

MODEL **AFII** Oil
Burner

Instruction Manual

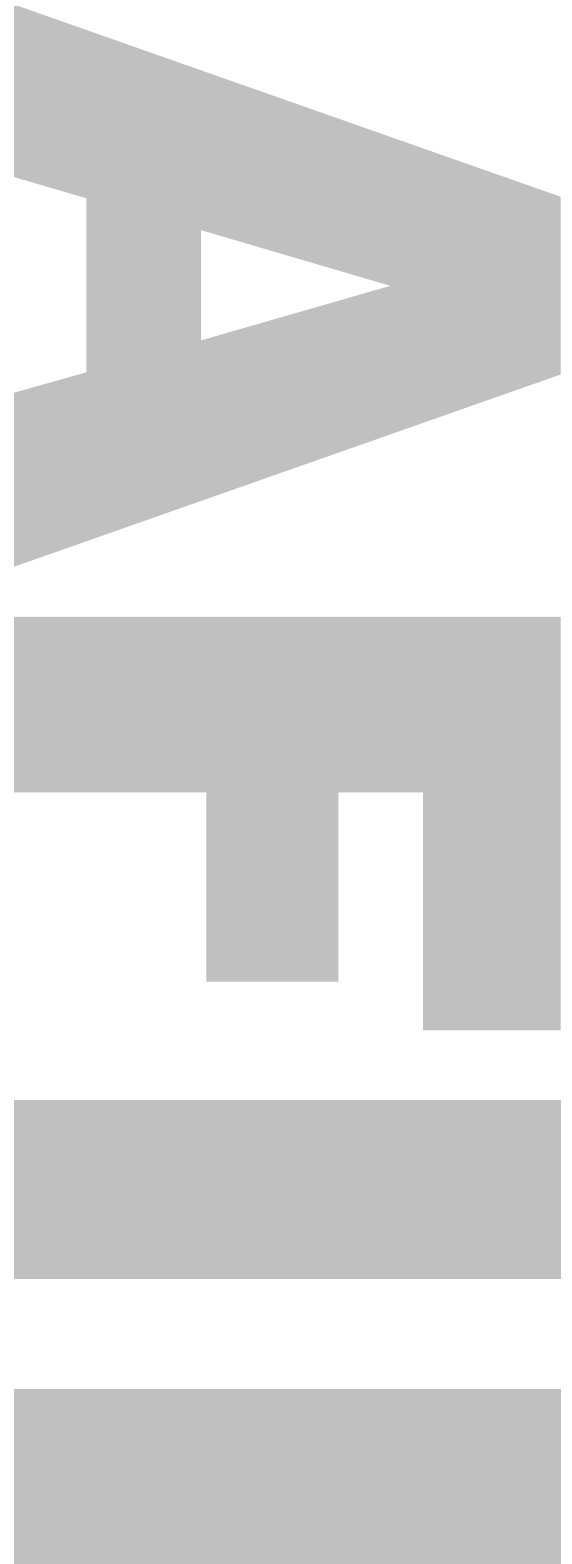
AFII 85, AFII 100, AFII 150
Types "HLX" & "FBX" air tube combinations
Voltage: 120 Vac / 60 Hz



AFII burner with type "HLX" air tube



Type "FBX" air tube combinations



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Table 1 – Air Tube Combination (ATC) codes

AFII AIR TUBE COMBINATION AND FIRING RATE CHART								
USABLE AIR TUBE LENGTH DIM. “A” (see Fig. 5)						FIRING RATE RANGE		
3”	5”	7”	9”	ATC Code	Head	AFII 85	AFII 100	AFII 150
Head Design – Adjustable w/ stop screw – typical applications: Wet base boilers								
HLX30	HLX50	HLX70	HLX90	HB	AF2-6	0.40-0.85 gph	0.65-1.00 gph	0.75-1.35 gph
HLX30	HLX50	HLX70	HLX90	HC	AF2-9	N/A	0.65-1.00 gph	0.75-1.50 gph
HLX30	HLX50	HLX70	HLX90	HD	AF2-6	0.40-0.85 gph	0.65-1.00 gph	0.75-1.10 gph
HLX30	HLX50	HLX70	HLX90	HE	AF2-9	N/A	0.65-1.00 gph	0.75-1.35 gph
Head Design – Fixed – typical applications: Furnaces, Dry base boilers, Water heaters								
FBX30	FBX50	FBX70	FBX90	HFXS	FB0	0.40-0.65 gph	0.55-0.75 gph	0.75-1.00 gph
FBX30	FBX50	FBX70	FBX90	HGXS	FB3	0.55-0.85 gph	0.55-1.10 gph	0.85-1.20 gph
FBX30	FBX50	FBX70	FBX90	HHXS	FB4	N/A	0.75-1.10 gph	1.10-1.25 gph
FBX30	FBX50	FBX70	FBX90	HIXS	FB6	N/A	0.85-1.15 gph	1.15-1.35 gph

Prepare before installing

Verify specifications

Capacity	“HLX” heads Firing rate 0.40 – 1.50 GPH Input 56,000 – 210,000 Btu/h
	“FBX” heads Firing rate 0.40 - 1.35 GPH Input 56,000 – 189,000 Btu/h
Fuels	U. S. No. 1 or No. 2 heating oil only (ASTM D396) Canada No. 1 stove oil or No. 2 furnace oil only
Electrical	Power supply 120 VAC/60 Hz/single phase Operating load 5.8 Amps maximum; Note 1 Motor 1/7 hp, 3450 rpm rotation CW when facing shaft end Ignition Continuous duty iron-core transformer OR Continuous duty solid state igniter
Fuel unit	Outlet pressure Note 2
Air tube	ATC code See Table 1, page 2
Dimensions	Height (maximum) 13 inches
	Width (maximum) 14 inches
	Depth (chassis only) 6-11/16 inches
	Air tube diameter 3 ½ inches
Note 1. A burner with an electronic igniter will have a lower operating current. The actual load should be determined by a current meter.	
Note 2. See appliance manufacturer’s burner specifications for recommended outlet pressure. Pressure is 140 psig unless otherwise noted.	

Be aware of hazard definitions

DANGER Denotes presence of a hazard which, if ignored, will result in severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage.

WARNING Denotes presence of a hazard which, if ignored, could result in severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage.

CAUTION Denotes presence of a hazard which, if ignored, could result in minor personal injury or property damage.

NOTICE Intended to bring special attention to information, but not related to personal injury or property damage.

Check certifications/approvals

- Underwriters Laboratories has certified this burner to comply with ANSI/UL 296 and has listed it for use with #1 or #2 fuel oil as specified in ASTM D396. **Low sulfur #1 and #2 fuel oils reduce heat exchanger deposits with all burners compared to the standard fuels. Reduced deposits extend the service interval for cleaning and improve the efficiency of the appliance over time. Low sulfur fuels reduce particulate and oxides of nitrogen emissions as well. The Oilheat Manufacturers’ Association recommends these fuels as the preferred fuels for this burner.**
- State and local approvals are shown on burner rating label (see below).
- All oil burners should be installed in accordance with regulations of the latest revision of the National Fire Protection Association Standard NFPA 31 and in complete accordance with all local codes and authorities having jurisdiction. Regulation of these authorities take precedence over the general instructions provided in this installation manual.
- For recommended installation practice in Canada, refer to the latest version of CSA Standard B139.

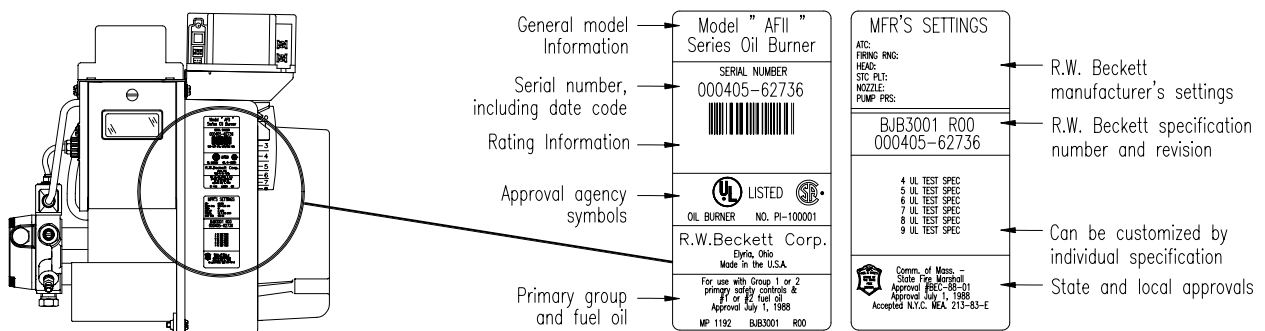
Notice special requirements

DANGER This equipment must be installed, adjusted and started only by a **qualified service agency** – an individual or agency, licensed and experienced with all codes and ordinances, who is responsible for the installation and adjustment of the equipment. The installation must comply with all local codes and ordinances and with the latest revision of the National Fire Protection Standard for Oil-Burning Equipment, NFPA 31 (or CSA B139).

WARNING Read all instructions before proceeding. Follow all instructions completely. Failure to follow these instructions could result in equipment malfunction, causing severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

NOTICE **Concealed damage** — If you discover damage to the burner or controls during unpacking, notify the carrier at once and file the appropriate claim.

NOTICE When contacting Beckett for service information — Please record the **burner serial number** (and have available when calling or writing). You will find the serial number on the silver label located on the top right of the burner, to the left of the air dial. See illustration below.



Prepare burner & site

Inspect/prepare installation site

Chimney or vent

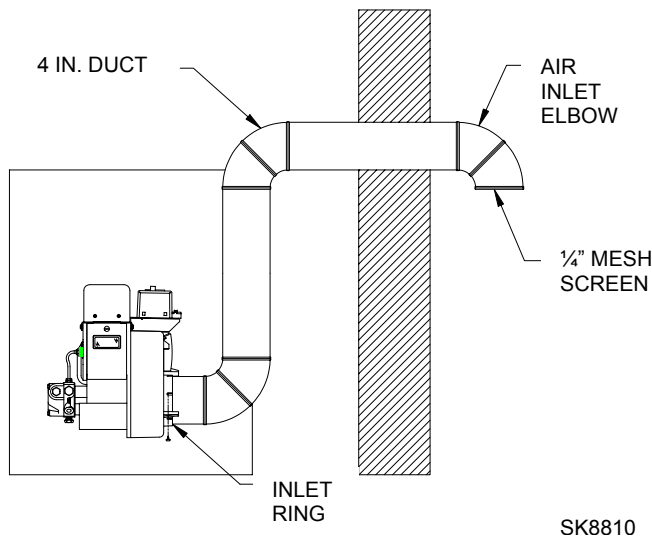
- Inspect the chimney or vent, making sure it is properly sized and in good condition for use.
- For those installations not requiring a chimney, such as through-the-wall vented appliances, follow the instructions given by the appliance and power venter (if used) manufacturers.

Direct air supply and sidewall venting

- When sidewall venting appliances, carefully follow appliance and power venter instructions for installation and wiring.
- AFII burners are equipped with a removable air inlet to allow use of a 4" duct to supply outside air for combustion. Do not exceed 70 equivalent feet. Allow 6 feet for each elbow.
 1. Remove the inlet cover.
 2. Insert 4" duct into the inlet ring.
 3. Fasten duct into place using at least 3 sheet metal screws evenly spaced around the inlet ring. Refer to Figure 1.
 4. Remove the barometric draft control unless it is in the same atmospheric pressure zone as the inlet.

On the outside of the home use a 90° elbow pointed downward with a 1/4" mesh screen over its opening. The air inlet elbow must be located above the snow line and in such a way as to prevent leaves and/or other debris from blocking the air flow. Such debris will prevent proper operation of the burner. Refer to local codes for proper location of inlet.

Figure 1 – Outside air connection



Combustion air supply

See NFPA Standard 31 for complete details.

WARNING If the burner is not supplied with a reliable combustion air source, the burner cannot properly burn the fuel. This would result in incomplete combustion, causing sooting and possible emission of carbon monoxide. Severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage could occur.

Appliance located in confined space

The confined space should have two (2) permanent openings: one near the top of the enclosure and one near the bottom of the enclosure. Each opening shall have a free area of not less than (1) one square inch per 1,000 BTU's per hour of the total input rating of all appliances within the enclosure. The openings shall have free access to the building interior, which should have adequate infiltration from the outside.

Inspect/prepare installation site *(continued)*

Exhaust fans and other air-using devices

Size air openings large enough to allow for all air-using devices in addition to the minimum area required for combustion air. If there is any possibility of the equipment room developing negative pressure (because of exhaust fans or clothes dryers, for example), pipe combustion air directly to the burner.

Clearances to burner and appliance

- Provide space around burner and appliance for easy service and maintenance.
- Check minimum clearances against those shown by the appliance manufacturer and by applicable building codes.

Combustion chamber — Burner retrofitting

Verify that the appliance combustion chamber provides at least the minimum dimensions given in Table 2.

CAUTION When retrofitting an appliance that has an unlined stainless steel combustion chamber, chamber burnout could result from the use of a high performance burner. Protect the chamber from high temperatures through the use of "wet-pac" or a similar ceramic liner. Some equipment may utilize a stainless steel combustion chamber that has been designed and tested by the manufacturer for use with a flame retention burner, therefore ceramic protection would not be necessary. Refer to appliance manufacturer's instructions. Failure to comply could result in damage to heating equipment.

Table 2 – Minimum combustion chamber dimensions

Chamber dimension (inches)					
Firing rate (gph)	Round I.D.	Rectangular		Height	Floor to nozzle
		Width	Length		
0.50	8	7	8	12	5-6
0.75	9	8	9	12	5-6
1.00	10	9	10	12 ½	5-6
1.25	11	10	11	12 ½	5-6
1.50	12	11	12	13	6-7

Prepare burner & site

Prepare burner

Burner fuel unit

- Verify that the burner fuel unit is compatible with the oil supply system. For more details, refer to “Connect fuel lines” on page 8.

Attach air tube (if not already installed)

If using a flange and gasket, slide them onto the air tube. Then attach the air tube to the burner chassis using the sheet metal screws provided. See Figures 3 & 4 on pages 6 & 7 for details.

Install burner nozzle (if not already installed)

WARNING Make certain the nozzle is selected for the fuel unit pressure used. For applications with fuel unit pressure above 100 psig, the nozzle rated capacity will be less than the appliance firing rate. Use only the specified spray pattern unless combustion test results indicate the need for a change. Failure to use the correct nozzle size and type can result in unacceptable combustion, possibly causing severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

1. Remove the plastic plug protecting the nozzle adapter threads
2. Place a $\frac{3}{4}$ " open-end wrench on the nozzle adapter. Insert the nozzle into the adapter and finger tighten. Finish tightening with a $\frac{5}{8}$ " open-end wrench. Use care to avoid bending the burner head support legs or electrodes. See **CAUTION**, below.
3. If you remove the head to replace the nozzle (type “HLX” heads), carefully reconnect the head to the nozzle adapter, making sure to butt the head support to the nozzle adapter shoulder (see Figure 3, page 6).

If the nozzle is already installed, remove the nozzle line assembly to verify that the nozzle size and spray pattern are correct for the application (per appliance manufacturer’s information or Beckett *OEM Specification Guide*, part number 6711). Verify that the electrode tip settings comply with Figure 2a or 2b.

If the nozzle is not installed, obtain a nozzle of the manufacturer, capacity and spray angle specified in appliance manufacturer’s information or Beckett *OEM Specification Guide*, part number 6711. For conversions or upgrades, when information is not available for the application:

4. Refer to table below to select the mid-range nozzle spray angle for the head type being used.
5. Fire the burner and make sure the combustion is acceptable and the flame is not impinging on chamber surfaces.
6. If a shorter flame is needed, select a wider spray angle. If a longer flame is needed, select a narrower spray angle.
7. Either hollow or solid spray patterns may be used. If combustion results are not satisfactory with the selected spray pattern, try the other pattern.

Recommended nozzle spray angles	
“HLX” heads	45°, 60°, or 70° nozzle
“FBX” heads	60°, 70°, or 80° nozzle

CAUTION Use care when removing and installing oil nozzles:

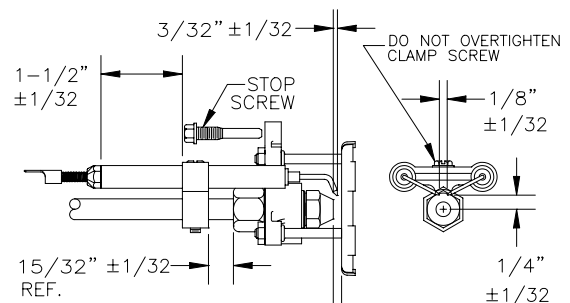
- Inspect the nozzle adapter before installing nozzle. If it is grooved or scratched on the sealing surface, replace the nozzle line assembly. Otherwise, oil could leak at the nozzle-adapter joint, causing serious combustion problems.
- Protect the nozzle orifice and strainer when installing. If the orifice gets dirt in it or is scratched, the nozzle will not function properly.
- Do not over-torque the nozzle when installing. This will cause deep grooves in the nozzle adapter, preventing a seal when a new nozzle is installed.

- Use a wrench or vise to hold the nozzle adapter. **DO NOT** attempt to remove or replace nozzle without holding adapter. The nozzle alignment could be seriously damaged. Use a nozzle wrench that secures the adapter or use $\frac{3}{4}$ " and $\frac{5}{8}$ " open-end wrenches.
- Do not squeeze the electrodes too tightly when handling the nozzle line assembly. This could change the electrode tip settings or damage the ceramic electrode insulators.
- Carefully check and realign electrode tips after replacing nozzle, ensuring the electrode settings comply with Figure 2a or 2b.

Check/adjust electrodes

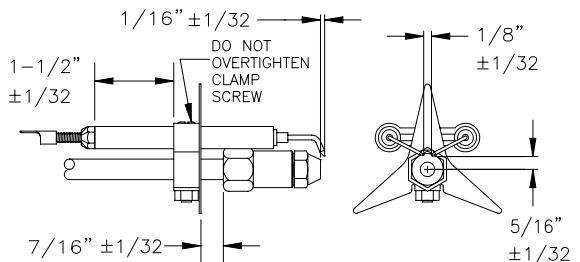
Check the electrode tip settings. Adjust if necessary to comply with the dimensions shown in Figure 2a or Figure 2b. To adjust, loosen the electrode clamp screw and slide/rotate electrodes as necessary. Securely tighten the clamp screw when finished.

Figure 2a – Electrode settings – HLX Air Tube Combinations



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Figure 2b – Electrode settings – FBX Air Tube Combinations



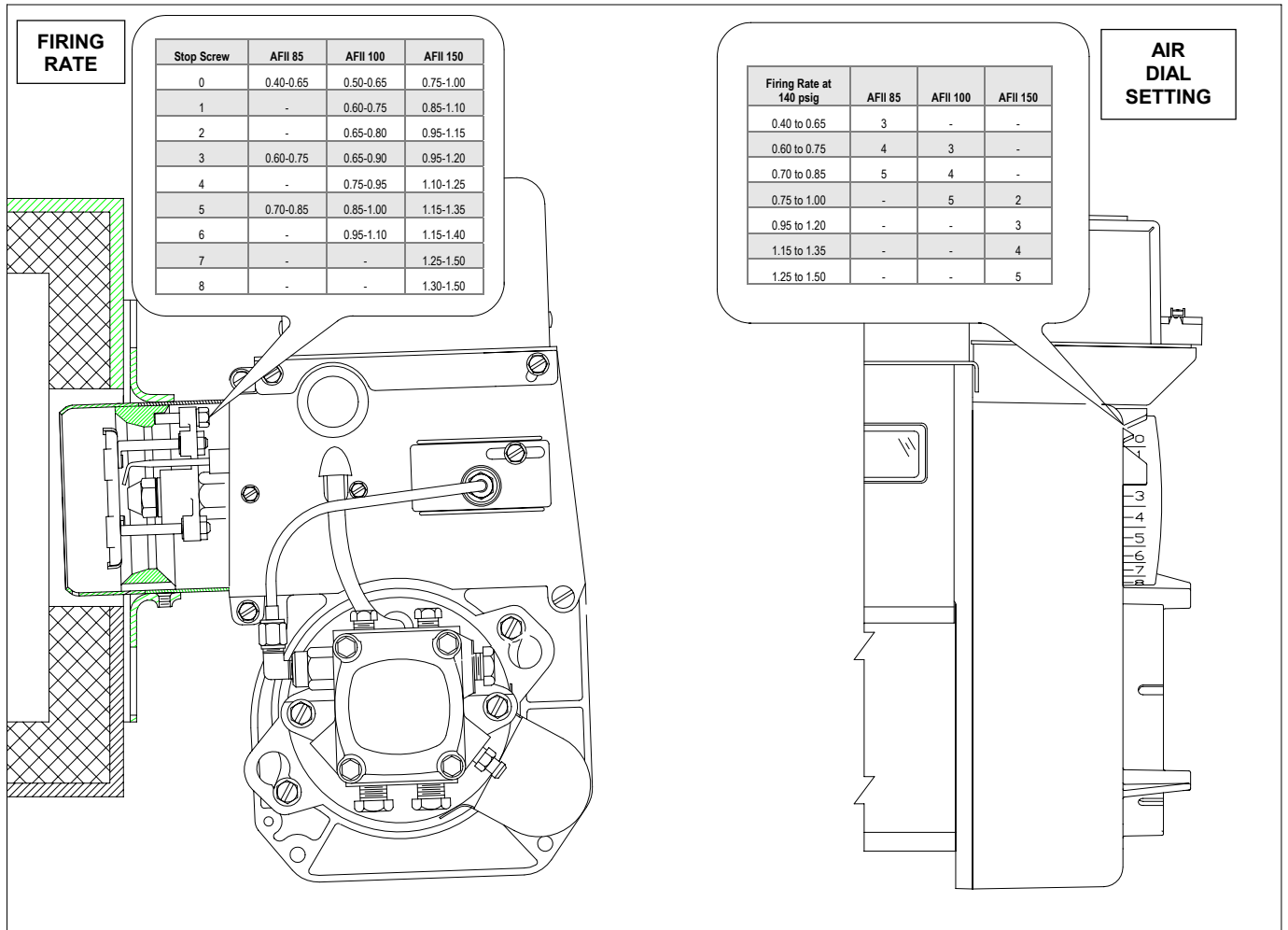
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Servicing nozzle line assembly

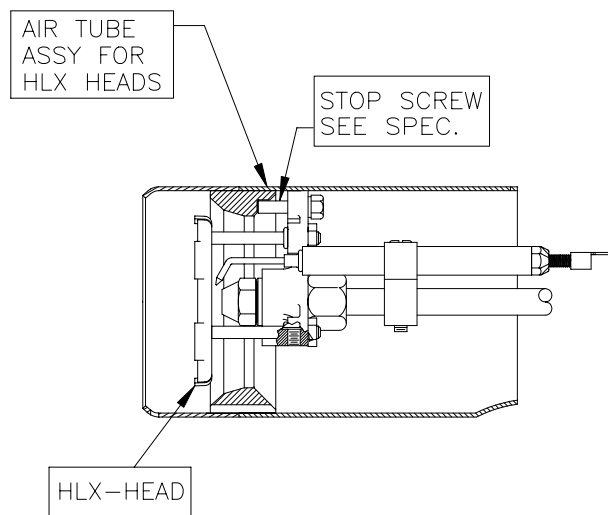
1. Turn off power to burner before proceeding.
2. Disconnect copper oil connector tube from nozzle line.
3. Loosen the screw that fastens the rear access door.
4. Remove splined nut.
5. Remove the nozzle line assembly from the burner, being careful not to damage the electrodes or insulators while handling. Stop halfway to remove igniter/transformer wires.
6. To replace the nozzle assembly, reverse the above steps.
 - “HLX” head air tubes – Be sure stop screw is fastened securely. Seat stop screw on back of choke ring to set the position of the head.
 - “FBX” head air tubes – Use T gauge to set the “Z” dimension to 1-1/8" +/- 1/32”.

Prepare burner & site

Figure 3 - HLX Arrangement



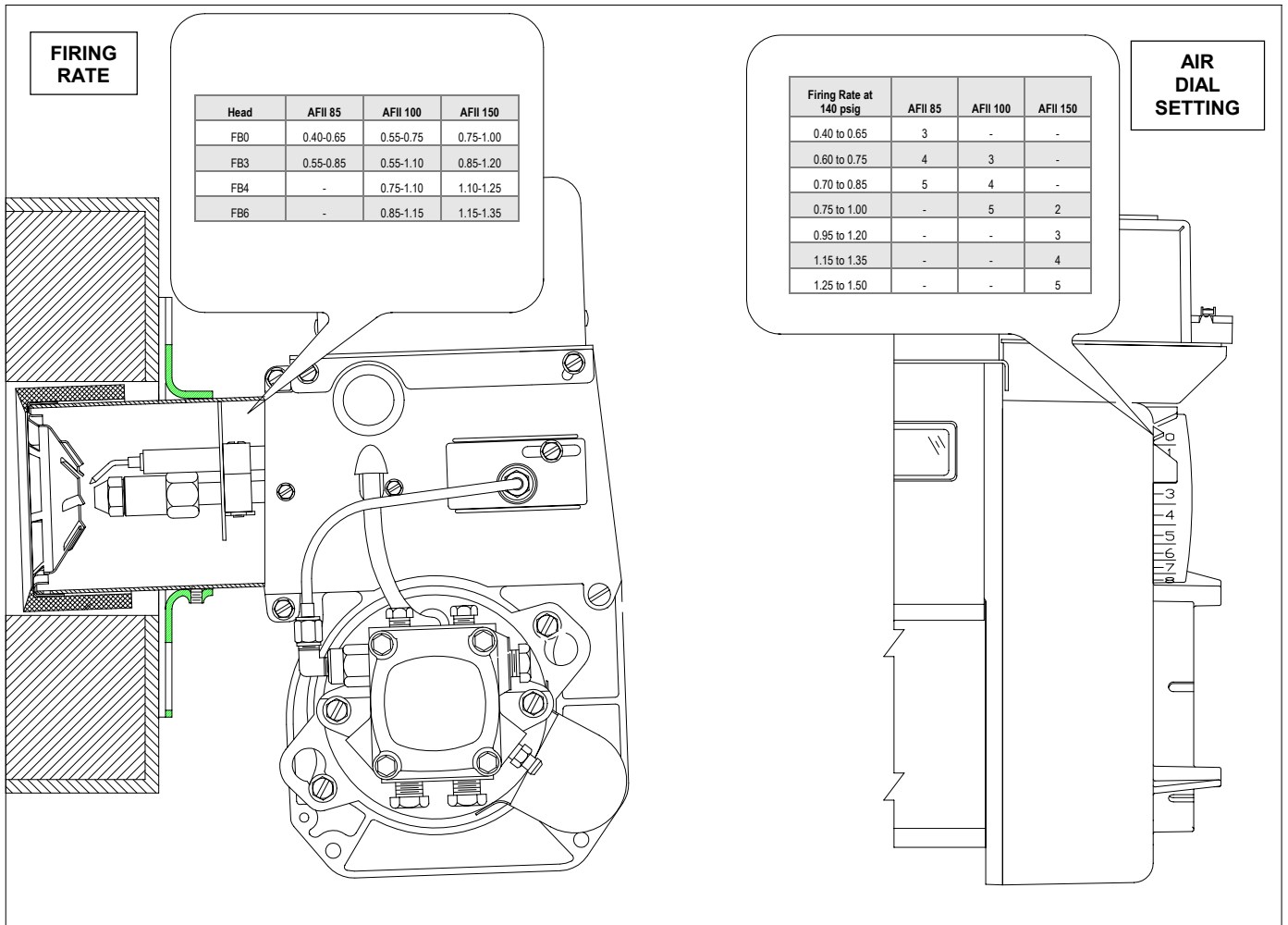
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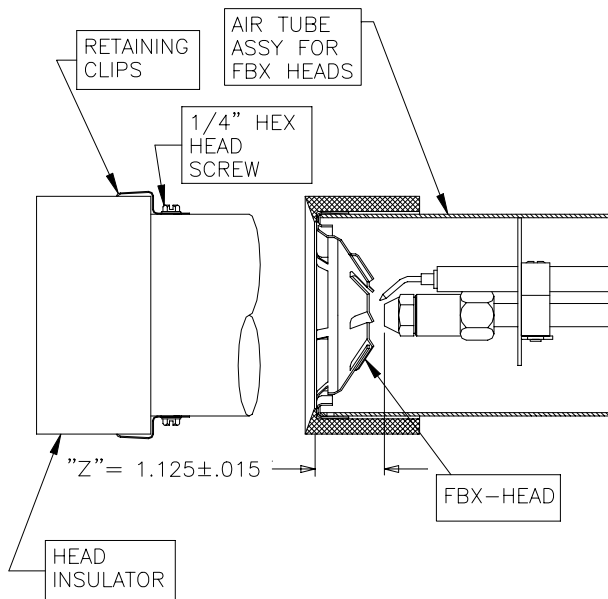
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Prepare burner & site

Figure 4 - FBX Arrangement



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Adjust, pipe, & wire burner

Mount burner on appliance

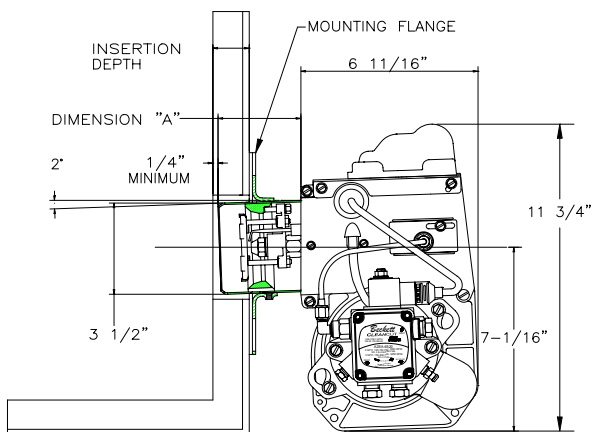
Mounting options

- Bolt the burner to the appliance using the factory-mounted flange or an adjustable flange.

Mounting dimensions

- When using the Beckett universal adjustable flange, mount the air tube at a 2° downward pitch unless otherwise specified by the appliance manufacturer.
- Verify that the air tube installed on the burner provides the correct insertion depth. See Figure 5.
- The end of the air tube should normally be 1/4" back from the inside wall of the combustion chamber. Never allow the leading edge of the head assembly to extend into the chamber, unless otherwise specified by the heating appliance manufacturer. Carefully measure the insertion depth when using an adjustable flange. Verify the insertion depth when using a welded flange.

Figure 5 – Mounting burner in appliance



SK8273

Connect fuel lines

Carefully follow the fuel unit manufacturer's literature and the latest edition of NFPA 31 for oil supply system specifications. If this information is unavailable, use the following basic guidelines.

NOTICE Fuel units with automatic bypass do not require a bypass plug.

WARNING The burner fuel unit is shipped without the bypass plug installed. You must install this plug on two-pipe oil systems. **DO NOT** install the plug in the fuel unit if connected to a one-pipe oil system. Failure to comply could cause fuel unit seal failure, oil leakage and potential fire and injury hazard.

Fuel supply level with or above burner

The burner may be equipped with a single-stage fuel unit for these installations. Connect the fuel supply to the burner with a single supply line if you want a one-pipe system (making sure the bypass plug is NOT installed in the fuel unit.) Manual venting of the fuel unit is required on initial start-up. If connecting a two-pipe fuel supply, install the fuel unit bypass plug.

Connect fuel lines (continued)

WARNING The oil supply inlet pressure to the fuel unit cannot exceed 3 psi. Install a pressure-limiting device in accordance with NFPA 31.

Fuel supply below the level of the burner

When the fuel supply is below the level of the burner, a two-pipe fuel supply system is required. Depending on the fuel line diameter and horizontal and vertical length, the installation may also require a two-stage pump. Consult the fuel unit manufacturer's literature for lift and vacuum capability.

Fuel line installation

- Continuous lengths of heavy wall copper tubing are recommended. **Always use flare fittings. Never use compression fittings.**
- Always install fittings in accessible locations. Fuel lines should not run against the appliance or the ceiling joists (to avoid vibration noise).

WARNING Never use Teflon tape on any fuel fitting. Tape fragments can lodge in fuel line components and fuel unit, damaging the equipment and preventing proper operation.

Fuel line valve and filter

- Install two high quality **shutoff valves** in accessible locations on the oil supply line. Locate one close to the tank and the other close to the burner, upstream of the filter.

NOTICE Some states require these valves to be fusible-handle design for protection in the event of fire. We recommend this as good industry practice for all installations.

- Install a generous capacity **filter** inside the building between the fuel tank shutoff valve and the burner, locating both the filter and the valve close to the burner for ease of servicing. Filter should be rated for 50 microns or less.

Wire Burner

Burner packaged with appliance

- Refer to appliance manufacturer's wiring diagram for electrical connections.

Burner applied at jobsite

- Refer to Figures 6 and 7, page 9, for typical burner wiring, showing cad cell primary controls. Burner wiring may vary, depending on primary control actually used. The oil valve shown in Figures 6 and 7 may be an optional feature.

NOTICE All wiring must be in accordance with the latest revision of National Electric Code NFPA 70 and local codes and regulations.

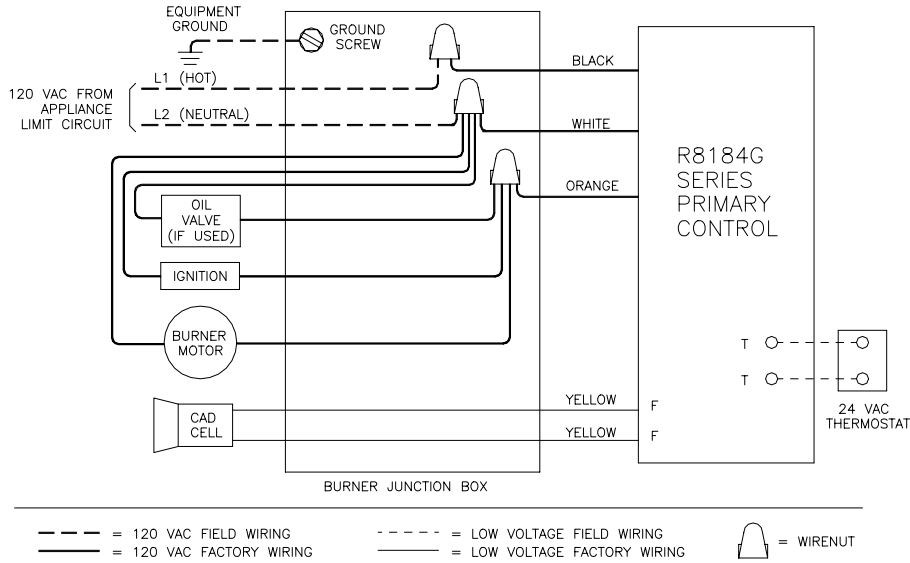
WARNING The wiring diagrams in this manual are for *general reference only*, and apply only to burners equipped with R8184G or R7184 primary controls. For other controls, refer to the control manufacturer's literature or the diagrams supplied with the appliance. Failure to apply correct wiring could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

NOTICE The **R7184** primary control with valve-on delay (*prepurge*) and burner motor-off delay (*postpurge*), shown in Figure 7, page 9, requires a constant 120 VAC power source supplied to the **BLACK** wire on the control. The **RED** wire goes to the appliance limit circuit. Please note that other control manufacturers may use different wire colors for power and limit connections.

Adjust, pipe, & wire burner

Figure 6 – Typical wiring, R8184G or equivalent primary control

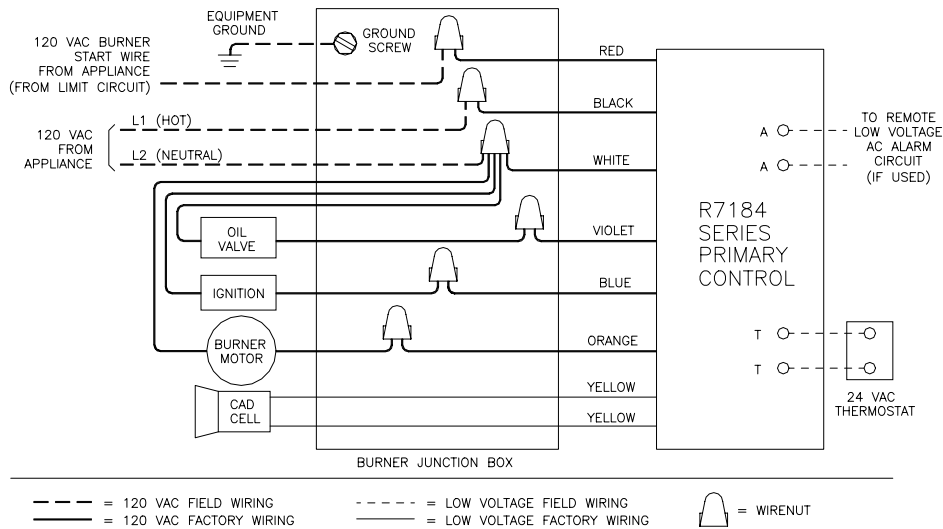
DANGER Electrical shock hazard. Disconnect power before servicing.



SK9437

Figure 7 – Typical wiring, R7184 or equivalent primary control

DANGER Electrical shock hazard. Disconnect power before servicing.



SK9359

Table 5 – R7184 primary control features

Feature	R7184A	R7184B	R7184P
Interrupted ignition	YES	YES	YES
Limited reset, limited recycle	YES	YES	YES
Diagnostic LED, cad cell indicator	YES	YES	YES
Valve-on delay		YES	YES
Burner motor-off delay			YES
Alarm contacts			Optional

Startup & adjust burner

Service & maintain burner

Startup burner/set combustion

WARNING Do not attempt to start the burner when excess fuel or vapor has accumulated in the appliance. Starting the burner under these conditions could result in a puffback of hot combustion gases, high smoke levels, or otherwise hazardous operation.

1. Open the shutoff valves in the oil supply line to the burner.
2. Open the air dial. This is an initial air setting for the pump bleeding procedure only. Additional adjustments must be made with instruments.
3. Set the thermostat substantially above room temperature.
4. Close the line voltage switch to start the burner. If the burner does not start immediately you may have to reset the safety switch of the burner primary control.
5. **Bleed air from the fuel unit** as soon as burner motor starts rotating. To bleed the fuel unit, attach a clear plastic hose over the vent fitting. Loosen the fitting and catch the oil in an empty container. Tighten the fitting when all air has been purged from the oil supply system.
 - If the burner locks out on safety during bleeding, reset the safety switch and complete the bleeding procedure. Note — Electronic safety switches can be reset immediately; others may require a three- to five-minute wait.
 - If burner stops after flame is established, additional bleeding is probably required. Repeat the bleeding procedure until the pump is primed and a flame is established when the vent fitting is closed.
 - For R7184 primary controls, see *Technician's Quick Reference Guide*, part number 61351 or 61465, for special pump priming sequence.
 - Prepare for combustion tests by drilling a 1/4" sampling hole in the flue pipe between the appliance and the barometric draft regulator.
6. **Initial air adjustment** — Using a smoke tester, adjust the air dial (and change firing pin on HLX ATC's, if necessary) to obtain a clean flame. Now the additional combustion tests with instruments can be made.

Set combustion with instruments

WARNING The combustion must be adjusted using test instruments. Failure to do so could result in burner or appliance failure, causing potential severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

1. Let burner run for approximately 5 to 10 minutes.
2. Set the over-fire or stack draft to level specified by appliance manufacturer (usually -0.01 to -0.02 inches w.c. over-fire for natural draft applications).
3. Follow these four steps to properly adjust the burner:

Step 1: Adjust air until a trace smoke level is achieved

Step 2: At the trace of smoke level, measure the CO₂ (or O₂). This is the vital reference point for further adjustments.

 - Example: 13.5% CO₂ (2.6% O₂)

Step 3: Increase the air to reduce CO₂ by 1 to 2 percentage points. (O₂ will be increased by approximately 1.4 to 2.7 percentage points.)

 - Example: Reduce CO₂ from 13.5% to 11.5%. (O₂ - 2.6% to 5.3%)

Step 4: Recheck smoke level. It should be zero.

 - This procedure provides a margin of reserve air to accommodate variable conditions.
 - If the draft level has to be changed, recheck the smoke and CO₂ levels. Adjust the burner air if necessary.
4. Once combustion is set, tighten all fasteners on air dial, rear access door and escutcheon plate.
5. Start and stop the burner several times to ensure satisfactory operation. Test the primary control and all other appliance safety controls to verify that they function according to the manufacturer's specifications.

Perform regular maintenance

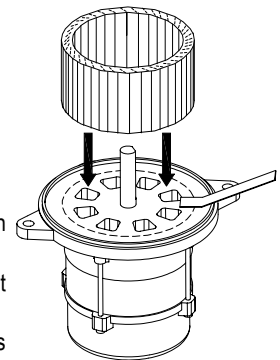
WARNING This equipment must be serviced only by a qualified service agency. The appropriate test instruments must be used. Failure to do so could result in burner or appliance failure, causing potential severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

- Replace the oil supply line filter. The line filter cartridge must be replaced to avoid contamination of the fuel unit and nozzle.
- Inspect the oil supply system. All fittings should be leak-tight. The supply lines should be free of water, sludge and other restrictions.
- Remove and clean the pump strainer if applicable.
- Replace the nozzle with an equivalent nozzle.
- Clean and inspect the electrodes for damage, replacing any that are cracked or chipped.
- Check electrode tip settings. Replace electrodes if tips are rounded.
- Inspect the igniter cables and connections.
- Clean the cad cell grid surface, if necessary.
- Make sure the burner housing baffle is in place if required for the burner application (AFII 85 & AFII 100). Omitting the baffle can result in unacceptable burner combustion.
- Inspect all gaskets. Replace any that are damaged or would fail to seal adequately.
- Clean the blower wheel, air inlet, air guide, and retention head of any lint or foreign material.
- If motor is not permanently lubricated, oil motor with a few drops of SAE 20 nondetergent oil at each oil hole. DO NOT over oil motor. Excessive oiling can cause motor failure.
- Check motor current. The amp draw should not exceed the nameplate rating by more than 10%.
- Check all wiring for secure connections or insulation breaks.
- Check the pump pressure and cutoff function.
- Check primary control safety lockout timing.
- Check ignition system for proper operation.
- Inspect the vent system and chimney for soot accumulation or other restriction.
- Clean the appliance thoroughly according to the manufacturer's recommendations.
- Check the burner performance. Refer to the section "Set combustion with instruments".

It is good practice to make a record of the service performed and the combustion test results.

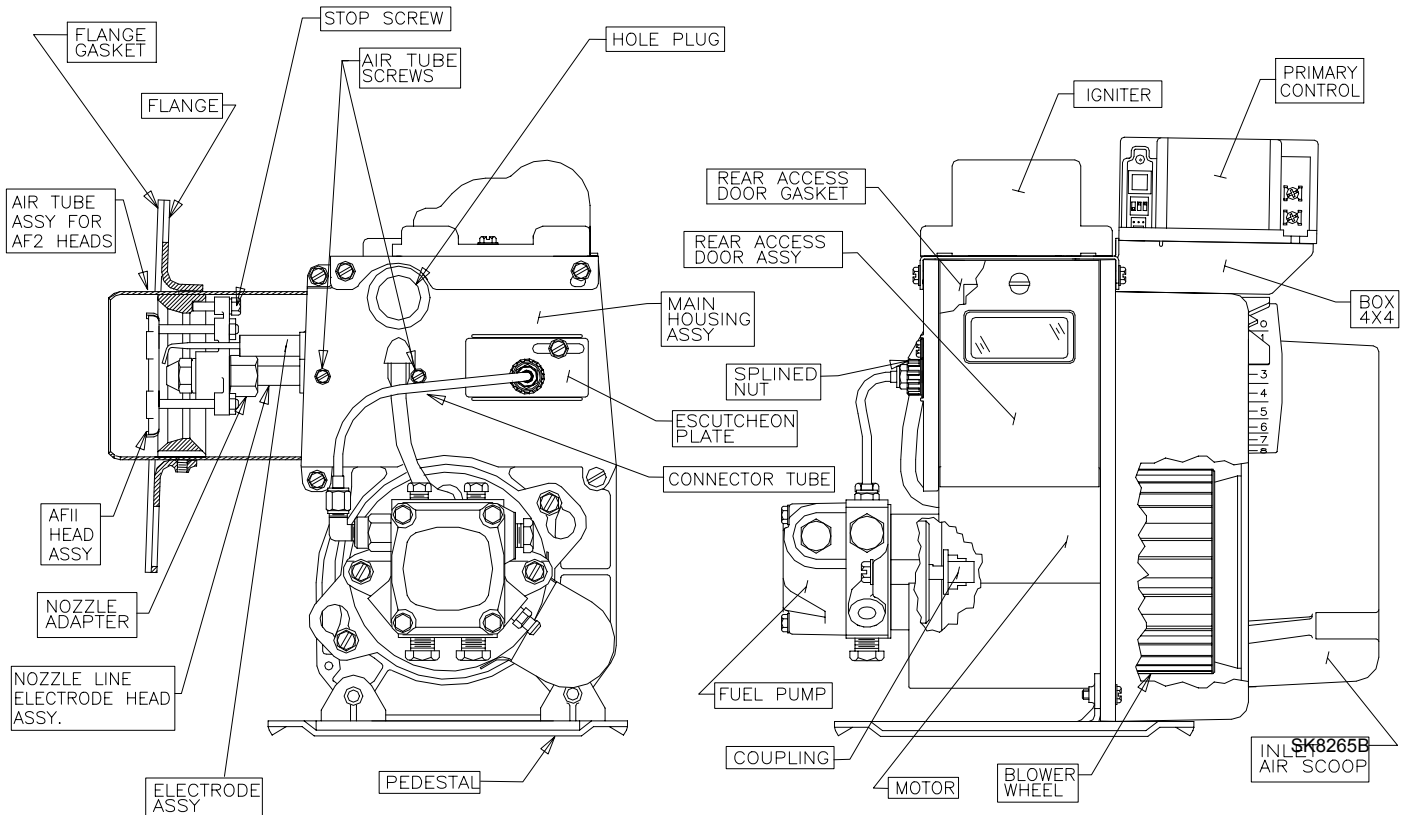
To replace the blower wheel:

1. Turn off all power to the burner before servicing.
2. Disconnect the burner motor wires.
3. Remove the bolts securing the blower motor to the housing.
4. Remove the blower motor and wheel.
5. Remove the existing wheel.
6. As shown at right, slide the new blower wheel onto the shaft.
 - Place a .062" (1/16" ± 1/64") feeler gauge on the motor as shown.
 - Slide blower wheel toward motor until it contacts feeler gauge.
 - Rotate the wheel until the setscrew is centered on the flat of the motor shaft. Tighten the setscrew to secure the wheel.
7. DO NOT use any motor other than the original equipment type motor.
8. Install the motor on the burner housing. Tighten screws. Reconnect wires.
9. Restore power, start the burner and perform combustion tests. Refer to the section "Set combustion with instruments".



SK9190A

Replacement parts



	PART NO.
Air tube combination (ATC) – see Table 1	Specify
Blower wheel: AFII 85 (4¼" x 2" strip)	21439U
AFII 100 (4½" x 2" tablock)	21438U
AFII 150 (4½" x 2" tablock)	21438U
Box, 4x4 wiring	31613BK
Connector tube, 8" long, copper	5394U
Coupling, motor to pump	21437U
Electrodes: replacement kit (HLX heads)	51484U
replacement kit (FBX heads)	51670U
Escutcheon plate: AFII (blank)	31623
AFII (140 PSI)	3162302
Flange kit, adjustable 3½" I.D. with gasket	51480
Fuel pump: A2VA7116 (Suntec)	2460U
A2EA6520N621L (CleanCut)	2184404U
cordset	21808
BFPH071N1161 (Danfoss)	21391U
Gasket, flange	31658
Head (FBX): FB0, FB3, FB4, or FB6	Specify
Head (HLX) assembly: AFII 6 slot head	51671U
AFII 9 slot head	51672U

PART DESCRIPTION	PART NO.
Head insulator kit (FB0, 3, 4, 6 heads only)	51685
Igniter, AFII electronic	51805U
Inlet air scoop, plastic, sound insulated	51485
Main housing assy, with hole plug: AFII 85	51584U
AFII 100	51584U
AFII 150	51476U
Motor: 1/7 hp, 3450 rpm, 115V / 60Hz	21444U
Nozzle adapter	213
Nozzle line electrode head assembly	Specify ATC
Pedestal kit, AFII mounting	51481
Primary Control R7184A - interrupted ignition	7455U
R7184B - valve-on delay	7456U
R7184P - valve-on/motor off delay	7457U
R7184P - with alarm contacts	7458U
Rear access door	51424U
Stop screw: replacement kit	51483
Splined nut	3666

Service & maintain burner**Owner's information**

WARNING This burner must be installed, adjusted and started only by a **qualified service agency** — an individual or agency, licensed and experienced with all codes and ordinances, who is responsible for the installation and adjustment of the equipment.

- Have your equipment **inspected at regular intervals** by a **qualified service agency** to assure continued proper operation.
- Installation and adjustment of the burner requires technical knowledge and the use of combustion test instruments. **Do not tamper** with the unit or controls. Call your **qualified service agency**.
- **Incorrect operation of the burner could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.**

The following could result in fire hazard, severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage. Read carefully.

- **Never** attempt to **use gasoline** in your heating appliance.
- **Never store gasoline or combustible materials** near the burner or appliance.
- **Never** attempt to burn **garbage or refuse** in your appliance.
- **Never** attempt to **light the burner/appliance** by throwing burning material into the appliance.
- **Never** attempt to use **crankcase or waste oil** or material other than the approved fuel oils in this burner.
- **Never** restrict the air inlet openings to the burner or the combustion air ventilation openings in the room.

Owner service and maintenance

Properly installed and maintained, your **AFII** burner will provide years of efficient, trouble-free operation. Please take care of your equipment by following the warnings provided and by doing the following (notify your qualified service agency if you find anything wrong):

Regular Service

- Have your burner/heating appliance serviced annually by your qualified service agency, unless an extended service interval has been determined as follows.
- With properly configured burners, there are special Clearburn® practices (such as low sulfur fuels, fuel additive programs, outside combustion air, high effectiveness filtration, etc.) that can extend service intervals. Discuss this with your qualified service agency to determine the proper regular service interval for your heating system.

Daily

- Check the room in which your burner/appliance is installed. Make sure:
 - air ventilation openings are clean and unobstructed
 - nothing is blocking the burner inlet air openings
 - no combustible materials are stored near the heating appliance
 - there are no signs of oil or water leakage around the burner or appliance

Weekly

- Check your oil tank level. Always keep your oil tank full, especially during the summer, in order to prevent condensation of moisture on the inside surface of the tank.

Warranty

Beckett warrants its equipment specifically to those who have purchased it for resale, including your qualified service agency (dealer). In the event of any problems with your equipment or its installation, you should contact your dealer for assistance.

The Oilheat Manufacturers' Association supports the use of low sulfur fuels as defined by ASTM D396, Grades No. 1 Low Sulfur and No. 2 Low Sulfur, as the preferred heating fuel for the following reasons:

- Low sulfur fuels reduce deposits on heat exchanger surfaces, extending the service interval between cleanings.
- The reduced deposits increase the efficiency of the appliance.
- Low sulfur fuels reduce particulate emissions.
- Low sulfur fuels reduce oxides of nitrogen emissions.

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