CR00057 178 112 66-2 2021-04-13

Installation- and maintenance instruction

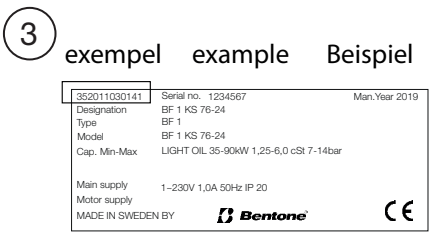
B 55-3R / B 65-3R

BP230UVFR-S3

RSA95/RS125

Translation of the original instructions.

Bentone®



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-da

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Table of contents

1. Safety Information

This Installation and Maintenance manual:

- is to be regarded as part of the burner and must always be kept near the installation site.
- is intended for use by authorised personnel.
- must be read prior to installation.
- must be observed by all who work with the burner and associated system components.
- work with the burner may only be carried out by certified installers/ personnel.
- Enertech AB is not liable for any typographical errors and reserves the right to make design changes without prior notice.
- The burner may only be used for its intended purpose in accordance with the product's technical data.
- The burner may only be installed and operated by authorised personnel.
- The product is packaged to prevent damage from occurring during handling. Handle the product with care. Lifting equipment must be used to lift larger packages.
- The products must be transported/stored on a level surface in a dry environment, max. 80% relative humidity, no condensation. Temperature -20 to +60 °C.
- Check that the burner is compatible with the boiler's output range.
- The label information on the rating plate refers to the burner's minimum and maximum power.
- The power data on the type sign refers to the burner's min. and max. power.
- All components must be installed without being bent, twisted or subjected to mechanical or thermal forces which can affect the components.
- The burner must be installed so that it complies with local regulations for fire safety, electrical safety, and fuel distribution.
- Make sure when installing the equipment that there is enough space to service the burner.
- Permitted ambient temperature during operation -0 to +60 °C. Max 80% relative humidity, no condensation.
- The installer must ensure that the room has adequate air supply.
- The room must comply with local regulations pertaining to its intended use.
- The installation site must be free of chemicals.
- Burner pipes, fan wheels and air dampers may contain sharp edges.
- The surface temperature of the burner's components can exceed 60 °C.
- Caution: The burner has moving parts, and there is risk of crushing injuries.

165 105 01

- The electrical installation must be professionally carried out in accordance with applicable high voltage regulations, as per Enertech's recommendations.
- Before servicing, shut off the fuel supply and turn off the power to the burner.
- Leak checks must be performed during installation and servicing to prevent fuel leakage.
- Care should be taken by the installer to ensure that no electrical cables or fuel lines are crushed or otherwise damaged during installation or servicing.
- If the boiler is equipped with an access hatch, this must be equipped with a hatch opening switch connected to the burner's safety system.
- When in operation, the burner's noise level can exceed 85 dBA. Use hearing protection.
- The burner must not be put into operation without proper safety and protection devices.
- A Class BE fire extinguisher is recommended.
- It is forbidden to alter the design or use accessories which have not been approved by Enertech in writing.
- Prior to operation, the following points must be checked:
- fitting and installation work has been completed and approved.
- electrical installation has been correctly performed.
- flue gas ducts and combustion air ducts are not blocked.
- all actuators and control and safety devices are in working order and correctly set.
- After commissioning, if a steady red light on the burner control is displayed, contact your installation technician.

Burner servicing schedule

Servicing must be carried out once a year or after 3000 hours of operation.

Burner	1 year	3000 hrs
Filter	1 year	3000 hrs Change
Oilhose	1 year Control/change	
Nozzle	1 year Change	3000 hrs Change
Electrods	1 year Change/cleaning	3000 hrs Change/cleaning
Brake plate	1 year Change/cleaning	3000 hrs Change/cleaning
Motor	1 year	3000 hrs
Cuppling chaft	1 year Control/change	3000 hrs Control/change
Fan wheel	“1 year Change when dirty / unbalance”	“3000 hrs Change when dirty / unbalance”
Oil filter	1 year	3000 hrs Change
Oil valve	Tightness check 1 year	Replacement in case of leakage

Component replacement intervals

Components	Service life – Recommended replacement	Service life – Recommended replacement Operating cycles
Control system	10 years	250 000 cycles
Pressure switch	10 years	250 000 cycles
Flame guard	10 years	250 000 cycles
UV flame sensor	10 000 hrs	N/A
Damper motor		500 000 cycles
Contaktor	10 years	500 000 cycles

The burner and its components must be recycled according to applicable regulations.

Delivery check

- Make sure everything is delivered and the goods have not been damaged during transit.
- If something is wrong with a delivery, report it to the supplier.
- Transport damage must be reported to the shipping company.

2. Technical data

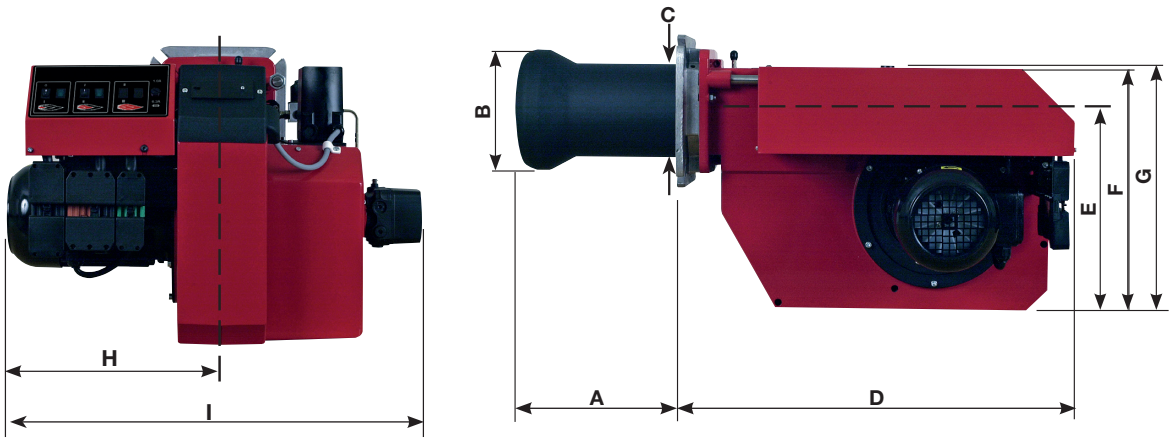
The burner is intended for:

- Light oil, B10 heating oil/biofuel blend (as defined in DIN V51603-6).

and is used for:

- Water heating generators.
- Hot air generators (these require LMO 24 255 C2E).

2.1 Dimensions B 55 / B 65



* Min. recommended distance to floor.

	Ø B	Ø C	D	E	F	G	H	I	* J
B 55	160	155	610	321	400	405	304	609	200
B 65	200	155	610	321	400	405	340	645	200

	Burner tube length, measurement A		
B 55	274	374	474
B 65	258	358	458

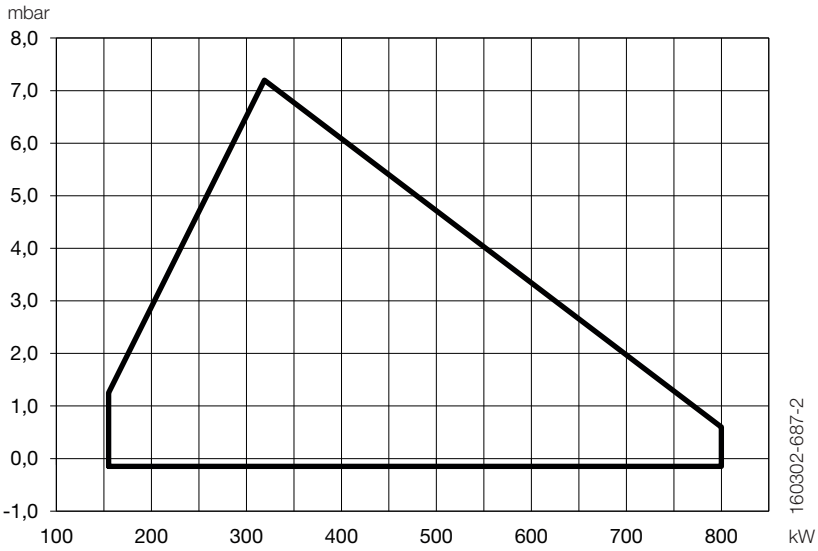
2.2 Electric Specification

Burner correspond to IP 20

Type	Motor supply	Main supply	Sound
B 55	230/400V, 3.3/2.3A, 50Hz	230V, 1.0A, 50Hz	89 dBA ± 0,5 dBA
B 65	230/400V, 6.0/3.6A, 50Hz	230V, 1.0A, 50Hz	89 dBA ± 0,5 dBA
Max operating current, see data plate.			

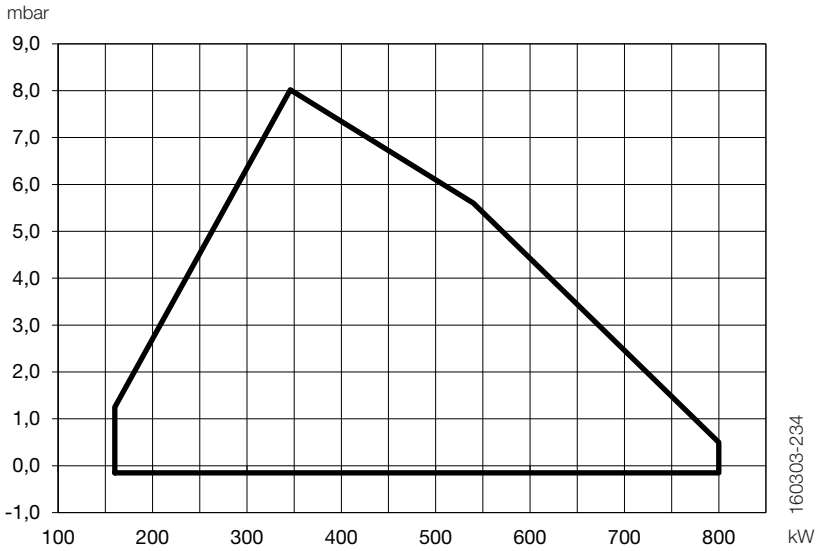
2.3 Working field B 55-2, B 55-2H

13.0-67.5 kg/h
155-800 kW



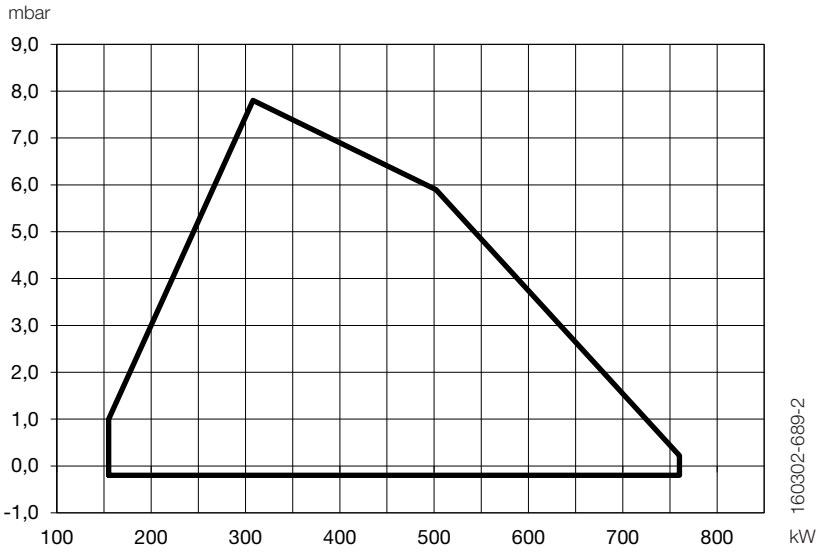
2.4 Working field B 55-2R

13.2-67.5 kg/h
160-800 kW



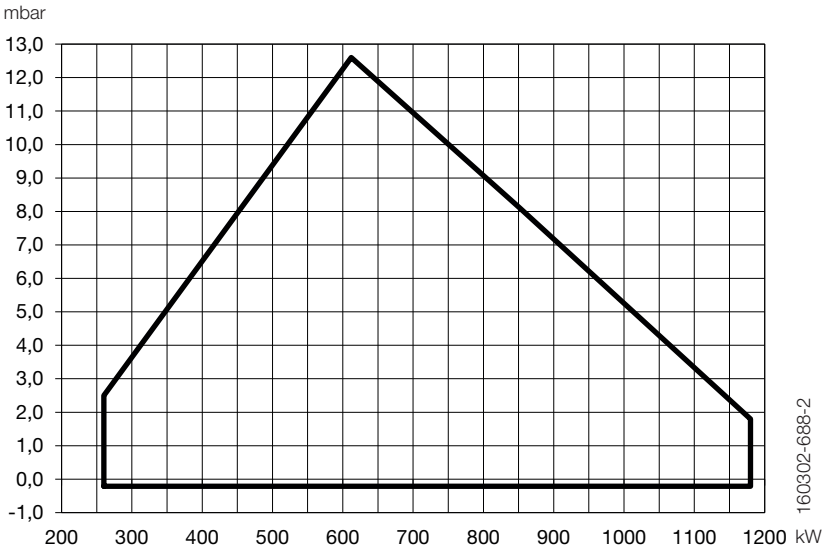
2.5 Working field B 55-3R

13.0-64.0 kg/h
155-760 kW



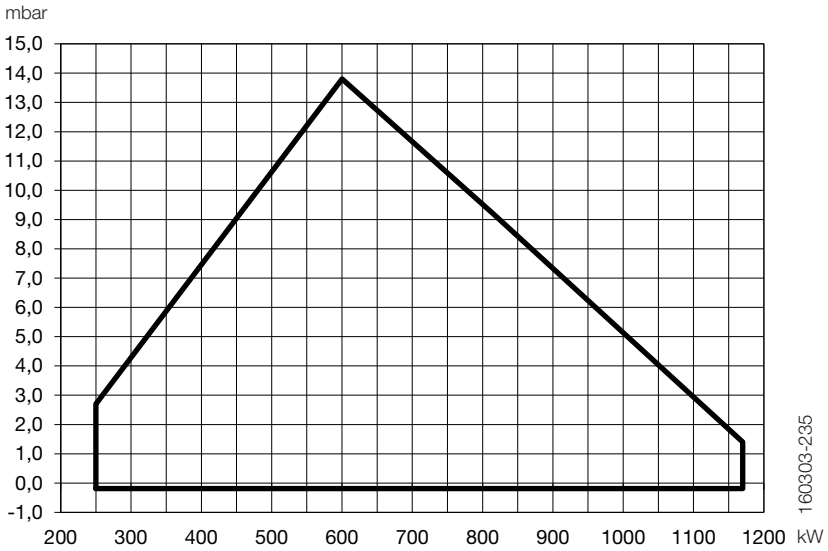
2.6 Working field B 65-2, B 65-2H

22.0-99.5 kg/h
260-1180 kW



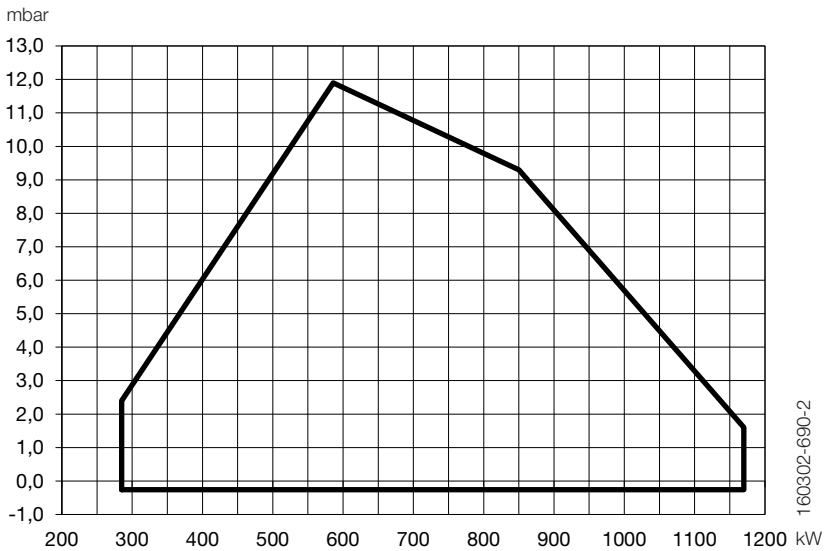
2.7 Working field B 65-2R

21-99 kg/h
250-1170 kW

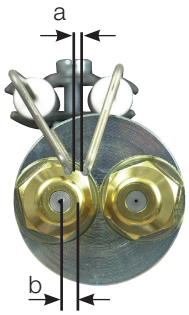


2.8 Working field B 65-3R

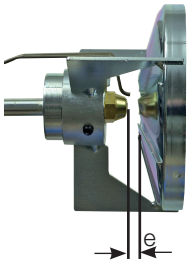
24.0-99.0 kg/h
285-1170 kW

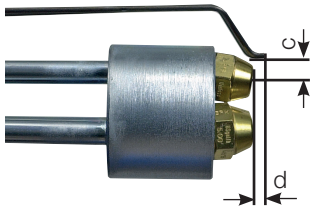


2.9 Adjusting the ignition electrodes and brake plate

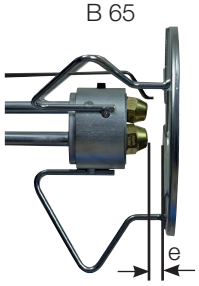


B 55





B 65



Burner, type	a	b	c	d	e
B 55-2	2.5-3.0	2.0	6.5-7.0	2.0	6.0-7.0
B 55-3	2.5-3.0	0.0	6.5-7.0	2.0	6.0-7.0
B 65-2	2.5-3.0	2.0	6.5-7.0	2.0	10.0-12.0
B 65-3	2.5-3.0	0.0	6.5-7.0	2.0	10.0-12.0

*NB It is important that the spark does not strike against the brake plate or nozzle

2.10 Recommended nozzle and pressure

Because of the various boiler types with varying furnace geometries and furnace loads, it is impossible to commit to a certain scattering angle or a specific distribution pattern.
It should be noted that the scattering angle and distribution pattern changes with pump pressure.

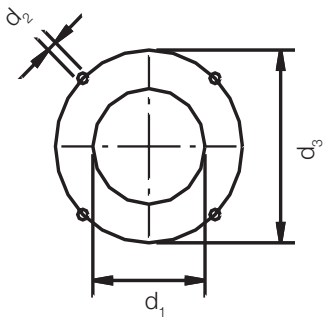
Nozzle:	45° Solid/semisolid
	60° Solid/semisolid
	80° Solid/semisolid
Pump pressure	14 bar (14-21 bar) depending on pump model

2.11 Burner installation

2.11.1 Hole patten

Make sure the hole pattern on the boiler is designed for burner flange.

Combustion device	d_1	d_2	d_3
B 55	ø (155) 165	M14	ø (226) 254-300
B 65	ø (155) 205	M14	ø (226) 254-300



2.12 Nozzle table

Pump pressure bar	10			11			12			13		
Gph	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h
1,00	3,72	44	38	3,90	46	40	4,08	48	42	4,24	50	43
1,10	4,09	48	42	4,29	51	44	4,48	53	46	4,67	55	48
1,20	4,47	53	46	4,68	55	48	4,89	58	50	5,09	60	52
1,25	4,65	55	47	4,88	58	50	5,10	60	52	5,30	63	54
1,35	5,02	59	51	5,27	62	54	5,50	65	56	5,73	68	58
1,50	5,58	66	57	5,85	69	60	6,11	72	62	6,36	75	65
1,65	6,14	73	63	6,44	76	66	6,73	80	69	7,00	83	71
1,75	6,51	77	66	6,83	81	70	7,14	85	73	7,42	88	76
2,00	7,45	88	76	7,81	93	80	8,16	97	83	8,49	101	87
2,25	8,38	99	85	8,78	104	90	9,18	109	94	9,55	113	97
2,50	9,31	110	95	9,76	116	100	10,19	121	104	10,61	126	108
2,75	10,24	121	104	10,73	127	109	11,21	133	114	11,67	138	119
3,00	11,16	132	114	11,71	139	119	12,23	145	125	12,73	151	130
3,50	13,03	154	133	13,66	162	139	14,27	169	146	14,85	176	151
4,00	14,89	176	152	15,62	185	159	16,31	193	166	16,97	201	173
4,50	16,75	199	171	17,57	208	179	18,35	218	187	19,10	226	195
5,00	18,62	220	190	19,52	231	199	20,39	242	208	21,22	252	216
5,50	20,48	243	209	21,47	255	219	22,43	266	229	23,34	277	238
6,00	22,34	265	228	23,42	278	239	24,47	290	250	24,46	302	260
6,50	24,20	287	247	25,37	301	259	26,51	314	270	27,58	327	281
7,00	26,06	309	266	27,33	324	279	28,55	339	291	29,70	352	303
7,50	27,92	331	285	29,28	347	299	30,59	363	312	31,83	377	325
8,00	29,79	353	304	31,23	370	318	32,63	387	333	33,95	403	346
8,50	31,65	375	323	33,18	393	338	34,66	411	353	36,07	428	368
9,00	33,59	398	343	35,14	417	358	63,71	435	374	38,19	453	389
9,50	35,37	419	361	37,09	440	378	38,74	549	395	40,31	478	411
10,00	37,23	441	380	39,04	463	398	40,78	484	416	42,44	503	433
11,00	40,96	486	418	42,94	509	438	44,86	532	457	46,68	554	476
12,00	44,68	530	456	46,85	556	478	48,94	580	499	50,92	604	519
14,00	52,12	618	531	54,65	648	557	57,10	677	582	59,41	705	606
16,00	59,57	706	607	62,46	741	637	65,26	774	666	67,90	805	692
18,00	67,02	795	683	70,27	833	717	73,41	871	749	76,39	906	779
20,00	74,47	883	759	78,08	926	796	81,57	967	832	84,87	1007	865
22,00	81,91	971	835	85,89	1019	876	89,73	1064	915	93,36	1107	952
24,00	89,36	1060	911	93,70	1111	956	97,88	1161	998	101,85	1208	1039
26,00	96,81	1148	987	101,50	1204	1035	106,04	1258	1081	110,33	1308	1168

The table applies to oil with a viscosity of 4.4 mm ^{2}/s at a density of 830 kg/m ^{3}.

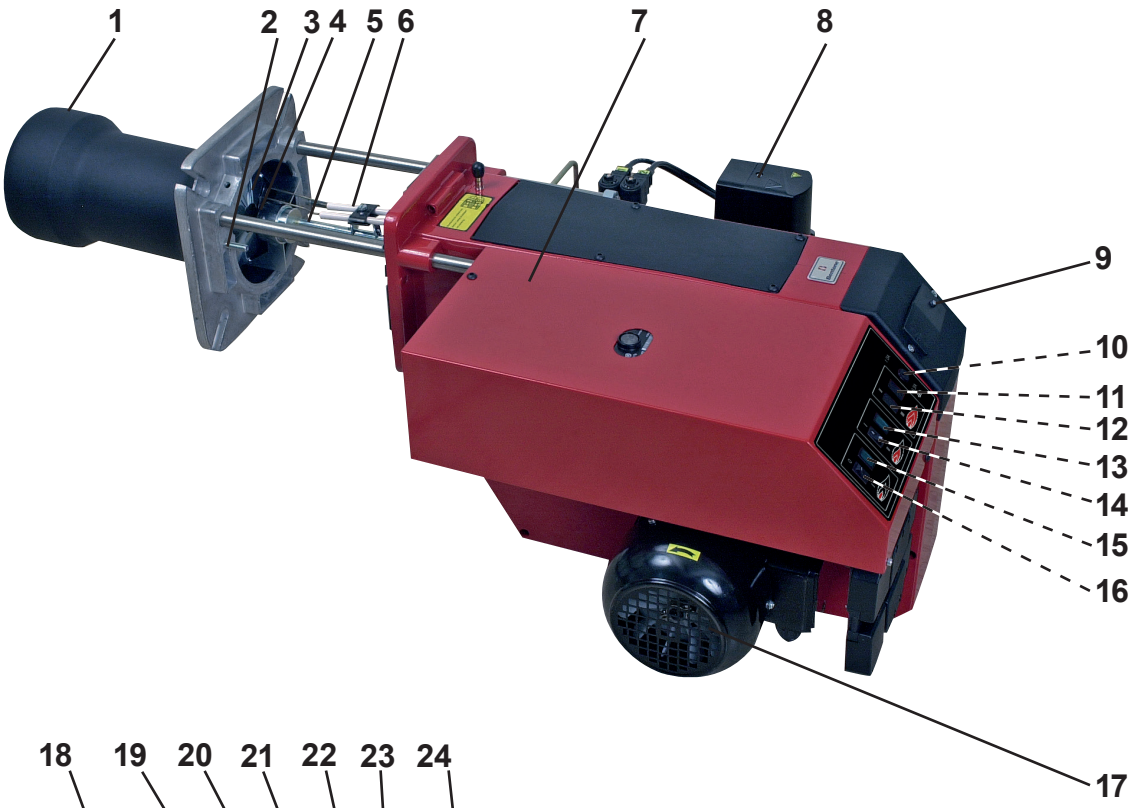
Pump pressure bar		14			15			16			17	
Gph	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h
1,00	4,40	52	45	4,56	54	46	4,71	56	48	4,85	57	49
1,10	4,84	57	49	5,01	59	51	5,18	61	53	5,34	63	54
1,20	5,29	63	54	5,47	65	56	5,65	67	58	5,82	69	59
1,25	5,51	65	56	5,70	68	58	5,89	70	60	6,07	72	62
1,35	5,95	70	61	6,15	73	63	6,36	75	65	6,55	78	67
1,50	6,60	78	67	6,83	81	70	7,06	84	72	7,27	86	74
1,65	7,27	86	74	7,52	89	77	7,77	92	79	8,01	95	82
1,75	7,71	91	79	7,97	95	81	8,24	98	84	8,49	101	87
2,00	8,81	104	90	9,12	108	93	9,42	112	96	9,71	115	99
2,25	9,91	118	101	10,26	122	105	10,60	126	108	10,92	130	111
2,50	11,01	131	112	11,39	135	116	11,77	140	120	12,13	144	124
2,75	12,11	144	123	12,53	149	128	12,95	154	132	13,35	158	136
3,00	13,21	157	135	13,67	162	139	14,13	168	144	14,56	173	148
3,50	15,42	183	157	15,95	189	163	16,49	196	168	16,99	201	173
4,00	17,62	209	180	18,23	216	186	18,84	223	192	19,42	230	198
4,50	19,82	235	202	20,51	243	209	21,20	251	216	21,84	259	223
5,00	22,03	261	225	22,79	270	232	23,55	279	240	24,27	288	247
5,50	24,23	287	247	25,07	297	256	25,91	307	264	26,70	317	272
6,00	26,43	313	270	27,49	326	280	28,27	335	288	29,13	345	297
6,50	28,63	340	292	29,63	351	302	30,62	363	312	31,55	374	322
7,00	30,84	366	314	31,91	378	325	32,98	391	336	33,98	403	374
7,50	33,04	392	337	34,19	405	349	35,33	419	360	36,41	432	371
8,00	35,25	418	359	36,47	433	372	37,69	447	384	38,80	460	396
8,50	37,45	444	382	38,74	459	395	40,04	475	408	41,26	489	421
9,00	39,65	470	404	41,02	486	418	42,40	503	432	43,69	518	446
9,50	41,85	496	427	43,30	514	442	44,75	531	456	46,11	547	470
10,00	44,06	523	449	45,58	541	465	47,11	559	480	47,11	559	480
11,00	48,46	575	494	50,14	595	511	51,82	615	528	53,40	633	545
12,00	52,87	627	539	54,70	648	558	56,53	670	576	58,25	691	594
14,00	62,68	732	629	63,81	757	651	65,95	778	669	67,96	806	693
16,00	70,49	836	719	72,93	865	744	75,38	894	769	77,67	921	792
18,00	79,30	940	809	82,05	973	837	84,80	1006	865	87,38	1036	891
20,00	88,11	1045	899	91,17	1081	930	94,22	1117	961	97,09	1151	990
22,00	96,92	1149	988	100	1189	1023	104	1229	1057	107	1267	1089
24,00	106	1254	1078	109	1297	1116	113	1341	1153	116	1382	1188
26,00	115	1359	1168	119	1406	1209	122	1453	1249	126	1497	1287

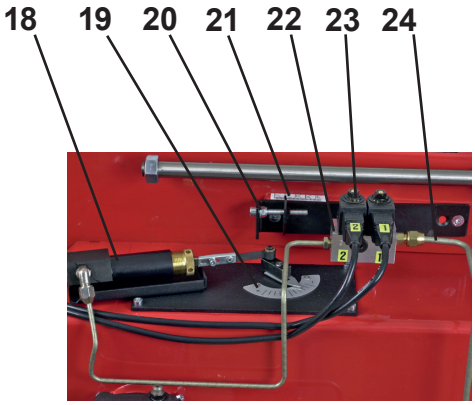
The table applies to oil with a viscosity of 4.4 mm ^{2}/s at a density of 830 kg/m ^{3}.

Pump pressure bar		18			19			20			21	
Gph	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h	kg/h	kW	Mcal/h
1,00	4,99	59	51	5,13	61	52	5,26	62	54	5,40	64	55
1,10	5,49	65	56	5,64	67	57	5,79	69	59	5,93	70	60
1,20	5,99	71	61	6,16	73	63	6,32	75	64	6,47	77	66
1,25	6,24	74	64	6,41	76	65	6,58	78,	67	6,74	80	69
1,35	6,74	80	69	6,93	82	71	7,11	84	72	7,28	86	74
1,50	7,48	89	76	7,69	91	78	7,89	93	80	8,08	96	82
1,65	8,24	98	84	8,47	100	86	8,69	103	89	8,90	105	91
1,75	8,78	104	90	8,98	106	92	9,21	109	94	9,44	112	96
2,00	9,99	118	102	10,26	122	105	10,53	125	107	10,79	128	110
2,25	11,24	133	115	11,55	137	118	11,85	140	121	12,14	144	124
2,50	12,48	148	127	12,83	152	131	13,16	156	134	13,49	160	138
2,75	13,73	163	140	14,11	167	144	14,48	171	148	14,84	176	151
3,00	14,98	178	153	15,39	182	157	15,79	187	161	16,18	192	165
3,50	17,48	207	178	17,96	213	183	18,43	218	188	18,89	224	193
4,00	19,98	237	204	20,53	243	209	21,06	250	215	21,59	256	220
4,50	22,47	266	229	23,09	274	235	23,69	281	242	24,28	288	248
5,00	24,97	296	255	25,65	304	262	26,33	312	268	26,98	320	275
5,50	27,47	326	280	28,22	335	288	28,96	343	295	29,68	352	303
6,00	29,97	355	306	30,79	365	314	31,59	374	322	32,38	384	330
6,50	32,46	385	331	33,35	395	340	34,22	406	349	35,07	416	358
7,00	34,96	415	356	35,92	426	366	36,86	437	376	37,77	448	385
7,50	37,46	444	382	38,49	456	392	39,49	468	403	40,47	480	413
8,00	39,96	474	407	41,05	487	419	42,12	499	429	43,17	512	440
8,50	42,45	503	433	43,62	517	445	44,75	531	456	45,87	544	468
9,00	44,95	533	458	46,18	548	471	47,39	562	483	48,57	576	495
9,50	47,45	563	484	48,75	578	497	50,02	593	510	51,26	608	523
10,00	49,94	592	509	51,32	609	523	52,66	624	537	53,96	640	550
11,00	54,94	652	560	56,45	669	576	57,92	687	591	59,36	704	605
12,00	59,93	711	611	61,58	730	628	63,19	749	644	64,76	768	660
14,00	69,92	829	713	71,84	852	733	73,72	874	752	75,55	896	770
16,00	79,91	948	815	82,11	974	837	84,25	999	859	86,34	1024	880

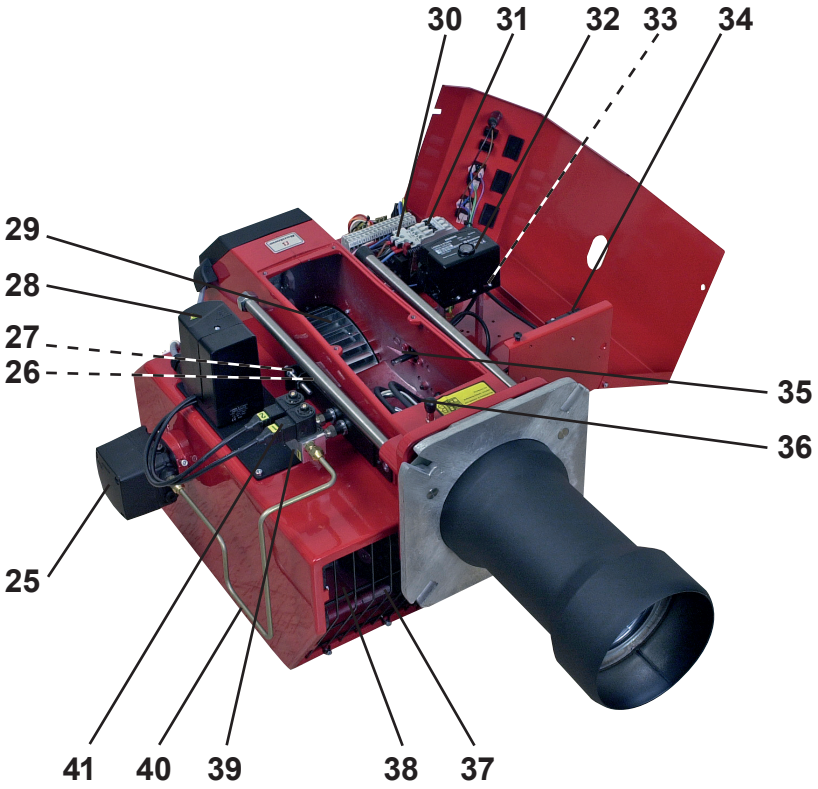
The table applies to oil with a viscosity of 4.4 mm ^{2}/s at a density of 830 kg/m ^{3}.

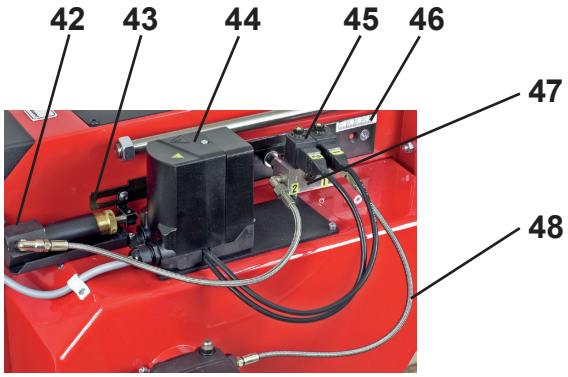
2.13 Description

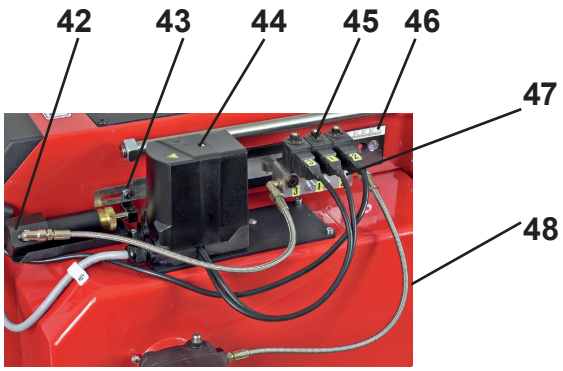




1.	Blast tube	10.	Fuse	18.	Adjustment device, air damper
2.	Locking device, flange	11.	Indicating lamp Stage 3	19.	Scale, air regulation
3.	Brake plate	12.	Switch II-IIII	20.	Nozzle assembly adjustment fixed
4.	Nozzle	13.	Indicating lamp Stage 2	21.	Scale, nozzle assembly
5.	Nozzle assembly	14.	Switch I-II	22.	Solenoid valve bloc Stage 2
6.	Ignition electrodes	15.	Indicating lamp Stage 1	23.	Solenoid valves
7.	Electric panel	16.	Switch 0-I	24.	Connecting pipe
8.	Damper motor	17.	Motor		
9.	Cover, inspection glass				







25. Pump
26. Scale, air regulation
27. Nozzle assembly adjustment fixed
28. Damper motor
29. Fan wheel
30. Thermal overload protection
31. Contactor
32. Control box
33. Front plate, relay base
34. Ignition transformer
35. Photocell
36. Ignition wires
37. Air damper
38. Air intake
39. Solenoid valve bloc Stage 2
40. Connecting pipe
41. Solenoid valve
42. Adjustment device, Nozzle assembly
43. Nozzle assembly adjustment hydrauli
44. Damper motor
45. Solenoid valve
46. Scale, Nozzle assembly
47. Solenoid valve bloc Stage 2/3
48. Hydraulic hose

3. General instructions

3.1 General rules

The installation of an oil burner should be carried out in accordance with local regulations. The installer of the burner must therefore be aware of all regulations relating to oil and combustion.

Only oil suitable for the burner should be used and then in combination with a suitable oil filter before the oil pump of the burner.

If the burner is replacing an existing burner make sure that the oil filter is replaced or cleaned. The installation must only be undertaken by experienced personnel. Care should be taken by the installer to ensure that no electrical cables or fuel/gas pipes are trapped or damaged during installation or service/maintenance.

3.1.1 Installation and maintenance instructions

The maintenance instructions supplied with the burner must be kept at an easily accessible location in the boiler room.

3.1.2 Instructions

The user must be receive detailed instructions concerning the functionality of the oil burner and entire system. It is the responsibility of the supplier to provide the user with instructions.

3.1.3 Inspection and maintenance

The boiler/burner should be examined regularly for any signs of malfunction or oil leakage. (See service schedule)

3.1.4 Start up

In order to obtain the correct setting, a flue gas analysis and temperature measurement must be carried out. Otherwise, there is a risk of soot build up, poor efficiency or condensation precipitation in the chimney. The system must be fine-tuned at start-up. The temperature in the chimney must be at least 60 °C at 0.5 m down in the chimney to prevent condensation.

4. Installation

4.1 Handling and lifting instruktion

Option

The lifting aid we used here are available as spare parts, Figure 1.

figure 1

4.2 Acceptance inspection

Make sure everything is delivered and the goods have not been damaged during transit. If something is wrong with the delivery, report it to the supplier. Transport damage must be reported to the shipping company.

4.3 Preparations for installation

Check that the burner's dimensions and capacity range are suitable for the boiler in question. The power data on the type sign refers to the burner's min. and max. power.

4.4 Distribution of oil

In order to achieve good reliability, it is important that the oil distribution system is designed correctly.

Take the following into account:

- Selection of pipe diameter, pipe length and height difference; see Pump instruction.
- Pipelines are to be laid with a minimal number of glands.
- The pipes are to be laid so that the oil supply hoses are not subjected to tensile stresses or are excessively bent when the burner is swung out or removed for service.
- The oil filter should be installed so that the filter cartridge can easily be replaced or cleaned. Self-cleaning filters are recommended for oils of a higher viscosity or oils that contain significant impurities.
- Oil-affected parts shall be selected in materials that are capable of withstanding the medium's physical properties.
- When installing oil hoses, check that the inlet and return hoses are fitted to the appropriate connection on the oil pump. The hoses shall be located so that they do not bend or become subject to tensile load.
- Bleed the oil system. The oil pump/oil preheater may be damaged if run dry. The vacuum should not fall below 0.3 bar in the suction line during start-up.

! The oil filter must be installed before the burner's oil pump.

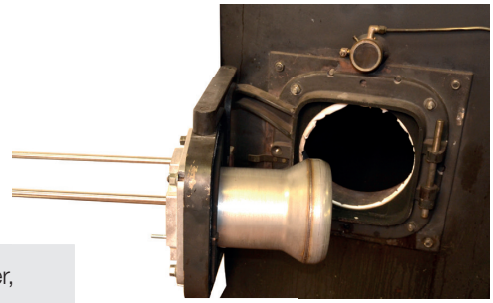
! Be sure to fill the burner oil system before starting it for the first time.

4.5 Electrical connection

- Before work on the electrical connection, the current should be disconnected so that the installation is isolated.
- Electrical connection must be done in accordance with the applicable regulations.
- Burners should be connected to an isolator switch.
- The connection should be made in accordance with the wiring diagram.
- Fuse rating is as required

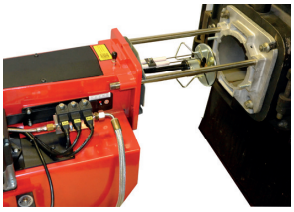
! If any electrical connection is used other than that recommended by Bentone, there may be a danger of damage to property and personal injury.

4.6 Mount the burner on the boiler



1. Separate the burner body and the flange.
2. Remove the brake disc from the oil pipe.
3. Install the selected nozzle. (See Technical data)
4. Install the brake disc on the oil pipe
5. Remove the burner pipe from the flange.

> **!** If the burner tube must be installed from the inside of the boiler, this means that the boiler must be opened or have a spectacle flange that is designed so that it can be reconnected with the burner tube mounted.



6. Install the flange with gasket on the boiler.
7. Install the burner pipe on the flange. Make sure that the holes in the front edge of the burner pipe are pointing down (not on all burner pipes). This allows any drops of oil to run out.
8. Insulate between the burner and boiler door to reduce radiated heat.
9. Install the burner body on the flange.
10. Lock the burner body using with the nut/nuts.
11. Connect the oil pipes to the pump, refer to the chapter - servicing of burners
12. Connect the burner electrically, refer to the chapter - servicing of burners

4.7 Check oil line seals

Once the burner has been installed and commissioned, the seals of the various coupling elements should be checked.

When a leak is detected, it is usually sufficient to tighten the coupling element that is leaking.

5. Basic settings

5.1 Typical basic settings

Choice of nozzle B 65-2H / B 65-2 / B 65-2R

Burner output	770 kW
Nozzle Stage 1	770 x 0,6 = 460 kW 460 / 11,86 = 38,8 kg/h
Nozzle Stage 2	770 x 0,4 = 310 kW 310 / 11,86 = 26,1 kg/h

According to the table of nozzles this gives the following nozzles.

Stage 1	8,50 Gph
Stage 2	6,00 Gph

Pump pressure : 14 bar

Basic settings B 65-2H

Nozzle assembly	Stage 2 = 15
Air adjustment	Stage 1 = 25°
	Stage 2 = 65°

Each graduation on the scale corresponds to 10°

Basic settings B 65-2

Power outputs and nozzle choice from example.

Nozzle assembly	Steg 2 = 15
Damper motor	Closed = 0° Blue cam
	Stage 1 = 25° Orange cam
	MV 2 = 50° Black cam
	Stage 2 = 65° Red cam

The black cam for Stage 2 (MV 2) must be placed between the cams for Stage 1 and Stage 2. The positions of MV 2 are determined by the boiler characteristics when switching between stages, but for a basic setting the black cam should be placed in the middle.

Basic settings B 65-2R

Power outputs and nozzle choice from example

Nozzle assembly	Stage 1 = 0
	Stage 2 = 15
Damper motor	Closed = 0° Blue cam
	Stage 1 = 25° Orange cam
	MV 2 = 40° Black cam
	Stage 2 = 50° Red cam

The black cam for Stage 2 (MV 2) must be placed between the cams for Stage 1 and Stage 2. The positions of MV 2 are determined by the boiler characteristics when switching between stages, but for a basic setting the black cam should be placed in the middle.

Choice of nozzle B 65-3R

Burner output	880 kW
Nozzle	880 / 3 = 293 kW
	293 / 11,86 = 24,7 kg/h

According to the table of nozzles this gives the following nozzles:

Stage 1	5,50 Gph
Stage 2	5,50 Gph
Stage 3	5,50 Gph

Basic settings B 65-3R

Power outputs and nozzle choice from example

Nozzle assembly	Stage 1/2 = 5
	Stage 3 = 20
Damper motor	Stage 1 = 10° Blue cam
	MV 2 = 30° Black cam
	Stage 2 = 44° Orange cam
	MV 3 = 60° Green cam
	Stage 3 = 80° Red cam

The cams for Stage 2 (MV 2) and Stage 3 (MV 3) must be placed between the cams for Stage 1 and Stage 2, and between Stage 2 and Stage 3, respectively. The positions of MV 2 and MV 3 are determined by the boiler characteristics when switching between stages, but for a basic setting the cams (MV2 and MV3) should be placed in the middle.

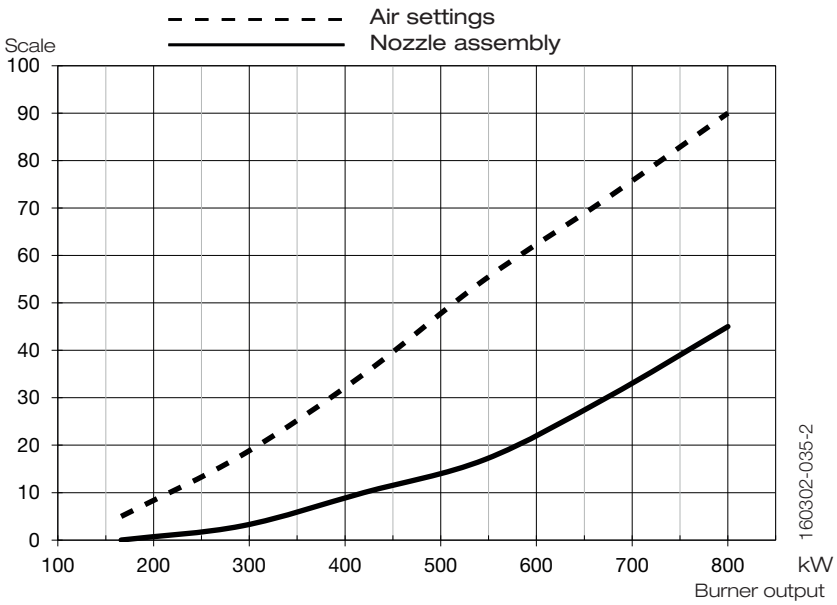
165 205 35-2

Recomended exsess air

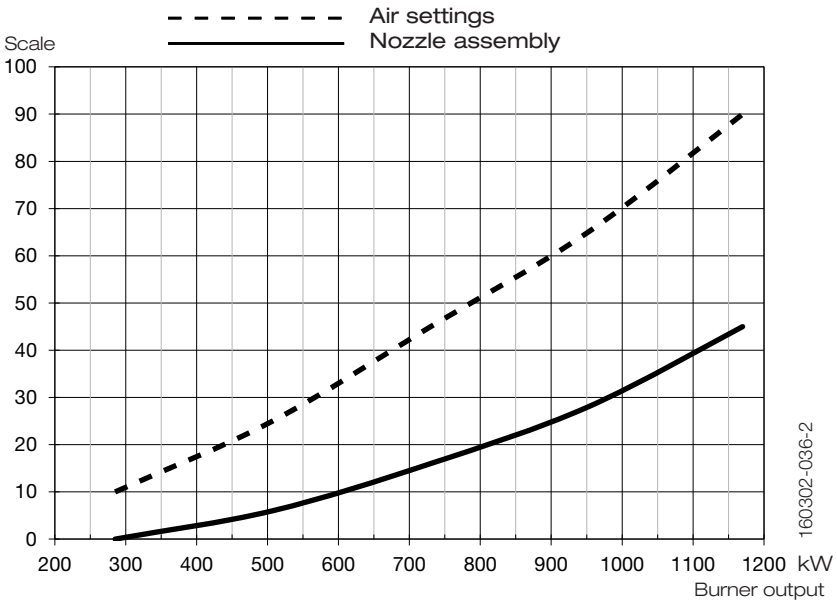
Grade of Oil	Excess air flue gases		Max. % CO_2
	% O_2	% CO_2 Lambda 1.2	
Light oil, B10 heating oil/ biofuel blend (as defined in DIN V51603-6)	3–5	≈12,5	15,4

Prior to commissioning, the basic settings of the burner can be set in accordance with the diagram. See under Basic settings **Note that it is simply a matter of a basic setting that should be adjusted retrospectively once the burner has started.** A flue gas analysis and soot quantity measurement must be carried out when fine-tuning the burner.

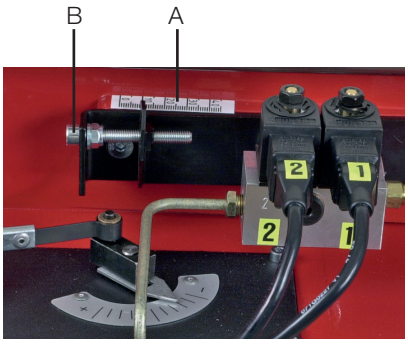
5.2 Setting values for nozzle assembly and air damper B 55-2, -2H, -2R, -3R



5.3 Setting values for nozzle assembly and air damper B 65-2, -2H, -2R, -3R



5.4 Nozzle assembly regulation – fixed brake plate



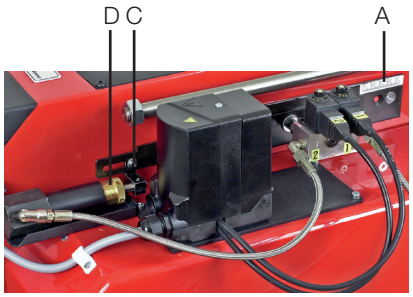
Nozzle assembly regulation is used to achieve the most favourable pressure drop possible across the brake plate.
Nozzle assembly regulation should be adjusted for Stage 2 output

Adjustment

Adjust to the desired position on the scale (A) using the set screw (B) (turning anti-clockwise reduces the pressure drop and moves the brake plate outwards).

If pulsation occurs, the pressure drop across the brake plate can be alte-red until pulsation stops.

5.5 Nozzle assembly regulation – adjustable brake plate



Nozzle assembly regulation is used to achieve the most favourable pressure drop possible across the brake plate for each output stage.

2 nozzles

Nozzle assembly regulation adjusts the position of the brake plate between Stage 1 and Stage 2 by means of a hydraulic piston.

3 nozzles

Nozzle assembly regulation adjusts the position of the brake plate between Stage 2 and Stage 3 by means of a hydraulic piston.

Low load

The low load adjustment takes place by changing the guide rail's mounting to the hydraulic piston.

This takes place using a locking screw located through an oval hole. In the default setting, the value that is read in the table (3.4 & 3.5) is used for the setting values for the chosen power for step 2. During operation, the insert is adjusted in order to achieve the best function.

Undo the locking screw (C).

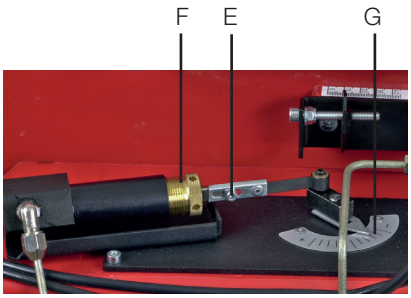
Set the desired position on the scale (A) by pushing the disc in the desired position.

Tighten the screw (C).

High load

Adjust to the desired position on the scale (A) using the set screw (D) (turning anti-clockwise reduces the pressure drop and moves the brake plate outwards). If pulsation occurs, the pressure drop across the brake plate can be alte-red until pulsation stops.

5.6 Hydraulic air adjustment



Stage 1

Set the control switch (S2) to low load (I). Undo the screw (E), turn the damper to the desired position and retighten the screw (E).

Stage 2

Set the control switch (S2) to high load (I). Use the adjuster pin to screw the sleeve (F) in (to reduce) or out (to increase). The position of the dam-per can be read from the damper scale (G). Carry out flue gas analysis to check the air settings

5.7 Air setting

When the burner's power stage has been selected, check the setting values for air dampers in table (3.6, 3.7). Read the damper angle for each of the power stages This must then be used when the settings are made in the burner's control system (se punkt 3.3)

Check the air settings by conducting a flue gas analysis.

6. Maintenance

6.1 Servicing the burner device

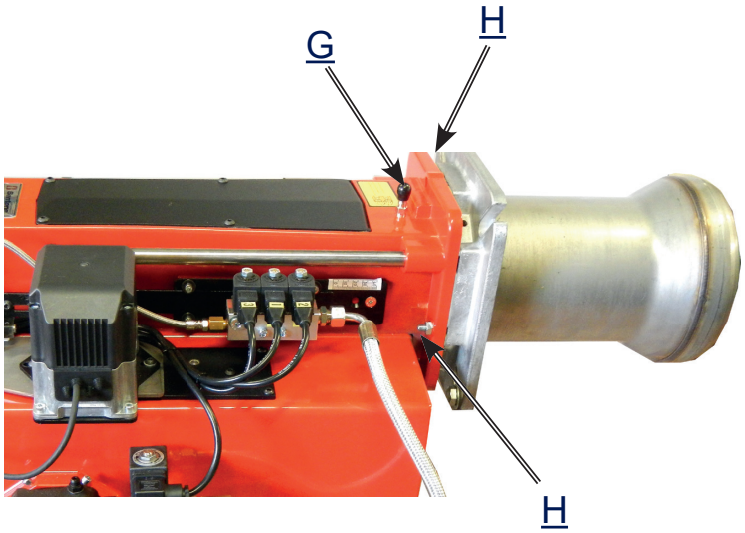
Removal and fitting

1. Switch off the mains power.

> ! If the burner is directly connected, ensure that all components on the burner are without power.

2. Remove the nuts (H) and pull the burner body out of the guides from the burner flange.
3. Remove the brake plate from the oil pipe and clean the brake plate.
4. Unscrew the nozzle.
5. Fit the nozzle.
6. Install the brake plate. (refer to Technical data)
7. Check the ignition electrodes. (refer to Technical data)
8. If necessary, replace the ignition electrodes.
9. Fit the burner body and the burner flange together and secure with the nuts (H).
10. Open the boiler/spectacle flange to access the burner pipe.
11. Remove and clean the burner pipe.
12. Install the burner pipe, make sure you install the drainage hole (not on all burner pipes) facing downwards so that any spilled oil can drain out.
13. Close the boiler / spectacle flange.
14. Turn on the mains power.
15. Check combustion.

> ! Use caution when operating the burner, surfaces may be hot.



> ! When soiled, always replace nozzles with new nozzles.

> ! When servicing/replacing components that affect combustion, an analysis and soot test must be carried out on the installation.

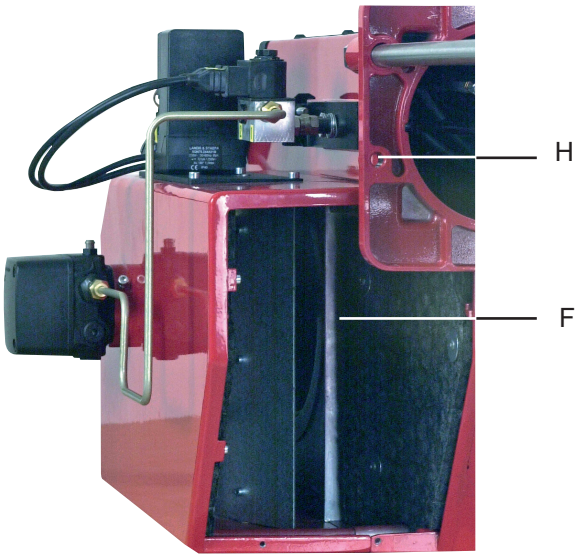
6.2 Servicing air dampers

Removal and installation

1. Break the main current and disconnect the Euro plugs from the burner.

> **!** If the burner is directly connected, ensure that all components on the burner are without power.

2. Undo the nuts (H) and pull out the burner body on its guides.
3. Remove the intake grille from the air intake.
4. Release the damper motor.
5. Clean the air damper (F) and the intake. Lubricate the damper shaft if applicable.
6. Re-engage the damper motor.
7. Fit the intake grille over the air intake.
8. Slide the burner together and secure it with the nuts (H).
9. Connect the Eurostecker connectors and turn on the main power switch.
10. Check combustion.



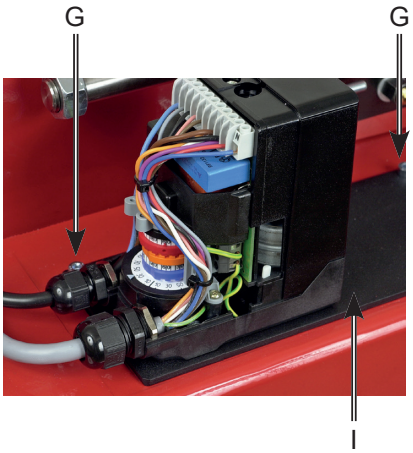
> **!** When servicing/replacing components that affect combustion, an analysis and soot test must be carried out on the installation.

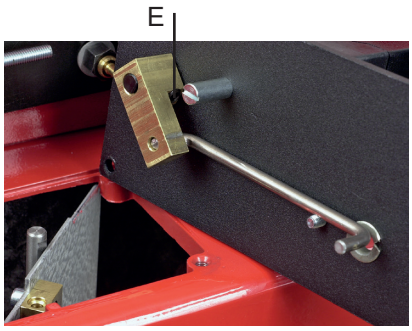
6.3 Replacing the damper motor

Removal and fitting

1. Turn off the main power switch and disconnect the Eurostecker connectors from the burner.
2. Note the positions of the cables and then disconnect the cables from the damper motor.
3. Release the damper motor and lock it at 30°.
4. Undo the screws (G) that secure the mounting plate for the damper motor.
5. Raise it carefully so that the air damper stays in the air intake.
6. Disconnect the (E) link arm from the motor shaft.
7. Separate the damper motor from the mounting plate (I).
8. Refit the damper motor on the mounting plate.
9. Connect the link arm to the damper motor shaft. It is important that the screw is at right angles to the plane of the shaft.
10. Release the damper motor and lock it at 30°.
11. Fit the mounting plate by guiding the link arm into the attachment point on the air damper and the air damper shaft into the mounting plate (make sure that the bushings are fitted between the mounting plate and damper shaft).
12. Release the damper motor and check that the damper moves freely. Close the damper and zero the graduated scale on the damper motor.
13. Make the electrical connections to the damper motor.
14. Reset the damper motor cams.
15. Connect the Eurostecker connectors and turn on the main power switch.
16. Check combustion.

! When resetting dampers, ensure that they do not engage in the close damper position. If dampers do engage, the automatic control unit will report an error message.





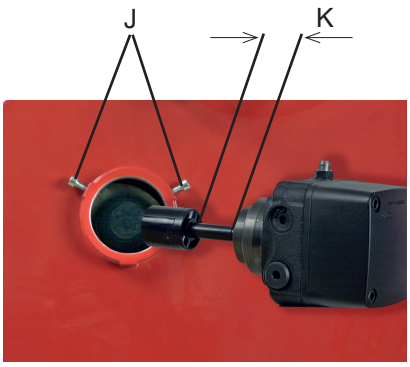
! When servicing/replacing components that affect combustion, an analysis and soot test must be carried out on the installation.

6.4 Replacement of oil pump

Removal and installation

1. Turn off the main power switch and disconnect the Eurostecker connectors from the burner.

> **!** If the burner is directly connected, ensure that all components on the burner are without power.



2. Disconnect the oil hoses from the pump.
3. Undo the screws (J) and pull out the oil pump.
4. Measure the distance between the pump mounting and the pump coupling (K).
5. Transfer the pump coupling to the new pump and adjust to give the same spacing between the pump and pump coupling as before (K).
6. Fit the oil pump on the burner and tighten the screws (J). (It is important that splines on the pump shaft align correctly with the pump coupling.)
7. Fit the oil hoses.
8. Connect the Eurostecker connectors and turn on the main power switch.
9. Bleed the pump, start the burner and adjust to the correct oil pressure.
10. Check combustion.

> **!** Use caution when operating the burner, surfaces may be hot.

> **!** When servicing oil bearing components, check the oil density when the burner is commissioned after servicing.

> **!** When servicing/replacing components that affect combustion, an analysis and soot test must be carried out on the installation.

6.5 Check oil line seals

Once the burner has been installed and commissioned, the seals of the various coupling elements should be checked.

When a leak is detected, it is usually sufficient to tighten the coupling element that is leaking.

! Use Loctite 5188 on threaded oil lines.

6.6 Replacement of electrical components

1. Switch off the mains power.

! If the burner is directly connected, ensure that all components on the burner are without power.

2. Note the connection of the existing component.
3. Remove the existing component.
4. Install the new component using the same wiring as the existing component or the specified alternative arrangement.
5. Turn on the mains power.
6. Check the function of the new component.
7. Start the burner and check the combustion.

! Use caution when operating the burner, surfaces may be hot.

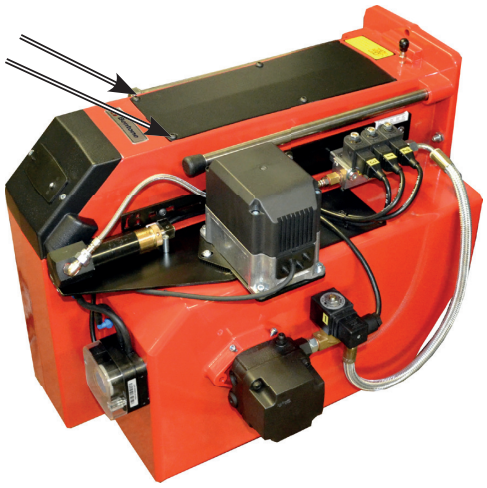
! When servicing/replacing components that affect combustion, an analysis and soot test must be carried out on the installation.

6.7 Vibration

Maximum vibration level are 5,0 mm/s.

- Check all bolts and nuts for correct torque.
- Check fan wheel for damage and contamination. Change when dirty/ unbalanced.
- Check motor bearings. If worn change motor/bearings.

Use lid screw hole for sensor mounting



6.11 Damper motor 2-Stage

The damper motor rotates the damper between three preset positions. These positions are controlled at the motor by micro-switches, the switching positions of which are set using the coloured cams. There is also a black cam, which controls the activation of solenoid valve 2.
If the air flow requires adjustment:
Remove the cover from the damper motor and change the positions of the cams by turning them with the aid of the tool supplied. To deactivate a cam while you are turning it we recommend that you switch to a different stage and then switch back after adjustment is complete in order to check the result.

Stage 1

Adjust the operating switch to Stage 2 (II).

* Reduce the air volume: Turn orange cam towards 0°.
* Increase the air volume: Turn orange cam towards 90°.

Adjust the operating switch back to low capacity and check.

Stage 2

Adjust the operating switch to Stage 1 (I).

* Reduce the air volume: Turn red cam towards 0°.
* Increase the air volume: Turn red cam towards 90°

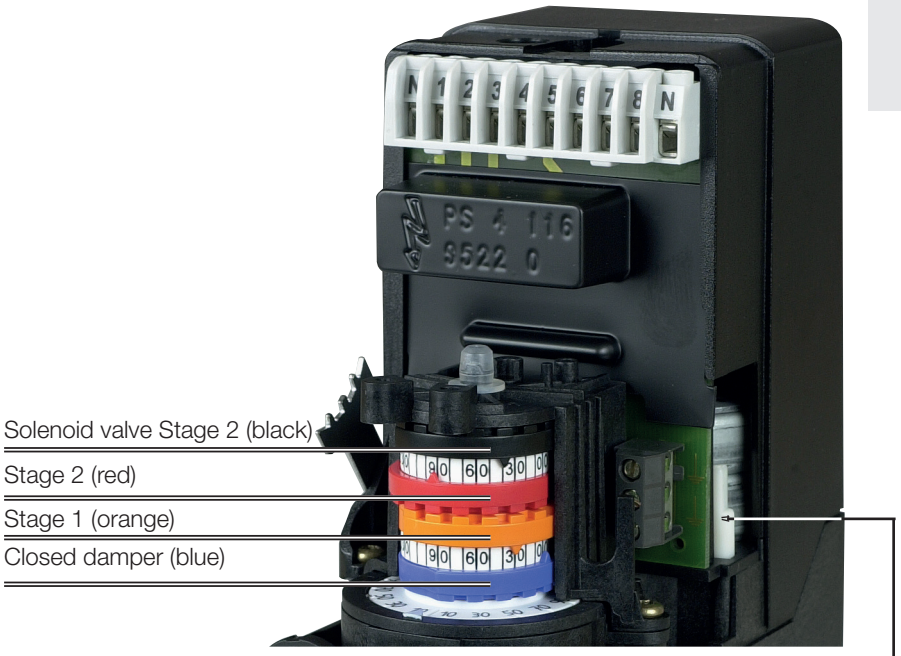
If the red cam is moved, change the black cam as much. Adjust the operating switch back to Stage 2 and ensure that the correct air volume has been obtained.

Releasing

The damper motor can be released using the white release button. This feature simplifies replacement of the damper motor.

To release	Press down the shaft and slide it outwards until it disengages from the milled slot.
To engage.	Slide the shaft inwards and release. Adjust the position of the motor so that the cogs mesh with each other.

! The blue cam is the limit position for fully closed damper and it is normally not necessary to change it.



165 205 39

6.12 Damper motor 3-Stage

The damper motor rotates the damper between three preset positions. These positions are controlled at the motor by micro-switches, the switching positions of which are set using the coloured cams. There is also a black cam, which controls the activation of solenoid valve 2 and a green one which controls the activation of solenoid valve 3.
If the air flow requires adjustment:
Remove the cover from the damper motor and change the positions of the cams by turning them with the aid of the tool supplied. To deactivate a cam while you are turning it we recommend that you switch to a different stage and then switch back after adjustment is complete in order to check the result.

Stage 1

Adjust the operating switch to Stage 2 (II)..

* Reduce the air volume: Turn blue cam towards 0°.
* Increase the air volume: Turn blue cam towards 90°.

Adjust the operating switch back to Stage 1 and check.

Stage 2

Adjust the operating switch to Stage 1 (I).

* Reduce the air volume: Turn orange cam towards 0°.
* Increase the air volume: Turn orange cam towards 90°.

If the orange cam is moved, change the black cam as much. Adjust the opera-ting switch back to Stage 2 and ensure that the correct air volume has been obtained.

Stage 3

Adjust the operating switch to Stage 2 (II).

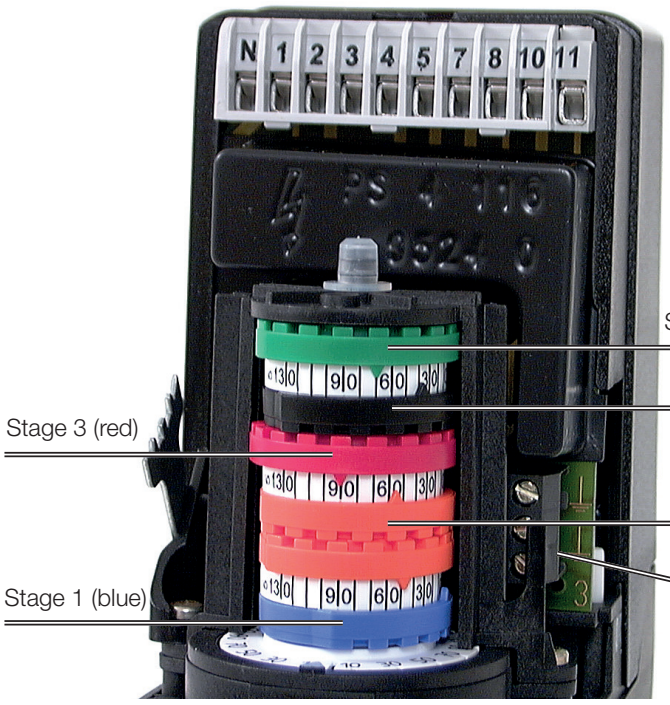
* Reduce the air volume: Turn red cam towards 0°.
* Increase the air volume: Turn red cam towards 90°.

If the red cam is moved, change the green cam as much. Adjust the operating switch to Stage 3 (III) and ensure that the correct air volume has been obtained.

Releasing

The damper motor can be released using the white release button. This feature simplifies replacement of the damper motor.

To release	Press down the shaft and slide it outwards until it disengages from the milled slot.
To engage	Slide the shaft inwards and release. Adjust the position of the motor so that the cogs mesh with each other.



165 205 40

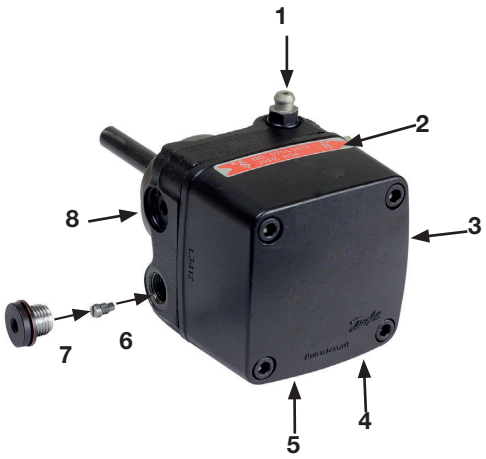
7. Instructions Pump RSA95, RSA125

7.1 Technical data

	RSA 95	RSA 125
Viscosity range::	1,3-18,0 mm^2/s	1,3-18,0 mm^2/s
Pressure range at viscosity 1,3-1,8:	5,5-12,0 bar	5,5-12,0 bar
Pressure range at viscosity 1,8-18,0:	2,5-21,0 bar	2,5-21,0 bar
Oil temperature:	-10 till+70°C	-10 till+70°C
Nozzle capacity at viscosity 4,3:	150-190 l/h	215-260 l/h
Gear capacity:	225 l/h	294 l/h
Max pressure on the suction and return side:	4 bar	4 bar

7.2 Components

1. Pressure gauge port G 1/8”
2. Nozzle outlet G 1/4”
3. Suction line G 1/4”
4. Suction line G 1/4”
5. Return line G 1/4”
6. Return line G 1/4”
7. Return plug
8. Pressure regulation 4 mm Allen key



7.3 Mounting/dismounting by-pass plug

In a 2-pipe-system excess oil is led back direct to the oil tank. In a 1-pipe-system the by-pass plug must be removed so that there is a free passage back to the suction side through the return line with the return port closed. (Pos.7).

7.4 Purging

On 1-pipe systems it is necessary to purge the pump. On 2-pipe systems purging is automatic through the return line.

7.5 Replacing the filter

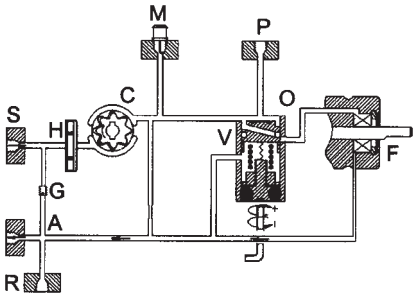
Replace the oil fiter on the oil pump as follows..

- Close the oil valves.
- Unscrew the cover (4 x 5 mm Allen screws).
- Replace the oil filter.
- Replace the cover gasket.
- Refit the cover.
- Open the oil valves.

165 105 54

7.6 Function Danfoss RSA 95 - 125

When the pump is started oil is drawn through the suction port ”S” via filter ”H” to the suction side of the gearwheel set ”C”. From here the gearwheel set pumps the oil to the pressure side and at the same time the oil becomes pressurized. The oil is led to cut-off and regulating valve ”V” which opens when the set pressure is reached.



The pressure is controlled and kept constant by regulating valve ”V”. At the same time the gearwheel set ”C” distributes the oil through nozzle port ”P” and pump return side ”R” via the shaft seal ”F”.

The quantity of oil supplied to nozzle port ”P” is determined by the pressure set on regulating valve ”V” and the nozzle/resistance in the nozzle line.

In 2-pipe-systems excess oil is led back to the oil tank. In 1-pipe-systems the by-pass plug ”A” must be removed to give free flow back to the suction side via return line ”G” with return port ”R” closed.

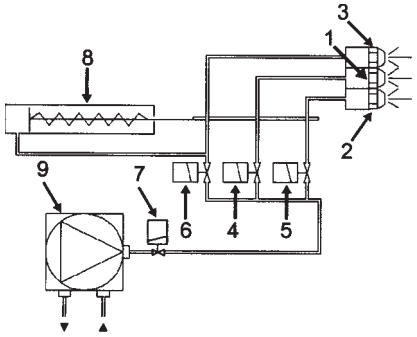
When the pump is stopped, the pump output drops and produces a drop in the oil pressure. The spring in the regulating valve presses the regulating piston forward until it seals in port ”P”. This cuts off the oil flow to the nozzle and ensures that the nozzle line is effectively shut off.

If the pump is overloaded, i.e. more oil is demanded than the gearwheel is able to pump under the given conditions, the oil pressure falls below the set value because the piston of the regulating valve moves towards its closed position and partially or wholly cuts off the return oil via port ”O”.

This can be remedied by

- reducing the pump pressure
- reducing the capacity, i.e. smaller nozzle or greater resistance
- changing to a pump with higher capacity

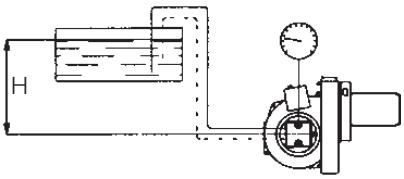
Schematic diagram



1. Nozzle Stage 1
2. Nozzle Stage 2
3. Nozzle Stage 3
4. Solenoid valve Stage 1 (Y1)
5. Solenoid valve Stage 2 (Y2)
6. Solenoid valve Stage 3 (Y3)
7. Safety valve for nozzle (Y1S)
   Only for capacities over 100 kg/h or on special request by customer
8. Hydraulic control device
   Only on burners with hydraulic air control or nozzle assembly optimisation.
9. Oil pump

Items 3 and 6 are not fitted to two-stage burners. Item 8 is connected after solenoid valve nozzle 2 (Y2).

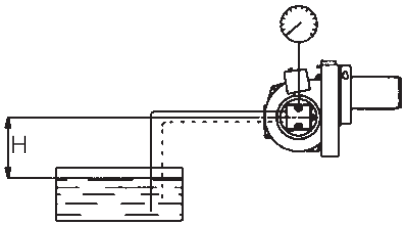
7.7 Suction line tables



1-pipe system

Höjd			
H	ø12mm	ø15mm	ø20mm
m	m	m	m

Pipe diameter



1-pipe system

Height			
H	ø12mm	ø15mm	ø20mm
m	m	m	m

Pipe diameter

Two-pipe system			
Height		Pipe diameter	
H	ø12mm	ø15mm	ø20mm
m	m	m	m
4,0	81	100	100
3,5	76	100	100
3,0	71	100	100
2,5	66	100	100
2,0	61	100	100
1,5	56	100	100
1,0	51	100	100
0,5	46	100	100

With an underlying tank a 1-pipe-system is not recommended.

Two-pipe system			
Height		Pipe diameter	
H	ø12mm	ø15mm	ø20mm
m	m	m	m
0,0	41	100	100
-0,5	36	89	100
-1,0	31	77	100
-1,5	26	65	100
-2,0	22	53	100
-2,5	17	41	100
-3,0	12	29	91
-3,5	7	17	53
-4,0	2	5	15

The suction line tables consist of theoretically calculated values where the pipe dimensions and oil velocity have been matched so that turbulences will not occur. Such turbulences will result in increased pressure losses and in acoustic noise in the pipe system.

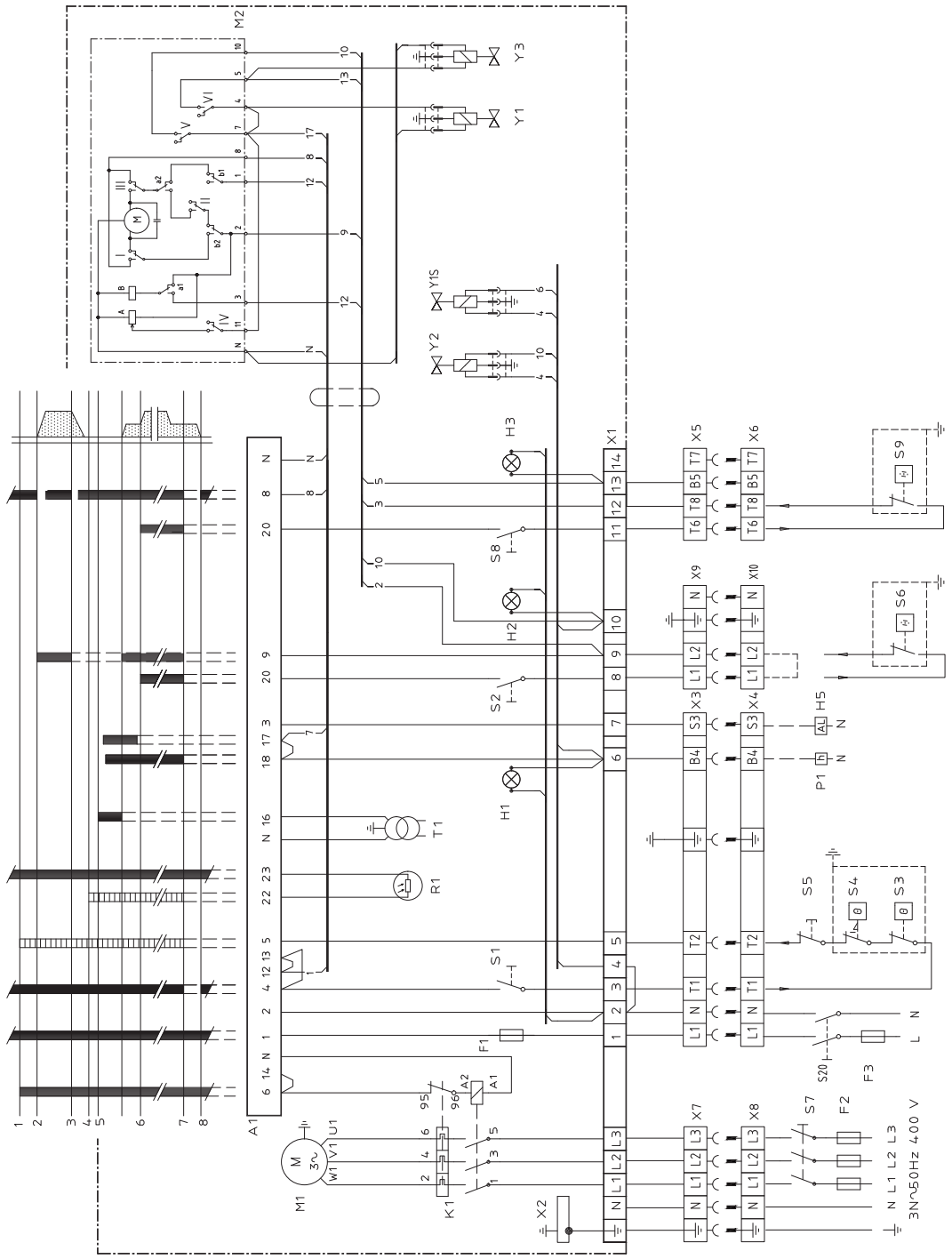
In addition to drawn copper piping a pipe system usually comprises 4 elbows, a non-return valve, a cut-off valve and an external oil filter. The sum of these individual resistances is so insignificant that they can be disregarded.

The tables do not include any lengths exceeding 100 m as experience shows that longer lengths are not needed. The tables apply to a standard fuel oil of normal commercial quality according to current standards. On commissioning with an empty tube system the oil pump should not be run without oil for more than 5 min. (a condition is that the pump is being lubricated during operation).

The tables state the total suction line length in metres at a viscosity of 6,0 mm2/s.

8. Electrical equipment

8.1 Wiring diagram



165 305 02

8.2 Component list

A1 Burner control
F1 Fuse
M1 Burner motor
R1 UV-detector
S1 Operating switch
S3 Rules/Operating thermostat
S4 Temperature/pressure limiter
S7 Main switch
S8 Air pressure switch
S30 External reset
T1 Ignition transformer
X1 Connection block
X20 Connection terminal board
Y1 Solenoid valve 1
Y1S Safety solenoid valve

9. Control

9.1 Technical data

	BP230UVFR-S2	BP230UVFR-S3
Pre-purge time (t1)	30.7 s	37.2 s
Pre-ignition time (t3)	6 s	2.5 s
Safety time (TSA)	3 s	5 s
Post-purge time (t6)	16.8 s	14.9 s
Reaction time for low interrupt	1 s	1 s
Ambient temperature BP	-40 to +60 °C	-40 to +60 °C
Ambient temperature UV5	-20 to +60 °C	-20 to +60 °C
Max. current, terminals 6-7	2 A	2 A
Max. current, other terminals	1 A	1 A
Ionisation current	3-10 µA	–

9.2 LED indicator lamps

BurnerPRO's burner control has seven LEDs which indicate the operating status of the control unit and the cause of the lockouts.

Each LED has an icon describing its function.

	FAN	Lights up when voltage is supplied to the fan motor (terminal 6)
	OPEN DAMPER 6	Flashes when the damper motor runs to maximum position. When the switch for the maximum damper motor position closes, this LED will light continuously.
	CLOSE DAMPER 5	Flashes when the damper motor runs to minimum position. When the switch for the minimum damper motor position closes, this LED will light continuously.
	AUTO 4	Lights up when the Burner control is in normal operating mode.
	IGNITION 3	Indicates ignition
	FLAME 2	Lights up when a flame is detected by the flame detector.
	ALARM/STATUS	In lockout mode, the Alarm lamp lights up and the other LEDs light up to indicate lockout. Refer to "Fault codes".

The LEDs can show the flame strength in Control mode by pressing the reset button for 3 seconds when the Flame LED flashes during start-up. In Control mode, the Status LED shines yellow, the Fan LED flashes, and LEDs 2-6 show the flame signal strength. Each LED corresponds to 20% of the total flame signal. 5 lit LEDs correspond to 100% and 2 LEDs correspond to 40%.

9.3 Explanation of the different sequence modes

1. **Operation**
   This is the control unit voltage supply.
2. **System test**
   In this status mode, the control unit undergoes an internal test to verify correct functionality of the hardware and software.
3. **Preconditions for burner start-up**
   The control unit verifies that the air pressure switch is in the depressurised position and a test of the fuel cut-off valve is carried out.
4. **Heating requirement**
   The operating thermostat closes and voltage is supplied to connection 5 so that the control unit can start the burner.
5. **Pre-purge begins**
   The control unit starts the fan. Connections 6 and 7.
6. **Damper motor opens**
   Control unit connection 9 sends a command to the damper motor to run at Max. mode. The control unit detects that the damper motor's end position switch indicates successful transition to the Max. load mode by supplying voltage to the connection 8 input. The control unit also performs a test to ensure that the air sensor detects airflow by monitoring connection 14.
7. **Pre-purge**
   The combustion chamber is ventilated.
8. **Damper motor closes**
   Following pre-purge, the control unit closes connection 10. The control unit detects that the damper motor is in the Low Load mode by supplying voltage to connection 8 on the control unit.
9. **Ignition on**
   The control unit supplies voltage to the ignition transformer by activating connection 16.
10. **Fuel on** The control unit activates the fuel valve by supplying voltage to connections 17 and 18 as well as to direct ignition systems.
11. **Flame indication**
    Ignition transformer turns off. The flame signal is tested during this stage. If no flame is detected, the burner enters Lockout mode.
12. **Operating mode**
    Once a flame is stable, the control unit transitions to Operating mode. There must be a flame signal. Voltage is supplied to connection 20.
13. **Shutdown**
    Shutdown occurs when the heating requirement is met and power is cut off to the operating thermostat connection 5 . The control unit closes the fuel valves by cutting off power to outputs 18 and 20. The fan post-purges the combustion chamber.
14. **Lockout**
    The control unit enters lockout mode when an internal or external fault is detected. The reset button and the remote-reset connection can be used to disable Lock mode. However, the control unit will revert to lockout mode if the fault is not rectified.

BURNER LOCKOUT

When lockout occurs, the LEDs indicate the cause. The control unit status is saved in the memory, even in the event of a power outage. By pressing the manual reset button on the control unit or remote reset.

9.4 BurnerPro LED fault/lock code table

NO.	FAULT	LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	LED 4	LED 5	LED 6	LED 7	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
	OPERATION LED ● = ON	Fan	Open damper	Closed damper	Auto	Ignition	Flame	Status	
	ICON								
1	DIAGNOSTIC ERROR, MAIN MCU INLET	●						RED	Initial diagnostic error. Ensure correct status of inputs and outputs when the unit is turned on.
2	LOCAL RESET		●					RED	User-initiated manual reset/lockout or defective reset switch.
3	AIR SENSOR	●	●					RED	Air sensor signal [connection 14] could not be detected by the end of the safety time, or loss of the air sensor signal during burner operation
4	DIAGNOSTIC ERROR			●				RED	“The system detected voltage at terminal 16, 17, 18, or 19 at the incorrect time, or no voltage detected when necessary. Check cabling and makes sure the system is running on a single line phase (50/60Hz)”
5	IONISATION FLAME LOSS	●		●				RED	Flame loss. Inspect the system, check the gas pressure, flame detector, cabling, etc.
6	IONISATION CIRCUIT FAULT		●	●				RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
7	INTERNAL COMMUNICATION ERROR	●	●	●				RED	Reset the system to continue normal operation. Contact reseller/ distributor if the fault persists.
8	REMOTE RESET				●			RED	The user has pressed Remote Reset or the remote controller has short-circuited.
9	IONISATION FAULT	●			●			RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
10	MAIN PROGRAM SEQUENCE ERROR		●		●			RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
11	RAM TEST	●	●		●			RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
12	PROGRAM SEQUENCE ERROR			●	●			RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
13	READING ERROR INPUT	●		●	●			RED	Check cabling and makes sure the system is running on a single phase (50/60Hz)
14	TIMER2 ERROR		●	●	●			RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
15	CPU TEST FAILED	●	●	●	●			RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
16	FLAME LOSS	●				●		RED	Visually inspect the flame detector and confirm that the pilot light was lit during start-up. Check the fuel supply system.

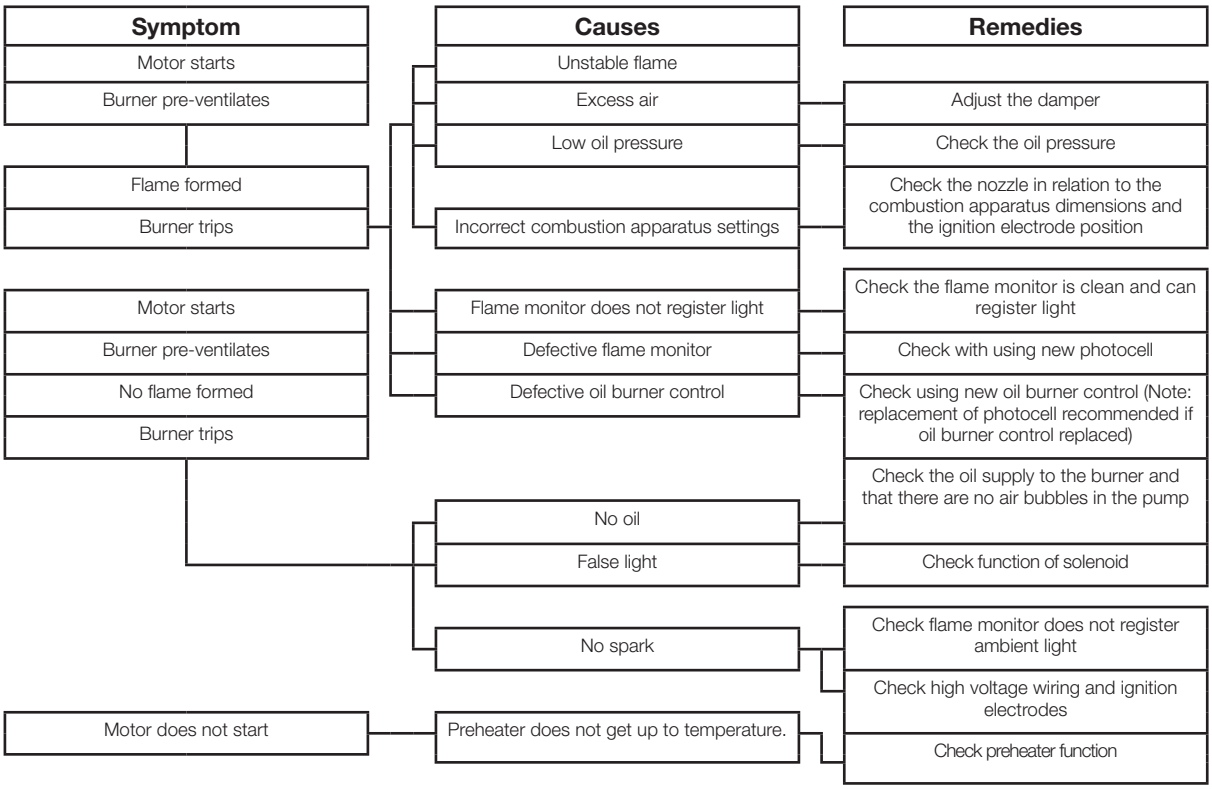
NO.	FAULT	LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	LED 4	LED 5	LED 6	LED 7	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
17	CABLE FAULT		●			●		RED	The system detected voltage at terminal 16, 17, 18, or 19 at the incorrect time, or no voltage detected when necessary. Check cabling and makes sure the system is running on a single phase (50/60Hz)
18	SAFETY RELAY FAULT	●	●			●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor
19	FUEL VALVE OPEN			●		●		RED	Check fuel valve cabling. The valves may not be fully closed.
20	FLAME LOSS	●		●		●		RED	Visually inspect the flame detector and confirm that the main flame was lit during start-up. Check the fuel supply system.
21	WELDED SAFETY RELAY		●	●		●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
22	SELF TEST	●	●	●		●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
23	ROM ERROR				●	●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
24	FLAME LOSS DURING OPERATION	●			●	●		RED	Check the cabling. Check the flame detector. Check the fuel supply system.
25	RAM ERROR		●		●	●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
26	INTERNAL FAULT	●	●		●	●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
27	NOT USED								
28	NOT USED								
29	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE		●	●	●	●		RED	Ambient temperature below -40 °C or above 70 °C
30	ROM ERROR	●	●	●	●	●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
31	IONISATION SHORT-CIRCUIT						●	RED	Possible external short-circuit between terminals 23 and 24. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
32	TIME LIMIT EXCEEDED FOR CONTROL MODE	●					●	RED	30-minute activation time passed.
33	STANDBY FALSE FLAME		●					RED	False flame detected in Standby mode.
34	NOT USED							RED	
35	INTERNAL RESET			●			●	RED	Internal software reset of control unit. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
36	SOFTWARE RESET	●		●			●	RED	Internal software reset of control unit. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
37	WAITING TIME INPUTS		●	●			●	RED	The system was unable to perform airflow sensor test and/or valve closure test. Check the cabling. Check the air sensor and/or fuel valve switch.
38	INTERNAL RESET	●	●	●			●	RED	Internal software reset of control unit. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.

NO.	FAULT	LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	LED 4	LED 5	LED 6	LED 7	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
39	SOFTWARE RESET				●		●	RED	Internal software reset of control unit. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
40	HARDWARE RESET	●			●		●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
41	HARDWARE RESET		●		●		●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
42	CONTROL PROGRAM FROZEN	●	●		●		●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact the distributor/factory.
43	CONTROL PROGRAM FROZEN			●	●		●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
44	TIMER2 ERROR	●		●	●		●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
45	LOW VOLTAGE ERROR		●	●	●		●	RED	Check mains power. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
46	LOW VOLTAGE ERROR	●	●	●	●		●	RED	Check mains power. Contact reseller/distributor if the fault persists.
47	UV DETECTION FAULTY					●	●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
48	INTERNAL FAULT	●				●	●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
49	INTERNAL FAULT		●			●	●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
50	IGNITION FEEDBACK	●	●			●	●	RED	The system detected voltage at terminal 16 at the incorrect time, or no voltage. Check cabling and ensure sufficient earthing.
51	PILOT FEEDBACK			●		●	●	RED	The system detected voltage at terminal 17 at the incorrect time, or no voltage. Check cabling and ensure sufficient earthing.
52	MAINP FEEDBACK	●		●		●	●	RED	The system detected voltage at terminal 19 at the incorrect time, or no voltage. Check cabling and ensure sufficient earthing.
53	WAITING TIME FEEDBACK LIMIT EXCEEDED		●	●		●	●	RED	Loss of feedback from the damper motor for more than 10 minutes. Check the cabling. Check the damper motor.
54	MAIND FEEDBACK	●	●	●		●	●	RED	The system detected voltage at terminal 18 at the incorrect time, or no voltage. Check cabling and ensure sufficient earthing.
55	DIAGNOSTICS INTERRUPTED				●	●	●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
56	UV FALSE FLAME			●	●	●	●	RED	False flame detected prior to ignition. Check the cabling. Check the flame detector. Ensure sufficient earthing.
57	IONISATION FALSE FLAME			●	●	●	●	RED	False flame detected prior to ignition. Check the cabling. Check the flame detector. Ensure sufficient earthing.
58	OPEN FEEDBACK READING		●	●	●	●	●	RED	The system detected voltage at terminal 8 at the incorrect time, or no voltage. Check cabling and ensure sufficient earthing.

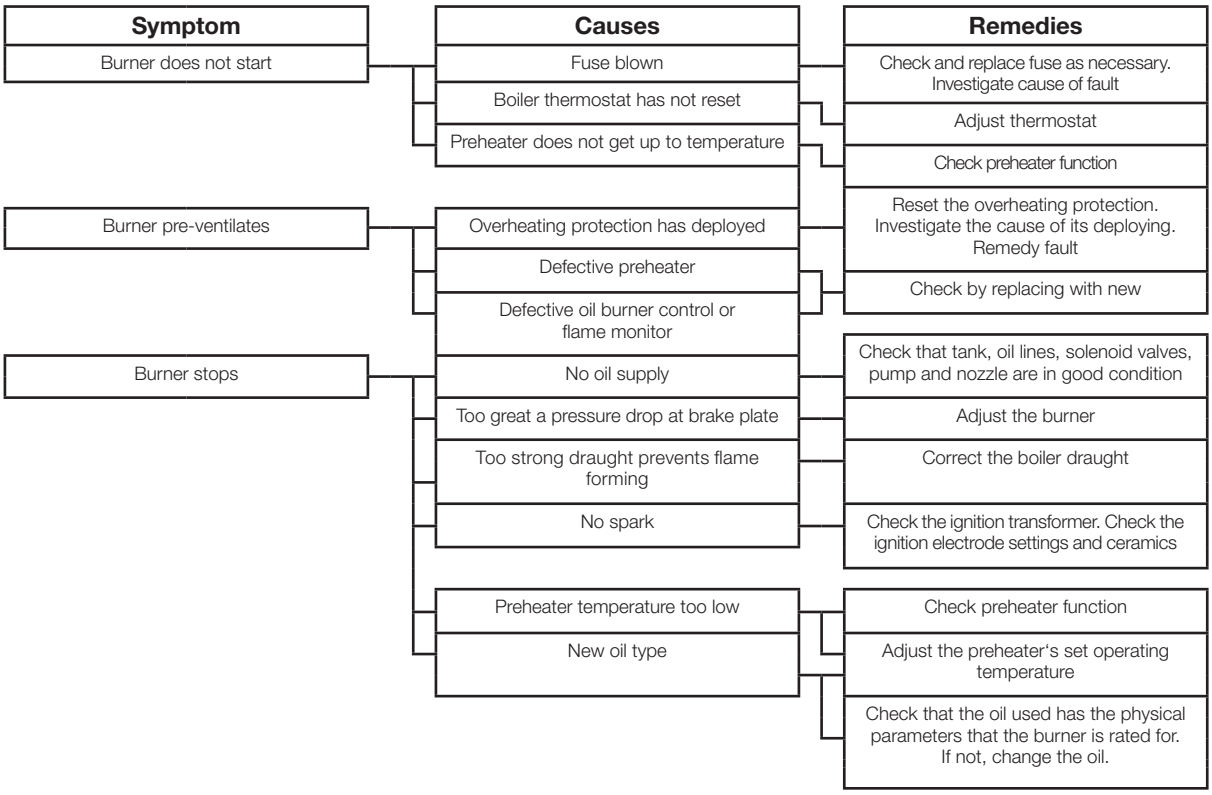
NO.	FAULT	LED 1	LED 2	LED 3	LED 4	LED 5	LED 6	LED 7	POSSIBLE SOLUTION
59	ADJACENT POLE SHORT-CIRCUIT	●			●	●	●	RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.
60	LOCAL RESET	●	●	●	●	●	●	RED	The local reset button has been pressed in for more than 10 seconds, or the reset button is stuck.
61	FUEL VALVE OPEN		●		●	●	●	RED	Fuel valve open at incorrect time.
62	STRONG UV FLAME	●	●		●	●	●	RED	Flame detector too close to the flame. Increase the distance between the flame detector and the flame.
63	INTERNAL FAULT					●		RED	Replace the control unit. Contact reseller/distributor.

10. Fault Location

10.1 Burner will not start



10.2 Burner will not start after normal use



165 105 09-2 2021-01-21/1

10.3 Delayed ignition

Symptom	Causes	Remedies
Burner pulsates at start with hot flue gases	Excessively strong draught	Correct boiler draught
	Excessive pressure drop across the brake plate	Adjust the burner
	Preheater temperature too low	Check preheater function
	New oil type	Adjust the preheater's set operating temperature
		Ensure that the new oil's physical parameters are within the limits for which the burner is designed. If not, change the oil.
Burner pulsates at start	Nozzle partially blocked	Replace nozzle
	Oil pressure too low	Check and adjust
	Flue is blocked or damaged	Check and correct
	The fan wheel is slipping on the shaft	Check and tighten
	Pump coupling loose or worn	Replace
	Preheater blocked	Check the ignition electrode setting, (see technical data)
	Delayed ignition	Check that the ignition electrodes are not damaged
	Excessively strong draught	Check high voltage cables
		Check position of nozzle assembly setting
		Correct boiler draught
	Excessive pressure drop across the brake plate	Adjust the burner
	Preheater temperature too low	Check preheater function
	New oil type	Adjust the preheater's set operating temperature
		Ensure that the new oil's physical parameters are within the limits for which the burner is designed. If not, change the oil.

10.4 Noise in pump

Symptom	Causes	Remedies
The burner pump emits noise during start		Check the oil system in order to reduce pressure drop
The burner pump emits noise during operation	Insufficient negative pressure on the suction side pump	Rebuild the oil system to form a solution with a transport oil pump
		Check that the oil used has the physical parameters that the burner is rated for. If not, change the oil.
		Temperature of the oil from the tank is too low, increase the temperature of oil from tank
		Clean the pump filter

10.5 Pump pressure

Symptom	Causes	Remedies
The burner pump can not build up pressure	No oil	Check that there is oil and that it reaches the pump
	Oil viscosity too low	Check that the oil reaching the pump has the physical parameters that the pump can handle. Change the oil or the pump's oil parameters
	Pump worn	Replace the pump
	Pump run using impure oil that has worn the pump out prematurely	Replace pump and install self-cleaning filter in the oil system
	Blocked pump filter	Check, clean pump filter

11. Log of flue gas analysis

Owner	Adresss	Tel. no:
Installation		Tel. no:

Boiler

Type	Make	Power kW

Bentone Burner

Type	Model	Serial no.	Fuel

	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3
Draught in fireplace			
Fan Press mbar			
Filter smoke number			
CO_2			
O_2			
NOx			
CO			
Flue gas temp. °C			
Setting brake disc			
Setting Air damper			
Pump pressure bar			
Nozzle			

Test performed / 20	Address
Test performed by:	Postal address
Company name:	Tel. no:

12. Oil burners maintenance instructions

General information

Keep the boiler room clean. Ensure that the boiler room has permanent fresh air intake. Switch off before dismantling the oil burner.
At hinged mounting, make sure that an automatic safety switch is fitted, so that the burner cannot start when theswing door is open.
Don´t use the oil fired boiler to burn paper or rubbish,unless the boiler is especially fitted with a hinged door tomake this possible.
Don´t fill tank while burner is working.

Starting precautions

Make sure that the oil tank is not empty
Make sure that the valves on oil and water supply pipes areopen.
Make sure that the boiler flue damper is open.
Make sure that the boiler thermostat is set at the correct temperature.
Switch on the current. Most relay systems have a delayed action so that the burner will not start for perhaps 20 seconds.
With heavy oil the delay will be longer as the burner will notstart until the oil in the preheater reaches the requiredtemperature.

If the burner will not start

Press the reset button on the relay. Check that the thermostats are correctly adjusted.
Don´t forget the room thermostat, check that any fusesare intact and main switch is on.

If the burner starts but does not ignite

Make an attempt to start the burner.
Never make close repeated start attempts.
Don´t restart the burner until the boiler is free from oil gases.
If the burner still does not ignite send for the service engineer.

When switching off during summer

Always use the main switch to cut out the burner even when adjusting the burner or cutting off the heating for ashort time. For longer periods of shut down, close all valves and the oil supply stopcock.
Clean the filter and nozzle by washing in petrol or paraffin.
Make sure the filter medium is not damaged or defective.
Protect electrical gear from damp.

Warning

Never stand too near or put your face to the inspection or fire door, when the burner is about to start.
Never use a naked flame to ignite oil if the electrical ignition fails.
Always wait for about 10 minutes for the unburnt gases to disperse before restarting the oil burner if it has failed to ignite previously.

Installed by:

……..

Tel:……..

EU Declaration of conformity

CE

Bentone Oil Burners

Type

BF 1	**ST 146**	**B 45**	**B 80**
ST 108	**B 2**	**B 55**	
ST 120	**B 30**	**B 65**	
ST 133	**B 40**	**B 70**	

This declaration of conformity is issued under the sole responsibility of the manufacturer. The object of the declaration described above is in conformity with:

Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC

EMC 2014/30/EU

Restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances (RoHS) Directive 2011/65/EU

References to the relevant harmonised standards used or references to the other technical specifications in relation to which conformity is declared:

EN 267:2009+A1:2011	Excluded Annex J/K. Automatic forced draught burners for liquid fuels.

Additional information can be downloaded at:

www.bentone.com

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Ljungby, January 26th 2021

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