

OVERHEAD LINES - INCREASING VACUUM

An oil burner that is supplied by an overhead oil line can develop unusual vacuum conditions over time. When setting up such a burner, the objective is to totally fill the overhead line so that there is a true siphon. However, if the overhead line is not totally purged, as the burner runs (and it could be months later) the vacuum can keep increasing until the pump is starved.

As explained by Bruce Marshall of Suntec Pumps, with an overhead oil supply line on a single line system, it is not enough to just run a pump for a while until the bubbles stop coming out. The overhead portion may remain partially filled with air. In fact, the tubing may have filled with oil only as much as is needed to supply the pump and this means there could be a lot of air.

The problem of excessive vacuum develops because, as the burner runs, microscopic air bubbles can escape from the oil, increasing the amount of air in the overhead portion of the supply line. It may take several months, but the "available space" can be so small that vacuum readings can be excessive.

An oil company in Massachusetts ran into such a problem. When the burner was set up it worked fine and had minimal vacuum on the supply side of the pump. After several months, however, the system locked out. The technician did his usual diagnostic routine, but unfortunately that routine "broke" the vacuum, so the problem was not discovered. The service manager put an OnWatch Model 51 on the system and when it next locked out again, after 561 start ups, the following data was collected.

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SET: 561      Start Time: 01:41:14      Start Date: 12/22/2001
Recording Mode: Oil
Elapsed TT VOLT CAD TEMP PSI VAC PV AMPS EVENT
01:41:14 12/22/2001
00:00:01 ON 107 4.0v 101 0 8 N 1.3 Sample
00:00:03 ON 120 3.9v 101 97 9 N 1.9 Sample
00:00:05 ON 120 <1.0v 101 97 9 N 2.2 Sample
00:00:07 ON 120 <1.0v 101 97 9 N 2.1 Sample
00:00:09 ON 120 <1.0v 102 97 9 N 2.0 Sample
00:00:14 ON 120 <1.0v 103 97 9 N 2.2 Sample
00:00:19 ON 120 <1.0v 105 97 9 N 2.0 Sample
  
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00:00:24  ON  119 <1.0v  108   97   9  N  2.1 Sample
00:00:29  ON  120 <1.0v  111   97   9  N  2.2 Sample
00:00:34  ON  120 <1.0v  114   97  10  N  2.0 Sample
00:00:39  ON  120 <1.0v  117   97  10  N  2.0 Sample
00:00:44  ON  120 <1.0v  120   96  10  N  2.2 Sample
00:00:49  ON  120 <1.0v  123   96  10  N  2.1 Sample
00:00:54  ON  120 <1.0v  127   96  10  N  2.0 Sample
00:01:01  ON  120 <1.0v  132   95  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:01:08  ON  120 <1.0v  137   95  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:01:15  ON  120 <1.0v  142   95  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:01:21  ON  120 <1.0v  147   95  10  N  2.2 Stack Temp Change
00:01:25  ON  120 <1.0v  149   91  10  N  1.7 Amps Change
00:01:28  ON  120 <1.0v  152   95  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:01:29  ON  120 <1.0v  153   95  10  N  2.2 Amps Change
00:01:35  ON  120 <1.0v  157   96  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:01:43  ON  120 <1.0v  162   95  10  N  2.2 Stack Temp Change
00:01:50  ON  120 <1.0v  167   95  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:01:57  ON  120 <1.0v  172   95  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:02:04  ON  120 <1.0v  177   95  10  N  2.2 Stack Temp Change
00:02:11  ON  120 <1.0v  182   94  10  N  1.9 Stack Temp Change
00:02:12  ON  120  1.2v  182   95  10  N  2.2 CAD Cell Change
00:02:14  ON  120 <1.0v  183   93  10  N  2.2 CAD Cell Change
00:02:20  ON  120 <1.0v  187   93  10  N  2.0 Stack Temp Change
00:02:27  ON  120 <1.0v  192   94  10  N  2.3 Stack Temp Change
00:02:32  ON  120  1.7v  195   83  10  N  2.1 Pressure Change
00:02:32  ON  120  1.7v  195   83  10  N  2.1 CAD Cell Change
00:02:33  ON  120 <1.0v  195   91  10  N  2.2 CAD Cell Change
00:02:34  ON  120 <1.0v  196   93  10  N  2.0 Pressure Change
00:02:35  ON  120 <1.0v  197   93  10  N  2.0 Stack Temp Change
00:02:43  ON  119 <1.0v  202   91  10  N  2.0 Stack Temp Change
00:02:46  ON  120  6.5v  203    8  10  N  2.0 Pressure Change
00:02:46  ON  120  6.5v  203    8  10  N  2.0 CAD Cell Change
00:02:47  ON  120  4.1v  204   13  10  N  2.0 CAD Cell Change
00:02:53  ON  120  3.9v  207   10  10  N  2.1 Stack Temp Change
00:03:06  ON  120  3.9v  212   18   9  N  2.2 Stack Temp Change
00:03:06  ON  120  3.9v  212   18   9  N  2.2 Pressure Change
00:03:22  ON  120  3.9v  213   30   9  N  2.0 Pressure Change
00:03:24  ON  120 <1.0v  213   93   9  N  2.1 Pressure Change
00:03:24  ON  120 <1.0v  213   93   9  N  2.1 CAD Cell Change
00:03:29  ON  OFF  4.2v  213   93   9  N <0.1 Output Volts Off
00:08:29  ON  OFF  3.8v  246    0   8  N <0.1 Fault Detected
SET:  561      End Time: 01:49:43  End Date: 12/22/2001

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Although when the service tech left the house there was minimal vacuum, this data shows that a significant vacuum situation did develop over the 500-plus burner starts.

Bruce Marshall recommends the following procedure to purge overhead oil supply lines:

- Bleed the system in the conventional manner
- Close the valve at the tank
- With the bleeder valve open, run the pump until a good vacuum develops
- Open the tank valve
- Repeat this process

- Then pump one-half gallon of oil.

The goal is to completely fill the overhead portion of the line and create the true siphon that you want.

[Many thanks to Bruce Marshall of Suntec Pumps for the helpful information. He is a great source.]