	454	504	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	755	150	605	843	216	759	343	270
	65	1682	144	35	612	118	530	650	1152	598	1609	967	642	454	504	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	633	150	483	843	292	759	343	270
	80	1682	144	35	626	132	530	650	1152	598	1644	1002	642	454	504	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	685	150	535	875	322	759	343	270
	100	1682	144	35	639	145	530	650	1152	598	1727	1085	642	454	504	494	540	492	M14	552	390	390	792	150	642	942	382	759	343	270

*DN = gas valves size

If necessary, use a counterflange:



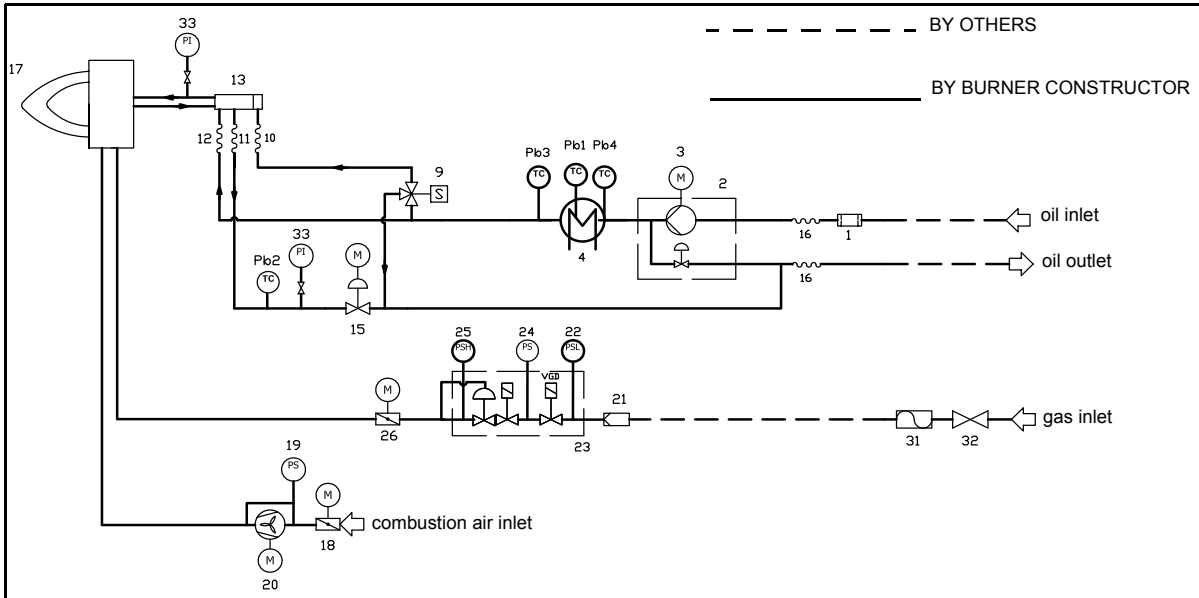
Reccomended counterflange



Boiler recommended drilling template (only for burners with counterflange)

ATTENTION: the counterflange is an optional supplied only on request. A gasket must be placed between the generator and the counterflange

Fig. 4 - 3I2MD22 v1 **Hydraulic diagram**

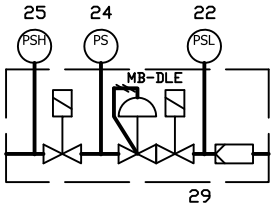


3LMMD22 rev.1	LEGEND
POS	**OIL TRAIN**
1	Filter
2	Pump and pressure governor
3	Electrical motor
33	Pressure gauge with manual valve
4	Electrical preheater tank
Pb4	Temperature probe
Pb1	Temperature probe
Pb3	Temperature probe
9	3-way solenoid valve
10	Flexible hose
11	Flexible hose
12	Flexible hose
Pb2	Temperature probe
13	Oil distributor
15	Pressure governor
16	Flexible hose
17	Burner
	COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN
18	Air damper with actuator
19	Pressure switch - PA
20	Draught fan with electromotor
	MAIN GAS TRAIN
21	Filter
22	Pressure switch - PGMIN
23	Safety valve with built in gas governor (VGD series)
24	Proving system pressure switch - PGCP
25	Pressure switch - PGMAX
26	Butterfly valve
29	Safety valve with built in gas governor & Filter (MB-DLE series)
31	Giunto antivibrante
32	Valvola di arresto manuale

NOTE: The following items are optional: 25, 31, 32, 33

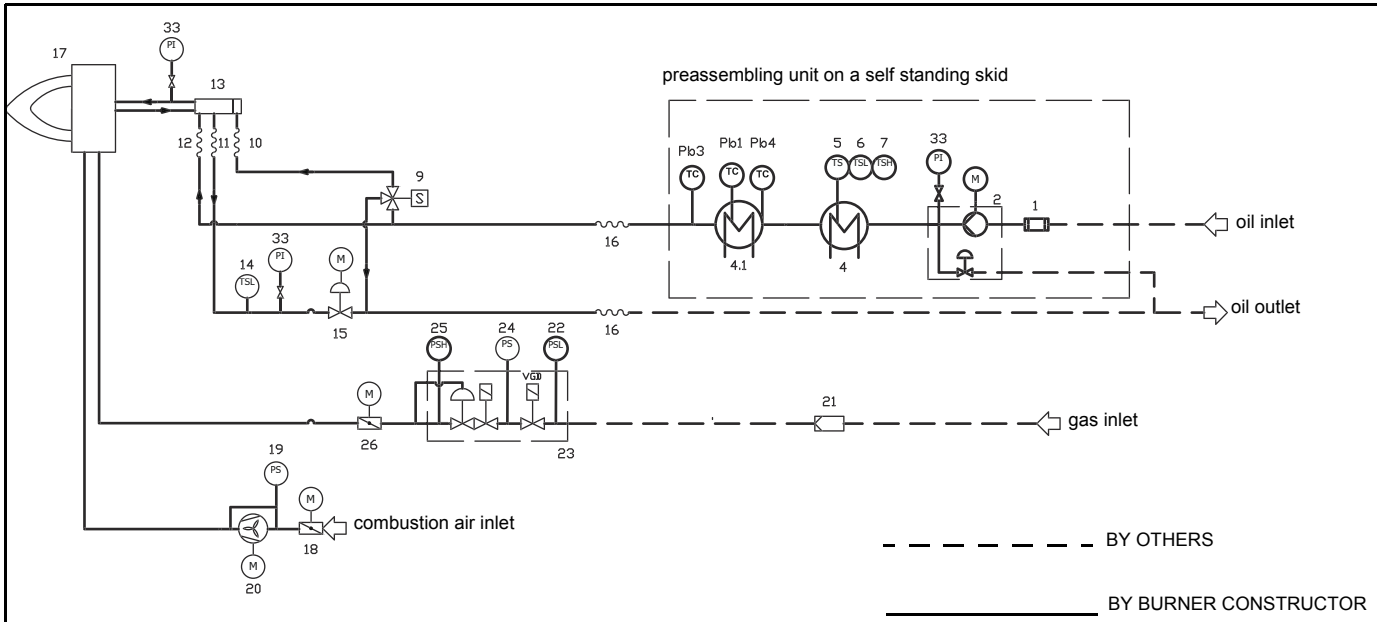
NOTE: The following items are included only on certain types of burner: 10, 11, 12

ATTENTION: connect the oil return line to the degassing bottle (standard UNI 9248), as shown in the chapter "Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants"



According to the gas train size and the burner type, MB-DLE safety valves are supplied. In this case, the item 21 is integrated in the valves. See the drawing on the left.

Fig. 5 - 3I2MG23 v0 **Hydraulic diagram**



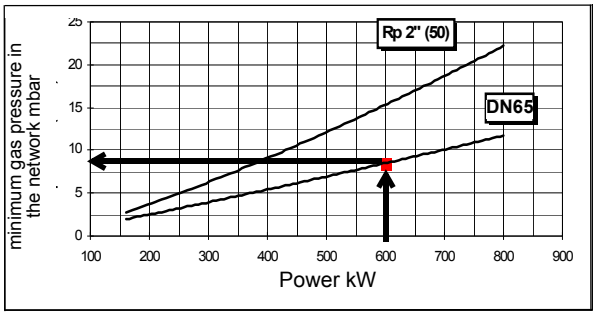
	LEGEND
POS	**OIL TRAIN**
1	Filter
2	Pump and pressure governor
3	Electrical motor
33	Pressure gauge with manual valve
4	Electrical preheater tank
4.1	Electrical preheater tank
5	Thermostat - TR
6	Low thermostat - TCN
7	High thermostat - TRS
Pb4	Temperature probe
Pb1	Temperature probe
Pb3	Temperature probe
9	3-way solenoid valve
10	Flexible hose
11	Flexible hose
12	Flexible hose
13	Oil distributor
14	Low thermostat - TCI
15	Pressure governor
16	Flexible hose
17	Burner
	COMBUSTION AIR TRAIN
18	Air damper with actuator
19	Pressure switch - PA
20	Draught fan with electromotor
	MAIN GAS TRAIN
21	Filter
22	Pressure switch - PGMIN
23	Safety valve with built in gas governor
24	Proving system pressure switch - PGCP
25	Pressure switch - PGMAX
26	Butterfly valve

NOTE: The following items are optional: 25, 33

ATTENTION: connect the oil return line to the degassing bottle (standard UNI 9248), as shown in the chapter "Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants"

Checking the proper gas train size

To check the proper gas train size, it is necessary to the available gas pressure value upstream the burner's gas valve. Then subtract the backpressure. The result is called **pgas.** Draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value (600kW, in the example), quoted on the x-axis, as far as intercepitng the network pressure curve, according to the installed gas train (DN65, in the example). From the interception point, draw an horizontal line as far as matching, on the y-axis, the value of pressure necessary to get the requested furnace input. This value must be lower or equal to the **pgas** value, calculated before.



How to read the burner "Performance curve"

To check if the burner is suitable for the boiler to which it must be installed, the following parameters are needed:

- furnace input, in kW or kcal/h (kW = kcal/h/860);
- backpressure (data are available on the boiler ID plate or in the user's manual).

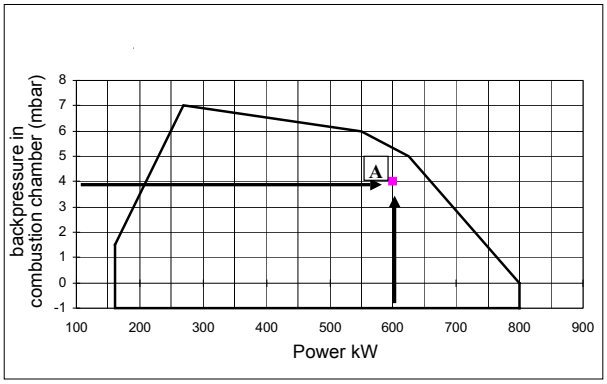
Example:

Furnace input: 600kW

Backpressure: 4 mbar

In the "Performance curve" diagram, draw a vertical line matching the furnace input value and an horizontal line matching the backpressure value. The burner is suitable if the intersection point A is inside the performance curve.

Data are referred to standard conditions: atmospheric pressure at 1013 mbar, ambient temperature at 15° C.



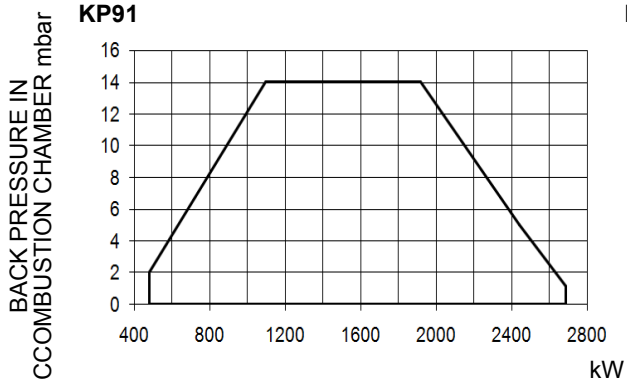
Fuel

DANGER! The burner must be used only with the fuel specified in the burner data plate.

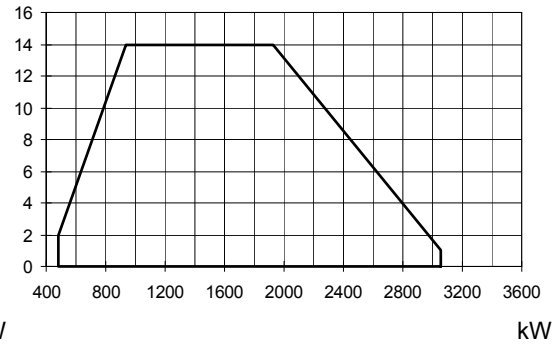
Type	--
Model	--
Year	--
S.Number	--
Output	--
Oil.Flow	--
Fuel	--
Category	--
Gas Pressure	--
Viscosity	--
El.Supply	--
El.Consump.	--

Performance Curves

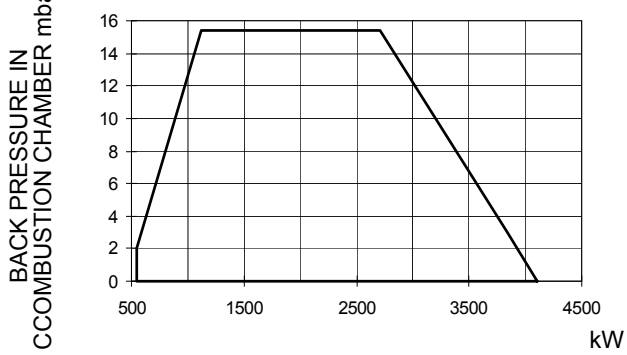
KP91



KP92



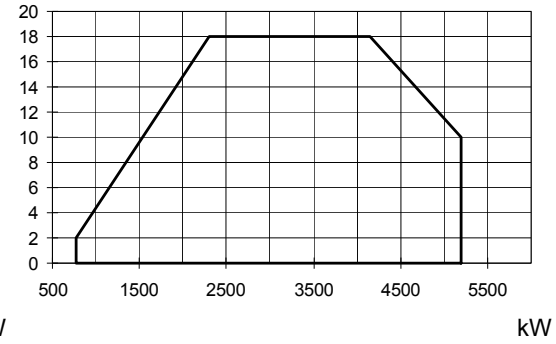
KP93



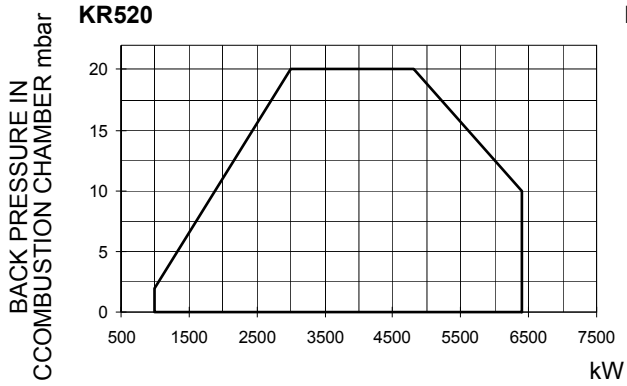
KR512



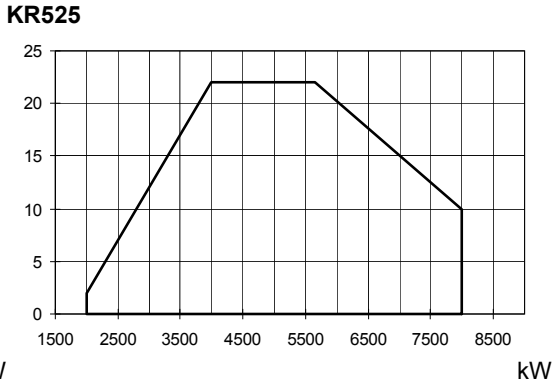
KR515



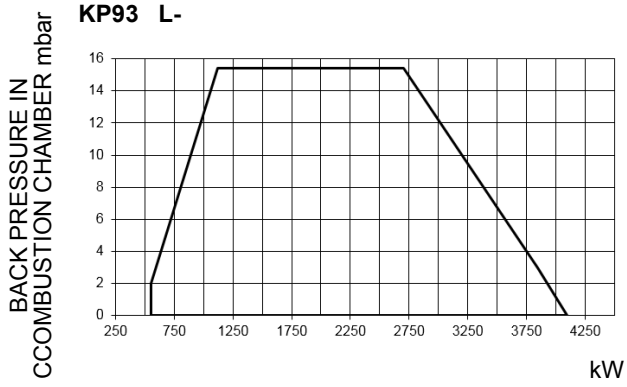
KR520



KR525



KP93 L-



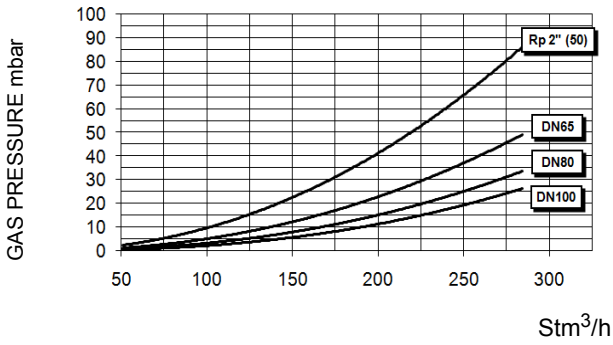
To get the input in kcal/h, multiply value in kW by 860.

Data are referred to standard conditions: atmospheric pressure at 1013mbar, ambient temperature at 15° C

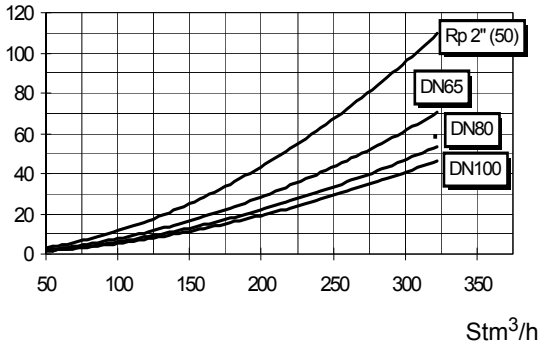
NOTE: The performance curve is a diagram that represents the burner performance in the type approval phase or in the laboratory tests, but does not represent the regulation range of the machine. On this diagram the maximum output point is usually reached by adjsuting the combustion head to its "MAX" position (see paragraph "Adjusting the combustion head"); the minimum output point is reached setting the combustion head to its "MIN" position. During the first ignition, the combustion head is set in order to find a compromise between the burner output and the generator specifications, that is why the minimum output may be different from the Performance curve minimum

Pressure in the network - gas rate curves - natural gas

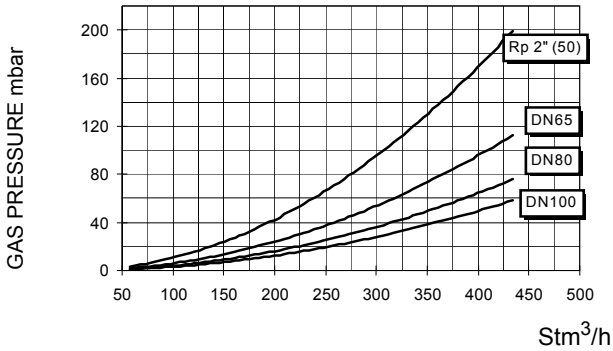
KP91



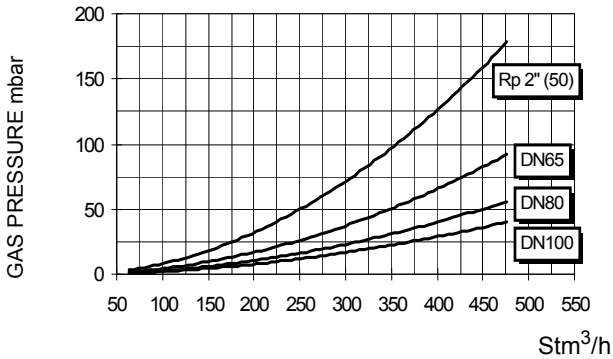
KP92



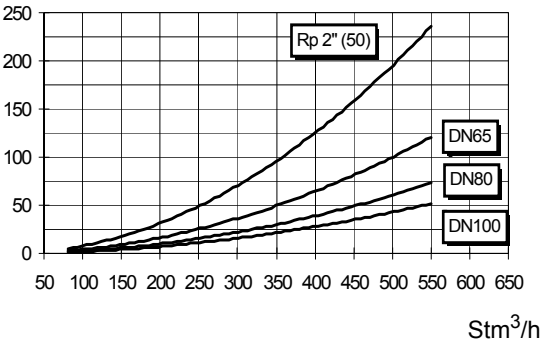
KP93



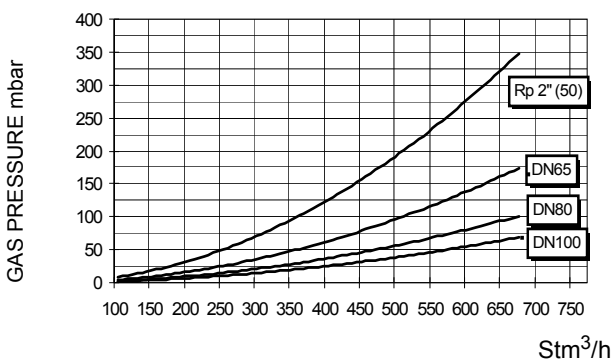
KR512



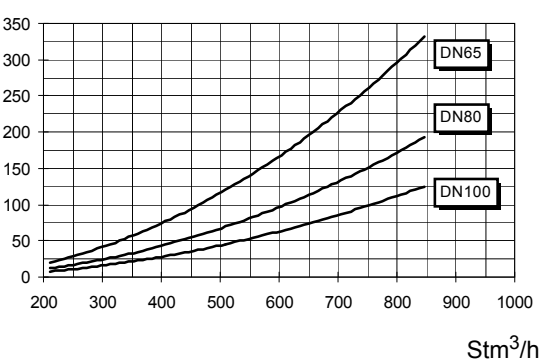
KR515



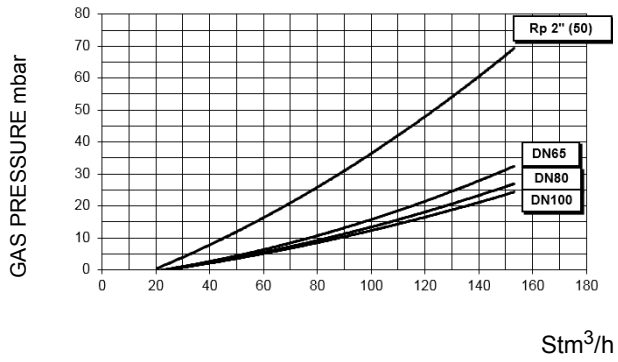
KR520



KR525



KP93 - L-



ATTENTION: the gas rate value is quoted on the x-axis, the related network pressure is quoted on the y-axis (pressure value in the combustion chamber is not included). To know the minimum pressure at the gas train inlet, necessary to get the requested gas rate, add the pressure value in the combustion chamber to the value read on the y-axis.

Combustion head gas pressure curves

Combustion head gas pressure depends on gas flow and combustion chamber backpressure. When backpressure is subtracted, i depends only on gas flow, provided combustion is properly adjusted, flue gases residual O2 percentage complies with “Recommendec combustion values” table and CO in the standard limits). During this stage, the combustion head, the gas butterfly valve and the actuator are at the maximum opening. Refer to , showing the correct way to measure the gas pressure, considering the values o pressure in combustion chamber, surveyed by means of the pressure gauge or taken from the boiler’s Technical specifications.
.

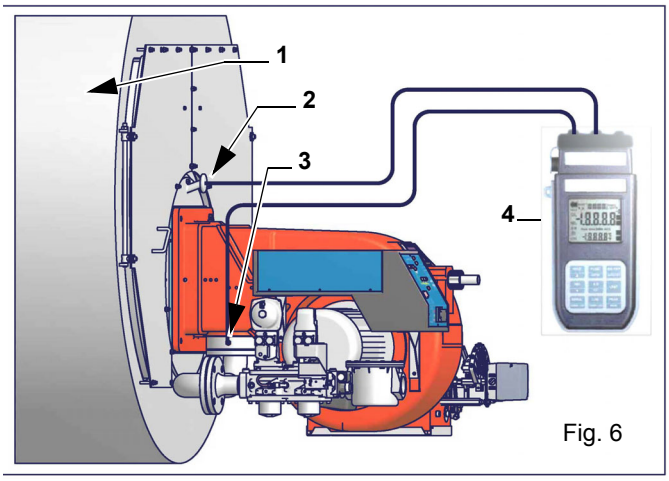


Fig. 6

Note: the figure is indicative only.Key

1 Generator
2 Pressure outlet on the combustion chamber
3 Gas pressure outlet on the butterfly valve
4 Differential pressure gauge

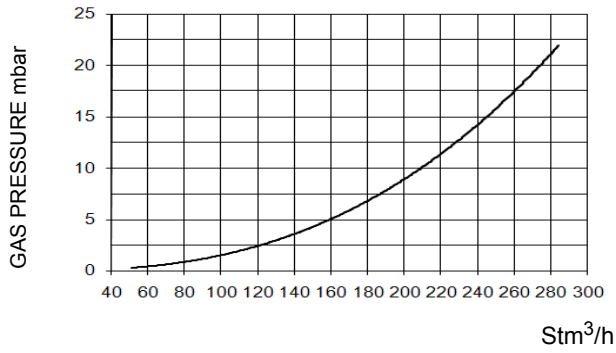
ATTENTION: THE BURNED GAS RATE MUST BE READ AT THE GAS FLOW METER. WHEN IT IS NOT POSSIBLE, THE USER CAN REFERS TO THE PRESSURE-RATE CURVES AS GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY.

Measuring gas pressure in the combustion head

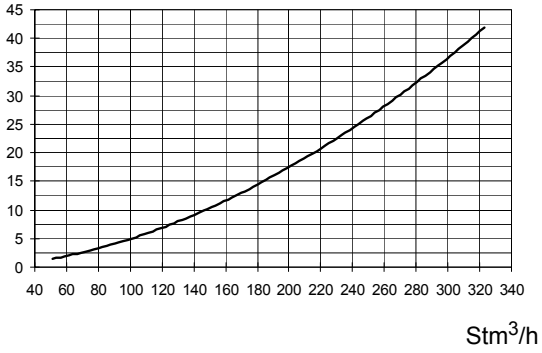
In order to measure the pressure in the combustion head, insert the pressure gauge probes: one into the combustion chamber’s pressure outlet to get the pressure in the combustion chamber and the other one into the butterfly valve’s pressure outlet of the burner. On the basis of the measured differential pressure, it is possible to get the maximum flow rate: in the pressure - rate curves (showed on the next paragraph), it is easy to find out the burner’s output in Stm^3/h (quoted on the x axis) from the pressure measured in the combustion head (quoted on the y axis). The data obtained must be considered when adjusting the gas flow rate.

Curves are referred to pressure = 0mbar in the combustion chamber!

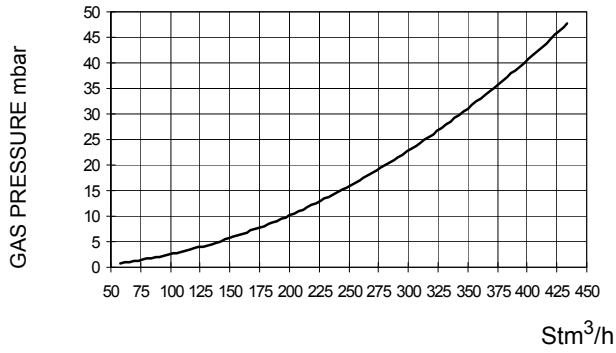
KP91



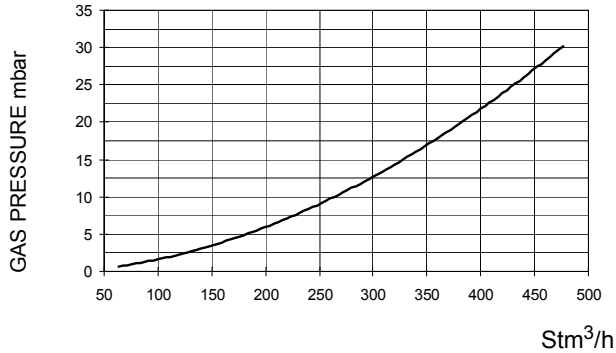
KP92



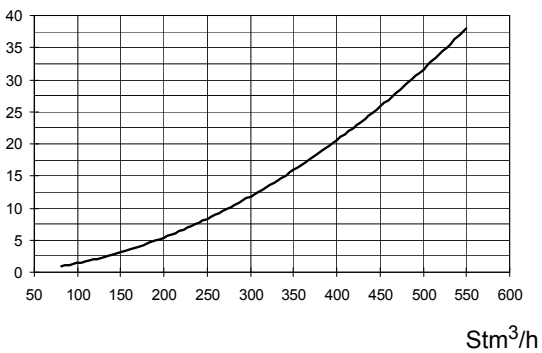
KP93



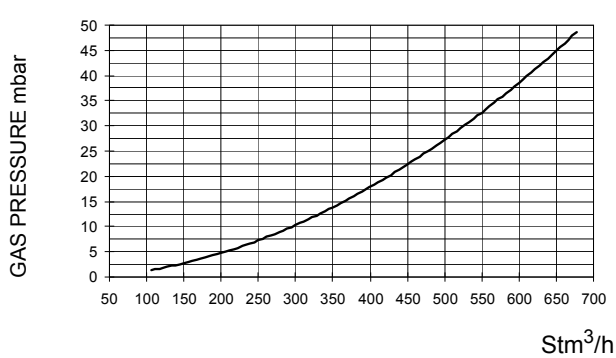
KR512



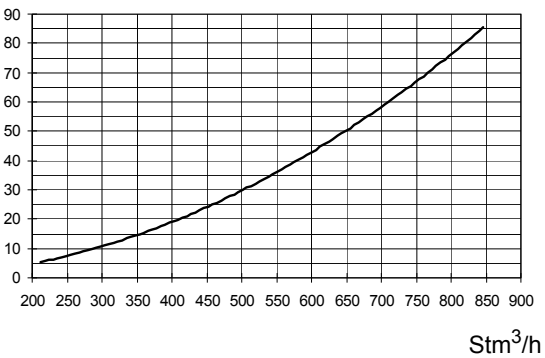
KR515



KR520



KR525



PART II: INSTALLATION

MOUNTING AND CONNECTING THE BURNER

Packing

The burners are despatched wooden cages whose dimensions:
KP91-KP92-KP93: 1730mmx 1280mm x 1020mm (L x P x H)
KP512-KP515-KP520-KP525: 1730mm x 1430mm x 1130mm (L x P x H)

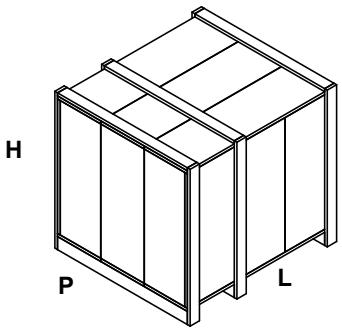


Fig. 1

Packing cases of this kind are affected by humidity and are not suitable for stacking. The following are placed in each packing case:

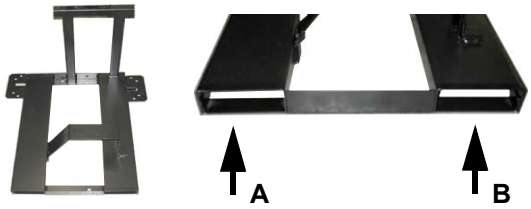
- burner with gas train detached;
- gasket to be inserted between the burner and the boiler;
- envelope containing this manual

To get rid of the burner's packing, follow the procedures laid down by current laws on disposal of materials.

Handling the burner

WARNING! The handling operations must be carried out by specialised and trained personnel. If these operations are not carried out correctly, the residual risk for the burner to overturn and fall down still persists. To move the burner, use means suitable to support its weight (see paragraph "Technical specifications").
The unpacked burner must be lifted and moved only by means of a fork lift truck.

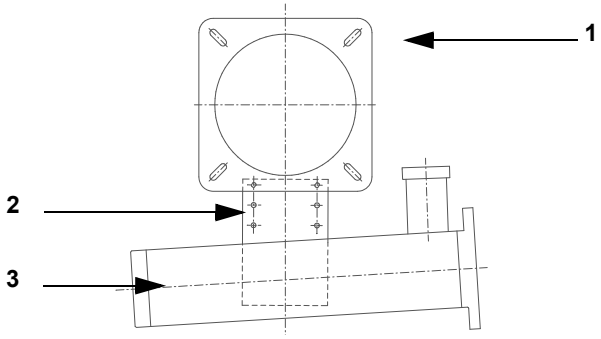
The burner is mounted on a support provided for handling the burner by means of a fork lift truck: the forks must be inserted into the A anb B ways. Remove the stirrup only once the burner is installed to the boiler.



Set the upper side of the burner flange in a horizontal position, in order to obtain the correct inclination of the pre-heating tank

Key

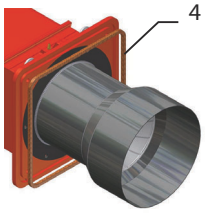
1 Burner flange (upper side indicated)
2 Bracket
3 Pre-heating tank on the burner

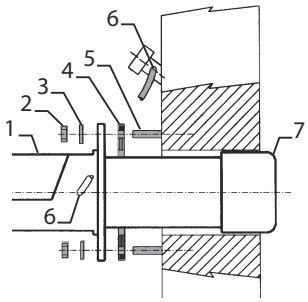


Fitting the burner to the boiler

To install the burner into the boiler, proceed as follows:

1 make a hole on the closing door of the combustion chamber as described on paragraph "Overall dimensions")
2 place the burner to the boiler: lift it up and handle it according to the procedure described on paragraph "Handling the burner";
3 place the 4 stud bolts (5) on boiler's door, according to the burner drilling template described on paragraph "Overall dimensions";
4 fasten the 4 stud bolts;
5 place the gasket on the burner flange;
6 install the burner into the boiler;
7 fix the burner to the stud bolts, by means of the fixing nuts, according to the next picture.
8 After fitting the burner to the boiler, ensure that the gap between the blast tube and the refractory lining is sealed with appropriate insulating material (ceramic fibre cord or refractory cement).





Keys

1 Burner
2 Fixing nut
3 Washer
4 Sealing gasket
5 Stud bolt
7 Blast tube

Matching the burner to the boiler

The burners described in this manual have been tested with combustion chambers that comply with EN676 regulation and whose dimensions are described in the diagram . In case the burner must be coupled with boilers with a combustion chamber smaller in diameter or shorter than those described in the diagram, please contact the supplier, to verify that a correct matching is possible, with respect of the application involved. To correctly match the burner to the boiler verify the type of the blast tube . Verify the necessary input and the pressure in combustion chamber are included in the burner performance curve; otherwise the choice of the burner must be revised consulting the burner manufacturer. To choose the blast tube lenght follow the instructions of the boiler manufacturer. In absence of these consider the following:

- Cast-iron boilers, three pass flue boilers (with the first pass in the rear part): the blast tube must protrude no more than **Dist** = 100 mm into the combustion chamber. (Fig. 2)
- Pressurised boilers with flame reversal: in this case the blast tube must penetrate **Dm** 50 ÷ 100 mm into combustion chamber in respect to the tube bundle plate.(Fig. 3)

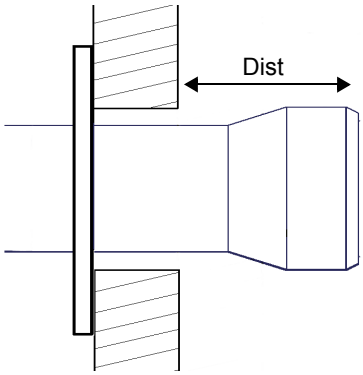


Fig. 2

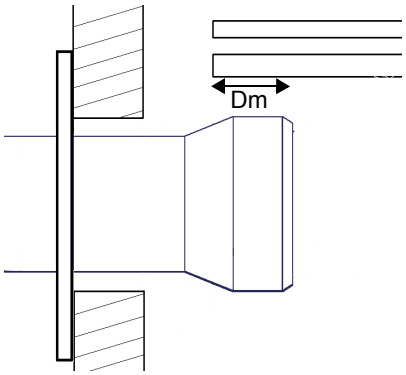


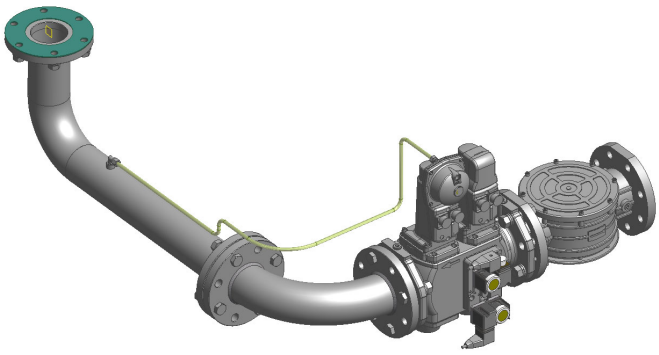
Fig. 3

The length of the blast tubes does not always allow this requirement to be met, and thus it may be necessary to use a suitably-sized spacer to move the burner backwards or to design a blast tube tha suites the utilisation (please, contact the manifacturer).

GAS TRAIN CONNECTIONS

Referring to the P&ID of the burner, execute the connection.

WARNING: BEFORE EXECUTING THE CONNECTIONS TO THE GAS PIPE NETWORK, BE SURE THAT THE MANUAL CUTOFF VALVES ARE CLOSED.



Assembling the gas train

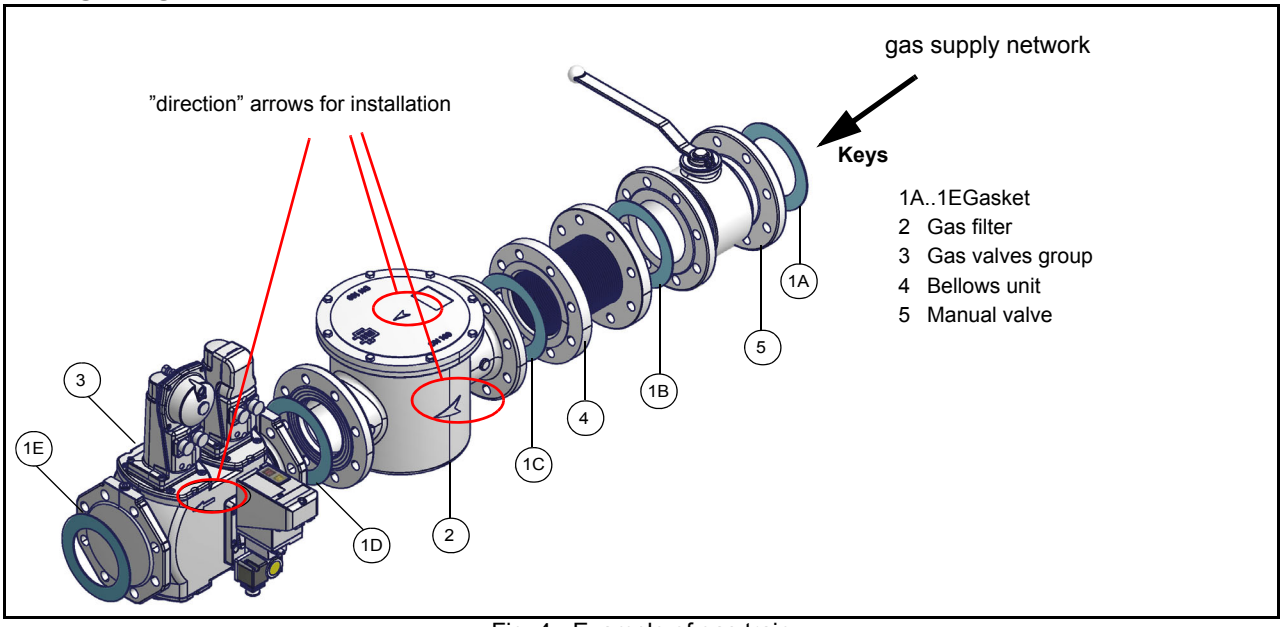


Fig. 4 - Example of gas train

To mount the gas train, proceed as follows:

1-a) in case of threaded joints: use proper seals according to the gas used;

1-b) in case of flanged joints: place a gasket (no. 1A..1E - Fig. 4) between the elements

2) fasten all the items by means of screws, according to the diagrams showed, observing the mounting direction for each item;

NOTE: the bellows unit, the manual cutoff valve and the gaskets are not part of the standard supply.

ATTENTION: once the gas train is mounted according to the diagram on Fig. 4, the gas proving test mus be performed, according to the procedure set by the laws in force.

ATTENTION: it is recommended to mount filter and gas valves to avoid that extraneous material drops inside the valves, during maintenance and cleaning operation of the filters (both the filters outside the valves group and the ones built-in the gas valves).

Siemens VGD20.. and VGD40.. gas valves - with SKP2.. (pressure governor)

Mounting

- When mounting the VGD.. double gas valve, two flanges are required (as for VGD20.. model, the flanges are threaded); to prevent cuttings from falling inside the valve, first fit the flanges to the piping and then clean the associated parts;
- install the valve;
- the direction of gas flow must be in accordance with the direction of the arrow on the valve body;
- ensure that the bolts on the flanges are properly tightened;
- ensure that the connections with all components are tight;
- make certain that the O-rings and gaskets between the flanges and the double gas valve are fitted.

- Connect the reference gas pipe (**TP** in figure; 8mm-external size pipe supplied loose), to the gas pressure nipples placed on the gas pipe, downstream the gas valves: gas pressure must be measured at a distance that must be at least 5 times the pipe size.

Leave the blowhole free (**SA** in figure). Should the spring fitted not permit satisfactory regulation, ask one of our service centres for a suitable replacement.

Caution: the SKP2 diaphragm D must be vertical (see Fig. 7).

WARNING: removing the four screws BS causes the device to be unserviceable!

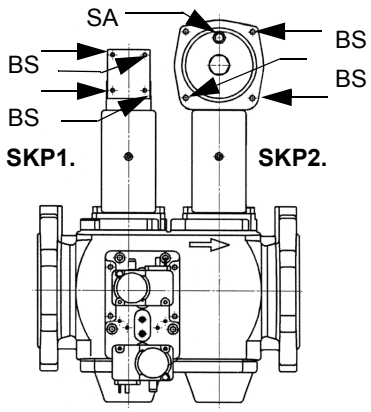


Fig. 5

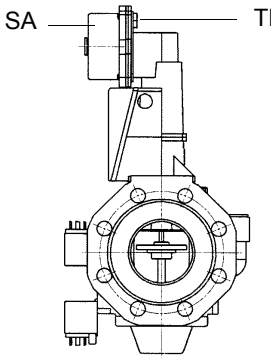


Fig. 6

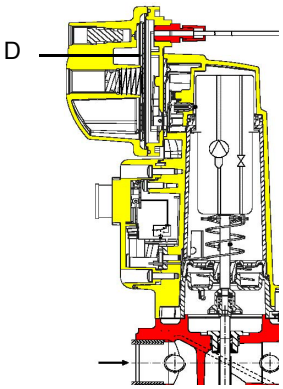
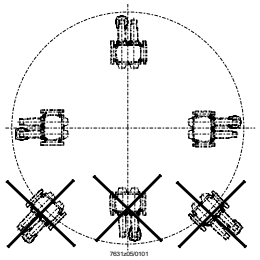


Fig. 7

SIEMENS VGD..MOUNTING POSITIONS


Fig. 8

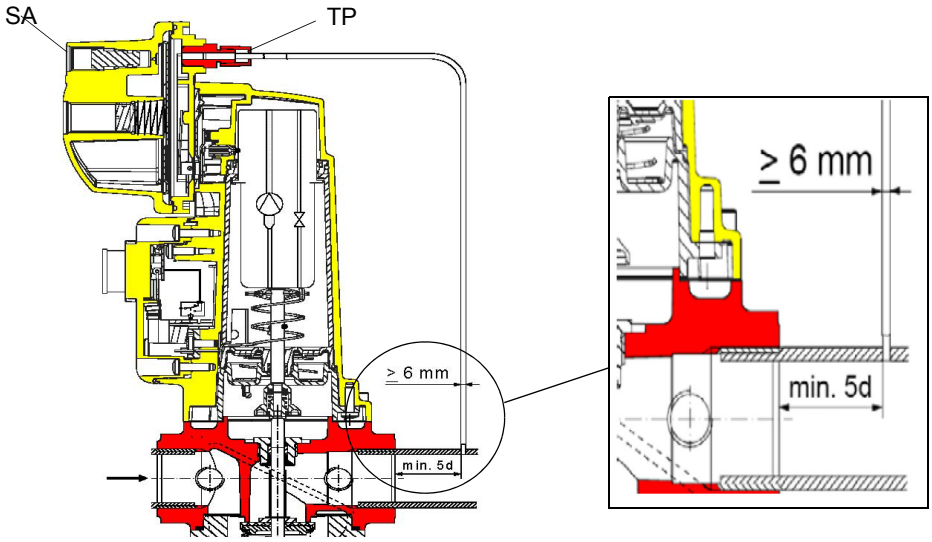
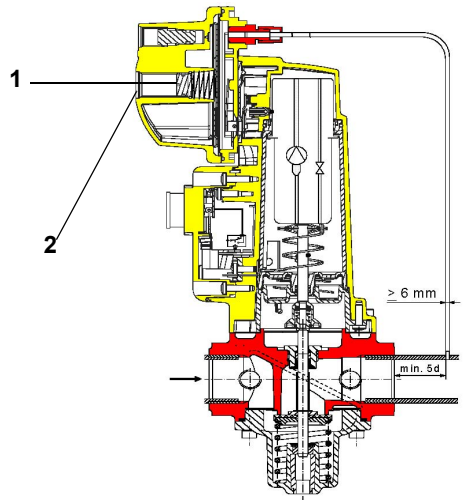


Fig. 9

Pressure adjusting range

The pressure adjusting range, downstream the gas valves group, changes according to the spring provided with the valve group.



Siemens SKP actuator

Keys

1 spring

2 cap

Siemens VGD valves with SKP actuator:

Performance range (mbar)	0 - 22	15 - 120	100 - 250
Spring colour	neutral	yellow	red

Gas Filter (if provided)

The gas filters remove the dust particles that are present in the gas, and prevent the elements at risk (e.g.: burner valves, counters and regulators) from becoming rapidly blocked. The filter is normally installed upstream from all the control and on-off devices.

ATTENTION: it is reccomended to install the filter with gas flow parallel to the floor in order to prevent dust fall on the safety valve during maintenance operation.

OIL TRAIN CONNECTIONS

About the use of fuel pumps

- Do not use fuel with additives to avoid the possible formation over time of compounds which may deposit between the gear teeth, thus obstructing them.
- After filling the tank, wait before starting the burner. This will give any suspended impurities time to deposit on the bottom of the tank, thus avoiding the possibility that they might be sucked into the pump.
- On initial commissioning a "dry" operation is foreseen for a considerable length of time (for example, when there is a long suction line to bleed). To avoid damages inject some lubrication oil into the vacuum inlet.
- Care must be taken when installing the pump not to force the pump shaft along its axis or laterally to avoid excessive wear on the joint, noise and overloading the gears.
- Pipes should not contain air pockets. Rapid attachment joint should therefore be avoided and threaded or mechanical seal junctions preferred. Junction threads, elbow joints and couplings should be sealed with removable sg component. The number of junctions should be kept to a minimum as they are a possible source of leakage.
- Do not use PTFE tape on the suction and return line pipes to avoid the possibility that particles enter circulation. These could deposit on the pump filter or the nozzle, reducing efficiency. Always use O-Rings or mechanical seal (copper or aluminium gaskets) junctions if possible.
- An external filter should always be installed in the suction line upstream the fuel unit.

***ATTENTION**: before the burner first start, it is mandatory to fill the adduction pipes with diesel fuel and bleed out residual air bubbles. Prior to switching on the burner, check direction of rotation of the pump motor by briefly pressing the starter switch; ensure there are no anomalous sounds during equipment operation, and only then turn on the burner. Neglect to comply with this requirement will invalidate the burner warranty.*

Depending on the installed pump, it is possible to design the plant for single or double pipe feeding line

Single-pipe system: a single pipe drives the oil from the tank to the pump's inlet. Then, from the pump, the pressurised oil is driven to the nozzle: a part comes out from the nozzle while the othe part goes back to the pump. In this system, the by-pass plug, if provided, must be removed and the optional return port, on the pump's body, must be sealed by steel plug and washer.

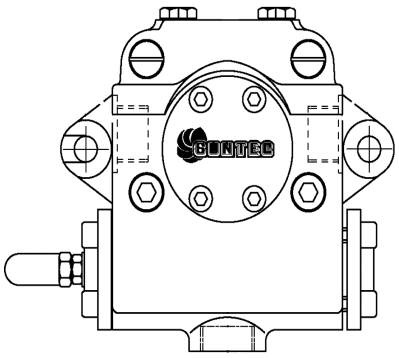
Double-pipe system: as for the single pipe system, a pipe that connects the tank to the pump's inlet is used besides another pipe that

connects the pump's return port to the tank, as well. The excess of oil goes back to the tank: this installation can be considered self-bleeding. If provided, the inside by-pass plug must be installed to avoid air and fuel passing through the pump.

Burners come out from the factory provided for double-pipe systems. They can be suited for single-pipe system (recommended in the case of gravity feed) as decribed before.To change from a 1-pipe system to a 2-pipe-system, insert the by-pass plug **G** (as for ccw-rotation- referring to the pump shaft).

Caution: Changing the direction of rotation, all connections on top and side are reversed.**HP UHE series pumps**: a kit (Art.-Nr.: 0841211) is required for the transition from 2-pipe to 1-pipe system

Suntec TA..	
Oil viscosity	3 ÷ 75 cSt
Oil temperature	0 ÷ 150°C
Min. suction pressure	- 0.45 bar to avoid gasing
Max. suction pressure	5 bar
Max. return pressure	5 bar
Rotation speed	3600 rpm max.

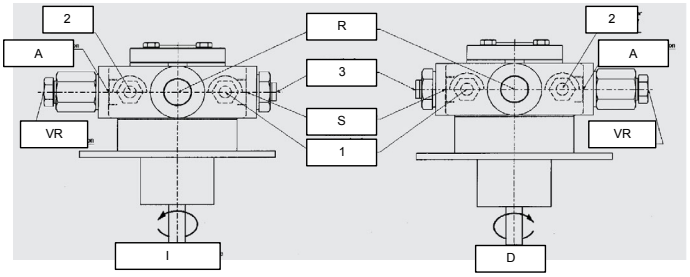


1. Inlet G1/2
2. To the nozzle G1/2
3. Return G1/2
4. Pressure gauge port G1/4
5. Vacuum gauge port G1/4
6. Pressure governor

HP-Technick UHE-A..	
Oil viscosity	3 ÷ 75 cSt
Oil temperature	0 ÷ 150°C
Min. suction pressure	- 0.45 bar to avoid gasing
Max. suction pressure	5 bar
Max. return pressure	5 bar
Rotation speed	3600 rpm max.

1. Connection for manometer 1 – delivery (M1) – G1/4
2. Connection for manometer 2 – suction (M2) – G1/4
3. Connection for manometer 3 (M3)

A. Suction connection– G1/2
D. Direct - clockwise
I. Indirect – counter clockwise
R. By-pass connection– G1/2
S. Delivery connection – G1/2
VR. After removal of cover screw: pressure regulation



Connecting the oil flexible hoses to the pump

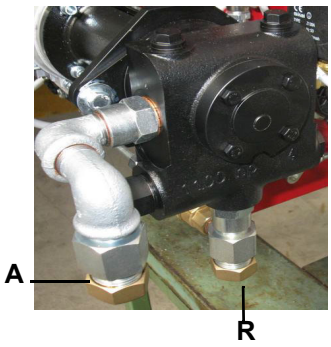
To connect the flexible oil hoses to the pump, proceed as follows, according to the pump provided:

1 remove the closing nuts A and R on the inlet and return connections of the pump;

2 screw the rotating nut of the two flexible hoses on the pump **being careful to avoid exchanging the lines**: see the arrows marked on the pump.

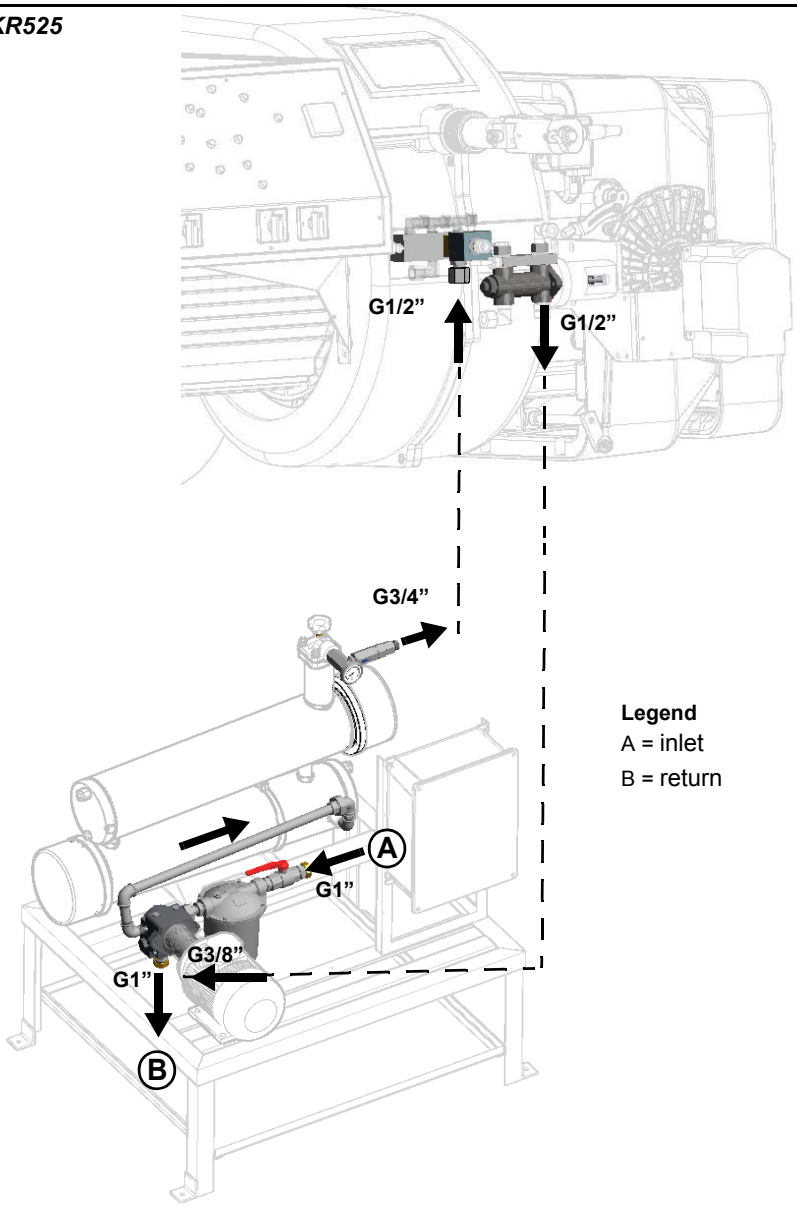
For further information, refer to the technical documentation of the pump.

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Suntec TA	HP Technik UHE-A
	

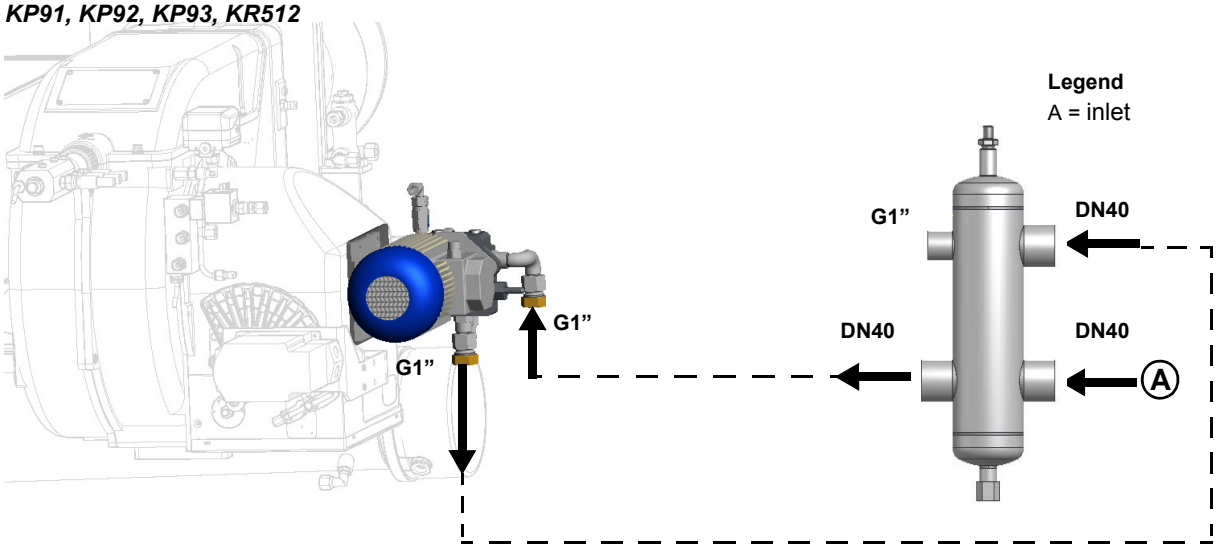
Connecting the burner to the oil pumping unit

KR515, KR520, KR525

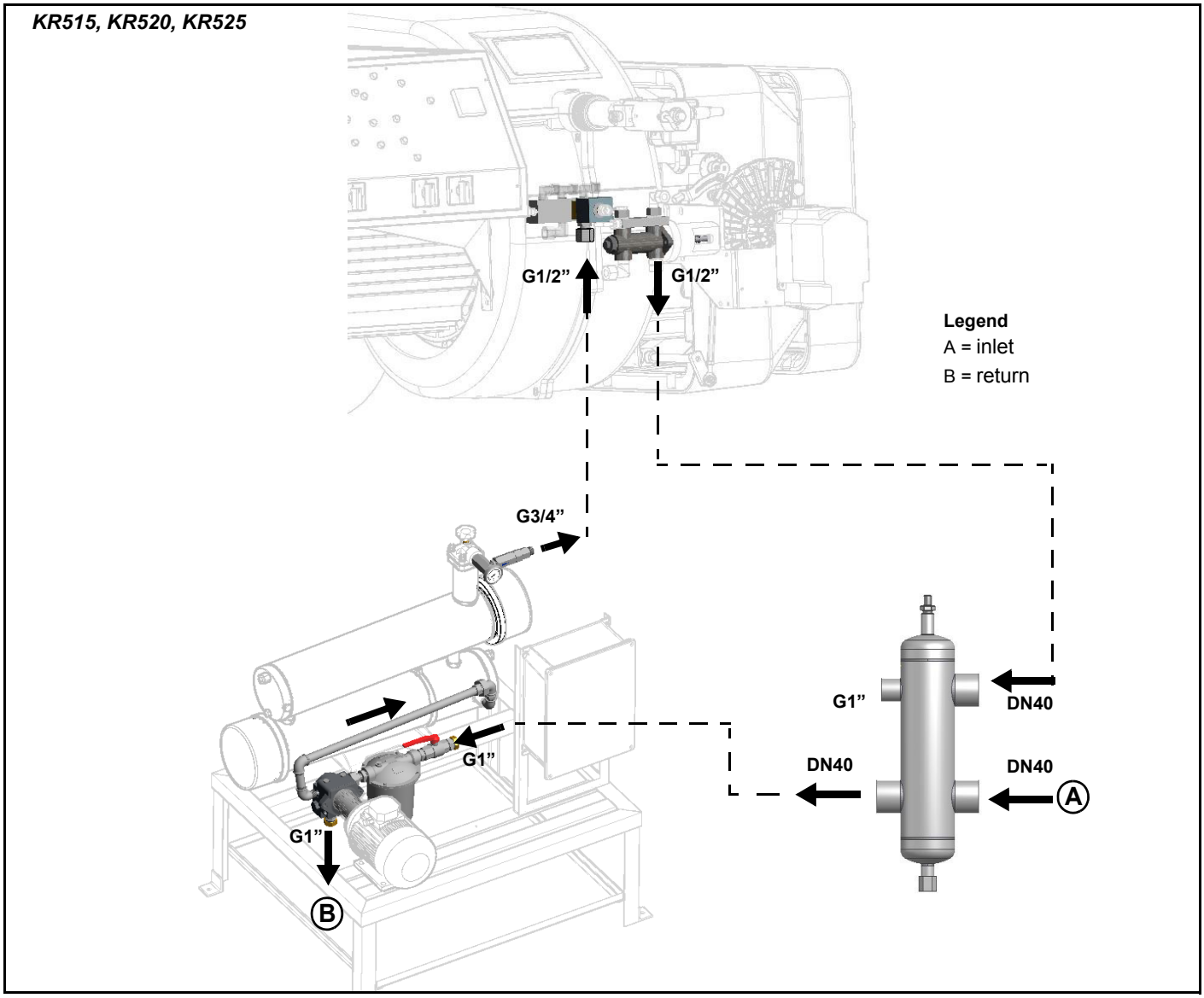


PLANT WITH DEGASING BOTTLE

KP91, KP92, KP93, KR512



KR515, KR520, KR525



ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

WARNING! Respect the basic safety rules. make sure of the connection to the earthing system. do not reverse the phase and neutral connections. fit a differential thermal magnet switch adequate for connection to the mains.

WARNING! before executing the electrical connections, pay attention to turn the plant's switch to OFF and be sure that the burner's main switch is in 0 position (OFF) too. Read carefully the chapter "WARNINGS", and the "Electrical connections" section.

ATTENTION: Connecting electrical supply wires to the burner teminal block MA, be sure that the ground wire is longer than phase and neutral ones.

DANGER! Incorrect motor rotation can seriously damage property and injure people.

To execute the electrical connections, proceed as follows:

1 remove the cover from the electrical board, unscrewing the fixing screws;
2 execute the electrical connections to the supply terminal board as shown in the attached wiring diagrams;
3 check the direction of the fan motor (see next paragraph);
4 refit the panel cover.

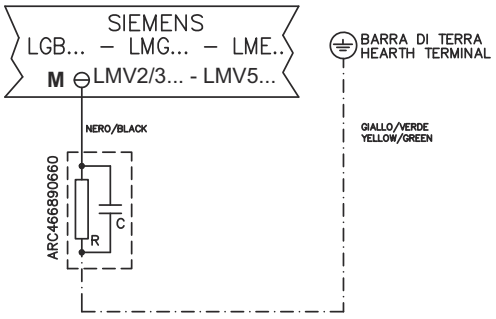
WARNING:It is recommended to install a shunt trip disconnect switch that acts on the preheater unit supply line and avoids the oil overheating / resistance damage in case of a malfunction of the resistance contactor. Inside the electric board a free contact is provided (terminals 507 - 508) for this purpose.

Note on electrical supply

In the case where the power supply of the AUXILIARIES of the phase-phase burner (without a neutral), for the flame detection it is necessary to connect the RC circuit Siemens between the terminal 2 (terminal X3-04-4 in case of LMV2x, LMV3x, LMV5x, LME7x) of the base and the earth terminal, RC466890660. For LMV5 control box, please refer to the clabeling recommendations avaible on the Siemens CD attached to the burner

Key

C - Capacitor (22 nF , 250 V)
LME / LMV - Siemens control box
R - Resistor (1 MΩ)
M: Terminal 2 (LGB, LME), Terminal X3-04-4 (LMV2x, LMV3x, LMV5, LME7x)
RC466890660 - RC Siemens filter



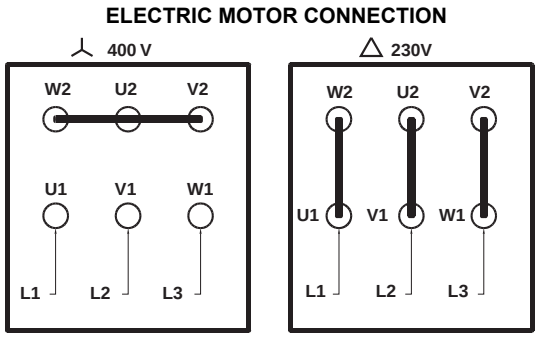
Rotation of electric motor

Once the electrical connection of the burner is executed, remember to check the rotation of the electric motor. The motor should rotate according to the "arrow" symbol on the body. In the event of wrong rotation, reverse the three-phase supply and check again the rotation of the motor.

CAUTION: check the motor thermal cut-out adjustment

NOTE: the burners are supplied for three-phase 380 V or 400 V supply, and in the case of three-phase 220 V or 230 V supply it is necessary to modify the electrical connections into the terminal box of the electric motor and replace the overload tripped relay.





Connecting the oil heating resistors

2.4 - 4.5 kW

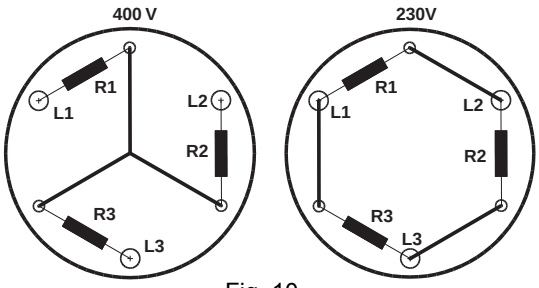


Fig. 10

8 - 12 kW

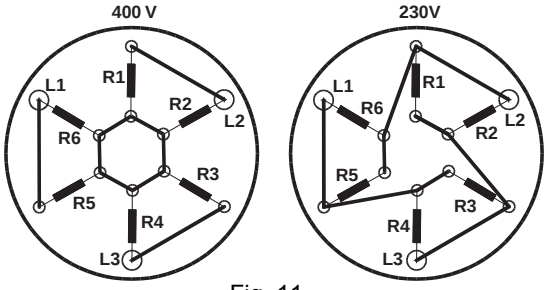


Fig. 11

18 - 24 kW

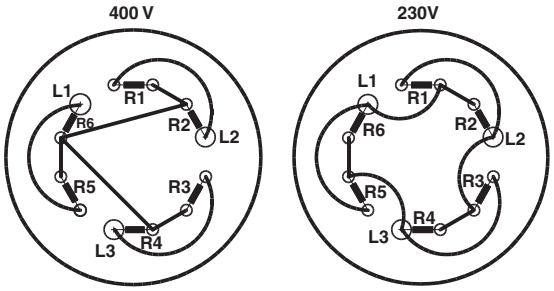


Fig. 12

RECOMMENDATIONS TO DESIGN HEAVY OIL FEEDING PLANTS

This paragraph is intended to give some suggestions to make feeding plants for heavy oil burners. To get a regular burner operation, it is very important to design the supplying system properly. Here some suggestions will be mentioned to give a brief description.

The term “heavy oil” is generic and summarises several chemical-physical properties, above all viscosity. The excessive viscosity makes the oil impossible to be pumped, so it must be heated to let it flow in the pipeline; because of the low-boiling hydrocarbons and dissolved gases, the oil must be also pressurised. The pressurisation is also necessary to feed the burner pump avoiding its cavitation because of the high suction at the inlet. The supplying system scope is to pump and heat oil.

The oil viscosity is referred in various unit measures; the most common are: °E, cSt, Saybolt and Redwood scales. Table 3 shows the-various unit convertions (e.g.: 132 cSt viscosity corresponds to 17.5°E viscosity). The diagram in Fig. 13 shows how the heavy oil viscosity changes according to its temperature.

Example: an oil with 22°E viscosity at 50°C once heated to 100°C gets a 3 °E viscosity.As far as the pumping capability, it depends on the type of the pump that pushes the oil even if on diagram in Fig. 13 a generic limit is quoted at about 100 °E, so it is recommended to refer to the specifications of the pump provided. Usually the oil minimum temperature at the oil pump inlet increases as viscosity does, in order to make the oil easy to pump. Referring to the diagram on Fig. 14, it is possible to realise that to pump an oil with 50°E viscosity at 50°C, it must be heated at about 80°C.

Pipe heating system

Pipe heating system must be provided, that is a system to heat pipes and plant components to mantain the viscosity in the pumping limits. Higher the oil viscosity and lower the ambient temperature, more necessary the pipe heating system.

Inlet minimum pressure of the pump (both for supplying system and burner)

A very low pressure leads to cavitation (signalled by its peculiar noise): the pump manifacturer declares the minimum value. Therefore, check the pump technical sheets. By increasing the oil temperature, also the minimum inlet pressure at the pump must increase, to avoid the gassification of the oil low-boiling products and the cavitation. The cavitation compromises the burner operation, it causes the pump to break too. The diagram on Fig. 15 roughly shows the inlet pump pressure according to the oil temperature.

Pump operating maximum pressure (both for the supplying system and burner)

Remember that pumps and all the system components through which the oil circulates, feature an upper limit. Always read the technical documentation for each component. Schemes on Fig. 5 and Fig. 18 are taken from UNI 9248 "liquid fuel feeding lines from tank to burner" standard and show how a feeding line should be designed. For other countries, see related laws in force. The pipe dimensioning, the execution and the winding dimensioning and other construcitve details must be provided by the installer.

Adjusting the supplying oil ring

According to the heavy oil viscosity used, in the table below indicative temperature and pressure values to be set are shown.

Note: the temperature and pressure range allowed by the supplying ring components must be checked in the specifications table of the components themselves.

HEAVY OIL VISCOSITY AT 50 °C		PIPELINE PRESSURE	PIPELINE TEMPERATURE
cSt (°E)		bar	°C
	< 50 (7)	1- 2	20
> 50 (7)	< 110 (15)	1- 2	50
> 110 (15)	< 400 (50)	1- 2	65

Tab. 1

Viscosity units conversion table

Cinematics viscosity Centistokes (cSt)	Engler Degrees (°E)	Saybolt Seconds Universal (SSU)	Saybolt Seconds Furol (SSF)	Redwood Seconds no.1 (Standard)	Redwood Seconds no..2 (Admiralty)
1	1	31	--	29	--
2.56	1.16	35	--	32.1	--
4.3	1.31	40	--	36.2	5.1
7.4	1.58	50	--	44.3	5.83
10.3	1.88	60	--	52.3	6.77
13.1	2.17	70	12.95	60.9	7.6
15.7	2.45	80	13.7	69.2	8.44
18.2	2.73	90	14.44	77.6	9.3
20.6	3.02	100	15.24	85.6	10.12
32.1	4.48	150	19.3	128	14.48
43.2	5.92	200	23.5	170	18.9
54	7.35	250	28	212	23.45
65	8.79	300	32.5	254	28
87.6	11.7	400	41.9	338	37.1
110	14.6	500	51.6	423	46.2
132	17.5	600	61.4	508	55.4
154	20.45	700	71.1	592	64.6
176	23.35	800	81	677	73.8
198	26.3	900	91	762	83
220	29.2	1000	100.7	896	92.1
330	43.8	1500	150	1270	138.2
440	58.4	2000	200	1690	184.2
550	73	2500	250	2120	230
660	87.6	3000	300	2540	276
880	117	4000	400	3380	368
1100	146	5000	500	4230	461
1320	175	6000	600	5080	553
1540	204.5	7000	700	5920	645
1760	233.5	8000	800	6770	737
1980	263	9000	900	7620	829
2200	292	10000	1000	8460	921
3300	438	15000	1500	13700	--
4400	584	20000	2000	18400	--

Tab. 2

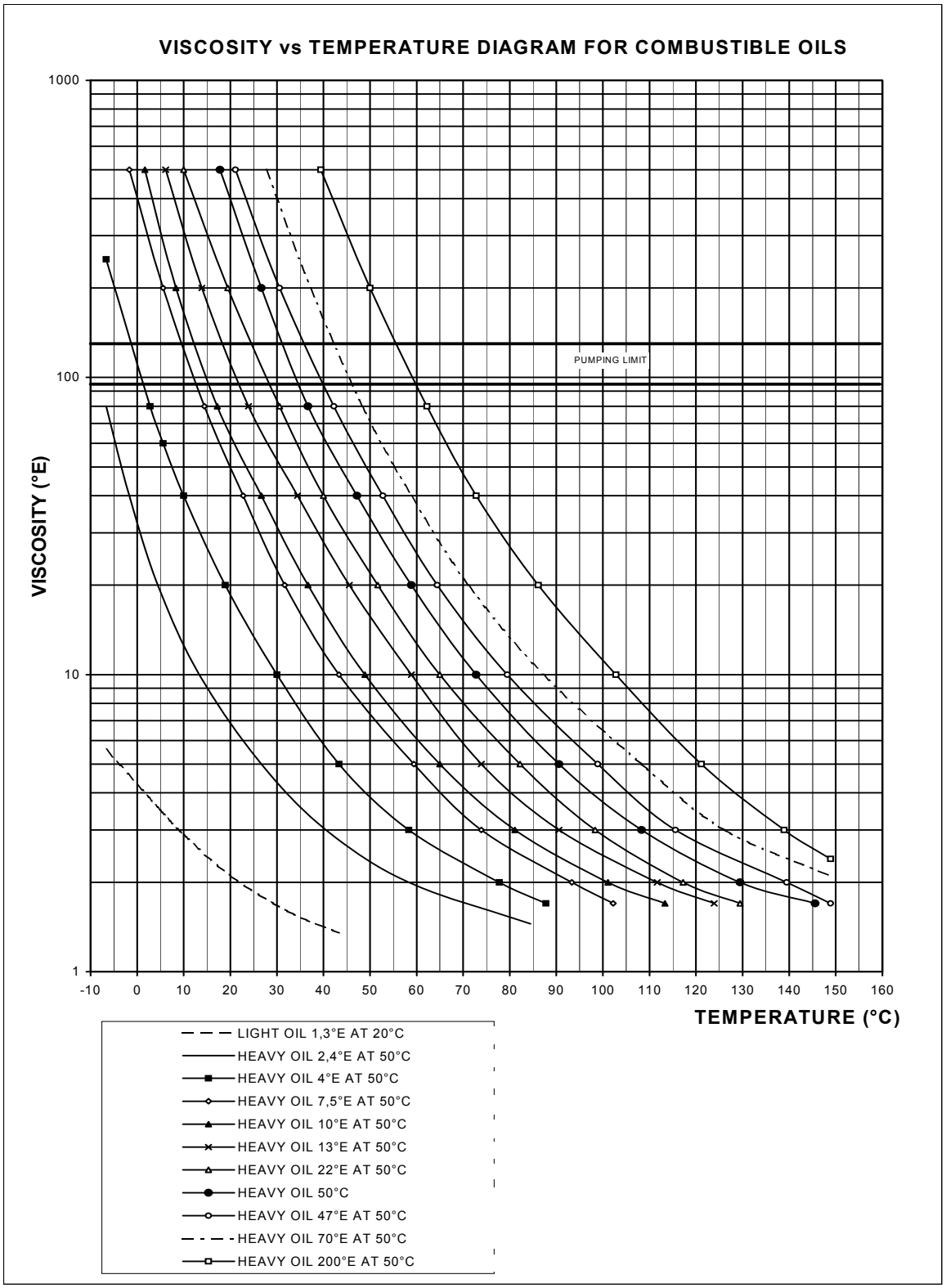

VISCOSITY vs TEMPERATURE DIAGRAM FOR COMBUSTIBLE OILS
VISCOSITY (°E)
1000
100
10
1
PUMPING LIMIT
-10
0
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
130
140
150
160
TEMPERATURE (°C)
LIGHT OIL 1,3°E AT 20°C
HEAVY OIL 2,4°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 4°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 7,5°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 10°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 13°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 22°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 50°C
HEAVY OIL 47°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 70°E AT 50°C
HEAVY OIL 200°E AT 50°C

Fig. 13

Indicative diagram showing the oil temperature at burner pump inlet vs. oil viscosity

Example: if the oil has a 50°E @ 50°C viscosity, the oil temperature at the pump inlet should be 80°C (see diagram).

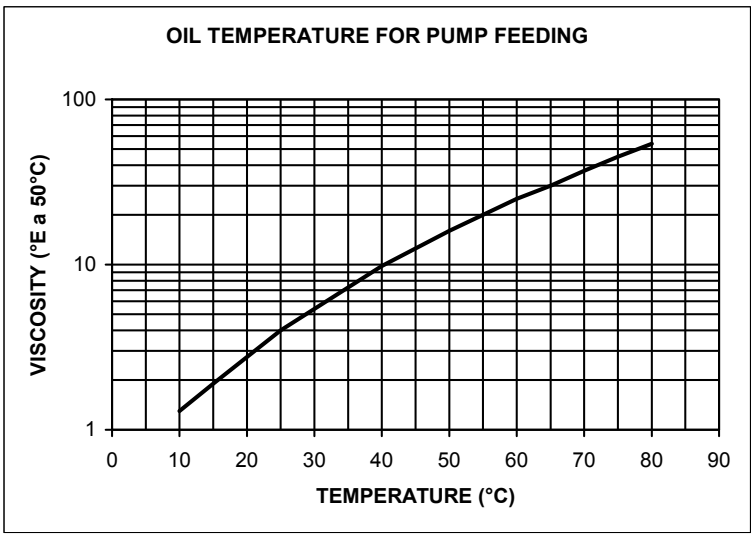


Fig. 14

Indicative diagram showing the oil pressure according to its temperature

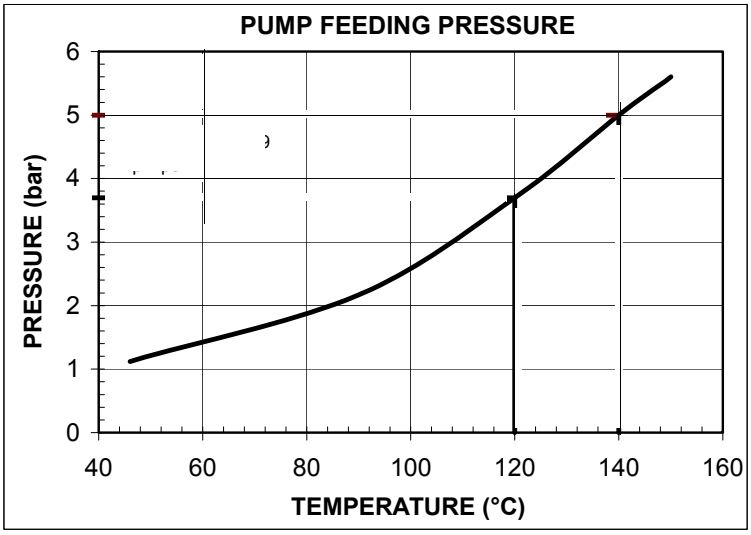


Fig. 15

Indicative diagram showing the oil atomising temperature according to its viscosity

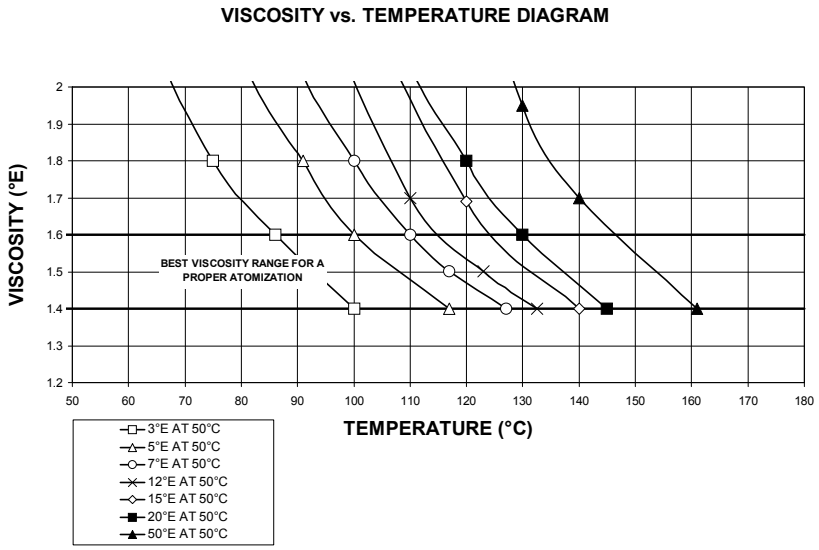
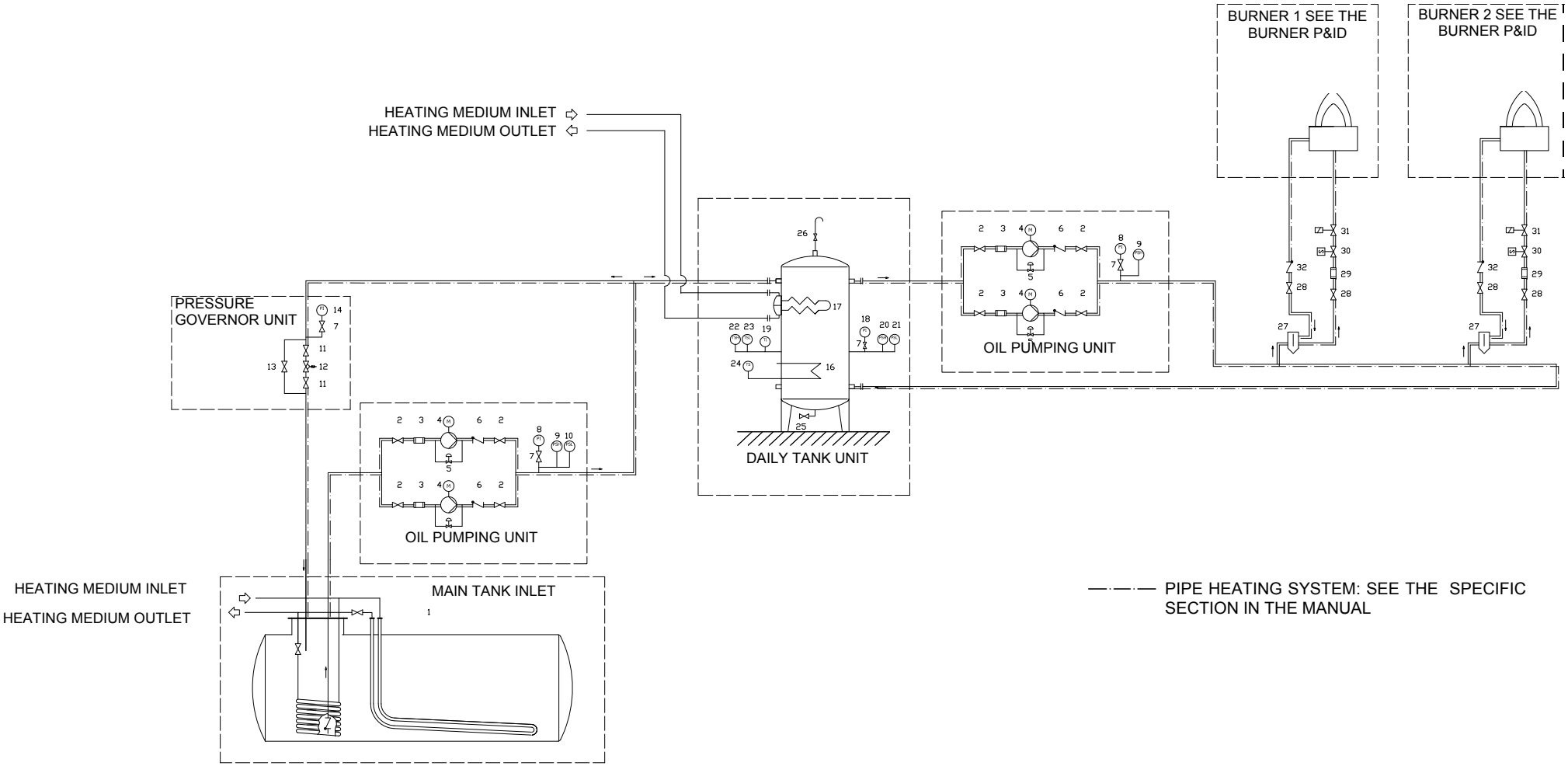


Fig. 16

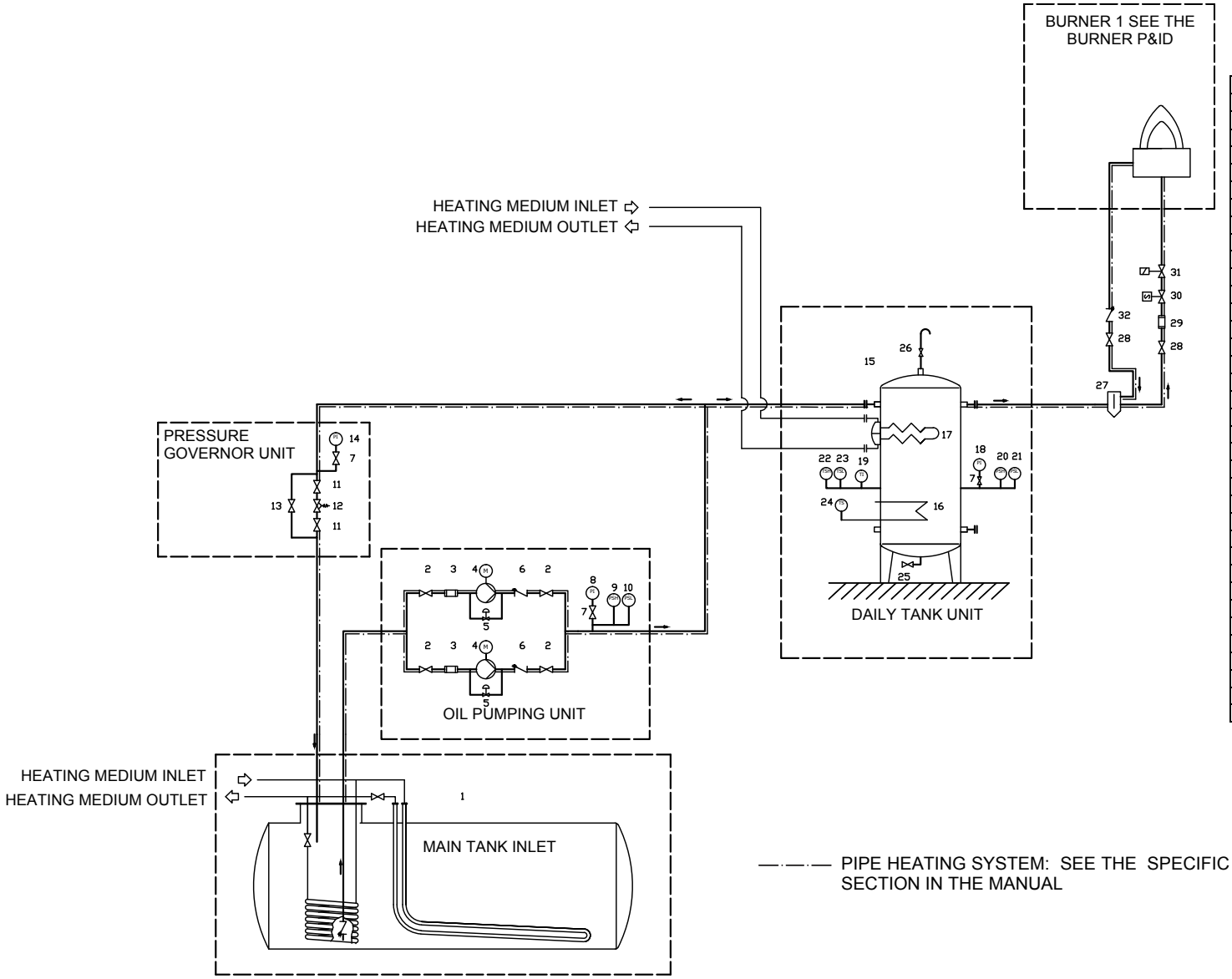
Example: if the oil has a 50°E @ 50°C viscosity, the oil atomising temperature should be between 145°C and 160°C (see diagram).

Fig. 17 3ID00014 v2 **Hydraulic diagram - Two or more burners configuration**



	OIL TRAIN		**PRESSURE GOVERNOR UNIT**				
1	Main tank	11	Manual valve	21	Low pressure switch	31	Safety valve
	OIL PUMPING UNIT	12	Pressure governor	22	Thermostat (high)	32	One-way valve
2	Manual valve	13	Needle valve	23	Thermostat (low)		
3	Filter	14	Pressure gauge	24	Thermostat		
4	Pump coupled to electrical motor		**DAILY TANK**	25	Manual valve		
5	Safety valve	15	Daily tank	26	Manual valve		
6	One-way valve	16	Electrical resistor		**TO THE BURNER**		
7	Manual valve	17	Heating device	27	Degassing bottle		
8	Pressure gauge	18	Pressure gauge	28	Manual valve		
9	Maximum pressure switch	19	Thermometer	29	Filter (supplied loose with the burner)		
10	Minimum pressure switch	20	High pressure switch	30	Solenoide valve		

Fig. 18 - 3ID0023 v2 - **Hydraulic diagram - Single burner configuration**



	OIL TRAIN
1	Main tank
	OIL PUMPING UNIT
2	Manual valve
3	Filter
4	Pump coupled to electrical motor
5	Safety valve
6	One-way valve
7	Manual valve
8	Pressure gauge
9	Maximum pressure switch
10	Minimum pressure switch
	PRESSURE GOVERNOR UNIT
11	Manual valve
12	Pressure governor
13	Needle valve
14	Pressure gauge
	DAILY TANK
15	Daily tank
16	Electrical resistor
17	Heating device
18	Pressure gauge
19	Thermometer
20	High pressure switch
21	Low pressure switch
22	Thermostat (high)
23	Thermostat (low)
24	Thermostat
25	Manual valve
26	Manual valve
	TO THE BURNER
27	Degassing bottle
28	Manual valve
29	Filter (supplied loose with the burner)
30	Solenoide valve
31	Safety valve
32	One-way valve

PART III: OPERATION

DANGER! Incorrect motor rotation can seriously damage property and injure people.WARNING: before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open and check that the pressure upstream the gas train complies the value quoted on paragraph "Technical specifications". Be sure that the mains switch is closed.

DANGER: During commissioning operations, do not let the burner operate with insufficient air flow (danger of formation of carbon monoxide); if this should happen, make the gas decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.WARNING: never loose the sealed screws! otherwise, the device warranty will be immediately invalidate!

LIMITATIONS OF USE

THE BURNER IS AN APPLIANCE DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED TO OPERATE ONLY AFTER BEING CORRECTLY CONNECTED TO A HEAT GENERATOR (E.G. BOILER, HOT AIR GENERATOR, FURNACE, ETC.), ANY OTHER USE IS TO BE CONSIDERED IMPROPER AND THEREFORE DANGEROUS.

THE USER MUST GUARANTEE THE CORRECT FITTING OF THE APPLIANCE, ENTRUSTING THE INSTALLATION OF IT TO QUALIFIED PERSONNEL AND HAVING THE FIRST COMMISSIONING OF IT CARRIED OUT BY A SERVICE CENTRE AUTHORISED BY THE COMPANY MANUFACTURING THE BURNER.

A FUNDAMENTAL FACTOR IN THIS RESPECT IS THE ELECTRICAL CONNECTION TO THE GENERATOR'S CONTROL AND SAFETY UNITS (CONTROL THERMOSTAT, SAFETY, ETC.) WHICH GUARANTEES CORRECT AND SAFE FUNCTIONING OF THE BURNER.

THEREFORE, ANY OPERATION OF THE APPLIANCE MUST BE PREVENTED WHICH DEPARTS FROM THE INSTALLATION OPERATIONS OR WHICH HAPPENS AFTER TOTAL OR PARTIAL TAMPERING WITH THESE (E.G. DISCONNECTION, EVEN PARTIAL, OF THE ELECTRICAL LEADS, OPENING THE GENERATOR DOOR, DISMANTLING OF PART OF THE BURNER).

NEVER OPEN OR DISMANTLE ANY COMPONENT OF THE MACHINE EXCEPT FOR ITS MAINTENANCE.

TO SECURE THE MACHINE, ACT ON THE ISOLATOR SWITCH. IN CASE OF ANOMALIES THAT REQUIRED A SHUT DOWN OF THE BURNER, IT'S POSSIBLE TO ACT ON THE AUXILIARY LINE SWITCH, LOCATED ON THE BURNER FRONT PANEL.

IN CASE OF A BURNER SHUT-DOWN, RESET THE CONTROL BOX BY MEANS OF THE RESET PUSHBUTTON. IF A SECOND SHUT-DOWN TAKES PLACE, CALL THE TECHNICAL SERVICE, WITHOUT TRYING TO RESET FURTHER.

WARNING: DURING NORMAL OPERATION THE PARTS OF THE BURNER NEAREST TO THE GENERATOR (COUPLING FLANGE) CAN BECOME VERY HOT, AVOID TOUCHING THEM SO AS NOT TO GET BURNT.

ADJUSTMENTS FOR OIL OPERATION

Before starting up the burner, make sure that the return pipe to the tank is not obstructed. Any obstruction would cause the pump seal to break.

ATTENTION: **before starting the burner up, be sure that the manual cutoff valves are open. Be sure that the mains switch is closed.**

Oil thermostat adjustment

Progressive and fully modulanting oil burners are equipped with electronic multi-thermostat Danfoss MCX, whose operation is controlled by thyristor. (for details refer to the attached technical documentation)



Fig. 19 - Danfoss MCX

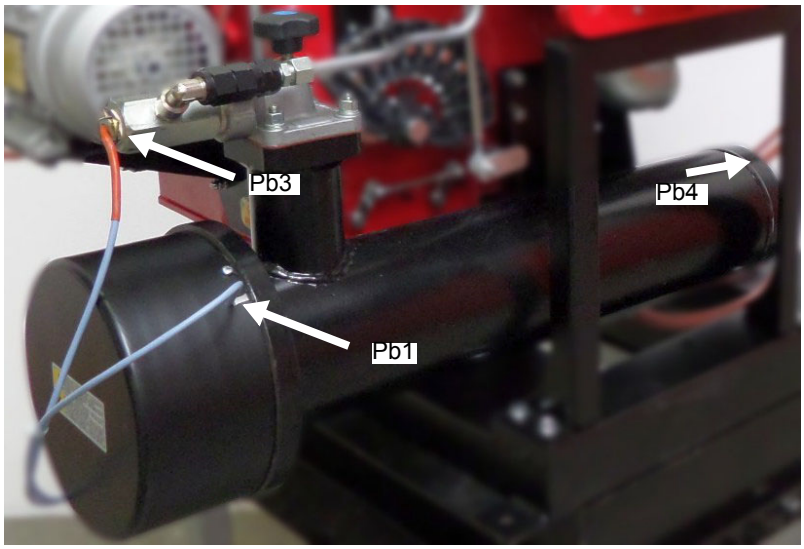




Fig. 20 - Probe connections (Danfoss MCX)

Burners equipped with double tank

The first oil tank resistance is controlled by menas thermostats according to the below scheme. All thermostats are located inside the control panel. To set the temperature use a small screwdriver. The second oil tank is controlled by “MCX” electronic thermostat.

Such temperature must be set during burner operation, checking temperature in the thermometer mounted on the pre-heating tank. We suggest a thermometer with scale up to 200° C.

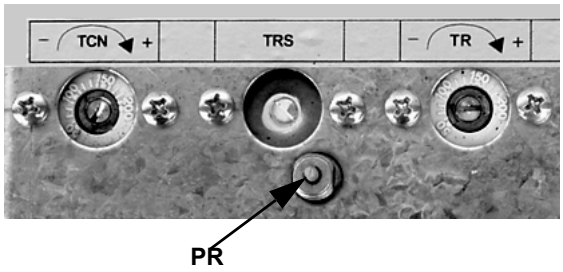
Adjust this thermostat to the correct value according to the viscosity-temperature diagram and check the temperature by using a thermometer with a scale of up to 200° C mounted on the pre-heating tank.

Safety resistors thermostat TRS: it is factory preset and sealed. Don not modify it!

When the set temperature is exceeded, check the reason and reset it by means of the push button PR

Resistor thermostat TR: check the best atomising oil temperature and set it on TR.

Thermostat TCN (it gives the enabling signal to the oil N.C. valve): set TCN at about 20° less than TR.



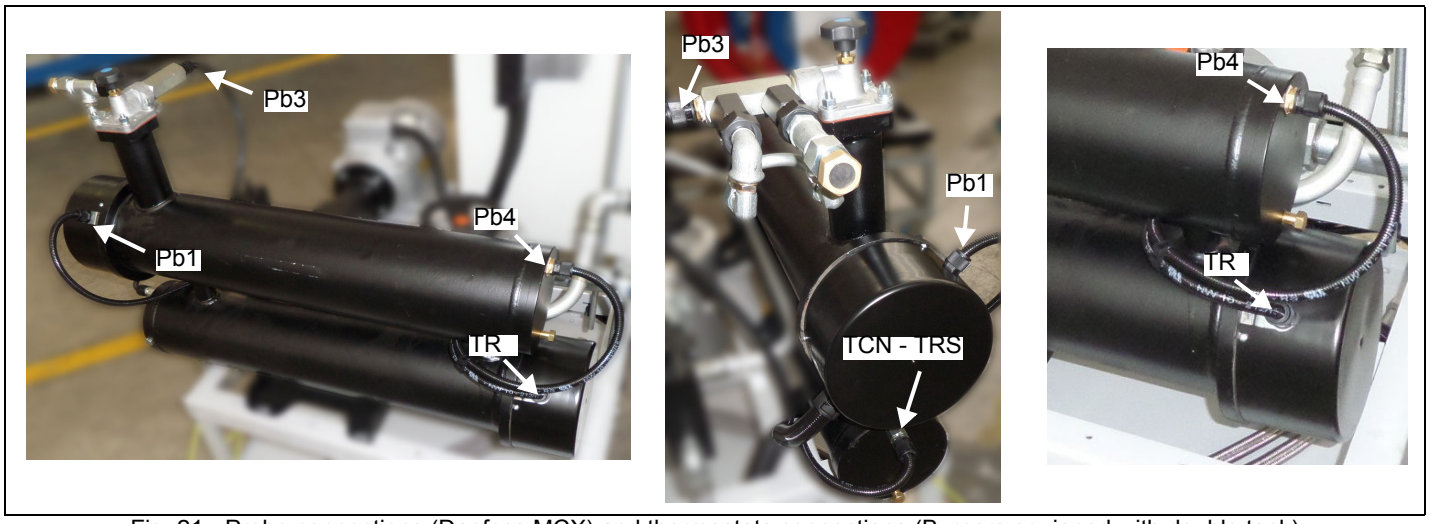


Fig. 21 - Probe connections (Danfoss MCX) and thermostats connections (Burners equipped with double tank)

Menu path				Oil viscosity at 50 °C according to the letter shown in the burner model				
				P	N	E	D	H
				89 cSt	< 50 cSt	> 50 cSt < 110 cSt	> 110 cSt < 400 cSt	> 400 cSt < 4000 cSt
				12 °E	< 7°E	> 7 °E < 15 °E	> 15 °E < 50 °E	> 50 °E < 530 °E
Par								
rEG	Pb1	tr	Oil heater temperature probe	parameter not visible				
	Pb2	tCI	Plant consent temperature probe (when installed)	20 °C	70 °C	70 °C	70 °C	---
	Pb3	Oil	Oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);	60-70 °C	110-120 °C	120-130 °C	130-140 °C	140-150 °C
		SP0	Set-point oil heater with oil pump stopped (stand-by)	45 °C	120 °C	130 °C	140 °C	150 °C
	Pb4	tcn	Oil heater consent temperature probe	40 °C	100 °C	100 °C	110 °C	120 °C
		trS	Safety temperature tank resistors (manual reset)	120 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C

The oil viscosity at the nozzle, should be about 1,5 °E, which guarantees correct and safe functioning of the burner. The above temperature values are suggested and refer to a plant designed according to the prescriptions in the burner user manual.The suggested values can change in reference to the fuel oil specifications.

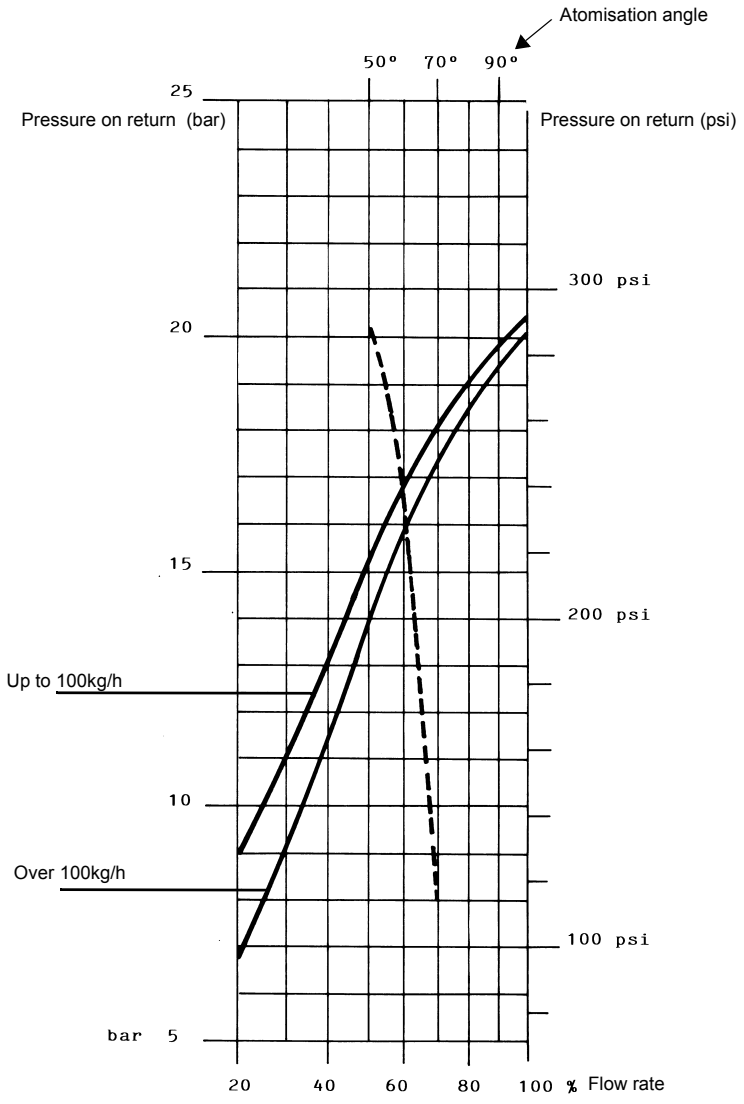
The oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting the delivery and return pressure values according to the ones quoted on the following charts.

NOZZLE	DELIVERY PRESSURE bar
FLUIDICS WR2 / UNIGAS M3	25

FLUIDICS NOZZLE: REFERENCE DIAGRAM (INDICATIVE ONLY)

DIMENSIONS	FLOW RATE kg/h		Indicative pessure on return (bar)
	Min	Max	
40	13	40	19
50	16	50	22
60	20	60	20
70	23	70	23
80	26	80	23
90	30	90	22
100	33	100	22
115	38	115	21
130	43	130	22
145	48	145	21
160	53	160	21
180	59	180	22
200	66	200	21
225	74	225	22
250	82	250	22
275	91	275	22
300	99	300	23
330	109	330	23
360	119	360	22
400	132	400	22
450	148	450	22
500	165	500	22
550	181	550	22
600	198	600	23
650	214	650	23
700	231	700	23
750	250	750	23
800	267	800	22

Tab. 3



NOZZLE SUPPLY PRESSURE = 25 bar

- - - - - Atomisation angle according to the return pressure

——— % Flow rate

viscosity at nozzle = 5 cSt

ATTENTION! To achieve the maximum flow rate close completely the return line.

ADJUSTMENTS FOR GAS OPERATION

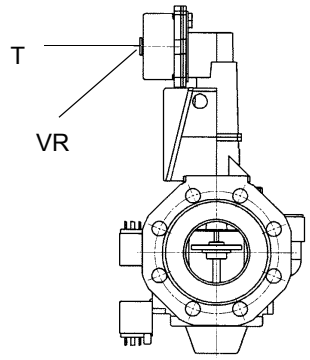
Air flow and gas adjustment

- startup the burner by selecting GAS by means of the switch on the burner control panel
- Adjust the air and gas flow rates, in according to the “air/gas ratio” curvepoints setting procedure on the LMV manual,. Check continuosly, the flue gas analisys, to avoid combustion with air excess.

- Once the butterfly valve is completely opened, acting on the pressure stabiliser of the valves group, adjust the **gas flow rate in the high flame stage** as to meet the values requested by the boiler/utilisation:
- If necessary, change the combusiton head positionl.
- The air and gas flow rate are now adjusted at the maximum power stage: go on with the point to point adjustement, as to reach the minimum output
- Adjust the pressure switches

Gas valves Siemens VGD - Version with SKP2.(provided with pressure stabilizer).

To increase or decrease gas pressure, and therefore gas flow rate, remove the cap **T** and use a screwdriver to adjust the regulating screw **VR**. Turn clockwise to increase the flow rate, counterclockwise to reduce it.



Calibration air and gas pressure switches

The **air pressure switch** locks the control box if the air pressure is not the one requested. If it happens, unlock the burner by means of the control box unlock pushbutton, placed on the burner control panel.

The **gas pressure switches** check the pressure to avoid the burner operate when the pressure value is not in the requested pressure range.



Calibration of low gas pressure switch

As for the gas pressure switch calibration, proceed as follows:

- Be sure that the filter is clean.
- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- While the burner is operating at the maximum output, test the gas pressure on the pressure port of the minimum gas pressure switch.
- Slowly close the manual cutoff valve (placed upstream the pressure switch, see gas train installation diagram), until the detected pressure is reduced by 50%. Pay attention that the CO value in the flue gas does not increase: if the CO values are higher than the limits laid down by law, slowly open the cutoff valve as to get values lower than these limits.
- Check that the burner is operating correctly.
- Clockwise turn the pressure switch adjusting ring nut (as to increase the pressure value) until the burner stops.
- Slowly fully open the manual cutoff valve.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.

Calibration the maximum gas pressure switch (when provided)

To calibrate the maximum pressure switch, proceed as follows according to its mounting position:

- remove the pressure switch plastic cover;
- if the maximum pressure switch is mounted upstreaam the gas valves: measure the gas pressure in the network, when flame is off; by means of the adjusting ring nut **VR**, set the value read, increased by the 30%.
- if the maximum pressure switch is mounted downstream the “gas governor-gas valves” group and upstream the butterfly valve: light the burner, adjust it according to the procedure in the previous paragrph. Then, measure the gas pressure at the operating flow rate, downstream the “gas governor-gas valves” group and upstream the butterfly valve; by means of the adjusting ring nut **VR**, set the value read on step 2, increased by the 30%;
- replace the plastic cover.

Calibration of air pressure switch

To calibrate the air pressure switch, proceed as follows:

- Remove the transparent plastic cap.
- Once air and fuel setting have been accomplished, startup the burner.
- During the pre-purge phase o the operation, turn slowly the adjusting ring nut **VR** in the clockwise direction (to increase the adjusting pressure) until the burner lockout, then read the value on the pressure switch scale and set it to a value reduced by 15%.
- Repeat the ignition cycle of the burner and check it runs properly.
- Refit the transparent plastic cover on the pressure switch.

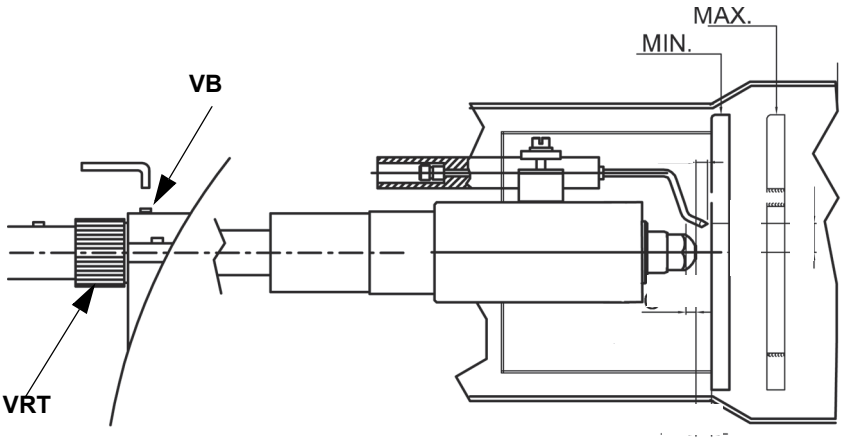
Calibration gas leakage pressure switch (PGCP)

- remove the pressure switch plastic cover;

- adjust the PGCP pressure switch to the same value set for the minimum gas pressure switch;
- replace the plastic cover.

Setting the combustion head position

Only if necessary, change the combusiton head position: to let the burner operate at a lower output, loose the **VB** screw and move progressively back the combustion head towards the MIN position, by turning clockwise the **VRT** ring nut. Fasten **VB** screw when the adjustment is accomplished.



Attention! if it is necessary to change the head position, repeat the air and fuel adjustments described above.

AIR FLOW AND FUEL ADJUSTMENT

Adjustments - brief description

The air and fuel rates adjustments must be performed at the maximum ouptput first (“high flame”): see the LMV related manual.

- Check that the combustion parameters are in the suggested limits.
- Check the flow rate measuring it on the counter or, if it was not possible, verifying the combustion head pressure by means of a differential pressure gauge, as described on par. “Measuring the gas pressure in the combustion head”.
- Then, adjust the combustion values by setting the “gas/air” ratio” curvepoints (see the LMV related manual).
- Set, now, the low flame output (according to the procedure described on the “Siemens LMV manual”) in order to avoid the low flame output increasing too much or that the flues temperature gets too low to cause condensation in the chimney.

The heavy oil flow rate can be adjusted choosing a nozzle that suits the boiler/utilisation output and setting properly the delivery pressure values.

WARNING! During commissioning operations, do not let the burner operate with insufficient air flow (danger of formation of carbon monoxide); if this should happen, make the fuel decrease slowly until the normal combustion values are achieved.
WARNING! the combustion air excess must be adjusted according to the values in the following chart.

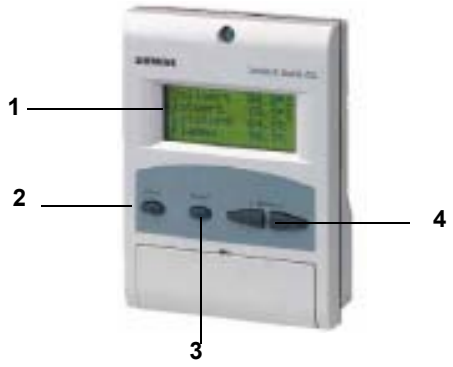
Recommended combustion parameters		
Fuel	Recommended (%) CO_2	Recommended (%) O_2
Natural gas	9 ÷ 10	3 ÷ 4.8
Heavy oil	11 ÷ 12.5	4.2 ÷ 6.7

Adjusting procedure

Go on adjusting the burner.

Users can set only the LMV parameters that can be accessed without password: (see “Adjusting the temperature set-point”).

The Siemens AZL User Interface allows programming the Siemens LMV system and monitoring the system data.



The user interface is made of:

1. display: it showes menus and parameters
2. ESC key (previous level): it goes back to the prevoius level menu or exits the programming mode without changing data.
3. ENTER key (next level): it confirms the data changing and jumps to the next menu/parameter.
4. SELECT keys: they select a menu item and change the parameter values.

As far as the settings, see the LMV5 related manual.

By following the “air/gas ratio” curvepoints setting procedure on the LMV5.. manual, adjusting the air and gas flow rates: check, continuosly, the flue gas analisys, as to avoid combustion with little air; dose the air according to the gas flow rate change following the steps quoted below.

Once the throttle valve is completely opened, acting on the pressure stabiliser of the valves group, adjust the **gas flow rate in the high flame stage** as to meet the values requested by the boiler/utilisation:

Start-up procedure

1 Turn the burner on.

2 the LMV control box starts the system test cycle: the AZL display shows the **System Test** message; at the end of the test, it shows the main page and the system stops (the safety chain is open) waiting for the startup enabling signal (standby - Program phase no. 12)

Setpoint	80°C
Act.value	78°C
Fuel	GAS
Standby	12

Main page

3 check the fan motor rotation (see related paragraph).
4 make the safety chain enabling the system to start up
5 the combustion cycle starts: the system will show the operating stages

- Prepurging (program phase no.30)
- Driving to ignition position (program phase no.36)
- Ignition position (program phase no.38)
- Fuel (the fuel solenoid valves open)
- Flame (the flame lights up)
- Driving to low flame (the actuator drives to low flame).
NOTE: the **C** and **A**, on the .
Once the ignition cycle ends, the main page is shown:

Setpoint	80°C
Act.value	78°C
Load	24%
Flame	60%

Main page

Set point: temperature set-point
Act value: actual temperature value
Load: load percentage (burner output)
Flame: percentage of flame detection current.
By pressing the ENTER key the display shows the second page:

Fuel	0.0	Air	1.8
Ax		VSD	0.0
Ax		O2	
Ax		Ld.	0.0

Second page

Fuel: it shows (in degrees) the fuel actuator position.
Air: it shows (in degrees) the air actuator position.
Ax1..3: auxiliaries.
VSD: % value on the inverter maximum frequency
O2: oxygen percentage
Ld: load percentage (burner output).

Press the ENTER key to go back to the main page.
To access the **main menu**, from the main page, press the ESC key tiwce:

OperationalStat
Operation
ManualOperation
Params & Display

Main menu

By pressing the ESC key once, the ***Operational Status*** (first item in the main menu) menu is directly shown:

Normal operation
Status/Reset
Fault History
Lockout History

the ***Operational Status*** menu provides the following items:

Normal operation: by selecting this item and pressing the ENTER key, the main page is showed; press ESC to go back to the main menu.

Status/Reset: it shows system errors or faults occuring / it represents the lockout reset function.

Fault History: by selecting this item and pressing the ENTER key, the Lockout History will be showed about the last 21 faults occured.

Lockout History: by selecting this item and pressing the ENTER key, the Lockout History will be showed about the last 9 lockouts occured, and the related date and hour.

Alarm act/deact: enable/disable the horn in case of alarm.

Fault History

To visualise the **Fault History**, select it and press the ENTER key. The message will be as:

1 Class:			05Gas
code	BF	Phase:	10
Diag.:	00	Lod:	0.0
Start No.			88

alternating by an error message as:

O2 control and
limiter automat
deactivated

To see the other Fault History pages, press the arrow keys.

To exit the Fault History pages, press ESC.

Lockout History

To visualise the **Lockout History**, choose the related item and press ENTER. The message will be:

1	10.08.07		13.47
C:71	D:00	F:	12
Start No.			88
Load	0.0		Gas

alternating by an error message as:

No flame at end
of safety time

To see the other Lockout History pages, press the arrow keys.

To exit the Lockout History pages, press ESC.

Setting the temperature/pressure set-point value

To set the temperature/pressure set-point value, that is the generator operating temperature/pressure; proceed as follows.

From the main page, enter the main menu by pressing the ESC key twice:

OperationalStat
Operation
ManualOperation
Params & Display

by means of the arrow keys, select “Params&Display”, press ENTER: the system will ask you to enter the proper password

Access w-out PW
Access Serv
Access OEM
Access LS

by means of the arrow keys, select “Access w-out pass” (access without password - user level), confirm by pressing ENTER.
The other levels require password reserved to the Technical Service, to the Manifacurer, etc.
The menu shown accessing without password is the following:

BurnerControl
RatioControl
O2Contr./Guard.
LoadController

Choose “LoadController” and press ENTER: the following menu is shown:

ControllerParam
Configuration
Adaption
SW Version

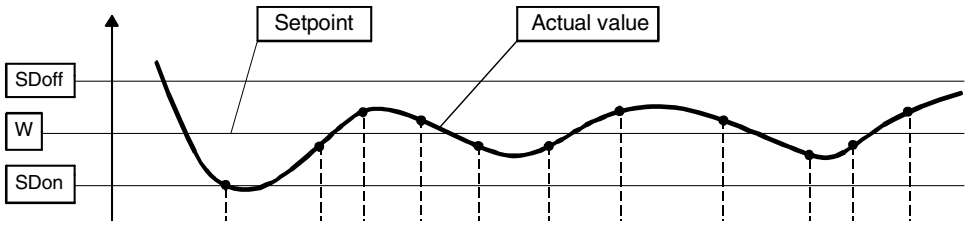
Choose “ControllerParam” and press ENTER: the following menu is shown:

ContrlParamList
MinActuatorStep
SW_FilterTmeCon
SetPointW1

Choose “**SetPointW1**” and press ENTER:

SetpointW1	
Curr:	90°
New:	90°

Curr: it shows the current set-point; use the arrows keys to change.
NOTE: the availabel range for this parameter depends on the probe provided; the unit measure of the detected value and its limits are bound up with parameters set at the “Service” level.
Once the new set-point is set, confirm by pressing ENTER, otherwise exit without changings by pressing ESC.
Press ESC to exit the set-point programming mode.
Once the temperature set-point W1 is imposed, set the Switch-on (SDon) and the Switch-off (SDoff) point of the 2-position controller:



To set these values, select the item SD_ModOn (SDOn), by scrolling down the “Load controller” menu with the arrow keys and press ENTER:

SetpointW1
SetpointW2
SD_ModOn
SD_ModOff

the display will show:

SD_ModOn	
Curr::	1.0%
New:	1.0%

The deafult value for this parameter is1% that is, the burner will light again at a temperature 1% lower than the set-point. Change value, if needed, by means of the arrow keys; press ENTER to confirm and the press ESC to exit. Press only ESC to exit without changing.

Now choose SD_ModOff always scrolling down theLoad Controller menu, by menas of the arrow keys, and press ENTER.

SetpointW1
SetpointW2
SD_ModOn
SD_ModOff

the display will show:

SD_ModOff	
Curr::	10.0%
New:	10.0%

The deafult value for this parameter is10% that is, the burner will turn off at a temperature 1% higher than the set-point.

Change value, if needed, by means of the arrow keys; press ENTER to confirm and the press ESC to exit. Press only ESC to exit without changing. Press the ESC key until the following menu is shown:

BurnerControl
RatioControl
O2Contr./Guard.
LoadController

scroll this menu down until the tiem “AZL” is reached

LoadController
AZL
Actuators
VSD Module

confirm by pressing ENTER:

Times
Languages
DateFormat
PhysicalUnits

Times: it sets the “Summer (SUM) Time / Winter (WIN) Time” operation and the continent (EU - Europe; US - United States)

Sum/Winter Time
Time EU/US

choose the Summertime/Wintertime mode desired and cofirm by pressing ENTER; press ESC to exit. Set the time zone (Time EU/US) in the same way.

Languages: it allows setting the current language

Language	
Curr::	Italiano
New:	English

choose the desired language and cofirm by pressing ENTER; press ESC to exit.

DateFormat: it allows setting the date format as DD-MM-YY (day-month-year) or MM-DD-YY (month-day-year)

DateFormat	
Curr::	DD-MM-YY
New:	MM-DD-YY

choose the desired format and cofirm by pressing ENTER; press ESC to exit.
PhysicalUnits: it allows setting the measuring units for temperature and pressure

UnitTemperature
UnitPressure

Settable temperature units: °C or °F
Settable pressure units: bar or psi.

- choose the desired unit and cofirm by pressing ENTER; press ESC to exit.
- choose the temperature and pressure unit and cofirm by pressing ENTER; press ESC to exit.

System lockout

If the system locks out, the following message will appear:

1	10.08.07		13.47
C:71	D:00	F:	12
Start No.			88
Load	0.0		Gas

call the Technical Service and tell the message data.

Cold start thermal shock (CSTP)

If the generator cannot suffer thermal shocks, the CSTP (Cold Start Thermal Schock) function can be enabled. This function is already set by the Technical service (access by reserved password).

if this function is enabled, when the burner starts upthe “Thermal shock protection activated” message will be showed.

If this function is not enabled, after startup, the burner will rapidly increase the load according to the requested value and, if necessary, to the maximum output.

Manual mode

To by-pass the thermal protection or not to let the buner operate in high flame stage (maximum output) after ignition, the manual mode is provided.

To choose the manual mode (Manual Operation), use the SELECT arrow keys

OperationalStat
Operation
ManualOperation
Params & Display

Items to be set are the following:

SetLoad
Autom/Manual/Off

SetLoad: to set the required load percentage

SetLoad	
Curr::	0.0%
New:	20.0%

set the required percentage and confirm by pressing ENTER; press ESC to exit.

choose “Autom/Manual/Off

SetLoad
Autom/Manual/Off

Autom/Manual/Off	
Curr::	Automatic
New:	Burner On

three modes are provided:

Automatic: automatic operation

Burner on: manual operation

Burner off: burner in stand-by

If the BurnerOn mode is choosen,the burner does not follow the modulator and probe settings, but operates at the set load.

Caution: if BurnerOff mode is selected, the burner stays in stand-by.
Caution: in the BurnerOn mode, the safety thresholds are set by the Technical Service.

For further details, see the LMV5x annexed manuals.

OPERATION

⚠	ATTENTION: BEFORE STARTING THE BURNER UP, BE SURE THAT THE MANUAL CUTOFF VALVES ARE OPEN AND CHECK THAT THE PRESSURE VALUE UPSTREAM THE GAS TRAIN MATCHES THE VALUE ON PARAGRAPH "TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS"). CHECK THAT THE MAINS SWITCH IS CLOSED. CAREF

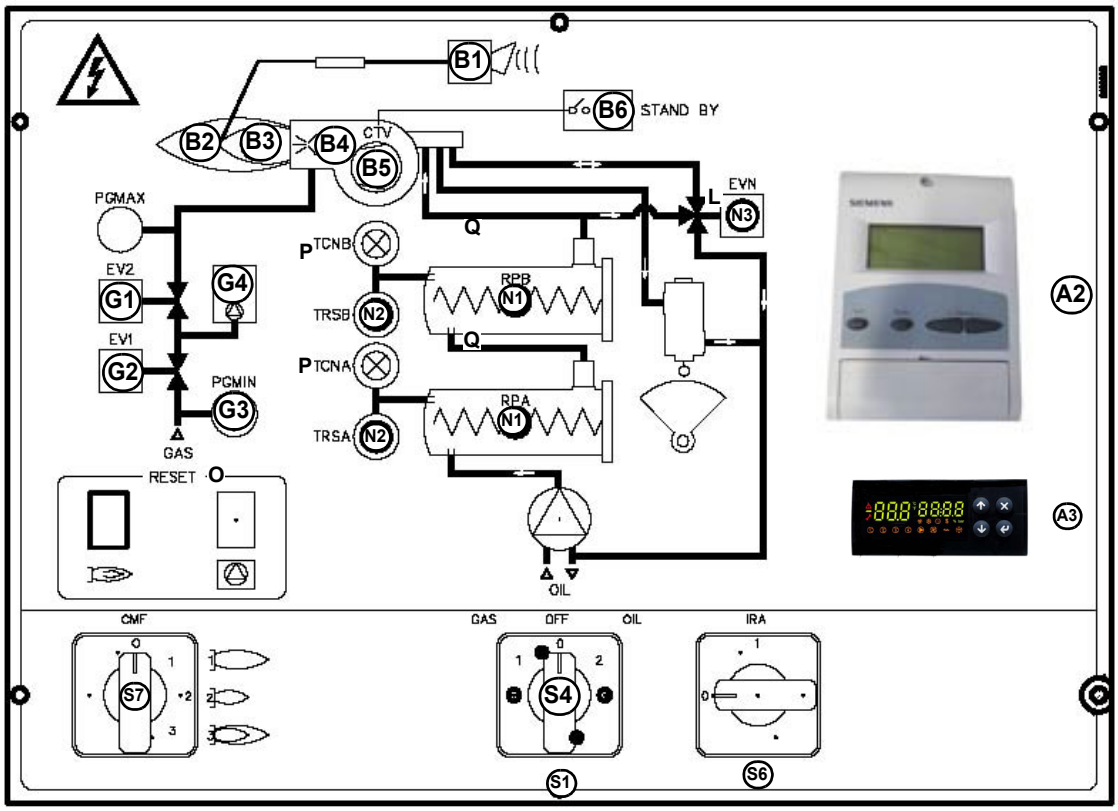


Fig. 22 - Burner front panel

Keys

B1 Lock-out LED
B2 Hi-flame operation LED
B3 Lo-flame operation LED
B4 "Ignition transformer operation" LED
B5 "Fan motor overload tripped" LED
B6 Stand-by signalling LED
G1 "EV2 opening" LED
G2 "EV1 opening" LED
G3 "Gas pressure switch signal " LED
G4 Gas proving system lockout signalling LED
S1 Main switch
S4 Fuel selection
S6 Auxiliary resistors switch
S7 CMF switch - fully modulating burners only
O4 Oil pump in operation LED
N1 Pre-heating oil tank
N2 Pre-heating resistors safety thermostat
N3 Oil solenoid valve operation
A1 Burner Modulator (only on fully modulating burners)
A3 Regulation thermostat for pre-heating oil resistors

Fuel selection:

- In order to start the burner with gas or light oil, the operator must commute the selector on the burner control panel on (1) = gas, or (2) = oil.
  If the selector is set on (1) the gas cock must be open, while the oil cock must be closed. Viceversa if the selector is set on (2).
  CAUTION: if the fuel chosen is oil, be sure the cutoff valves on the feed and return pipes are open.

Operation

- Select the fuel by turning the switch **S1** on the burner control panel .
- Check that the control box is not in the lockout position; in case unlock it by pressing the relevant key (for further information on the LMV.., see the related manual).
- Check that the series of thermostats (or pressure switches) enable the burner to start up.

Gas Operation

- Check that the gas pressure in the circuit is high enough (LED **B1** on).
- The valve proving test begins.
- At the beginning of the start-up cycle the the air damper moves to the maximum opening, the fan motor starts and the pre-purge phase begins. During the pre-purge phase the complete opening of the air damper is signalled by the LED **B2** on the front panel.
- At the end of the pre-purge stage, the air damper moves to the ignition position, the ignition transformer is energised (signalled by LED **B4** on the panel) and, after few sec.onds the two gas valves EV1 and EV2 are energised (indicator lights **G1** and **G2** on). Few seconds after the opening of the gas valves, the ignition transformer is de-energised and LED **B4** is off.
- To move from the low flame position, the actuator opening time (<10 s) is controlled by the control box. When this time elapses, the burner operates according the plant needs.

Heavy oil Operation

- At the beginning of the start-up cycle the air damper moves to the maximum opening, the fan motor starts and the pre-purge phase begins. During the pre-purge phase the complete opening of the air damper is signalled by LED **B2** on the front panel.
- At the end of the pre-purge the air damper is brought to the ignition position and the ignition transformer is energised (signalled by LED **B4** on the panel). Few seconds later, the oil valve opens and the ignition transformer is de-energized (LED **B4** off).
- The burner is now operating and after some seconds the burner is automatically driven into high flame (LED **B2** on), or remains in low flame (LED **B3** on) according to the plant needs.

PART IV: MAINTENANCE

At least once a year carry out the maintenance operations listed below. In the case of seasonal servicing, it is recommended to carry out the maintenance at the end of each heating season; in the case of continuous operation the maintenance is carried out every 6 months.

WARNING: ALL OPERATIONS ON THE BURNER MUST BE CARRIED OUT WITH THE MAINS DISCONNECTED AND THE FUEL MANAUL CUTOFF VALVES CLOSED!

ATTENTION: READ CAREFULLY THE "WARNINGS" CHAPTER AT THE BEGINNIG OF THIS MANUAL.

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

- Clean and examine the gas filter and replace it if necessary.
- Clean and examine the oil filter cartridge and replace it if necessary.
- Examine the flexible hoses and check for possible leaks.
- Check and clean if necessary the oil heaters and the tank, according to the fuel type and its use; remove the heaters flange fixing nuts and remove the heaters from the tank: clean by using steam or solvents and not metallic things.
- Remove and clean the combustion head.
- Examine and clean the ignition electrode, adjust and replace if necessary.
- Examine and clean the detection probe, adjust and replace if necessary.
- Examine the detection current.
- Remove and clean the heavy oil nozzle ***(Important: use solvents for cleaning, not metallic tools)*** and at the end of the maintenance procedures, after replacing the burner, turn it on and check the shape of the flame; if in doubt replace the nozzle. Where the burner is used intensively it is recommended to replace the nozzle as a preventive measure, at the begin of the operating season.
- Clean and grease joints and rotating parts.

IMPORTANT:Remove the combustion head before checking the ignition electrode.

- Remove and clean the compressed air regulator
- Remove and clean the oil regulator (if provided)
-

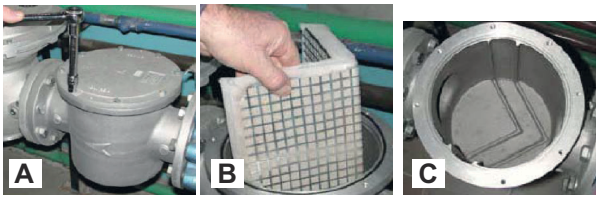
CAUTION: avoid the contact of steam, solvent and other liquids with the electric terminals of the resistor.
On flanged heaters, replace the seal gasket before refitting it.
Periodic inspections must be carried out to determine the frequency of cleaning.

ATTENTIONwhen servicing, if it was necessary to disassemble the gas train parts, remember to execute the gas proving test, once the gas train is reassembled, according to the procedure imposed by the law in force.

Gas filter maintenance

To clean or remove the filter, proceed as follows:

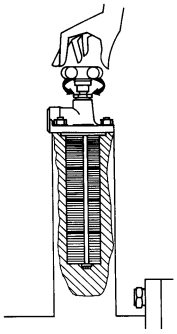
1 remove the cap unscrewing the fixing screws (A);
2 remove the filtering cartridge (B), clean it using water and soap, blow it with compressed air(or replace it, if necessary)
3 replace the cartridge in its proper position taking care to place it inbetween the guides as not to hamper the cap replacement;
4 be sure to replace the “O” ring into its place (C) and replace the cover fastening by the proper screws (A).



WARNING: Before opening the filter, close the manual cutoff valve downstream the filter and bleed the gas; check that inside the filter there is no pressurised gas.

Self-cleaning filter

Fitted only on high viscosity oil burners. Periodically turn the knob to clean the filter.

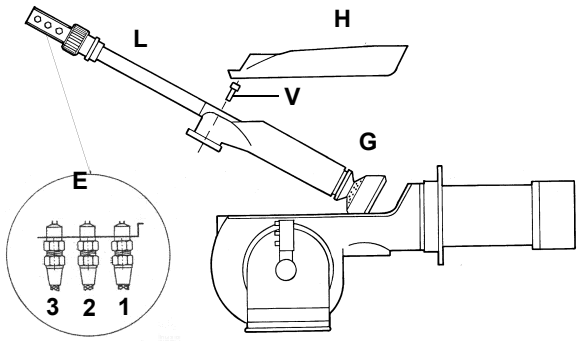


Removing the combustion head

1 Remove the top **H**.
2 Remove the **UV** detector out of its housing: disconnect electrode cables and the light oil flexible hoses.
3 Loosen the screws **V** holding the gas manifold **G**, loosen the connectors **E** and remove the assembly as shown.

Note: to replace the combustion head, reverse the operations described above.

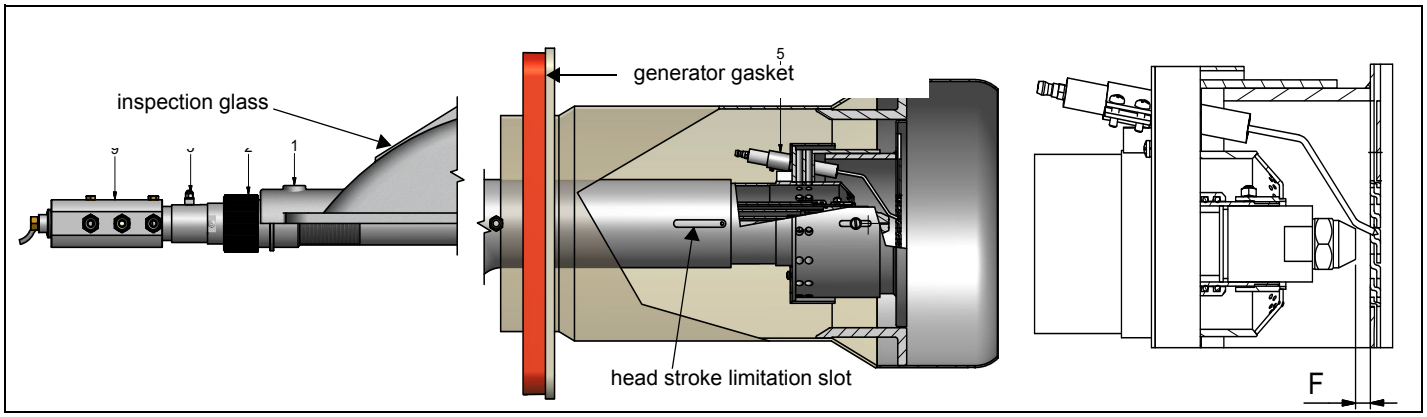
4 Clean the combustion head by means of a vacuum cleaner; scrape off the scale by means of a metallic brush.

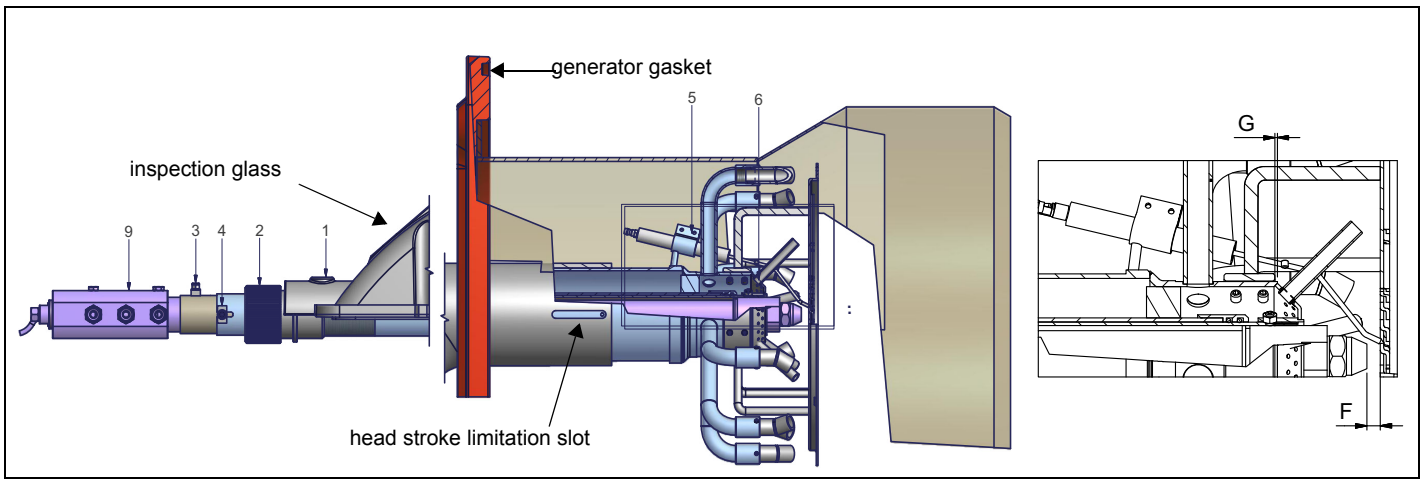


Key
1 Inlet
2 Return
3 Gun opening
E Oil piping connections
H Cover
L Oil gun

Adjusting the electrodes position

Adjust the electrodes position, according to the measures (in mm) shown on the next picture.





1 Move the combustion head “all-ahead” by the “head stroke limitation cam”, acting on the ring nut **2**; fix it by means of screw 1;

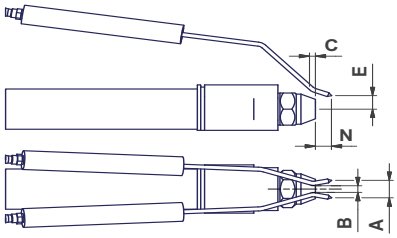
2 place the gas plate "**6**" according to measure **G** *(gas plate opening)* - (see table below) - acting on screw "**4**"

3 place the nozzle to "**F"** mm (see table below) from the diffuser disc, acting on screw "**3**"

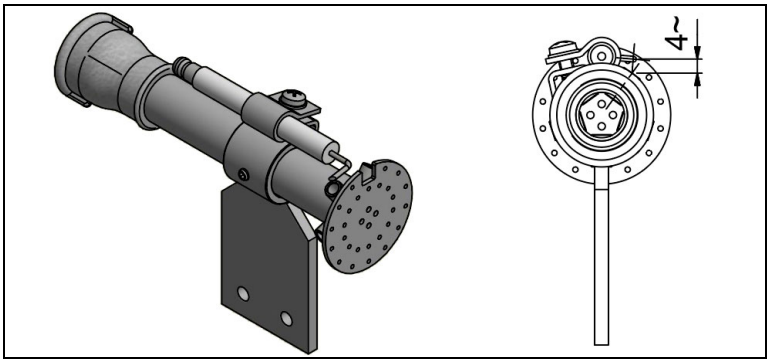
4 place the electrodes according to measures **E**,**B,N** (see table below) acting on screw"**5**" (if the case, correct the measure, by deforming the electrode wire).

.

G	A	B	C	E	F	N
0	10÷15	3÷5	3÷4	10÷13	8÷10	10÷13



Ignition pilot electrode positions

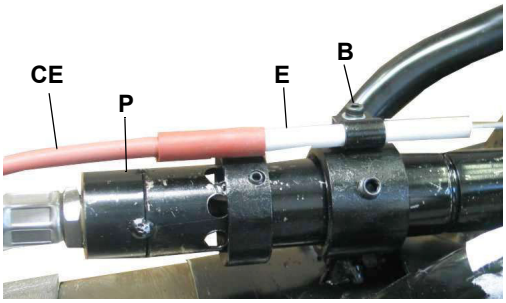


ATTENTION: avoid contact between electrodes and metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the burner’s operation would be compromised. Check the electrodes position after any intervention on the combustion head.

Replacing the ignition electrode

To replace the ignition electrode, proceed as follows:

1 Remove the burner cover
2 Disconnect the electrode (E) cable (CE)
3 Remove the combustion head (see par. “Removing the combustion head”)
4 Loose screw (B) that fasten the ignition electrode (E) to the burner pilot (P)
5 Remove the electrode and replace it, referring to the values quoted on figure



ATTENTION: avoid the electrode to get in touch with metallic parts (blast tube, head, etc.), otherwise the boiler operation would be compromised. Check the electrode position after any intervention on the combustion head.

Checking the detection current

To check the detection signal follow the scheme in Fig. 31Fig. 23. If the signal is less than the value indicated, check the position of the detection electrode or detector, the electrical contacts and, if necessary, replace the electrode or the detector.Minimum detection signal: 3.5Vdc

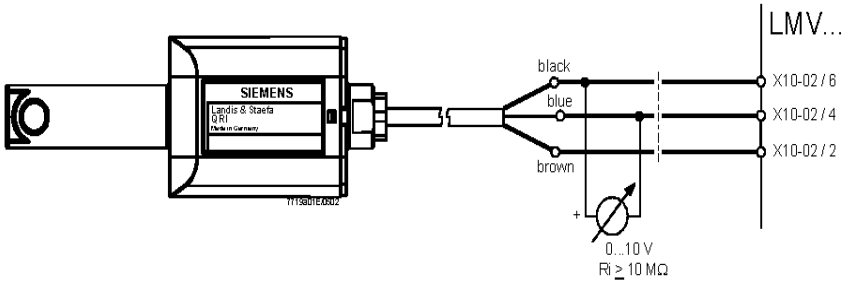


Fig. 23 - Detection with detector QRI...

Flame detection probe



To clean/replace the detection photocell, proceed as follows:

1 Disconnect the system from the electrical power supply.
2 Shut off the fuel supply;
3 remove the photocell from its slot (see next figure);
4 clean the bulbe if dirty, taking care not to touch it with bare hands;
5 if necessary, replace the bulb;

replace the photocell into its slot.

Seasonal stop

To stop the burner in the seasonal stop, proceed as follows:

1 turn the burner main switch to 0 (Off position)
2 disconnect the power mains
3 close the fuel valve of the supply line

Burner disposal

In case of disposal, follow the instructions according to the laws in force in your country about the “Disposal of materials”.

TROUBLESHOOTING *Heavy oil operation*

	THE BURNER DOESN'T START	THE BURNER REPEATS PRE-PURGE	NOISY FUEL PUMP	THE BURNER DOESN'T START AND STOPS	THE BURNER STARTS AND STOPS	THE BURNER DOESN'T SWITCH TO HIGH FLAME	THE BURNER STOPS DURING OPERATION	THE BURNER STOPS AND REPEATS THE CYCLE DURING OPE-RATION
MAIN SWITCH OPEN	●							
LINE FUSE INTERVENTION	●							
MAX. PRESSURE SWITCH FAULT	●							●
FAN THERMAL CUTOUT INTERVENTION	●							
AUXILIARY RELAIS FUSES INTERVENTION	●							
CONTROL BOX FAULT	●	●		●	●		●	
SERVOCONTROL FAULT						●		
SMOKEY FLAME					●		●	
IGNITION TRANSFORMER FAULT				●				
IGNITION ELECTRODE DIRTY OR WRONG POSITIONED				●				
DIRTY NOZZLE				●			●	
FUEL SOLENOID VALVE DEFECTIVE				●			●	
PHOTORESISTOR DIRTY OR DEFECTIVE					●		●	
HI-LO FLAME THERMOSTAT DEFECTIVE						●		
WRONG POSITION OF SERVOCONTROL CAMS						●		
FUEL PRESSURE TOO LOW				●				
DIRTY FUEL FILTERS			●	●			●	

Gas operation

ΓROUBLESHOOTING

CAUSE	TROUBLE										
	THE BURNER DOESN'TSTART	CONTINUE WITH PRE-PURGE	DOESN'T START AND LOCK-OUT	DOESN'T START AND REPEATS THE CYCLE	STARTS AND REPEATS THE CYCLE	STARTS AND LOCK-OUT	THE FLAME MONITOR DEVICE DOESN'T GIVECONSENT TO START	DOESEN'T SWITCH TO HIGH FLAME	DOESEN'T RETURN IN LOW FLAME	LOCK-OUT DURING OPERATION	TTURNS OF AND REPEATS CYCLE DURING OPERATION
MAIN SWITCH OPEN	●										
LACK OF GAS	●			●							
MAXIMUM GAS PRESSURE SWITCH DEFECTIVE	●		●								
THERMOSTATS/PRESSURE SWITCHES DEFECTIVES	●			●							●
OVERLOAD TRIPPED INTERVENTION	●										
AUXILIARIES FUSE INTERRUPTED	●										
DEFECTIVE CONTROL BOX	●	●	●			●				●	
DEFECTIVE ACTUATOR	●	●	●								
AIR PRESSURE SWITCH FAULT OR BAD SETTING	●					●	●			●	
MINIMUM GAS PRESSURE SWITCH DEFECTIVE OR GAS FILTER DIRTY	●			●	●		●				●
IGNITION TRANSFORMER FAULT			●								
IGNITION ELECTRODES BAD POSITION			●								
BUTTERFLY VALVE BAD SETTING			●			●					
DEFECTIVE GAS GOVERNOR			●	●	●						●
GAS VALVE DEFECTIVE			●								
BAD CONNECTION OR DEFECTIVE HIGH/LOW FLAME THERMOSTAT OR PRESSURE SWITCH								●	●		
ACTUATOR CAM WRONG SETTING							●	●	●		
UV PROBE DIRTY OR DEFECTIVE			●			●				●	



C.I.B. UNIGAS S.p.A.
Via L.Galvani, 9 - 35011 Campodarsego (PD) - ITALY
Tel. +39 049 9200944 - Fax +39 049 9200945/9201269
web site: www.cibunigas.it - e-mail: cibunigas@cibunigas.it

Note: specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions exceptd.

Siemens LMV5x



Service Manual

M12920CC rev 2.1 08/2017

Warnings:

To avoid injury to persons, damage to property or the environment, the following warning notes must be observed

Qualified personal

In the sense of this documentation, qualified personal are those who are knowledgeable and qualified to install, mount, commission, operate and service / maintain LMV5 system together with burner & boiler products.

The personal must have the appropriate qualifications to carry out these activities, for example:

Trained and authorized to energize and de-energize, ground and tag circuits and equipment according to applicable safety standards.

Trained or instructed according to the latest related standards (e.g. EN298, EN676, EN267, ..).

Notes of caution:

The equipment must be installed in compliance with the regulations in force, following the manufacturer's instructions, by qualified personnel.

Qualified personnel means those having technical knowledge in the field of components for civil or industrial heating systems, sanitary hot water generation and particularly service centres authorised by the manufacturer.

Improper installation may cause injury to people and animals, or damage to property, for which the manufacturer cannot be held liable.

Remove all packaging material and inspect the equipment for integrity.

In case of any doubt, do not use the unit - contact the supplier.

The packaging materials (wooden crate, nails, fastening devices, plastic bags, foamed polystyrene, etc), should not be left within the reach of children, as they may prove harmful.

Before any cleaning or servicing operation, disconnect the unit from the mains by turning the master switch OFF, and/or through the cut- out devices that are provided.

Make sure that inlet or exhaust grilles are unobstructed.

In case of breakdown and/or defective unit operation, disconnect the unit. Make no attempt to repair the unit or take any direct action.

Contact qualified personnel only.

Units shall be repaired exclusively by a servicing centre, duly authorised by the manufacturer, with original spare parts.

Failure to comply with the above instructions is likely to impair the unit's safety.

To ensure equipment efficiency and proper operation, it is essential that maintenance operations are performed by qualified personnel at regular intervals, following the manufacturer's instructions.

When a decision is made to discontinue the use of the equipment, those parts likely to constitute sources of danger shall be made harmless.

In case the equipment is to be sold or transferred to another user, or in case the original user should move and leave the unit behind, make sure that these instructions accompany the equipment at all times so that they can be consulted by the new owner and/or the installer.

For all the units that have been modified or have options fitted then original accessory equipment only shall be used.

This unit shall be employed exclusively for the use for which it is meant. Any other use shall be considered as improper and, there- fore, dangerous.

The manufacturer shall not be held liable, by agreement or otherwise, for damages resulting from improper installation, use and failure to comply with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer.

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1 WIRING RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 Earthing

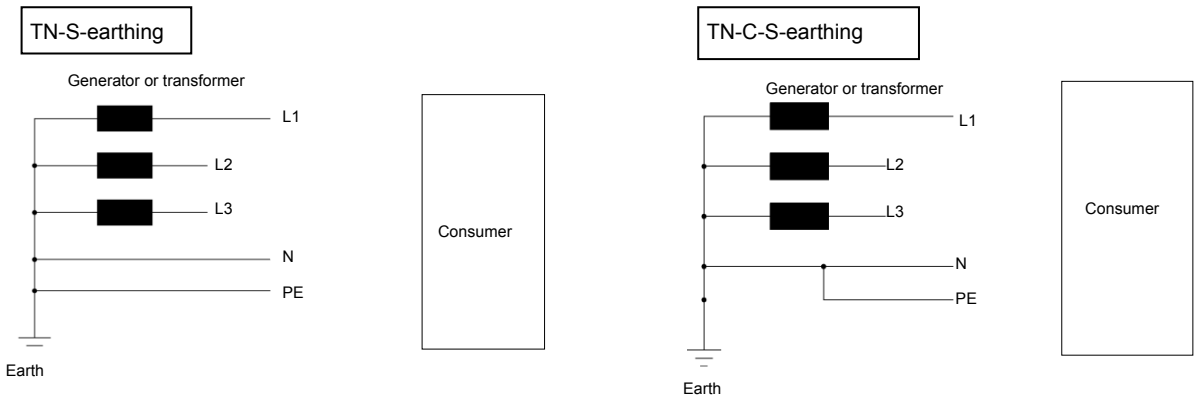
1.1.1 TN earthing system

For the LMV5x-System it is preconditioned that a TN earthing system is used.

In a TN earthing system, one of the points in the generator or transformer is connected with earth, usually the star point in a three-phase system.

TN−S: PE and N are separate conductors that are connected together only near the power source. This arrangement is the current standard for most residential and industrial electric systems in North America and Europe.

TN-C-S: Combined PEN conductor from transformer to building distribution point, but with separate PE and N conductors in fixed indoor wiring.



	LMV system must be connected to earth (PE). ΔVolt must be 0 V between N-PE. NOTE: PE = protection earth, it is not FE FE = functional earth

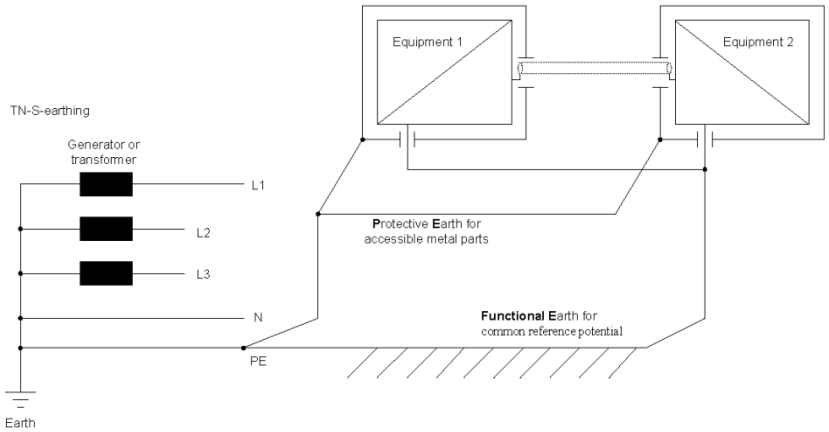
1.1.2 Protective Earth (PE) and Functional Earth (FE)

Protective **E**arth (PE):

Known as an equipment grounding conductor, avoids hazards by keeping the exposed conductive surfaces of a device at earth potential.

To avoid possible voltage drop no current is allowed to flow in this conductor under normal circumstances, but fault currents will usually trip or blow the fuse or circuit breaker protecting the circuit.

For example: burner body or the third wire in a 3 wire cable (N L E)



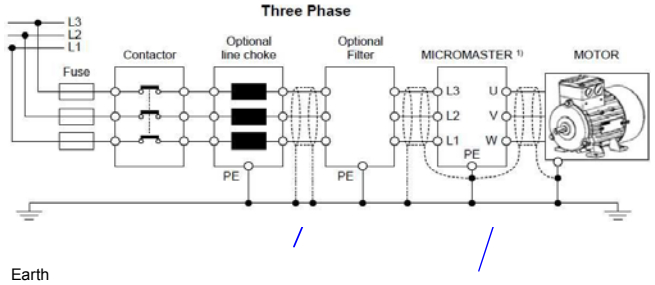
Functional **E**arth (FE):

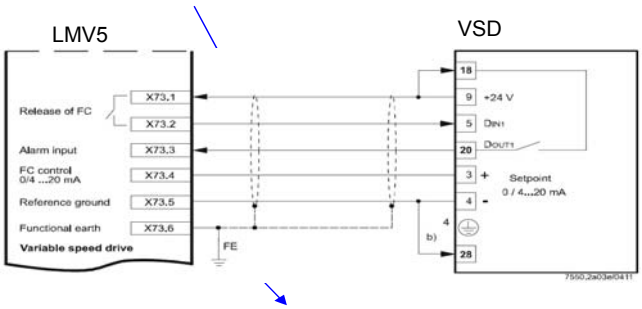
Is not intended for shock protection. It is used for a common reference potential.

For example: cable shields.

1.2 .Frequency inverter / Variable Speed Drive (VSD)

A VSD is one of the strongest EMC sources in a boiler house, so the following is recommended:





Note: If the LMV5 is mounted in a cabinet, alternative to (X73.6 / FE), also a connection with the PE- rail in the cabinet is possible

Use only VSD with EMC- filter!

Cable from VSD to the fan motor (Line voltage)

Use a complete separate and shielded cable from the VSD to the fan motor! Connect the shield at VSD- and at the motor- side with PE.

Details and further information see related VSD- documentation.

Cable from LMV5 to VSD (Low voltage)

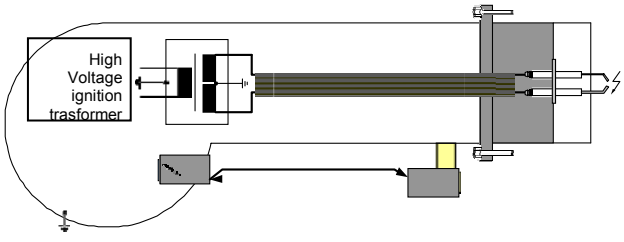
Use a shielded cable from LMV5 to VSD. The shield of this cable has to be connected only at LMV5 side with X73.6 (FE), not at the VSD side:

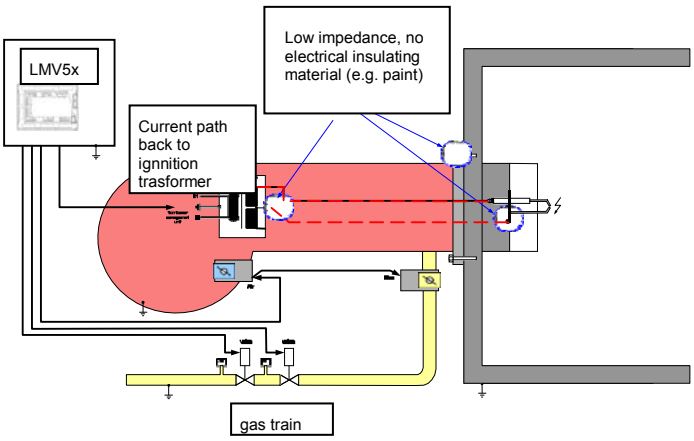
1.3 Ignition electrodes and transformers

The Ignition is also one of the strong EMC sources, so the following is recommended:

- Keep the cable loop/length in the high voltage ignition circuit as short as possible.
- Use special EMC-ignition cable
- Avoid capacitive and inductive coupling to other signal paths.
- Use separate wiring for the ignition high voltage cable, with max. possible distance to other cables and to the burner housing.
- e.g.: use a electrical insulating conduit or distance parts (e.g. plastic material), see also Appendix "Example for wiring, earthing and shielding the LMV5-System"
- Prefer a double pole ignition (see drawings below).
- When using a double probe ignition, the cables should be run close together to ensure that the area of emissions is as small as possible.

Double pole ignition: recommended





If a single pole ignition must be used, it is very important to have a low impedance at the mechanical connections (no insulation material, e.g. paint), because than you get a **good** current path from the ignition spark back to the ignition transformer, that results in **low** EMC-emissions:

If you have high impedance at the mechanical connections, e.g. caused by paint, you get **bad** multiple current paths from the ignition spark back to the ignition transformer, that results in **high** EMC-emissions

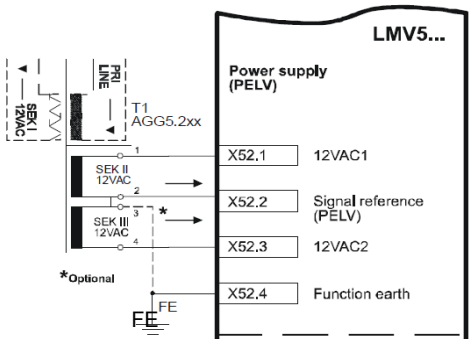
1.3.1 Recommendations

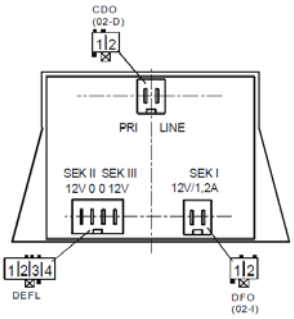
It is recommended to use a metal "mounting plate" for the LMV5 Base Unit and the TransformerAGG5.220.

Use this plate to provide the Functional Earth (FE), see also /EARTH connection example

The connection of the FE to the LMV5 has to be made by connecting the X52.4 terminal withFE!

⚠	Follow exactly the shield and earth connection in the wiring diagram





In some cases connecting the terminal X52.2 with FE results in an improved EMC- immunity of the LMV5. Make this connection and check the result, if there is no improvement, remove this connection.

The FE is wired LMV- internal to the terminals for the shields (e.g. for Temperature- & Pressure- Sensors, …), see "4. Shielding"

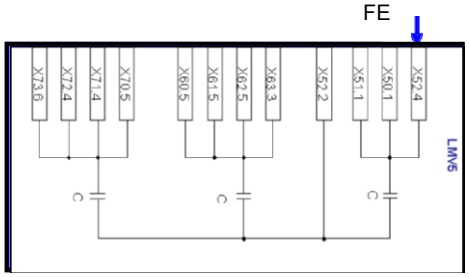
To have a good connection of FE to the actuators SQM4/9, make certain that there is a proper electrical contact between the housing of the actuators and FE.

If necessary connect the actuators SQM45/48/91 with a separate cable with the maximum possible diameter to FE, see also Appendix "Example for wiring, earthing and shielding the LMV5-System"

1.3.2 Shielding

The LMV5-FE-terminals for the snields are LMV5 internally connected with X52.4, this terminal must be connect external with FE!, see also "3.3 ".

The shield terminals for the CAN-Bus (X50.1, X51.1) are connected direct with X52.4, the other shied terminals are connected via capacitors to prevent DC- current.



"LMV5 connection to FE and internal wiring"

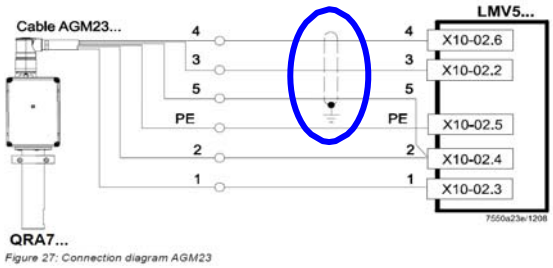


Figure 27: Connection diagram AGM23

For the cables listed below use shielded cables:

For the CAN-Bus cable use AGG5.631 and/or AGG5.641 together with AGG5.110 = CAN bus connection shield, for connecting the CAN bus to the basic unit. More details see page 36 "Installation Guide CC1J7550.1"

- Cables for the VSD:
- Line voltage cable VSD - Fan motor
- Low voltage cable LMV5 – VSD (terminals X73)
- Cables for Temperature or Pressure sensors, set points, load output at the LMV5 Base Unit: X60, X61, X62, X63
- Cables for the Fuel Counters at the LMV5 Bas Unit: X71, X72
- Cable for the Speed sensor: X70
- Cable for the QGO20 sensor at the PLL52: X81
- Cables for Temperature sensors at PLL52: X86, X87

(only if present) Cable for QRA7- Signal wires no. 3, 4 and 5, for cable length > 10m and < 100m; consider reinforced insulation to signal cable and connect it to PE at the cabinet PE- rail.

1.4 Wireway and electrical conduit

The following cables are recommended for separate wiring;

Complete separate from all other cables:

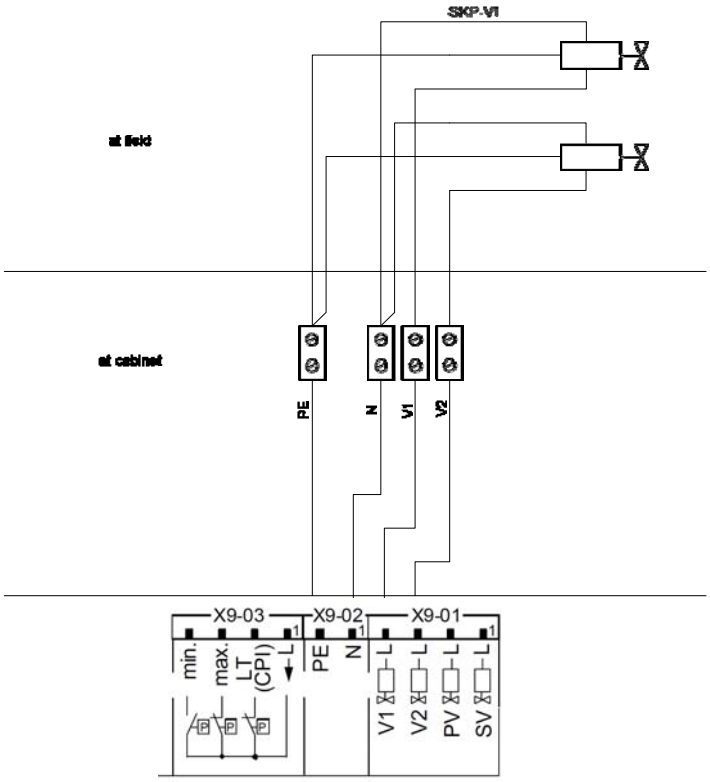
- Cable for "VSD to Fan motor" Line voltage, see also "1. Frequency inverter / Variable Speed Drive (VSD)"
- Cable for ignition high voltage, see also "2. Ignition"
- Cable for the Flame sensors

Together in cable duct 1 for Low voltage, e.g.:

- Cable for CAN-Bus
- Cable for VSD speed sensor, LMV5 X70
- Cable for VSD Release & Set point , LMV5 X73
- Cables for the Load controller: Temperature or Pressure sensor, set point, load output at the LMV5 X60, X61, X62, X63

Together in cable duct 2 for Line voltage, e.g.:

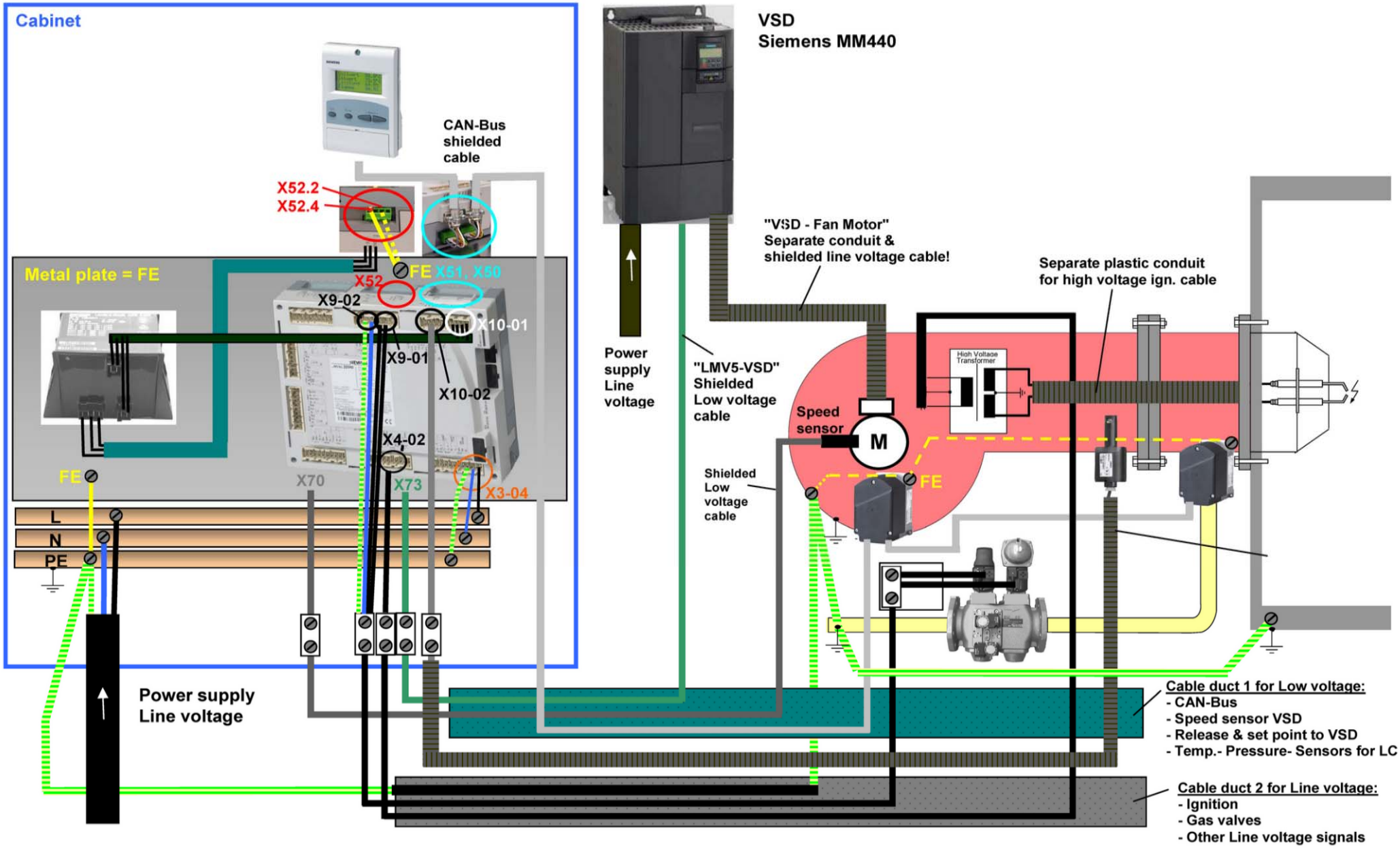
- Cable for Ignition transformer
- Cables for other Line voltage signals, e.g. Gas pressure switches, Air pressure switches, ….
- Cable for Gas valves SKP/VGD



The cables from the LMV5 to the SKP/VGD -Gas vales shall be connected at the LMV5 side with X9-01: L-Valve1, L-Valve2 and with X9-02, N, PE) and connected at the SKP side separate to each SKP.

Example of wiring, see next paragraph Wireway and electrical conduit

⚠	NOTE: KEEP SEPARATE SIGNALS CABLES, OUTPUT CABLES, PHOTOCELL CABLE AS SHOWN IN THE BELOW PICTURE


Cabinet
CAN-Bus
shielded
cable
X52.2
X52.4
Metal plate = FE
FE
X51, X50
X52
X9-02
X10-01
X9-01
X10-02
X4-02
X3-04
X70
X73
FE
L
N
PE
Power supply
Line voltage
VSD
Siemens MM440
"VSD - Fan Motor"
Separate conduit &
shielded line voltage cable!
Separate plastic conduit
for high voltage ign. cable
Power
supply
Line
voltage
"LMV5-VSD"
Shielded
Low voltage
cable
High Voltage
Transformer
Speed
sensor
M
FE
Shielded
Low
voltage
cable
Cable duct 1 for Low voltage:
- CAN-Bus
- Speed sensor VSD
- Release & set point to VSD
- Temp.- Pressure- Sensors for LC
Cable duct 2 for Line voltage:
- Ignition
- Gas valves
- Other Line voltage signals

1.4.1 Servomotor wiring example

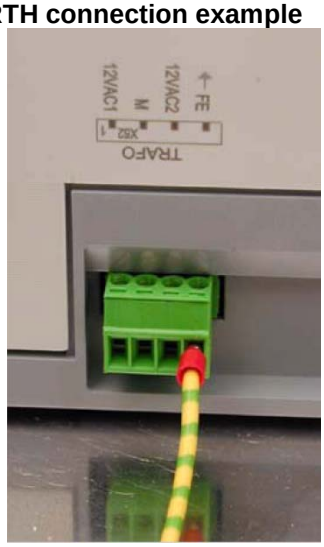


1.4.2 Bus cable wiring on LMV5x and AZL doors.





1.4.3 EARTH connection example



2 AZL display/programming unit

Users can set only the LMV parameters that can be accessed without password: (see “Adjusting the temperature set-point”). The Siemens AZL User Interface allows programming the Siemens LMV control box and monitoring the system data.



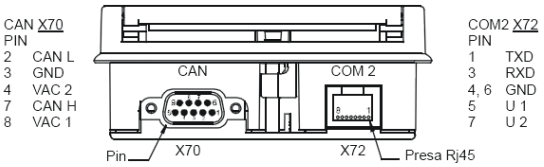
The user interface is made of:

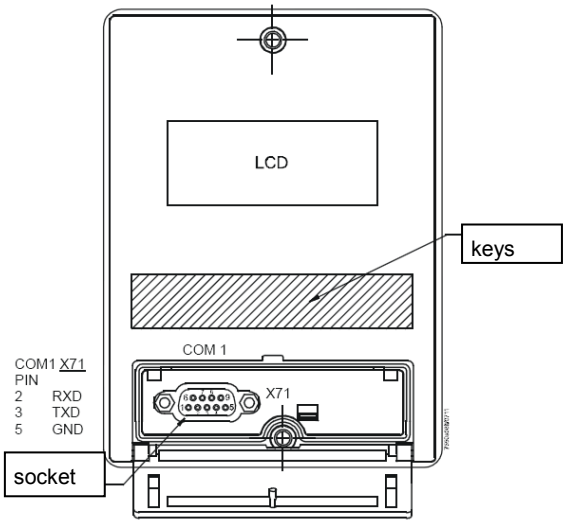
display: it shows menus and parameters

ESC Eso key (previous level): it goes back to the previous level menu or exits the programming mode without changing data.

ENTER Enter key (next level): it confirms the data changing and jumps to the next menu/parameter.

SELECT keys: they select a menu item and change the parameter values.





AZL5x provides three sockets to interface with other devices:

X70 socket for CAN bus connection: it provides power supply to display also.

COM1 (X71) for connection to PC/laptop by RS232 connector

CMO2 (X72) for connection to building automation system by RJ45 connector.

Note: COM1 and COM2 ports do not work at the same time.

Caution: when MODBUS in active, it is not possible to execute the backup via ACS450; if backup is executed the set-point will be missing and the burner will immediately turns off.

2.1 LMV5x program operating phases

Phase number	Description	Sequence
10		Home run
12		Stand by
20,21	Waiting to start realase	Startup
22	Start fan on	Startup
24	Driving to pre-purge	Startup
30....34	Pre purging	Startup
36	Driving to ignition pos	Startup
38	Ingnition pos	Startup
40,42,44	Fuel release 1	Startup
50,52	Fuel release 2	Startup
54	Driving to low flame	Startup
60,62	Shut-down low fire	Operation
70,72	Driving to prepurge	Shutdown
74....78	Post-prepurging	Shutdown
79	Test Air PressSwitch	Shutdown
80....83		Valve proving
01		Safety Phase
00		Lockout

At burner startup, the AZL display shows, one by one, the various phases of the start-up program, until it reaches normal operation phase (Phase 60).

LMV5x controller is factory preset. Changing are possible according to the password input

By closing the "thermostat series" and once the start-up sequence is accomplished (from phase 12 to pahse34), the burner is driven to the factory-set ignition position (phase 38).

The burner remains in that position because this is the only one work point in memory.

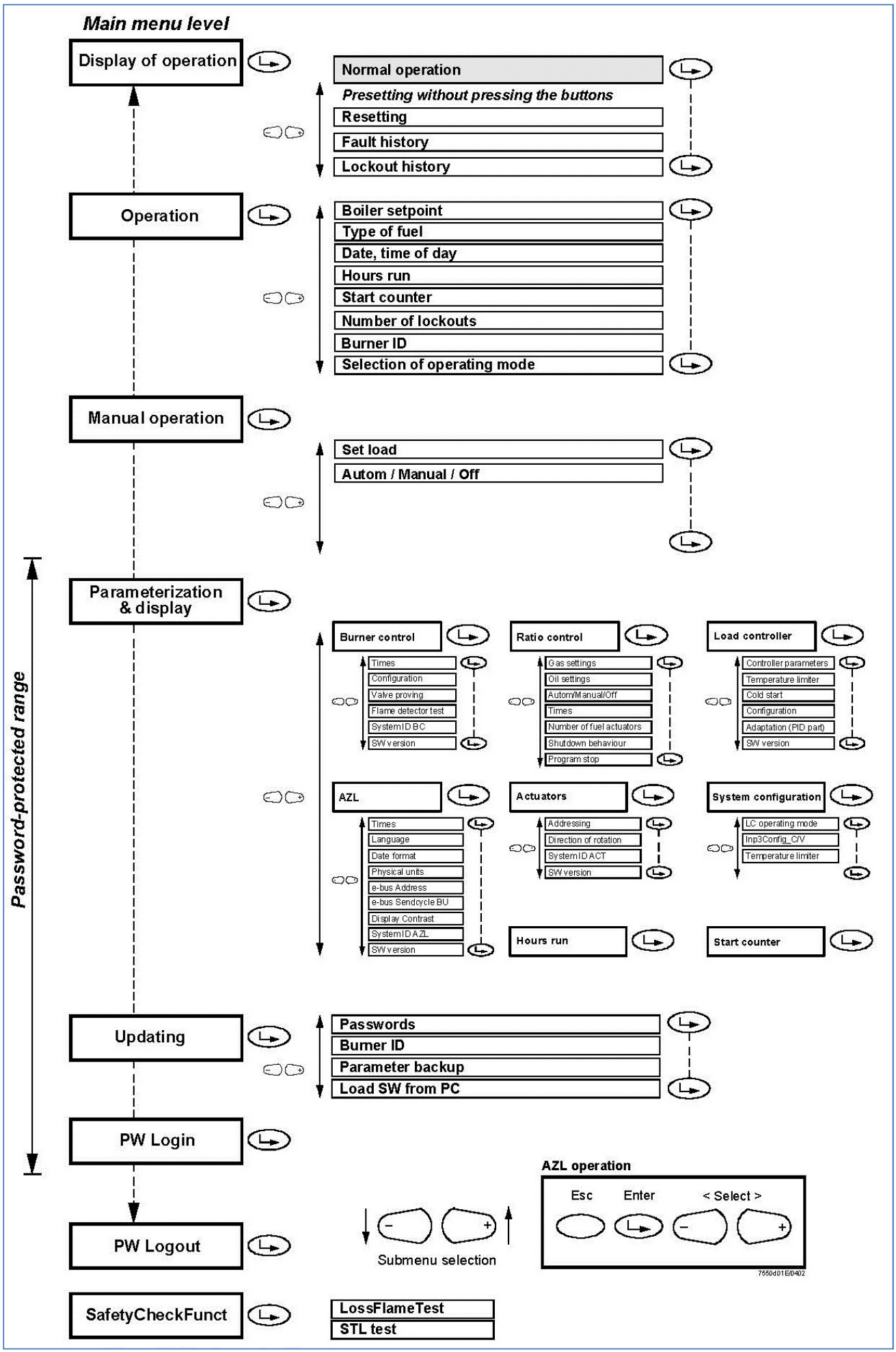
The fuel/air ratio curve must be set, until the maximum load limit (100% output).

During the setting, the actuators move according to the curve points. While the actuators move, always check the combustion analysis, point by point, and the flame stability.

The fuel/air curve points must be set during the commissioning, by a qualified operator.

	**CAUTION! The procedure requires a password: qualified personnel only must check all changes to combustion parameters by means of the combustion analyzer. Remember that the password will elapse if no key is pressed for a certain period. The unit will ask for the password again**
	**ATTENTION! During the cold start phase, it is necessary to set the burner load. Too low output values could damage the combustion head, blast tube, oil nozzle (if present). The minimum working point must be set by qualified personal.**
	**CAUTION!**: **check the combustion analysis, point by point, and the flame stability.**
	**ATTENTION! Set the real load output percentage at the corresponding curve-point on AZL during the burner regulation.**

2.2 LMV5x program structure



NOTE:

(1) only for LMV52.400, LMV51.300 without temperature compensation

(2) only for LMV5.200 (controlling the oxygen level in the exhaust gas flue) and LMV52.400 (monitoring the oxygen level in the exhaust gas flue, a lock out occur if a limit value is overcoming)

(3) Only for LMV51.300 (in this case VSD cannot be used), LMV52.xxx

	**ATTENTION: LMV51.300: HAS ONE AUX. IT CAN BE SET FOR FGR OR VSD OR "VSD AND FGR" TOGETHER**

	**ATTENTION: IT IS RECOMMENDED TO NOT USE O2 MONITORING IF FGR IS INSTALLED AND ACTIVE**

2.3 Burner ID number

The burner ID number corresponds to the **burner serial number**.

NOTE: in case of call to the Service Center, always tell the burner type and serial number (see burner data plate).

NOTE: burner ID number must be set.

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
OperationalStat						
	BurnerID					Identification of burner

the product ID number is an OEM parameter, entered by the burner manufacturer and it can not be changed; it consist of minimum 4 and maximum 15 characters.

2.4 Password

2.4.1 Access to service levels by password

Depending on password (service or OEM), different parameters are visible.

"Service" parameters, as per the actuator curves and the set-point values, are password protected. The operator must logon using the "**9876**" password.

"User" level doesn't need a password.

If a password shall be entered, line Enter password is selected by means of decrementing (pointer points to the first character of that line) and then finally selected by pressing Enter.

Then, the pointer jumps to the first position of the password entry line. Now, through incrementing or decrementing, a character (digit or letter) can be selected. A character is confirmed by pressing Enter. If a wrong entry has been made, the last character can be edited again by pressing Esc.

The other password positions can be selected, edited and entered in a similar way. Hence, when making an entry, only 1 character is visible. When the last character of the password is reached, the entry is to be confirmed by pressing Enter.

Display before the first password character is entered:



The example displays when entering the third password character:



If the check of the password entered is positive, the change to the next menu level takes place. Otherwise, the display returns to the main menu level.

To go back to the main menu, press “Esc” until the first level menu is reached, then press the “right arrow” till the first item is reached, then press “ Enter “ twice.

2.4.2 Password Logout

To avoid customer changes on parameter settings and consequently changes in regulation, the password must be logged out. The “password logout” functions on the first level menu: press to choose “PW Logout” then press “Enter“.

Note: if no key is pressed within a settable period, the password is deactivated automatically.

Note: if a power supply drop occurs to the unit, the password will be automatically deactivated.

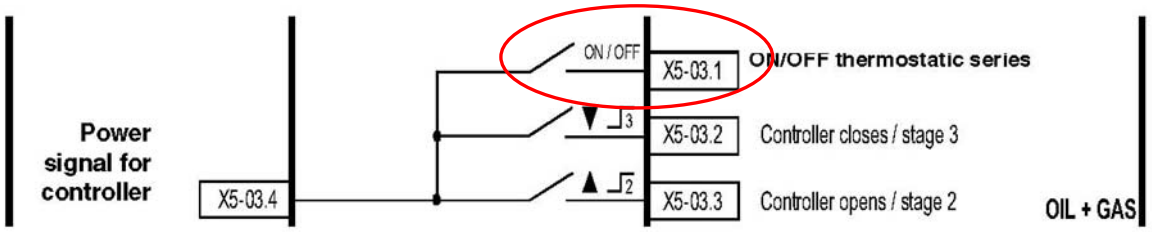
2.4.3 Changing password.

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Updating						
	Password					To change password
		ServicePassword				For service only
		OEM Password				For OEM only

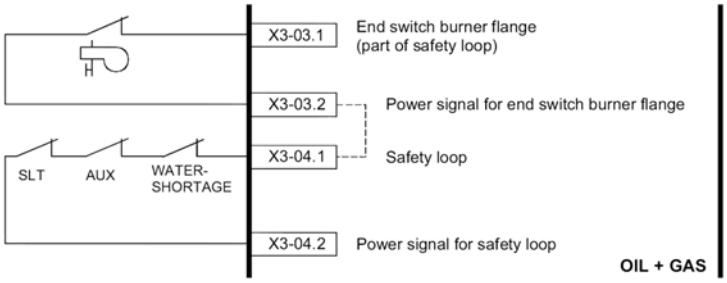
3 Thermostatic series and safety loop

The burner shuts down properly when the thermostatic series (X5-03.1 and X5-03.4 - terminals 3 and 4 of the burner terminal block) opens. In this way, before shut-down, the burner drives to the minimum load, then the fuel valve will close. The post-purging phase will be performed if set. By re-closing the thermostatic series, the burner will start-up again.



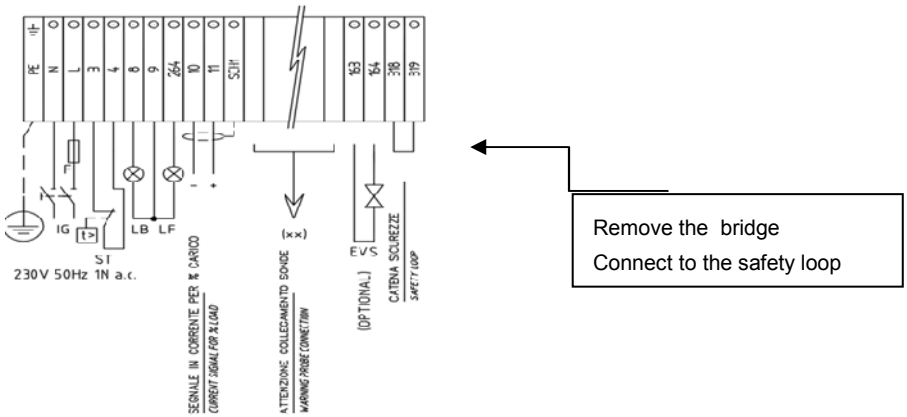
In the plant other safety devices are provided (levels, pressure switches, thermostats, air damper) . All these contacts are connected in series to the 318-319 terminals of the burner supply terminal block. When the safety loop closes, the burner is ready to restart. The actuators move to "home position" (standby position), and if terminals 3-4 are closed the start-up cycle resumes; otherwise the burner enters the standby phase.

In the plant the safety thermostat is provided as well. If this thermostat switches (terminals X3-04.1 e X3-04.2 corresponding to terminals 318 and 319 of the burner supply terminal block - see below), the system will lead to an immediate burner lockout.



Keys:
SLT: safety loop thermostat
AUX: auxiliary contact
Water Shortage: water flow switch

In case of burner designed with automatic pull-out system from the generator, the burner flange end switch is connected to terminalsX3-03.1 e X3-03.2. If the contact open, the burner automatically shuts down.



NOTE: When the safety loop opens, the burner will immediately turns off, skipping the low flame stage. It's important to distinguish between "safety loop" and "thermostatic series"

The maximum number of emergency shut-downs is 16. When this number is reached a lockout will occur AZL will show the message: “Open safety loop”.

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
	BurnerControl					Setting the burner control parameters
		Configuration				
			RepetitCounter			It sets the maximum number of possible repetitions
				SafetyLoop	1...16	Default is set on 16

4 Actuators

4.1 Addressing the actuators

The addressing assigns to each actuator its proper function. The addressing is factory set by the burner manufacturer.

If an actuator must be replaced, it is necessary to address it, otherwise the system will not work. The parameter that sets the actuator function is protected by the Service level password. Remember to check that the jumper “Bus termination” of the last actuator on the CAN bus is set to “On”, before starting addressing.

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						
	Actuators					
		Addressing				Addressing unad- dressed actuators
			AirActuator GasActuat (Oil) OilActuator AuxActuator 1 AuxActuator 2 AuxActuator 3 (**)			(**) used with FGR

To address an actuator, choose the corresponding actuator and follow the instructions on display:

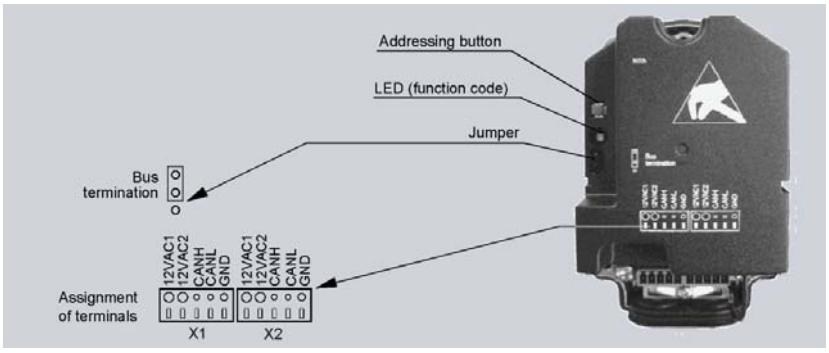
When the actuator green LED flashes, it means that one of the following function is set according to the number of blinks:

Blinks	Actuator function
1 blink	air damper actuator
2 blinks	gas butterfly valve actuator
3 blinks	oil pressure governor actuator
4 blinks	auxiliary actuator AUX1
5 blinks	auxiliary actuator AUX2
6 blinks	auxiliary actuator AUX3

If the burner is equipped with FGR, AUX3 must be used

CAUTION: it is recommended not to adjust the actuators. Anyway, never press the actuator red button, otherwise the fundamental parameters, necessary for the burner operation, will be cancelled. The burner will therefore continuously lock out

In case P1 was pressed for a long time, it will be necessary to perform a new addressing of the actuator.



ATTENTION: when the actuator LV green LED is always lit, it means that the actuator has not been addressed yet or it has been reset and needs to be addressed again.

4.2 Actuator doors configuration

After the adressing of the actuators, it is necessary to activate and to configure the operation way for each servomotor.

⚠	**ATTENTION: Activate only the actuators that are really present, otherwise an error will occur.**

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	Possible choices
Params&Display				
↵	RatioControl			
	↵	Gas/OliSetting		
		↵	AuxActuator	Deactivated
			AirActuator	Activated
			AuxActuator1	Air influencing (only with LMV52x if O2 control is present)
			AuxActuator2	
			AuxActuator3	(values available Only with LMV51.300)
			VSD	VSD = VSD only
			GasActuator	AUX3 = FGR only, without temperature compensation
				VSD+AUX3 = VSD and FGR

⚠	**LMV 51.300 has the possibility to operate with VGD+FGR without temperature compensation**

4.3 Setting the actuator speed

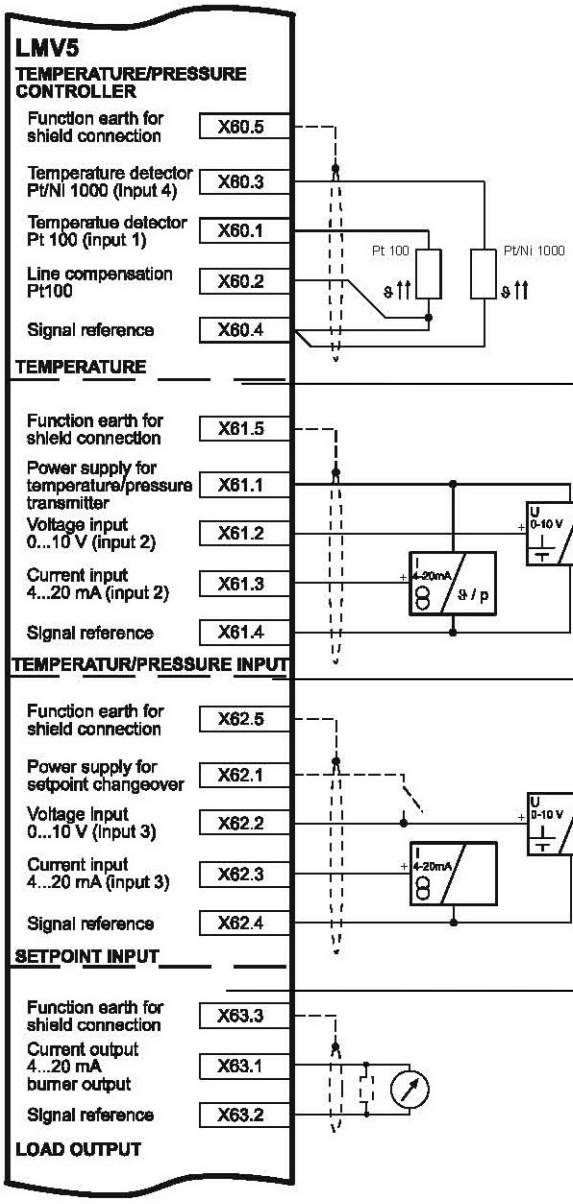
LMV sees VSD as an actuator, that's why the speed ramp up and the stop times must not be higher than the actuator stroke time. If it is necessary to increase the VSD times, change the actuator stroke time also, according to the next procedure. By following the next table, set both parameter "OperatRampMod" and "TimeNoFlame" to set the ramp up/stop times for the VSD and the actuator opening speed (from 0° to 90°).

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params&Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
↵	RatioControl					Parameter settings for fuel/ air ratio control
	↵	Times				
		↵	OperatRampMod	Service	40 s	Operating ramp modulating is the maximum speed of the actuators during operation (phase 60 ÷ 62). A setting of 30 seconds generates a maximum speed of 90° in 30 seconds (3°/s). The LMV5 calculates an individual speed for each actuator, so that all actuators reach their target positions at the same time. Range 10..60s
		↵	TimeNo- Flame	Service	40 s	Drive ramp is the speed of the actuators when traveling to the home, prepurge, ignition, and postpurge positions. A setting of 10 seconds generates a maximum speed of 90° in 10 seconds (9°/s). Range 10..120s

⚠	**ATTENTION: It is suggested to set the ramp up and stop time to a value about 35% lower then the slowest actuator.**

5 Setting the load controller



Door X60 is used for IntLC... choice and a temperature modulationg probe is used.

⚠	**ATTENTION: in case of FGR, it is not possible to connect a modulating temperature probe at the X60 door of the LMX5...** **See the proper chapter for configuration.**

Door X60 is used for IntLC.... choice and a pressure probe is used.

It can be used also if the temperature probe has an analogue exit or a converter from Ohm to mA /V is used.

In this case the right input must be set.

⚠	**ATTENTION: in case of FGR, it is possible to connect a modulating temperature probe at the X61 door of the LMX5...**

Door X62 is used for ExtLC...

The input signal come from an external load modulator.

Door X62 is also used to switch from one setp oint to onother one when

IntLC... is used, by measn the opening and closing of the contact between X62.1 and X62.2 terminals

Door X63 is used to remote a load % signal output from the LMV to the client DCS or PLC

Output Value Selection are: Load / Load 0 / O2 / Pos Air / Pos Fuel / Pos Aux1 /Pos Aux2 / Pos Aux3 / Speed VSD / Flame / Temp Pt1000 / TempNi1000 / Temp Pt100 / Temp X61 / Press X61)

IntLC....must be set together with a modulating probe (temperature or pressure). The probe and its signal must be configured. Doors allowed are X60 for temperature probe and X61 for pressure probes or analogue output probes.

ExtLC... must be set together with an external input signal of modulation (analogue or bus) coming from an external output modulator. The input must be configured. Doors allowed are X62 for the type of signal choice.

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
↳	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
	↳	Configuration				General con- figuration of the load con troller
		↳	LC_OptgMode			Operating mode with load control- ler
			↳	ExtLC X5-03 Int LC Int LC Bus Int LC X62 Ext LC X62 Ext LC Bus		See below.

ExtLC X5-03 = three-point external controller (X5-03 terminals)

Int LC = internal controller (LMV5x) (it switches between 2 set points, W1,W2 set thought AZL. the switch from W1 and W2 is realized opening/closing the LMV5x... terminals X62.1, X62.2).

Int LC Bus = internal controller and set point setting via bus connection

Int LC X62 = internal controller (LMV), but set point is externally controlled by means of a voltage/current signal on X62 terminals

Ext LC X62 = external controller, the burner output is controlled by means of a voltage/current signal on X62 terminals

Ext LC Bus = external controller, the burner output is controlled via bus

⚠	**ATTENTION: in case of FGR, it is not possible to connect a modulating temperature probe at the X60 door of the LMX5... See the proper chapter for configuration.**

6 Setting the probes and set-points

If the LMV5x internal load controlled is used, a temperature or pressure probe can be connected to the terminal X60 or X61. In this case, set the type of probe and its operating range.

6.1 Configuration of a temperature probe at X60 door

⚠	**ATTENTION: If the external load controller is set do not connected to terminals X60 or X61.**
⚠	**ATTENTION: If the burner is equipped with FGR with temperature compensation a Pt1000 must be set.**
⚠	**ATTENTION: Depending on the sensor, the value is visualized as °C or bar.**

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter set- tings
↵	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
	↵	Configuration				General configuration of the load controller
		↵	Sensor Select			Select actual value input
			↵	Pt100 Ni1000 Temp sensor Press sensor Pt100Pt1000 Pt100Ni1000 NoSensor		See the table below for the meaning of the choice.

Possible settings are:

Probe	Description
Pt100	Temperature sensor Pt100 at the input X60, internal temperature limiter function = activated
Pt1000	Temperature sensor Pt1000 at the input X60, internal temperature limiter function = activated
Ni1000	Temperature sensor LG-Ni1000 at the input X60, internal temperature function = activated
TempSens	Temperature sensor at the input X61, internal temperature switch function = deactivated
PressSens	Pressure sensor at the input X61, internal temperature switch function = deactivated
Pt100 Pt1000	Temperature sensor Pt100 at input X60 for temperature controller and temperature limiter function and temperature sensor Pt1000 at input X60 additionally for temperature limiter function
Pt100 Ni1000	Temperature sensor Pt100 at input X60 for temperature controller and temperature limiter function and temperature sensor LG-Ni at input X60 additionally for temperature limiter function.
No Sensor	No actual value sensor (e.g. in the case of external predefined loads and without internal temperature limiter).

⚠	**ATTENTION: If a boiler second probe is to be connected to terminals (1000 Ohm only), internal functions TL_ThreshOff and DiffIntervTL_SD_On are activated automatically (see paragraph SETTING FUNCTIONS "TL_ThreshOff" AND "TL_SD_On").**

6.2 Configuration of a pressure or a temperature probe type at X61 door

⚠	**ATTENTION:** If the external load controller is set do not connected to terminals X60 or X61.

If a modulation probe is connected to the X61 terminal, proceeding as follows:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter set-tings
↵	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
	↵	Configuration				General configuration of the load controller
		↵	Ext Inp X61 U/ I			Configuration of external input X61
			↵	4…20 mA 2...10 V 0...10 V 0…20 mA		Set the proper value according to the probe output.

6.2.1 Configuration of a pressure or a temperature probe signal at X61 door

Once the pressure sensor signal type is set, the sensor range must be set as well, proceeding as follows:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params&Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
↵	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
	↵	Configuration				General configuration of the load controller
		↵	MRange PressSens			End of pressure measuring range for input X61
			↵	0...99.9 bar 0...2000 °C	0...99.9 bar 0...2000 °C	Set the probe value

Example: if a max 10bar Siemens sensor is used, the voltage output signal will be 0 V at 0 bar, while the 10 V signal will correspond to its maximum pressure 10 bar. If the sensor is replaced with a max 16bar one, the 0 V output signal will correspond to 0 bar, while the 10 V output signal will correspond to 16bar pressure: the parameter "MRange Press-Sens" has to be set at 16bar.

6.3 Configuration of the X62 door input signal

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
↵	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
	↵	Configuration				General configuration of the load controller
		↵	Ext Inp X62 U/I			Configuration of external input X62: input signal on X62 can change setpoint or control the load
			↵	4...20 mA 2...10 V 0…10 V 0…20 mA		According to the external modulator output.

If a boiler second probe is to be connected to terminals (1000 Ohm only), internal functions TL_ThreshOff and DiffIntervTL_SD_On are activated automatically (see paragraph SETTING FUNCTIONS "TL_ThreshOff" AND "TL_SD_On").

6.4 Setting the setpoint and the burner and the PID operative band.

6.4.1 Set-point

To set the temperature set-point value, that is the generator operating temperature; proceed as follows.

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
↵	LoadController					General configuration of the load controller
	↵	ControllerParam				Controller parameters

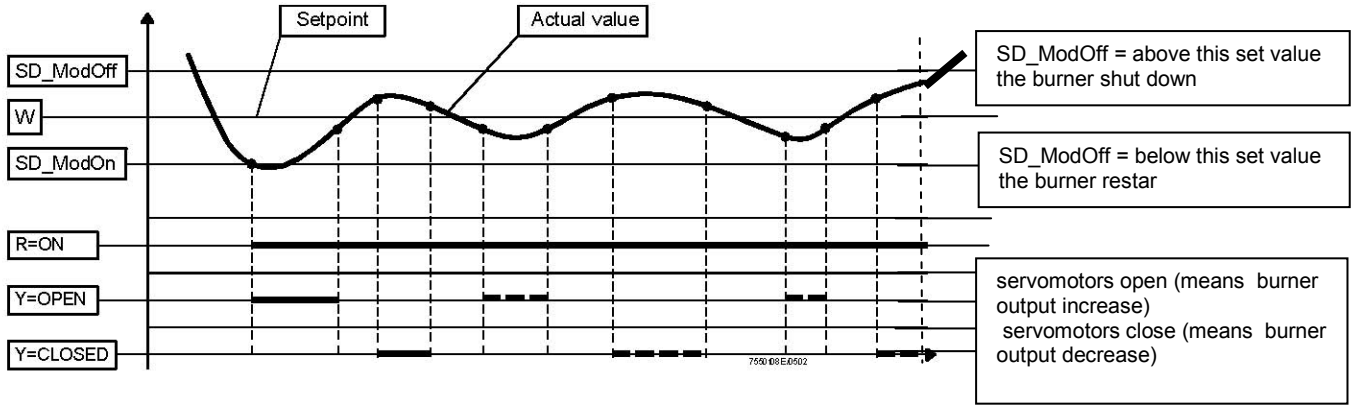
It appears the below screen:

SetPointW1 Curr: 90° New: 90°	**Curr:** it shows the current set-point; use the arrows keys to change it. **New:** it is the new set value. Enter to confirm, otherwise exit without changing by pressing ESC. Press ESC one more time to exit the set-point programming mode.

After setting the set-point it is necessary t oset the operation range of the burner. See paragraph SD_ModON e SD_Mod Off

6.4.2 SD_ModON e SD_Mod Off

Once the temperature set-point W1 is stored, set the burner switch-on (SDon) and the switch-off (SDoff) point:



To set these values, choose the item SD_ModOn (SDOn), by scrolling down the “Load controller” menu with the arrow keys and press ENTER:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display				Menu level for making the	Params & Display	
↵	SD:ModOn			General configuration of the load	↵	SD:ModOn
↵	SD:ModOff			General configuration of	↵	SD:ModOff

the display will show:

SD_ModOn Curr: 1.0% New: 1.0%	SD_ModOff Curr: 10.0% New: 10.0%

The **SD_ModOn** default value for this parameter is1% that is, the burner will light again at a temperature 1% lower than the set-point.
Change value, if needed, by means of the arrow keys; press ENTER to confirm and the press ESC to exit. Press only ESC to exit without changing.

Now choose **SD_ModOff** always scrolling down the Load Controller menu, by means of the arrow keys, and press ENTER.

The default value for this parameter is10% that is, the burner will turn off at a temperature 1% higher than the set-point.

Press the ENTER to confirm, the press ESC to exit. Otherwise press ESC to exit without changing data. Press the ESC to exit

6.4.3 PID control parameters

The controller's memory contains 5 standard parameter sets.

If required, 1 of these 5 PID triple values can be copied to the storage locations for the actual values so that it becomes active.

PID standard values for the following applications:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
		ControllerParam				Settings for internal load controller
			ContrlParamList			Settings of controller parameter for internal load controller
				StandardParam	Adaption very fast fast normal slow very slow	

It is possible to manually set the PID parameters to any value in the setting range shown below, to activate a PID regulation from the predefined standard values described below (and edit it further if required), or to use the adaption function (self-setting function) instead of making the settings manually. The LMV5... then acquires the PID parameters itself.

See the LMV5x Siemens manual for instructions. Generally the choice of the proper pre-set PID that LMV5x suggest (very fast / fast / normal / slow / very slow) are enough for a proper operation.

Adaption	The values acquired by the LMV5... adaption function are		
	Xp [%]	Tn [s]	Tv [s]
Very fast (e.g. for small boiler)	42,5	68	12
Fast	14,5	77	14
Normal	6,4	136	24
Slow	4,7	250	44
Very slow (e.g. for large boiler)	3,4	273	48

Table shows the pre set parameter of the PID regulator according to the internal modulator reaction choice.

The parameter Xp is the proportional band in % of the set-point

6.5 Setting functions “TL_ThreshOff” and “TL_SD_On”

These functions enable the settable threshold for the immediate shutdown, if value set on TL_ThreshOff is exceeded. The automatic restart is performed for values lower than the one set on TL_SD_On.

On display, values detected by temperature/pressure probe are shown at the same time.

TL_ThreshOff turns the burner off if temperature exceeds the set value. Gas/Oil valves are suddenly closed.

TL_SD_On automatically restart the burner if the temperature is lower than the set value.

SD_ModOff automatically turns the burner to low flame and then shut down the burner if temperature exceeds the set value.

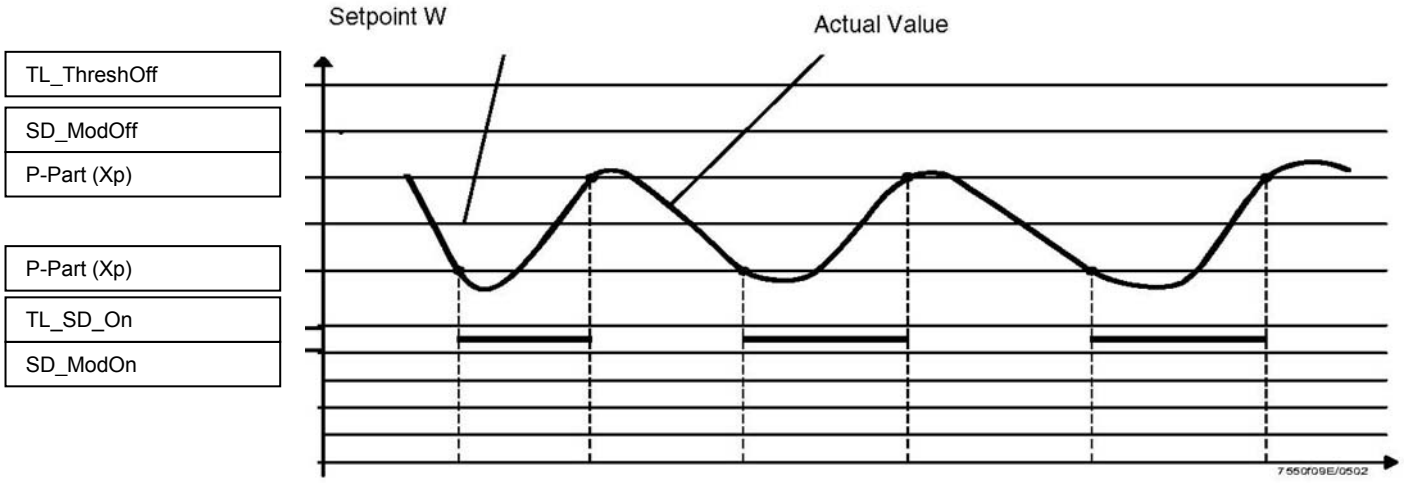
SD_ModOn automatically restart the burner if the temperature is lower than the set value.

P-Part (Xp) proportional band of modulation.

Note: this function is available if a Pt100 Ni1000 or Pt 1000 temperature sensor is connected to X60.3 and X60.4 terminals.

⚠	**ATTENTION**: basically, these parameters provide a function similar to the safety thermostat one, but can not replace it. The boiler must **always** operate with its safety thermostat connected properly.

NOTE: the parameter TL_ThreshOff for the immediate shutdown, must always be set to a value higher than the SD_ModOff threshold for the normal shutdown. TL_SD_On must be set at a higher temperature than SD_ModOn.



Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	Range		Default	Description
Params & Display							Menu level for making the parameter set- tings
↵	LoadController						Settings for the internal load controller
	↵	TempLimiter					Settings for the temperature limiter function
		↵	TL_ThreshOff	0...2000 °C		95°C	Temperature limiter OFF threshold, in °C
		↵	TL_SD_On	-50...0% TL_Thresh_Off		- 5%	Temperature limiter switching differential ON

7 VSD Standardization

Motor standardization (speed acquisition) allows the LMV unit to control the motor rounds at the maximum frequency signal coming from the VSD. A temporary standardization is factory set only for test purpose. The definite standardization must be performed on site by the Service Center (only if the fan is supplied), before the plant test.

	**ATTENTION: To perform standardization, the burner must be in stand-by mode, not it lockout stage. The Safety loop must be closed (X3-04).**

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	Range	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
	VSD Module					Settings for the VSD module
		Configuration				
			Speed			
				Standardization	Deactivated Activated	Standardization process for fan speed

By activating the standardization, without starting the burner up, the air actuator drives to ites maximum opening. Then the fan motor stars and the VSD drives the motor to its maximum speed. The speed sensor, mounted on the motor, detects the rpm value. LMV stores the data and the motor stops.

	**ATTENTION: do not enter manually the rpm value of the motor data plate on parameter “StandardizedSp”.**
	**ATTENTION: the power cable that connects VSD to motor must be screened.**

8 SPECIAL POSITIONS

8.1 Ignition position

The ignition point is independent from the other curve points of the air/fuel ratio curve.

As far as dual fuel burners, the ignition point set for the gas operation does not depend on the one set for the oil operation. LMV5x allow two different ignition position for gas mode and oil mode.

The burner is provided with a factory-set ignition point, to make easier the first ignition procedure by the Service Centre.

The air actuator at the ignition point, is factory set at a 6°/7° opening, while the gas actuator is set at 12°/15°. In case of burner provided with VSD, it is suggested to set ignition at 100% VSD frequency.

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu by means the Esc

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the para- meter set- tings
	RatioControl					
		GasSettings OilSettings				Choose according to the fired fuel.
			Special Positions			
				IgnitionPos		
				HomePos		
				PrepurgePos		
				PostpurgePos		
					IgnitionPosGas	Set the proper position
					IgnitionPosAir	Set the proper position
					IgnitionPosAux 1	Set the proper position
					IgnitionPosAux 2	Set the proper position
					IgnitionPosAux 3	Set the proper position
					IgnitionPosVSD	Set the proper position

8.2 Prepurge position

Following the same route up to the 4th level, choose the pre-purge position of the servomotors

8.3 Home position

Following the same route up to the 4th level, choose the home position of the servomotors

8.4 Postpurge position

Following the same route up to the 4th level, choose the postpurge position of the servomotors

9 ADJUSTING THE AIR/FUEL RATIO CURVES

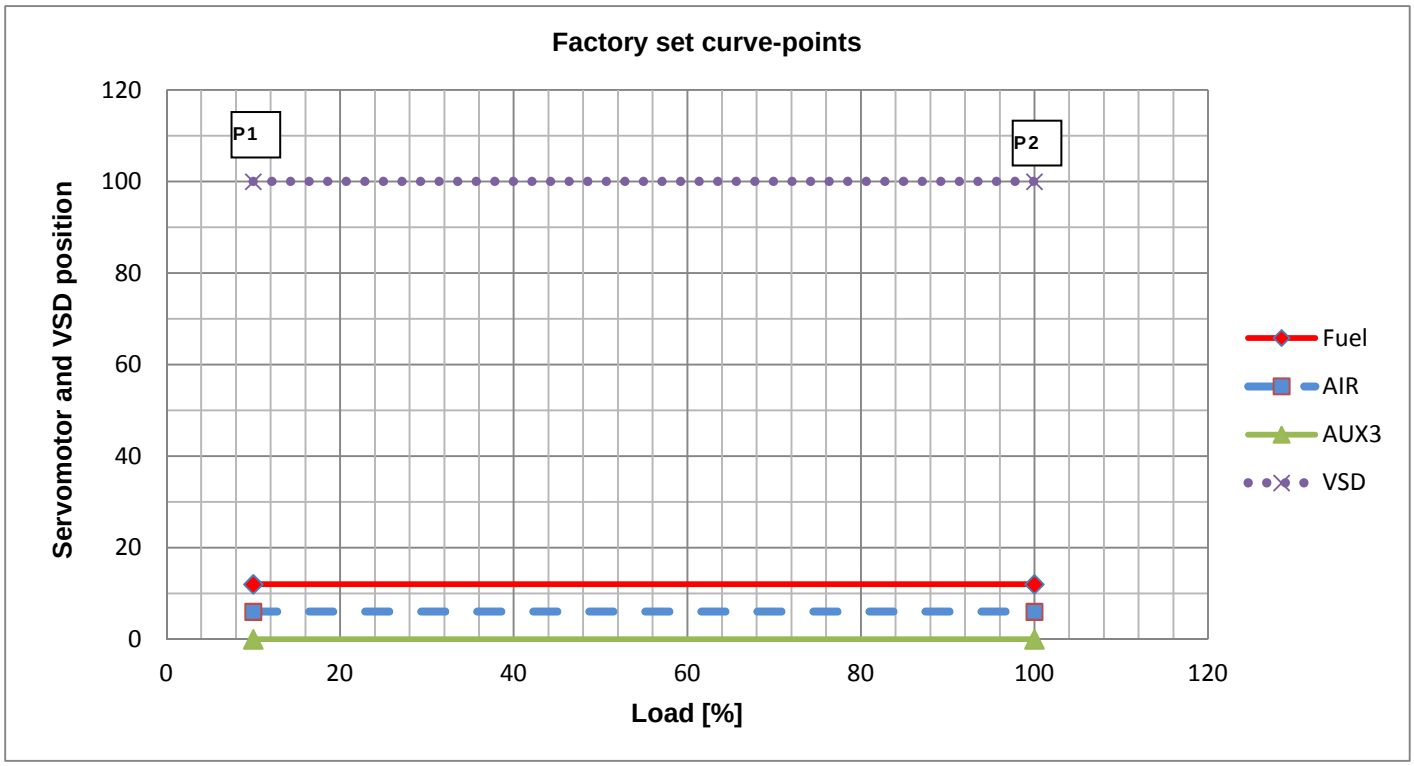
⚠	**ATTENTION: when burners are provided with VSD, before setting the air/fuel ratio curves, the Standardization of the motor speed must be performed (see chapter "Standardization").**

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
↵	RatioControl					Parameter settings for fuel/ air ratio control
	↵	*GasSettings* *OilSettings*				Parameter settings for firing on gas or on oil
		↵	*CurveParams*			

9.1 Fuel burner settings - curve-points

Two curve points are factory set (default settings) corresponding to a hypothetic low flame stage

Note: points P1 and P2, are temporally mentioned 10% and 100% load, independently from the actual load. The operator can name the load on each point, without respecting the actual load value in that point. LMV5x will order those points automatically according to the load values set by the operator.



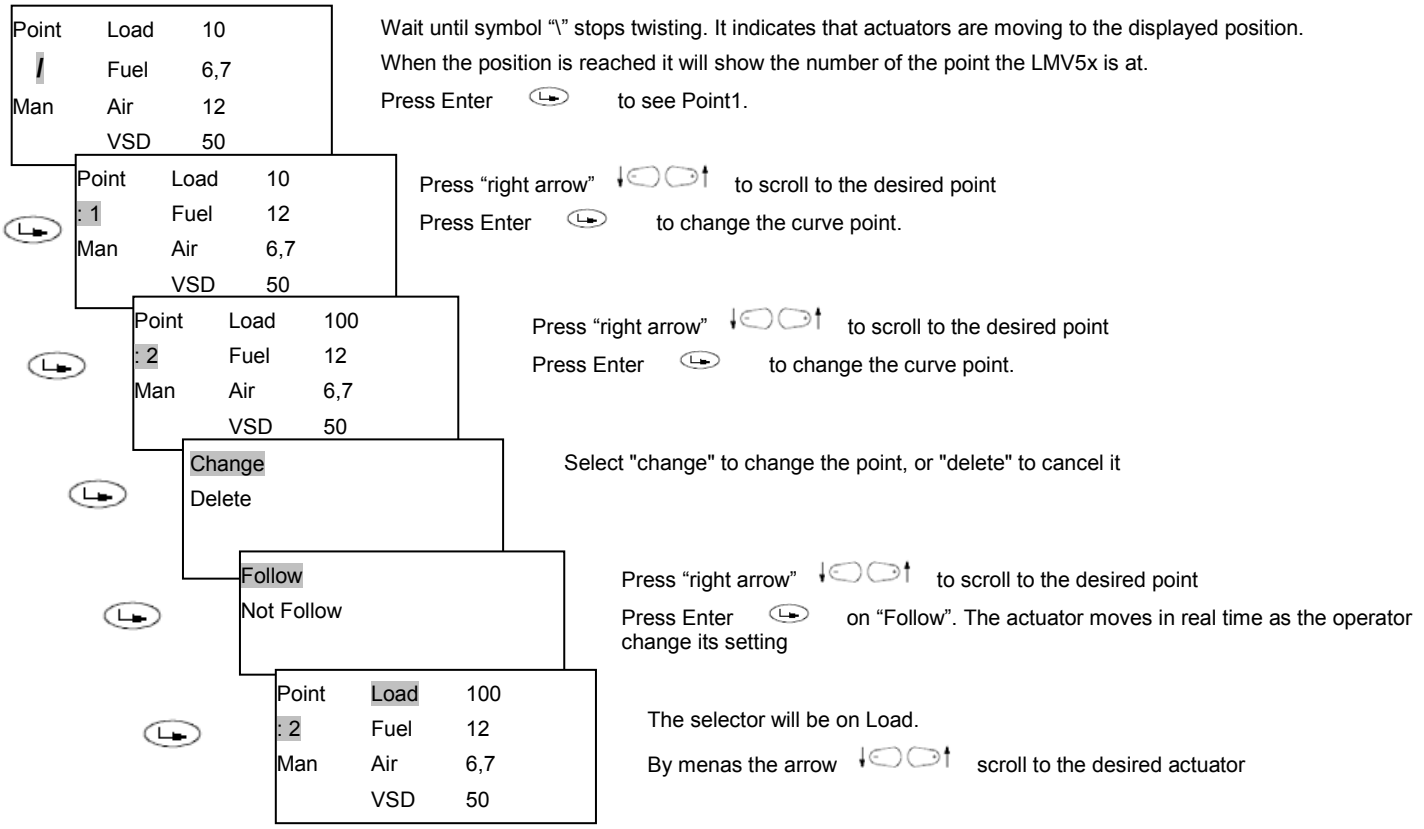
With this setting, by closing the thermostat series, the burner drives to minimum load position **P1**, after ignition. Then it drives to position **P2** without increasing the output, as both the points are set with actuators minimum opening.

⚠	**ATTENTION: For burners with FGR and LMV52.400, the parameter is set to "deactivated".**

9.2 Setting the load points output (burners with no FGR)

Following the below route access to the programming levels of the menu

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						
↵	RatioControl					Parameter settings for fuel/ air ratio control
	↵	GasSettings GasSettings				Parameter settings for firing on Gas or on Oil
		↵	CurveParams			At this level, the air/fuel ratio during operation is to be set.



Now it is possible to change Point2 with the next procedure

Checking continuously the air excess means of the combustion analyzer, increasing by few degrees* the air damper opening and the VSD if provided.

Then increase by few degrees* the gas butterfly valve (or the fuel actuator). Go on step by step, until the butterfly valve complete opening is reached (actuator at 90° - see diagram).

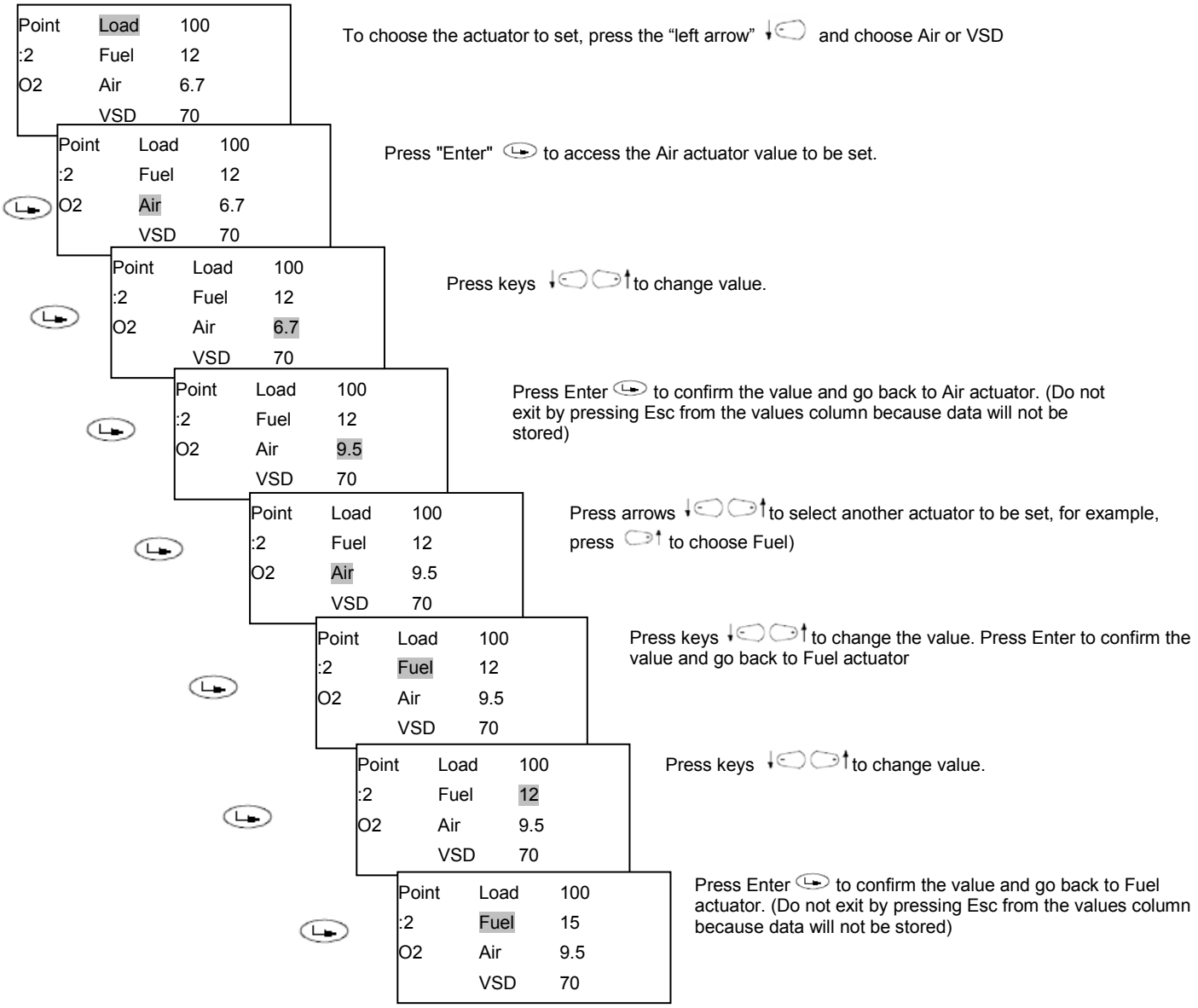
The target is to reach the gas butterfly valve maximum with a sufficient excess of air. While progressively increasing the actuator positions, besides increasing the air quantity the fuel rate must be controlled by means of the valve pressure governor, in order to not exceed the requested maximum flow rate.

Once the gas butterfly valve maximum opening is reached, adjust the fuel **rate** only acting on the gas valve pressure governor (or on the oil pressure governor in case of oil).

⚠	**ATTENTION: as for "increasing by few degrees" it means that the increasing must be performed in order to avoid great excess of air or defect of air.** **Therefore the increasing operation must be performed always checking the flue gas analysis by means of the combustion analyzer. It is recommended to make increasing while maintaining O_2 % between max 7,5% and min 3%.**

It is recommended to save new points increasing the burner output at step odf10÷20% load. Measuring the burner output at the flow meter.

In this way, if for any reason, you must interrupt the commissioning and restart it later, you would help yourself.



Checking parameters by means of the combustion analyzer go on increasing the Air (and/or VSD if provided) and the Fuel actuators.
At the end the last point will be set.

Point	Load	100
:10	Fuel	90
O2	Air	50
	VSD	85

Act on the pressure governor to adjust the fuel pressure at the proper value in order to reach the real 100% load of the generator/boiler.

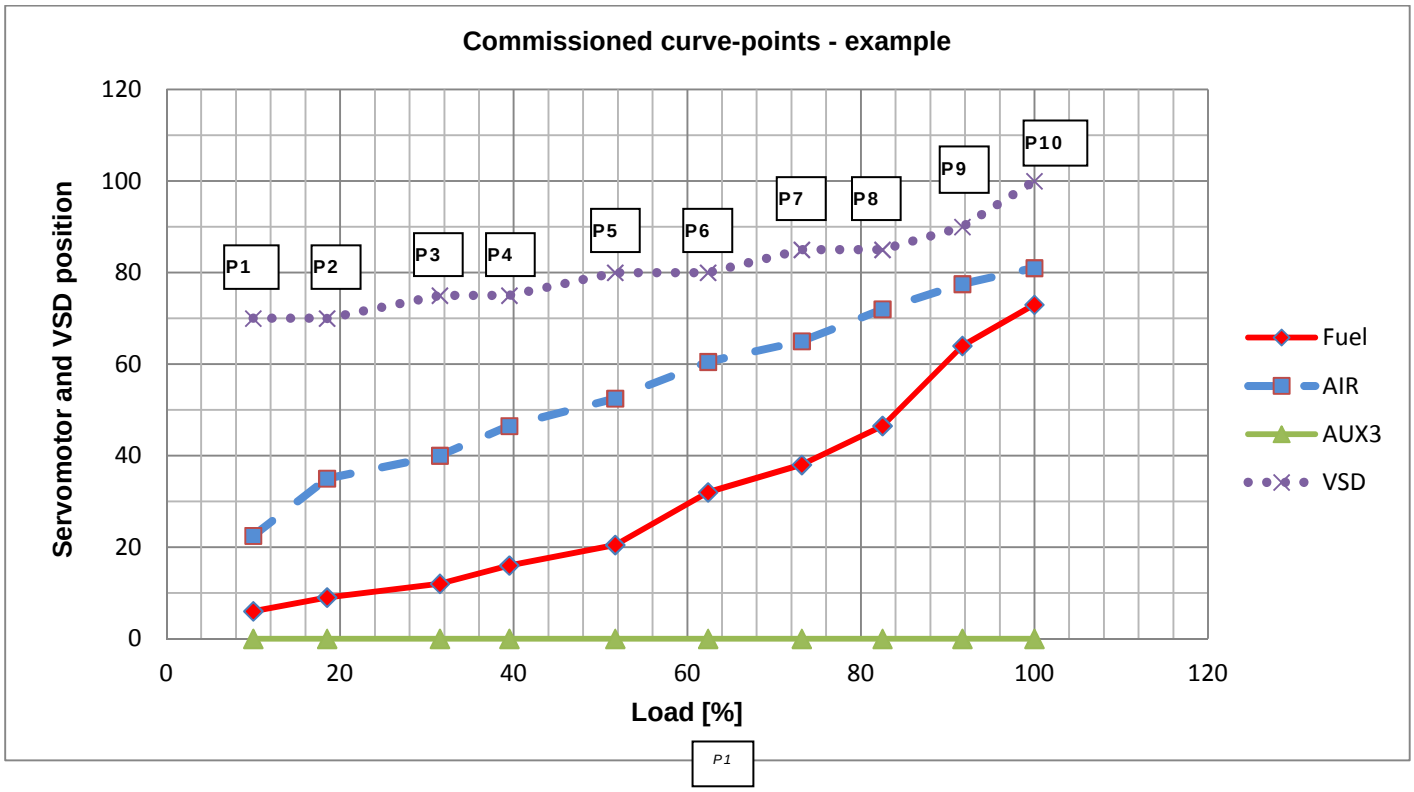
Act only on the AIR or VSD actuators, to adjust the combustion.

Point	Load	100
:10	Fuel	90
O2	Air	90
	VSD	100

An example of final point will be as per the display aside, imaging to set 10 curve-points.

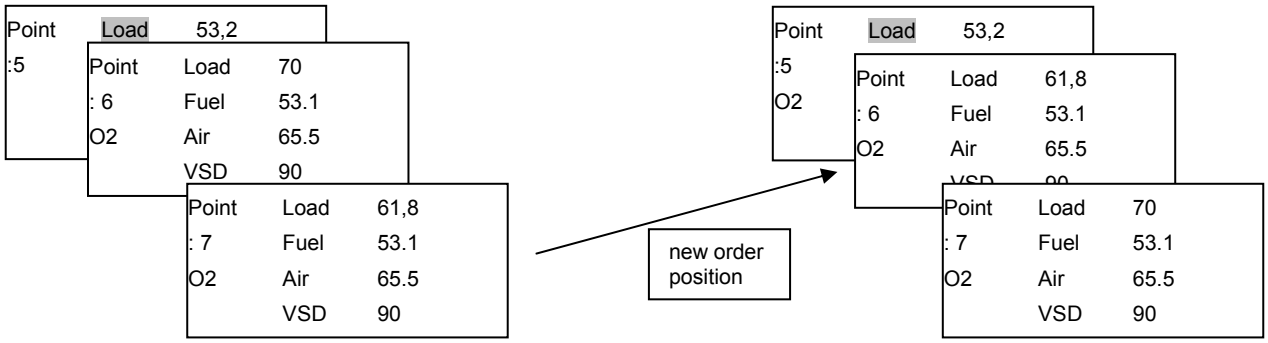
⚠	**ATTENTION: Set the % output load values, for every curve-point**
⚠	**ATTENTION: Adjust actuators position by small changes, always checking combustion parameters.**
⚠	**Caution! For safety reasons, once the maximum load point P2 is set, never go down to the minimum load point P1, without having set the other intermediate points before (see next paragraph).**

⚠	**Caution! In case it is necessary to immediately shut the burner down while working at high flame and the maximum load point is not already set observing the combustion parameters, decrease gas by means of the pressure governor as to drive the burner to a sufficient excess of air, then shut the burner down by the main switch.** **At next start-up, start again with point P2 to the minimum load (factory-setting - see previous paragraph) and go on setting the curve points.**



⚠	**ATTENTION: When the maximum load is reached (100%), check again the curve-points. The pressure at the governor has changed and therefore also the gas flow rate to the other points. So, it is necessary to check the adjustment of the points already set.**

⚠	**ATTENTION: for proper operation, it is necessary that the curve of each actuator does not reverse its slope.**
⚠	**ATTENTION: When % load value is changed by user, LMV recalculates all the curve-points according the new load value. It may happen that the point you are adjusting, once saved, is moved to another position.**



10 Configurations for burner with FGR

10.1 Recommendations

⚠	**Note!** **Reduction of maximum burner output** **Use of the flue gas recirculation (FGR) function or the flue gas mass introduced to the supply air duct might lower the burner's maximum output.** **This means that the maximum amount of combustion air that can be introduced will be reduced.** **It is recommended to consider a proper air excess during the regulation of the burner in order to have to the right O2 content in the smoke, after the flue gas recirculation.** **Hence, the amount of fuel for high-fire operation must be reduced to ensure correct combustion values.**
⚠	**Caution!** **Temperature-compensated flue gas recirculation (FGR) can be correctly set only when selecting with *DriveLowfire* in operation!** **A change in the curve point without the corresponding flue gas recirculation temperature (e.g. *without driving* in operation or in standby) results in an incorrect *pairing* of the values *Flue gas recirculation position* and *Flue gas recirculation temperature*.** **This can lead to excessive amounts of recirculated flue gas, which might cause the flame to lift: Stability limit of flame.**
⚠	**Caution!** **A subsequent change of the curve point without an associated flue gas recirculation (FGR) temperature (e.g. without *DriveLowfire* in operation or standby) leads to an incorrect pairing of *flue gas recirculation-position* and *flue gas recirculation-temperature*.** **This can lead to excessive amounts of recirculated flue gas, which might cause the flame to lift: Stability limit of flame.**
⚠	**Note!** **Flue gas recirculation (FGR) in combination with O2 trim control Recommendation: Do not use flue gas recirculation (FGR) in combination with O2 trim control.** **This has no impact on the use of the O2 alarm.** **The physical effects are the following:** **1. Pressures have reciprocal effects.** **2. The reduction of O2 can lead to a significant increase of NOx levels.** **As a result of these reciprocal effects, it is difficult, if not impossible, to adjust fuel-air ratio control, O2 trim control, and the flue gas recirculation (FGR) function.** **Even if an adjustment was possible, the flame may become instable during operation, or the required NOx levels might not be reached.**
⚠	**Note!** **The full scope of setting *TCautoDeact* is possible only when the flue gas temperature is acquired via the load controller input (X60…).** **When the temperature is acquired via the PLL52... input (X86…) and the O2 trim controller / alarm is active (not *CtrlAutoDeac*), flue gas recirculation (FGR) mode *temperature-compensated* cannot be used (would lead to error *C:F6 D:2*).** **When operating mode *O2 Control* is deactivated (*man deact*), operating mode *TCautoDeact* can be used if the flue gas temperature is acquired via PLL52... (X86…).**
⚠	**Attention!** **If at an dual-fuel burner the FGR function is used for only one fuel (e.g. gas operation with FGR and oil operation without FGR) pay attention to the following:** **When the fuel selection is switched over to the fuel without FGR it must be assured that the FGR actuator is closed and is supervised kept in the closed position.** **This is accomplished by making the following settings for the fuel without FGR:** **- Activation of the AUX3 actuator** **- Parameterization of the positions Home, Prepurge , Ignition and Postpurge to *closed*** **- Parameterization of all AUX3 actuator positions at all curve points to *closed*** **- Parameterization of the FGR operating mode to *Aux3onCurve***

Before to activate the FGR system, it is mandatory to complete the air/fuel ratio curve for each point, up to the maximum burned output.
Check the previous chapter for instructions.

⚠	**WARNING: Activating or increasing the FGR butterfly valve opening, it is mandatory to check the combustion by means a properly and calibrated smoke analyzer.**

10.2 Address and activate the AUX3 servomotor.

Usually these operations are already set in the manufacturer factory.

They would be necessary in same cases as: the substitution of the servomotor, in case the FGR mode were not activated yet or the LMV5x were be supplied loose…

⚠	**WARNING: for LMV52.400 device, in case of FGR servomotor addressing: the only possible choice is AuxActuator3. Don't set the FGR servomotor for a different one.**

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						
↳	Actuators					Parameter settings for fuel/ air ratio control
	↳	Addressing				Parameter settings for firing on Gas or on Oil
		↳	AirActuator GasActuat OilActuat AuxActuator AuxActuator 2 AuxActuator 3		 AuxActuator 3	AuxActuator 3 MUST be chosen

After the addressing, activate the FGR servomotor.

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						
↳	RatioControl					Parameter settings for fuel/ air ratio control
	↳	GasSettings OilSettings				Parameter settings for firing on Gas or on Oil
			AuxActuator	deactivated damper act VSD active AUX3 VSD+Aux3	Deactivated for LMV52.xxx AUX3 for LMV51.300	Deactivated for LMV52.xxx AUX3 for LMV51.300
		↳	AirActuator	deactivated activated air influen	 activated	
		↳	AuxActuator 1			
		↳	AuxActuator 2			
		↳	AuxActuator 3		Activated for LMV52.xxx	
		↳	VSD			
		↳	GasActuator OilActuator		Activated Activated	Choice according to the Operation mode gas setting or oil setting.

10.3 Setting the special positions

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Param & Display						
	RatioControl					
		GasSettings OilSettings				
			SpecialPosition			

Suggested positions are below. They can be modify during the commissioning according to right needs.

Special Position: AUX3 POS

- Home position 0° (Closed)
- Prepurge position 90° (Open)
- Ignition position 0° (Closed)
- Postpurge position 90° (Open)

10.4 Setting the load controller mode: see the previous chapter (regolazione senza FGR)

	**WARNING: If one of the intLC (internal Load Controller) option must be choice, a temperature sensor cannot be connected to the terminal X60. A temperature sensor with analogue output or a converter Ohm → mA or V must be used. They must be connected to the terminals X61.**
	**WARNING: If one of the extLC (External Load Controller) options must be used, set “no sensor”, "Temperature sensor" or "Pressure Sensor" on the choice for the modulation probe.**
	**WARNING: The X61 door must be configured in according to the used sensor or signal.**

10.5 FGR mode choice

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Param & Display						
	Flue Gas Recirc					
		FGR-Mode 	AUX3onCurve time temperature temp. contr. TCautoDeact deactMinpos auto deact			According to the preference and instruction in the table below.

Description of the FGR mode.

FGR-Mode	Description	LMV50 LMV51.3 LMV52.2	LMV52.4... .
Aux3onCurve	Flue gas recirculation (FGR) function is deactivated. Auxiliary actuator 3 is driven along its parameterized ratio control curve	●	●
deactivated	After the ignition position, auxiliary actuator 3 is always held at the minimum position for flue gas recirculation (indicated with #) and the flue gas recirculation temperature is not evaluated (display XXX). This ensures that the system is operated in a safe state if the flue gas recirculation setting could not be fully realized. We recommend performing burner start-up using this setting prior to setting the flue gas recirculation curve		●
time	Auxiliary actuator 3 maintains the ignition position until an adjustable time is reached (parameter “DelaytimeFGR….”). During the operation, the burner regulate its load as per the set curve points, without flue gas recirculation.	●	●
temperature	Auxiliary actuator 3 maintains the ignition position until an adjustable temperature is reached (parameter “FRG On Temp …”). During the operation, the burner regulate its load as per the set curve points, without flue gas recirculation.	●	●
temp.contr.	The position of auxiliary actuator 3 is determined depending on the flue gas temperature and the ratio control curve. In addition, the actuator can maintain the ignition position until an adjustable time (parameter FGR On Time …) is reached		●
TCautoDeact	Same manner of operation as temp.contr., but the function is automatically deactivated should the flue gas sensor become faulty. The actuator is driven to the minimum flue gas recirculation (FGR) position and a warning is issued		●
deactMinpos	After the ignition position, auxiliary actuator 3 always maintains the minimum flue gas recirculation (FGR) position (indicated by #) and the flue gas recirculation (FGR) temperature is not evaluated (display of XXX). The system can thus be driven to a secure state, if it was not possible to fully complete the flue gas recirculation (FGR) settings. It is recommended to use this setting for commissioning the burner before adjusting the flue gas recirculation (FGR) curve		
auto deact	Flue gas recirculation (FGR) with temperature compensation was automatically deactivated. Same operation mode as deactMinpos, but a warning is issued		●

10.6 Main parameter of the FGR function

Parameter	Description	LMV50 LMV51.3 LMV52.2	LMV52.4... .
DelaytimeFGR Gas DelaytimeFGR Oil	Setting of delay time for auxiliary actuator 3 to be kept in the ignition position after entering phase *OPERATION*	●	●
ThresholdFGR Gas ThresholdFGR Oil	Setting of temperature that must not be exceeded so that auxiliary actuator 3 can be kept in the ignition position	●	
FGR-sensor *(*X86 PtNi1000 / X60 Pt1000 / X60 Ni1000)	Selection of temperature sensors for temperature-compensated flue gas recirculation (FGR)	●	●
Factor FGR Gas *Factor FGR Oil*	Readjustment of calculated temperature-dependent position of auxiliary actuator 3. The setting is made in steps of 1%. 100% means no readjustment. Settings <100% reduce the amount of recirculate flue gas (moving the damper toward the fully closed position). The factor has an impact only when there is a deviation from the learned flue gas recirculation (FGR) temperature. This means that when reaching the initially acquired flue gas recirculation (FGR) temperature, the stored position is approached, independent of the flue gas recirculation (FGR) factor. See the *Examples of tables showing the damper positions with FGR*		●
FGR MinPos	Minimum limitation of position of auxiliary actuator 3 for *temp.comp.* and *TCautoDeact* modes. The setting is made as an absolute value and ensures that flue gas recirculation (FGR) always operates with at least a minimum amount of flue gas. The position is also used to ensure a defined damper position for emergency operation or automatically deactivated flue gas recirculation (FGR)		●
FGR MaxPos Fact	Maximum limitation of the required position of auxiliary actuator 3 calculated from the current temperature and the warm position. The setting is made in steps of 1% and refers to the relevant curve-point. Interpolation between the curve-points is linear		●

The parameter are in side the AZL menu with following structure:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Param & Display						
	Flue Gas Recirc					
		FGR-sensor	X60 Pt1000 X60 Ni1000			According to the available probe
		ThresholdFGR Gas ThresholdFGR Oil	0…850 °C			According to the regulation needs
		DelaytimeFGR Gas DelaytimeFGR Oil	0…63 min			According to the regulation needs
		Factor FGR Gas Factor FGR Oil	10..100%			According to the regulation needs
		FGR MinPos				According to the regulation needs
		FGR MaxPos Fact	0..100%			According to the regulation needs

WARNING: Only in case of FGR temperature compensation function.

If the detected temperature value is lower than the value recorded during the curve setting, the AUX3 servomotor doesn't reach the set position, but it will be closer. In this condition flue gas recirculation flow could be not sufficient or too much.

NOx value could be different from the expected or the flame could be instable. Try to reduce the correction factor ("Factor FGR Gas" or "Factor FGR Oil"). In case readjust the FGR curve. Probably the point was saved also if the flue gas temperature were too far from the regime condition.

10.7 Example of FGR factor and FGR Maps Factor on the burner regulation.

We consider to set the AUX3 for FGR with the "*temp.contr." Mode*

The curve is as per the below table.

Point	1	2	3	4	Note
Load %	37,5 %	62,5 %	75 %	100 %	
AUX3 FGR Curve	19,3 °	25,0 °	28,5 °	37,0 °	
FGR temperature	72 °C	105 °C	121 °C	150 °C	The flue gas value increase from low to high flame. The temperature is with burner in operative condition.

LMV52.400 will calculate a "Zero Curve" referred to flue gas 0°C temperature.

The "Zero Curve" is calculated in reference to the effect of the temperature on the smoke density.

If "FGR factor" is set at 100% LMV will not make any additional correction.

Point	1	2	3	4	Note
Pos. FGR con T = 0 °C *zero curve*	15 °C	18 °C	19,7 °C	23,8 °C	**FGR Factor set on 100%**

If "FGR factor" is set at lower value than 100% LMV will apply an additional correction to calculate the "Zero Curve".

If "FGR factor" is 50%, the new "zero Curve" will be

Point	1	2	3	4	Note
Pos. FGR con T = 0 °C *zero curve*	7,6°	9,0°	9,8°	11,9°	**FGR Factor set on 50%** The above example shows that – with the *zero curve* – a flue gas recirculation (FGR) factor of 50% leads to a 50% reduction of the damper positions.

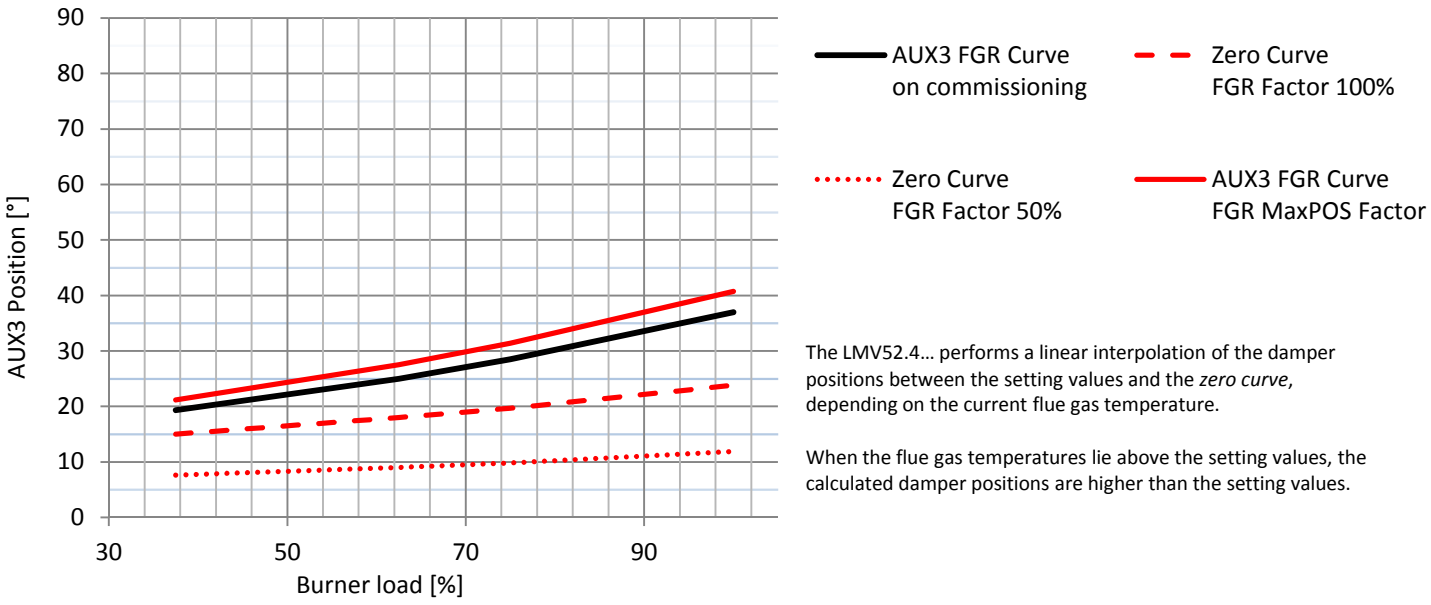
If the temperature value of the smoke during the operation of the burner is higher than the temperature value during the commissioning, the AUX3 position will be bigger than the set values.

To avoid a wide opening of the FGR butterfly valve it could be necessary to limit the automatic correction LMV52.400.

This could be necessary if the AUX3 opening become bigger than 90°, if a flame instability happen, or the flue gas recirculation is too big…

To limit the correction due to a higher temperature value, it become necessary to set the parameter "FGR MaxPOS Factor".

Point	1	2	3	4	Note
Pos. FGR	21,2°	27,5°	31,4°	40,7°	FGR MaxPOS Factor set on 10% I valori sono il 10% in più rispetto ai corrispondenti settati inizialmente.



The LMV52.4… performs a linear interpolation of the damper positions between the setting values and the *zero curve*, depending on the current flue gas temperature.

When the flue gas temperatures lie above the setting values, the calculated damper positions are higher than the setting values.

11 Cold start thermal shock (CSTP)

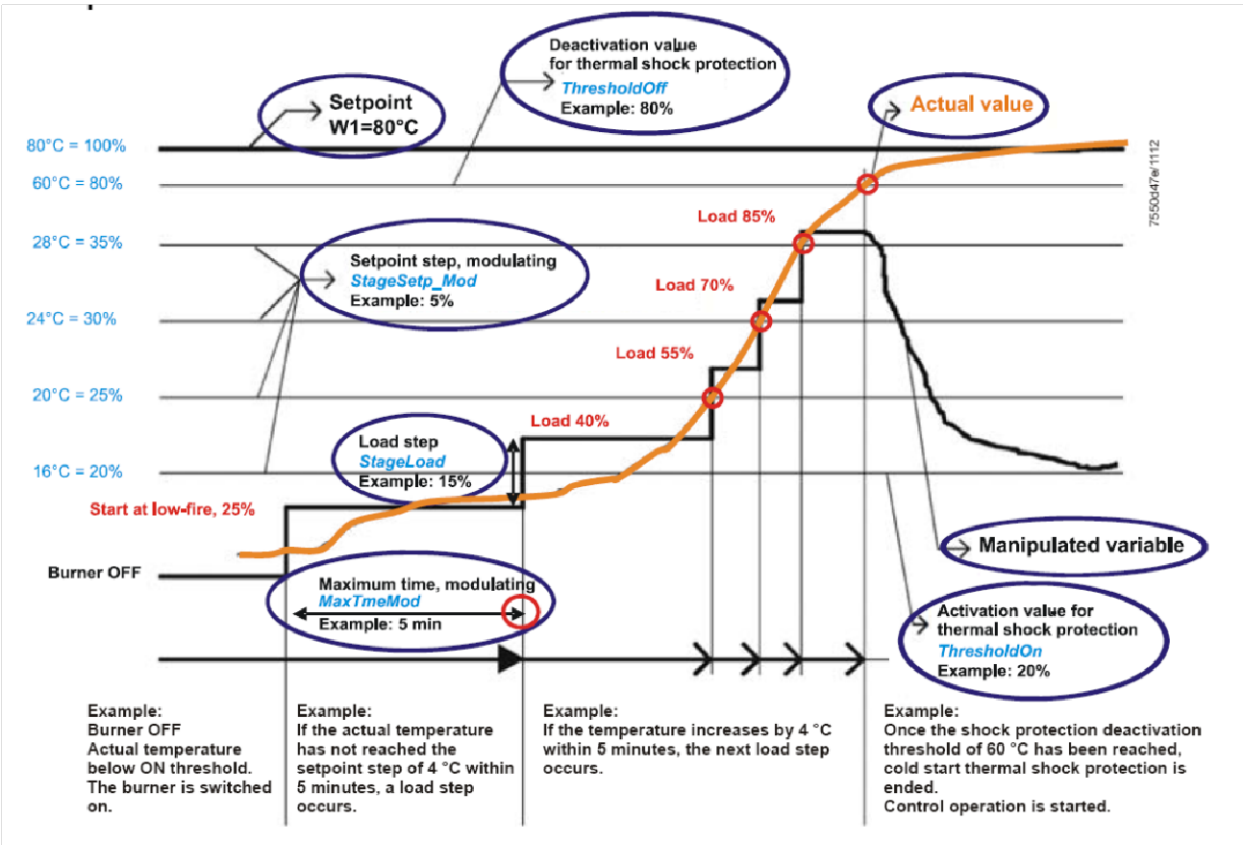
If there is a steam boiler or a boiler that must start up cold in the plant and to avoid thermal shocks a slow heating is required for the boiler by maintaining the burner at the minimum output, the automatic function “Cold start thermal shock” can be performed instead of the manual operation at minimum load.

The CSTP (Cold Start Thermal Schock) function can be enabled by the Technical service only (access by reserved password). if this function is enabled, when the burner starts up the “Thermal shock protection activated” message will be shown.

If this function is not enabled, after start-up, the burner will rapidly increase the load according to the requested value.

The CSTP function is a Service level paramter, to enable this function proceed as follows:

1st level	2nd level	3rd level	4th level	5th level	6th level	Description
Params & Display						Menu level for making the parameter settings
	LoadController					Settings for the internal load controller
		ColdStart				Settings for the cold start (thermal shock protection)
			ColdStartOn	Deactivated Activated		The parameter **ColdStartOn** deactivates or activates the Cold start protection function, the other parameters are factory set and can be changed following the next programming rows (see diagram)
			ThresholdOn	0...100%Wcurren	20%	
			StageLoad	0..100%	15%	
			StageSetp_M od	1...100% Wcurrent	5%	
			Stage- Setp_Stage	1...100% Wcurrent	5%	
			MaxTme- Mod	1...63 min	3 min	
			MaxTmeStage	1...63 min	3 min	Cold start thermal shock protection, maximum time per step (multistage)
			ThresholdOff	1...100% Wcurrent	80%	Cold start thermal shock protection deactivation level referred to the current set-point (Wcurrent)
			Additional-Sens	Deactivated Pt100 Pt1000 Ni1000	Deactivated	Select extra sensor for cold start thermal shock protection
			Temp Cold- Start	0…2000 °C		Display of temperature acquired by extra sensor for the cold start thermal shock protection function
			Setpoint AddSensor	0...450 °C	60°C	Set-point for extra sensor for cold start thermal shock protection
			Release Stages	no release/ release	release	Cold start thermal shock protection load step stage mode (multistage operation)
			MaxTmeStage	1...63 min	3 min	Cold start thermal shock protection, maximum time per step (multistage)
			ThresholdOff	1...100% Wcurrent	80%	Cold start thermal shock protection deactivation level referred to the current set-point (Wcurrent)
			AdditionalSens	deactivated Pt100 Pt1000 Ni1000	deactivated	Select extra sensor for cold start thermal shock protection
			Temp Cold- Start	0…2000 °C		Display of temperature acquired by extra sensor for the cold start thermal shock protection function
			Setpoint Add- Sensor	0...450 °C	60 °C	Set-point for extra sensor for cold start thermal shock protection
			Release Stages	no release/ release	release	Cold start thermal shock protection load step stage mode (multistage operation)



Note: by enabling the manual operation (this function can be set at user level also -see chapter “manual operation”) the CSTP function is momentary excluded, when enabling the automatic operation again, the CSTP function (previously set at Service level) will be enabled as well.

12 BURNER MANUAL OPERATION

The operator can decide if choosing burner manual operation at a settable fixed load or modulating operation through the automatic load controller, then can also set the burner shutdown by means of the “burner off” function.

Choose the type of operation (Au-tom / Manual / Off).

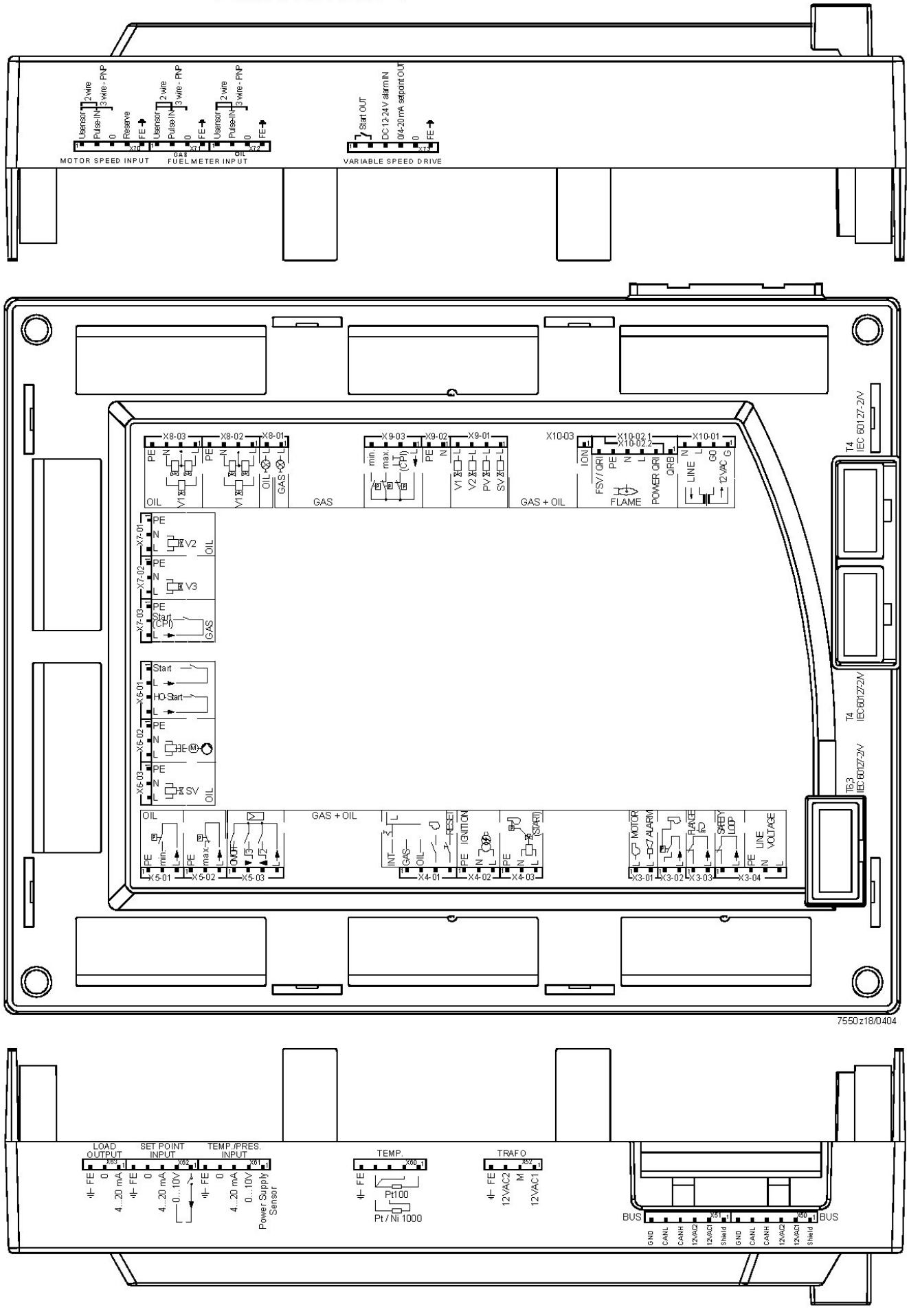
1st level	2nd level	3rd level	Password	Description
ManualOpe- ration				Menu level for activating manual operation with the preselected load
	Au-tom/ Manual/Off			Selection of manual or automatic operation
		Automatic/ Burner on / Burner off	User	

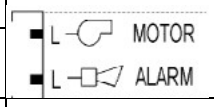
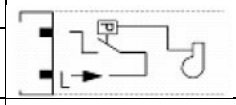
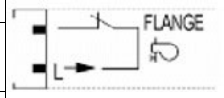
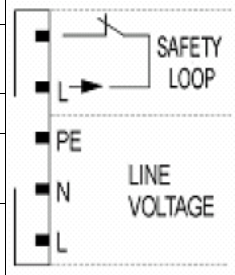
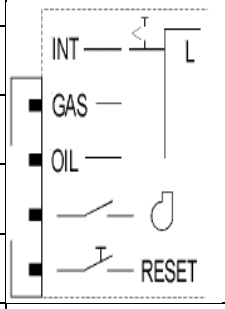
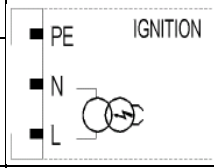
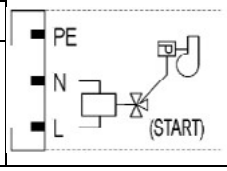
Setting the load percentage for the manual operation

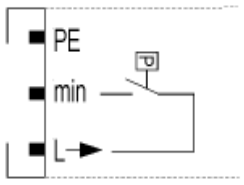
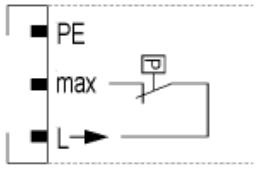
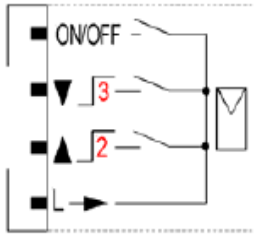
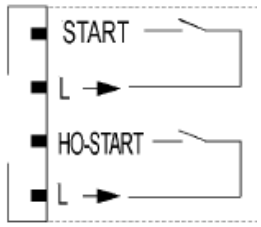
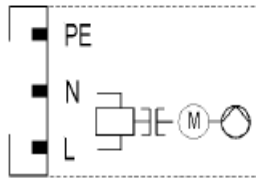
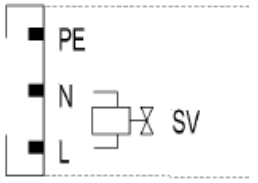
To set the load percentage at which the burner must operate in manual mode, proceed as described below.

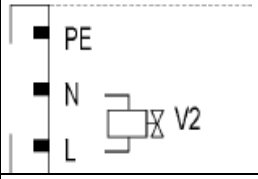
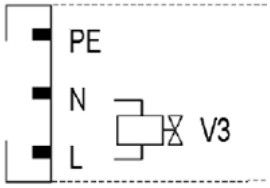
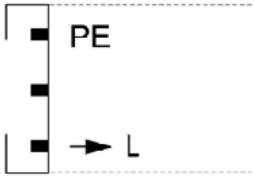
1st level	2nd level	3rd level	Password	Description
ManualOpe- ration				Menu level for activating manual operation with the preselected load
	SetLoad			Set target load
		0..100%	User	

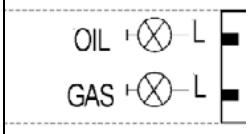
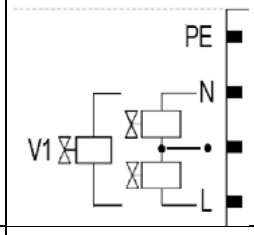
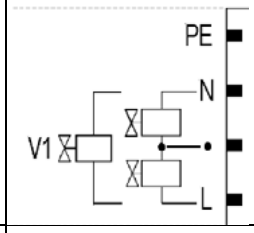
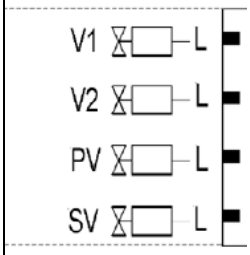
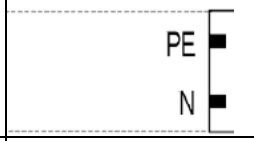
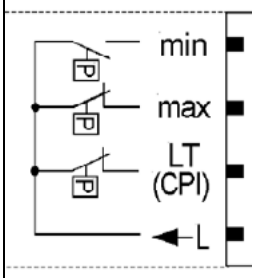
LMV51.300B2 / LMV52.200B1 / LMV52.200B2 / LMV52.240B2

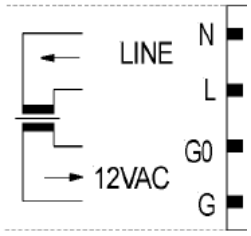
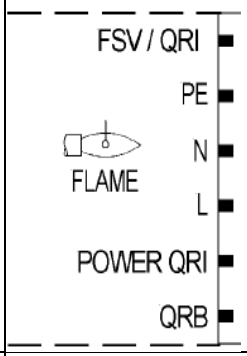
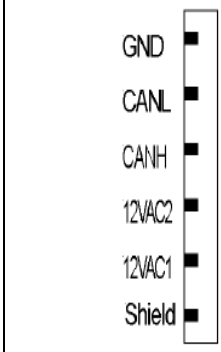
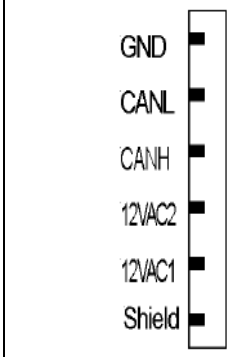


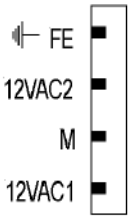
Terminal group	Connection symbol		Input	Output	Description of connection termi- nals	Electrical rating
X3-01	PIN1			x	Fan motor contactor	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
	PIN2			x	Alarm	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
X3-02	PIN1		x		Air pressure switch (LP)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN2			x	Power signal for air pressure switch (LP)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
X3-03	PIN1		x		End switch burner flange	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 5 A
	PIN2			x	Power signal for end switch burner flange	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 5 A
X3-04	PIN1		x		Safety loop	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 5 A
	PIN2			x	Power signal for safety loop	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 5 A
	PIN3		x		Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN4		x		Supply voltage neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN5		x		Supply voltage live conductor (L)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, fuse 6.3 AT (DIN EN 60 127 2 / 5)
X4-01					Fuel selection “internal” if pin 1-2 is not used	
	PIN1		x		Fuel selection gas	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN2		x		Fuel selection oil	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN3		x		Fan contactor contact (FCC) or flue gas recirculation pressure switch	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN4		x		Reset / manual lockout	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
X4-02	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2			x	Neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN3			x	Ignition	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 2 A, cos.0.2
X4-03	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2			x	Neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN3			x	Start signal or pressure switch relief (air pressure switch test valve)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 0.5 A, cos.0.4

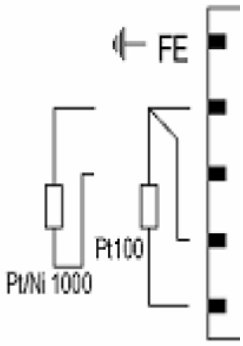
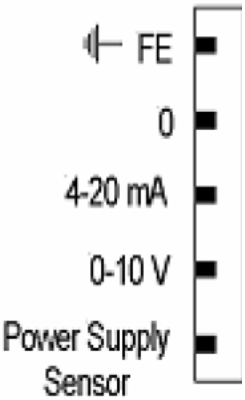
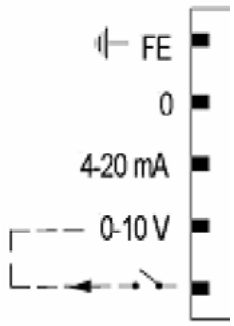
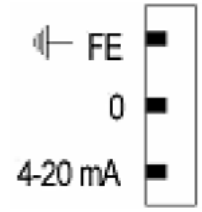
Terminal group	Connection symbol		Input	Output	Description of connection terminals	Electrical rating
X5-01	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2		x		Pressure switch min-oil (DWmin-oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN3			x	Power signal for pressure switch-min-oil (DWmin-oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
X5-02	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2		x		Pressure switch-max-oil (DWmax-oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN3			x	Power signal for pressure switch-max-oil (DWmax-oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
X5-03	PIN1		x		Controller (ON / OFF)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN2		x		Controller closes / stage 3	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN3		x		Controller opens / stage 2	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN4			x	Power signal for control of con- troller	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
X6-01	PIN1		x		Start release oil	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN2			x	Power signal start release oil	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
	PIN3		x		Direct heavy oil start	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN4			x	Power signal direct heavy oil start	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
X6-02	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2			x	Neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN3			x	Oil pump / magnetic coupling	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 2 A, cos.0.4
X6-03	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2			x	Neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN3				Fuel valve (shutoff valve-oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4

Terminal group	Connection symbol		Input	Output	Description of connection termi- nals	Electrical rating
X7-01	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2			x	Neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN3				Fuel valve 2 (oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
X7-02	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2			x	Neutral conductor (N)	
	PIN3				Fuel valve 3 (oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
X7-03	PIN1			x	Protective earth (PE)	
	PIN2		x		Start release gas CPL (LMV52...)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
	PIN3			x	Power signal (reserve)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA

Terminal group	Connection symbol		Input	Output	Description of connection termi- nals	Electrical rating
X8-01		PIN2		x	Firing on oil	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
		PIN1		x	Firing on gas	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
X8-02		PIN4		x	Protective earth (PE)	
		PIN3		x	Neutral conductor (N)	
		PIN2		x	Wiring point for valves connected in series	
		PIN1		x	Fuel valve 1 (oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
X8-03		PIN4		x	Protective earth (PE)	
		PIN3		x	Neutral conductor (N)	
		PIN2		x	Wiring point for valves connected in series	
		PIN1		x	Fuel valve 1 (oil)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 1 A, cos.0.4
X9-01		PIN4		x	Fuel valve 1 (gas)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 2 A, cos.0.4
		PIN3		x	Fuel valve 2 (gas)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 2 A, cos.0.4
		PIN2		x	Fuel valve (gas)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 2 A, cos.0.4
		PIN1		x	Fuel valve (shutoff valve-(gas)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, 2 A, cos.0.4
X9-02		PIN2		x	Protective earth (PE)	
		PIN1		x	Neutral conductor (N)	
X9-03		PIN4	x		Pressure switch-min-gas, start rele- ase gas	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
		PIN3	x		Pressure switch-max-gas (DWmax- gas)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
		PIN2	x		Pressure switch-valve proving-gas / leakage test or valve closing con- tact (CPI)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 1.5 mA
		PIN1		x	Power signal for pressure switch	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA

Termi- nal group	Connection symbol		Input	Output	Description of connection termi- nals	Electrical rating
X10-01		PIN4		x	Neutral conductor (N)	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, max 1 mA
		PIN3		x	Power signal transformer	
		PIN2	x		AC power signal GO	AC 12 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, max 1.2 mA
		PIN1	x		AC power signal fan motor (G)	
X10-02		PIN6	x		QRI... (IR detector) / QRA7... signal voltage	Umax DC 5 V
		PIN5		x	Protective earth (PE)	
		PIN4		x	Neutral conductor (N)	
		PIN3		x	Power signal	AC 230 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Imax 500 mA
		PIN2		x	QRI... (IR detector) / QRA7... power supply	DC 14 / 21 VC Imax 100 mA
		PIN1	x		QRB... signal voltage	Max. DC 8 V
X10-03		PIN1		x	Ionization probe (ION) (alternati- vely QRA2…/ QRA4.U/QRA10…, refer to section *Description of inputs and out-puts*)	Umax (X3-04-PINS) Imax. 0.5 mA
X50		PIN6		x	Reference ground (PELV)	
		PIN5		x	Communication signal (CANL)	DC U <5 V, Rw = 120 Ù, level to ISO-DIS 11898
		PIN4		x	Communication signal (CANH)	
		PIN3		x	AC power supply for actuators / display and operating unit AZL5...	AC 12 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Fuse max. 4 A
		PIN2		x	AC power supply for actuators / display and operating unit AZL5...	
		PIN1		x	Shield connec-tion (functional earth)	
X51		PIN6		x	Reference ground (PELV)	
		PIN5		x	Communication signal (CANL)	DC U <5 V, Rw = 120 Ù, level to ISO-DIS 11898
		PIN4		x	Communication signal (CANH)	
		PIN3		x	AC power supply for actuators / display and operating unit AZL5...	AC 12 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz, Fuse max. 4 A
		PIN2		x	AC power supply for actuators / display and operating unit AZL5...	
		PIN1		x	Shield connec-tion (functional earth)	

X52		PIN4	x		(functional earth)		
		PIN3	x		AC power supply from transformer to LMV5... system		AC 12 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz
		PIN2	x		Reference ground (PELV)		
		PIN1	x		AC power supply from transformer to LMV5... system		AC 12 V +10 % / -15 %, 50...60 Hz

Terminal group	Connection symbol		Input	Output	Description of connection termi- nals	Electrical rating
Temperature / pressure controller						
X60		PIN5	x		Functional earth for shield connec- tion	
		PIN4	x		Reference ground	
		PIN3	x		Temperature sensor input Pt / LG- Ni 1000	
		PIN2	x		Line compensation temperature sensorPT100	
		PIN1	x		Temperature sensor input PT100	
X61		PIN5	x		Functional earth for shield connec- tion	
		PIN4	x		Reference ground	
		PIN3	x		Current input for temperature / pressure signal 0/4...20 mA	DC 0/4...20 mA
		PIN2	x		Voltage input for temperature / pressure signal DC 0...10 V	DC 0...10 V
		PIN1		x	Power supply for temperature / pressure transmitter	approx. DC 20 V Max. 25 mA
X62		PIN5	x		Functional earth for shield connec- tion	
		PIN4	x		Reference ground	
		PIN3	x		Current input for setpoint or load	DC 0...20 mA
		PIN2	x		Voltage input for setpoint or load	DC 0...10 V
		PIN1		x	Power supply for setpoint changeo- ver	approx. DC 24 V Max. 2 mA
X63		PIN3	x		Functional earth for shield connec- tion	
		PIN2		x	Reference ground	
		PIN1		x	Current output for burner(LOAD OUTPUT)	DC 4...20 mA, RLmax = 500 £[

Note: Specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LMV5x CONNECTIONS

Connections affected by EMC noises are related to the bus cable (actuator line cable, PLL52), detection probe cable, speed sensor cable, 4-20mA signal cable that controls the VSD.

Input and power cables (400V e 230V) must be laid separately from the signal cables.

The bus cable between control panel and burner and between burner and PLL52 board (used when O2 trim control must be perfomed) must be laid separately and far from power cables.
When long cables must be provided, it is recommended to put the bus cable into a pipe or a metallic sheath: the sheath ends must be grounded with suitable rings.

Provide a shielded three-pole cable type FG7OH2R+T (see Annex 1), between VSD and motor; earth must be outside the shielding.

Shielding must get to the lower part of the VSD and get to the motor junction box.
Shielding must be connected to the equipotential ground on both ends, better with suitable rings.
Otherwise, a standard cable can be used also but put inside a pipe or metallic sheath (the sheath ends must be grounded with suitable rings) and an earth external wire for the motor ground.

The cable for the 4÷20mA signal that controls the VSD, must be shielded, only LMV5x side ends connected to the equipotential terminal. If the VSD is not inside the control panel, the cable must be laid separately inside a metallic sheath earthed by means of rings.

As for the speed sensor cable and QRI detection probe cable, provide a “Ethernet “ cat.5 or 6 cable, inside a metallic sheath (with ends earthed by means of rings) and laid separately from the motor cable.
As the sensor uses three wires, divide and twist the pairs to avoid noises.
Alternatively, provide a 3x2x0,50 twisted cable Liycy type (see Annex 2).

In case of O2 trim control version, O2 probe and PLL52 board must be connected by means of a 3x2x0,50 twisted cable Liycy type (see Annex 2).

NB: *when a shielding has both ends wired to Earth, be sure they are at the same potential. If there is any Voltage difference, ground just one of the two ones, generally the one closest to the weakest, respect to EMC, component. Anyway give way to the burner control, that is wire to ground the end of the shielding closest to the LMV.*
For instance, the cable between LMV and VSD, if the shielding has only one end wired to Earth, this one has to be the one LMV side.

Annex1 – Example for motor cable

INDUSTRIA E AUTOMAZIONE

FG70H2R+T 0,6/1 kV
A RIDOTTA EMISSIONE DI ALOGENI

FG70H2R+T 0,6/1 kV
WITH REDUCED HALOGEN EMISSION



CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE

Colore delle anime:		UNEL 00722 / VDE 0293 (Tab. 8)
Conduttori:	rame rosso elettrolitico	normativa CEI EN 60228 Cl.5 (Tabella 9)
Isolante:	elastomero silanico di qualità G7	normativa CEI 20-11 - CEI EN 50363
Separatore:	nastro poliestere-mylar	
Schermatura:	a treccia capillari di rame rosso elettrolitico cop. > 80 %	
Guaina esterna:	PVC di qualità TM2	normativa CEI 20-11 - CEI EN 50363
Colore della guaina:	Grigio RAL 7035	
Prova N.P. verticale:	su singolo conduttore o cavo isolato	normativa CEI EN 60332-1-2
Prova GAS emessi:	durante la combustione	normativa CEI EN 50267-2-1
Resistenza agli olii:		normativa CEI 20-34/0-1
Prova N.P.I.:		normativa CEI 20-22/2
Resistenza elettrica:	relativamente alla sezione	normativa CEI EN 60228 (Tabella 9)
Tens. nominale Uo/U:	0,6/1 kV	
Tensione di prova:	4000 V	
Temperatura d'esercizio:	(- 25 °C ÷ + 90 °C)	
Temperatura di corto circuito:	250 °C	
Marcatura:	BERICA CAVI S.P.A. (VI) FG70H2R + T 0,6/1 kV O.R. CEI 20-22 II CE Anno/Lotto - N° Anime x Sezione + T	
Raggio di curvatura:	minimo 15 volte diametro esterno	

TECHNICAL FEATURES

Cores colour code:		*UNEL 00722 / VDE 0293 (Tab. 8)*
Conductors :	*fine wires stranded of bare copper*	*CEI EN 60228 Cl.5 (Tab.9) rule*
Insulation:	*G7 quality rubber*	*CEI 20-11 - CEI EN 50363 rules*
Assembling:	*polyester-mylar tape*	
Shield:	*bare copper braid 80% covering*	
Outer sheath:	*TM2 quality PVC*	*CEI 20-11 - CEI EN 50363 rules*
Sheath colour code:	*Grey RAL 7035*	
Vertical fire retardant test:	*on single conductor or insulated cable*	*CEI EN 60332-1-2 rule*
Emission GAS test:	*during the combustion*	*CEI EN 50267-2-1 rule*
Oil resistant test:		*CEI 20-34/0-1 rule*
Flame retardant test:		*CEI 20-22/2 rule*
Electric resistance:	*according to*	*CEI EN 60228 (Tab. 9)*
Working voltage:	*0,6/1 kV*	
Testing voltage:	*4000 V*	
Working temperature:	*(-25 °C ÷ +90 °C)*	
Short circuit temperature:	*250 °C*	
Outer printing:	*BERICA CAVI S.P.A. (VI) FG70H2R + T 0,6/1 kV O.R. CEI 20-22 II CE - Year/Lot - Nr. of cond. by cross sect. + T.*	
Bending radius:	*cable outer diameter x 15*	

FG70H2R+T 0,6/1 kV
A RIDOTTA EMISSIONE DI ALOGENI

FG70H2R+T 0,6/1 kV
WITH REDUCED HALOGEN EMISSION

TIPO *TYPE*	Ø ESTERNO MEDIO *MEDIUM Ø OUTER*	PESO MEDIO *MEDIUM WEIGHT*	CODICE PRODOTTO *ITEM CODE*
n° x mm²	mm	kg x km	
3x1,5 + 1G1,5	10,8	173,0	B5803150
3x2,5 + 1G2,5	12,6	254,0	B5803250
3x4 + 1G4	15,3	365,0	B5803400
3x6 + 1G6	17,4	497,0	B5803600
3x10 + 1G10	20,6	730,0	B58031000
3x16 + 1G16	24,8	1095,0	B58031600
3x25 + 1G25	30,1	1680,0	B58032500

TIPO *TYPE*	Ø ESTERNO MEDIO *MEDIUM Ø OUTER*	PESO MEDIO *MEDIUM WEIGHT*	CODICE PRODOTTO *ITEM CODE*
n° x mm²	mm	kg x km	

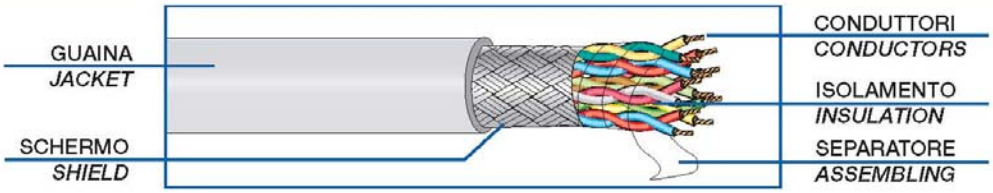
Annex 2 – Example for sensor cable

CAVI TIPO "Li-YCY-P"
A COPPIE SCHERMATI A TRECCIA

IMPIEGO: Cavi schermati per segnali e trasmissione dati per applicazioni in elettronica ed informatica, efficaci contro le interferenze elettromagnetiche ed atti ad offrire una protezione contro influenze capacitive dovute a campi elettrici.

CABLES TYPE "Li-YCY-P"
TWISTED PAIRS, TINNED COPPER BRAID SHIELD

STANDARD USE: Signal and data transmission shielded cables for electronics and information technology applications, effective against electromagnetic interferences and suited to offer protection against capacitive influences due to electric fields.



CARATTERISTICHE TECNICHE		TECHNICAL FEATURES
CONDUTTORI: Flessibili in rame rosso sec. CEI 20-29 (IEC 228) Cl. 5, VDE 0295 Cl. 5, NF C32-013 (0,34 mm² : VDE 0295 Cl.2)		***CONDUCTORS:*** *Flexible bare copper conductors* *CEI 20-29 (IEC 228) Cl. 5, VDE 0295 Cl. 5,* *NF C32-013 Ref. (0,34 mm² : VDE 0295 Cl.2)*
ISOLANTE: Polivinilcloruro (PVC) Sec. CEI 20-11 Cl. R2, VDE 0207 Cl. YI2 Codici colori: a norma DIN 47100		***INSULATION:*** *Polyvinylchloride (PVC)* *CEI 20-11 Cl. R2, VDE 0207 Cl. YI2 Ref.* *Colour code according to DIN 47100*
SEPARATORE: Nastro di poliestere		***ASSEMBLING:*** *Polyester tape helically wound*
SCHERMATURA: A treccia di rame stagnato Cordina di continuità a richiesta		***SHIELD:*** *Tinned copper braid* *On request with drain wire*
GUAINA ESTERNA: Polivinilcloruro (PVC) Sec. CEI 20-20 Cl. TM2, VDE 0207 Cl. YM2 colore: grigio (diverso a richiesta)		***JACKET:*** *Polyvinylchloride (PVC)* *CEI 20-20 Cl. TM2, VDE 0207 Cl. YM2 Ref.* *colour: grey or on request*
RESISTENZA ELETTRICA DEI CONDUTTORI: 0,14 mm²: <148 Ohm/Km 0,25 mm²: <79 Ohm/Km 0,34 mm²: <55 Ohm/Km 0,50 mm²: <39 Ohm/Km 0,75 mm²: <26 Ohm/Km 1mm²: <19,5 Ohm/Km		***ELECTRICAL CONDUCTOR RESISTANCE:*** *0,14 mm²: <148 Ohm/Km* *0,25 mm²: <79 Ohm/Km* *0,34 mm²: <55 Ohm/Km* *0,50 mm²: <39 Ohm/Km* *0,75 mm²: < 26 Ohm/Km* *1 mm²: <19,5 Ohm/Km*
TEMPERATURA DI ESERCIZIO: posa fissa: -25°C + 70°C posa mobile: -15°C + 70°C		***WORKING TEMPERATURE:*** *fixed installation: -25°C + 70°C* *flexing: -15°C + 70°C*
RAGGIO DI CURVATURA: 15 volte il diametro del cavo		***BENDING RADIUS:*** *15 times overall diameter of cable*
TENSIONE DI ESERCIZIO: 250 V		***WORKING VOLTAGE:*** *250 V*
TENSIONE DI PROVA: 1500 V		***TEST VOLTAGE:*** *1500 V*

CAVI TIPO "Li-YCY-P"
A COPPIE SCHERMATI A TRECCIA

CABLES TYPE "Li-YCY-P"
TWISTED PAIRS, TINNED COPPER BRAID SHIELD

PROVA N.P. FIAMMA:
Standard: sec. CEI 20-35 (IEC 332.1)
A richiesta: sec. CEI 20-22 II (IEC 332.3A)



FLAME RETARDANT TEST:
Standard: CEI 20-35 (IEC 332.1) Ref.
On request: CEI 20-22 II (IEC 332.3A) Ref.

IMPEDENZA DI TRASFERIMENTO:
max 200 mohm/m (f<10MHz)



SURFACE TRANSFER IMPEDANCE:
max 200 mohm/m (f<10MHz)

CAPACITA' DI LAVORO:
cond/cond: 120 nF/km (nom.)
cond/sch: 180 nF/km (nom.)



CAPACITANCE:
cond/cond: 120 nF/km (nom.)
cond/shield: 180 nF/km (nom.)

CODICE *CODE*	FORMAZIONE *TYPE*	ø esterno medio *outer diameter ø*	Peso medio Kg/Km *Medium weight Kg/Km*
28.204.1.02.1.000	2x2x0.14	5.6	40.0
28.204.1.03.1.000	3x2x0.14	5.9	47.0
28.204.1.04.1.000	4x2x0.14	6.2	61.0
28.204.1.05.1.000	5x2x0.14	7.2	68.0
28.204.1.06.1.000	6x2x0.14	7.6	76.0
28.204.1.07.1.000	7x2x0.14	7.6	82.0
28.204.1.08.1.000	8x2x0.14	8.4	90.0
28.204.1.10.1.000	10x2x0.14	9.8	118.0
28.204.1.12.1.000	12x2x0.14	10.2	130.0
28.204.1.16.1.000	16x2x0.14	11.2	160.0
28.204.1.18.1.000	18x2x0.14	11.7	186.0
28.204.1.20.1.000	20x2x0.14	12.4	200.0
28.204.1.25.1.000	25x2x0.14	14.0	273.0

CODICE *CODE*	FORMAZIONE *TYPE*	ø esterno medio *outer diameter ø*	Peso medio Kg/Km *Medium weight Kg/Km*
28.204.1.02.4.000	2x2x0.34	7.3	68.0
28.204.1.03.4.000	3x2x0.34	7.8	82.0
28.204.1.04.4.000	4x2x0.34	8.6	96.0
28.204.1.05.4.000	5x2x0.34	10.0	110.0
28.204.1.06.4.000	6x2x0.34	10.6	130.0
28.204.1.07.4.000	7x2x0.34	10.6	145.0
28.204.1.08.4.000	8x2x0.34	11.5	150.0
28.204.1.10.4.000	10x2x0.34	13.0	190.0
28.204.1.12.4.000	12x2x0.34	13.5	220.0
28.204.1.16.4.000	16x2x0.34	15.2	250.0
28.204.1.18.4.000	18x2x0.34	16.0	275.0
28.204.1.20.4.000	20x2x0.34	17.1	290.0
28.204.1.25.4.000	25x2x0.34	19.5	400.0

28.204.1.02.3.000	2x2x0.25	5.8	54.0
28.204.1.03.3.000	3x2x0.25	7.0	65.0
28.204.1.04.3.000	4x2x0.25	7.3	89.0
28.204.1.05.3.000	5x2x0.25	8.0	99.0
28.204.1.06.3.000	6x2x0.25	9.0	114.0
28.204.1.07.3.000	7x2x0.25	9.0	120.0
28.204.1.08.3.000	8x2x0.25	9.6	126.0
28.204.1.10.3.000	10x2x0.25	10.3	160.0
28.204.1.12.3.000	12x2x0.25	11.4	171.0
28.204.1.16.3.000	16x2x0.25	13.1	238.0
28.204.1.18.3.000	18x2x0.25	13.6	248.0
28.204.1.20.3.000	20x2x0.25	14.2	275.0
28.204.1.25.3.000	25x2x0.25	16.4	340.0

28.204.1.02.5.000	2x2x0.50	7.6	75.0
28.204.1.03.5.000	3x2x0.50	9.0	125.0
28.204.1.04.5.000	4x2x0.50	10.0	140.0
28.204.1.05.5.000	5x2x0.50	10.8	160.0
28.204.1.06.5.000	6x2x0.50	11.7	190.0
28.204.1.07.5.000	7x2x0.50	11.7	220.0
28.204.1.08.5.000	8x2x0.50	14.0	250.0
28.204.1.10.5.000	10x2x0.50	15.0	300.0
28.204.1.12.5.000	12x2x0.50	15.7	345.0
28.204.1.16.5.000	16x2x0.50	17.6	450.0

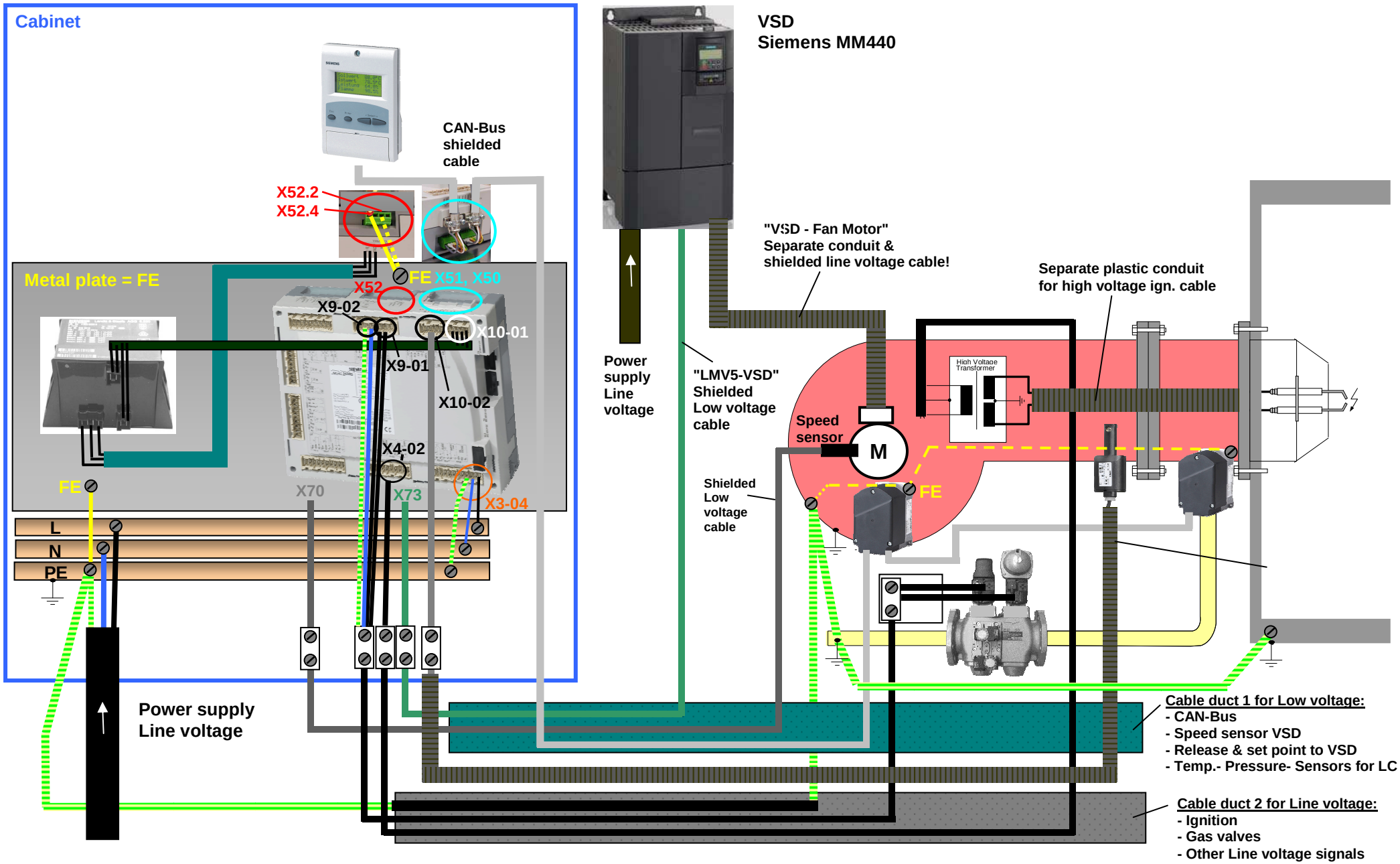
CAVI TIPO "Li-YCY-P"
A COPPIE SCHERMATI A TRECCIA

CABLES TYPE "Li-YCY-P"
TWISTED PAIRS, TINNED COPPER BRAID SHIELD

CODICE *CODE*	FORMAZIONE *TYPE*	ø esterno medio *outer diameter ø*	Peso medio Kg/Km *Medium weight Kg/Km*
28.204.1.02.6.000	2x2x0.75	8.6	103.0
28.204.1.03.6.000	3x2x0.75	9.0	128.0
28.204.1.04.6.000	4x2x0.75	10.6	167.0
28.204.1.05.6.000	5x2x0.75	12.0	215.0
28.204.1.06.6.000	6x2x0.75	12.8	240.0
28.204.1.07.6.000	7x2x0.75	12.8	265.0
28.204.1.08.6.000	8x2x0.75	14.6	306.0
28.204.1.10.6.000	10x2x0.75	16.0	355.0
28.204.1.12.6.000	12x2x0.75	17.0	405.0
28.204.1.16.6.000	16x2x0.75	20.5	565.0

CODICE *CODE*	FORMAZIONE *TYPE*	ø esterno medio *outer diameter ø*	Peso medio Kg/Km *Medium weight Kg/Km*
28.204.1.02.7.000	2x2x1	9.4	122.0
28.204.1.03.7.000	3x2x1	11.5	179.0
28.204.1.04.7.000	4x2x1	12.8	237.0
28.204.1.05.7.000	5x2x1	13.8	297.0

Appendix: Example for wiring, earthing and shielding the LMV5-System



Addendum 4: LMV52... with O2 trim control and O2 module

General

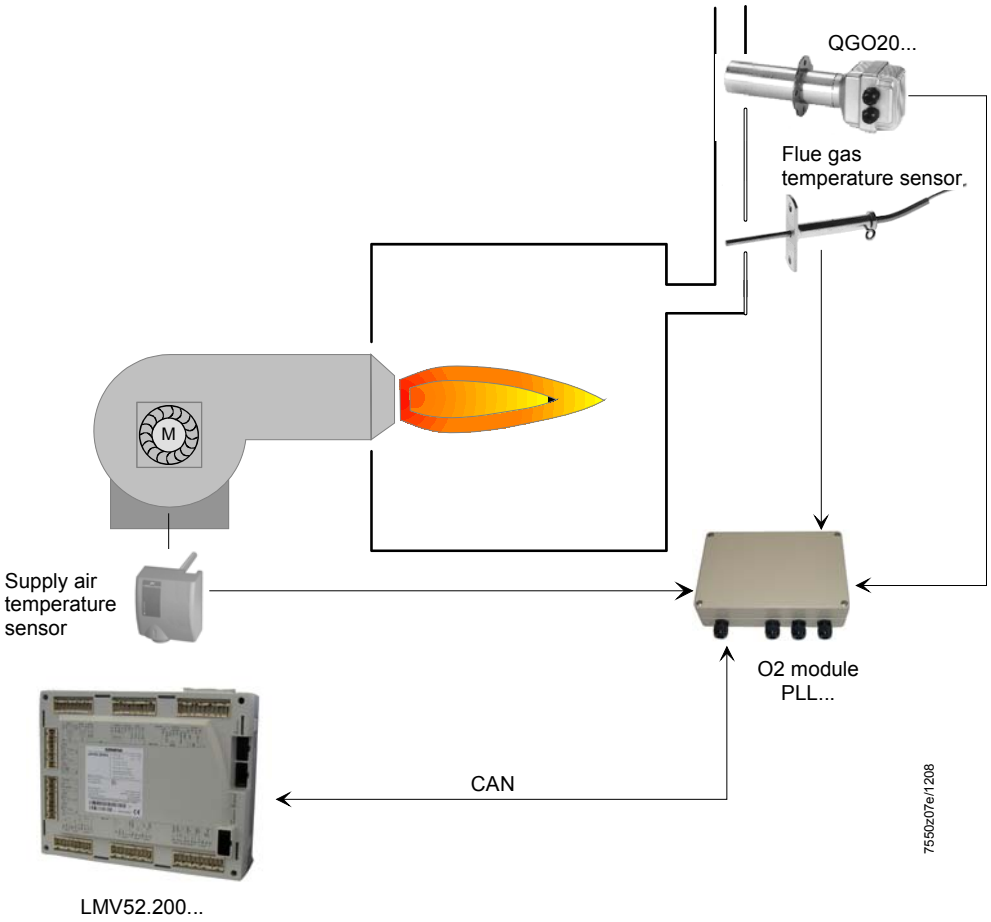
The LMV52... system is an extended LMV51... system. A special feature of the LMV52… is control of the residual oxygen content to increase the boiler's efficiency.

In addition to the features of the LMV51..., the LMV52... provides O2 trim control, control of a maximum of 6 actuators, control of a VSD, and acquisition of cumulated fuel consumption and current fuel throughput. The LMV52... system uses an O2 sensor (QGO20...), an external O2 module, and the standard components of the LMV51... system.

ATTENTION: for the proper burner adjustment, it is necessary to install a fuel meter for each burner.

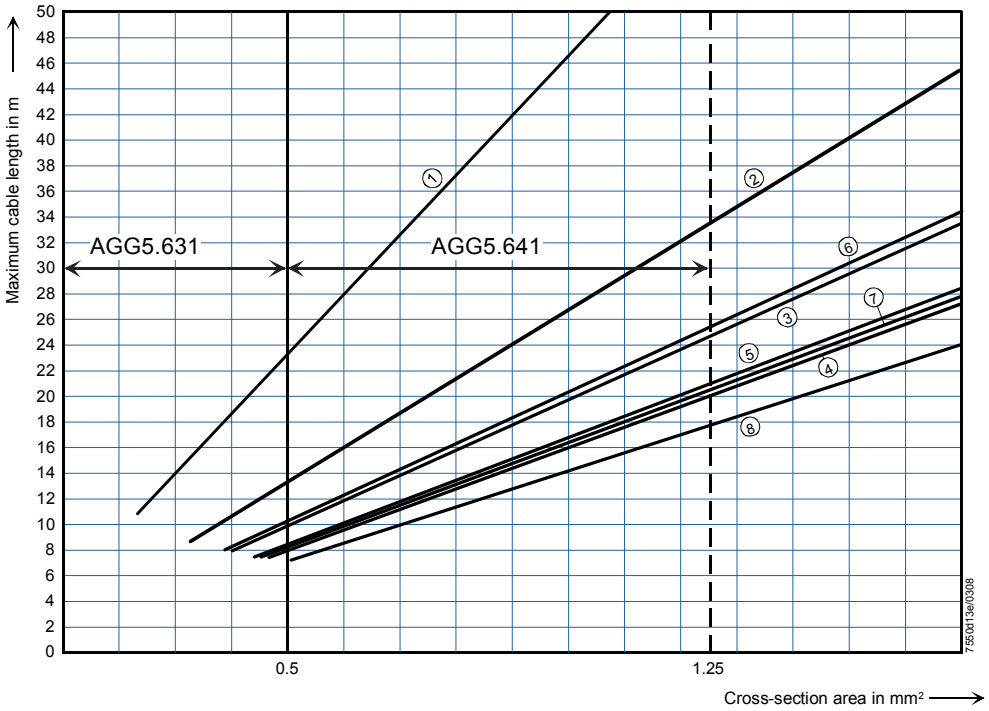
The PLL... O2 module is a detached measuring module for the QGO20... sensor and for 2 temperature sensors (Pt1000 / LG-Ni 1000). The module communicates with the LMV52… via CAN bus.

The fuel meters must be connected directly to the fuel-related inputs of the basic unit. On the AZL5... display and operating unit, the individual consumption values can be read out and the meter readings can be reset.



Determination of the maximum cable length

The maximum cable length between transformer and CAN bus users is dependent on the type of cable (cross-sectional area), the number of actuators and the type of actuator used (current).
The following graphs can be used to determine the maximum CAN bus cable lengths between the transformer and group of actuators or the AZL5…, depending on the relevant influencing factors.
The assumption was made that the actuators within the group are close to one another.
The **minimum** cross-sectional area for the system examples shown results from the start of the curve.
The **maximum** cable lengths for the defined system cables AGG5.641 and AGG5.631 result from the points of intersection in the graph.



AGG5.631 (cable type 2)
AGG5.641 (cable type 1)

① 1 x SQM45...
② 2 x SQM45...
③ 3 x SQM45...
④ 4 x SQM45...
⑤ 2 x SQM48...
⑥ 1 x SQM45... + 1 x SQM48...
⑦ 2 x SQM45... + 1 x SQM48...
⑧ 3 x SQM45... + 1 x SQM48...

CAN bus connection between transformer and actuator group



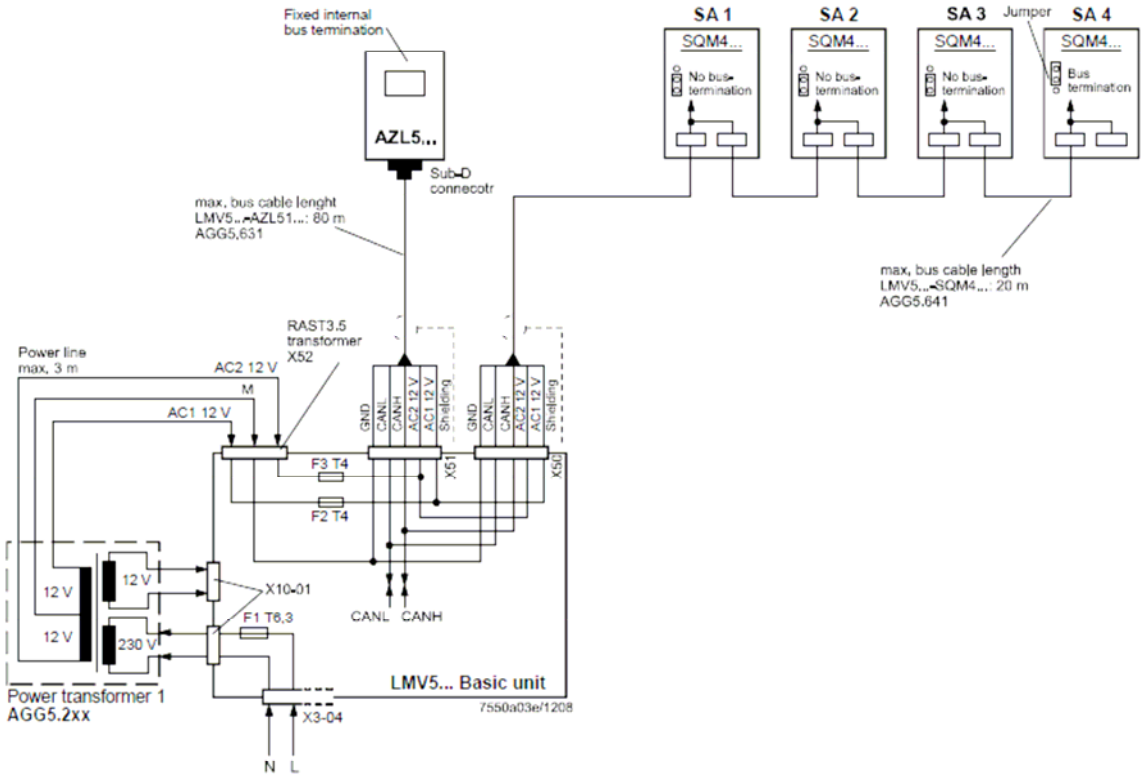
When connecting a PLL52... O2 module, the maximum permissible cable length of a network is to be reduced by 2 m.

Example: - System cable: AGG5.641 (connecting cable to the actuators)
- Actuators: 2 x SQM45...

The point of intersection of the vertical line for the AGG5.641 (1.25 mm^2) and curve ① (2 x SQM45...) gives a maximum cable length of 33.4 m between the transformer and the group of actuators.

Example 1

Installation of all components in the burner;
CAN bus cable «LMV5... →shielding last actuator » 20 m

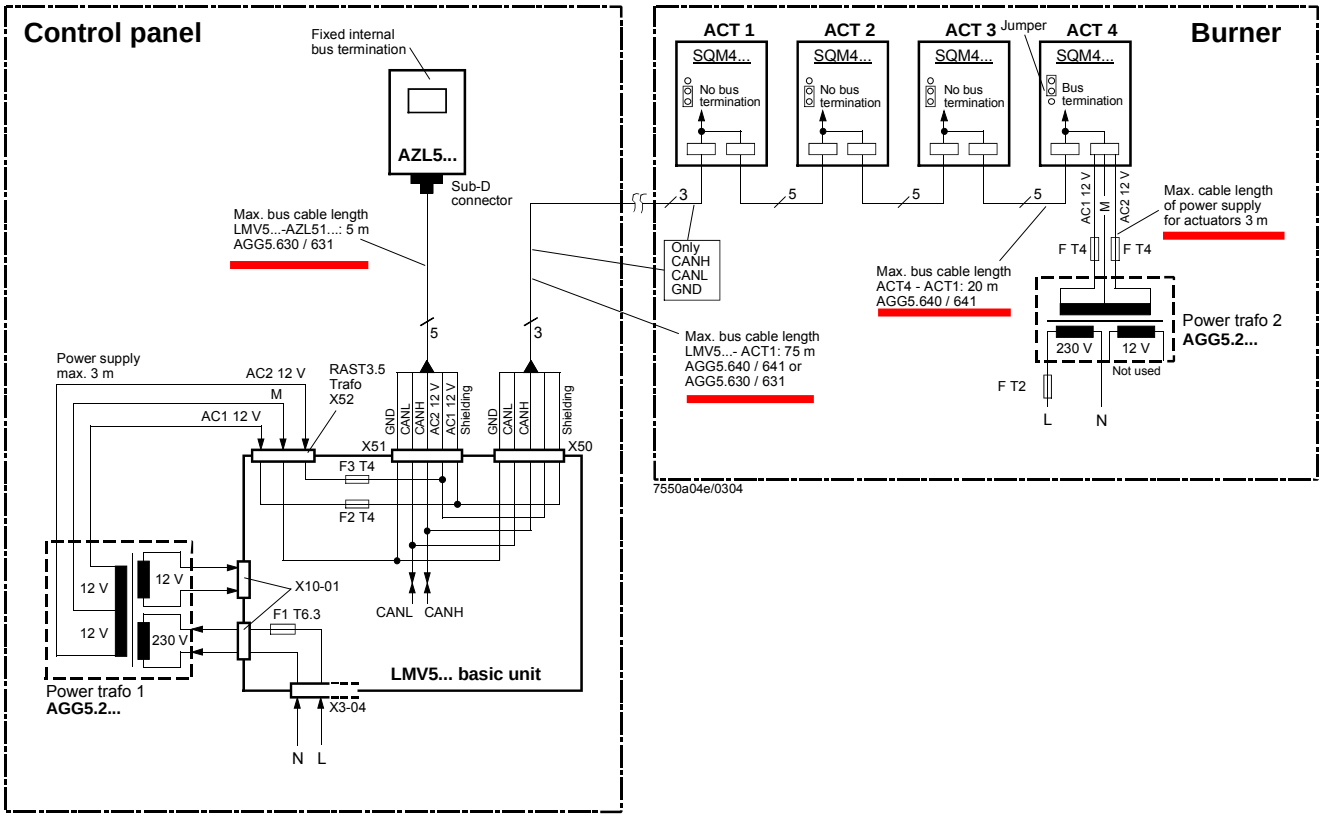


Note on example 1

Total length of CAN bus cable ≤ 100 m

Example 2

LMV5... basic unit in the control panel, actuator on the burner;
CAN bus cable «LMV5... → SA» > 20 m



Notes on example 2

Total length of CAN bus cable ≤ 100 m

Whenever the distance between the LMV5... and the last actuator exceeds 20 m, or if more than one SQM48 is used on the burner (refer to sizing chart “Determination of maximum cable length“), a second transformer is required for powering the actuators.

In that case, transformer 1 powers the LMV5... basic unit and the AZL5... display and operating unit (**Fig. 1**). Transformer 2 powers the actuators (**Fig. 2**).

With the CAN bus cable connections from the LMV5... (**Fig. 1**) to the first actuator (**Fig. 2**), the 2 voltages AC1 and AC2 on the LMV5... side must **not** be connected and only cables CANH, CANL and M (+shielding) are to be connected to the first actuator (**Fig. 2**).

In that case, the actuators must be powered by a second transformer which to be located near the actuators.

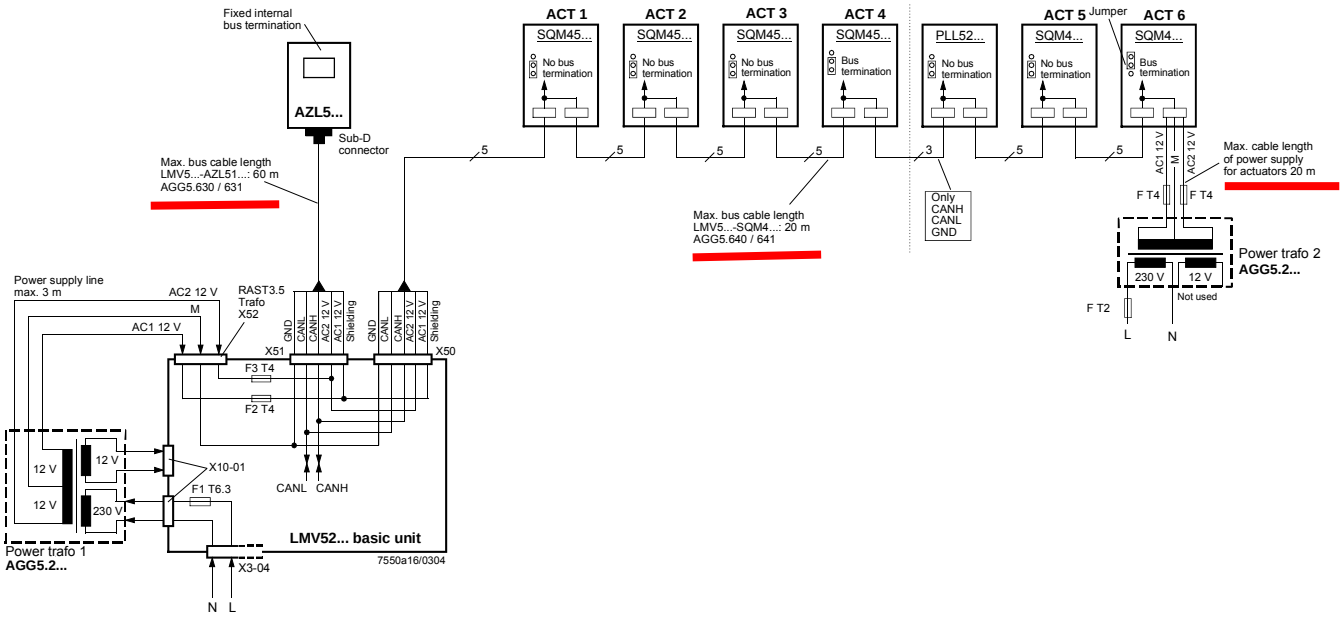
The power from that transformer (lines AC1, AC2, M) must be fed to the actuator (ACT4 in the example above) and then connected through via bus cable AGG5.640 (cable type 1) to all the other actuators.

The fuses required for transformer 1 are accommodated in the LMV5... basic unit.

For transformer 2, these 3 fuses must be located close to the transformer (for type, refer to Basic Documentation P7550).

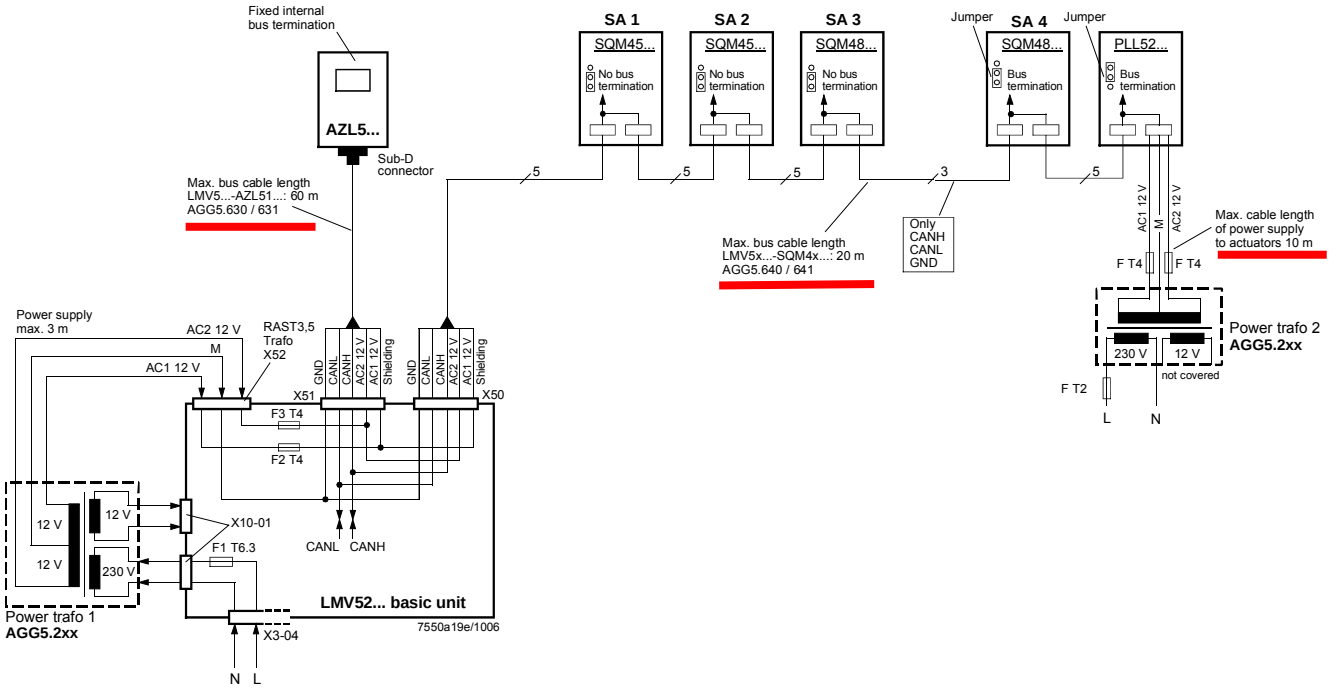
Example 3a

Installation of all components in the burner;
CAN bus cable «LMV52... ↔ SA» > 20 m with 6 actuators and O2 module PLL52...



Example 3b

Installation in the control panel, actuator on the burner;
CAN bus cable «LMV52... ↔ SA» > 25 m with 4 actuators and O2 module PLL52...



Notes on example 3a / 3b

CAN bus cable with LMV52... and more than 4 actuators and O2 module PLL52...

On LMV52... applications with more than 4 actuators (SQM45...), a second transformer is required for powering the extra actuators.

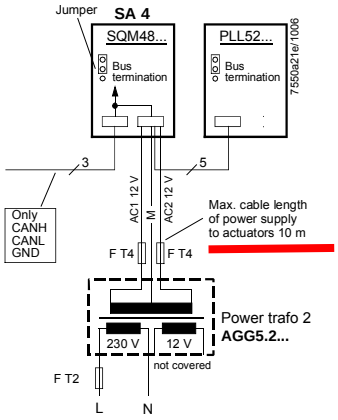
In that case, transformer 1 powers the LMV52... basic unit, the **AZL5...**, and the first 4 actuators.

Interrupt the connection between the components at a suitable location. On the actuator side, the 2 voltages AC1 and AC2 must **not** be connected but only lines «CANH, CANL and M» (+shield) to the O2 module and the other actuator.

In that case, the actuators (SA5, SA6) and the O2 module must be powered by a second transformer to be located near the actuators and the O2 module.

Connect the power supply line from that transformer to the O2 module PLL52… (in example 3a «SA6» / in example 3b «Auxiliary terminal) (lines AC1, AC2, M) and from there, via bus cable AGG5.640 (cable type 1), through to the second actuator (SA) and the O2 module.
The fuses required for transformer 1 are accommodated in the LMV52... basic unit.

Optionally, the supply voltage can also be delivered via a conduit box and fed into the connecting line between SA4 and PLL52…

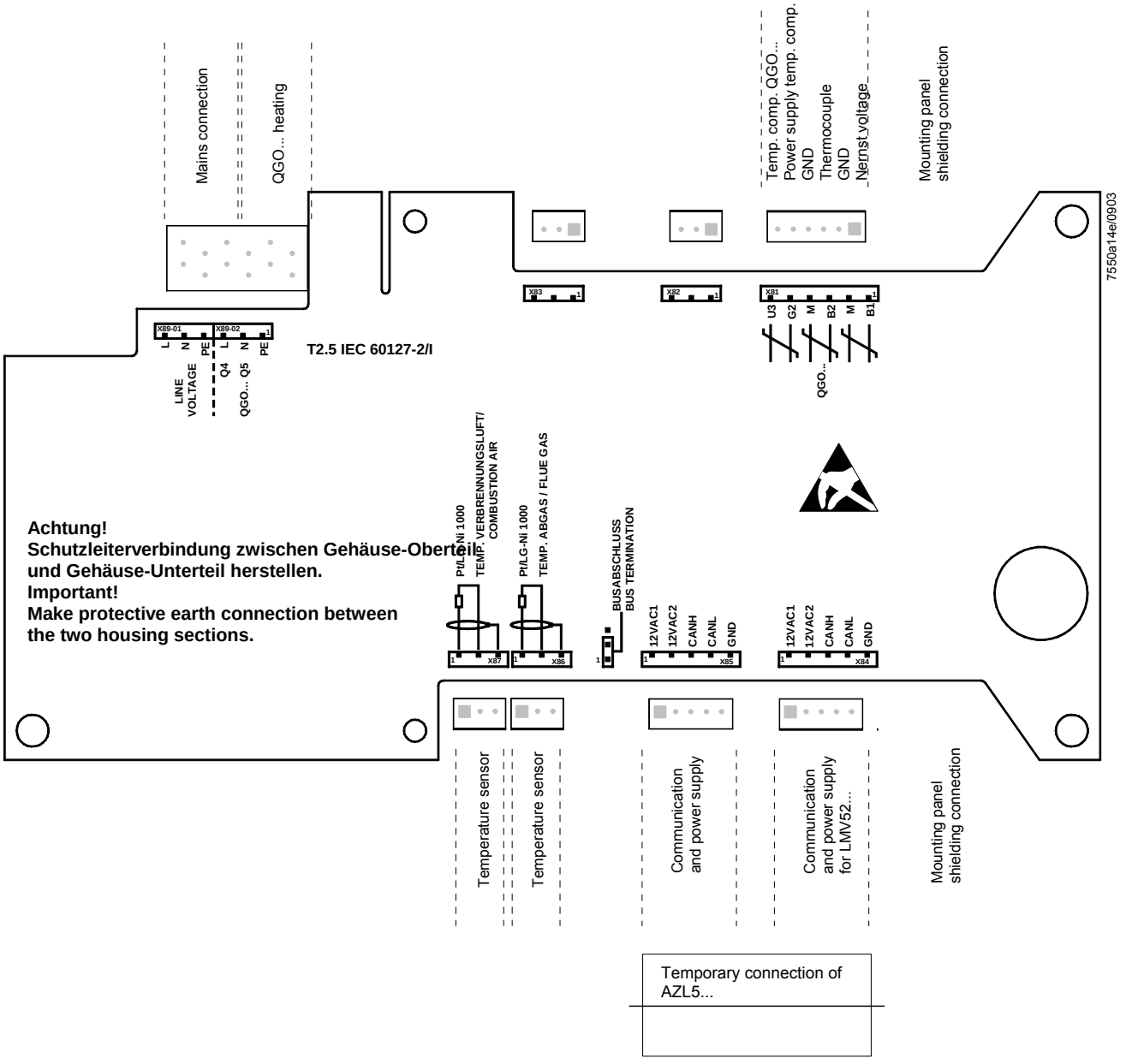


For transformer 2, the OEM must fit the 3 fuses close to the transformer.

O2 module

In comparison with the LMV51... system, the extra components to be connected with the LMV52… system are the O2 module and the O2 sensor QGO... and, optionally, the combustion air and flue gas temperature sensors. The O2 module is to be connected to the basic unit via the CAN bus. The O2 module must be located in the vicinity of the QGO... (< 10 m), aimed at keeping interference on the sensitive detector lines as low as possible. For sensor heating, the O2 module requires a separate mains connection facility.

18.8.1 Inputs and outputs

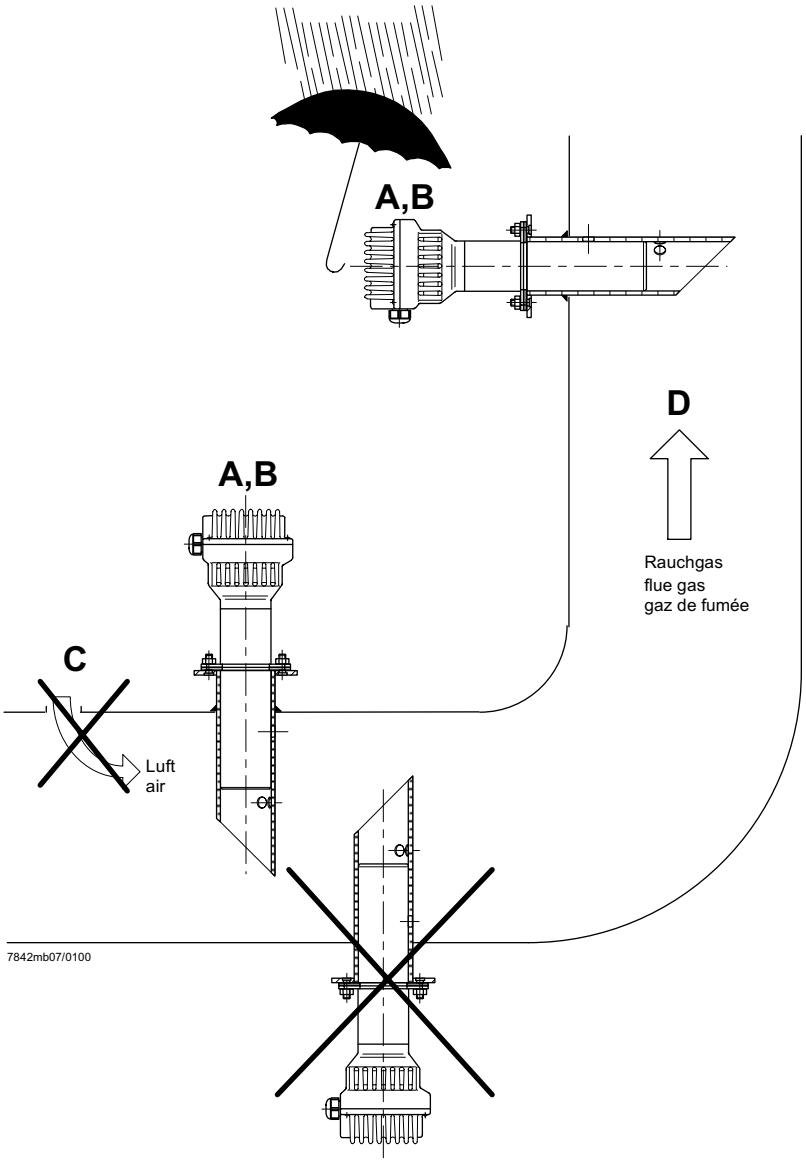


QGO20...

Montageanleitung
Mounting instruction
Instruction de montage
Monteringsanvisning
Montage-aanwijzing
Istruzioni di montaggio
Asennusohje
Instrucciones de montaje
Monteringsinstruktion
Montasjeanvisning



Fühler aus Keramik - zerbrechlich
Ceramic detector - fragile
Sonde en céramique - fragile



O2-Fühler QGO20... und Rauchgassammler AGO20...

Voraussetzungen für eine korrekte messtechnische Erfassung des O2-Gehaltes der Rauchgase:

A - QGO20... **nur** mit Rauchgassammler AGO20... einsetzen

B - Einbauort des QGO20... so nahe am Brenner wie möglich, in einem Bereich ohne Turbulenzen und Inhomogenitäten. Nicht direkt im Bereich von Klappen oder Bögen montieren. Idealer Abstand: 5 x Kamindurchmesser.

C - Zwischen Brenner und Fühler darf keine Luft in die Rauchgase gelangen.

D - Strömungsgeschwindigkeit 1...10 m/s. Rauchgastemperatur am Messort ⩽ 300°C

O2-detector type QGO20... and flue gas collector type AGO20...

Presupposition for the correct measurement of the O2 content of the flue gases:

A - Use QGO20... **only** with flue gas collector type AGO20...

B - Mounting position of the QGO as close as possible to the burner, in a homogenous area without any turbulences. Do not mount the QGO20... in the area of dampers or curves. Ideal distance: Five times the diameter of the stack.

C - No air must be allowed to join the flue gases on their way from the burner to the detector.

D - Flow velocity 1...10 m/s. Flue gas temperature at the measuring position ⩽ 300°C

Sonde O2 QGO20... et collecteur des gaz de fumée AGO20...

Conditions requises pour une détection correcte de la teneur en O2 des gaz de fumée:

A - Utiliser le QGO20... **exclusivement** avec le collecteur des gaz de fumée AGO...

B - Lieu de montage du QGO20... le plus près possible du brûleur, dans un domaine homogène sans turbulences. Ne pas le monter dans le domaine des clapets ou dans les courbes. Distance idéale: Cinq fois le diamètre de la cheminée.

C - Entre le brûleur et la sonde, il ne doit pas pénétrer d´air dans les gaz de fumée.

D - Vitesse d´ecoulement 1...10 m/s. Température des gaz fumée au lieu de la mesure ⩽ 300°C

Anschluss-Schema

6-adriges abgeschirmtes Kabel. Adern möglichst paarweise verdrillt. Abschirmung an Klemme GND des RPO... . Abschirmung nicht mit Schutzleiter oder M verbinden!

Anschlusskabel z.B.:

LifYCY LiYCY	6 x 2 x 0,20 / 22 oder 6 x 2 x 0,20

B1 (+) M (-)	Signal O2-Messzelle Masse für B1, B2
B2 (+) M (-)	Thermoelement-Spannung
U3 (+) G2 (-)	Signal Temperaturkompensations-element Speisung Temperaturkompensations-element
GND	Masse für Anschirmung

3 x 1,5 mm^2:

Q4	Fühlerheizung (AC 230 V)
Q5	Fühlerheizung (AC 230 V)

⏚ Erde*

Vorsicht bei den Anschlüssen U3 und G2!
Ein Fehlverdrahten der Anschlüsse führt zu einem Ausfall des Kompensationselementes.

* Am RPO... steht nur 1 Erdleiterklemme zur Verfügung. Beide Erdleiter müssen auf **eine** Klemme geführt werden.

Wiring diagram

Shielded 6-core cable. Wires should be twisted in pairs. Screen must be connected to terminal GND of the RPO... . Do not connect the shielding to the protective earth or M!

Connecting cable e.g.:

LifYCY LiYCY	6 x 2 x 0,20 / 22 or 6 x 2 x 0,20

B1 (+) M (-)	Signal from O2-measuring cell Ground for B1, B2
B2 (+) M (-)	Thermocouple voltage
U3 (+) G2 (-)	Signal from temperatue compensation element Power supply for temperature compensation element
GND	Ground for screening

3 x 1,5 mm^2:

Q4	QGO... detector heating (AC 230 V)
Q5	QGO... detector heating (AC 230 V)

⏚ Earth*

Caution when connecting U3 and G2!
Faulty wiring leads to failure of the compensation element.

* At the RPO..., there is only 1 earth terminal available. Both earth wires must be connected to **the same** earth terminal.

Schéma de raccordement

Câble blindé à 6 brins. Brins torsadés si possible par paires. Blindage sur la borne GND du RPO... . Ne pas connecter le blindage avec le conducteur de protection ou M!

Câble de raccordement p.ex.:

LifYCY LiYCY	6 x 2 x 0,20 / 22 ou 6 x 2 x 0,20

B1 (+) M (-)	Signal de la cellule de mesure d´O2 Masse pour B1, B2
B2 (+) M (-)	Tension de thermocouple
U3 (+) G2 (-)	Signal de l´élément de cpmpensation de température Alimentation de l´élément de compensation de température
GND	Masse du blindage

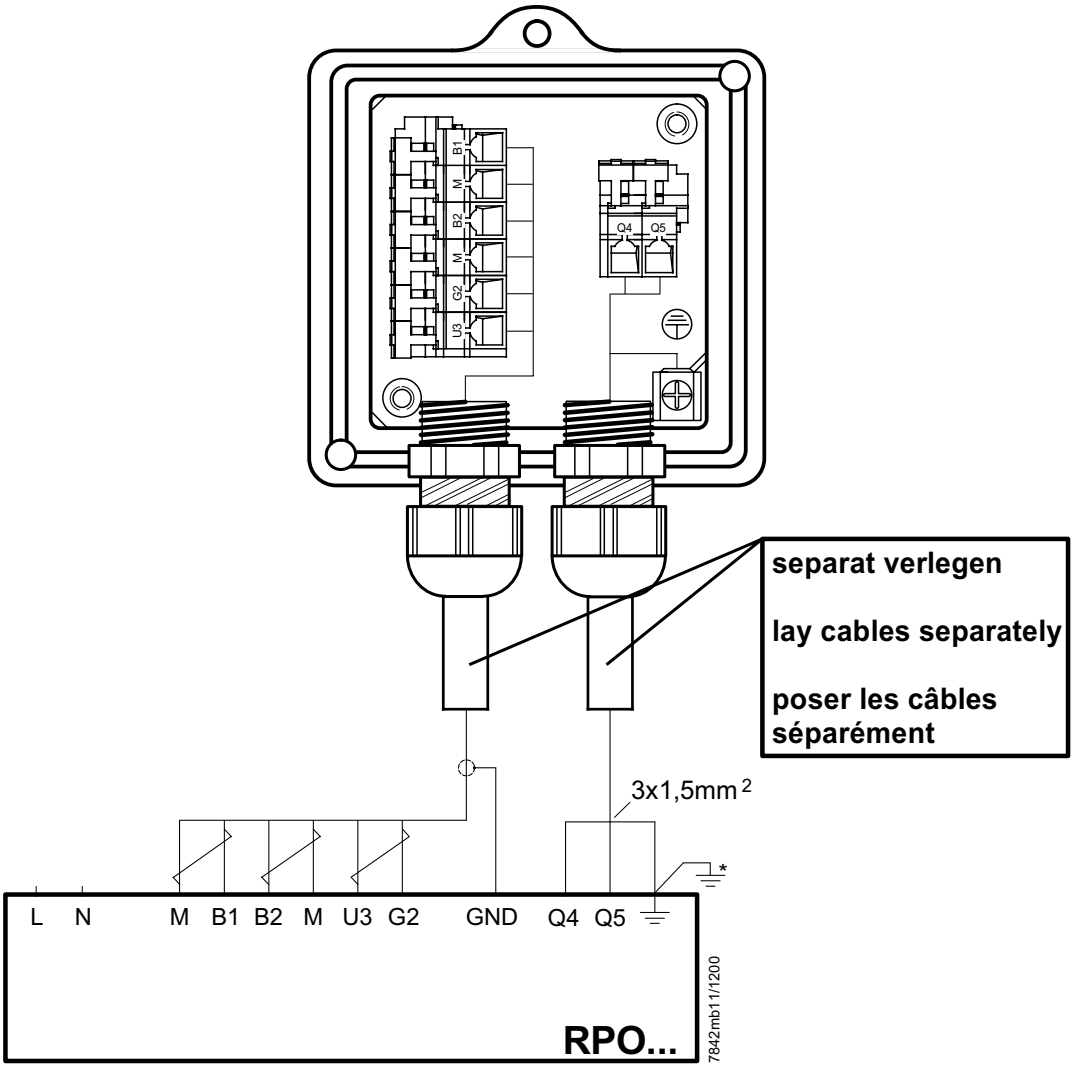
3 x 1,5 mm^2:

Q4	Chauffage de sonde QGO... (AC 230 V)
Q5	Chauffage de sonde QGO... (AC 230 V)

⏚ Terre*

Prière de faire attention lors des raccordements U3 et G2. Une erreur de câblage des fils de raccordement conduit à une destruction de l´élément de compensation.

* Le RPO... ne dispose que d´une seule borne de mise à la terrre. Les deux fils de mise à la terre doivent être connectés sur **la même** borne.



Hinweise für Installation und Inbetriebnahme

- Distanz zwischen Wand des Rauchgaskanals und Rauchgasaustritt (B) des AGO20... min. 10 mm

- Die Kaminisolierung darf nicht über den Anschlussflansch hinausragen und dadurch den Fühlerkopf isolieren (therm. Überlastung).
  Der Fühlerkopf muss frei bleiben!
  Strahlungswärme vermeiden; z.B. durch Wärmeleitbleche

- Bei der ersten Inbetriebnahme ist das Mess-Sytem ca. 2 Stunden vor Gebrauch einzuschalten.
  Bei kurzen Abschaltungen der Anlage (1-2 Wochen) ist es empfehlenswert, das Mess-System (QGO... und RPO) nicht auszuschalten.

- Während des Aufheizvorganges kann der Fühler falsch messen.

- QGO20... nie im kalten Zustand bei laufendem Brenner im Kamin einsetzen.

- Nach Fühlertausch, Ansteuerung der Fühlerheizung überprüfen.

- Spannung an Q4 - Q5 muss im 2 s Takt pulsieren.

- <u>Sofort auschalten</u> falls Spannung nicht pulsiert
➠ RPO austauschen

Commissioning and Installation Guide

- The distance between the wall of the flue gas duct and the flue gas outlet (B) of the AGO20... must be a minimum of 10 mm

- The insulation of the chimney must not project beyond the connecting flange, thus insulating the head of the sensor (thermal overload).
  The head of the sensor must remain uncovered!
  Avoid heat due to radiation, e.g. through thermal conductive plates

- When starting up the plant for the first time, the measuring system should be switched on approx. 2 hours prior to usage.
  If the plant is switched off for short periods of the time (1 to 2 weeks), it is recommended to leave the measuring system (QGO... and RPO) switched on.

- During the heating up phase, the detector could deliver an incorrect signal.

- Never use a cold QGO20... in the flueway while burner is operating.

- After changing the sensor, check the proper functioning of the sensor´s heating element

- Voltage at Q4 - Q5 <u>must</u> pulsate at 2-s intervals

- If voltage does not pulsate, <u>switch equipment off immediately</u>
➠ replace RPO

Instructions de mise en service et installation

- La distance entre la paroi de la conduite de gaz et la sortie des gaz de fumée (B) du AGO20... doit être d´au moins 10 mm.

- L´isolation de la cheminée ne doit pas dépasser la bride de raccordement, c´est-à-dire couvrir la tête de la sonde (surcharge thermique). La tête de la sonde ne doit pas être couverte! Eviter la chaleur de rayonnement, p.ex. par tôles thermoconductrices

- Lors de la première mise en service, le dispositif de mesure doit être raccordé environ 2 heures avant l´utilisation. En case de courtes interruptions de l´installation (1-2 semaines), il est recommandé de ne pas déclencher le dispositif de mesure (QGO... et RPO).

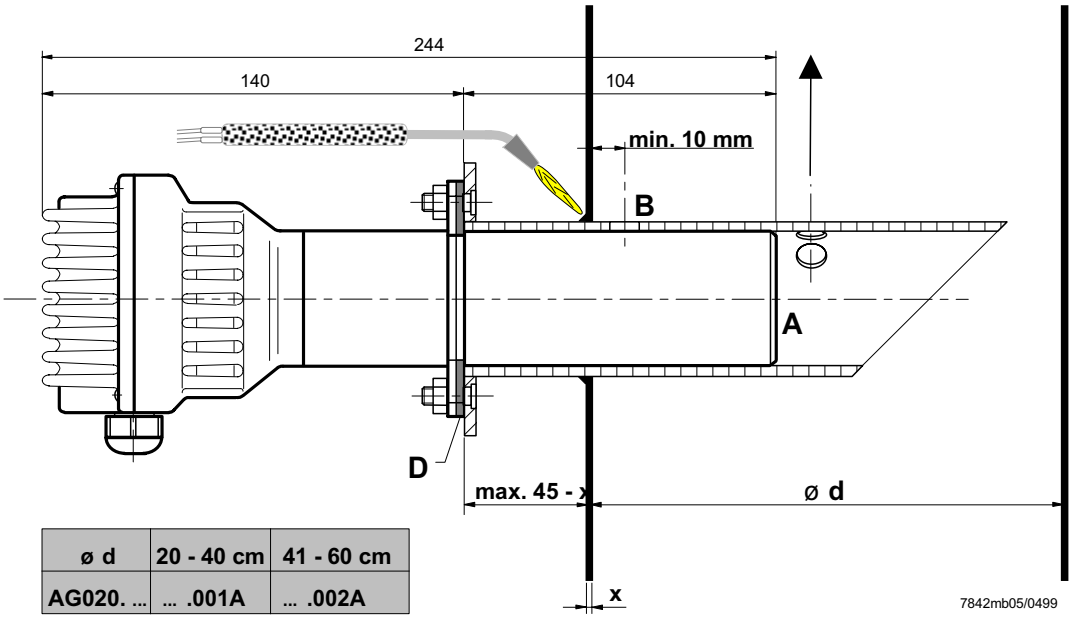
- Pendant l´operation d´échauffement, il est possible que la sonde ne mesure pas correctement.

- Ne jamais introduire le QGO20... à l´état froid ou le laisser introduit dans la cheminée quand le brûleur est en marche.

- Lors d´un changement de sonde, verifier le signal de chauffage de celle-ci.

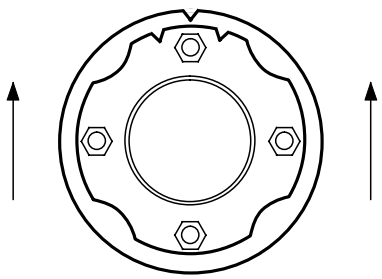
- Les tensions aux bornes Q4 - Q5 <u>doivent</u> commuter toutes les 2 s.

- <u>Déconnecter immédiatement</u> en cas de non-commutation des tensions
➠ Echanger le RPO



ø d	20 - 40 cm	41 - 60 cm
AG020. ...	... .001A	... .002A

Kerben beachten!
Observe notches!
Attention aux entailles!



7842mb06/0499

Legende:

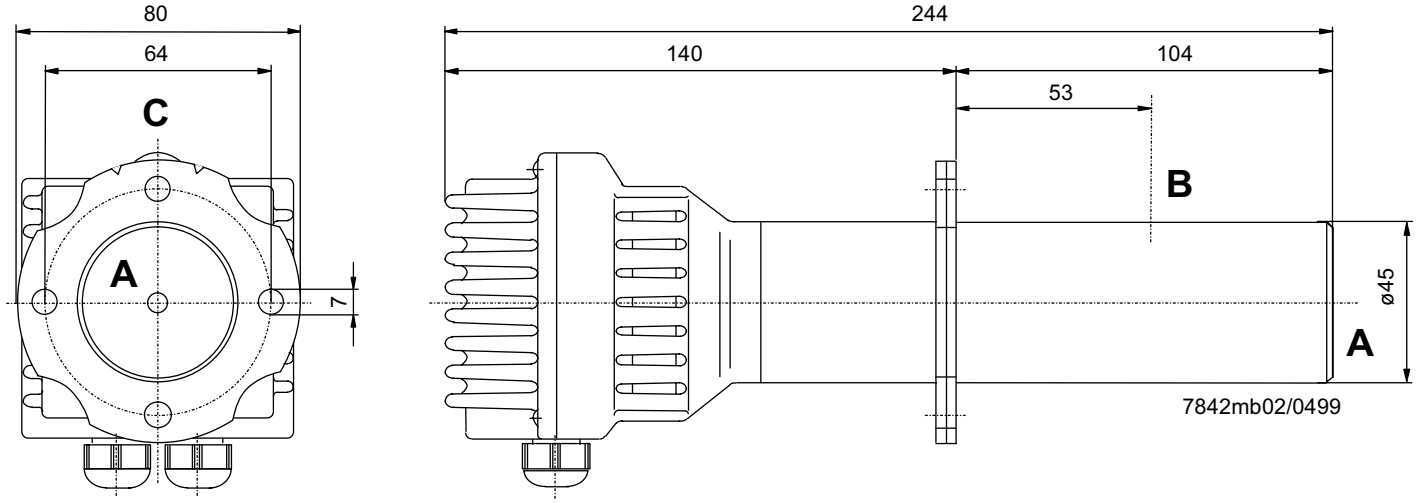
Strömungsrichtung

Direction of flow of flue gases

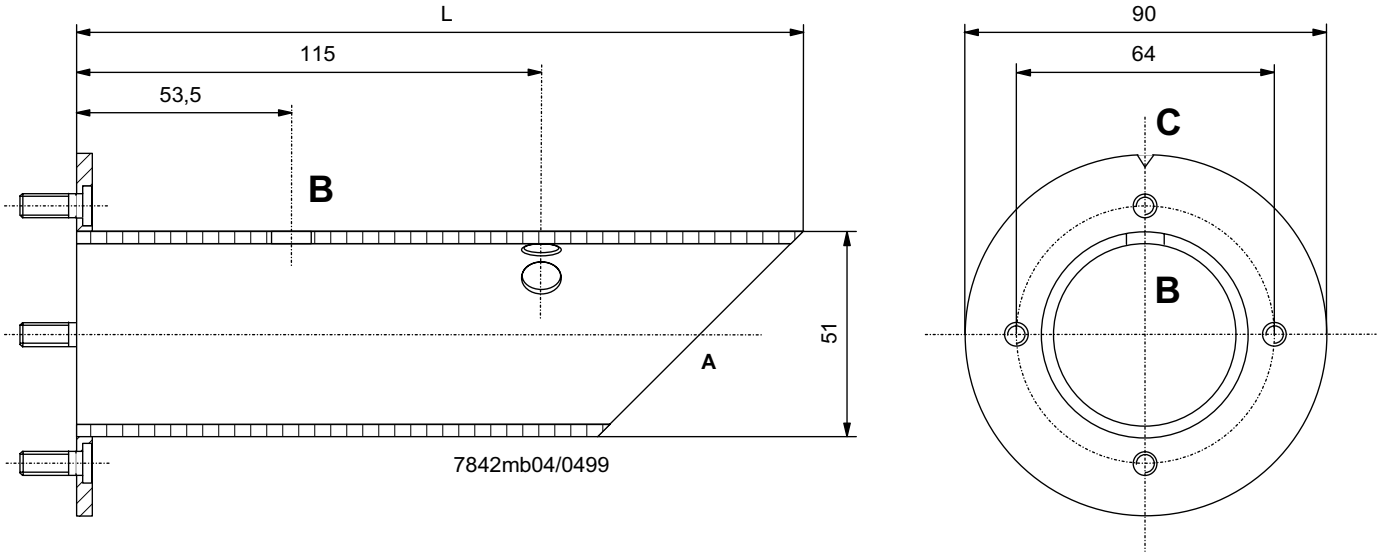
Direction du courant des gaz de fumée

Maßbilder / Dimensions / Encombrements

QGO20...



AGO20...



L = 180 mm für AGO20.001A
L = 260 mm für AGO20.002A

A = Rauchgaseintritt
B = Rauchgasaustritt
C = Kerbe
D = Flachdichtung (beiliegend)

L = 180 mm for AGO20.001A
L = 260 mm for AGO20.002A

A = Flue gas inlet
B = Flue gas outlet
C = Notch
D = Flat seal (enclosed)

L = 180 mm pour AGO20.001A
L = 260 mm pour AGO20.002A

A = Entrée du gaz de fumée
B = Sortie de gaz de fumée
C = Entaille
D = Joint d´étanchéité plat (inclus)

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Technical Data PLL52...

LMV52... basic unit *Refer to chapter Technical Data!*

PLL52...

Mains voltage «X89-01»	AC 120 V –15 % / +10 %	AC 230 V -15 % / +10 %
Safety class	I with parts according to II as per DIN EN 60730-1	
Mains frequency	50 / 60 Hz ±6 %	
Power consumption	Ca. 4 VA	Ca. 4 VA
Degree of protection	IP54, housing closed	

Transformer AGG5.210	
- Primary side	AC 120 V
- Secondary side	AC 12 V (3x)
Transformer AGG5.220	
- Primary side	AC 230 V
- Secondary side	AC 12 V (3x)

Environmental conditions

Storage	DIN EN 60 721-3-1
Climatic conditions	class 1K3
Mechanical conditions	class 1M2
Temperature range	-20...+60 °C
Humidity	< 95 % r.h.
Transport	DIN EN 60 721-3-2
Climatic conditions	class 2K2
Mechanical conditions	class 2M2
Temperature range	-30...+70 °C
Humidity	< 95 % r.h.
Operation	DIN EN 60 721-3-3
Climatic conditions	class 3K5
Mechanical conditions	class 3M2
Temperature range	-20...+60 °C
Humidity	< 95 % r.h.

⚠ **Condensation, formation of ice or ingress of water are not permitted!**

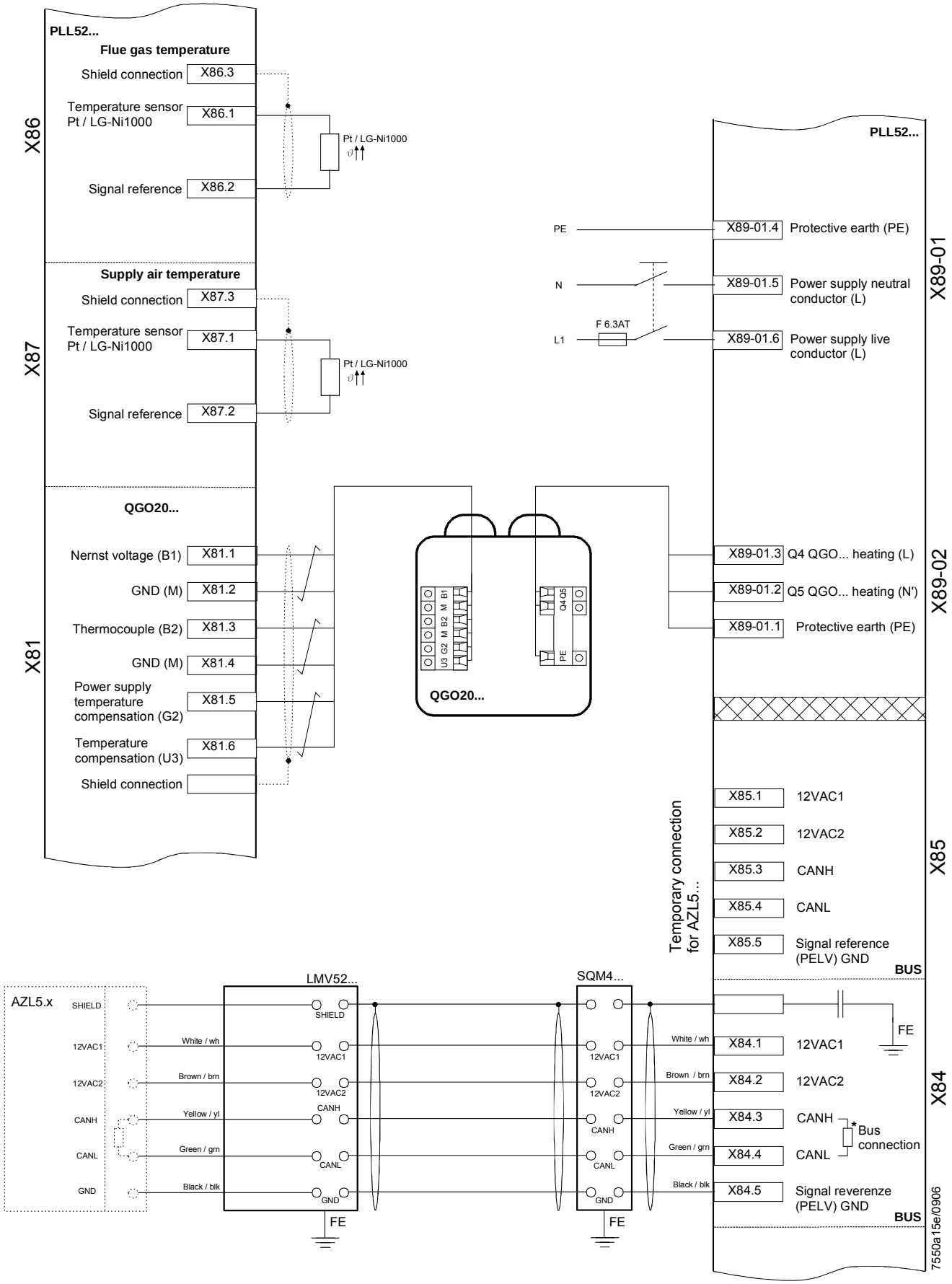
Terminal ratings, cable lengths and cross-sectional areas

LMV52... basic unit Refer to chapter «Technical Data / LMV5... and AZL5...!»

PLL52...

Cable lengths / cross-sectional areas	
Electrical connection «X89»	Screw terminals up to max. 2.5 mm²
Cable lengths	≤10 m to QGO20...
Cross-sectional areas	Refer to description of QGO20... Twisted pairs

Analog inputs:	
Fresh air temperature detector	Pt1000 / LG-Ni1000
Flue gas temperature detector	Pt1000 / LG-Ni1000
QGO20...	Refer to Data Sheet N7842
Interface	Communication bus for LMV52...

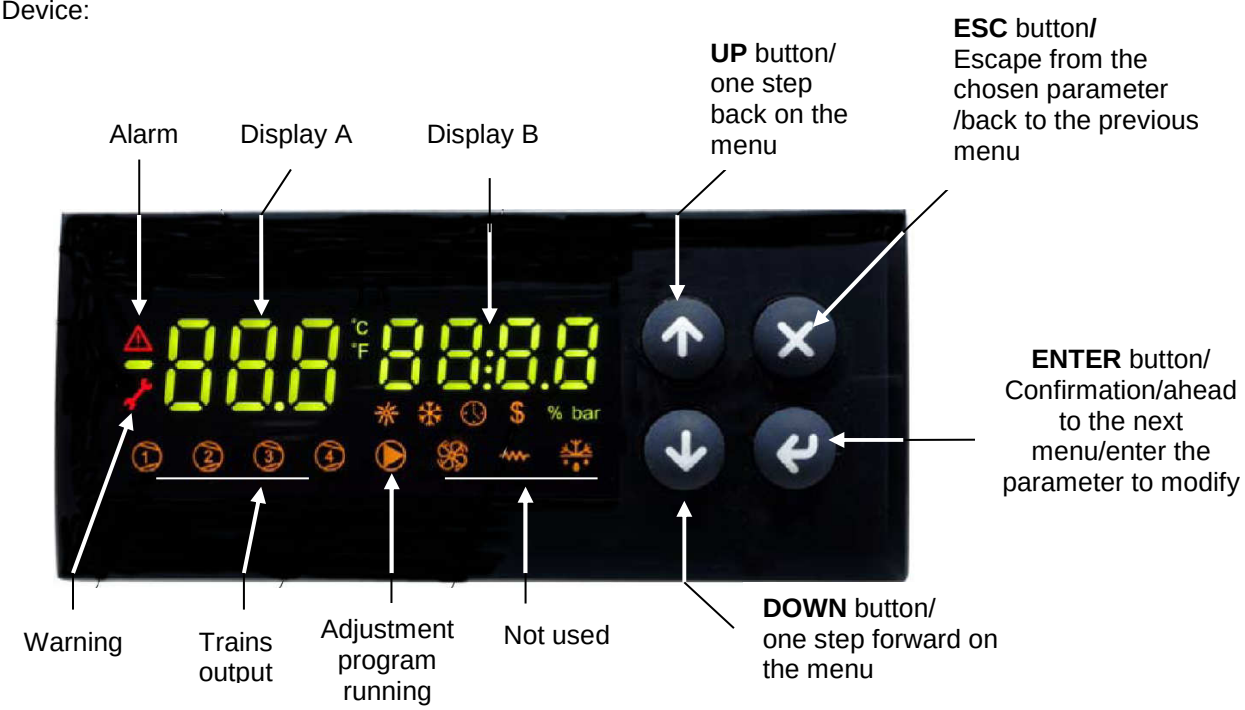

PLL52...
Flue gas temperature
Shield connection
X86.3
Temperature sensor Pt / LG-Ni1000
X86.1
Pt / LG-Ni1000
Signal reference
X86.2
X86
Supply air temperature
Shield connection
X87.3
Temperature sensor Pt / LG-Ni1000
X87.1
Pt / LG-Ni1000
Signal reference
X87.2
X87
QGO20...
Nernst voltage (B1)
X81.1
GND (M)
X81.2
Thermocouple (B2)
X81.3
GND (M)
X81.4
Power supply temperature compensation (G2)
X81.5
Temperature compensation (U3)
X81.6
Shield connection
X81
QGO20...
PLL52...
PE
X89-01.4
Protective earth (PE)
N
X89-01.5
Power supply neutral conductor (L)
F 6.3AT
L1
X89-01.6
Power supply live conductor (L)
X89-01
X89-01.3
Q4 QGO... heating (L)
X89-01.2
Q5 QGO... heating (N')
X89-01.1
Protective earth (PE)
X89-02
X85.1
12VAC1
X85.2
12VAC2
X85.3
CANH
X85.4
CANL
X85.5
Signal reference (PELV) GND
BUS
X85
Temporary connection for AZL5...
AZL5.x
SHIELD
12VAC1
12VAC2
CANH
CANL
GND
White / wh
Brown / brn
Yellow / yl
Green / grn
Black / blk
LMV52...
SQM4...
FE
X84.1
12VAC1
X84.2
12VAC2
X84.3
CANH
X84.4
CANL
X84.5
Signal reverenze (PELV) GND
BUS
Bus connection
X84
7550a15e/0906

USER MANUAL OF MULTI-THERMOSTAT

MCX06C

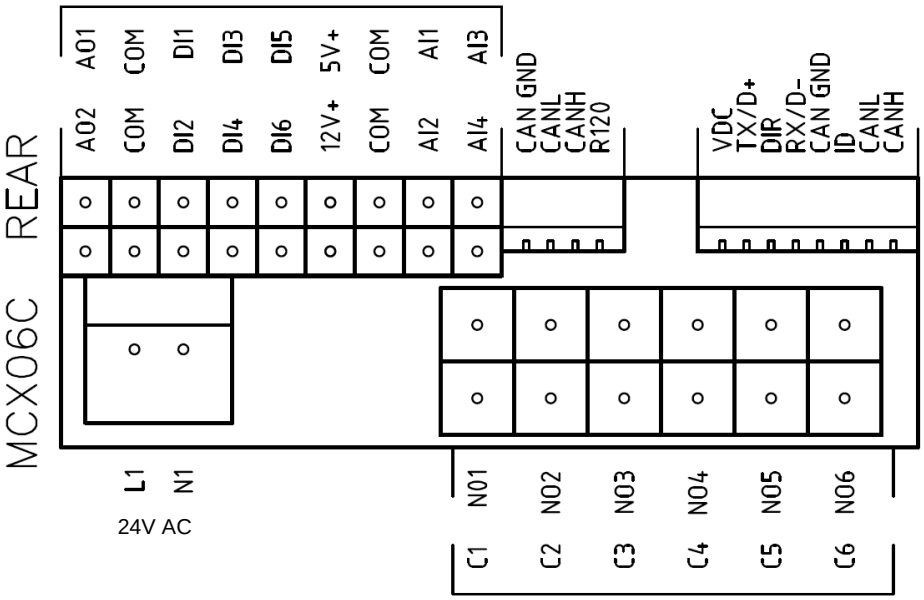
MCX06C is a multi-thermostat with four 100k NTC inputs. It can control up to 4 temperatures showing them (not more than 2 at the same time) on a couple of displays.
It is used to check and adjust oil heater temperatures.

User interface:
Device:



Note :
In normal operation, the display A shows the oil tank resistor temperature (probe Pb1).
In normal operation, the display B shows the oil output temperature (probe Pb3).

Connections from terminal side:



Probe connection:
input **AI1** = probe **Pb1** = set-point "**tr**" = oil heater temperature probe;
input **AI2** = probe **Pb2** = set-point "**tCI**" = plant consent temperature probe (when installed);
input **AI3** = probe **Pb3** = set-point "**OIL**" = oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);
input **AI4** = probe **Pb4** = set-point "**tcn**" = oil heater consent temperature probe.

Menu:
To enter the menu below, keep pushing **ENTER** for more than 3 s.

Menu code	Sub-menu code	Function	Notes
Prb		Probes values	You can see in sequence the 4 probe values (UP and DOWN keys): the probe code is on display A (Pb1,..., Pb4) and the probe value is on display B (not fitted or out of work probes show "----").
Log		Login	It defines the access level to menu and parameters (password)
	PAS	Password	Password input
Par		Parameters menu	Access to parameters (you have to login first)
	CnF	Configuration menu	Parameter configuration
	rEG	Regulation menu	Set to set-point, probe, thresholds etc.
ALA		Alarm menu	Access to alarm management
	Act	Active alarms	Show the active alarms
	rES	Reset alarms & Warning	Reset of the manual reset alarms and warning
Loc		Lock/Unlock functions	Not used
InF	rEL	Software version	Installed software version
tUN		Autotuning	Activation On, deactivation ESC PID parameter autotuning

Alarms & Warning:
When the red triangle on the top left lights, one or more alarms are activated.
When the red key on the left lights, the output N05-C5 is active and the relay **KTRS** switches the resistors OFF.
Check the reason, correct the failure and, as soon as the temperature is lower than **trS**, reset it through **ALA**/**rES .**
In order to show active alarms and warnings, select the relevant menu through **ALA**/**Act**.and, using the **UP** and **DOWN** buttons, scroll the lines.
In order to perform the manual reset, select **ALA**/**rES**.

Code	Description	Sourse	Active simbol	Reset type
trS	High temperature resistors alarm	probe Pb4 > value trS	red key	Manual
EP1	Probe Pb1 fault	Probe Pb1 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP2	Probe Pb2 fault	Probe Pb2 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP3	Probe Pb3 fault	Probe Pb3 fault	red triangle	Automatic
EP4	Probe Pb4 fault	Probe Pb4 fault	red triangle	Automatic

Set point adjustment:
All the parameters inside the **Par** menu are locked by a password.
The user can modify only set points (menu **rEG**), without using any passwords.
The oil viscosity at the nozzle, should be about 1,5°E, which guarantees correct and safe functioning of the burner.
The temperature values in the table, guarantee the respect of that parameter and are valid when the pre heating tank is installed on the burner. For different configurations , please refer to the chapter "Recommendations to design heavy oil feeding plants" in the burner manual.
Here below recommended set points:

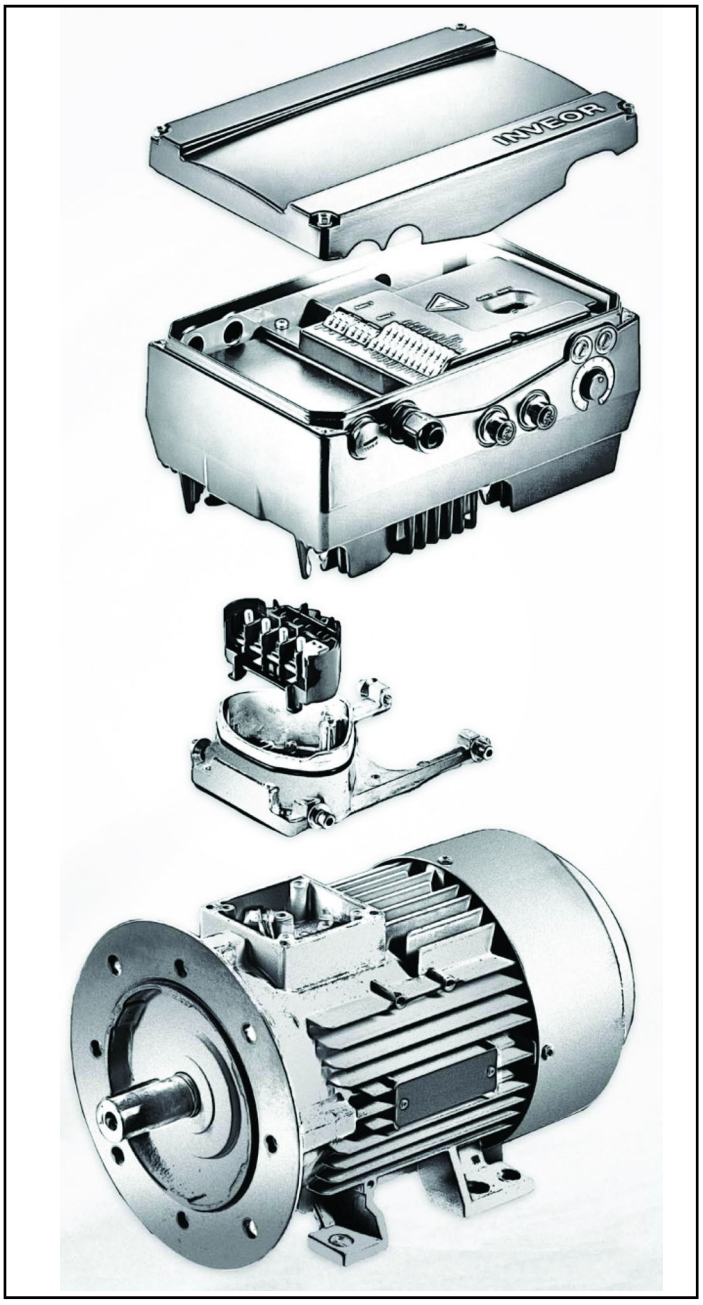
Menu path				Oil viscosity at 50 °C according to the letter show n in the burner model				
				P	**N**	**E**	**D**	**H**
				89 cSt	< 50 cSt	> 50 cSt < 110 cSt	> 110 cSt < 400 cSt	> 400 cSt < 4000 cSt
				12 °E	< 7°E	> 7 °E < 15 °E	> 15 °E < 50 °E	> 50 °E < 530 °E
Par								
rEG	Pb1	tr	Oil heater temperature probe	parameter not visible				
	Pb2	tCI	Plant consent temperature probe (when installed)	20 °C	70 °C	70 °C	70 °C	---
	Pb3	Oil	oil heater output temperature probe (PID regulation);	60-70 °C	110-120 °C	120-130 °C	130-140 °C	140-150 ° C
		SP0	Set-point oil heater with oil pump stopped (stand-by)	45 °C	120 °C	130 °C	140 °C	150 °C
	Pb4	tcn	Oil heater consent temperature probe	40 °C	100 °C	100 °C	110 °C	120 °C
		trS	Safety temperature tank resistors (manual reset)	120 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C	190-200 °C

The above temperature values are suggested and refer to a plant designed according to the prescriptions in the burner user manual. The suggested values can change in reference to the fuel oil specifications.

KOSTAL INVERTER

Connection and programming
for electronically controlled burners with

LMV2x/3x, LMV5x, ETAMATIC
and INVERTER regulation



Service Manual
TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTIONS

M12938CA - Rel. 0 - 10/2021

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IDENTIFICAZIONE INVERTER

INVEOR Mx IVxx PWxx LPxx APxx GHxx DKxx COxx 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

	Key		Key
1	Drive controller series: INVEOR	**6**	Application circuit board: AP12 - Standard AP13 - CANopen
2	Installation location/size: motor-integrated - M,size: α, A, B, C, D	**7**	Control: DK01 - Standard (without membrane keypad) DK04 – With membrane keypad
3	Input voltage : IV02 - 230 V	**8**	Housing : GH10 – standard heat sink (black painted)
4	Recommended motor rating : kW: 0.55; 0.75; 1.1; 1.5; 2.2; 3.0; 4.0; 5.5; 7.5; 11.0; 15.0; 18.5; 22.0	**9**	Firmware version : CO00 - Standard CO01 - Specific
5	Printed circuit boards : LP01 / LP03 – Standard (without brake chopper); LP02 / LP04 – Standard (with brake chopper);	**10**	Equipment generation: 1 – current version

The **LMV5x** device controls fan motor rpm via a sensor and commands it via the inverter with a **4÷20mA** signal.
The **LMV3x/LMV2x** device controls fan motor rpm via a sensor and commands it via the inverter with a **0÷10V** signal.
Generally, the inverter curve goes from 50% to 100% of motor rpm. As well as improving burner regulation, this allows for a saving in terms of fan motor consumption.

INVEOR M INVERTER SIZES

TAGLIE
INVERTER INVEOR M...



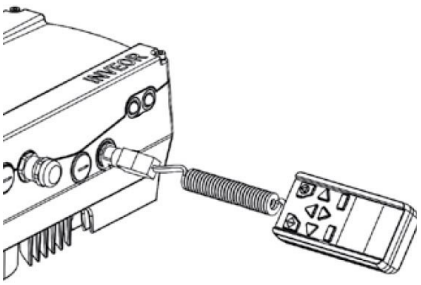
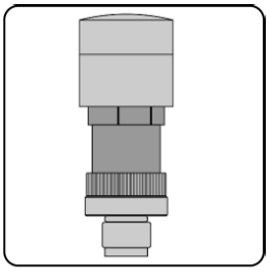
α ***A*** ***B*** ***C*** ***D***

User interface

COMMUNICATION (on request)

The drive controller can be put in operation in the following ways:

Attention: Contact the manufacturer to order the most suitable device.

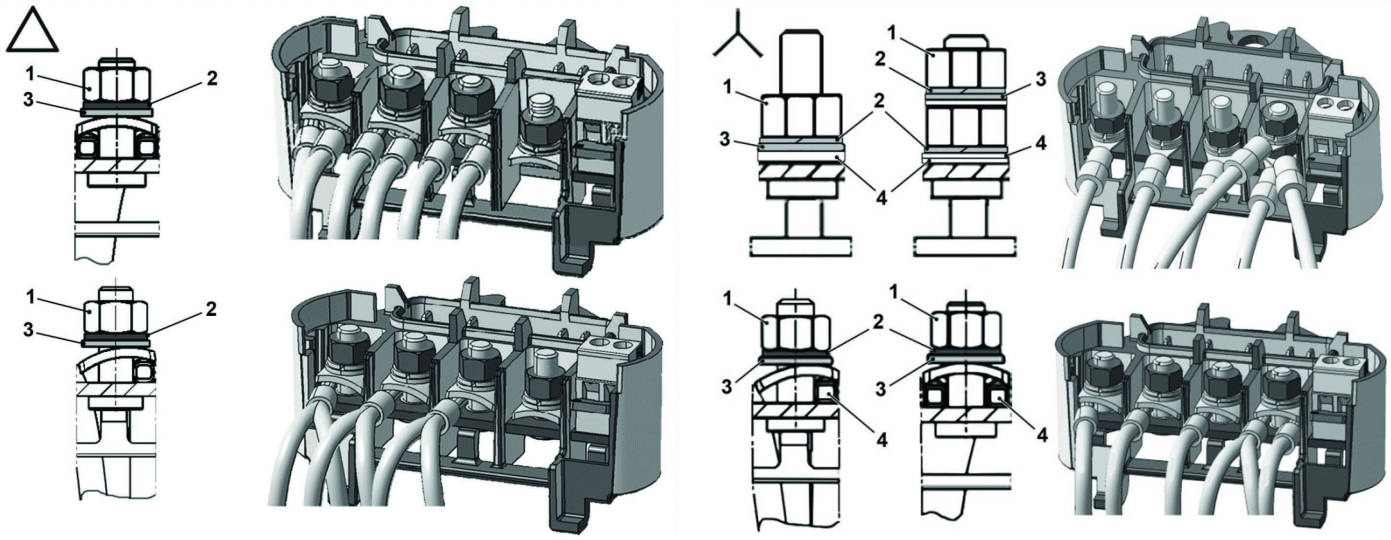
USB adaptor for PC	
Via the INVERTER PC software	
	
INVEOR MMI remote display:	
INVEOR MMI is a portable display on which all inverter parameters can be viewed and changed. Manual available on the KOSTAL website.	
Bluetooth connection:	
Using the Bluetooth adaptor you can connect via app from any device. Download the app for Android / iOS from the Google Play Store / App Store.	
The Bluetooth adaptor is required to create a Bluetooth connection with the inverter. To view and change the inverter parameters, use an external interface device – tablet or mobile phone. Download the app for Android / iOS from the Google Play Store / App Store.	

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

Motor connection variants for INVERTERS sizes A, B and C

Star or delta connection for speed controller integrated on the motor

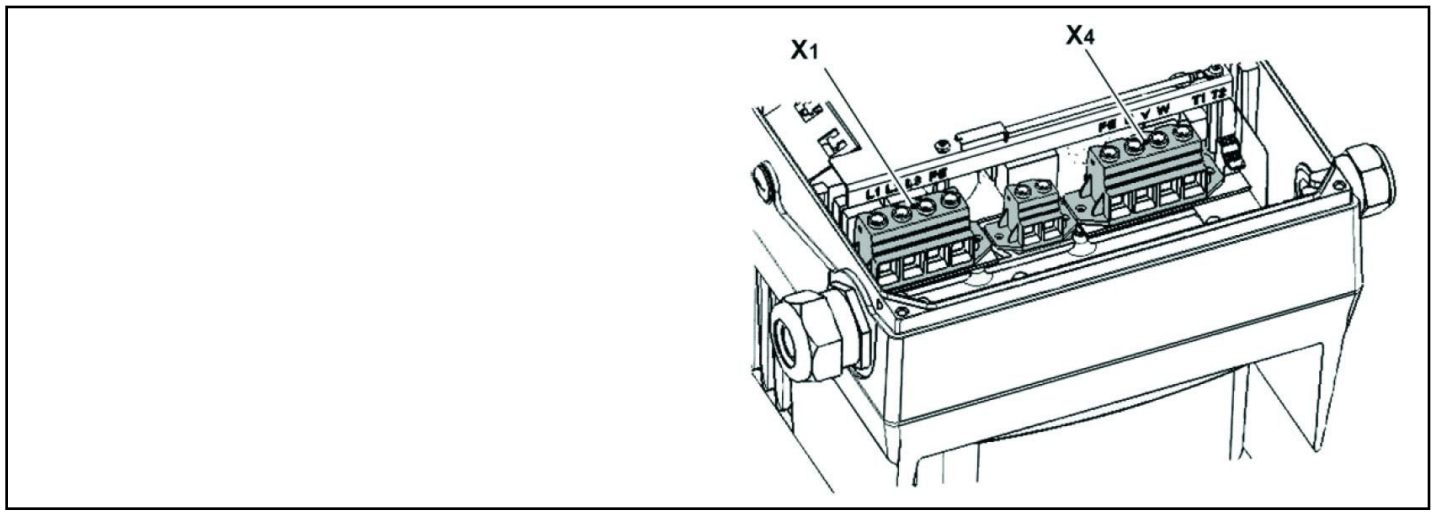
Delta connection variant ***Star connection variant***



1 Nut MA = 5 Nm
2 Circlip
3 Plain washer
4 Cable shoe

Fig. 1

Motor connection variants for INVERTER size D



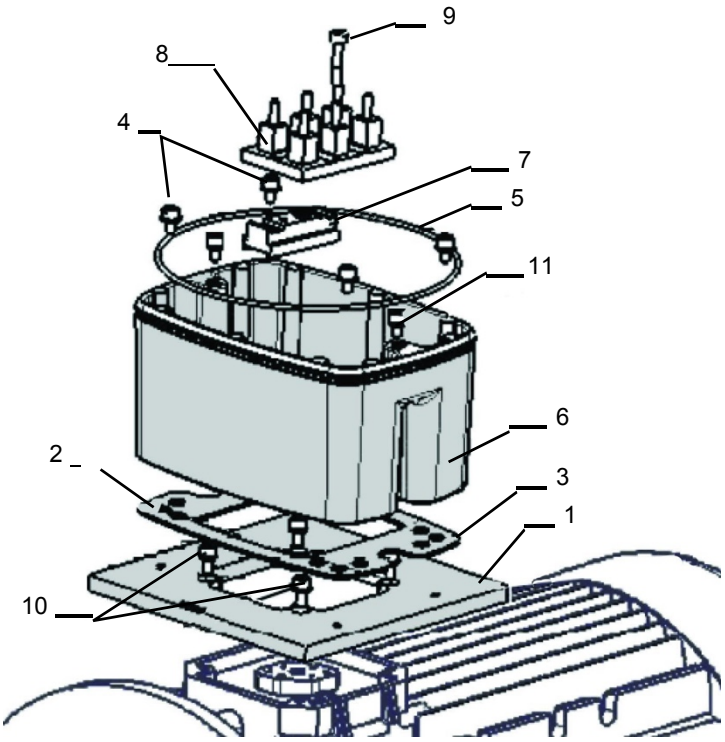
X1 terminal no.	Designation	Assignment
1	L1	Mains phase 1
2	L2	Mains phase 2
3	L3	Mains phase 3
4	PE	Protective conductor

Tab. 1 - X1 terminal assignment - 3 x 400 VAC

X4 terminal no.	Designation	Assignment
1	PE	Protective conductor
2	U	Mains phase 1
3	V	Mains phase 2
4	W	Mains phase 3

Tab. 2 - X1 terminal assignment - 3 x 400 VAC

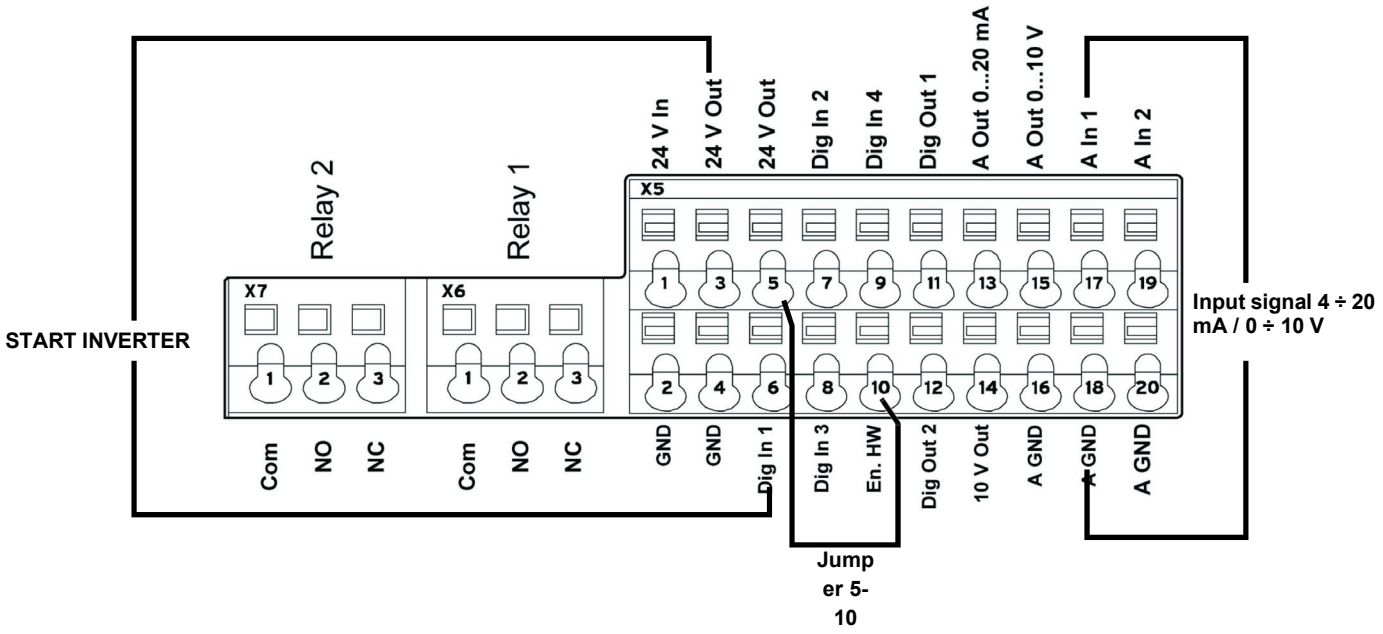
Fig. 2 – Assembly sequence: Connection box – adapter plate size D



Key:

1 Adapter plate option (variant)
2 Holes depending on motor
3 Seal
4 Retaining bolts with spring elements
5 O-ring seal
6 INVEOR / adapter plate support
7 Terminal heightening option
8 Original terminal (not included)
9 Extended screw option (for pos.7)
10 Retaining bolts with spring elements option
11 INVEOR/support retaining bolts

Connection of INVERTER signals and commands

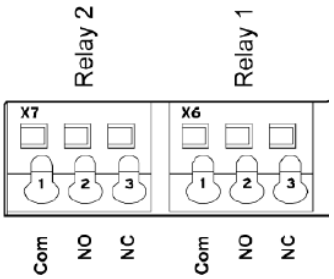


Electrical connections and parameter configuration

There are 2 relays on the INVERTER. Connecting terminals X7-1-2-3 and X6-1-2-3 are used for:

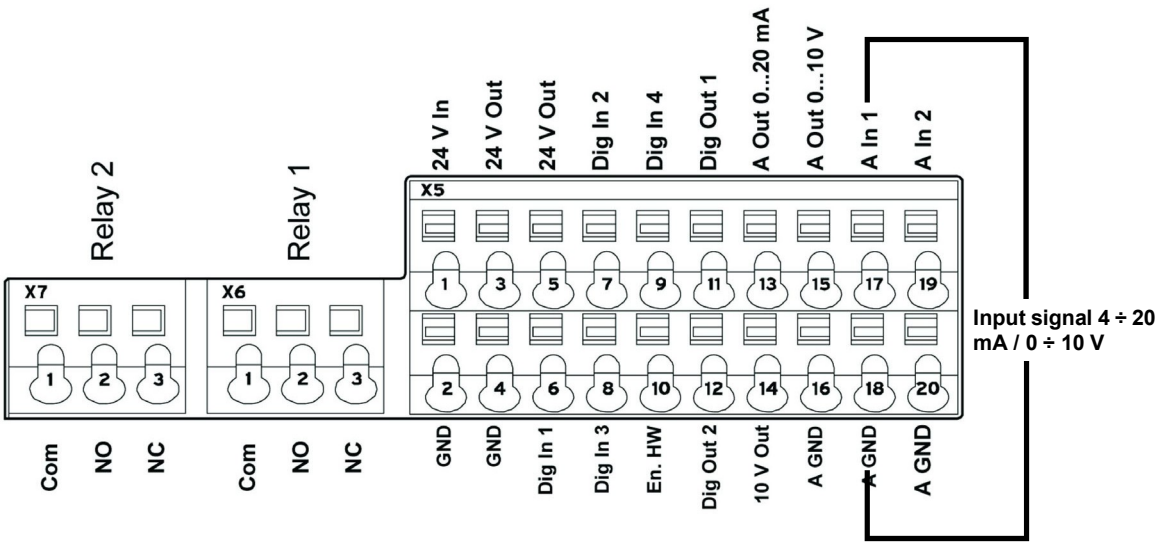
LMV2/3x: Relay 1 is used as a safety contact on the safety loop series of the equipment. Relay 2 is used as a fault indicator on the burner panel front.

LMV5x / ETAMATIC: Relay 1 is used as a contact for control of fan motor start. Relay 2 is used as a fault indicator of the INVERTER to the LMV5x / ETAMATIC equipment.



Parameter		
1.181	Automatic reset function	Automatic reset of faults. The INVERTER resets the fault after the set time. **Set value = 30 seconds**
1.182	Automatic reset numbers	With the reset function the maximum number of automatic resets can be limited. **Set value = 0 (maximum number of automatic resets)**
4.190	Relay 1 functions	Select the operating mode of relay 1. **Set value = LMV2x/3x..= 11 (NC inverted error)** **Set value = LMV5x / ETAMATIC = 19 (motor is in NO function)**
4.210	Relay 2 functions	Select the operating mode of relay 2. **Set value = LMV2x/3x..= 11 (NC inverted error)** **Set value = LMV5x / ETAMATIC = 11 (NC inverted error)**
4.210	V O operation	**Set value = 10 (NO error)**

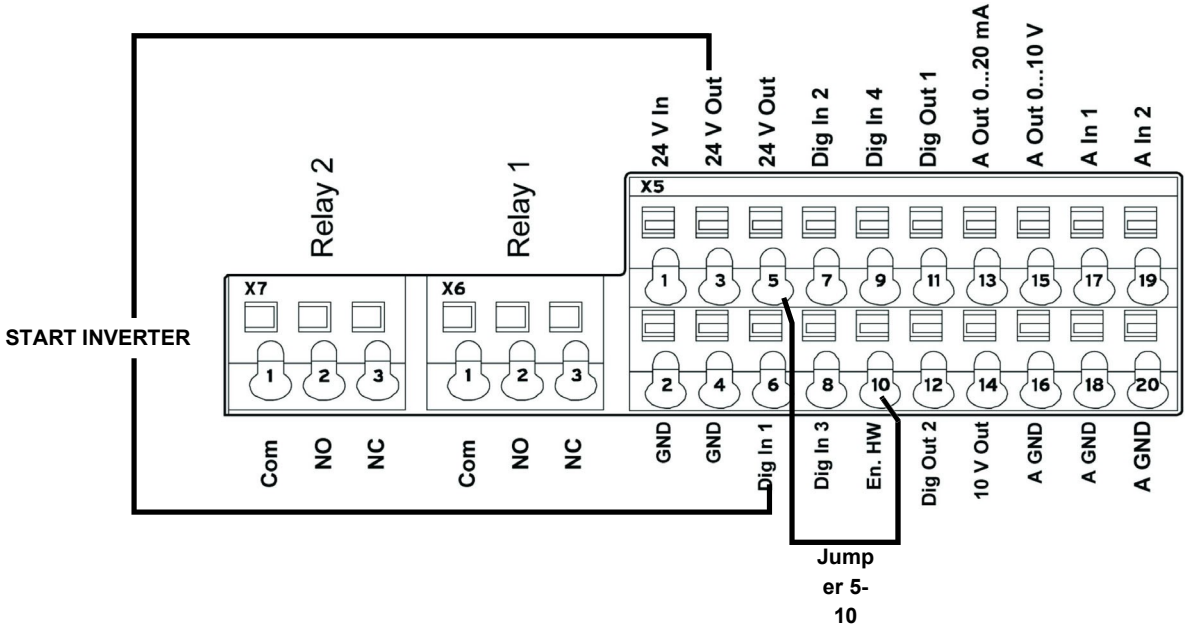
0-10V / 4-20mA analogue input configuration



Input AIn1 can be configured as voltage or current input. It is configured as 4-20mA input current for LMV5-Etamatic, and 0-10V input voltage for LMV2x/3x.

4.020	Input type AI1	Specifies the input type, whether voltage or current. **1**= Voltage input 0-10V (LMV2x/3x) **2**= Current input 0/4-20mA (LMV5 ETAMATIC)
4.021	AI1 Standard low	Specifies the minimum value of the analogue input as a percentage of the range. E.g.: 0…10 V or 0…20 mA = 0 %...100 % 2…10 V or 4…20 mA = 20 %...100 % **Set value = 20% for LMV2x/3x, LMV5x, ETAMATIC**
4.022	AI1 Standard high	Specifies the maximum value of the analogue input as a percentage of the range at 10V or 20mA. **Set value = 100%**
4.023	AI1 Response time	Specifies the deadband on the input signal. **Set value = 1%**
4.024	AI1 Filter time	An input change is taken into consideration after this time. If it is too short, a wire break error may appear if the 4-20 mA signal goes to 0 for a short time. **Set value = 4 seconds**
4.030	AI1 Input function	Specifies whether the input is 0 = analogue / 1 = digital input. **Set value = 0 analogue**
4.033	AI1 Measure unit, input 1	Specifies the unit of measurement of input 1. **Set value = 0 (%)**
4.034	AI1 Lower limit	Specifies the lower limit of input 1. **Set value = 0 (%)**
4.035	AI1 Upper limit	Specifies the upper limit of input 1. **Set value = 100 (%)**
4.036	AI1 Wire break time, 5s	Specifies the time after which the fault appears if input AI1 is interrupted (wire break). **Set value = 5 seconds**
4.037	AI1 Inversion	Inverts the signal of input 1. **Set value = 0 (disabled)**

Configuration of control contact / INVERTER starting and stopping



Terminal	
X5-3 (24V Out)… X5-6 (Digit In1)..	Bringing 24V to terminal **X5-6** enables INVERTER operation and the contact that switches it on/off. On LMV2/3x **X5-3** (24V Out) also powers the motor speed encoder.
X5-5 (24V Out) connected with X5-10 (En.HW)…	Required to enable braking ramp xxxx

Configuration of INVERTER start / stop parameters and operating mode

Parameter		
1.020	Min. frequency (Hz)	Minimum input frequency in Hz. **Set value = 0 Hz (LMV2x-3x / LMV5x)** **Set value = > 35 Hz (ETAMATIC)**
1.021	Max. frequency (Hz)	Maximum input frequency in Hz. **Set value = 51,5 Hz (LMV2x-3x / LMV5x)** **Set value = 50 Hz (ETAMATIC)**
1.050	Ramp 1 Braking time 1	Braking time at switch-off to reach the speed of 0 Hz after the start/stop contact has opened (not used). **Set value = 10 seconds**
1.051	Ramp 1 Acceleration time 1	Acceleration time 1 is the time necessary for the drive controller to accelerate from 0 Hz to maximum frequency (not used). **Set value = 10 seconds**
1.052	Ramp 2 Braking time 2	Braking time at switch-off to reach the speed of 0 Hz after the start/stop contact has opened. **Set value = 10 seconds**
1.053	Ramp 2 Acceleration time 2	Acceleration time 2 is the time necessary for the drive controller to accelerate from 0 Hz to maximum frequency. **Set value = 10 seconds**
1.054	Selects ramp used	Digital input 1 (**dig In1 / X5-6**) selects the ramp used. **Set value = 1 (parameters 1.052 and 1.053)**
1.088	Quick stop	Not used but set. **Set value = 10 seconds**
1.100	Operating mode	Frequency control mode: specifies the operating mode of the INVERTER. In our case it is always frequency control (0). **Set value = 0**
1.130	Reference set point	Determines the source from which the reference value is read. In our case it is always analogue input AI1. **Set value = 1 (analogue input 1)**
1.131	Enabling software	Depending on the change made, the motor may start immediately. Selection of the source for enabling control. **Set value = 0**
1.132	Start-up protection	Selection of behaviour in response to enabling software. **Set value = 1** **(Start only with rising edge at input of control enable)**
1.150	Motor rotation direction	Do not change this parameter. To invert the direction of rotation, invert 2 of the 3 INVERTER / MOTOR cabling wires, so that the INVERTERS always have the same setting. **Set value = 1 forwards only / clockwise rotation** **(no changes to direction of rotation are possible)**

Motor data

The motor data depend on the type of motor used. Refer to the data shown on the motor nameplate. Follow the steps below:

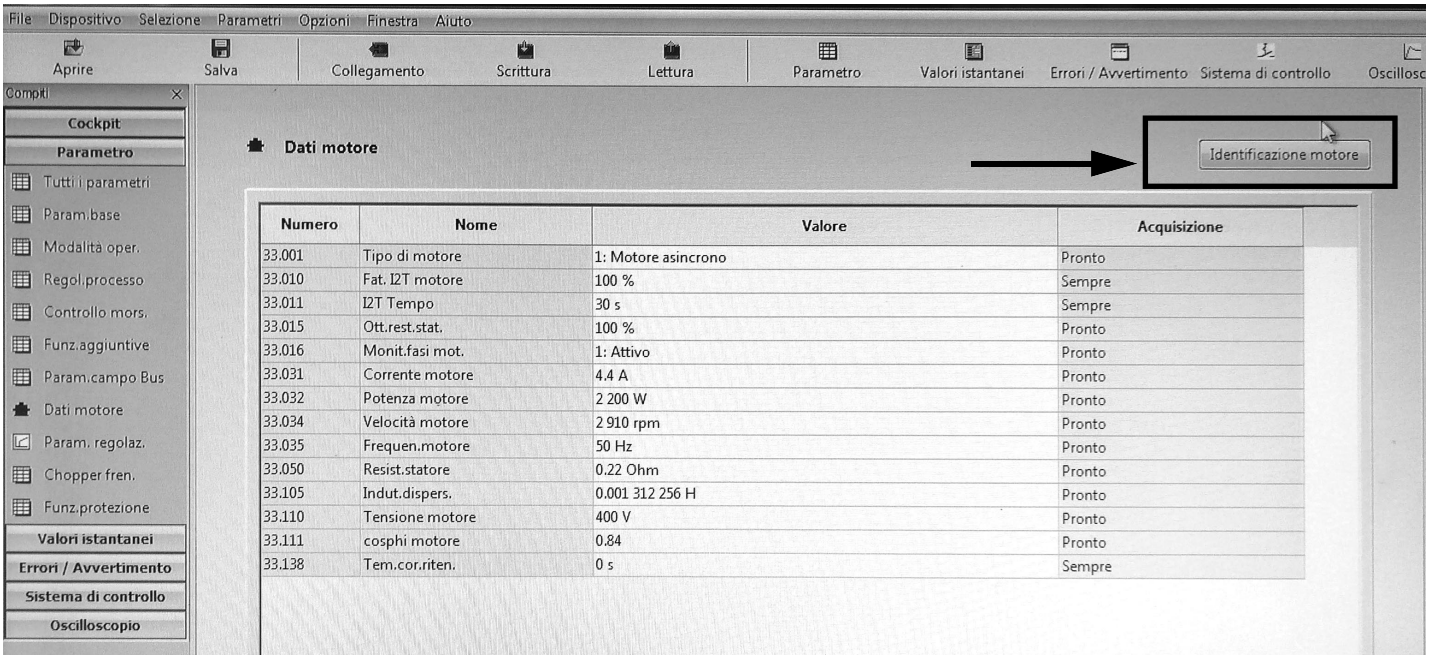
- Enter the motor data;
- Activate the motor recognition function;
- If the operation ends successfully, enter the remaining parameters.

During the recognition phase, the INVERTER measures some parameters and changes some settings.

N.B.: At each start-up of the recognition programme, recheck all the parameters in this manual.

Parameter		
33.001	Motor type	Selection of motor type. **Set value = 1 (asynchronous motor)**
33.010	Motor I^2t factor	Not used. Only for encoders. **Set value = 100%**
33.011	I^2t time	Not used. Only for encoders **Set value = 30 seconds**
33.015	R optimisation	If necessary, this parameter can be used to optimise the start-up behaviour. Not used **Set value = 100%**
33.016	Motor phase control	The "Motor connection interrupted" error monitoring (error 45) can be enabled/disabled with this parameter. **Set value = 1 (enabled control)**
33.031	Motor current	Maximum motor current. **Set value = motor nameplate current value in amps**
33.032	Motor rating	Motor shaft rating. **Set value = motor nameplate rating value in watts**
33.034	Motor rpm	Motor rpm. **Set value = motor nameplate speed in rpm**
33.035	Motor frequency	Nominal motor frequency. **Set value = motor nameplate frequency in Hz**
33.050	Stator resistance	Recognised by INVERTER. **Set value = automatically detected, value in Ohm**
33.105	Leakage inductance	Recognised by INVERTER. **Set value = automatically detected, value in henry**
33.110	Motor voltage	Nominal motor voltage. **Set value = 400V**
33.111	Motor cos phi	Data on motor nameplate. **Set value = 0,xx**
33.138	Holding current time	Needed to stop the motor!! After braking it is held at continuous current for a specified time interval. Ensure that there is no overheating in this phase. Recommended time: max 5 s. **Set value = 0 seconds**

Activate the “Motor identification” function and follow the instructions proposed by the INVERTER, then change the parameters described below. The image shows the software screen on the PC.



Parameter		
34.010	**Control type**	Open-loop asynchronous motor. **Set value = 100 (open-loop asynchronous motor)**
34.020	**Flying restart**	**Set value = 1 (enabled)**
34.021	**Flying restart time**	Calculated by Inverter. **Set value = value calculated by INVERTER in ms**
34.090	**Speed controller KP**	Calculated by the inverter during the motor recognition phase. Reset it to 2000 after motor recognition. **Set value = 2000 mA/rad/sec**
34.091	**Speed controller TN**	Calculated by the inverter during the motor recognition phase. Reset it to 7.5 seconds after motor recognition. **Set value = 7.5 seconds**
34.110	**Slip trimmer**	If set to **1** the function is enabled. If set to **0** the motor performs as if connected to the mains. If compensation is enabled, the system aligns the stator frequency with the rotor. As a result, the actual motor rpm increase and are brought in line with the theoretical motor nameplate rpm. The motor is supplied with the same voltage and frequency, but the current increases and the rpm are brought to the nameplate data. **Set value = 1 (compensation for slippage)**

Output signal variant for reading motor rpm (optional)

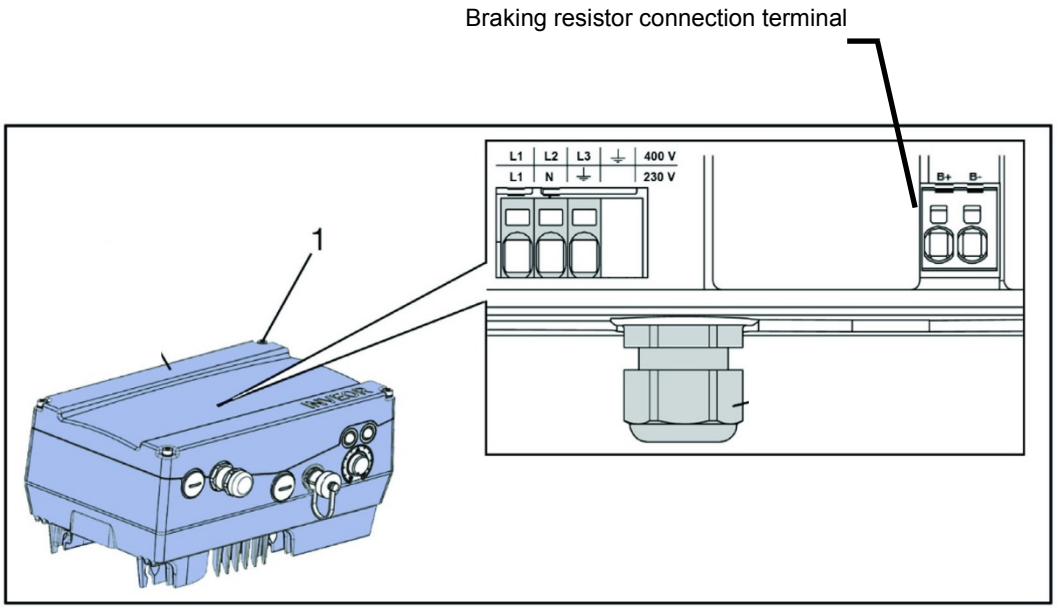
To have a 4-20 mA analogue output that indicates the motor rpm to the terminals X5-13 (Aout 0-20 mA) and X5-16 (A GND), set the parameters below:

Parameter		
4.100	Analogue output AO1	Selection of analogue output options. In our case, to have an output proportional to the rpm, set 19. **Set value = 19 (actual rpm)**
4.101	Minimum value of analogue output AO1	Output signal at 0-20 mA. To obtain a 4-20 mA signal with (4 mA = 0 motor rpm), follow the example: if motor rpm are a maximum 2900, calculate: 2900 / 20 x 4 = **580**, which is the negative value corresponding to 0 mA from which to start. Therefore: 0 mA = - 580, 20 mA = 2900 **Set value = - xxx (-580 in the example)**
4.102	Maximum value of analogue output AO1	Maximum rpm value for 20 mA. **Set value = xxxx (2900 in the above example)**

NOTE 1	If the system enters pendulum mode with LMV.. / ETAMATIC, adjust parameters **34.090** and **34.091** by increasing them, in particular parameter **34.090**, in steps of 100mA/rad/sec.
NOTE 2	With LMV 2x/3x with INVERTER control, the device controls the standby rpm with **param. 653**. If, after the fan is switched off, the device LMV 2x/3x sees that the motor continues to run, error **83** diagnostic **32** appears. This occurs if there is significant fan inertia (e.g. on burners with very heavy forward curved blades), then always disable parameter 653, setting it to **0**.
NOTE 3	With LMV 2x/3x the signal 0-10V for motor rpm control during standardisation is brought to approximately 9.7 V and the fan motor rpm is saved. According to the LMV manual, the INVERTER should be set to max 52.5 Hz During standardisation, the INVERTER is driven at approximately 51 ÷ 51.5 Hz and may go out of absorption range with the motor. For this reason, set the INVERTER to max 51.5 Hz. During standardisation, the INVERTER will reach 50Hz and the over-absorption problem will be reduced.
NOTE 4	**If the <u>analogue wire break fault</u> is displayed on the INVERTER and the 4-20 mA inverter signal continues to oscillate between 1 ÷ 6 mA, it does not always mean that the LMV 2x/3x or ETAMATIC equipment is faulty. It could be due to the old firmware of the INVERTER and should therefore be updated. If this is the case, contact the Service Centre.**

FAULTS / PROBLEMS.. SOLUTIONS		
Parameter 36.020	If error 36 appears	Problems detected in the mains supply. By setting this parameter to 0, the INVERTER no longer checks the mains and the error message disappears. It is recommended to leave the parameter set to 1.
Parameter 33.105	If mains voltage drops during operation	When the mains voltage drops, the INVERTER decreases the motor rpm. To reduce this change, set the parameter to 0, which should solve the problem.

Brake chopper connections



Brake chopper connections

Terminal no.	Designation	Assignment
1	B+	Braking resistor connection (+)
2	B-	Braking resistor connection (-)

Optional assignment of brake chopper

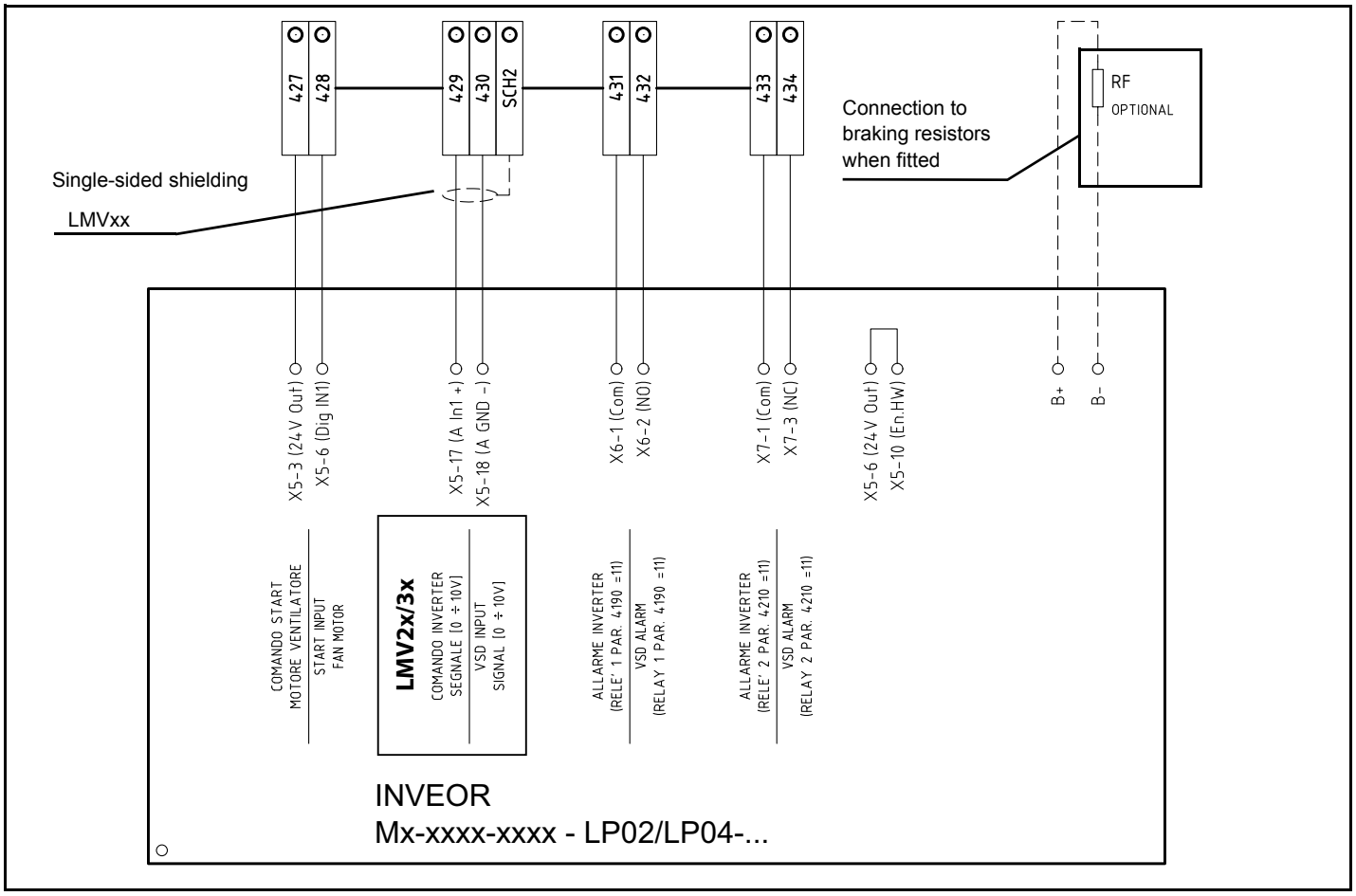
Parameter	
Braking resistor	Enabled or disabled

Braking resistors

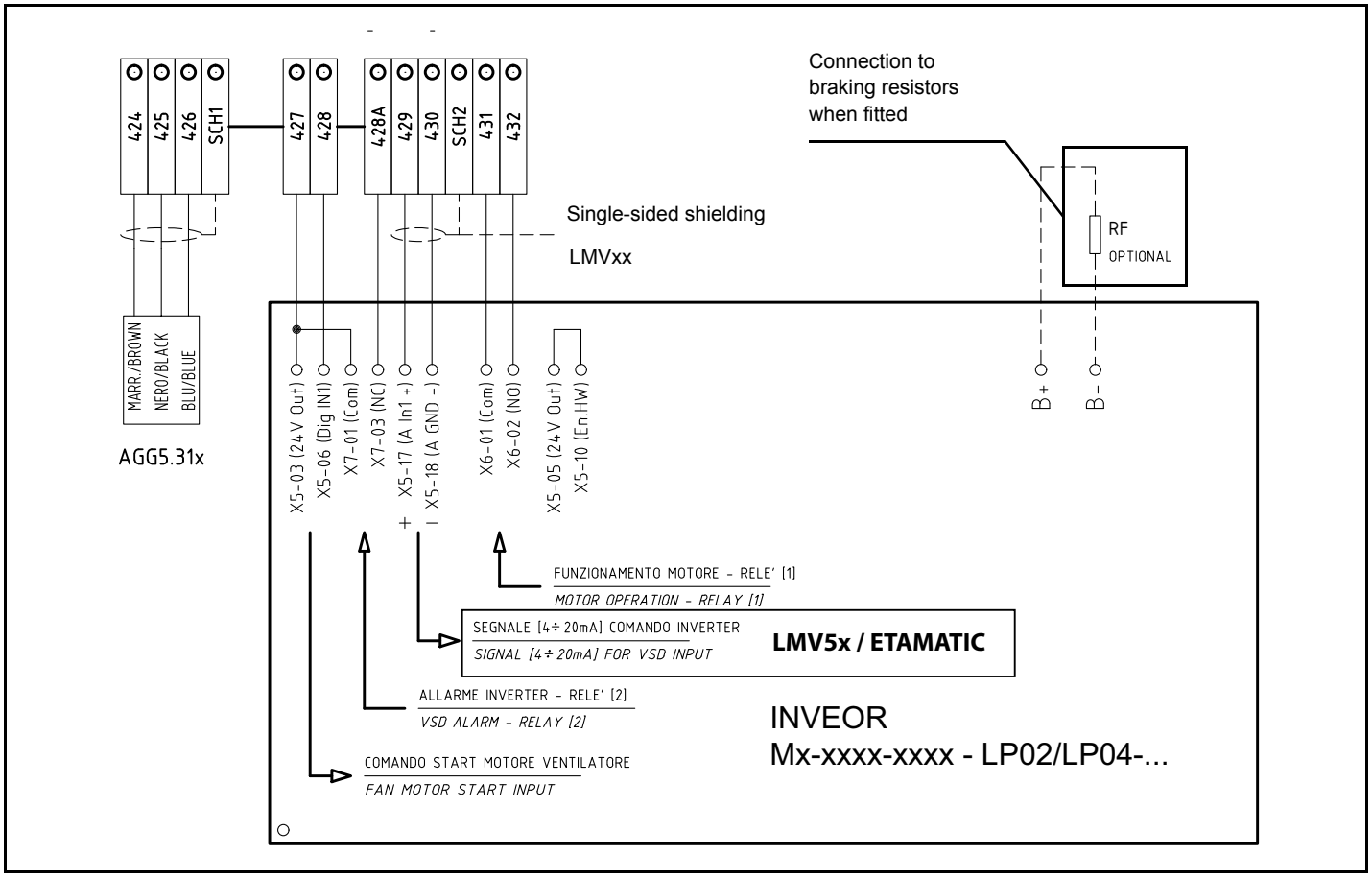


Burner terminal block with interface INVERTER

Versioni bruciatore con LMV2x/3x



Versioni bruciatore con LMV5x o ETAMATIC



C.I.B. UNIGAS S.p.A.
Via L.Galvani, 9 - 35011 Campodarsego (PD) - ITALY
Tel. +39 049 9200944 - Fax +39 049 9200945/9201269
web site: www.cibunigas.it - e-mail: cibunigas@cibunigas.it

Note: specifications and data subject to change. Errors and omissions excepted.