Gas Burners

RS 28/M - 38/M - 50/M
Low-High-Low or Modulating Operation

C6505055
WARNING

If you smell gas:

- Do not touch any electrical items.
- Open all windows.
- Close all gas supply valves.
- Contact your local gas authority immediately.

Do not store flammable or hazardous materials in the vicinity of fuel burning appliances.

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or death. Refer to this manual for instructional or additional information. Consult a certified installer, service representative or the gas supplier for further assistance.

Burner shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers requirements as outlined in this manual, local codes and authorities having jurisdiction.

N.B.

Figures mentioned in the text are identified as follows:
1)(A) = part 1 of figure A, same page as text;
1)(A)p.4 = part 1 of figure A, page number 4.
### TECHNICAL DATA

#### Model Output

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>RS 28/M</th>
<th>RS 38/M</th>
<th>RS 38/M</th>
<th>RS 50/M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Output (1)</td>
<td>MAX. MBtu/hr kW</td>
<td>617 - 1232</td>
<td>880 - 1665</td>
<td>1099 - 2201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN. MBtu/hr kW</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>321</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Fuel:** Natural or propane gas
- **- Max delivery:** SCFH 1232 - 1665 - 1665 - 2201
- **- Pressure at maximum delivery (2):** natural gas
- **- Barometric pressure:** WC 2.95 - 2.6 - 2.6 - 2.83

#### Sound pressure

- Measured in the manufacturer's combustion laboratory, with burner operating on test boiler and at maximum rated output.

#### Burner models designation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Voltage</th>
<th>Flame safeguard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS 28/M</td>
<td>C9521300 (3781070)</td>
<td>120/1/60</td>
<td>Burner mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9621300 (3781072)</td>
<td>120/1/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS 38/M</td>
<td>C9522300 (3781270)</td>
<td>120/1/60</td>
<td>Burner mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9622300 (3781272)</td>
<td>120/1/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9522350 (3781470)</td>
<td>208-230/460/3/60</td>
<td>Burner mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9522351 (3781472)</td>
<td>575/3/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9522351 (3781472)</td>
<td>575/3/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS 50/M</td>
<td>C9523300 (3781670)</td>
<td>208-230/460/3/60</td>
<td>Burner mounted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9523301 (3781670)</td>
<td>575/3/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9623300 (3781672)</td>
<td>208-230/460/3/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C9623301 (3781672)</td>
<td>575/3/60</td>
<td>Remote panel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ACCESSORIES (optional):

- **Kit for LPG operation:** The kit allows the RS 28-38-50/M burners to operate on LPG.

#### Burner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter to be checked</th>
<th>Probe</th>
<th>Modulating control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°F)</td>
<td>PT 100</td>
<td>3010110 RWF40 3010212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressure (PSI)</td>
<td>Output probe 3010213 4...20 mA 3010214</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Important:**

The installer is responsible for the supply and installation of any required safety device(s) not indicated in this manual.

### Kit for lengthening the combustion head

- **L = Standard length**
- **L1 = Length obtainable with the kit**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>L1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3010256</td>
<td>81 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>13 1/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3010257</td>
<td>81 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>13 1/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3010258</td>
<td>81 1/2&quot;</td>
<td>13 1/16&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**BURNER DESCRIPTION (A)**

1. Combustion head
2. Ignition electrode
3. Screw for combustion head adjustment
4. Sleeve
5. Low air pressure switch (differential operating type)
6. Flame sensor probe (flame rod)
7. Air pressure test point
8. Gas pressure test point and head fixing screw
9. Screws securing fan to sleeve
10. Slide bars for opening the burner and inspecting the combustion head
11. Servomotor controlling the gas butterfly valve and air damper (by means of a variable profile cam mechanism).

When the burner is not operating the air damper is fully closed in order to reduce heat loss.
12. Plate with four hole knock-outs for electrical cable routing
13. Air inlet to fan
14. Gas input connection
15. Gas butterfly valve
16. Boiler mounting flange
17. Flame stability disk
18. Flame inspection window
19. Ignition pilot
20. Motor contactor and thermal overload reset button (RS 38 - 50 three-phase)
21. Plug-socket on flame rod probe cable
22. Flame safeguard
23. Power switch for different operations: automatic - manual - off
   - Switch for: manual modulation of servomotor
24. Burner terminal strip
25. Air damper
26. Bracket for mounting the PID modulating controller RWF40 (optional)

Two types of burner failure may occur:
- **FLAME SAFEGUARD LOCK-OUT:** if the flame relay 22)(A) pushbutton lights up, it indicates that the burner is in lock-out. To reset, press the pushbutton.
- **MOTOR TRIP** (RS 38 - 50 three-phase): release by pressing the pushbutton on thermal overload 20(A).

**PACKAGING - WEIGHT (B)** - Approximate measurements
- The burners are shipped in cardboard boxes with the maximum dimensions shown in Table (B).
- The weight of the burner complete with packaging is indicated in table (B).

**MAX. DIMENSIONS (C)**
Approximate measurements
- The maximum dimensions of the burners are given in (C).
- Note that if you need to examine the combustion head, the burner must be pulled backward on the slide bars and turned upward.
- The maximum dimension of the burner, without the cover, when open is give by measurement H.

**STANDARD EQUIPMENT**
- Gas train flange
- Flange gasket
- Flange fixing screws
- Burner head gasket
- Screws to secure the burner flange to the boiler: 3/8 W x 1”
- Instruction booklet
- Spare parts list

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**Table (B)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D (1)</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>M</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>18 1/32”</td>
<td>18 1/32”</td>
<td>22 13/16”</td>
<td>8 1/2”</td>
<td>13 3/16”</td>
<td>6 1/4”</td>
<td>31 1/16”</td>
<td>4 1/4”</td>
<td>6 5/8”</td>
<td>1 1/2”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>18 1/32”</td>
<td>18 1/32”</td>
<td>22 13/16”</td>
<td>8 1/2”</td>
<td>13 3/16”</td>
<td>6 1/4”</td>
<td>31 1/16”</td>
<td>4 1/4”</td>
<td>6 5/8”</td>
<td>1 1/2”</td>
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<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>18 1/32”</td>
<td>18 1/32”</td>
<td>22 13/16”</td>
<td>8 1/2”</td>
<td>13 3/16”</td>
<td>6 1/4”</td>
<td>31 1/16”</td>
<td>4 1/4”</td>
<td>6 5/8”</td>
<td>1 1/2”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Blast tube: short - long (with kit)
FIRING RATES (A)

During operation, burner output varies between:

- **MAXIMUM OUTPUT**, selected within area A,
- **MINIMUM OUTPUT**, which must not be lower than the minimum limit in the diagram.

RS 28/M = 198 MBtu/hr  58 kW
RS 38/M = 266 MBtu/hr  78 kW
RS 50/M = 321 MBtu/hr  94 kW

**Important:**
The FIRING RATE value range has been obtained considering an ambient temperature of 68 °F (20 °C), and an atmospheric pressure of 394" WC and with the combustion head adjusted as shown on page 8.

**Note:**
The FIRING RATE areas given in figure (A) have been reduced by 10% with respect to the maximum range that can be reached.

Consult Appendix on page 18 for operation at different surrounding temperatures and/or altitudes.

MINIMUM FURNACE DIMENSIONS (B)

The firing rates were set in relation to certified test boilers.

Figure (B) indicates the diameter and length of the test combustion chamber.

**Example:**
output 1388 MBtu/hr:
diameter 20 inch - length 4.9 ft.
### GAS PRESSURE

The adjacent tables are used to calculate manifold pressure taking into account combustion chamber pressure.

#### Column 1
Pressure loss at combustion head.
Gas pressure measured at test point 1)\(B\), with:
- Combustion chamber at 0" WC
- Burner operating at maximum output
- \(A\) = Gas ring 2)\(B\) adjusted as indicated in diagram (C) p. 8.
- \(B\) = Gas ring 2)\(B\) adjusted to zero.

#### Column 2
Pressure loss at gas butterfly valve 2)\(B\) with maximum opening: 90°.

Calculate the approximate maximum output of the burner as follows:
- subtract the combustion chamber pressure from the gas pressure measured at test point 1)\(B\).
- Find the nearest pressure value to your result in column 1A or B of the table for the burner in question.
- Read off the corresponding output on the left.

**Example - RS 28/M:**
- Maximum output operation
- Natural gas
- Gas ring 2)\(B\) p.8 adjusted as indicated in diagram (C) p. 8.
- Gas pressure at test point 1)\(B\) = 2.36" WC
- Pressure in combustion chamber = 0.79" WC

\[2.36 - 0.79 = 1.57" WC\]

A maximum output of 795 MBtu/hr shown in Table RS 28/M corresponds to 1.57" WC pressure, column 1A. This value serves as a rough guide, the effective delivery must be measured at the gas meter.

To calculate the required gas manifold pressure at test point 1)\(B\), set the maximum output required from the burner operation:
- find the nearest output value in the table for the burner in question.
- Read off the pressure at test point 1)\(B\) on the right in column 1A or B.
- Add this value to the estimated pressure in the combustion chamber.

**Example - RS 28/M:**
- Required burner maximum output operation: 795 MBtu/hr
- Natural gas
- Gas ring 2)\(B\) p.8 adjusted as indicated in diagram (C) p. 8.
- Gas pressure at burner output of 795 MBtu/hr, taken from table RS 28, column 1A = 1.57" WC
- Pressure in combustion chamber = 0.79" WC

\[1.57 + 0.79 = 2.36" WC\]

### Table: RS 28/M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBtu/hr</th>
<th>kW</th>
<th>(\Delta p) (&quot; WC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>624</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>0.98</td>
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<tr>
<td>699</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1.22</td>
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<tr>
<td>795</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>1.57</td>
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<tr>
<td>891</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>1.85</td>
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<td>986</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>2.17</td>
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<tr>
<td>1078</td>
<td>316</td>
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<tr>
<td>1174</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>2.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1232</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>2.95</td>
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</table>

### Table: RS 38/M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBtu/hr</th>
<th>kW</th>
<th>(\Delta p) (&quot; WC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
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<td>1211</td>
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<td>1327</td>
<td>389</td>
<td>1.89</td>
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<td>1440</td>
<td>422</td>
<td>2.13</td>
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<td>1552</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>2.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>1665</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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</table>

### Table: RS 50/M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBtu/hr</th>
<th>kW</th>
<th>(\Delta p) (&quot; WC)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1099</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>0.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1249</td>
<td>366</td>
<td>1.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1402</td>
<td>411</td>
<td>1.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1552</td>
<td>455</td>
<td>1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1706</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1856</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>2.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2197</td>
<td>644</td>
<td>2.83</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTALLATION

BURNER MOUNTING (A)
Drill the combustion chamber mounting plate as shown in (A).
The position of the threaded holes can be marked using the head gasket supplied with the burner.

BLAST TUBE LENGTH (B)
The length of the blast tube must be selected according to the indications provided by the manufacturer of the boiler, and it must be greater than the thickness of the boiler door complete with its insulation. The range of lengths available, L (inches), is as follows:

- Blast tube 10): RS 28/M RS 38/M RS 50/M
  - short 8 1/2" 8 1/2" 8 1/2"
  - long 13 13/16" 13 13/16" 13 13/16"

For boilers with front flue passes 13) or flame inversion chambers, protective insulation material 11) must be inserted between the boiler refractory 12) and the blast tube 10).
This protective insulation must not compromise the extraction of the blast tube.
For boilers having a water-cooled front, the insulation 11)-12)(B) is not required unless it is required by the boiler manufacturer.

SECURING THE BURNER TO THE BOILER (B)
Before securing the burner to the boiler, check through the blast tube opening to make sure that the flame sensor probe is correctly set in position, as shown in (C).

Now detach the combustion head from the burner, fig.(B):
- Remove screw 14) and withdraw the cover 15).
- Disengage the swivel coupling 4) from the graduated sector 5).
- Remove the screws 2) from the slide bars 3)
- Remove screw 1) and pull the burner back on slide bars 3) by about 4".
  Disconnect the wires from the probe and the electrode and then pull the burner completely off the slide bars, after removing the split pin from the slide bar 3).

Secure the flange 9)(B) to the boiler plate, inserting the head gasket 6)(B). Use the 4 screws, also supplied with the unit, after first protecting the thread with an anti-seize product.
The seal between burner and boiler must be airtight.
If you noticed any irregularities in the positions of the probe or ignition electrode during the check mentioned above, remove screw 1)(D), extract the internal part 2)(D) of the head and set up the two components correctly.

IGNITION PILOT ADJUSTMENT
Place the pilot and electrode as shown in fig. (C).
The pilot works correctly at pressures ranging from 5 - 12" WC.

Important
To set the pilot without main burner operation, proceed as follows:
- Move the jumper from terminals "30-V11" to terminals "30-VP", as given in fig. (E), this way the main valve is not energized.
- With the burner in the manual position, hold the air damper in the minimum position and make the setting.
- When the setting is correct, replace the jumper on "30-V11".

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>inch</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RS 28/M</td>
<td>6³/₃₂&quot;</td>
<td>8¹³/₁₆&quot;</td>
<td>³/₈ W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS 38/M</td>
<td>6³/₃₂&quot;</td>
<td>8¹³/₁₆&quot;</td>
<td>³/₈ W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RS 50/M</td>
<td>6³/₃₂&quot;</td>
<td>8¹³/₁₆&quot;</td>
<td>³/₈ W</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

(E)
COMBUSTION HEAD ADJUSTMENT

Installation operations are now at the stage where the blast tube and sleeve are secured to the boiler as shown in fig. (A).

There are two possible cases:

**A - The MIN burner output is not in the values of table (D).**

In diagram (C), depending on the MAX output, find the notch to use for adjusting the air and the gas, and then proceed as follows:

**Air adjustment (A)**

Turn screw 4)(A) until the notch identified is aligned with the front surface 5)(A) of the flange.

**Gas adjustment (B)**

Loosen screw 1)(B) and turn ring 2) until the notch identified is aligned with index 3).

Tighten the screw 1) fully down.

Example:

the burner RS 38/M varies its output between: MIN = 378.7  and MAX = 1288 MBtu/hr.

The MIN output of 378.7 MBtu/hr is not found in the values of table (D) and therefore diagram (C) is valid, from which it results that for a MAX output of 1288 MBtu/hr the gas and air adjustments are done on notch 3, as in fig. (A) and (B).

In this case the pressure load loss of the combustion head is given by column 1A page 6.

**Note**

Diagram (C) shows the ideal settings for the ring 2)(B). If the gas supply pressure is too low to reach the max output operation pressure indicated on page 6, and if the ring 2)(B) is not fully open, it can be opened wider by 1 or 2 notches.

Continuing with the previous example, page 6 indicates that for burner RS 38/M with output of 1288 MBtu/hr a pressure of approximately 1.81" WC is necessary at test point 6)(A). If this pressure cannot be reached, open the ring 2)(B) to notch 4 or 5.

Make sure that the combustion characteristics are satisfactory and free of pulsations.

**B - The MIN burner output is found in the values of the table (D).**

**Air adjustment**

The same as the previous case: follow diagram (C).

**Gas adjustment**

The gas ring 2)(B) is always adjusted to position 0, irrespective of the MAX burner.

In this case the pressure load loss of the combustion heads is given by column 1B page 6.

Once you have finished setting up the head, refit the burner 4)(E) to the slide bars 3) at approximately 4" from the sleeve 5) - burner positioned as shown in fig.(A) page 9.

Important

When fitting the burner on the two slide bars, it is advisable to gently draw out the high tension cable and flame detection probe cable until they are slightly stretched.
GAS PIPING

- The main gas train must be connected to the gas attachment 1)(A), using flange 2), gasket 3) and screws 4) supplied with the burner.
- The main gas train can enter the burner from the right or left side, depending on which is the most convenient, see fig.(A).
- Gas safety shut-off valves 5)-6)(B) must be as close as possible to the burner to ensure gas reaches the combustion head within the safety time range.
- The pilot gas train must be connected to the gas attachment 5)(A) and can enter the burner from the right or left side.

GAS TRAIN (B)

It must be type-approved according to required local standards and is supplied separately from the burner.

Note
See the accompanying instructions for the gas train layout.

KEY (B)
1 - Gas input pipe
2 - Manual valve
3 - Pressure regulator
4 - Low gas pressure switch
5 - 1st safety shut off valve
6 - 2nd safety shut off valve
7 - Standard issue burner gasket with flange
8 - Gas adjustment butterfly valve
9 - Burner
ADJUSTMENTS BEFORE FIRST FIRING
Adjustment of the combustion head, and air and gas deliveries has been illustrated on page 8.
In addition, the following adjustments must also be made:
- Open manual valves on the gas train.
- Adjust the low gas pressure switch to the start of the scale (A).
- Adjust the air pressure switch to the zero position of the scale (B).
- Purge the air from the gas line.
- Fit a U-type manometer (C) to the gas pressure test point on the sleeve.
The manometer readings are used to calculate MAX. burner power using the tables on page 6.
Before starting up the burner it is good practice to adjust the gas train so that ignition takes place in conditions of maximum safety, i.e. with gas delivery at the minimum.

SERVOMOTOR (D)
The servomotor provides simultaneous adjustment of the air damper, by means of the variable profile cam, and the gas butterfly valve.
- The angle of rotation of the servomotor is equal to the angle on the graduated sector controlling the gas butterfly valve. The servomotor rotates through 90 degrees in 25 seconds.
- Do not alter the factory setting for the cams; simply check that they are set as indicated below:
  - **Red cam**: 90°
    - Limits rotation toward maximum position.
    - When the burner is at max output the gas butterfly valve must be fully open: 90°.
  - **Blue cam**: 0°
    - Limits rotation toward the minimum position. When the burner is shut down the air damper and the gas butterfly valve must be closed: 0°.
  - **Orange cam**: 15°
    - Adjusts the ignition position and the MIN output.

BURNER STARTING
Close the control circuit and set switch 1(E) to "MAN".
As soon as the burner starts check the direction of rotation of the fan blade, looking through the flame inspection window 18(A)p.4.

BURNER FIRING
Having completed the checks indicated in the previous heading, the pilot of the burner should fire. If the motor starts but the flame does not appear and the flame safeguard goes into lock-out, reset and wait for a new firing attempt.
Pilot adjustment has been illustrated on page 7.
Having adjusted the pilot, reconnect the main valve and ignite the main flame; it might require several attempts to purge the air from the gas lines or to adjust the valve with little gas.
Once the burner has fired, now proceed with calibration operations.
**11**

**BURNER CALIBRATION**

The optimum calibration of the burner requires an analysis of the flue gases at the boiler outlet.

Adjust successively:
1 - First firing output
2 - Max. burner output
3 - Min. burner output
4 - Intermediate outputs between low and high fire
5 - Air pressure switch
6 - Minimum gas pressure switch

1 - FIRING OUTPUT
Pilot adjustment has been illustrated on page 7.

2 - MAXIMUM OUTPUT
Maximum output of the burner must be set within the firing rate range shown on page 5.
In the above instructions we left the burner running in MIN. output operation. Now press switch 2(A) “increase output” and keep it pressed until the servomotor has opened the air damper and the gas butterfly valve to 90°.

Gas calibration
Measure the gas delivery at the meter.
A guideline indication can be calculated from the tables on page 6, simply read off the gas pressure on the U-type manometer, see fig.(C) on page 10, and follow the instructions on page 6.
- If delivery needs to be reduced, reduce outlet gas pressure and, if it is already very low, slightly close adjustment valve.
- If delivery needs to be increased, increase outlet gas pressure.
Adjusting air delivery
Progressively adjust the end profile of cam 4)(A) by turning the cam adjustment screws as they appear through the access opening 6)(A).
- Turn the screws clockwise to increase air delivery.
- Turn the screws counter-clockwise to reduce air delivery.

3 - MINIMUM OUTPUT
Minimum output must be selected within the firing rate range shown on page 5.
Press switch 2)(A)p.11 “output reduction” until the servomotor has closed the air damper and the gas butterfly valve to 15° (factory set adjustment).

Adjusting gas delivery
Measure the delivery of gas from the gas meter.
- If this value is to be reduced, decrease the angle of orange cam (B) slightly by proceeding a little at a time until the angle is changed from 15° to 13° or 11°....
- If it has to be increased press the switch “output increase” 2)(A)p.11 (i.e. open the gas butterfly valve by 10-15°), increase the orange cam angle (B) with small successive movements, i.e. take it from angle 15° to 17° - 19°....
Then press the switch “output decrease” until the servomotor is taken to the minimum opening position and measure the gas delivery.

Note
The servomotor follows the adjustment of cam only when the cam angle is reduced. If it is necessary to increase the cam angle, first increase the servomotor angle with the switch “output increase”, then increase the orange cam angle, and at the end bring the servomotor back to the MIN output position with the switch “output decrease”.

Adjustment of air delivery
Progressively adjust the starting profile of cam 4)(A) by turning the screws working through the access hole 6)(A).

4 - INTERMEDIATE OUTPUTS
Adjustment of gas delivery
No adjustment of gas delivery is required.

Adjustment of air delivery
With the switch 1)(A) page 11 move in intermediate outputs and set the variable profile cam 4) by turning the screws 5).
- If the burner operation is low-high it is sufficient to set only minimum and maximum firing rates.
- If the burner operation is modulating, all the points of modulation should be adjusted.
When the adjustment is complete, release the servomotor and manually check there is no binding of the cam.
5 - AIR PRESSURE SWITCH (A) - CO CHECK
Adjust the air pressure switch after having performed all other burner adjustments with the air pressure switch set to the start of the scale (A).
With the burner operating at min. output, increase adjustment pressure by slowly turning the relative dial clockwise until the burner locks out.
Then turn the dial anti-clockwise by about 20% of the set point and repeat burner starting to ensure it is correct.
If the burner locks out again, turn the dial anti-clockwise a little bit more.

Attention:
As a rule, the air pressure switch must prevent the formation of CO.
To check this, insert a combustion analyser into the chimney, slowly close the fan suction inlet (for example with cardboard) and check that the burner locks out, before the CO in the fumes exceeds 400 ppm.
The air pressure switch may operate in "differential" operation in two pipe system. If a negative pressure in the combustion chamber during pre-purging prevents the air pressure switch from switching, switching may be obtained by fitting a second pipe between the air pressure switch and the suction inlet of the fan. In this way the air pressure switch operates as differential pressure switch.

6 - LOW GAS PRESSURE SWITCH (B)
Adjust the low gas pressure switch after having performed all the other burner adjustments with the pressure switch set at the start of the scale (B).
With the burner operating at MAX output, increase adjustment pressure by slowly turning the relative dial clockwise until the burner locks out.
Then turn the dial anti-clockwise by 0.8” WC and repeat burner starting to ensure it is uniform.
If the burner locks out again, turn the dial anti-clockwise again by 0.4” WC.

FLAME PRESENT CHECK (C)
The burner is fitted with an ionisation system (flame rod) which ensures that a flame is present. The minimum current for operation is 6 µA. (or see appropriate documentation of flame safeguard manufacturer)
The burner provides a much higher current, so that controls are not normally required. However, if it is necessary to measure the ionisation current, disconnect the plug-socket 21)(A)p.4 on the ionisation probe cable and insert a direct current microamperometer with a base scale of 100 µA.
Carefully check polarities!
MAINTENANCE

Combustion
The optimum calibration of the burner requires an analysis of the flue gases. Significant differences with respect to the previous measurements indicate the points where more care should be exercised during maintenance.

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

Flame inspection window
Clean the flame inspection window (A).

Combustion head
Open the burner and make sure that all components of the combustion head are in good condition, not deformed by the high temperatures, free of impurities from the surroundings and correctly positioned. If in doubt, disassemble the elbow fitting 7)(B).

Servomotor
Disengage the cam from servomotor and turn it backward and forward by hand to make sure it is free moving. Now engage cam again.

Burner
Check for excess wear or loose screws in the mechanisms controlling the air damper and the gas butterfly valve. Also make sure that the screws securing the electrical leads in the burner connections are fully tightened. Clean the outside of the burner, taking special care with the linkages joints and cam.

Combustion
Adjust the burner if the combustion values found at the beginning of the operation do not comply with the regulations in force, or do not correspond to good combustion.

TO OPEN THE BURNER (B):
- Switch off the electrical power.
- Remove screw 1) and withdraw cover 2).
- Disengage the swivel coupling 3) from the graduated sector 4).
- Remove screw 5), the split pin 9) and pull the burner back by about 4" on the slide bars 6).
- Disconnect the probe and electrode leads and then pull the burner fully back.
- Turn the burner as shown in the figure and fit the split pin 9) into one of the slide bar holes so that the burner remains in position.
Now extract the gas distributor 7) after having removed the screw 8) and disconnecting the pilot gas line.

TO CLOSE THE BURNER (B):
- Remove the split pin 9) and push the burner until it is about 4" from the sleeve.
- Re-connect the leads and slide in the burner until it comes to a stop.
- Refit screw 5), the split pin 9) and pull the probe and electrode leads gently out until they are slightly stretched.
- Re-couple the swivel coupling 3) to the graduated sector 4).
- Connect the pilot gas line.
Continuous fan operation
Change the wire connection from terminal 6 to terminal 1, move the jumper from terminals 12-13 to terminals 4-12 and remove the wire from terminal 13 of control box as indicated below.

Continuous fan operation
Change the wire connection from terminal 6 to terminal 1, move the jumper from terminals 12-13 to terminals 4-12 and remove the wire from terminal 13 of control box as indicated below.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM as set up by the manufacturer
LAYOUT (A)
Burner RS 28/M - RS 38/M (single-phase)
LAYOUT (B)
Burners RS 38/M - RS 50/M (three-phase)
• Models RS 38/M and RS 50/M leave the factory preset for 208-230 V power supply.
• If 460 V power supply is used, change the motor connection from delta to star and change the setting of the thermal cut-out as well.

Key to Layouts (A) - (B)
C = Capacitor
CMV = Motor contactor

DA - Siemens LFL Control box
MB - Burner terminal strip
MV - Fan motor
PA - Air pressure switch
RT - Thermal overload
S1 - Switch for following operations:
MAN = manual
AUT = automatic
OFF
S2 - Button for:
- = power reduction
+ = power increase
SM - Servomotor
SO - Ionisation probe (flame rod)
SP - Plug-socket
TA - Ignition transformer
TB - Burner ground
**ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS**

Use flexible cables according to local Regulations.

**LAYOUT (A) - The RS 28/M - RS 38/M models electrical connection single-phase power supply**

**LAYOUT (B) - The RS 38/M - 50/M models electrical connection three-phase power supply**

Fuses layout (A) - (B), see table (C).

Wire size when not indicated: AWG18.

**KEY TO LAYOUTS (A) - (B)**

- IN - Burner manual stop switch
- MB - Burner terminal strip
- PG - Min. gas pressure switch
- PS - Remote lock-out reset
- H1 - Remote lock-out signal
- H2 - Burner on signal
- H4 - Power on signal
- H5 - Permission ok
- OCR - High-low control.
- OC - Operating control.
- HL - High limit.
- Y0 - Pilot valve
- Y10 - Adjustment valve
- Y11 - Safety valve
- Y13 - Pilot valve (safety)

**LAYOUT (D)**

Connection of RWF40 and related probe to RS 28-38-50/M burners (modulating operation)

Note

The OCR and OC controls are not required when the PID control RWF40 is connected, as their function is performed by the RWF40 itself.

It can be connected to the terminals:
- T1 - T2, to replace the remote control TL

**Key to layout (D)**

- BT - Temperature probe
- BP - Pressure probe
- MB - Burner terminal strip
- a - Red
- b - Red
- c - White
d - White

**NOTES**

- The setting of the thermal overload must be according to the total burner amperage draw.
- Models RS 38-50/M leave the factory preset for 208 - 230 V power supply. If 460 V power supply is used, change the motor connection from delta to star and change the setting of the thermal cutout as well.
- Models RS 28-38-50/M have been type-approved for intermittent operation. This means they should compulsorily be stopped at least once every 24 hours to enable the control box to check its own efficiency at start-up. Burner halts are normally provided for automatically by the boiler load control system.

If this is not the case, a time switch should be fitted in series to IN to provide for burner shut-down at least once every 24 hours.
Factor Wiring Diagram
RS 28/M - RS 38/M single-phase with Remote Panel

(A)

Key to Layouts (A) - (B)
C - Capacitor
CMV - Motor contactor
DA - Siemens LFL Control box
MB - Burner terminal strip
MV - Fan motor
PA - Air pressure switch
RT - Thermal overload
S1 - Switch for following operations:
  MAN = manual
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  OFF = automatic
S2 - Button for:
  - = power reduction
  + = power increase
SM - Servomotor
SO - Ionisation probe (flame rod)
SP - Plug-socket
TA - Ignition transformer
TB - Burner ground

(B)

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM as set up by the manufacturer

LAYOUT (A)
Burner RS 28/M - RS 38/M (single-phase)
The flame safeguard is in remote panel.
See the internal electrical systems of the remote panel in order to have the complete wiring diagram.

LAYOUT (B)
Burners RS 38/M - RS 50/M (three-phase)
The flame safeguard is in remote panel.
See the internal electrical systems of the remote panel in order to have the complete wiring diagram.

Factory Wiring Diagram
RS 38/M - RS 50/M three-phase with remote panel
The FIRING RATE area values have been obtained considering a surrounding temperature of 68°F (20°C), and an atmospheric pressure of 398" W.C. and with the combustion head adjusted as shown on page 8.

The burner may be required to operate with combustion air at a higher temperature and/or at higher altitudes.

Heating of air and increase in altitude produce the same effect: the expansion of the air volume, i.e. the reduction of air density.

The burner fan’s delivery remains substantially the same, but the oxygen content per cubic meter and the fan’s head are reduced.

It is therefore important to know if the maximum output required of the burner at a given combustion chamber pressure remains within the burner’s firing rate range even at different temperature and altitude conditions. Proceed as follows to check the above:

1 - Find the correction factor $F$ in the Table (A) for the plant’s air temperature and altitude.
2 - Divide the burner’s delivery $Q$ by $F$ in order to obtain the equivalent delivery $Q_e$:

$$Q_e = \frac{Q}{F} \text{ (MBtu/hr)}$$

3 - In the firing rate range of the burner, Fig. (B), indicate the work point defined by:

- $Q_e$ = equivalent delivery
- $H_1$ = combustion chamber pressure

The resulting point A must remain within the firing rate range.
4 - Plot a vertical line from Point A as shown in Figure (B) and find the maximum pressure $H_2$ of the firing rate.
5 - Multiply $H_2$ by $F$ to obtain the maximum reduced pressure $H_3$ of the firing rate.

$$H_3 = H_2 \times F \text{ (" W.C.)}$$

If $H_3$ is greater than $H_1$, as shown in Fig. (B), the burner delivers the output required.
If $H_3$ is lower than $H_1$, the burner’s delivery must be reduced. A reduction in delivery is accompanied by a reduction of the pressure in the combustion chamber:

- $Q_r$ = reduced delivery
- $H_{1r}$ = reduced pressure

$$H_{1r} = H_1 \left(\frac{Q_r}{Q}\right)^2$$

Example, a 5% delivery reduction:

$$Q_r = Q \times 0.95$$
$$H_{1r} = H_1 \times (0.95)^2$$

Steps 2 - 5 must now be repeated using the new $Q_r$ and $H_{1r}$ values.

Important: the combustion head must be adjusted in respect to the equivalent delivery $Q_e$. 

### APPENDIX - Burner firing rates according to air density

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>above sea level</th>
<th>average barom. pressure</th>
<th>CORRECTION FACTOR $F$</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>ft</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>° W.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>658</td>
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<tr>
<td>987</td>
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<td>380</td>
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<tr>
<td>1645</td>
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<td>376</td>
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<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>372</td>
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<tr>
<td>2303</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>367</td>
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<td>2632</td>
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<td>5921</td>
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<tr>
<td>6579</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>313</td>
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</table>
BURNER OPERATION

BURNER STARTING
- Operating closes.
- Fan motor starts.
- Servomotor starts: 90° rotation to right, until contact is made on red cam. The air damper is positioned to MAX. output.
- Pre-purge stage with air delivery at MAX. output.
- After pre-purge stage, servomotor rotates to left up to the angle set on blu cam for MIN. output.
- The air damper and the gas butterfly are positioned to MIN. output.
- Ignition electrode strikes a spark.
- Pilot valve opens. The pilot flame is ignited.
- After about 12s the main flame ignites and starting cycle ends.

STEADY STATE OPERATION
Burner without modulating control RWF40
At the end of the starting cycle, the servomotor control then passes to the load control for boiler pressure or temperature.
(The flame safeguard continues, however, to check that the flame is present and that the air pressure switch is in the correct position.)
- If the temperature or pressure is low, the burner progressively increases its output to the MAX. value.
- If the temperature or pressure is high, the burner progressively decreases its output to the MIN. value.
And so on.
- The burner locks out when demand for heat is less than the heat supplied by the burner at min. output.
Load control opens. The servomotor returns to the 0° angle limited by contact with orange cam. The air damper closes completely to reduce thermal dispersion to a minimum.
Every time output is changed, the servomotor automatically modifies gas delivery (gas butterfly valve) and air delivery (fan damper).

Burner with modulating control RWF40
See the handbook enclosed with the modulating control.
Switching times are given in seconds, in the burner startup sequence.

LFL 1.335 Series 01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
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<tr>
<td>t1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>t2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

Legend for the times
- t1 Pre-purge time with air damper open
- t2 Safety time
- t3 Pre-ignition time, short (ignition transformer on terminal 16)
- t4 Interval between start of t2 and release of valve at terminal 19
- t5 Interval between end of t4 and release of load controller or valve at terminal 20
- t6 Running time of air damper into OPEN position
- t7 Running time of air damper into low-flame position (MIN)
- t8 Permissible after-burn time
- t9 Interval until OPEN command for the air damper is given
- t10 Running time of pilot

FIRING FAILURE
If the burner does not fire, it locks out within 2.5 seconds from opening the pilot valve and then within 5 seconds from opening the main valves.

BURNER FLAME GOES OUT DURING OPERATION
If the flame should accidentally go out during operation, the burner will lock out within 1s.
Control program under fault conditions and lock-out indication

In case of any disturbance, the sequence mechanism stops and with it the lock-out indicator. The symbol above the reading mark of the indicator gives the type of disturbance:

- **No start**, e.g. because one contact is not closed. Lock-out during or after control program sequence due to extraneous light (e.g. non-extinguished flames, leaking fuel valves, defects in the flame supervision circuit, etc.)

- **Interruption of startup sequence**, because the OPEN signal has not been delivered to terminal 8 by limit switch “a”. Terminals 6, 7 and 14 remain under voltage until the fault has been corrected!

- **Lock-out**, because there is no air pressure indication at the beginning of air pressure control. Every air pressure failure after this moment in time leads to lock-out, too!

- **Lock-out** due to a fault in the flame supervision circuit.

- **Interruption of startup sequence**, because the position signal for the low-flame position has not been delivered to terminal 8 by auxiliary switch “m”. Terminals 6, 7 and 14 remain under voltage until the fault has been corrected!

- **Lock-out**, because no flame signal is present after completion of the (1st) safety time.

- **Lock-out**, because no flame signal has been received on completion of the 2nd safety time (flame signal of the main flame with interrupted pilot burners).

- **Lock-out**, because the flame signal has been lost during burner operation.

If lock-out occurs at any other moment in time between the start and the pre-ignition which is not marked by a symbol, this is usually caused by a premature, i.e. faulty flame signal, e.g. caused by a self-igniting UV tube.
## BURNER START UP REPORT

<table>
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<th>GAS OPERATION</th>
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<td><strong>Start-up date:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Installing contractor:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Phone number:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Gas Supply Pressure:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Main Power Supply:</strong></td>
<td>O₂: Low Fire</td>
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<td><strong>Control Power Supply:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Burner Firing Rate:</strong></td>
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## NOTES

_____________________________________________________________________________
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