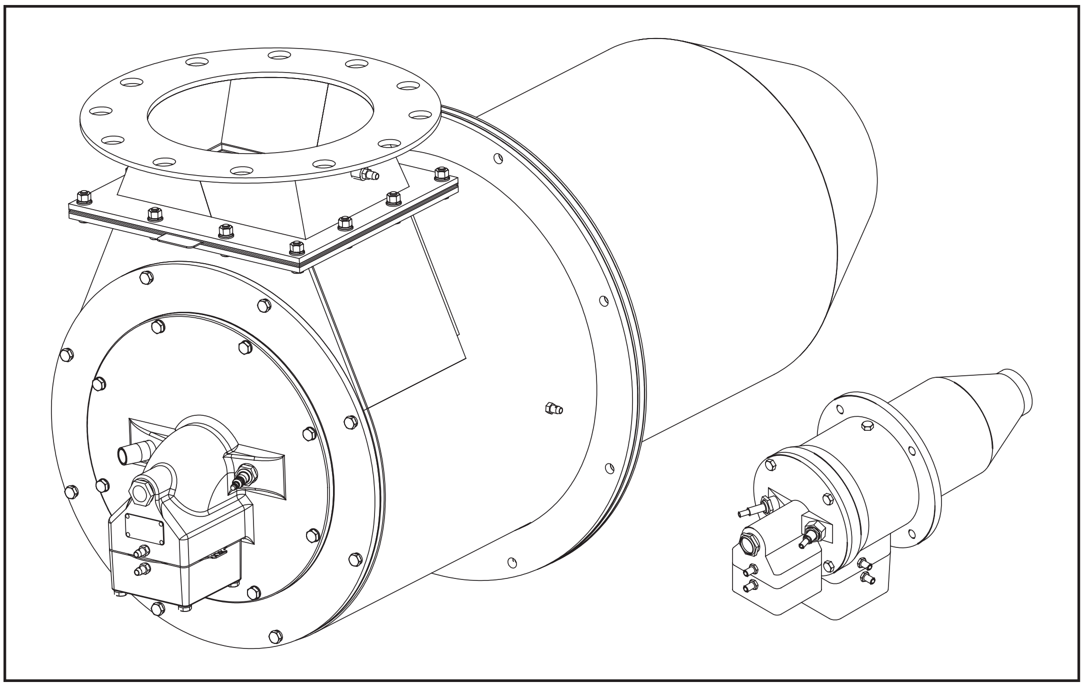
Design Guide 205
3/5/07

Eclipse ThermJet Burners

Models TJ0015 – TJ2000

Version 2



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Innovative Thermal Solutions

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About this manual

Audience

This manual has been written for people who are already familiar with all aspects of a nozzle-mix burner and its add-on components, also referred to as "the burner system."

These aspects are:
- Design/selection
- Use
- Maintenance.

The audience is expected to have had experience with this kind of equipment.

ThermJet Documents

Design Guide No. 205
- This document

Data Sheet No. 205-1 through 205-13
- Available for individual TJ models
- Required to complete design calculations in this guide

Installation Guide No. 205
- Used with Data Sheet to complete installation

Price List No. 205
- Used to order burners

Related Documents

- EFE 825 (Combustion Engineering Guide)
- Eclipse bulletins and Info Guides:
  610, 710, 720, 730, 742, 744, 760, 930

Purpose
The purpose of this manual is to make sure that the design of a safe, effective and trouble-free combustion system is carried out.

Document Conventions

There are several special symbols in this document. You must know their meaning and importance.

The explanation of these symbols follows below. Please read it thoroughly.

Danger:
Indicates hazards or unsafe practices which WILL result in severe personal injury or even death.

Only qualified and well trained personnel are allowed to carry out these instructions or procedures.

Act with great care and follow the instructions.

Warning:
Indicates hazards or unsafe practices which could result in severe personal injury or damage.

Act with great care and follow the instructions.

Caution:
Indicates hazards or unsafe practices which could result in damage to the machine or minor personal injury, act carefully.

Note:
Indicates an important part of the text. Read thoroughly.

How to Get Help

If you need help, contact your local Eclipse representative.

Table of contents

Introduction 1

Product Description

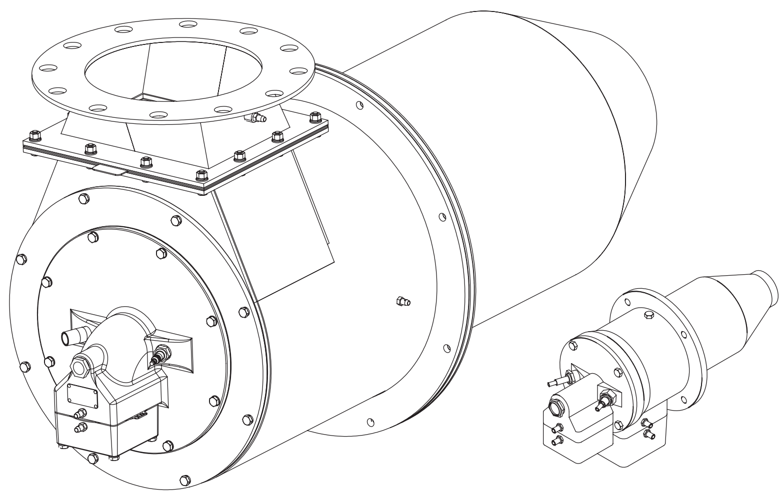
The ThermJet is a nozzle-mix burner that is designed to fire an intense stream of hot gases through a combustor using ambient combustion air.

The high velocity of the gases improves temperature uniformity, product quality and system efficiency.

The ThermJet burner comes in two types:
- High Velocity (HV)
- Medium Velocity (MV)

The gas velocity can be as high as 500 ft/s for the High Velocity burner, and 250 ft/s for the Medium Velocity burner.

Figure 1.1 **The ThermJet Burner**



Safety

2

INTRODUCTION

Important notices about safe burner operation will be found in this section. Read this entire manual before attempting to start the system. If any part of the information in this manual is not understood, then contact your local Eclipse representative or Eclipse, Inc. before continuing.

SAFETY

Danger:
The burners covered in this manual are designed to mix fuel with air and burn the resulting mixture. All fuel burning devices are capable of producing fires and explosions when improperly applied, installed, adjusted, controlled or maintained.

Do not bypass any safety feature. Fires and explosions can be caused.

Never try to light the burner if the burner shows signs of damage or malfunctioning.

Warning:
The burner is likely to have HOT surfaces. Always wear protective clothing when approaching the burner.

Note:
This manual gives information for the use of these burners for their specific design purpose. Do not deviate from any instructions or application limits in this manual without written advice from Eclipse, Inc.

Safety (Continued)

Warning:
Eclipse products are designed to minimize the use of materials that contain crystalline silica. Examples of these chemicals are: respirable crystalline silica from bricks, cement or other masonry products and respirable refractory ceramic fibers from insulating blankets, boards, or gaskets. Despite these efforts, dust created by sanding, sawing, grinding, cutting, and other construction activities could release crystalline silica. Crystalline silica is known to cause cancer, and health risks from the exposure to these chemicals vary depending on the frequency and length of exposure to these chemicals. To reduce this risk, limit exposure to these chemicals, work in a well-ventilated area and wear approved personal protective safety equipment for these chemicals.

Capabilities

Adjustment, maintenance and troubleshooting of the mechanical and the electrical parts of this system should be done by qualified personnel with good mechanical aptitude and experience with combustion equipment.

Operator Training

The best safety precaution is an alert and competent operator. Thoroughly instruct new operators so they demonstrate an adequate understanding of the equipment and its operation. Regular retraining must be scheduled to maintain a high degree of proficiency.

Replacement Parts

Order replacement parts from Eclipse only. Any customer-supplied valves or switches should carry UL, FM, CSA,CGA and/or CE approval where applicable.

System Design

3

Design

Design structure
Designing a burner system is a straight-forward exercise of combining modules that add up to a reliable and safe system. The design process is divided into the following steps:

1. Burner model selection:
    a. The burner size and quantity
    b. The flame velocity
    c. The fuel type and pressure
    d. The combustor type
2. Control methodology
3. Ignition system
4. Flame monitoring system
5. Combustion air system: blower and air pressure switch
6. Main gas shut-off valve train selection
7. Process temperature control system

Step 1: Burner model selection

Burner size and quantity
Select the size and number of burners based on the heat balance. For heat balance calculations, refer to the Combustion Engineering Guide (EFE 825).

Performance data, dimensions and specifications are given for each ThermJet model in Data Sheets 205-1 through 205-13

Flame velocity
Each burner size comes in two versions, High or Medium Velocity. Select the version needed based on requirements for temperature uniformity, circulation, chamber size, air pressure and overall operating costs.

Flame velocity information is available in Data Sheets 205-1 through 205-13

Fuel type & fuel pressure

The usable fuel types are:

- Natural gas
- Propane
- Butane

For other fuels less than 800 Btu/ft (330 MJ/m^3) contact Eclipse Combustion with an accurate breakdown of the fuel contents.

The gas pressure must be at the minimum level shown.
The required gas pressure at the burner can be found in ThermJet Data Sheets 205-1 through 205-13

Combustor

The combustor that you choose depends on the temperature and the construction of the furnace.

The furnace temperature limits of the combustors can be found in ThermJet Data Sheets 205-1 through 205-13

Step 2: Control Methodology

The control methodology is the basis for the rest of the design process. Once it is known what the system will look like, the components that are in it can be selected. The control methodology chosen depends on the type of process to be controlled.

Note:
The stated operational characteristics only apply if the described control circuits are followed. Use of different control methods will result in unknown operational performance characteristics. Use the control circuits contained within this section or contact Eclipse Combustion for written, approved alternatives.

Step 2: **Control Methodology (continued)**

Control Methods

There are two main methods to control the input of a ThermJet system. Each of these methods also has two variants. These methods may be applied to single burner as well as multiple burner systems.

The methods and variants are:

1. Modulating control
   a. *Modulating gas & air, on-ratio control or excess air @ low fire* on page 12.
   b. *Modulating gas with fixed-air control* on page 13.
2. High/low control
   a. *High/low air & gas control (pulse firing)* on page 14.
   b. *High/low gas with fixed-air control (Can also be used for pulse firing)* on page 15.

Note:

Use of a ratio regulator in a fixed-air system is optional. However, eliminating the ratio regulator will adversely affect the ignition reliability at inputs greater than 40% of maximum.

Use of a ratio regulator in a fixed-air system also provides automatic gas modulation if system air flow changes over time (such as a clogged air filter).

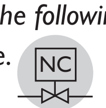
In the pages that follow you will find schematics of these control methods. The symbols in the schematics are explained in the "Key to System Schematics" (see Appendix).

Automatic gas shut-off by burner or shut-off by zone

The automatic gas shut-off valve can be installed in two operational modes:

1. Automatic gas shut-off by burner
   If the flame monitoring system detects a failure, the gas shut-off valves close the gas supply to the burner that caused the failure.
2. Automatic gas shut-off by zone
   If the flame monitoring system detects a failure, the gas shut-off valves close the gas supply to all the burners in the zone that caused the failure.

Note:

All ThermJet control schematics on the following pages reflect a single gas automatic shut-off valve. 

This may be changed to conform to local safety and/or insurance requirements (Refer to page 9 of ThermJet Installation Guide No. 205).

Step 2: Control Methodology (continued)

Modulating gas & air
On-ratio control or excess air @ low fire

A burner system with modulating control gives an input that is in proportion with the demands of the process. ANY input between high and low fire is possible.

1. Air
   The control valve ❶ is in the air line. It can modulate air flow to any position between low and high fire air.
2. Gas
   The ratio regulator ❷ allows the on-ratio amount of gas to go to the burner. Low fire gas is limited by the ratio regulator ❷. High fire gas is limited by the manual butterfly valve ❸.

Note:
The ratio regulator can be biased to give excess air at low fire

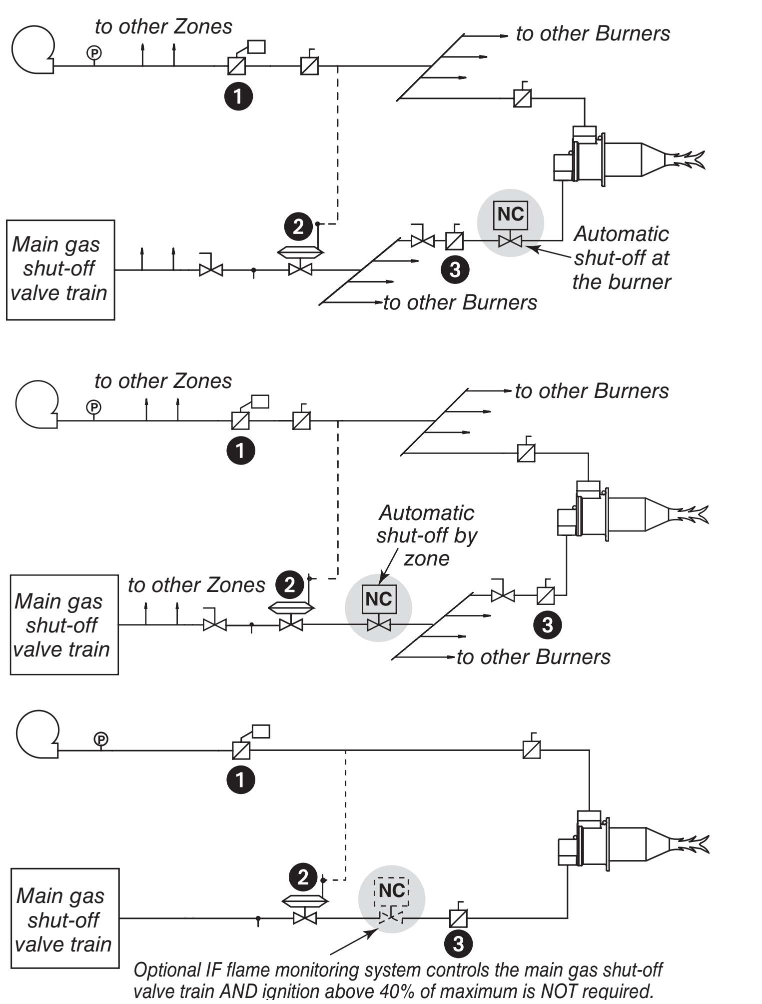
Note:
Do not use an adjustable limiting orifice (ALO) as the high fire gas limiting valve ❸. ALO's require too much pressure drop for use in a proportional system.

Figure 3.1 **Modulating gas & air. On-ratio control or excess air @ low fire**

Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off at the burner

Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off by zone

Single burner



Step 2: Control Methodology (continued)

Modulating gas with fixed-air control

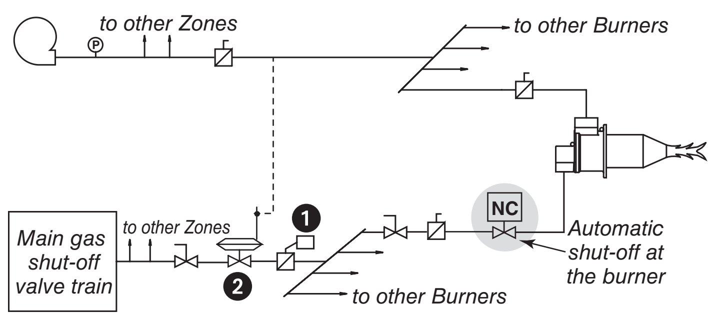
A burner system with modulating control gives an input that is in proportion with the demands of the process. ANY input between high and low fire is possible.

1. Air
   The amount of air to the burner is fixed.
2. Gas
   The control valve ❶ is in the gas line. It can modulate to any position between low and high fire.

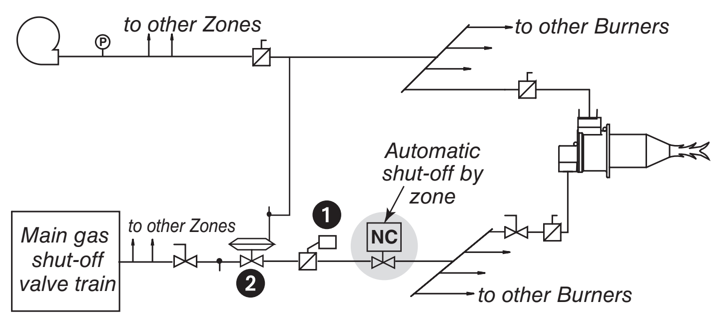
> <u>*Note:*</u>
> *Use of a ratio regulator ❷ in a fixed-air system is optional on a single burner system only. However, eliminating the ratio regulator will adversely affect the ignition reliability at inputs greater than 40% of maximum.*

Figure 3.2: **Modulating gas with fixed-air control**

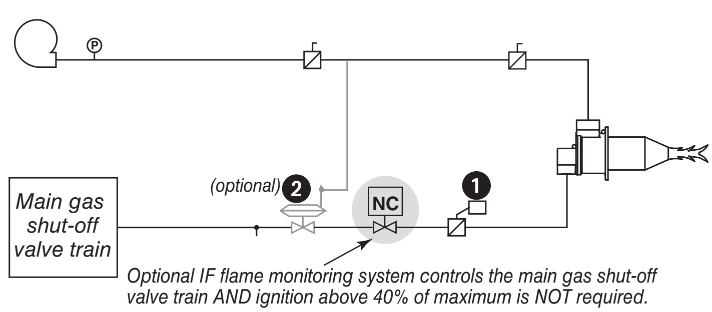
Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off at the burner



Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off by zone



Single burner



High/low air & gas control (pulse firing)

A burner system with high/low control gives a high or low fire input to the process. No input between high and low fire is possible.

1. Air
   a. Low fire:
      A control input closes the solenoid valve ❹. As a result the CRS valve ❺ quickly moves to low fire.
   b. High fire:
      A control input opens the solenoid valve ❹. As a result the CRS valve ❺ quickly moves to high fire.

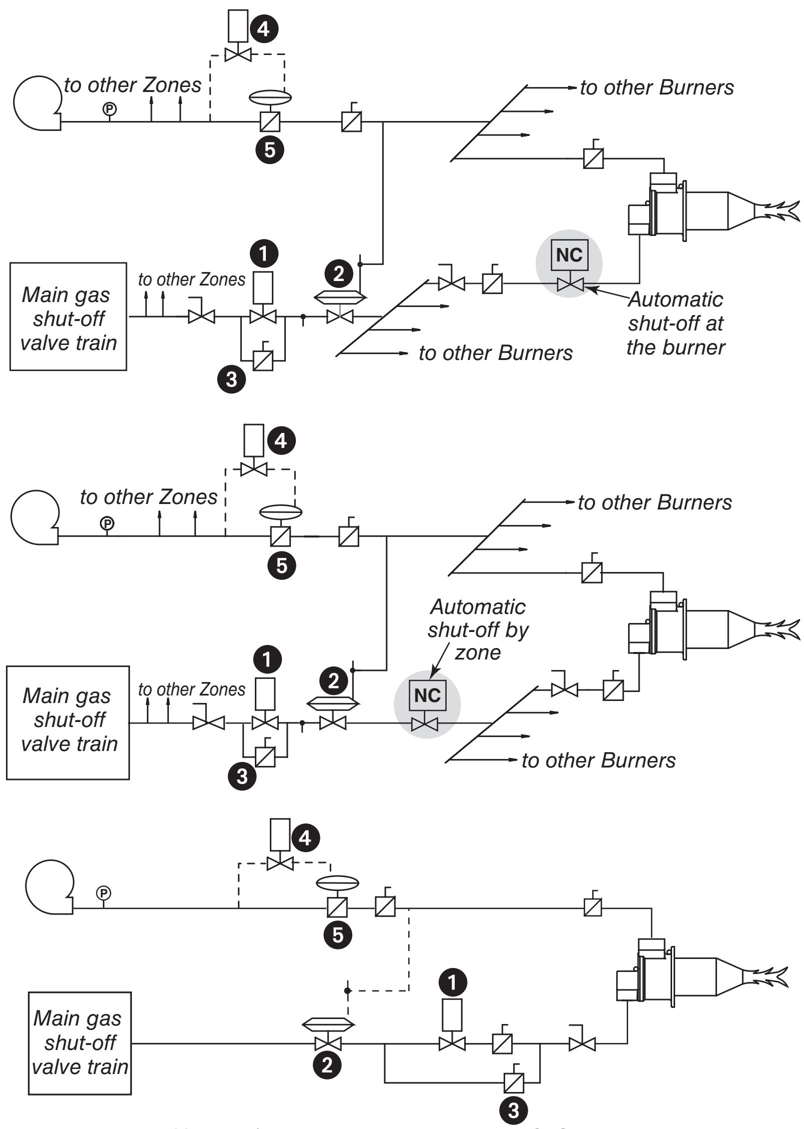
2. Gas
   a. Low fire:
      A control input closes the solenoid valve ❶.
      Low fire gas passes through the butterfly valve ❸.
   b. High fire:
      A control input opens the solenoid valve ❶.

Figure 3.3: **High/Low air & gas control (pulse firing)**

Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off at the burner

Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off by zone

Single burner



If fast high/low control is not necessary, the CRS valve can be replaced with a two-position automatic butterfly valve.

Step 2: Control Methodology (continued)

High/low gas with fixed-air control
(Can also be used for pulse firing.)

A burner system with high/low control gives a high or a low input to the process. NO input between high and low fire is possible.

1. Air
   The amount of air to the burner is fixed.
2. Gas
   a. Low fire:
      A control input closes the solenoid valve ❶.
      Low fire gas passes through the butterfly valve ❸ .
   b. High fire:
      A control input opens the solenoid valve ❶ .
      High fire gas passes through the open solenoid valve ❶ .

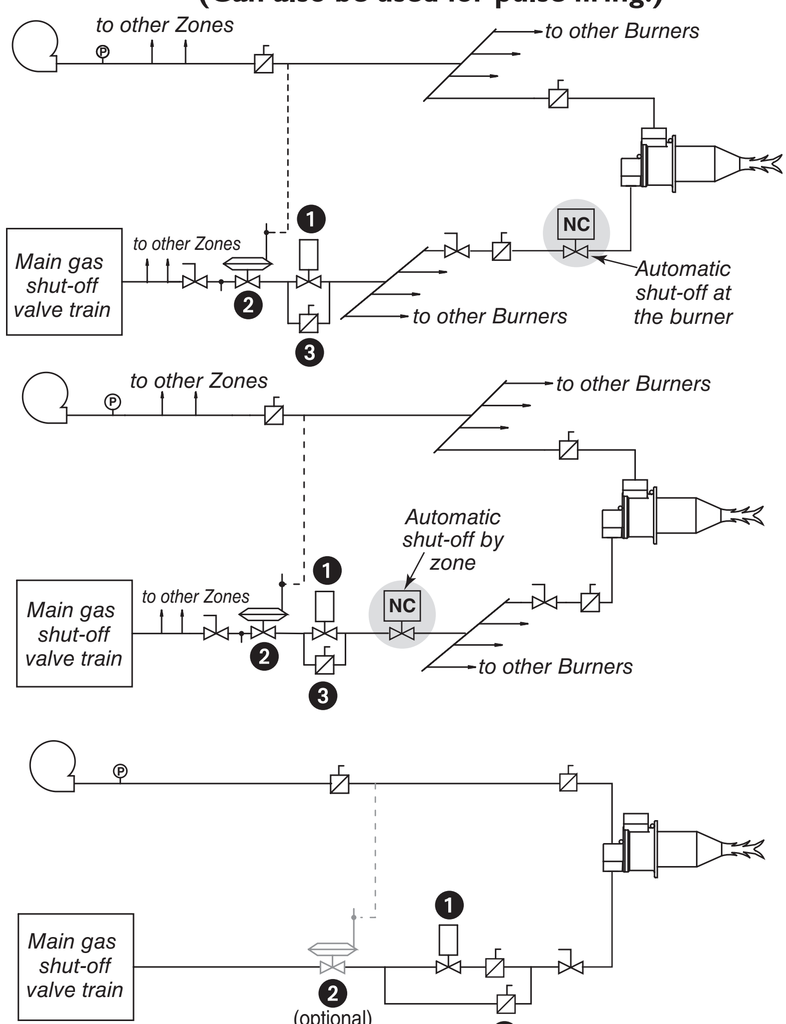
Note:
Use of a ratio regulator ❷ in a fixed-air system is optional on a single burner system only. However, eliminating the ratio regulator will adversely affect the ignition reliability at inputs greater than 40% of maximum.

Figure 3.4: High/Low gas with fixed-air control (Can also be used for pulse firing.)

Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off at the burner

Multiple burners
Automatic shut-off by zone

Single burner



Step 3: Ignition System

For the ignition system use:

- 6,000 VAC transformer
- Full-wave spark transformer
- One transformer per burner

DO NOT USE:

- 10,000 VAC transformer
- Twin outlet transformer
- Distributor type transformer
- Half-wave transformer

It is recommended that low fire start be used, however, Therm-Jet burners are capable of direct spark ignition anywhere within the operating range.

Note:
You must follow the control circuits described in the previous section, "Control Methodology," to obtain reliable ignition.
Local safety and insurance require limits on the maximum trial for ignition time. These time limits vary from country to country.

The time it takes for a burner to ignite depends on:

- The distance between the gas shut-off valve and the burner
- The air/gas ratio
- The gas flow at start conditions

It is possible to have the low fire too low to ignite within the trial for ignition period. Under these circumstances you must consider the following options:

- Start at higher input levels.
- Resize and/or relocate the gas controls.
- Use bypass start gas. (See the circuit schematics on the next page.)

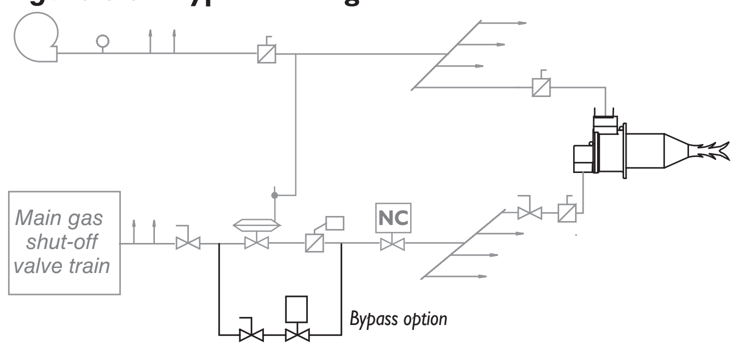
Step 3: Ignition System (Continued)

Bypass start gas (optional)

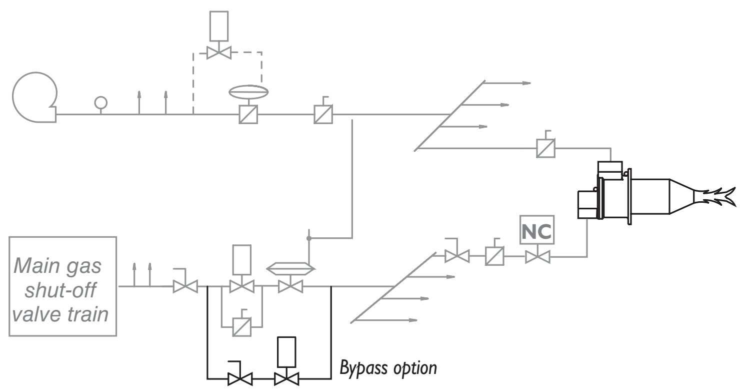
A bypass start gas circuit provides gas flow around zone gas conrol valves during the trial for ignition period. This should only be used if excess air (proportional or fixed air control) is being used on low fire; it should NOT be used with on-ratio low fire systems. During the trial for ignition period, the solenoid valve in the bypass line plus the automatic gas shut-off valve (either at each burner or each zone) are opened. If a flame is established, the bypass solenoid valve closes at the end of the trial for ignition period. If a flame is not established, then the bypass solenoid valve and the automatic gas shut-off valve close.

Figure 3.5: **Bypass start gas circuit schematics**

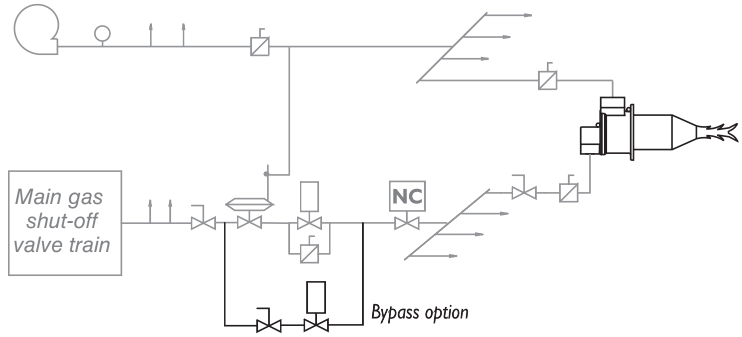
Modulating gas with fixed air control



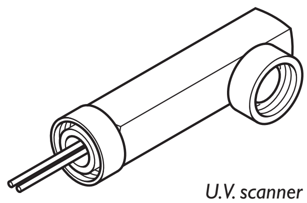
High/low air & gas control



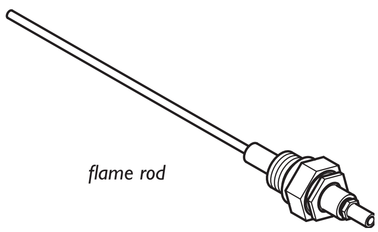
High/Low gas with fixed air control



Step 4: Flame monitoring system



U.V. scanner



flame rod

A flame monitoring system consists of two main parts:
- A flame sensor
- Flame monitoring control

Flame sensor
There are two types that you can use for a ThermJet burner:
- U.V. scanner
- Flame rod

A U.V. scanner can be used with all combustor types.
You can find information in:
- Info Guide 852 for 90° U.V. scanners
- Info Guide 854 for straight U.V. scanners
- Info Guide 856 for self-check U.V. scanners.

Note:
Flame rod option is not available for the TJ300 and larger

- The standard flame rod is used with natural gas and preheated air up to 300°F.
- The high-grade flame rod is used with propane, butane, and preheated air up to 700°F.

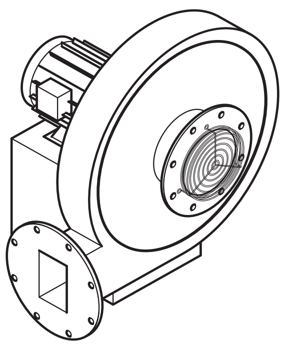
You can find more information in Info Guide 832.

Flame Monitoring Control
The flame monitoring control is the equipment that processes the signal from the flame rod or the U.V. scanner. For flame monitoring control you may select several options:
- Flame monitoring control for each burner: if one burner goes down, only that burner will be shut off
- Multiple-burner flame monitoring control: if one burner goes down, all burners will be shut off

There are three recommended flame monitoring controls:
- Bi-flame series; see instruction manual 826
- Multi-flame series 6000; see Instruction Manual 820
- Veri-flame; see Instruction Manual 818

Other manufacturers' flame monitoring systems can be used with the burner if spark is maintained for a fixed time interval and is not interrupted when a flame signal is detected during trial for ignition.

Step 5: Combustion Air System: Blower and air pressure switch



Series SMJ turbo blower

Effects of atmospheric conditions

The blower data is based on the International Standard Atmosphere (ISA) at Mean Sea Level (MSL), which means that it is valid for:

- Sea level
- 29.92" Hg (1,013 mbar)
- 70°F (21°C)

The makeup of the air is different. above sea level or in a hot area. The density of the air decreases, and as a result, the outlet pressure and the flow of the blower decrease. An accurate description of these effects is in the Eclipse Combustion Engineering Guide (EFE 825). The Guide contains tables to calculate the effect of pressure, altitude and temperature on air.

Blower

The rating of the blower must match the system requirements. You can find all the blower data in: Bulletin/Info Guide 610

Follow these steps:

1. Calculate the outlet pressure.

When calculating the outlet pressure of the blower, the total of these pressures must be calculated.

- The static air pressure required at the burner
- The total pressure drop in the piping
- The total of the pressure drops across the valves
- The pressure in the chamber (suction or pressurized)
- Recommend a minimum safety margin of 10%

Step 5: Combustion Air System: Blower and air pressure switch (continued)

2. Calculate the required flow

The blower output is the air flow delivered under standard atmospheric conditions. It must be enough to feed all the burners in the system at high fire.

Combustion air blowers are normally rated in terms of standard cubic feet per hour (scfh) of air. An example calculation follows the information tables below:

Table 3.1: **Required calculation information**

Description	Unit of Measure	Formula Symbol
Number of burners	-	-
Type of fuel	-	-
Gross heating value of fuel	Btu/ft^3	q
Desired excess air percentage (typical excess air percentage @ high fire is 15%)	percent	%
Air/gas ratio (fuel specific, see table below)	-	α
Air flow	scfh	V_{air}
Gas flow	scfh	V_{gas}

Table 3.2: **Fuel gas heating values**

Fuel Gas	Stoichiometric* Air/Gas Ratio α (ft^3_{air}/ft^3_{gas})	Gross Heating Value q(Btu/ft3)
Natural gas (Birmingham, AL)	9.41	1,002
Propane	23.82	2,572
Butane	30.47	3,225

Example blower calculation

Application example:
A batch furnace requires a gross heat input of 2,900,000 btu/hr (based on 45% efficency). The designer decides to provide the required heat input with four burners operating on natural gas using 15% excess air.

Calculation example:

a. Decide which ThermJet burner model is appropriate:

$$\frac{\text{Q (total heat input) of 2,900,000 btu/hr}}{\text{4 burners}} = \text{725,000 Btu/hr/burner}$$

- Select 4 Model TJ075 ThermJet burners based on the required heat input of 725,000 Btu/hr for each burner.

b. Calculate required gas flow:

$$V_{gas} = \frac{Q}{q} = \frac{\text{2,9000,000 btu/hr}}{\text{1,002 Btu/ft}^3} = \text{2,894 ft}^3\text{/hr}$$

- Gas flow of 2,894 ft^3/hr is required

c. Calculate required stoichiometric air flow:

$$V_{air\text{-}Stoichiometric} = \alpha \text{ (air/gas ratio)} \times V_{gas} = 9.41 \times \text{2,894 ft}^3\text{/hr}$$
$$= \text{27,235 ft}^3\text{/hr}$$

- Stoichiometric air flow of 27,235 scfh required

d. Calculate final blower air flow requirement based on the desired amout of excess air:

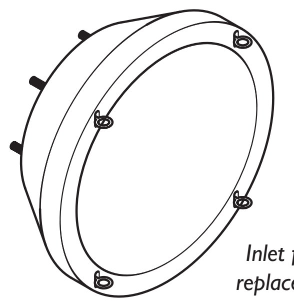
$$V_{air} = \text{(1 + excess air \%)} \times V_{air\text{-}Stoichiometric}$$
$$= (1 + 0.15) \times \text{27,235 ft}^3\text{/hr} = \text{31,320 ft}^3\text{/hr}$$

- For this example, final blower air flow requirement is 31,320 scfh at 15% excess air.

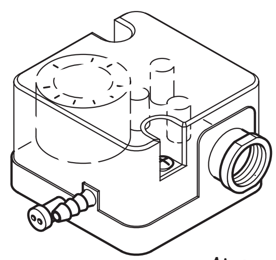
Note:
It is common practice to add an additional 10% to the final blower air flow requirement as a safety margin.

1. Find the blower model number and motor horsepower (hp). With the output pressure and the specific flow, you can find the blower catalog number and the motor hp in Bulletin / Info Guide 610.
2. Eclipse Combustion recommends that you select a Totally Enclosed Fan Cooled (TEFC) motor.
3. Select the other parameters:
   - Inlet filter or inlet grille
   - Inlet size (frame size)
   - Voltage, number of phases, frequency
   - Blower outlet location, and rotation direction Clockwise (CW) or Counter Clockwise (CCW).

Step 5: Combustion Air System: Blower and air pressure switch (continued)



Inlet filter with replaceable filter element



Air pressure switch

Step 6: Main gas shut-off valve train

Main gas shut-off valve train

Step 7: Process Temperature Control System

Note:
The use of an inlet air filter is strongly recommended. The system will perform longer and the settings will be more stable.

Note:
When selecting a 60 Hz Blower for use on 50 Hz, a pressure and capacity calculation is required. See Eclipse Combustion Engineering Guide (EFE 825)

The total selection information you should now have:

- Blower model number
- Motor hp
- Motor enclosure (TEFC)
- Voltage, number of phases, frequency
- Rotation direction (CW or CCW).

Air pressure switch

The air pressure switch gives a signal to the monitoring system when there is not enough air pressure from the blower.
You can find more information on pressure switches in Blower Bulletin 610

Warning:
Eclipse supports NFPA regulations, which require the use of an air pressure switch in conjunction with other safety components, as a minimum standard for main gas safety shut-off systems.

Consult Eclipse

Eclipse can help you design and obtain a main gas shut-off valve train that complies with the current safety standards.
The shut-off valve train must comply with all the local safety standards set by the authorities that have jurisdiction.

For details, please contact your local Eclipse representative or the Eclipse factory.

Note
Eclipse supports NFPA regulations (two shut-off valves) as a minimum standard for main gas safety shut-off systems.

Consult Eclipse

The process temperature control system is used to control and monitor the temperature of the system. There is a wide variety of control and measuring equipment available.

For details, please contact your local Eclipse representative or the Eclipse factory.

Appendix

Conversion Factors

Metric to English.

From	To	Multiply by
cubic meter (m^3)	cubic foot (ft^3)	35.31
cubic meter/hour (m^3/h)	cubic foot/hour (cfh)	35.31
degrees Celsius (°C)	degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	(°C x 1.8) + 32
kilogram (kg)	pound (lb)	2.205
kilowatt (kW)	Btu/hr	3414
meter (m)	foot (ft)	3.28
millibar (mbar)	inches water column ("wc)	0.401
millibar (mbar)	pounds/sq in (psi)	14.5×10^{-3}
millimeter (mm)	inch (in)	3.94×10^{-2}

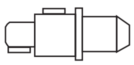
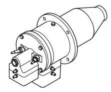
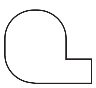
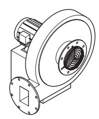
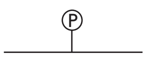
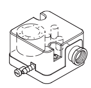
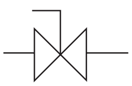
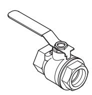
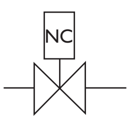
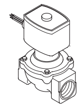
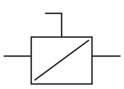
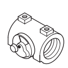
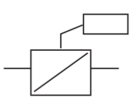
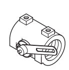
Metric to Metric.

From	To	Multiply by
kiloPascals (kPa)	millibar (mbar)	10
meter (m)	millimeter (mm)	1000
millibar (mbar)	kiloPascals (kPa)	0.1
millimeter (mm)	meter (m)	0.001

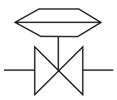
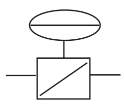
English to Metric.

From	To	Multiply by
Btu/hr	kilowatt (kW)	0.293×10^{-3}
cubic foot (ft^3)	cubic meter (m^3)	2.832×10^{-2}
cubic foot/hour (cfh)	cubic meter/hour (m^3/h)	2.832×10^{-2}
degrees Fahrenheit (°F)	degrees Celsius (°C)	(°F − 32) ÷ 1.8
foot (ft)	meter (m)	0.3048
inches (in)	millimeter (mm)	25.4
inches water column ("wc)	millibar (mbar)	2.49
pound (lb)	kilogram (kg)	0.454
pounds/sq in (psi)	millibar (mbar)	68.95

Key to System Schematics

Symbol	Appearance	Name	Remarks	Bulletin/ Info guide
		ThermJet burner		
Main gas shut-off valve train		Main gas shutoff valve train	Eclipse, Inc. strongly endorses NFPA as a minimum.	756
		Combustion air blower	The combustion air blower provides the combustion air pressure to the burner (s).	610
		Air pressure switch	The air pressure switch gives a signal to the safety system when there is not enough air pressure from the blower.	610
		Gas cock	Gas cocks are used to manually shut off the gas supply on both sides of the main gas shut-off valve train.	710
		Solenoid valves are used to (normally closed)	Solenoid valve automatically shut off the gas supply on a bypass gas system or on small capacity burner systems.	760
		Manual butterfly valve	Manual butterfly valves are used to balance the air or gas flow at each burner, and/or to control the zone flow.	720
		Automatic butterfly valve	Automatic butterfly valves are typically used to set the output of the system.	720

Key to System Schematics (Continued)

Symbol	Appearance	Name	Remarks	Bulletin/ Info guide
		Ratio regulator	A ratio regulator is used to control the air/gas ration. The ratio regulator is a sealed unit that adjusts the gas flow in ratio with the air flow. To do this, it measures the air pressure with a pressure sensing line, the impulse line. This impulse line is connected between the top of the ratio regulator and the air supply line. The cap must stay on the ratio regulator after adjustment.	742
		CRS valve	A CRS valve is used in a high/ low time-proportional control system to quickly open and close the air supply.	744
		Pressure taps	The schematics show the advised positions of the pressure taps.	
— — — —		Impulse line	The impulse line connects the ratios regulator to the air supply line.	

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