

ATTACHMENT B

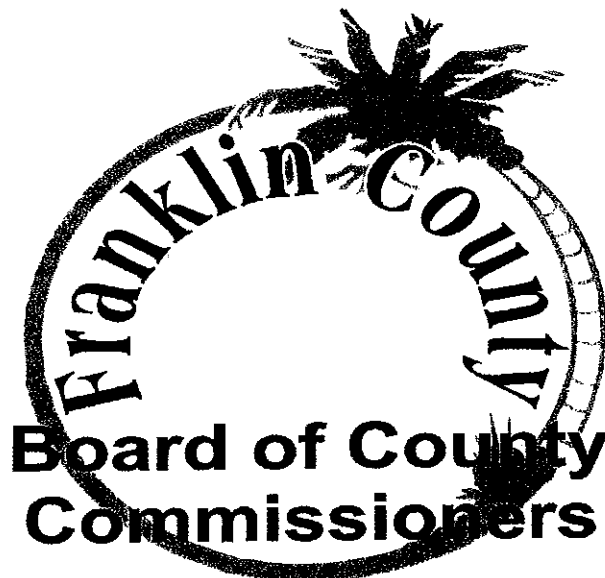
FRANKLIN COUNTY CENTRAL LANDFILL

AIR CURTAIN INCINERATOR

Operating Manual

S-300 Series (revised manual for S-127-121)

Equipped with John Deere 4045D Diesel Engine



"Self Contained Refractory Walled Air Curtain Burner"

FRANKLIN COUNTY SOLID WASTE DEPARTMENT
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REVISED 10/20/09

62-296.401(7) Air Curtain Incinerators.

(b) Operating Requirements.

1. Outside of startup periods, visible emissions shall not exceed ten percent (10%) opacity, six (6) minute average. During startup periods, which shall not exceed the first thirty (30) minutes of operation, an opacity of up to thirty-five percent (35%), averaged over a six (6) minute period, shall be allowed. The general excess emissions rule, Rule 62-210.700, F.A.C., shall not apply.
2. If the air curtain incinerator employs an earthen trench, the pit walls (width and length) shall be vertical, and maintained as such, so that combustion of the waste within the pit is maintained at an adequate temperature and with sufficient air recirculation to provide enough residence time and mixing for proper combustion and control of emission. The following dimensions for the pit must be strictly adhered to: no more than twelve feet (12') wide, between eight feet (8') and fifteen (15') feet deep, and no longer than the length of the manifold. The pit shall not be dug within a previously active portion of a landfill.
3. Except as provided herein and at subparagraph 4., the only materials that shall be burned in the air curtain incinerator are vegetative material and untreated wood, excluding sawdust. The air curtain incinerator shall not be used to burn any biological waste, hazardous waste, asbestos-containing materials, mercury-containing devices, pharmaceuticals, tires, rubber material, residual oil, used oil, asphalt, roofing material, tar, treated wood, plastics, garbage, trash or other material prohibited to be open burned as set forth in subsection 62-256.300(2), F.A.C. Only kerosene, diesel fuel, drip-torch fuel (as used to ignite prescribed fires), untreated wood, virgin oil, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas shall be used to start the fire in the air curtain incinerator. The use of used oil, chemicals, gasoline, or tires to start the fire is prohibited.
4. Notwithstanding the provisions of subparagraph 3., the air curtain incinerator may be used for the destruction of animal carcasses in accordance with the provisions of subsection 62-256.700(6), F.A.C. When using an air curtain incinerator to burn animal carcasses, untreated wood may also be burned to maintain good combustion.
5. In no case shall the air curtain incinerator be started before sunrise. All charging shall end no later than one (1) hour after sunset. After charging ceases, air flow shall be maintained until all material within the air curtain incinerator has been reduced to coals, and flames are no longer visible. A log shall be maintained onsite that documents daily beginning and ending times of charging.
6. The air curtain incinerator shall be attended at all times while materials are being burned or flames are visible within the incinerator.
7. The air curtain incinerator shall be located at least fifty (50) feet from any wildlands, brush, combustible structure, or paved public roadway.
8. The material shall not be loaded into the air curtain incinerator such that it protrudes above the air curtain.
9. Ash shall not be allowed to build up in the pit of the air curtain incinerator to higher than one third (1/3) the pit depth or to the point where the ash begins to impede combustion, whichever occurs first.
10. An operation and maintenance guide shall be available to the operators of the air curtain incinerator at all times, and the owner shall provide training to all operators before they work at the incinerator. This guide shall be made available to the Department or for an inspector's onsite review upon request.

40 CFR 60.1020

(k) *Air curtain incinerators.* If your air curtain incinerator (see §60.1465 for definition) combusts 100 percent yard waste, you must meet only the requirements under "Air Curtain Incinerators That Burn 100 Percent Yard Waste" (§§60.1435 through 60.1455).

40 CFR 60.1465

Air curtain incinerator means an incinerator that operates by forcefully projecting a curtain of air across an open chamber or pit in which combustion occurs. Incinerators of that type can be constructed above or below ground and with or without refractory walls and floor.

Clean wood means untreated wood or untreated wood products including clean untreated lumber, tree stumps (whole or chipped), and tree limbs (whole or chipped). Clean wood does not include two items:

- (1) "Yard waste," which is defined elsewhere in this section.

(2) Construction, renovation, or demolition wastes (for example, railroad ties and telephone poles) that are exempt from the definition of “municipal solid waste” in this section.

Municipal solid waste or municipal-type solid waste means household, commercial/retail, or institutional waste. Household waste includes material discarded by residential dwellings, hotels, motels, and other similar permanent or temporary housing. Commercial/retail waste includes material discarded by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, nonmanufacturing activities at industrial facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Institutional waste includes materials discarded by schools, by hospitals (nonmedical), by nonmanufacturing activities at prisons and government facilities, and other similar establishments or facilities. Household, commercial/retail, and institutional waste does include yard waste and refuse-derived fuel. Household, commercial/retail, and institutional waste does not include used oil; sewage sludge; wood pallets; construction, renovation, and demolition wastes (which include railroad ties and telephone poles); clean wood; industrial process or manufacturing wastes; medical waste; or motor vehicles (including motor vehicle parts or vehicle fluff).

Yard waste means grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs. They come from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands. Yard waste does not include two items:

(1) Construction, renovation, and demolition wastes that are exempt from the definition of “municipal solid waste” in this section.

(2) Clean wood that is exempt from the definition of “municipal solid waste” in this section.

40 CFR 60.2875

Wood waste means untreated wood and untreated wood products, including tree stumps (whole or chipped), trees, tree limbs (whole or chipped), bark, sawdust, chips, scraps, slabs, millings, and shavings. Wood waste does not include:

(1) Grass, grass clippings, bushes, shrubs, and clippings from bushes and shrubs from residential, commercial/retail, institutional, or industrial sources as part of maintaining yards or other private or public lands.

(2) Construction, renovation, or demolition wastes.

(3) Clean lumber.

40 CFR 60.2555

(i) *Air curtain incinerators.* Air curtain incinerators that burn only the materials listed in paragraphs (i)(1) through (3) of this section are only required to meet the requirements under “Air Curtain Incinerators” (§§60.2810 through 60.2870).

(1) 100 percent wood waste.

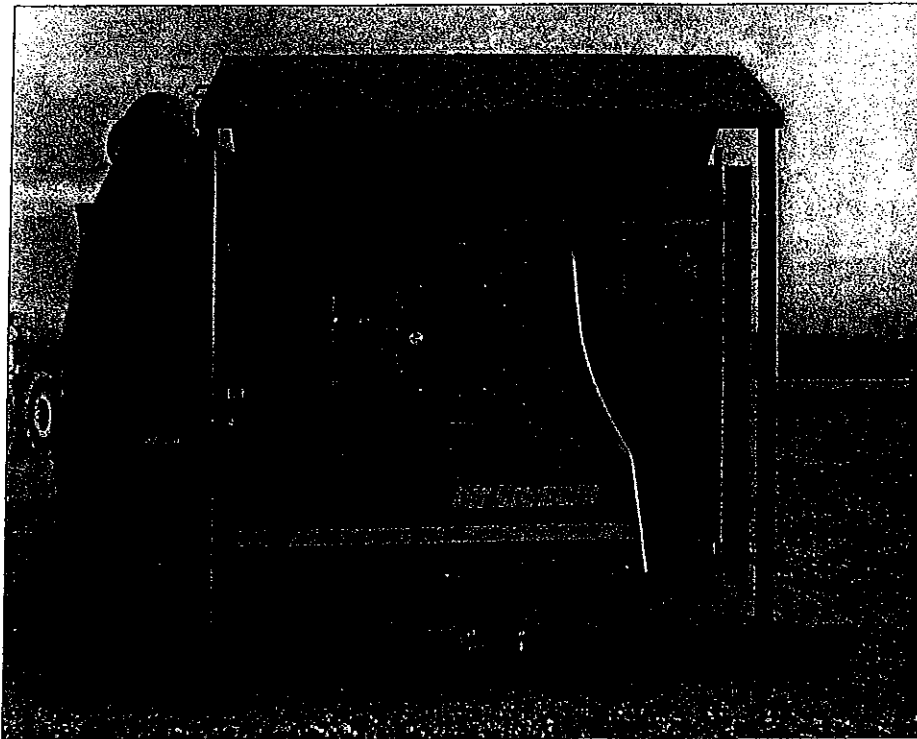
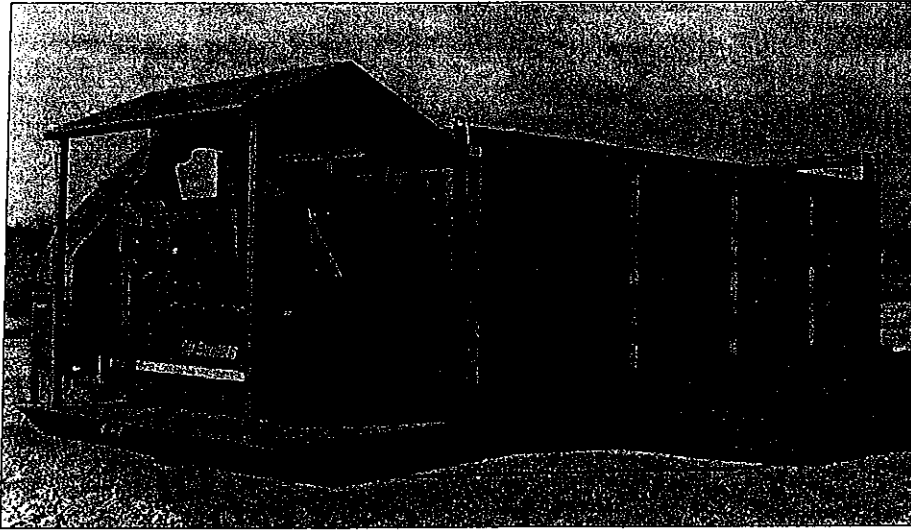
(2) 100 percent clean lumber.

(3) 100 percent mixture of only wood waste, clean lumber, and/or yard waste.

Emergency call lists

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Telephone Number</u>
Van Johnson	Solid Waste Director	850-670-8167 / 850-899-4001
Fonda Davis	Solid Waste Assistant Director	850-670-8167 / 850-899-4002

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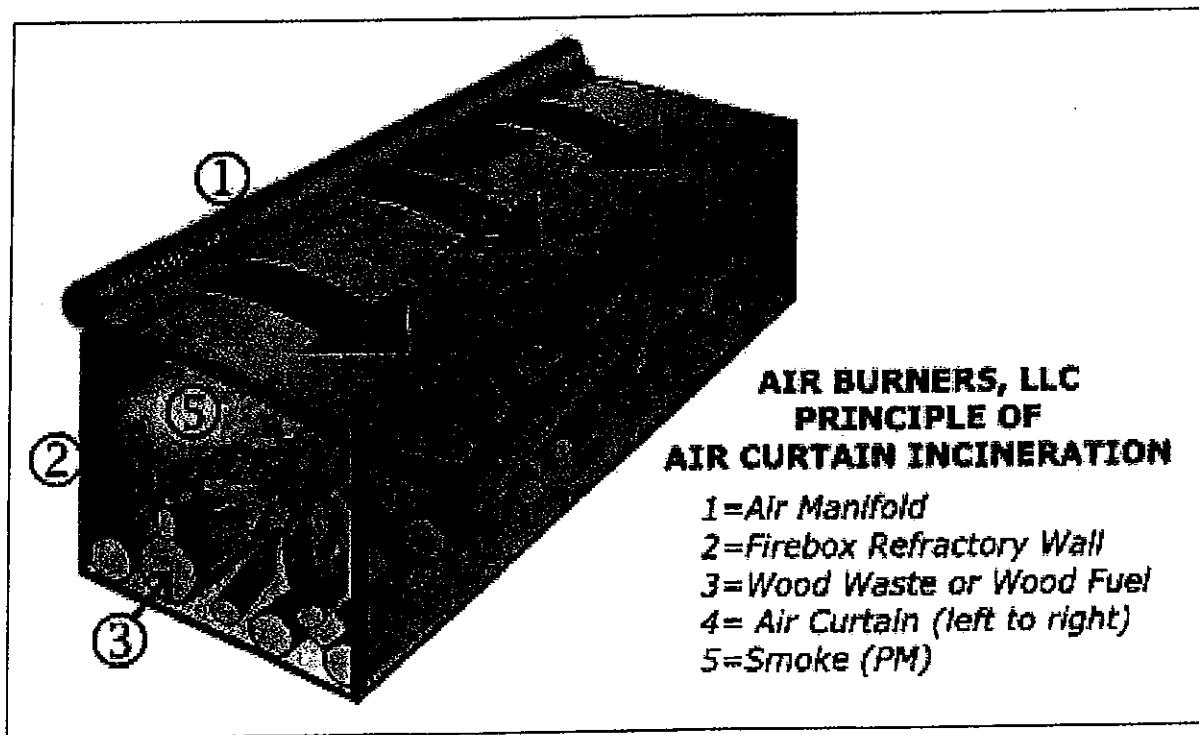
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PRINCIPLE OF AIR CURTAIN INCINERATION

OPERATION

Air curtain incinerators are designed primarily as a pollution control device. Using a Diesel engine driven fan, these machines generate a curtain of air with a very particular mass flow and velocity. This curtain of air acts as a trap over the top of an earthen trench or thermo ceramic lined firebox. The wood debris is dumped into the trench or firebox and then ignited (usually with a propane torch or with a small amount of Diesel) just as you would light any other pile of wood you intended to burn. Once the fire has gained strength the air curtain is turned on. The air curtain traps most of the smoke particles and causes them to re-burn under the air curtain where the temperatures exceed 1,800° F. These machines do not inject any fuels into the fire, the fire is sustained only by adding more wood debris. The air from the air curtain is not heated. The only fuel used in the continuous operation is that of the Diesel engine driven fan.



S-300 Series Refractory Walled Air Curtain Burner (revised manual for S-127-121)**John Deere 4045D Diesel Engine****OPERATING MANUAL****GENERAL DESCRIPTION S-SERIES**

The self-contained refractory walled air curtain system is manufactured as an over the road transportable combustion system designed to reduce clean wood waste and vegetative growth to ash in a sage, controlled burning process without excessive particulate emissions.

The standard S-Series machines are offered in several sizes. The smallest is the S-111 (11 ft. firebox) and the largest is the S-327 (27ft. firebox). The table below shows the approximate dimensions.

Model	Overall Size	Fire Box	Weight
S-327	37' 4" X 11' 10" X 9' 7"	27' 2" X 8' 5" X 8' 1"	50,000
S-321	31' 4" X 11' 10" X 9' 7"	21' 2" X 8' 5" X 8' 1"	46,000
S-220	30' 2" X 8' 6" X 8' 6"	19' 8" X 6' 2" X 7' 1"	33,500
S-217	27' x 8' 6" x 8' 6"	16' 5" x 6' 2" x 7' 1"	30,000
S-127	37' 4" x 11' 9" x 10' 3"	27' x 8' 4" x 8' 1"	52,000
S-121	32' 2" x 11' 9" x 10' 3"	21' x 8' 4" x 8' 1"	41,000
S-116	27' x 7' 5" x 7' 8"	16' x 5' x 6'	26,000
S-111	21' 6" x 7' 5" x 7' 8"	11' x 5' x 6'	21,300

Diesel Engine Version:	John Deere 4045D Diesel Engine
Fuel Tank:	100 Gallon (378L) Diesel Fuel Excepts S-116: 30 Gallons (136L)
Engine Electrical:	12 Volts DC
Drive System:	Mechanical PTO 4-Belt Drive Except S-116: PTO Direct Drive
Notes on Through-Put:	Through-put depends on many factors, such as nature and type of wood waste, its moisture content, prescribed opacity limits, operator skill elevation of location, etc. The figures stated here are guidelines only. If more specific information is required, please contact the Factory.
Electric Motor Version:	Motor: 3-Phase, heavy-duty, with enclosed variable frequency speed controller; Min. 220V, max. 480V. 50Hz to 60Hz to 60Hz; Drive System: Direct drive (fan and motor on same shaft)
Options:	Slide-axle trailer for S-327/S321 with Winch for self-loading and unloading, Ember screen; Heat recovery; Custom designs available.
Notes:	All weights and dimension are approximate dimensional drawing can be provided on request. Subject to change without notice.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION S-SERIES

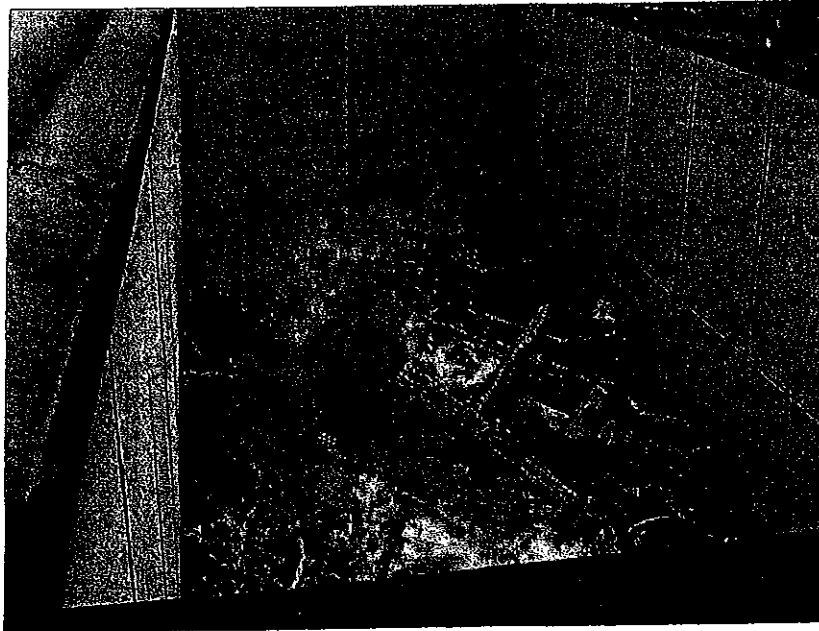
When delivered to a job site, the S-Series machine is ready for use as soon as it is off-loaded. The entire system is built on a skid type base frame which is designed for easy movement over the ground. The forward equipment deck supports a four cylinder Diesel engine, a 65 gallon fuel tank, the direct drive system and the fan. When viewed from the front of the unit, the patented air disbursement manifold is mounted on the left top side of the combustion chamber. The back of the firebox is fitted with refractory lined doors that allow ash removal and access to the (only when it is empty) firebox.

The Diesel engine is coupled through a clutch drive PTO (Power Take-Off) that turns the fan. The high velocity air is sent down the manifold through the vanes and directed to the outlet nozzles. A balanced and distributed air flow is directed across the top of the box and then reflected down into the combustion zone.

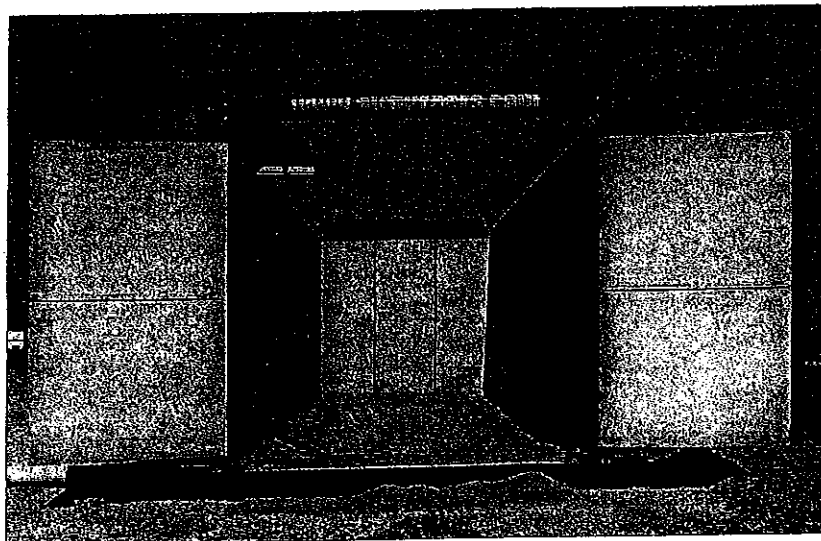
The curtain of air acts as a top over the fire box, trapping a large percentage of the escaping particulate matter (smoke) and causing it to burn down even further under the curtain before finally escaping through the curtain as a hot gas. The air from the nozzles travels across the firebox creating the air curtain effect, then it reflects off the far side thermo ceramic wall, adding oxygen to the combustion zone helping to generate a hotter more complete fire. This additional agitation helps prevent the fire from starving for oxygen as the ash builds up during burning operations.

All of this is carefully engineered to provide the correct amount of air at the correct velocity. It is sometimes thought that more air flow will actually increase the burn rate. This is **INCORRECT**. Modifying the air flow will actually have the opposite effect and reduce the machine's through-put. Additionally it will reduce the machine's ability to meet air quality minimum standards. There is a maximum rate at which wood can burn. Trying to exceed that rate by adding more air to an air curtain burner causes two major problems;

- 1) It will cool the fire reducing combustion efficiency creating more smoke (carbon dioxide and nitrogen enriched). This will begin a circular effect of further reducing the oxygen and further reducing combustion efficiency. The result is your through-put drops and smoke increases.
- 2) Increasing the air flow beyond design standards will over pressurize the firebox causing larger sized particles to be ejected from the firebox. Besides violating the EPA limits for PM (particulate matter) the larger hotter embers ejected will pose a much greater fire hazard.



S-327 in Operation



S-327 Rear Doors (Open)

IMPORTANT:

Notice, how dirt is placed all around the inside bottom to close any openings under the skids that may be caused by uneven terrain. This will prevent smoke from escaping.

SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS

READ ALL SECTIONS OF THIS MANUAL BEFORE YOU BEGIN BURNING OPERATIONS

The S-Series machine operator is dealing with fire on a daily basis; it is very important that each and every individual involved with the machine be alert and practice very rigid safety precautions.

When you are running the S-Series unit, you are responsible for assuring that it is operated in the safest possible manner at all times. If you notice something wrong, correct it immediately, and if you cannot correct it, find someone who can and/or shut down the machine.

Basic Safety Points:

- 1) **The unit should be placed on cleared, level ground.**
The unit should be placed on level ground to facilitate loading, dumping and moving of the unit. The rear doors weigh approximately 2,000 lbs. each and should not be opened if the unit is inclined on any axis more than 5 degrees.
- 2) **The unit should be placed such that no combustible material is within a minimum 100 foot clearance in any direction.**
The S-Series units do not have a bottom and should not be located over combustibles such as dry grass or peat moss. In addition *hot embers* will escape from the unit and, depending on the wind, will land on the ground around the unit. The unit should not be located within 100 feet of any stored combustible materials. The waste material to be burned during the day's operation can be staged within the 100 foot perimeter to facilitate loading. The operator must monitor the loading pile to insure embers do not ignite the loading pile. The combustible materials to be stored for burning at a later date must be stored outside the 100 foot perimeter or in accordance with the chart on page 6 of this manual which suggests adjustments for wind speed.
- 3) **The unit should not be operated when the wind speeds reach 20 MPH as the potential to carry hot embers is significantly increased.**
As an operator you should always be aware of wind speed and direction. Increased wind speed will affect the integrity of the "air curtain" and will cause hot embers to travel farther. See the wind speed chart regarding suggested set back on page 6.

DANGER:
Watch for the danger notices throughout this manual.

- 4) **NEVER use highly combustible materials to light the unit.**
Highly combustible materials such as gasoline, refined spirits, etc. ignite at an explosive rate which may cause serious injury or death. The safest method to start the fire in the box is to use materials such as paper and kindling wood. In the absence of these materials or when starting materials with a high moisture content use Diesel fuel oil as an acceptable option.
- 5) **NEVER climb on the unit to view or light the fire.**
Use the ladder built into the unit and never go beyond the top step, or use a step ladder or similar platform located at a safe distance from the unit. Do not stand along the rails or on top of the S-Series unit under any circumstance.

DANGER: Falling into the fire box will cause serious injury or death.

- 6) **Shut the unit down in an emergency.**
Stop loading the unit, stop the air flow by either disengaging the PTO or by shutting down the engine. Dump dirt or sand on to the fire. Water should only be used as a last resort, as it will likely damage the refractory panels.

WIND SPEED VS. SAFE DISTANCE			
	Approximate Safe Distance for:		
Wind Speed (MPH)	Structures (Houses, etc.)	Woods/Trees	Stored Brush Piles
10	300'	150'	100'
12	300'	150'	100'
14	300'	200'	150'
16	400'	250'	150'
18	400'	250'	200'
20	500'	250'	200'

DANGER: The above distances serve as a **GUIDELINE ONLY!** You **MUST ALWAYS** observe the down range area regardless of the wind speed. You must always observe local fire ordinances and directives from the local fire department or other authorities.

7) Personal Safety

Operators need to be aware of the following potential hazards:

A) Flying hot embers being released from the fire. Operators or anyone within the 100 foot radius of the fire should wear appropriate fire resistant clothing. The ideal outwear for an operator would include a Nomex jacket, leather gloves, eye protection, hard hat, cotton work jeans and steel toe boots. Operators should never wear synthetic material (i.e. polyester) around the fire as this type of material can melt and cause injury. Additionally, some synthetic materials will support combustion and could be very dangerous around fire. One hundred percent cotton materials would be the minimum, cotton treated with a fire retardant would be better and fire proof materials like Nomex would be best.

B) Noise, ear protection is recommended around the machines. It is a good practice to wear approved ear protection when working in close proximity to the fan and engine.

C) Hot Panels. The backs of the thermo-ceramic panels and parts of the orange structure can reach temperatures as high as 500 degrees Fahrenheit . Caution should be taken to insure operator and visitors do not come in contact with these hot areas.

D) Ash and dust can be released during the operation and during cleaning. Operators should wear appropriate breathing masks to protect themselves from inhaling the dust and ash.



DANGER: You must insure debris does not build up on the equipment front deck. It must be kept clean at all times during operation to prevent a fire that would damage or destroy the engine and accessories.

HOW TO SET UP THE MACHINE

A) POSITIONING THE UNIT

The S-Series units are totally self-contained and ready to use upon delivery to the job site. The S-Series units are built on a skid base that is designed to facilitate dragging the unit into position and to move the unit around the site. The weights of the various units are given in the General Description section. Ensure that lifting or tow cables are certified for these weights.

With respect to the prevailing wind direction, the unit should be positioned such that the wind comes over the back of the manifold. This is the preferred position. It is also acceptable to have the wind blow into the manifold. It is discouraged, however, to have the wind come from either end of the machine, as this will tend to disrupt the air curtain.

DANGER: When you tow (drag) the S-Series units, especially in soft soil, watch that the dirt does not build up under the panels and lift the panels off the rails. Never walk inside the box when it is being towed. Typically, the softer soils will require a longer cable. If the rear of the unit sinks in soft soil while it is being towed, use another vehicle to follow and carry some of the load. If you are still having trouble dragging the unit, try a different length of tow cable. Always stay clear of the tow cable while the dragging operation is underway.

B) PRE-OPERATION CHECKS:

1. Air filter for cleanliness (VERY IMPORTANT)
2. Engine oil level
3. Engine coolant level and antifreeze rating
4. Diesel fuel level
5. Battery cable/switch connection (The unit is shipped from the factory with the manual battery disconnect in the "disconnect" position)

Starting the Engine

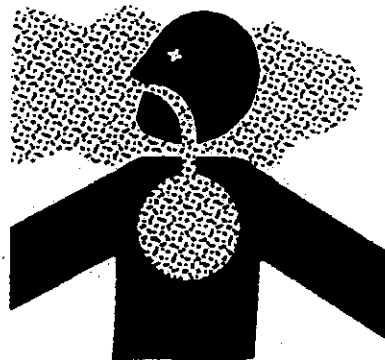
The following instructions apply to the optional controls and instruments available through the John Deere Parts Distribution Network. The controls and instruments for your engine may be different from those shown here; always follow manufacturer's instructions.



CAUTION: Before starting engine in a confined building, install proper outlet exhaust ventilation equipment. Always use safety approved fuel storage and piping.

NOTE: If temperature is below 0°C (32°F), it may be necessary to use cold weather starting aids (See **COLD WEATHER OPERATION**, later in this section).

1. Perform all prestarting checks outlined in Lubrication & Maintenance/Daily Section later in this manual.
2. Open the fuel supply shut-off valve, if equipped.
3. Disengage clutch (if equipped) controlling any engine drivelines.



Use Proper Ventilation

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S-300 Series Refractory Walled Air Curtain Burner (revised manual for S-127-121)
John Deere 4045D Diesel Engine

OPERATING MANUAL

NOTE: Electronically controlled governor applications may be equipped with a rotary speed potentiometer on the throttle (A) on the instrument panel.

4. On mechanical governor (7-10% regulation) engines, pull hand throttle (A) 1/3 of the way out. Turn the handle in either direction to lock it in place.

5. If equipped, depress and hold reset button (B) while starting.

IMPORTANT: Do not operate the starter for more than 30 seconds at a time. To do so may overheat the starter. If the engine does not start the first time, wait at least 2 minutes before trying again. If engine does not start after four attempts, see Troubleshooting Section.

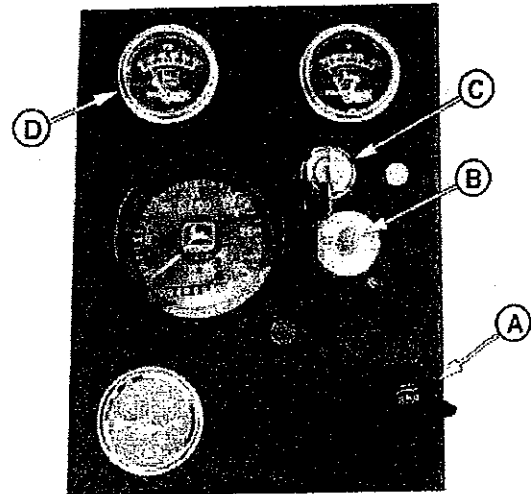
6. Turn the key switch (C) clockwise to crank the engine. When the engine starts, release the key so that it returns to the "ON" position.

IMPORTANT: If the key switch is released before the engine starts, wait until the starter and the engine stop turning before trying again. This will prevent possible damage to the starter and/or flywheel.

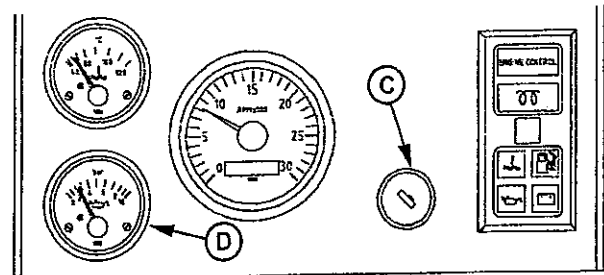
7. After the engine starts, continue to hold the reset button in until the oil pressure gauge (D) reads at least 105 kPa (1.05 bar) (15 psi). The safety controls will not allow the engine to run at a lower oil pressure unless the reset button is held in.

IMPORTANT: Should the engine die when operating under load, immediately disengage PTO clutch and restart the engine. Overheating of turbocharger parts may occur when oil flow is stopped.

8. Check all gauges for normal engine operation. If operation is not normal, stop the engine and determine the cause.



North American Standard Instrument Panel (1999—) Shown



VDO Standard Instrument Panel (Except North America)

- A—Hand Throttle
- B—Reset Button
- C—Key Start Switch
- D—Oil Pressure Gauge

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SITE PREPERATION

THE GOALS TO GOOD SITE PREPERATION ARE:

- To place the firebox for easy access.
- To sort the waste wood pile.
- To organize the inflow of new wood waste.

When locating the firebox;

Consider access for your truck and trailer to load and unload the firebox. Ensure there is enough room to maneuver your truck and trailer.

Consider where the waste piles will be located. We generally recommend two waste piles (explained in next section).

Consider the predominate wind direction. Hot embers will be escaping from the firebox during all burning operations.

Consider where and how you will empty the firebox. If you are going to 'drag' the firebox to empty it, ensure there is room and the soil conditions are not too soft. If you are going to excavate the ash out, then consider where you will dump it. In most cases cold ash can be reapplied to the land. Check your local ordinances.

Once the box is in position, it is important to place dirt around the inside bottom of the firebox to close any openings under the skids that may be caused by uneven terrain as shown on page 4. This will prevent smoke and heat from escaping. Pay particular attention to the seal for the forward (engine side) wall. Any openings under the panels or forward skid will allow heat from the fire to reach the area below the engine deck. This could cause the engine deck to become hot enough to burn the paint and be a hazard to someone standing on the deck.

Never dig a pit in the center of the firebox. This will make it hard to seal the inside of the box and the walls of the pit can deteriorate during operation allowing smoke and heat to escape from the firebox or reach the area below the engine deck creating a hazard for anyone standing on the deck and will void the Air Burners Warranty.

DANGER: This machine DOES NOT prevent hot embers from escaping. This machine is designed primarily as a pollution control device to reduce the smoke generated from burning clean wood waste.

SITE PREPERATION

Faster operation through staging the wood piles

Air Burners Fireboxes were designed primarily as a pollution control device, but operated correctly they will burn clean wood two or three times faster than open burning. To achieve the best throughput, the fire must remain at the highest temperature possible. You achieve this by remembering three rules;

- 1) Don't smother the fire with a huge load or a load of very dense material.**
- 2) Load "less more often" smaller bucket loads more often.**
- 3) Sort out a pile of your best burnable wood, use it to create a hot fire.**

The basic principle of operation is not too different from a campfire. You use your best wood to get it started, and if the fire dies down you add some more "good wood" to bring it back up. The big difference is that on your campfire you are probably not adding root balls and leaves and pine needles. These are the high moisture content and dense materials that bring the fire temperature down.



The temperature drops (smoke increases) and your burn rate slows down, if you overload the machine

with materials that have high moisture content, such as tree branches with leaves and needles, or green branches such as palm fronds. While these are certainly ok to burn in the firebox, you want to add them to a hot fire so they dry out and ignite quickly. To keep the temperature up and to maintain the highest throughput of waste you should mix the very burnable wood with the less burnable materials throughout the course of the burning operation. The most common way to accomplish this is to stage a pile of the most burnable materials or what we call the "two pile system."

"If it's burning clean it's burning hot, if there is smoke you're losing money."

SITE PREPERATION

The “Two Pile System”

For an efficient operation you would have two piles:

The **first pile** or “main debris” pile, is the material being generated from the land clearing or forest clearing operation and is located away from the ember path but with good access to your loading machinery.

The **second pile** or “good wood” pile is your best and most burnable wood. When you first setup, the site the operator should spend some time sorting through the main debris pile pulling out what appears to be your best and most burnable materials. This is the material with which you will start the fire, this is the material that will give you a good hot burning base fire. You will also draw from the “good wood” pile throughout the day if you should need to stoke up the fire (more on this in the following sections).

As the firebox operator is drawing from the main debris pile throughout the day, he should continue to replenish the “good wood” pile as necessary. The “good wood” pile only needs to be enough material to stoke-up the fire if needed and enough material to get you started the next day.

<p>DANGER: You must insure debris does not build up on the equipment front deck. It must be keep clean at all times during operation to prevent a fire that would damage or destroy the engine and accessories.</p>
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LOADING AND STARTING THE FIREBOX

THE GOALS IN STARTING AN S-SERIES UNIT ARE:

- To achieve an even fire across the length of the box.
- To start the fire from the bottom of the initial pile.
- To build a hot base fire.

There are two methods for lighting the unit; a cold start and a hot start. A cold start means the firebox is clean and has no hot coals left from a previous burn. A hot start uses heat from the coals of the previous days burn.

COLD START

Unit should be on level ground, the AIR should be off but the engine can be running to bring it up to operating temperature.

To prevent smoke from escaping under the box, shovel dirt along the inside bottom edges of the panels. It will only need a couple inches to prevent the smoke from escaping underneath the unit. This is generally only a concern on hard ground and it usually only lasts for the first hour of burning. As burning continues the ash will build up and seal off the bottom of the unit as well.

We recommend loading the fire box from the opposite side of the air manifold. This will prevent accidental damage to the manifold by the loader.

Load your most burnable material (materials from the "good wood" pile as discussed in the previous section) which is the smaller, dryer and cleaner wood, into the firebox to a level of about half way up. Insure that the entire bottom area of the fire box is covered.

DANGER: If you are using an accelerant, first insure there are NO HOT COALS remaining in the firebox.

If you are using Diesel fuel to assist in the lighting, Spray it (approximately 10 gallons) across the top of this first load of wood. Be sure to get some Diesel on the wood near the lighting holes in the firebox side and on the wood towards the back. This will help make it easier to light.

DANGER: DO NOT use highly volatile accelerants such as gasoline or kerosene, to light the fire. These fluids ignite almost explosively and may cause injury or death.

LOADING AND STARTING THE FIREBOX

Once you have this smaller material loaded and your accelerant added (if used) load some larger heavier material on top, such as logs or big branches. Load these heavier materials, also from your "good wood" pile, to a height just below the manifold nozzles. This heavier material will help compress the smaller material which will give you a better light-off. If there are large air spaces between the materials in the firebox the heat will not build up as quickly and the fire may be more difficult to light.

This material once burning will become your hot base fire to support continued burning. Use your best and driest materials ("good wood") for startup as this will form a strong base for continued burning plus it will start quicker and burn hotter. If you will be burning stumps then it is best to load them after the first hour of burning when the fire is up to full temperature.

The level of material in the fire box for light-off should be kept just below the manifold nozzles.

If you are using Diesel fuel as a igniter, it is sometimes helpful to add a second coat to the top load again, ENSURE THERE ARE NO HOT COALS REMAINING IN THE UNIT before adding the accelerant.

Your goal is to develop a good hot base fire and to maintain a good hot fire throughout your burning operation. This will give you the cleanest burn and the most throughput.

There is always smoke on start-up as all of the material in the box contains moisture, compared to later in the burn operation when only the new material you are loading contains moisture. Plus, the air curtain cannot be fully engaged ,until the fire has strengthened, or you run the risk of blowing out the fire.

DANGER: NEVER stand on the machine as you may fall in causing serious injury or death.

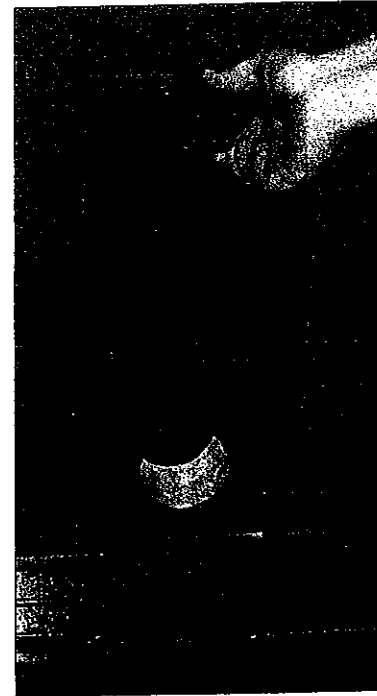
LOADING AND STARTING THE FIREBOX

To minimize start-up smoke you can:

- Use your driest materials.
- Ensure your materials do not retain dirt or sand.
- Use Diesel fuel to accelerate the light up.

COLD START LIGHTING

1. The air should be off. The engine should be Running, but the PTO should be disengaged.
2. For best results and quickest light up, start the fire from the bottom, because fire will spread up much better than it will spread down.
3. Use a propane torch (like a weed burner) or oil soaked rags on poles to light the fire.
4. The fire can be started from under the rear doors and from the access door in the forward panel on the manifold side of the unit.



Access door for lighting

If you are using Diesel fuel as a starter, let the fire burn until you begin to see wisps of white smoke replacing the wisps of black smoke from the Diesel fuel or, if you are using propane torches, wait until the fire has strengthened and flames are reaching the top of the firebox. Then engage the air at 1,400 RPM. As the fire burns stronger, increase the air (approximately 200 RPM every 15 minutes) up to maximum.

Don't increase the air too quickly, as you can "blow" the fire out. If you add air and the smoke gets heavy, then reduce the RPM and let the fire "catch-up." Once it clears up you can slowly increase the air again.

Sometimes it is helpful to "fan" the fire during the start-up phase. You accomplish this by increasing the RPM for 3 to 8 minutes, then decreasing it (i.e. 1,400 RPM up to 2,000 RPM and back down to 1,400 RPM). This sometimes helps to spread the fire throughout the material. How much air to add and when to add it during startup will vary with the type of materials being burned.

LOADING AND STARTING THE FIREBOX

HOT START

A hot start uses the coals from the previous day's burning operation. Depending on how much ash is in the unit a hot start can be done once or twice before the unit will need to be emptied. The more ash in the firebox that you start with, the LESS room you have for burning new materials.

First, insure there are enough coals remaining to generate enough heat to get the new waste materials burning. You CANNOT add an accelerant, if the waste materials do not light, as that would be too dangerous. You can use propane torches in the lighting holes, if you have trouble with a hot start. If the material does not light, the firebox must be emptied before trying a cold start with the use of an accelerant.

DANGER: Do not use an accelerant for a Hot Start, as it may ignite unexpectedly and cause injury or death.

HOT START LIGHTING

Similarly to a cold start you begin with your best and most burnable materials.

- 1) Load the firebox to about one third or half way with the "good wood". The wood should begin burning as soon as you start loading.
- 2) Engage the fan at 1,400 RPM. This should help fan the flames and spread the fire. If you experience heavy smoke then reduce the RPM or disengage the fan. Be cautious not to "blow out" the fire.
- 3) As the fire begins to heat up, increase the RPM.

HOW TO FEED A FIRE

It will generally take 30 to 60 minutes for the fire to build to a point where the temperatures are sufficient for the unit to be operating with minimal smoke.

1. Add material from your "good wood" pile slowly for the first hour. It takes about an hour for the fire to reach minimum temperature. Your goal is to achieve an even and hot fire across the unit.
2. If you get excessive smoke and ash when you load the wood waste while dropping the load through the air curtain, then you may need to turn the RPM down temporarily. This may especially be required earlier in the burn operation.
3. Take caution when loading the unit that the material to be burned is not "dumped" in the box too quickly causing hot embers to be thrown from the unit.
4. If you have an area in the box that is smoking, this indicates the temperature is low in that area. Add material from the "good wood" pile to get the fire temperature up. Once that area is burning, add some of the heavier material.
5. The rate at which you load the unit varies depending on moisture content of the materials and the temperature of the fire. If you overload the box, you will notice an increase in white smoke. White smoke is an indication that the temperature is dropping. If the smoke increases stop loading until the fire has caught-up. You can also bring the temperature up by adding materials from the "good wood" pile.
6. For the highest throughput, load *"LESS MORE OFTEN."* Smaller bucket loads more often will give the materials a better chance to burn and will result in your highest throughput of material. Oversized bucket loads may smother the fire for a short period before it ignites; this will slow the burning down and reduce your daily throughput.
7. The load in the box should not go higher than 1 foot below the manifold. If the material is piled higher, it will begin to break the air curtain and more smoke will escape.

The fire should be loaded continuously throughout the day in order to maintain operating temperatures. If the fire is not loaded continuously, the temperature will drop, the through-put will go down and more smoke will escape.

"If it's burning clean it's burning hot, if there is smoke you're losing money."

SHUTDOWN

HOW TO BURN THE FIRE DOWN FOR SHUTDOWN

All loading should stop one or two hours before you intend to put the fire out.

As the fire burns down, maintain the air speed until the firebox begins to smoke. As the smoke increases, reduce the air speed in increments of about 300 RPM. This will help to reduce the smoke.

The air in the manifold needs air flow, both to accelerate the burn down and to protect the manifold from warping due to excessive heat. **DO NOT shut off the air flow, while there are still flames within 24 inches of the manifold.** Doing so may cause elevated temperatures to warp the manifold, nozzle assembly, etc. Your warranty does NOT cover damage due to excessive heat.

Once the fire has burned down to about one or two feet and flames are not visible near the manifold, it will be safe to shut the engine and air down. Make sure the fire is extinguished before you leave the job site. The best way is to load dirt or sand into the box, **but do not spray the refractory walls with water as this will damage them.**

When the burning materials in the fire box have burnt down to ash, reduce engine RPM to 1,400 RPM and disengage the PTO. Move the toggle switch to the OFF position to shut down the engine.

Some local authorities allow the firebox to be secured and the embers to smolder all night. There is generally no smoke from this smoldering. Insure the work site is secured or has a constant security guard to prevent any people or animals from getting near the firebox. The inside temperatures of the firebox will remain very high most of the night.

DANGER: Falling into the fire box will cause serious injury or death.
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If you are not allowed to smolder through the night, then verify the fire inside is completely out. If it is still burning or smoldering you can either drag the firebox forward and water down the embers or you can use sand or dirt to cover the remaining hot spots. Ensure the fire is out and the job site secure before you leave.

ASH REMOVAL

HOW TO EMPTY THE S-SERIES UNITS

The box will operate with up to 3 feet of ash inside, but as the ash gets deeper the efficiency of the unit goes down. Three feet of ash would represent approximately 20 hours of burning. The box should not be run with over 3 feet of ash inside.

We recommend removing the ash every morning before burning operations begin. This will give you maximum capacity in the firebox and the ash will be easier to handle.

DANGER: When removing ash from the firebox, be aware of the wind direction and insure all operators wear appropriate face masks to prevent inhaling the ash.

There are generally two ways to empty the ash; by dragging the unit forward, or by excavating it out.

DRAGGING

Open the back doors and cover the ash with a thin layer of dirt to minimize fly ash. Connect appropriate strength cables or chains to the pad eyes or the pull block on the front of the machine and pull the firebox forward. The ash will pile up and fall out the back of the unit. Be cautious for the remaining hot embers. Wet the ash pile down, remove unburned chunks of wood and then mix the ash into the native soil or otherwise dispose of it as required by local ordinance.

EXCAVATING

If the box is not going to be moved to dump the ash, you can remove it by reaching in with an excavator and scooping the ash out. **Remember to use the appropriate breathing apparatus and be cautious of the remaining hot embers.**

DANGER: When removing ashes from the firebox, make sure that no hot ashes, embers, burning or hot materials are carried by the wind to places where they could start a fire!

TROUBLESHOOTING

1. Fire will not start.

Material in fire box has too much air space. To correct, load heavy material such as stumps to make the lower material pack down. Use torches and light from the bottom so the fire burns up.

2. Fire burning at one end.

Load heavy materials directly on top of the burning area. This causes the flames to fan out in an effort to reach the top of the pile. As the fire begins to spread, keep material piled on top of the flames until the entire firebox is burning.

3. Fire smoking too much.

The most common reason for a smoking fire is too much dirt or dense materials going into the fire box and reducing the heat. You must make sure the wood waste material is free from large amounts of dirt. Load from your "Good Wood" pile to bring the temperature back up

You may have overloaded the box or loaded the box too fast. Example; if you only have 1 ton of material burning you can not load in 3 tons of material. The new material will smother the fire. Stop loading and let the fire catch up. The material you are loading may have a very high moisture content. You can either load at a slower rate or mix the wetter material with dryer material.

If you are letting the fire burn down or the load in the box is less than 3 feet deep you may need to turn the air down by reducing the engine RPM.

4. Smoke from one area of the box

The area is probably not burning well. Add smaller material from your "good wood" pile to this area to help build the fire. As the smoke clears add heavier material.

5. Smoke from under the base rails or bottom of panels.

Loose dirt was not properly shoveled around inside of box to seal between panel bottoms and the ground. To fix, shovel dirt around the outside where the smoke is escaping. Once the ash inside builds up this will stop.

THERMO CERAMIC PATCHING COMPOUND

For minor repair of S-Series refractory panels and doors

Part # 6900-1003
Thermo Ceramic Wet Pre-Mix

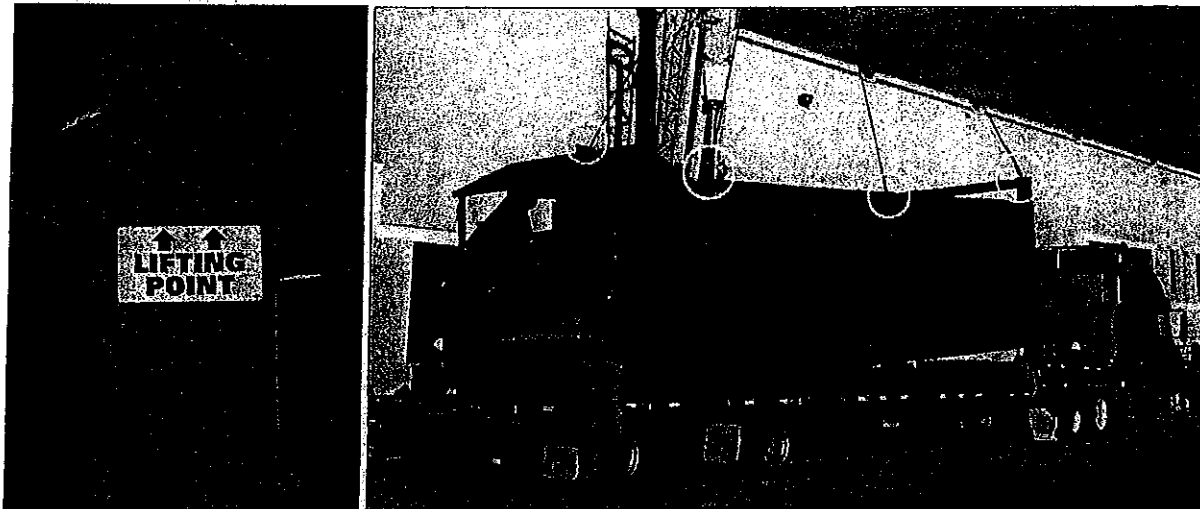
NOTE: This is an air cured product, reseal unused portion immediately. Once opened the shelf life is one (1) year

Directions:

- 1) Cracking of the panels is normal as they flex in the heat. Filling the cracks every 6 months or as needed will extend the life of your Thermo Ceramic Panels.
- 2) Air Burners patching compound is pre-mixed and ready to use (may require some stirring).
- 3) Storage: Compound should be stored indoors in a frost free location.
- 4) Preparation: The area in and around the damaged area to be patched must be cleaned and brushed to provide the best surface for the compound to adhere. Remove all loose refractory and debris from the area to be patched.
- 5) Wet the cleaned surface with a light spray or damp cloth.
- 6) Installation: Using a trowel or similar tool, pack the refractory compound material into cracks and into areas where the refractory is missing. To achieve proper thickness trim off the excess material using a sharp flat blade or the side of the trowel.
- 7) Allow the material to harden overnight before placing the FireBox back into service. After the compound has hardened operate the FireBox under normal conditions.

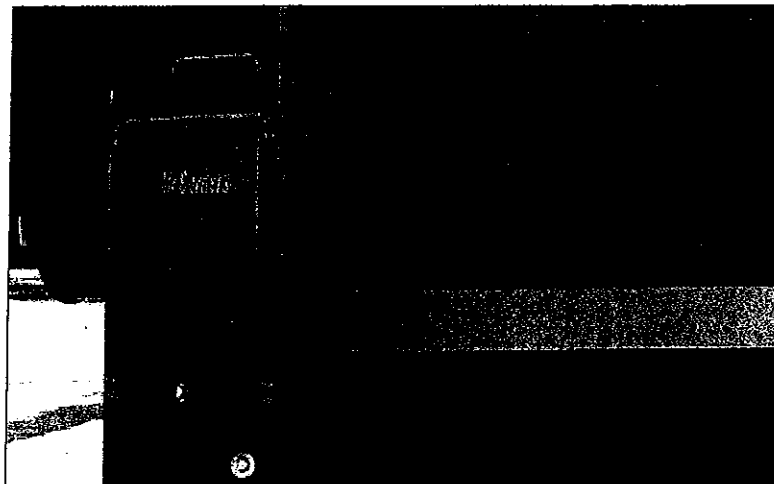
AIR BURNERS LLC, 4390 Cargo Way, Palm City, FL 34990
772-220-7303
E-mail: info@airburners.com

LIFTING POINTS



There are four designated lifting pad eyes for lifting the S-300 Series units by crane. **Only lift by attaching cables to these four pad eyes.** Their locations are marked with yellow lifting point labels with *up-arrows*

The Stair Guard is shipped in place secured with a bolt and nut (red circle in photo above). The bolt must be replaced with a suitable pad-lock, before the firebox is placed into service.



S-300 Series Lifting Points