

CARBOLITE®

Installation, Operation & Maintenance Instructions

1700-1800°C Bottom Loading Furnaces

BLF 17/3 to BLF 18/21

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

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Manuals for the furnace controller and overtemperature controller are supplied separately.

Please read the controller manuals before operating the furnace.

1.0 SYMBOLS & WARNINGS

1.1 Switches and Lights

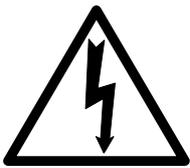


Instrument switch: when the instrument switch is operated the temperature control circuit is energised.



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.

2.0 INSTALLATION

2.1 Unpacking & Handling

When unpacking or moving the furnace always lift it by its base. The furnace contains a transformer and is heavy: use two or more people to carry it. Some models may alternatively be lifted by fitting lifting bolts to captive threads in the top of the case.

Remove any packing material.

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 case: there are cooling fans in the case which must not be obstructed.

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.

2.3 Fitting the Chimney & Heating Elements



Wear eye protection when handling the heating elements. See the warning in section 5.6.

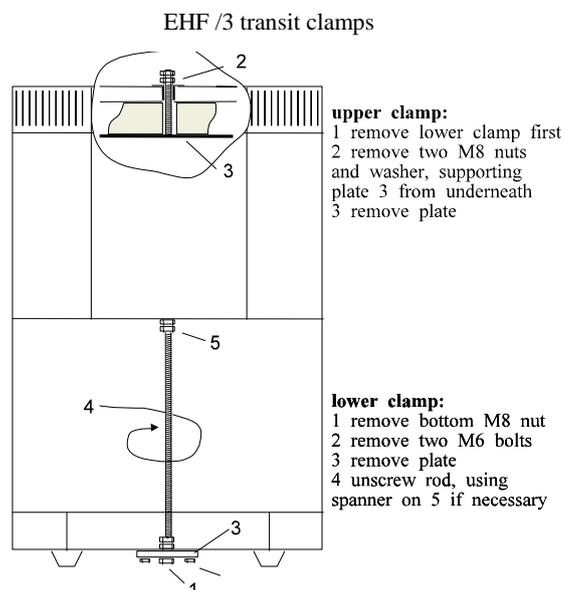
The Molybdenum Disilicide elements are EXCEPTIONALLY FRAGILE and are packed separately, together with other items as shown in the list.

<u>separately packed items</u>	Most models	BLF 17/8
Elements	6	9
Element clamps	6	18
Element clips	* 12	18
Braids*	* 1 set	1 set
Separators	6	9
* or combined clips and braids may be supplied		

Transit Clamps – dependent on model: the example shown here is for the 3 litre models; remove any transit clamps as shown. Fit the ceramic chimney to the hole that exits the top of the chamber. Most models are supplied with an insulation piece to fit around the chimney; fit this insulation. For the BLF 18/8 the insulation is positioned under the roof support frame and will need moving into position once the transit clamp is removed.

Remove the complete top access panel using the hidden screws in holes in the top of the panel: loosen the screws two turns and remove the panel

Fit the heating elements vertically into the chamber. Handle the elements with great care. The installation of these elements is described later in this manual.



Connect the aluminium braids securely as indicated in the element installation instructions.

2.4 Electrical Connections

Connection by a qualified electrician is recommended.

The 3 litre models are designed for single phase electrical supplies with or without neutral. Larger models are designed for 3-phase use.

The voltage or range of voltages on which the furnace may be operated is given on the furnace rating label. Check that the supply voltage is compatible with the voltage on the label, and that the current capacity is sufficient for the amperage on the label, before connection to the supply. A table of the most common ratings is given in section 8.5 of this manual.

Supply cables may be fitted to special order; when fitted, supply-rated fuses are internally fitted, and the cable may be directly wired to an isolator or fitted with a line plug. Where no supply cable is fitted there are no internal supply-rated fuses, and a permanent connection should be made from a fused and isolated supply to the internal terminals after temporary removal of the furnace back panel.

The supply point must be within reach of the furnace operator and must incorporate either an isolating switch which operates on both conductors (single phase) or on all live conductors (two/three phase), or a quickly removable plug.

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>
<i>1-phase</i>	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		
<i>3-phase</i>	L1	Black	to phase 1	
	L2	Black	to phase 2	
	L3	Black	to phase 3	
	N	Light Blue	to neutral <i>except delta</i>	
	PE	Green/Yellow	to earth (ground)	

DO NOT connect a furnace ordered for three phase use to a single phase supply or to the wrong type of three phase supply.

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 controllers and contactor.

Connect the furnace to the electrical supply. The cooling fans should automatically operate.

Check the hearth control switch for correct operation. The spring return switch stops the hearth in any position, but over-travel is automatically limited. Load the furnace and raise the hearth.

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

Adjust the temperature controller – see the controller manual.

Set the overtemperature controller to a temperature a little (say 15°C) above the maximum setpoint of program temperature, 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 glows brightly at first, more dimly as the furnace temperature approaches a program setpoint.

If the overtemperature trip operates then an indicator or message 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 switch the furnace off, set the Instrument switch to off. The case cooling fans remain on and the chamber can be unloaded. Leave the fans on until the furnace cools to below 300°C. If the furnace is to be left off unattended, isolate it from the electrical supply.

3.2 **General Operating Advice**

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. The furnace can be cycled between room temperature and maximum without a detrimental effect on element life.

On first installing the elements, and on subsequent element replacement, run the furnace at 1500°C for an hour to create a protective glaze on the element surface.

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.

The furnace elements are very susceptible to mechanical shock. Take care when loading or unloading the furnace chamber. Opening the hearth at high temperatures is not recommended, but, if it is necessary, keep the hearth lowered for as short a period as possible. The insulation cools quickly and may crack through thermal shock. Note, though, that the insulation material is susceptible to some surface cracking arising from high temperature cycling; such cracking is not detrimental to the performance of the furnace.

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 the progressive shrinkage of the insulation materials. Cracks are not usually detrimental to the functioning or the safety of the furnace.

3.3 Atmospheres & Corrosive Materials

In oxidising atmospheres, metal oxides react with the silica layer on the surface of the elements and may lead to premature failure. Protect the elements from splashes of molten metal and dust when charging the furnace, and from fumes developed when melting, especially from fluxes. Also avoid compounds with a high alkali content.

The furnace is designed for use in oxidising atmospheres, but can be operated successfully in neutral or carburising atmospheres. It may be used with nitrogen, argon or helium atmospheres to 1600°C. Reducing atmospheres are not recommended. Sulphur dioxide in normal concentrations is not harmful, but chlorine, and more so fluorine, strongly attack even oxidised elements and should be avoided.

The furnace is not recommended for burning off carbonaceous materials. Other Carbolite furnaces are available for this application.

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*. The furnace is not gas tight, so 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. If an inverted crucible is fitted as an atmosphere container, then gas-tightness is improved, but there is still some leakage around the seal.

The hearth can be protected from abrasion, if required, by the provision of a secondary plate. This consumable item can either be in light weight ceramic fibre or in dense, hard-wearing alumina refractory.

3.4 Operator Safety

The furnace incorporates a safety switch which interrupts the heating element circuit when the hearth is opened. This prevents the user touching a live heating element, but also prevents the furnace from heating up if the hearth is left open.

Avoid burns. Carbolite can supply tongs, face masks, and heat resistant gloves. Before you remove a hot object from the furnace make sure you have a safe place to put it down.

When the hearth is lowered with the furnace hot there is considerable radiative heat. Do not keep near the furnace any inflammable objects or anything which could be damaged by heat.

3.5 Note on Temperature Control

The furnace is designed for rapid heating and cooling applications up to 1700°C or 1800°C (depending on model). The programmer enables the furnace to heat or cool at slower rates as desired, and variable "hold" (dwell) periods can be programmed as required.

The programmer is used in conjunction with a phase angle thyristor Eurocube, which incorporates a current limit potentiometer preset by Carbolite.

The elements are connected in series across the low voltage output of a transformer housed in the furnace case. Molybdenum disilicide elements do not age, so if an element fails it is not necessary to replace the complete set.

3.6 Thermocouples - Warning

- (1) The output from thermocouples when used regularly at temperatures greater than 1650°C can deteriorate and decrease with age.

Customers are advised periodically to check the thermocouple output, either by a calibration test, or by comparing the output with a new reference thermocouple which has been subjected to high temperatures for a minimum length of time. Failure to check the thermocouple may result in overheating of the work and the furnace.

- (2) The thermocouples fitted to these models give very low outputs below about 600°C, and do not give accurate readings at low temperatures. The furnaces are not intended to be operated below 600°C.

3.7 **Inverted Crucible Option**

Take special care over safety considerations: ensure that there is a safe surface on which to place the crucible when hot. If the process permits, avoid lowering the hearth when the chamber is hot.

Depending on the height of the work-piece, it may be necessary to hold the crucible up in the chamber when placing the work piece on the hearth; ensure that appropriate tongs are available before starting.

Clamp Option

This option assists the placing of the crucible over tall workpieces. The “clamp” is provided in the form of a support shelf which can be fitted to a hinge on the case, and a pair of insulated tongs.

With the hearth lowered, place the support shelf on the hinge, and swing to the side. Use the tongs to lift the crucible up into the chamber, swing the shelf to the centre, and lower the crucible.

Place the work-piece. Reverse the procedure above and carefully lower the crucible over the workpiece. Remove the shelf before raising the hearth.

3.8 **Element Protection Tube Option**

The tubes utilised for element protection within the BLF range of furnaces are fragile and extreme care should be taken when handling them.

Replacement Procedure

On the underside of the front cowl is a stainless steel mesh, which should be removed for access to the underside of the furnace.

You will see three crescent shaped stainless steel brackets which will support the protection tube once in place; these should be removed by loosening the two screws that each of them in place. Care should be taken as insulation may fall if unsupported during the removal of the sections.

Once the insulation sections have been removed, pass the tube up through the hole in the bottom of the furnace and locate within the recess of the furnace roof.

Once correctly located, re-fit the insulation sections and the corresponding brackets.

Re-fit the stainless steel mesh guard to the underside of the furnace.

4.0 MAINTENANCE

4.1 Routine Maintenance

No routine maintenance is required except for the replacement of consumable items as required.

The outer surfaces may be cleaned with a damp cloth. Do not allow water to enter the interior of the case, tube or control box. Do not clean with organic solvents.

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 the progressive shrinkage of the insulation materials. Cracks are not usually detrimental to the functioning or the safety of the furnace.

4.2 Calibration

After prolonged use the controller and/or thermocouple could require recalibration; see the warning in section 3.5. 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. Carbolite can supply these items.

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

4.3 After Sales Service

Carbolite's service division (Carbolite Engineering Services) 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. 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 Engineering Services or Carbolite see the back page of this manual.

4.4 Recommended Spares Kits

Carbolite 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 power thyristor, one door insulation piece, a set of elements and clips and braids. It is advisable also to obtain element clamps and insulators (not included in kit). Individual spares are also available.

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

4.5 Power Adjustment (Controller)

The furnace controller incorporates a power limit parameter $\overline{P}H$ which is usually inaccessible to the operator.

Occasionally the power limit is set to zero to permit demonstration of the controls without the heating elements taking power. In this case the power limit is accessible to the operator and may be reset to its standard value of 100.

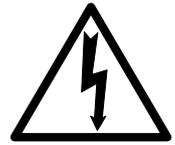
4.6 Power Adjustment (Thyristor)

The current-limiting thyristor stacks which control power to the elements are fitted with an adjustable resistor which is factory set to limit the maximum current supplied. In the event of a change of supply voltage, or the fitting of a new thyristor, further adjustment may be required.

The maximum element currents for the various models are listed in section 8.8. Please contact Carbolite for further information.

4.7 Insulation Replacement

After any replacement of insulation material, run the furnace at 1500°C to burn off volatile matter. Do this in a well ventilated area. Try to ensure the furnace chamber is well ventilated.



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.



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 Temperature Controller Replacement

2216, 2416, 2408 etc. Ease apart the two lugs at the side; grip the instrument and withdraw it from its sleeve; push in the replacement.

5.4 Fuse Replacement

Access to internal fuses is by removal of the furnace cover near the cable entry point. See section 8.5 for details of fuses fitted.

5.5 Thermocouple Replacement

Disconnect the furnace from the supply, and remove the furnace cover or back panel.

Make a note of the thermocouple connections. The negative leg of the thermocouple is marked blue. The “compensating” cable for 1700° and 1800°C thermocouples is plain copper.

Disconnect the thermocouple from its terminal block.

Bend the metal tag, or release the screw, 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 the metal tag is bent back, or the screw inserted, to grip the sheath.

5.6 Element Installation & Replacement

Safety Warning – Molybdenum Disilicide elements.

The elements form a glazed surface when heated. Internal stresses can form through heating and cooling which render the glaze fragile. The glaze can sometimes splinter into a shower of sharp particles when handled. Always wear eye protection when handling the elements.



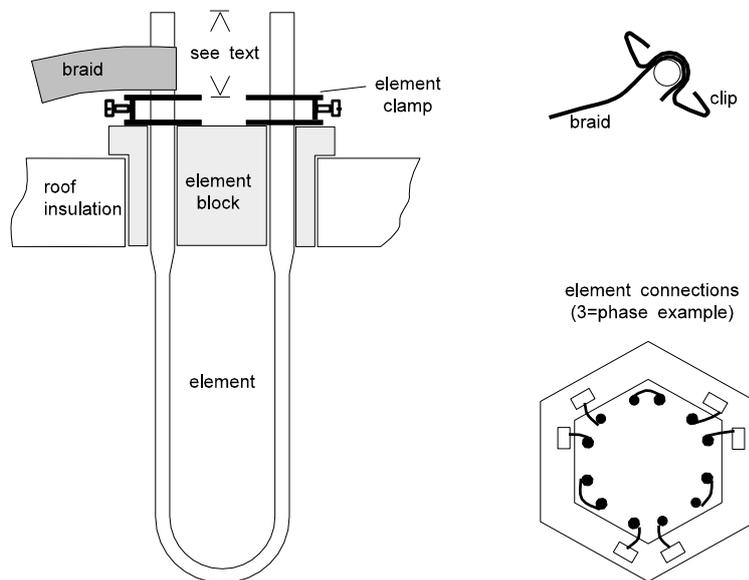
Remove the element access cover (see section 2.3).

Remove the aluminium braids and clips using fingers or the clip tool provided, depending on the type of clip (or remove the combined clips and braids, if supplied). Lift out the old element and the insulation block: handle the block with care as it is fragile. Remove the clamps.

Handle the new heating elements with extreme care as they are very fragile. Also, avoid touching the heating surface (the thin part of the element). Carefully unpack the elements and slide over them the insulation blocks. Fix the clamps so that the length of element leg above them is 30mm (most models) or 45mm (BLF 17/8).

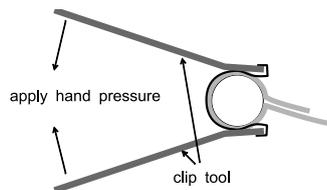
Insert the new element; refer to the element connection diagram. Single phase models have all the elements connected in series. Reconnect the braids. Ensure that no braids or clips are touching each other or touching any other furnace parts.

After installing new elements run the furnace at 1500°C for an hour. This creates a protective glaze on the element surface.

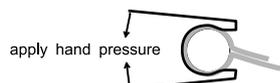


Use of Clip Tool

larger clips require clip tool, comprising two levers



smaller clips do not require clip tool



6.0 FAULT ANALYSIS

7.0

A. Furnace Does Not Heat Up

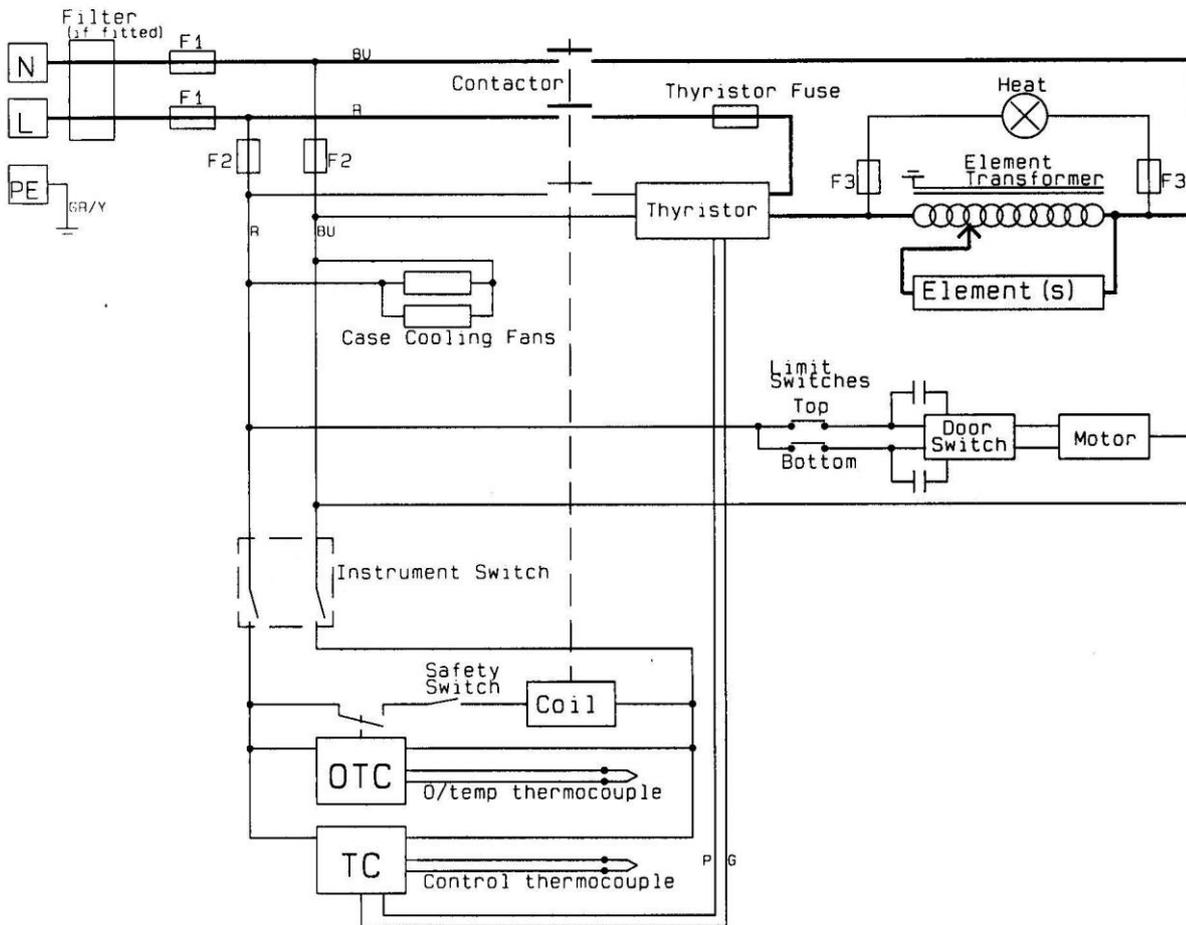
- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| 1. The HEAT light is ON | → An ohm meter applied to the element circuit shows an open circuit | → A heating element has failed |
| 2. The HEAT light is OFF | → The controller shows a very high temperature or a code such as S.br | → The thermocouple has broken or has a wiring fault |
| | → The controller shows a low temperature | → The door switch may be faulty or need adjustment |
| | | → The thyristor fuse may have blown |
| | | → The power thyristor could be failing to switch on due to internal failure, faulty 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 furnace |
| | | → 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 and the fault persists when a 2A control fuse is removed from its fuse-holder | → The power thyristor has failed "ON" | → Check for an accidental wiring fault which could have overloaded the thyristor.
<i>Isolate the furnace if this fault persists.</i> |

8.0 CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

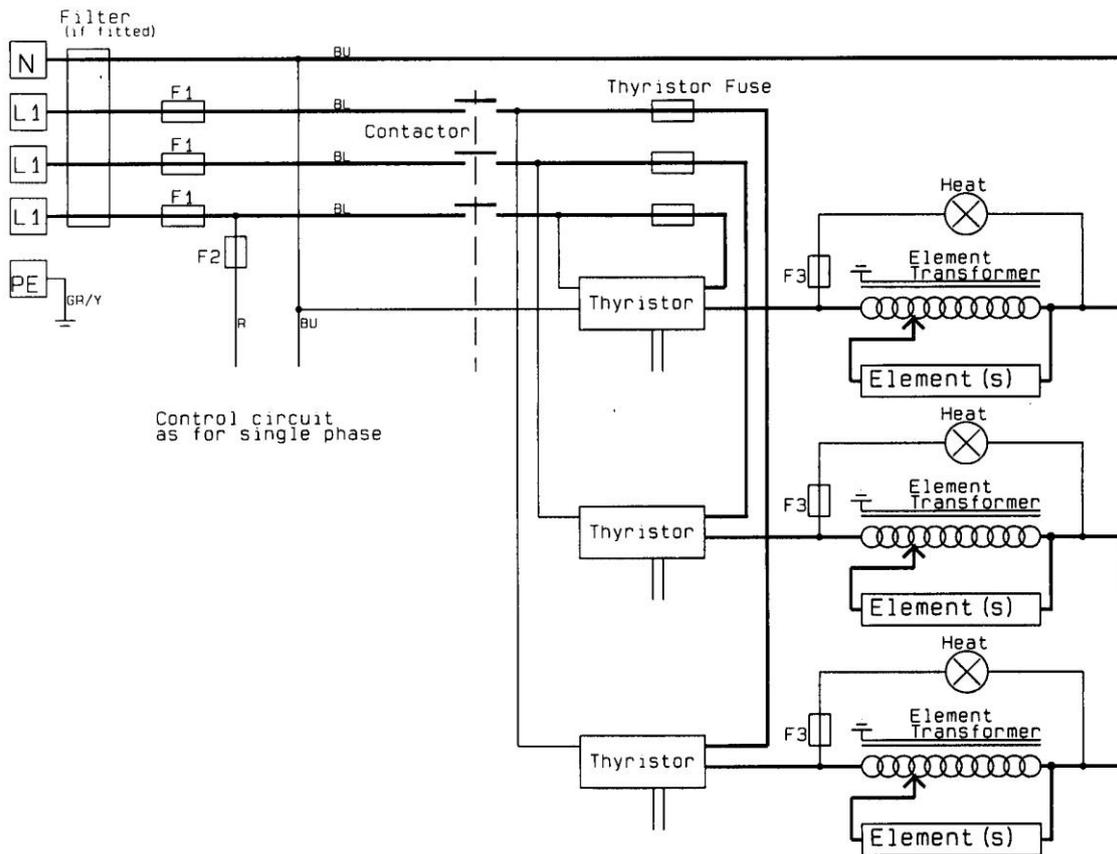
8.1 Single Phase



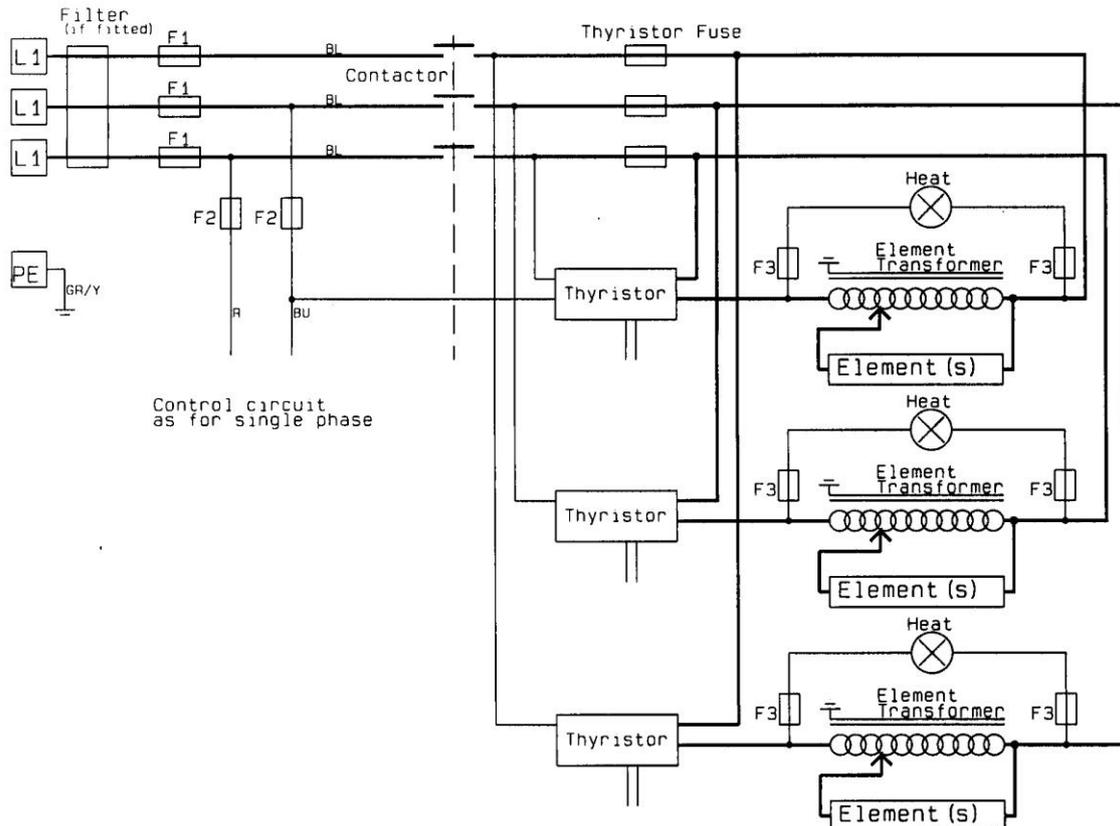
TC temperature programmer
 OTC overtemperature controller

GR/Y Green/Yellow
 R Red
 BU Blue
 P Pink
 G Grey

8.2 Three Phase with Neutral

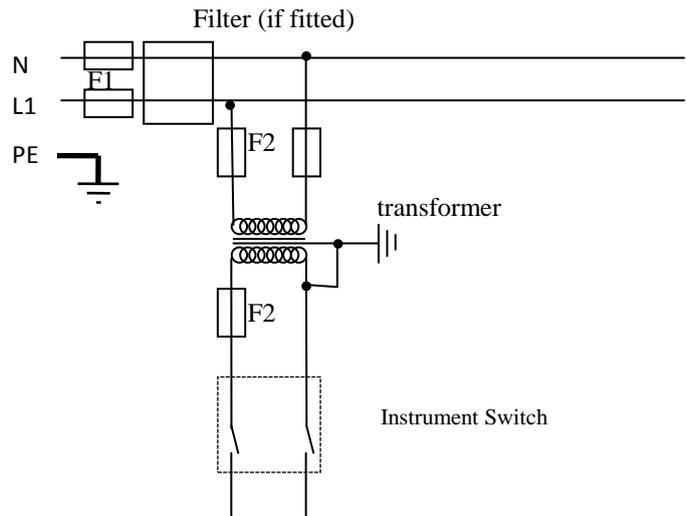


8.3 Three Phase without neutral (Delta)



8.4 Lower/Higher Voltages (e.g. 208V,254V)

Where the supply voltage is outside the operating range of the ancillary equipment, a transformer is included in the control circuit as shown.



FUSES & POWER CONTROL

8.5 Fuses

8.6 *F1 to F3 - refer to the circuit diagrams*

<i>F1</i>	Internal supply fuses	Fitted if supply cable fitted.	GEC Safeclip of the type shown (glass type F up to 16A)
<i>F2</i>	Auxiliary circuit fuses		2 Amps glass type F 32mm x 6mm
<i>F3</i>	Heat Light fuses		2 Amps glass type F 32mm x 6mm
	8.7 Thyristor Fuse		Ferraz Protistor of the rating shown
	Customer fuses	Required if no supply cable fitted. Recommended if cable fitted.	See rating label for amperage; see table below for fuse rating.

The table below gives the fuse rating for the various models.

8.8 Power Control

The setting for the power limit parameter in the controller ($\overline{P}H_1$) should be 100% for all models.

The thyristor stacks are set to the secondary (element) maximum currents given in the table.

TABLE OF FUSE AND CURRENT LIMIT VALUES

Model	Phases	volts	supply fuse rating type	thyristor fuse rating	current limit (element circuit)
BLF 17/3	1-phase	220-240V	30-32A NS32	50A	90A
BLF 18/3	1-phase	220-240V	30-32A NS32	50A	150A
BLF 17/8	3-phase+N	380/220-415/240V	16A glass	25A	82A
BLF 17/8	3-phase delta	208, 220-240V	30-32A NS32	25A	82A
BLF 18/8	3-phase+N	380/220-415/240V	16A glass	25A	150A
BLF 18/8	3-phase delta	208, 220-240V	30-32A NS32	25A	150A
BLF 17/21					
BLF 18/21					

9.0 SPECIFICATIONS

Carbolite 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	diameter		
<i>Bottom Loading Furnaces heated by Molybdenum Disilicide elements, with electrically operated hearth.</i>						
BLF 17/3	1700°C	5	190	50	3.4	155
BLF 18/3	1800°C	6	190	50	3.4	155
BLF 17/8	1700°C	9	250	100	7.9	424
BLF 18/8	1800°C	9	250	100	7.9	424
BLF 17/21	1700°C	12	250	125	21	
BLF 18/21	1800°C	12	250	125	21	

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 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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