



Dual fuel Gas-Oil/Gas burners

Two-stage operation



CODE	MODEL	TYPE
3485981	GI/EMME 900	498 T80
3485989	GI/EMME 900 K	498 T80

Technical description of the burner

Technical data

Model		GI/EMME 900
Type		498 T80
Output	kcal/h	225/450 ÷ 900
	kW	262/523 ÷ 1.045
Fuel		Natural gas, Pci 8600 kcal/Nm ³
		GPL con Pci 22.200 kcal/m ³
		Gasoil, max viscosity at 20°C : 6 cSt (1.5 °E)
Maximum pressure ⁽¹⁾	mbar	150
Minimum pressure	mbar	Natural gas: 13 / GPL: 14.5
Type-Approval application		-

⁽¹⁾ Minimum pressure (measured at the sleeve) with the combustion chamberal 0 mbar to obtain maximum output.

Electrical data

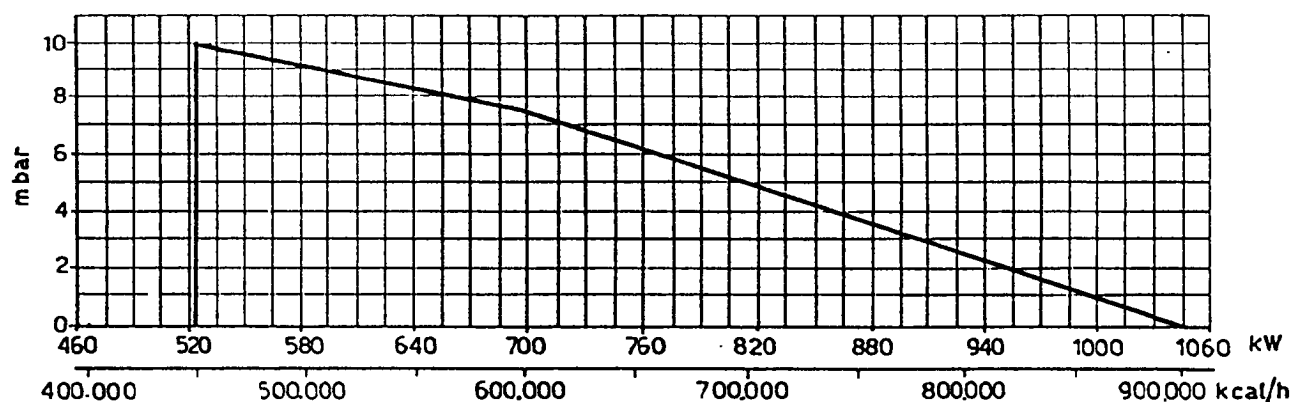
Motor IE1

Model		GI/EMME 900
Electrical power supply		3 ~ 220/380V 60 Hz / 1N ~ 220V 60 Hz
Fan motor	rpm	3350
	kW	1.5
	V	220/380
	A	6.6/3.8
Pump motor	rpm	3250
	kW	0.15
	V	220
	A	1.6
Motor capacitor	µF	6.3
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	220 V - 1 x 8 kV
	I1 - I2	1.8 A - 30 mA
Electrical power consumption	kW max	1.5

Motor IE2

Model		GI/EMME 900
Electrical power supply		3 ~ 220/380V 60 Hz / 1N ~ 220V 60 Hz
Fan motor	rpm	3500
	kW	1.5
	V	220/380
	A	5.5/3.2
Ignition transformer	V1 - V2	220 V - 1 x 8 kV
	I1 - I2	1.8 A - 30 mA
Electrical power consumption	kW max	1.5

COMBUSTION CHAMBER PRESSURE - 2nd STAGE OUTPUT

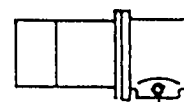


Min output at 1st stage: 262 kW - 22,5 kg/h

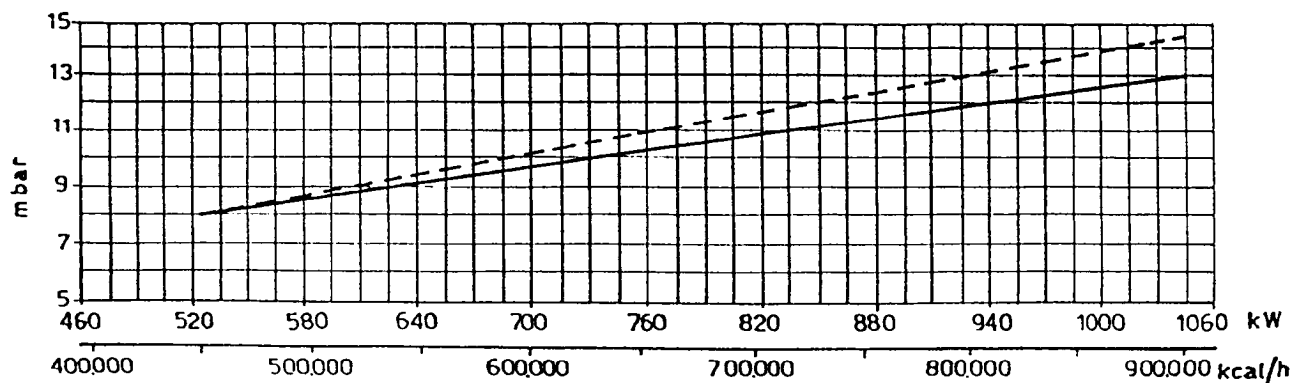
MIN. GAS PRESSURE - 2nd STAGE OUTPUT

Pressure: measured at the test point with combustion chamber at 0 mbar

——— natural gas
- - - - - LPG



gas pressure test point



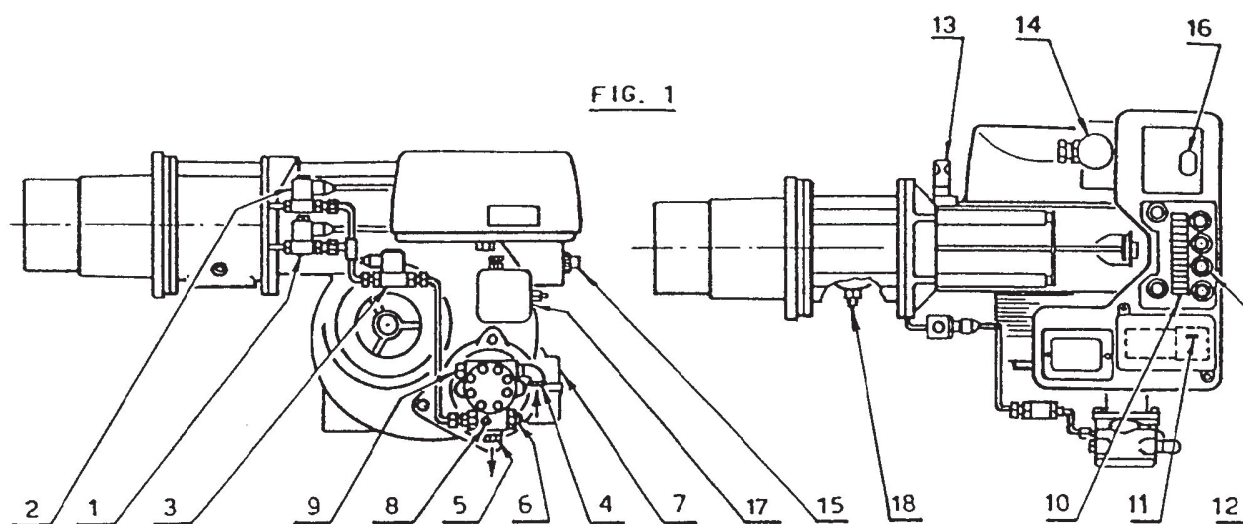


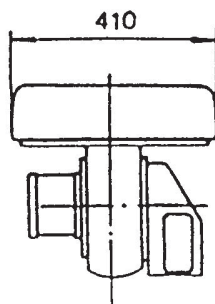
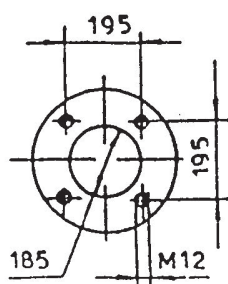
Fig. 1.

1. Oil valve I stage
2. Oil valve II stage
3. Safety oil valve
4. Oil supply port
5. Oil return port
6. Pressure regulator at the pump
7. Air damper motor
8. Pressure gauge port (G 1/8)
9. Vacuum gauge port (G 1/8)
10. Terminal board
11. Reset push-button of the motor overload relay
12. Cable gland
13. UV photocell
14. Oil motor capacitor
15. Oil-Gas selector switch
16. Control-box reset button
17. Air pressure-switch
18. Gas pressure socket to sleeve

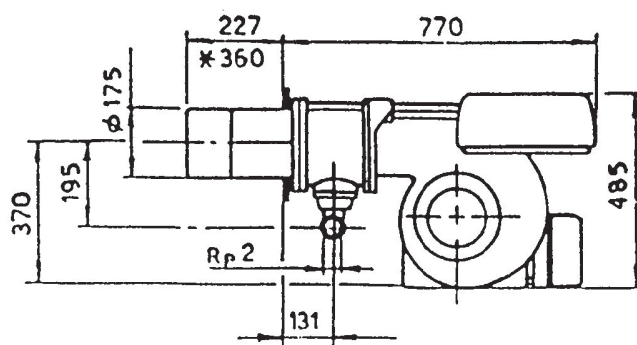
Q.ty	Burner accessories
1	gas-train's gasket
8	screws
1	insulating screen
3	seal
2	oil hoses
4	connectors
4	gaskets
1	Lpg transf. kit
2	oil nozzles
1	flange

DIMENSIONS

Drilling details

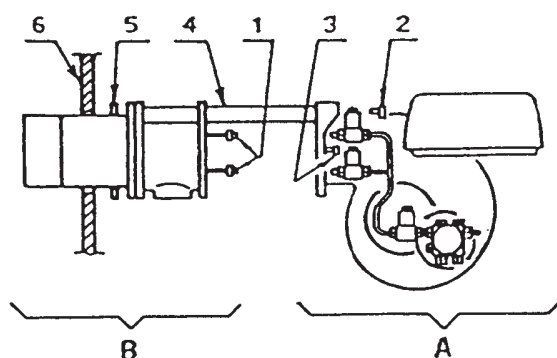


Burner



* extension that you can obtain with special extended head (to be requested separately).

FIXING TO THE BOILER

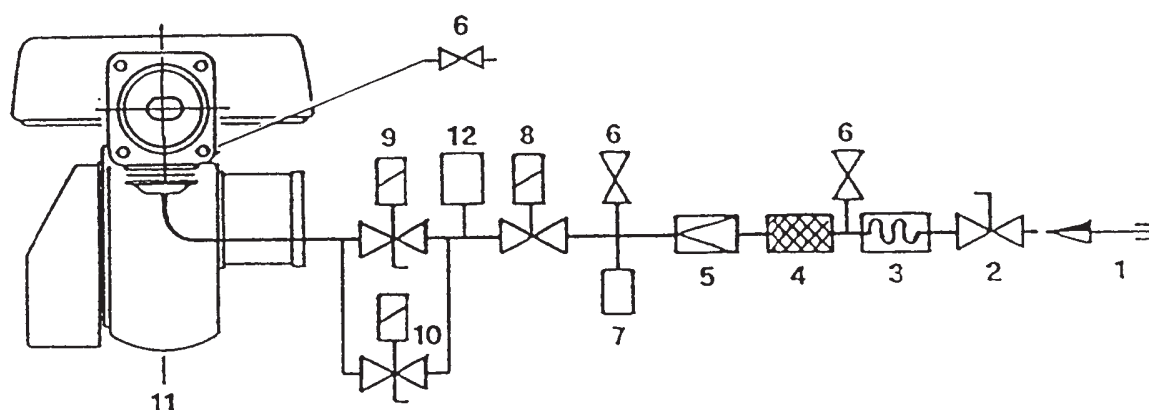


in order to divide the combustion head from the rest of the burner, you have to:

- remove the connection (1) from the two valves
- remove the 4 screws (2 - 3)
- slide the burner body (A) along the rails (4)
- mount the group (B) to the boiler's plate(6) interposing gasket(5).

Mount the group (A) to the boiler front. Fit the nozzles and regulate the combustion head (as specified below).

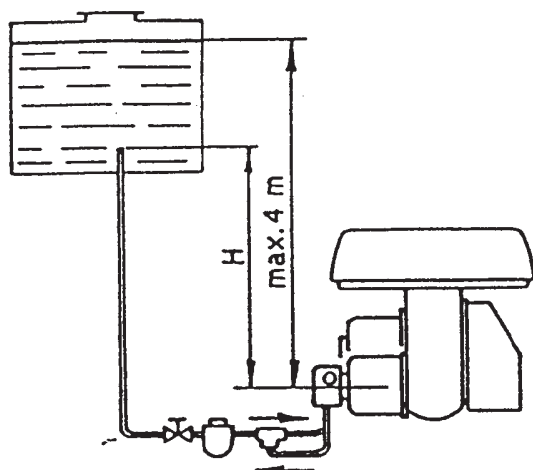
GAS SUPPLY-LINE



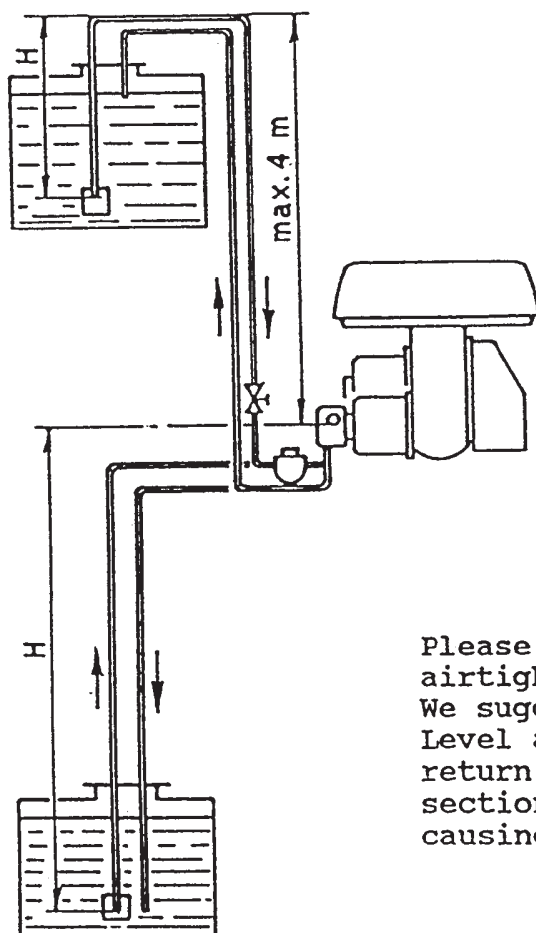
1. Gas supply pipe
2. Manual valve
3. Isolator joint
4. Filter
5. Pressure governor
6. Pressure test point
7. Min. gas pressure-switch
8. Gas safety shut off valve
9. I° stage gas shut off valve

10. II° stage gas shut off valve
11. Burner
12. Gas leak control device.

OIL SUPPLY



H m	L m	
	Ø i 8	Ø i 10
0,5	4	10
1	8	20
1,5	12	30
2	16	40
2,5	20	50



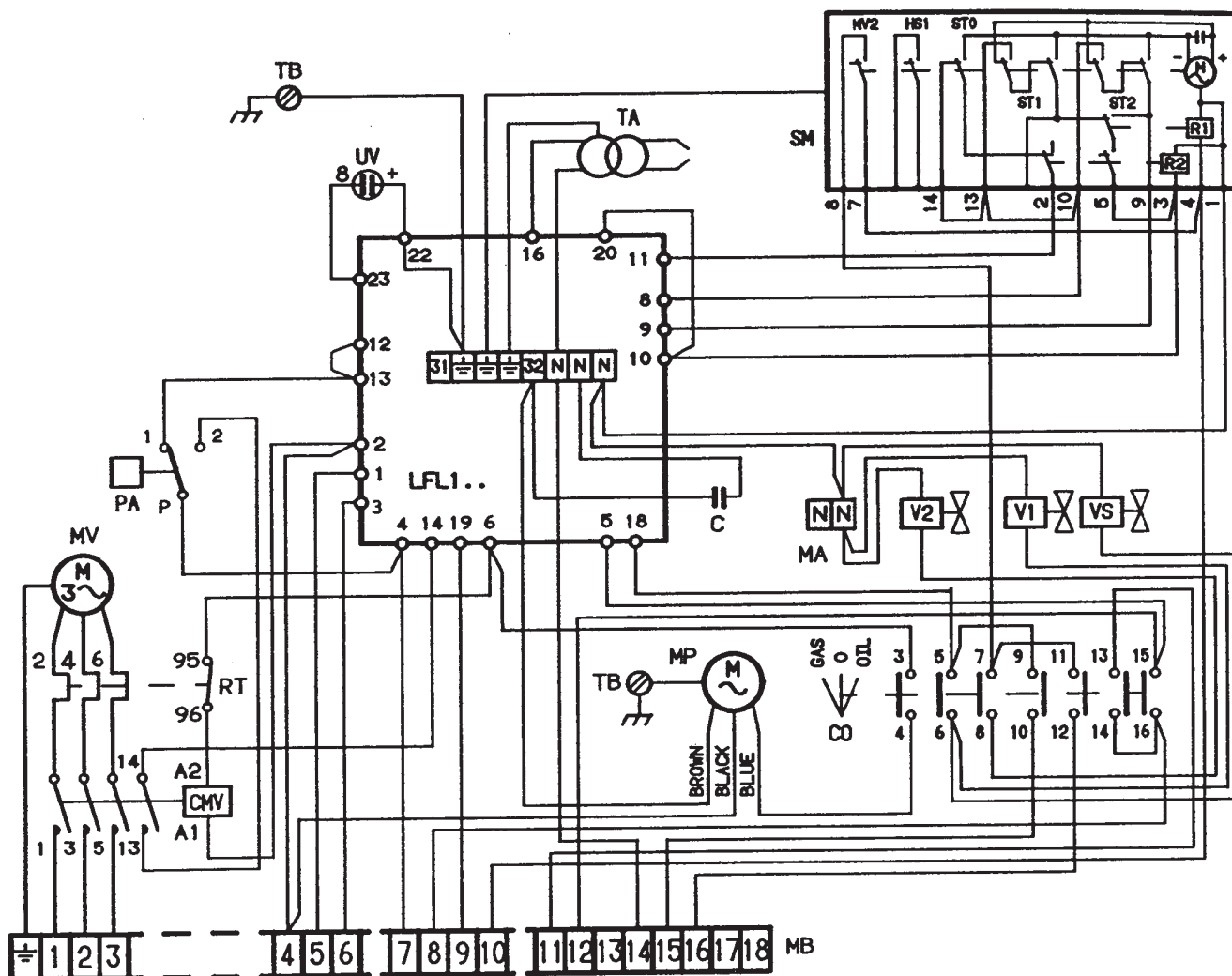
H m	L m	
	Ø i 12	Ø i 14
0	45	70
0,5	40	60
1	35	50
2	20	30
3	10	15
3,5	-	7

Please note: all oil lines must be airtight.
We suggest copper-piping.
Level as the suction pipe, then a none return valve is not required and the section-pipe can be disconnected without causing any problems.

H = Margin; L = Inlet-pipe's lenght, including the vertical line.
The copper pipes with diameter 12 and 14, shown in the schemes, can be replaced with 1/2 and 3/4 steel pipes, commercial gas without welding.

INTERNAL WIRING DIAGRAM

(CARRIED OUT IN THE FACTORY)



LEGEND

- C : PUMP MOTOR CAPACITOR
- CMV : CONTACT-MAKER
- CO : SELECTOR SWITCH
- MB : BURNER TERMINAL STRIP
- MP : PUMP MOTOR
- MV : FAN MOTOR
- PA : AIR PRESSURE SWITCH
- RT : THERMAL RELAY
- SM : SERVO-MOTOR
- TA : IGNITION TRANSFORMER
- TB : BURNER EARTH
- UV : PROBE U.V.
- V1 : 1° STAGE VALVE
- V2 : 2° STAGE VALVE
- VS : OIL SAFETY VALVE

SELECTOR SWITCH

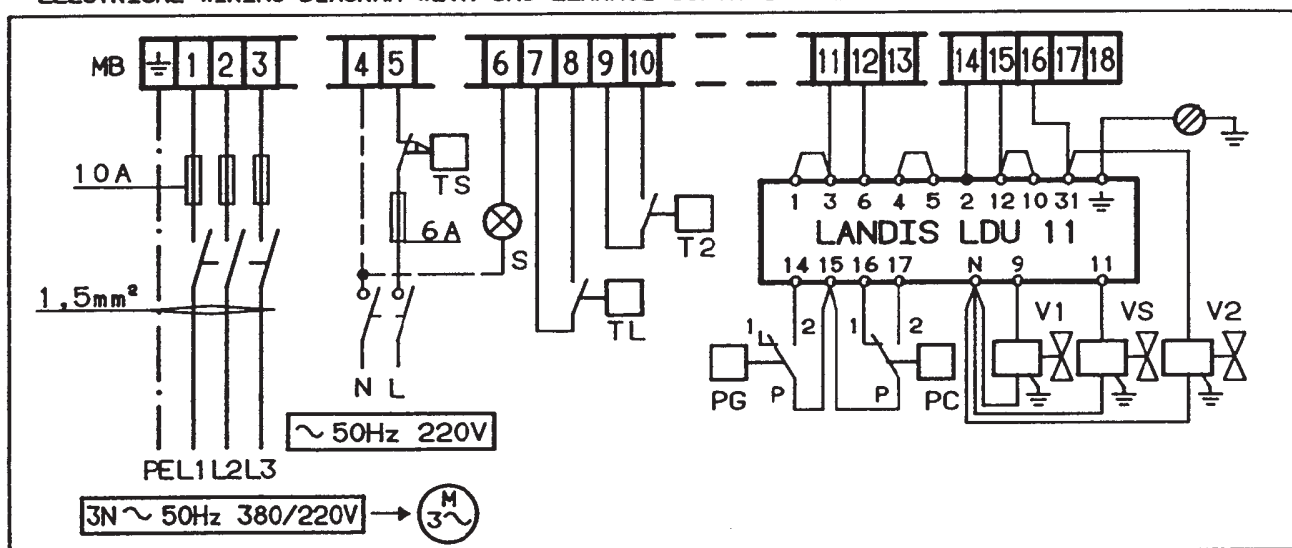
	OIL	O	GAS
3-4	X		
5-6	X		
7-8	X		
9-10			X
11-12			X
13-14			X
15-16	X		

5143-5144-5145 (01/92)

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS TO THE TERMINAL BLOCK

(TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE INSTALLER)

ELECTRICAL WIRING DIAGRAM WITH GAS LEAKAGE CONTROL DEVICE



MB: BURNER TERMINAL STRIP
 MR: GAS TRAIN TERMINAL STRIP
 TS: SAFETY REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM
 TL: LIMIT CONTROL SYSTEM
 T2: 2° STAGE REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM
 PG: MIN GAS PRESSURE SWITCH

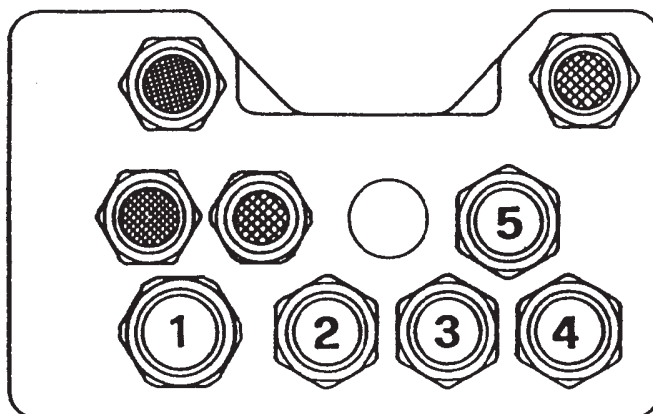
V1: 1° STAGE GAS SHUT OFF VALVE
 V2: 2° STAGE GAS SHUT OFF VALVE
 VS: GAS SAFETY SHUT OFF VALVE
 S: REMOTE LOCK SIGNAL
 PC: CHECK PRESSURE SWITCH
 TB: BURNER EARTH

NOTICE:

- THE ELECTRIC WIRING CARRIED OUT BY THE INSTALLER MUST BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE RULES IN FORCE IN THE COUNTRY.
- LEADS MINIMAL SECTION 1,5mm²
- BURNERS WITH NON-STOP OPERATION: FOR SAFETY REASONS, THIS TYPE OF BURNER MUST BE STOPPED EVERY 24 HOURS OF OPERATION, BY MEANS OF AN HOURS-COUNTER TO BE CONNECTED IN SERIES WITH THE ATJUSTAMENT DEVICES.
- THE FLAME MODULATION IN OBTAINABLE TROUGHT THE 2° STAGE REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM (T2), CONNECTED TO THE TERMINALS 9-10.

FIXING OF THE ELECTRICAL WIRES

All the electrical wires, which are to be connected into the terminal rail 10 (fig. 1) should pass through the cable glands hubs 12 (fig. 1), accordingly the scheme below.



- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 - Supply | : gland Pg 21 |
| 2 - Regulation thermostat | : gland Pg 13,5 |
| 3 - Safety thermostat | : gland Pg 13,5 |
| 4 - II stage thermostat | : gland Pg 13,5 |
| 5 - GAS TRAIN | : gland Pg 13,5 - for sheath ϕ 13 |

To guarantee the IP 40 protection level, in accordance to CEI 70.1, seal the glands that are not used.

NOTE

- do not exchange "Neutral" with "Phase" (avoid a plug/socket connection).
- make a good earth connection.
Verify that the burner will lockout by firing the burner and obscuring the UV cell.

ATTENTION: when you close the burner on the two guide rail, all the slack should be pulled out the high voltage-cable.

This burner is in accordance to the CEE law n. 76/889, D.M. 9/10/1980, for protection against radio-noises.

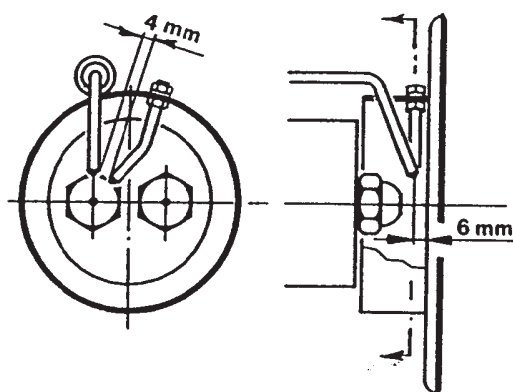
ADJUSTMENT OF COMBUSTION HEAD

Adjustments can be made to the burner, when it is still open for installation (see page 3, fixing to the boiler).

NOZZLE'S CHOICE

- Spray angle:
 - usually: 60°
 - for narrow combustion chambers: 45°

Position of the ignition electrodes



Pump pressure	Nozzles				
	1°		2°		1°+2° kg/h
	bar	GPH kg/h	GPH kg/h	kg/h	
10	6,00	22	6,00	22	44
12	6,00	24	6,00	24	48
10	6,50	24	6,50	24	48
12	6,50	27	6,50	27	54
10	7,00	25,5	7,00	25,5	51
12	7,00	28,4	7,00	28,4	56,8
10	7,50	27,5	7,50	27,5	55
12	7,50	30,5	7,50	30,5	61
10	8,30	30,8	8,30	30,8	61,6
12	8,30	33,5	8,30	33,5	67
10	9,50	35	9,50	35	70
12	9,50	37,5	9,50	37,5	75
10	10,50	37,3	10,50	37,3	74,6
12	10,50	40,5	10,50	40,5	81
9	12,00	44	12,00	44	88

SETTING OF GAS DISTRIBUTOR

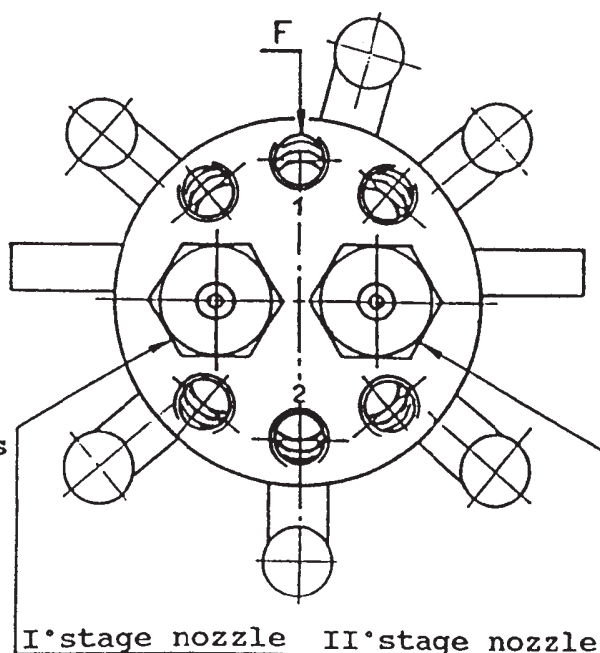
The burner leaves the factory setted for burning natural gas.

(see the drawing on the right).

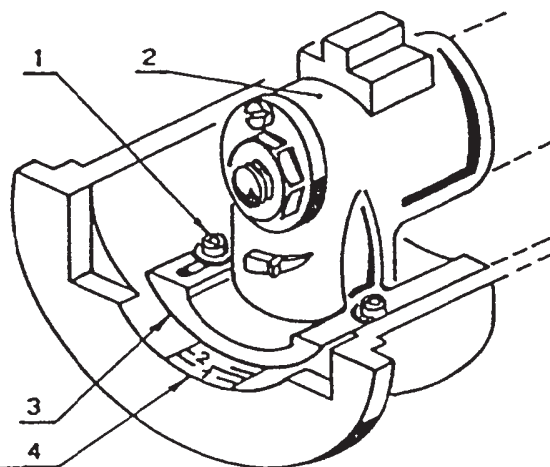
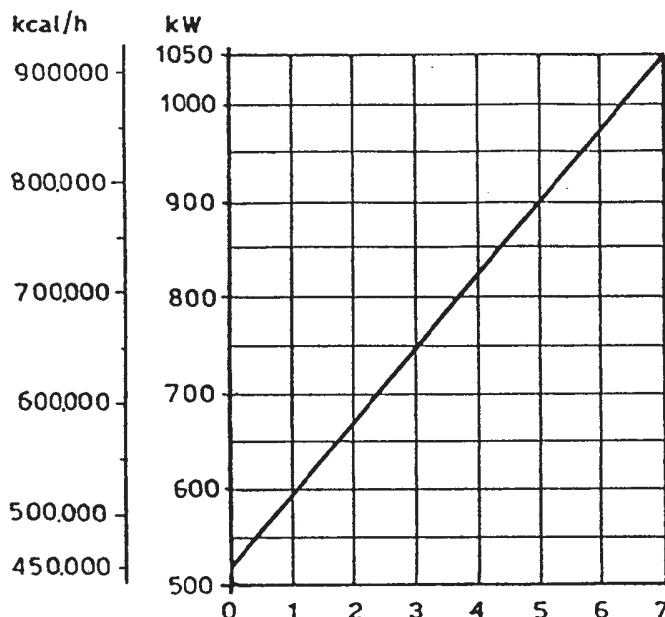
- Each hole (F) completely opened
- For operation up to 600.000 kcal/h, close the NR. 1 and 2 holes (F) by means of 2 caps supplied together with the lpg - kit.

To burn LPG fit the kit as detailed below:

- For operation up to 600.000 kcal/h fit 2 caps to holes (1 and 2) and 4 nozzles with 5,5 mm diameter outlets to the other holes (F).
- For higher capacity, fit 6 nozzles with 5,5 mm diameter outlets to the 6 holes (F).



ADJUSTMENT OF COMBUSTION HEAD



loosen the two screws (1), move the elbow (2) so that the rear part (3) coincides to the desired set-point (4). Tighten the screws (1).

ADJUSTMENT OF THE AIR DAMPER MOTOR

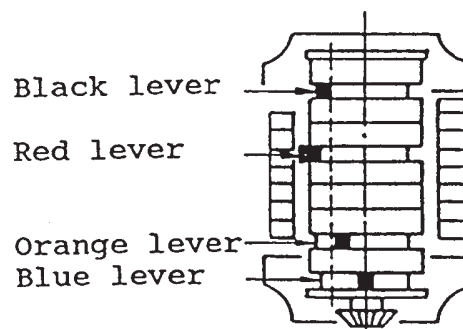
STOP - Blue lever

This lever leaves the factory vertically positioned and corresponds to the complete closing of the air damper.

A partial opening of the air damper might be obtained by moving leftwards this lever (+on the label).

The new position of the air damper is detectable when the burner is off.

Do not overcome the position of the orange lever for the 1st stage.



Opening+ -Closing

1st STAGE - Orange lever

The orange lever controls the air damper position for the first flame, it is adjustable both for opening and closing.

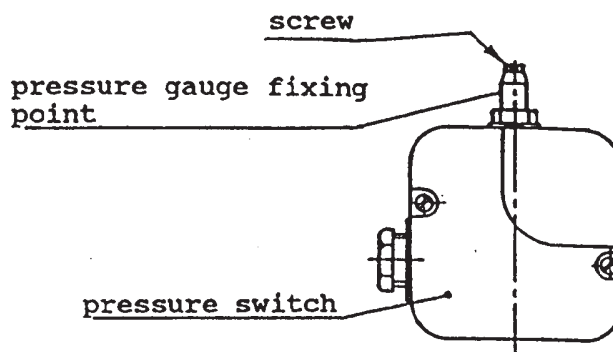
2nd STAGE - Red and black levers

The red lever controls the air damper position for the second flame, it is adjustable both for closing and opening.

The black lever controls the opening of the second oil valve and it must always - for a bit - the red lever, but never the orange one.

STARTING THE BURNER Venting the gas supply.

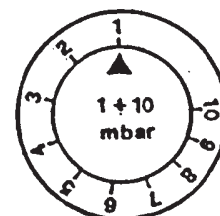
This is done by removing the screw from the gas pressure switch, or the pressure test point.



SETTING AIR PRESSURE SWITCH 17) (fig.1)

Adjust the air pressure switch after adjustment of all the other parts of the burner, with air pressure switch setted at beginning of the scale. When the burner works (I stage) increase the regulating pressure, turning the handle slowly in the clockwise till the burner is locked out.

Then turn back of 1 mbar and repeat the burner's starting, in order to verify the good work; if you have a lock out, turn back once again of 0,5 mbar.



regulating handle

PUMP'S FIRING

In case of drop-plant with supply from the tank's bottom, back off the plug at the vacuumeter-joint 9) (fig. 1), till the leaking of fuel.

In the other two situations, start up the burner, bleed the air of manometer-joint 8) (fig. 1); if you have a lock out, repeat the cicle.

ATTENTION: before starting up the burner, check that the return pipe has no occlusions. Any occlusions will cause the break of the pump-sealing organ.

WORK WITH OIL

At the first ignition, when there is the passage from the first to the second flame, there is a strong decrease of fuel-pressure owing to the filling of second nozzle's pipe. This decrease can cause the burn-out of the burner.

GAS COMBUSTION CHECKS

CO₂

It is better to set the burner with CO₂ not higher than 10% (gas with Pci 8600 kcal/m³). So you avoid that a little unsettling (for example draft variation) causes combustion with few air and with the production of CO.

CO

It must be not higher than 0,1% (thousand parts for million) in accordance to UNI-CIG 8042 norme.

BURNER STARTING DIFFICULTIES AND THEIR CAUSES (GAS)

The electrical equipment is fitted with a disk which rotates during the start-up program and can be seen through the release inspection window. When the burner does not start or stops because of a fault, the symbol which appears in the inspection window indicates the type of interruption fault.

◀ THE EQUIPMENT DOES NOT START WHEN THE THERMOSTATS CLOSE

- there is no gas
- the min. gas pressure switch does not close the contact:
it is incorrectly adjusted
- the air pressure switch is set in operating position
- the equipment fuse has blown
- the cam pos. 1 selector switch does not close the circuit,
equipment terminals 11 and 8

▲ HALT AFTER START-UP

- the cam pos. 2 selector switch does not close the circuit,
equipment terminals 9 and 8

P LOCK HALT

The air pressure switch does not effect a selection because of :

- a faulty contact
- insufficient air pressure

■ LOCK HALT

malfunctions of the flame detection circuit:

- photo-sensitive cell exhausted
- fault internal amplifier

▼ PRE-VENTILATION HALT:

- the cam pos. 3 selector switch does not close the circuit,
equipment terminals 10 and 8

1 LOCK HALT, no flame signal:

-
- photo-sensitive cell connection to the equipment is interrupted
- insufficient electrical detection current (min. 70 μ A)

LOCK HALT IN OPERATION BECAUSE OF:

- no flame signal
- no air pressure

N.B.:

- If the lock halt takes place between start and pre-start-up without a fault symbol appearing, the fault is usually flame simulation
- The burner continues repeating the start-up cycle without the lock taking place:
 - a) there is oscillation of the min. gas pressure switch caused by adjustment very close to the mains pressure, so that the drop in pressure which occurs at burner start-up is sufficient to trigger action and thus cause a new start-up cycle.

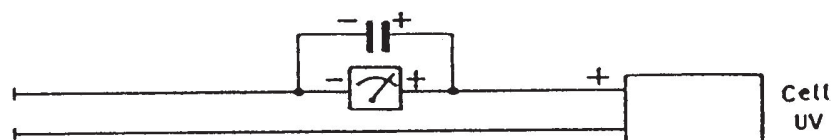
CURRENT TO THE UV PHOTOCELL

Min. value for a good work: 15 μ A.

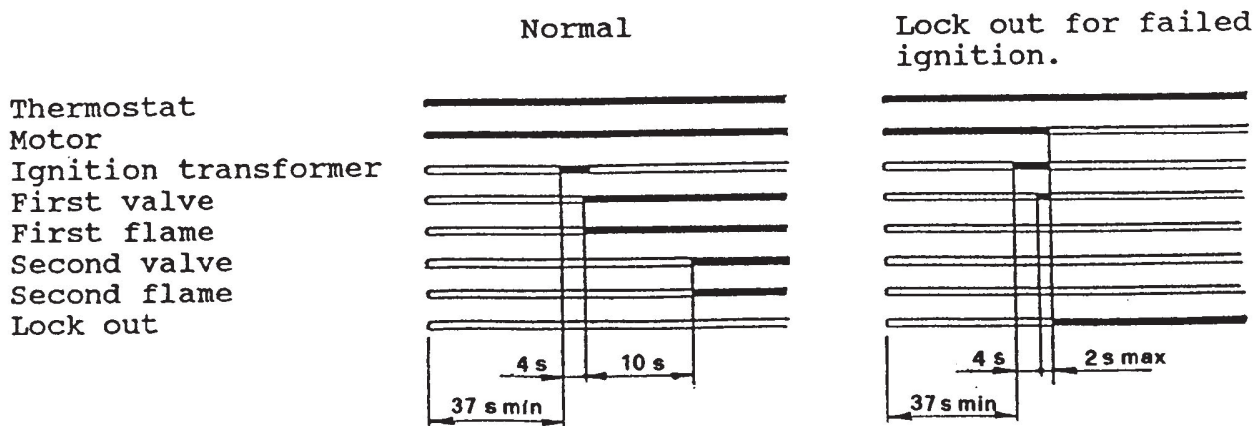
If the value is lower, it can depends on:

- worked out photocell.
- low current (lower than 187V).
- bad regulation of the burner.

In order to measure the current, use a microammeter of 100 μ A c.c., connected to the photocell, as in the scheme, with a capacitor of 100 μ F - 10V c.c. at the same level of the instrument.



BURNER STARTING UP PROGRAMME



If during the work the flame burns off, there is a lock out within 1 second.

The logo consists of the word "RIELLO" in a bold, red, sans-serif typeface.

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