Beckett Online Training

Series 1: The Basics of Oil Burners

Module 4: Four-Step Burner Set-Up

May 20, 2020



This series will focus on the combustion cycle and set up of Beckett AF/AFG burners. Upon completion of this class you should be able to:

- List the components of a combustion cycle
- Apply and adjust a fuel unit / fuel pump
- Show how input rating changes directly with a change to pump pressure
- State the differences between an AF and AFG burner
- Set the electrodes and head positions using the Beckett T-501 and Z-2000 gauges
- Set the Z dimensions for:
 - F heads
 - M air tubes
- Benefits of solid-state igniters
- Understand operation and sizing of draft regulators
- Understand nozzle types
- Learn impact of oil temperature on operation
- Commission a burner using the 4-step combustion efficiency test

Overview

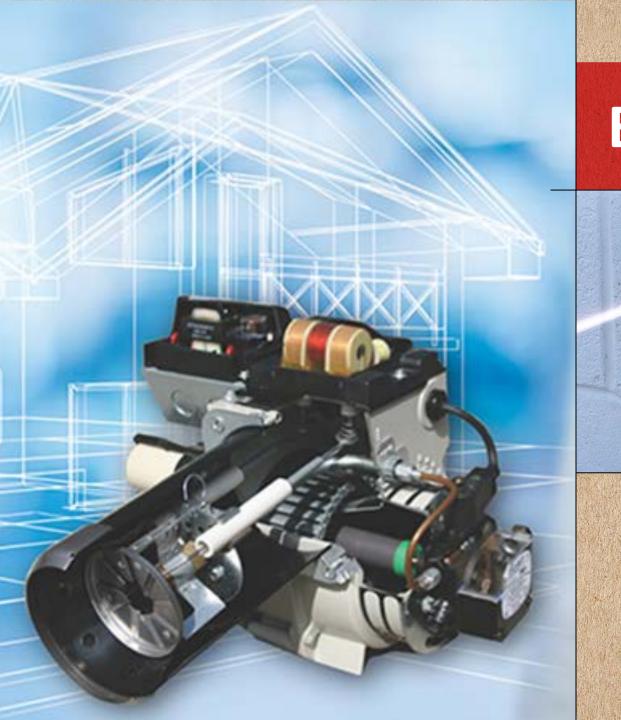


Pre 4-Step Burner Set-Up

Recommended Combustion Adjustment Procedure

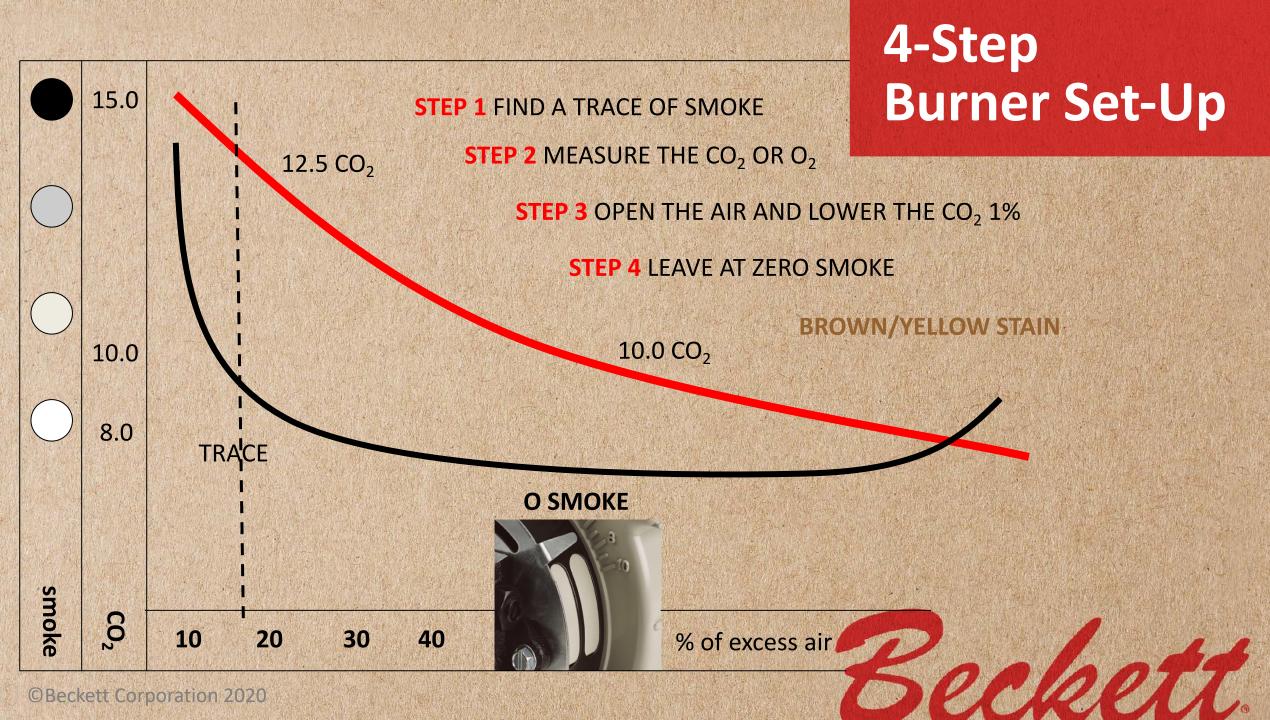
- 1. Initiate a call for heat.
- 2. Adjust the draft or breech pressure to the appliance manufacturer's recommended level after flame has stabilized. A breech pressure that does not exceed -0.04 to -0.06"W.C. is generally acceptable.
- 3. Allow the appliance to heat up while checking calibration of combustion test equipment.

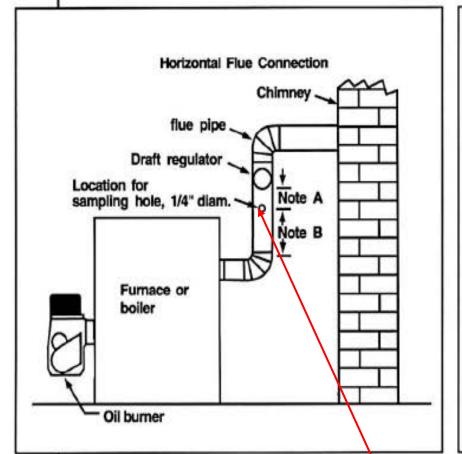




Before We Begin







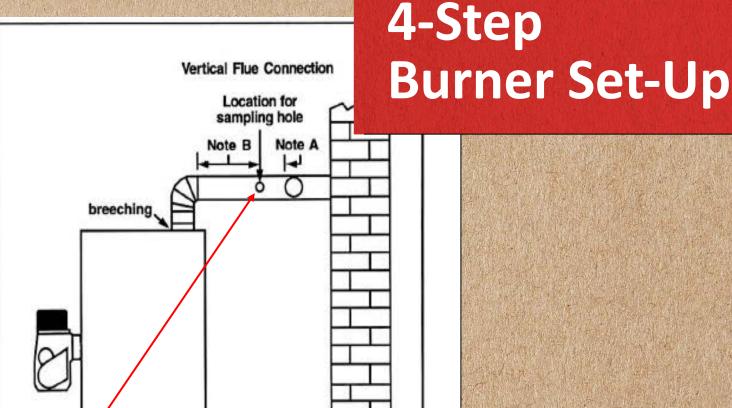
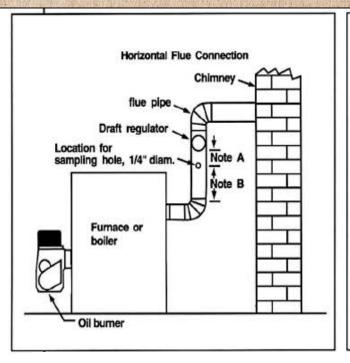
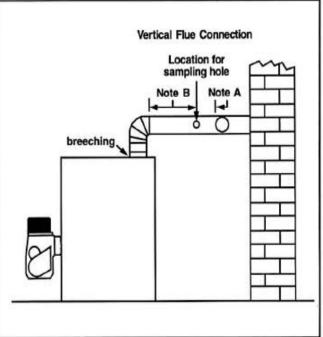


FIGURE 60 Desirable location for 1/4" flue pipe sampling hole for typical chimney connections

- A. Locate hole at least one flue pipe diameter on the furnace or boiler side of the draft control.
- B. Ideally, hole should be at least 2 flue pipe diameters from breeching or elbow.

Make sure the sample hole is in the right location!

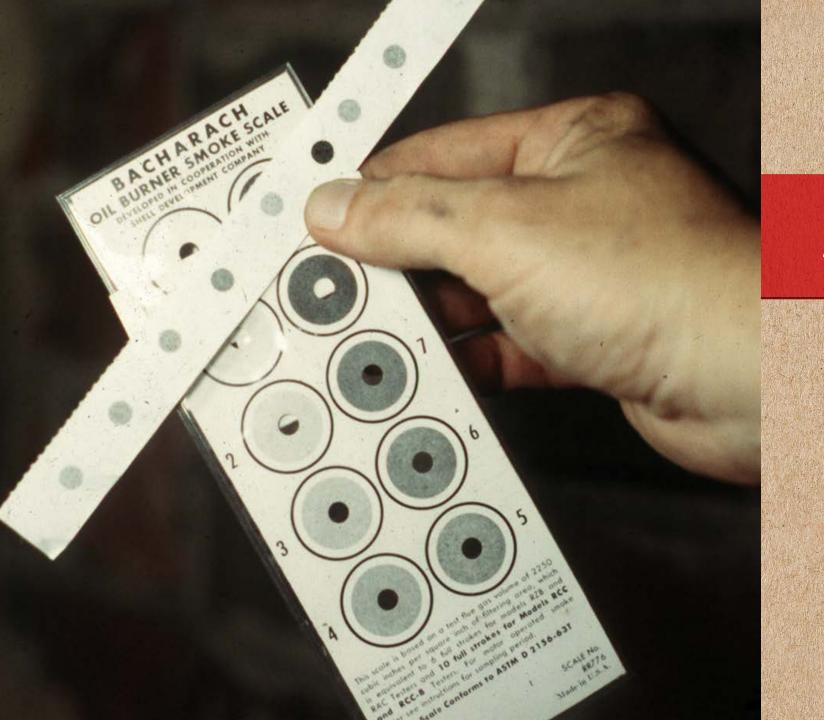




- Check and adjust draft using the sample holes
- Make certain draft meets the requirements of the appliance.
- Adjust the draft regulator to maintain specific breech pressure.
- Make proper modifications before continuing if proper draft can not be achieved.





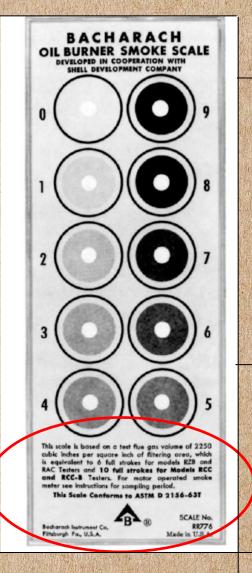


A Bad Day



Another Bad Day

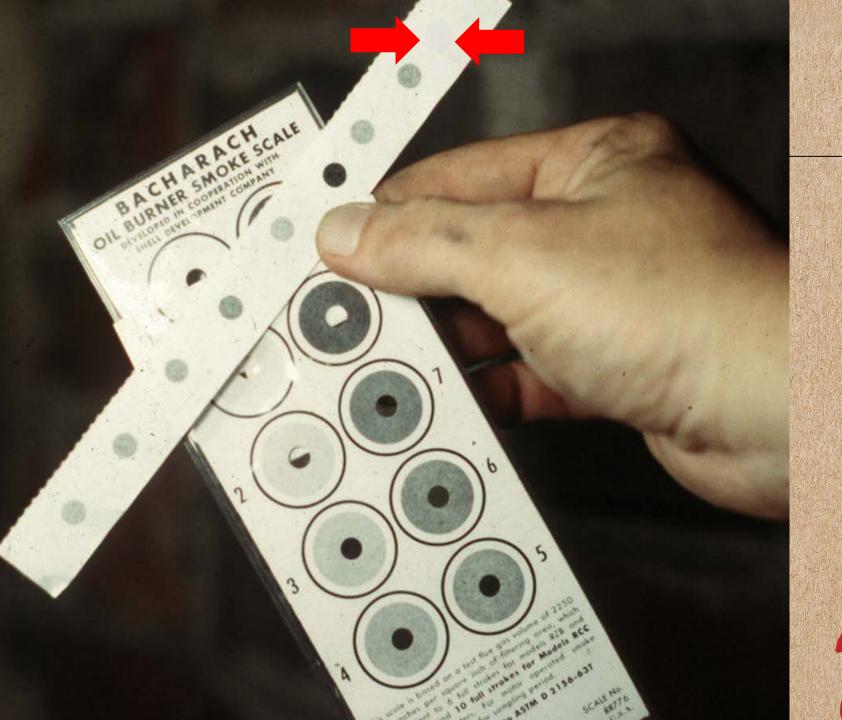
YES NO



4-Step Burner Set-Up

What is a trace of smoke?

 This scale conforms to ASTM D2156-63T





Step 1:

Find a trace of smoke



Step 2:

 Measure the CO₂ at a trace of smoke



Step 3:

 Open the air to reduce the CO₂ by 1 to 2 percentage points.



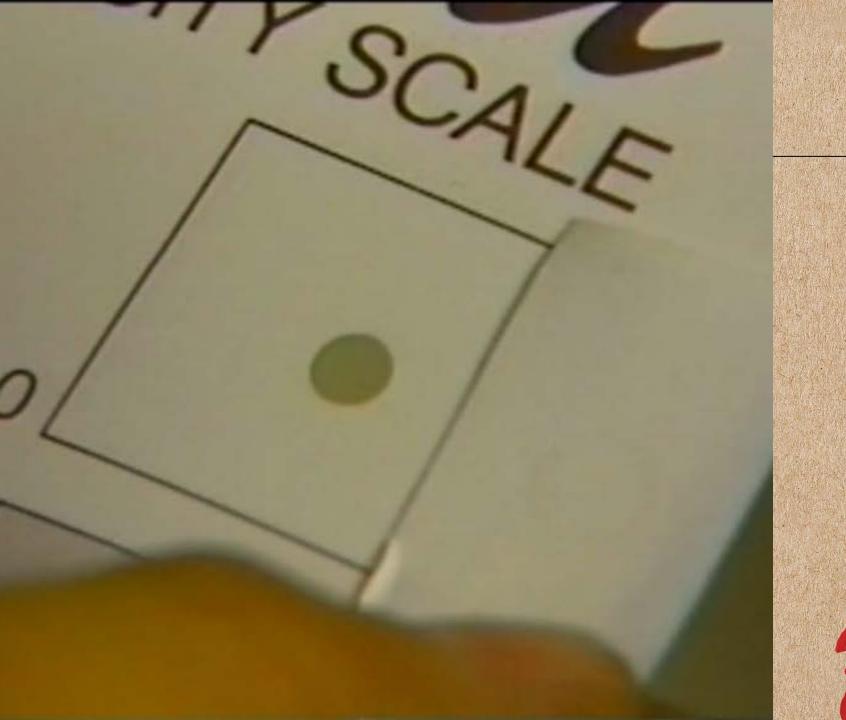
BEFORE	
CO ₂	12.5%
O_2	4.0%
STACK	440
AMB	70
СО	3 PPM

AFTER	
CO ₂	11.5%
O ₂	5.2%
STACK	470
AMB	71
СО	0 PPM
ADJUSTED POINT	

TRACE POINT

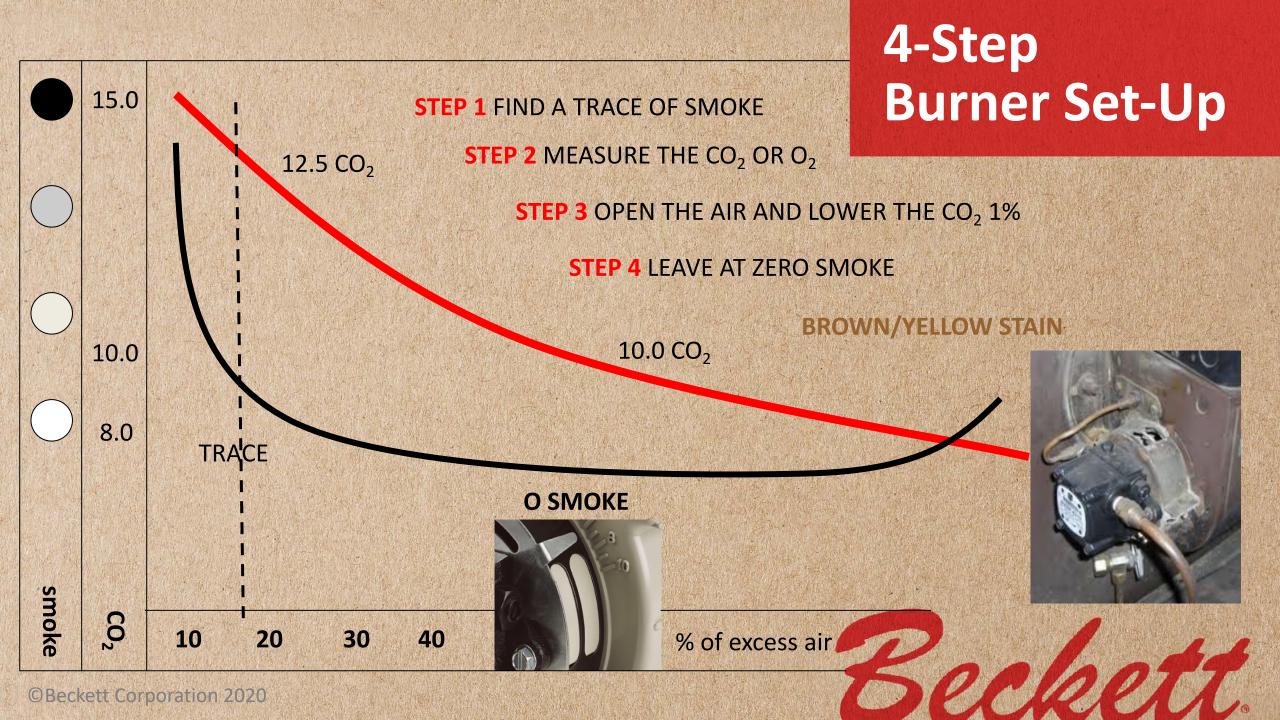
Retest and verify the co₂ was reduced by 1 or 2 percentage points



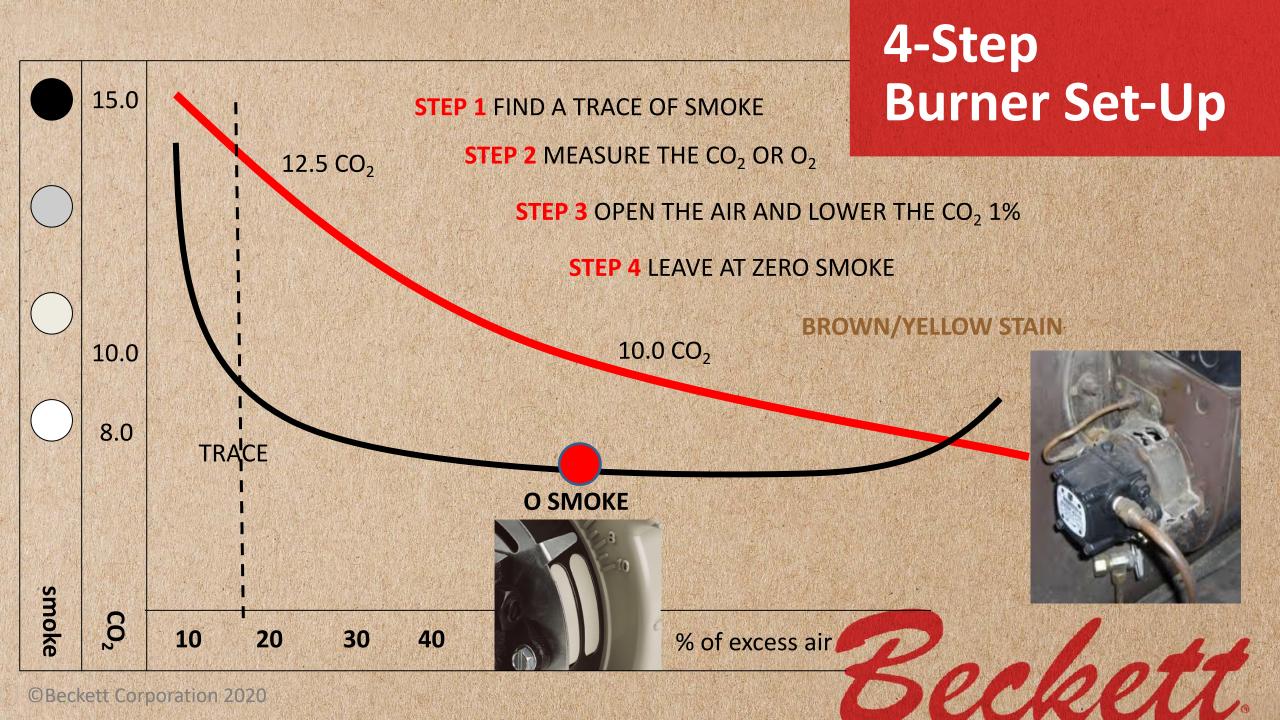


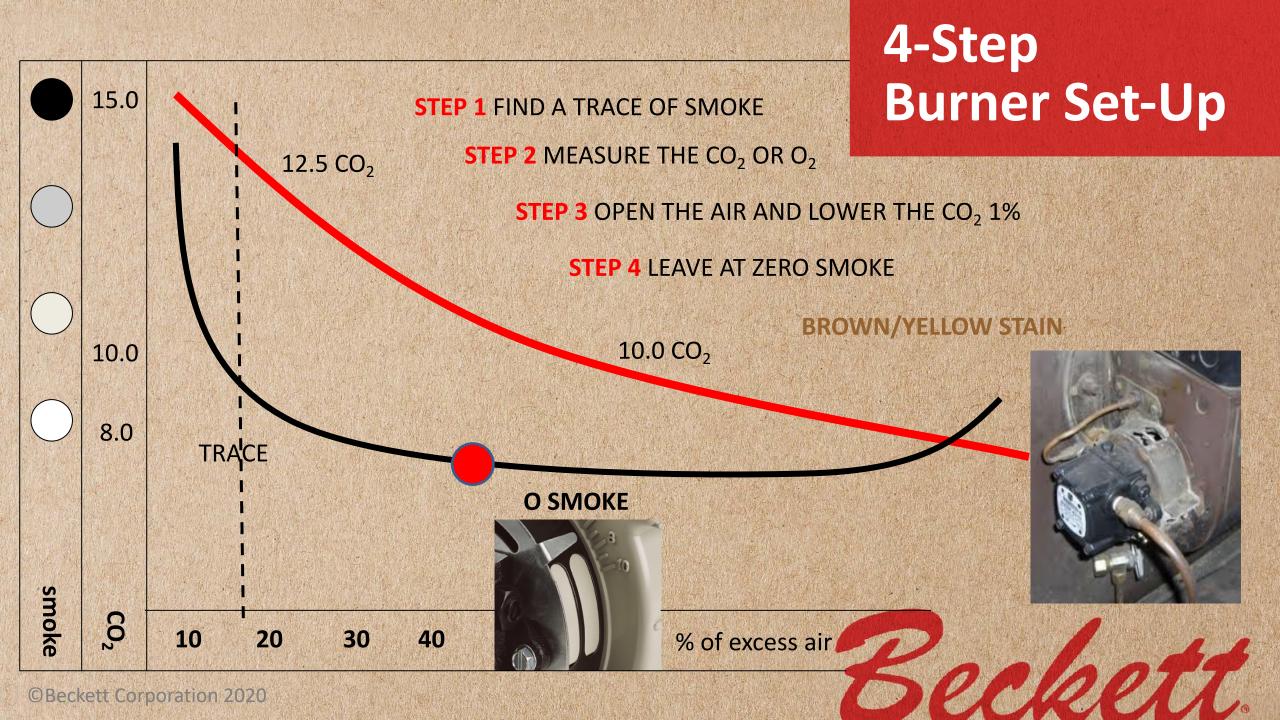
Step 4:

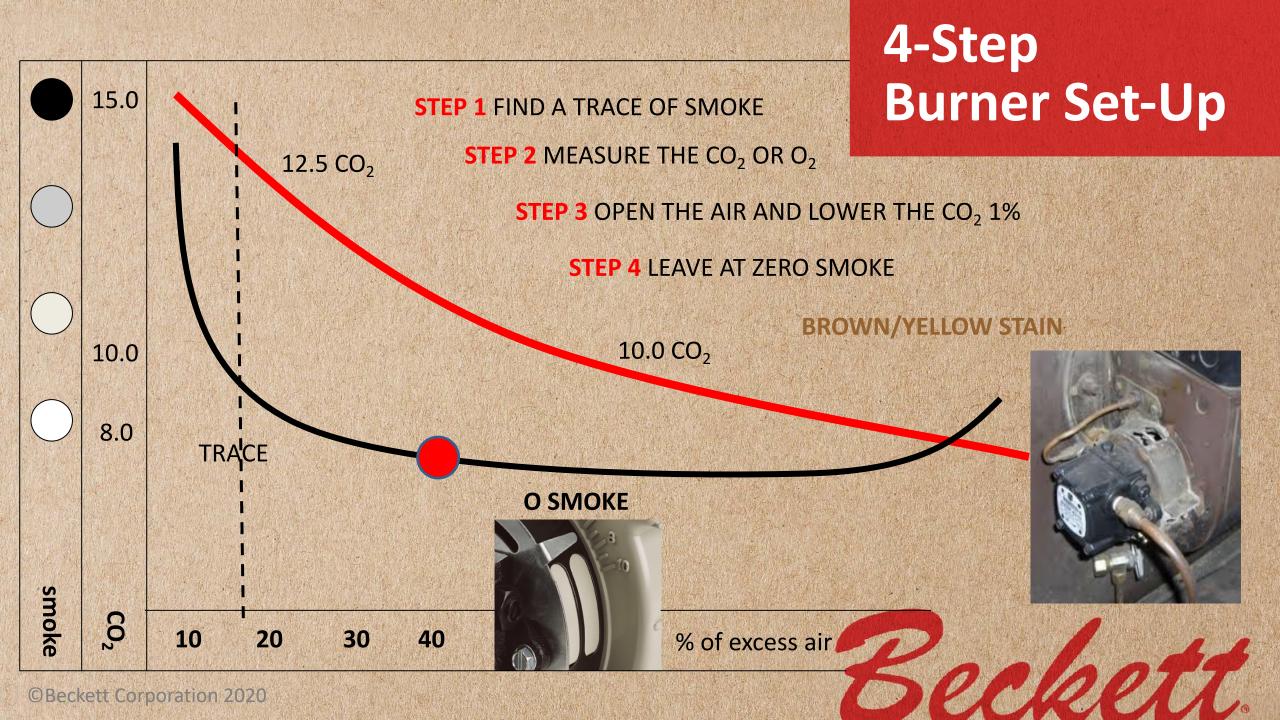
- Recheck the smoke level.
- It should be zero.

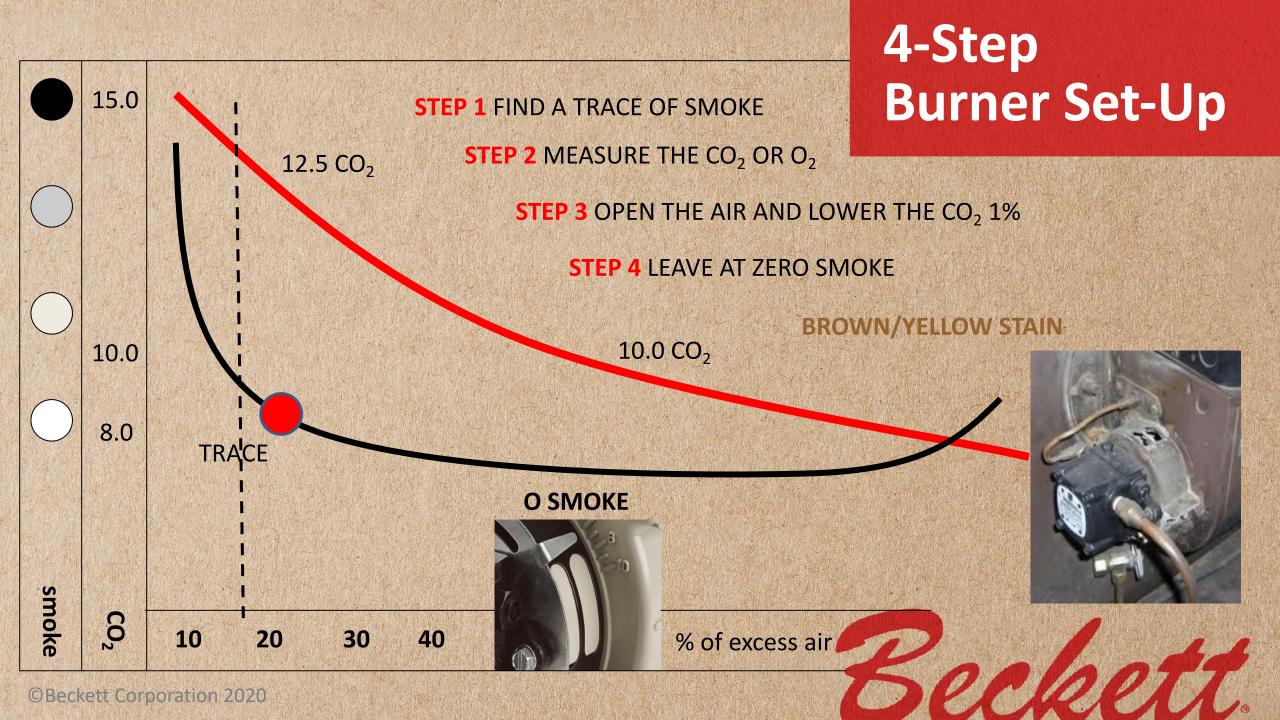


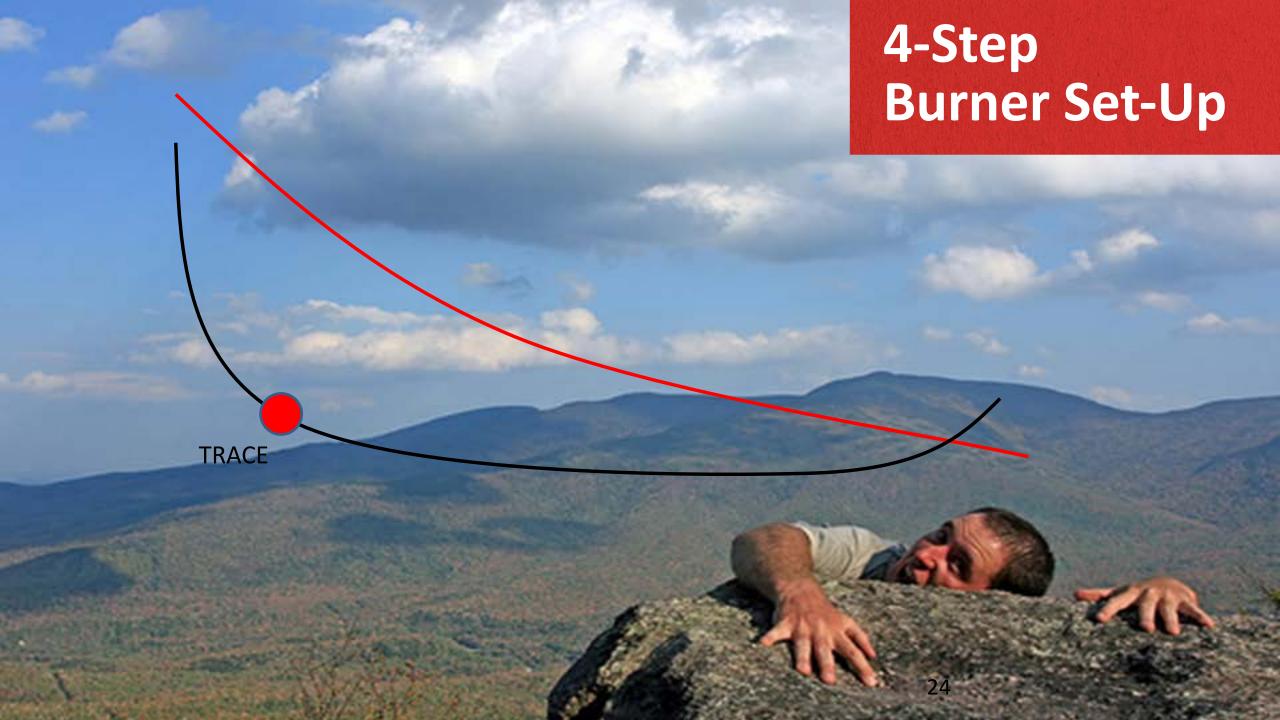












What About Wet Kits?

- They work if you keep them up!
- Your "shaker bottle" has to have the proper scale
- Oil uses the CO₂ scale
- Use the O₂ scale for natural gas or propane
- Keep one on hand, they are handy for over-fire CO₂ testing





Please!

- Record your test results
- Leave a copy on site
- If there are no results available, conduct an "as found" test before service
- Reference last year's results before conducting your test
- Understand why the test results may have changed!



Please!

- What changed?
 - Building construction
 - Outdoor conditions
 - New appliances
 - Additives to the fuel
 - Chimney condition
 - Oil supply system
 - Zoning

You may not have a "Basement Problem".

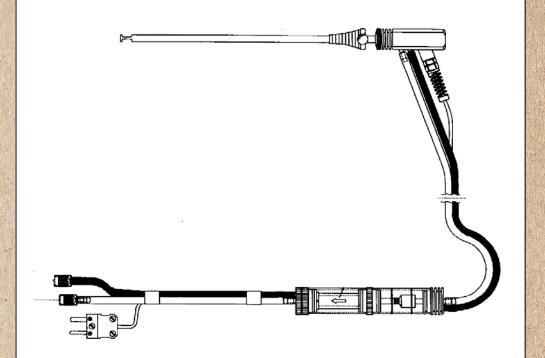
Survey the building and talk with the customer!



What are the reasons for low efficiency calculations?

Here's what to check for and additional tests







CO₂ 6.6 %

TIME 09:35:50 am DATE 12/03/18

FUEL OIL NO 2

 STACK-TEMP
 $460^{\circ}F$

 AMB. —TEMP
 $71.0^{\circ}F$
 O_2 12.0%

 CO2
 6.6%

 CO
 07 ppm

 0% COR CO
 $0_2 ppm$

 EFFICIENCY
 75.4%

COMMENTS:

Some troubleshooting tips if a trace of smoke cannot be obtained

- Partially plugged nozzle
- Not enough air provided to the burner
- Too much air provided to the burner
- Oil pressure too low
- Plugged heat exchanger
- Wrong nozzle for the application
- Vacuum too high (plugged filter or oil line restriction)
- Cold oil (larger droplets)
- Poor oil quality (water bacteria sludge)
- Z dimension incorrect
- Carbon on the retention head
- Air in the oil supply line

Troubleshooting Tips



It's your turn.

What other questions do you have?

