

Hot Water Boilers

McDonnell & Miller Low Water cut-offs are specially designed to protect hot water boilers from the hazards of a low water condition. In operation they will interrupt the electrical current to the firing device, if the water in the system drops below the boiler manufacturer's minimum safe water level.

Our low water cut-offs also provide an additional circuit for a low water alarm, should you desire to install one, for additional protection.

How to Select Low Water Cut-Offs for Hot Water Boilers

Boiler pressure and the method of mounting are the primary factors to consider when selecting a low water cut-off.

Maximum Boiler Pressure psi (kg/cm ²)	Method of Installation		Product Series	Size NPT	Blow Down Valve	
	Directly into Boiler Tappings OR on the Boiler Supply Riser*	To Piping Above the Boiler with 1" (25mm) Equalizing Piping			Required	Provided with Low Water Cut-Off
50 (3.5)	X		RB-24	3/4	No	N/A
		X	63	1	Yes	No
		X	64	1	Yes	No
	X		64-A	1/2	Yes	Yes
	X		764	2 1/2	Yes	No
160 (11)	X		850	3/4	No	N/A
	X		RB-120	3/4	No	N/A
	X		RB-122	3/4	No	N/A
160 - 250 (11-18)	X		750/750P	3/4 - 1	No	N/A

* Use the tapping designated by the boiler manufacturer for low water cut-off installation.

Steam Boilers

McDonnell & Miller Low Water Cut-offs are specially designed to protect steam boilers from the hazards of a low water condition. In operation they will interrupt the electrical current to the firing device, if the water in the system drops below the boiler manufacturers' minimum safe water level.

Our low water cut-offs also provide an additional circuit for a water feeder or a low water alarm, should you desire to install one, for additional protection.

We recommend that secondary (redundant) Low Water Cut-Off controls be installed on all steam boilers with heat input greater than 400,000 BTU/hour or operating above 15 psi of steam pressure. At least two controls should be connected in series with the burner control circuit to provide safety redundancy protection should the boiler experience a low water condition. Moreover, at each annual outage, the low water cut-offs should be dismantled, inspected, cleaned, and checked for proper calibration and performance.

How to Select Low Water Cut-Offs for Steam Boilers

Boiler pressure and the method of installation are the primary factors to consider when selecting a low water cut-off.

Maximum Boiler Pressure psi (kg/cm ²)	Method of Installation		Product Series	Size NPT	Blow Down Valve	
	Directly into Boiler Tappings*	Connect to the Boiler with 1" Equalizing Piping			Required	Provided with Low Water Cut-Off
15 (1)	X		PS-800	3/4	No	N/A
	X		750/P	3/4	No	N/A
20 (1.4)		X	61	1	Yes	No
	X		67	1/2	Yes	Yes
	X		767	2 1/2	Yes	Yes
	X		69	2 1/2	No	N/A
	X		70	2 1/2	Yes	No
	X		70-B	2 1/2	Yes	Yes
50 (3.5)		X	63	1	Yes	No
		X	64	1	Yes	No
	X		64-A	1/2	Yes	Yes
	X		764	2 1/2	Yes	No
150 (10.5)		X	93/193	1	Yes	No
		X	150/150S/150E	1	Yes	No
		X	157/157S/157E	1	Yes	No
250 (18)		1 1/4	94/194	1 1/4	Yes	No
		X	750B-C3/C4	1	Yes	No

* Use the tapping designated by the boiler manufacturer for low water cut-off installation.

How to Select Controls

STEAM BOILERS

Steam Heating Boilers are classified as boilers in closed heating systems where all condensate is returned to the boiler. Best recommendation for all automatically fired boilers is a feeder cut-off combination. It adds water as needed to maintain a safe operating level, and stands by to interrupt circuit to burner if water level drops into emergency zone.

Steam Process Boilers are classified as boilers in systems where not all the condensate is returned, and some make-up water is needed. A separate feeder and separate cut-off are recommended, so operating levels can be set for the wider differential required in such service.

Selection of the correct feeder cut-off combination, or feeder depends upon:

1. Maximum boiler pressure.
2. Differential between water supply pressure and the pressure setting of the steam safety valve.

3. Boiler size

HOT WATER BOILERS

Best recommendation for all automatically fired boilers is a feeder cut-off combination. It adds water if needed to match the discharge capacity of the relief valve, and stands by to interrupt circuit to burner if water level drops into emergency zone.

Selection of the correct feeder cut-off combination, or feeder depends upon:

1. Maximum boiler pressure.
2. Differential between water supply pressure and the pressure setting of the safety relief valve.

3. Boiler size

Boiler Rating			
BTU	HP	EDR	Cond. Lb./Hr
33,475	1	140	34.5
66,950	2	280	69
167,375	5	700	173
251,063	7.5	1,050	259
334,750	10	1,400	345
418,438	12.5	1,750	431
502,125	15	2,100	518
585,813	17.5	2,450	604
669,500	20	2,800	690
836,875	25	3,500	863
1,004,250	30	4,200	1,035
1,171,625	35	4,900	1,208
1,339,000	40	5,600	1,380
1,506,375	45	6,300	1,553
1,673,750	50	7,000	1,725

Conversion Factors

$$\text{Boiler Horsepower (BHP)} = \frac{\text{EDR}}{139}$$

$$\text{Gallons of Water} = \frac{\text{Lbs. of Water}}{8.33}$$

$$\text{BTUH} = \text{EDR} \times 240$$

$$\text{EDR} = \frac{\text{BTUH}}{240}$$

$$\text{BTUH} = \text{BHP} \times 33,479$$

Boiler Steaming Rate (Gallons Per Minute)

$$\text{GPM} = \frac{\text{EDR}}{2000}$$

$$\text{GPM} = (\text{BHP}) \times 0.069$$

$$\text{GPM} = \frac{\text{BTU}}{480,000}$$

$$\text{GPM} = \text{EDR} \times 0.000496$$

$$\text{Pounds of condensate per hour} = \frac{\text{EDR}}{4}$$

Water Feeders and Combination Water Feeders/Low Water Cut-Offs

McDonnell & Miller Boiler Water Feeders and Feeder Cut-Off Combinations are used to provide automatic operation, and to safeguard steam and hot water boilers against the hazards of a low water condition.

A feeder cut-off combination mechanically adds water as needed to maintain the required minimum water level, and electrically stops the firing device in case of an emergency.

How to Select Water Feeders (continued)

Steam Boilers

Series	Characteristics	Maximum Boiler Pressure psi (kg/cm ²)	Boiler Size (Mfr. Gross Rating Sq. Ft. of EDR)						
			*Differential Pressure psi (kg/cm ²)						
			10 (.7)	20 (1.4)	30 (2.1)	40 (2.8)	50 (3.5)	60 (4.2)	70 (4.9)
Uni-Match®	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	15 (1.0)	All Boilers up to 2,000 sq. ft.						
101A	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	25 (1.8)	All Boilers up to 5,000 sq. ft.						
47	For Heating or Process Boilers	25 (1.8)	All Boilers up to 5,000 sq. ft.						
47-2	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	25 (1.8)	All Boilers up to 5,000 sq. ft.						
247	For Heating or Process Boilers	30 (2.1)	All Boilers up to 5,000 sq. ft.						
247-2	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	30 (2.1)	All Boilers up to 5,000 sq. ft.						
51	For Heating or Process Boilers	35 (2.5)	8,600	12,000	15,000	17,600	20,000	21,800	23,400
51-2	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	35 (2.5)	8,600	12,000	15,000	17,600	20,000	21,800	23,400
51S	For Heating or Process Boilers	35 (2.5)	10,500	17,500	22,400	26,500	30,000	32,600	35,000
51S-2	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	35 (2.5)	10,500	17,500	22,400	26,500	30,000	32,600	35,000
53	For Heating or Process Boilers	75 (5.3)	8,600	11,600	14,600	17,000	18,800	20,600	22,100
53-2	For Automatic Fired Heating Boilers	75 (5.3)	8,600	11,600	14,600	17,000	18,800	20,600	22,100

*Differential pressure should be based on water supply pressure at boiler, minus pressure setting of steam safety valve