

CARBOLITE®

IGERO 30-3000°C

Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions

1200°C Vertical Chamber Furnaces

VCF models

This manual is for the guidance of operators of the above Carbolite Gero products and should be read before the furnace is connected to the electricity supply.

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Manuals are supplied separately for the furnace controller (and overtemperature controller when fitted).

Please read the controller manuals before operating the furnace.

1.0 SYMBOLS & WARNINGS

1.1 Switches and Lights

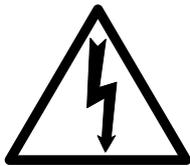


Instrument switch: when the instrument switch is operated the temperature control circuit is energised.



Heat Light: the adjacent light glows or flashes to indicate that power is being supplied to the elements

1.2 Warning Symbols



DANGER of electrical shock– read any warning printed by this symbol.



DANGER – hot surface. Read any warning printed by this symbol.
WARNING: all surfaces of a furnace may be hot.



DANGER – read any warning printed by this symbol.



Caution – Double Pole/Neutral fusing.

2.0 INSTALLATION

2.1 Unpacking & Handling

When unpacking or moving the furnace always lift it by its base. Never lift it by the door or by any inset or protruding parts. Use two people to carry the furnace where possible.

Remove any packing material from the door gear and furnace chamber before use.

note: throughout this manual the furnace lid is referred to as a "door".
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NOTE: This product contains **Refractory Ceramic Fibre** (better described as **Alumino Silicate Wool**) for precautions and advice in handling this material see the 'Repairs and Replacements' section.

2.2 Siting & Setting Up

Place the furnace in a well ventilated room, away from other sources of heat, and on a surface which is resistant to accidental spillage of hot materials. Do not mount the furnace on an inflammable surface.

Ensure that there is free space around the furnace. Do not obstruct any of the vents in the control section: they are needed to keep the controls cool.

Ensure that the furnace is placed in such a way that it can be quickly switched off or disconnected from the electrical supply - see below.

If the chimney is supplied unfitted, then fit it into the hole in the top of the furnace door. If the furnace is to be used to heat substances which emit fumes, then a fume extraction duct of about 150mm inlet diameter may be placed directly above the chimney outlet; the duct would have to be removable or flexible. Do not make a sealed connection to the furnace chimney as this causes excessive airflow through the chamber and results in poor temperature uniformity.

2.3 Electrical Connections

Connection by a qualified electrician is recommended

All furnaces covered by this manual may be ordered for single phase A.C. supply, which may be Live to Neutral non-reversible, Live to Neutral reversible or Live to Live. The 23 litre models can also be supplied for two or three phase use, and the 100 litre is normally supplied for three phase. Three phase supplies may be with or without neutral: the furnace must only be connected to the correct type of supply.

Check the furnace rating label before connection. The supply voltage should agree with the voltage on the label, and the supply capacity should be sufficient for the amperage on the label.

The supply should be fused at the next size equal to or higher than the amperage on the label. A table of the most common fuse ratings is also given in section 8.1 of this manual. Where a supply cable is present there are internal supply fuses; customer fusing is preferred but not essential.

Furnace with supply cable: either wire directly to an isolator or fit with a line plug.

Furnace without supply cable: a permanent connection to a fused and isolated supply should be made to the internal terminals after temporary removal of the furnace back panel.

Connection by line plug: the plug should be within reach of the operator, and should be quickly removable.

Connection to isolating switch: this should operate on both conductors (single phase) or on all live conductors (three phase), and should be within reach of the operator.

The supply MUST incorporate an earth (ground).

CONNECTION DETAILS			<i>supply type</i>	
Supply	Terminal label	Cable colour	<i>Live-Neutral</i>	<i>Reversible or Live-Live</i>
1-phase	L	Brown	To live	to either power conductor
	N	Blue	To neutral	to the other power conductor
	PE	Green/Yellow	To earth (ground)	to earth (ground)
supply	Terminal label	Cable colour		
2- or 3-phase	L1	Black	to phase 1	
	L2	Black	to phase 2	
	L3	Black	to phase 3 <i>except 2-phase</i>	
	N	Light Blue	to neutral <i>except delta</i>	
	PE	Green/Yellow	to earth (ground)	

3.0 OPERATION

The instructions for operating the temperature controller are given in a separate manual.

If the furnace is fitted with a time switch, see also the supplementary manual MS03.

If cascade control is fitted, see the supplementary manual MS07.

3.1 Operating Cycle

The furnace is fitted with an Instrument switch. The switch cuts off power to the controller(s) (and contactor when fitted).

Connect the furnace to the electrical supply.

Operate the instrument switch to activate the temperature controller. The controller becomes illuminated and goes through a short test cycle.

Close the furnace door and adjust the temperature controller – see the controller manual.

Overtemperature option only. If the overtemperature controller has not yet been set as required, set it and activate it according to the instructions in the appropriate manual.

Unless a time switch is fitted and is off, the furnace starts to heat up. The Heat light(s) glow steadily at first and then flash as the furnace approaches the desired temperature or a program setpoint.

Overtemperature option only. If the overtemperature trip operates then an indicator in the overtemperature controller flashes, and the heating elements are isolated. Find and correct the cause before resetting the overtemperature controller according to the instructions supplied.

To turn the furnace off, set the Instrument switch to its off position; the controller display will go blank. If the furnace is to be left off unattended, isolate it the electrical supply.

3.2 General Operating Notes

Heating element life is shortened by use at temperatures close to maximum. Do not leave the furnace at high temperature when not required. The maximum temperature is shown on the furnace rating label and on the back page of this manual.

When heating large objects, in particular poor conductors, avoid shielding the thermocouple from the heating elements. The thermocouple is intended to sense the temperature near the heating element, but if a large object is placed in the chamber it may record the average temperature of the object and the elements, which can lead to overheating of the elements. Allow large objects to gain heat at a lower temperature and then reset the controller to a temperature close to the desired maximum.

When heating materials which produce smoke or fumes, the chimney must be correctly fitted and unobstructed. Otherwise, soot accumulates in the chamber and could possibly cause an electrical breakdown of the heating element.

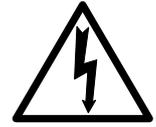
If the furnace is used to heat materials which emit smoke or fumes, regularly heat it up to maximum temperature for one hour without load to burn away the soot.

Materials such as case hardening compounds and other reactive salts may penetrate the furnace chamber lining and attack the wire elements, causing premature failure. Use of a hearth tile may be advisable: please consult our technical department.

Lightweight ceramic fibre insulation can easily be marked by accidental contact. Some fine cracks may be visible on the surface of the insulation, or may develop in the surface of the chamber due to progressive shrinkage of the insulation materials. Cracks are not usually detrimental to the functioning or the safety of the furnace.

3.3 Use of Probes

Any metal object used to probe into the furnace chamber while the furnace is connected to the supply must be earthed (grounded). This applies in particular to metal sheathed thermocouples, where the sheaths must be earthed. The refractory material of the chamber lining becomes partly conducting at high temperatures, and the electric potential inside the chamber can be at any value between zero and the supply voltage. Unearthed probes can cause serious electric shock.



3.4 Atmospheres

When an optional gas inlet is fitted there is a label near the inlet saying "INERT GAS ONLY". In practice *inert* or *oxidising* gases may be used, but *not combustible or toxic gases*. Chamber furnaces are not gas tight, so it should be understood that gas usage may be high, and that the chamber is likely always to contain some air. Residual oxygen levels of 1% are to be expected.

3.5 Operator Safety

The furnace incorporates a safety switch which interrupts the heating element circuit when the door is opened. This prevents the user touching a live heating element, but also prevents the furnace from heating up if the door is left open. The operation of this switch should be checked periodically – see section 4.1.2.



Avoid burns: furnace surfaces can be hot. Before you remove a hot object from the furnace make sure you have a safe place to put it down.

Wear suitable protective clothing. Heat resistant gloves can protect against burns to the hands from hot surfaces. Heat resistant clothing and face protection can guard against the effects of radiated heat when the door is open.

3.6 Power Adjustment

The furnace control system incorporates electronic power limiting, and in many of the VCF models an upper power limit is set to control the maximum power to the heating elements. Where appropriate the power limit parameter OP.Hi is accessible to the operator, but it should not generally be altered.

See section 8.2 for details of power limit settings. DO NOT adjust the power to a level higher than the design level stated: this may cause a fuse to blow, and could damage the heating elements.

The power limit may be set to a lower limit if the furnace is to be used at a low temperature only: this may give better control stability. It may be set to zero to permit demonstration of the controls without the heating elements taking power; to resume heating reset it to its standard value.

4.0 MAINTENANCE

4.1 General Maintenance

Preventive rather than reactive maintenance is to be preferred. The type and frequency depends on furnace use: the following are recommended.

4.1.1 Cleaning

Soot deposits may form inside the furnace, depending on the process. At appropriate intervals remove these by heating as indicated in section 3.2.

The furnace outer surface may be cleaned with a damp cloth. Do not allow water to enter the interior of the case or chamber. Do not clean with organic solvents.

4.1.2 Safety Switch

The door switch operation mentioned in 3.5 should be checked periodically to ensure that heating elements are isolated when the door is opened. In normal conditions the safety arrangement should outlast the furnace, but it could be affected by rough handling, a corrosive environment or work materials, or exceptional frequency of use.

A qualified electrician should check that the supply to the heating elements is cut, with and without power being on, when the door is open partially and fully; it is important that isolation is not just marginally achieved. The check is best made on the element terminals after removal of the furnace back: probing the element surface inside the furnace could be inconclusive because of surface oxidation. Note that all live supply wires of a 3-phase supply, and both live and neutral of a 1-phase supply, should be isolated when the door is opened.

4.2 Calibration

After prolonged use the controller and/or thermocouple could require recalibration. This would be important for processes which require accurate temperature readings or which use the furnace close to its maximum temperature. A quick check using an independent thermocouple and temperature indicator should be made from time to time to determine whether full calibration is required.

For a quick check of the temperature shown by the control thermocouple and furnace controller, a portable temperature indicator and probe thermocouple may be used. Suitable equipment can be obtained from Carbolite Gero.

Depending on the controller, the controller manual may contain calibration instructions.

4.3 After Sales Service

Carbolite Gero's service division (Carbolite Gero Service) has a team of Service Engineers capable of repair, calibration and preventive maintenance of furnace and oven products at our customers' premises throughout the world. We also sell spares by mail order. A telephone call or fax often enables a fault to be diagnosed and the necessary spare part despatched.

Each furnace has its own record card at Carbolite Gero. In all correspondence please quote the serial number, model type and voltage given on the rating label of the furnace. The serial number and model type are also given on the front of this booklet when supplied with a furnace.

To contact Carbolite Gero Service or Carbolite Gero see the back page of this manual.

4.4 Recommended Spares Kits

Carbolite Gero can supply individual spares, or a kit of the items most likely to be required. Ordering a kit in advance can save time in the event of a breakdown. Each kit comprises one thermocouple, one sheath, one solid state relay, one door insulation piece, and one set of elements.

When ordering spares please quote the model details as requested above.

5.0 REPAIRS & REPLACEMENTS

5.1 Safety Warning – Disconnection from Supply

Always ensure that the furnace is disconnected from the supply before repair work is carried out. Caution: Double pole/neutral fusing may be used in this product.



5.2 Safety Warning - Refractory Fibrous Insulation

Insulation made from High Temperature Insulation Wool

Refractory Ceramic Fibre, (better described as Alumino Silicate Wool) (ASW)



This product contains **alumino silicate wool products** in its thermal insulation. These materials may be in the form of blanket or felt, formed board or shapes, mineral wool slab or loose fill wool.

Whilst there is no evidence of any long term health hazards, we strongly recommend that safety precautions are taken whenever the materials are handled.

Exposure to fibrous dust may cause respiratory disease.

When handling the material always use an approved respiratory protection equipment (RPE-i.e. FFP3), eye protection, gloves and long sleeved clothing.

Avoid breaking up waste material. Dispose of waste in sealed containers.

After handling rinse exposed skin with water before washing gently with soap (not detergent). Wash work clothing separately.

Before commencing any major repairs we recommend reference to the European Association representing the High Temperature Insulation Wool industry (www.ecfia.eu)

We can provide further information on request. Alternatively our service division can quote for any repairs to be carried out at your premises or ours.

5.3 Panel Removal

For replacing parts, panels may need to be removed. Refer to the instructions below, and to the outline drawing for definition of panels. To remove the bottom panel it is necessary to turn the furnace onto its back: do this carefully using two or more people.

5.4 Temperature Controller Replacement

200 & 201. Access to the back of the control panel can be effected by removal either of the front panel, or of the adjacent right panel.



Before handling the controller: **wear an anti-static wrist strap** or otherwise avoid any possibility of damage to the unit by static electricity.

Refer to the instructions supplied with the replacement controller.

2132, 2416, 2408 etc. Ease apart the two lugs at the side; grip the instrument and withdraw it from its sleeve; push in the replacement.

5.5 Solid-state Relay Replacement

Disconnect the furnace from the supply and remove the right panel. The SSR is mounted on the vertical aluminium power plate.

Make a note how the wires are connected to the solid state relay, and disconnect them. Remove the solid state relay from the aluminium plate.

Replace and reconnect the solid state relay ensuring that the heat-conducting thermal pad is sandwiched between the relay and the plate. Alternatively a thin layer of white, heat-conducting silicon paste may be applied between the new relay and the plate.

The new solid state relay contains a built-in MOV which protects it from short periods of excess voltage. If the old relay had a separate disc-shaped "MOV" connected between the high voltage terminals of the old relay, discard the old MOV.

Replace the removed panel

5.6 Thermocouple Replacement

Disconnect the furnace from the supply, lay the furnace on its back and remove the bottom panel.

Make a note of the thermocouple connections. The negative leg of the thermocouple is marked blue. Compensating cable colour codings are:

<i>negative</i>	<i>positive (type K)</i>	<i>positive (type R)</i>
white	green	orange

Disconnect the thermocouple from its terminal block.

Unscrew the fixing screw, or bend the metal tag (as appropriate), to release the thermocouple sheath, withdraw the sheath, and shake out any fragments of thermocouple.

Re-assemble with a new thermocouple observing the colour coding, ensuring that the thermocouple is not twisted as it is being inserted and that fixing screw is replaced (or the metal tag is bent back) to grip the sheath.

5.7 Element Replacement



See section 5.2 - wearing a face mask is recommended.

The chamber is formed by four separate slabs comprising coils of heating wire embedded in refractory cement. All the connections are in the bottom of the furnace casing.

Disconnect the furnace from the supply. Lift up the door and ensure that it is safely held open.

Remove the top panel. On the left is a removable frame strut: this may need to be removed.

Remove the left panel.

Inside the left hand side, observe that the inner chamber ("brickbox") has a removable side; loosen this side - it should not be necessary to remove it completely.

Turn the furnace onto its back and remove the bottom panel.

Make a written plan showing ALL the element and thermocouple connections. It is important to make this plan for each individual furnace.

Disconnect all the element wire tails and thermocouple cables from their terminal blocks.

Straighten all the element tails. Note that these become brittle with use.

Working from the top, ease the failed slab element(s) out. They may have become fused together, so it may be difficult to remove just one of them.

Insert the new element(s), carefully threading the tails through the terminal blocks. Cut off excess tails, and retighten. Remake all connections according to the plan previously made.

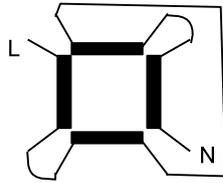
Refit all panels and return the furnace to the vertical position.

Run the furnace for 30 minutes at 800°C without interruption to ensure complete burn-off of any organic binders. Some smoke may be observed during this process, which should be carried out in a well ventilated area.

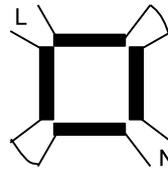
Check that the furnace is controlling properly to rule out the possibility that previous element failed because of a fault elsewhere in the control circuit.

Example Element Connections

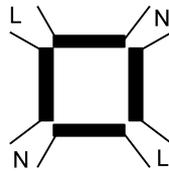
The diagrams below give schematic examples only of how certain models may be connected, indicating the number of elements in series; for example, VCF 12/10 240V has two pairs of elements in series, the pairs being connected in parallel.



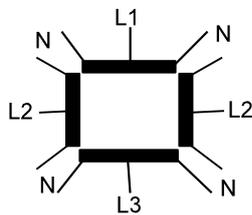
VCF 12/5 200-240V



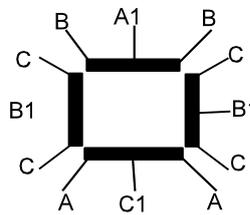
VCF 12/10 200-240V
VCF 12/5 100-120V



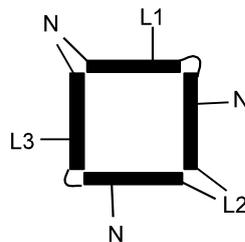
VCF 12/10 100-120V



VCF 12/23 3-phase + N
(for 1-phase connect L1,
L2, L3)



VCF 12/23 3-phase delta



VCF 12/100 3-phase + N
(for 1-phase connect L1, L2, L3)

Remember to make a plan of your connections - they may differ from these illustrations.

5.8 Fuse Replacement

Fuses are marked on the circuit diagram (section 7.0) with type codes, e.g. F1, F2. A list of the correct fuses is given in section 8.1. *Depending on model and voltage, the different fuse types may or may not be fitted.*

If any fuse has failed, it is advisable for an electrician to check the internal circuits.

Replace any failed fuses with the correct type. For safety reasons do not fit larger capacity fuses without first consulting Carbolite Gero.

The fuses are near the cable entry point, and access is by removal of the adjacent panel.

6.0 FAULT ANALYSIS

A. Furnace Does Not Heat Up

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | The HEAT light is ON | → The heating element has failed | → Check also that the SSR is working correctly |
| 2. | The HEAT light is OFF | → The controller shows a very high temperature or a code such as S.br | → The thermocouple has broken or has a wiring fault |
| | | → The controller shows a low temperature | → The door switch(es) (if fitted) may be faulty or need adjustment |
| | | | → The contactor (if fitted) may be faulty |
| | | | → The SSR could be failing to switch on due to internal failure, faulty logic wiring from the controller, or faulty controller |
| | | → There are no lights glowing on the controller | → Check the supply fuses and any fuses in the furnace control compartment |
| | | | → The controller may be faulty or not receiving a supply due to a faulty switch or a wiring fault |

B. Furnace Overheats

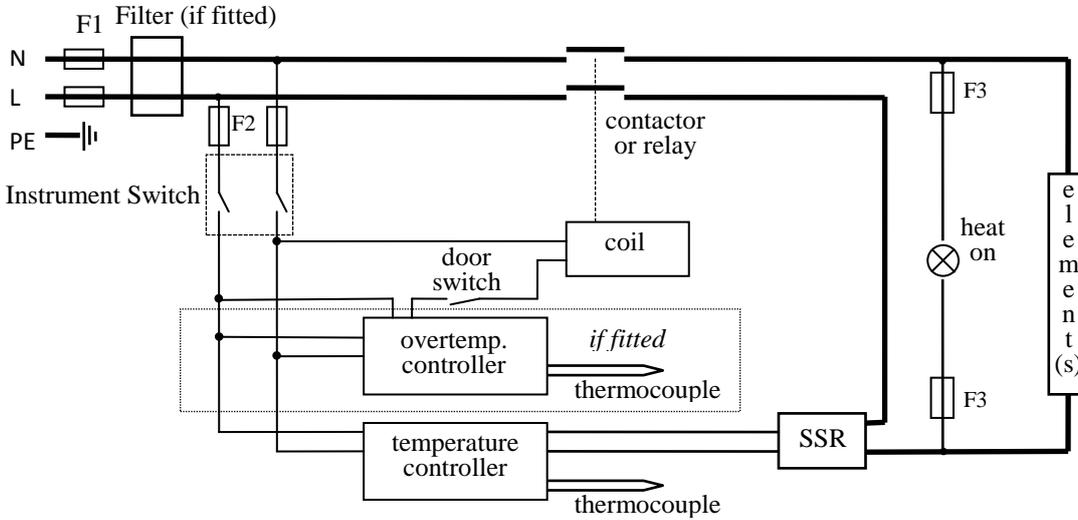
- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 1. | The HEAT light goes OFF with the instrument switch | → The controller shows a very high temperature | → The controller is faulty |
| | | → The controller shows a low temperature | → The thermocouple may have been shorted out or may have been moved out of the heating chamber |
| | | | → The thermocouple may be mounted the wrong way round |
| | | | → The controller may be faulty |
| 2. | The HEAT light does not go off with the instrument switch | → The SSR has failed “ON” | → Check for an accidental wiring fault which could have overloaded the SSR |

7.0 CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

EMC Filters (if fitted): dependent on the model there may be one filter, or more than one fitted in parallel. The circuit diagram examples do not show multiple filter arrangements.

7.1 Single Phase

NOTE – models before mid-2002: in some models two door switches were fitted directly in the element circuit, instead of a single switch and contactor.

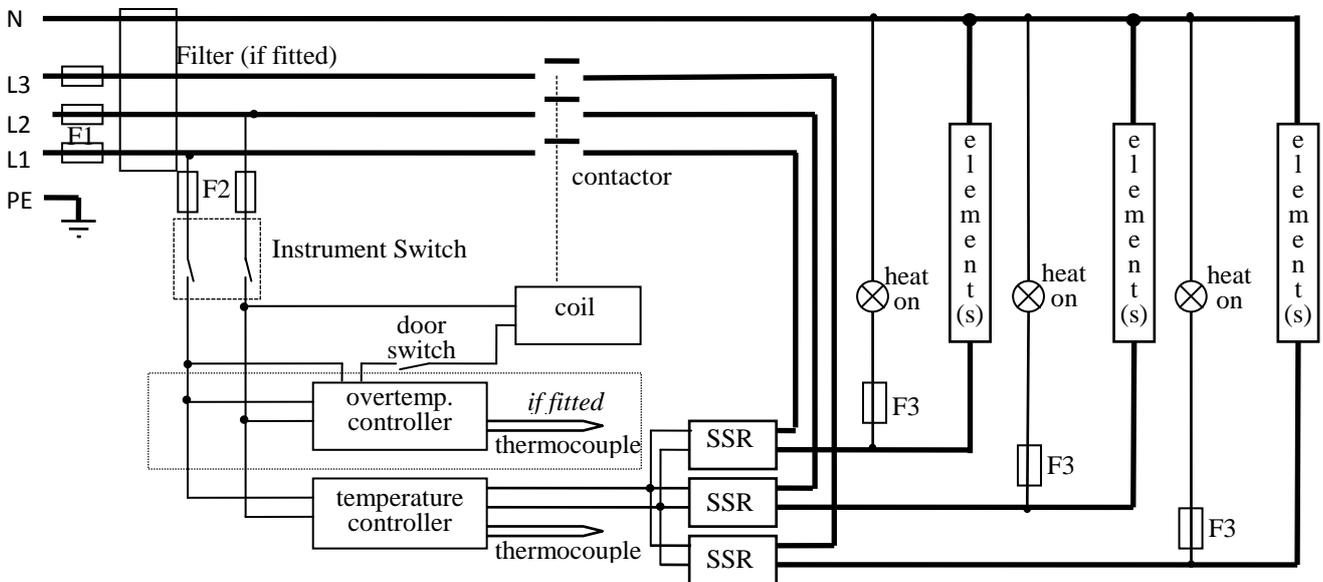


7.2 2-phase with neutral

As 3-phase, with phase L3 not present, and with two SSRs and element circuits.

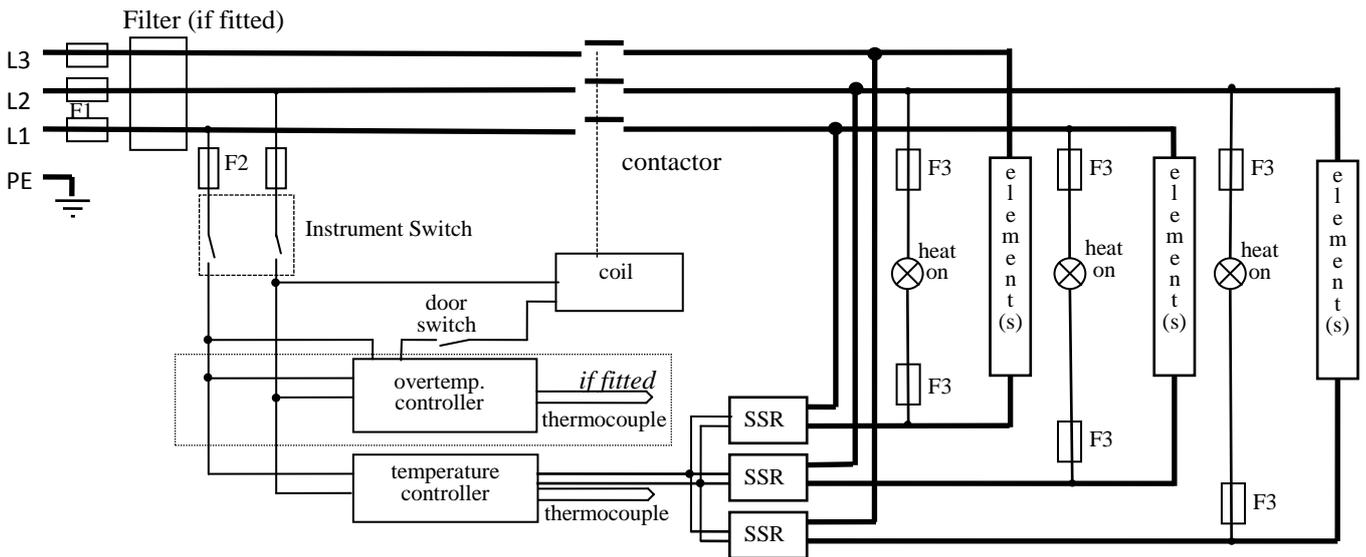
NOTE – models before mid-2002: in some models two door switches were fitted directly in the element circuit, instead of a single switch and contactor.

7.3 3-phase with neutral

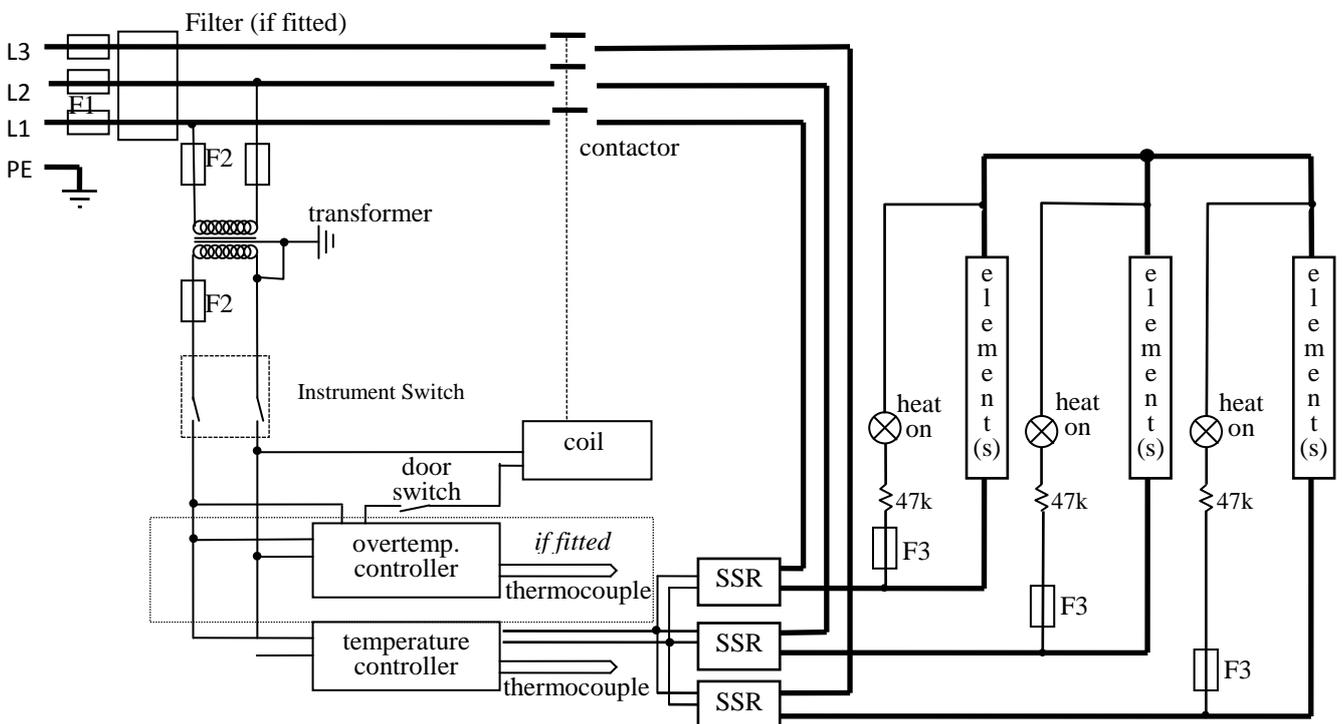


note on 2- and 3-phase: depending on EMC filter, there may be separate neutrals for each phase from the elements, through the filter(s), to the neutral terminal block.

7.4 3-phase without neutral (delta – e.g. 208-240V)



7.5 3-phase without neutral (star – e.g. 380V and above)



Note: in this configuration the fuses F2 on the supply side of the transformer may be GEC Safeclip, not 32 x 6mm glass as stated in section 8.1.

7.6 Higher Voltages (e.g. 254V; 440V, 480V 3-phase)

The diagram above (7.5) normally applies, with neutral (if present) not being used.

For single phase models of 254V or above, diagram 0 applies except that a control circuit transformer is included as in diagram 7.5.

8.0 FUSES & POWER SETTINGS

8.1 Fuses

F1-F3: Refer to the circuit diagrams.

<i>F1</i>	Internal supply fuses	Fitted if supply cable fitted. Fitted on board to some types of EMC filter.	on-board and up to 16 Amps: 32mm x 6mm type F other: GEC Safeclip
<i>F2</i>	Auxiliary circuit fuses	Fitted on board to some types of EMC filter. May be omitted up to 25Amp/phase supply rating.	2 Amps glass type F On board: 20mm x 5mm Other: 32mm x 6mm
<i>F3</i>	Heat Light fuses	May be omitted up to 25 Amp/phase supply rating.	2 Amps glass type F 32mm x 6mm
	Customer fuses	Required if no supply cable fitted. Recommended if cable fitted.	See rating label for amperage; see table below for fuse rating.

Model	phases	Volts	Supply Fuse Rating	Volts	Supply Fuse Rating
VCF 12/5	1-phase	200-240	12.5A	100-120	25A
VCF 12/10	1-phase	230-240	12.5A	120	25A
VCF 12/10	1-phase	208-220	16A	110	32A
VCF 12/10	1-phase	200	20A	100	40A
VCF 12/23	1-phase	220-240	25A		
VCF 12/23	2-phase	380/220-415/240	12.5A		
VCF 12/23	3-phase	380/220-415/240	12.5A	220-240 delta	16A
VCF 12/100	1-phase	220-240	80A		
VCF 12/100	3-phase	380/220-415/240	25A	220-240 delta	40A

8.2 Power Settings

The power limit settings (parameter OP.Hi) for the VCF models on various supply voltages are as follows. The figures represent the maximum percentage of time that controlled power is supplied to the elements. Do not attempt to “improve performance” by setting a value higher than the correct one from the table.

Model	Volts:	100V	110V	120V	200V	208V	220V	230V	240V	254V
VCF 12/5		100	100	84	100	93	100	91	84	75
VCF 12/10		100	100	100	100	93	100	100	100	89
VCF 12/23				100			100	100	100	89
VCF 12/100				100			100	91	84	75

Model	Volts:	380V	400V	415V	440V	460V	480V			
VCF 12/23		100	100	100	89	81	75			
VCF 12/100		100	91	84	75	68	63			

9.0 SPECIFICATIONS

Carbolite Gero reserves the right to change specifications without notice.

9.1 Models Covered by this Manual

MODEL	Max. Temp. (°C)	Max. Power (kW)	Chamber Size (mm)			Approx. Capacity (l)	Net Weight (kg)
			H	W	D		
<i>Vertical chamber furnaces heated by resistance wire embedded in refractory cement slabs.</i>							
VCF 12/5	1200°C	2.5	260	155	130	5.2	50
VCF 12/10	1200°C	3	365	180	155	10	60
VCF 12/23	1200°C	6	450	250	200	23	130
VCF 12/100	1200°C	15	600	410	410	101	200

9.2 Environment

The furnaces contain electrical parts and should be stored and used in indoor conditions as follows:

temperature: 5°C - 40°C

relative humidity: maximum 80% up to 31°C decreasing linearly to 50% at 40°C

The products covered in this manual are only a small part of the wide range of ovens, chamber furnaces and tube furnaces manufactured by Carbolite Gero for laboratory and industrial use. For further details of our standard or custom built products please contact us at the address below, or ask your nearest stockist.

For preventive maintenance, repair and calibration of all Furnace and Oven products, please contact:

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