



ISO 9001



Gas Burner Controls

LGA...

The LGA... are used for the startup and supervision of atmospheric gas burners of small to medium capacity (without fan) in intermittent operation.

The LGA... and this Data Sheet are intended for use by OEMs which integrate the gas burner controls in their products.

Use

The flame is supervised with an ionization probe.
Using the appropriate adapters, the LGA... can replace their predecessor types LFI7... and LFI5... in terms of function and size (refer to «Ordering»).

LGA41.173A27 and LGA52.171B27 are suited for use with direct-fired air heaters.

Warning notes



To avoid injury to persons, damage to property and the environment, the following warning notes should be observed!

Do not open, interfere with or modify the unit.

- Before performing any wiring changes in the connection area of the LGA..., completely isolate the burner control from the mains supply (all-polar disconnection)
- Ensure protection against electric shock hazard by providing appropriate protection for the burner control's connections terminals
- Check wiring and all safety functions prior to commissioning
- Press the lockout reset button / operating button only manually (applying a force of no more than 60 N), without using any tools or pointed objects
- Fall or shock can adversely affect the safety functions. Such units may not be put into operation even if they do not exhibit any damage

Mounting notes

Siting the ionization probe

- Ensure that the relevant national safety regulations are complied with
- The ionization probe and ignition electrode must be positioned such that the ignition spark cannot arc over to the ionization probe
- The position and polarity of the ignition electrode can adversely affect the magnitude of the flame signal. Reversal of polarity of the ignition transformer's connections on the primary side usually solves the problem
- Since the burner bars form the earthed counter-electrode, the burner must be adjusted such that the flame is hot and stable and in firm contact with the burner bars. With pulsating flames or yellow-burning flames resulting from lack of air, a very low or even no ionization current is generated so that the burner control will initiate lockout

Installation notes

- Installation work must be carried out by qualified staff
 - To isolate the burner control from the mains supply, use an all-polar switch with a contact gap of at least 3 mm
 - Secure the earthing lug in the terminal base with a metric screw and a lockwasher or similar
 - Switches, fuses, earthing, etc., must be in compliance with local regulations; primary fuse max. 10 A (slow)
 - Make absolutely certain that life and neutral conductors are correctly connected to terminals 1 and 2 of the burner control; otherwise, no flame signal will be generated
 - Connect the gas pressure switch and other monitoring devices - whose contacts must be closed from startup to controlled shutdown - in series with «R» and «W»
- Only with LGA41...
- If the fully closed position of the main gas valve «BV2» shall be checked on burner startup, the closed position contact must be included in the loop between terminals 9 and 3. In addition, the connecting links between terminals 9 and 11 and 8 and 3 must be fitted
 - During the startup sequence, terminal 6 carries voltage and may not be used as an auxiliary terminal
 - The auxiliary contact of a gas valve for checking the fully closed position must be included in the loop between terminals 9 and 3
- Only with LGA52... / LGA63...
- During the startup sequence, terminals 9 and 6 carry voltage and may not be used as auxiliary terminals
 - Connect the load controller of 2-stage burners to terminal 5 in series with «BV2»

Electrical connection of ionization probe

It is important to achieve practically disturbance- and loss-free signal transmission:

- Never run the detector cable together with other cables
 - Line capacitance reduces the magnitude of the flame signal
 - Use a separate cable
- Observe the permissible length and shielding of the detector cable (refer to «Technical data»)
- The ionization probe is not protected against electric shock hazard
- Locate the ionization probe such that the ignition spark cannot arc over (risk of electrical overloads)
- Always run the high-voltage ignition cables separate from the unit and other cables while observing the greatest possible distances
- The insulation resistance between ionization probe and ground must be a minimum of 50 MΩ, even after a large number of operating hours.
Prerequisite for this is not only high quality heat-resistant insulation of the cable, but also of the ionization probe itself (ceramic holder!)
- A soiled ionization probe holder offers favorable conditions for surface leakage currents which reduce the magnitude of the flame signal
- The burner (as the counter-electrode) must be correctly earthed, or else no ionization current will flow



Earthing the boiler alone does not suffice!

- The connection diagrams shown apply to burner controls with earthed neutral conductor. In the case of ionization current supervision in networks with nonearthed neutral conductor, terminal 2 must be connected to the earth conductor via an RC unit (part no. ARC 4 668 9066 0). In that case, it must be made certain that the relevant national safety regulations are complied with (e.g. electric shock hazard protection), since AC 230 V / 50 Hz mains voltage results in a leakage current of 2.7 mA

Commissioning notes

- Commissioning and maintenance work must be carried out by qualified staff
- When commissioning the plant or when doing maintenance work, make the following safety checks:

	Safety check	Anticipated response
a)	Burner startup with no flame signal; for that purpose, open the connection between burner control and ionization probe prior to burner startup and maintain this status	Lockout at the end of «TSA»
b)	Burner operation with simulated loss of flame during operation; for that purpose, open the connection between burner control and ionization probe during burner operation and maintain this status	Restart, followed by lockout at the end of «TSA»
c)	No air pressure signal during «t1» (only with LGA52... / LGA63... with fan)	No startup
d)	Air pressure failure during operation (only with LGA52... / LGA63...)	Shutdown

Service notes

- Check wiring and all safety functions each time a unit has been replaced

Standards

- CE conformity according to the directives of the European Union
 - Electromagnetic compatibility EMC 89 / 336 EEC
 - Directives for gas-fired appliances 90 / 396 EEC
- Identification code to EN 298
 - A M C L X N single-stage
 - A T C L X N 2-stage

Disposal notes



The unit contains electrical and electronic components and may not be disposed of together with household garbage.
Local and currently valid legislation must be observed.

Mechanical design




- LGA... The gas burner controls are of plug-in design, suitable for installation in any position on burners, in control cabinets or on control panels.
- The housing is made of impact-proof, heat-resistant plastic and accommodates
- the thermal sequencing device (ambient temperature-compensated) acting on a multiple snap action switching system,
 - the flame signal amplifier with the flame relay, and
 - the lockout warning lamp and lockout reset button (splash-proof)
- Plug-in base AGK11 Refer to Data Sheet 7201.
- Undervoltage detection In the event of undervoltage (below approximately AC 165 V), an electronic circuit ensures that the burner control will prevent burner startup.
- Only with LGA63.191A27
- Undervoltage threshold: AC 178 V \pm 10 V
 - «TSA»: Smaller tolerance band
 - Flame signal amplifier: Higher sensitivity, for typical applications with pilot flames

Type summary


The type references given in the table refer to burner controls with no base and no accessories.

Burner control with under-voltage detection	AC 220...240 V	LGA41.153A27	LGA41.173A27	LGA52.150B27	LGA52.171B27	LGA63.191A27
	AC 100...110 V	---	---	LGA52.150B17	---	---
Connection facility for auxiliary fan ¹⁾		---	---	x	x	X
Connection facility for air pressure switch		---	---	x	x	X
Control outputs for gas valves		2	2	2	2	2
Reversed polarity protection		x	x	x	x	x

1) Auxiliary fan not monitored to EN 298

	Gas burner control (without plug-in base)	refer to «Type summary»
	Electrical connections	refer to Data Sheet 7201
	- Plug-in base AGK11...	
	- Cable holders AGK65..., AGK66, AGK67...	
	- Cable strain relief elements for AGK67...	
	Electrical connections	refer to Data Sheet 7203
	- Plug-in base AGK13	
	- Plug-in housing AGK56	
	- Cover AGK68	
	Flame detectors	supplied by thirds
	- Ionization probe	
	Pedestal	AGK21
	- For increasing the height of the LGA... (62.5 mm) to that of the LF11... or LF15... (90 mm)	
	Test case (for making functional tests)	KF8843
	- For testing burner controls	
	- Refer to Operating Instructions B7986	
	Adapter (for replacing LF11... by LGA...)	KF8828
	Adapter (for replacing LF15... by LGA...)	KF8829
	RC unit (for the supervision of ionization currents in networks with nonearthed neutral conductor)	ARC 4 668 9066 0

Technical data

General unit data	Mains voltage	AC 220 V –15 %...AC 240 V +10 % AC 100 V –15 %...AC 110 V +10 %
	Mains frequency	50...60 Hz ±6 %
	Power consumption	3 VA
	Input current at terminal 1	max. 5 A
	Terminal rating	
	- Terminals 4 and 8	max. 4 A
	- Terminals 6, 7 and 9	max. 2 A
	- Terminals 5 and 10	max. 1 A
	Primary fuse	max. 10 A (slow)
	Degree of protection	IP 40 (when integrated)
	Mounting orientation	optional
	Weight	
	- Without plug-in base	approx. 180 g
	- With plug-in base	approx. 260 g
	Environmental conditions	Transport
Climatic conditions		class 2K2
Mechanical conditions		class 2M2
Temperature range		-50...+60 °C
Humidity		< 95 % r.h.
Operation		DIN EN 60 721-3-3
Climatic conditions		class 3K5
Mechanical conditions		class 3M2
Temperature range		0...+60 °C for LGA41.173A27 and LGA52.171B27: -20...+60 °C
Humidity		< 95 % r.h.
	 Condensation, formation of ice and ingress of water are not permitted!	
Ionization probe	Voltage between ionization probe and ground	mains voltage
	Required detector current	min. 5 µA
	Possible detector current	max. 100 µA
	Length of detector cable	max. 20 m (separate cable)
	Required insulation resistance between ionization probe with its cable and ground	min. 50 MΩ

Function

Control sequence (times in seconds) ¹⁾

	AC 220...240 V	LGA41.153A27	LGA41.173A27	LGA52.150B27	LGA52.171B27	LGA63.191A27
	AC 100...110 V	---	---	LGA52.150B17	---	---
t1	Prepurge time	---	---	approx. 13	approx. 13	approx. 13
t3	Preignition time	15	15	---	---	---
t3'	Preignition time from start of «TSA»	---	---	max. 5	4.5...7.5	max. 10
TSA	Ignition safety time	5	10	5	4.5...7.5	10
TSAmax.	Max. ignition safety time	10	20	10	20	20
t3n	Postignition time	max. 2	max. 2	---	---	---
t4	Interval «BV1 – BV2»	approx. 18	approx. 13	approx. 18	approx. 13	approx. 23

¹⁾ All times specified apply to AC 220 V and AC 110 V respectively
For AC 240 V operation, above times are to be multiplied by 0.7

Control sequence in the event of fault

Erroneous flame signal during «t1» or «t3»	Lockout ²⁾ prior to the release of gas	Lockout ²⁾ prior to ignition and the release of gas
No flame on completion of «TSA»	Lockout ²⁾	Lockout ²⁾
Loss of flame during operation	Repetition	Repetition
No air pressure signal during «t1»	---	No start
Air pressure failure during operation	---	Shutdown

²⁾ After lockout, the burner control can be reset after about 60...90 seconds

Flame supervision with ionization probe

The conductivity and rectifying effect of hot flame gases are used for flame supervision. For that purpose, AC voltage is applied to the ionization probe which projects into the flame.

The current that flows in the presence of a flame (ionization current) generates the flame signal which is then fed to the input of the flame signal amplifier.

The amplifier is designed such that it only responds to the DC current component of the flame signal, thus ensuring that a short-circuit between ionization probe and ground cannot simulate a flame signal (since in that case, AC current would flow).

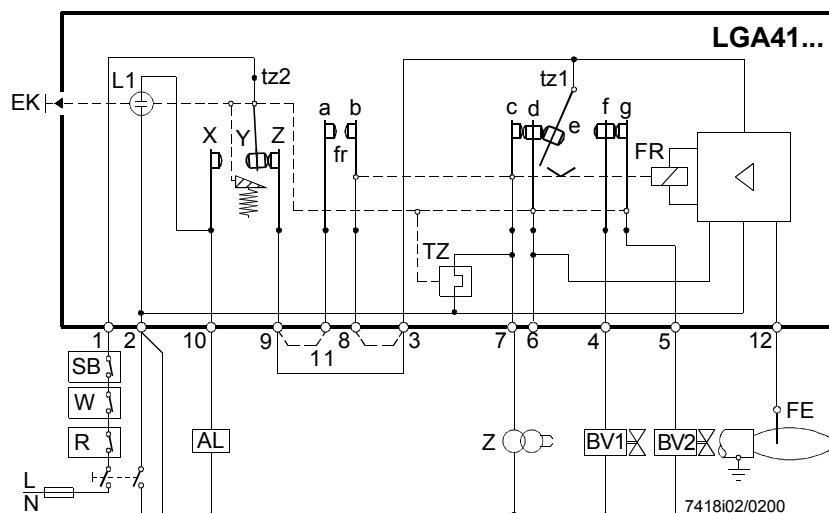
Internal diagram
LGA41...

When the switch-on command is given, power is supplied to the ignition transformer and the heating coil of the bimetal sequencing device.
The bimetal bends and pushes contact set «c, d, e» towards «f».
On completion of the preignition time, the system tilts so that «e - f» closes and «f - g» opens, «BV1» receives voltage.
Contacts «c - d» still remain closed («c» resting on «d»).

On flame establishment, the flame relay is energized, latching mechanically «e - f» in the position now assumed.
The relay also closes contact «f» and, at the same time, opens «c - d», so that the ignition transformer and the bimetal heating element will be switched off.
Then, «d» slowly returns to its starting position, also catching «g».
When tilting back, «g - f» closes, so that the main gas valve «BV2» will be energized.

If no flame signal is generated, the flame relay does not open «c - d», so that the bimetal will continue to be heated.
The bimetal thus continues to bend until – tilting – it actuates contact «tz2»: → Lockout.

In the event of an erroneous premature flame signal, the flame relay – by means of its latch – prevents «e - f» from making, which means no release of gas.
«TZ», however, remains under voltage so that the bimetal continues to bend until, eventually, lockout is initiated by «tz2».



Legend

- AL Fault status signal
- BV... Fuel valve
- EK Lockout reset button
- FE Ionization probe
- FR Flame relay
- L1 Built-in lockout warning lamp
- R Thermostat or pressurestat
- SB Safety limit thermostat
- TZ Electro-thermal timer (bimetal system) with contacts «tz»
- W Limit thermostat
- Z Ignition transformer

Internal diagram
LGA52... / LGA63...

When the switch-on command is given, the auxiliary fan starts to run.
 When the air pressure switch closes its contact, the heating coil of the bimetal sequencing device is energized and the bimetal pushes contact set «c, d, e» towards «f» (thereby opening «f - g»).

On completion of the prepurge time, «e - f» is closed so that both gas valve «BV1» and the ignition transformer receive voltage: The safety time starts.

On flame establishment, the flame relay latches mechanically «e - f», pushes «c» back at the same time and opens «fr».

The ignition transformer is thus switched off and the heating coil deenergized, so that «d» can revert to its starting position.

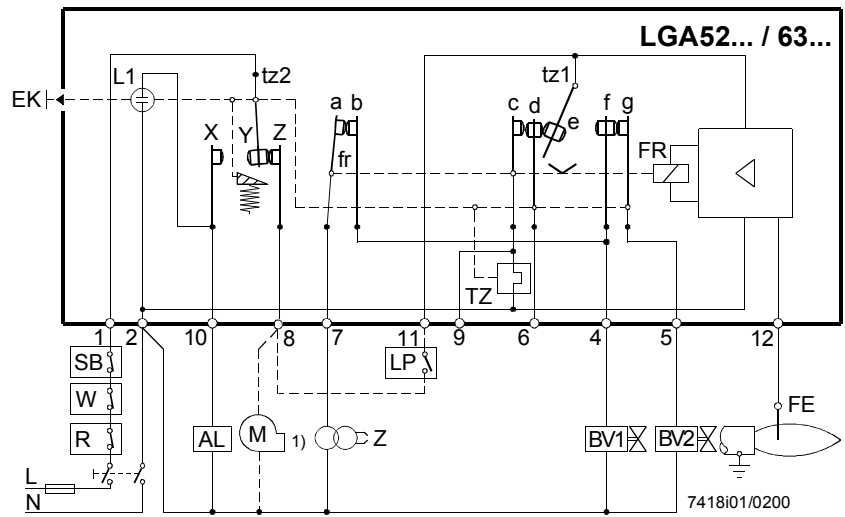
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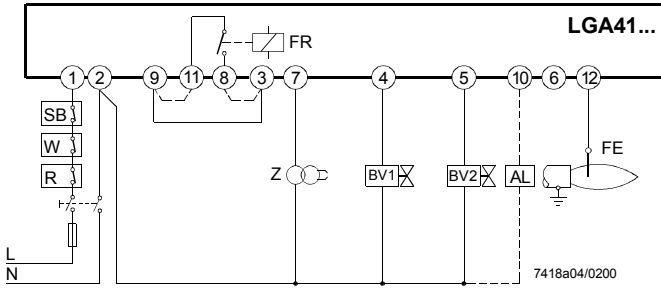
Legend

- AL Fault status signal
- BV... Fuel valve
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- R Thermostat or pressurestat
- SB Safety limit thermostat
- TZ Electro-thermal timer (bimetal system) with contacts «tz»
- W Limit thermostat
- Z Ignition transformer

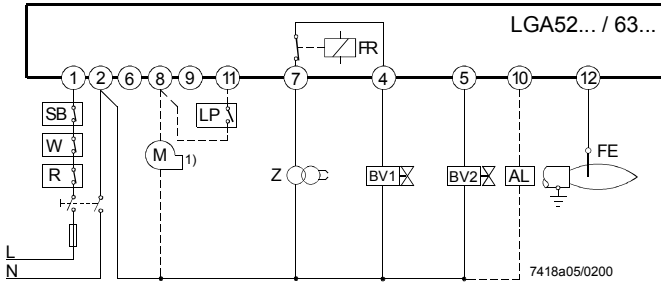
1) Not monitored to EN 298

Connection diagram

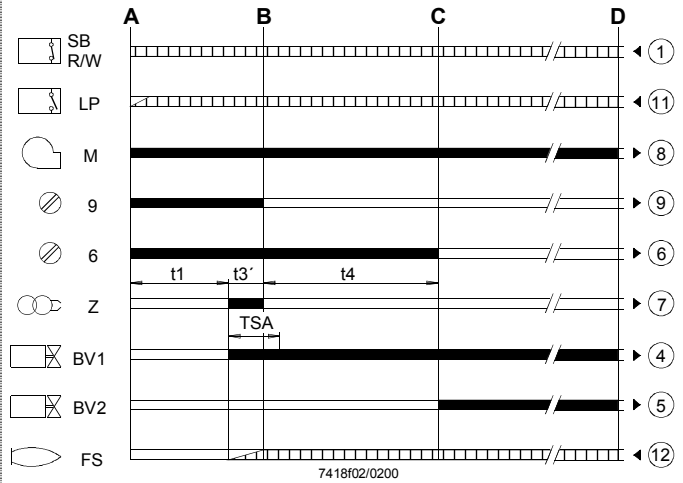
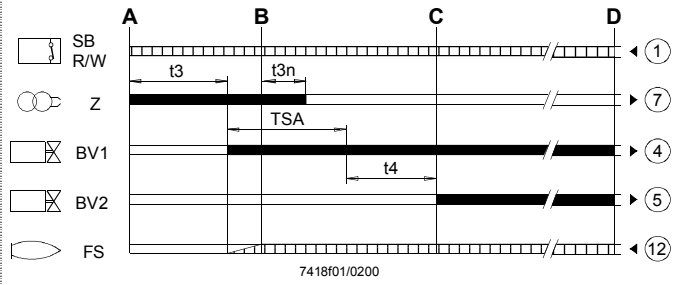
LGA41...



LGA52... / LGA63...





Control sequence



Legend

AL	Fault status signal
BV...	Fuel valve
FE	Ionization probe
FR	Flame relay
FS	Flame signal
LP	Air pressure switch

 Required input signals
 Burner control's output signals

A	Commencement of startup sequence
B	Time of flame establishment
t_1	Prepurge
t_3	Preignition time
$t_{3'}$	Preignition time from the start of «TSA»

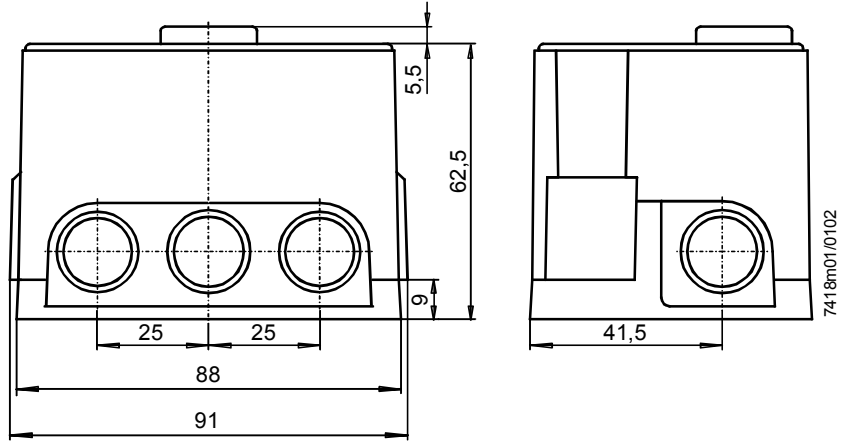
M	Auxiliary fan
R	Thermostat or pressurestat
SB	Safety limit thermostat
W	Limit thermostat
Z	Ignition transformer

1)	Not monitored to EN 298
C	Operating position
D	Controlled shutdown by «R»
t_{3n}	Postignition
t_4	Interval «BV1 – BV2»
TSA	Ignition safety time

Dimensions

Dimensions in mm

LGA...



LGA... with plug-in base **AGK11...** and cable gland holder **AGK65...**

