Installation, Operating and Service Instructions for

Trooper

- Water Boiler
- Cast Iron
- Chimney Vent
- Oil-Fired

Models:

- **TPW-3-065A**
- **TPW-3-075A**
- **TPW-3-100A**
- **TPW-4-120A**
- **TPW-4-150A**
- **TPW-5-175A**
- **TPW-5-190A**

⚠ WARNING

Attention Installer - Affix these instructions adjacent to boiler. Provide model number and serial number when seeking information and support.

Attention Building Owner - Retain these instructions for future reference. Contact a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier for all issues and support.

Manual Contents **Page**

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⚠ WARNING

Read these instructions carefully before installing. This boiler must only be installed, serviced, or repaired by a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier. Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service, or maintenance can cause severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage. For assistance or additional information, consult a qualified installer, service agency or gas supplier.

ARCHER BOILERS

980270AC - 3/23

IMPORTANT INFORMATION - READ CAREFULLY

All boilers must be installed in accordance with National, State and Local Plumbing, Heating and Electrical Codes and the regulations of the serving utilities. These Codes and Regulations may differ from this instruction manual. Authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted before installations are made.
In all cases, reference should be made to the following Standards:

USA BOILERS

A. Current Edition of American National Standard *ANSI/NFPA 31*, "*Installation of Oil Burning Equipment*", for recommended installation practices.
B. Current Edition of American National Standard *ANSI/NFPA 211*, "*Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances*", For Venting requirements.
C. Current Edition of American Society of Mechanical Engineers *ASME CSD-1*, "*Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers*", for assembly and operations of controls and safety devices.
D. All wiring on boilers installed in the USA shall be made in accordance with the National Electrical Code and/or Local Regulations.

CANADIAN BOILERS

A. Current Edition of Canadian Standards Association CSA B139, "*Installation Code for Oil Burning Equipment*", for recommended Installation Practices.
B. All wiring on boilers installed in Canada shall be made in accordance with the Canadian Electrical Code and/or Local Regulations.

The following terms are used throughout this manual to bring attention to the presence of hazards of various risk levels, or to important information concerning product life.

⚠ DANGER
Indicates an imminently hazardous situation that, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.

⚠ CAUTION
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, may result in moderate or minor injury or property damage.

⚠ WARNING
Indicates a potentially hazardous situation that, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

NOTICE: Indicates special instructions on installation, operation, or maintenance which are important but not related to personal injury hazards.

⚠ WARNING
This boiler is designed for use with #2 fuel oil meeting the specifications of ASTM D-396. Attempts to burn other liquid fuels, or to convert this boiler for use with gaseous fuels, could result in reliability problems, extensive property damage, or loss of life.

NOTICE:

- This boiler has a limited warranty, a copy of which is included with this boiler. The warranty for this boiler is valid only if the boiler has been installed, maintained and operated in accordance with these instructions.
- Surface rust on cast iron sections may be attributed to the manufacturing process as well as condensation during storage. Surface rust is normal and does not affect the performance or longevity of a boiler.

⚠ DANGER

DO NOT store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors or liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

⚠ WARNING

Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Failure to follow all instructions in the proper order can cause personal injury or death. Read and understand all instructions, including all those contained in component manufacturers manuals which are provided with the boiler before installing, starting-up, operating, maintaining or servicing this boiler. Keep this manual and literature in legible condition and posted near boiler for reference by owner and service technician.

This boiler requires regular maintenance and service to operate safely. Follow the instructions contained in this manual.

Installation, maintenance, and service must be performed only by an experienced, skilled and knowledgeable installer or service agency.

All heating systems should be designed by competent contractors and only persons knowledgeable in the layout and installation of hydronic heating systems should attempt installation of any boiler.

Installation is not complete unless a safety valve is installed into rear section boss, at the back of rear section per Figure 8.1 located in Section VIII, “System Piping” of this manual.

It is the responsibility of the installing contractor to see that all controls are correctly installed and are operating properly when the installation is completed.

This boiler is not suitable for direct installation on combustible flooring. See Figure 5.2 for means of installing boiler over a combustible floor. Do not install boiler on carpeting.

Do not tamper with or alter the boiler or controls.

Inspect flueways at least once a year - preferably at the start of the heating season. The inside of the combustion chamber, the vent system and boiler flueways should be cleaned if soot or scale has accumulated. When cleaning this boiler, take precaution to avoid damage to burner swing door insulation. If damaged, or if there is evidence of previous damage, burner swing door insulation must be replaced immediately.

Oil Burner and Controls must be checked at least once a year or as may be necessitated.

Do not operate boiler with jumpered or absent controls or safety devices.

Do not operate boiler if any control, switch, component, or device has been subject to water.

Appliance materials of construction, products of combustion and the fuel contain alumina, silica, heavy metals, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, aldehydes and/or other toxic or harmful substances which can cause death or serious injury and which are known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects and other reproductive harm. Always use proper safety clothing, respirators and equipment when servicing or working nearby the appliance.

This boiler contains very hot water under high pressure. Do not unscrew any pipe fittings nor attempt to disconnect any components of this boiler without positively assuring the water is cool and has no pressure. Always wear protective clothing and equipment when installing, starting up or servicing this boiler to prevent scald injuries. Do not rely on the pressure and temperature gauges to determine the temperature and pressure of the boiler. This boiler contains components which become very hot when the boiler is operating. Do not touch any components unless they are cool.

⚠ WARNING

This boiler must be properly vented. The chimney must be inspected for any obstructions and cleaned prior to each heating season. A clean and unobstructed chimney flue is necessary to produce the minimum draft required to safely evacuate noxious fumes that could cause personal injury or loss of life. Evidence of loose debris and or condensate induced stains at the base of the chimney flue, connector or smokepipe joints may be signs of condensing flue gases. Flue gas condensate is corrosive, which requires special consideration and must be addressed immediately. Refer to Section VII, "Venting" in this manual for more details.

This boiler needs fresh air for safe operation and must be installed so there are provisions for adequate combustion and ventilation air.

This boiler is supplied with controls which may cause the boiler to shut down and not re-start without service. If damage due to frozen pipes is a possibility, the heating system should not be left unattended in cold weather; or appropriate safeguards and alarms should be installed on the heating system to prevent damage if the boiler is inoperative.

This boiler is designed to burn No. 2 fuel oil including bio blends not exceeding 20% Bio Diesel (ASTM D396) only:

- Do not use with gasoline, crankcase drainings, charcoal lighter fluid, or any oil containing gasoline.
- Do not convert to any solid fuel (e.g., wood, coal)
- Do not convert to any gaseous fuel (e.g., natural gas, LP).
- Do not use raw vegetable oil (RVO) or any fuel blended with RVO.
- Never burn garbage or paper in this boiler.

All boilers equipped with burner swing door have a potential hazard which, if ignored, can cause severe property damage, personal injury or loss of life. Before opening swing door, turn off service switch to boiler to prevent accidental firing of burner outside the combustion chamber, remove the junction box cover plate located above the swing door on the front panel and unplug the the connector to the burner power cable inside the junction box. Be sure to tighten swing door fasteners completely when service is completed.

⚠ WARNINGS FOR THE HOMEOWNER

FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS and warnings printed in this manual and posted on the boiler.

INSPECT THE BOILER, BURNER AND CONTROLS ANNUALLY. To keep your boiler safe and efficient, have a service technician follow the Service checklist near the end of this manual.

IF YOU ARE NOT QUALIFIED to install or service boilers, do not install or service this one.

THE BOILER MAY LEAK WATER at the end of its useful life. Be sure to protect walls, carpets, and valuables from water that could leak from the boiler.

PROTECT YOUR HOME IN FREEZING WEATHER. A power outage, safety lockout, or component failure will prevent your boiler from lighting. In winter, your pipes may freeze and cause extensive property damage. Do not leave the heating system unattended during cold weather unless alarms or other safeguards are in place to prevent such damage.

DO NOT BLOCK AIR FLOW into or around the boiler. Insufficient air may cause the boiler to produce carbon monoxide or start a fire.

KEEP FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AWAY from the boiler, including paint, solvents, and gasoline. The boiler may ignite the vapors from the liquids causing explosion or fire.

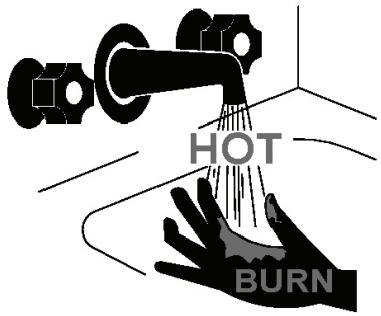
KEEP CHILDREN AND PETS away from hot surfaces of the boiler, boiler piping, and vent pipe.

CARBON MONOXIDE (CO) is an odorless, deadly gas that may be introduced into your home by any malfunctioning fuel-burning product or vent system failure. Consider installing CO alarms near bedrooms in all levels of the building to warn you and your family of potential CO exposure.

KEEP BOILER AREA CLEAN AND FREE OF FIRE HAZARDS. All flammable debris, rags, paper, wood scraps, etc., should be kept clear of the boiler at all times.

⚠ DANGER

(Applicable to Boilers Equipped with Tankless Heaters)

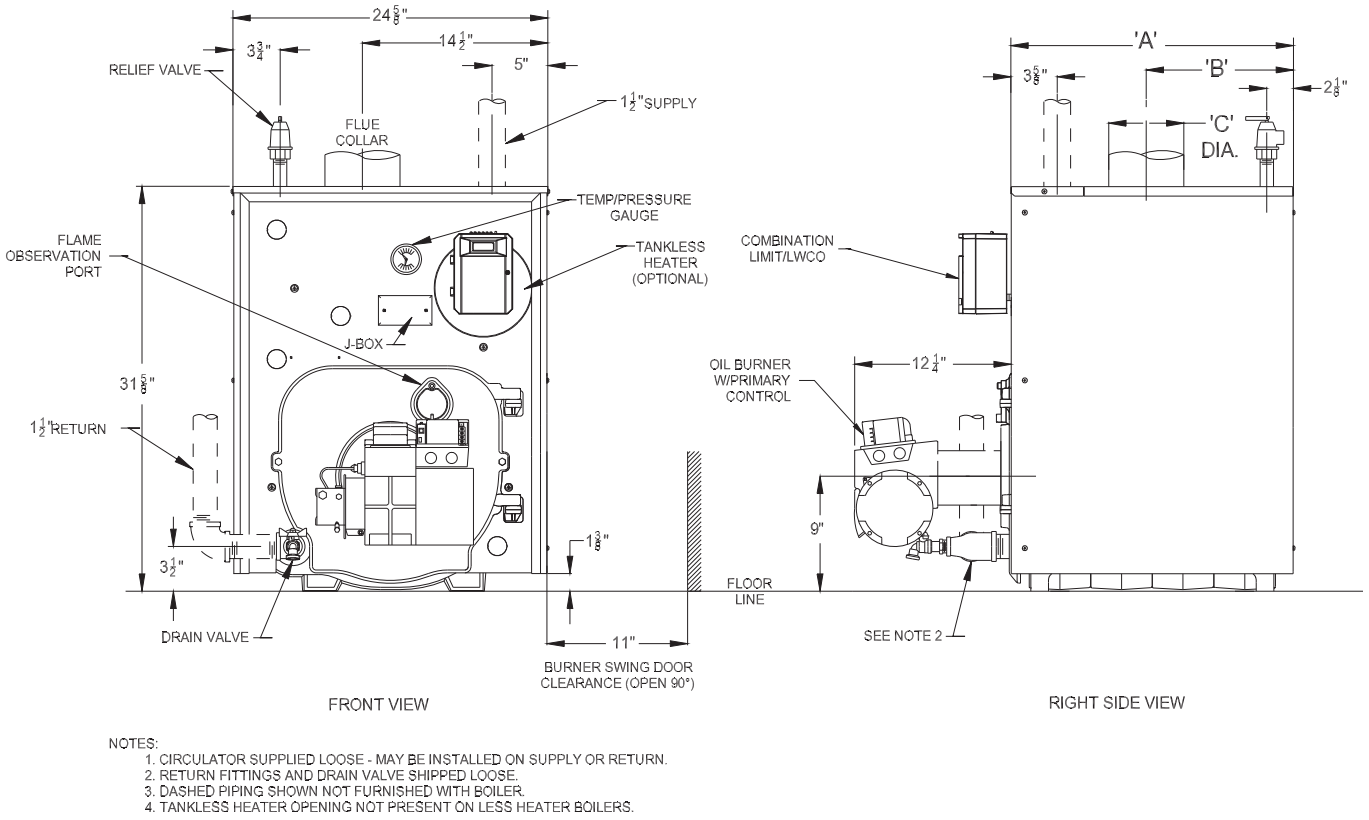


- **Water temperature over 125°F (52°C) can cause severe burns instantly or death from scalds.**
- **Children, disabled and elderly are at highest risk of being scalded.**
- **Feel water before bathing or showering.**
- **Installation of an ASSE 1017 or ASSE 1070 certified tempering valve is REQUIRED as part of this boiler's installation if it is equipped with a tankless heater. Consult Section IX for details on valve installation and temperature adjustment.**

I Product Description

The TPW series boiler is a cast iron oil-fired water boiler designed for use in closed forced circulation heating systems. This boiler must be vented by natural draft into a lined masonry or metal chimney, or Type L vent. An adequate supply of air for combustion, ventilation and dilution of flue gases must be available in the boiler room. An optional tankless heater is available to generate domestic hot water.

II Specifications



NOTES:
1. CIRCULATOR SUPPLIED LOOSE - MAY BE INSTALLED ON SUPPLY OR RETURN.
2. RETURN FITTINGS AND DRAIN VALVE SHIPPED LOOSE.
3. DASHED PIPING SHOWN NOT FURNISHED WITH BOILER.
4. TANKLESS HEATER OPENING NOT PRESENT ON LESS HEATER BOILERS.

FIGURE 2.1: GENERAL CONFIGURATION

TABLE 2.2: SPECIFICATIONS

TPW SPACE HEATING RATINGS						DIMENSIONS (in.)			
BASIC BOILER MODEL	BURNER INPUT (GAL/HR)	DOE HEATING CAPACITY (MBH)	NET AHRI RATING, WATER (MBH)	AFUE %	NUMBER OF SECTIONS	"A"	"B"	"C"	APPROX. WATER VOL. ** (Gal)
TPW-3-065A	0.65	80	70	87.3	3	17-3/8	8 5/16	6	16.0
TPW-3-075A	0.75	92	80	87.0	3	17-3/8	8 5/16	6	16.0
TPW-3-100A	1.00	122	106	86.3	3	17-3/8	8 5/16	6	16.0
TPW-4-120A	1.20	148	129	87.0	4	22-3/8	10 13/16	7	20.0
TPW-4-150A	1.50	182	158	86.0	4	22-3/8	10 13/16	7	20.0
TPW-5-175A	1.75	214	186	86.4	5	27-3/8	13 5/16	8	24.0
TPW-5-190A	1.90	231	201	86.1	5	27-3/8	13 5/16	8	24.0

Notes:

1. Net Ratings are based on piping and pick-up allowances of 1.15. The manufacturer should be consulted before selecting a boiler for installations having unusual piping and pickup requirements.
2. Burner Capacity Rating, GPH is based on #2 oil with a Gross Heating Value equal to 140000 BTU/Gal.

TABLE 2.2: OPTIONAL TANKLESS HEATER RATINGS

Boiler Model	Rating (GPM)
TPW-3-065A	2.75
TPW-3-075A	3.00
TPW-3-100A	3.25
TPW-4-120A	3.75
TPW-4-150A	4.00
TPW-5-175A	4.25
TPW-5-190A	4.75

Tankless heater ratings based on 40F inlet water, 140F outlet water, and 190F boiler water. Ratings are also based on 5 minute intermittent draws with 10 minutes between draws.

III Before Installing

1) Safe, reliable operation of this boiler depends upon installation by a professional heating contractor in strict accordance with this manual and the requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

- In the absence of an authority having jurisdiction, installation must be in accordance with this manual and the latest edition of *Installation of Oil Burning Equipment* (ANSI/NFPA31).
- Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, this installation must conform to the latest edition of *Standard for Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers* (ANSI/ASME CSD-1).

2) Make sure that a properly sized chimney is available which is in good condition. Consult the authority having jurisdiction, Part VII of this manual, and ANSI/NFPA31 for additional information on venting requirements.

3) Make sure that the boiler is correctly sized:

- For heating systems employing convection radiation (baseboard or radiators) use an industry accepted sizing method such as the *I=B=R* Guide RHH published by Air Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA).
- For new radiant heating systems refer to the radiant tubing manufacturer's boiler sizing guidelines.
- For systems that incorporate an indirect water heater, refer to the indirect water heater manufacturer's instructions for boiler output requirements.

4) In some cases, boilers installed at altitudes above 2000ft may require a different burner configuration from that at sea level. Consult the local Slant/Fin representative for more information.

⚠ CAUTION

Fuel oil used with this boiler must conform to ASTM D396. The ASTM D396 standard sets a 20% limit on biodiesel concentration, requires that the biodiesel feedstock comply with ASTM D6751, and also specifies the procedure that must be used to blend the biodiesel feedstock with the #2 fuel oil. Attempts to use biodiesel blends not meeting all ASTM D396 requirements may result in unreliable operation or severe property damage.

⚠ CAUTION

As with all oil-fired appliances, "Power Venting" this boiler creates a number of potential problems, especially when this is done through a side wall. These include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Accelerated rate of soot buildup on the oil burner cad-cell, burner head, and/or in the boiler itself.
- Odor complaints
- Severe damage to the side of the structure in the event that the boiler operates at a high smoke level.

These problems can occur for many reasons, some of which are out of the control of both the installer and the appliance manufacturer. The use of a chimney to vent this boiler is therefore recommended. If a power venter must be used, it is the responsibility of the installer and power venter manufacturer to "engineer" the power vent system. **THE BOILER MANUFACTURER WILL ASSUME NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR DAMAGE TO SIDING, ETC. FROM A POWER VENTED OIL-FIRED BOILER. THIS APPLIES REGARDLESS OF THE CAUSE OF THE SOOTING.**

IV. Field Assembly

This boiler is shipped in two main pieces:

a. The crated boiler itself with the following loose parts packed in one or more cartons that are glued to the skid:
   - Barometric Draft Regulator
   - Circulator (if supplied)
   - Relief valve
   - Pipe Fittings
   - Loose Flue Baffles (TPW-3-100A Only)

b. The burner carton consisting of the following items:
   - Oil Burner assembly complete with cord and nozzle installed. This nozzle is for the highest firing rate on which that burner can be used. See Table 4.1.
   - An extra nozzle, and in some cases a low firing rate baffle, is shipped loose in the burner carton to allow the burner to be down-fired to the next smaller model. See Table 4.1 for details.

It is recommended that the boiler be moved to its final location before the items in the burner carton are installed. To complete field assembly:

⚠ WARNING

Installation of burners other than those provided by Archer Boilers, and marked for use with this boiler, may result in unreliable operation, property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.

1) Make sure that the burner carton supplied is the correct one for the boiler. The crate tag on the boiler, and the boiler's rating plate, list the part numbers for the burner cartons that may be used with the boiler.

2) Remove the burner mounting bolts and washers from the front door. Make sure that the burner gasket is in place and undamaged. Mount the burner to the door.

3) Plug the burner cord into the connector located inside the junction box on the front of the boiler. Secure the cover plate that is on the burner cord to the junction box. This plate has keyhole slots that allow it to be mounted/unmounted for servicing without removing the junction box screws.

4) Configure the boiler and burner for the desired firing rate using Table 4.1:

- If the burner will not be used at the higher firing rate, install the loose nozzle supplied. Note that the TPW-3-075A also requires the installation of a low firing rate baffle (LFRB) in the Beckett burner. Follow the Beckett instructions supplied with the LFRB to install it. The TPW-3-065A requires a nozzle which is not supplied; Procure the nozzle shown in Table 12.1 locally.

- If the TPW-3-100A is to be used as received (i.e. not converted to a TPW-3-065A or TPW-3-075A), and if the boiler is installed in the USA or Canada, the flue baffles supplied loose must be installed in the boiler to meet the Federal minimum efficiency standard. DO NOT INSTALL THESE BAFFLES IF BOILER IS DOWNFIRED TO A TPW-3-065A or TPW-3-075A. To install these baffles:

  a. Remove the top jacket panels
  b. Remove the flue collector
  c. Drop one baffle into each passage as shown in Figure 4.2
  d. Replace flue collector and top jacket panels.

- If boiler is converted to a different firing rate complete the conversion label provided in the instruction manual envelope and apply it next to the rating plate.

⚠ WARNING

Installation of flue baffles in TPW-3-075A or TPW-3-065A could cause excessive flue gas condensation resulting in property damage, personal injury, or loss of life.

TABLE 4.1: FIELD ASSEMBLY COMPONENTS

BURNER[1]	BOILER MODEL	TPW-3-065A[2]	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A	TPW-5-190A
BECKETT	CARTON PART #	131521B			131522B		131523B	
	BASIC BURNER SPEC.	AFG/70MMAQ			AFG/70MDAQ		AFG/70MLAQ	
	NOZZLE INSTALLED FOR	TPW-3-100A			TPW-4-150A		TPW-5-190A	
	LOOSE NOZZLE SUPPLIED FOR[3]	TPW-3-075A			TPW-4-120A		TPW-5-175A	
CARLIN	CARTON PART #	131521C			131522C			
	BASIC BURNER SPEC.	EZ-1HP			EZ-1HP			
	NOZZLE INSTALLED FOR	TPW-3-100A			TPW-4-150A			
	LOOSE NOZZLE SUPPLIED FOR	TPW-3-075A			TPW-4-120A			
RIELLO	CARTON PART #		131521R		131522R			
	BASIC BURNER SPEC.		40F5		40F5			
	NOZZLE INSTALLED FOR		TPW-3-100A		TPW-4-150A			
	LOOSE NOZZLE SUPPLIED FOR		TPW-3-075A		TPW-4-120A			
QUANTITY OF FLUE BAFFLES		0	0	2[4]	3[5]		4[5]	

Notes:
1. Consult Table 12.1a-c for complete burner and nozzle specifications.
2. No nozzle is supplied for the TPW-3-065A. Consult Table 12.1a-c for the appropriate TPW-3-065A nozzle spec and procure locally. There is no TPW-3-065A application for the Riello burner.
3. Carton # 131521B also includes a low firing rate baffle for use if burner is converted to a TPW-3-075A or TPW-3-065A.
4. Flue baffles are shipped loose on the TPW-3-100A. Install only if boiler will be fired at 1.00 GPH AND boiler is installed in the USA or Canada. Do not install flue baffles if boiler is converted to a TPW-3-075A or TPW-3-065A.
5. Flue baffles are factory installed on TPW-4-120A – TPW-5-190A.

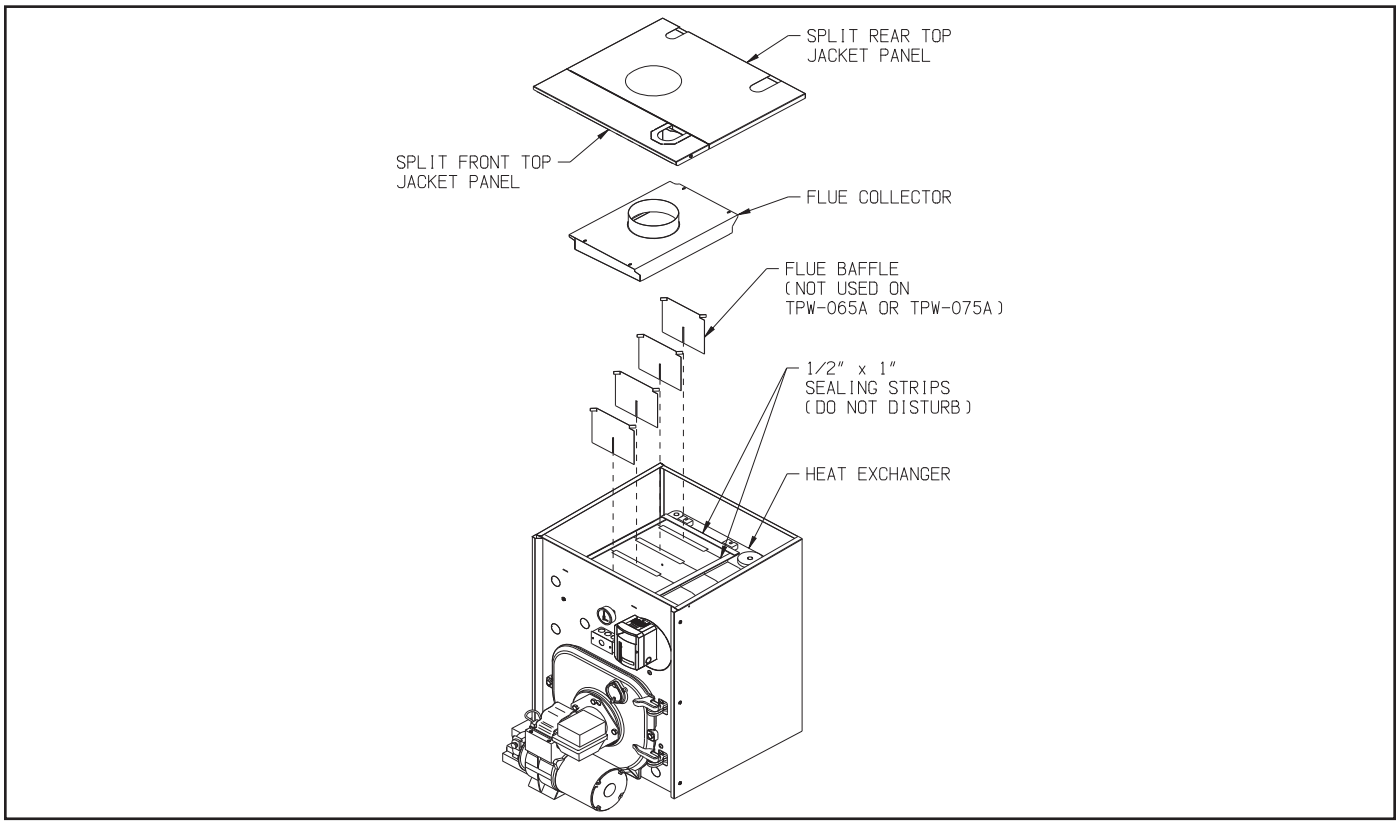


FIGURE 4.2: FIELD INSTALLATION OF FLUE BAFFLES

V Locating the Boiler

⚠ WARNING

Failure to observe the following location requirements could result in property damage, a fire, explosion or carbon monoxide (CO) hazard.

1) Clearances:

- Observe the minimum clearances shown below. Except as noted, these clearances apply to all combustible construction, as well as noncombustible walls, ceilings and doors. Also see Figure 5.1.

  Front – 24”
  Left Side – 6”
  Right Side – 6”
  Rear – 6”
  Top – 6”
  Single Wall Chimney Connector (to combustible construction) - 18”

- A 24” service clearance from the jacket is recommended from the top of the boiler. This clearance may be reduced to that shown above; however, servicing the boiler will become increasingly difficult as this clearance is reduced.

2) If listed Type L vent is used, follow vent pipe manufacturer recommendations for minimum clearances.

3) Do not install this boiler directly on a combustible surface. Where it is desired to install this boiler over a non-carpeted combustible surface, install the boiler on the base shown in Figure 5.2.

4) Do not install this boiler in a location where gasoline, flammable vapors, or other flammable materials will be stored or used.
5) Do not install this boiler in an area where large amounts of airborne dust will be present, such as a workshop.

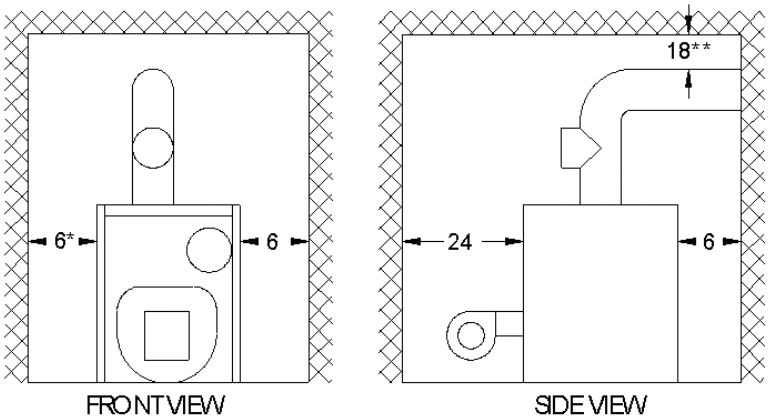


FIGURE 5.1: CLEARANCES

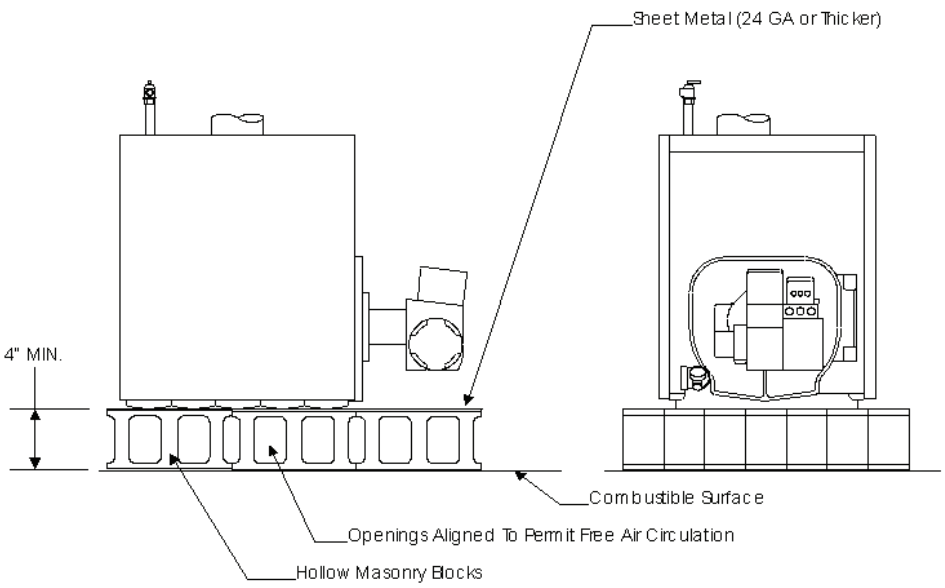


FIGURE 5.2: INSTALLATION OVER A COMBUSTIBLE FLOOR

VI Air for Combustion and Ventilation

⚠ WARNING

- Insufficient combustion air supply may result in the production and release of soot or deadly carbon monoxide (CO) into the home which can cause property damage, severe personal injury or death.
- This boiler is not designed for use in a space that is depressurized relative to the outdoors. Operating this boiler in a depressurized space may cause property damage, severe personal injury or death.

Sufficient fresh air must be supplied for combustion and ventilation. Provisions for combustion and ventilation air for oil burning equipment must be made in accordance with Section 1.5, Air for Combustion and Ventilation, in the latest edition of *Installation of Oil Burning Equipment* (ANSI/NFPA 31).

To ensure an adequate supply of air for combustion, ventilation and flue gas dilution, start by determining whether the boiler is to be installed in a building of unusually tight construction. A building of unusually tight construction can be defined as having one of the following features:

- Walls and ceilings exposed to outside atmosphere have a continuous water vapor retarder with a rating of 1 perm or less with openings gasketed and sealed.
- Weather stripping has been added on openable windows and doors.
- Caulking and sealants are applied to areas such as joints around window and door frames, between sole plates and floors, between wall-ceiling joints, between wall panels, at penetrations for plumbing, electrical, and gas lines, and at other openings.

For Buildings of Other than Unusually Tight Construction

1) Determine whether the boiler is to be installed in a confined space - A confined space is defined as having a volume less than 50 cubic feet per 1000 BTU/hr input of all appliances installed in that space. To determine whether the boiler room is a confined space:

a. Total the input of all appliances in the boiler room in thousands of BTU/hr. Round the result to the next highest 1000 BTU/hr.

b. Find the volume of the room in cubic feet. The volume of the room in cubic feet is:

   Length (ft) x width (ft) x ceiling height (ft)

   In calculating the volume of the boiler room, consider the volume of adjoining spaces only if no doors are installed between them. If doors are installed between the boiler room and an adjoining space, do not consider the volume of the adjoining space, even if the door is normally left open.

c. Divide the volume of the boiler room by the input in thousands of BTU/hr. If the result is less than 50, the boiler room is a confined space.

   Example:

   A TPW-3-100A and a water heater are to be installed in a room measuring 6 ft - 3 in x 7 ft with an 8 ft ceiling. The water heater has an input of 30000 BTU/hr:

   Input of TWP100 = 1.00 Gal/hr x 140000 BTU/Gal = 140000 BTU/hr

   Total input in thousands of BTU/hr = (140000 BTU/hr + 30000 BTU/hr)/1000 = 170

   Volume of room = 6.25 ft x 7 ft x 8 ft = 350 ft^3

   350/170 = 2.06. Since 2.06 is less than 50, the boiler room is a confined space.

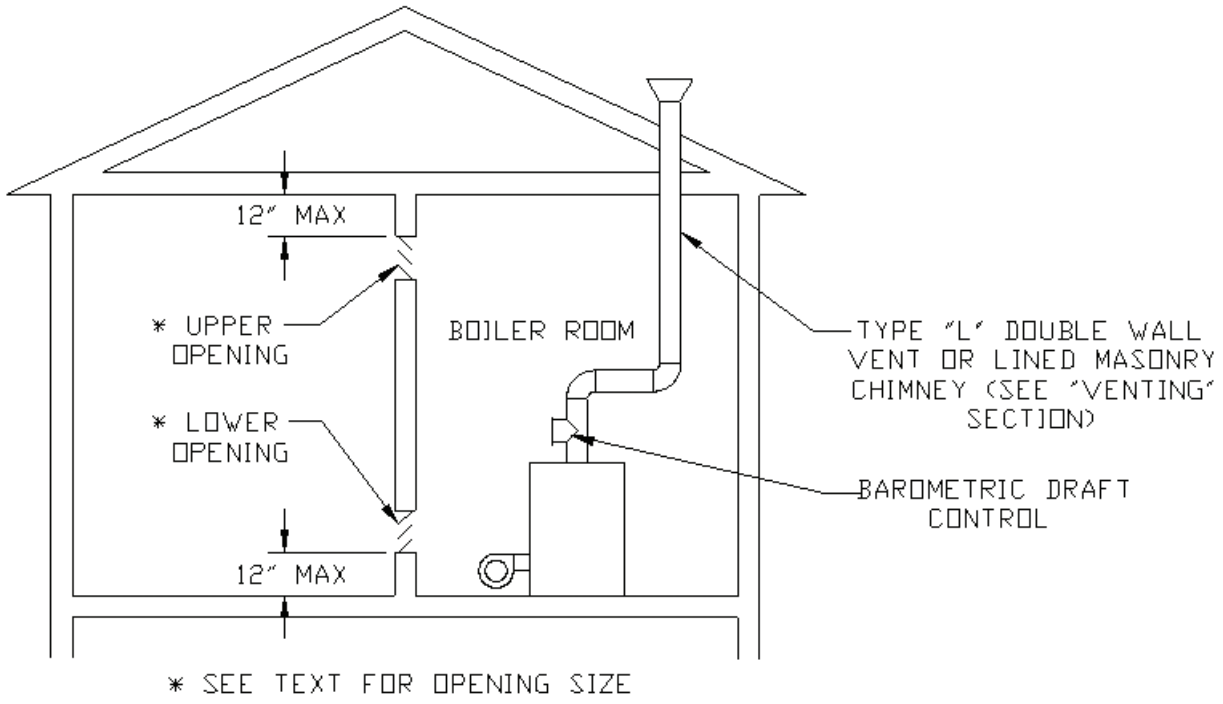


FIGURE 6.1: BOILER INSTALLED IN CONFINED SPACE, ALL AIR FROM INSIDE

2) Unconfined Space - Natural infiltration into the boiler room will normally provide adequate air for combustion and ventilation without additional louvers or openings into boiler room.

3) Confined Space - Provide two openings into the boiler room, one near the floor and one near the ceiling. The top edge of the upper opening must be within 12" of the ceiling and the bottom edge of the lower opening must be within 12" of the floor (Figure 6.1).

- Each opening must have a free area of 1 square inch per 1000 BTU/hr input of all fuel burning appliances in the boiler room. The minimum opening dimension is 3 inches. Minimum opening free area is 100 square inches per opening.
- If the total volume of both the boiler room and the room to which the openings connect is less than 50 cubic feet per 1000 BTU/hr of total appliance input, install a pair of identical openings into a third room. Connect additional rooms with openings until the total volume of all rooms is at least 50 cubic feet per 1000 BTU/hr of input.
- The "free area" of an opening takes into account the blocking effect of mesh, grills, and louvers. Where screens are used, they must be no finer than ¼" (4 x 4) mesh.

For Buildings of Unusually Tight Construction:

1) Openings must be installed between the boiler room and the outdoors or a ventilated space, such as an attic or crawl space, which communicates directly with the outdoors.

2) Two openings are required. The top edge of the upper opening must be within 12 inches of the ceiling. The bottom edge of the lower opening must be within 12 inches of the floor.

3) Size openings and ducts as follows:

- Vertical ducts or openings directly outdoors (Figure 6.2, Figure 6.3, and Figure 6.4) - Each opening must have a free cross sectional area of 1 square inch per 4000 BTU/hr of the total input of all fuel fired appliances in the boiler room but not less than 100 square inches. Minimum opening size is 3 inches.
- Openings to outdoors via horizontal ducts (Figure 6.5) - Each opening must have a free cross sectional area of 1 square inch per 2000 BTU/hr of the total input of all fuel fired appliances in the boiler room but not less than 100 square inches. Minimum opening size is 3 inches.
- The "free area" of an opening takes into account the blocking effect of mesh, grills, and louvers. Where screens are used, they must be no finer than ¼" (4 x 4) mesh.

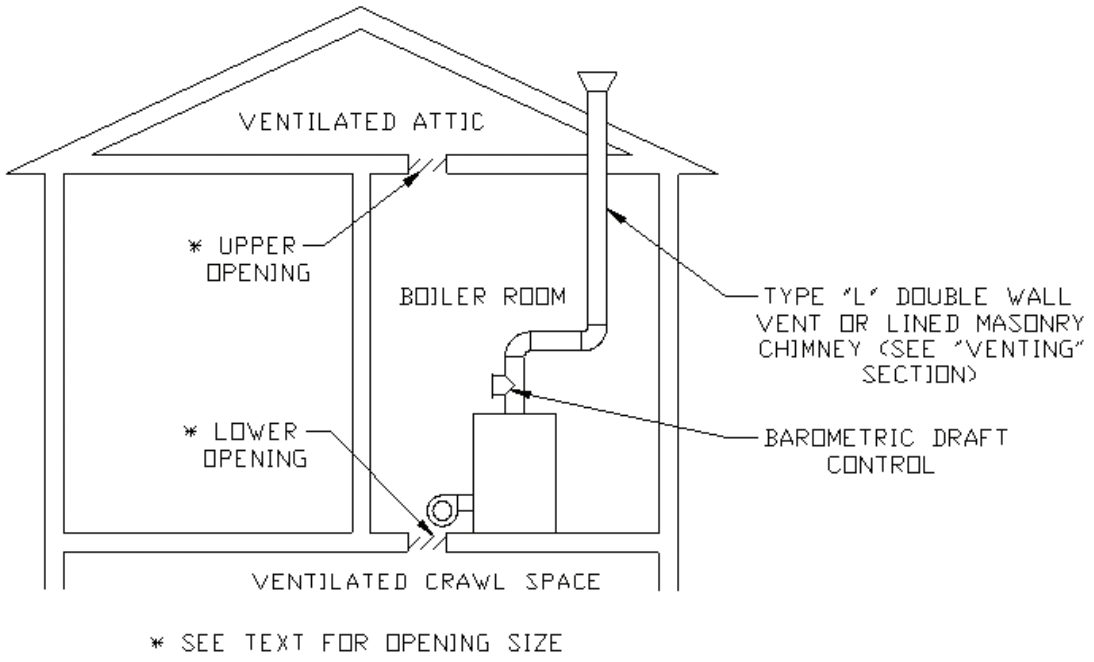


FIGURE 6.2: ALL AIR FROM OUTDOORS, VENTILATED CRAWL SPACE AND ATTIC

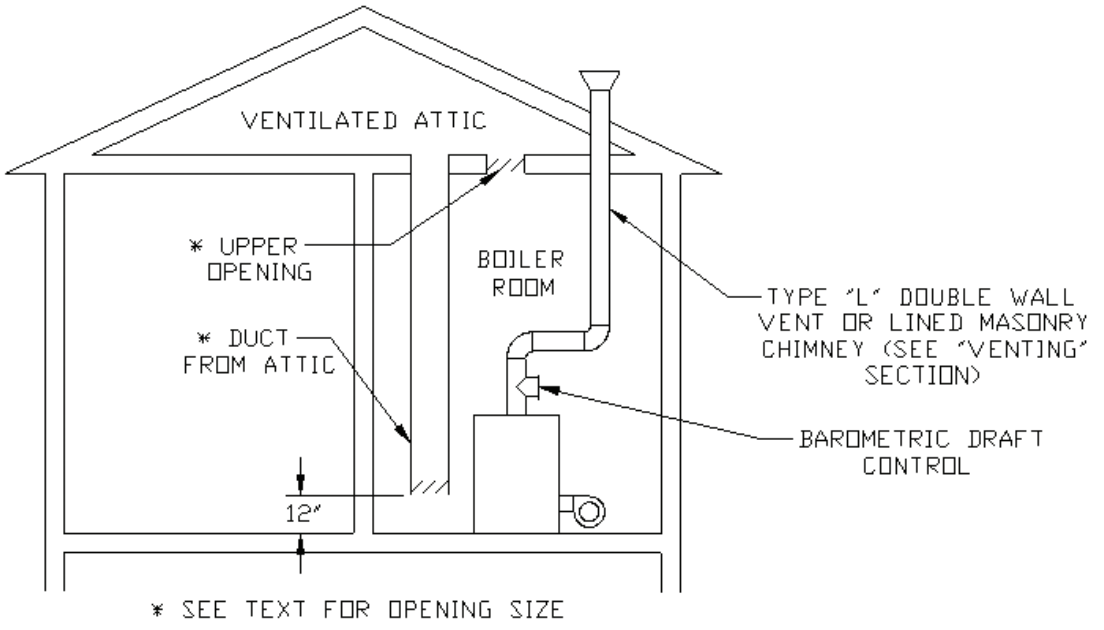


FIGURE 6.3: ALL AIR FROM OUTDOORS, VIA VENTILATED ATTIC

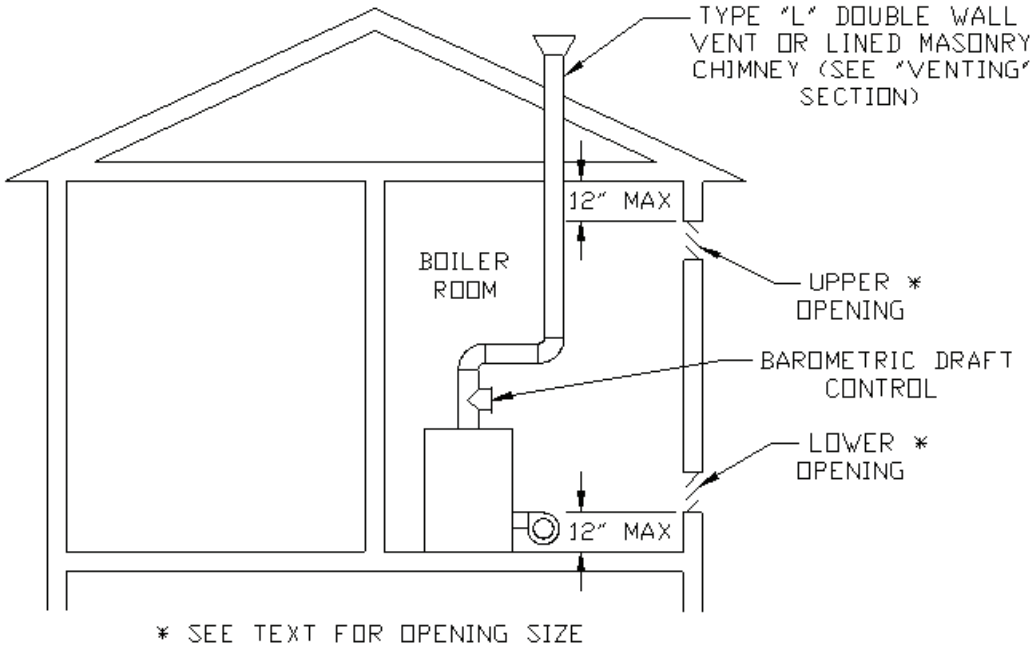


FIGURE 6.4: ALL AIR FROM OUTDOORS, USING OPENINGS INTO BOILER ROOM

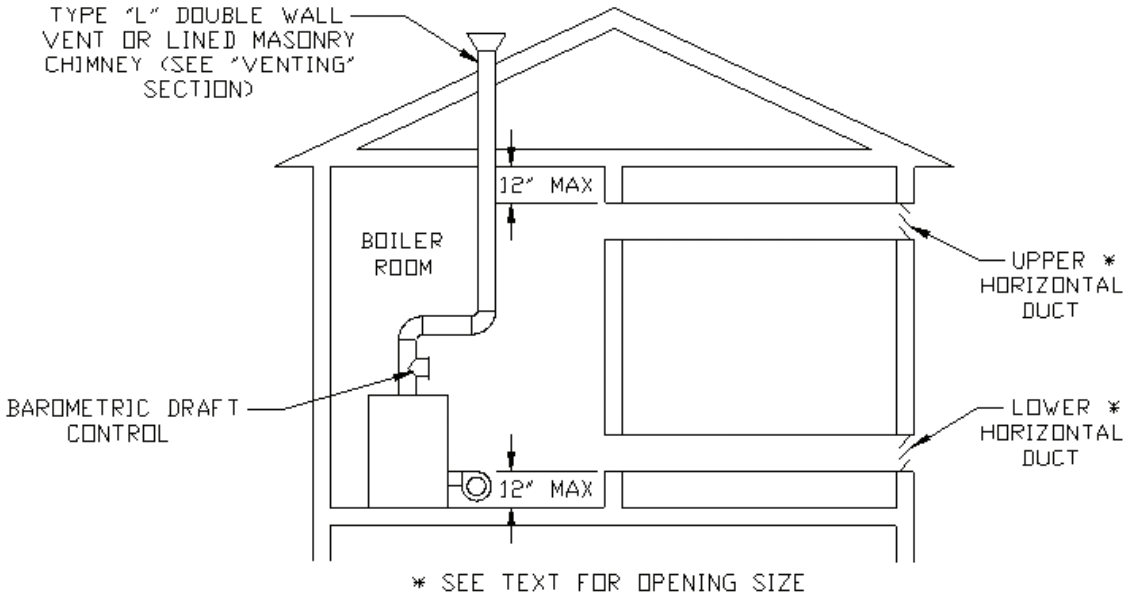


FIGURE 6.5: ALL AIR FROM OUTDOORS, USING HORIZONTAL DUCTS INTO BOILER ROOM

VII Venting

⚠ WARNING

- Improper venting may result in property damage and/or the release of flue gases, which contain deadly carbon monoxide (CO), into the home, resulting in severe personal injury or death.
- Inspect existing chimney before installing boiler. Failure to clean or replace damaged pipe or tile lining will cause property damage, severe personal injury or death.

Vent installation must be in accordance with local building codes, or the local authority having jurisdiction.

Typical vent installation is illustrated by Figure 7.1. The components of vent installation are the vent connector (breeching), barometric draft regulator, and chimney.

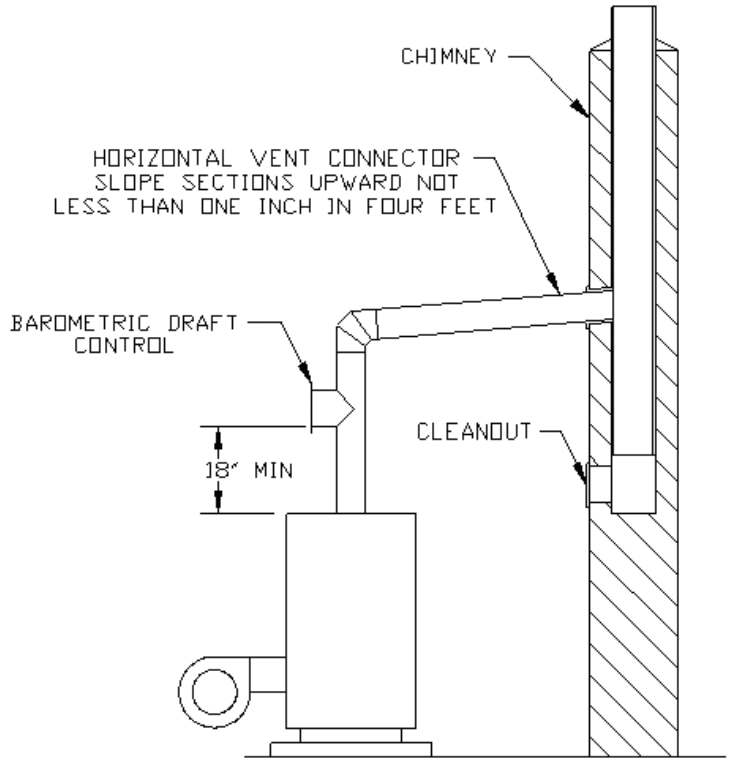


FIGURE 7.1: TYPICAL VENT SYSTEM INSTALLATION AND COMPONENTS

1) Acceptable Chimneys - The following chimneys may be used to vent this boiler:

   - Listed Type L vent - Install in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, the terms of its listing, and applicable codes.
   - Masonry Chimney - The masonry chimney must be constructed in accordance with the latest edition of *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel Burning Appliances* (NFPA 211) and lined with a clay liner or other listed lining system. Do not vent this boiler into an unlined chimney.

2) Acceptable Vent Connectors - The following may be used for vent connectors:

   - Listed Type L vent.
   - Single Wall Galvanized Pipe - Use 0.018" (26 gauge) or heavier.

3) Chimney and Vent Connector Sizing - See Table 7.2 for minimum vent connector and chimney sizing.

4) Do not vent this appliance into any portion of a mechanical vent system operating under positive pressure.

5) Do not connect the boiler into a chimney flue serving an open fireplace or other solid fuel appliance.

6) Prior to boiler installation, inspect chimney for obstructions or other defects and correct as required. Clean chimney as necessary.

7) Vent pipe should slope upward from the boiler not less than one inch in four feet. No portion of vent pipe should run downward or have sags. Vent pipe must be securely supported.

8) The vertical section of vent pipe coming off the boiler should be as tall as possible, while still maintaining the proper clearance from the horizontal vent connector to combustibles and the proper pitch called for in (7) above.

9) Vent pipe should be installed above the bottom of the chimney to prevent blockage.

10) Vent pipe must be inserted flush with inside face of the chimney liner and the space between vent pipe and chimney sealed tight. A thimble permanently cemented in place can be used to facilitate removal of chimney connector for cleaning.

11) Install the barometric draft regulator in accordance with the regulator manufacturer's instructions.

12) Secure all joints in the vent connector system with sheet metal screws. This includes the joint between the vent connector and the boiler collar, as well as the barometric draft regulator. Use at least three screws at each joint.

TABLE 7.2: MINIMUM RECOMMENDED BREECHING AND CHIMNEY SIZE

Boiler Model	Min Breeching Dia. (inches)	Min. Recommended Chimney Size and Height		
		Round I.D. (in)	Rectangular I.D. (in)	Height (ft)
TPW-3-065A	6	6	8 x 8	15
TPW-3-075A	6	6	8 x 8	15
TPW-3-100A	6	6	8 x 8	15
TPW-4-120A	7	7	8 x 8	15
TPW-4-150A	7	7	8 x 8	15
TPW-5-175A	8	8	8 x 8	15
TPW-5-190A	8	8	8 x 8	15

VIII System Piping

⚠WARNING

- Install boiler so that the electrical components are protected from water (dripping, spraying, rain, etc.) during appliance operation and service (circulator replacement, etc.).
- Operation of this boiler with continuous return temperatures below 120°F can cause severe heat exchanger corrosion damage.
- Operation of this boiler in a system having significant amounts of dissolved oxygen can cause severe heat exchanger corrosion damage.
- Do not use toxic additives, such as automotive antifreeze, in a hydronic system.
- Pipe relief valve discharge to a safe location.
- Do not install any valves between boiler and relief valve.
- Do not install any valves between relief valve and discharge.
- Do not move relief valve from factory specified location.
- Do not plug relief valve discharge. Blocking the relief valve may result in boiler explosion.

Standard Piping

Figure 8.1 shows typical boiler system connections on a single zone system. Additional information on hydronic system design may be found in the *I=B=R* Guide RHH published by Air-Conditioning Contractors of America (ACCA). The components in this system and their purposes are as follows:

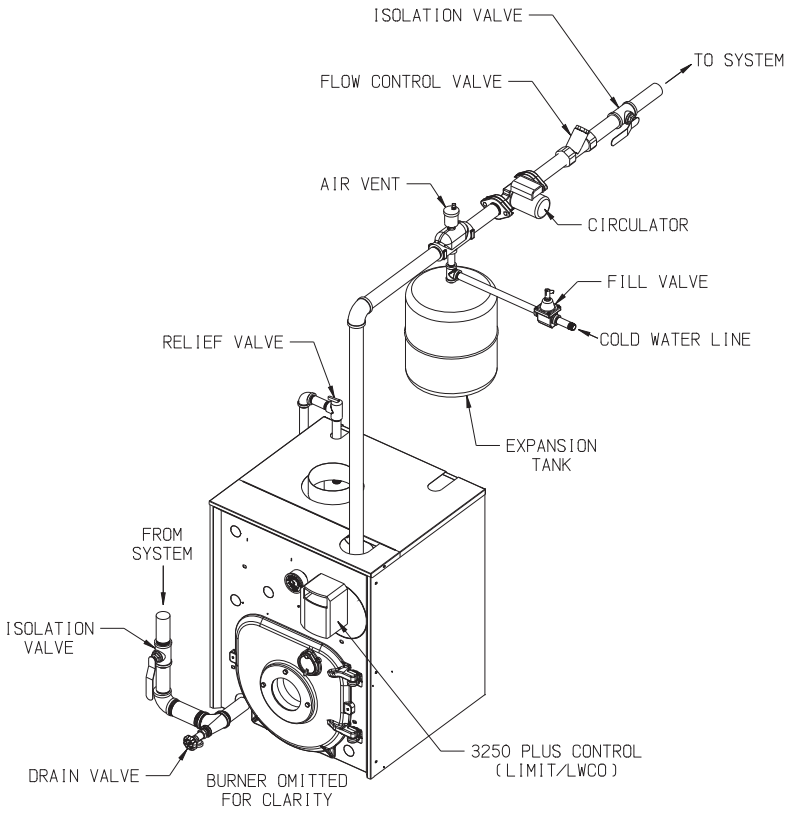


FIGURE 8.1: STANDARD BOILER PIPING

1) Relief valve (Required) - Mount the relief valve on the top left side of the boiler as shown in Figure 8.1 using the 3/4" nipple provided. The relief valve shipped with the boiler is set to open at 30 psi. This valve may be replaced with one having a pressure up to the "Maximum Allowable Working Pressure" shown on the rating plate. If the valve is replaced, the replacement must have a relief capacity in excess of the DOE heating capacity for the boiler.

   Pipe the discharge of the relief valve to a location where water or steam will not create a hazard or cause property damage if the valve opens. The end of the discharge pipe must terminate in an unthreaded pipe. If the relief valve discharge is not piped to a drain, it must terminate at least 6 inches above the floor. Do not run relief valve discharge piping through an area that is prone to freezing. The termination of the relief valve discharge piping must be in an area where it is not likely to become plugged by debris.

2) Circulator (Required) - Figure 8.1 shows the ideal location of the circulator which is in the supply piping immediately downstream of the expansion tank. A less ideal, but acceptable, location for most residential circulators is in the return (if this is done, be sure that adequate clearance exists to open the door.

3) Expansion Tank (Required) - If this boiler is replacing an existing boiler with no other changes in the system, the old expansion tank can generally be reused. If the expansion tank must be replaced, consult the expansion tank manufacturer's literature for proper sizing.

4) Fill Valve (Required) - Either a manual or automatic fill valve may be used. The ideal location for the fill is at the expansion tank.

5) Automatic Air Vent (Required) - At least one automatic air vent is required. Manual vents will usually be required in other parts of the system to remove air during initial fill.

6) Low Water Cut-Off (Required by some codes) - The 3250-Plus control supplied with this boiler is a listed low water cut-off that will prevent burner operation in the event that there is insufficient water in the boiler. It can be set for either automatic or manual reset operation (see Part XIII for more details)

7) Manual Reset High Limit (Required by some codes) - This control is required by ASME CSD-1 and some other codes. Install the high limit in the boiler supply piping just beyond the boiler with no intervening valves. Set the manual reset high limit as far above the operating limit setting as possible, but not over 240°F. Wire the control to break the 120 VAC electrical supply to the boiler.

8) Flow Control Valve (Required under some conditions) - The flow control valve prevents flow through the system unless the circulator is operating. A flow control valve may be necessary on converted gravity systems to prevent gravity circulation. Flow control valves are also used to prevent "ghost flows" in circulator zone systems through zones that are not calling for heat.

9) Isolation Valves (Optional) - Isolation valves are useful if the boiler must be drained, as they will eliminate having to drain and refill the entire system.

10) Drain Valve - The drain valve is shipped in the boiler parts bag. Install it in the tee on the boiler return as shown in Figure 2.1.

NOTICE: The 1-1/2" plugged tapping on the bottom rear section is present for manufacturing purposes only. Do not attempt to use this tapping as a return connection.

Piping for Special Situations

Certain types of heating systems have additional requirements. Some of the more common variations follow:

1) Indirect Water Heaters - Figure 8.2 shows typical indirect water heater piping. Boiler piping is the same as for any two-zone system. Figure 8.2 shows circulator zoning, which is usually preferred for indirect water heaters. Size the circulator and indirect water heater piping to obtain the boiler water flow through the indirect water heater called for by the indirect water heater manufacturer.

2) Large Water Volume Systems - The piping shown in Figure 8.3 will minimize the amount of time that the boiler operates with return temperatures below 120°F on these systems. A bypass is installed as shown to divert some supply water directly into the return water. The bypass pipe should be the same size as the supply. The two throttling valves shown are adjusted so that the return temperature rises above 120°F during the first few minutes of operation. A three-way valve can be substituted for the two throttling valves shown.

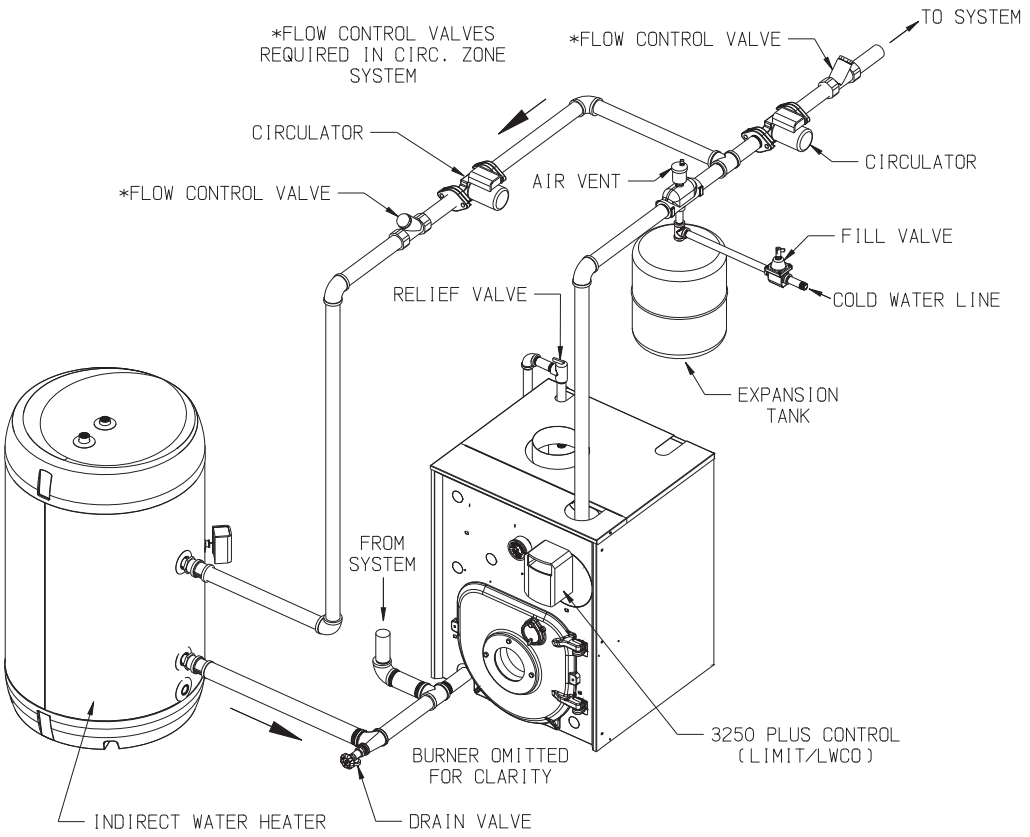


FIGURE 8.2: INDIRECT WATER HEATER BOILER SIDE PIPING

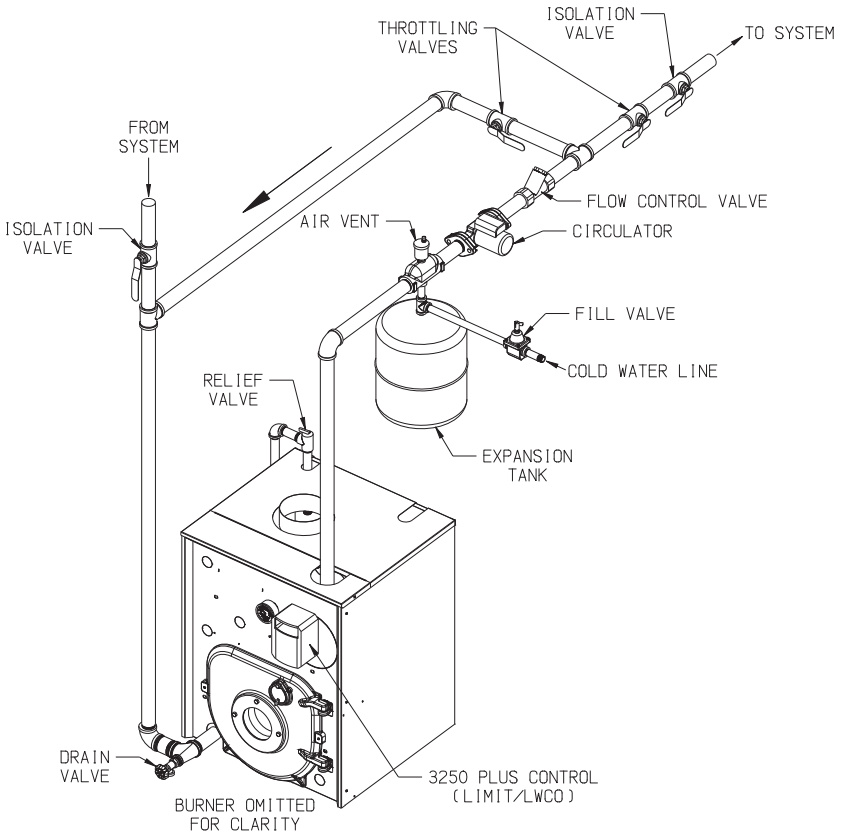


FIGURE 8.3: BOILER BYPASS PIPING

3) Low Temperature Systems - Some systems, such as radiant tubing systems, require the system water temperature to be limited to a value below the temperature of the water leaving the boiler. These systems also typically have return temperatures well below the 120°F minimum.

Figure 8.4 illustrates the use of a heat exchanger to connect this boiler to such a system. The heat exchanger will permit the transfer of heat from the boiler water to the low temperature system while holding the system supply and boiler return temperatures within their limits. For this system to work properly, the heat exchanger must be properly sized and the correct flow rates are required on either side of the heat exchanger. Consult the heat exchanger manufacturer for sizing information. The water in the boiler is completely isolated from the water in the system. This means that separate fill and expansion tanks are required for the heating system loop.

There are several other ways to connect low temperature systems to non-condensing boilers such as four way mixing valves and variable speed injection pumping systems.

4) Systems containing oxygen - Many hydronic systems contain enough dissolved oxygen to cause severe corrosion damage to a cast iron boiler. Some examples include:
   - Radiant systems that employ tubing without an oxygen barrier.
   - Systems with routine additions of fresh water.
   - Systems which are open to the atmosphere.

   If the boiler is to be used in such a system, it must be separated from the oxygenated water being heated with a heat exchanger as shown in Figure 8.4.

   Consult the heat exchanger manufacturer for proper heat exchanger sizing as well as flow and temperature requirements. All components on the oxygenated side of the heat exchanger, such as the pump and expansion tank, must be designed for use in oxygenated water.

5) Air Handlers - Where the boiler is connected to air handlers through which refrigerated air passes, use flow control valves in the boiler piping or other automatic means to prevent gravity circulation during the cooling cycle.

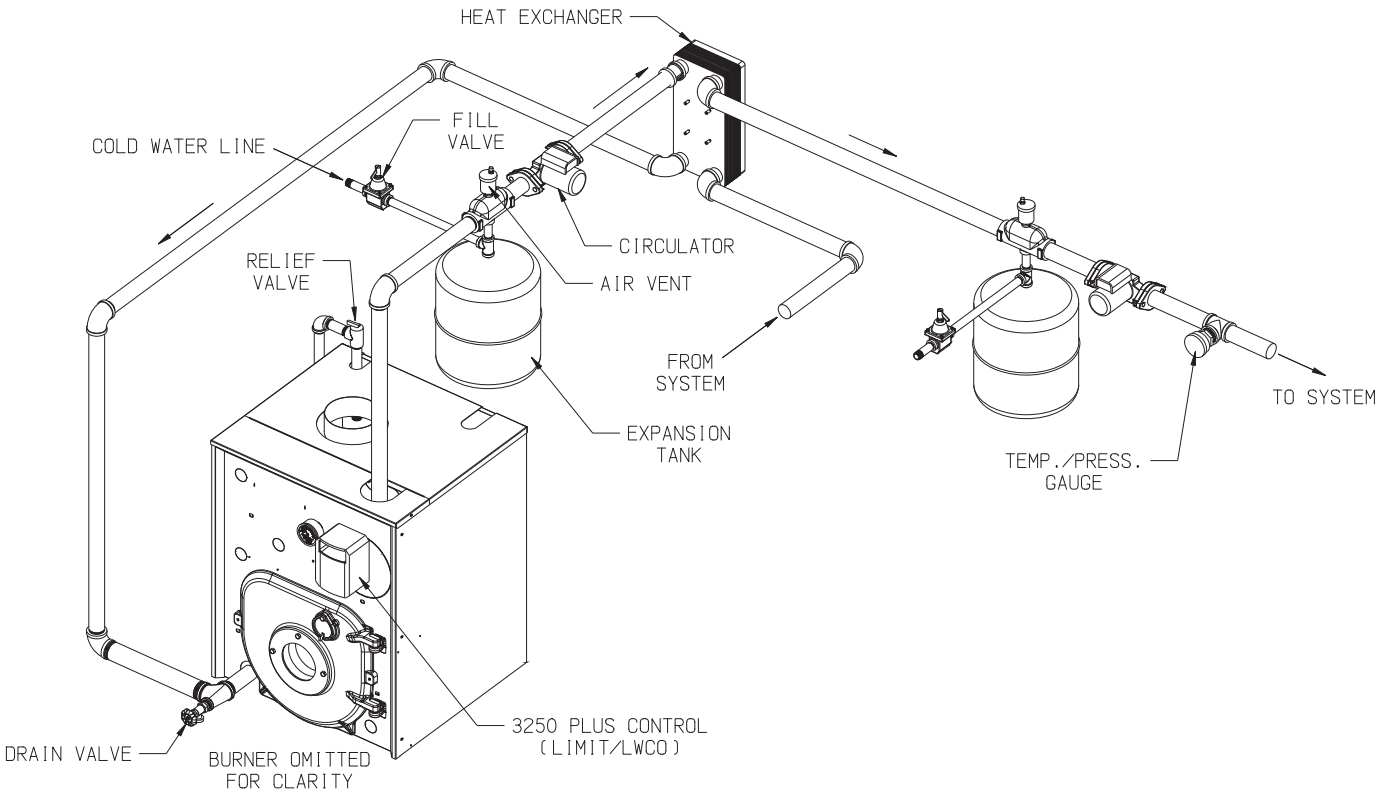


FIGURE 8.4: ISOLATION OF BOILER FROM SYSTEM WITH A HEAT EXCHANGER

IX Tankless Heater Piping

⚠ DANGER-SCALD HAZARD

The control supplied with this boiler is not intended to provide accurate control of the domestic water temperature leaving the tankless heater. An installer supplied, ASSE 1017 or ASSE 1070 certified tempering valve is therefore REQUIRED as part of this boiler's installation.

- Select, and install tempering valve in accordance with the valve manufacturer's instruction and applicable local codes. In the absence of such codes follow the Uniform Plumbing Code (IAPMO/UPC-1).

  Also note that additional tempering valves may be required at the fixtures themselves.
- Adjust low limit and tempering valve to the lowest practical setting.
- Feel water before showering or bathing.

If this boiler is installed with an optional tankless heater, pipe the heater as shown in Figure 9.1. The components in this system and their functions are as follows:

1) ASSE 1070 or ASSE 1017 Listed Tempering Valve (Required) - Like all tankless heater equipped boilers, the control provided with this boiler is not designed to regulate the domestic water temperature exiting the tankless heater. A tempering valve is therefore required for domestic water temperature control. Select and install this valve in accordance with the valve manufacturer's instructions and applicable codes. Note that some codes require additional tempering devices at some of the fixtures as well.

2) Flow Restrictor (Recommended) - If water is drawn from the tankless coil at a rate in excess of the rating in Table 2.2, the temperature of the hot water may be too low to be of use. The use of a flow restrictor will help prevent this problem by limiting the rate at which water can pass through the tankless heater. If a restrictor is used, select one having a rating in GPM approximately equal to the rating shown in Table 2.2. If possible, locate this restrictor at least 3 feet from the tankless heater inlet so that it is not subjected to excessive temperatures when no water is flowing through the coil.

3) DHW Pressure Relief Valve (Required) - Limits the pressure in the tankless heater and piping. Use an ASME constructed valve designed for domestic water service, such as the Watts #3L or #53L. Note that this is a pressure relief valve, not a T&P valve. Select a valve with a pressure setting less than or equal to the working pressure marked on the tankless coil. Pipe the discharge to a safe location using piping the same size as the discharge connection on the valve.

4) Hose Bib Valves (Recommended) - These valves permit the tankless heater to be periodically "backflushed" to remove sediment.

5) Globe or Ball Valve (Recommended) - Used to aid in back flushing the tankless heater and to isolate the DHW piping if it must be serviced. In addition, the upstream valve may be used to limit the DHW flow if necessary.

6) Unions (Required) - Tankless heaters may require periodic gasket replacement or other maintenance which requires removal of the heater from the boiler. Install unions anywhere in the tankless heater piping that will facilitate removal of the heater.

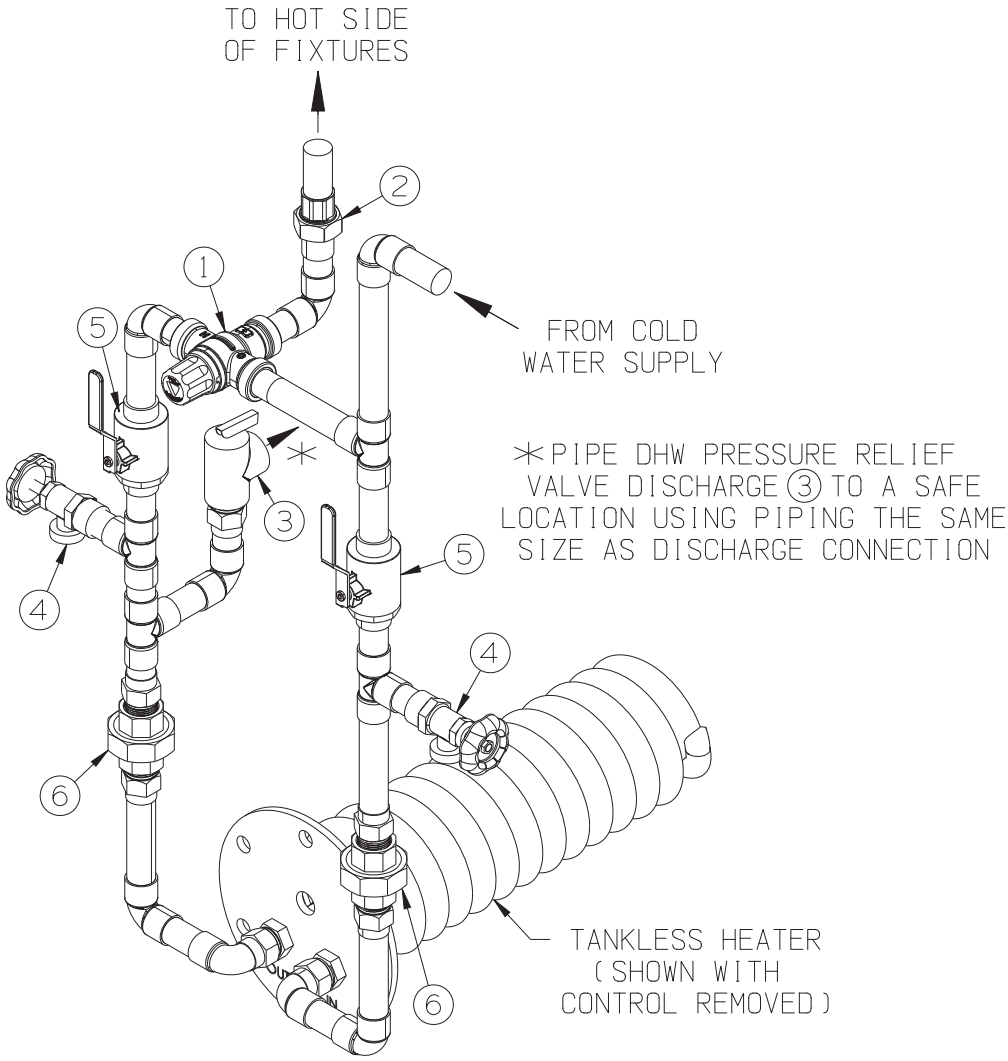


FIGURE 9.1: TANKLESS HEATER PIPING

X Fuel Line Piping

⚠ WARNING

- Under no circumstances can copper with sweat style connectors be used for fuel line piping.
- Do not use compression fittings.
- Oil piping must be absolutely airtight or leaks or loss of prime may result.
- Some jurisdictions require the use of a fusible shutoff valve at the tank and/or the burner. In addition, some jurisdictions require the use of a fusible electrical interlock with the burner circuit. Check your local codes for special requirements.

NOTICE: The National Oilheat Research Alliance (NORA) recommends single pipe oil systems and high-quality filtration for all fuel types. This should include at least a 10-micron Spin-on filter. Double filtration provides even greater assurance clean fuel will get to the pump. Contaminants in the tank that enter the fuel supply to the burner can cause pump sticking/seizing. These contaminants may increase in the early stages of transitioning to modern fuels (Ultra Low Sulfur and Bio Blends). High quality filtration adds protection against pump sticking.

Fuel line piping design, materials and constructions must be in accordance with local building codes, requirements of the local authority having jurisdiction, and the latest edition of *Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment* (ANSI/NFPA 31). Refer also to the instruction manuals provided with the burner.

Depending on the location of the fuel oil storage tank in relation to the oil burner, there are four types of oil piping systems generally being used:

a) ONE-PIPE GRAVITY SYSTEM - used when a fuel oil storage tank is positioned above an oil burner fuel pump. See Figure 10.1. A vertical distance from top of the tank to center line of the pump (Dimension 'H') over 8 feet will result in a pump inlet pressure in excess of the 3-psi limit in NFPA-31.

b) ONE-PIPE LIFT SYSTEM (not recommended) - Used when a fuel oil storage tank is located below an oil burner fuel pump. See Figure 10.2. The vertical distance from bottom of the tank to center line of the pump (Dimension 'H') must not exceed that shown in the pump manufacturer's instructions. Although all oil piping systems must be airtight, one-pipe lift systems are particularly susceptible to nuisance lockout problems if the suction line is not completely airtight. A two-pipe lift system is therefore recommended over a one-pipe lift system.

c) TWO-PIPE GRAVITY SYSTEM (not recommended) - Used when a fuel oil storage tank is located above an oil burner fuel pump. See Figure 10.3. A vertical distance from top of the tank to center line of the pump (Dimension 'H') over 8 feet will result in a pump inlet pressure in excess of the 3-psi limit in NFPA-31. This type of system should be converted to a one-pipe gravity system, as doing so will result in lower inlet line flow and longer filter life.

d) TWO-PIPE LIFT SYSTEM - used when a fuel oil storage tank is located below an oil burner fuel pump suction port. See Figure 10.4. The vertical distance from bottom of the tank to center line of the pump (Dimension 'H') must not exceed that shown in the pump manufacturer's instructions. Distance 'H' allowed is reduced by number of fittings, filters and valves installed in the line.

Once the type of system has been selected, observe the following:

1) Fuel line piping must be airtight. Do not use compression type fittings for tubing connections in fuel line piping. Use only listed flare type fittings. Cast iron threaded fittings shall not be used for wrought iron or steel piping connections.
2) Piping shall be substantially supported and protected against physical damage and corrosion where required.
3) Refer to supplied burner or oil pump instruction manual for proper connections. On one-pipe systems, ensure that the fuel pump return port plug is tightened securely.
4) Some fuel pumps, such as the Suntec A and B series, are supplied with a loose bypass plug which must be installed on two-pipe systems. If such a plug is supplied, install it as shown in the pump manufacturers's instructions. Do not install this bypass plug on one-pipe systems as pump seal damage will result.
5) Do not use check valves, especially on gravity feed systems.
6) Do not use Teflon tape for threaded connections. Use a listed non-hardening thread sealant instead.

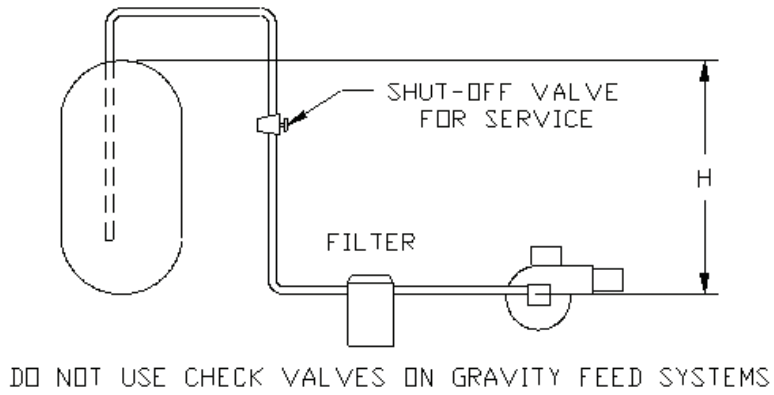


FIGURE 10.1: ONE-PIPE GRAVITY SYSTEM

7) Attach required piping between burner fuel pump and fuel oil storage tank. Install one fuel shut-off valve near the storage tank and second fuel shut-off valve near the oil burner fuel pump. Use heavy wall copper tubing in a continuous run. On two-pipe systems, the return line should terminate 3" - 4" above suction line depth within the storage tank. Refer to the pump manufacturer's instructions for tube sizing information.
8) All systems require an oil filter. For boilers having an input less than 1.00 GPH, the use of a Garber cartridge type filter is recommended.

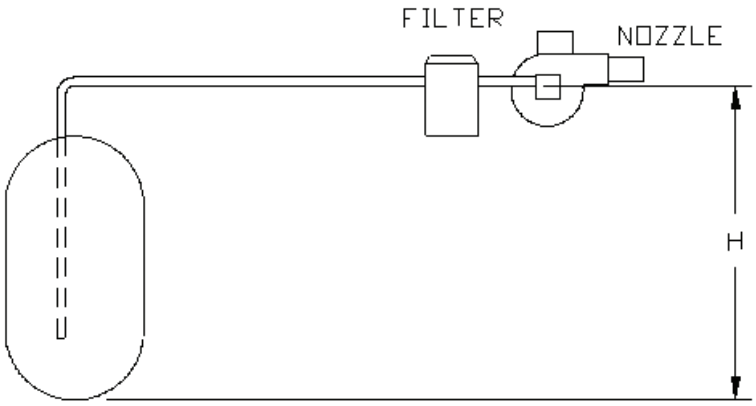


FIGURE 10.2: ONE-PIPE LIFT SYSTEM

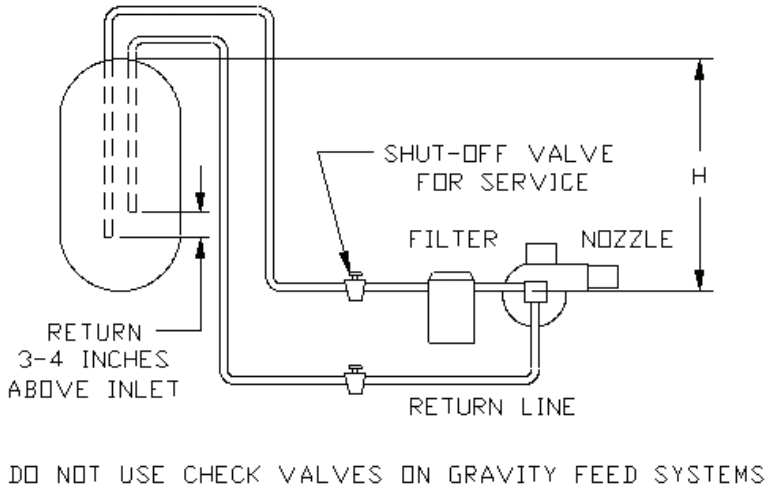


FIGURE 10.3: TWO-PIPE GRAVITY FEED SYSTEM

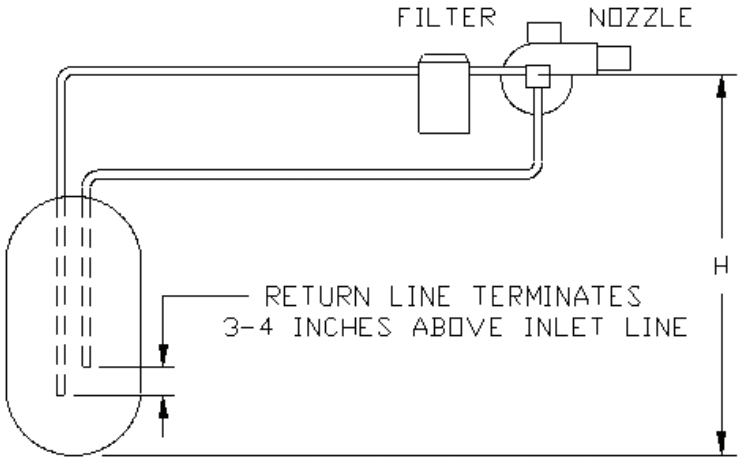


FIGURE 10.4: TWO-PIPE LIFT SYSTEM

XI Wiring

⚠ WARNING

- All wiring and grounding must be done in accordance with the authority having jurisdiction or, in the absence of such requirements, with the National Electrical Code (ANSI/NFPA 70).
- Disconnect electrical power to the boiler and heating system before servicing. Positively assure that no voltage is present. Lock electrical boxes to prevent someone from inadvertently restoring power before the heating system is safe to operate.
- Never defeat or jump out safety devices.
- Protect each boiler circuit with a properly sized over-current protection device.
- Make electrical connections carefully according to the boiler's wiring diagram and instructions.
- Wire additional field supplied safety limits, such as low water cutoffs and temperature limit devices, in series with the 120V circuit used to power the boiler. Do not alter the boiler's factory wiring when adding an additional limit device.

1) 120 Volt Wiring - Provide the boiler with its own 15A branch circuit with fused disconnect. 120VAC power connections are made inside the Hydrolevel 3250-Plus hot water boiler control as follows (also see Figures. 11.1 and 11.2):

   - Hot ("black") - Terminal "L1"
   - Neutral ("white") - Terminal "L2"
   - Ground ("green" or bare) - Ground screw on case of 3250-Plus.

   The heating circulator is field wired to terminals C1 (hot) and C2 (neutral) in the 3250 Plus control. Use 14ga BX cable, or other wiring compliant with local codes, (not supplied) to make this connection.

2) Low Voltage Connections – Low voltage field connections are located as shown in Figure 11.1 and 11.2 and are as follows:

   - T-T - Connect to a 24 volt heating thermostat or other "dry contacts" (such as a zone panel end switch) that close upon a call for heat. Follow thermostat manufacturer's instructions. To insure proper thermostat operation, avoid installation in areas of poor air circulation, hot spots (near any heat source or in direct sunlight), cold spots (outside walls, walls adjacent to unheated areas, locations subject to drafts). Provide Class II circuit between thermostat (or zone controls) and boiler.

3) Adding a Second Circulator Zone - The control provided on this boiler can be used to control a second heating or DHW circulator zone. If this is done, make the following 120VAC connections in addition to those described above (also see Figure 11.1):

   - Connect a 120VAC heating or DHW thermostat for the second zone between ZC and ZR.
   - Connect the DHW circulator or the second heating zone circulator between ZR and L2.

   See Part XIII of this manual for information on configuring the control to respond properly to the DHW or second heating zone circulator.

⚠ WARNING

- When making low voltage connections, make sure that no external power source is present in the thermostat circuits. If such a power source is present, it could destroy the boiler's control. One example of an external power source that could be inadvertently connected to the low voltage connections is a transformer in old thermostat wiring.
- Do not use the transformer provided on the boiler to power external devices such as zone valves. Doing so may cause damage to the transformer.

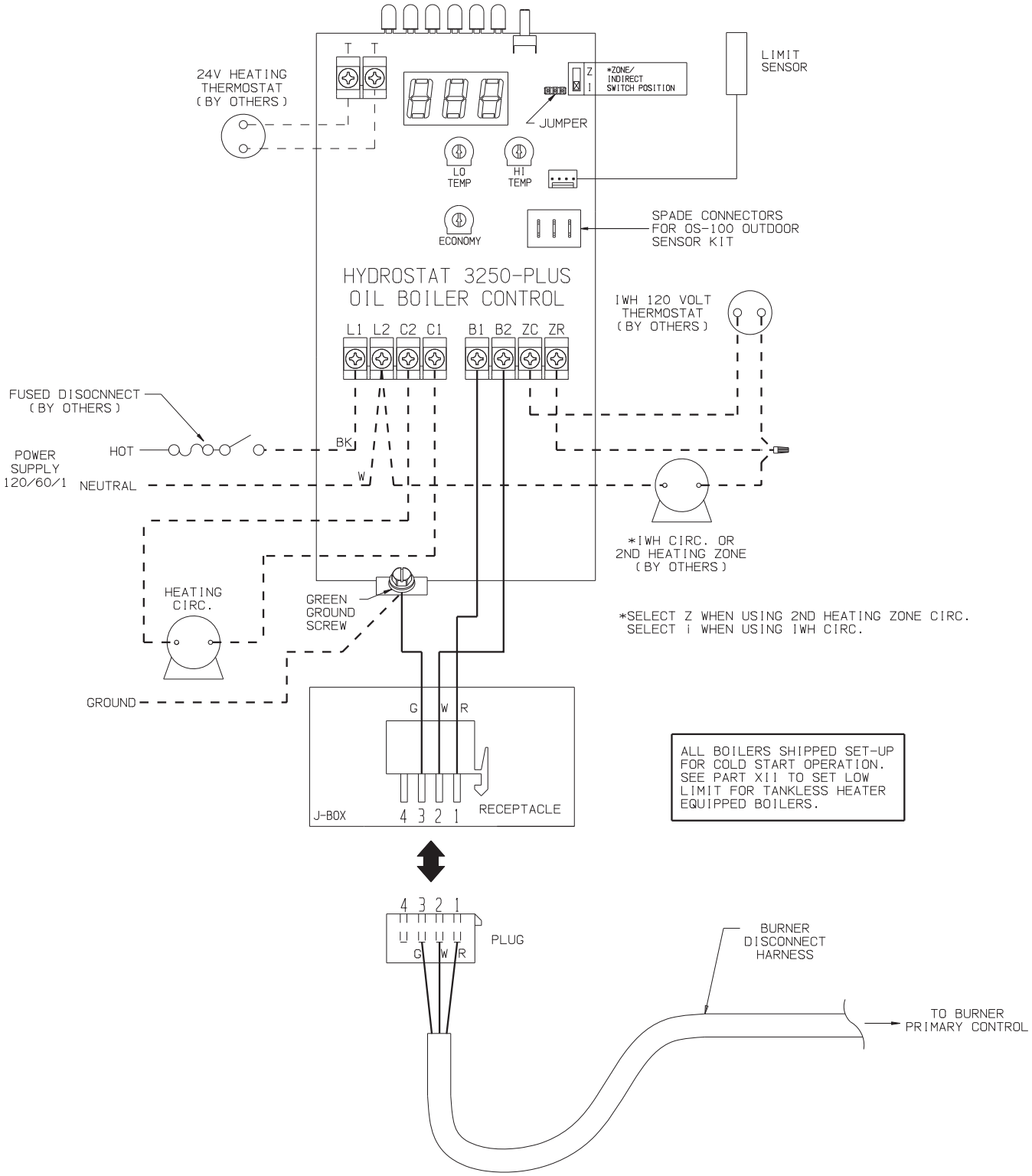


FIGURE 11.1: CONNECTIONS DIAGRAM, BOILERS WITH OR LESS TANKLESS HEATER

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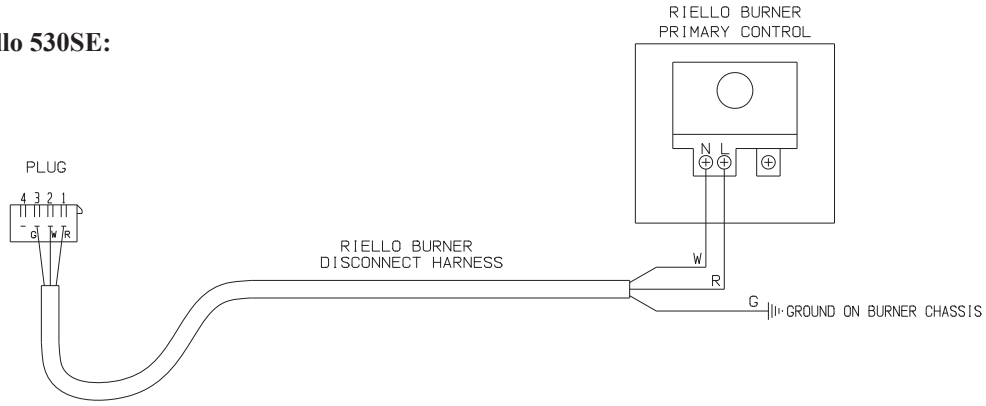
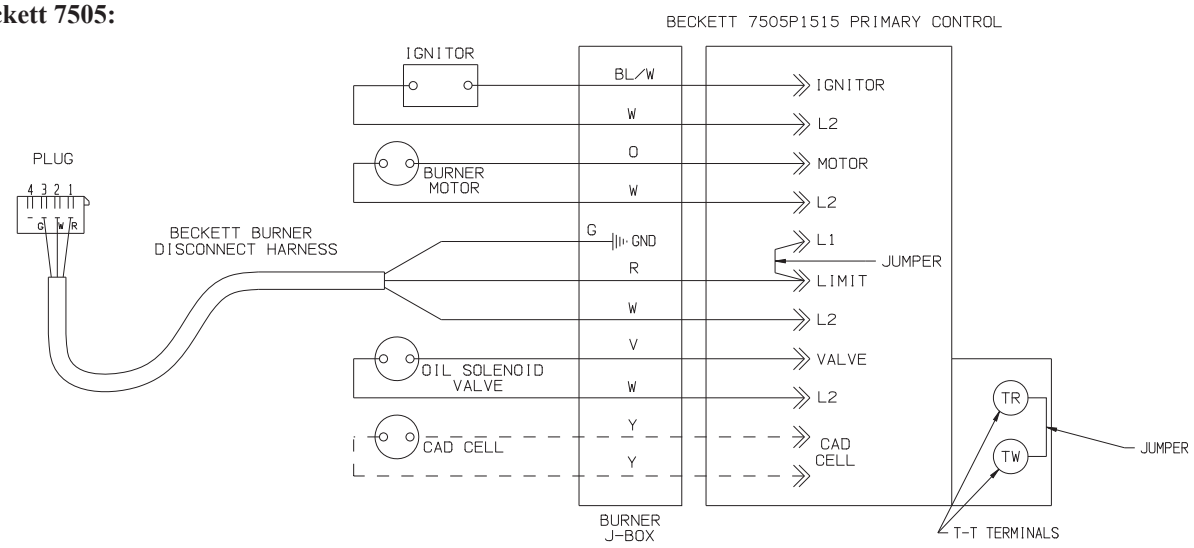


Beckett 7505:



Carlin 40200:

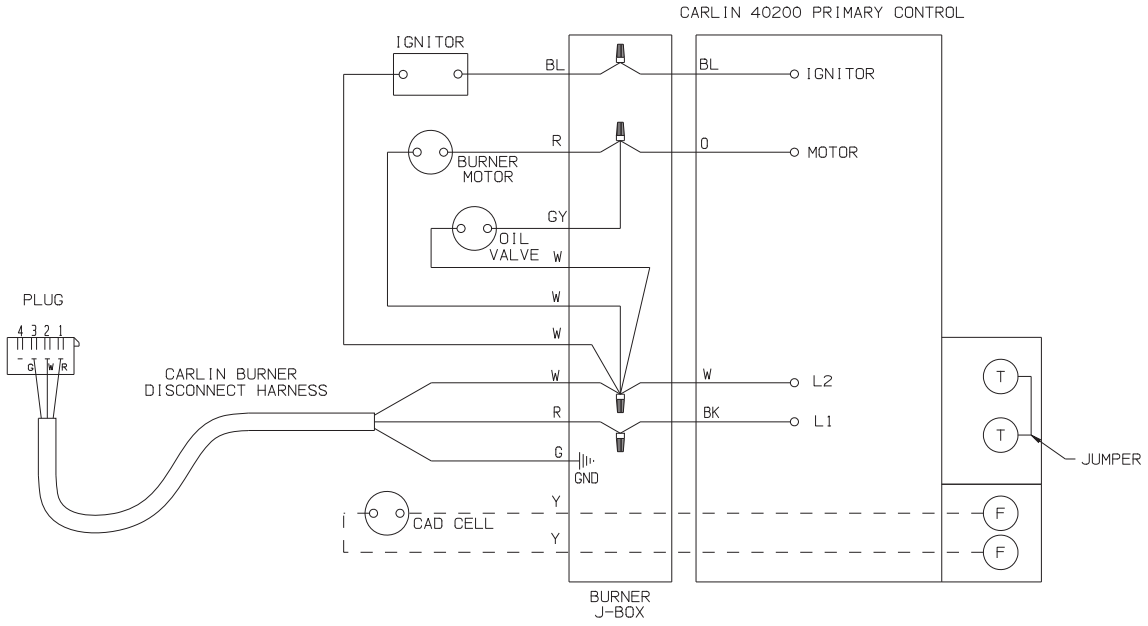


FIGURE 11.2: CONNECTIONS DIAGRAM FOR BURNER PRIMARY CONTROLS

XII Start-up and Checkout

Use the following procedure for initial start-up of the boiler:

⚠ WARNING

- Never attempt to fill a hot empty boiler.
- Make sure that the area around the boiler is clear and free from combustible materials, gasoline, and other flammable vapors and liquids.
- Safe reliable operation of this boiler requires that the burner be checked and adjusted by a qualified oil service technician using combustion test instruments.
- Failure to perform all of the checks outlined in the following procedure could result in unreliable operation, damage to the boiler not covered under warranty, property damage, or unsafe operation.
- All boilers equipped with burner swing door have a potential hazard which can cause severe property damage, personal injury or loss of life if ignored. Before opening swing door, turn off service switch to boiler to prevent accidental firing of burner outside the combustion chamber. Be sure to tighten swing door fastener completely when service is completed. In addition, unplug the burner disconnect located inside the junction box on the front of the boiler any time the burner door is opened.

1) Ensure that the boiler and entire heating system are filled with water.

2) Check all new piping for leaks and purge heating system piping sections that are air bound.

3) Verify that the vent system is complete and free of obstructions prior to start-up of the boiler.

4) Inspect all wiring for loose or uninsulated connections, proper size fuses installed, etc.

5) Verify that oil tank is filled with #2 fuel oil meeting ASTM D396 specifications, oil piping has been tested and is air tight, and shutoff valve(s) are closed.

6) Check initial settings of oil burner air band and air shutter, head setting etc., and readjust if needed. See Table 12.1 for setup and combustion data pertaining to a particular boiler/ burner combination.

7) Attach plastic hose to oil pump vent fitting and provide a container to catch oil during oil pump bleeding procedure.

8) Install 0-200 PSI pressure gauge into oil pump gauge port.

9) Open all oil line shutoff valves.

10) Open flame observation port cover on burner swing door to see flame.

11) Adjust system thermostat to highest setting.

12) Set boiler controls (high limit, low limit, etc.) to suit individual requirements of the installation.

13) Turn the line service switch to “ON” position.

14) Crack open vent fitting on the oil pump and allow burner to run until a solid oil stream, free of air bubbles, flows for 15 seconds into container. As the vent fitting is closed, the burner should fire and flame should be visible through observation port immediately (or after prepurge timing has expired, if a burner is so equipped). Refer to burner instructions for more details.

15) Immediately upon firing the boiler, check the smoke level. If the smoke level is in excess of a #1, open the air adjustment to bring the smoke level below a #1.

16) Make sure that the oil pressure matches that shown in Table 12.1 for the burner supplied. Adjust pressure if required.

17) Check the vacuum at the inlet of the fuel pump. Make sure that the vacuum does not exceed the fuel pump manufacturer’s limit (consult the pump manufacturer’s instructions).

18) Close the flame observation cover.

19) After chimney has warmed-up to operating temperature, adjust barometric draft regulator for a draft of -0.02 inch w. c. over the fire.

20) Check the CO_2 and confirm that it is between the minimum and maximum limits shown in Table 12.1, (also see NOTICE on page 28). Adjust if necessary.

21) Verify that the smoke level still does not exceed #1 and that the draft over fire is -0.02 inch w.c.

22) Turn off the burner and remove pressure gauge. Install and tighten gauge port plug, then restart the burner.

23) Check for clean cutoff of the burner. Air in the oil line between fuel pump and nozzle will compress, while burner is running, and expand, when burner shuts off, causing oil line pressure to drop and nozzle drip after burner stops. Cycle burner on and off 5 to 10 times to purge air completely.

24) Check thermostat operation by raising or lowering its set point as required, cycling burner on and off.

25) Verify primary control operation and safety features according to procedure outlined in the instructions furnished with the burner.

26) Check high limit control operation. Jump thermostat terminals and allow burner to run until boiler water temperature exceeds high limit setting. The burner should shut down, and circulator continue running. Allow the temperature to drop below the control setting. The burner must restart. Boiler installation is not complete unless these checks are made and are satisfactory. Remove thermostat jumper and reconnect thermostat upon check completion.

27) After the boiler has operated for approximately 30 minutes, check the boiler and heating system for leaks. Repair any leaks found at once.

After the above checks have been completed, leave thermostat(s) at desired setting. Leave all instructions provided with the boiler with owner or in boiler room, displayed near boiler.

⚠ WARNING

Attempts to use burners or burner configurations other than those shown in Table 12.1 could result in reliability problems, property damage or unsafe operation.

TABLE 12.1a: BECKETT BURNER CONFIGURATION AND SETUP DATA

BOILER MODEL	TPW-3-065A	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A	TPW-5-190A
BURNER MODEL	AFG	AFG	AFG	AFG	AFG	AFG	AFG
AIR TUBE COMBO.	70MMAQ	70MMAQ	70MMAQ	70MDAQ	70MDAQ	70MLAQ	70MLAQ
HEAD TYPE	L1	L1	L1	V1	V1	V1	V1
STATIC PLATE	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	2 3/4	2 3/4	NONE	NONE
LOW FIRING RATE BAFFLE	BECKETT #3708	BECKETT #3708	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE	NONE
INSERTION LENGTH	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
PITCH ANGLE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
STANDARD NOZZLE	HAGO 0.55/60B	HAGO 0.65/60B	HAGO 0.85/60B	HAGO 1.00/60B	HAGO 1.25/60B	HAGO 1.35/45B	HAGO 1.50/45B
ALTERNATE NOZZLE	DEL. 0.55/60W	DEL. 0.65/60W	DEL. 0.85/60W	DEL. 1.00/60B	DEL. 1.25/60B	DEL. 1.35/45B	DEL. 1.50/45B
PUMP PRESS (psi)	140	140	140	140	140	175	175
HEAD SETTING	NA	NA	NA	0	0	3	4
STARTING:							
SHUTTER SETTING	1	10	5	10	10	6	8
BAND SETTING	1	2	2	0.5	6	6	4
DRAFT OVER FIRE (in w.c.)	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02
MAX. SMOKE (bacharach scale)	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1
FLUE CO_2 (%)*							
MIN.	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0
MAX	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.5	13.0

* Also see *NOTICE* on page 28

TABLE 12.1b: CARLIN BURNER CONFIGURATION AND SETUP DATA

BOILER MODEL	TPW-3-065A	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A	TPW-5-190A
BURNER MODEL	EZ-1HP	EZ-1HP	EZ-1HP	EZ-1HP	EZ-1HP		
STANDARD NOZZLE	DEL. 0.55/70B	DEL. 0.60/60W	HAGO 0.85/60B	DEL. 1.00/60A	DEL. 1.25/60B		
PUMP PRESS (psi)	150	150	150	150	150		
HEAD BAR	0.50	0.60-0.65	0.85-1.00	0.85-1.00	1.10-1.25		
STARTING BAND SETTING	0.55	0.60	0.75	1.00-1.10	1.25-1.35		
DRAFT OVER FIRE (in w.c.)	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02		
MAX. SMOKE (bacharach scale)	#1	#1	#1	#1	#1		
FLUE CO_2 (%)*							
MIN.	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0		
MAX	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0		

* Also see *NOTICE* below

TABLE 12.1c: RIELLO BURNER CONFIGURATION AND SETUP DATA

BOILER MODEL	TPW-3-065A	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A
BURNER MODEL		40F5	40F5	40F5	40F5	
STANDARD NOZZLE		DEL 0.60/60A	DEL 0.85/60W	DEL. 1.00/60A	DEL 1.25/60B	
PUMP PRESS (psi)		150	150	150	150	
TURBULATOR		0	2	3	3	
AIR SHUTTER SETTING		2.60	2.85	3.8	4.5	
DRAFT OVER FIRE (in w.c.)		-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	-0.02	
MAX. SMOKE (bacharach scale)		#1	#1	#1	#1	
FLUE CO_2 (%)*						
MIN.		11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
MAX		13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	

* Also see *NOTICE* below

NOTICE: Smoke and CO_2 levels may vary over time as the result of factors such as fuel chemistry, air temperature, and combustion air contamination. To minimize soot production, and thereby help assure continued efficient, reliable operation, observe the following precautions:

- Never leave the boiler in operation at a smoke level exceeding #1, even if this means that the boiler must be operated at a CO_2 level below the maximum shown Table 12.1.
- Never leave the boiler in operation with a CO_2 outside the range shown in Table 12.1, even if the smoke level at this CO_2 is zero and burner operation otherwise appears OK.
- In cases where field conditions are known to vary significantly, a good practice is to provide a CO_2 "cushion" between the CO_2 corresponding to a #1 smoke and that at which the burner is left in operation. The size of this cushion depends on local experience, but is typically 0.5% - 1.0%. For example, using a 1.0% cushion, if the burner reaches a #1 smoke at 13.5%, the burner would be left in operation with a CO_2 at or below 12.5%.

XIII Operation

A. General Information

This boiler uses the Hydrolevel Hydrostat® model 3250-Plus control to provide control of boiler water temperature, as well as to manage demands for up to two circulator zones. In addition, this control also provides protection against low water conditions.

The 3250-Plus is used on both boilers equipped with tankless heaters and those without. In the latter case, the low limit is normally turned off so that the boiler will not maintain temperature when there is no call for space heat ("cold start" operation).

Boilers not equipped with a tankless heater comply with the 2007 Energy and Independence Security Act, using an "Economy" feature, which raises or lowers the target boiler water temperature during a call for space heat based on thermostat cycling patterns. For additional information see Part B of this section.

IMPORTANT

This boiler is equipped with a feature that saves energy by reducing the boiler water temperature as the heating load decreases. This feature is equipped with an override which is provided primarily to permit the use of an external energy management system that serves the same function. THIS OVERRIDE MUST NOT BE USED UNLESS AT LEAST ONE OF THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS IS TRUE:

- **An external energy management system is installed that reduces the boiler water temperature as the heating load decreases.**
- **This boiler is not used for any space heating.**
- **This boiler is part of a modular or multiple boiler system having a total input of 300,000 BTU/hr or greater.**
- **This boiler is equipped with a tankless coil.**

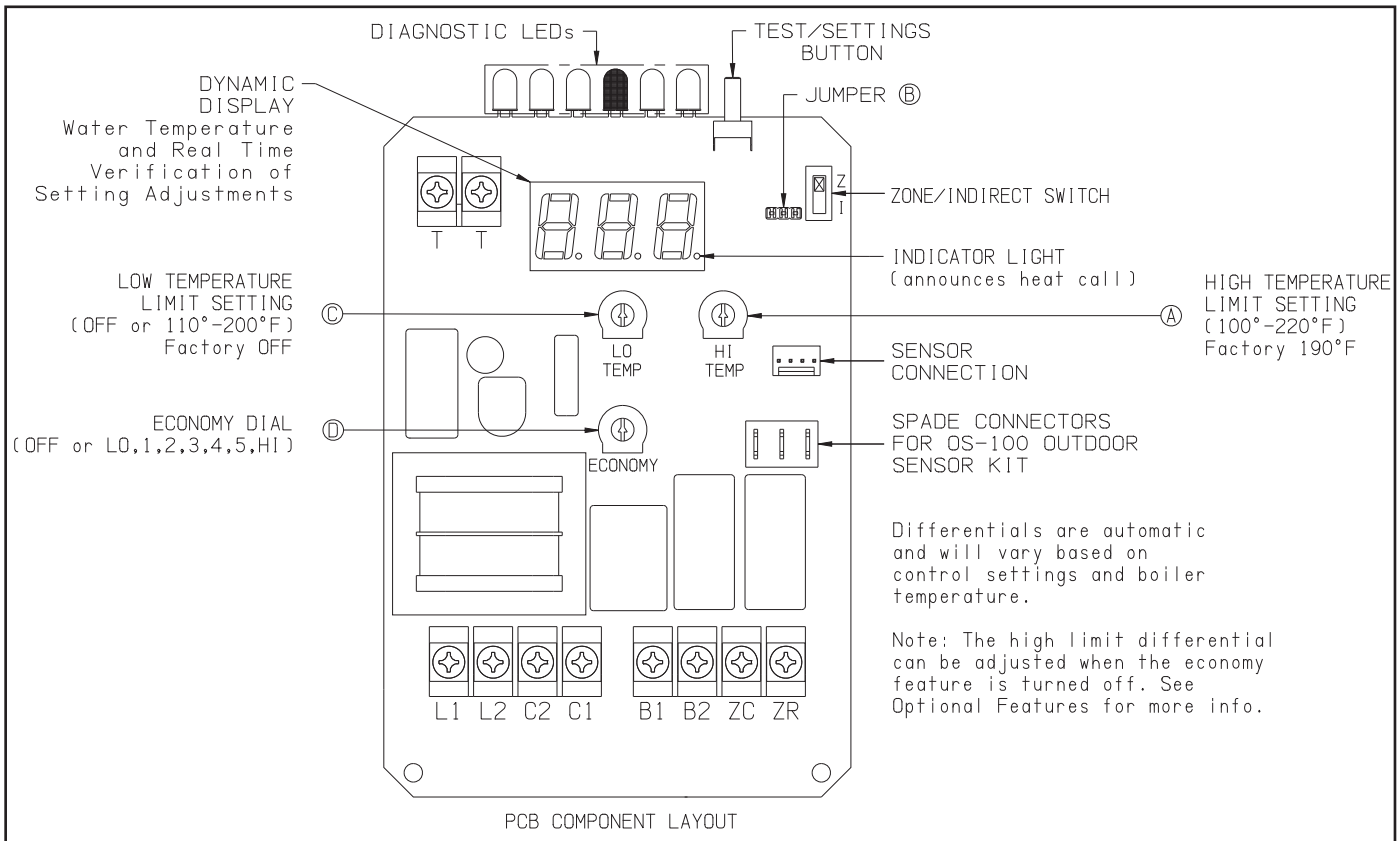


FIGURE 13.1 HYDROSTAT 3250-PLUS CONTROL COMPONENT LAYOUT

B. Setting the Control

NOTE: Settings can be checked using the TEST/SETTINGS button located on the top right of the control. See pages 33-34 for details.

1) Setting the High Limit - The high limit is factory set at 190°F. To adjust, turn the HI TEMP dial **A** until the desired setting is displayed. (Setting range: 100°-220°F) See Figure 13.1.

2) Setting the Low Limit - The low limit is designed to maintain temperature in boilers equipped with tankless heaters used for domestic hot water. The low limit is factory set to OFF. Turn the LO TEMP Dial C clockwise until the desired temperature is displayed (default range is OFF, or 110 – 140). If a low limit setting above 140F is required, remove and discard the jumper at location **B** in Figure 13.1. Low limit can then be adjusted as high as 200F.

NOTICE: For proper operation low limit setting must be at least 10F below high limit setting.

3) Setting the Economy Feature - The Economy Feature is factory set for a 1 zone heating system. To adjust, turn the ECONOMY Dial **D** until the number displayed equals the number of heating zones. Do not include indirect water heaters in the number of heating zones. The Economy Feature conserves fuel by analyzing thermostat activity and continually evaluating how much heat the house requires. When it is very cold outside, the heat demand is high and the control will raise the boiler's target temperature to provide needed heat to the home. When the outside temperature is milder, the heat demand is lower. During these periods, the control will lower the boiler's target temperature – saving fuel – while continuing to provide comfort to the house. If the heating system is unable to supply needed heat to the house, the ECONOMY Dial should be turned to a lower setting (example: In a three zone house, turn the dial to 2 or 1). Conversely, if the boiler provides adequate heat, added fuel savings can be achieved by selecting a higher setting (example: 4 or 5). If the heating and indirect water heater signals were not separated when wiring the control, the Economy Feature should be turned OFF to ensure the boiler supplies adequate temperature to heat the indirect tank. See Figure 13.1 & Table 13.2.

SETTING	TABLE 13.2 ECONOMY SETTING RECOMMENDATIONS
OFF	Disables economy function. Will allow boiler to fire until hi limit temp is reached and re-fire with a 10° subtractive differential.
LO	Provides lowest level of fuel savings. Use this setting only if the house does not stay warm at higher settings.
1	Recommended setting for single zone systems
2	Recommended setting for two zone systems
3	Recommended setting for three zone systems
4	Recommended setting for four zone systems
5	Recommended setting for five zone systems
HI	Provides highest level of fuel savings

4) Setting the Zone/Indirect Switch - See Figure 13.1.

NOTICE: **IMPORTANT:** When installing with an indirect water heater, the Zone/Indirect Switch must be set in the I position. When set in the I position, calls to ZC-ZR will bypass the thermal targeting feature and allow the boiler to fire to the high limit setting to heat the indirect tank. The indirect signal must be separate from all heating zone signals.

NOTE: DHW Priority: During a call from an indirect water heater, the control will de-energize the circulator contacts (**C1**/**C2**) to heat only the indirect tank ensuring an adequate supply of domestic hot water. The control will re-energize the circulator when the indirect tank is satisfied or if the boiler temperature reaches 170°F. If the indirect call continues for 45 minutes, the control will override the priority function energizing the circulator to provide space heating.

C. Optional Features

NOTE: The Program Mode - Pro - is accessed by turning the LO TEMP dial to a position just above OFF.

1) Thermal Pre-Purge - Thermal Pre-Purge is designed to maximize boiler efficiency. When activated, the control will supply latent heat that may remain in the boiler from a previous run cycle to the heating zone that is now calling. The control monitors how quickly the boiler temperature is declining and activates the burner only when it determines that the latent heat is insufficient to satisfy the call. During the purge cycle, the display will indicate Pur. This feature works with single-zone and multi-zone heating systems utilizing circulators or zone valves. No change in wiring is needed.

   To activate Thermal Pre-Purge

   1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode – indicated in the display as Pro
   2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature 1
   3. Push the Test/Settings Button to turn Thermal Pre-Purge on or OFF
   4. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

2) Degrees Fahrenheit or Celsius - The control has the ability to operate in degrees Fahrenheit or Celsius. When operating in Celsius, a c will appear in the display next to the temperature whenever the temperature is below 100 degrees.

   To change between degrees Fahrenheit and degrees Celsius

   1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode – indicated in the display as Pro
   2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature 2
   3. Push the Test/Settings Button to c for Celsius or F for Fahrenheit
   1. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

3) Manual Reset Low Water Cut-Off - The low water cut-off operation on the HydroStat can be set to operate in automatic (default) or manual reset mode. When in manual reset mode, the control will shut-down the burner immediately when a low water condition is detected. If the low water condition is sustained for 30 seconds, the low water light will blink, indicating that the control has locked out the burner. The control can only be reset by pushing the Test Settings button on the top of the control. The manual reset feature meets CSD-1 code requirements.

   To activate Manual Reset LWCO mode

   1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode – indicated in the display as Pro
   2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature 3
   3. Push the Test/Settings Button to A for Automatic Reset Mode or b for Manual Reset Mode
   4. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

   To Test the Manual Reset Feature: Press and hold the Test/Settings button located on the top of the control for 30 seconds to simulate a low water condition. After 30 seconds, the Low Water light will blink indicating that the control is locked out. To reset the lock-out condition, press the Test/Settings button momentarily.

4) Circulator Activation Options - When in the default mode, the control activates the circulator (**C1**/**C2** contacts) on calls to **TT**. The control can be programmed to activate the circulator on calls to **ZC**/**ZR** in place of, or in addition to, calls to **TT**.

   To change how the Circulator is activated

   1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode – indicated in the display as Pro
   2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature 4
   3. Push the Test/Settings Button to select between the following options:

      A - Circulator on **TT** call only

      b - Circulator on **ZC**/**ZR** call only

      C - Circulator on both **TT** & **ZC**/**ZR** calls
   4. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

5) Circulator Hold Off (Enhanced Condensing Protection) - To reduce the potential for condensing, on a call for heat the control will allow the boiler to heat to 125°F prior to energizing the circulator. Once energized, the circulator will remain on for the duration of the heating call unless the boiler temperature drops below 115°F. If this occurs, the circulator will re-energize when the boiler returns to 125°F. Circulator Hold Off will expire after 15 minutes.

To activate Circulator Hold Off

1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode – indicated in the display as Pro
2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature 5
3. Push the Test/Settings Button to turn Circulator Hold Off on or OFF
4. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

6) Not available on this control.

7) Not available on this control.

8) Well Type - Hydrolevel Electro-Well (factory installed on boiler).

9) High Limit Differential - When the Economy feature is on, the control's Thermal Targeting feature actively sets varying differentials based on system conditions. This option allows for selecting a 10, 20 or 30 degree fixed differential when the Economy feature is turned OFF. These optional differential settings are subtractive from the HIGH LIMIT setting. Note: If the Economy feature is on, this setting will be overridden by the control's Thermal Targeting function.

To change the High Limit Differential

1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode –indicated in the display as Pro
2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature 9
3. Push the Test/Settings Button to select a high limit differential of 10, 20, or 30
4. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

dEF) Restore Factory Default Settings

To restore all features to the factory default settings (see Table 13.3 for default settings)

1. Turn the LO TEMP dial to access the Program Mode – indicated in the display as Pro
2. Turn the HI TEMP dial to select feature dEF
3. Push the Test/Settings Button to Y to reset all features to the default settings.
4. Reset LO TEMP and HI TEMP settings to desired temperatures

TABLE 13.3 DEFAULT SETTINGS				
Dial Setting	Feature	Options	Description	Default Setting
1	Thermal Pre-Purge	OFF on	Purge Inactive Purge Active	OFF
2	Fahrenheit or Celsius	F c	Degrees Fahrenheit Degrees Celsius	F
3	LWCO Manual or Auto-matic Reset	A b	Automatic Reset Manual Reset	A
4	Circulator Options	A b c	Circulator operation on TT call only Circulator operation on ZC/ZR call only Circulator operation on call from either	A
5	Circulator Hold Off	on OFF	Circulator Hold Off - Active Circulator Hold Off - Inactive	on
6	Not available on this control			
7	Not available on this control			
8	Well Type	A b	Hydrolevel Electro-Well (supplied with boiler) Standard Immersion Well	A
9	High Limit Differential	10 20 30	10° Differential 20° Differential 30° Differential	10
dEF	Restore Factory Defaults	y n	Restore Defaults Do Not Restore Defaults	n

D. LED Legend and TEST/SETTINGS Button (Figure 13.4)

1) TEMP - **ACTIVE** - Indicates that the control is powered and that the temperature function is active.
2) TEMP - **HI TEMP** - Illuminates when the boiler water temperature reaches the high limit setting. It will remain lit until the water temperature falls 10°. The control prevents burner operation while this LED is on.
3) LWCO - **ACTIVE** - Indicates that the low water cut-off (LWCO) function of the control is active.
4) LWCO - **LOW WATER** - Indicates that the boiler is in a low water condition. The control will prevent burner operation during this condition. If the LOW WATER light is blinking, the control has been programmed to provide lock- out protection in the event a low water condition is detected (see Manual Reset Low Water Cut-Off on page 31). Pressing the TEST/ SETTINGS button will reset the control.

⚠ WARNING

If the Hydrostat is found to be in a low water condition:

- Have the system checked by a qualified HVAC service technician before attempting to restore operation.
- Do not add water to the boiler until it has fully cooled.

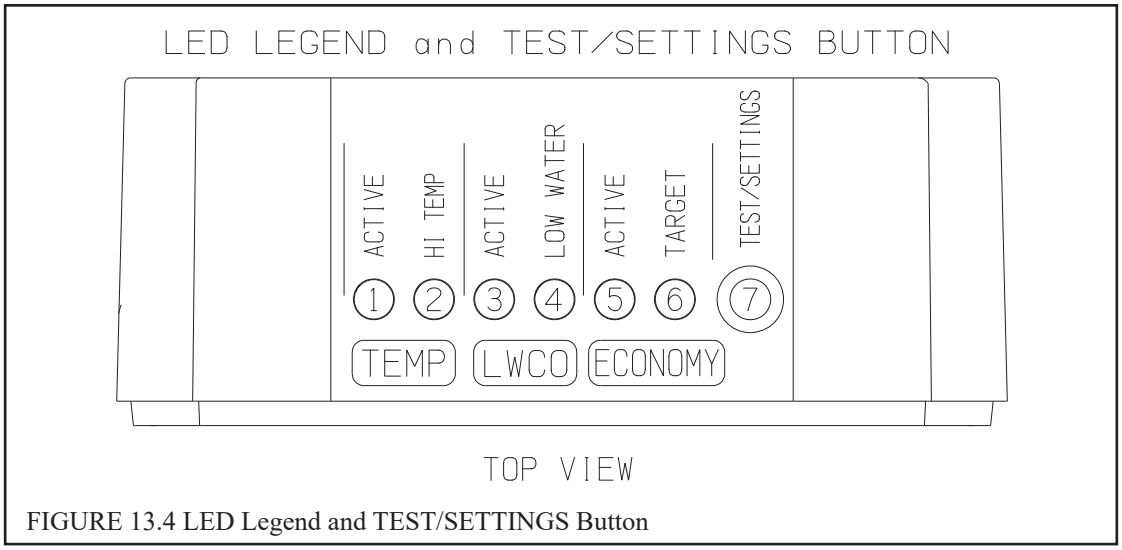


FIGURE 13.4 LED Legend and TEST/SETTINGS Button

5) ECONOMY - **ACTIVE** - Indicates that the thermal targeting function is active and the control will reduce boiler temperature to conserve fuel. The Economy feature is activated using the ECONOMY dial. (See "Setting the Economy Feature" on page 30 for more information).

6) ECONOMY - **TARGET** - When the Economy feature is active, the control continually sets target temperatures below the high limit setting to maximize fuel efficiency. When the boiler water reaches the target temperature, the LED illuminates and the burner will shut down. The boiler water will continue to circulate and heat the house as long as the thermostat call continues. The LED will stay lit until the boiler temperature drops below the differential set point at which point the boiler will be allowed to fire again. **NOTE:** This LED illuminates regularly during normal boiler operation.

7) **TEST/SETTINGS** BUTTON - **To Test Low Water Cut-Off:** Press and hold the Test/ Settings button for 5 seconds. The display will read LCO. The red Low Water light should illuminate and the burner circuit (**B1** and **B2**) should de-energize. **NOTE:** The control must be installed with a Hydrolevel Electro-Well™ for low water cut-off functionality.
To View Current Settings: Press and release the Test/Settings Button in short intervals to sequentially display the following settings:

HIGH LIMIT SETTING HL
↓
LOW LIMIT SETTING LL
↓
ECONOMY SETTING ECO
↓
CURRENT TARGET TEMPERATURE ooo

The display will return to boiler temperature (default) if Test/Settings Button in not pressed for 5 seconds.

XIV Service and Maintenance

The following procedure should be performed on an annual basis:

1) Turn off electrical power and oil supply to the boiler. Unplug burner disconnect.

2) Clean the boiler as follows:

a) Remove vent connector and piping.

b) Remove barometric draft regulator.

c) Remove top jacket panel to gain access to boiler flue collector.

d) Unscrew four wing nuts and remove canopy retaining carriage bolts, lift off the canopy and ceramic fiber sealing strips.

e) Disconnect the oil lines (if the pump is hard piped), and remove the two 5/16" bolts securing the burner door. Open the burner swing door.

f) If present, remove the flue baffles. Thoroughly brush boiler flueways from the top and diagonally between casting pin rows. Be careful when brushing the rear passage not to damage the rear target wall insulation.

g) Vacuum soot and debris from combustion chamber.

h) Check condition of rear target wall insulation, combustion chamber liner, and burner door insulation; replace if required.

i) Check burner head for signs of deterioration. Clean the head of any deposits.

j) Close burner door, reinstall 5/16" bolts, reconnect fuel oil and electrical lines.

k) Installation of boiler canopy, jacket top panel barometric draft regulator and breeching piping is done in reverse order of removal. Make sure canopy is sealed tight to the casting; replace ceramic fiber sealing strips as needed. All vent piping joints must be flue gas leak free and secured with sheet metal screws.

NOTICE:

- Clean the boiler even if there are no significant soot deposits. Failure to remove all sulfur and ash deposits annually can cause severe corrosion damage.
- When cleaning the rear flue passage, be careful not to push the brush too far beyond the bottom of the pins. doing so may damage the target wall.

3) Inspect the vent system:

a) Make sure that the vent system is free of obstructions and soot.

b) Make sure that all vent system supports are intact.

c) Inspect joints for signs of condensate or flue gas leakage.

d) Inspect venting components for corrosion or other deterioration. Replace any defective vent system components.

4) Service the oil burner:

a) Replace oil nozzle with identical make and model (see Table 12.1).

b) Inspect the electrodes. Replace if they are deteriorated. Make sure that the electrode position is set according to the burner manufacturer's instructions.

c) Remove and clean fuel pump strainer.

d) Remove any accumulations of dust, hair, etc. from the air shutter, blower wheel, and other air handling parts of the burner.

⚠WARNING

The boiler must be connected to an approved chimney in good condition. Serious property damage could result if the boiler is connected to a dirty or inadequate chimney. The interior of the chimney flue must be inspected and cleaned before the start of the heating season and should be inspected periodically throughout the heating season for any obstructions. A clean and unobstructed chimney flue is necessary to allow noxious fumes that could cause injury or loss of life to vent safely and will contribute toward maintaining the boiler's efficiency.

5) Replace the fuel oil line filter element and gaskets.

6) Inspect all oil piping and fittings for kinks and leaks. Repair any found.

7) Inspect the hydronic piping, tankless coil gasket, and boiler plugs for water leaks. Repair any leaks found immediately.

8) Verify operation of relief valve by manually lifting lever; replace relief valve immediately if valve fails to relieve pressure.

9) Open fuel line shut-off valve(s) and restore electrical power to the boiler.

10) Remove the Electro-Well™ from the boiler every five years and clean any scale or sediment deposits from all parts that are exposed to boiler water. After cleaning, reinstall the well using pipe sealing compound. Teflon tape is not recommended.

11) Fire the boiler and check it out using the procedure outlined in "Start-up and Checkout" . This must include checking the burner adjustments using instruments. Check for proper operation of all controls.

⚠ WARNING

Water leaks can cause severe corrosion damage to the boiler or other system components. Repair any leaks found immediately.

Important Product Safety Information: Refractory Ceramic Fiber Product

WARNING

Some boiler components use materials that contain refractory ceramic fibers (RCF). RCF has been classified as a possible human carcinogen. When exposed to elevated temperatures, RCF may change into crystalline silica, a known carcinogen. When disturbed as a result of servicing or repair, these substances become airborne and, if inhaled, may be hazardous to your health. Avoid breathing RCF particulates and dust.

Precautionary Measures:

- Do not handle RCF parts or attempt any service or repair work involving RCF without wearing the following protective gear:
    1. A properly fitting National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)-certified air-purifying respirator with a filter efficiency of at least 95%. Respirator should also include a full facepiece when handling used RCF. Other types of respirators may be required depending on site conditions. Current NIOSH recommendations may be found on the NIOSH website http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html. NIOSH-approved manufacturers, respirators and associated user instructions are listed on the NIOSH website.
    2. Long sleeved, loose fitting clothing that is sufficiently tight around potential entry points for RCF dust.
    3. Gloves.
    4. Eye protection, such as goggles, safety glasses with side shields, or full facepiece.
- Take steps to assure adequate ventilation.
- Handle RCF carefully to minimize airborne dust. Use hand tools whenever possible.
- Dampen used RCF with light water spray prior to removal to prevent airborne dust.
- Do not use compressed air or dry sweeping for clean-up. Frequently clean work area with a vacuum or by wet sweeping to minimize debris accumulation.
- Vacuum work clothes before leaving work area. Wash work clothes separately from other laundry and rinse washing machine after use to avoid contaminating other clothes.
- Wash all exposed body areas gently with soap and water after contact.
- Discard used RCF components by sealing in an airtight plastic bag or container. Refer to local, regional, state or provincial regulations to identify applicable disposal requirements.

First Aid Procedures:

- Eye contact: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Do not rub eyes. Seek immediate medical attention if irritation persists.
- Skin contact: Wash affected area gently with soap and water. Do not rub or scratch affected skin. Seek immediate medical attention if irritation persists.
- Nose and throat contact: If these become irritated, leave the area and move to a location with clean fresh air. Drink water and blow nose. Seek immediate medical attention if symptoms persist.

XV Trouble Shooting

A. Combustion

1) Nozzles - The selection of the nozzle supplied with this boiler is the result of extensive testing to obtain the best flame shape and efficient combustion. Other brands of the same spray angle and pattern may be used but may not perform at the expected level of CO_2 and smoke. Nozzles are delicate and should be protected from dirt and abuse. Nozzles are mass-produced and can vary from sample to sample. For all of those reasons a spare nozzle should be part of a service technician's replacement parts inventory.
2) Flame Shape - As seen for the observation port, the flame should appear straight with no sparklers rolling up toward the crown of the chamber. If the flame drags to the right or left, sends sparklers upward or makes wet spots on the chamber walls, the nozzle should be replaced. If the condition persists look for fuel leaks, air leaks, water or dirt in the fuel as described below.
3) Fuel Leaks - Any fuel leak between the pump and the nozzle will be detrimental to good combustion results. Look for wet surfaces in the air tube, under the ignitor and around the air inlet. Any such leaks should be repaired as they may cause erratic burning of the fuel and in the extreme case may become a fire hazard.
4) Air Leaks - Any such leaks should be repaired as they may cause erratic burning of fuel and in extreme cases may become a fire hazard.
5) Gasket Leaks - If CO_2 readings between the limits shown in Table 12.1 with a #1 smoke cannot be obtained in the breeching, or if odors are observed, look for leaks around the burner mounting gasket, observation door and canopy gasket, or in the breeching below the point where the flue gas sample is taken. Air leakage into the boiler or breeching can cause low CO_2 readings (the lower the firing rate, the greater effect an air leak can have on CO_2 readings). Such leaks can also cause flue gas leakage into the building, resulting in odor complaints.
6) Dirt - The use of a fuel filter is required. Accidental accumulation of dirt in the fuel system can clog the nozzle or nozzle strainer and produce a poor spray pattern from the nozzle. The smaller the firing rate, the smaller the slots in the nozzle and the more prone to plugging it becomes.
7) Water - Water in the fuel in large amounts will stall the fuel pump. Water in the fuel in smaller amounts will cause excessive wear on the pump. More importantly it chills the flame and causes smoke and unburned fuel to pass through the combustion chamber and clog the flueways of the boiler.
8) Cold Oil - If the oil temperature near the fuel pump is 40°F or lower, poor combustion or delayed ignition may result. Cold oil is harder for the nozzle to atomize, thus the oil droplets get larger and travel further creating a longer flame. An outside fuel tank that is above grade or has fuel lines in a shallow bury is a good candidate for cold oil. The best solution is to bury the tank and lines deep enough to keep the oil above 40°F. Be sure to follow any state and local codes when burying fuel oil tanks and/or fuel oil lines.
9) Start-Up Noise - Delayed ignition is the cause of start-up noises. If it occurs recheck for electrode settings, flame shape, air or water in the fuel lines.
10) Shut Down Noise - If the flame runs out of air before it runs out of fuel, an after burn with noise may occur. That may be the result of a faulty cut-off valve in the fuel pump, or it may be air trapped in the nozzle line. It may take several firing cycles for that air to be fully vented through the nozzle. Water in the fuel or poor flame shape can also cause shut down noises.

NOTICE: **TEST PROCEDURE FOR FUEL SIDE PROBLEMS**

A good test for isolating fuel side problems is to temporarily connect the burner to a small alternate source of clean, fresh, warm #2 fuel oil located near the burner. If the burner runs successfully when drawing out of the auxiliary pail then the problem is isolated to the fuel or fuel lines being used on the installation.

B. Control System

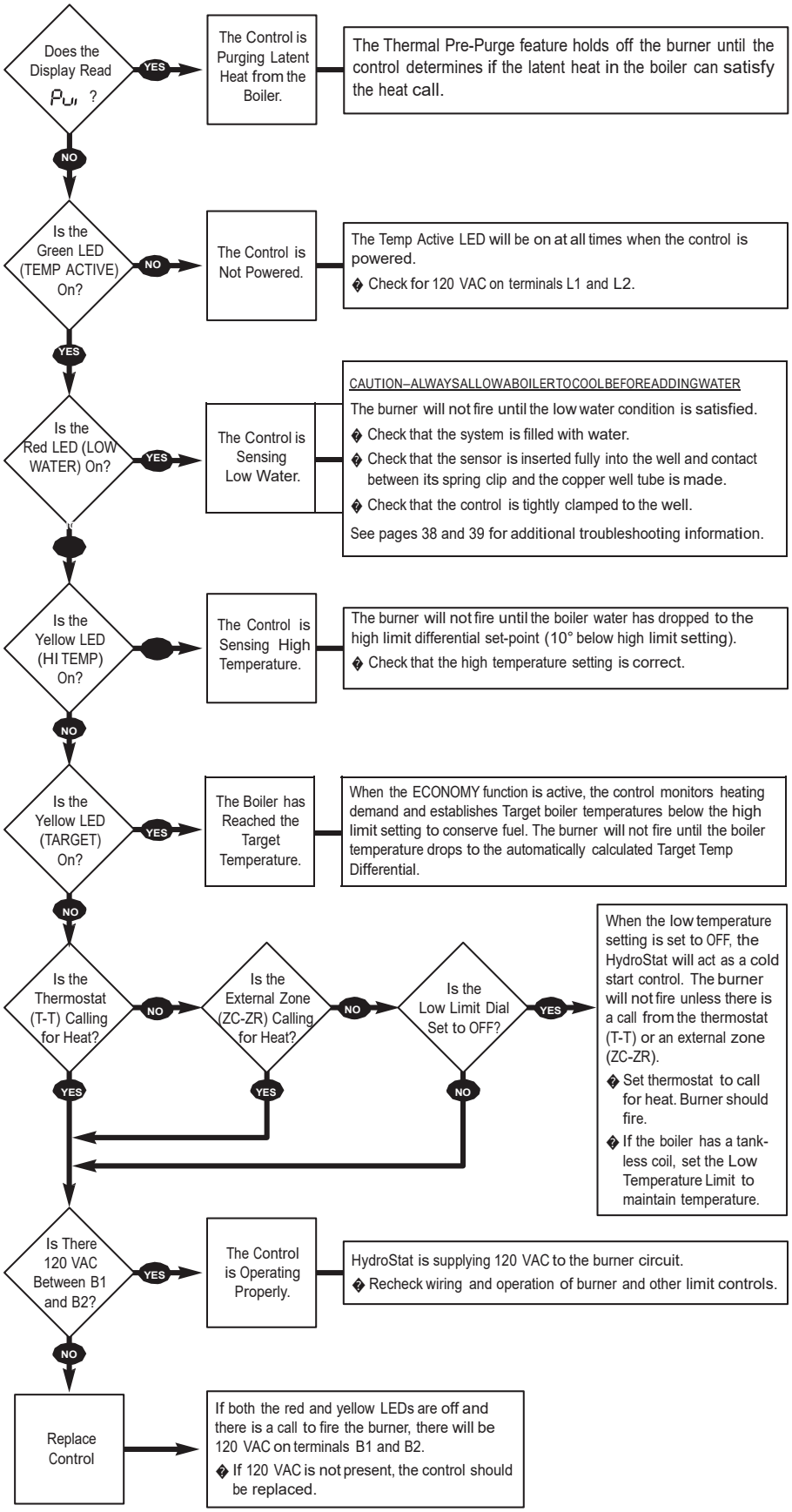
The following pages contain a trouble shooting table and flow charts for use in diagnosing control problems. When using these materials the following should be kept in mind:

1) This information is only meant to be used by a professional heating technician as an aid in diagnosing boiler problems.
2) Where applicable, follow all precautions outlined in the Section XII (Start-up and Checkout).
3) In general, this table and flow charts assume that there are no loose or miswired electrical connections. Before using these tables inspect all electrical connections on the boiler to make sure that they are tight. Also, check the wiring on the boiler against the wiring diagram in Figures 11.1 and 11.2. Ensure that incoming 120 VAC power polarity is correct and that the boiler is properly grounded.
4) All controls on the boiler are tested at least once in the manufacturing process and a defective control or component is generally the least likely cause. Before replacing a component, try to rule out all other possible causes.

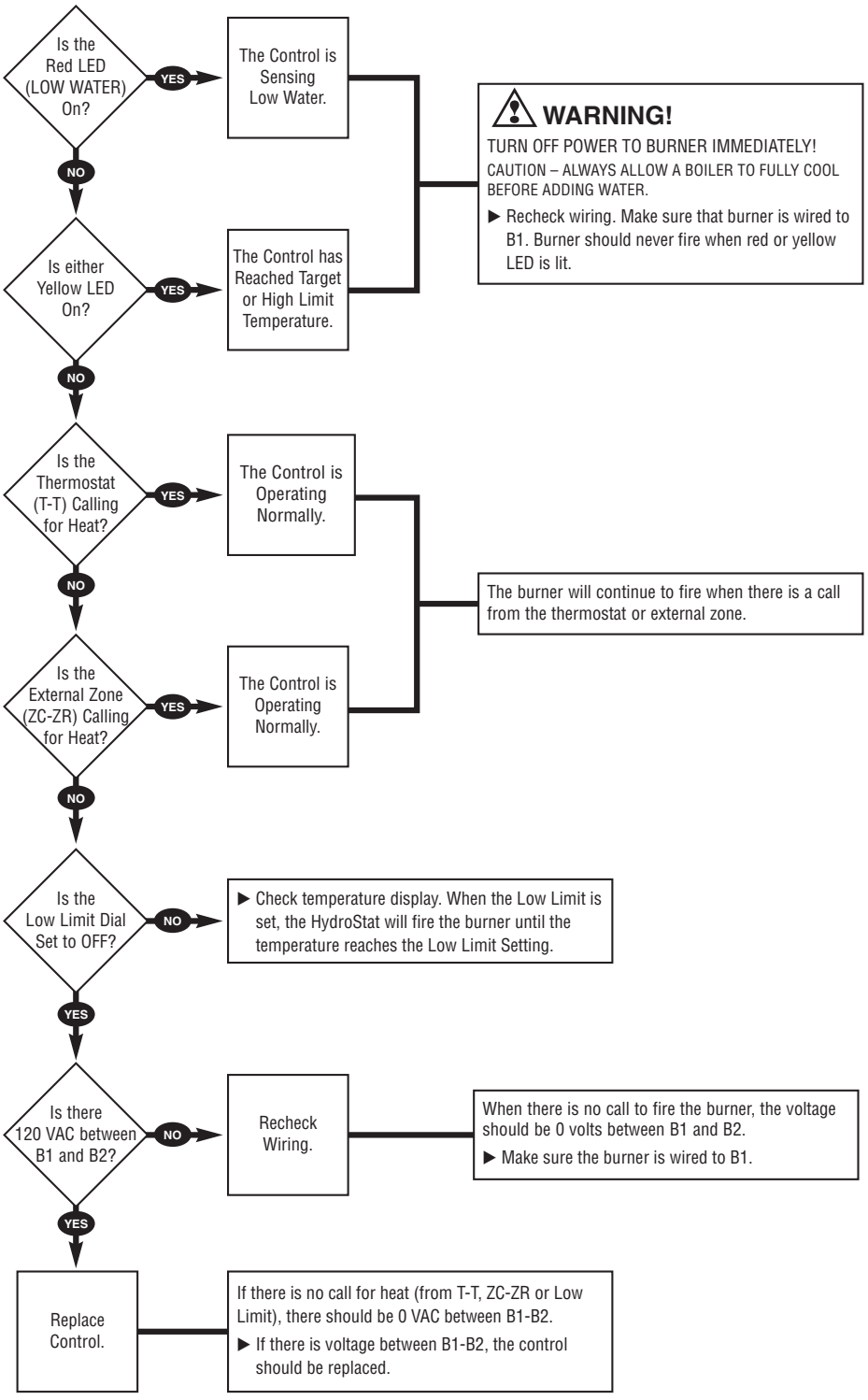
TABLE 14.1 - DIAGNOSTIC CONDITIONS

Condition	Possible Cause
Burner will not fire	See Flow Chart 1, page 41
Burner will not shut down	See Flow Chart 2, page 42
Temperature display exceeds high limit setting	Under normal operation, boiler temperature will continue to rise after the control shuts off the burner. This condition, known as “thermal stacking”, results from hot boiler surfaces continuing to release heat into the boiler water.
No or insufficient domestic hot water	For boilers equipped with a tankless coil, make sure the low limit setting on the control is set properly. **NOTE:** If the low limit setting is dialed fully counterclockwise, it will shut off the low temperature maintenance feature and will function as a cold start control. If installed with an indirect water heater, check that the Zone/Indirect Switch is set in the Indirect (I) position. Verify that the end switch in the relay box controlling the indirect water heater is connected to the ZC-ZR terminals. This will ensure that the domestic water calls are prioritized.
Low water light (Red LED) is on or blinking	**⚠ WARNING** A low water condition is a serious and potentially dangerous condition. Do not attempt to add water to a hot boiler. Allow the boiler to fully cool before adding water. When the LOW WATER light is on, this indicates that the control is not detecting water in the boiler. When the LOW WATER light is blinking, this indicates that the control has been programmed to provide low water lock-out protection and is currently locked out (see Manual Reset Low Water Cut-Off). Pressing the TEST/SETTINGS button after the low water condition is resolved will reset the lock-out condition. 1. If the light is on and the heating system is filled with water, pull the sensor out of the well and inspect it. Make sure that the metal clip is protruding enough to come in contact with the inside of the well tube. Check that the well does not have excessive build-up of heat transfer grease that may interfere with the clip contacting the well. 2. Remove well and examine for excessive residue build-up. Clean and re-install.
Boiler will not maintain low limit temperature	Check for overlapping high temperature setting. If the high limit setting is set below the low limit setting, the control will default to the high limit setting and the corresponding high limit differential setting.
House will not get or stay warm	1. Check for air-bound radiators. 2. Check thermostat settings including heat anticipator settings (common on non-digital thermostats). 3. Check the Economy setting. The Economy feature, much like outdoor reset controls, lowers average boiler temperature and can slow or, in some cases, prevent the house from coming up to temperature. Move to a lower setting (see “Setting the Economy Feature”).
Circulator contacts C1 and C2 not energized on call for heat	Check to see that boiler water is at or above 125°F. On a call for heat, the control will not permit the circulator to operate if the boiler water temperature is below 125°F (see “Circulator Hold Off”).
All LED lights and temp display are blinking	If the LED lights and the temp display are blinking alternately, this indicates the control has sensed a boiler temperature of 250°F. When this occurs, the control pulses the burner relay and then shuts down and locks-out the burner. The system should be analyzed to determine the cause of the overheating condition. Check that the sensor is inserted all the way into the well so it can accurately sense the temperature of the boiler water. Check the load on the burner contacts: If the load exceeds the 7.4 Amp rating, the contacts may have welded. Correct the overloading condition and replace the control before reenergizing the system. If the load on the contacts is below the rating, check system wiring and operation as well as the control’s high limit setting. If the cause of the overheating is found and the system is deemed safe, the control can be reset by removing power from the control and then repowering while simultaneously pressing the Test/Settings button on the top of the control. If the cause of the overheating condition is not determined, the control should be replaced.

Troubleshooting Flow Chart 1 – Burner Will Not Fire



Troubleshooting Flow Chart 2 – Burner Will Not Shut Down



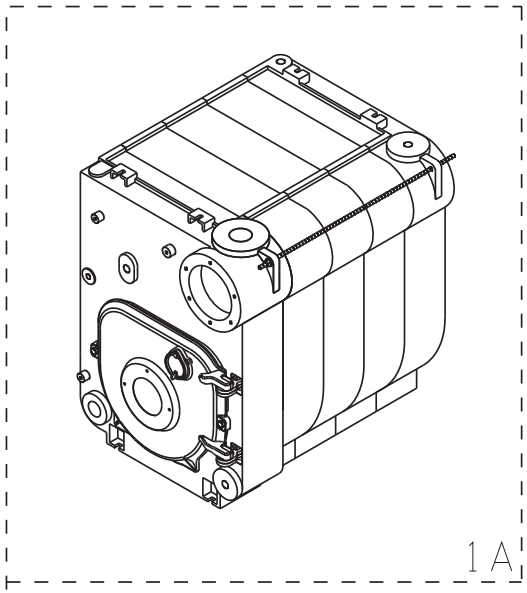
XVI Parts

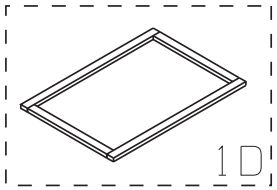
All Repair Parts may be obtained through your local Archer Boilers authorized distributor. Should you require assisstance in locating a distributor in your area, or have questions regarding the availability of Archer products or repair parts, please contact Archer Boilers main office:

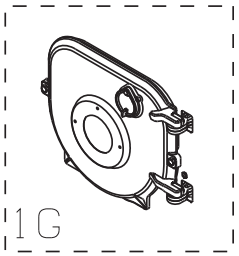
Archer Boilers
888-432-8887
www.archerboiler.com

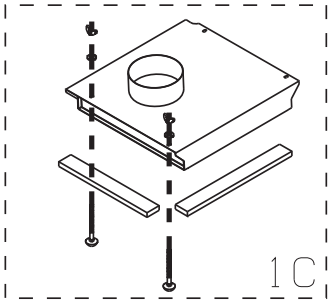
BLOCK COMPONENTS

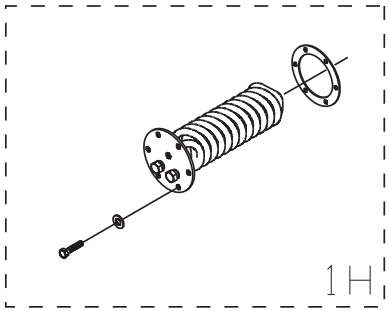
Key No.	Description	Part No.	TPW-3-065A	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A	TPW-5-190A
1A	Complete Block Assembly with Tankless Heater Opening. Includes assembled block, burner door, and internal refractory.	110678-03	1	1	1				
		110678-04				1	1		
		110678-05						1	1
1B	Complete Block Assembly less Tankless Heater Opening. Includes assembled block, burner door, and internal refractory.	110553-03	1	1	1				
		110553-04				1	1		
		110553-05						1	1
1C	Canopy Includes: Canopy, Canopy Gasket, and Hardware	110554-03	1	1	1				
		110554-04				1	1		
		110554-05						1	1
1D	Canopy Gasket	110272-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1E	Flue Baffles	110276-01			2	3	3	4	4
1F	Combustion Chamber Includes: Target Wall Insulation, Combustion Chamber Blanket, and Burner Door Insulation	108471-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1G	Burner Swing Door	104140-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1H	Tankless Heater Gasket/Cover Plate	110048-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1I	Tankless Heater with Gasket & Bolts	104139-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

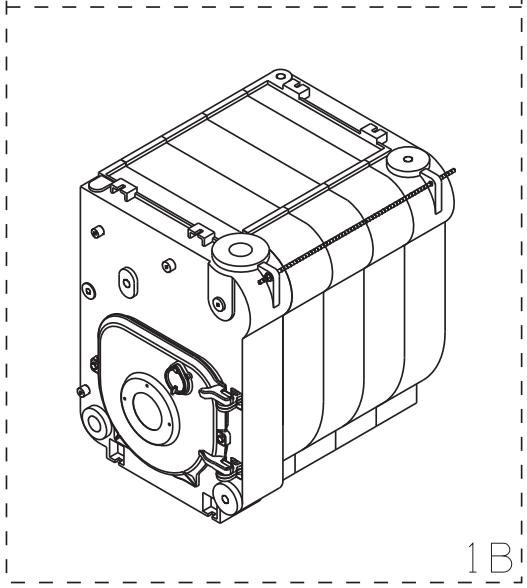


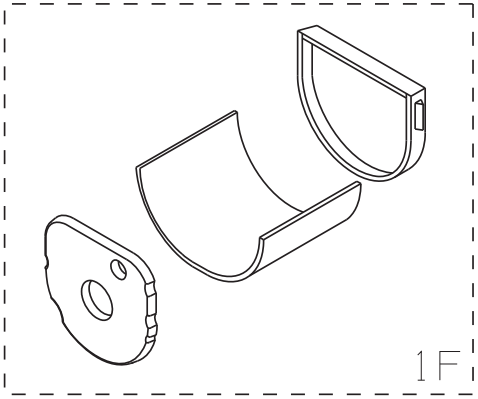


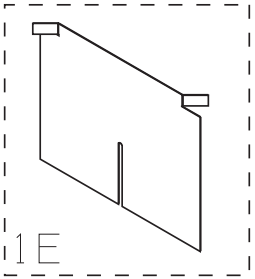


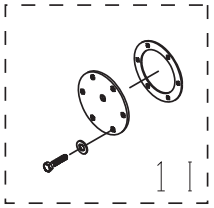












BLOCK COMPONENTS

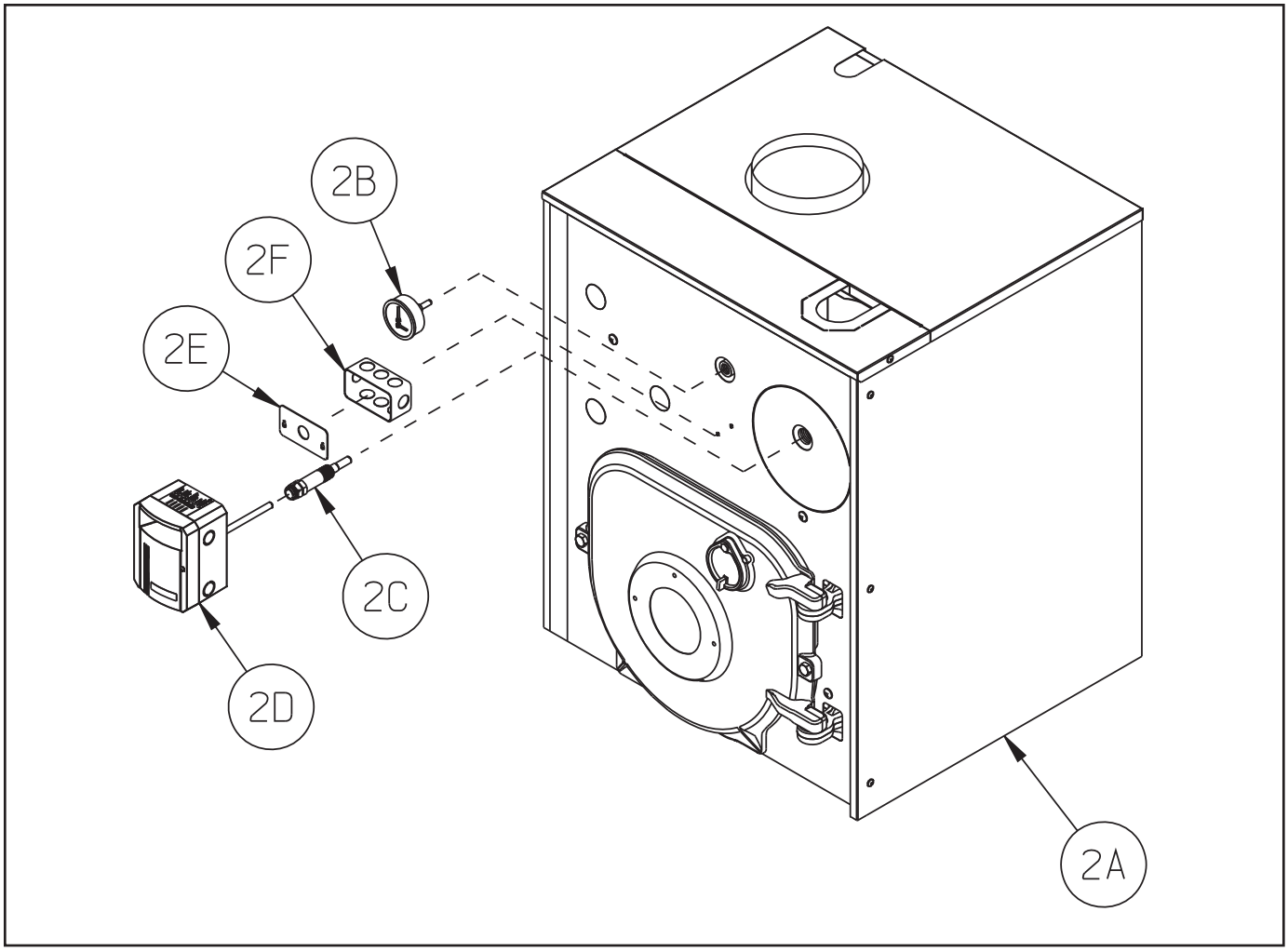
JACKET, TRIM and CONTROLS

Key No.	Description	Part No.	TPW-3-065A	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A	TPW-5-190A
2A	Complete Jacket Carton, TPW/ TKS	111990-03	1	1	1				
		111990-04				1	1		
		111990-05						1	1
2B	Temperature & Pressure Gauge	109966-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2C	HYDROLEVEL 48-224 ELECTROWELL	111992-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2D	HYDROSTAT 3250 Plus	111993-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*	Control Wire Harness	111996-01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2E	Burner Disconnect Cover	Part of Burner Assemblies on following page	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2F	Utility Box	Obtain Locally	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*	30 psi Relief Valve, 3/4" FIP x 3/4" FIP (Conbraco 10-408-05 or equivalent)		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*	3/4" Boiler Drain		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*	1-1/2" Circulator Flange Set		1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*	Circulator		1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Not Pictured

⚠ WARNING

Use of a control well other than that shown above may render the low water cut-off feature on this boiler inoperative.


2B
2F
2E
2C
2D
2A

OIL BURNERS

Key No.	Description	Part No.	TPW-3-065A	TPW-3-075A	TPW-3-100A	TPW-4-120A	TPW-4-150A	TPW-5-175A	TPW-5-190A
*	Beckett Burner Assembly (See note below)	131521B	1	1	1				
		131522B				1	1		
		131523B						1	1
*	Carlin Burner Assembly (See note below)	131521C	1	1	1				
		131522C				1	1		
*	Riello Burner Assembly (See note below)	131521R		1	1				
		131522R				1	1		
*	Beckett/Carlin Burner Cord Assy. (includes key 2E)	9602700	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
*	Riello Burner Cord Assy. (Includes key 2E)	9602701	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

* Not Pictured

Note: Above burner assemblies are fully configured with nozzles, burner cords, and (where appliable) low firing rate baffles. 131521B and 131521C do not include a nozzle for the TPW-3-065A. Consult Table 12.1a and 12.1b for the appropriate TPW-3-065A nozzle specification and obtain locally. Obtain replacement burner components from a Beckett, Carlin, or Riello distributor.

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