



# WMB-80/120/155 Wall Mount Gas-Fired Condensing Boilers – Combi and Heating Only Models

## User's Information Manual



### **WARNING**

If the information in this manual is not followed exactly, a fire or explosion may result, causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

#### — WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS —

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electrical switch; do not use any telephone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's telephone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

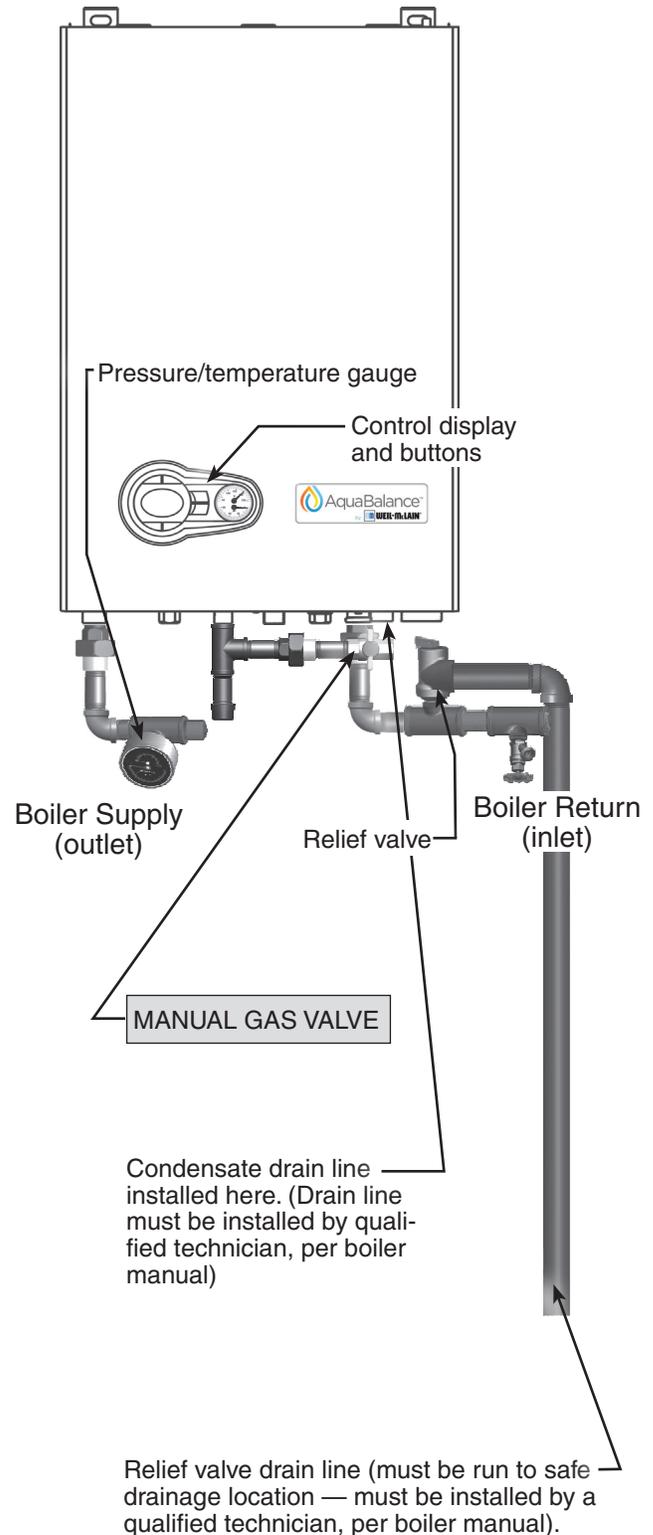
Installation & service must be performed by a qualified installer, service technician or the gas supplier.



# Please read this page first

To . . .	Read and use . . .	Page
<b>Learn precautions</b>	See Hazard Definitions, below	<b>3</b>
<b>Locate boiler components</b>	See illustration at right	<b>2</b>
<b>Prevent air contamination</b>	<b>Laundry room or pool</b> — make sure boiler air is piped to boiler per manual. Read list of air contaminants you must avoid. <b>Have boiler air re-piped to another location if you can't avoid.</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Maintain boiler</b>	Set up a <b>plan for maintaining the boiler</b> using the schedule included in this manual. Schedule an <b>annual start-up</b> by a qualified service technician before every heating season.	<b>5</b>
<b>Start — or — Shutdown boiler</b>	Follow the <b>Operating instruction</b> sheet details to start or shutdown your boiler.	<b>10</b>
<b>Understand control display</b>	This page shows display screen modes and menu access information.	<b>11</b>
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## Boiler Components



### Hazard definitions

The following defined terms are used throughout this manual to bring attention to the presence of hazards of various risk levels or to important information concerning the life of the product.

- ⚠ DANGER** Indicates presence of hazards that will cause severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.
- ⚠ WARNING** Indicates presence of hazards that can cause severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.
- ⚠ CAUTION** Indicates presence of hazards that will or can cause minor personal injury or property damage.
- NOTICE** Indicates special instructions on installation, operation or maintenance that are important but not related to personal injury or property damage.

**⚠ WARNING** **Have this boiler serviced/inspected by a qualified service technician, at least annually.**

Failure to comply with the above could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

**NOTICE** When calling or writing about the boiler— Please have the boiler model number from the boiler rating label and the CP number from the boiler cabinet.



# STOP!! — Read before proceeding

**⚠ DANGER** If any part of a boiler, burner or its controls has been sprayed with or submerged under water, either partially or fully, **DO NOT attempt to operate the boiler until the boiler has been either replaced or completely repaired, inspected, and you are sure that the boiler and all components are in good condition and fully reliable.**

Otherwise, by operating this boiler, you will cause a fire or explosion hazard, and an electrical shock hazard, leading to serious injury, death, or substantial property damage. See the instructions at right.

**Saltwater Damage** — The exposure of boiler components to saltwater can have both immediate and long-term effects. While the immediate effects of saltwater damage are similar to those of freshwater (shorting out of electrical components, washing out of critical lubricants, etc.), the salt and other contaminants left behind can lead to longer term issues after the water is gone due to the conductive and corrosive nature of the salt residue. Therefore, Weil-McLain equipment contaminated with saltwater or polluted water will no longer be covered under warranty and should be replaced.

**Electrical Damage** — If any **electrical component or wiring** came into contact with water, or was suspected to have come into contact with water, replace the boiler with a new Weil-McLain boiler.

**⚠ WARNING** Failure to adhere to the guidelines on this page can result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

## Boiler service and maintenance —

- To avoid electric shock, **disconnect electrical supply** before performing maintenance.
- To avoid severe burns, **allow boiler to cool** before performing maintenance.
- You must **maintain** the boiler as outlined in the manual and have the boiler **started up and serviced at least annually by a qualified service technician** to ensure boiler/system reliability.
- Should overheating occur or gas supply fail to shut off, DO NOT** turn off or disconnect electrical supply to circulator. Instead, shut off the gas supply at a location external to the appliance.

## Boiler operation —

- Do not block flow of combustion or ventilation air to boiler. This boiler is equipped with a control which will automatically shut down the boiler should air or vent be blocked. If vent or air blockage is easily accessible and removable, remove it. The boiler should attempt to restart within an hour. If blockage is not obvious or cannot be removed, have the boiler and system checked by a qualified service technician.

## Combustion air —

- DO NOT obstruct the combustion air intake or expose the air intake to corrosive chemicals** (see next page).

## Carbon monoxide detector —

- A carbon monoxide detector that is wired on the same electrical circuit as the boiler is strongly recommended.

## Boiler water —

- Do not use petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds in boiler system. Gaskets and seals in the system may be damaged. This can result in substantial property damage.
- Leaks in boiler or piping must be repaired at once to prevent make-up water. Use this boiler ONLY in a closed-loop system.** Continual fresh make-up water will reduce boiler life. Mineral buildup in heat exchangers reduces heat transfer, overheats the materials, and causes failure. Addition of oxygen carried in by make-up water can cause internal corrosion.
- Do not add cold water to hot boiler.** Thermal shock can cause heat exchanger to crack.

## Water chemistry

Water quality must be maintained as described in boiler manual.

### Water pH between 7.0 and 8.5

- Maintain boiler water pH between 7.0 and 8.5. Check with litmus paper or have chemically analyzed by water treatment company.
- If pH differs from above, consult local water treatment company for treatment needed.

### Hardness less than 7 grains

- Consult local water treatment companies for unusually hard water areas (above 7 grains hardness).

### Chloride concentration must be LESS THAN 50 ppm

- Filling with chlorinated fresh water should be acceptable since drinking water chloride levels are typically less than 5 ppm.
- Do not use the boiler to directly heat swimming pool or spa water.
- Do not fill boiler or operate with water containing chloride in excess of 50 ppm.

**⚠ WARNING** Verify that the water chemistry meets the limitations and requirements of all other equipment in the system.

### Freeze protection fluids —

- NEVER** use automotive or standard glycol antifreeze. Use only freeze-protection fluids made for hydronic systems. Follow all guidelines given by the antifreeze manufacturer. Thoroughly clean and flush any replacement boiler system that has used glycol before installing the new boiler.

### Antifreeze

- Use only antifreeze listed by Weil-McLain as suitable for use with Gas Boilers.

### ⚠ CAUTION Frozen Water Damage Hazard

Residences or buildings that are unattended in severely cold weather, boiler system components failures, power outages, or other electrical system failures could result in frozen plumbing and water damage in a matter of hours. For your protection, take preventative actions such as having a security system installed that operates during power outages, senses low temperature, and initiates an effective action. Consult with your boiler contractor or a home security agency.



# Prevent combustion air contamination

## Air contamination

Common household and hobby products often contain fluorine or chlorine compounds. When these chemicals pass through the boiler, they can form strong acids in the vent system or boiler. The acid can eat through the vent or boiler wall, causing serious damage and presenting a possible threat of flue gas spillage into the building.

Please read the information on this page.

**⚠️ WARNING** If the boiler combustion air inlet is located in any area likely to cause contamination, or if products which would contaminate the air cannot be removed, you must have the combustion air and vent re-piped and terminated to another location.

Contaminated combustion air will damage the boiler, resulting in possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

**Do not operate the boiler if its combustion air inlet is located in a laundry room or pool facility**, for example. These areas will always contain hazardous contaminants.

## Combustion air contamination:

**⚠️ WARNING** Ensure that the combustion air will not contain any of the contaminants in Figure 1.

Combustion air supply openings or intake terminations must NOT be near a swimming pool, for example.

Avoid areas subject to exhaust fumes from laundry facilities. These areas will always contain contaminants.

**Figure 1** Corrosive contaminants and sources

Products to avoid
Spray cans containing chloro/fluorocarbons
Permanent wave solutions
Chlorinated waxes/cleaners
Chlorine-based swimming pool chemicals
Calcium chloride used for thawing
Sodium chloride used for water softening
Refrigerant leaks
Paint or varnish removers
Hydrochloric acid/muriatic acid
Cements and glues
Antistatic fabric softeners used in clothes dryers
Chlorine-type bleaches, detergents, and cleaning solvents found in household laundry rooms
Adhesives used to fasten building products and other similar products
Excessive dust and dirt
Areas likely to have contaminants
Dry cleaning/laundry areas and establishments
Swimming pools
Metal fabrication plants
Beauty shops
Refrigeration repair shops
Photo processing plants
Auto body shops
Plastic manufacturing plants
Furniture refinishing areas and establishments
New building construction



# Annual startup and general maintenance

Figure 2 Service and maintenance schedules

<b>OWNER MAINTENANCE</b> (see the following pages for instructions)	
<b>BEGINNING OF SEASON</b>	<p>Contact your boiler service technician to inspect, service and start up your boiler. <b>You must have an annual start-up performed by a qualified service technician</b> to ensure reliable operation of the boiler and system.</p>
<b>DAILY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check boiler area.</li> <li>• Check air openings.</li> <li>• Check pressure/temperature gauge.</li> <li>• Verify boiler jacket door is securely closed.</li> </ul>
<b>MONTHLY</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check vent piping.</li> <li>• Check air piping.</li> <li>• Check relief valve.</li> <li>• Check condensate drain system.</li> <li>• Check automatic air vents (if used).</li> <li>• Check display date and time.</li> </ul>
<b>EVERY 6 MONTHS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check boiler piping (gas and water).</li> <li>• Operate relief valve.</li> </ul>



**WARNING** Follow the service and maintenance procedures given throughout this manual and in component literature shipped with the boiler. Failure to perform the service and maintenance could result in damage to the boiler or system. Failure to follow the directions in this manual and component literature could result in severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.



# Annual startup and general maintenance

## FIRST-YEAR SPECIAL INSPECTION

1. **No later than 12 months** after the boiler is installed, perform a first-year inspection of the boiler. This should include the following **in addition to routine annual start-up procedures**.
  - a. The integrity of the flue system and the flue seals.
  - b. The integrity of the boiler combustion circuit and the relevant seals.
  - c. The operational (working) gas inlet pressure at maximum rate, as described in the boiler manual.
  - d. The gas rate, as described in the boiler manual.
  - e. The combustion performance, as described in the boiler manual for combustion check.
  - f. Competence to carry out the check of combustion performance.
  - g. The person carrying out a combustion measurement should have been assessed as competent in the use of a flue gas analyzer and the interpretation of the results.

### Periodical check

- h. To keep the unit working properly over time, it is necessary to have qualified personnel make an annual check that includes the following tests:
  - i. The control and safety devices (gas valve, flow meter, thermostats, etc.) must function correctly.
  - j. The flue pipes must be fully intact, secure and clear.
  - k. The airtight chamber must be sealed.
  - l. The air-flue terminal and ducts must be free of obstructions and leaks.
  - m. The condensate evacuation system must be efficient with no leakage or obstructions and drain condensate without backing up.
  - n. The burner and exchanger must be clean and free of scale. When cleaning, do not use chemical products or wire brushes.
  - o. The electrode must be free of scale and properly positioned.
  - p. The gas and water systems must be leak free.
  - q. The water pressure in the heating system must be about 18 pounds; fill the boiler to that pressure or the system design pressure.
  - r. The circulation pump must not be blocked.
  - s. The expansion tank must be filled.
  - t. The gas flow and pressure must correspond to that given in the respective tables.
2. Determine any follow-up maintenance and service needs based on the condition of the heat exchanger and condensate lines.
  - a. If the heat exchanger shows substantial fouling, or if condensate lines show accumulation of sediment, schedule a follow-up service call to perform the first-year inspection again, sooner than the normal twelve months between.
  - b. Heavy fouling of the exchanger or condensate lines indicates possible combustion air contamination. Inspect the air intake area carefully, and remove possible contaminants. See page 4, for products to avoid.



You must eliminate causes of corrosion and contamination to ensure reliable operation of the boiler and system.



# User maintenance procedures

**Boiler must be serviced and maintained**

## **▲WARNING**

The boiler should be inspected and started annually, at the beginning of the heating season, only by a qualified service technician. In addition, the maintenance and care of the boiler designated on page 5 and explained on the following pages must be performed to assure maximum boiler efficiency and reliability. Failure to service and maintain the boiler and system could result in equipment failure, causing possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

## **▲CAUTION**

The following information provides detailed instructions for completing the maintenance items listed in the maintenance schedule, page 5. In addition to this maintenance, the boiler must be serviced and started up at the beginning of each heating season by a qualified service technician.

## DAILY Maintenance

### Check boiler area

## **▲WARNING**

To prevent potential of severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage, eliminate all materials discussed below from the boiler vicinity. If contaminants are found:

Remove products immediately from the area. If they have been there for an extended period, call a qualified service technician to inspect the boiler and vent system for possible damage from acid corrosion.

If products cannot be removed, immediately call a qualified service technician to address the problem.

1. Combustible/flammable materials — Do not store combustible materials, gasoline or any other flammable vapors or liquids near the boiler. Remove immediately if found.
2. Air contaminants — Products containing chlorine or fluorine, if allowed to contaminate the boiler intake air, will cause acidic condensate in the vent and boiler. This will cause significant damage to the vent and/or boiler if allowed to continue.
3. Read the list of potential materials listed on page 4 of this manual. If any of these products are in the room from which the boiler takes its combustion air, they must be removed immediately or the boiler combustion air must be supplied from outside.
4. See WARNING above.

### Check air openings

1. Verify that combustion and ventilation air openings to the boiler room and/or building are open and unobstructed.
2. Verify that boiler vent discharge and air intake are clean and free of obstructions. Remove any debris on the air intake or flue exhaust openings.

### Check boiler pressure/temperature gauge

1. Make sure the pressure reading on the boiler pressure/temperature gauge does not exceed 24 psig. Higher pressure may indicate a problem with the expansion tank.
2. Contact a qualified service technician if problem persists.

### Verify that boiler jacket door is securely closed

1. Visually inspect boiler jacket door to be sure it is sealed all around its perimeter. Verify that the two door screws are tight.

## **▲WARNING**

The boiler jacket door must be securely fastened to the boiler to prevent boiler from drawing air from inside the boiler room. Screws should be hand tight.

This is particularly important if the boiler is located in the same room as other appliances.

Failure to keep the door securely fastened could result in severe personal injury or death.

Contact your installer or technician immediately if the front door does not close correctly or if the door gaskets are damaged.



## User maintenance procedures *(continued)*

### MONTHLY Maintenance

#### Check vent & air piping

1. Visually inspect the flue gas vent piping and air piping for any signs of blockage, leakage or deterioration of the piping. Notify your qualified service technician at once if you find any problem.

**⚠ WARNING** Failure to inspect the vent/air system as noted above and have them repaired by a qualified service technician can result in vent system failure, causing severe personal injury or death.

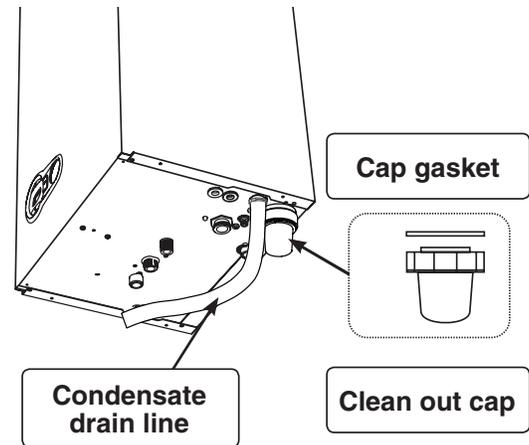
#### Check the relief valve

1. Inspect the boiler relief valve and the relief valve discharge pipe for signs of weeping or leakage.
2. If the relief valve often weeps, the expansion tank may not be working properly. Immediately contact your qualified service technician to inspect the boiler and system.

#### Check the condensate drain system

1. Visually inspect the condensate drain tubing and the end of the tube. Make sure the tube is in good condition and that condensate can run freely.
2. Inspect the boiler condensate trap, located under the boiler (see Figure 3). Check for any sediment and clean out if necessary. Make sure the trap has water in it.
3. Contact a boiler service technician if you observe any problems.

**Figure 3** Boiler condensate trap



**⚠ WARNING** Contact a boiler service technician immediately if you find the trap dry (no water inside).



# User maintenance procedures *(continued)*

## EVERY 6 MONTHS Maintenance

### Check boiler piping

1. Check all gas lines and smell for gas odors. Perform gas leak inspection per steps 1 through 7, Operating Instructions, page 10. If gas odor or leak is detected, immediately shut down boiler following procedures on page 10. Call a qualified service technician.
2. Visually inspect for water leaks around all piping, circulators, relief valves and other fittings.
3. Immediately call a qualified service technician to repair any leaks.

**⚠WARNING** Have leaks fixed at once by a qualified service technician. Continual fresh makeup water will reduce boiler life. Minerals can build up in the heat exchanger, reducing heat transfer and causing overheating. Heat exchanger failure can occur.

**⚠WARNING** Do not use **petroleum-based cleaning or sealing compounds** in boiler system. Severe damage to boiler and system components can occur, resulting in possible severe personal injury, death or substantial property damage.

### Operate boiler relief valve

1. Before proceeding, verify that the relief valve outlet has been piped to a safe place of discharge, avoiding any possibility of scalding from hot water.
2. Read the boiler pressure/temperature gauge to make sure the system is pressurized.

3. Lift the relief valve top lever slightly, allowing water to relieve through the valve and discharge piping.
4. If water flows freely, release the lever and allow the valve to seat. Watch the end of the relief valve discharge pipe to ensure that the valve does not weep after the line has had time to drain. If the valve weeps, lift the seat again to attempt to clean the valve seat. If the valve continues to weep afterwards, contact your qualified service technician to inspect the valve and system.
5. If water does not flow from the valve when you lift the lever completely, the valve or discharge line may be blocked. Immediately shutdown the boiler, following the lighting instructions on the inside jacket top. Call your qualified service technician to inspect the boiler and system.

**⚠WARNING** To avoid water damage or scalding due to valve operation, a metal discharge line must be connected to relief valve outlet and run to a safe place of disposal. This discharge line must be installed by a qualified heating installer or service technician in accordance with the instructions in the **Boiler Manual**. The discharge line must be terminated so as to eliminate possibility of severe burns should the valve discharge.



# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Figure 4 Operating instructions (see page 2 for location of manual gas valve)

## FOR YOUR SAFETY — READ BEFORE OPERATING

### ⚠ WARNING

If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.</p> <p>B. Before OPERATING, smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor. See below.</p> | <p>C. Use only your hand to turn the gas control knob. Never use tools. If the knob will not turn by hand, don't try to repair it, call a qualified service technician. Force or attempted repair may result in a fire or explosion.</p> <p>D. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control, which has been under water.</p> |
|---|--|

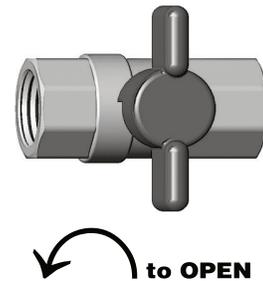
## WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS

- Do not try to light any appliance.
- Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
- Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbor's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.
- If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department.

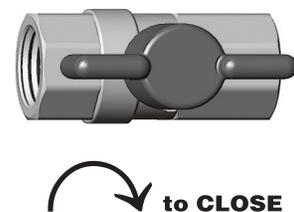
## OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1. **STOP!** Read the safety information above on this label. This appliance is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand.
2. Set room thermostat(s) to lowest setting.
3. Turn OFF all electrical power to the appliance.
4. Locate boiler manual gas valve (in the gas piping below the boiler).
5. Turn boiler manual gas valve knob counterclockwise ↺ to OPEN gas supply.
6. Wait five (5) minutes to clear out any gas. Then smell for gas, including near the floor.
7. If you smell gas, **STOP!** Turn the boiler manual gas valve to OFF. Then follow WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS, above. If you don't smell gas, go to step 8, below.
8. Turn ON all electrical power to the appliance.
9. Set thermostat(s) to desired setting.
10. The boiler display will show symbols and/or text describing the status of the boiler as it proceeds through its operating sequence.
11. If the appliance will not operate when there is a call for heat and piping is not hot, follow the instructions "To Turn Off Gas To Appliance" below and call your service technician or gas supplier.

### Gas valve CLOSED



### Gas valve OPEN



## TO TURN OFF GAS TO THE APPLIANCE

1. Set room thermostats to lowest setting.
2. Turn OFF all electrical power to the appliance.
3. Turn boiler manual gas valve knob clockwise ↻ to close gas supply.

(0514)



# CONTROL INTRODUCTION

## Control Introduction

This boiler is a high-efficiency condensing pre-mix appliance for central heating and hot water production, running on Natural gas or Liquefied Petroleum (Propane) gas, generating extremely low emissions.

The boiler is constructed with a stainless steel heat exchanger providing effective condensation of the water vapor contained in the flue gases, permitting extremely high efficiency.

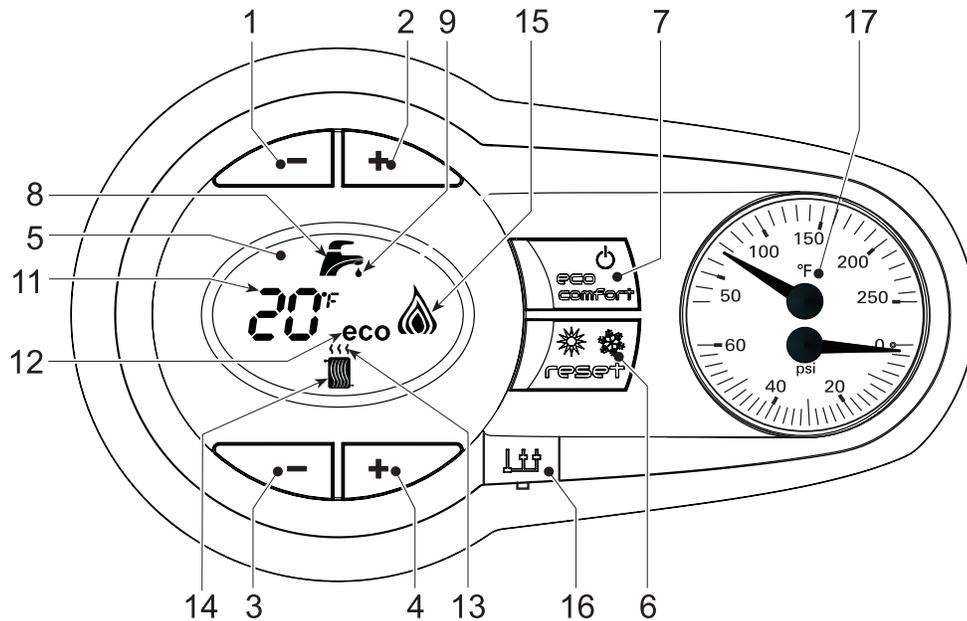
Inside the boiler there is a premix burner with a large stainless steel surface.

The boiler is sealed from the installation room: the air needed for combustion is drawn from outside. The boiler also includes a gas valve, pump, safety valve, flow sensor, dual safety and control temperature sensor, a safety thermostat and a low water pressure switch.

Thanks to the microprocessor control and adjustment system with advanced self-diagnosis, unit operation is for the most part automatic. The system heating temperature is automatically governed by the control system.

The display continuously provides information on the unit's operating status and it is easily possible to obtain and adjust temperature set-points, etc. or configure them. Any operating problems associated with the boiler are immediately signalled by the display and, if possible, corrected automatically.

Figure 5 Control module



### LEGEND for Figure 6

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 — Domestic Hot Water temperature setpoint decreasing button    | 9 — Domestic Hot Water mode operation   |
| 2 — Domestic Hot Water temperature setpoint increasing button    | 11 — Multi-function indication (Flashing during heat exchanger protection)            |
| 3 — Central Heating water temperature setpoint decreasing button | 12 — Economy symbol   |
| 4 — Central Heating water temperature setpoint increasing button | 13 — Central Heating mode operation   |
| 5 — LCD Display  | 14 — Central Heating symbol   |
| 6 — Reset / OTC button   | 15 — Burner on and actual load indication (Flashing during flame current supervision) |
| 7 — Economy-Comfort On-Off -Power button                         | 16 — Temperature-Pressure gauge   |
| 8 — Domestic Hot Water symbol                                    |   |



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