–weishaupt–

manual

Installation and operating instruction

Oil burner WL10/2-D 1LN

83299402 ▪ 1/2019-04

1 User instructions

Translation of original operating instructions

This manual forms part of the equipment and must be kept on site.

Carefully read the manual prior to working on the unit.

1.1 Target group

The manual is intended for the operator and qualified personnel. They should be observed by all personnel working with the unit.

Work on the unit must only be carried out by personnel who have the relevant training and instruction.

Persons with limited physical, sensory or mental capabilities may only work on the unit if they are supervised or have been trained by an authorised person.

Children must not play with the unit.

1.2 Symbols

 DANGER	Immediate danger with high risk. Non observance can lead to serious injury or death.
 WARNING	Danger with medium risk. Non observance can lead to environmental damage, serious injury or death.
 CAUTION	Danger with low risk. Non observance can cause damage to the equipment and injury to personnel.
	Important information
▸	Requires direct action
✓	Result after an action
▪	Itemisation
…	Range of values

1.3 Guarantee and Liability

Guarantee and liability claims for personal and equipment damage are excluded, if they can be attributed to one or more of the following causes:

- non approved application,
- non-observance of the manual,
- operation with faulty safety equipment,
- continual operation despite a fault,
- improper installation, commissioning, operation and service,
- repairs, which have been carried out incorrectly,
- the use of non original Weishaupt parts,
- force majeure,
- unauthorised modifications made to the unit,
- the installation of additional components, which have not been tested with the unit,
- the installation of combustion chamber inserts, which impede full flame formation,
- unsuitable fuels,
- defects in the inlet lines.

2 Safety

2.1 Designated application

The burner is suitable for operation on heat exchangers to EN 303 and EN 267.

If the burner is not used on combustion chambers to EN 303 and EN 267, a safety assessment of combustion and flame stability during individual process conditions and of the shutdown limits of the combustion plant has to be carried out and documented.

The combustion air must be free from aggressive compounds (e.g. Halogens). If the combustion air in the boiler room is contaminated, increased cleaning and servicing will be required. In this case ducted air intake is recommended.

The burner should only be used in enclosed rooms.

Improper use could:
- endanger the health and safety of the user or third parties,
- cause damage to the unit or other material assets.

2.2 Safety measures

Safety relevant fault conditions must be eliminated immediately.

Components, which show increased wear and tear or whose design lifespan is or will be exceeded prior to the next service should be replaced as a precaution.

The design lifespan of the components is listed in the service plan [ch. 9.2].

2.2.1 Normal operation

- All labels on the unit must be kept in a legible condition.
- Stipulated settings, service and inspection work should be carried out at regular intervals.
- Only operate the unit with its cover closed.

2.2.2 Electrical connection

For work carried out on live components:
- Observe the accident prevention instructions DGUV Regulation 3 and adhere to local directives,
- tools in accordance with EN 60900 should be used.

2.3 Alterations to the construction of the equipment

All conversions require written approval from Max Weishaupt GmbH.

- No additional components may be fitted, which have not been tested for use with the equipment.
- Do not use combustion chamber inserts, which hinder flame burnout.
- Use only original Weishaupt replacement parts.

2.4 Noise emission

The noise emissions are determined by the acoustic behaviour of all components fitted to the combustion system.

Prolonged exposure to high noise levels can lead to loss of hearing. Provide operating personnel with protective equipment.

Noise emissions can further be reduced with a sound attenuator.

2.5 Disposal

Dispose of all materials and components in a safe and environmentally friendly way at an authorised location. Observe local regulations.

3 Product description

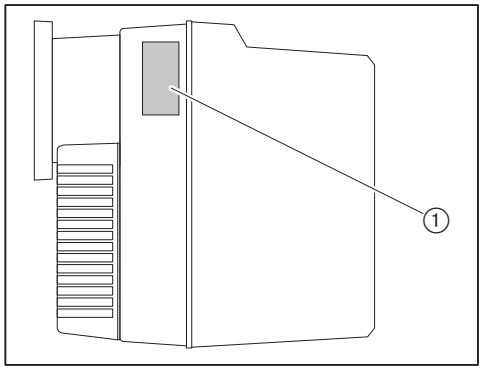
3.1 Type key

WL10/2-D 1LN

W	Type: W burner
L	Fuel: Oil EL
10	Size
2	Ratings size
D	Construction
1LN	Version: LowNOx

3.2 Serial number

The serial number on the name plate identifies the product. This is required by Weishaupt's customer service department.



① Name plate

Ser.No. _____

3.3 Function

3.3.1 Air supply

Air damper

The air damper regulates the air quantity required for combustion. The air damper position is set using a setting screw on the actuator.

At burner shutdown the the actuator automatically closes the air damper. At burner shutdown the air dampers close automatically.

Fan wheel

The fan wheel supplies the air from the air intake housing to the combustion head.

Diffuser

The air gap between flame tube and diffuser is adjusted by positioning the diffuser. This adjusts the mixing pressure and the air quantity required for combustion.

3.3.2 Oil supply

Oil pump

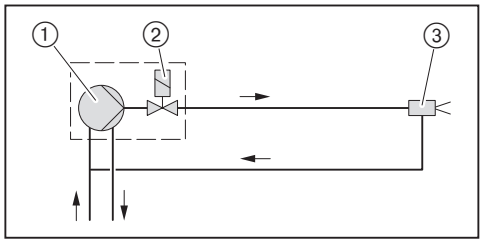
The pump draws the oil through the supply line and carries it under pressure to the oil nozzle. The pressure regulating valve keeps the oil pressure constant.

A solenoid valve opens and closes the oil supply to the nozzle. The pressure regulating valve and solenoid valve are integrated into the pump.

Nozzle head with nozzle shut off

The nozzle shut off is integrated in the nozzle head. It prevents oil leaks after shutdown.

Sequence diagram



① Oil pump on burner
② Solenoid valve on the oil pump
③ Nozzle head with nozzle shut off and nozzle

3.3.3 Electrical components

Combustion Manager

The combustion manager W-FM is the control unit of the burner.

It controls the sequence of operation and monitors the flame.

Burner motor

The burner motor drives the fan wheel and the oil pump.

Ignition unit

The electronic ignition unit creates a spark at the electrode, which ignites the fuel/ air mixture.

Flame sensor

The combustion manager monitors the flame signal via the flame sensor.

If the flame signal becomes too weak, the combustion manager carries out a controlled shutdown.

3.3.4 Program sequence

Pre-purge

At heat demand, the air damper actuator starts after the initialisation time (T_I) has elapsed.
If the actuator limit switch (S2) is closed, the burner motor starts.

The combustion chamber is pre-purged.

Ignition

Ignition starts with the pre-purge time (T_V).

Fuel release

Following the pre-purge time (T_V) the solenoid valve (K11) opens and releases the fuel.

Safety time

With fuel release, safety time (T_S) and post-ignition time (T_{NZ}) start.

The flame signal must be present within the safety time (T_S).

Operation

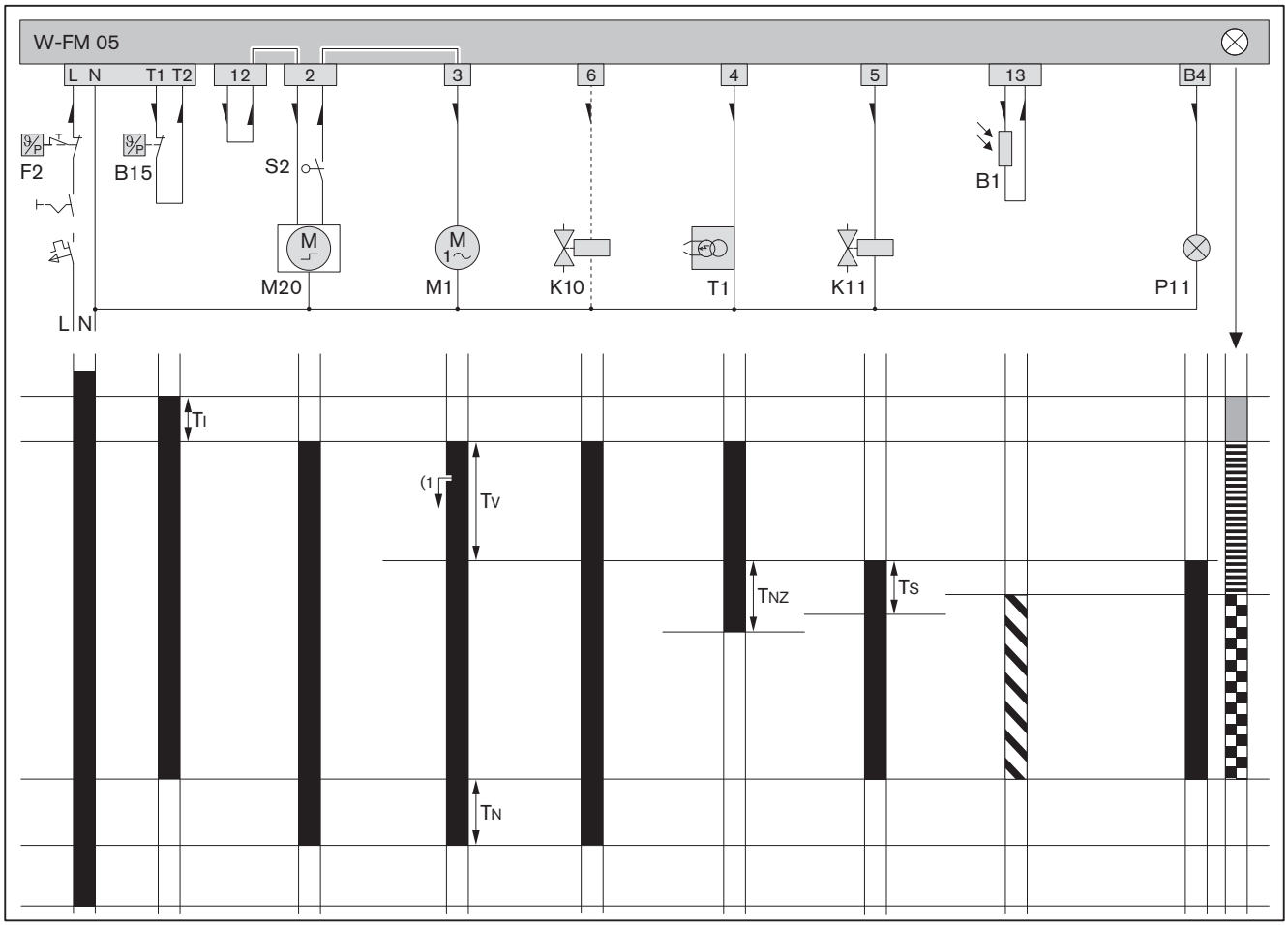
The combustion manager monitors the flame signal via the flame sensor.

Post-purge

If there is no longer a heat demand, the solenoid valve (K11) closes and stops the fuel supply.

Post-purge time (T_N) begins.

Following the post-purge time (T_N) the burner motor switches off.



B1	Flame sensor	T_I	Initialisation time: 1 s
B15	Temperature or pressure regulator	T_N	Post-purge time: 1.2 s
F2	Temperature or pressure limiter	T_{NZ}	Post-purge time: 6.5 s
K10	Anti siphon valve (optional)	T_S	Safety time: 4.6 s
K11	Solenoid valve	T_V	Pre-purge time: 16.2 s
M1	Burner motor		Voltage is applied
M20	Air damper actuator		Flame signal present
P11	Control lamp operation (optional)		Current path
S2	Actuator limit switch		START (orange)
T1	Ignition unit		Ignition phase (flashing orange)
(1	Actuator start delay		Burner operation (green)

3.4 Technical data

3.4.1 Approval data

DIN CERTCO	5G1005
Basic standards	EN 267:2011 Additional standards, see EU conformity certification.

3.4.2 Electrical data

Mains voltage / mains frequency	230 V/50 Hz
Consumption at start	max 315 W
Consumption during operation	max 215 W
Power consumption	max 1.3 A
Internal unit fuse	T6.3H, IEC 127-2/5
External fuse	max 16 AB

3.4.3 Ambient conditions

Temperature in operation	–10(1 … +40 °C
Temperature during transport / storage	–20 … +70 °C
relative humidity	max 80 %, no dew point

(1 with the relevant suitable fuel oil and layout of oil supply.

3.4.4 Fuels

- Fuel oil EL to DIN 51603-1
- Fuel oil EL A Bio 10 to DIN 51603-6
- Fuel oil EL to ÖNORM-C1109 (Austria)
- Fuel oil EL to SN 181 160-2 (Switzerland)

3.4.5 Emissions

Flue gas

To EN 267 the burner complies with emission class 3.

The NO_x values are influenced by:
- combustion chamber dimensions
- flue gas system
- fuel
- combustion air (temperature and humidity)
- medium temperature

Sound levels

Dual number noise emission values	
Measured sound power level L_{WA} (re 1 pW)	70 dB(A)(1
Uncertainty value K_{WA}	4 dB(A)
Measured sound pressure level L_{pA} (re 20 µPa)	64 dB(A)(2
Uncertainty value K_{pA}	4 dB(A)

(1 Determined to ISO 9614-2.
(2 Determined at 1 metre distance from the front of the burner.
The measured noise levels plus uncertainty values form the upper limit value, which could occur when measuring.

3.4.6 Rating

Combustion heat rating

Combustion heat rating	50 … 75 kW 4.2 … 6.3 kg/h(1
Combustion head	W10/2-D 1LN

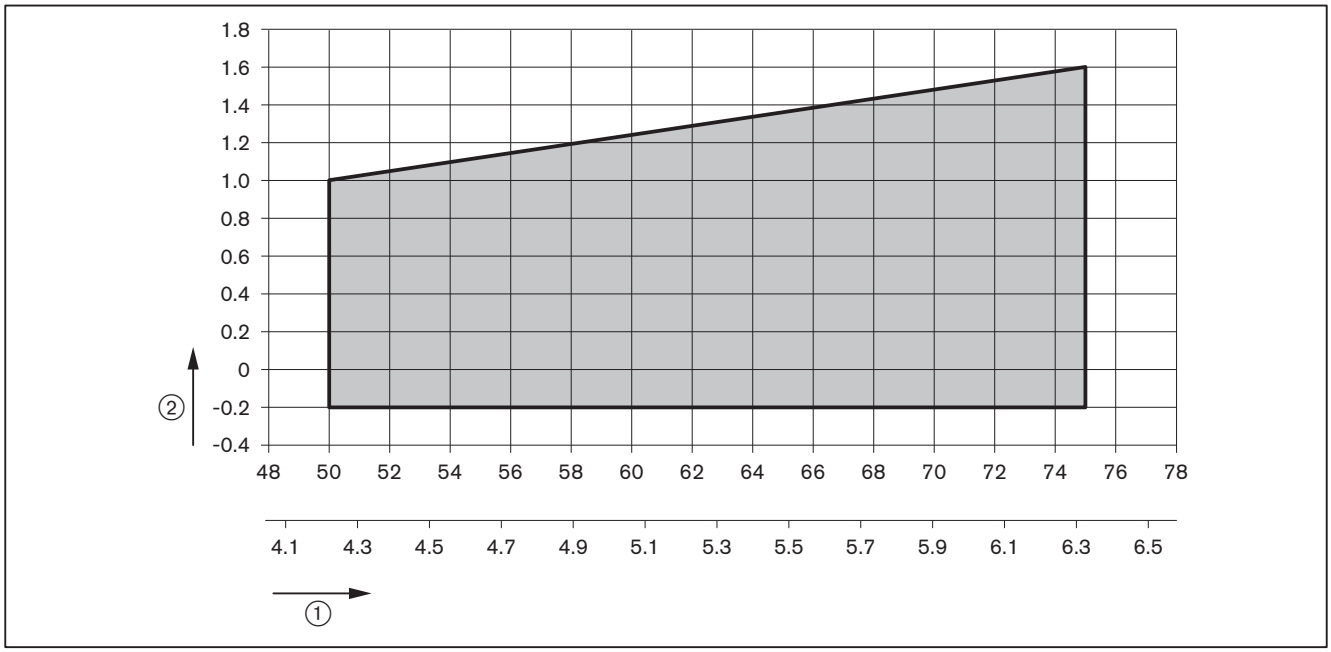
(1 The oil throughput data relates to a calorific value of 11.9 kWh/kg for fuel oil EL.

Capacity graph

Capacity graph to EN 267.

The capacity data given relates to an installation elevation of 500 m above sea level. For installation elevations above 500 m a capacity reduction of approx. 1 % per 100 m applies.

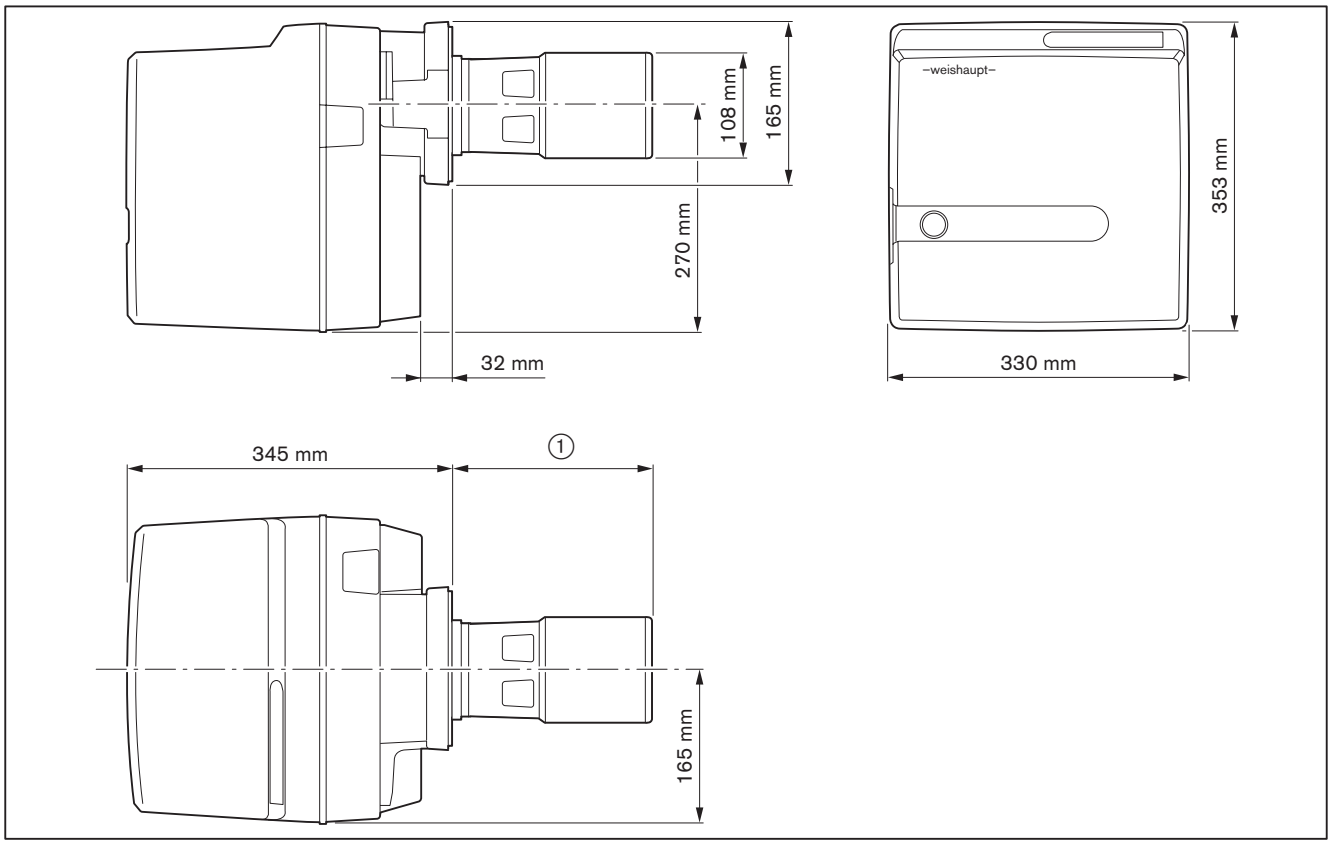
A limited capacity graph is valid for ducted air intake.



① Combustion heat rating [kW] or [kg/h]
② Combustion chamber pressure [mbar]

3.4.7 Dimensions

Burner



① 236 … 261 mm without combustion head extension
336 … 361 mm with combustion head extension (100 mm)

3.4.8 Weight

approx. 14 kg

4 Installation

4.1 Installation conditions

Burner type and capacity graph

Burner and heat exchanger must be matched.

► Check burner type and burner capacity.

Installation location

► Prior to installation ensure that:
- sufficient space is available for normal and service position [ch. 3.4.7],
- sufficient combustion air is available, if necessary install ducted air intake,

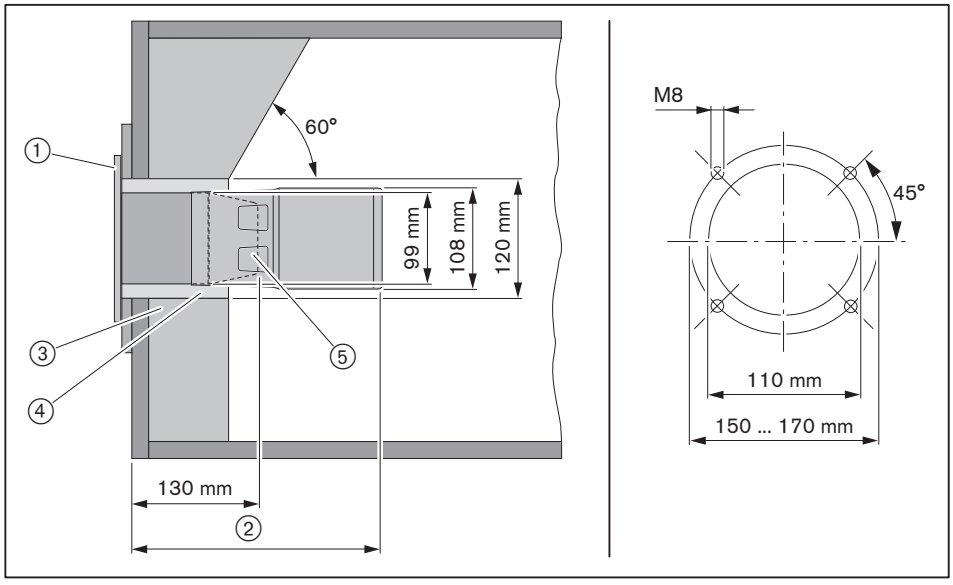
Prepare heat exchanger

The refractory ③ must not protrude beyond the front edge of the combustion head. The refractory can take a conical shape (min 60°).

Refractory may not be required on boilers with water-cooled front, unless the manufacturer gives other instructions.

Following installation, the aperture ④ between flame tube and refractory should be filled with flame-proof, resilient insulating material. Do not make solid.

Heat exchangers with deep refractories or thick doors, or heat exchangers with reverse flame combustion chambers may require a combustion head extension. Head extensions of 100 mm are available. Dimension ② then changes according to the head extension used.



① Flange gasket
② 236 … 261 mm
③ Refractory
④ Aperture
⑤ Recirculation aperture

4.2 Selecting a nozzle

► Determine nozzle size.

Recommended nozzles

Make	Characteristics
Steinen	60°H
Fluidics	60°HF

Pump pressure setting

9 … **10** … 11 bar

Spray characteristic and spray angle varies depending on pump pressure.

Nozzle selection table

Different load values are possible due to tolerances.

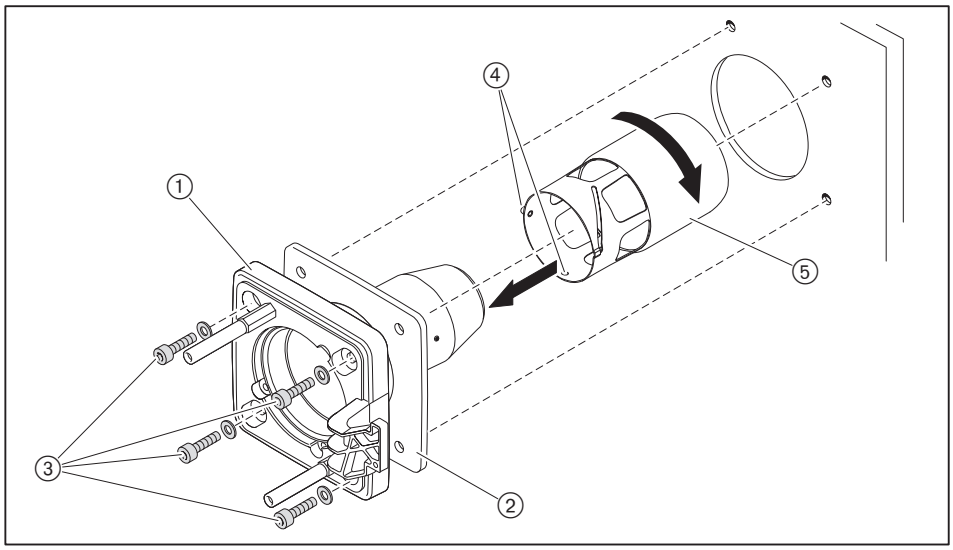
	Burner capacity [kW] at pump pressure		
Nozzle size [gph]	9 bar	10 bar	11 bar
1.10	–	49.5	52.4
1.25	53.6	55.9	59.5
1.35	58.3	60.7	64.3
1.50	64.3	67.8	71.4
1.65	70.2	75.0	–
1.75	74.9	78.5	–

Conversion of burner capacity to oil throughput see formula below.

$$\text{Oil throughput in kg/h} = \frac{\text{Burner capacity in kW}}{\text{11.9 kWh/kg}}$$

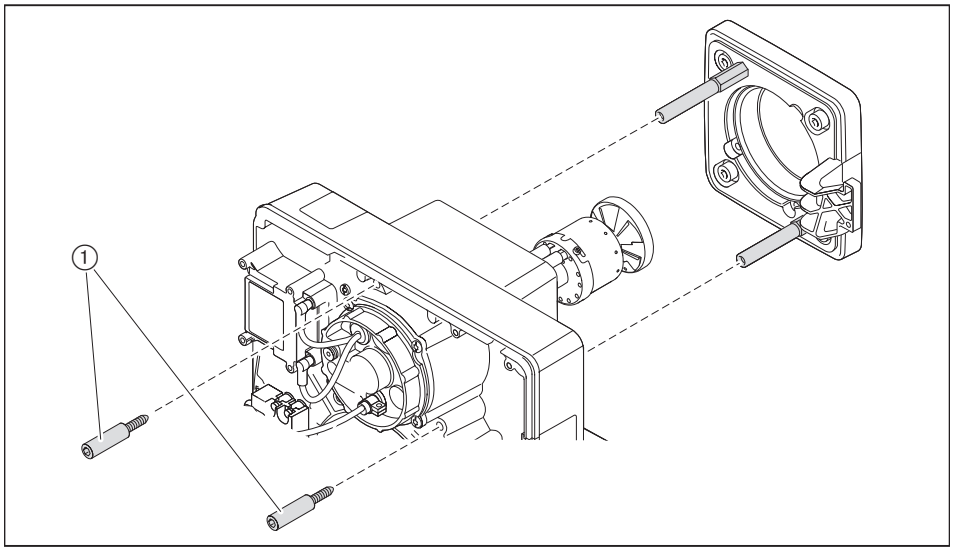
4.3 Burner installation

- ► The the combustion head sleeve ⑤ provided to the flame tube.
- ► Set recirculation aperture [ch. 9.9].
- ► Secure combustion head sleeve with screws ④.
- ► Remove burner flange ① from burner housing.
- ► Fit flange gasket ② and burner flange ① to the heat exchanger using screws ③.
- ► The aperture between combustion head and refractory should be filled with flame-proof, resilient insulating material (do not make solid).



It is possible to install the burner rotated by 180 if space is limited. This requires conversion measures [ch. 4.3.1].

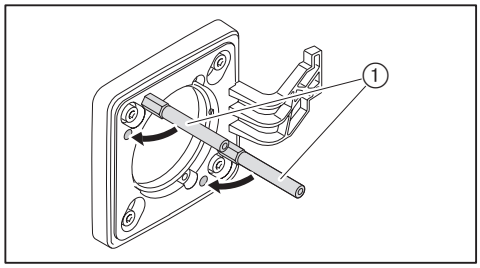
- ► Fit nozzle [ch. 9.4].
- ► Set ignition electrodes [ch. 9.6]
- ► Check nozzle distance and adjust if necessary [ch. 9.8].
- ► Mount burner with screws ① to burner flange.



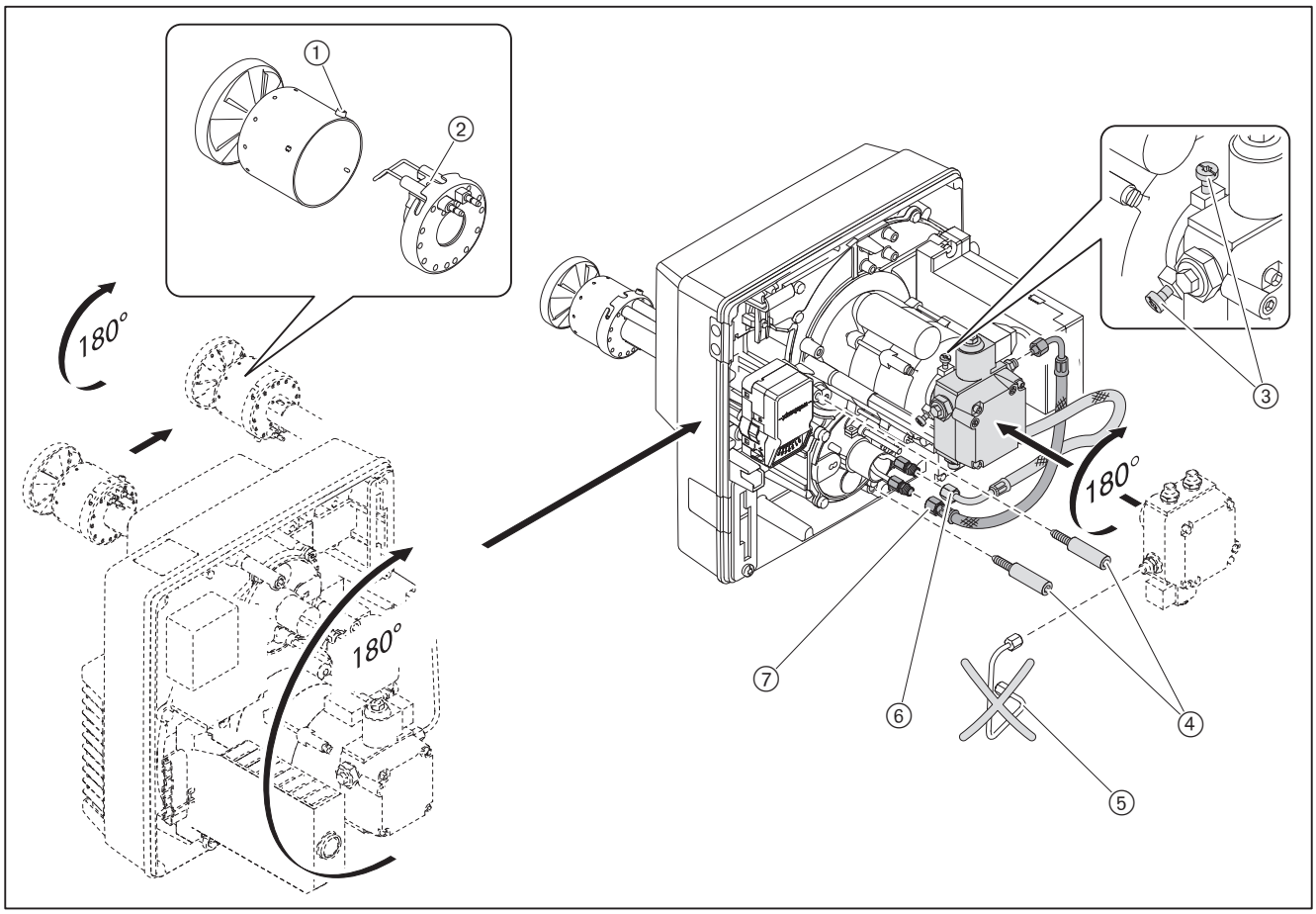
4.3.1 Rotate burner by 180° (optional)

A pressure hose (DN 4, 286 mm) for installation rotated by 180° is required.

- ▶ Place stay bolt ① into neighbouring threaded holes.



- ▶ Place burner into service position A [ch. 9.3].
- ▶ Undo screws ① and remove diffuser.
- ▶ Undo screw ② and rotate ignition electrode holder by 180°.
- ▶ Fit nozzle [ch. 9.4].
- ▶ Set ignition electrodes [ch. 9.6]
- ▶ Check nozzle distance and adjust if necessary [ch. 9.8].
- ▶ Rotate burner by 180° and secure with screws ④.
- ▶ Remove oil line ⑤.
- ▶ Remove pressure hose ⑥ from nozzle assembly.
- ▶ Undo fixing screws ③ for oil pump and rotate oil pump by 180°.
- ▶ Tighten screws ③.
- ▶ Connect pressure hose ⑥.
- ▶ Fit pressure hose ⑦ supplied with conversion kit:
  - fit elbow end to pump,
  - fit straight end to nozzle assembly.



5 Installation

5.1 Oil supply

Observe EN 12514-2, DIN 4755, TRÖI and local regulations.

Check conditions for oil pump

Suction resistance	max 0.4 bar(1
Supply pressure	max 2 bar(1
Supply temperature	max 60 °C(1

(1 Measured at the pump.

Check conditions for oil hoses

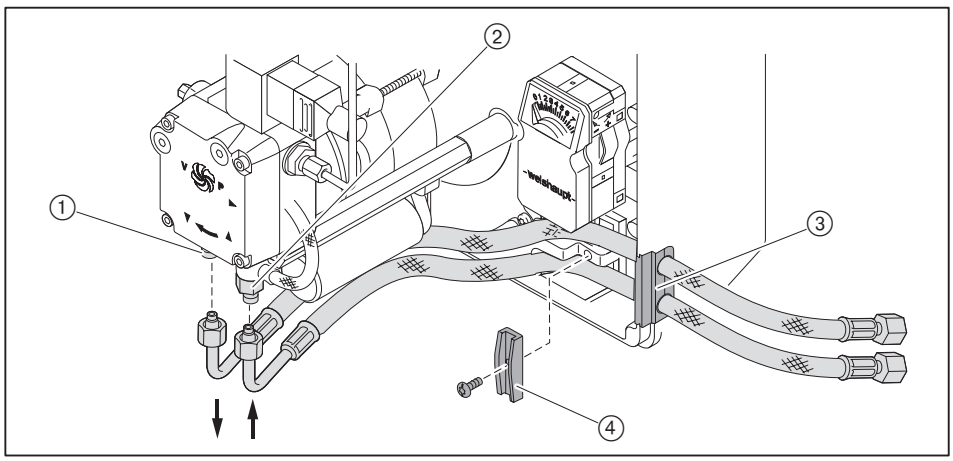
Length	1200 mm
Oil hose connection	G⅜
Nominal pressure	10 bar
Thermal load	max 100 °C

Connect oil supply

CAUTION

Damage to the oil pump caused by incorrect connection
Mixing up supply and return can damage the oil pump.
► Ensure correct connection of oil hoses to the supply and return of the pump.

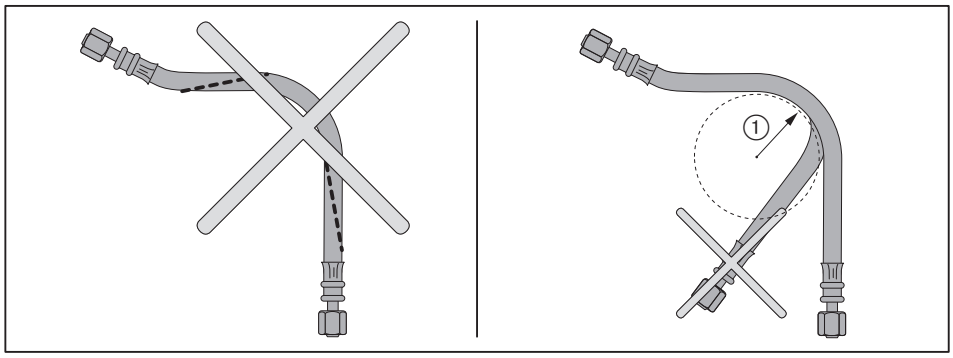
► Fit oil hoses with bracket ④ and grommet ③ to burner.



① Return
② Supply

► Connect oil supply and observe:
- do not twist oil hoses
- avoid mechanical tension
- consider length of hose required for the service position,
- do not kink oil hoses (curve radius ① of 50 mm must be maintained).

If these conditions for connection can not be met:
► Adapt oil supply on site.



Purge oil supply and ensure it is tight

CAUTION

Oil pump seized due to running dry
Pump could be damaged.
► Fill oil supply with oil and purge.

► Ensure oil supply is tight.

5.2 Electrical connection

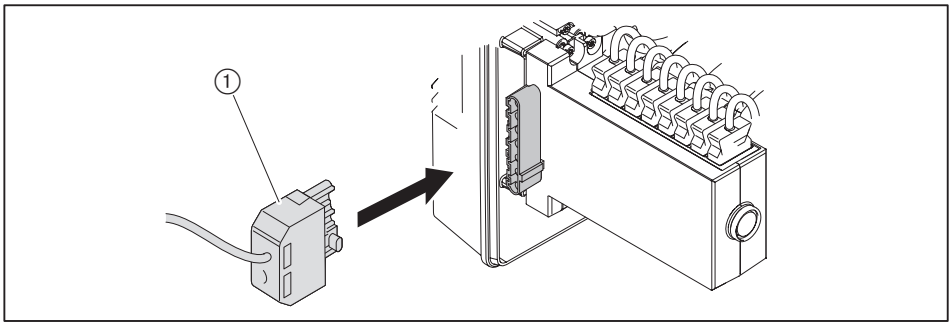
DANGER

Risk of electric shock
Working on the device when voltage is applied can lead to electric shock.
- ► Isolate the device from the power supply prior to starting any work.
- ► Safeguard against accidental restart.

The electrical connection must only be carried out by qualified electricians. Observe local regulations.

Observe wiring diagram [ch. 11.2].

- ► Check polarity and wiring of 7 pole connection plug ①.
- ► Plug in connection plug ①.



With remote reset, install connection line separately. Do not exceed maximum cable length of 10 metres.

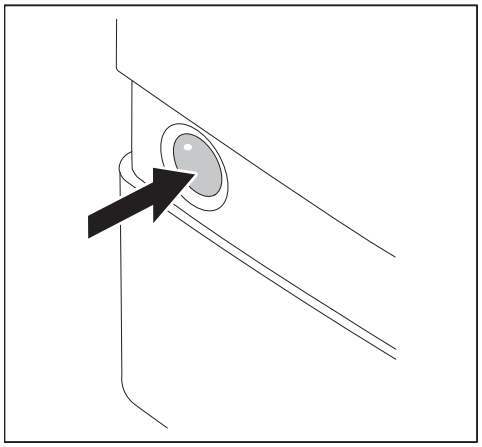
6 Operation

6.1 Operating panel

CAUTION

Damage to the combustion manager due to incorrect operation
Excessive pressure applied to the illuminated push button can damage the combustion manager.
► Only lightly press illuminated push button.

The illuminated push button on the combustion manager has the following functions:
- display operating condition [ch. 6.2],
- display fault codes [ch. 10.1.2],
- reset burner lockout [ch. 10.1.2].



Re-starting the burner during burner operation:
► Press illuminated push button for 1 second.

6.2 Display

Illuminated push button	Operating condition
orange	Start phase
Flashing orange	Ignition and pre-purge phase
Green	Operation
red	Fault [ch. 10]

Additional flashing signals can be read off as fault code [ch. 10].

7 Commissioning

7.1 Prerequisite

Commissioning must only be carried out by qualified personnel.

Only correctly carried out commissioning ensures the operational safety.

► Prior to commissioning ensure that:
- all assembly and installation work has been carried out correctly,
- sufficient combustion air is available, if necessary install ducted air intake
- the annulus between flame tube and heat exchanger is filled
- the heat exchanger is filled with medium
- the regulating, control and safety devices are functioning and set correctly
- the flue gas ducts are unimpeded
- a measuring point conforming to standards is available to measure the flue gas
- the heat exchanger and flue gas ducting up to the test point are sound (extraneous air influences the test results)
- the operating instructions of the heat exchanger are complied with
- a heat demand is available

Additional system-related tests could be necessary. Please observe the operating guidelines for the individual components.

On installations with process equipment, the conditions for safe operation and commissioning must be met, see worksheet 8-1 (Print No. 831880xx).

7.1.1 Connect measuring devices

Pressure measuring device and ammeter

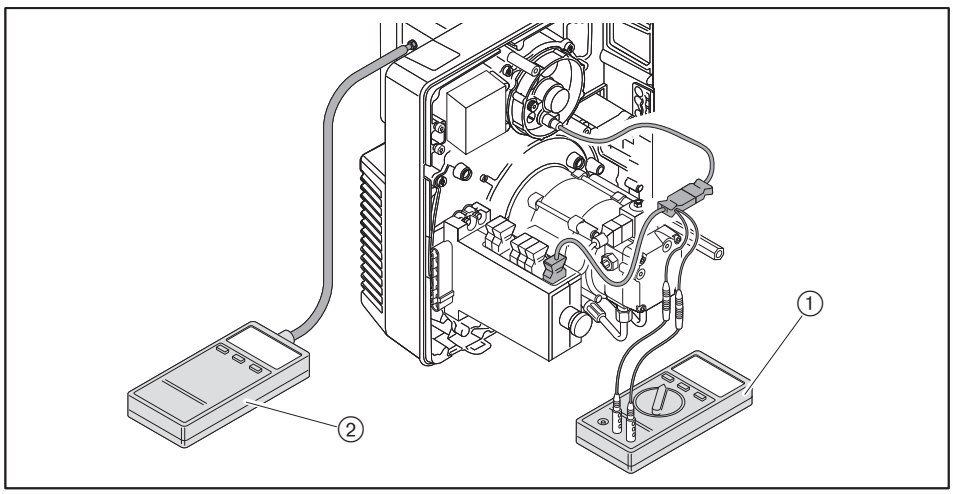
- Pressure measuring device for mixing pressure.
- Ammeter for flame signal.

► Connect pressure measuring device ②.

Test adapter No. 13 required (Order No. 240 050 12 052).
► Unplug plug No. 13.
► Plug in test adapter No. 13.
► Connect ammeter ①.

Flame signal QRB4

Extraneous light detection from	16 µA
Minimum flame signal	35 µA
Recommended flame signal	45 … 72 µA



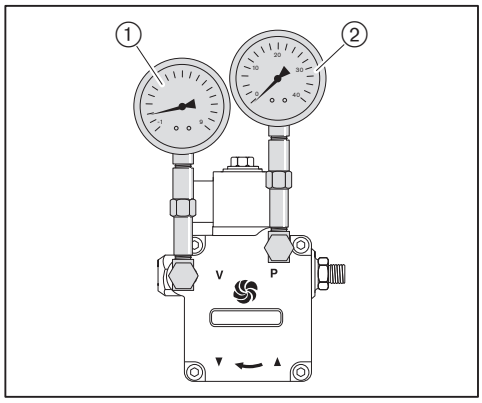
Oil pressure measuring devices on oil pump

- Vacuum gauge for suction resistance/supply pressure.
- Pressure gauge for pump pressure.

WARNING

Oil leakage from oil pressure measuring devices due to constant load
Oil pressure measuring devices could be damaged and cause environmental pollution through leakage.
► Remove oil measuring devices once commissioning is complete.

► Close fuel shut off devices.
► Remove closing plug on the pump.
► Connect vacuum gauge ① and pressure gauge ②.



7.1.2 Setting values

Set mixing head relative to the combustion heat rating required. For this, the diffuser setting and the air damper setting should be matched.

Determine diffuser setting and air damper setting

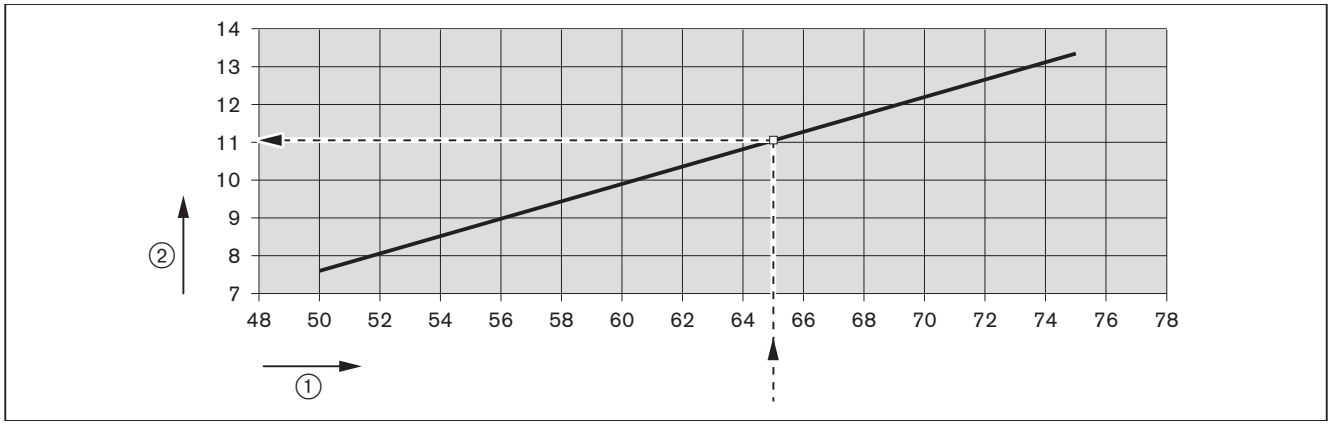
Do not operate the burner outside of the capacity graph.

► Determine the diffuser setting (dimension X) and air damper setting required from the diagram and note down.

Example

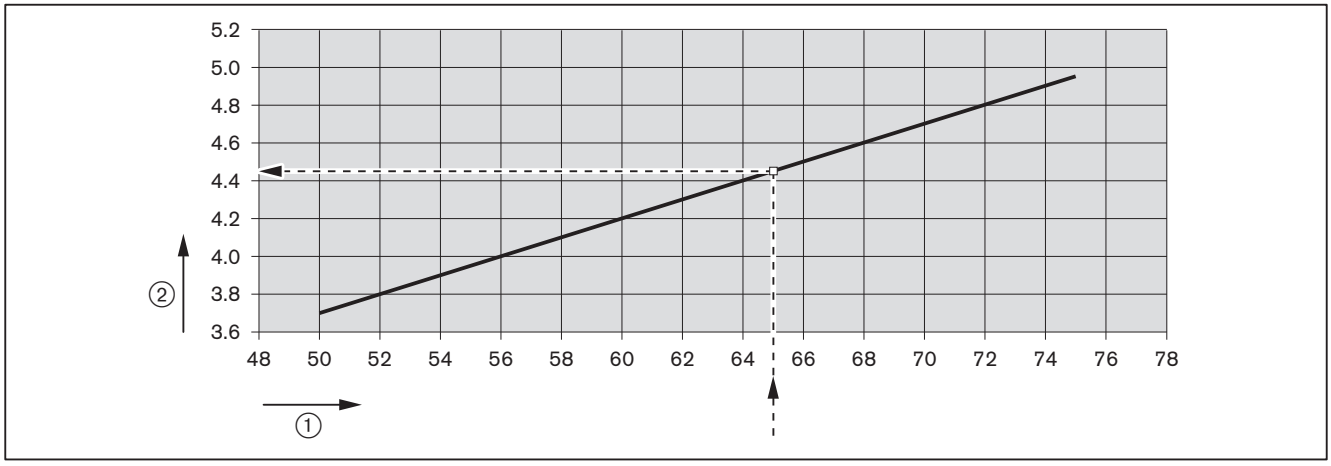
Burner capacity required	65 kW
Diffuser setting (dimension X)	11.1 mm
Air damper setting	4.5

Diffuser default settings



① Combustion heat rating [kW]
② Diffuser settings (dimension X) [mm]

Air damper default settings

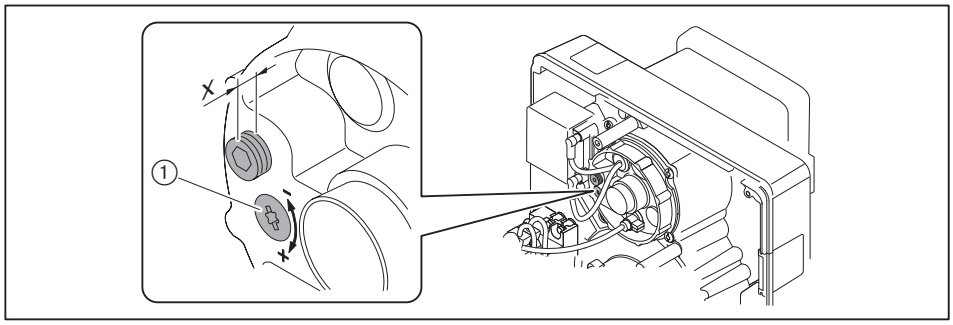


① Combustion heat rating [kW]
② Air damper setting

Set diffuser

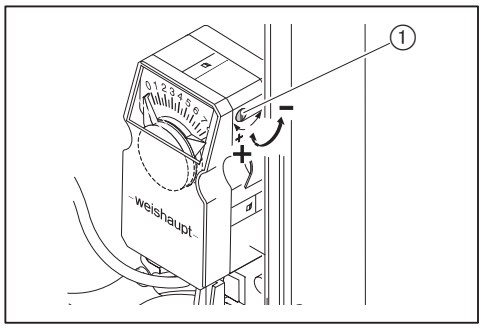
With dimension X = 0mm the indicating bolt is flush with the nozzle assembly cover.

► Turn screw ①, until dimension X equals the value determined.



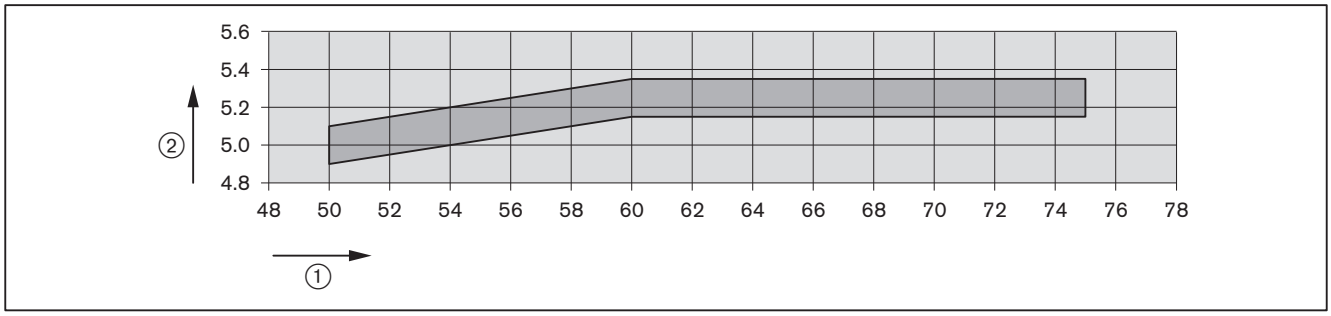
Set air damper

► Turn setting screw ① until the scale shows the value determined.



Determine mixing pressure

► Determine the mixing pressure required for the preset combustion heat rating from the diagram and note down.



① Combustion heat rating [kW]
② Mixing pressure [mbar]
Guide values, which may vary depending on combustion chamber resistance.

7.2 Adjusting the burner

DANGER

Risk of electric shock
Touching the ignition device can lead to electric shock.
► Do not touch ignition device during the ignition process.

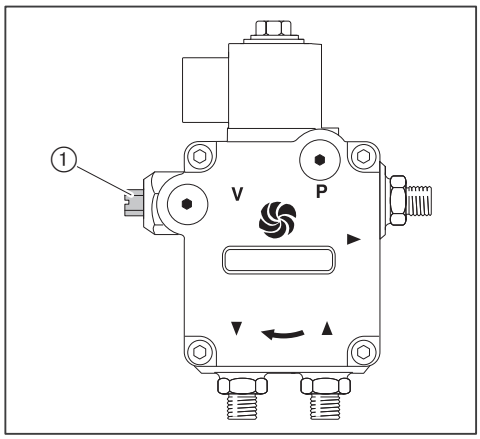
► During commissioning check:
  ▪ flame signal [ch. 7.1.1],
  ▪ suction resistance or flow pressure of oil pump [ch. 5.1],
  ▪ mixing pressure [ch. 7.1.2].

1. Start the burner

Heat demand from the boiler controller required.
► Open fuel shut off devices.
► Switch on voltage supply.
✓ Illuminated push button lights up red.
► Press illuminated push button for 1 second.
✓ Burner starts in accordance with the programme sequence [ch. 3.3.4].

2. Adjust combustion

The pump pressure must be set according to the nozzle selected [ch. 4.2].
► Check pump pressure at pressure gauge.
► Set pressure using pressure regulating screw ①:
  ▪ increase pressure: clockwise rotation,
  ▪ decrease pressure: anticlockwise rotation.



► Check combustion values
► Determine combustion limit [ch. 7.4].
► Set excess air using air damper and diffuser setting, whilst observing mixing pressure determined [ch. 7.1.2].

7.3 Concluding work

WARNING

Oil leakage from oil pressure measuring devices due to constant load
Oil pressure measuring devices could be damaged and cause environmental pollution through leakage.
- ▶ Remove oil measuring devices once commissioning is complete.

- ▶ Check control and safety devices.
- ▶ Check tightness of oil carrying components.
- ▶ Enter combustion values and settings in the commissioning record and/or test sheet.
- ▶ Mount cover on burner.
- ▶ Inform the operator about the use of the equipment.
- ▶ Hand the installation and operating manual to the operator and inform him that this should be kept with the appliance.
- ▶ Point out to operator that the installation should be serviced annually.

7.4 Check combustion

Determine excess air

- ► Slowly close air damper(s) in the relevant operating point, until the combustion limit is reached (soot number approx. 1).
- ► Measure and document O_2 content.
- ► Read air number (λ).

Increase air number to ensure sufficient excess air:
- by 0.15 … 0.2 (equates to 15 … 20 % excess air),
- by more than 0.2 for more difficult conditions, such as:
  - dirty combustion air,
  - fluctuating intake temperature,
  - fluctuating chimney draught.

Example

$$\lambda + 0.15 = \lambda^*$$

- ► Set air number (λ*), do not exceed CO content of 50 ppm.
- ► Measure and document O_2 content.

Check flue gas temperature

- ► Check flue gas temperature.
- ► Ensure that the flue gas temperature complies with the data provided by the boiler manufacturer.
- ► If necessary adjust flue gas temperature, e g.:
  - Increase burner capacity to avoid condensation in the flue gas ducts, except on condensing units.
  - Reduce burner capacity to improve efficiency.
  - Adjust heat exchanger to the data provided by the manufacturer.

Determine flue gas losses

- ► Measure combustion air temperature (t_L) near the air damper(s).
- ► Measure oxygen content (O_2) and flue gas temperature (t_A) at the same time at one point.
- ► Determine flue gas losses using the following formula:

$$q_A = (t_A - t_L) \cdot \left(\frac{A_2}{21 - O_2}\right) + B$$

q_A Flue gas losses [%]

t_A Flue gas temperature [°C]

t_L Combustion air temperature [°C]

O_2 Volumetric content of oxygen in dry flue gas [%]

Fuel factors	Fuel oil
A2	0.68
B	0.007

8 Shutdown

For breaks in operation:
- ► Switch off burner.
- ► Close fuel shut off devices.

9 Servicing

9.1 Notes on servicing

DANGER

Risk of electric shock
Working on the device when voltage is applied can lead to electric shock.
- ► Isolate the device from the power supply prior to starting any work.
- ► Safeguard against accidental restart.

WARNING

Danger of getting burned on hot components
Hot components can lead to burns.
- ► Allow components to cool.

Servicing must only be carried out by qualified personnel. The combustion plant should be serviced annually. Depending on site conditions more frequent checks may be required.

Components, which show increased wear and tear or whose design lifespan is or will be exceeded prior to the next service should be replaced as a precaution.

The design lifespan of the components is listed in the service plan [ch. 9.2].

Weishaupt recommends a service contract is entered into to ensure regular inspections.

The following components must only be replaced and must not be repaired:
- combustion manager
- flame sensor
- actuator
- oil solenoid valve
- pressure switch

Prior to every servicing

- ► Inform the operator about the extent of service work to be carried out.
- ► Switch off mains switch of installation and safeguard against accidental reactivation.
- ► Close fuel shut off devices.
- ► Remove cover.
- ► Unplug boiler control connection plug from combustion manager.

Following servicing

DANGER

Risk of electric shock
Touching the ignition device can lead to electric shock.
► Do not touch ignition device during the ignition process.

► Check tightness of oil carrying components.
► Check function of:
  - ignition,
  - flame monitoring,
  - oil pump (pump pressure and suction resistance),
  - control and safety devices.
► Check combustion values, if necessary re-adjust the burner.
► Enter combustion values and settings in the commissioning record.
► Refit cover.

9.2 Service plan

Components	Criteria / design lifespan(1	Service procedure
Fan wheel	Soiling	▶ Clean
	Damage	▶ Replace
Air duct	Soiling	▶ Clean
Air damper	Soiling	▶ Clean
Ignition cable	Damage	▶ Replace
Ignition electrode	Soiling	▶ Clean
	Damage/wear	▶ Replace
Combustion Manager	250 000 burner starts or 10 years(2	▶ Replace
Flame sensor	Soiling	▶ Clean
	Damage 250 000 burner starts or 10 years(2	▶ Replace
Flame tube/diffuser	Soiling	▶ Clean
	Damage	▶ Replace
Combustion head sleeve	Soiling	▶ Clean
	Damage	▶ Replace
Oil nozzle	Soiling/wear	▶ Replace Recommendation: at least every 2 years
Nozzle shut off	Soundness	▶ Replace
Oil pump filter	Soiling	▶ Replace
Oil hose	Damage/oil escaping	▶ Replace Recommendation: every 5 years
Pressure hose nozzle assembly	Damage/oil escaping 5 years	▶ Replace
Oil solenoid valve	Soundness 250 000 burner starts or 10 years(2	▶ Replace oil pump

(1 The specified design lifespan applies for typical use in heating, hot water and steam systems as well as for thermal process systems to EN 746.
(2 If a criterion is reached, carry out maintenance measures.

9.3 Service position

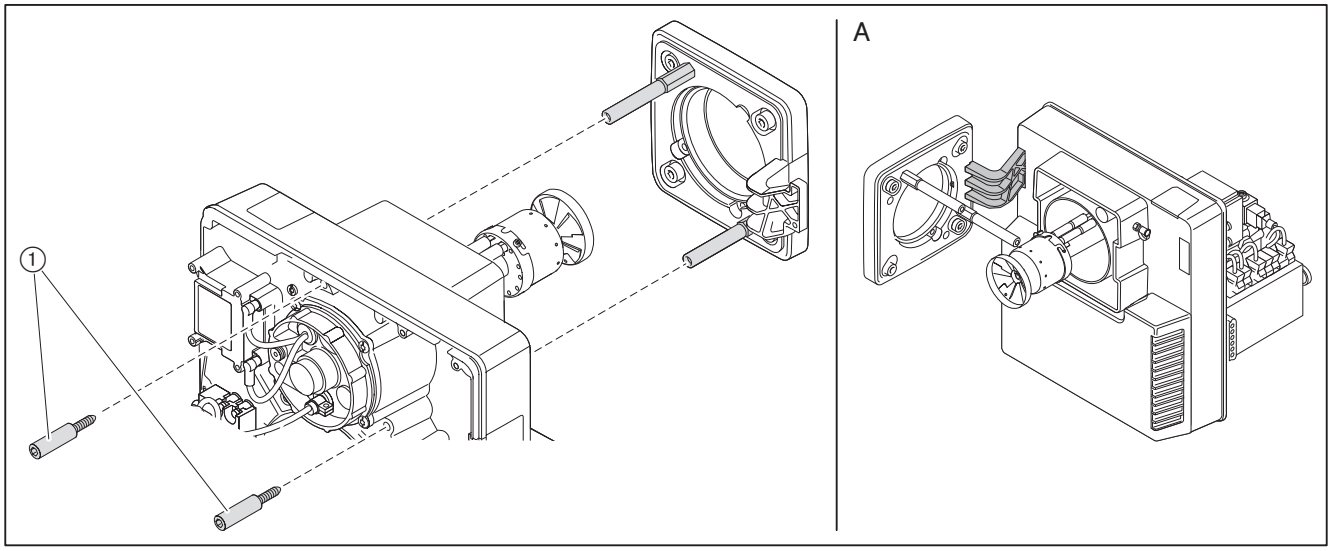
Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

- ► Remove bolts ①.
- ► If necessary remove oil hoses.

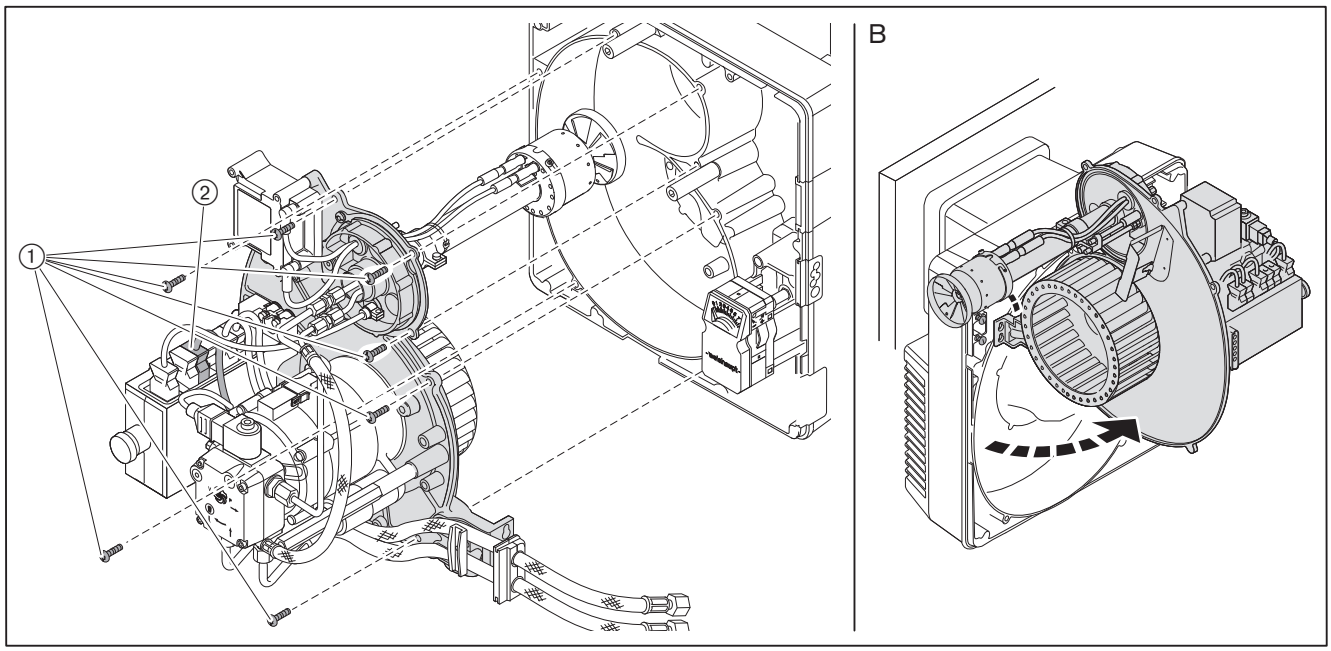
If the burner is placed into service position B:

- ► Remove actuator plug ②.
- ► Place the burner into the required service position.

Service position A



Service position B

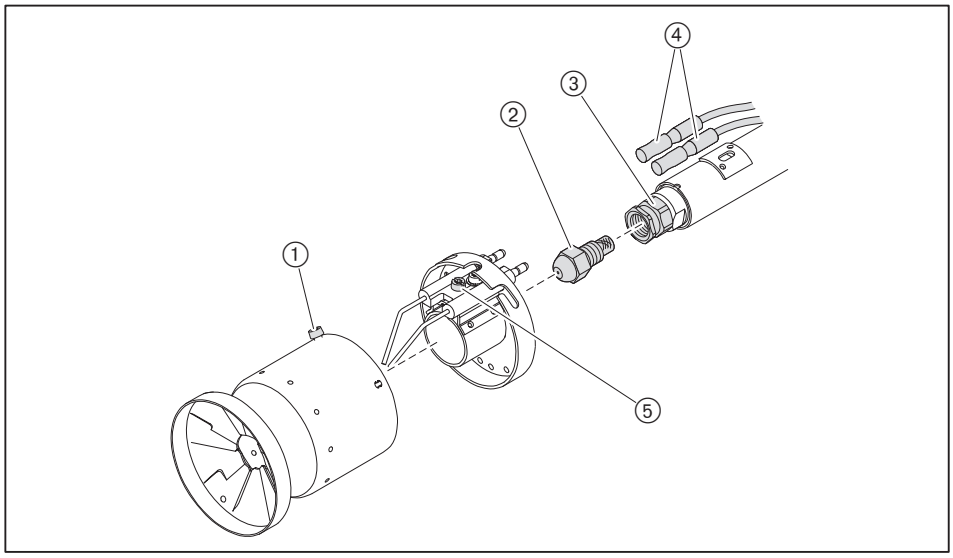


9.4 Replace nozzle

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Do not clean nozzles, always fit new nozzles.

- ► Place burner into service position A [ch. 9.3].
- ► Unplug ignition cable ④.
- ► Undo screws ① and remove diffuser.
- ► Undo screw ⑤ and remove ignition electrode holder.
- ► Counter-hold on the nozzle body ③ using a spanner and remove nozzle ②.
- ► Fit new nozzle ensuring it is seated tightly.
- ► Refit diffuser in reverse order.
- ► Set nozzle distance [ch. 9.8]
- ► Set ignition electrodes [ch. 9.6]

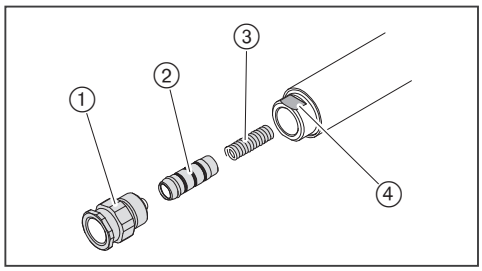


9.5 Removing and refitting nozzle shut off

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Removing

- ► Remove nozzle [ch. 9.4].
- ► Counter-hold the nozzle assembly ④ using a spanner and remove nozzle holder ①.
- ► Remove valve piston ② and compression spring ③ using a suitable tool (e. g. pliers), do not damage valve piston and O ring.



Refitting

Do not refit damaged valve pistons, replace as necessary.

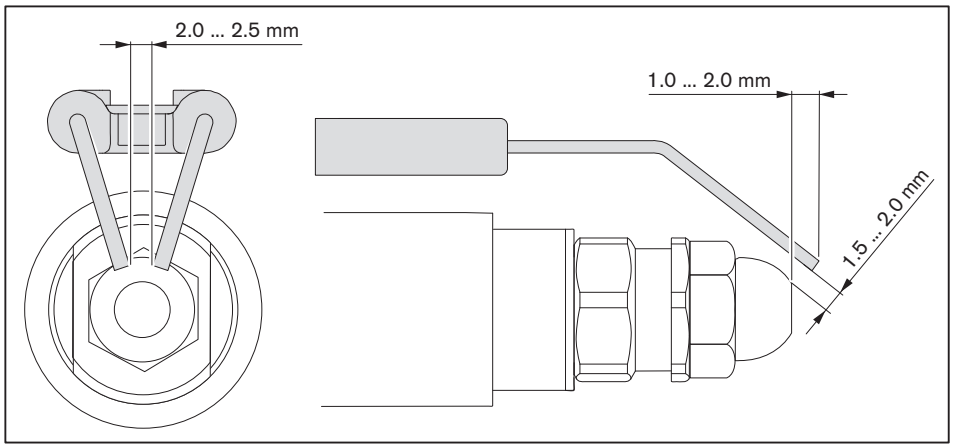
- ► Refit nozzle shut off in reverse order.
- ► Check nozzle distance [ch. 9.8].
- ► Set ignition electrodes [ch. 9.6]

9.6 Set ignition electrodes

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

The ignition electrodes must not touch the nozzle's atomising cone.

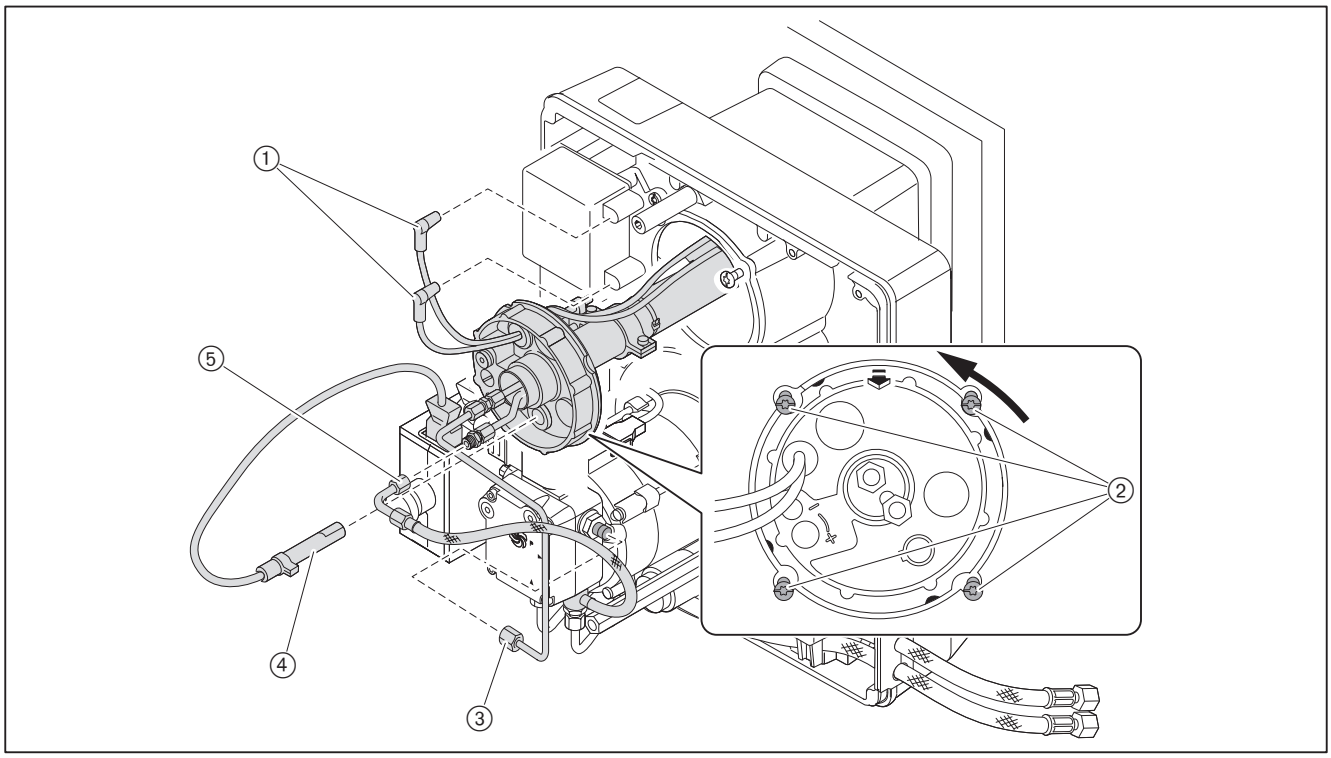
- ► Place burner into service position A [ch. 9.3].
- ► Check distance of ignition electrodes.
- ► If necessary adjust ignition electrodes by slightly bending.



9.7 Removing the mixing head

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

- ► Unplug ignition cable ①.
- ► Remove oil line ③.
- ► Remove pressure hose ⑤ from nozzle assembly.
- ► Remove flame sensor ④.
- ► Undo screws ②.
- ► Turn mixing head to the left up to the recess and remove.



9.8 Set mixing head

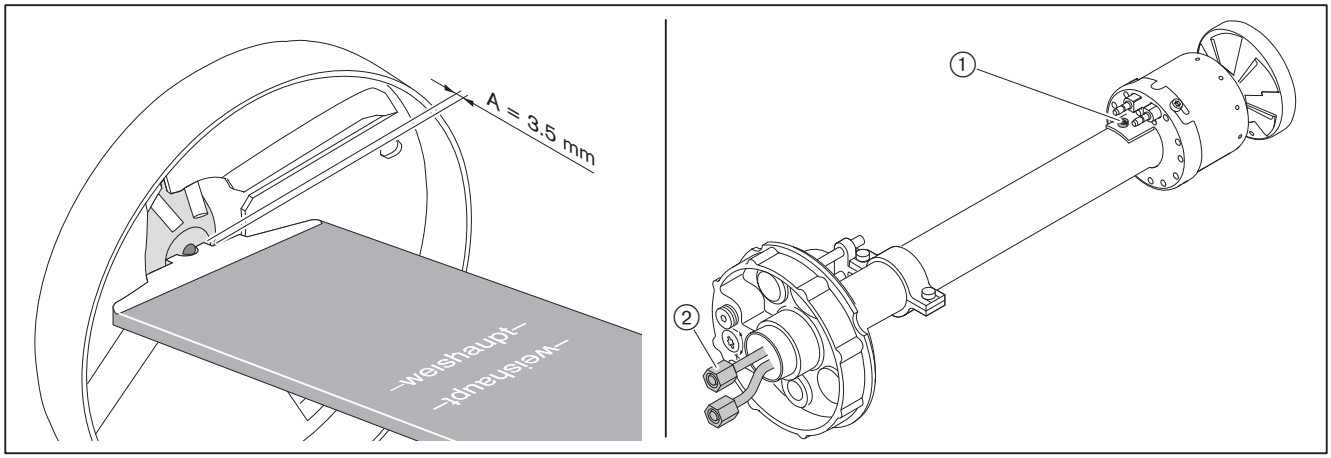
Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Set nozzle distance

- ► Place burner into service position A [ch. 9.3].
- ► Insert checking gauge and check dimension A (3.5 mm).

If the value measured deviates from dimension A:

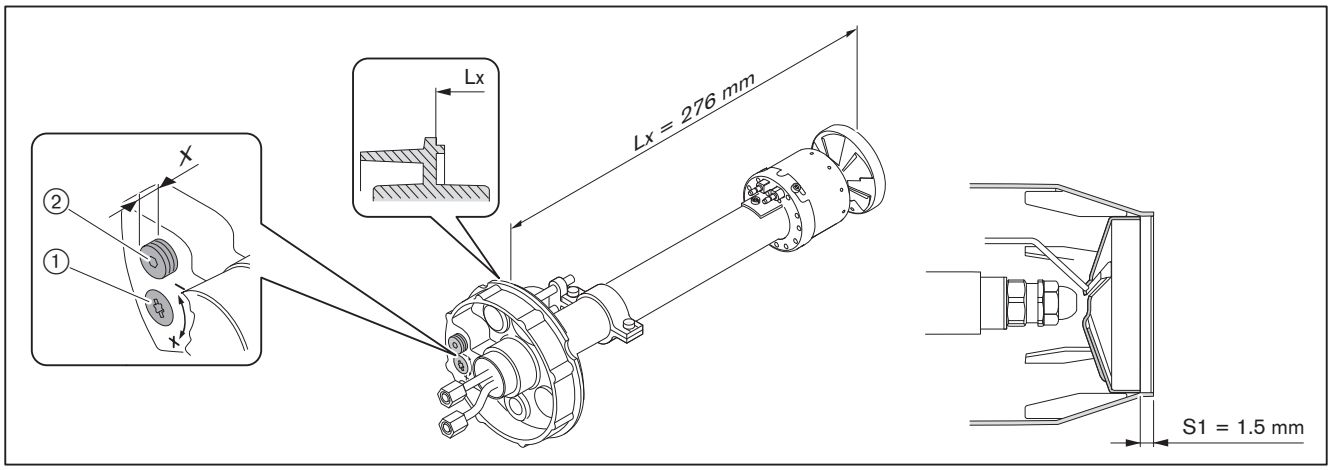
- ► Undo screw ①.
- ► Adjust nozzle body ② until dimension A is reached.
- ► Re-tighten screw ①.



Check basic setting

Dimension S1 can only be checked when the burner is mounted to a boiler door, which is hinged open.

- ► Hinge open boiler door or if necessary remove mixing head [ch. 9.7].
- ► Turn setting screw ① until the indicating bolt ② is flush with the nozzle assembly cover (dimension X = 0 mm).
- ► Check dimension S1 and/or dimension Lx.
- ► Set dimension S1 and/or dimension Lx using setting screw ①.
- ► Remove plug from indicating bolt ②.
- ► Turn indicating bolt until it is flush with the nozzle assembly cover (dimension X = 0 mm).
- ► Replace plug.

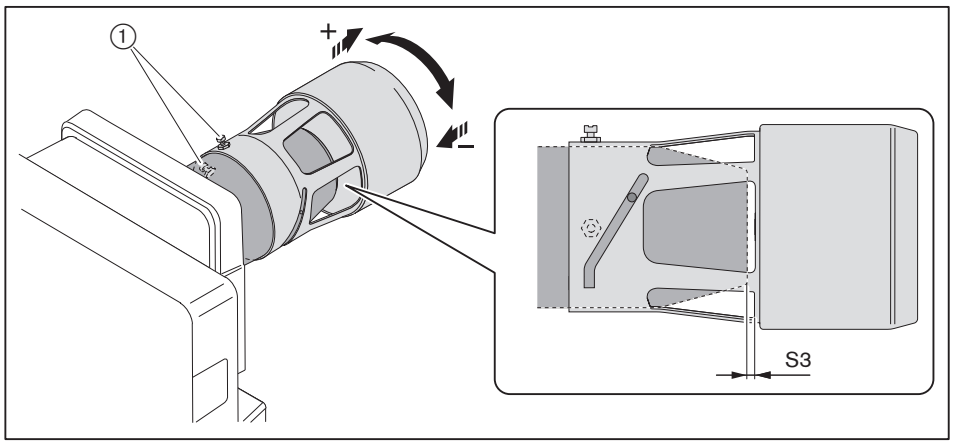


9.9 Set recirculation aperture

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Basic setting of recirculation aperture: dimension S3 = 0 mm

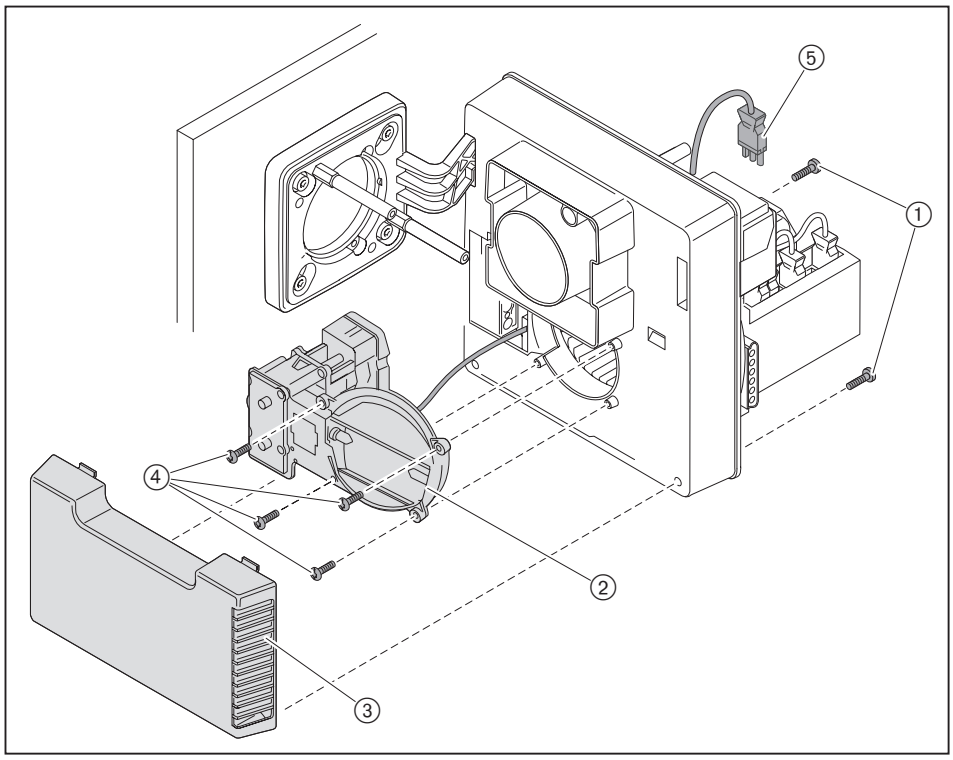
► Undo screws ① and set the recirculation aperture by turning.



9.10 Removing the air regulator

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

- ► Remove actuator plug ⑤.
- ► Place burner into service position A [ch. 9.3].
- ► Remove bolts ①.
- ► Remove intake housing ③.
- ► Remove bolts ④.
- ► Remove air regulator ②.



9.11 Removing and refitting angle drive

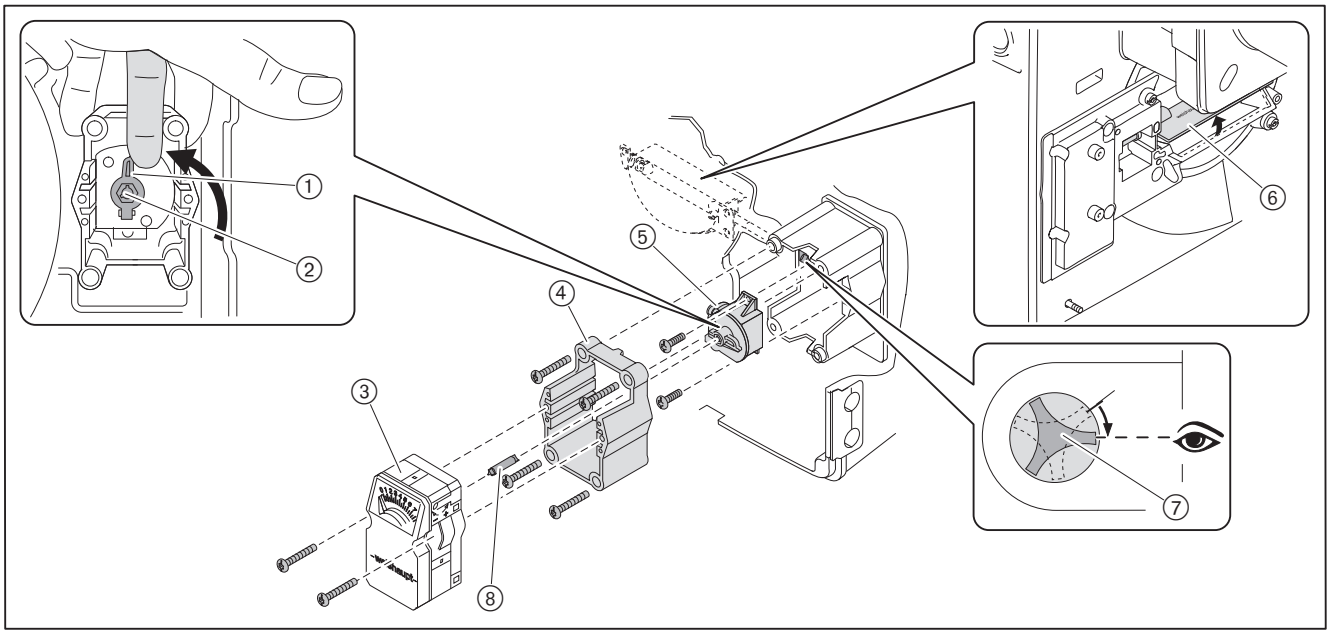
Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Removing

- ► Remove actuator ③.
- ► Remove frame ④.
- ► Remove angle drive ⑤.

Refitting

- ► Remove intake housing [ch. 9.10].
- ► Open air damper ⑥ until position ⑦ has been reached and hold tight.
- ► Fit angle drive to shaft.
- ► Secure angle drive.
- ► Mount intake housing [ch. 9.10].
- ► Fit frame ④.
- ► Turn indicator ① to CLOSED position and hold.
- ► Place actuator with shaft ⑧ into the star shaped groove ② and secure.



9.12 Removing and refitting oil pump

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Removing

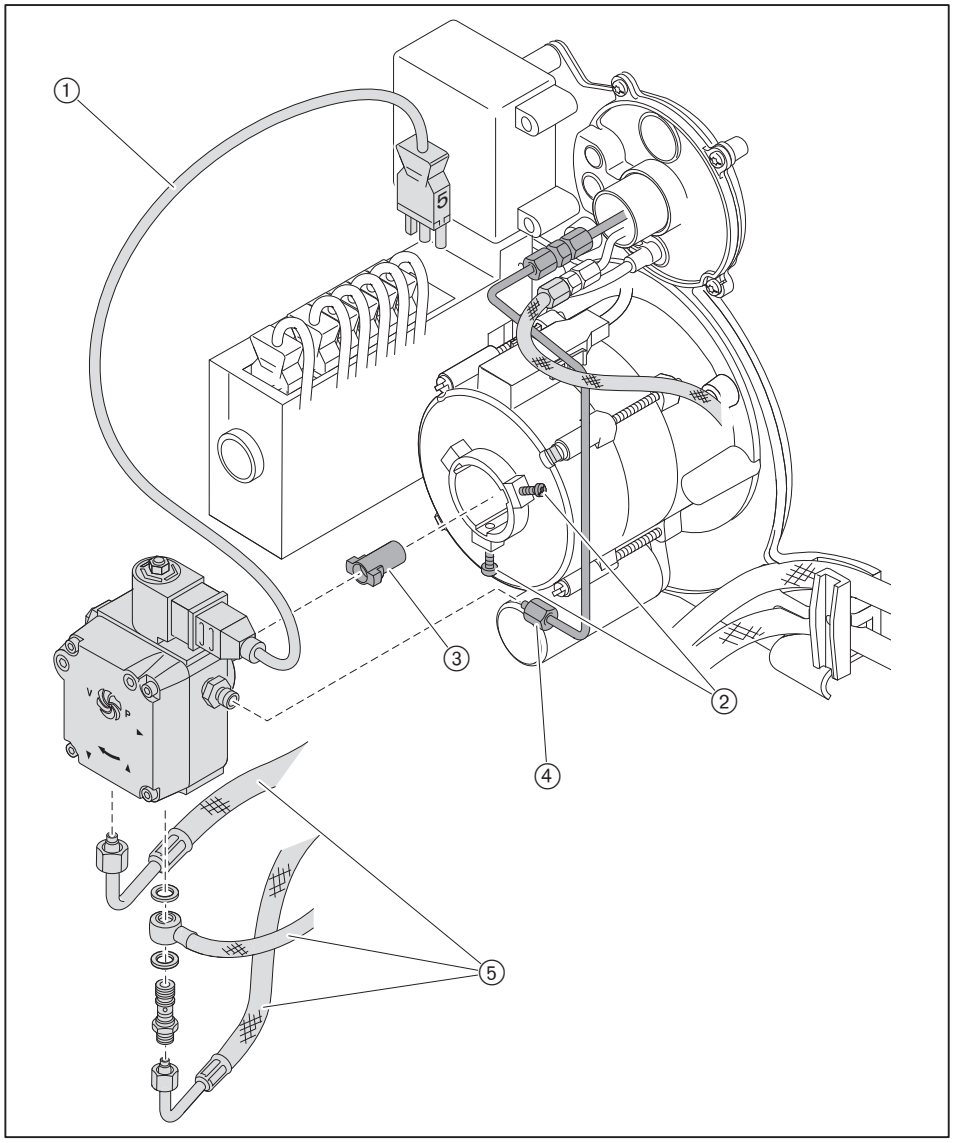
- ► Close fuel shut off devices.
- ► Unplug plug ①.
- ► Remove oil hoses ⑤.
- ► Remove oil line ④.
- ► Undo screws ② and remove oil pump.

Refitting

- ► Install oil pump in reverse order and:
  - ensure correct alignment of coupling ③,
  - ensure correct allocation of flow and return of the oil hoses.

CAUTION

Damage to the oil pump caused by incorrect connection
Mixing up supply and return can damage the oil pump.
- ► Ensure correct connection of oil hoses to the supply and return of the pump.



9.13 Removing and refitting fan wheel

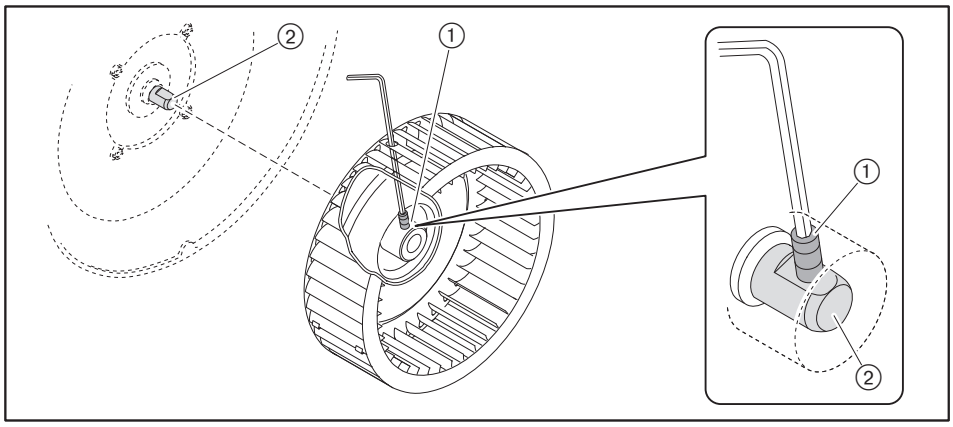
Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Removing

- ► Place housing cover into service position [ch. 9.3].
- ► Remove grub screw ① and remove fan wheel.

Refitting

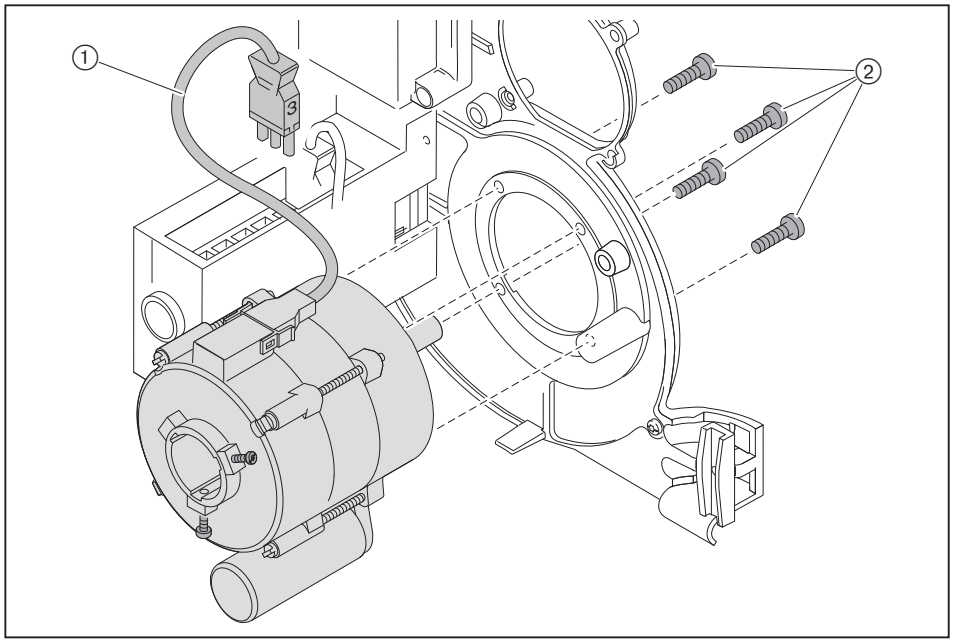
- ► Refit fan wheel in reverse order and
  - ensure correct alignment on the motor shaft ②,
  - screw in new grub screw ①,
  - turn fan wheel to ensure it moves freely.



9.14 Remove burner motor

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

- ► Remove the oil pump [ch. 9.12].
- ► Remove fan wheel [ch. 9.13].
- ► Unplug plug ①.
- ► Hold motor and remove screws ②.
- ► Remove motor.

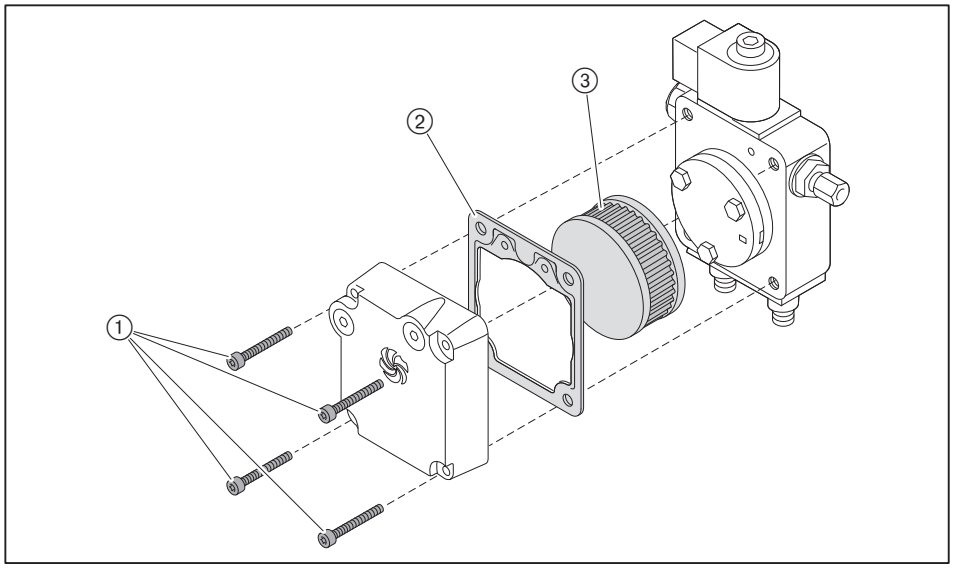


9.15 Removing and refitting oil pump filter

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

Removing

- ► Close fuel shut off devices.
- ► Remove bolts ①.
- ► Remove pump cover.
- ► Replace filter ③ and gasket ②.



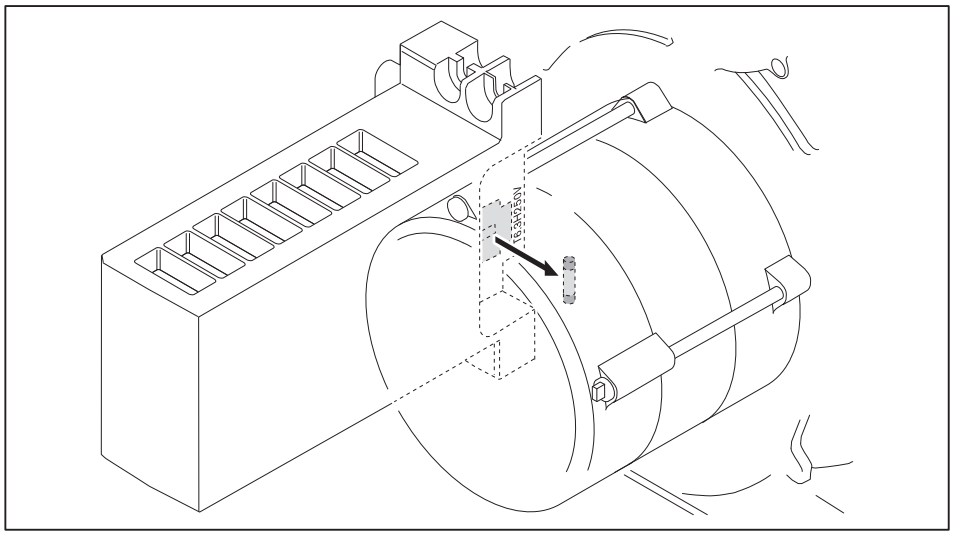
Refitting

- ► Refit filter in reverse order ensuring sealing surfaces are clean.

9.16 Replacing the fuse

Observe notes on servicing [ch. 9.1].

- ► Remove all plugs from the combustion manager.
- ► Remove screws from the combustion manager.
- ► Remove combustion manager.
- ► Replace fuse (T6.3H, IEC 127-2/5).

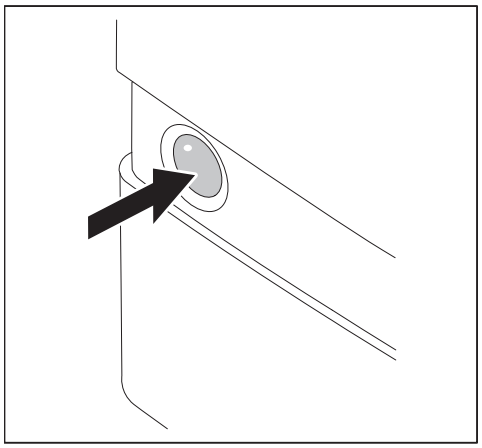


10 Troubleshooting

10.1 Procedures for fault conditions

The combustion manager recognises irregularities of the burner and indicates these with the illuminated push button.

The following conditions can occur:
- illuminated push button off [ch. 10.1.1],
- illuminated push button red [ch. 10.1.2],
- illuminated push button flashes [ch. 10.1.3].



10.1.1 Illuminated push button off

The following faults may be corrected by the operator:

Fault	Cause	Rectification
Burner not operating	External fuse has tripped(1	▶ Check fuse.
	Heating switch is set to Off	▶ Switch on heating switch.
	Temperature limiter or pressure limiter on heat exchanger has triggered(1	▶ Reset temperature limiter or pressure limiter on heat exchanger.
	Low water safety interlock on heat exchanger has triggered(1	▶ Top up water. ▶ Reset low water safety interlock on heat exchanger.
	Temperature regulator or pressure regulator on heat exchanger has been set incorrectly	▶ Adjust temperature regulator or pressure regulator on heat exchanger.
	Boiler or heating circuit control is not functioning or has not been set correctly	▶ Check function and setting of boiler or heating circuit control.

(1 Notify your heating contractor or Weishaupt Customer Service if the problem occurs repeatedly.

10.1.2 Illuminated push button red

A burner fault has occurred. The burner is in lockout. Prior to resetting, the error code can be called up and used to control the cause of the fault.

Read error code

Only 5 seconds after a fault occurred can it be been analysed and read.

- ► Press illuminated push button for 5 seconds.
- ✓ Illuminated push button briefly lights up orange.
- ✓ Illuminated push button flashes red.
- ► Count between the flashing pauses and flashing signals and note down.
- ► Rectify cause of fault, see table.

Resetting

WARNING

Damage resulting from incorrect fault repair
Incorrect fault repair can cause damage to the equipment and injure personnel.
- ► Do not carry out more than 2 lockout resets successively.
- ► Faults must be rectified by qualified personnel.

- ► Press illuminated push button for 1 second.
- ✓ Red signal extinguishes.
- ✓ Burner has been reset.

Error codes with lockout

The following faults must only be rectified by qualified personnel:

Fault codes	Fault	Cause	Rectification
2 x flashing No flame, end of safety time	Oil pump supplies no oil	Oil supply leaking	▸ Check oil supply
		Anti siphon valve does not open	▸ Check valve, if necessary replace
		Shut off device closed	▸ Open shut off device
		Pre-filter strainer soiled	▸ Replace pre-filter strainer
		Oil pump defective	▸ Replace oil pump [ch. 9.12]
	No oil throughput at the nozzle	Oil nozzle blocked	▸ Replace nozzle [ch. 9.4]
	No ignition	Ignition electrode dirty or wet	▸ Clean ignition electrode
		Ignition electrode spark gap too big or short circuited	▸ Set ignition electrode [ch. 9.6]
		Ceramic insulator defective	▸ Replace ignition electrodes
		Ignition cable defective	▸ Replace ignition cable
		Ignition unit defective	▸ Replace ignition unit
	Solenoid valve does not open	Coil defective	▸ Replace coil
	Combustion manager does not detect a flame signal	Flame sensor soiled	▸ Clean flame sensor
		Flame sensor defective	▸ Replace flame sensor
		Illumination insufficient	▸ Check burner setting
	Burner motor does not run	Oil pump seized	▸ Replace oil pump [ch. 9.12]
		Capacitor defective	▸ Replace capacitor
		Burner motor defective	▸ Replace burner motor [ch. 9.14]
	No flame formation despite ignition and oil supply	Nozzle distance incorrect	▸ Check nozzle distance, adjust if necessary [ch. 9.8]
		Mixing pressure too high	▸ Check mixing pressure [ch. 7.1.2]
Flashing 4 times Flame simulation/ extraneous light	Flame signal prior to or after operation	Extraneous light source present	Extraneous light detection from 13 µA ▸ Find and eliminate extraneous light source
		Flame sensor defective	▸ Check flame sensor, if necessary replace
	Flame formation during pre-purge	Solenoid valve leaking	▸ Replace oil pump [ch. 9.12]

10 Troubleshooting

The following faults must only be rectified by qualified personnel:

Fault codes	Fault	Cause	Rectification
Flashing 7 times Flame failure during operation	Flame has failed	Oil supply leaking	▶ Check oil supply
		Suction resistance in front of pump too high	
		Oil nozzle soiled	▶ Replace oil nozzle [ch. 9.4]
	Flame signal insufficient	Burner setting incorrect	▶ Check burner setting ▶ Check flame signal [ch. 7.1.1]
		Flame sensor soiled	▶ Clean flame sensor
		Flame sensor defective	▶ Check flame sensor, if necessary replace
Flashing 8 times Release contact fault	Actuator limit switch does not close	Actuator defective	▶ Check actuator, replace if necessary
	Contact X3:12 not closed	Bridging plug No. 12 is missing	▶ Plug in bridging plug No. 12
Flashing 10 times Combustion manager fault	Burner does not start	Parameters have been changed	▶ Reset burner [ch. 10.1.2]
		Combustion manager defective	▶ Reset burner [ch. 10.1.2], if fault reoccurs replace combustion manager

10.1.3 Illuminated push button flashes

An irregularity is present. The burner does not go to lockout. Once the fault has been rectified, the error code ceases.

Error codes without lockout

The following faults must only be rectified by qualified personnel:

Fault codes	Cause	Rectification
Flashing green/red	Extraneous light prior to heat demand	▸ Find and eliminate extraneous light source
Flashing red/orange with pause	Excess voltage	▸ Check voltage supply
Flashing orange/red	Low voltage	▸ Check voltage supply
	Internal unit fuse (F7) faulty	▸ Replace fuse [ch. 9.16]
	Combustion manager fault	▸ Replace combustion manager
Flashing green	Flame sensor soiled	▸ Clean flame sensor
	Flame sensor defective	▸ Replace flame sensor
	Burner operation with weak flame signal (< 45 µA)	▸ Adjust burner whilst observing the recommended flame signal [ch. 7.1.1]
Glimmering red	OCI mode activated (not used)	▸ Press illuminated push button for more than 5 seconds ✓ Combustion manager changes to operating mode

10.2 Operating problems

The following faults must only be rectified by qualified personnel:

Observation	Cause	Rectification
Poor start behaviour of burner	Mixing pressure too high	▸ Correct mixing pressure
	Ignition electrodes set incorrectly	▸ Set ignition electrodes [ch. 9.6]
	Mixing head set incorrectly	▸ Set mixing head [ch. 9.8]
Oil pump makes severe mechanical noise	Oil pump sucks air	▸ Ensure oil supply is tight
	Suction resistance in oil line too high	▸ Clean filter ▸ Check oil supply
Oil nozzle atomisation uneven	Nozzle blocked/soiled	▸ Replace nozzle [ch. 9.4]
	Nozzle worn	
Flame tube/diffuser has heavy soot deposit	Oil nozzle defective	▸ Replace nozzle [ch. 9.4]
	Mixing head set incorrectly	▸ Set mixing head [ch. 9.8]
	Incorrect combustion air quantity	▸ Adjust burner
	Boiler room ventilated insufficient	▸ Ensure sufficient boiler room ventilation
	Wrong oil nozzle	▸ Check nozzle type [ch. 4.2]
Combustion head sleeve has heavy soot deposit	Recirculation aperture too small	▸ Increase recirculation aperture [ch. 9.9]
Combustion pulsating or burner booming	Mixing head set incorrectly	▸ Set mixing head [ch. 9.8]
	Incorrect combustion air quantity	▸ Adjust burner
	Wrong oil nozzle	▸ Check nozzle type [ch. 4.2]
CO content too high	Nozzle distance too big	▸ Check nozzle distance, adjust if necessary [ch. 9.8]
	Recirculation aperture too big	▸ Reduce recirculation aperture [ch. 9.9].
Smoke number and/or CO content too high on combustion chamber with reverse flame	Flame enters directly into the boiler flues	▸ Set recirculation aperture (dimension S3) to +15 … 20 mm [ch. 9.9]
Stability problems	Nozzle distance incorrect	▸ Check nozzle distance, adjust if necessary [ch. 9.8]
	Wrong oil nozzle	▸ Check nozzle type [ch. 4.2]
	Recirculation aperture too big	▸ Reduce recirculation aperture [ch. 9.9].
Restart after flame failure	Burner repeats start process	▸ See error codes flashing 7 times

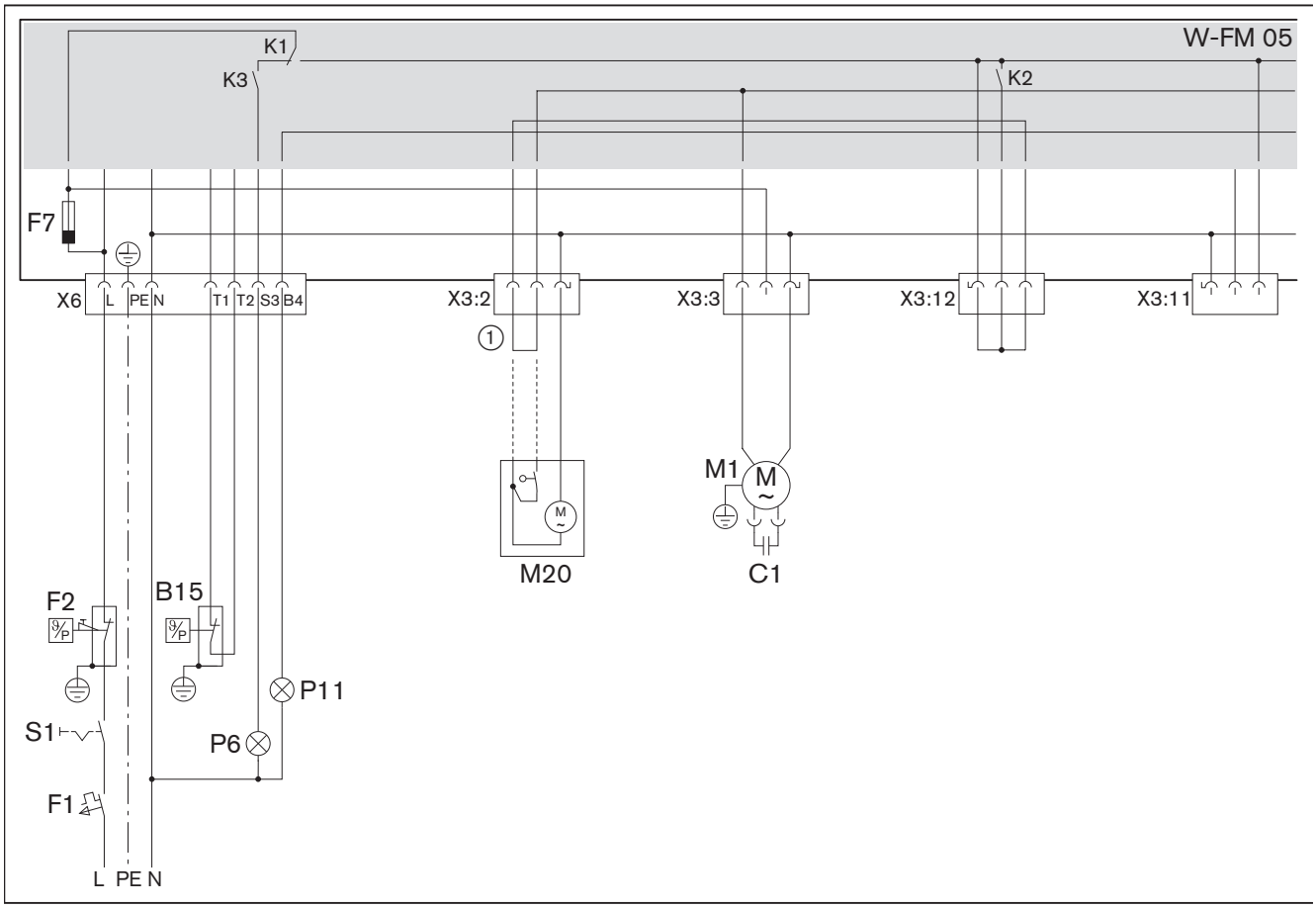
11 Technical documentation

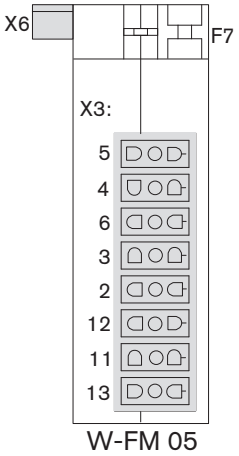
11.1 Conversion table unit of pressure

Bar	Pascal			
	Pa	hPa	kPa	MPa
0.1 mbar	10	0.1	0.01	0.00001
1 mbar	100	1	0.1	0.0001
10 mbar	1 000	10	1	0.001
100 mbar	10 000	100	10	0.01
1 bar	100 000	1 000	100	0.1
10 bar	1 000 000	10 000	1 000	1

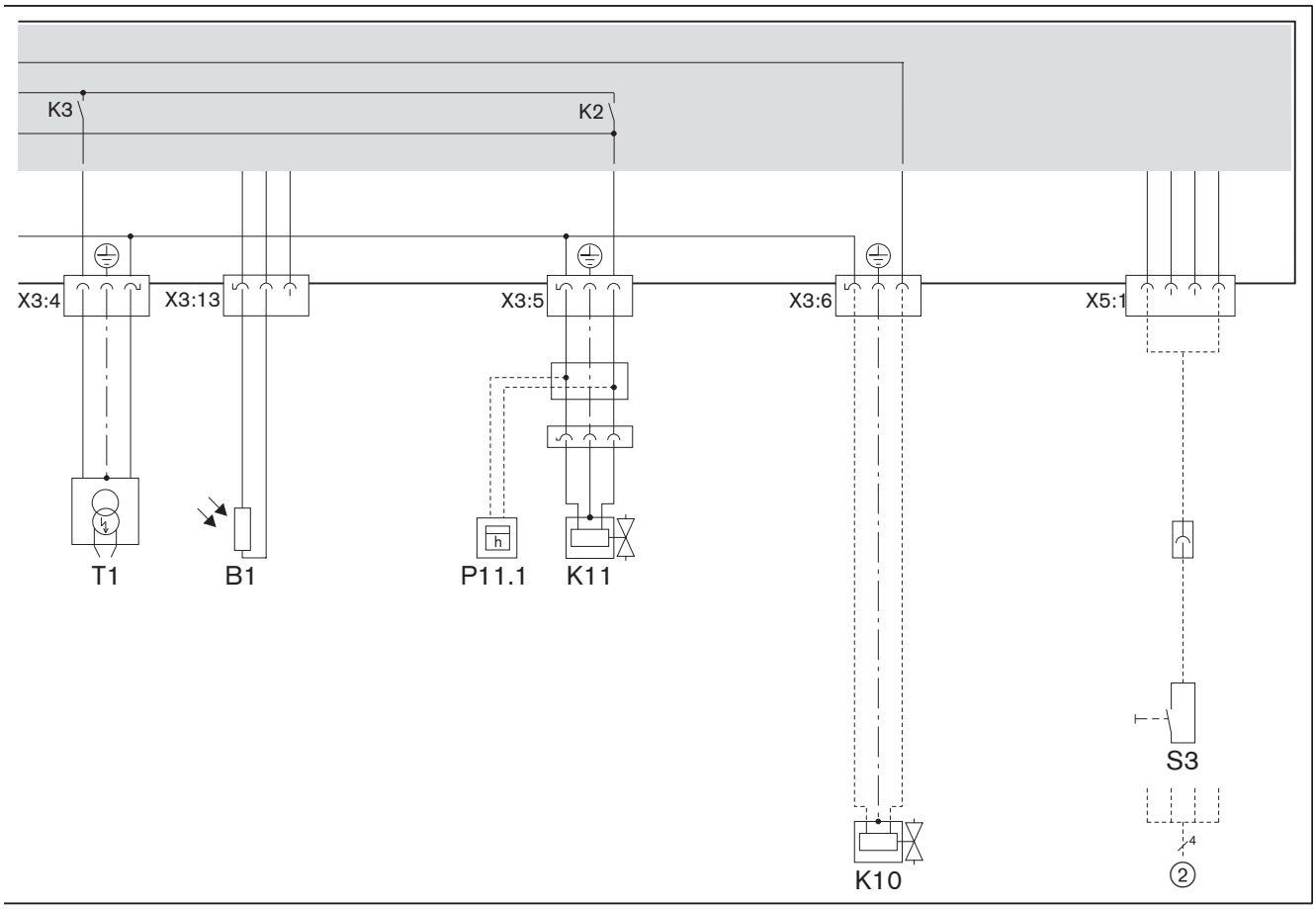
11.2 Wiring diagram

For special version observe wiring diagram supplied.





B15	Temperature or pressure regulator
C1	Motor capacitor
F1	External fuse
F2	Temperature or pressure limiter
F7	Internal unit fuse (T6.3H, IEC 127-2/5)
M1	Burner motor
M20	Air damper actuator
P6	Control lamp operation (optional)
P11	Control lamp lockout (optional)
S1	Operating switch



B1	Flame sensor
K10	Anti siphon valve (optional)
K11	Solenoid valve
P11.1	Hours counter (optional)
S3	Remote reset (optional)
T1	Ignition unit
②	Bus interface (optional)

12 Project planning

12.1 Oil supply

Observe EN 12514-2, DIN 4755, TRÖI and local regulations.

General information relating to the oil supply

- Do not use cathode protection system with steel tanks.
- With oil temperatures < 5 °C, the separation of paraffin can cause oil lines, oil filters and nozzles to become blocked. Avoid placing oil tanks and pipelines in areas subject to frost.
- The oil supply should be installed in such a way that the oil hoses can be connected free of tension.
- Fit oil filter in front of pump, recommended mesh aperture 70 µm.

Suction resistance and supply pressure

CAUTION

Pump damage due to excessive suction resistance
A suction resistance greater than 0.4 bar can damage the pump.
► Reduce suction resistance – or – install oil supply pump or suction unit, whilst observing the maximum supply pressure at the oil filter.

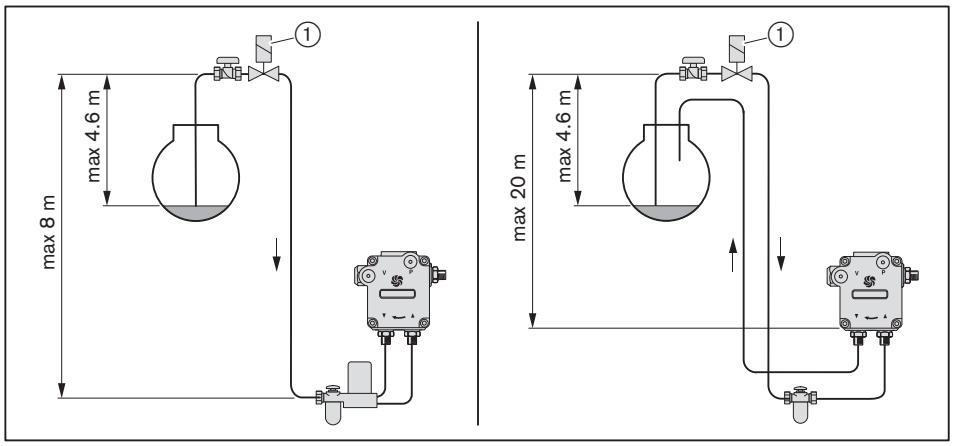
The suction resistance depends on:
- suction line length and diameter,
- pressure loss of oil filter and other components,
- lowest oil level in the oil storage tank (max 3.5 m below the oil pump).

If an oil feeder pump is installed:
- max 1.5 bar supply pressure at oil filter,
- max 0.7 bar supply pressure into automatic de-aerator.

Elevated oil level

- If the suction line is leaking the tank can be siphoned dry. An electric anti siphon valve ① can prevent this.
- Observe manufacturers instructions regarding pressure loss caused by anti siphon valve.
- The anti siphon valve must close with a delay and show a pressure relief towards the oil storage tank.

Maintain height differences:
- max 4.6 m between oil level and anti siphon valve,
- on single pipe system max 8 m between anti siphon valve and automatic de-aerator,
- on two pipe system max 20 m between anti siphon valve and oil pump.

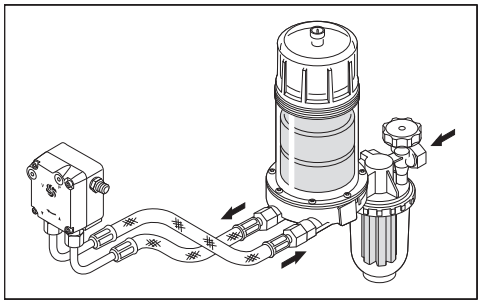


Single pipe system

CAUTION

Damage to the oil pump caused by incorrect connection
Mixing up supply and return can damage the oil pump.
► Ensure correct connection of oil hoses to the supply and return of the pump.

If the oil is supplied via a single pipe system, and automatic de-aerator must be installed in front of the oil pump.



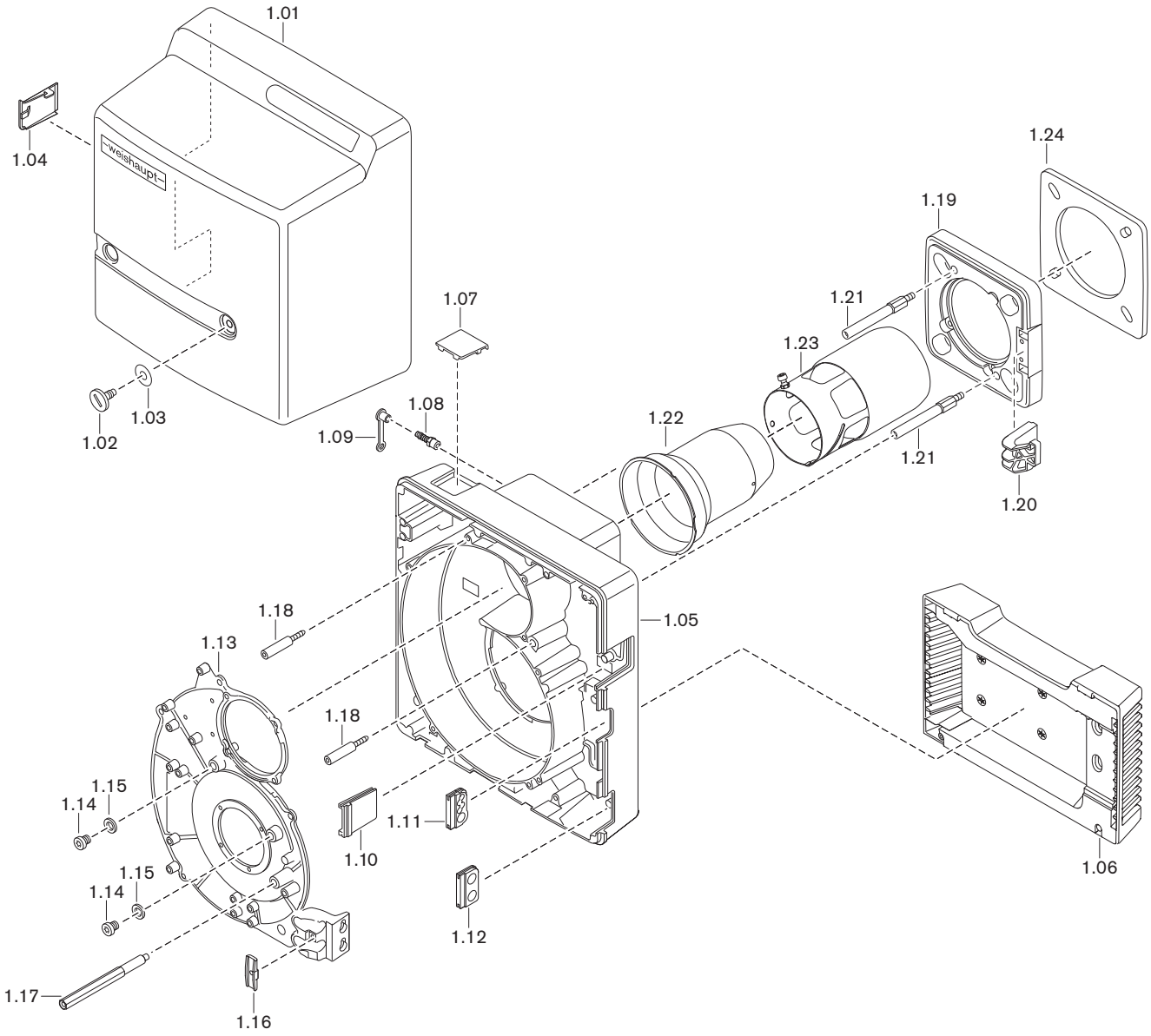
Two pipe system

In a two pipe system the oil pump is vented automatically.

Ring main operation

Weishaupt recommends the use of a ring main when operating several burners.

13 Spares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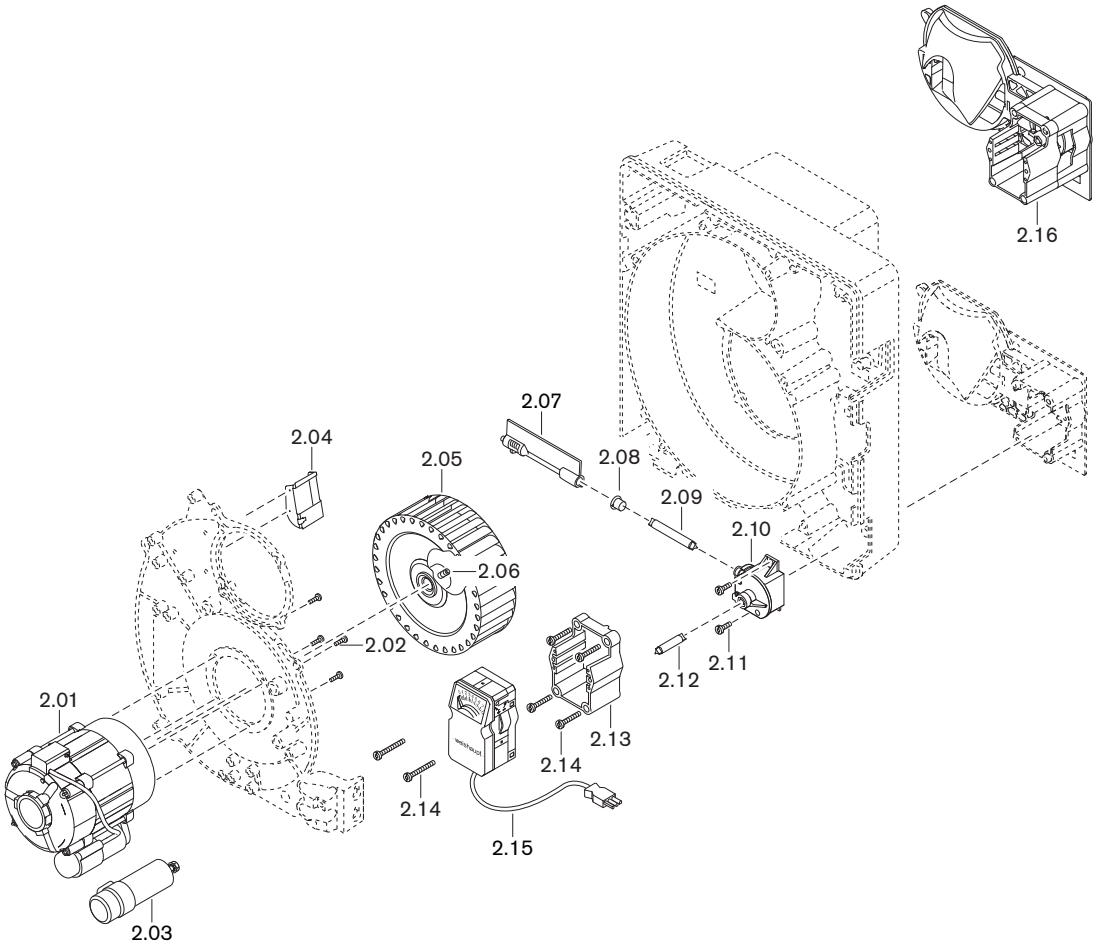
Pos.	Description	Order No.
1.01	Cover complete	241 110 01 112
1.02	Screw M8 x 15	142 013 01 157
1.03	Washer 7 x 18	430 016
1.04	Cover	241 210 01 127
1.05	Burner housing	241 110 01 307
1.06	Intake housing complete	241 110 01 082
	– Screw 4 x 30 Torx-Plus	409 325
1.07	View port on hours counter cover	241 210 01 197
1.08	Treaded socket $R^1/_8$ GES6	453 017
1.09	Protective cap DN 6 SELF 50/2 CF	232 300 01 047
1.10	Housing cover	241 110 01 177
1.11	Grommet for connection cable	241 200 01 247
1.12	Grommet for oil hose	241 400 01 177
1.13	Housing cover	241 110 01 317
1.14	Screw $G^1/_8$ A DIN 908	409 004
1.15	Sealing ring 10 x 13.5 x 1.5 DIN 7603	441 033
1.16	Bracket for oil hose and cable	241 400 01 367
1.17	Stay bolt cover	241 210 01 207
1.18	Screw M6 burner housing	241 110 01 297
1.19	Burner flange	241 110 01 057
	– Screw M8 x 30 DIN 912	402 517
	– Washer 8.4 DIN 433	430 504
1.20	Support bracket for service position	241 110 01 067
1.21	Stay bolt for burner flange	241 050 01 187
1.22	Flame tube	
	– Standard	241 110 14 082
	– extended by 100 mm*	240 110 14 102
1.23	Combustion head sleeve complete	241 200 14 512
	– Screw M4 x 6 Torx-Plus 20IP	409 226
1.24	Flange gasket	241 110 01 107

* Only in conjunction with combustion head extension.

13 Spares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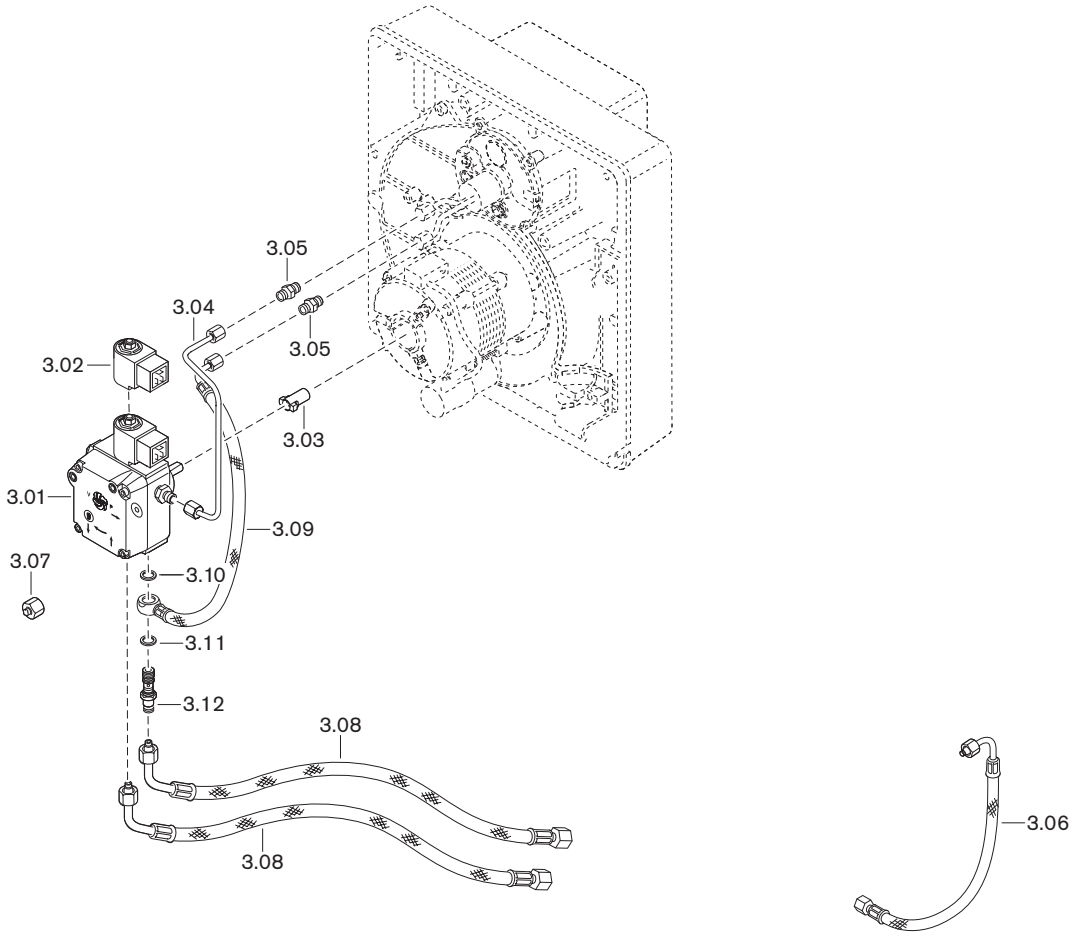
Pos.	Description	Order No.
2.01	Motor ECK03/H-2 230 V / 50 Hz	652 110
2.02	Screw M4 x 10	409 323
2.03	Capacitor 5.0 µF 420V, AC, DB	713 474
2.04	Air guide	241 110 01 287
2.05	Fan wheel TLR 157 x 47 S1 50 Hz	241 110 08 042
2.06	Grub screw M6x8 w. ann. cut. edge (Tuflok)	420 549
2.07	Air damper complete	241 110 02 102
2.08	Bearing for air damper shaft	241 110 02 107
2.09	Shaft air damper - angle drive	241 210 02 057
2.10	Angle drive spring 1	241 110 02 052
2.11	Screw 4 x 12 Torx-Plus Remform	409 320
2.12	Shaft angle drive - actuator	241 400 02 157
2.13	Frame for actuator	241 210 02 037
2.14	Screw 4 x 30 Torx-Plus Delta PT	409 325
2.15	Actuator W-St02/2 220-240 V 50 Hz	651 049
2.16	Air regulator W10D spring 1	241 110 02 082

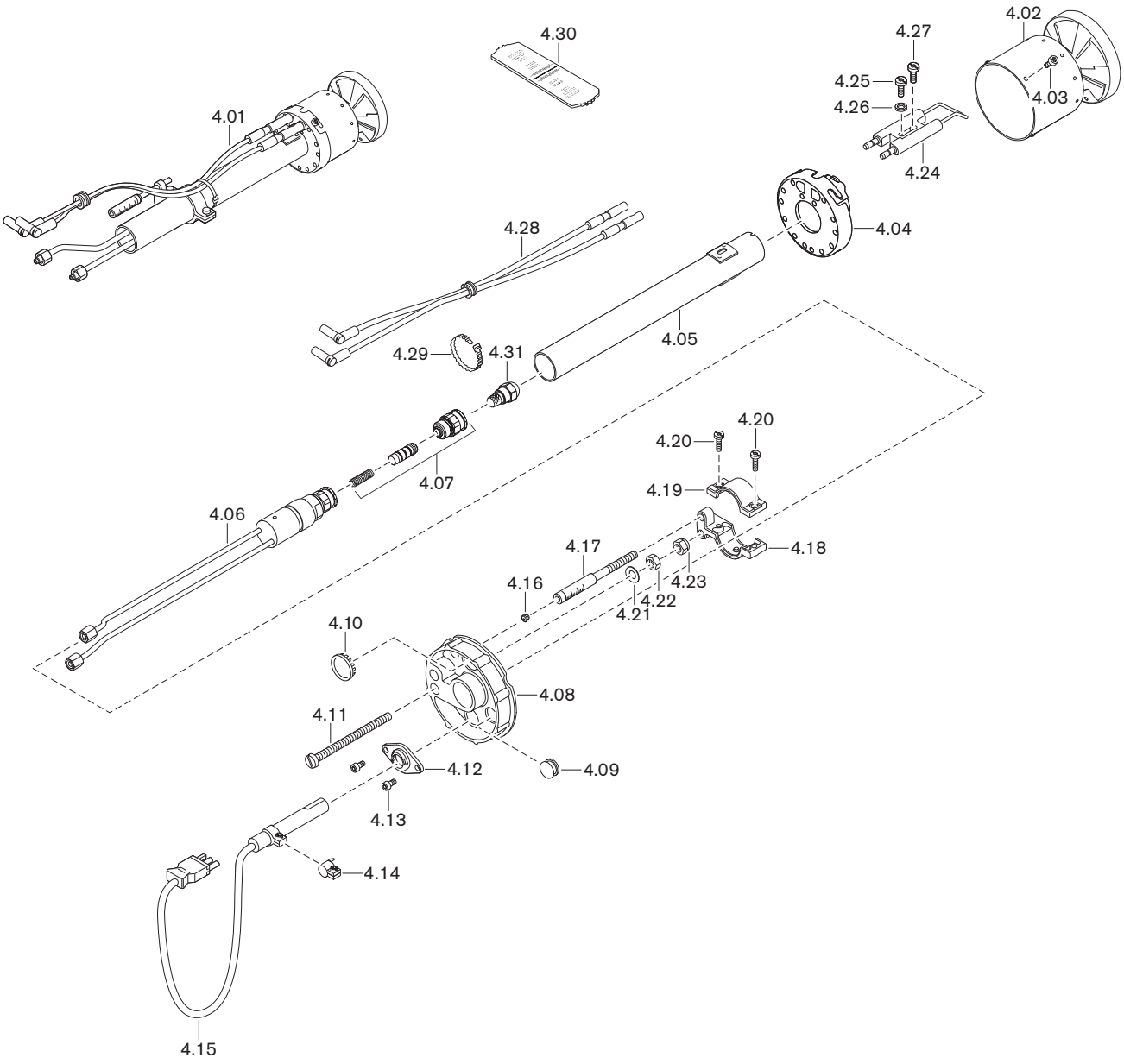
13 Spares



13 Spares

Pos.	Description	Order No.
3.01	Pump ALEV 30 C	601 857
	– Filter set with seal	601 107
3.02	Solenoid coil T80 Suntec 220-240 V 50-60 Hz	604 495
3.03	Plug coupling	652 135
3.04	Oil line pump-nozzle assembly	241 110 06 038
3.05	Screwed union 24-SX-LL04-ST	452 020
3.06	Pressure hose DN 4, 286 mm	491 246
	(for installation rotated by 180)	
3.07	Bypass plug BUZ 06-LL with nut	241 100 06 012
3.08	Oil hose DN 4, 1200 mm	
	– Standard	491 126
	– diffusion resistant	491 131
3.09	Pressure hose DN 4	491 247
3.10	Sealing ring A10 x 14 x 4.0 DIN 7603	440 037
3.11	Sealing ring 10 x 14 x 1.5 DIN 7603	440 034
3.12	Swivel screw $G^1/_8$, M10 x 1	241 110 06 057

13 Spares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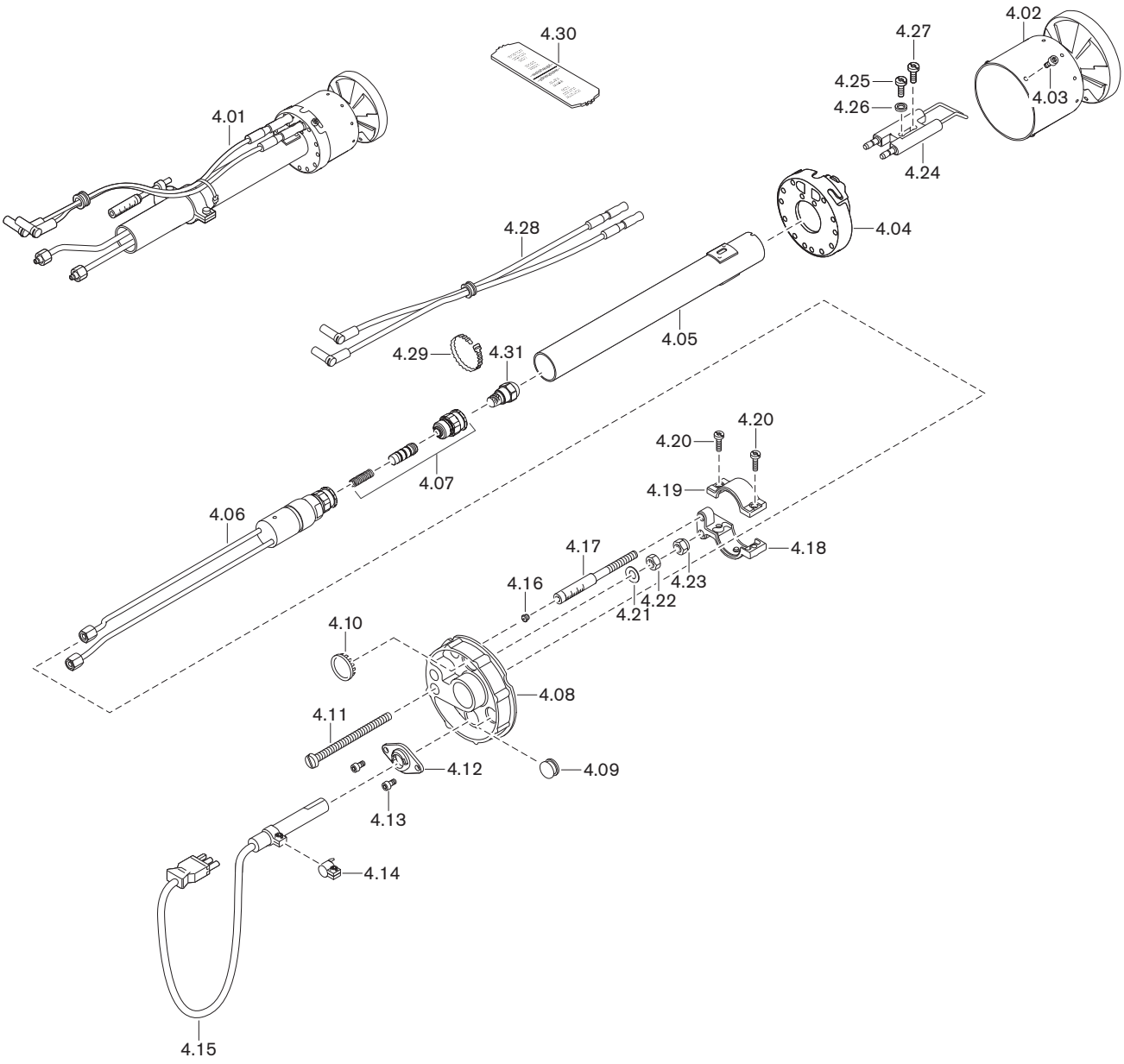
Pos.	Description	Order No.
4.01	Nozzle assembly complete	
	– Standard	241 110 10 050
	– extended by 100 mm*	240 110 10 080
4.02	Diffuser	241 110 14 092
4.03	Screw M4 x 6 Torx-Plus 20IP	409 226
4.04	Ignition electrode holder	241 200 14 562
4.05	Guide tube with stop	
	– Standard	241 110 10 012
	– extended by 100 mm*	240 110 10 022
4.06	Nozzle head with nozzle shut off	
	– Standard	241 110 10 092
	– extended by 100 mm*	240 110 10 102
4.07	Nozzle shut off set	240 100 10 052
4.08	Nozzle assembly cover complete (QRB4)	241 110 01 342
4.09	Shut off grommet	756 159
4.10	View port glass	241 400 01 377
4.11	Adjusting screw M6 x 88	241 400 10 097
4.12	Flange AGK42 QRB4	600 682
4.13	Screw 4 x 12 Torx-Plus 20IP	409 320
4.14	Strap AKG43 for QRB4	600 681
4.15	Flame sensor QRB4B	241 050 12 072
4.16	Plug 5.25	241 110 10 087
4.17	Indicating bolt M6 x 90	241 110 10 097
4.18	Adjusting lever bottom part	241 110 10 067
4.19	Adjusting lever top part	241 110 10 077
4.20	Screw M4 x 12 Torx-Plus 20IP	409 237
4.21	Spring washer A6 DIN 137	431 615
4.22	Hexagonal nut M6 DIN 934 -8	411 301
4.23	Hexagonal nut M6 DIN 985 -6	411 302
4.24	Ignition electrode	241 200 14 527
4.25	Screw M4 x 10 Torx-Plus 20IP	409 236
4.26	Spring washer A 4 DIN 137	431 608
4.27	Screw M4 x 12 Torx-Plus 20IP	409 237
4.28	Ignition cable	
	– 380 mm (Standard)	241 110 11 032
	– 480mm (for 100 mm extension)*	240 110 11 042
4.29	Reopening belt 4.7 x 200	794 089
4.30	Setting gauge	241 050 00 027

* Only in conjunction with combustion head extension.

13 Spares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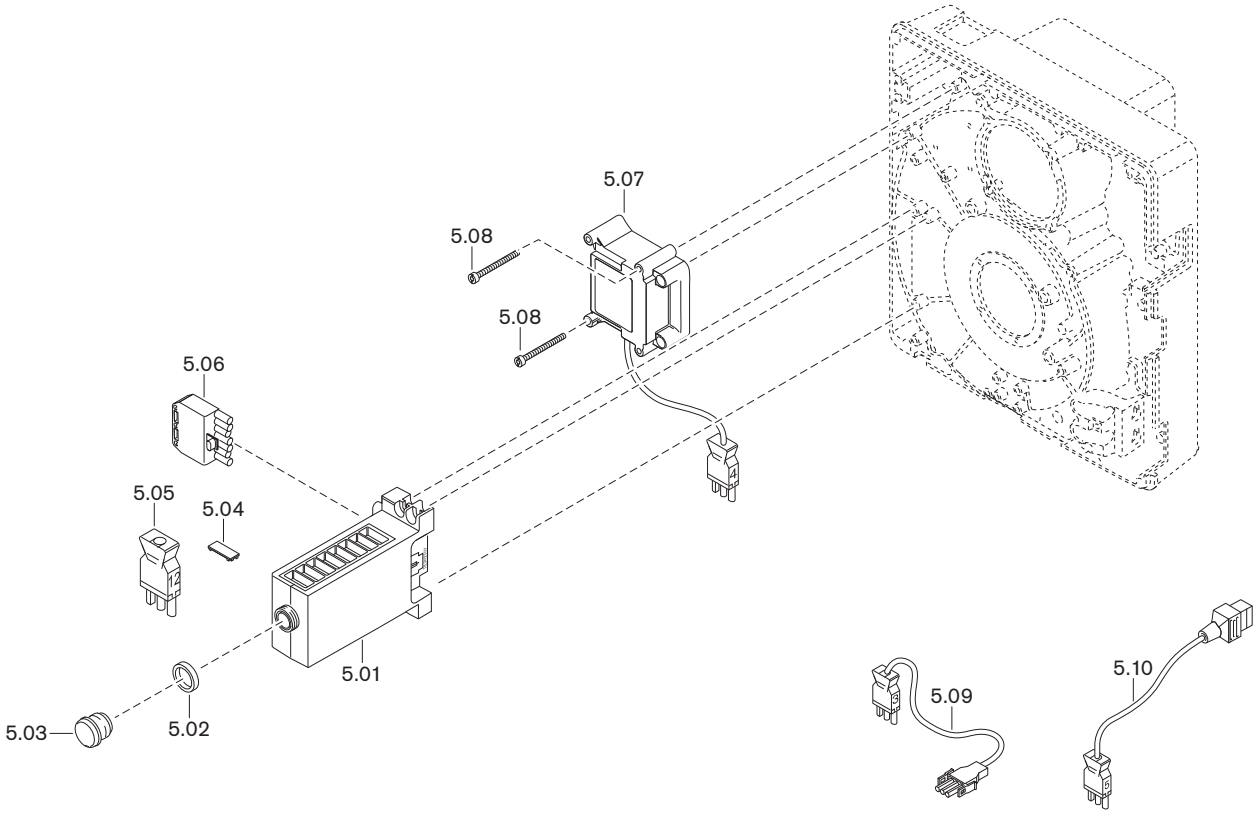
Pos.	Description	Order No.
4.31	Oil nozzle	
	– 1.10 gph 60°H Steinen	612 518
	– 1.25 gph 60°H Steinen	612 519
	– 1.35 gph 60°H Steinen	612 520
	– 1.50 gph 60°H Steinen	612 521
	– 1.65 gph 60°H Steinen	612 522
	– 1.75 gph 60°H Steinen	612 515
	– 1.10 gph 60°HF Fluidics	602 729
	– 1.25 gph 60°HF Fluidics	602 730
	– 1.35 gph 60°HF Fluidics	602 731
	– 1.50 gph 60°HF Fluidics	602 732
	– 1.65 gph 60°HF Fluidics	602 733
	– 1.75 gph 60°HF Fluidics	602 734

13 Spares



Pos.	Description	Order No.
5.01	Combustion manager W-FM 05, 230 V / 50/60 Hz	600 470
	– Micro fuse T6.3H, IEC 127-2/5	483 011 22 457
5.02	Adapter ring 22 x 4 for extension	600 358
5.03	Reset button extension AGK20.19	600 357
5.04	Cover clip AGK63	600 312
5.05	Bridging plug No. 12	241 050 12 032
5.06	Plug unit ST18/7	716 549
5.07	Ignition unit type W-ZG01V 230 V 100 VA	603 221
5.08	Screw M4 x 42 Combi-Torx-Plus 20IP	409 260
5.09	Plug cable No. 3 motor	241 050 12 062
5.10	Plug cable No. 5 solenoid valve	241 050 12 052

14 Notes

15 Key word index

–weishaupt–

Change of legal form from 22.11.2024: Max Weishaupt SE
Max Weishaupt GmbH · 88475 Schwendi

Weishaupt close by? Addresses, telephone numbers etc. can be found at www.weishaupt.de

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W Burners **up to 570 kW**

The compact burners, proven millions of times over, are economical and reliable. Available as gas, oil and dual fuel burners for domestic and commercial applications.
The purflam® burner version with special mixing head gives almost soot-free combustion of oil with greatly reduced NOx emissions.

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These legendary industrial burners are durable and versatile.
Numerous variations of oil, gas and dual fuel burners meet a wide range of applications and capacity requirements.

WKmono 80 Burners **up to 17,000 kW**

The WKmono 80 burners are the most powerful monoblock burners from Weishaupt. They are available as oil, gas or dual fuel burners and are designed for tough industrial application.

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These industrial burners of modular construction are adaptable, robust and powerful.
Even on the toughest industrial applications these oil, gas and dual fuel burners operate reliably.

MCR Technology / Building Automation from Neuberger

From control panels to complete building management systems - at Weishaupt you can find the entire spectrum of modern control technology. Future orientated, economical and flexible.

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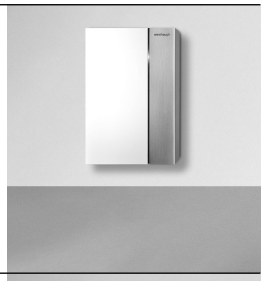
Weishaupt customers can be assured that specialist knowledge and tools are available whenever they are needed. Our service engineers are fully qualified and have extensive product knowledge, be it for burners, heat pumps, condensing boilers or solar collectors.

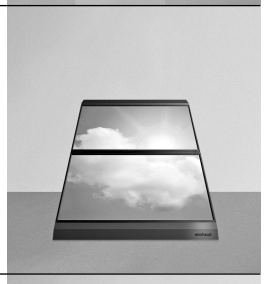


Wall-hung condensing boilers for gas **up to 240 kW**

The wall-hung condensing boilers WTC-GW have been developed to meet the highest demands in ease of operation and efficiency. Modulating operation means these units operate quietly and economically.

Floor-standing condensing boilers for oil and gas **up to 1,200 kW**

The floor-standing condensing boilers WTC-GB (up to 300 kW) and WTC-OB (up to 45 kW) are efficient, low in pollutants and versatile in use.
Even the largest capacities can be covered by cascading up to four gas condensing boilers.



Solar systems

The stylish flat-plate collectors are the ideal complement for any Weishaupt heating system. They are suitable for solar water heating and for combined heating support. With versions for on-roof, in-roof and flat roof installations, solar energy can be utilised on almost any roof.

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The diverse program of potable water and energy storage for various heat sources includes storage volumes of 70 to 3,000 litres. In order to minimize storage losses, potable water cylinders from 140 to 500 litres are available with highly efficient insulation using vacuum insulation panels.

Heat pumps **up to 180 kW**

The heat pump range offers solutions for the utilisation of heat from the air, the soil or ground water.
Some systems are also suitable for cooling buildings.

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With its daughter company, BauGrund Süd, Weishaupt also offers geothermal probe and well drilling. With the experience of more than 10,000 systems and more than 2 million meters of drilling, BauGrund Süd offers a comprehensive service program.