



**WATERLOO
MANUFACTURING**
COMPLETE BOILER ROOM SOLUTIONS

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TIP SHEET

A boiler's built-in safety controls protect the equipment, operating personnel and facility.

► A boiler's safety controls need to be routinely checked to ensure they are in proper working order

► The operating control turns the burner on and off based on the desired pressure or temperature

► The main and auxiliary low-water cutoffs are often considered the most important safety devices on the boiler



Understanding Boiler Safety Controls

Boilers have a number of built-in controls to protect the equipment, operating personnel and facility from disaster. Advancements in boiler design and control systems have improved boiler safety and efficiency over the years, but these advancements are no substitute for an ongoing maintenance program.

Safety controls need to be routinely checked to ensure they are in proper working order. The following is a list of boiler safety controls and their functions.

Operating Control. Turns the burner on and off based on the desired pressure or temperature for the system. This control uses a subtractive differential setting that is the point where the burner cycles back on after being turned off at the (higher) operating set point.

High-Limit Control. Prevents over pressure. Set above the operating limit off point, this control has a fixed differential so the switch is closed unless the set point is reached and it breaks power to the control circuit. In the case of a high-pressure occurrence or operating control failure, power to the burner is automatically shut off, and the control needs to be manually reset for a burner restart.

Combustion Air Proving Switch. Ensures the combustion air fan is operating and delivering sufficient air for good combustion. With a gun burner, this is located on the air plenum just before the burner's blast tube. With an integral burner, the switch is mounted on the front head, which also serves as the air plenum. The switch mechanism is normally open and closes on a pressure increase within the air plenum itself as the burner cycles through pre-purge. It stays closed for as long as the fan runs.

Low-Gas Pressure Switch (LGPS). Indicates the proper amount of gas is furnished to the burner to attain full input. It also ensures correct velocity through the burner orifices to allow proper mixing. Low pressure can cause raw gas to pocket and result in rough or very dangerous re-ignitions.

High-Gas Pressure Switch (HGPS). Ensures the burner is not over-firing and creating a dangerous fuel-rich condition. This switch is located downstream from the gas valve(s) and operates opposite of the LGPS. It opens on a pressure rise above its operating set point, which is above the low-gas pressure setting and above the normal operating gas pressure when full input is achieved.

Low-Oil Pressure Switch (LOPS). Checks that there is sufficient pressure to make input. It also helps to ensure proper atomizing of the fuel to prevent oil pooling and poor mixing from the nozzle.

High-Oil Pressure Switch (HOPS). Complements the low-oil pressure switch. Works similarly to the high-gas pressure switch with a setting above normal operating pressure. Ensures the burner is not receiving excessive oil, which is not properly mixed with combustion air causing excessive pooling and sooting and a possible fireside explosion.

Atomizing Air Proving Switch (AAPS). Assures full atomization of the oil for a cleaner burn, the air of which supplements pressurized mechanical atomization. The total (air) system incorporates compressed air either from the plant or from an integral compressor packaged with and mounted near the burner.

Main and Auxiliary Low-Water Cutoffs. The main low-water cutoff controls feedwater introduction. Both the main and auxiliary low-water cutoffs protect the boiler from dangerous conditions by shutting the burner down. Often considered the most important safety devices on the boiler as these cutoffs can prevent a catastrophic waterside explosion.

Feedwater Pump Control. Triggers water to enter the boiler at the proper (level) point. This control is integral to the main low-water cutoff.

Flame Scanner. Proves and supervises both the pilot and main flames.

A boiler's safety controls must be routinely checked by a qualified, and certified maintenance technician to ensure they are in proper working order.

To learn more about boiler safety controls, including inspection instructions, watch the **Proper Boiler Operation Boils Down to Safety webinar.**

(located in Cleaver Brooks website cleaver-brooks.com; Reference Center; Webinars, 2015 Webinars, Mar 25, 2015)

ARC FLASH PROTECTION RETROFIT KITS



With today's electrical standards and regulations, anytime that you open any energized boiler equipment control panel the boiler operator requires arc flash protection equipment and training. (CSA Z 462).

We have developed a retrofit kit which allows your staff to view the program screen of the boiler in operation and if a failure occurs, the program can be reset without the need to open the control panel. Increasing safety and saving time.

Please call our Service Department for more details.

GAUGE GLASS PROTECTION



A quick heads up to our customers – TSSA is requiring that all gauge glass mountings on your steam boiler equipment must be protected by a cover. This modification does not take a long time, though some measurements do need to occur prior to the alteration taking place. We can easily add the cover when we are performing your Annual Service.

If you would like more information, please call our Service Department.



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Phone: 519-884-0600 - Fax: 519-884-0213

Toll Free: 1-800-265-8809

505 Dotzert Crt., Unit 1, Waterloo, Ontario N2L 6A7

www.waterloomanufacturing.ca - e-mail: wmc5@watmfg.com

