



DUNGS®
Combustion Controls



Bei folgenden Arbeiten

- Wartung
- Reparatur
- Austausch

bitte beachten und prüfen:

Sind im System ein oder zwei Kontrolldruckwächter installiert?

Im Fall von zwei Kontrolldruckwächtern bitte prüfen:

1. Elektrischen Anschluss gemäß Anschlussplan:
Kontrolldruckwächter NC und NO Kontakt korrekt angeschlossen?
2. Einstellung Kontrolldruckwächter:
Druckwächtereinstellung für NC Kontakt „Niedriger Gasdruck“ eingestellt?
(Dieser Druckwächter prüft die Dichtheit von V1)
Druckwächtereinstellung für NO Kontakt „Hoher Gasdruck“ eingestellt?
(Dieser Druckwächter prüft die Dichtheit von V2)

Beim Austausch durch ein VPM-VC beachten:
Die Bezeichnung der Kontrolldruckwächter ist beim VPM-VC unterschiedlich zu Vorgängerprodukten.



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For the following work

- maintenance
- repair
- replacement

please note and check:

Are there one or two control pressure switches installed in the system?

In case of two control pressure switches, please check:

1. Electrical connection according to wiring diagram:
Control pressure switches NC and NO contact correctly connected?
2. Pressure switch adjustment:
Pressure switch setting for NC contact Low gas pressure set?
(This pressure switch checks the tightness of V1)
Pressure switch setting for NO contact High gas pressure set?
(This pressure switch checks the tightness of V2)

When replacing with a VPM-VC, note:
The designation of the control pressure switches in the VPM-VC differs from that of predecessor products.



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Lors des travaux suivants

- Maintenance
- Réparation
- Remplacement

veuillez noter et vérifier :

Un ou deux pressostats de contrôle sont-ils installés dans le système ?

Dans le cas de deux pressostats de contrôle, veuillez vérifier :

1. le raccordement électrique selon le schéma de raccordement :
Contact du pressostat de contrôle NC et NO correctement raccordé ?
2. Réglage du pressostat de contrôle :
Réglage du pressostat pour le contact NC „Pression de gaz basse“ ?
(Ce pressostat contrôle l'étanchéité de V1).
Réglage du pressostat pour le contact NO „Pression de gaz élevée“ ?
(Ce pressostat vérifie l'étanchéité de V2)

A noter lors du remplacement par un VPM-VC :
La désignation des pressostats de contrôle du VPM-VC est différente de celle des produits précédents.



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Per il seguente lavoro

- manutenzione
- riparazione
- sostituzione

si prega di notare e controllare:

Nel sistema sono installati uno o due pressostati di controllo?

In caso di due pressostati di controllo, controllare:

1. Collegamento elettrico secondo lo schema elettrico:
I contatti NC e NO del pressostato di controllo sono collegati correttamente?
2. Controllare l'impostazione del pressostato:
Impostazione del pressostato per il contatto NC „Bassa pressione del gas“?
(Questo pressostato controlla la tenuta di V1).
Impostazione del pressostato per il contatto NA „Alta pressione del gas“?
(Questo pressostato controlla la tenuta della V2)

In caso di sostituzione con un VPM-VC, tenere presente:
La designazione dei pressostati di controllo del VPM-VC è diversa da quella dei prodotti precedenti.

Control device for system leakage test

DSLCL px Vx

8.21

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Technical description

Together with one or two gas pressure switches, the DSLC control device built according to EN 1643 for system leakage tests checks the burner gas shut-off valves for leakage.

A synchronous gear motor with control cams controls the DSLC program sequence via microswitches.

Application

The DSLC is suitable for automatic leakage tests between two solenoid valves in gas-consuming devices.

The testing system can be used alone for leakage tests or combined with all types of automatic burner control systems.

It can be used in gas burner control systems for heating and industrial purposes, gas combustion motors etc., with or without pipes for venting into the open air.

Approvals

EU type test approval as per EU Gas Appliance Directive:

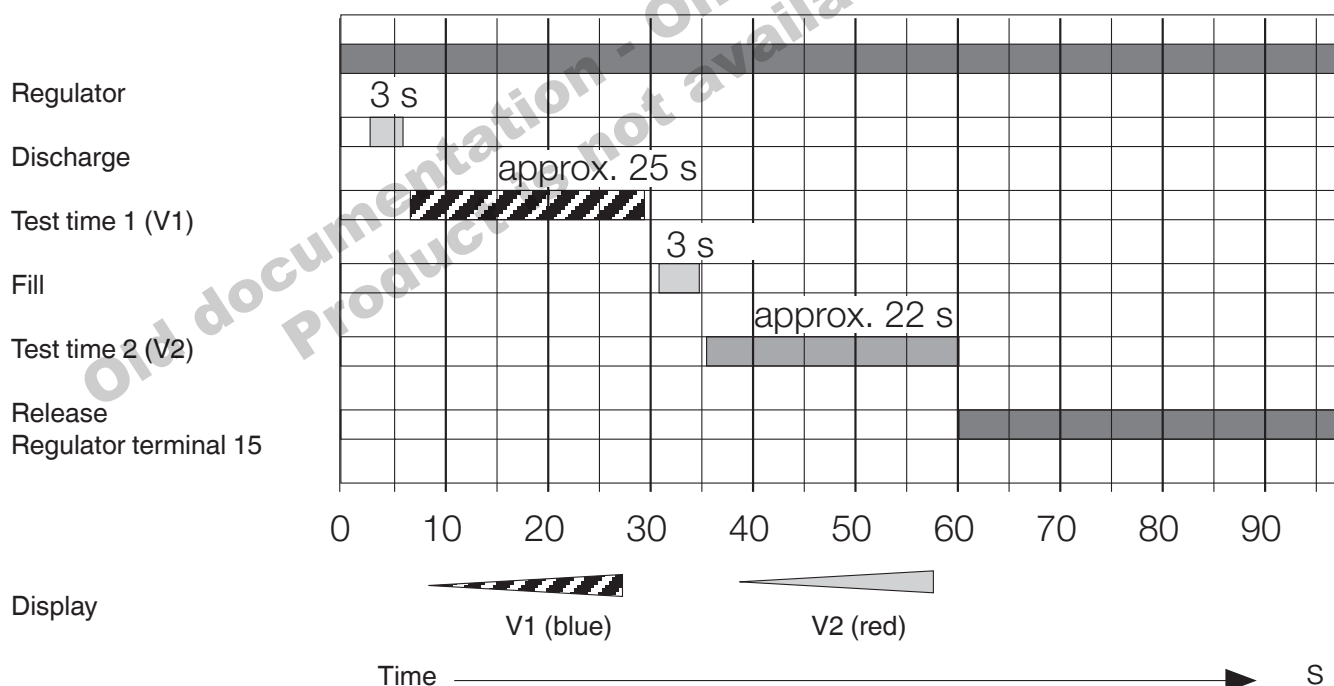
DSLCL px Vx CE-0085 AQ 0808

EU type test approval as per EU Pressure Equipment Directive:

DSLCL px Vx CE0036

Approvals in other important gas-consuming countries.

Technical data	
Nominal voltage	= (DC) 24 V ($\pm 20\%$)
Test volume	min. 1,5 l
Power requirement	approx. 5 VA
Back-up fuse (to be provided by the customer)	10 A flink oder 6,3 A träge
Kontaktbelastung	Operating output (terminal 15) max. 4 A Fault output (terminal 5) max. 1 A Pressure switch (terminals 1, 2, 11) min. 1 A Fault unlocking (terminals 4, 7) min. 1 A Valves (terminals 9, 10, 14) max. 2 A ⚠ The permissible breaking capacities must be observed! The current input of all solenoid valves, motors etc. which are switched via the controller circuit must not exceed 4 A.
Degree of protection	IP 42
Ambient temperature	0 °C to +60 °C
Test cycle	approx. 60 s
Valve opening times	max. 3 s
Test time V1 (valve on gas side)	min. 22 s
Test time V2 (valve on burner side)	min. 20 s
Switch-on duration of the control	100 % ED
Installation position	any

Program flowchart DSLCL px Vx


Functional description and program sequence shown with 1 pressure switch

The section from valve seat V1 to valve seat V2 is called "test section". The DSLC performs a test before every burner start-up, i.e. when heat is requested by the controller or after the unit is switched off due to loss of mains voltage, gas shortage etc. The test consists of two phases:

1. Test of the valve (V1) on the gas inlet side
2. Test of the valve (V2) on the burner side

When heat is required, the controller circuit is closed, and the DSLC receives voltage and starts the test cycle (approx. 60 s).

At the beginning of the first test phase

(figure 1a), valve V2 is opened for max. 3 s.

The pressure in the test section must drop to atmospheric pressure, i.e., the pressure switch P_p must switch back after the pressure is relieved. If it is not possible to evacuate the test section, the pressure is relieved again after 60 s*.

During the subsequent test time (figure 1b) the pressure built up in the test section must not exceed the switch point of the pressure switch P_p . However, if this happens due to leakage in solenoid valve V1, the DSLC takes the fault position and prevents the burner from being started.

The red fault display lights up. There is voltage at terminal 5 of the device for teleindication of the fault.

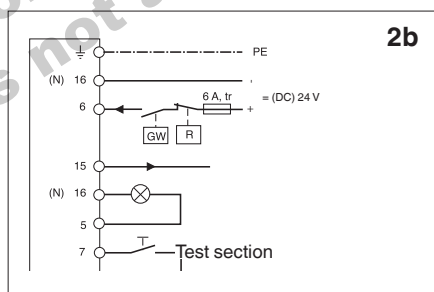
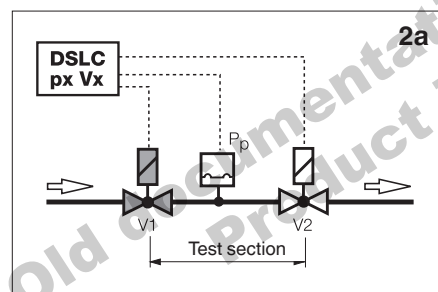
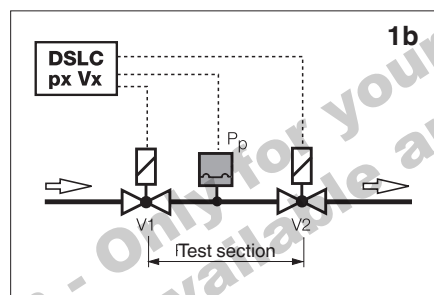
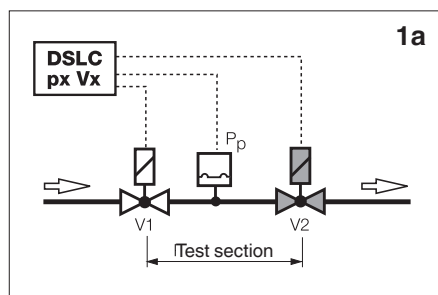
The DSLC opens valve V1 for max. 3 s before the second test phase (figure 2a).

Thus, the test section is under gas pressure, and the second test phase begins.

During the subsequent test time (figure 2b) the pressure in the test section must not drop below the switch point of the pressure switch P_p . However, if the pressure falls due to leakage in valve V2, the pressure switch P_p reports this and the DSLC is locked in the fault position.

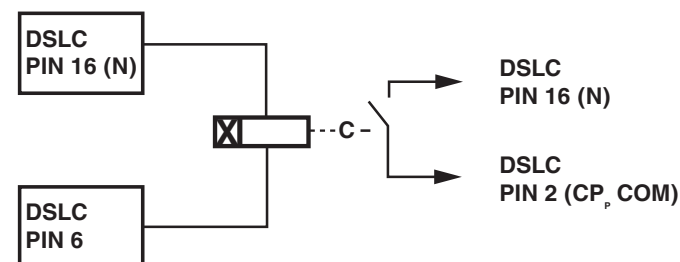
All parts lying in the test section, such as pressure switches, pipes, screw joints etc., are simultaneously tested for leakage.

Only after the second test phase, too, shows that all parts are "properly sealed", the DSLC through-connects the controller circuit (voltage at terminal 15) and enables the program sequence for starting up the burner.



*The number of the emptying cycles is not limited. The maximum number of cycles can be defined by using an additional time relay.

Circuit configuration:



Set approx. 65 s per emptying cycle.
Example: 3 emptying cycles correspond to approx. 190-195 s

Venting in the firing chamber

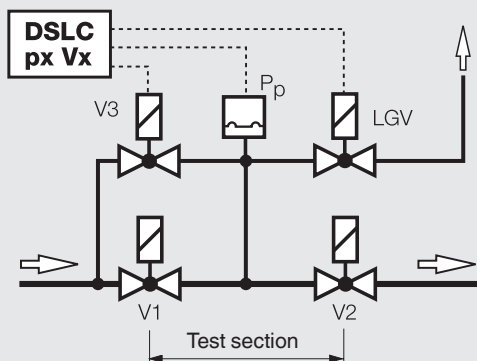
According to EN1643 venting may be carried out in the firing chamber if the volume released [m³] per test cycle does not exceed 0.05 % of the nominal volume flow [m³/h].

Example:

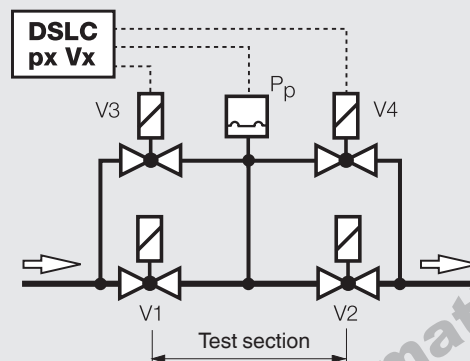
For a nominal volume flow of 100 m³/h, the permissible volume is 0.05 m³ = 50 dm³

Schematic diagrams

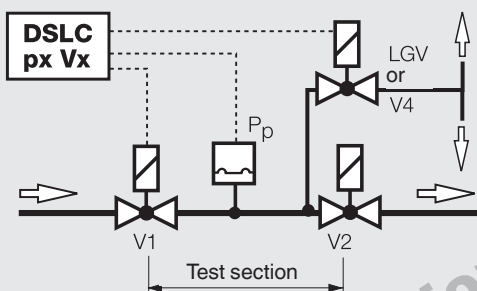
1. Valve test with auxiliary valves V3, LGV



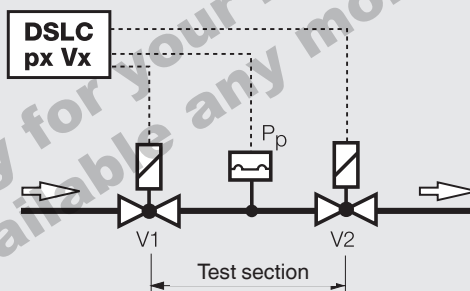
2. Valve test with auxiliary valves V3, V4



3. Direct valve test V1 with auxiliary valve V4 or LGV



4. Direct valve test V1, V2



Legend to schematic diagrams

- V1 Safety solenoid valve
- V2 Burner solenoid valve
- V3 Filling gas solenoid valve
- V4 Discharge solenoid valve
- LGV Leakage gas solenoid valve
- P_p Test pressure switch



The function principle must be selected according to local regulations!



The valves used must meet the requirements of EN 161!

Nominal diameter

For main actuators > DN 65, auxiliary valves should be used.

Avoiding leakage

The most common reason for leaky actuators is dirt accumulation.

Therefore, the gas filter preceding the gas control section must be sufficiently large. Special attention must be paid to loss of pressure in the filter, i.e. the filter must be checked and cleaned at regular intervals.

Test pressure switch

One or two pressure switches can be used for monitoring the pressure in the test section:

⚠ The pressure switches used must meet the requirements of EN 1854!

A change-over contact is required if **a common pressure switch (P_p)** is used for test phases 1 and 2.
The switch point of the pressure switch must be set to half of the gas flow pressure.

Leak gas rate limit value

The DSLC must prevent ignition and the opening of the actuators at a limit value $< 0.1\%$ of the burner consumption (with regard to the burner capacity), or $< 50 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$ (the higher value must be taken into account). We recommend that a max. limit value of $200 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$ should not be exceeded.

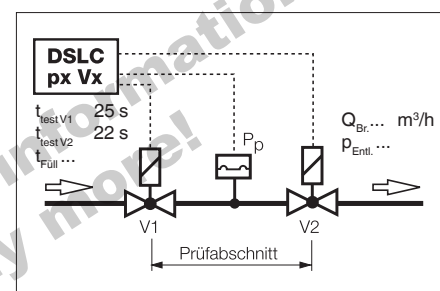
⚠ The leak gas rate must be calculated using the following equations.

If the admissible leak gas rate is exceeded, two control pressure switches must be used.

Test volume of valves and pipelines

Nominal diameters Rp DN		dm ³ Valve	dm ³ /m Pipeline
1/2		0,20	0,07
3/4		0,30	0,12
1		0,20	0,50
1 1/2		1,40	0,10
2		0,90	2,00
	40	0,70	1,40
	50	1,20	2,00
	65	2,00	3,40
	80	3,80	5,00
	100	6,50	8,00
	125	12,50	12,40
	150	17,50	17,80
	200	46,00	31,40

Test volume DSLC:
min. $1,5 \text{ dm}^3$



$\dot{V}_{V1}$ = leak rate V1

$$\dot{V}_{V1} = \frac{(p_1 - p_{\text{disch}}) \cdot V_p \cdot 3600 \text{ s/h}}{p_{\text{atm}} \cdot t_{\text{test V1}}} \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$$

$\dot{V}_{V2}$ = leak rate V2

$$\dot{V}_{V2} = \frac{(p_{\text{fill}} - p_2) \cdot V_p \cdot 3600 \text{ s/h}}{p_{\text{atm}} \cdot t_{\text{test V2}}} \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$$

**Calculation examples (calculation steps I and II)
for a DN 100 test section:**

I) Calculation of the volume of the test section

V1 + V2, DN 100 $V = 6.50 \text{ dm}^3$
Line DN 100, length 1.5 m $V = 12.00 \text{ dm}^3$
V3 + V4, Rp 1/2 $V = 0.07 \text{ dm}^3$
Line V3 / V4 1/2", length 2 m $V = 0.40 \text{ dm}^3$

$$V_p = 18,97 \text{ dm}^3$$

II) Calculation of leak rates

Burner capacity

System with 1 pressure switch

p_1 11 mbar
 p_2 9 mbar
 p_{disch} 1 mbar
 p_{fill} 18 mbar
 p_{atm} 1013 mbar
 $t_{\text{test V1}}$ 25 s
 $t_{\text{test V2}}$ 22 s

limit value as per standard
Recommended limit value

$50 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$

Result of the calculation:

Leak rate V1 $\dot{V}_{V1} = 26,97 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$
Leak rate V2 $\dot{V}_{V2} = 27,58 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$

Legend of the calculations:

p_1 = switch point of pressure switch P1 or P_p rising [mbar]
 p_2 = switch point of pressure switch P2 or P_p falling [mbar]
 p_{disch} = gas pressure after discharge [mbar]
 p_{fill} = gas pressure after filling [mbar]

p_{atm} = atmospheric pressure [mbar]
 $t_{\text{test V1}}$ = test time V1 [s]
 $t_{\text{test V2}}$ = test time V2 [s]
 V_p = test section volume [dm^3]

Test pressure switch

One or two pressure switches can be used for monitoring the pressure in the test section:

⚠ The pressure switches used must meet the requirements of EN 1854!

If set properly, **two pressure switches** detect even small amounts of leaked gas. The amounts of leaked gas can be individually set to the required value for:

test phase 1 (safety solenoid valve) with pressure switch **P1** and

test phase 2 (burner solenoid valve) with pressure switch **P2**.

Pressure switch basic setting

Pressure switch p1:

Inlet pressure range · 0,9

Pressure switch p2:

Inlet pressure range · 0,1

Leak gas rate limit value

The DSLC must prevent ignition and the opening of the actuators at a limit value < 0.1 % of the burner consumption (with regard to the burner capacity), or < 50 dm³/h (the higher value must be taken into account). We recommend that a max. limit value of 200 dm³/h should not be exceeded.

⚠ The leak gas rate must be calculated using the following equations.

Test volume of valves and pipelines

Nominal diameters Rp DN	dm³ Valve	dm³/m Pipeline
1/2	0,20	0,07
3/4	0,30	0,12
1	0,20	0,50
1 1/2	1,40	1,00
2	0,90	2,00
40	0,70	1,40
50	1,20	2,00
65	2,00	3,40
80	3,80	5,00
100	6,50	8,00
125	12,50	12,40
150	17,50	17,80
200	46,00	31,40

Test volume DSLC:

min. 1,5 dm³

$\dot{V}_{V1}$ = leak rate V1

$$\dot{V}_{V1} = \frac{(p_1 - p_{Entl.}) \cdot V_p \cdot 3600 \text{ s/h}}{p_{atm} \cdot t_{test V1}} \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$$

$\dot{V}_{V2}$ = leak rate V2

$$\dot{V}_{V2} = \frac{(p_{Füll} - p_2) \cdot V_p \cdot 3600 \text{ s/h}}{p_{atm} \cdot t_{test V2}} \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$$

Calculation examples (calculation steps I and II) for a DN 100 test section:

I) Calculation of the volume of the test section

V1 + V2, DN 100 $V = 6.50 \text{ dm}^3$

Line DN 100, length 1.5 m $V = 12.00 \text{ dm}^3$

V3 + V4, Rp 1/2 $V = 0.07 \text{ dm}^3$

Line V3 / V4 1/2", length 2 m $V = 0.40 \text{ dm}^3$

$$V_p = 18,97 \text{ dm}^3$$

II) Calculation of leak rates

Burner capacity

System with 2 pressure switches

p_1	400 m³/h
p_2	60 mbar
p_{disch}	220 mbar
p_{fill}	18 mbar
p_{atm}	500 mbar
$t_{test V1}$	1013 mbar
$t_{test V2}$	25 s
	22 s

limit value as per standard

400 dm³/h

Recommended limit value

200 dm³/h

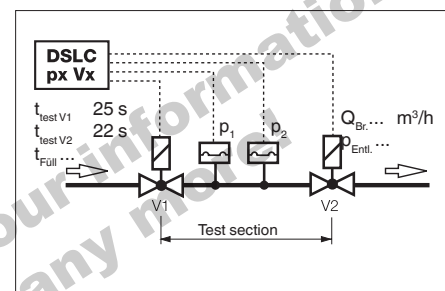
Result of the calculation:

Leak rate V1 $\dot{V}_{V1} = 113,26 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$

Leak rate V2 $\dot{V}_{V2} = 183,86 \text{ dm}^3/\text{h}$

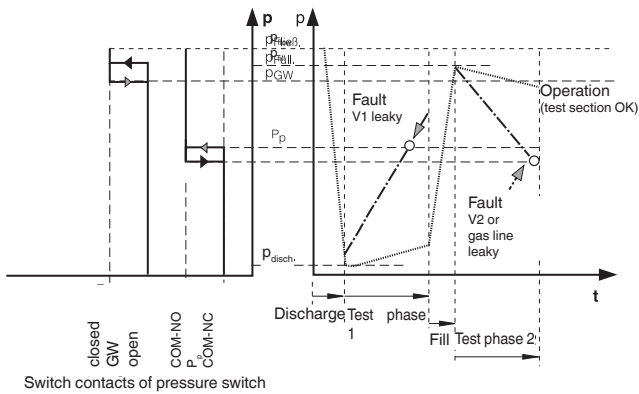
Legend of the calculations:

p_1	= switch point of pressure switch P1 or Pp rising [mbar]
p_2	= switch point of pressure switch P2 or Pp falling [mbar]
p_{disch}	= gas pressure after discharge [mbar]
p_{fill}	= gas pressure after filling [mbar]

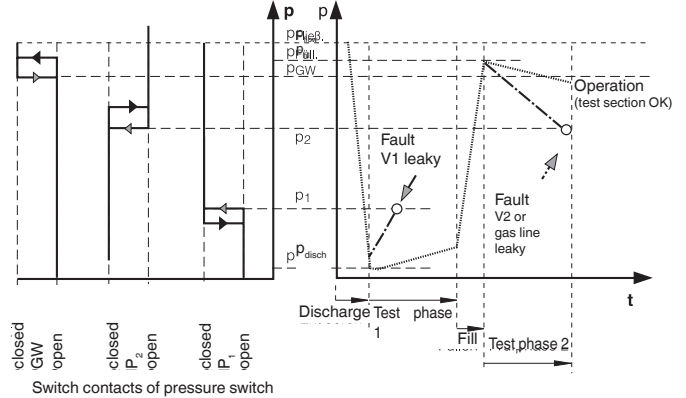


p_{atm}	= atmospheric pressure [mbar]
$t_{test V1}$	= test time V1 [s]
$t_{test V2}$	= test time V2 [s]
V_p	= test section volume [dm³]

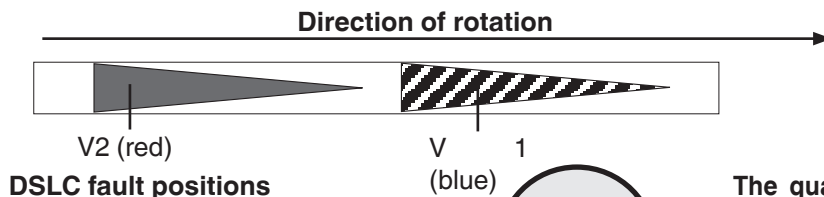
Switch points of the test pressure switch (1 pressure switch)



Switch points of the test pressure switch (2 pressure switches)

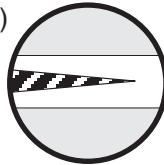


DSLCL display of valves



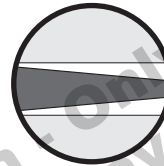
DSLCL fault positions Example 1:

V1 (blue) large leak



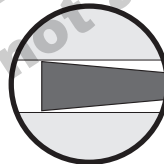
Example 2:

V2 (red) medium leak



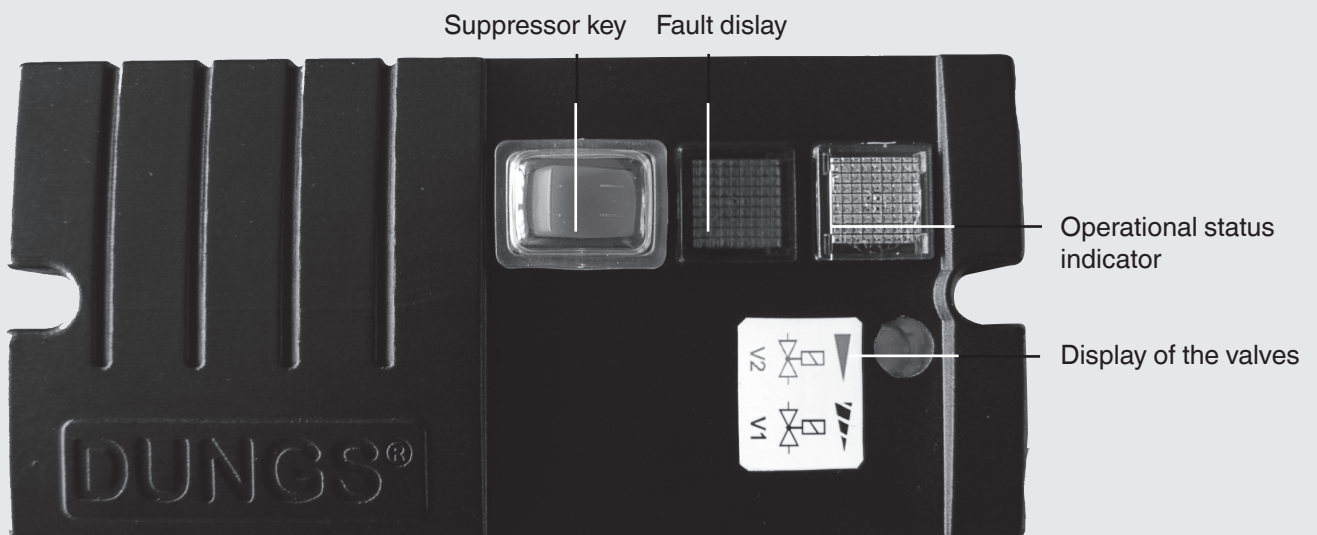
Example 3:

V2 (red) small leak

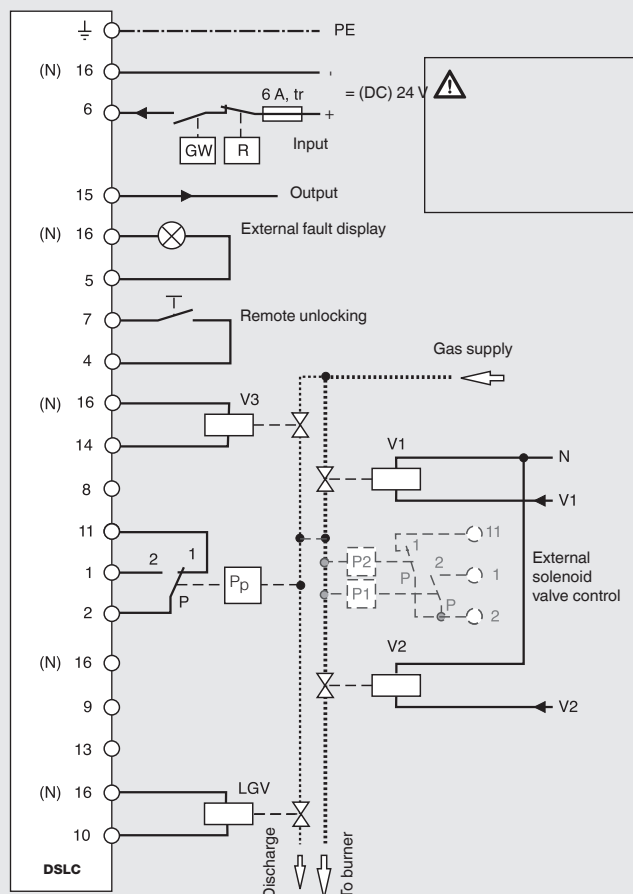


The qualitative differentiation between small, medium and large is used for fault analysis only. However, the valves must always be regarded as leaky!

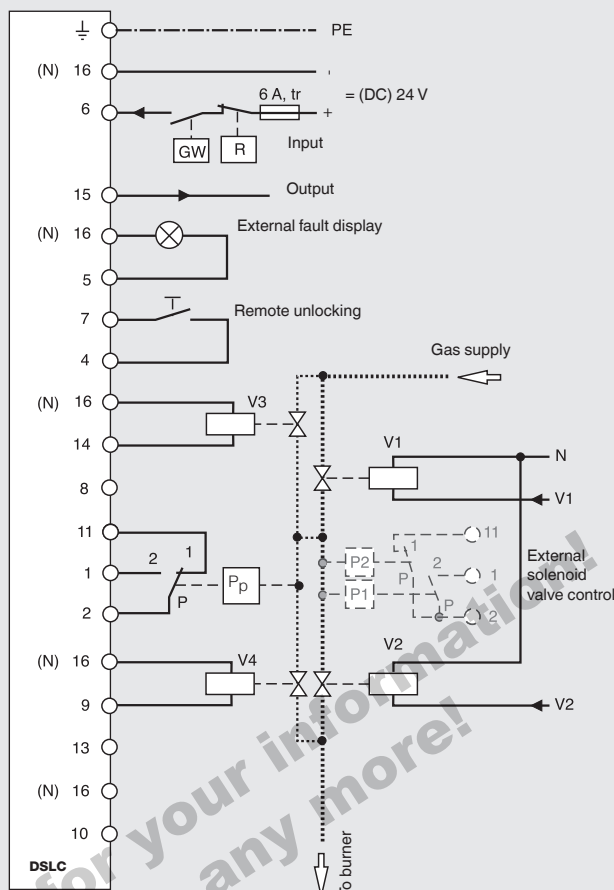
Structure of the leakage control device DSLCL px Vx



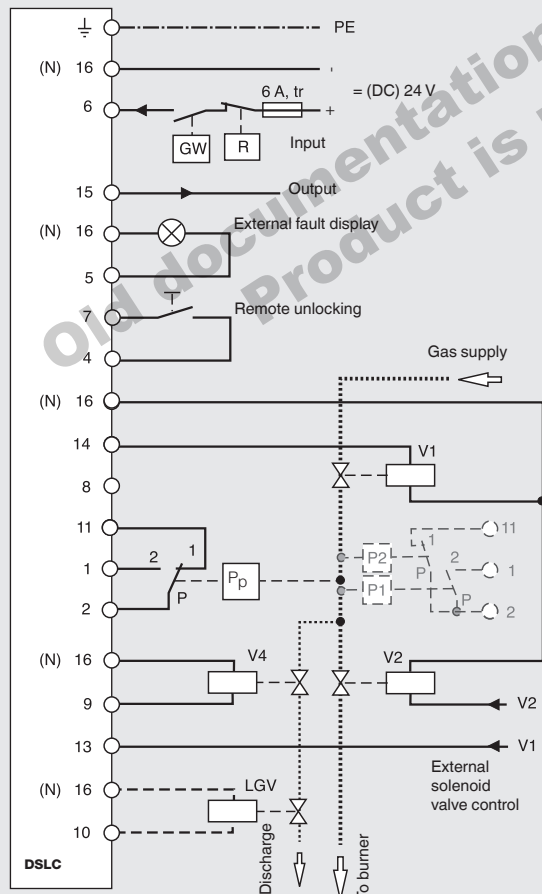
DSLCL connection diagram for valve test with auxiliary valves V3, LGV (for schematic diagram 1)



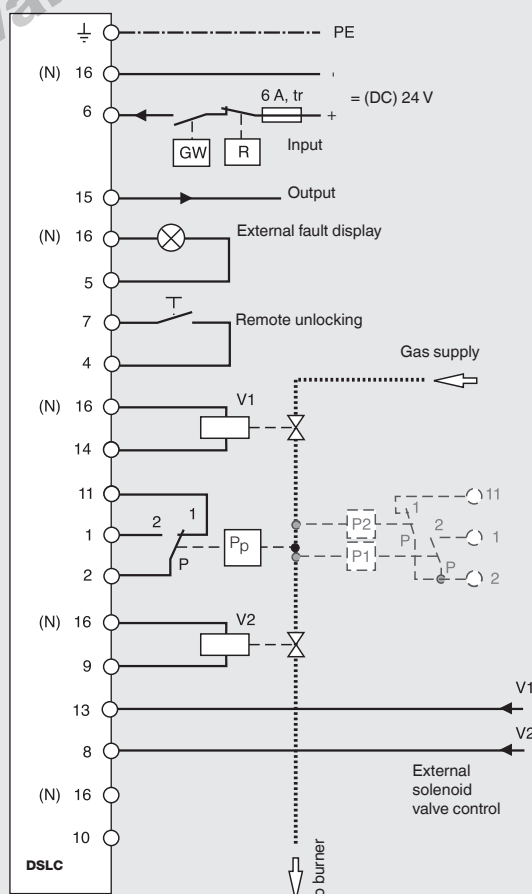
DSLCL connection diagram for valve test with auxiliary valves V3, V4 (for schematic diagram 2)



DSLCL connection diagram for direct valve test V1 with auxiliary valve V4 or LGV (for schematic diagram 3)



DSLCL connection diagram for direct valve test V1, V2 (for schematic diagram 4)



V1 Safety solenoid valve
V2 Burner solenoid valve
V3 Test gas solenoid valve

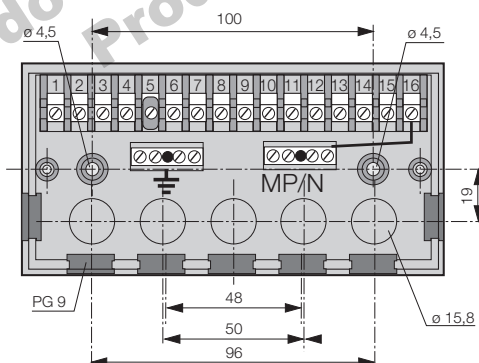
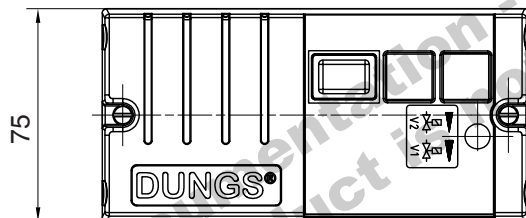
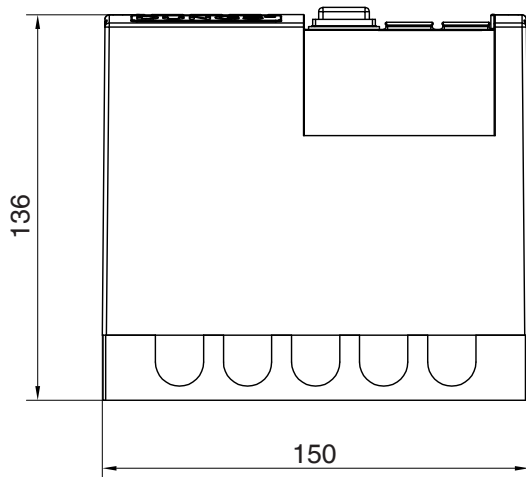
V4 Discharge solenoid valve
LGV Leakage gas solenoid valve
P_p Test pressure switch

GW gas pressure switch (gas shortage).
R Regulator

Control device for system leakage
test
DSLC px Vx

DUNGS®
Combustion Controls

Dimensions



Type overview/ordering data

DSLC px Vx - (DC) 24 V
DSLC px Vx - (DC) 24 V
für Hutschienenmontage

Order no.
247 963
265 264

Accessories

Gas pressure switch
see datasheets
depending on the operating
pressure,

LGW...A4 (5.08)
GW...A6 (5.01)
GW...A4 HP (5.04)

Auxiliary solenoid valves
see datasheets

MV 502 (6.21)
MVD, MVD/5, MVDLE/5 (6.20)
LGV/5 (6.24)
SV-D(LE) (6.01)

Pressure switches (according to EN 1854) and auxiliary solenoid valves (according to EN 161) must be ordered separately.

We reserve the right to make any changes in the interest of technical progress.



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