

# **DMG 971**

# **Gas Burner Safety Control**

For 2-stage forced draught and combi oil/gas burners

Possible flame detectors:

- Ionisation probe
- Infrared flicker detector 1020.1
- UV flame sensor UVD 971

## INTRODUCTION

The burner control box DMG 971 controls and supervises power burner for gas and dual fuel. The control box is approved and certified according the relevant European standards. The use on direct air heaters according DIN 4794 is also possible.

The microprocessor- based programming sequence ensures extremely stable timings independent of voltage variations, ambient temperature and/or switch-on cycles. The built-in information system not only provides a continuous monitoring of the actual state of the box (very helpful especially for monitoring the start-up phase) but also informs about the cause of a possible lock out. The lock out cause is stored in such a way that it can be retrieved even after a power failure.

The control box is designed for maximum safety in case of fluctuations in the voltage supply. If the mains voltage drops below the permitted level, operation is interrupted and the control box automatically prevents the start sequence from being repeated. In this way, the safety of the system is not put at risk by a drop in the mains voltage. This low-voltage protection works not only during start-up but also permanently during operation.

### **CONSTRUCTIONAL FEATURES**

Microprocessor, electronic components, output relais and flame amplifier are placed on two printed circuit boards. These plus the lockout- and reset circuit are well protected inside a flame resistant, plug-in type plastic housing. The reset switch for reset / remote lockout with its built-in LED for displaying the information system plus the central fixing screw are placed on top of the housing.

The wiring base S98 is equipped with spare- and extraterminals and allows together with a variety of cable entry points utmost flexibility of electrical wiring.

The DMG 971 is functionally compatible to MMI 811 and MMI 811.1

Please note: Is the DMG 971 to be used to replace the MMI 811 or 811.1, care has to be taken to make sure the air proving switch (LW) is wired between terminals 4 and 7 and not like on the MMI between 5 and 7.



#### **TECHNICAL DATA**

Operating voltage

or

Fuse rating Power consumption Max. load per output - term. 3 ignition trafo - term. 4 motor - term. 5 + 6 solenoid valves - term. B alarm indicator total load 220 / 240 V (-15... +10%) 50 Hz ( $\pm$ 5%) 110 / 120 V (-15... +10%) 60 Hz ( $\pm$ 5%) 10 A fast, 6 A slow ca. 12 VA 1.5 A, cos  $\phi$  0.2

2.0 A, cos φ 0.4 1.0 A, cos φ 0.4 1.0 A, cos φ 0.4 5.0 A, cos φ 0.4 5.0 A, cos φ 0.4 max. 20 A during 0.5 sec

#### Direct lockout after a loss-of-flame during operation

Air proving switch Stray light monitoring Sensitivity (operation) Min. required ion. current Sensitivity for stray light Ionisation probe insulation

stray capacity

cable lenght Flame detectors IRD 1020.1 UVD 971 Weight incl. Wiring base Mounting position Protection class Approved ambient parameter for control and flame detector - for operation - for storage Build-up of ice, penetration of water and condensing water are Approvals according to European standards

Classified acc. to EN 298

1 working contact 4 A, 230V 5 sec 1  $\mu$ A 1.5  $\mu$ A 0.4 $\mu$ A Probe - earth greater than 50 M $\Omega$ Probe - earth less than 1000 pF < 3 m

side-on or end-on viewing end-on viewing 190 g any IP 40

max. 95% at 30° C -20° C... +60° C -20° C... +80° C

inadmissible

EN 298 and EN 230, as well as all other relevant Directives and standards FTLLXN

## Table of timings (sec.)

Model	max. reaction time for air proving switch	supervised pre-purge time	pre-ignition time	post-ignition time	Stray light monitoring	safety time	delay 2nd-stage
	tlw	tv1	tvz	tn	tf	ts	tv2
01	60	24	3	4	5	5	10

## **APPLICATION FEATURES**

#### 1. Information system

The information system is microprocessor based and reports on all aspects of burner control box operation and flame supervision. It informs continuously about the actual programming sequence the unit is just performing. Besides monitoring of the programming sequence it also allows to identify errors during start-up of operation without any additional testing devices. The automatically performed diagnosis is a valuable tool which facilitates service/ maintenance work and therefore saves costs. The analyses of the error cause can be done directly on stage or if not possible afterwards as the lock out reason is stored in a nonvolatile lock out mode memory.

The information system communicates with the outside world using a LED (the used Flash-Code is similar to the Morse-Code). The messages are optically transmitted by a appropriately flashing LED. Using an additional terminal (optional), the messages can be recorded and displayed in easy readable form.

#### 1.1 Programming sequence display

The built-in microprocessor controls not only the programming sequence but the information system too. The individual phases of the programming sequence are displayed as Flash-Code.

The following messages can be distinguished:

Message	Flash-Code
waiting for	11.
air proving switch	
pre-purge	111.
tv1	
pre-ignition	1111.
tvz	
safety time	∎ I.
ts	
delay 2nd stage	∎    .
tv2	
running	

low mains voltage	■ ■ _
Internal fuse defect	∎_
> control box defect	

Description

- I = short pulse
- I = long pulse
- . = short pause
- \_ = long pause

#### 1.2 Lock-out diagnoses

In case of a failure the LED is permanently illuminated. Every 10 seconds the illumination is interrupted by a flash code, which indicates the cause of the error. Therefore the following sequence is performed which is repeated as long as the unit is not reset.

Sequence:

for 10 sec	for 0.6 sec	for 1.2 sec
Error diagnosis		
Error message	Flash-Code	Possible fault
lock out safety time		within lock out safety time no flame establishment
stray light		stray light during monitored phase, detector may be faulty
air proving switch in closed position		air proving switch contact welded
air proving switch time-out		air proving switch does not close within specified time
air proving switch opened		air proving switch opens during start or operation
loss of flame		loss of flame during operation
		operation

lock out (see also 3. lock out and reset)

#### 2. Flame detection

The following types of flame detectors are suitable:

- Ionisation probe, temperature resistant material, well insulated (material and insulation same as for ignition electrode).
- Infrared-flicker detector type IRD 1020.1 with mounting flange M 93 or the UV solid state flame sensor UVD 971.

Flame detection using an ionisation probe is only possible in conjunction with mains supplies which provides a neutral earth connection.

Connecting the IRD 1020.1 or UVD 971 the correct wiring has to be observed.

### 2.1 Stray light monitoring

The stray light check is performed at the end of the prepurge time for thr duration as mentioned in the table of timings.

## 3. Lock out and reset

The unit can be reset or brought into lock out mode in two different ways:

#### Internal

In the lock out case the unit can be reset by pushing the builtin button meaning a new start-up cycle is performed.

#### External

Instead of using the built-in lock out button the same function can be achieved by using an external button which connects terminal 1 with A (see also circuit and block diagram).

If the pushputton (internal or external) is pressed during normal operation or during the start sequence for more then 3 sec. and afterwards released, the control box will perform a shutdown.



#### Please note

The unit can only be brought to lockout mode or be reseted if power is applied to the unit.

#### 4. Low-voltage protection

at 220 / 240V (110 / 120V) nominal voltage

The mains voltage has to be more than 187  $\rm V_{eff}$  (94  $\rm V_{eff})$  in order to allow the unit to perform a start-up.

The mains voltage is not only monitored in the start-up phase but also permanently during operation. If the voltage drops below < 160 V<sub>eff</sub> (80 V<sub>eff</sub>) during start-up or run time the control box proceed to safety shut-down and goes into a waiting status. If the voltage rises again, the control box performs automatically a start-up as soon as the mains voltage is > 187 V<sub>eff</sub> (94 V<sub>eff</sub>).

## 5. Safety

The design and control sequence of the DMG 971 controls will comply with the currently applicable standards and regulations (see also TECHNICAL DATA).

## 6. Mounting and electrical wiring

Wiring base:

- 3 earth terminals with additional terminal for burner earthing
- 3 neutral terminals with internal permanent connection to neutral terminal 8
- 2 independant spare terminals (S1 and S2)
- extra terminals A, B and C are standard (wiring base S98 12-pin)
- 2 slide-in plates and 2 easy knock out holes plus 2 knock out holes in the base bottom faciliate the base wiring

## Please note

To assist trouble-free operation the main neutral connection terminal 8 in the wiring base must be fully tightened. The terminal screws are already in the undone position. To connect a wire to the terminal, the screw only needs to be fastened.

General: The control box and detector probes should not be subjected to excessive vibration.

## INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

#### 1. Important notes

- The controls must be installed by qualified personnel only. The relevant national regulations have to be observed.
- On commissioning the wiring has to be carefully checked according the appropriate diagram, Incorrect wiring can damage the unit and endanger the installation.
- The fuse rating has to ensure that the limits specified in TECHNICAL DATA will not be exceeded. If these precautions are not observed, the effect of a short circuit can cause severe damage to the control and installation.
- For safety reasons a minimum of one control shutdown per 24 hours has to be observed.
- Disconnect the mains before the control box is plugged in or out.
- The control box is a safety device and must not be opened!

#### 2. Function control

For safety reasons the flame detection system should be tested on commissioning the installation as well as after a service or longer shut-down.

- a) Start-up with closed gas valve
  - After lock out safety time is over the unit has to go into lock out mode!
- b) Normal start-up, when burner is running, close gas valve
   After loss of flame, the control box has to go into lockout mode
- c) Normal start-up, during pre-purge or operation, interrupt the air proving switch
  - The control box has to perform a lockout immediatly
- d) Bridged air proving switch before start
  - the fan motor switches on for approx. 2 3 secs, followed by a lockout. After 10 secs., this quick lockout is resetted by the control box and a second start attempt follows (fan motor switches on for approx. 2 3 secs.). A standard lockout appears if the air proving switch (LW) contact is still in it's closed position (e.g. welded contacts). Has the air proving switch (LW) changed to it's open position in the meantime (e.g. by a run down motor), a normal start sequence follows.

## 3. Fault finding

The built-in information system facilitates the trouble shooting in the case of problems occurring during start-up or during operation.

A list of possible lock out messages can be found in APPLICATION FEATURES chapter 1.2.

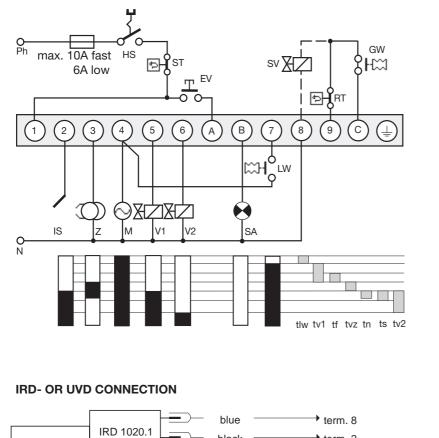
# Please note:

The control box is locked in lock out mode and the reasen for the lock out is displayed until the control box is reset, either by an internal or external reset (see also subject "3. Lock out and reset").

Removing the control box from its wiring base or by interrupting the supply line may not reset a lock out. Therefore, by applying power, the fan motor switches on for 2-3 secs. before the control box goes to lock out again and the cause of the last lock out.

Error	Possible fault
Burner not working	- Thermostat circuit open
	- Faulty electrical wiring
	- Mains voltage < 187 V (< 80 V)
	- Terminal A continuously on
	power (e.g. terminal A is used as
	a support terminal)
Fan motor starts for a short	- Control box has not been reset
period of time, control	- Air proving switch not in open
box goes to lock out	position
Control box locks out	- Air proving switch has not
during pre-purge	closed within 60 secs.
	- Air proving switch has re-opened
Control box locks out	- Air proving switch open
at the end of pre-purge	<ul> <li>Flame signal (stray light)</li> </ul>
Burner starts,	- No ignition or no fuel
flame <b>not</b> established	
after safety time,	
lock out	
Burner starts,	- No or too low flame signal (flame
flame established	does not stick, bad insulation of
after safety time,	the ionisation probe, bad connec-
lock out	tion to frame ground)
	- Insufficient light on IRD
	- Sensitivity adjustment
	too low on IRD

## **CIRCUIT AND TIMING DIAGRAM DMG 971**



- HS Mains switch
- GW Gas proving switch
- ST Limit thermostat
- RT Control thermostat EV
  - External reset and lock out button Ionisation probe
  - (IRD 10120.1, UVD 971 see separate
  - diagram)
- Ζ Ignition

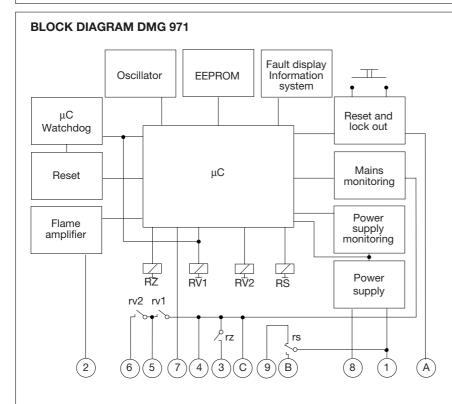
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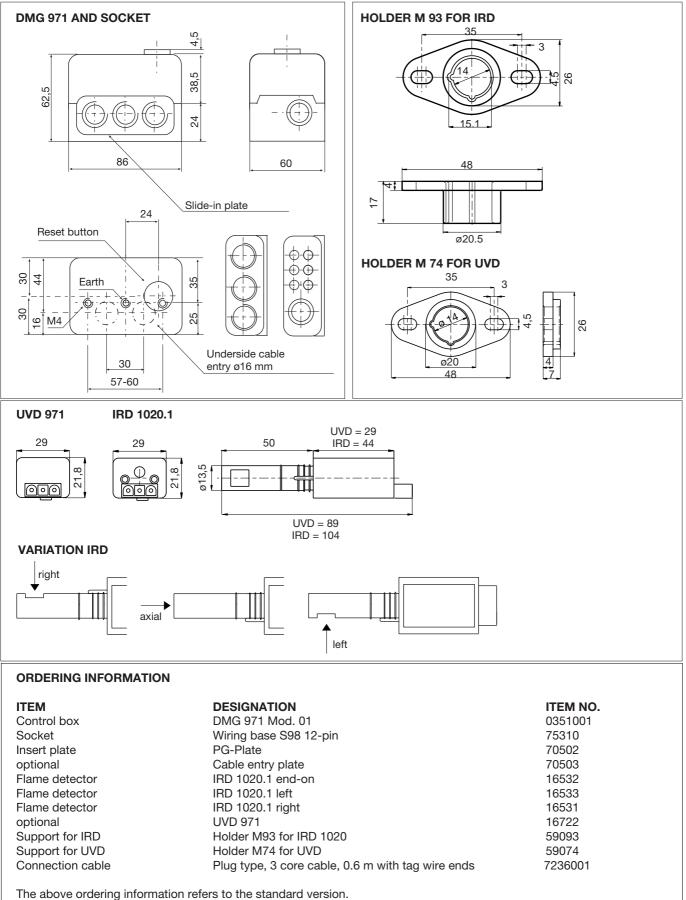
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- Burner motor
- Solenoid valve, 1st-stage
- V1 V2 Solenoid valve, 2nd-stage
- LW Air proving switch
- SA External lock out signal
- tlw max. reaction time for air proving switch
- tv1 Supervised pre-purge time
  - Stray light monitoring
- tvz Pre-ignition time tn
  - Post-Ignition time
- ts Safety time Delay 2nd-stage tv2

 	blue	term. 8
IRD 1020.1 UVD 971	black	term. 2
	brown	> term. 9



DMG 97



Special versions are also included in our product range.

Specifications subject to change without notice

