

# MODELS COF-199 THRU 700A

COMMERCIAL OIL FIRED WATER HEATER FOR HOT WATER SUPPLY

- Installation • Service • Maintenance



**CAUTION**

**DANGER:** If the information in these instructions is not followed exactly a



PLACE THESE INSTRUCTIONS ADJACENT TO HEATER AND NOTIFY OWNER TO KEEP FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.



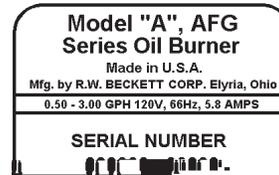
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## APPROVALS

The burner and controls are listed by Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. Accordingly, the burner bears one of the UL labels indicating periodic inspection of the production of this equipment.

All ASME tanks are built to the standards of Section IV of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers code and are stamped with their symbol. The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors papers are furnished upon request. The NB number and HLW symbol (to the right) are on the plate located just below cleanout on tank. (May be viewed by removing cleanout cover on jacket).



## IDENTIFICATION

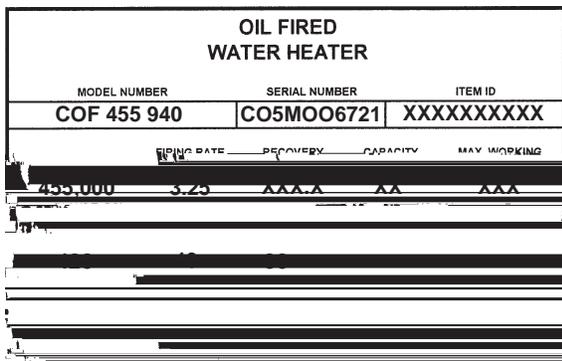
The heater and burner rating plates or labels provide valuable information. When ordering parts or inquiring about a unit, be sure to include all information from the plates. See Figure 1 on page 2 for approximate location of the heater rating plate.

The heater rating plate model number, see f.g. 2, includes a series number which identifies the construction of the heater.

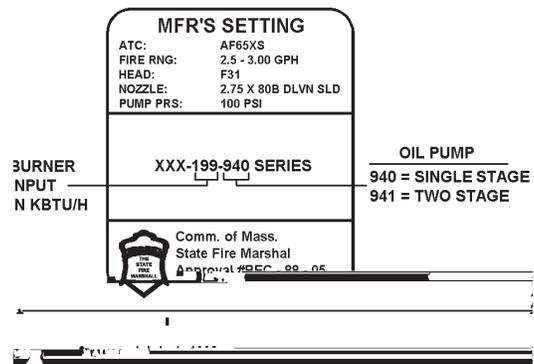
### OIL BURNER NAMEPLATE DECAL

The oil burner's nameplate decal (see page 2 for the approximate location on the burner) contains a burner code 940 or 941 which should exactly match the model input appearing under the model number of the heater's rating plate.

If these codes do not match, the oil burner may not be the correct model for the heater model purchased, Contact your A.O. Smith - dealer for further information and replacement, if required.



A TYPICAL HEATER RATING PLATE  
FIGURE 2



A TYPICAL OIL BURNER NAMEPLATE DECAL  
FIGURE 3

## OIL BURNER SPECIFICATIONS

The oil burner nameplate decal includes a series code which identifies the major features of the oil burner. The series number is the last three digits of the burner code number.

Table 3 below describes the oil burner characteristics for each series number. The burners are to be used neM M

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- The discharge opening of the relief valve should always be piped
- Choose the point of major hot water usage, fuel supply and chimney.
- Try to make hot water and oil piping as short as possible.
- Insulate hot and cold water piping where heat loss and condensation may be a problem.

### **CLEARANCES**

The heater has minimum clearances to combustible material, on a non-combustible floor of: 6 inches (152 mm) from the sides and rear, 24 inches (610 mm) from the front, and 18 inches (457 mm) from the vent connector. These clearances are, as shown in fig. 4A to prevent possible fire hazard conditions.

At least 24" (610 mm) of top clearances are recommended for vertical vent installation.

Allow sufficient room at rear of heater for servicing of T&P" M"

M

- When communicating with outdoors by means of vertical ducts,

## **MULTIPLE HEATER FLUES**

When two or more oil-fired water heaters are connected to a single chimney or vent there shall be sufficient draft available for safe combustion and removal of combustion products to the outdoors from each heater. Refer to local codes for connection details.

Only one oil-fired water heater should be connected to any one type L venting system.

A draft regulator shall be provided for each oil-fired water heater in a



## **WATER PIPING**

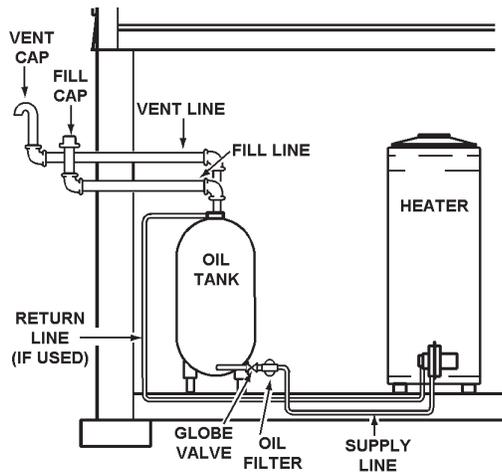
### **GENERAL**

Select the piping diagram for the type of system to be installed from pages 15 through 19. When a circulation pump is used in the system a plug cock should be installed where indicated to regulate water flow through

### **RELIEF VALVE**

An CSA design-certified and A.S.M.E.-rated temperature and pressure relief valve is installed in the water heater. The relief valve has a discharge capacity exceeding the maximum heater input rating and a pressure rating \_\_\_ exceeding the working pressure shown on the rating plate of

A temperature and pressure relief valve must also be installed on any potable water storage tank. This relief valve should have a temperature rating of 210° F (98.8°C), a pressure rating \_\_\_ exceeding the lowest rated working pressure of any system component, and a discharge capacity exceeding the total input of the water heaters supplying water to the storage tank.



**A TYPICAL HEATER INSTALLATION - FIGURE 10**

Refer to pages 2, 3, and 4 in this manual for more information about burner series numbers and characteristics for adaptability to the following

### **SYSTEM TYPES**

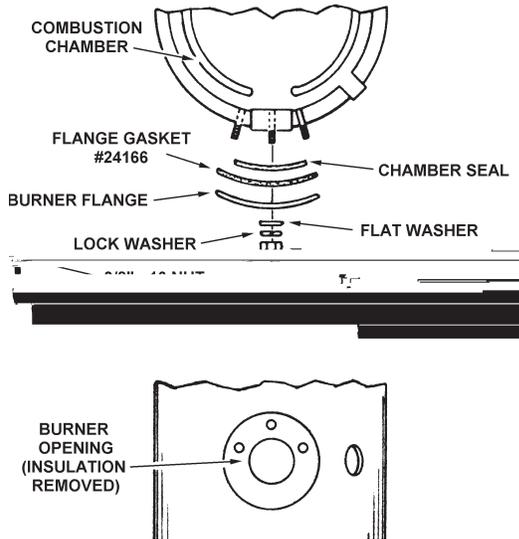
Single Stage, Supply Line Only: The bottom of the oil storage tank must

## BURNER

The burner assembly is mounted on the flange of the combustion chamber, fig. 14.

NOTE: Be certain combustion chamber opening is aligned with opening in heater fange, fig. 14, before placing burner into heater .

1. Place the fange gasket over the 3/8" x 1/4" long studs on the fange.
2. Place the burner fange on the studs and into the heater fange opening.



**ASSEMBLY OF THE OIL BURNER TO THE HEATER  
FIGURE 14**

3. Place the fat washers and lock washers over the studs and fasten the burner in place with the 3/8" - 16 nuts as shown.

Connect the oil line(s) and electrical wires to the burner as follows:

1. The oil pump manufacturer's instructions should be checked for connection and bleeding information.
- The burner is approved for use with fuel oil not heavier than No. 2.
2. An approved, separately fused circuit with disconnect switch should be available for the oil burner. Using Figure 15, the wiring diagram below as a guide:
  - Route the 120 volt incoming line in the dual bulb thermostat, mounted on the side of the heater.

- Bring the factory wiring from the high limit /eco and thermostat into the oil burner junction box.
  - Install feld and factory wiring as shown in the wiring diagrams, fgs. 15. A schematic diagram is also shown for convenience when servicing.
  - Ground the heater in accordance with the NEC code to guard against electrical shock from the heater or water system.
3. All oil burners have "interrupted ignition". . . meaning the ignition is on during the fame establishing period only.
  4. Do not "test fre" the heater to complete the oil burner certifcate until the tank is filled with water, see the oil burner manual.

The certifiacte and this manual must be left with the user for future reference.

**TABLE 8 - OIL PUMP & NOZZLE SPECIFICATIONS**

Heater Model	Fitting Rate (GPH)		Oil Burner Pump Non-Setting PSIG	Oil Burner Nozzle Type	Oil Burner Nozzle Rating (GPH)
	State Burner	Non State Burner			

120 VAC 60 Hz  
Courant de 120 volts

WIRING DIAGRAM COF MODELS  
SCHEMA DE CABLAGE DES MODELES COF

120 VAC 60 Hz



FIGURE 15

## OPERATION

### GENERAL

Never operate the heater unless the tank is filled with water and a temperature and pressure relief valve is installed.

### FILLING

1. Oil burner electrical disconnect switch should be in the "OFF" position
2. Close the heater drain valve.
3. Open a nearby hot water faucet to allow the air in the system to escape.
4. Fully open the cold water inlet valve, filling the heater and piping.
5. Close the hot water faucet as water starts to flow from the opening, Leave the cold water inlet valve fully open. The heater is now ready to start-up if being placed in operation for the first time.

### START-UP

Factory Start-Up is required for activating warranty and assuring maximum operating performance. Contact your local sales representative or Authorized Start-Up Agent to arrange a FREE Certified Start-Up.

The following checks should be made by the installer when the heater is placed into operation for the first time:

1. Check all factory and field made water, oil and electrical connections for tightness. Also check f u e gas disposal provisions on top the heater.

- Repair any water and oil leaks. Tighten electrical and flue

2. Where the water heater or water heating systems includes a circulating pump, it may need to be lubricated before operated. The tube of lubricant supplied with the pump includes directions for use.

- Field installed circulating pumps should be all bronze construction.

Be sure the oil burner, related piping, valves and controls are in place, adjusted and ready for operation before turning on the electricity.

3. Adjust the heater mounted control as follows:

- THERMOSTAT (adjustable) set for desired water temperature.
- It is suggested the thermostat be turned to the lowest setting which satisfies the hot water requirements of the system. This helps minimize scale formation in the heater.
- HIGH LIMIT (not adjustable, manual reset) factory set to cutout at 195° F (90.5°C).
- If the high limit is actuated, the safety primary control will cause the oil burner to shut down. See SAFETY PRIMARY CONTROL, page 22.
- To reset the safety primary control, depress and hold the red button on the control for 30 seconds until the LED flashes twice.
- Depress red button one time only. If burner does not operate after depressing red button one time, call service man.

4. Turn on the oil burner electrical disconnect switch.

5. The heater will begin normal operation on the thermostat's "call for heat".

- 6. To turn the heater off, open the electrical disconnect switch. If the heater is to remain inoperative for a long period of time, close the shutoff valve

## WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL



**SETTING THE WATER HEATER TEMPERATURE AT 120°F (48.9°C) WILL REDUCE THE RISK OF SCALDS.** Some states require settings at specific lower temperatures.

Figure 16 shows the approximate time-to-burn relationship for normal adult skin. Short repeated heating cycles caused by small hot water uses can cause temperatures at the point of use to exceed the thermostat setting by up to 20°F. If you experience this type of use, you should consider using lower temperature settings to reduce

	Time for 1 Degree Burns (Less Severe Burns)	Time for Permanent Burns 2nd & 3rd Degree (Most Severe Burns)
	(normal shower temp.)	
	(pain threshold)	

(U.S. Government Memorandum, C.P.S.C., Peter L. Armstrong, Sept. 15, 1978)

**FIGURE 16**

Valves for reducing point-of-use temperature by mixing cold and hot water are available. Also available are inexpensive devices that attach to faucets Contact a licensed plumber or the local plumbing authority.

The water temperature is controlled by a thermostat, fig. 17, which has two sensing elements. One sensor is located near the top of the tank and before the heater leaves the factory.

The thermostat temperature dial, fig. 17, is accessible by taking off the access cover and removing the control cover. The dial is adjustable

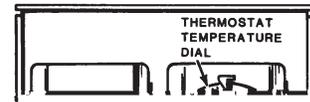
and may be set for 120° (48.9°C) to 180°F (82.2°C) water temperature, but 120°F (48.8°C) is the recommended starting point. It is suggested the dial be placed in the lowest setting which produces an acceptable hot water supply. This will always give the most energy efficient operation. The temperature control has a 4°F (2.2°C) fixed differential.

## HIGH LIMIT SWITCH (E.C.O)

The dual bulb controller (fig.17) contains the high limit (energy cutoff) sensor. The high limit switch interrupts main burner gas flow should the water temperature reach 195°F (90.5°C).

In the event of high limit switch operation, the appliance cannot be restarted unless the water temperature is reduced by 20°F (11.1°C) (approx.) and the high limit reset button on front of limit control (fig.17)

Continued manual resetting of high limit control, preceded by higher than usual water temperature is evidence of high limit switch operation. Contact your dealer or servicer if continued high limit



## DUAL-BULB THERMOSTAT (COVER REMOVED)

**FIGURE 17**

## BURNER CERTIFICATE (COMBUSTION TEST)

The Commercial Standard CS75 Oil Burner Certificate form must be filled in and posted in the vicinity of the water heater.

Instructions for filling in certificate are on the back of the certificate. This must be done by the installer at the time the heater is first operated. The certificate is in the oil burner manual.

## SELF-CLEANING ELIMINATOR

These units include a self-cleaning eliminator installed in the front water inlet. See figure 18. The eliminator must be oriented correctly for proper function. There is a marked range on the pipe nipple portion of the eliminator, that must be aligned with the top of the inlet spud. A label above the jacket hole has an arrow that will point to the marked portion of the pipe nipple if the orientation is correct. If the arrow does not point within the marked range on the pipe nipple, adjust the

reduce the probability of misaligning the eliminator accidentally while tightening the connection to the inlet water supply line. Improper orientation of the eliminator can cause poor performance of the heater and can significantly reduce outlet water temperatures during heavy draws.



**FIGURE 18**

## DRAINING

The water heater must be drained if it is to be shut down or exposed to freezing temperatures. Maintenance and service procedures may also require draining the heater.

1. Turn off the oil burner electrical disconnect switch.
  - If required by the reason for draining the heater, turn off the oil line supply valve.
2. Close the cold water inlet valve to heater.
3. Open a nearby hot water faucet to vent the system.
4. Open the heater drain valve.
5. If the heater is being drained for an extended shutdown, it is suggested the drain valve be left open during this period.
  - Follow FILLING instructions when restarting hot water service.

If water does not flow, remove the valve and inspect for obstructions or corrosion. Replace with a new valve of the recommended size as necessary. Inspection of the valve should be performed at least every three years. Do not attempt to repair the valve, as this could result in improper operating and a tank explosion. In areas with poor water conditions, it may be necessary to inspect the T&P valve more often than twice a year.



BEFORE MANUALLY OPERATING A RELIEF VALVE, MAKE SURE THE DISCHARGE TO AN OPEN DRAIN. FAILURE TO TAKE THIS PASSING OUT OF THE VALVE DURING THIS CHECK OPERATION.

If the temperature and pressure relief valve on the heater discharges periodically or continuously, it may be due to thermal expansion of water in a closed water supply system, or it may be due to a faulty relief valve.

Thermal expansion is the normal response of water when it is heated. In a... al M □ thor

## MAINTENANCE

### GENERAL

Water heater maintenance includes periodic tank flushing and cleaning, and removal of lime scale. The oil burner should be inspected and adjusted to maintain proper combustion. Where used, the water heating system circulating pump should be oiled (See table 9).

The depth of lime buildup should be measured periodically. Heaters will have about 2" (50.8 mm) of lime buildup when the level of lime has reached the bottom of the cleanout opening or about 1" of lime buildup if it has reached the drain valve opening. A schedule for deliming should be setup, based on the amount of time it would take for a 1" (25.4 mm) buildup of lime.

Example 1: Initial inspection shows 1/2" (12.7 mm) of lime accumulation. Therefore, the heater can be delimed once a year.

Example 2: Initial inspection shows 2" (50.8 mm) of lime accumulation. Therefore, the heater should be delimed every 3 months.

Following are the instructions for performing some of the recommended maintenance. Oil burner inspection and adjustment should be performed by a competent technician.

**TABLE 9 SUGGESTED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE**

Relief Valve	Lift Lever	Annually	
	Flushing	Monthly	
	Removal	Annually	
	Removal	Required	Delimer
Circulating Pump	Oiling	Four Months	SAE No. 20 non-detergent motor oil
	Inspection and Adjustment	Semi-Annually	Combustion test kit & test specifications (Page 26)
Flue Baffle Pipe	Cleaning	Annually	Wire Brush
Venting		Semi-	

\* Replacement gasket, A.O. Smith Part No. 99038

### RELIEF VALVES

At least twice a year, the system relief valves should be checked to ensure that they are in operating condition. To check a relief valve, lift the lever at the end of the valve several times. The valve should seat properly and operate freely.

accumulation not only reduces the life of the equipment but also reduces efficiency of the heater and increases fuel consumption.

The usage of water softening equipment greatly reduces the hardness of the water. However, this equipment does not always remove all of the hardness (lime). For this reason it is recommended that a regular schedule for deliming be maintained.

Sediment and lime scale removal may be accomplished through the cleanout opening furnished on the water heater, see FEATURES, page 2. The heater must be drained, see DRAINING, page 12, before removing cleanout cover on tank.

To dissolve and remove the more stubborn mineral deposits, Professional Delimer or equivalent should be used.

Delimer is an easy-to-handle patented food grade acid formulated specifically for lime scale removal from all types of water using equipment and is available in 1 gallon (Part No. 4763) and 5 gallon (Part No. 4813) sizes. Hydrochloric base acids are not recommended for use on glass-lined tanks.

Professional Delimer:

Part No: 9005416105 4 - 1 Gallon (case)

Part No: 9005417105 1 - 5 Gallon

A. O. Smith Form No. 4800, entitled Why? When? & How? describes tank cleaning methods and materials. UN•LIME booklet may be obtained through your A.O. Smith dealer or distributor.

To clean heater through cleanout opening, proceed as follows:

1. Turn off water inlet valve, the oil burner electrical disconnect switch and open drain valve and allow all water to be drained from heater.
2. Remove outer cover plate from lower side of heater jacket.
3. Remove six (6) hex head screws securing tank cleanout plate and remove plate.
4. Remove lime, scale, or sediment using care not to damage the glass lining.
5. Inspect cleanout plate gasket. If new gasket is required, replace with A. O. Smith Kit (Part no. 9004099215).
6. Install cleanout plate. Be sure to draw plate up tight by tightening
7. Close drain valve, open water inlet line and turn on the oil burner
8. Check for water leakage.
9. Replace outer jacket cover plate.

### Flo-jug Method of Deliming

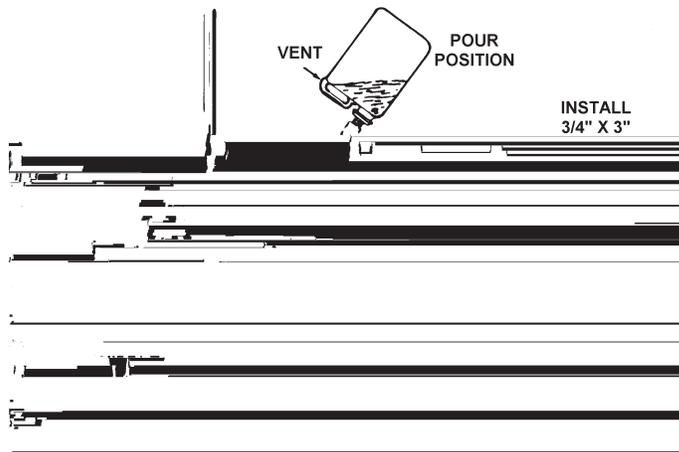
The Flo-Jug is the standard 5 gallon container for UN•LIME -or- it is available as a deliming kit with UN•LIME and fittings. Contact your dealer, distributor or the A. O. Smith Corporation. Figure 18 illustrates most of the following steps.

1. The heater should be prepared for deliming as described in the "Why? When and How" booklet. The relief valve may also be
2. With the Flow-Jug upright:
  - Take off cap, remove cover under opening and install 3/4" x 4" brass

- Drill or punch a 3/16" vent hole in handle. A stainless steel screw is included with the Flo-Jug kit. This screw is to be installed in the vent hole when Flo-Jug is not in use.
  - Remove drain valve from heater and insert a 3/4" x 4" drain
  - Connect the clamp 1" I. D. x 3" hole to Flo-Jug and drain nipple.
3. Lift the Flo-Jug to the POUR POSITION and permit the UN•LIME flow into the heater as rapidly as possible.
    - Be sure to keep the vent just above the liquid level.
  4. Place the Flow-Jug in the DELIME POSITION.
    - It may be necessary to place the empty jug on its carton to trap the

to attack the water scale for 5 minutes.

5. Lower the Flo-Jug to the DRAIN POSITION and allow the UN•LIME to flow out of the heater as rapidly as possible.
  - Observe the vent hole and elevate the jug slightly if there is a possibility of spillage.
  - Deliming activity is indicated by foaming on the surface of the
6. Continue the deliming process:
  - Raise jug to POUR POSITION. Allow solution to flow into heater.
  - Place jug to DELIME POSITION for 5 minutes. Solution is at work
  - Lower jug to DRAIN POSITION and allow solution to flow out. Observe foaming.



**DELIMING THE COF WATER HEATER  
FIGURE 18**

7. After one hour, or earlier if the deliming activity (foaming) stops,
  - Drain the UN•LIME® back into jug, DRAIN POSITION, and then stand jug in DELIME POSITION.
  - Remove clamp, hose and pipe nipple from heater drain opening.
  - Observe interior through opening - a small flashlight works well.
  - If the interior still shows water scale, the deliming process should be continued.

- To check UN•LIME® for continued use or reuse, place some lime scale or white chalk into a glass with a small amount of the solution. If the material is vigorously dissolved by the solution, the UN•LIME® can be reused. If not, then UN•LIME® has been weakened and should be replaced.

8. When deliming has been completed, the heater should be flushed for 3 to 5 minutes with fresh water.

- Remove the delimiting equipment, install the drain valve, open the cold water inlet line and allow water to flow through heater and out the drain valve. Don't forget to plug vent and cap opening in Flo-Jug.

9. When flushing is completed:

- Fill heater being certain to expel air from tank through a nearby hot water faucet.

- Replace relief valve, removed for delimiting.

- Check for water leakage.

10. Flo-Jug Cleanup.

- Allow scale to separate from UN•LIME® and settle on bottom of Flo-Jug.
- Pour off UN•LIME® into plastic container and check for reuse.
- Rinse sediment from Flo-Jug.
- If UN•LIME® is reusable, pour back into Flo-Jug. Be sure to plug vent and cap opening.

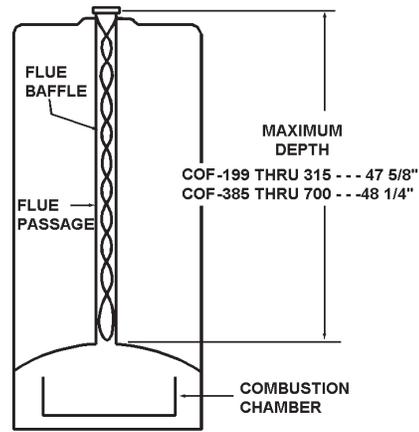
### CIRCULATING PUMP

The water heater or water heating system may include a circulating pump. Where used, it may need to be lubricated once every four months with SAE No. 20 non-detergent motor oil or as directed by the manufacturer.

- Place 2 or 3 teaspoons in the bearing oil cup and 10 to 12 drops in the motor oil cups. Lubricate as required by manufacturer.

### SOOT REMOVAL

Soot must be removed semi-annually from the heater and fow passages to insure efficient operation of the heater.



**A TYPICAL HEATER FLUEWAY AND FLUE BAFFLE  
FIGURE 19**

1. Remove chimney connector and top cover of heater from heater. Clean out all soot deposits from connector and chimney opening. A wire brush is recommended for this operation.

2. Remove fue baffes by lifting from tank.

3. Using a wire brush, remove soot from fue passages in heater tank.

**CAUTION:** While cleaning tank fue passages, care must be taken that brush does not come in contact with the top of the combustion chamber as damage could occur to the combustion chamber lining. Do not allow the brush to enter the heater fue more than noted in fg. 19.

4. Remove oil burner assembly and using a vacuum cleaner, remove all loose soot from combustion chamber area. Avoid contact with combustion chamber as it can be damaged quite easily.

- If fange gasket is damaged, replace with A. O. Smith Part No. 24165

5. Upon completion of cleaning, reassemble the heater. (It may be necessary to apply new sealer tape to the top cover to ensure proper venting. New sealer tape can be ordered from A. O. Smith Water Products Company).

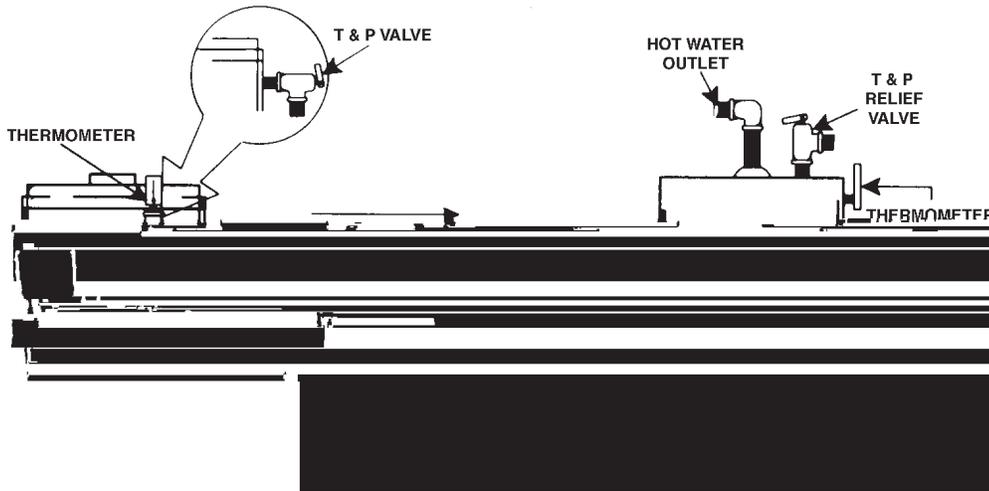
6. Return the heater to operation by following the start-up instructions on page 11.

### VENT SYSTEM

Examine the vent system every six months for obstructions and/or deterioration of vent piping. Remove any soot or obstructions and replace damaged vent piping.

# INSTALLATION DIAGRAMS

## ONE TEMPERATURE - ONE HEATER VERTICAL STORAGE TANK FORCED CIRCULATION WITH OR WITHOUT BUILDING RECIRCULATION



### SCALD PREVENTION

**HOT WATER CAN SCALD IF USED CARELESSLY OR IN UNANTICIPATED MANNER.**

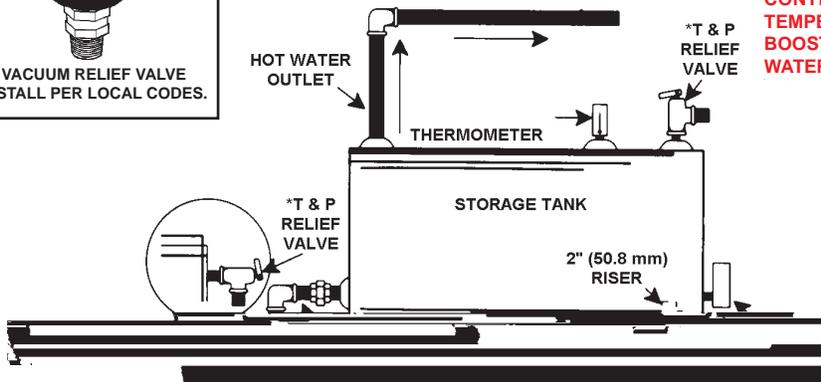
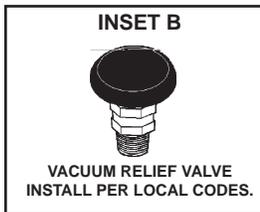


**CAUTION**  
IF BUILDING COLD WATER SUPPLY HAS A BACK FLOW PREVENTER, CHECK VALVE OR WATER METER WITH CHECK VALVE, PROVISIONS FOR THERMAL EXPANSION OF WATER IN THE HOT WATER SYSTEM MUST BE PROVIDED.

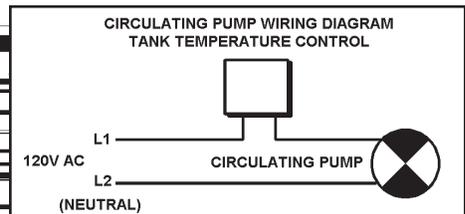
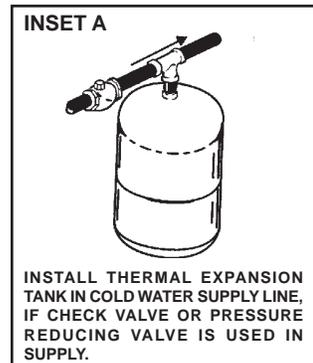
**NOTE:** CONNECT RETURN LINE FROM HOT WATER CIRCULATING LOOP (IF USED) TO COLD WATER INLET LINE.

**NOTE:**  
WHEN USING A A.O. Smith T-140, 200, 350, OR 400 STORAGE TANK, USE LOWER 3/4" OPENING FOR TANK TEMP. CONTROL

## ONE TEMPERATURE - ONE HEATER HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANK FORCED CIRCULATION WITH OR WITHOUT BUILDING RECIRCULATION



**DANGER:**  
TEMPERATURE SETTING SHOULD NOT EXCEED SAFE TEMPERATURES AT FIXTURES. SEE WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL WARNING ON PAGE 11. IF HIGHER PREHEAT TEMPERATURES ARE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN ADEQUATE BOOSTER OUTPUT, ADD AN ANTI-SCALD VALVE FOR HOT WATER SUPPLIED TO FIXTURES.



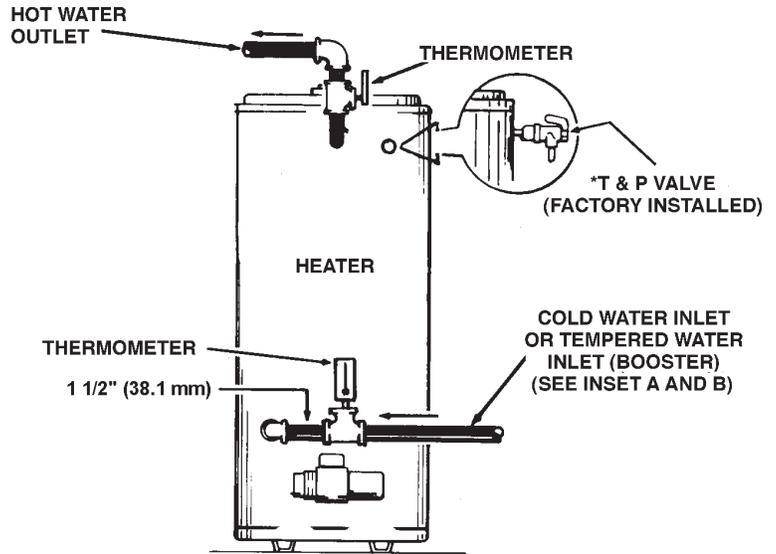
\* PIPE TO OPEN DRAIN

**WIRING DIAGRAM FOR HEATER TO TANK LOOP AND/OR HOT WATER LOOP (IF USED)**

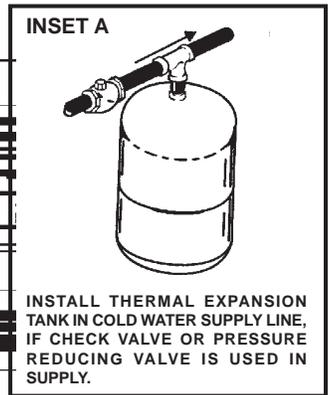
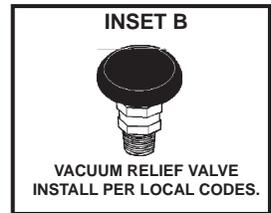
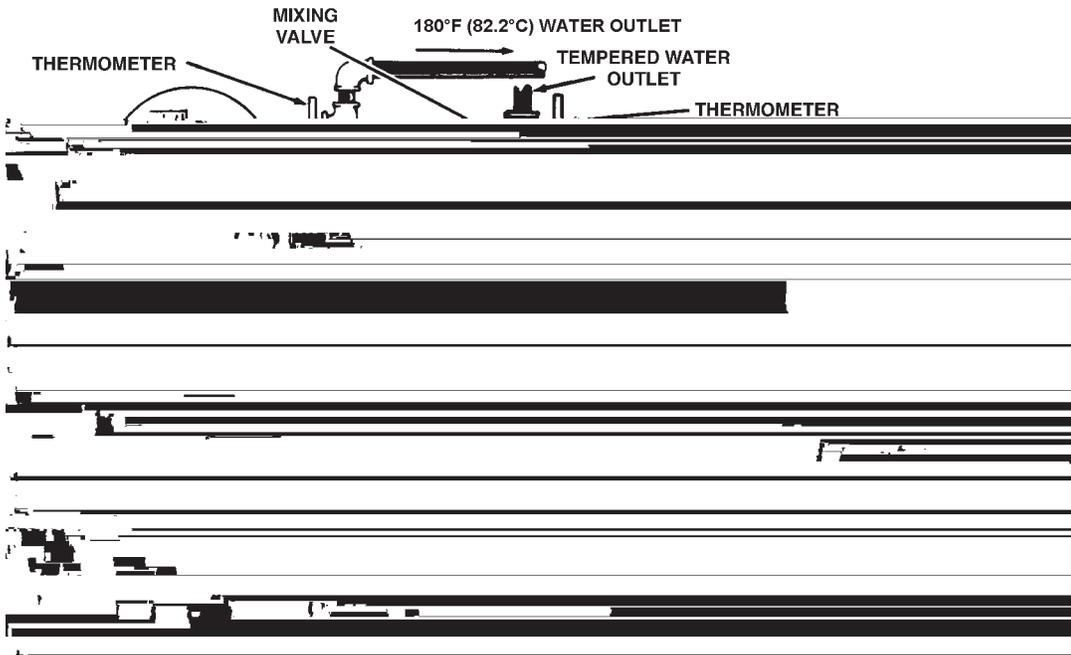
INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL CODES

**SINGLE TEMPERATURE OR BOOSTER**

**⚠ DANGER:**  
 TEMPERATURE SETTING SHOULD NOT EXCEED SAFE TEMPERATURES AT FIXTURES. SEE WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL WARNING ON PAGE 11. IF HIGHER PREHEAT TEMPERATURES ARE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN ADEQUATE BOOSTER OUTPUT, ADD AN ANTI-SCALD VALVE FOR HOT WATER SUPPLIED TO FIXTURES.



**TWO TEMPERATURE - ONE HEATER HIGH TEMPERATURE STORAGE WITH OR WITHOUT RECIRCULATION**



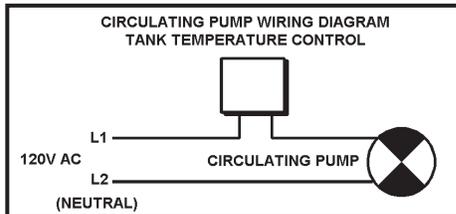
NOTE: IF TEMPERED WATER IS RECIRCULATED RETURN LINE SHOULD BE CONNECTED AT POINT "A"

RETURN LINE FROM 180°F (82.2°C) CIRCULATING LOOP (IF USED)

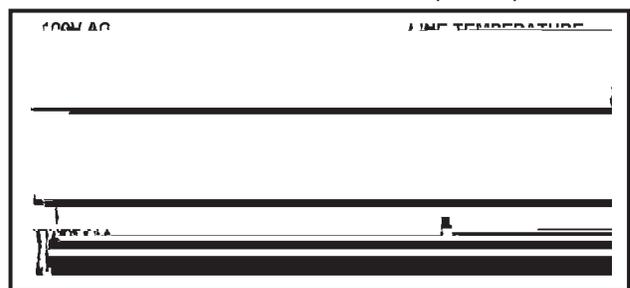
\* PIPE TO OPEN DRAIN

INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL CODES

WIRING DIAGRAM FOR TEMPERED WATER LOOP (IF USED)



WIRING DIAGRAM FOR 180° LOOP (IF USED)



**TWO TEMPERATURE - TWO HEATERS HIGH TEMPERATURE STORAGE  
WITH OR WITHOUT RECIRCULATION**

\* PIPE RELIEF VALVE TO OPEN DRAIN

NOTE: IF TEMPERED WATER IS RECIRCULATED, RETURN LINE  
SHOULD BE CONNECTED AT POINT "A"

FOR MULTIPLE HEATER INSTALLATION SEE MANIFOLD KIT  
SPECIFICATIONS, PAGES 22-23

**TWO TEMPERATURE - THREE HEATERS (TWO PRE-HEATERS/ONE BOOSTER)  
WITH OR WITHOUT CIRCULATION**

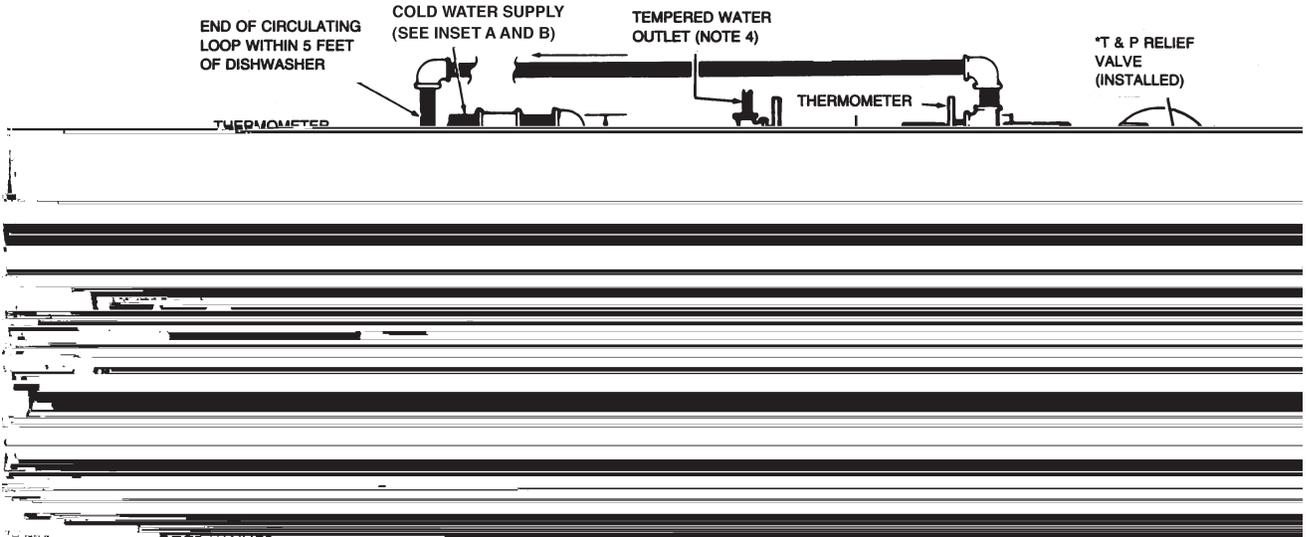
**TWO TEMPERATURE - TWO HEATERS (ONE PRE-HEATER/ONE BOOSTER HEATER)  
WITH OR WITHOUT RECIRCULATION**

TES.N

\*FSTHOLDBE-TNEMINIMOMOTEMPERATUREOFNTNEPRE-HEATES.N

\* PIPE RELIEF VALVE TO OPEN DRAIN

**TWO TEMPERATURE-ONE HEATER HIGH TEMPERATURE STORAGE  
WITH RECIRCULATION OF SANITIZING LOOP**



NOTE 1: TOGGLE SWITCH CONTROLS 180°F WATER CIRCULATION.

TOGGLE SWITCH MUST BE CLOSED (ON) DURING THE RINSE OPERATION AND OPEN (OFF) WHEN DISHWASHER

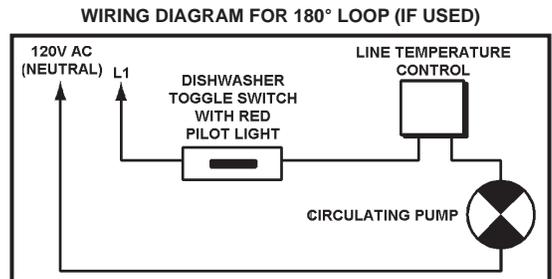
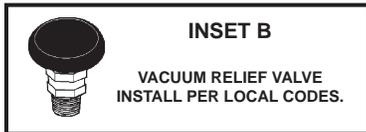
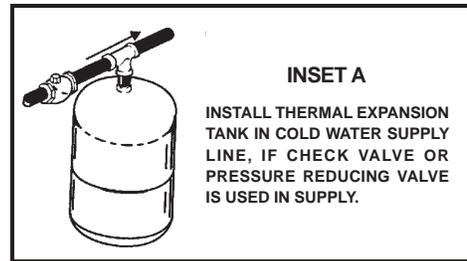
NOTE 2: INSTALL LINE TEMPERATURE CONTROL IN AN

TAKEOFF IN THE SANITIZING LOOP. CONTROL SHOULD BE SET AT 185°F (85°C).

NOTE 3: ADJUST PLUG COCK SO THE SANITIZING

IN THE TANK.

NOTE 4: IF TEMPERED WATER IS RECIRCULATED, SHOULD BE CONNECTED AT POINT "A".



**NOTES**

## MANIFOLD KIT COMMERCIAL OIL FIRED WATER HEATERS

Precision cut type "L" all copper A.O. Smith manifold kits assure water flow balance of all units. Without this balance, the full water heating and storage potential of the system cannot be achieved. Plus, the units with the higher water flow may have a shortened life. Unions and T & P valves shown in piping diagrams are not included in the manifold kits.

Dimensions shown are for minimum space occupied by complete assemblies. Service space in front of units must be added.

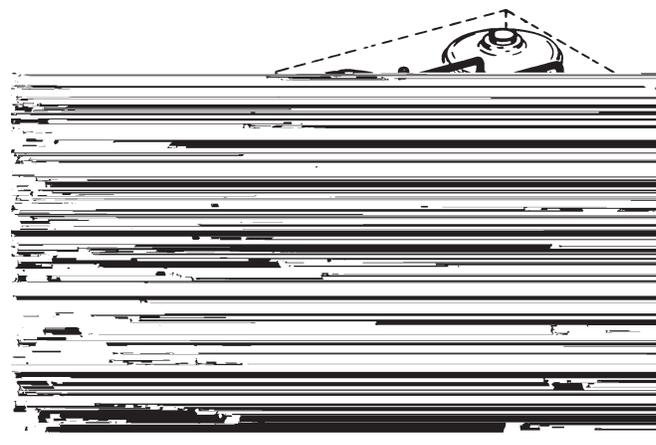


**DANGER:**

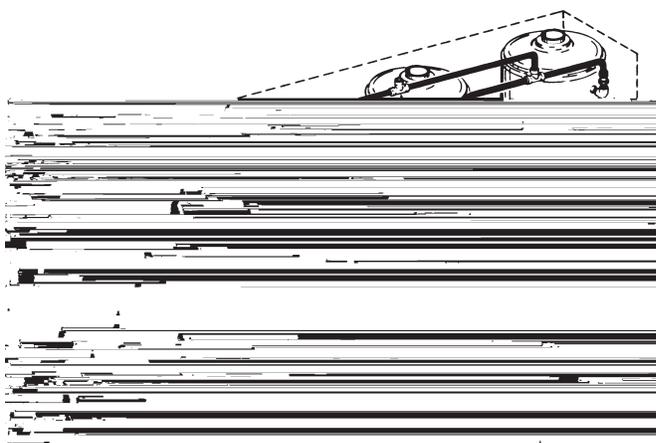
**TEMPERATURE SETTING SHOULD NOT EXCEED SAFE TEMPERATURES AT FIXTURES. SEE WATER TEMPERATURE CONTROL WARNING ON PAGE 11. IF HIGHER PREHEAT TEMPERATURES ARE NECESSARY TO OBTAIN ADEQUATE BOOSTER OUTPUT, ADD AN ANTI-SCALD VALVE FOR HOT WATER SUPPLIED TO FIXTURES.**



**TWO UNIT MANIFOLD KIT (PART NO. 9003426205)**



**THREE UNIT MANIFOLD KIT (PART NO. 9003427205)**



**FOUR UNIT MANIFOLD KIT (PART NO. 9003428205)**

## CHECK LIST AND SERVICE INFORMATION

### IMPORTANT

The installer may be able to observe and correct certain problems which might arise when the unit is put into operation or when it is refred after a prolonged shut-down. HOWEVER, it is recommended that only qualified servicemen, using appropriate test equipment, be allowed to service the



**OR APPROPRIATE WHEN CHECKING EQUIPMENT.**

### ELECTRICAL WIRING REPLACEMENT

If any of the original wiring, as supplied with the appliance, must be replaced, it must be replaced with 16 AWG, or greater, copper conductor

### NOT ENOUGH OR NO HOT WATER

1. Be certain the oil burner electrical disconnect switch serving the water

2. Check the fuses.
  - The oil burner electrical disconnect switch usually contains fuses.
3. The capacity of the heater may have been exceeded by a large demand for hot water.
  - Large demands require a recovery period to restore water
4. Colder incoming water temperature will lengthen the time required to
  - If the heater was installed when incoming water temperature was warm, colder water creates the effect of less hot water.
5. Look for hot water wastage and leaking or open hot water faucets.
6. Sediment or lime scale may be affecting water heater operation. Refer to MAINTENANCE for details.
7. Heater or burner may be dirty.
  - Clean all heater fue pipes and fue connector.
  - Have burner properly cleaned and readjusted.

8. Burner may not be firing at proper rate.
  - Check fuel pump pressure setting.
  - COF-199 . . . . . 110 psig
  - All others . . . . . 100 psig
9. Burner may be short cycling. Short cycling (too frequent off and on) of burner will cause sooting. If unit or burner become dirty at frequent intervals, after correcting the dirt condition also correct the control settings (or other cause of the short cycling).
10. Oil burner fan wheel may be dirty.
  - Clean fan wheel with a stiff brush.
11. Draft regulator may be stuck.
  - Check to see if valve swings freely. Clean, if vane is stuck.
12. Priming control safety reset is open.
  - Reset safety switch on burner mounted primary control, see PRIMARY CONTROL, page 22.
13. Burner motor safety reset is open.

### BURNER STARTS-WON'T OPERATE

2. Oil line valve closed.
  - Check and tighten all wire connections, see SAFETY PRIMARY CONTROL, page 22.
4. Electrode out of adjustment.
  - Clean firing head and readjust electrodes.
5. Clogged burner nozzle.
  - Replace with new nozzle, see nozzle chart, page 9, table 8.
  - Nozzle should be replaced semiannually.
6. Dirty filter.
  - Replace element in oil filter.

### WATER IS TOO HOT

1. Refer to WATER TEMPERATURE, page 11.

### WATER HEATER MAKES SOUNDS

bottom should be cleaned. Refer to MAINTENANCE, page 12-13 for

2. Some of the electrical components of the water heater makes sounds
  - Transformers often hum.

### WATER LEAKAGE IS SUSPECTED

1. Check to see if the water heater drain valve is tightly closed.
2. The apparent leakage may be condensation which forms on cool surfaces of the heater and piping.
3. If the outlet of the relief valve is leaking it may represent:

- Excessive water pressure.
- Excessive water temperature.
- Faulty relief valve.

Excessive water pressure is the most common cause of relief valve leakage. It is often caused by a "closed system". If a check valve is in the inlet system it will not permit the expanded hot water volume to equalize pressure with the main. The relief valve must release this water or the water heater or plumbing system will be damaged. This condition is not covered by the limited warranty. The solution is to add a thermal expansion tank between the check valve and the

### BURNER WON'T START

When the thermostat calls for heat but the burner won't start, check to make sure that you have proper voltage to the primary



When checking the low voltage circuit at the control, DO

If the voltage checks normal:

1. Flame detector may be sooted or seeing false light and will not let the
2. Loose wiring.
3. Bad flame detector (mounted inside housing beneath transformer).
4. Reset red safety button (primary control).
5. Defective primary control.

### BURNER STARTS BUT FAILS TO RUN

When the burner starts (motor running) but flame is not established, the control will lock out on safety in about 15 seconds. If the control does not lock out on safety, then the control is defective and should be replaced. When the motor is running but flame is not established, then the problem becomes:

1. There is insufficient or no oil getting into the combustion chamber.
2. There is no spark to ignite the oil.

If the problem is insufficient or no oil getting into the combustion chamber, check for the following:

2. Slipping coupling between motor and pump.
3. Defective pump.
4. Clogged, defective or too small a nozzle.
6. Clogged filter in oil line.
7. Restriction or kink in fuel line.
8. Ice in fuel line.

If the problem is not getting a spark to ignite the oil, check for the following:

1. Loose wiring.
2. Bad ignition transformer.
3. Low voltage.
5. Electrodes carboned or out of adjustment.
6. Weak or no contact between bus bars and terminals of transformer.

2. Pump losing prime.
4. Erratic or low pressure at fuel pump.
5. Defective pump.
6. Loose wiring or connections.
7. Clogged or damaged nozzle.
9. Oil tank not vented.
10. Clogged filter in oil line.
11. Ice in fuel line.

**NORMAL START, BUT LOCKS OUT ON SAFETY**

When the thermostat calls for heat and the burner starts normally but the locks out on safety after about 15 seconds:

1. Improper setting of combustion air (too much air).
2. Weak or dirty fame detector.
3. Improper positioning of fame detector.
4. Bad fame detector.
5. Wiring from fame detector to primary not continuous or not making good contact.
6. Bad safety primary control.
7. Clogged, defective or to small sized nozzle.

**SAFETY PRIMARY CONTROL**

**Normal Burner Cycle**

Although a normal burner cycle does not create a service problem, it is important to know what happens to better understand the problem when the unit is not operating properly.

The instant the thermostat calls for heat, the fame detector sees darkness

current, the motor relay coil pulls in, starting the burner motor and energizing the ignition transformer through the motor relay contacts. At the same instant the motor relay coil pulls in, the safety heater is energized.

When fame is established, the resistance of the fame detector drops (providing the fame detector can see the fame properly) which causes the sensor to block the current. When the sensor blocks, the safety heater drops out of the circuit and the motor relay coil continues to hold in through a set of holding contacts on the motor relay until the thermostat is satisfied and the burner shuts down.

**FLAME FAILURE AFTER NORMAL IGNITION**

If, for some reason, there is a fame out, the fame detector sees darkness which causes the sensor to conduct current and again energize the safety heater. In approximately 15 seconds the safety contact will open and shut down the burner. The safety contacts of the safety primary control are the manual reset type, which means that the red safety button must be reset before trying again for ignition. When this occurs, allow about 5 minutes for safety heater to cool before depressing the red safety button.

Depress red button one time only. If burner does not operate after depressing red button one time, check combustion chamber. If combustion chamber is soaked with oil the combustion chamber must be replaced.

Some of the possible reasons for fame failure after normal ignition has occurred are:

**COMBUSTION TEST SPECIFICATIONS**

**GENERAL**

A combustion test kit, capable of testing CO draft and smoke must be available to aid in adjusting the unit and filling out the Oil Burner Certificate. A pressure gauge is needed to measure

**PROCEDURE**

1. Check nozzle size, see table on page 9.
2. Open air band about halfway and being certain heater is filled with water, start burner.
3. Check oil pump pressure. It should be 110 psig for the COF-199 and 110 psig for all other models. Adjust setting as necessary.
4. Allow burner to operate for 15 minutes before proceeding with test.
5. After 15 minutes operation, check the draft in chimney connector, about halfway between the heater and the draft regulator and adjust the draft regulator until the correct reading is obtained.

Draft in Chimney after 15 minutes	Reading should be between -0.03 & -0.05 of Water
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6. Adjust air band until fame has smoky tips. Immediately increase air
7. Using combustion test kit, check smoke density and CO

Smoke Density	Preferably No. 1 Spot (Not Over No. 2 Spot)
	9% to 12%

- Adjust air supply with air band to achieve the highest CO readings with an acceptable smoke density reading. Test and readjust as

8. Check the stack temperature halfway between the heater and the draft regulator.

Min.	400° F (204°C)
Max.	600° F (315°C)

- If stack temperature is too high, check for a soot accumulation in or excessive oil pump pressure.
9. Recheck combustion efficiency against specifications when final adjustments have been made.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

TROUBLE	CAUSE	REMEDY
<b>No Oil Flow at Nozzle</b>	Oil level below intake line in supply tank.	Fill tank with oil.
	Clogged strainer or filter.	Remove and clean strainer. Replace filter element.
	Clogged nozzle.	Replace nozzle.
	Air leak in intake line.	Tighten all fittings in intake line. Tighten unused intake port plug. Check filter cover and gasket.
	<p>Restricted intake line. (High vacuum reading).</p> <p>A two line pipe system that becomes air bound.</p> <p>A single line pipe system that becomes air bound.</p> <p>Slopping or broken coupling.</p> <p>Rotation of motor and fuel unit pump is not the same as indicated by arrow on the pad at top of unit.</p> <p>Frozen fuel pump shaft.</p>	<p>Replace any kinked tubing and check any valves in</p> <p>Check for and insert by-pass plug. Make sure return line is below oil level in tank.</p> <p>Loosen gauge port plug or air bleed valve and bleed oil for 15 seconds after foam is gone in bleed hose, Check intake line fittings for tightness. Check all fuel pump plugs for tightness.</p> <p>Replace coupling.</p> <p>Install fuel pump with correct rotation.</p> <p>Replace fuel pump. Check for water and dirt in tank.</p>
<b>Oil Leak</b>  <b>Noisy Operation</b>  <b>Low Oil Pressure</b>  <b>Improper Nozzle Cut-Off</b>	<p>Loosen plugs and fittings.</p> <p>Leak at pressure adjusting screw or nozzle plug.</p> <p>Blown seal (single-pipe system)</p>	<p>Tighten with good quality thread sealer.</p> <p>Replace fuel pump.</p> <p>Check to see if by-pass plug has been left in fuel pump.</p> <p>Replace fuel pump.</p> <p>Replace fuel pump.</p> <p>Tighten cover screws.</p>
	<p>Seal leaking.</p> <p>Cover.</p> <p>Bad coupling alignment.</p>	<p>Loosen fuel pump mounting screws slightly and shift fuel pump in different positions until noise is eliminated.</p> <p>Retighten mounting screws.</p> <p>Check all connections. Use only good fare fittings.</p>
	<p>Air in inlet line.</p>	<p>Remove and clean strainer.</p> <p>Tighten all fittings.</p> <p>Be sure strainer cover screws are tightened securely.</p> <p>Check for damaged cover gasket.</p> <p>Check gauge against master gauge or other gauge.</p> <p>Replace fuel unit with unit of correct capacity.</p>
	<p>Partially clogged strainer or filter.</p> <p>Air leak in intake line.</p> <p>Air leaking around cover.</p> <p>Defective gauge</p> <p>Nozzle capacity is greater than fuel pump capacity.</p> <p>To determine the cause of improper cut-off, insert a pressure gauge in the nozzle port of the fuel pump. After a minute of operation, shut burner down. If the pressure drops from normal operating pressure and stabilizes, the fuel pump is operating properly and air is the cause of improper cut-off. If, however, the pressure drops to 0 psi, fuel unit should be replaced.</p> <p>NOTE: Never use the amount of pressure drop as an indication of the quality or speed of cut-off.</p> <p>Filter leaks.</p> <p>Strainer cover loose.</p> <p>Air pocket between cut-off valve and nozzle.</p> <p>Air leak in intake line.</p> <p>Partially clogged nozzle strainer.</p> <p>Leak at nozzle adaptor.</p>	<p>Check face of cover and gasket for damage.</p> <p>Tighten 4 screws on cover.</p> <p>Run burner, stopping and starting unit, until smoke and after-fre disappears.</p> <p>Tighten intake fittings. Tighten unused intake port and return plug.</p> <p>Clean strainer or change nozzle.</p> <p>Change nozzle and adaptor.</p>

ACS

EFFECTIVE



1	*Anode, .....	9003892005(2) ...	9003892005(2).....	9003892005(2).....	9003892005(3) .....	9003892005(3).....	9003892005(4)
2	Baffe, Flue.....	9005341205(6) ...	9005341205(6).....	9005341205(7).....	191996-1(12).....	9005341205(12)...	9005341205(16)
<b>CLEANOUT ASSEMBLY</b>							
3	Gasket .....	9004099215.....	9004099215 .....	9004099215 .....	9004099215.....	9004099215 .....	9004099215
4	Pressure Plate .....	9005797205.....	9005797205 .....	9005797205 .....	9005797205.....	9005797205 .....	9005797205
5	Screw-self Tapping.....	9004100215.....	9004100215 .....	9004100215 .....	9004100215.....	9004100215 .....	9004100215
6	Barometric Draft Control .....	9500007099.....	9500007100 .....	9500007100 .....	9500007100.....	9500007100 .....	9500007101
7	Cover, Cleanout Opening & Observation Port .....	181260.....	181260 .....	181260 .....	181260.....	181260 .....	181260
8	Plug, Observation.....	41377-1 .....	41377-1.....	41377-1 .....	41377-1 .....	41377-1.....	41377-1
9	Reducer, Flue.....	99767-2 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76707-1
10	Valve, Drain .....	9003906015.....	9003906015 .....	9003906015 .....	9003906015.....	9003906015 .....	9003906015
11	Valve, Relief .....	9005899205.....	9005903205 .....	9005903205 .....	9005903205.....	9005903205 .....	9006187205
12	*Instruction Manual.....	193472-2 .....	193472-2.....	193472-2 .....	193472-2 .....	193472-2.....	193472-2
13	Thermostat with E.C.O.....	9006543005 .....	9006543005 .....	9006543005 .....	9006543005.....	9006543005 .....	9006543005
14	Oil Burner Single Stage.....	9500007239.....	9500007241 .....	9500007243 .....	9500007248.....	9500007250 .....	9500007252
	Two Stage.....	9500007240.....	9500007242 .....	9500007244 .....	9500007249.....	9500007251 .....	9500007253
15	Hydro-Cannon .....	9006052205.....	9006052205 .....	9006052205 .....	9006052205.....	9006052205 .....	9006052205
16	1 1/2" Pipe Union.....	9006053205.....	9006053205 .....	9006053205 .....	9006053205.....	9006053205 .....	9006053205

\* Not Illustrated

Quantities shown in parenthesis next to part number.

Request parts from Product Service Division giving all information such as model and series number.

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NOTES

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1 \* Anode, .....9003892005(2) ... 9003892005(2).....9003892005(2).....9003892005(3).....9003892005(3).....9003892005(4)  
 2 Chicane .....9005341205(6) ... 9005341205(6).....9005341205(7).....191996-1(12).....9005341205(12).....9005341205(16)

**ORIFICE DE NETTOYAGE**

3 Joint d'étanchéité.....9004099215.....9004099215.....9004099215.....9004099215.....9004099215.....9004099215  
 4 Plaque de pression .....9005797205.....9005797205.....9005797205.....9005797205.....9005797205.....9005797205  
 5 Vis autotaranduse .....9004100215.....9004100215.....9004100215.....9004100215.....9004100215.....9004100215  
 6 Régulateur barométrique .....950007099.....950007100.....950007100.....950007100.....950007100.....950007101  
 7 Couvrcle de l'orifice de nettoyage et d'observation.....181260.....181260.....181260.....181260.....181260.....181260  
 8 Bouchon de l'orifice d'observation.....41377-1.....41377-1.....41377-1.....41377-1.....41377-1.....41377-1

9 Raccord de réduction, sortie des gaz de combustion.....9767-2.....9767-2.....9767-2.....9767-2.....9767-2.....9767-2

10 Robinet de vidange .....9003906015.....9003906015.....9003906015.....9003906015.....9003906015.....9003906015  
 11 Soupape de décharge .....9005899205.....9005903205.....9005903205.....9005903205.....9005903205.....9006187205  
 12 \* Manuel d'instructions.....193472-2.....193472-2.....193472-2.....193472-2.....193472-2.....193472-2  
 13 Thermostat avec limiteur.....9006543005.....9006543005.....9006543005.....9006543005.....9006543005.....9006543005  
 14 Brûleur au mazout

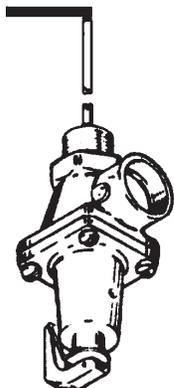
Un étage .....950007239.....950007241.....950007243.....950007248.....950007250.....950007252  
 Deux étages .....950007240.....950007242.....950007244.....950007249.....950007251.....950007253  
 15 Canon à eau.....9006052205.....9006052205.....9006052205.....9006052205.....9006052205.....9006052205  
 16 Raccord de 1/2 po .....9006053205.....9006053205.....9006053205.....9006053205.....9006053205.....9006053205

\* Non représenté

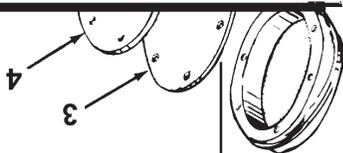
La quantité requise est indiquée entre parenthèses, à la suite du numéro de pièce. Commander les pièces auprès de la division des services relatifs aux produits; préciser tous les renseignements (numéros de modèle et de série, etc.)

A.O. SMITH

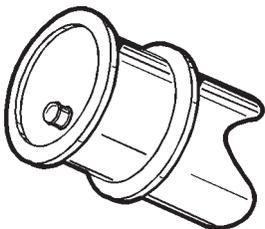
ARTICLE N° 11



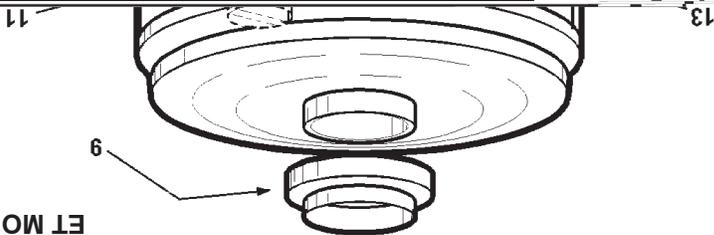
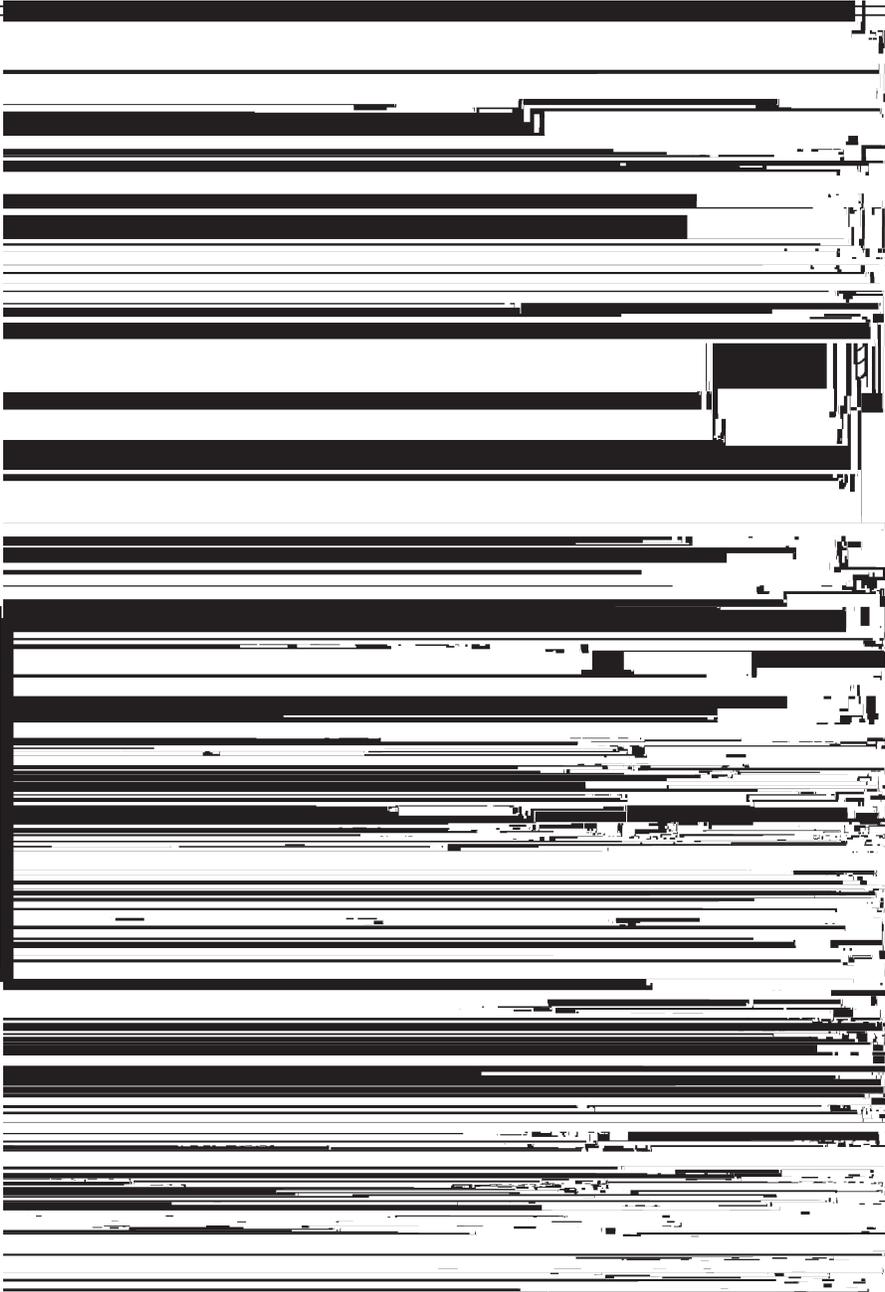
ORIFICE DE NETTOYAGE  
(ENSEMBLE)



ARTICLE N° 6



MODELES COF - 199, 245, 315, 385, 455 et 700  
ET MODELES COF - 315A, 385A, 455A et 700A  
SERIE 940/941



MA

AOSmith

**CHAUFFE-EAU  
COMMERCIAL  
GARANTIE LIMITÉE**



**EN VIGUEUR**

**CE QUI N'EST PAS COUVERT**

- Réclamations reliées à la rouille, le bruit, l'odeur, ou le goût de l'eau

date de fabrication si l'installation ne peut pas être vérifiée.

**CE QUI EST COUVERT**

réservoir fuite du réservoir trois premières années

première

année

Le service/main d'oeuvre, expédition, livraison, installation, manipulation ou tous autres coûts ne sont pas couverts en aucun temps sous cette garantie.

**LIMITATIONS**

**DEMANDES DE SERVICE :**

Pour les demandes de service appeler au numéro de téléphone listé ci-dessous. Soyez prêt à fournir l'information suivante : nom, adresse, et numéro de téléphone; le modèle et le numéro de série du chauffe-eau; la preuve d'installation; et une description :

A. O. Smith Corporation  
500 Tennessee Walz Parkway  
Ashland City, Tennessee 37015  
800-527-1953  
www.hotwater.com

P. O. Box 310 – 768 Erie Street  
Stratford (Ontario) N5A 6T3 Canada  
800-265-8520

# DÉPANNAGE

TABLEAU 10 – DÉPANNAGE DU BRÛLEUR À MAZOUT

PROBLÈME	CAUSE	MESURE CORRECTIVE
Pas d'écoulement de mazout à la buse	Tamis ou filtre bouché.	Retirer et nettoyer le tamis. Remplacer l'élément du filtre.
	Étranglement dans la conduite d'alimentation	Remplacer toute section déformée et vérifier toutes les
	Système à conduite unique désamorçé par l'air.	Desserrer le bouchon de l'orifice du manomètre ou la
	après que la mousse a disparu du tuyau de purge. Vérifier le serrage de tous les raccords de la conduite. Vérifier le	
	de celle indiquée par une flèche sur la fiche de l'appareil.	
	Arbre de la pompe gelé.	Remplacer la pompe à mazout. Vérifier la présence d'eau
	Raccords et bouchons desserrés.	Serrer après avoir enduit les filetages d'une pâte à joint de
	Joint endommagé (système à conduite unique)	Vérifier si le bouchon de dérivation a été laissé dans la
Fuite de mazout		
Fonctionnement bruyant		
	Air dans la conduite d'alimentation.	Vérifier tous les raccords. Utiliser seulement des raccords
	Tamis ou filtre partiellement bouché.	Retirer et nettoyer le tamis.
Pression du mazout trop basse		
Fermeture de la buse incorrecte	Fuites du filtre.	Vérifier si la surface du couvercle ou le joint sont endommagés.
	Couvercle de filtre desserré.	Serrer les quatre vis du couvercle.
	Poche d'air entre la soupape de fermeture et la buse.	Faire fonctionner le brûleur, en l'arrêtant et en le redémarrant jusqu'à ce que la fumée et la flamme résiduelle disparaissent.
	Fuites d'air dans la conduite d'alimentation.	Serrer les raccords. Serrer les bouchons des orifices
	Filtre de la buse partiellement bouché.	Nettoyer le filtre ou changer la buse.
	un manomètre dans l'orifice de la buse de la pompe à mazout. Après une minute de fonctionnement, arrêter le brûleur.	
	devient nulle, la pompe à mazout doit être remplacée.	

## DÉMARRAGE NORMAL SUIVI D'UN VERROUILLAGE DE SÉCURITÉ

Si le thermostat fait un appel de chaleur et que le brûleur démarre normalement,

2. Détecteur de flamme faible ou encrassé.

3. Positionnement du détecteur de flamme incorrect.

4. Détecteur de flamme défectueux.

5. Rupture du câblage ou mauvais contact entre le détecteur de flamme et la

## COMMANDE PRIMAIRE DE SÉCURITÉ

Cycle normal du brûleur

Même si un cycle normal du brûleur ne cause pas de problème, il est important de bien connaître ce qui se passe afin de mieux comprendre le problème si le brûleur ne fonctionne pas correctement.

Au moment où le thermostat fait un appel de chaleur, le détecteur de flamme

action, fait démarrer le moteur du brûleur et met sous tension le transformateur d'allumage par l'entremise des contacts du relais du moteur. Au même moment ou la bobine du relais du moteur s'active, le dispositif de sécurité du chauffe-

Quand la flamme est établie, la résistance du détecteur de flamme chute (pourvu que le détecteur de flamme puisse voir correctement la flamme), ce qui fait que

atteigne la température voulue et que le brûleur s'arrête.

## PERTE DE LA FLAMME APRÈS UN ALLUMAGE NORMAL

Si, pour une raison quelconque, la flamme s'éteint, le détecteur de flamme

une quinzaine de secondes, le contact de sécurité s'ouvrira et arrêtera le brûleur. Les contacts de sécurité de la commande primaire de sécurité sont à réenclenchement manuel, ce qui signifie que le bouton de sécurité rouge doit être réarmé avant de tenter un nouvel allumage. Lorsque cela se produit,

Enfoncer le bouton rouge une seule fois. Vérifier la chambre de combustion si le brûleur ne fonctionne pas après avoir enfoncé le bouton rouge une seule fois.

Voici certaines des raisons expliquant la perte de la flamme après un allumage

4. Pression fluctuante ou faible au niveau de la pompe à mazout.

9. Révérer le rendement de combustion par rapport aux spécifications après

• Si la température est trop élevée, vérifier s'il y a accumulation de suie dans


8. Vérifier la température de la cheminée à mi-chemin entre le chauffe-eau et

Vérifier et réajuster, si nécessaire.

• Ajuster l'admission d'air avec le registre afin d'obtenir la plus haute lecture

	de 9 % à 12 %

7. Au moyen de la tresse de vérification de la combustion, vérifier la densité

6. Ajuster le registre d'admission d'air jusqu'à ce que les pointes de flamme fument. Augmenter immédiatement l'apport d'air jusqu'au point où les pointes de flamme s'effument.

--	--

5. Après 15 minutes de fonctionnement, vérifier le tirage dans le raccord de

vérification.

4. Laisser le brûleur fonctionner pendant 15 minutes avant de procéder à la

3. Vérifier la pression de la pompe à mazout. Elle devrait être de 110 lb/po

chauffe-eau est rempli d'eau, démarrer le brûleur.

1. Vérifier la taille de la buse (voir le tableau à la page 9).

## PROCÉDURE

On doit disposer d'une tresse de vérification de la combustion, capable de pour pouvoir régler l'appareil et remplir le certificat du brûleur. Un manomètre

## GÉNÉRALITÉS

# SPÉCIFICATIONS POUR LE TEST DE COMBUSTION

1.

## FUITE D'EAU SOUPÇONNÉE

- Les transformateurs émettent souvent un ronflement. marche et s'arrête.

réservoir doit être nettoyé. Pour obtenir plus de renseignements, consulter

## BRUITS EN PROVENANCE DU CHAUFFE-EAU

### EAU TROP CHAUDE

- Remplacer l'élément du filtre à mazout.
- 5. Buse du brûleur bouchée.
- Nettoyer la tête d'allumage et réajuster les électrodes.
- Vérifier et serrer toutes les connexions (voir la section COMMANDE

## LE BRÛLEUR DÉMARRE MAIS NE FONCTIONNE PAS

- 13. Le bouton de réarmement de la commande de sécurité du brûleur est
- Réarmer la commande primaire de sécurité montée sur le brûleur (voir
- Vérifier si le papillon tourne librement sur son axe. Le nettoyer au
- 11. Le régulateur de tirage peut être coincé.

10. La roue du ventilateur du brûleur au mazout peut être sale.

9. Le cycle du brûleur peut-être trop court. Un tel cycle (départs et arrêts trop fréquents) causera la formation de suie. Si l'appareil ou le brûleur s'encrasse

- 8. Le débit calorifique du brûleur peut être inadéquat.
- Vérifier la taille de la buse.
- Vérifier le réglage de la pression de la pompe à mazout.

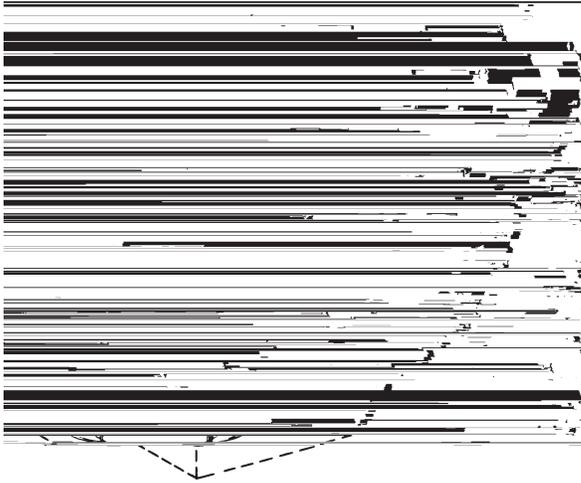
## ENSEMBLES DE COLLECTEUR POUR CHAUFFE-EAU COMMERCIAUX AU MAZOUT

à tous les appareils un débit équilibré sans lequel le système ne peut être pleinement efficace au chapitre du chauffage et du stockage. De plus, un débit

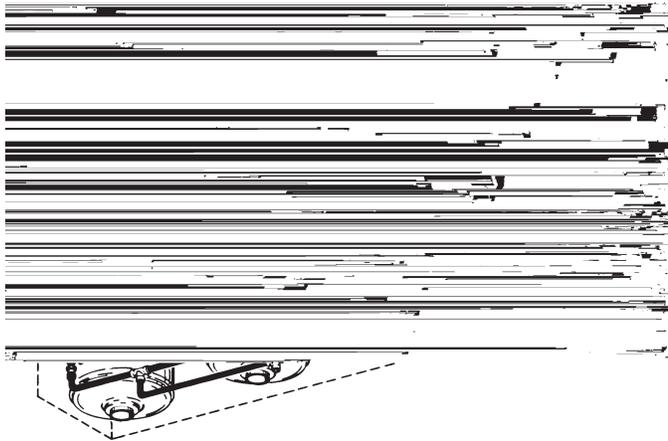
**LA TEMPÉRATURE DE CONSIGNE NE DOIT PAS DÉPASSER LES VALEURS CONSIDÉRÉES COMME SÉCURITAIRES POUR LES APPAREILS UTILISATEURS. VOIR LA SECTION RÉGLAGE DE LA TEMPÉRATURE DE L'EAU (PAGE 11). SI UNE TEMPÉRATURE DE PRÉCHAUFFAGE PLUS ÉLEVÉE EST NÉCESSAIRE AU NIVEAU DU SURCHAUFFEUR, AJOUTER UN ROBINET ANTIBOUILLANTAGE DANS LES CONDUITES D'EAU QUI ALIMENTENT DES APPAREILS.**



**DANGER :**



ENSEMBLE DE COLLECTEUR POUR DEUX APPAREILS  
(PIÈCE N° 78692)



ENSEMBLE DE COLLECTEUR POUR QUATRE APPAREILS  
(PIÈCE N 78694)



ENSEMBLE DE COLLECTEUR POUR TROIS APPAREILS  
(PIÈCE N 78693)

## LISTE DE CONTRÔLE ET RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE SERVICE

**IMPORTANT**

L'installateur peut être en mesure de constater et de corriger certaines ou à sa remise en marche après une longue période d'arrêt. **TOUTEFOIS**, il est recommandé que seul un technicien de service qualifié, disposant d'un

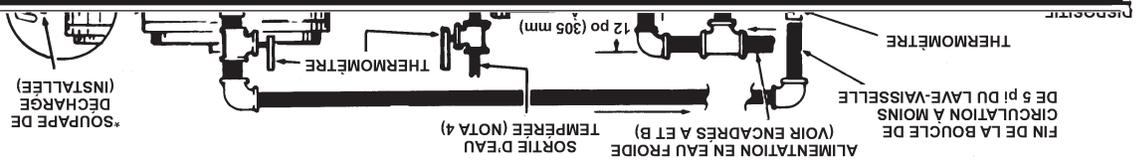


## REMPLACEMENT DU CABLAGE ÉLECTRIQUE

Si des éléments du câblage original fourni avec l'appareil doivent être remplacés, on doit le faire avec des fils de cuivre de calibre 16 AWG ou plus et

1. S'assurer que le sectionneur du brûleur desservant le chauffe-eau est en
2. Vérifier les fusibles.
  - Le sectionneur du brûleur comprend habituellement des fusibles.
5. Vérifier si des robinets d'eau chaude sont ouverts ou présentent des
7. Le chauffe-eau ou le brûleur peut être encrassé.
  - Faire nettoyer et réajuster le brûleur.

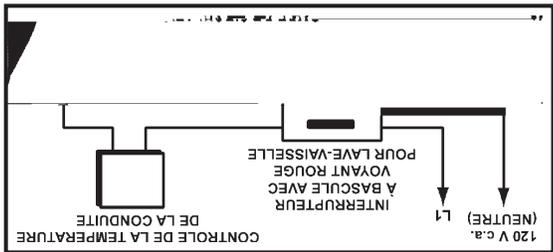
**SYSTÈME À DEUX TEMPÉRATURES, AVEC CHAUFFE-EAU À HAUTE TEMPÉRATURE DE STOCKAGE ET RECIRCULATION DANS LA BOUCLE DE DÉSINFECTION**



**ENCADRÉ A**

INSTALLER UN RÉSERVOIR D'EXPANSION THERMIQUE SI UN CLAPET ANTIRETOUR OU UN DÉTENDEUR DE PRESSION EST UTILISÉ DANS LE CIRCUIT D'ALIMENTATION EN EAU FROIDE

**SCHEMA DE CÂBLAGE POUR LA BOUCLE D'EAU À 180 °F (S'IL Y EN A UNE)**

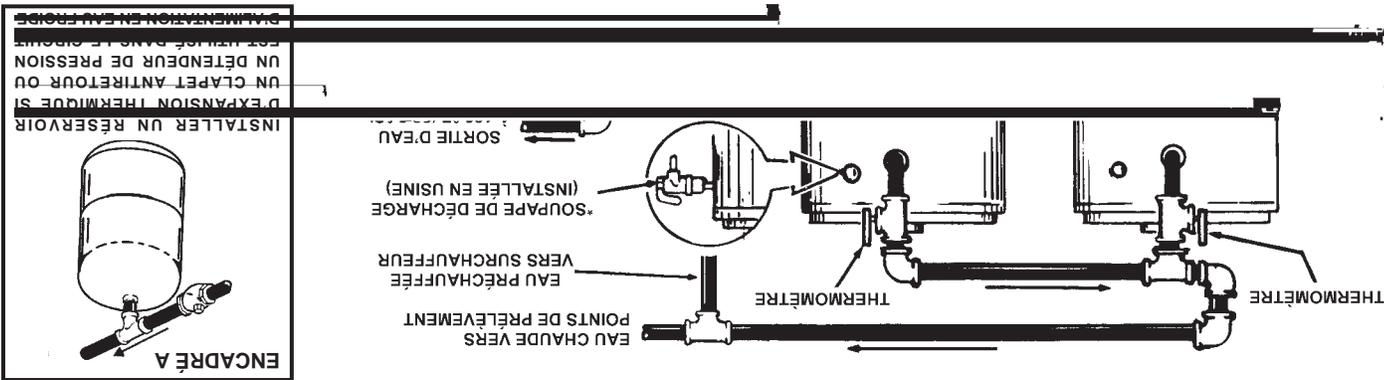


**ENCADRÉ B**

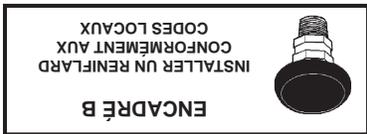
INSTALLER UN RENIFLARD CONFORMÉMENT AUX CODES LOCAUX

**NOTES**

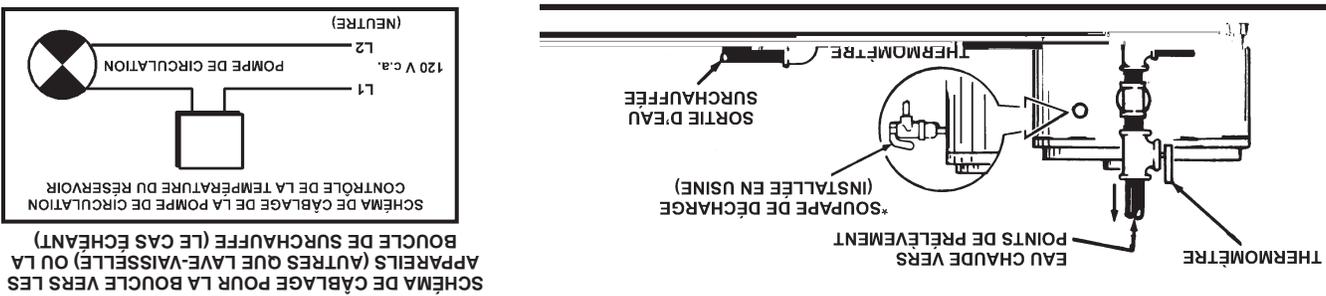
**SYSTEME A DEUX TEMPERATURES - AVEC TROIS CHAUFFE-EAU (DEUX PRECHAUFFEURS ET UN SURCHAUFFEUR), AVEC OU SANS RECIRCULATION**



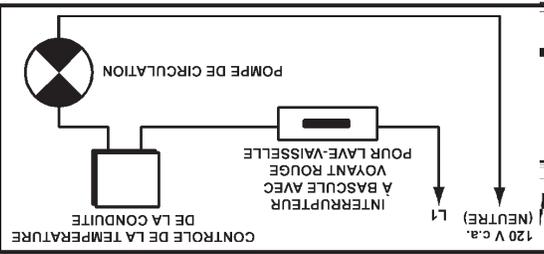
**! DANGER :** LA TEMPERATURE DE CONSIGNE NE DOIT PAS DEPASSER LES VALEURS CONSIDEREES COMME SECURITAIRES POUR LES APPAREILS UTILISATEURS. VOIR LA SECTION REGLAGE DE LA TEMPERATURE DE L'EAU (PAGE 11). SI UNE TEMPERATURE DE PRECHAUFFAGE PLUS ELEVEE EST NECESSAIRE AU NIVEAU DU SURCHAUFFEUR, AJOUTER UN ROBINET ANTIBOUILLANTAGE DANS LES CONDUITES D'EAU QUI ALIMENTENT DES APPAREILS.



**SYSTEME A DEUX TEMPERATURES - AVEC DEUX CHAUFFE-EAU (UN PRECHAUFFEUR ET UN SURCHAUFFEUR), AVEC OU SANS RECIRCULATION**



SCHEMA DE CABLAGE POUR LA BOUCLE DE L'EAU A 180 °F (S'IL Y EN A UNE)



**INSTALLER CONFORMEMENT AUX CODES LOCAUX**

- \* RELIER LA SOUPEPE DE DECHARGE PAR UNE CONDUITE A UNE RIGOLE D'EVACUATION
- \*\* TEMPERATURE MAXIMALE DE L'EAU DANS LES PRECHAUFFEURS : ENTRE 140 °F (60 °C) ET 150 °F (66 °C)
- TEMPERATURE MINIMALE DE L'EAU DANS LES PRECHAUFFEURS : 120 °F (49 °C)
- RACCORDER LA CONDUITE DE CIRCULATION PROVENANT DES APPAREILS UTILISATEURS (LE CAS ECHÉANT) A LA CONDUITE D'ARRIVEE D'EAU FROIDE DU PRECHAUFFEUR
- RACCORDER LA CONDUITE DE CIRCULATION DE L'EAU A 180°F (82°C) OU DE L'EAU SURCHAUFFEE (LE CAS ECHÉANT) A LA CONDUITE D'ARRIVEE D'EAU FROIDE DU SURCHAUFFEUR

SYSTÈME À DEUX TEMPÉRATURES, AVEC DEUX CHAUFFE-EAU À HAUTE TEMPÉRATURE DE STOCKAGE, AVEC OU SANS RECIRCULATION

SI PLUSIEURS CHAUFFE-EAU SONT UTILISÉS, VOIR LES ENSEMBLES DE COLLECTEUR (PAGE 20).

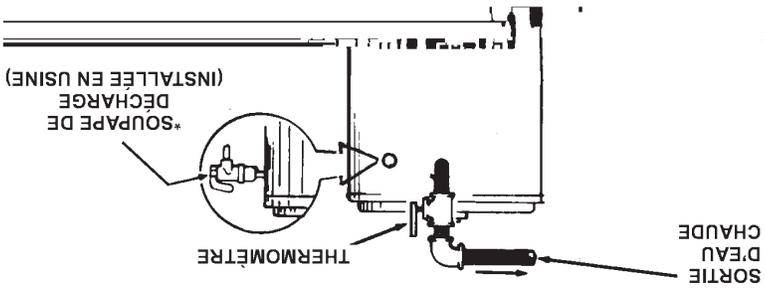
NOTA : EN CAS DE RECIRCULATION D'EAU TEMPÉRÉE, LA CONDUITE DE RETOUR DOIT ÊTRE RELIÉE AU POINT « A »

\* RELIER LA SOUPAPE DE DÉCHARGE PAR UNE CONDUITE À UNE RIGOLE D'ÉVACUATION.

LA TEMPÉRATURE DE CONSIGNE NE DOIT PAS DÉPASSER LES VALEURS CONSIDÉRÉES COMME SÉCURITAIRES POUR LES APPAREILS UTILISÉS. VOIR LA SECTION RÉGLAGE DE LA TEMPÉRATURE DE L'EAU (PAGE 11). SI UNE TEMPÉRA-



DANGER :

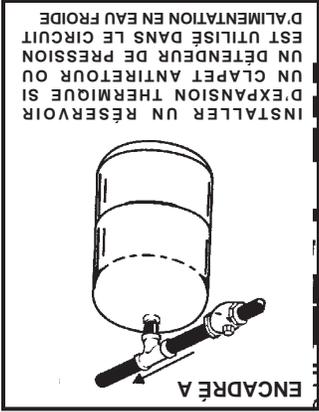
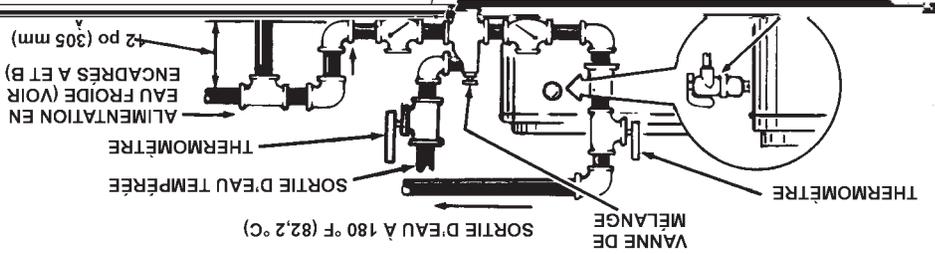


SYSTÈME À UNE SEULE TEMPÉRATURE OU SURCHAUFFEUR

LA TEMPÉRATURE DE CONSIGNE NE DOIT PAS DÉPASSER LES VALEURS CONSIDÉRÉES COMME SÉCURITAIRES POUR LES APPAREILS UTILISATEURS. VOIR LA SECTION RÉGLAGE DE LA TEMPÉRATURE DE L'EAU (PAGE 11), SI UNE TEMPÉRATURE DE PRÉCHAUFFAGE PLUS ÉLEVÉE EST NÉCESSAIRE AU NIVEAU DU SURCHAUFFEUR, AJOUTER UN ROBINET ANTIÉBOULLANTAGE DANS LES CONDUITES D'EAU QUI ALIMENTENT DES APPAREILS.



SYSTÈME À DEUX TEMPÉRATURES, AVEC UN CHAUFFE-EAU À HAUTE TEMPÉRATURE DE STOCKAGE, AVEC OU SANS RECIRCULATION



NOTA : EN CAS DE RECIRCULATION D'EAU

TEMPÉRÉE, LA CONDUITE DE RETOUR

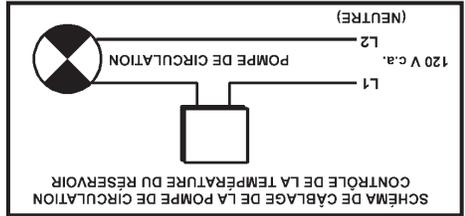
DOIT ÊTRE RELIÉE AU POINT « A »

\* CONDUITE VERS RIGOLE D'ÉVACUATION

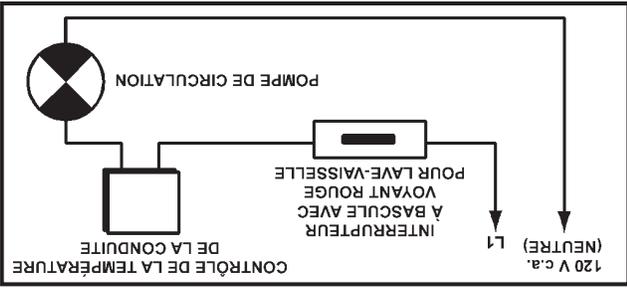
CONDUITE DE RETOUR DE LA BOUCLE DE RECIRCULATION À 180 °F (82,2 °C) (LE CAS ÉCHEANT)

INSTALLER CONFORMÉMENT AUX CODES LOCAUX.

SCHEMA DE CÂBLAGE POUR LA BOUCLE D'EAU TEMPÉRÉE (S'IL Y EN A UNE)

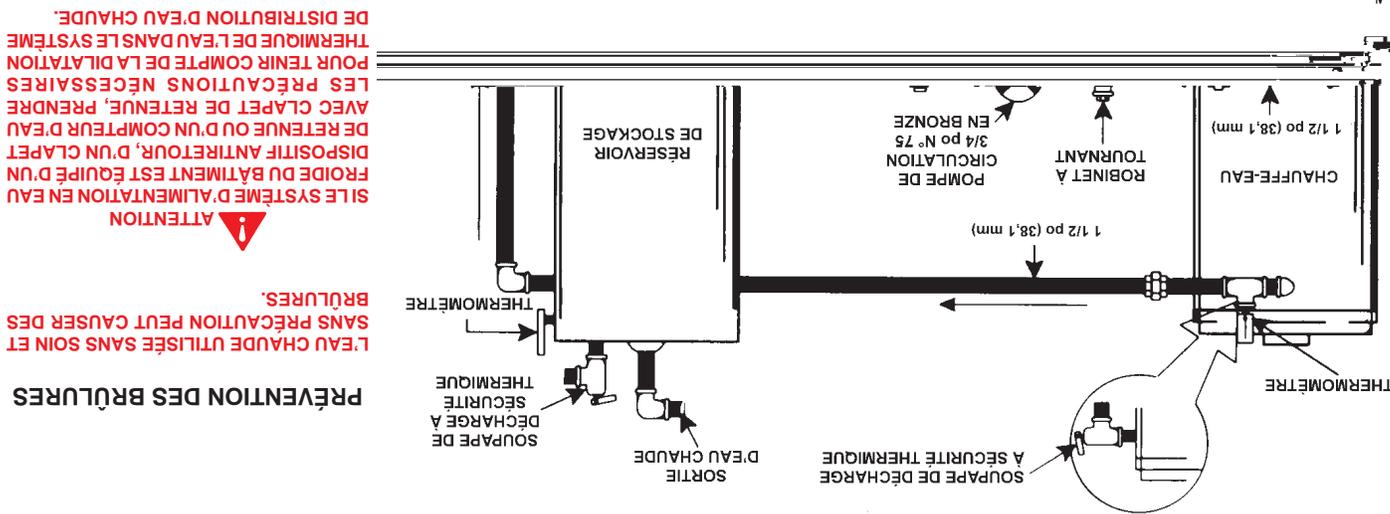


SCHEMA DE CÂBLAGE POUR LA BOUCLE D'EAU À 180 °F (S'IL Y EN A UNE)



# SCHEMAS D'INSTALLATION

SYSTEME A TEMPERATURE UNIQUE, AVEC UN CHAUFFE-EAU ET UN RESERVOIR VERTICAL A CIRCULATION FORCEE, AVEC OU SANS RECIRCULATION DANS LE BATIMENT



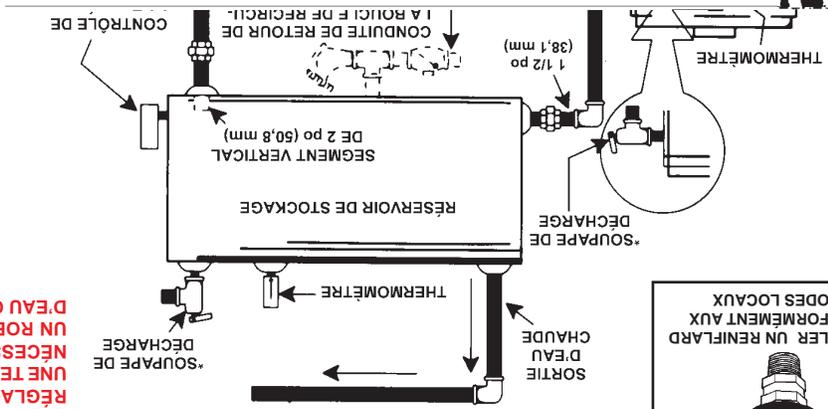
**PREVENTION DES BRULURES**  
L'EAU CHAUDE UTILISEE SANS SOIN ET SANS PRECAUTION PEUT CAUSER DES BRULURES.

**ATTENTION**  
SI LE SYSTEME D'ALIMENTATION EN EAU FROIDE DU BATIMENT EST EQUIPE D'UN DISPOSITIF ANTIRETOUR, D'UN CLAPET DE RETENUE OU D'UN COMPTEUR D'EAU AVEC CLAPET DE RETENUE, PRENDRE LES PRECAUTIONS NECESSAIRES POUR TENIR COMPTE DE LA DILATION THERMIQUE DE L'EAU DANS LE SYSTEME DE DISTRIBUTION D'EAU CHAUDE.

NOTA : RACCORDER LA CONDUITE DE RETOUR DE LA BOUCLE DE CIRCULATION D'EAU CHAUDE (LE CAS ECHÉANT) A LA CONDUITE D'ARRIVEE D'EAU FROIDE.

NOTA : SI UN RESERVOIR DE STOCKAGE A.O. SMITH DE MODELE T-140, 200, 350 OU 400 EST UTILISE, INSTALLER LE DISPOSITIF DE CONTROLE DE LA TEMPERATURE DU RESERVOIR DANS L'ORIFICE DE 3/4 po.

SYSTEME A TEMPERATURE UNIQUE, AVEC UN CHAUFFE-EAU ET UN RESERVOIR HORIZONTAL A CIRCULATION FORCEE, AVEC OU SANS RECIRCULATION DANS LE BATIMENT

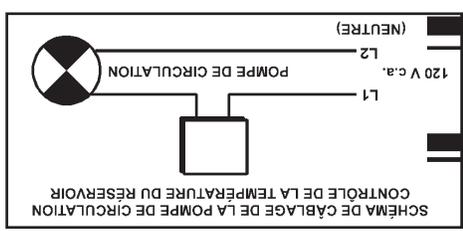


**DANGER** : LA TEMPERATURE DE CONSIGNE NE DOIT PAS DEPASSER LES VALEURS CONSIDEREES COMME SECURITAIRES POUR LES APPAREILS UTILISATEURS. VOIR LA SECTION REGLEGE DE LA TEMPERATURE DE L'EAU (PAGE 11). SI UNE TEMPERATURE DE PRECHAUFFAGE PLUS ELEVEE EST NECESSAIRE AU NIVEAU DU SURCHAUFFEUR, AJOUTER UN ROBINET ANTIBOUILLANTAGE DANS LES CONDUITES D'EAU QUI ALIMENTENT DES APPAREILS.

CONDUITE VERS RIGOLE D'EVACUATION

INSTALLER CONFORMEMENT AUX CODES LOCAUX

SCHEMA DE CABLAGE POUR LA BOUCLE OU LA BOUCLE DE CIRCULATION DE L'EAU CHAUDE (LE CAS ECHÉANT)



- Pour vérifier si le produit UN•LIME est toujours efficace et peut-être

vigoureusement le matériau, il est encore actif et peut être réutilisé; sinon il doit être remplacé.

- Vérifier l'existence de fuite d'eau.

vérifier s'il est réutilisable.

## POMPE DE CIRCULATION

de circulation. Si on l'utilise, il faut la lubrifier tous les quatre mois avec une

- Placer 2 ou 3 cuillères à thé de lubrifiant dans le godet huileur des paliers et 10 à 12 gouttes dans le godet huileur du moteur. Lubrifier comme requis

## ENLÈVEMENT DE LA SUIE

de combustion afin d'assurer un fonctionnement efficace du chauffe-eau.

CONDUIT DE FUMÉE ET CHICANE D'UN CHAUFFE-EAU TYPE  
FIGURE 19

retirer le couvercle de l'orifice de nettoyage, vider le chauffe-eau (voir la

1. Fermer le robinet d'entrée d'eau, mettre le sectionneur du brûleur à mazout

3. Retirer les six vis à tête hexagonale de fixation de la porte de nettoyage et

5. Inspecter le joint d'étanchéité de l'orifice de nettoyage. Au besoin, le

6. Installer la plaque de l'orifice de nettoyage. Remettre en place la porte de

sectionneur du brûleur à mazout sous tension.

8. Vérifier l'existence de fuite d'eau.

## Méthode de détartrage Fio-Jug

figure 18 présente la plupart des étapes de détartrage.

Vidanger le chauffe-eau s'il doit être mis hors service ou exposé au gel. Une

1. Mettre le sectionneur du brûleur à mazout à la position OFF.

l'explosion du réservoir. Dans les zones où l'eau est de piètre qualité, il peut être nécessaire d'inspecter la soupape plus souvent que tous les six mois.

Si l'eau ne circule pas, enlever la soupape et vérifier si elle est obstruée ou

## VIDANGE

## ENTRETIEN

### GÉNÉRALITÉS

que l'enlèvement du tartre. Il faut inspecter le brûleur à mazout et le régler de l'eau est utilisée, il faut la lubrifier (voir le tableau 9).

l'orifice du robinet de vidange, sa hauteur est d'environ 1 po (2,5 cm); si elle atteint le bas de l'orifice de nettoyage, sa hauteur est d'environ 2 po (5,1 cm).

0,5 po (1,3 cm). Le détartrage peut donc être annuel.

(5,1 cm). Le détartrage doit donc être trimestriel.

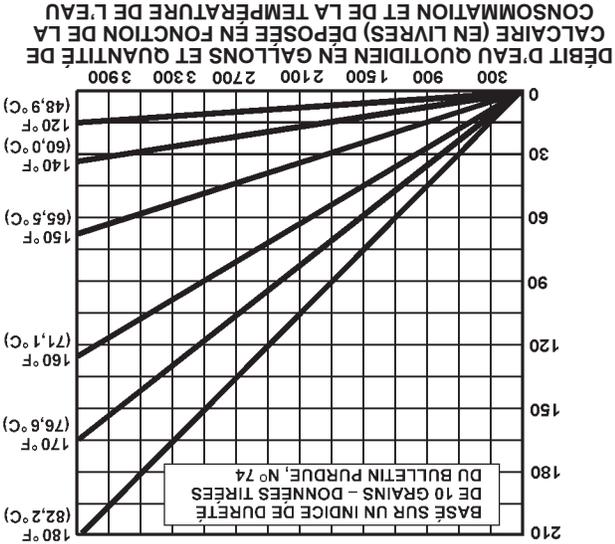
d'entretien. L'inspection et le réglage du brûleur à mazout relèvent d'un technicien qualifié.

**TABLAU 9 – CALENDRIER D'ENTRETIEN SUGGÉRÉ**

circulation	Lubrification	quatre mois	sans détergent SAE N	Utiliser la troussée de vérification de la combustion et les spécifications (page 22)
Brûleur à mazout	ajustement et inspection	Tous les six mois		

## SOUPAPES DE DÉCHARGE À SÉCURITÉ THERMIQUE

Au moins deux fois par année, vérifier le bon fonctionnement des soupapes de à l'extrémité de la soupape. Celle-ci devrait être bien appuyée et fonctionner



### ENLÈVEMENT DU TARTRE

convient d'enlever les dépôts et le tartre en même temps.

### ENLÈVEMENT DES DÉPÔTS

4. Mettre le sectionneur du brûleur à mazout à la position ON.

1. Mettre le sectionneur du brûleur à mazout à la position OFF.

### RINÇAGE

courantes figurent dans la section Liste de contrôle et renseignements sur

thermique peut être dû à une expansion thermique de l'eau dans un système



5. Le brûleur se mettra en marche normalement après « l'appel de chaleur »

## RÉGLAGE DE LA TEMPÉRATURE DE L'EAU



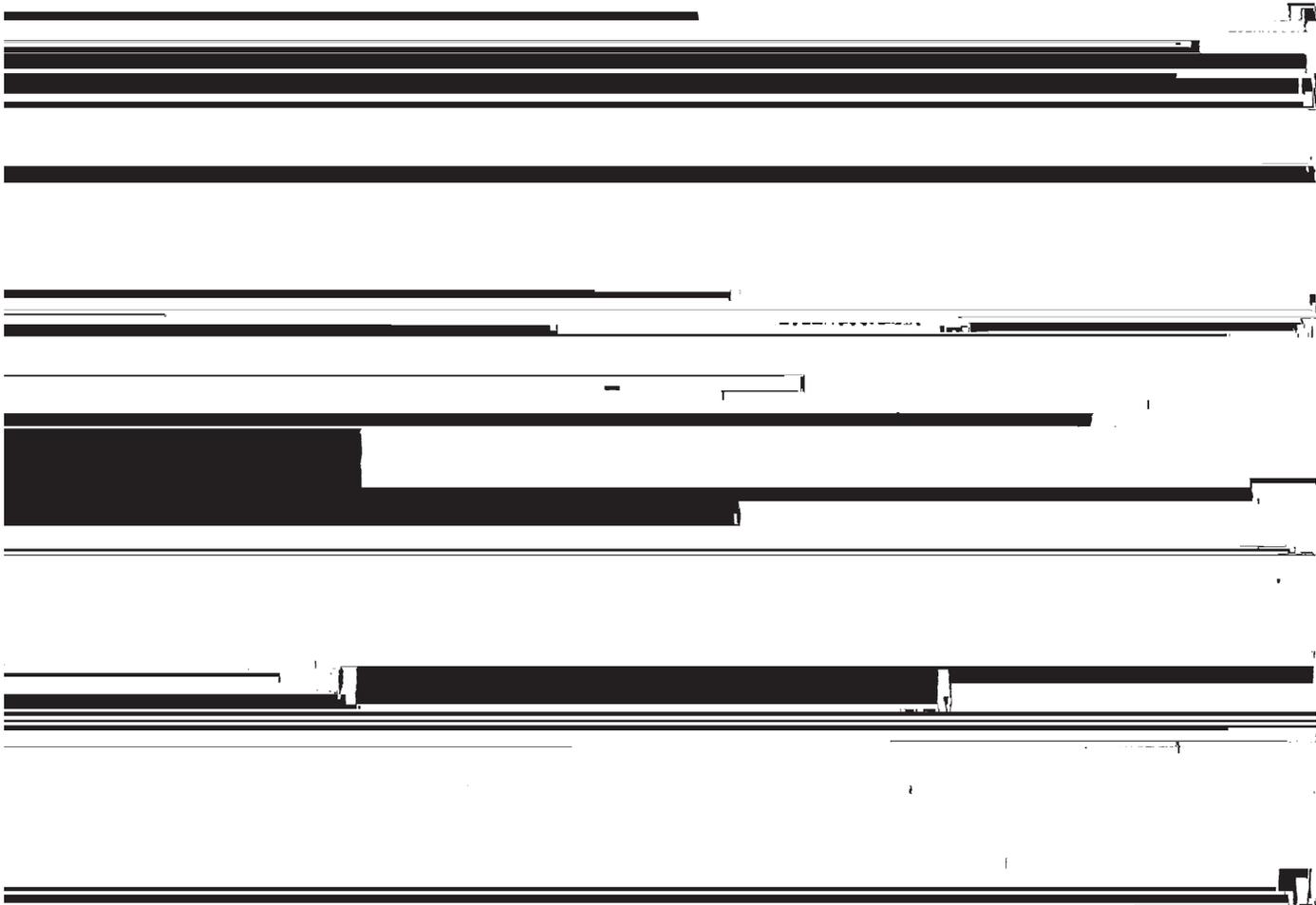


FIGURE 15

— MISE EN MARCHÉ ET UTILISATION —

GÉNÉRALITÉS

1. Vérifier que tous les raccords d'eau, de mazout et électriques, faits en usine et sur place, sont bien serrés. Vérifier également le dispositif d'évacuation
2. Si une pompe de circulation est utilisée, il peut être nécessaire de la lubrifier avant de la mettre en marche. Le tube de lubrifiant fourni avec la pompe

REMPLISSAGE

1. Mettre le sectionneur du brûleur à mazout à la position OFF.
2. S'assurer que le brûleur à mazout, la tuyauterie connexe, les soupapes et les commandes sont en place, ajustés et prêts à fonctionner avant de mettre

3. Ouvrez un robinet d'eau chaude proche afin de permettre à l'air de

maintenant prêt pour être mis en marche pour la première fois.

MISE EN MARCHÉ INITIALE

- Si le limiteur est déclenché, la commande primaire de sécurité arrête le brûleur à mazout. Voir la section COMMANDE PRIMAIRE DE brûleur ne fonctionne pas après avoir enfoncé le bouton rouge une seule
4. Mettre le sectionneur du brûleur à mazout à la position ON.
- uniquement si un agent qualifié effectue la mise en service. Communiquer une mise en service certifiée.
- L'installateur doit effectuer les vérifications suivantes lorsque le chauffe-eau

## **BRÛLEUR**

Le brûleur est installé sur la bride de la chambre de combustion (voir la figure 14).

avec la bride du chauffe-eau (voir la figure 14) avant de placer le brûleur



ou un évent, s'assurer que le tirage est suffisant pour une bonne combustion et



## TUYAUTERIE D'EAU

### GÉNÉRALITÉS

#### SOUAPE DE DÉCHARGE À SÉCURITÉ THERMIQUE

Une soupape de décharge à sécurité thermique de conception certifiée par

\_\_\_\_\_ dépasser la pression de service spécifiée sur la plaque signalétique du

Pour éviter des brûlures ou des dégâts d'eau, raccorder une conduite  
d'évacuation à la soupape de décharge afin de diriger le débit en excès vers

du brûleur commandé par la température de l'eau.

## SYSTÈME EN CIRCUIT FERMÉ



## DÉGAGEMENT À PRÉVOIR

d'évent. Ces dégagements, tels qu'illustrés à la figure 4A, ont pour objectif de

Laisser suffisamment d'espace à l'arrière du chauffe-eau pour permettre

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# TABLE DES MATIÈRES

Certificat du brûleur (test de combustion)

Étiquette d'identification du brûleur  
Caractéristiques des brûleurs

Insuffisance ou absence d'eau chaude  
Le brûleur démarre mais ne fonctionne pas

Installation du brûleur

Le brûleur ne démarre pas  
Démarrage du brûleur, mais absence de flamme

## HOMOLOGATIONS

Le brûleur et les commandes sont homologués par l'Underwriters' Laboratories Inc. En conséquence, le brûleur porte l'une des étiquettes UL qui atteste que

HLW (à droite) se trouvent sur la plaque située juste en dessous de l'orifice

(voir la figure 2) comprend une série de chiffres qui indique la construction

Les plaques signalétiques ou étiquettes du chauffe-eau et du brûleur fournissent  
Consulter la figure 1 pour l'emplacement approximatif de la plaque sur le  
L'emplacement approximatif sur le brûleur (voir l'illustration à la page 2 pour  
l'identification du brûleur) contient un code de brûleur 940 ou

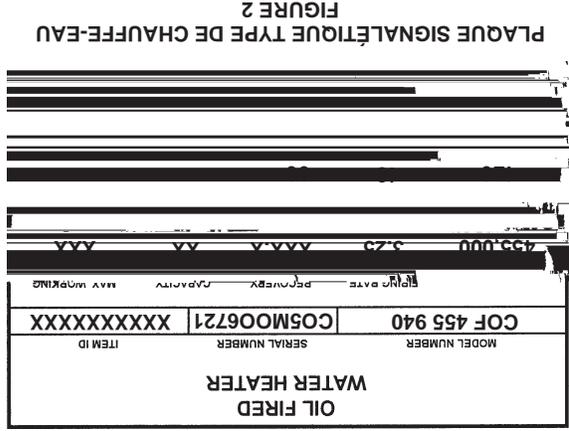


FIGURE 2  
PLAQUE SIGNALÉTIQUE TYPE DE CHAUFFE-EAU

## IDENTIFICATION

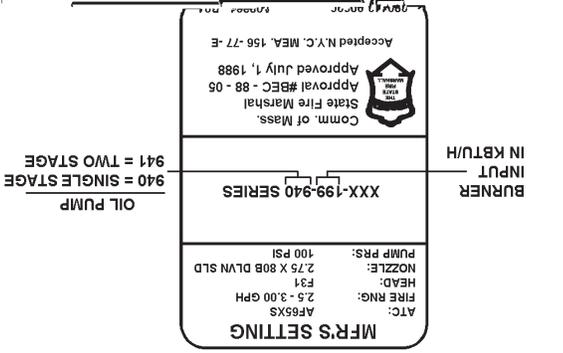


FIGURE 3  
ÉTIQUETTE D'IDENTIFICATION TYPE DE BRÛLEUR

Si ces codes ne correspondent pas, il est possible que le brûleur ne convienne

composants y sont identifiés et décrits. Les illustrations de plaques qui y sont contenus. Veuillez utiliser ces références pour identifier le

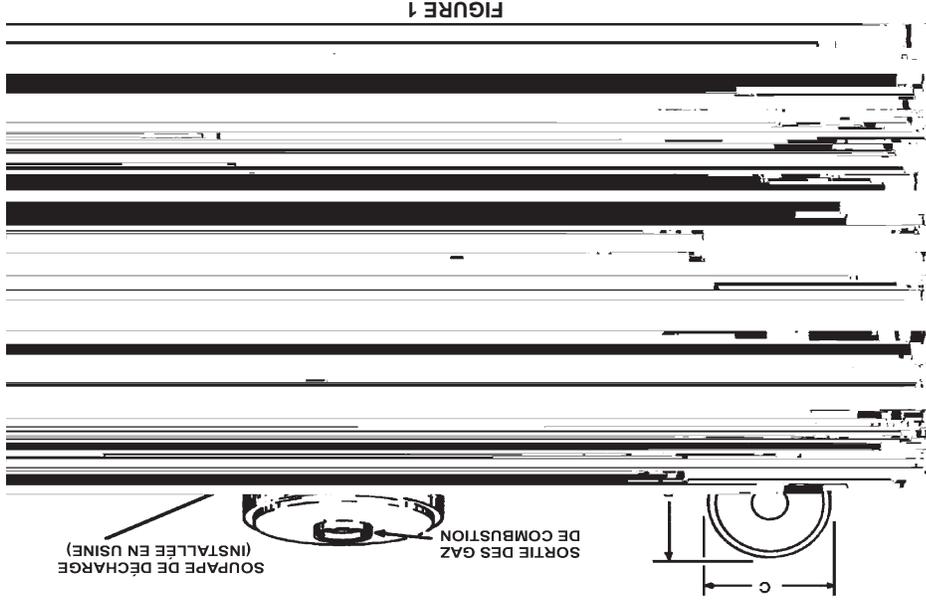


TABLEAU 2 – CAPACITÉ DE RÉCUPÉRATION (fondée sur un rendement thermique de 80 %)  
CAPACITÉ DU REND. RÉSERVOIR APPROX. °F 40°F 50°F 60 50  
Gallons U.S./h et litres/h à L'ÉCHAUFFEMENT INDICUÉ

# MODÈLES COF 199 À COF 700A

CHAUFFE-EAU COMMERCIAUX AU MAZOUT

- Installation • Service • Entretien



ASME  
HLW

**ATTENTION**

**MISE EN GARDE : Bien suivre les instructions données dans le présent manuel pour réduire au minimum le risque d'incendie ou d'explosion et prévenir les blessures, la mort ou les dommages matériels.**

- Ne pas entreposer ni utiliser d'essence ou d'autres vapeurs et liquides inflammables près de cet appareil ou de tout autre appareil de même type.

**- SI UNE ODEUR DE GAZ EST DÉCELÉE :**

- Ne pas tenter d'allumer d'appareil.
- Ne toucher à aucun interrupteur; ne pas se servir des téléphones se trouvant dans le bâtiment.
- Se rendre immédiatement chez un voisin pour téléphoner au fournisseur de gaz.
- Suivre ses instructions.
- Dans l'impossibilité de joindre le fournisseur, appeler le service des incendies.
- L'installation et le service doivent être effectués par un spécialiste, une entreprise de service ou le fournisseur de gaz.

PLACER CES DIRECTIVES PRÈS DU CHAUFFE-EAU ET DEMANDER AU PROPRIÉTAIRE DE LES CONSERVER POUR RÉFÉRENCE ULTÉRIEURE.