

MANUAL 2100-015B

**OIL FURNACE
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**

INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS FOR OIL FURNACES

LOCATION

When installing the furnace be sure to provide adequate space for easy service and maintenance. Locate the furnace as close to the chimney as practical, giving consideration to the accessibility of the oil burner, controls, and blower for service. Allow a minimum of 24 inches at front of furnace for servicing oil burner. Allow enough room at the rear of the furnace to change filters and remove the blower. Clearances from combustible material as stated on the furnace must be maintained. If close clearances are not stated, use U.L. recommended standard clearance (see Table) or clearances permitted by local codes. For basement installation, a raised concrete pad is recommended. This will keep the bottom of the furnace dry and reduce rusting.

MINIMUM CLEARANCE TABLE IN INCHES FROM COMBUSTIBLE SURFACES						
MODEL NUMBER	ABOVE (A)	FRONT (B)	CHIMNEY CONNECTOR HORIZ. OR VERTICALLY	REAR (D)	SIDES (E)	FLOOR CONSTRUCTION
F86H	1	8	9	1	1	C
F120H	2	24	9	6	6	C
F86CF	2	24	9	6	6	*C
F120CF	2	24	9	6	6	*C
F81	1	24	9	2	1	NC
F97	1	48	9	19	1	NC
F120L	2	24	9	24	1	NC
NS12D	1	24	9	24	1	C
C1	2	24	9	6	6	NC
C2	2	24	9	6	6	NC

* With Non-Combustible floor base.
NC Non-Combustible.
C Combustible.

On knocked down units, assemble according to the installation instructions packed with the unit.

If the unit is to be installed on combustible material, a non-combustible base must be used with this unit. Please refer to U.L. label on unit for side, top, back and flue pipe clearances from combustible material.

An oil burner must have a generous supply of combustion air to operate properly. The flow of combustion and ventilating air must not be obstructed from reaching the furnace.

The furnace area must be kept clear and free of combustible materials, gasoline and other flammable vapors and liquids.

WIRING

All units are factory wired with the exception of the un-assembled or knocked down units. All wiring must conform to the National Electrical Code and all local codes. A separate fuse or breaker should be used for the furnace. If replacement wire is necessary, use 105°C, 16 gauge wire.

OIL LINE PIPING

First determine whether the pipe system is to be a single line system or a two line system. After determining the best piping system for the application, refer to the pump specifications on page 6. All connections must be absolutely air tight or you will have a malfunction of the burner. When installing the piping, a good oil filter should be installed close to the burner. A single line system is recommended for gravity feed.

OIL BURNER

Most units are shipped with the oil burner installed. Inspect firepot refractory before firing to be sure it has not been jarred out of position in shipment. Burner air tube must not extend beyond inside surface of firepot, preferable location is 1/8 inch from inside surface.

CAUTION: Never attempt to use gasoline in your furnace. Gasoline is more combustible than fuel oil and could result in a serious explosion.

BURNER ADJUSTMENT

All oil burner installations should be performed by a qualified installer in accordance with regulations of the National Fire Protection Standard for Oil-Burning Equipment, NFPA No. 31, and in complete compliance with all local codes and authorities having jurisdiction. A qualified installer is an individual or agency who is responsible for the installation and adjustments of the heating equipment and who is properly licensed and experienced to install oil-burning equipment in accordance with all codes and ordinances.

The proper installation and adjustment of any oil-burner requires technical knowledge and the use of combustion test instruments.

Checks and Adjustments

1. Check all oil lines for leaks.
2. Check fuel pump pressure and adjust to 100 psig if necessary.
3. Drill one quarter inch hole in flue pipe between flue outlet of furnace and barometric damper for draft measurement. Adjust barometric damper to obtain approximately .04 inches water column draft in flue pipe. Check draft overfire. For this measurement the burner observation port may be utilized. Draft overfire should be approximately .02 inches water column. It may be necessary to readjust barometric damper to obtain proper draft. Upon completion of draft readings, plug 1/4" hole in flue pipe with a sheet metal screw after making smoke check and taking stack temperature.
4. Air Adjustment. The air intake is located on the left side of the blower housing and consists of two interlocking bands. To adjust, loosen screw in outer band and position band by rotating to the desired opening. Retighten screw after adjustment to assure permanent adjustment.

Sufficient air should be introduced into the fire until a minus 1 smoke or trace of smoke is obtained. (Check with smoke tester). The screws should then be locked in position. After this has been set, check the top of the chimney on the outside. There should be a very slight haze, not smoke, coming out of the same. On a cold stack in extreme cold weather a white haze may come out of the chimney. This is due to the chilling of the gases and will correct itself as the chimney warms up. Any type of automatic fuel being burned in extreme cold weather will bring about the same chimney condition.

The MSR model oil burners which are standard equipment for the furnace do not require any air cone or baffle plate adjustment.

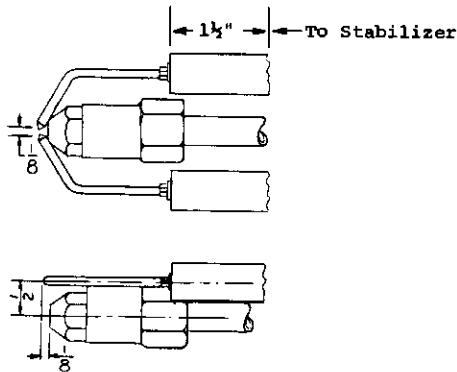
5. Check combustion efficiency of the unit while hot. The hole in the flue pipe upstream of the barometric damper should be used for the CO₂ and temperature readings. If combustion efficiency is not 75% or greater, determine cause and make necessary adjustments.

BURNER NOZZLE

Check nozzle size as to conformance to installation requirements. Install nozzle by screwing into hexagon adapter.

Nozzle Adapter. This burner is equipped with a dribble-proof nozzle adapter which will accomplish intended results only when installed with the stamped word "TOP" in the correct position.

Spacing of Electrodes. The electrodes should be spaced 1/8 inch apart. They should extend 1/8 inch beyond the end and 1/2 inch above the center of the nozzle tip as shown in the drawing below.



Gun Assembly Adjustment. The gun assembly can be adjusted in the slot inside of fan housing by loosening screw holding slot cover in position. Nozzle tip should ordinarily be located 5/16 inch behind the front face of the cone.

Removing Gun Assembly. Disconnect the oil line at the fan housing and remove lock nuts on copper tube fitting. Remove transformer hold down screw in upper left-hand corner and loosen hold down clip in upper right-hand corner, then swing transformer up and forward. Gun Assembly can now be removed through this opening.

VENTILATION

An oil furnace must have a generous supply of fresh air available to support combustion. A furnace which is installed in a confined space must be provided with two permanent openings in the enclosure, one six inches from the top of the enclosure and one six inches from the bottom. Each opening shall have a free area of not less than one square inch per 1,000 Btu input of the total input of all appliances within the enclosure. The openings shall be freely communicating with the interior areas having in turn adequate infiltration from the outside.

THE FLOW OF COMBUSTION AND VENTILATING AIR MUST NOT BE OBSTRUCTED FROM REACHING THE FURNACE.

VENTING

The flue pipe to the chimney must be the same size as the flue outlet of the furnace, have no reductions, be of a corrosion-resistant material, and have an upward pitch of 1/4 inch for every foot of horizontal run. A barometric damper of adequate size must be installed in the flue pipe observing the instructions packaged with the damper control. The barometric damper opening must be located in the same atmospheric pressure zone as the combustion air inlet to the furnace.

FAN AND LIMIT CONTROL

The fan and limit control is factory installed on all units except the knocked down units. Set the fan control to come on at 130-135° and off at 115 or 120°. These settings may have to be varied due to the static pressure imposed upon the system. On counterflow furnaces the differential may have to be greater to prevent blower cycling on shut down. The limit side of the control is factory set and should not be changed.

When the installation is completed, measure the air temperature in the discharge plenum and return air plenum. The temperature rise across the unit should be between 70° and 100°, preferably 85°. Operating at this temperature rise will eliminate cold spots which may cause condensation and rusting and possible over heating of the furnace. The speed of the blower may have to be either increased or decreased to obtain this temperature. The blower motor is equipped with a variable speed pulley to make these adjustments. If the speed of the blower is changed, the belt tension will also have to be changed. This is done by the motor adjusting bracket by screwing it up or down as the case may be. When adjusted properly, you should be able to depress the belt one inch. Too tight a belt will cause bearing wear. Too loose a belt will cause slippage. On knocked down units be sure belts and pulleys are properly aligned.

The controls for the counterflow models are located in the burner compartment and in the upper compartment or blower section. Their function, aside from governing the burner operation is to start and stop the blower at pre-selected temperature settings.

The control located in the blower compartment is a limit control. The function of this control is to shut off the burner if the temperature in the upper part of the furnace exceeds the factory setting of the control. Should the control stop the burner (high temperature) it will again complete the circuit when cool. This control is wired in series with the limit side of the fan and limit control located in the burner compartment.

The fan and limit control in the burner compartment governs the blower operation, by means of two temperature selections. One lever is set at 125° for example, to start the blower and the other lever is at a lower temperature, 110° to stop the blower. These settings may be varied to suit the homeowner's comfort. A greater temperature difference between settings may result in less repetition of the blower operation at the end of the heating cycle. A low "off" temperature is recommended for longer blower operation as this keeps the air of the home in more constant circulation.

The limit control setting may be from 157° to 200°. In mild weather a low limit setting is sometimes recommended.

CAUTION: DO NOT SET THE BLOWER CONTROL ABOVE 150°.

A setting above this temperature may cause the upper limit to function and it will have to cool and reset before the furnace will operate again

THERMOSTAT

The thermostat furnished with the unit is either a Honeywell or White Rodgers. The heat anticipator in the thermostat must be set to match the amp draw of the relay. This is normally .4 amps. Failure to set the heat anticipator will cause either short or long burner cycles resulting in uneven heat.

MAINTENANCE

LUBRICATION

Blower, blower motor and oil burner motor bearings should be lubricated before starting and at least twice each year using a few drops of a good grade of SAE-20 motor oil. Some blowers have no oil cups and are equipped with permanently lubricated phosphor bronze bearings and need no oiling.

INSPECT AIR FILTER

Renew filters before each heating season begins. It is recommended that filters also be changed at least twice during the heating season.

Be sure the new filters are set securely in the filter rack so there can be no leakage around them. (See instructions on inside of blower compartment door).

FINAL INSPECTION AND TEST

Final inspection and test of an installation shall be made to determine that the work has been done in full accordance with regulations and according to the highest standards for safety, performance and appearance. Such an inspection and test should indicate the following, as a minimum:

1. Determine that all parts of the oil storage and circulating system, including tank, piping and burner, are free from oil leaks. Be sure that no oil discharges from the nozzle when burner is not operating.
2. Be sure that the suction line and pump have been entirely vented of air so that the burner has instantaneous oil shut-off at the nozzle and so that the pump operates without an air noise.
3. Check the flame adjustment to determine that the flame is clear, quiet, free of odor and oil nozzle is of proper size for the furnace.
4. Test operation of burner by operating the thermostat. First set the thermostat above room temperature. Burner should start. Second set thermostat below room temperature. Burner will stop.
5. Check operation of burner primary control in accordance with manufacturers' instructions included with the control. Following is the method we recommend in checking the safety switch in this primary control.
 - a. Flame Failure - simulate by shutting off oil supply manual valve, while burner is on. After 45 seconds the safety switch locks out, ignition stops, motor stops and the oil valve closes. This condition requires resetting the safety switch.
 - b. Ignition Failure - test by closing oil supply while burner is off. Run through starting procedure, omitting Step 3. The safety switch locks out as in flame failure.
 - c. Power Failure - turn off power supply while burner is on. When burner goes out, restore power and burner will restart.
 - d. If operation is not as described, check wiring and installation first. If trouble appears to be in the control circuit, replace the flame detector. If trouble still persists, replace the burner mounted relay.

RETURN AIR

The return air to the furnace must be conducted from a source outside the utility room, closet, or furnace room to prevent chimney down draft. Also remember air openings in casing front, return air grilles, and warm air registers must not be obstructed.

SERVICE HINTS

"Preventive maintenance" is the best way to avoid unnecessary expense, inconvenience, and retain operating efficiency of your furnace. It is advisable to have your heating system and burner inspected at periodic intervals by a qualified serviceman. If trouble develops, follow these simple checks before calling serviceman.

1. Make sure there is oil in tank and valve is open.
2. Make sure thermostat is set above room temperature.
3. Make sure electrical supply to furnace is on and fuses are not blown or circuit breakers tripped.
4. Reset safety switch of burner primary control.
5. Press thermal protector button of burner motor.
6. If burner runs but there is no flame, the fuel pump may be airbound. Follow instructions for bleeding fuel pump.

COMMON CAUSES OF TROUBLE

CAUTION: To avoid accidents, always open main switch (OFF position) when servicing burner.

BURNER WILL NOT PRODUCE FLAME. Check oil level gauge to see that there is sufficient oil in tank or tanks. Check the burner mounted relay control. **DO NOT ADJUST THIS CONTROL.**

Check position of electrodes; incorrect position will cause slow or delayed ignition. Clean electrodes and nozzle. Check and clean strainer in pump. If oil line filter is used, check filter condition.

BURNER STARTS OR STOPS TOO OFTEN. Limit control may be set too low. Check heat anticipator setting on thermostat.

NOZZLE PRODUCES A STRINGY FLAME. Worn tangential grooves in nozzle. Replace nozzle.

BASEMENT TANK HUM. Occasionally with a two-pipe installation there may be a low return line hum. Eliminate hum by installing a special anti-hum valve in the return line near pump.

HEAVY FIRE OR PULSATING FLAME may occur after burner starts. It may be caused by a slight oil leak in the fuel pump and cannot be corrected except by replacing the pump. This happens only when the burner is started.

CHATTERING SOUND OR HIGH PITCH NOISE from motor can usually be traced to where a conduit or BX cable is fixed rigidly or attached to some part of the building. Relieving this strain may eliminate noise.

PUMP SQUEALS OR CHATTERS. This may be caused by air in pipes. Check all joints in the oil supply pipe for leaks. Check strainer in pump; if dirty, clean.

INSUFFICIENT HEAT. Check limit control setting. It may be that flame is not allowed to stay on long enough to generate sufficient heat in furnace to heat the house properly. If the proper size furnace has been selected according to house requirements and satisfactory heat is not obtained, recheck the heating plant for size and capacity in relation to house. Check for clogged filters.

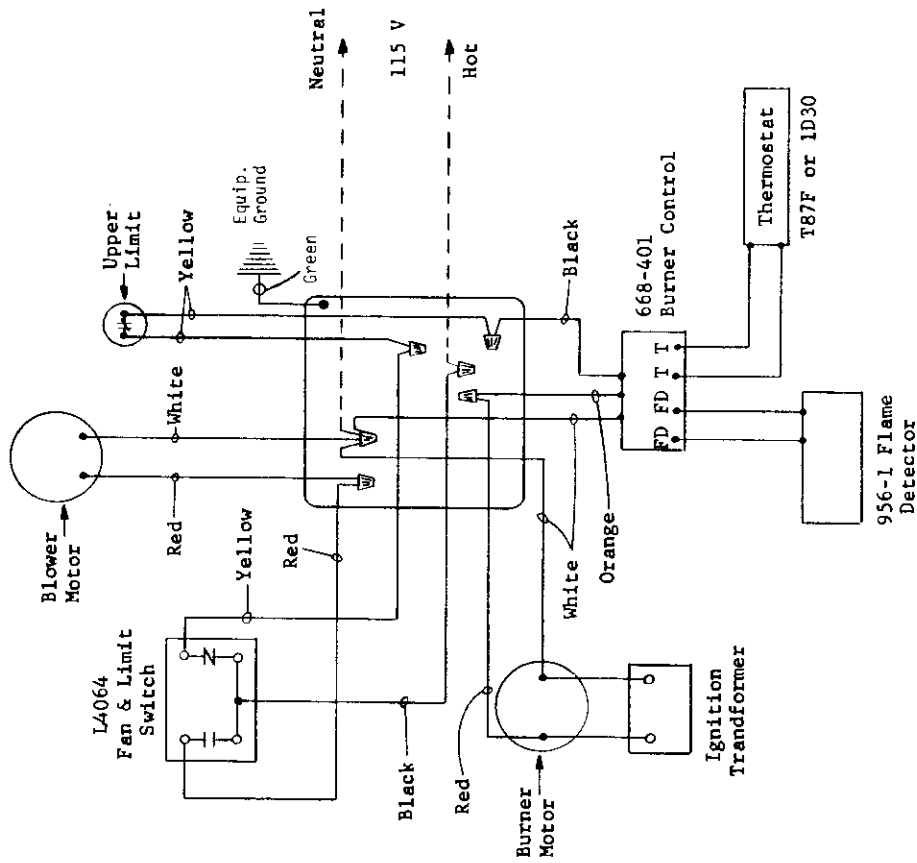
CARE OF FINISH

Your unit is painted with baked enamel. Like a good piece of furniture, it has an excellent appearance and an occasional waxing and dusting will keep it attractive for years.

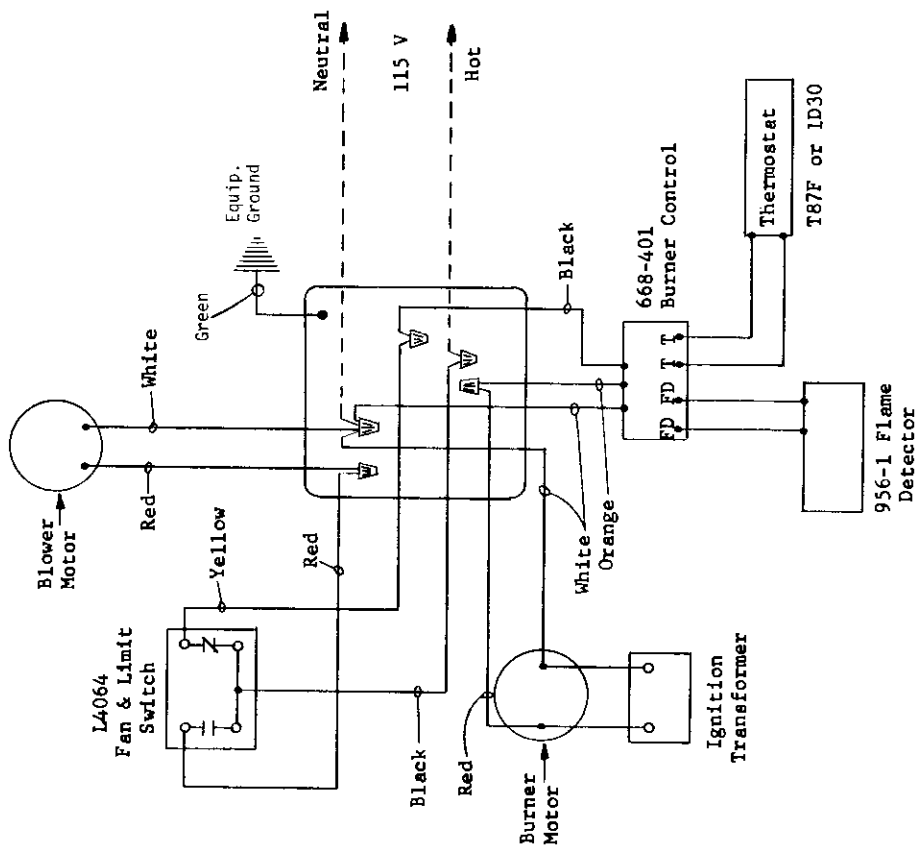
CLEANING OF FURNACE

All units have one or more clean out plugs for easy cleaning of the heat exchanger. They are accessible either from the front or back on some units and the sides on other units. The furnace should be checked periodically to see if it needs cleaning.

COUNTERFLOW OIL FURNACES
CONSTANT IGNITION OIL BURNER



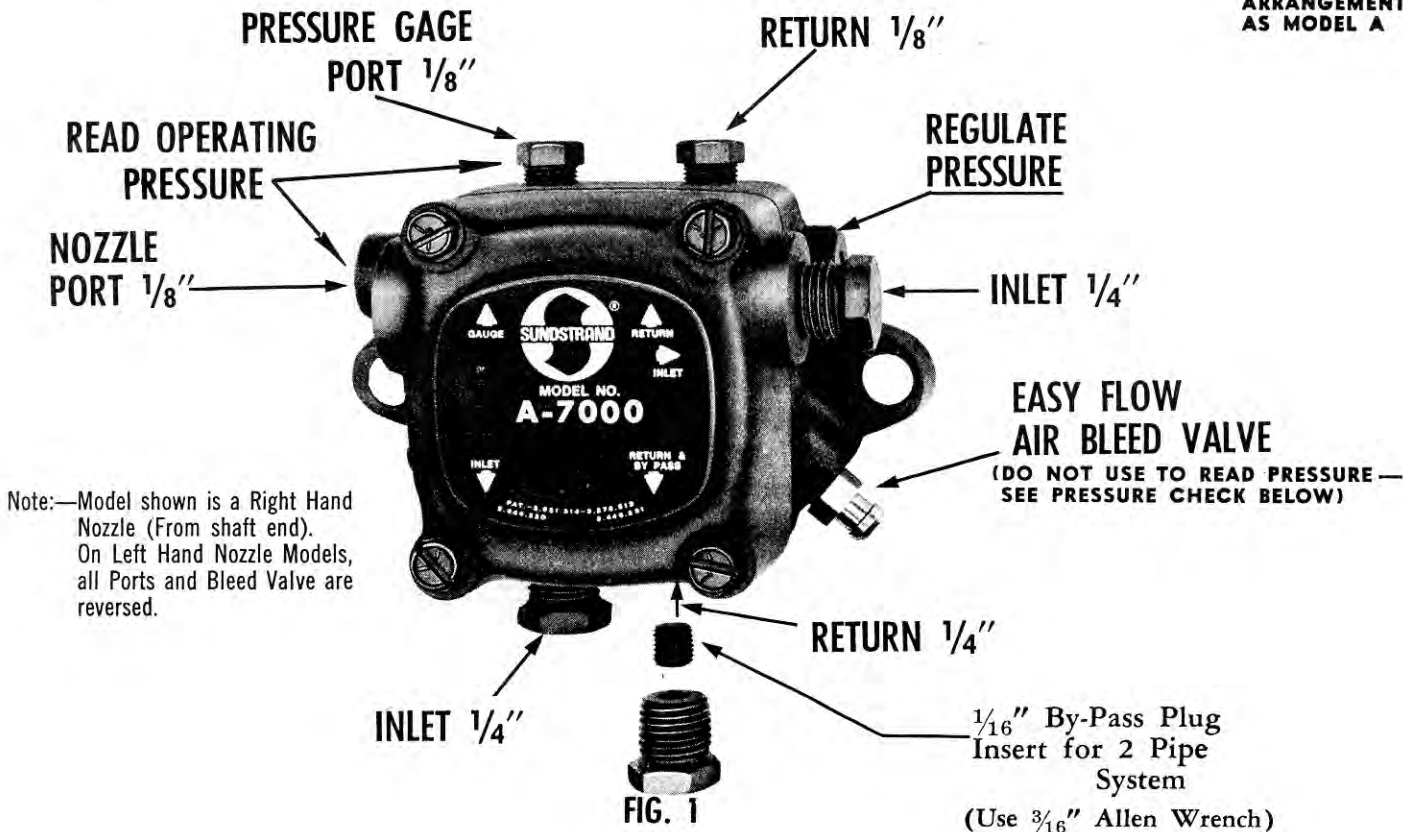
LO-BY, HI-BY, & HORIZONTAL
OIL FURNACES
CONSTANT IGNITION OIL BURNER



A-7000 SINGLE STAGE AND B-8000 TWO STAGE FUEL UNITS

MODELS A2 & B2 FOR 3450 RPM, WHITE LABEL

MODEL B TWO STAGE FUEL UNIT HAS SAME PORTING ARRANGEMENT AS MODEL A



ONE-PIPE SYSTEM

Connect inlet line to pump inlet. Start burner. Arrange primary burner control for continuous operation during purging. Open easy flow bleed valve 1/2 turn CCW and start burner. Bleed unit until all air bubbles disappear—**HURRIED BLEEDING WILL IMPAIR EFFICIENT OPERATION OF UNIT.** Tighten easy flow bleed valve securely.

TWO-PIPE SYSTEM

Remove 1/16" plug from plastic bag attached to unit. Remove 1/4" plug from return port. Insert by pass plug (See Figure 1). Attach return and inlet lines.

Start burner—Air bleeding is automatic. Opening Easy Flow Air Bleed Valve will allow a faster bleed if desired.

Return line must run to within 3" of the bottom of the tank (See Figure 3). Failure to do this may introduce air into the system and could result in loss of prime.

CAUTION

Pressurized or gravity feed installations must not exceed 10 P.S.I. on inlet line or return line at the pump. A pressure greater than 10 P.S.I. may cause damage to the shaft seal.

PRESSURE CHECK

If a pressure check is made, use GAGE PORT OR NOZZLE PORT. DO NOT USE EASY FLOW BLEED VALVE PORT. The Easy Flow Bleed Valve Port contains pressure higher than operating pressure. Setting pump pressure with gage in the Easy Flow Bleed Valve Port results in WRONG operating pressure.

ALL SYSTEMS

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Long or oversized inlet lines may require the pump to operate dry during initial bleeding period. In such cases, the priming may be assisted by injecting fuel oil into the pump gearset.

Under lift conditions, oil lines and fittings must be air tight. To assure this, "Pipe Dope" may be applied to both the used and unused inlet and both return fittings.

MOUNTING POSITION

Model "A" Single Stage Fuel Unit may be mounted in any position.

Model "B" Two Stage Fuel Unit may be mounted in any position except upside down (1/8" ports pointed down).

VACUUM CHECK

A Vacuum Gage may be installed in either of the 1/4" inlet ports or in the 1/8" return port (on single pipe installations), whichever is most convenient. The Model "A" pump should be used where the vacuum does not exceed 10" hg, vacuum and the Model "B" pump used where vacuum does not exceed 20" hg. vacuum.

ONE-PIPE SYSTEM (Model A)

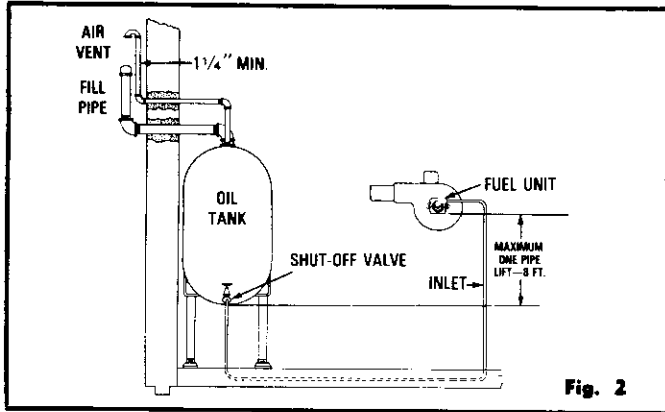


Fig. 2

The SUNDSTRAND MODEL "A"-70 FUEL UNIT may be installed ONE-PIPE with Gravity Feed or Lift.

The maximum allowable lift is 8 ft.—See Figure 2.

IMPORTANT: One-pipe installations must be absolutely air tight or leaks or loss of prime may result. Bleed line and fuel unit completely. **Bleed for 15 seconds after last air is seen from easy flow to be certain lines are air free.**

TWO-PIPE SYSTEM (Model A and B)

A SINGLE STAGE

Lift "L" Fig 3	1725 RPM		3450 RPM	
	3/8" OD Tubing	1/2" OD Tubing	3/8" OD Tubing	1/2" OD Tubing
0'	65'	100'	53'	100'
1'	60'	100'	49'	100'
2'	54'	100'	45'	100'
3'	50'	100'	41'	100'
4'	45'	100'	37'	100'
5'	40'	100'	33'	100'
6'	35'	100'	29'	100'
7'	30'	100'	25'	99'
8'	25'	100'	21'	83'
9'	20'	83'	17'	68'
10'	16'	64'	13'	52'

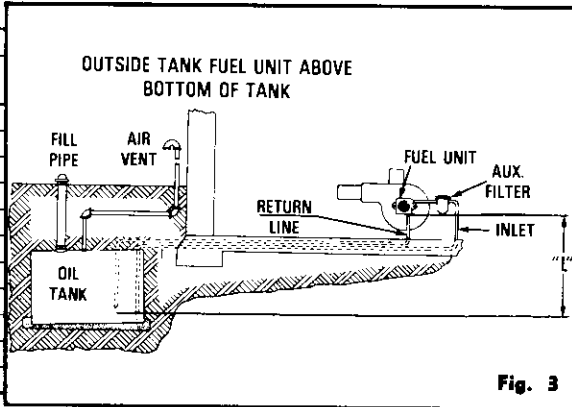


Fig. 3

B TWO STAGE

Lift "L" Fig 3	1725 RPM		3450 RPM	
	3/8" OD Tubing	1/2" OD Tubing	3/8" OD Tubing	1/2" OD Tubing
0'	100'	100'	68'	100'
2'	92'	100'	63'	100'
4'	85'	100'	58'	100'
6'	78'	100'	53'	100'
8'	70'	100'	48'	100'
10'	63'	100'	42'	100'
12'	56'	100'	37'	100'
14'	48'	100'	32'	100'
16'	40'	100'	27'	100'
18'	33'	100'	22'	88'

ALWAYS TERMINATE RETURN LINE AS SHOWN IN FIG. 3
LINE LENGTHS INCLUDE BOTH VERTICAL & HORIZONTAL LENGTHS

PART NO. 8400-001
 CONSTANT IGNITION — NON RECYCLING
 OIL BURNER PRIMARY CONTROL
 WITH 8400-002 FLAME DETECTOR

The Oil Burner Primary Control provides safe operation of oil burners on heating plants where ignition during the entire burner cycle is desired.

The Oil Burner Primary (Part No. 8400-001) is used with Flame Detector (Part No. 8400-002).

SPECIFICATIONS

Room Thermostat: Set dial of adjustable heater on .4.
 For fixed anticipation thermostats, use .35 to .45 Amp. heater.

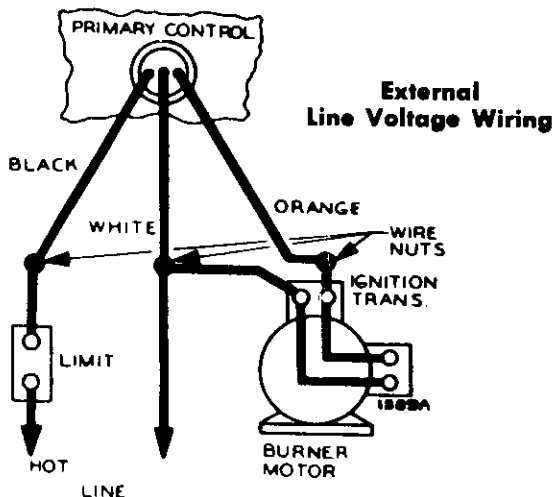
Safety Timing: For Part No. 8400-001: 45 seconds.

INSTALLATION

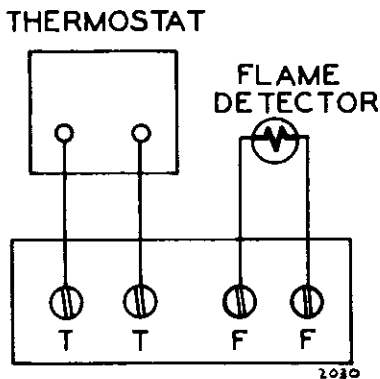
The proper *LOCATION* and *MOUNTING* of the primary oil burner control panel on the burner and the flame detector with respect to the oil flame shall be determined by the furnace, boiler, or burner manufacturer.

WIRING

If this control, supplied as part of a furnace, boiler or burner, is wired to the equipment or if the manufacturer of such equipment provides instructions for wiring this control, then follow his recommendations. If no special wiring instructions are given, then follow the electrical connections shown on this diagram for a simple system.



Low Voltage Wiring



TESTING

The following control checks should be made after each installation to insure that the controls are correctly wired and functioning properly.

1. Open the main line switch.
2. Adjust thermostat or operating control to call for heat.
3. Operate the manual reset button on top of control.
4. Make certain that high limit control is set at the correct temperature.
5. Open the hand valve in the oil line. The system is now ready for the following tests.

A. NORMAL CYCLE:

Close the line switch. The burner should start and continue to run normally. (If burner starts, establishing flame, but then locks out on safety, make "Flame Detector Check" at this time.)

B. SAFETY TIMING:

1. Let the burner run for about 5 minutes. Then remove one of Flame Detector leads from the "F" terminals. After a time period corresponding to the safety timing has elapsed, the control should lock out on safety, stopping the burner.

2. Open the line switch.

3. Replace Flame Detector lead removed in step 1.

4. Wait about 3 minutes. Then operate the manual reset button on top of control.

C. HIGH LIMIT AND THERMOSTAT CHECK:

1. Close the line switch to start the burner.
2. Lower the setting of the high limit control to its lowest setting. This should stop the burner, unless furnace or boiler temperature is below the minimum setting of the high limit.
3. Return high limit control to its proper setting. Burner should restart.
4. With the burner running, turn thermostat to its lowest setting. This should stop the burner, unless actual room temperature is below the lowest setting of the thermostat. (Note: On systems supplying domestic hot water, burner will continue to run if low limit control is not satisfied).

5. Return thermostat to its proper setting.

D. FLAME DETECTOR CHECK: (This test is not required if the control performs as described in test A.)

If the burner starts but the control locks out (stopping the burner), check the flame detector as follows:

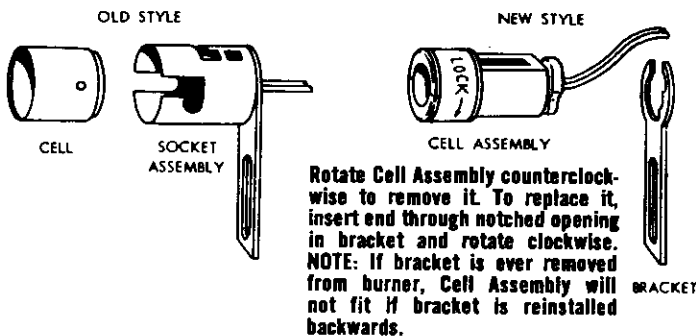
1. Open the line switch.
2. Connect one end of a wire jumper to one of the "F" terminals.
3. Start the burner by closing the line switch. As soon as flame has been established, connect other end of the wire jumper to the other "F" terminal. **WARNING:** The control provides no safety protection with this jumper installed. Do NOT leave burner in this condition except for making this check.

If the control still locks out with the jumper installed, the control should be replaced. If the control does not lock out, however, check the operation of the flame detector as follows:

D. FLAME DETECTOR CHECK (Continued):

Possible Cause of Trouble	Correction
Open circuit in Cell	Replace Cell (or Cell Assembly of Flame Detector. Do not disturb position of bracket or socket assembly.
Flame detector improperly positioned.	Locate flame detector according to the burner manufacturer's specifications.

FLAME DETECTORS



4. If safety lockout problem is of an intermittent nature (only lockouts occasionally), the following additional check may be made to insure that flame detector location is not a marginal one:
 - (a) Disconnect flame detector leads from "F" terminals.
 - (b) Attach a jumper wire to one "F" terminal. Start burner. Then immediately connect jumper wire to the other "F" terminal. Burner should continue to run.
 - (c) With burner running, attach flame detector leads to an accurate ohmmeter. Reading of ohmmeter should be below 1000 ohms, and preferably as low as 500 ohms.

(NOTE: If indicator of ohmmeter remains steady, readings up to 2000 ohms should also be acceptable. Generally, though the lower the reading, the better the application, and less likely the change of a variation in the burner flame causing a safety lock-out).
 - (d) If resistance of flame detector is over 1000 ohms, it may not be able to see the burner flame properly. Check alignment of the flame detector through the hole in the static pressure disc. Clean this hole if it is blocked by foreign matter. Check for broken "F" wires.
 - (e) If flame detector alignment is good but resistance is still high, readjustment of burner flame and/or nozzle replacement may be necessary (according to burner manufacturer's instructions).
 - (f) **WARNING:** Be sure to remove wire jumper after finishing this flame detector check.

PARTS LIST
MODEL MSR OIL BURNER

Item #	Part No.	Description	Oil Burner #9020					
			-009	-010	-011	-012	-013	
1	20627	Motor						
2	12701	Motor Mounting Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
3	13029	Motor Cord Cover	x	x	x	x	x	x
4	13423	Transformer Clip Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
5	13472	Transformer Clip	x	x	x	x	x	x
7	20673	Fan	x	x	x	x	x	x
8	20593	Transformer	x	x	x	x	x	x
9	12697	Transformer Hinge Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
10	4811	Fan Housing	x	x	x	x	x	x
11	20601	Air Band-Inner	x	x	x	x	x	x
12	12697	Oil Line Slot Cover Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
13	13392	Oil Line Slot Cover	x	x	x	x	x	x
14	14296	Oil Line Locknut	x	x	x	x	x	x
15	14452	Oil Line Assembly	x	x	x	x	x	x
16	12701	Air Band Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
17	20602	Air Band - Outer	x	x	x	x	x	x
18	13424	Pump Coupling	x	x	x	x	x	x
19	13494	Oil Line Elbow	x	x	x	x	x	x
20	13495	Fuel Unit	x	x	x	x	x	x
21	12701	Fuel Unit Mounting Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
22	14295	Oil Line Fitting	x	x	x	x	x	x
23	21410-19	Oil Pipe						
23	21410-11	Oil Pipe						
23	21410-20	Oil Pipe						
24	100004-7	Buss Bar						
24	100004-2	Buss Bar						
24	100004-8	Buss Bar						
24	100004-3	Buss Bar						
27	21407-1	Electrode Support	x	x	x	x	x	x
27	12694	Electrode Support Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
28	13406	Baffle Plate	x	x	x	x	x	x
28	13408	Baffle Plate						
28	13408*	Baffle Plate						
		*Use breakaway rings to reduce						

PARTS LIST
MODEL MSR OIL BURNER

Item #	Part No.	Description	Oil Burner #9020					
			-009	-010	-011	-012	-013	
29	12695	Baffle Plate Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
30	100005-2	Insulator	x	x	x	x	x	x
31	13163	Electrode Stem	x	x	x	x	x	x
32	12362	Nozzle Adapter	x	x	x	x	x	x
33	12408	Insulator Bushing	x	x	x	x	x	x
34	13110	Palnut	x	x	x	x	x	x
35	14116	Air Cone Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
36	12700	Flange Mounting Screw	x	x	x	x	x	x
39	14157	Air Cone	x	x	x	x	x	x
39	14158	Air Cone						
40	21005	Air Tube						
40	20989	Air Tube						
N/S	20640	Mounting Flange						
N/S	30504-83	Gun Assembly						
N/S	30504-54	Gun Assembly						
N/S	30504-81	Gun Assembly						
N/S	30504-19	Gun Assembly						
N/S	30504-167	Gun Assembly						

