COPELAND

790-* series universal & direct OEM replacement flame sensors

New product introduction



Introducing White-Rodgers OEM direct replacement flame sensors

The White-Rodgers 790-* line of flame sensors

What is a flame sensor?

A flame sensor is a probe that is installed in front of a burner where a flame would burn during operation. Electric is applied to the rod from the control board. When the flame comes on and contacts the rod a DC micro-amp signal is sent back to the control board. This signal tells the board the flame is on.

Old technology of a thermocouple system was slower to react to reading if a flame was present. It relied on the flame heat to generate an electrical signal itself.

W/R OEM flame sensors are now available* for:

Carrier

Lennox

York

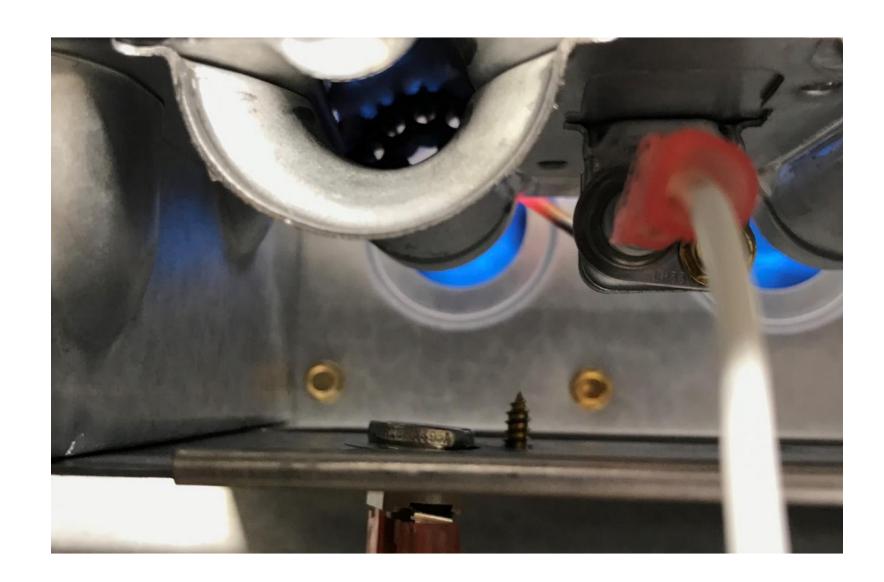
- Goodman
- Trane



Easy to install, premium quality, durable

^{*}Note: Check cross-reference list for exact match.

Flame sensor – Where is it used and why is it important?



Purpose

A flame sensor is the industry standard safety circuit for all gas fired furnaces.

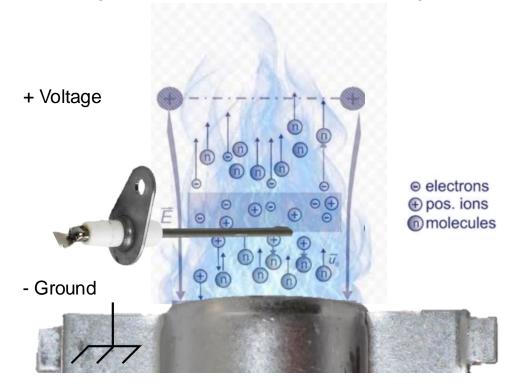
- It is the mechanism which proves the gas has ignited.
- If ignition failed without this safety feature, raw gas would be released into the furnace and create potential for an explosion.



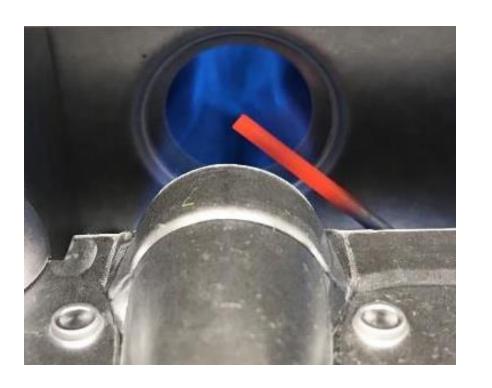
Flame sense science – Understanding gas properties

During the burning process:

- Carbon, hydrogen, & oxygen atoms are separated.
- This "Flame Ionization" process creates free positive ions within the flame.
- The positive ions carry the flame probe voltage to the grounded burner completing an electrical circuit.



- These positive ions only carry ½ of the AC signal to the ground, causing the AC voltage to be rectified to DC.
- The amount of DC voltage grounding to the burner metal through the positive ions is so small it can only be read in microamps.





Flame sensor operation factors



Film build-up

During the combustion process, silicon oxide is formed as a small by-products of the burnt fuel. It appears as a white coating. Silicon compounds are known as insulators and can prevent the voltage from being able to ground.



Surface degradation

Cleaning the probe with a coarse material such as sandpaper can potentially score the probe. The roughing of the probe surface will then allow silicon oxide build up faster.



Metal composition

Flame probe rods have been made of various metals. In the 80's rods broke. In the 90's some rods built up silicon oxide rapidly. Today, White-Rodgers probes are made of Kanthal material that has been proven to be more stable & reliable.



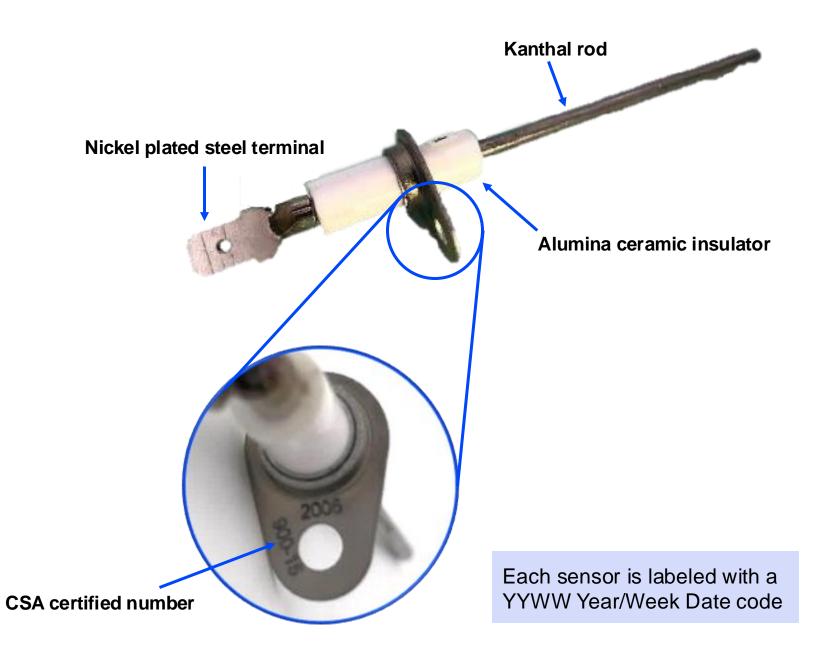
White-Rodgers flame sensor composition

Materials

Nickel plated steel is used for the spade connector terminal, making it corrosion resistant.

Kanthal is made of iron, chromium, & aluminum. It has good conductive qualities that allow electric to pass through it and is resistant to deteriorating.

Alumina ceramic is a widely used advanced ceramic. It is extremely resistant to wear and makes an excellent insulator.







Premium direct OEM replacement flame sensors

790-751A1 LENNOX

790-801A1

GOODMAN

790-707A1



- Designed for each specific OEM model
- Simple, straight-forward, and easy to install
- **S** CSA certified
- Withstands 2200°F
- 3 year warranty





White-Rodgers is now offering 790-* series flame sensors that match OEM bracket, lead connection, length, & bend specifications.



Heat rated higher than the competition

White-Rodgers flame sensors are rated 2200°F compared to our competitors' ratings of 1800°F.

Longer warranty

White-Rodgers flame sensors come with a 3-year warranty compared to other brands 1-year warranty.



Direct Drop-In OEM Replacements

Carrier, Goodman, Lennox, Trane, York
OEM approved construction and material



Durability

High temperature rod withstands 2200°F 3 Year Limited Warranty

Cases include tabs

When vendors purchase a full master carton of flame sensors, the carton will contain 10 hang tabs that can be applied to each box for hanging on a display.









New White-Rodgers premium universal flame sensor

UNIVERSAL 790-843A1



White-Rodgers universal flame sensor has more cross-references than any other sensor on the market!

Features

- Designed to be bent & cut to match an existing sensor
- Can be made to replace over 120 SKU's
- Instructions list cross-references including bending angle
- • CSA certified
- Withstands 2200°F 3 year warranty



White-Rodgers previous universal flame sensor

Features

- Had an Alumina ceramic insulator.
- High temperature Kanthal flame rod material was only rated to withstand 1800°F.
- Had a Teflon insulated (250°C rating) <u>lead wire</u> directly connected to the sensor.
- Utilized a single screw, plated steel mounting bracket.
- Did <u>not</u> include any cross-reference list or bending/cutting instr.



The 760-401 product still in inventory has had its pricing dropped to match the new improved 790-843A1 pricing.

Universal instructions explain bends & lengths

Instruction detail

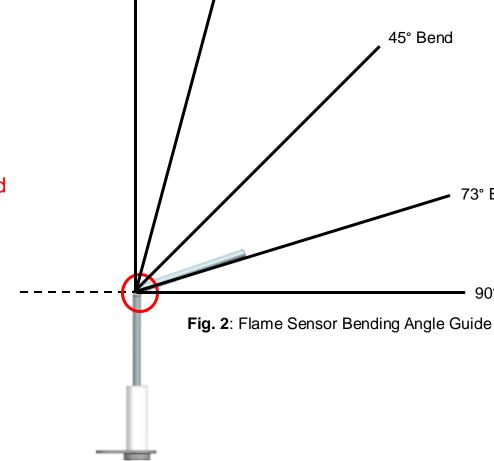
The universal flame sensor comes with instructions that give detail of bend angle and have a diagram showing what degree angles are.

Instruction tables include OEM brand & part number, along with cutting & bending requirements.

A protective sleeve is included in the box to protect the rod during the bending process.

To accurately detect bend angle:

- 1. Align ceramic portion of flame rod parallel to 0° bend line
- 2. Place beginning of rod bend in center of red circle
- 3. Follow °bend line of bent flame rod for correct angle



15° Bend

0° Bend - straight rod



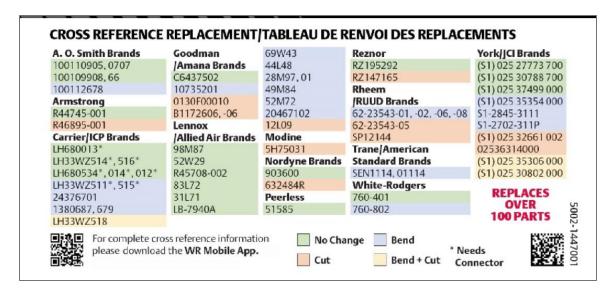
73° Bend

90° Bend

What's in the box

List of contents:

- Premium flame sensor
- Instruction sheet
- Protective sleeve
- Replacement wire lead
- 3/16" Spade connector



Cross-References are listed on the box

Universal flame sensor



790-843A1



Flame sensor care & maintenance

A very thin layer of silicon oxide forms during combustion. This creates an insulation barrier for the electrical signal and is easily removed.

- Failing to properly clean a flame sensor can:
 - Burn foreign material on rod
 - Scar rod creating additional surface roughness
 - Change electrical signal going to board

Best practices

Alcohol pad



Steel wool



Acceptable

Aluminum oxide cloth



Putty knife



Not recommended

 Silicon carbide sandpaper



SOS pads





Flame sensor testing

What your meter reading means

- With a flame present, there should be a reading between 0.1 – 6.0 μA DC.
- Most controls need 0.5 -1.0 µA to "see" the flame and keep the gas valve open. Below that can cause some controls to periodically "drop" out.
- A "good" Microamp reading range is between $2.0-5.0~\mu\text{A}$.





Quick tips to improve the reading

- Check to make sure the wire is connected solidly.
- Check to make sure the flame rod porcelain is not cracked or grounding the signal.
- Check to see if the rod needs cleaned:
 - Any white film built up on the rod is an insulator needs to be removed.
 - Cleaning does not require a heavy abrasive product.
 - Use very fine steel wool or a piece of paper.
 - Finish with an alcohol wipe.

If the flame sensor is dirty recommend checking the environment for combustion air contamination.



White-Rodgers is rounding out OEM components



OEM integrated furnace controls

3x Carrier

5x Goodman

3x Trane

4x Lennox

1x York



OEM nitride hot surface ignitors

3x Carrier

1x Goodman

3x Trane

2x Lennox

1x York



OEM flame sensors

1x Carrier

1x Goodman

1x Trane

1x Lennox

1x York



Why contractors trust White-Rodgers

- Industry leading products
 - Used by more OEM's
 - Offering the widest range of universal replacement controls
- Ease of installation
 - Simple, easy to understand instructions
- Reliability of product
 - Quality control provides reliable products
- Affordable
 - Competitive prices
- Supported by knowledgeable representatives
 - Contractor direct phone support



One stop. One solution.
White-Rodgers comprehensive solutions – delivered

