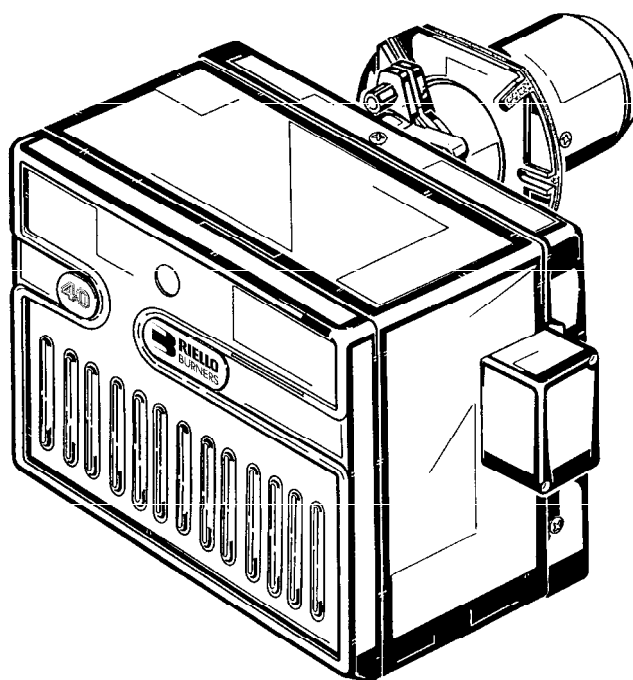


- I** Bruciatori di gas ad aria soffiata
- D** Gas-Gebläsebrenner
- F** Brûleurs gaz à air soufflé
- GB** Forced draught gas burners
- E** Quemadores de gas de aire soplado
- NL** Gasventilatorbranders

Funzionamento monostadio
Einstufiger Betrieb
Fonctionnement à 1 allure
One stage operation
Funcionamiento de una etapa
Eentrapsbranders



RIELLO 40

CODICE - CODE CÓDIGO	MODELLO - MODELL - MODELE MODEL - MODELO	TIPO - TYP TYPE - TIPO
3755116	GS3	551T1
3755117	GS3	551T1

Forced draught gas burners

RIELLO 40 GS3 CODE 3755116 – 3755117 TYPE **551 T1**

TECHNICAL DATA

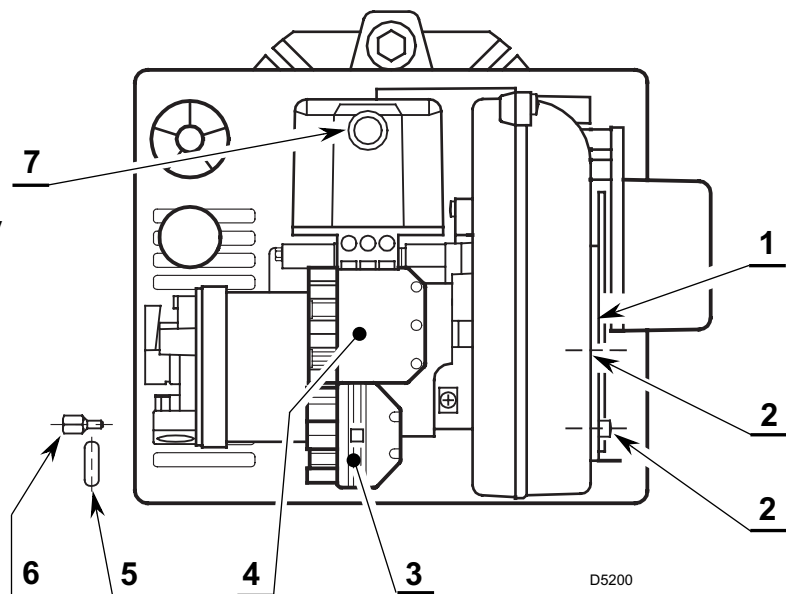
Thermal output			11 – 35 kW – 9,500 – 30,000 kcal/h
Gas	Family	2	net heat value 8 – 12 kWh/m ³ – 7,000 – 10,340 kcal/m ³
		3	net heat value 24 – 34 kWh/m ³ – 21,000 – 29,300 kcal/m ³
	Pressure	2	min. 10 mbar – max. 35 mbar
		3	min. 10 mbar – max. 50 mbar
Electrical supply			single phase, 230V ± 10% ~ 50Hz
Motor			230V / 0.6 A
Capacitor			2 µF
Ignition transformer			primary 230V / 0.2A – secondary 8 kV
Absorbed electrical power			0.1 kW

COUNTRY	AT - IT	DE	ES - GB - IE	LU	NL
GAS CATEGORY	II2H3B/P	II2ELL3B/P	II2H3P	II2E3B/P	II2L3B/P

- ◆ The burner meets protection level of IP 40, EN 60529.
- ◆ CE marking according to Gas Appliance Directive 90/396/EEC; PIN 0063AP6680.
- ◆ According to directives: EMC 89/336/EEC, Low Voltage 73/23/EEC, Machines 98/37/EEC and Efficiency 92/42/EEC.
- ◆ Gas train according to EN 676.

Fig. 1

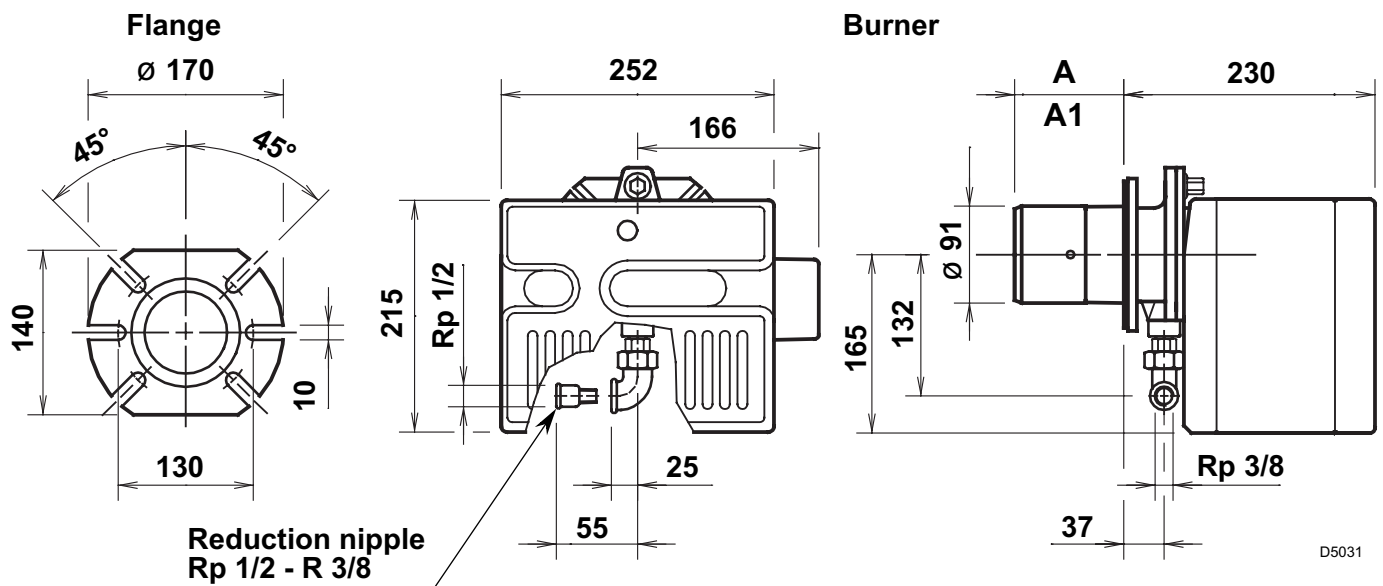
- 1 – Air-dampers
- 2 – Screws for fixing the air-damper
- 3 – 6 pole socket for gas train
- 4 – 7 pole socket for electrical supply and control
- 5 – Grommet
- 6 – Screw for fixing the cover
- 7 – Lock-out lamp and reset button



NOTE

The grommet (5) and the screw for fixing the cover (6) supplied with the burner, must be fitted to the same side of the gas train.

OVERALL DIMENSIONS



D5031

CODE	A	A1 – Length available using an extended head kit
3755116	100	125
3755117	125	

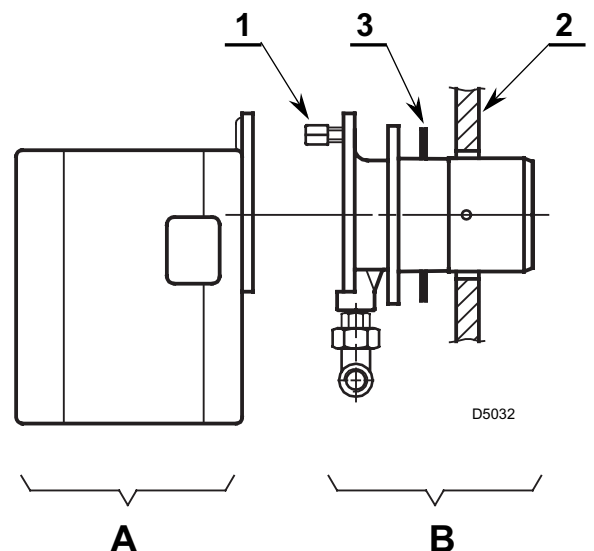
BURNER EQUIPMENT

Quantity	Description	FOR LPG	
		Quantity	Description
4	Screws with nuts		
1	Insulating gasket		
1	Screw for fixing the cover		
1	Grommet	1	Diffuser
1	Reduction nipple Rp 1/2 - R 3/8	1	Adapter
1	7 pin plug	1	Autoadhesive label

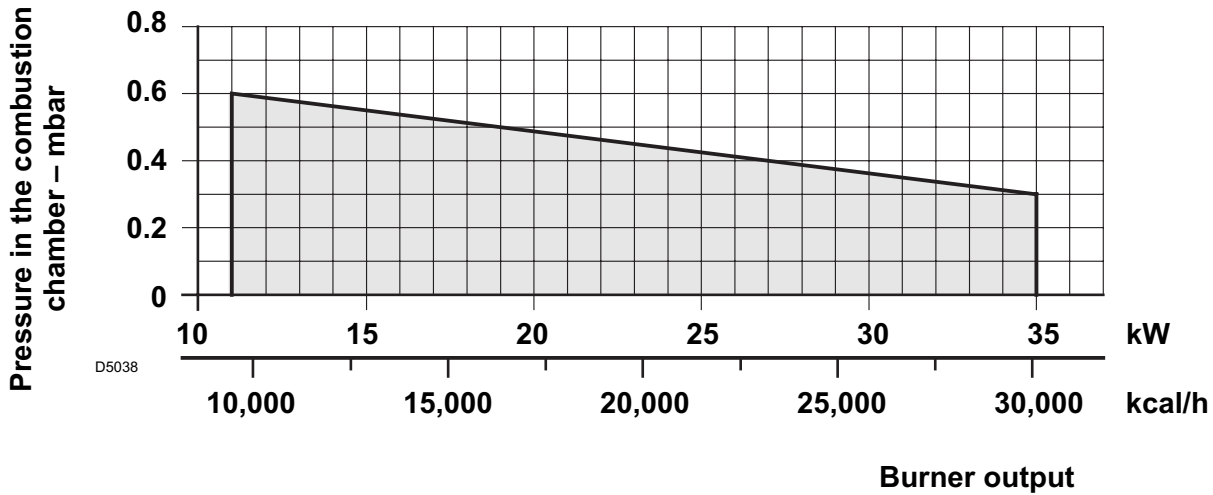
FIXING TO THE BOILER

Separate the combustion-head assembly from the burner body by removing nut (1) and removing group (A).

Fix the head assembly group (B) to the boiler (2) insert the equipped insulating gasket (3).



WORKING RANGE



TEST BOILER

The working field has been defined according to DIN 4788 and EN 676 standards.

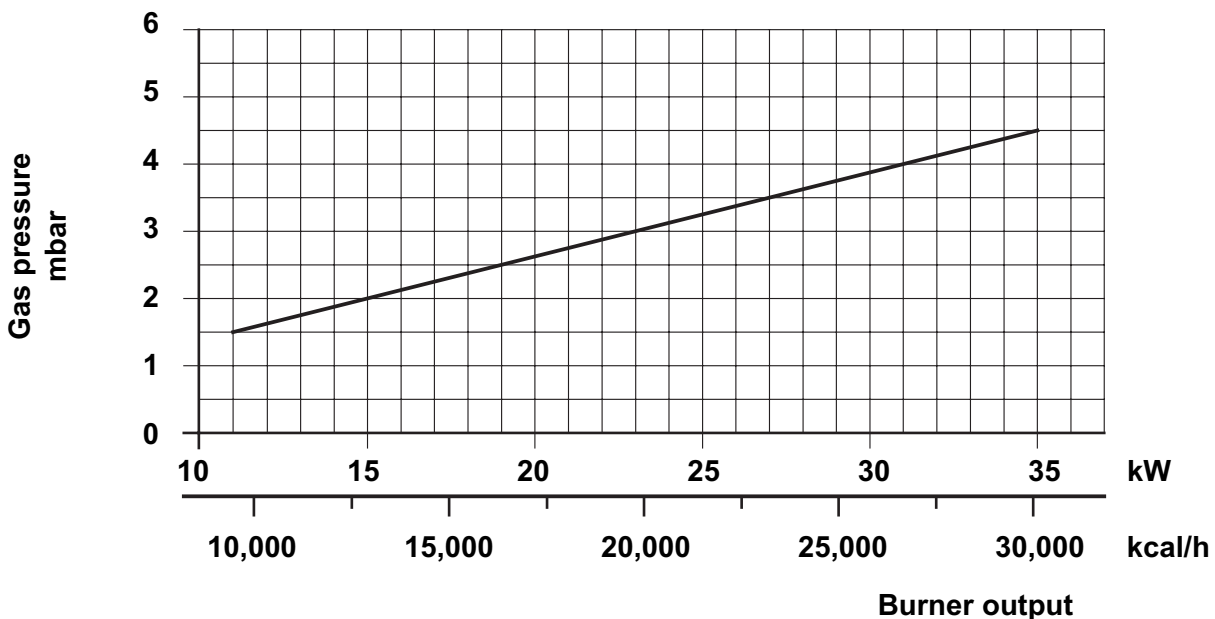
COMMERCIAL BOILERS

The burner-boiler matching is assured if the boiler is according to EN 303 and the combustion chamber dimensions are similar to those shown in the diagram EN 676.

For applications where the boiler is not according to EN 303, or where the combustion chamber dimensions differ from those shown in EN 676, please consult the manufacturers.

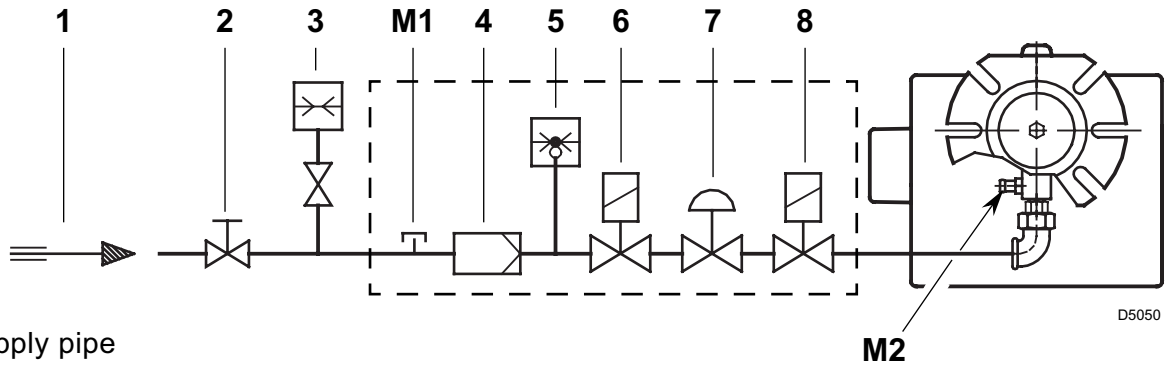
CORRELATION BETWEEN GAS PRESSURE AND BURNER OUTPUT

To obtain the maximum output, a gas head pressure of 4.5 mbar is measured with the combustion chamber at 0 mbar using gas G20 with a net heat value of 8600 kcal/m³.



D5037

LINE OF GAS-SUPPLY



- 1 – Gas supply pipe
- 2 – Manual cock (*charged to the installer*)
- 3 – Gas pressure gauge (*charged to the installer*)
- 4 – Filter
- 5 – Gas pressure switch
- 6 – Safety valve
- 7 – Pressure governor
- 8 – Adjusting valve
- M1 – Gas-supply pressure test point
- M2 – Pressure coupling test point

GAS TRAIN ACCORDING TO EN 676

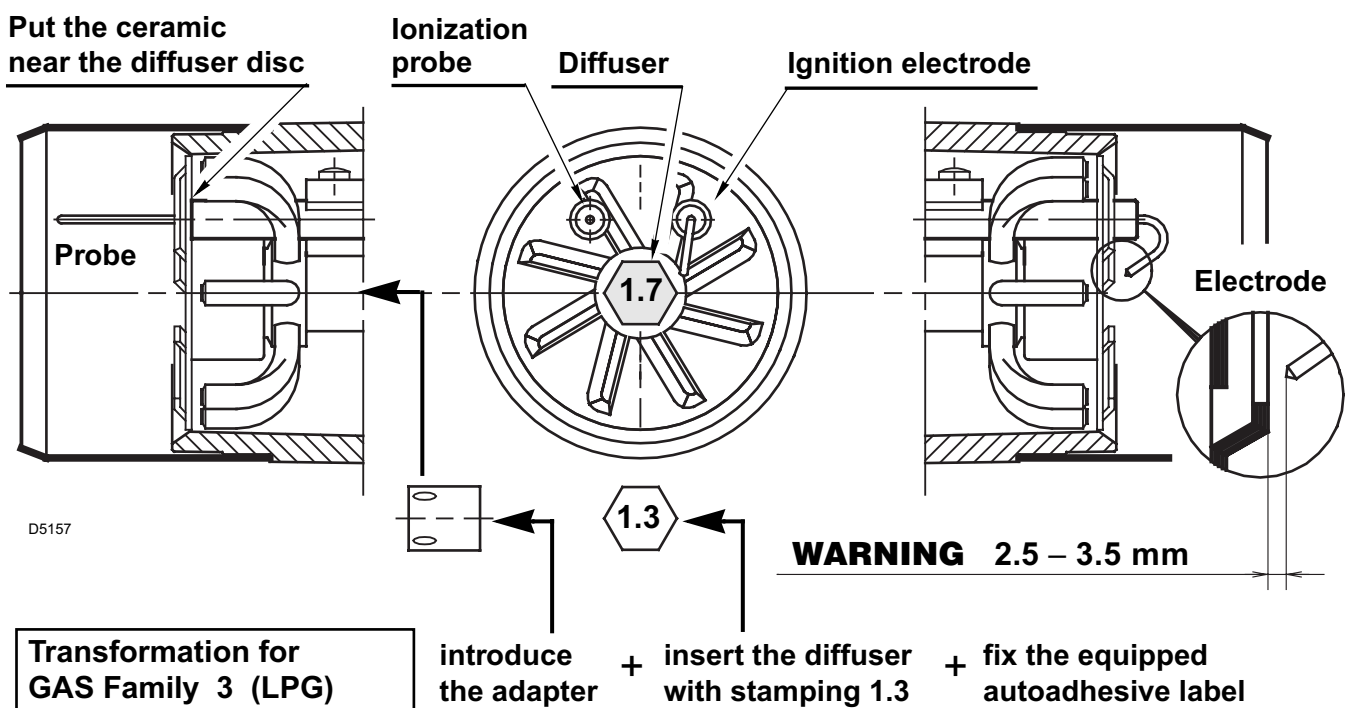
MULTIBLOC	CODE	CONNECTION		EMPLOY
		GAS TRAIN	BURNER	
MBDLE 055 D01	3970569	Rp 1/2	Rp 3/8	Natural gas and LPG
MBDLE 403 B01	3970533	Rp 1/2	Rp 3/8	Natural gas and LPG

The gas train is supplied separately, for its adjustment see the enclosed instructions.

POSITIONING ELECTRODE-PROBE

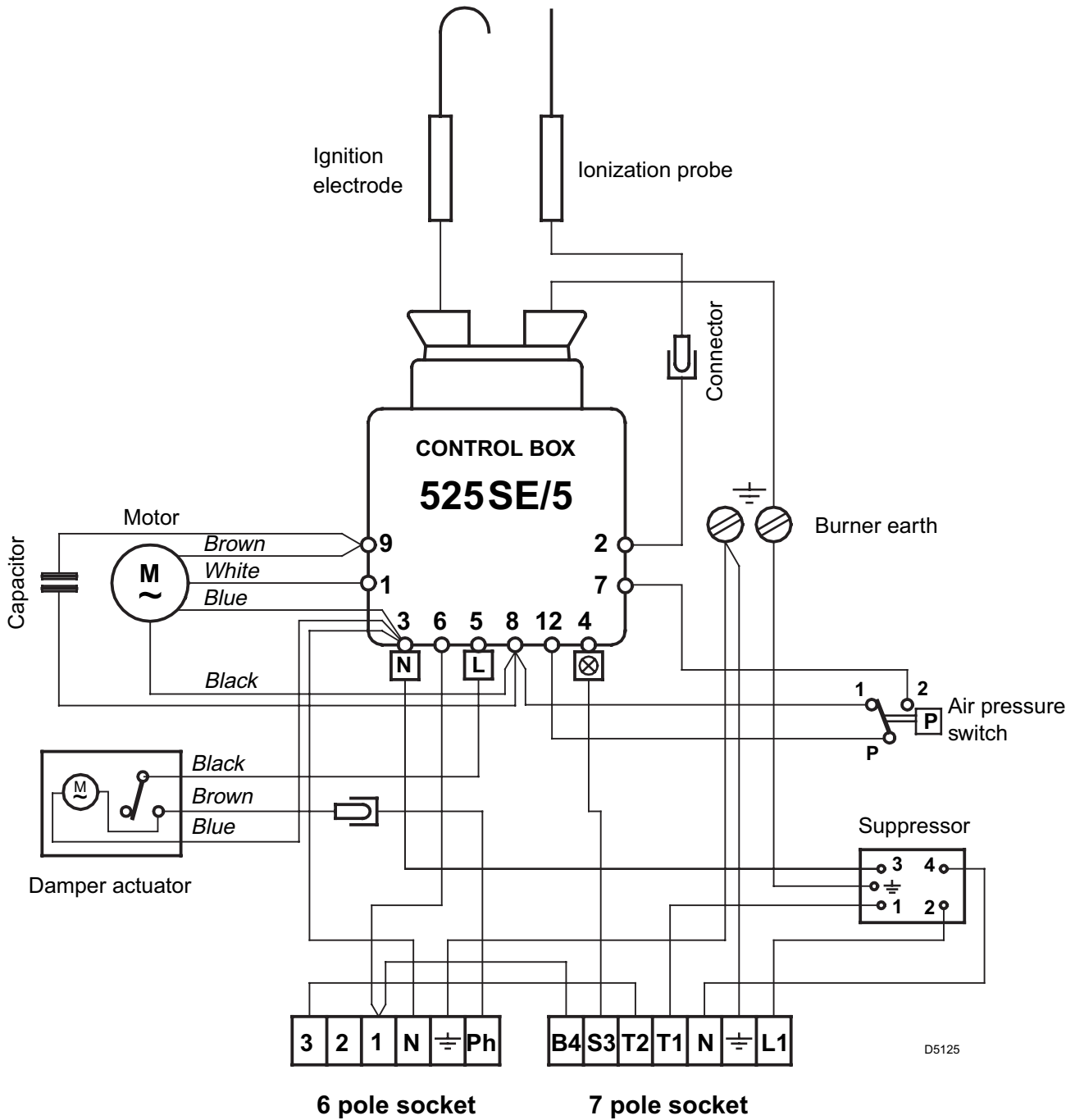
IMPORTANT:

Do not turn the starting electrode but leave it as shown in the drawing; if the starting electrode is put near the ionization probe, the amplifier of the control box might be damaged.



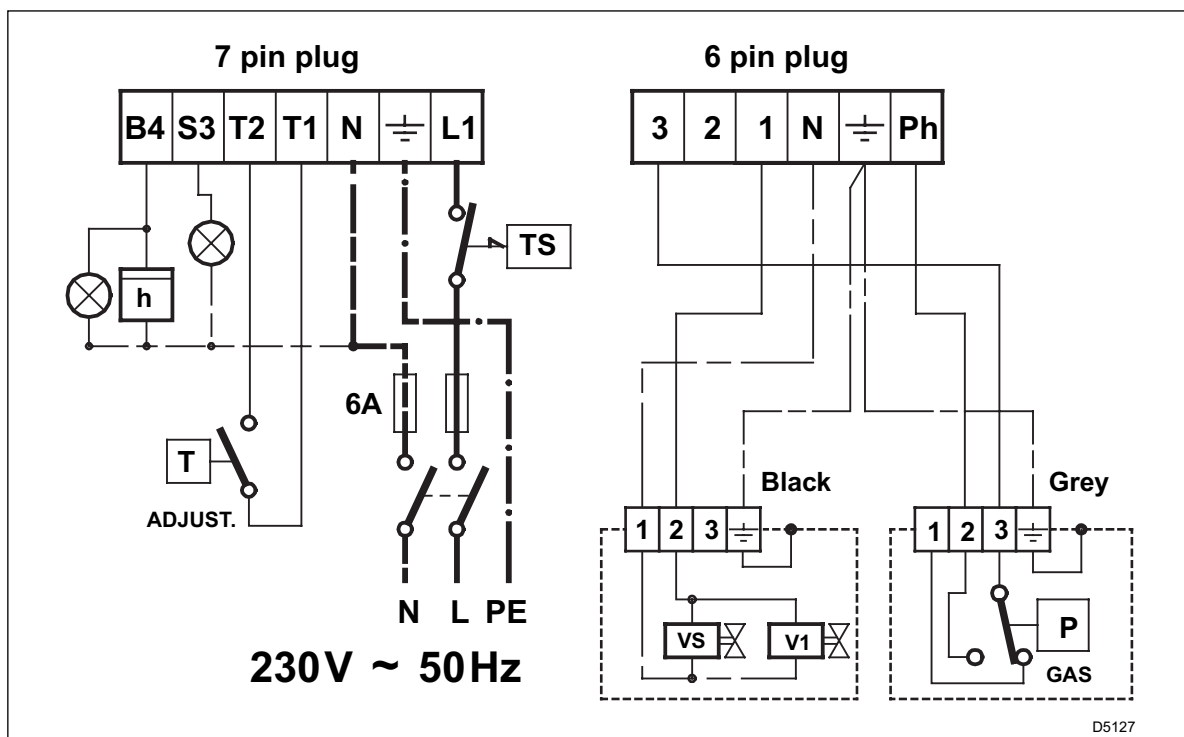
BURNER ELECTRICAL WIRING

(carried out in the factory)



ELECTRICAL WIRING

(to be carried-out by the installer)



NOTES

- Do not exchange the neutral with the phase and connect exactly the above wiring.
- Wire of 1 mm² section.
- Carry out a safe earth connection.
- Verify that the burner stops by operating the boiler control thermostats and that the burner goes lock out by separating the red ionisation probe lead connector.
- The electric wiring carried out by the installer must be in compliance with the rules in force in the Country.

BURNER START-UP CYCLE



D5048

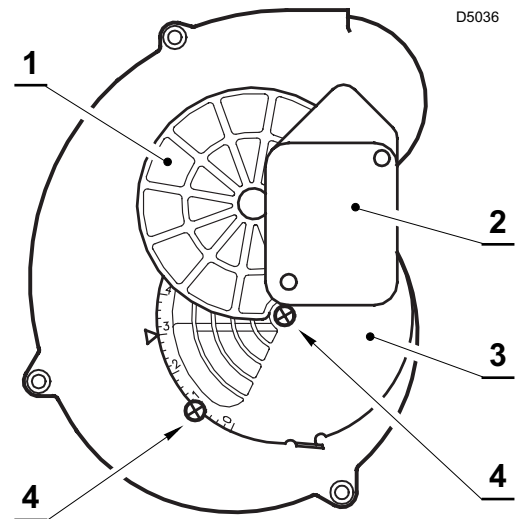
When flame-failure occurs during working, shut down takes place within one second; and the cycle starts again; a lock-out follows if the flame do not start.

AIR DAMPER ADJUSTMENT

The air damper (1) is operated by the motor (2) and assures that the air damper is fully open before the burner start cycle begins .

The regulation of the air plate is made by adjusting the disc (3) after releasing the screws (4).

When optimum setting is reached, **tighten the screws (4)**, the air damper leaves the factory set at position 3.



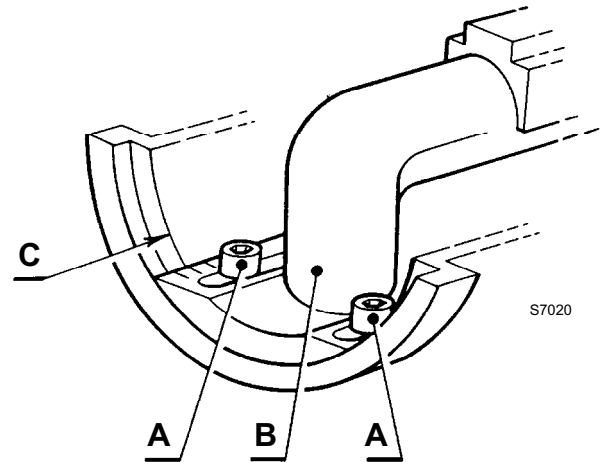
COMBUSTION-HEAD ADJUSTMENT

Loose the screws (A), move the elbow (B) so that the rear plan of the coupling (C) coincides with the set point. **Tight the screws (A)**.

WARNING

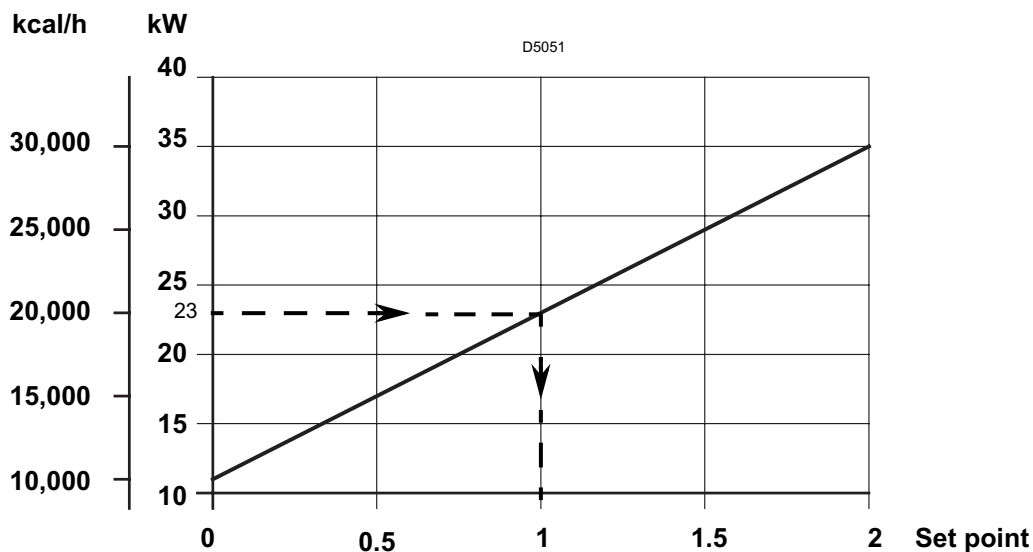
To disassemble the diffusers disc-holder head as follow:

- Loose the two screws (A).
- Withdraw the turning it at about 180°.
- Pull out the head leaning into the bottom.



Example:

The burner is installed on a 21 kW boiler with an efficiency of 91%, the burner input is about 23 kW using the diagram below, the combustion set point is **1**.



The diagram is to be used only for initial settings, to improve air pressure switch operation or improve combustion, it may be necessary to reduce this setting (*set point toward position 0*).

COMBUSTION ADJUSTMENT

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

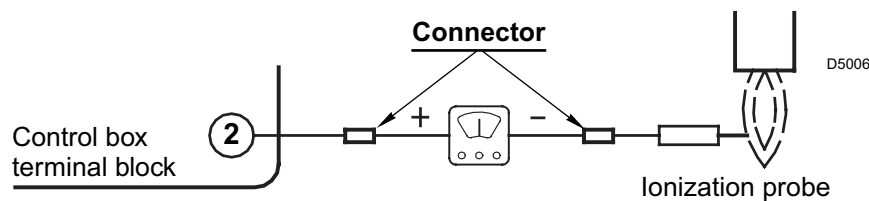
It is advisable to set the burner according to the type of gas used and following the indications of the table:

EN 676		AIR EXCESS: max. output $\lambda \leq 1.2$ – min. output $\lambda \leq 1.3$			
GAS	Theoretical max. CO ₂ 0 % O ₂	Setting CO ₂ %		CO mg/kWh	NO _x mg/kWh
		$\lambda = 1.2$	$\lambda = 1.3$		
G 20	11.7	9.7	9.0	≤ 100	≤ 170
G 25	11.5	9.5	8.8	≤ 100	≤ 170
G 30	14.0	11.6	10.7	≤ 100	≤ 230
G 31	13.7	11.4	10.5	≤ 100	≤ 230

IONIZATION CURRENT

The minimum current required by the control box is 5 μ A.

The burner would normally have a higher current value than this, but if a check is required, open the connector fitted in the red probe lead and insert a microammeter as shown.

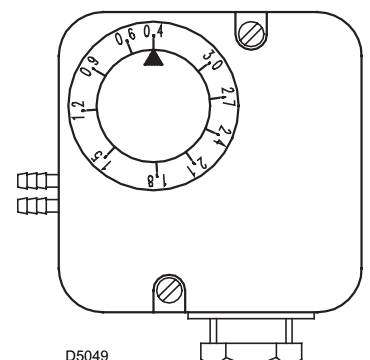


AIR PRESSURE SWITCH

The air pressure switch is set after all other adjustments have been made. Begin with the switch at the lowest setting.

With the burner working at the minimum output, adjust the dial clockwise, increasing its value until the burner shuts down. Now reduce the value by one set point, turning the dial anti-clockwise.

Check for reliable burner operation, if the burner shuts down, reduce the value by a half set point.



Attention:

To comply with the standard, the air pressure switch must operate when the CO value exceeds 1% (10,000 ppm).

To check this, insert a combustion analyser in the flue, slowly reduce the burner air setting and verify that the burner shuts down by the action of the air pressure switch before the CO value exceeds 1%.

BURNER STARTING DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR CAUSES

DIFFICULTIES	CAUSES
<p>The burner goes through the pre-purge period normally, the flame ignites, but the burner goes to lock-out within 5 seconds after the ignition.</p>	<p>The ionization probe is earthed or not in contact with the flame, or its wiring to the control box is broken, or there is a fault on its insulation to earth.</p>
	<p>The connection of the phase and neutral leads has been inverted: you need to exchange it.</p>
	<p>The wiring to the earth is lacking or ineffective.</p>
<p>The burner goes to lock-out, after the pre-purge period, because the flame does not ignite.</p>	<p>The valves are passing too little gas (<i>low pressure in the gas pipework</i>).</p>
	<p>The valves are defective.</p>
	<p>It is irregular or the ignition arc is not present; in this case remove the control box and insert it again, taking care that the electrode push-rod is in the proper seat.</p>
	<p>The pipe has not been purged from the air.</p>
<p>The burner does not pass through the pre-purge period and the control box goes to lock-out.</p>	<p>The air pressure switch does not change over: it has failed or the air pressure is too low (<i>combustion head bad set</i>).</p>
	<p>Flame simulation exists (<i>or the flame really lights</i>).</p>
<p>The burner does not start at the thermostat closing.</p>	<p>Gas is not supplied.</p>
	<p>The gas pressure switch does not close its contact due to incorrect setting or a faulty switch.</p>
	<p>The air pressure switch is changed over to the operational position.</p>
	<p>The damper actuator is failed.</p>
	<p>Before to replace the control box, check that short-circuits are not present on the power-line: of the motor, of the gas electrovalve/s and on the external signaling devices.</p>
<p>The burner continues to repeat the starting cycle without going on lock-out.</p>	<p>This concerns a very particular irregularity, caused by the fact that the gas pressure in the gas-mains lies very close to the value to which the gas pressure switch has been set.</p>
	<p>As a result of this, the sudden falling-off of pressure at the opening of the valves causes the opening of the pressure switch.</p>
	<p>However this only temporarily, because the valves immediately close again, so then does the pressure switch, because the pressure builds-up again the cycle to be repeated over and over.</p> <p>This can be remedied by lowering the setting of the pressure switch.</p>

OPERATING FAULTS

Re-cycle and lock-out may occur, because of : – Flame failure
 – Ionization probe earthed

The burner goes to lock-out because of : – Opening of the air pressure switch

Burner stop because of : – Gas pressure switch opening