# product

Information on compact burners



## A burning passion for quality



Ultra-modern research and production methods, rigorous quality control, and a comprehensive service network ensure the quality for which Weishaupt is renowned

Technological progress is our motivation. It has been driving us for more than 65 years to keep setting new standards for the combustion equipment industry.

Our own Research and Development Centre is constantly working both on the development of new products and on the optimisation of existing ones.

We consider it is not only our goal but our responsibility to go above and beyond current legislative requirements to develop combustion systems which emit ever fewer pollutants, save ever more energy, and combine ecology and economy in a practical manner.

Therefore, not only do we invest in research and technology, but we also only ever work with the best materials, using the latest tools, and we carry out meticulous quality control checks.

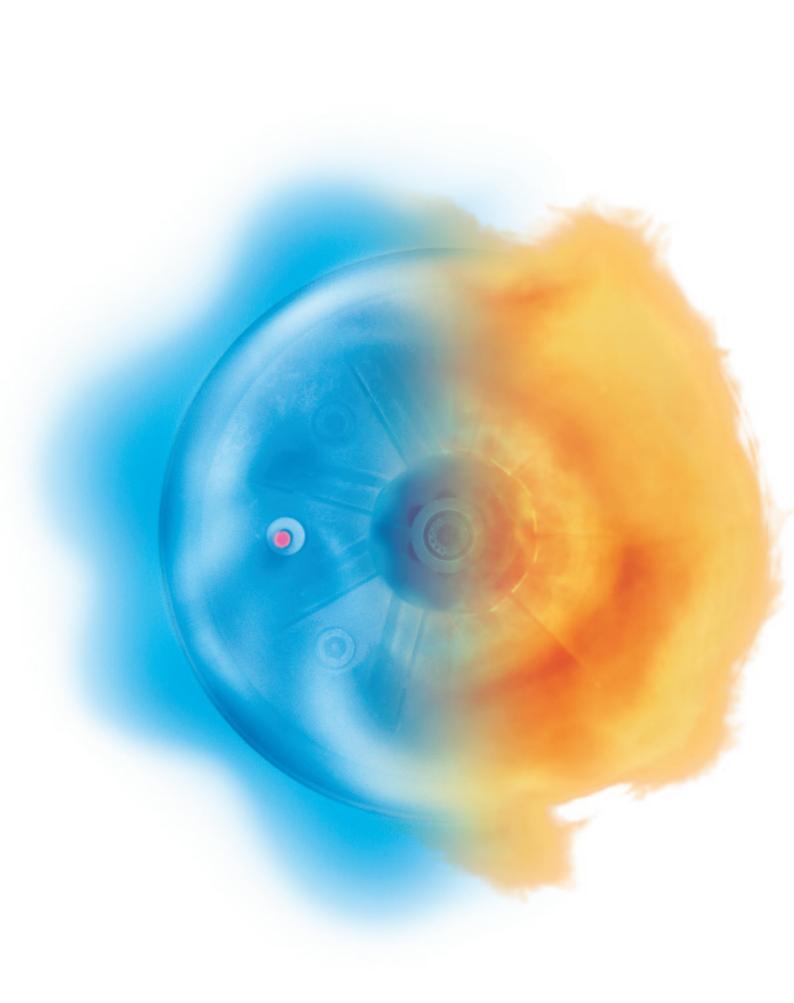
Millions of times over, Weishaupt burners have proven to heating specialists and end users alike that they are extremely reliable, durable, environmentally friendly, and technologically advanced; a fact also borne out by our numerous prizes for design and innovation.

Burners with outputs ranging from 12.5 to 32 000 kW are manufactured at our ultra-modern facilities in Germany and every single one undergoes a mechanical and electrical function test there. It is this combination of technology and effective quality control that helps to safeguard Weishaupt's renowned reputation for quality.

A new burner is always an investment in the future. Costs always need to be well-balanced against use but, ultimately, long-term overall success depends on quality, technology, and safety. Deciding on a Weishaupt burner is always a safe investment in the future.

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## A hallmark of practical combustion technology

#### A safe investment in the future

Reliable and economical: The million-fold success of Weishaupt's compact burners is the result of an unrelenting orientation towards quality and customer satisfaction. The equipment has been continually developed and improved over decades.

The latest production methods and very stringent quality checks of all products ensure Weishaupt's reputation for quality. In choosing Weishaupt you are making a safe investment in the future.

The WGL slots seamlessly into the range of W-series burners, bringing all the advantages of that product family together with additional fuel flexibility.

### Large capacity range

The burners' capacity ranges of 70 to 340 kW and 125 to 550 kW make them both suitable for a wide range of heat generators.

### Digital combustion management for reliability and ease of use

Weishaupt is a pioneer in this field. Digital combustion management offers greater ease of use, simple servicing, even greater reliability in operation, and, last but not least, an extremely attractive price to capacity ratio. Furthermore, this intelligent technology enables the burner to be integrated with complex building management systems.

### Electronic ignition

The ignition unit used on all Weishaupt W-series burners is very energy efficient and extremely reliable.

### Flame monitoring

Flame monitoring systems are responsible for the high operational readiness and maximal safety of the burner.

Weishaupt WGL burners use an infrared flicker detector that can monitor both gas and oil flames.

### Gas multifunction assembly

The burner's gas multifunction assembly incorporates the following components and functions:

- Servo-controlled governor to ensure a continual gas pressure
- 2 Class-A solenoid valves
- Filter
- Gas pressure switch

If the gas pressure falls too low, a low gas pressure program is started. The gas pressure switch also provides automatic valve proving.

### Valve proving as standard with the W-FM 25 combustion manager

The low gas pressure switch is used to check the tightness of the gas valves, thereby providing valve proving without the need for any additional components or costs.

### O<sub>2</sub> trim

The various options available with the W-FM 25 series of combustion managers bring the latest technology to the compact burner segment. Innovative technology enables efficiency-optimising measures such as  $O_2$  trim to be produced more cost effectively. With these technologies it is possible for investments in burners to be quickly amortised.

### Diagnosis via laptop

A laptop computer can be connected to the combustion manager, offering easy combustion optimisation and fault analysis. A package of interrogation software and connection cables is available for this.

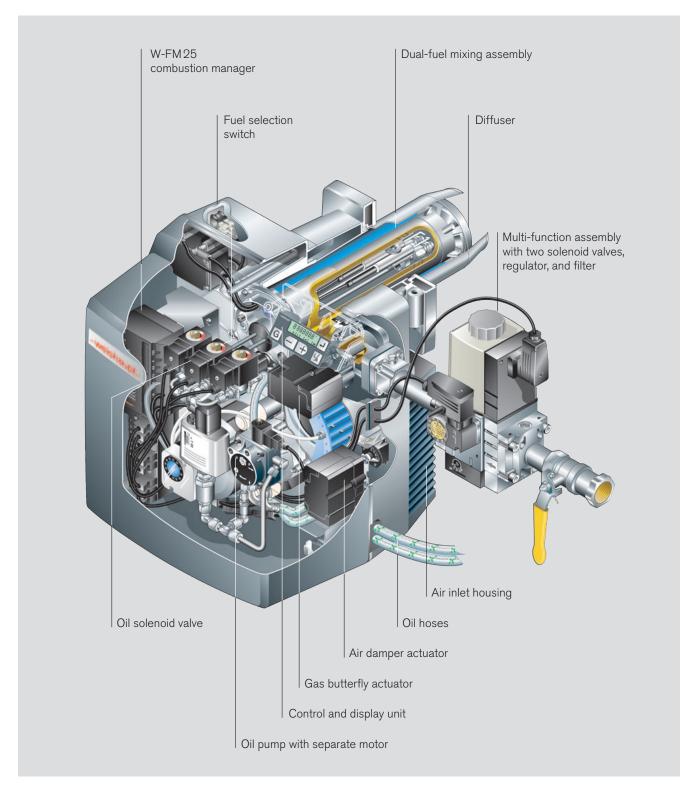
### Outstanding service

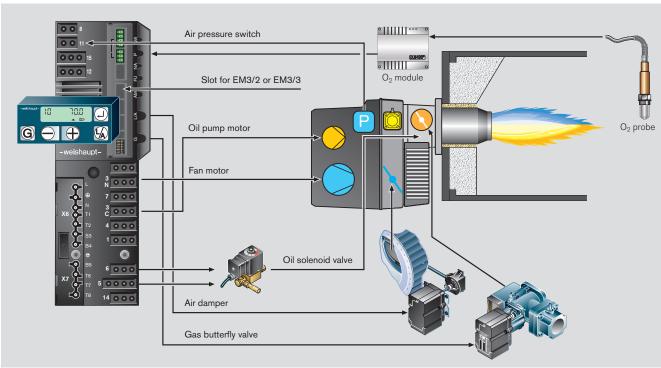
Weishaupt has an extensive worldwide sales and service network. Customer service is available around the clock. Weishaupt's optimal in-house training ensures service technicians are of the highest calibre.

### The key points:

- Fully electronic control and diagnosis
- Sliding-two-stage or modulating load control when firing on gas, two-stage load control when firing on oil
- The separately motorised oil pump is decoupled while the burner is firing on gas
- Microprocessor-controlled combustion manager
- Burner set via control unit with LCD screen
- Integrated gas valve proving
- Optional O<sub>2</sub> trim
- Optional expansion module to provide a Modbus / Profibus interface
- Error message display
- Hours run meter with burner start
- Electronic gas/air compound with separate stepping motor actuators
- The diffuser can be adjusted during setup
- Fuel selection switch

# WGL30/40 dual-fuel burners with optional O<sub>2</sub> trim





Conceptual drawing of WGL30/40 with O<sub>2</sub> trim

### The key points:

- Sliding-two-stage or modulating load control when firing on gas, two-stage load control when firing on oil
- W-FM25 O<sub>2</sub> for O<sub>2</sub> trim
- The separately motorised oil pump is decoupled while the burner is firing on gas
- Fuel changeover via selection switch or field bus module
- Non-interchangeable plugs ensure the correct electrical connection of all components
- Safety is ensured by the reciprocal monitoring of two microprocessors
- Fully electronic control and diagnosis
- Flame monitoring via KLC/FLW infrared flicker detector
- Electrical remote reset is possible
- Optional expansion modules with either a Modbus interface or analogue and digital inputs and outputs
- The separate PC connection offers,

through the use of the Vision Box software, additional options such as:

- Setting of the pre-purge time
- Display of the operational sequence and the adjustment of functional parameters
- Simplified, display led commissioning
- LCD screen with interrogation, service, and parameterisation functions. The burner can be set directly via the operating keys
- Available with Canadian and US type approvals and 120 V / 60 Hz electrics





## Digital combustion management: reliable and easy to use

Combustion n	nanager	W-FM 25
Fuels		
Gaseous		•
Liquid (distillate	e)	•
Gaseous/liquid	d ( distillate)	•
Features		
Intermittent firir	ng	•
Integrated gas	valve proving	•
Number of actu	ıators	2
Actuators with	stepping motor	2
Number of com	pound settings	2
Flame monitori	KLC/FLW	
Fuel metering v	ria input pulse	•
Service softwar	re	Vision Box
Efficiency opti	imisation	
O <sub>2</sub> trim		O 1)
Control		
Stage switching (thermostat/pr		•
Three-term swi	•	
0/4-20 mA or analogue input	O 2)	
Bus systems		
Modbus RTU		O 3)
Profibus		O 3)
Controls posit	tioning	
Burner-mounte combustion ma		•
Removable con	itrol unit	10 m
Electrical sup	ply	
120 V, 50 Hz/6	60 Hz	•
230 V, 50 Hz/	60 Hz	•
Approvals		
Europe	CE (230 V / 50 Hz)	•
Australia	AGA (240 V / 50 Hz)	•
USA/Canada	CSA (120 V / 60 Hz)	•

O Optional

### Digital combustion management for reliability and ease of use

Weishaupt is a pioneer in this field. Digital combustion management offers greater ease of use, simple servicing, even greater reliability in operation, and, last but not least, an extremely attractive price to capacity ratio. Furthermore, this intelligent technology enables the burner to be integrated with complex building management systems.

All of Weishaupt's W-series burners are fitted as standard with a digital combustion manager. The unit's microprocessors control and monitor all burner functions. As a result, Weishaupt burners are easy to use, precise, and reliable.

The digital combustion manager also offers the possibility of communicating with other systems via an integrated bus connection. This allows a technician to monitor the operation of the burner and remotely diagnose any errors.

### The key points:

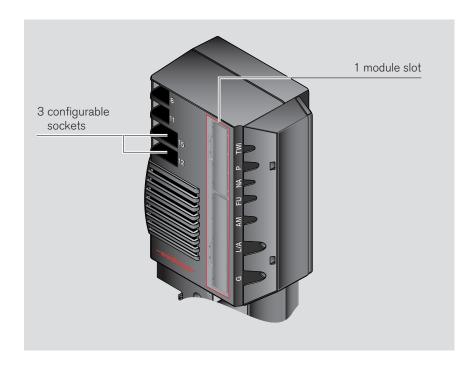
- Non-interchangeable plugs ensure the correct electrical connection of all components
- Safety is ensured by the reciprocal monitoring of two microprocessors
- Simplified, display led commissioning
- LCD screen with interrogation, service, and parameterisation functions. The burner can be set directly via the operating keys
- Flame monitoring via KLC/FLW infrared flicker detector
- Electrical remote reset is possible
- The optional bus connection offers functions such as:
  - Interfacing with building management systems
  - Remote monitoring and diagnosis via self-dialling modem
- The separate PC connection offers, through the use of the Vision Box software, additional options such as:
  - Setting of the pre-purge time
  - Display of the operational sequence and the adjustment of functional parameters

<sup>1)</sup> PO O<sub>2</sub> version

<sup>2)</sup> With EM3/3 expansion module

<sup>3)</sup> With EM3/2 expansion module

## Optional W-FM25 expansion modules



### W-FM 25 combustion manager

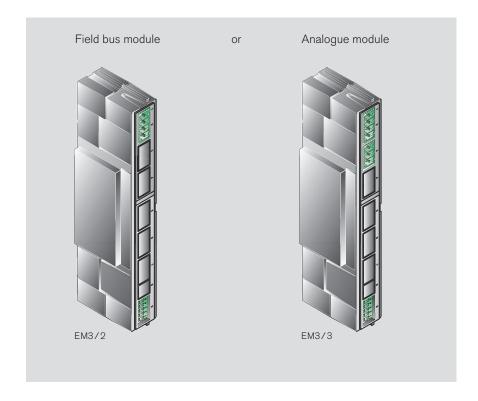
- Configurable inputs (summary)
   Socket 12
  - VPS valve proving
  - Proof of valve closure (POC)

### Socket 14

- Remote reset
- Start release
- Contact-dependent post-purge

### Socket 15

- High gas pressure switch
- Extraneous air pressure switch



### Field bus module - Modbus/Profibus

By way of example, the following data can be read or changed:

- Burner ON/OFF
- Fuel changeover
- Current degree of modulation
- Required degree of modulation
- Heat demand present
- Flame signal
- Hardware inputs and outputs
- Operating phase
- Hours run
- Fan speed with VSD
- Actuator positions
- Fuel throughputs
- Etc.

### Analogue module - input/output

Input: Required burner load 0-20 mA / 4-20 mA 0-10 V / 2-10 V

Output: Current burner load 0-20 mA/4-20 mA 0-10 V/2-10 V

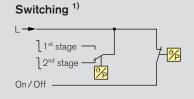
## Overview of burner control Model designation

### Gas and oil-fired operation

### Two-stage (Z)

 Two-term switching (e.g. temperature or pressure stat) causes actuators to drive the burner to partial load or full load in response to heat demand. Single-stage control with low-impact start can also be effected.

# Two-stage (oil) F On Off

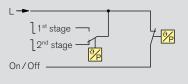


### Sliding-two-stage (ZM)

 Two-term switching (e.g. temperature or pressure stat) causes actuators to drive the burner to partial load or full load in response to heat demand. The combustion values between load points are CO and smoke free.

## Sliding-two-stage (gas)



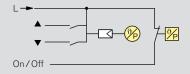


### Modulating (ZM)

- An electronic load controller causes actuators to make infinitely variable load adjustments in response to heat demand.
- Available modulation control options for the W-FM25 combustion manager:
- Three-term switching for an optional external load controller
- Optional EM3/3 expansion module for an external load controller with an analogue output signal
- Optional EM3/2 expansion module for a Modbus connection

### Modulating (gas)

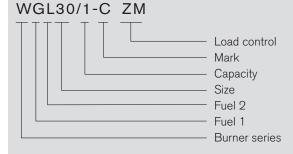




- F = Full load (nominal load)
- P = Partial load (minimum load)
- I = Ignition load

<sup>1)</sup> Modulating gas control with staged oil control requires an electronic PID controller. In this case, an appropriate temperature sensor or pressure transducer will be required.

### Model designation



Details	Code-	Meaning	Associated fuel
Series	W	Weishaupt compact burner	
Fuel	G L	Gas Class D/ A2 oil	
Load control	Z ZM	Two-stage Sliding-2-stage/ modulating	Oil Gas

### Use

#### **Fuels**

Natural gas LPG

Class D gas oil per BS 2869/IS 251 Class A2 gas oil per BS 2869/IS 251 10 % biodiesel blends (B10)

The suitability of fuels of differing quality must be confirmed in advance with Weishaupt.

### **Applications**

Weishaupt WGL30 and WGL40 burners with W-FM25 combustion manager are suitable for intermittent firing on:

- EN 303-compliant heat generators
- LTHW boilers
- Air heaters
- Group II and III steam boilers
- Certain process applications

### Permissible ambient conditions

- Ambient temperature
  - -15 to + 40 °C for gas firing
- -10 to + 40 °C for oil firing
- Maximum 80 % relative humidity, no condensation
- The combustion air must be free of aggressive substances (halogens, chlorides, fluorides etc.) and impurities (dust, debris, vapours, etc.)
- Adequate ventilation is required for operation in enclosed spaces
- For plant in unheated areas, certain further measures may be required

Use of the burner for other applications or in ambient conditions not detailed above is not permitted without the prior written agreement of Max Weishaupt GmbH. Burner service intervals will be reduced to accord with the more extreme operational conditions.

### **Protection Class**

IP 40

### Gas supply

EN 88-compliant regulators with safety diaphragms are used for low-pressure supplies.

For high-pressure supplies, an EN 334compliant high-pressure regulator should be selected from the following technical booklets:

- Regulators up to 4 bar, Print No. 83001202
- Regulators with safety devices, Print No. 83197902

### **Maximum Operating Pressure (MOP)**

The supplier must safeguard the gas flow pressure such that it cannot exceed the MOP of the burner's gas valve train.

### Gas valve train design

Low-pressure valve trains are normally used for gas flow pressures up to a maximum of 300 mbar and a maximum operating pressure (MOP) of 500 mbar. This allows for pressure losses between the transfer station and the valve train. Furthermore, it is assumed that the transfer station utilises components (SSV, regulator) that are not of the highest class of accuracy. In individual cases, following consideration and approval by Weishaupt's headquarters, a gas flow pressure of up to 360 mbar can be approved if the appropriate conditions

High-pressure valve trains are normally used for gas flow pressures greater than 300 mbar.

### Standards compliance

The burners are tested by an independent body and fulfil the applicable requirements of the following European Union directives and applied standards:

**EMC** EMC Directive 2014/30/EU

Applied standards • EN 61000-6-1:2007

• EN 61000-6-3:2007

LVD Low-Voltage Directive 2014/35/EU Applied standards

• EN 60335-1:2010

• EN 60335-2-102:2010

MD Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC Applied standards

EN 676 Annex J

GAR Gas Appliances Regulation 2016/426/EU Applied standards

• EN 676:2008

PED<sup>1)</sup> Pressure Equipment Directive 2014/68/EU Applied standards

■ EN 676 Annex K

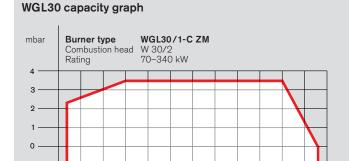
- EN 267 Annex K
- Conformity assessment procedure: Module B

The burners are labelled with

- CE Mark
- CE-PIN per 2009/142/EC
- Identification No. of the notified body

<sup>1)</sup> With the selection of appropriate equipment.

## Burner selection / gas valve train sizing WGL30



The capacities as a function of combustion chamber pressure are maximum values measured in accordance with EN 676 and EN 267 on idealised flame

[kW] 50

The burner capacity graphs are certified in accordance with EN 676 and EN 267. The stated ratings are based on an air temperature of 20 °C and an installation at sea level. For installations at higher altitudes, a reduction in capacity of 1 %per 100 m above sea level should be taken into account.

The combustion chamber pressure of the heat generator must be added to the flow pressure determined from the chart when sizing the gas valve train. Minimum flow pressure 15 mbar.

### Minimum 125 kW full-load firing rate for two-stage operation

Burner rating   Cow-pressure supply (flow pressure in mbar into shutoff valve, p, max = 300 mbar)   W-MF 507   Nom. diameter of gas ball valve   1"   1½"   1½"   Nat. gas E, LHV = 10.35 kWh/m³ (37.26 MJ/m³), d = 0.6066, W, = 13.295 kWh/m³ 125   16	WGL30				
Nat. gas E, LHV = 10.35 kWh/m³ (37.26 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (25 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (25 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (25 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (25 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (25 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m³), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 0.606, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.295 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ (27 MJ/m²), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> =		(flow pressu W-MF 507	ure in mbar into shutoff		
125	[kW]			1"	11/2"
145		.HV = 10.35 k		d = 0.60	6, $W_i = 13.295 \text{ kWh/m}^3$
165				-	
185		-		-	
200					
220		-		-	
240		-			
260					
280					
300					
320					
340         30         26         21         18           Nat. gas LL, LHV = 8.83 kWh/m³ (31.79 MJ/m³), d = 0.641, W <sub>i</sub> = 11.029 kWh/m³         125   18   17   16         145   19   18   17   16           145   19   18   17   16         165   20   18   18   17         16           165   21   19   18   17         17         16           185   21   19   18   17         17         200         22   20   19   17           220   24   21   19   17         17         240   26   23   20   17         260   28   24   21   17           280   31   26   22   18   300   33   28   24   18         320   36   31   25   20         340   40   33   27   21           LPG*, LHV = 25.89 kWh/m³ (93.20 MJ/m³), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³           125   11   11   11   11   11   11   11         11   11   11           145   12   12   12   11   11         11   11         11   11           165   12   12   12   11         11   11         12   12           200   13   13   13   12   12         12   12           240   15   14   13   13   13         12   12           240   15   14   13   13   13         12   12           240   15   14   13   13   13         12   12           250   16   14   14   13   13         13   13           260   16   15   14   13         13   13           280   16   15   14   14   14 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					
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320 36 31 25 20 27 21   LPG*, LHV = 25.89 kWh/m³ (93.20 MJ/m³), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ 125 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 165 12 12 12 11 11 11 185 13 13 12 12 12 200 13 13 13 12 12 12 220 14 13 13 13 12 12 220 14 13 13 13 12 240 15 14 13 13 13 260 16 14 13 13 13 280 16 16 15 14 13 300 17 16 14 14 320 18 16 15 14		-			
340         40         33         27         21           LPG*, LHV = 25.89 kWh/m³ (93.20 MJ/m³), d = 1.555, W₁ = 20.762 kWh/m³           125         11         12         12         12         12					
LPG*, LHV = 25.89 kWh/m³ (93.20 MJ/m³), d = 1.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20.762 kWh/m³ 125				-	
125         11         12         12         12         12	340	40		27	21
145         12         12         11         11           165         12         12         12         11           185         13         13         12         12           200         13         13         12         12           220         14         13         13         12           240         15         14         13         13           260         16         14         13         13           280         16         15         14         13           300         17         16         14         14           320         18         16         15         14	LPG*, LHV =	25.89 kWh/m <sup>3</sup>	(93.20 MJ/m <sup>3</sup> ), d = 1.55	$5, W_i = 20$	0.762 kWh/m³
165     12     12     12     11       185     13     13     12     12       200     13     13     12     12       220     14     13     13     12       240     15     14     13     13       260     16     14     13     13       280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14	125	11	11	11	11
185     13     13     12     12       200     13     13     12     12       220     14     13     13     12       240     15     14     13     13       260     16     14     13     13       280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14	145	12	12	11	11
200     13     13     12     12       220     14     13     13     12       240     15     14     13     13       260     16     14     13     13       280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14	165		12		11
220     14     13     13     12       240     15     14     13     13       260     16     14     13     13       280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14	185		13	12	12
240     15     14     13     13       260     16     14     13     13       280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14					
260     16     14     13     13       280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14					
280     16     15     14     13       300     17     16     14     14       320     18     16     15     14					
300 17 16 14 14 320 18 16 15 14				-	
320 18 16 15 14					
340 19 17 15 14		-		-	
	340	19	17	15	14

The LHV is referenced to 0 °C and 1013 mbar atmospheric.

Please note that an FRS regulator is required at additional cost for gas connection pressures > 150 mbar.

Shaded areas of the valve train table do not meet TRGI ball valve sizing requirements. For TRGI compliance use the non-shaded area and note additional price of larger ball valve.

All pressures are in mbar.

\* The LPG charts are based on propane, but may also be used for butane.

## Burner selection / gas valve train sizing WGL40

WGL40

# mbar Burner type WGL40/1-A ZM Combustion head W 40/1 Rating 125–550 kW 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

The capacities as a function of combustion chamber pressure are maximum values measured in accordance with EN 676 and EN 267 on idealised flame tubes

The burner capacity graphs are certified in accordance with EN 676 and EN 267. The stated ratings are based on an air temperature of 20  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  and an installation at sea level. For installations at higher altitudes, a reduction in capacity of 1 % per 100 m above sea level should be taken into account.

The combustion chamber pressure of the heat generator must be added to the flow pressure determined from the chart when sizing the gas valve train. Minimum flow pressure 15 mbar.

Minimum 200 kW full-load firing rate for two-stage operation

Burner rating	Low-press (flow pres W-MF 507	117	/ ar into shuto <b>512</b>	DMV 525/	DMV 5065/	DMV 5080/
[kW]	Nom. dian	neter of ga	s ball valve	12 2"	12 DN65	12 DN80
Nat. gas E 200 225 250 275 300 325 375 400 425 450 500 550	LHV = 10.3 18 20 22 25 28 32 41 45 48 52 60 69	5 kWh/m³ 14 15 16 18 19 22 27 29 30 31 34 38	(37.26 MJ/m 13 14 15 16 18 20 24 25 26 26 26 28 31	11 11 12 13 14 16 20 21 22 23 24	5, W <sub>i</sub> = 13.29 11 11 12 13 14 15 19 20 20 21 21 23	5 kWh/mi 11 11 12 13 14 15 19 20 20 21 22
			(31.79 MJ/m 16 17 18 19 21 23 29 30 32 33 37 41			
LPG*, LHV 200 225 250 275 300 325 375 400 425 450 500 550	= 25.89 kWh 10 12 13 15 17 20 25 27 29 30 34 38	/m³(93.20 9 10 11 12 14 15 19 21 21 22 24 26	MJ/m³), d = 1 8 9 10 12 13 15 18 20 20 20 22 23	.555, W <sub>i</sub> = 20	.762 kWh/m <sup>1</sup>  - - - - - - - - -	

The LHV is referenced to 0 °C and 1013 mbar atmospheric.

Please note that an FRS regulator is required at additional cost for gas connection pressures > 150 mbar.

All pressures are in mbar.

<sup>\*</sup> The LPG charts are based on propane, but may also be used for butane.

## Order numbers Extra equipment

Burner type	Version	Operation		Valve tr	ain	Order No.
		Natural gas / LPG	Gas oil	R/DN	Туре	
WGL30/1-C	ZM	Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	3/4"	W-MF 507 SE	235 316 21
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	1"	W-MF 512 SE	235 316 31
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	11/2"	W-MF 512 SE	235 316 41
WGL40/1-A	ZM	Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	3/4"	W-MF 507 SE	235 416 21
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	1"	W-MF 512 SE	235 416 31
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	1 1/2"	W-MF 512 SE	235 416 41
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	2"	DMV 525/12	235 416 61
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	DN65	DMV 5065/12	235 426 31
		Sliding-two-stage/modulating	Two-stage	DN80	DMV 5080/12	235 426 41

### Extra equipment

Description		Order No. WGL30	WGL40
Additional 3/4" FRS governor for gas supply pr Additional 1" FRS governor for gas supply pre Additional 11/2" FRS governor for gas supply p	essures > 150 mbar	230 011 04 230 011 63 230 011 64	230 011 05 230 011 63 230 011 64
W-MF 507 with 1" ball valve & TAE for TRGI	230 010 92	230 010 92	
Combustion head extension	by 100 mm by 200 mm by 300 mm	230 010 36 230 010 37 230 010 38	230 010 80 230 010 81 -
Solenoid valve for air pressure switch test for	230 010 46	230 010 46	
Air inlet flange for duct connection, with air pr	230 010 32	230 008 36	
Burner rotated through 180°		230 010 28	230 010 28
W-FM 25 O2 combustion manager for $\mathrm{O}_2$ trim		230 012 36	230 012 36
	ion cable and plug for valve trains $\leq 1\frac{1}{2}$ ", supplied loose ion cable and plug for valve trains $\geq 2$ ", supplied loose	230 011 42	230 011 42 230 011 43
O <sub>2</sub> trim set, comprising O <sub>2</sub> module, O <sub>2</sub> probe, I	probe flange, and connection cables with plugs	230 012 34	230 012 34
EM 3/3 analogue expansion module	230 011 51	230 011 51	
EM 3/2 field bus expansion module (Profibus	/Modbus-RTU)	230 011 52	230 011 52
Remote reset		230 011 48	230 011 48

Please enquire regarding other items of extra equipment

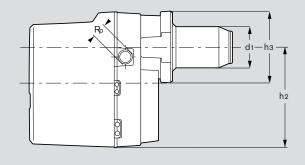
## Technical data Dimensions

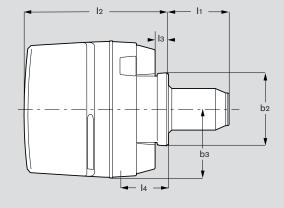
Burner type	Combustion manager	Fan motor	Pump motor	Actuator / Oil pump	Monitoring	Burner mass <sup>①</sup>	Gas val	ve train Type	Mass <sup>①</sup>	Noise emission <sup>②</sup>
WGL30/1-C	W-FM25	ECK 05/A-2 230 V; 50 Hz Cap. 12 μF 2.3 A; 380 W	ECK 02/F-2P 230 V; 50 Hz Cap. 3 μF 0.63 A; 75 W	STE 4,5 * B0.36/6-01L ALV 65 C	Air pressure LGW 10A2 Flame FLW		3/ <sub>4</sub> " 1" 11/ <sub>2</sub> "	W-MF 507 SE W-MF 512 SE W-MF 512 SE	6.0 kg 9.0 kg 11.5 kg	72 dB(A)
WCI 40/4 A	W EMOE	2890 rpm	2810 rpm	75 l/h	Λ:	471	3/4"	W ME 507 CE	E E I	70 JD(A)
WGL40/1-A	W-FM 25	ECK 06/A-2 230 V; 50 Hz Cap. 16 μF	ECK 02/F-2P 230 V; 50 Hz Cap. 3 μF	STE 4,5 * B0.36/6-01L	Air pressure LGW 10A2 Flame	47 kg	1" 1½"	W-MF 507 SE W-MF 512 SE W-MF 512 SE	5.5 kg 9.0 kg 13.5 kg	73 dB(A)
		3.2 A; 530 W 2900 rpm	0.63 A; 75 W 2810 rpm	ALV 65 C 75 l/h	FLW		2" DN65 DN80	DMV 525/12 DMV 5065/12 DMV 5080/12	17.5 kg 50.0 kg 67.0 kg	

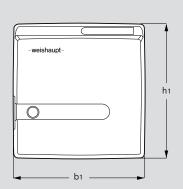
① All masses are approximate.

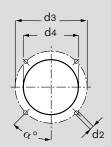
### **Burner dimensions**

Burner type	Dime	nsions ii	n mm													
	I <sub>1</sub>	<b>l</b> 2	lз	<b>l</b> 4	b1	b <sub>2</sub>	рз	h1	h2	hз	d1	d <sub>2</sub>	dз	d4	Rp	$\alpha^{\circ}$
WGL30	169	480	62	197	420	226	196	460	342	226	127	M8	170–186	130	1 1/2"	45°
WGL40	235	577	72	235	450	245	207	480	360	245	154	M10	186-200	160	1 1/2"	45°







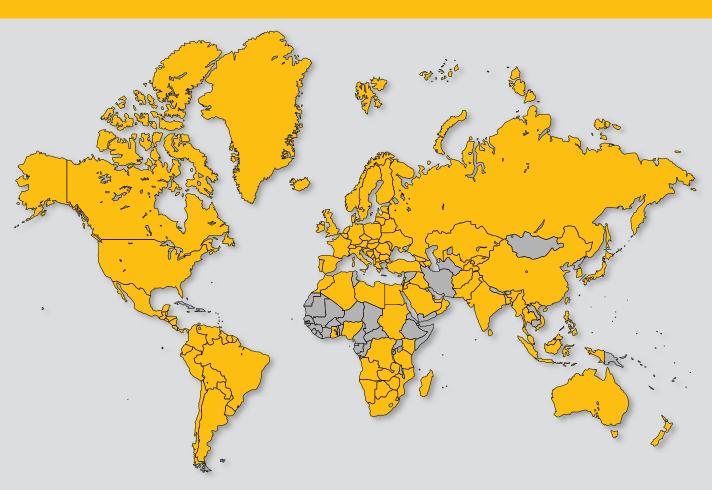


<sup>(2)</sup> Measured sound pressure level – Values in the field are subject to variation according to the characteristics of the entire acoustic system.

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