



HEATING - AIR CONDITIONING - VENTILATION



**MTM**®

PRODUCER OF WASTE OIL  
HEATERS AND BURNERS

0400-844 215

Teilinummentie 10 A 09120 Karjalohja

## UNIVERSAL OIL HEATER TYP MTM 8-30 kW



**ORIGINAL MANUAL**

V. 08/2015

## EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

**MTM DARIUSZ SEFERYŃSKI**

HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING

04-239 Warsaw, ul. MŁODNICKA 52 C

I hereby declare that the oil air heater intended for heating industrial rooms

without central heating systems:

**model MTM 8-30, serial no. .... manufactured in the year 20.....**

Rated power of 8-30 kW

due to its design and structure, meets the basic safety and health requirements set forth in the Directive 2006/42/EC on machinery and has been manufactured according to the directives as follows:

- Directive **2006/42/EC** - on machinery (MD)
- Directive **2006/95/EC** - on electrical equipment designed for use within certain voltage limits (LVD)
- Directive **2004/108/EC** - on electromagnetic compatibility (EMCD)
- Directive **89/106/EEC** - on construction products (CPD)

and the following norms:

- EN 1:1998+A1:2007 Fuel oil stoves with vaporising burners and chimney connection
- EN 303-5:1999 Heating boilers - Part 5: Solid fuel heating boilers with manual and automatic fuel charge with rated power of max. 300 KW - Definitions, requirements, testing and marking and labelling.
- EN 953:1997+A1:2009 Safety of machinery - Guards - General requirements for the design and construction of fixed and movable guards
- EN 60204-1:2006+A1:2009+AC:2010 Safety of machinery - Electrical equipment of machines - Part 1: General requirements
- EN ISO 12100:2010 Safety of machinery - General principles for design - Risk assessment and risk reduction
- EN ISO 13732-1:2008 Ergonomics of the thermal environment - Methods for the assessment of human responses to contact with surfaces - Part 1: Hot surfaces
- EN ISO 13857:2008 Safety of machinery - Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs
- EN ISO 14159:2008 Safety of machinery - Hygiene requirements for the design of machinery
- EN 60335-1:2002+A14:2010 Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 1: General requirements
- EN 55014-1:2006+A1:2009 Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus - Part 1: Emission
- EN 55014-2:1997+A2:2008 Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus - Immunity - Product family standard
- EN 61000-6-1:2007 Electronic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-1: Generic standards - Immunity for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments
- EN 61000-6-3:2007 Electronic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for residential, commercial and light-industrial environments

The authorisation to compile the machine technical documentation has been given to the representative of the producer:

**MTM DARIUSZ SEFERYŃSKI**

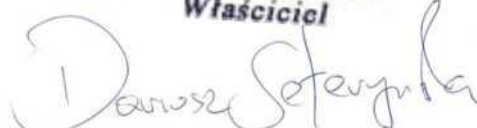
HEATING, VENTILATION, AIR CONDITIONING

04-239 Warsaw, ul. MŁODNICKA 52 C

**Contact person: Dariusz Seferyński**

This declaration pertains only to the machine in condition in which it was launched on the market and does not cover component parts added by the end user or later actions performed by them. This declaration expires if any changes are made to the device that have not been consulted with us.

*Dariusz Seferyński*  
Właściciel



Warsaw, on ..... 20.....

(full name and signature of the person authorised to make the declaration)

## 1. Intended application

The universal oil heater type MTM 8-30 is designed to heat up industrial rooms not covered with central heating systems (workshops, car repair shops, industrial shops, warehouses, storage buildings, basements, garages, etc.). The furnace can operate using most oils, e.g. engine, transmission, hydraulic, diesel oil, HBO I, II and III type oil, with viscosity not exceeding SAE 80.

**DO NOT USE TRANSFORMER OIL**  
**AS IT MIGHT CONTAIN SUBSTANCES HARMFUL FOR STOVE OPERATION**

## TECHNICAL DATA

Maximal thermal capacity*	KW	30
Minimal thermal capacity *	KW	8
Maximal fuel consumption	l/h	3.0
Minimal fuel consumption	l/h	0.8
Heated air flow	m <sup>3</sup> /h	1460
Power supply	V/Hz	230/50
Maximal power consumption	W	100
Exhaust fumes outlet diameter	mm	130
Device width	cm	92
Device height	cm	135
Device length	cm	54
Device weight	kg	50

\*Calorific effect specified for fuel with the following parameters:

- calorific value = 42.6 MJ/kg.

- density at temp. max. 15°C = 860 kg/cm<sup>3</sup>

In case of higher parameters, the calorific effect can be increased even up to 33 kW.

<b>MTM</b> 04-239 Warszawa ul. Młodnicka 52 C tel. +48 22 353 11 11		SERIAL NO. / YEAR OF PRODUCTION NUMER FABRYCZNY / ROK PRODUKCJI
UNIVERSAL OIL HEATER NAGRZEWNICA NA OLEJE UNIwersALNE		
TYPE TYP	MTM 8-30	
MAX CAPACITY MAKSYMALNA WYDAJNOŚĆ	30 kW	
MIN CAPACITY MINIMALNA WYDAJNOŚĆ	8 kW	
AIR FLOW PRZEPŁYW POWIETRZA	1460 m <sup>3</sup> / h	
FUEL PALIWO	OIL, DIESEL OLEJ OPALOWY, OLEJ NAPĘDOWY	
MAX OIL CONSUMPTION MAKSYMALNE ZUŻYCIE OLEJU	3 l / h	
ELECTRICAL SUPPLY ZASILANIE ELEKTRYCZNE	230 V / 50 Hz	
ELECTRICAL POWER MOC ELEKTRYCZNA	100 W	
WEIGHT WAGA	50 kg	

**TEMPLATE OF THE RATING PLATE PLACED  
ON THE REAR ENCLOSURE OF THE DEVICE**

## 2. Storage environmental conditions

The universal oil heater type MTM 8-30 must be stored in the following conditions:

temperature	-20..85°C
relative humidity	5..85%
pressure	800..1200 hPa
no dusting	
environment free from chemical contamination.	

## 3. Use environmental conditions

The universal oil heater type MTM 8-30 must be used in the following conditions:

temperature	0..30°C
relative humidity	5..85%
pressure	800..1200 hPa
IP protection level against environmental impact	IP65
good ventilation of the heated room.	

## 4. Controller characteristics

- three-stage power adjustment for the stove 8-19-30 kW,
- preserving settings after blackout.

## 5. Safety aspects

The MTM 8-30 universal oil heater is powered by the alternating current network of 230V/50Hz. It is equipped with three sensors, ensuring safe and economic operation of the device.

1. The bimetallic sensor, placed in the furnace chamber, reacts with short circuit of the contacts in the thermostat when the temperature exceeds 40°C and with contact opening when the temperature drops below 35°C.

2. The bimetallic sensor is located near the downcast ventilator, with threshold temperature of 100°C, opens the contacts when the said temperature is exceeded and causes switching of the stove in to the

emergency mode, cutting off inflow of fuel, thus securing the fan against overheating or melting of its elements.

3. Microswitch - weight sensor located under the combustion chamber. Filling the pan causes immediate switching into the emergency mode, cutting off the fuel inflow, securing against leakage of the excess non-evaporated fuel outside the combustion chamber, eliminating the possibility of its ignition outside the device.

The connection of the stove controlling panel to other system components (sensors, pump, fan) is factory-made. During normal use, due to operation safety, under no circumstances should there be any interference in the covered and sealed part of the stove controller or duct integrity. Any action by an unauthorised person may result in electrocution (230V AC, 50Hz) and burning.

## 6. Structure of STOVE MTM 8-30

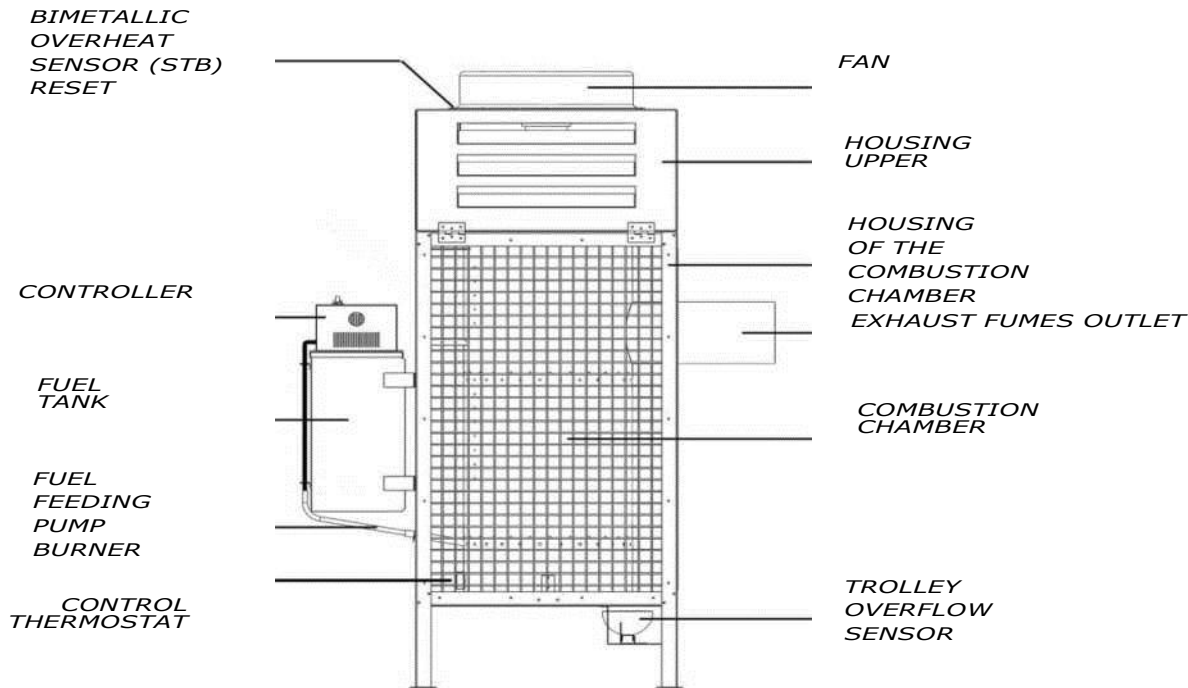


Fig. 1. MTM 8-30 heater structure

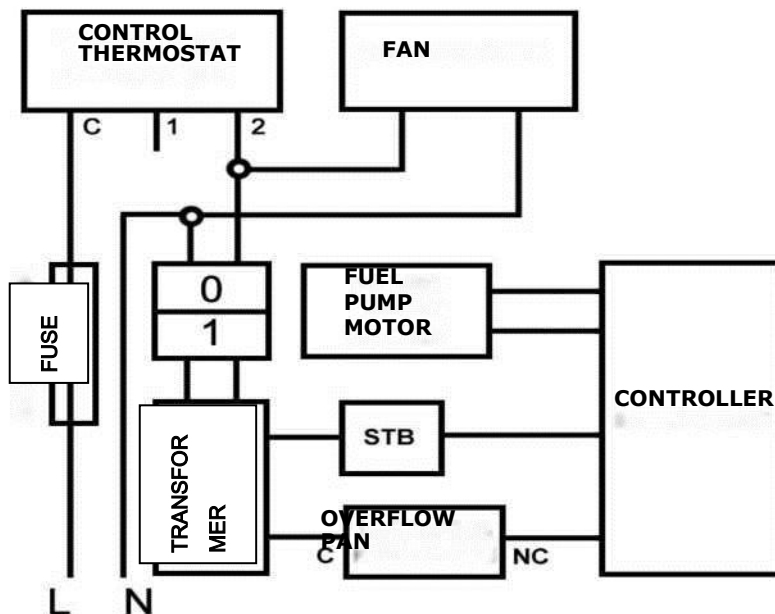


Fig. 2. MTM 8-30 heater block diagram.

## **7. Device installation**

- familiarise with the local regulations,
- set the stove on a flat and hard ground,
- level the device,
- to provide optimal draught, install an at least 5-metre-long smooth, vertical stack pipe resistant to high temperature (**not aluminium**), preferably made of stainless steel,
- check the tightness of all connections, tighten them with insulating tape,
- make sure the elements inside the combustion chamber are properly mounted and the burner is pushed to the end,
- check the network voltage (220-240V/50Hz) connecting the stove to power supply and changing the position of switch 0/1,
- check if the switch lights up red when in position 1.

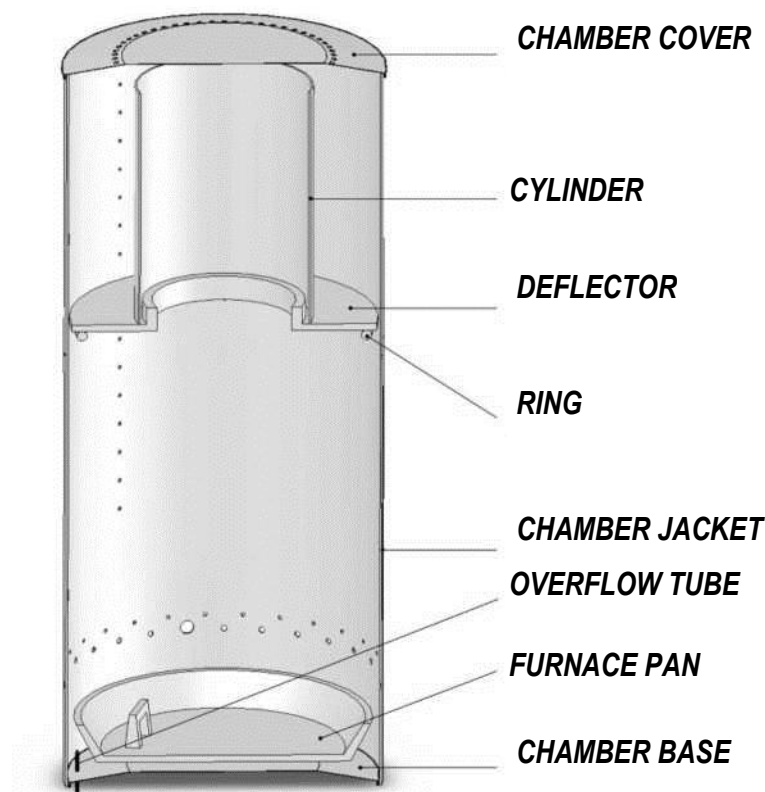


Fig. 3. Structure and components of the combustion chamber

### **7a. Stack ducts installation**

To ensure proper combustion, the stack system must be installed properly. After the installation the following indications have to be followed:

- diameter of the exhaust fumes outlet from the device is 130 mm,
- recommended diameter of the stack pipe is 130 - 150 mm,
- minimal stack height with diameter of 150 mm is 5 metres,
- check the tightness of the stack component connections,
- wind should freely fan the stack outlet from all directions (the end of the stack pipe should be above the rooftop level),
- wind should freely fan the stack outlet from all directions - the end of the stack pipe should be above the rooftop level,
- if possible, all stack sections should be vertical - horizontal sections should be avoided as well as stack pipe bends. If they are necessary (e.g. two bends if the pipe runs through a wall or a window), the maximal bend angle cannot exceed 45° and the minimal stack height should be increased to 6 meters.

## **CAUTION**

When installing the exhaust discharge system it is recommended to avoid horizontal sections of the stack pipe. In order to ensure free flow of gases, the angle of potential pipe bend should not exceed/be lower than  $45^\circ$ . The stack outlet must be above the roof top, preferably by ca. 1 m.

The places where the stack penetrates the ceiling, walls or roof must be insulated in order to avoid fire hazard. It is recommended to use a double-layered insulated stack pipe wherever contact is possible as well as outside the building in order to ensure continuous draught and prevent condensation. Do not place any materials near the stove, even non-flammable ones. Provide continuous air access, necessary for the proper combustion process.

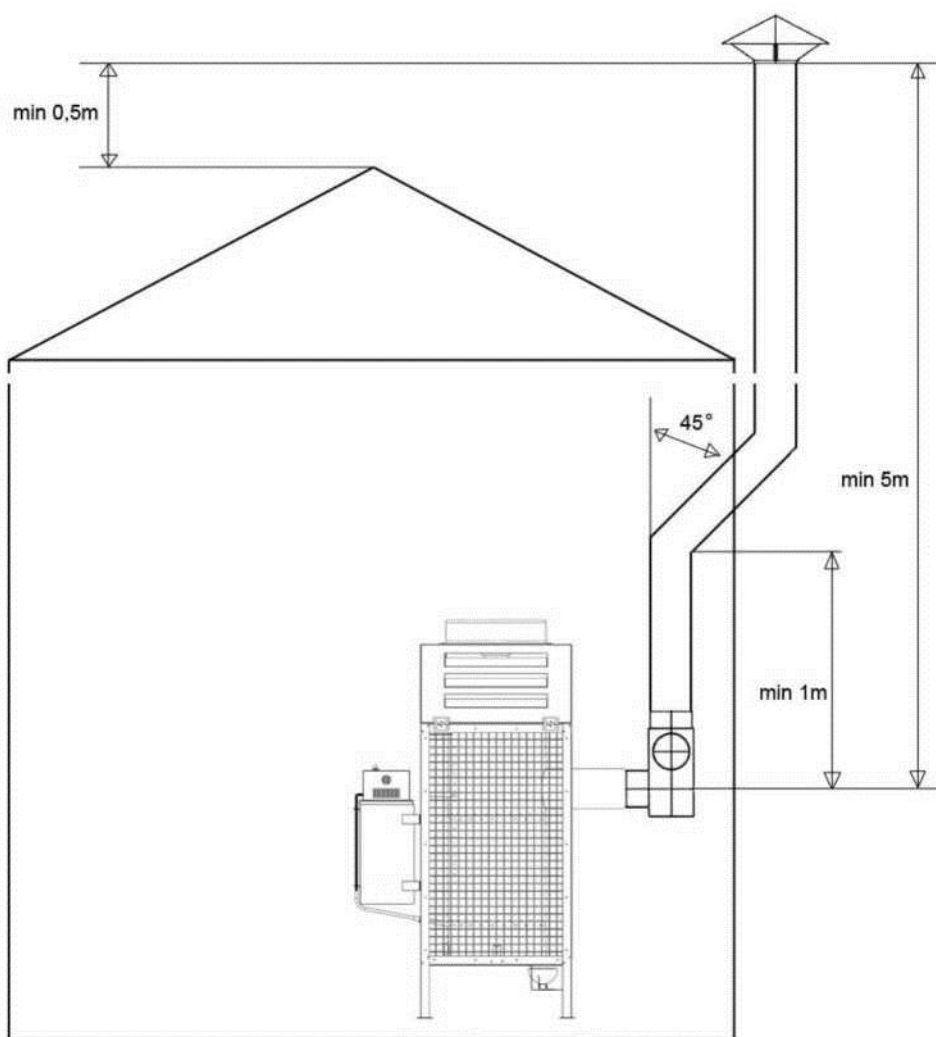


Fig. 4. Stack installation



## 8. Description of device operation

### 8a. Control panel

The MTM 8-30 type universal oil stove controller is equipped with the power setting knob, network switch and fuse socket.



Fig. 5. View of the front control module panel.

### 8b. The operation of the device is characterised by the following statuses:

- |                 |                                    |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| • Stop          | device ready for start-up          |
| • Firing up     | preliminary device operation stage |
| • Operation     | proper operation device operation  |
| • Damping       | device switch-off                  |
| • Overheating   | emergency switch-off               |
| • Tank overflow | emergency switch-off               |

Heat generation occurs through the combustion of gas produced by the oil heated to high temperature. At the moment of connecting it to the power network, the device is in the standby phase (**Stop**) - no heat is generated, the fan and the pump do not operate.

Pressing the button marked as **NETWORK** in position 1 causes switching into readiness for **firing up** (see firing up in point 9a). When the furnace has heated up to ca. 40°C, the oil feeding pump and downcast ventilator are switched on, the red lamp of switch 0/1 is turned on.

**Due to decreased oil demand by a non-heated furnace, after the start-up of the device it should operate with 19 kW power for at least 15 minutes.** After ca. 15 minutes of operation, when the furnace pan is sufficiently heated up and is able to evaporate a greater amount of oil, the power of the device can be switched to 30 kW or lower - 8 kW. During maximum power operation, the amount of oil fed to the furnace is ca. 3 litres.

The heater is switched off by pressing the **NETWORK** button into position "0" on the control panel. This causes switching off. The downcast ventilator operates until the furnace temperature falls below ca. 35°C (Damping). Having reached temperature below 35°C, the stove comes back to the **Stop** phase.

The stove can be automatically switched off in the following cases:

- overheating of the combustion chamber,
- overflow.

The **overflow** status is generated by the bimetallic sensor located near the fan. The contact opening signals that the threshold temperature value has been exceeded. The control system switches off the pump feeding fuel, and the fan operates until the furnace temperature falls below 35°C. Having reached temperature below 35°C, the stove comes back to the **Stop** phase.

In order to return to normal operation, wait until the stove has cooled down (i.e. the fan has switched off and the chamber is cooled down) and press the button on the casing of the bimetallic sensor (reset).

Clean the chamber pan, taking into account that the pan and deflector can still be hot due to the fact that cast iron keeps temperature for a long time. Then the stove can be switched on according to point 9a.

The **overflow** signal is generated by the mechanical sensor located under the overflow tank. The contact opening signals that the tank has overflowed and switches off the fuel feeding pump and the fan keeps operating until the furnace temperature falls below 35°C. When this happens, the stove comes back to the **Stop** phase.

In order to return to normal operation, wait until the stove has cooled down (i.e. the fan has switched off and the chamber is cooled down). Drain the overflow tank, clean the furnace pan and the combustion

chamber, taking into account that the pan and deflector can still be hot due to the fact that cast iron keeps temperature for a long time. Then the stove can be switched on according to point 9a.

## **9. Heater operation**

### **CAUTION!!!**

**DO NOT RE-FILL OIL IN THE FURNACE AND FIRE UP WHEN THE CHAMBER OR  
FURNACE PAN ARE STILL HOT!!!  
ALWAYS WAIT UNTIL THE FURNACE PLATE HAS FULLY COOLED DOWN. FAILURE TO  
OBSERVE THE ABOVE MAY RESULT IN  
UNCONTROLLED IGNITION OF OIL VAPOURS AND BURNS!!!**

#### **9a. Starting the device.**

- if needed, remove water from the fuel tank and fill it with oil (e.g. used oil),
- check whether the overflow protection mechanism works properly by pushing the bowl lever down and letting it come back to its original position, which will be confirmed by the characteristic “click” sound,
- check whether the device burner is maximally pushed to the housing of the device (if not, push until resistance),
- insert the power plug in the power socket (230V / 50Hz),
- draw the top part of the heater housing aside and remove the combustion chamber cover. Then, take the cylinder and deflector out (if necessary, thoroughly clean the combustion bowl, the base which it is placed on and the entire combustion chamber along with the sleeve and deflector),
- check whether the furnace bowl is cool and clean and pour ca. 250 ml of fuel or diesel oil,
- mount the ring and cylinder,
- fire the oil up using paper crumbled into a ball - set it on fire and throw onto the furnace bowl,
- replace the combustion chamber cover and close the top housing part of the heater,
- press the button marked as **NETWORK** into position 1 and turn the power setting knob into 19 kW or 19 kW, depending on the required heat amount,
- after about 10-15 minutes, depending on the room temperature, the fuel pump and the fan are switched on and the red lamp of the 0/1 button is on. The stove has to operate with this power for at least 15 minutes. After ca. 15 minutes of operation, when the furnace pan is sufficiently heated up and is able to evaporate a greater amount of oil, the power of the device can be switched to 30 kW or decreased to 8 kW.



### **9b. Switching the device off**

In order to switch the device off and complete the heating process, turn the power setting knob on the control panel into the fan position and switch the button marked as **MAINS** to 0, causing the lamp to switch off. The pumps will stop feeding fuel to the combustion pan and the ventilator will operation until the stove has cooled down. The damping process depends on the room temperature and degree of heating of the combustion chamber and it can vary from 20 to 40 minutes.

**DO NOT disconnect the device from power supply when the fan is operating! Wait until the stove has cooled down. The stove is switched off automatically. Remember that after the stove is switched off, the cast iron pan keeps higher temperature for some time (depending on the ambient temperature) and the stove cannot be fired up again until the pan has fully cooled down! DO NOT throw the hot\* pan on the snow, do not pour cold water on it in order to cool it down - a hot pan, due to the great temperature difference, can break and will be unfit for use!!!**

### **9c. Maintenance**

The heater does not require many maintenance procedures. Observance of the manufacturer's recommendations in this scope will ensure failure-free and safe operation of the device:

- clean the furnace pan every day as well as other elements of the combustion chamber (cylinder, deflector and cover),
- check patency of the overflow tube (tube in the bottom part of the combustion chamber, directly above the overflow pan), clean if needed,
- at least once a week clean the combustion chamber base (element under the furnace pan),
- check if the openings of the air inlet in the upper and bottom part of the combustion chamber are not covered,
- at least once a week clean the fuel feeding tube (burner), maximal operating time without furnace pan cleaning is ca. 7-15 hours (depending on the oil used for combustion),
- clean the fuel tank and oil pump filter during the heating season,
- if the furnace is switched off for a longer period of time, the combustion chamber and day tank must be thoroughly cleaned and then secured against corrosion with a thin layer of oil.

**SEASONAL INSPECTIONS BY AUTHORISED SERVICE CENTRE**  
**RECOMMENDED**

## 10. Failure repair

In case of device failure, the list provided below might help in locating in. Removal is usually simply. Potential problems are specified below. The numbers indicate the possible causes. The order of numbers shows the probability of failure.

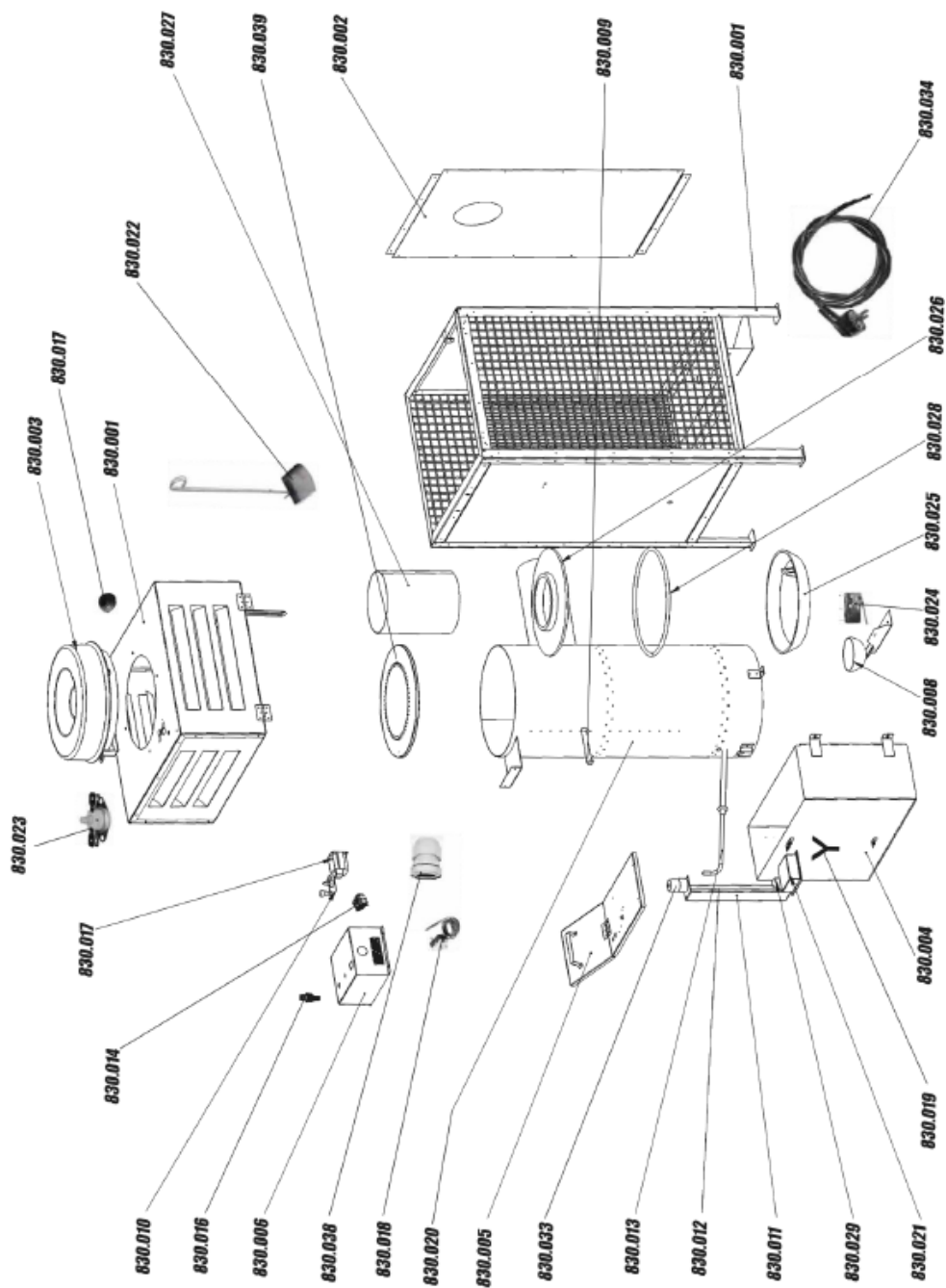
### CAUTION:

**Unplug the device prior to commencement of any activities.**

FAILURE	CAUSE
The pump fails to launch	6-3-7
The flame goes out and the pump keeps working	2-5-9-10-12
Noise from the combustion chamber.	10-11-12
Soot in the combustion chamber and stack.	8-9-10-11-12
Unburnt oil left on the combustion plate.	8-9-11-1 or excess of diesel oil during start-up.

No.	CAUSE	SOLUTION
1	No power supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check if the plug is in the socket and check fuses</li></ul>
2	Water or deposit in the tank.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clean the tank and filter.</li></ul>
3	The pump motor does not turn on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check STB and overflow protection.</li></ul>
4	The motor and pump do not operate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The fuel is too thick or too cold. Dilute with diesel oil.</li><li>• Check the pump control thermostat and replace it if needed.</li><li>• Check the motor and see if the pump is not soiled on the inside.</li><li>• Check STB and overflow protection.</li></ul>
5	The fuel ducts is obstructed, oil returns to the tank through the primary duct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clean the fuel duct and replace it.</li></ul>
6	The pump operation control thermostat has not reached proper temperature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Wait until the furnace cools down and restart it</li><li>• Replace the thermostat.</li></ul>
7	The overflow protection is full	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clean it.</li></ul>
8	The safety thermostat (STB) does not operate properly or at all	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reset the thermostat</li><li>• Replace it.</li></ul>
9	Insufficient combustion air inflow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Clean the furnace chamber openings.</li><li>• Check proper operation of the fan.</li></ul>
10	Improper draught.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check if the stack pipe is mounted according to recommendations in point 7a</li><li>• Check tightness of the stack system.</li><li>• Clean if necessary.</li></ul>
11	The stack draught is too strong or alternates too much.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Install the draught stabiliser and adjust it to min. 2 mm W.C. (19.6 Pa).</li></ul>
12	The stack draught is too weak.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Check all connections.</li><li>• Decrease the number of bends.</li><li>• Elongate the stack.</li><li>• Insulate the stack pipe outside the building</li><li>• Review all information regarding the stack duct in the Manual.</li></ul>

# Servicing part diagram for MTM 8-30



## List of servicing parts for MTM 8-30

- 830.1 STOVE STRUCTURE WITH FAN HOUSING
- 830.2 - REAR COMBUSTION CHAMBER COVER
- 830.3 - AXIAL FAN fi250mm
- 830.4 - FUEL TANK
- 830.5 - FUEL TANK COVER
- 830.6 - CONTROLLER HOUSING
- 830.7 - CONTROLLER LABEL
- 830.8 - OVERFLOW PROTECTION
- 830.9 - CAPILLARY HANDLE
- 830.10 - ELECTRONIC PLATE OF THE CONTROLLER
- 830.11 - FUEL PUMP BRACKET
- 830.12 - DRIVE SHAFT OF THE FUEL PUMP
- 830.13 - FEEDING TUBE FOR THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER
- 830.14 - MTM 8-30 STOVE SWITCH
- 830.15 - FUSE SOCKET
- 830.16 - RUBBER GLAND
- 830.17 - ELECTRONIC PLATE TRANSFORMER OF THE MTM 8-30 STOVE
- 830.18 - CAPILLARY CONTROL THERMOSTAT
- 830.19 - FUEL DUCT T-PIPE
- 830.20 - COMBUSTION CHAMBER
- 830.21 FUEL PUMP FILTER
- 830.22 - CLEANING BLADE FOR THE COMBUSTION CHAMBER
- 830.23 - STB THERMOSTAT
- 830.24 - OVERFLOW MICROSWITCH
- 830.25 - CAST IRON FURNACE PAN
- 830.26 - CAST IRON COMBUSTION CHAMBER DEFLECTOR
- 830.27 - COMBUSTION CHAMBER CYLINDER
- 830.28 - COMBUSTION CHAMBER RING
- 830.29 - FUEL PUMP
- 830.30 - RUBBER FEEDING FUEL DUCT 12 cm LONG
- 830.31 - RUBBER OVERFLOW FUEL DUCT 30 cm LONG
- 830.33 - FUEL PUMP MOTOR
- 830.34 - SUPPLY CABLE 230 WITH A PLUG
- 830.35 - ELECTRIC FIRE-RESISTANT WIRE 3X 105 cm LONG STB
- 830.36 - ELECTRIC FIRE-RESISTANT WIRE 3X 115 cm LONG FAN
- 830.37 - ELECTRIC FIRE-RESISTANT WIRE 3X 145 cm LONG OVERFLOW PAN
- 830.38 - LARGE GLAND
- 830.39 - COMBUSTION CHAMBER COVER