



TYPE 65UV5 Integrated Flame Scanner with Internal Flame Relay

DESCRIPTION

The Fireye 65UV5 flame scanner is a microprocessor based flame scanner utilizing an ultraviolet tube-type sensor, and electro-mechanical self-checking shutter mechanism. The housing has a NEMA 4X / IP66 rating. The unit is suitable for use in Class 1, Div. 2 hazardous environment groups A, B, C & D or Ex II3 G/D EExn AII CT6.

The Fireye 65UV5 flame scanner incorporates an internal flame relay with a fixed ON/OFF threshold thereby eliminating the need for an external flame amplifier. Models are available with a four-second or a one-second flame failure response time (FFRT).

The Fireye 65UV5 flame scanner is powered by 24 vdc and includes an integral 10-foot (3 meter) four-conductor cable. A color-coded internal LED indicates flame status and alarm condition. This can be viewed through the removable rear access screw opening.

APPLICATION

Fireye 65UV5 self-checking scanners are used to detect ultraviolet emissions from fossil fuel flames such as natural gas, coke oven gas, propane, methane, butane, kerosene, light petroleum distillates and diesel fuels.

PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

The 65UV5 scanners use a UV-eye detector. This detector is a sealed, gas filled, UV-sensitive tube containing two electrodes connected to a source of DC voltage. When UV radiation of sufficient energy falls upon the electrodes, electrons are released and the inter-electrode gas becomes conductive, resulting in an electric current flow from one electrode to the other. The current flow starts and ends abruptly and is known as an "avalanche."

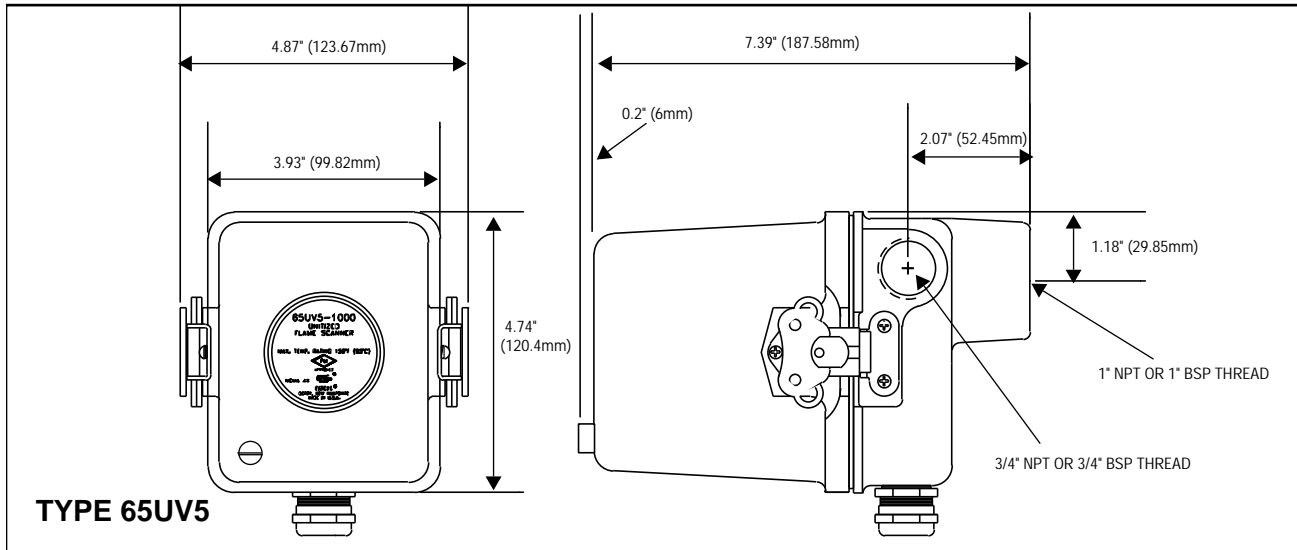
A very intense source of UV radiation will produce several hundred avalanches or pulses per second. With less radiation there will be fewer pulses per second. Upon total disappearance of flame, the detector output ceases. Thus, the presence or absence of pulses is an indication of the presence or absence of flame; the frequency of the pulses is a measure of flame intensity. When the pulses reach a sufficient level, the internal flame relay is energized.

FEATURES

The components are contained in a cast aluminum NEMA 4X/IP66 housing sealed with an oil-resistant gasket. The quartz lens is a planoconvex design, resulting in increased sensitivity. Also included in the scanner is an electromagnetic shutter that permits a self-checking circuit to verify that the scanner and signal circuits are producing valid flame presence or absence information. During the shutter closed period, the detector's optical path is blocked from flame radiation, allowing the internal microprocessor to verify the proper operation of the ultraviolet tube. While the shutter is open, flame presence or absence is detected. The self-check shutter operation and fault diagnostics are fully described later in this bulletin.

SPECIFICATIONS

FIGURE 1. DIMENSIONS



SPECIFICATIONS TABLE

Table 1:

SCANNER MODEL	MOUNTING THREADS		AGENCY APPROVALS				FLAME FAILURE RESPONSE TIME
	SIGHT PIPE CONNECTION, 1"	COOLING AIR CONNECTION, 3/4"	FM	CSA	DIN-DVGW	CE	
65UV5-1000	NPT	NPT	X	X			4 Sec.
65UV5-1000E	BSP	BSP	X	X	X	X	1 Sec.

SPECIFICATIONS

MECHANICAL:

Housing Material: Cast aluminum with black polyester powder coat finish

Housing Weight: 4 lbs (2kg)

Environmental: NEMA 4X, IP66

Hazardous Classifications: Class 1, Div. 2, Groups A, B, C & D
Ex II3 G/D EExn AII CT6



CAUTION: Spring fasteners should be clipped and tightened to ensure a good bond to housing and maintain the integrity of the NEMA 4X rating.

Mounting: Model 1000: 1" NPT female pipe mount with 3/4" NPT female cooling air connection
Model 1000E: 1" BSP female pipe mount with 3/4" BSP female cooling air connection

Cooling / Purge Air Requirements:

Source: Clean, dry, cool

Volume: 4 SCFM (113 l/min) at 3/4" threaded mounting flange, or 1 inch "Y" fitting, mounted on scanner sight pipe. Temperature near the upper limit of the scanner operating range and/or use with dirty/dusty fuels may require up to 15 SCFM (425 l/min).

Pressure: Adequate to overcome furnace or windbox pressure

Temperature Rating: -40° F to + 150°F (-40°C to +65°C)

Humidity: 0% to 95% relative humidity, non-condensing

ELECTRICAL:

Input Power: 24 Vdc, +10%, -15% supply current 100 mA

Electrical Connection: Cable gland and 10 ft (3m) of captive four conductor cable

Relay Output FLAME RELAY, SPST (N.O.)

Contact Rating: Minimum: 10 mA @ 5 Vdc

Maximum: 2 A @ 30 Vdc

2 A @ 240 Vac

Status Indication: Internal LED: “Flame Signal”, “Fault Indication”

INTEGRAL CABLE SPECIFICATION:

Individual Conductors:

Four (4) Conductors: #18 AWG tinned copper wire stranded and coated with pure tin

Diameter: .044" nominal O.D.

Colors: Two (2) red and two (2) black

Insulation Material: EXAR 150A .074" nominal O.D.

Cable:

Jacket Material: EXAR 150A .074" pressure extruded

Wall Thickness: .035" NOM.

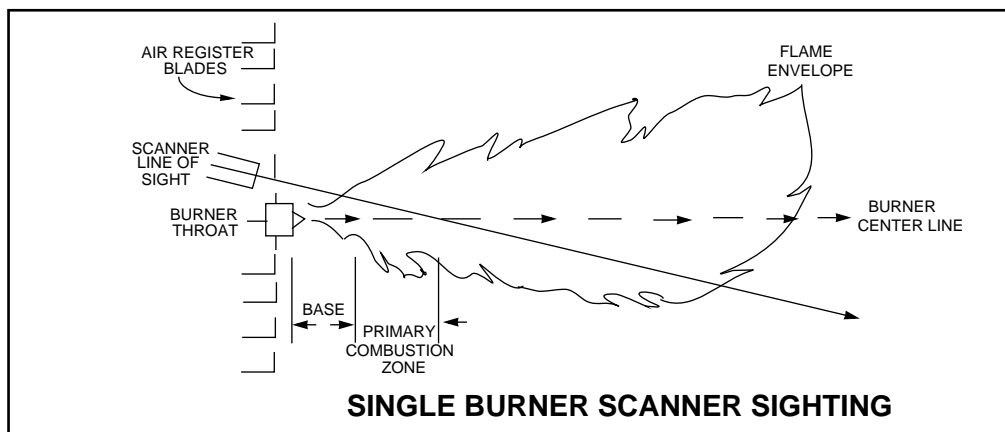
Finished Diameter: .264 NOM.

Maximum Temperature: 257°F (125°C)

INSTALLATION

The best scanner sighting results are obtained when the scanner is aimed so that its line of sight intersects the burner center line at a slight angle, as shown in Figure 2. The area of maximum ultraviolet radiation is near the base of the flame envelope. When only one scanner is used per burner, the intersection should be made so the line of sight or viewing angle can also see the pilot flame. Consideration must be given to burner secondary air rotation (some burners have clockwise air rotation and others counter-clockwise). Figure 3 illustrates how scanner location is influenced by the pilot positions and secondary air circulation. Physical obstructions such as air register blades should not fall in the line of sight of the scanner.

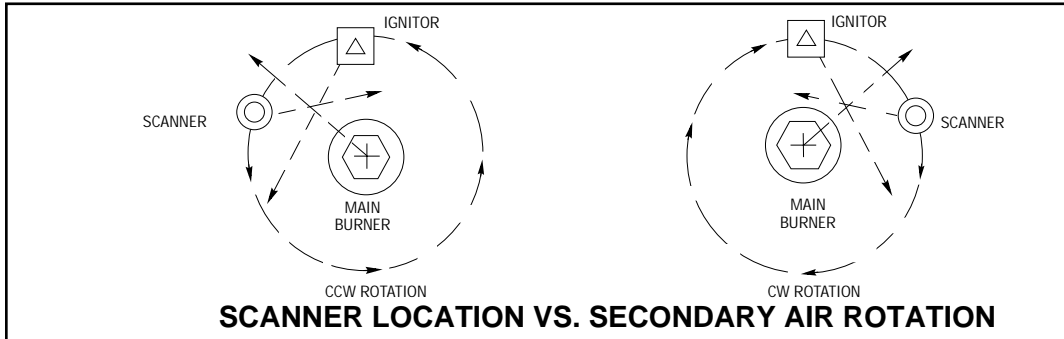
FIGURE 2.



1. AN ACCEPTABLE SCANNER LOCATION MUST ENSURE THE FOLLOWING:
 - Reliable pilot flame detection.
 - Reliable main flame detection.
 - Rejection of pilot flame too short or in the wrong position to ignite the main flame reliably, thus prohibiting main fuel admission.

NOTE: Reliable signals must be obtained at all air flows and furnace loads (ranges of fuel firing).

FIGURE 3.



2. If combustion air enters the furnace with a rotational movement of sufficient velocity to deflect pilot flame in direction of rotation, position the scanner 0 to 30 degrees downstream of the pilot burner and close to the periphery of the throat where the ultraviolet radiation is at a maximum. (See Figures 2 and 3).
3. Having determined an appropriate location for the sight tube, cut a clearance hole for a 2 inch pipe through the burner plate. If register vanes interfere with the desired line of sight, the interfering vane(s) should be trimmed to assure an unobstructed viewing path at all firing levels, see Figure 4.
4. Mount scanner sight pipe by either:
 - Centering a Fireeye No. 60-1664-3 (NPT) or 60-1664-4 (BSP) swivel mount over the hole and installing the sight pipe on the swivel mount,

or

 - Inserting the end of the sight pipe into the hole, aligning the pipe to the desired viewing angle and tack weld. (Welding must be adequate to temporarily support the weight of the installed scanner). The sight pipe should be arranged to slant downward so that the dirt and dust will not collect in it.

FIGURE 4.



5. When a satisfactory sighting position has been confirmed by operational test, (see section on alignment), the sight pipe should either be firmly welded in place or, if the swivel mount is used, the base position should be secured by tightening the three hex head cap screw located on the swivel mount ring. In certain older style swivel mounts, tack welding may be required.
6. Excessive flame signal can affect flame discrimination and prevent the control connected to the scanner from performing properly. To reduce the signal level of the tube, or improve flame dis-

crimination, orifices may be installed to decrease the scanner's field of view and reduce its sensitivity. Installation of the orifice disk is shown in Figure 6.

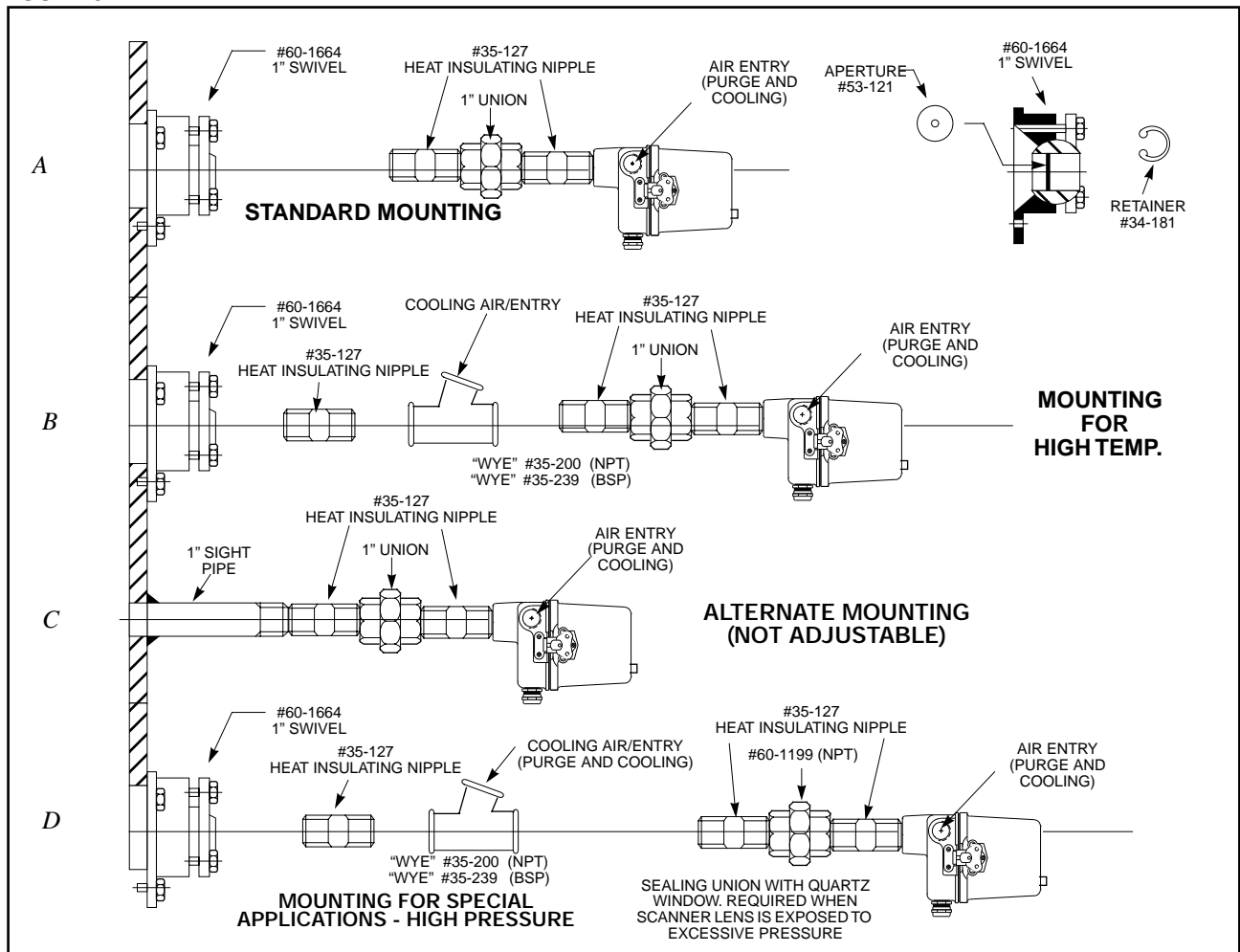
- The scanner viewing window must be kept free of contaminants (oil, smoke, soot, dirt) and the scanner temperature must not exceed its maximum rating. Both requirements will be satisfied by continuous injection of purge air.

The scanner mounting may be made with provision for purge air through the 3/4" opening as shown in Figure 5, Item A or C, or through a 1" tee/wye connection as shown in Figure 5, Item B. Normally only one of the two connections is provided with purge air and the other is plugged. When a Fireye union is used as shown in Figure 5, the 1" tee/wye connection is used for the purge air (plug 3/4" opening).

Under normal temperature conditions, with clean burning fuels and moderate ambient temperature conditions, purge air flow of approximately 4 SCFM (113 L/min) is generally adequate. A 0.1 psig positive pressure difference between the atmosphere and boiler pressure measured at right angle to the purge air flow, should result in a purge air flow of 4 SCFM. Up to 15 SCFM (425 L/min) may be required for fuels that may produce high levels of smoke or soot or for hot environments to maintain scanner internal temperature within specifications.

NOTE: The maximum viewing field of the lens is one inch per foot. Do not use more than one foot of one inch sight pipe. Increase sight pipe diameter one inch for every additional foot of sight pipe length used, to avoid restricting the scanner's field of view. Temperature in the scanner housing should not exceed those temperature limits listed in the specifications. Excessive temperatures will shorten scanner life.

FIGURE 5.



SCANNER WIRING

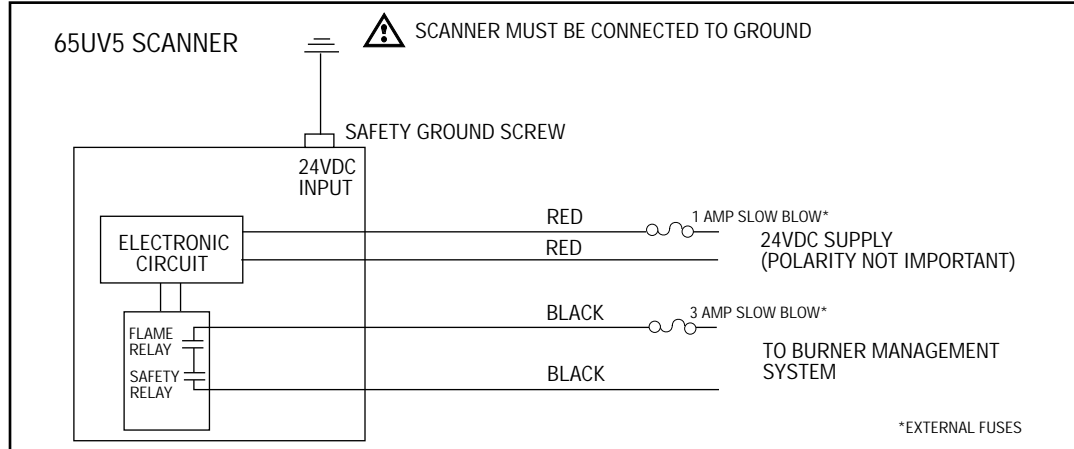
The 65UV5 scanner includes an integral 10-foot (3-meter) four-conductor cable. The two red leads provide the 24 vdc power (polarity is not important). The two black leads access the normally open flame relay contact. A ground screw is provided on the front of the scanner.



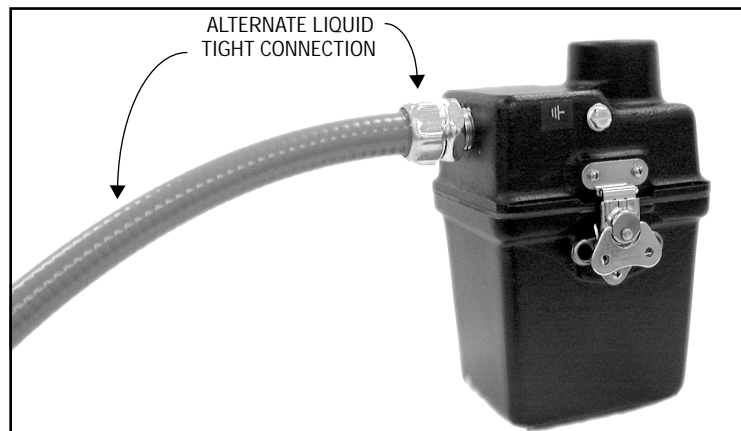
WARNING: Unit should be electrically protected by external fuses (see Fig. 6 for rating) to prevent damage to unit in case of a short or overload.

FIGURE 6.

SCANNER WIRING



Note: When used for a Class 1, Division 2 application, the cable gland **MUST** be removed and replaced with P/N 129-149, liquid tight cable gland, so that liquid tight flexible conduit (Anaconda Sealtight® 1/2" Type H.T.V.A or equivalent, available at any electrical supply outlet) can be inserted over the existing cable.



SELF-CHECK SHUTTER OPERATION

The 65UV5 self-check shutter mechanism is a powered-open, powered-closed device (no return spring). The open/closed shutter period is variable and controlled by the scanner's microprocessor.

Upon initial 24 vdc power application, the shutter will close and open once to verify proper operation. The shutter will then remain open until a UV flame source is present and the internal flame relay (RF) is energized.

When the flame relay (RF) is energized, the shutter will be driven closed once every five seconds. The amount of time the shutter will remain closed is determined by the scanner's microprocessor and is dependent upon the UV tube's response. The amount of time closed can vary between 50 ms and 300 ms.

In the event of a self-check failure the flame relay will de-energize.

INDICATION LEDs

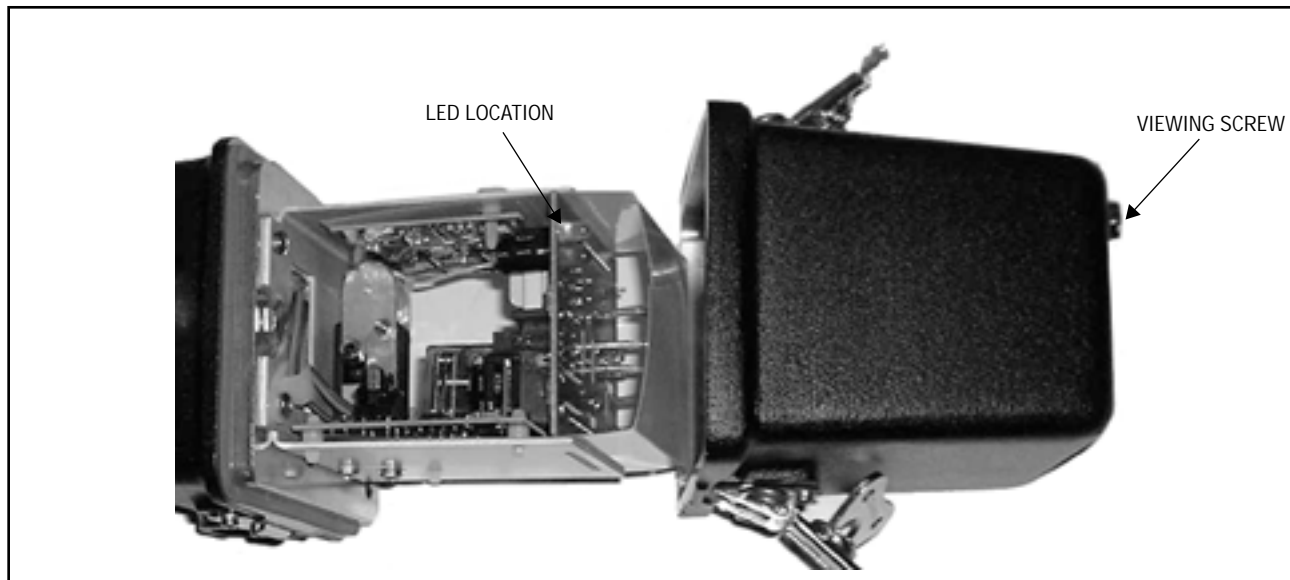
The 65UV5 contains a color coded internal LED that indicates flame status and alarm condition per the following table. Remove the rear access screw and view LED through opening. Refer to figure 7 for LED location.

Table 2:

LED STATUS		CONDITION	FLAME RELAY (RF) STATUS	*SHUTTER POSITION	
				OPEN	CLOSED
GREEN	OFF	NO FLAME DETECTED	OFF		
	RAPID FLASHING RATE	MARGINAL FLAME SIGNAL	ON		
	SLOW FLASHING RATE	NORMAL FLAME SIGNAL	ON		
	STEADY ON	HIGH FLAME SIGNAL	ON		
RED	OFF	NORMAL	ON		
	FLASHING	*SELF-CHECK FAILURE (observe shutter position)	OFF	SHUTTER FAILURE	UV TUBE FAILURE
	ON	MICROPROCESSOR ERROR	OFF		

Important Note: In the event of a suspected scanner problem, remove the scanner LED access screw and view the LED status before removing the 24 vdc power from the scanner. Removing the power will reset the LED and shutter diagnostic indication.

FIGURE 7.



ALIGNMENT AND ADJUSTMENT

The following procedures are recommended to ensure optimum flame detection and discrimination. Flame discrimination is the ability to see only one burner or one pilot with other burners or pilots operating nearby. These procedures should be used whenever parts are replaced, when the scanner has been moved, when the flame shape is altered (additional fuels, new burners, burner/register modifications) as well as on all new installations.



CAUTION: Ensure scanner does not respond to the ignition spark.

Pilot Flame Scanner

1. Apply power to scanner.
2. Start pilot.
3. Adjust scanner sighting to detect pilot flame in the manner shown in Figure 4.
4. When flame is properly sighted, the flame signal relay should energize and the internal LED should be indicating Flame Signal (see table 2).
5. Make sure that the scanner does not respond to the ignition spark. This is accomplished by cutting off the fuel to the pilot and attempting to start the pilot using the spark igniter. If the system responds to the spark, the sighting should be realigned.

Main Flame Scanner

1. Apply power to scanner.
2. Start pilot.
3. Adjust scanner sighting so that ignition spark and pilot flame are not detected. Test should be conducted with maximum pilot flame and with both minimum and maximum airflow.
4. Start main burner.
5. Adjust scanner sighting to detect main burner flame. When sighting is correct (see above), the flame relay should energize and the internal LED should be indicating Flame Signal (see table 2).
6. When proper signal is established, manually close off the main burner fuel supply. When burner flame becomes unstable or is extinguished, the flame relay should de-energize and the internal LED should be off.
7. Start an adjacent burner and vary its firing rate under normal airflow conditions. Make certain that the main flame scanner on the burner not in service does not respond to adjacent burner flame. Readjust sighting if necessary.



CAUTION: Minimum pilot is the minimum flame required to satisfactorily ignite the main burner. Be sure to test for reliable signals under maximum airflow conditions when the pilot may be detected outside the line of sight. If this occurs, resighting is required.

SWIVEL MOUNT

The scanner swivel mount P/N 60-1664-4 (BSP) or 60-1664-3 (NPT) is used to adjust the scanner sighting angle after the scanner has been installed. The swivel mount is used as indicated the figures in this document.

Orifices

The Orifice restricts the field of view (target area), reduces air flow, maintains air flow, maintain air block, and increases discrimination between flame and background radiation. The orifice is secured within the ball of a swivel mount with an orifice retainer or the orifice can be placed within a one inch union (not provided).

The scanner should ideally sight a target area of 4 to 25 square inches (25-150 cm²) of the flame front. The flame front is a plane within the combustion space separating the region of unburned fuel from the burning fuel.

Note: There is an inverse relationship between discrimination and sensitivity.

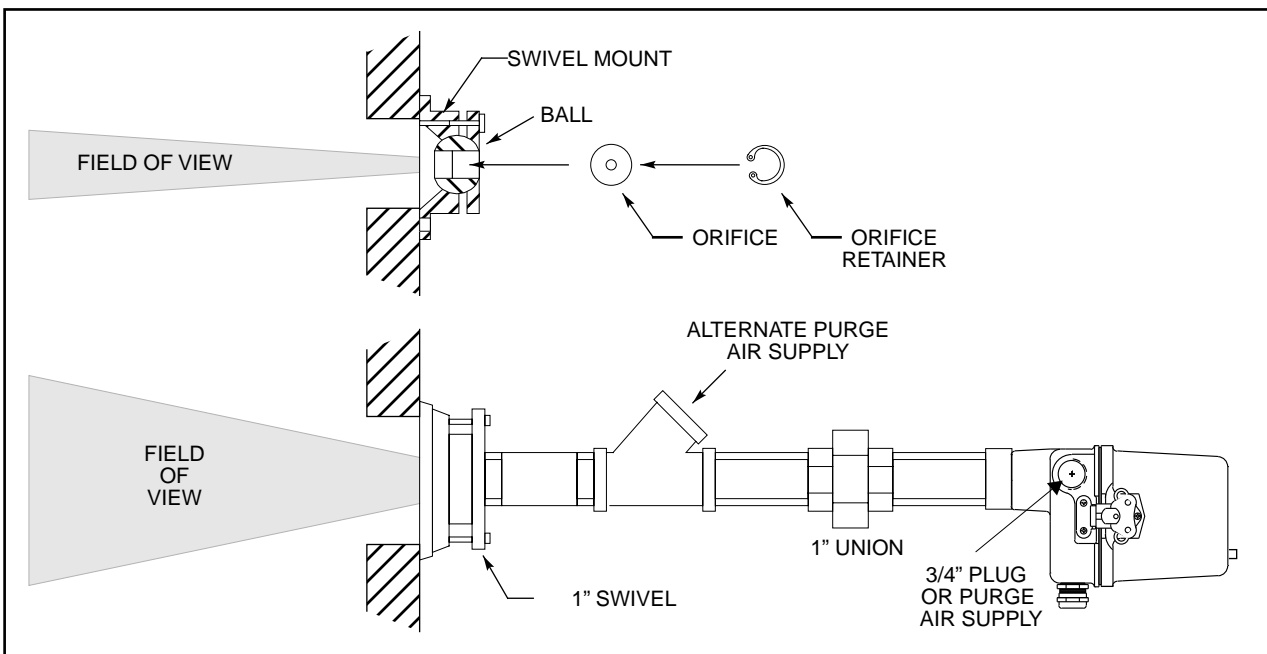
Heat Insulating Nipple

The heat insulating nipple P/N 35-127-3 (BSP) or 35-127-1 (NPT) prevents heat transfer from the hot sight pipe to the scanner head.

Sealing Union with Quartz Window

The sealing union (60-1199) is used whenever a union or seal is required for scanner piping. The size is one inch US standard taper pipe thread (1" NPT). The sealing union has a quartz window to block off the scanner from the furnace pressure and heat. When the sealing union is used, the 1" tee/wye is used for the purge air inlet. Be sure the quartz window is properly seated to seal off the scanner. Do not over-tighten union collar because damage to the window may result. For best results, hand tighten union collar.

FIGURE 8.



MAINTENANCE

1. The control and scanner should be powered at all times (except for repair, cleaning or replacement) to reduce any harmful effects of atmospheric humidity.
2. The scanner and sight pipe must be kept clean to prevent overheating and assure optical qualities.
3. When replacing or cleaning the UV tube, note the position of the tube pins. They are mounted on a rectangular base so that the tube can only be inserted into the socket with the electrodes broadside to the shutter window.



CAUTION: DISCONNECT OR SHUT OFF ELECTRIC POWER WHEN WORKING ON SCANNER.

4. Clean the quartz lens and tube with glass detergent or glass cleaning agents which contain no abrasives. After cleaning, remove all cleaning films with a soft lint-free cloth. (Some cleaning films may reduce or filter UV).
5. Use original FIREYE parts to maintain optimum operation.
Recommended spare parts:

Part Number	Description
4-290-1	UV Tube
61-6974	Shutter Assembly with Lens
002608-001	Flange Gasket
92-48	Quartz window (Part of Union 60-1199)

FIREYE original equipment factory replacement parts are available at various sub-assembly levels.

FIGURE 9.

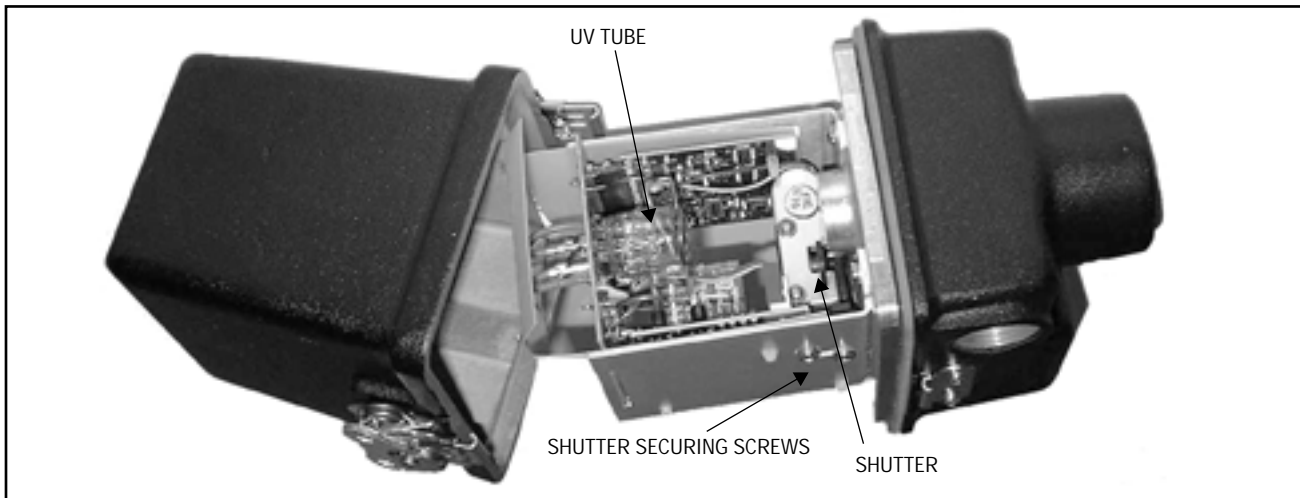


FIGURE 10.

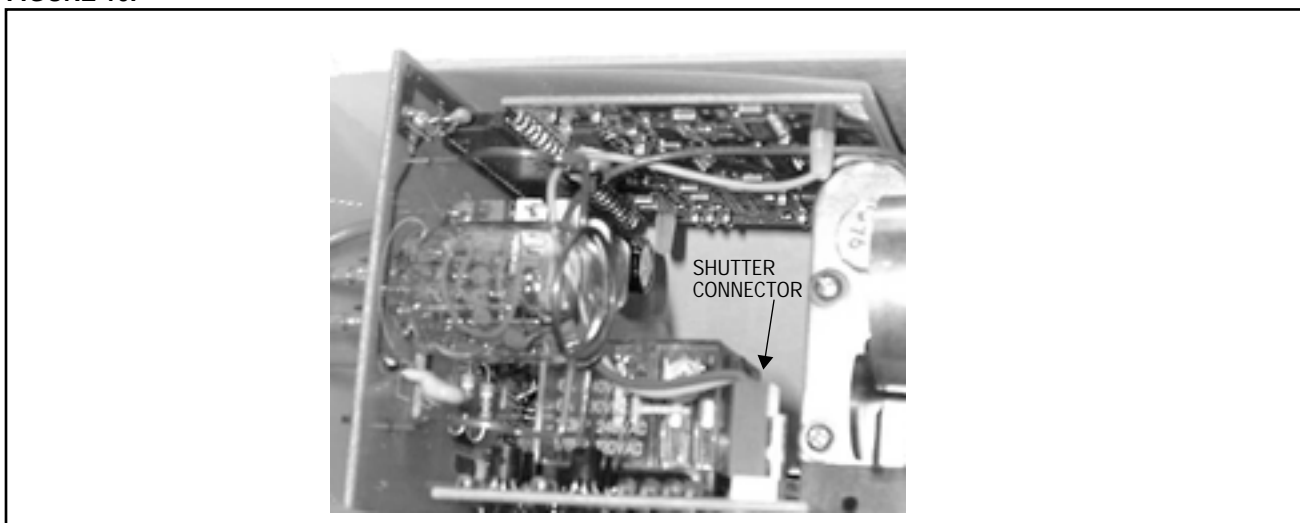


FIGURE 11.

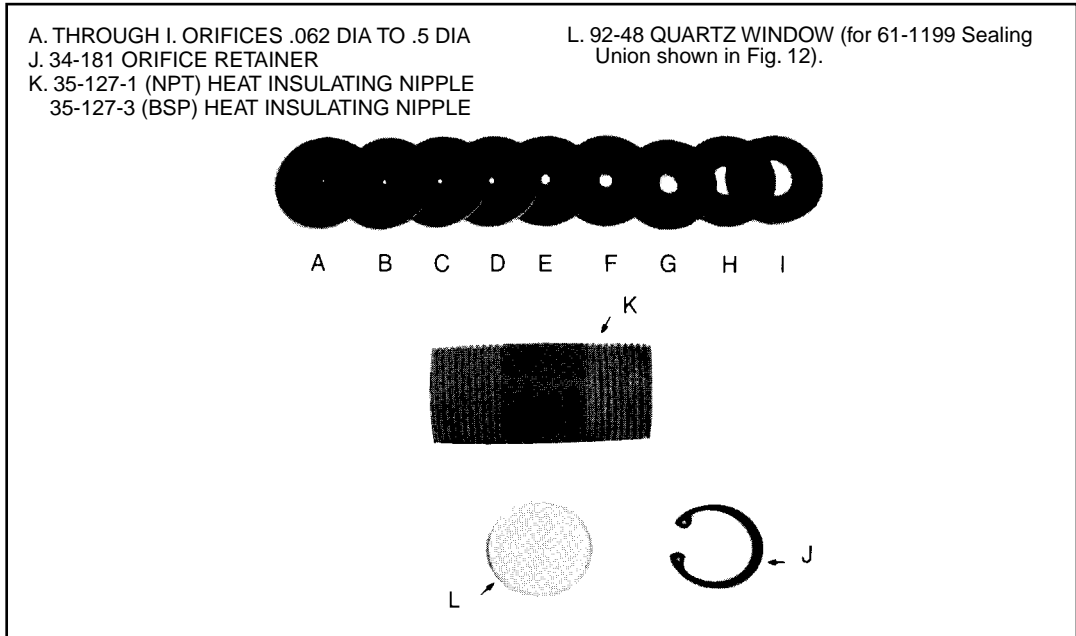
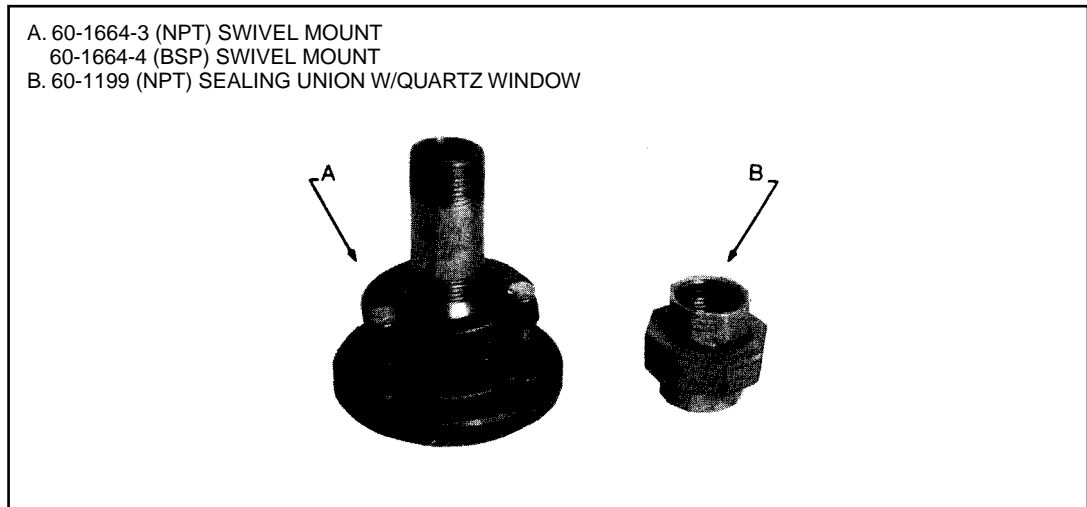


FIGURE 12.



ACCESSORIES

FIGURE	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION
11A	53-121-2	Orifice .062" Diameter
11B	53-121-3	Orifice .078" Diameter
11C	53-121-4	Orifice .093" Diameter
11D	53-121-5	Orifice .109" Diameter
11E	53-121-6	Orifice .125" Diameter
11F	53-121-7	Orifice .187" Diameter
11G	53-121-8	Orifice .250" Diameter
11H	53-121-9	Orifice .375" Diameter
11I	53-121-10	Orifice .50" Diameter
5/8	35-200	1" Wye



NOTICE

When Fireeye products are combined with equipment manufactured by others and/or integrated into systems designed or manufactured by others, the Fireeye warranty, as stated in its General Terms and Conditions of Sale, pertains only to the Fireeye products and not to any other equipment or to the combined system or its overall performance.

WARRANTIES

FIREYE guarantees for *one year from the date of installation or 18 months from date of manufacture* of its products to replace, or, at its option, to repair any product or part thereof (except lamps, electronic tubes and photocells) which is found defective in material or workmanship or which otherwise fails to conform to the description of the product on the face of its sales order. **THE FOREGOING IS IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES AND FIREYE MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED.** Except as specifically stated in these general terms and conditions of sale, remedies with respect to any product or part number manufactured or sold by Fireeye shall be limited exclusively to the right to replacement or repair as above provided. In no event shall Fireeye be liable for consequential or special damages of any nature that may arise in connection with such product or part.



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