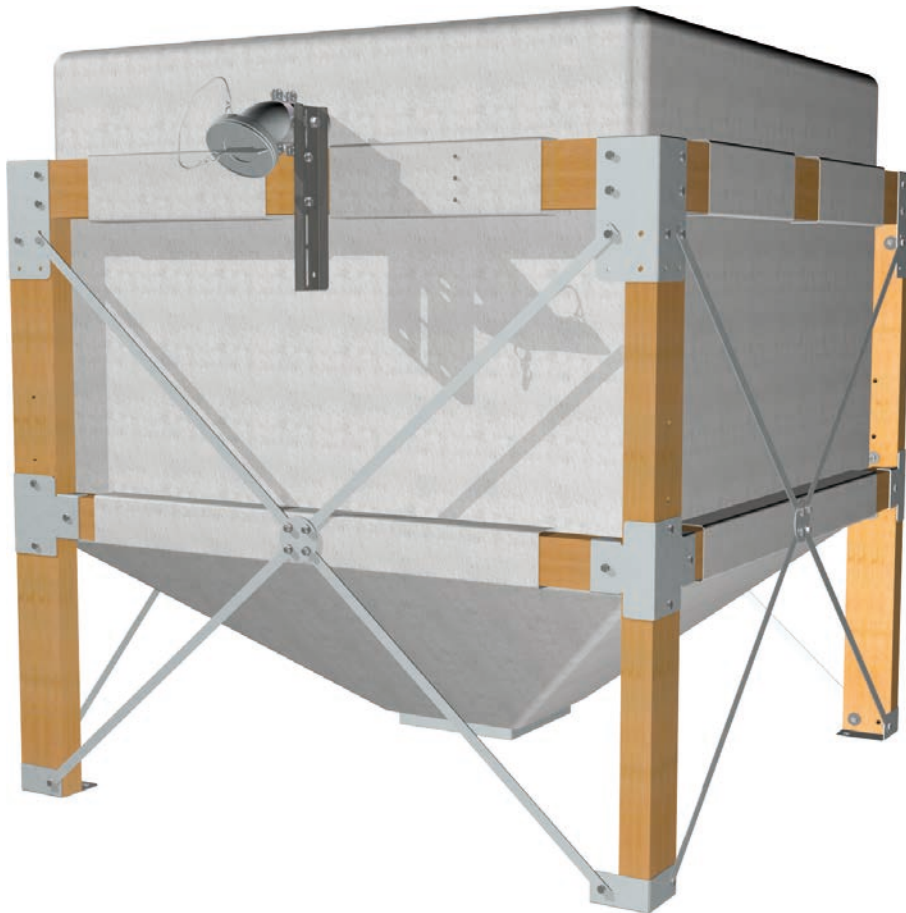


## Pellet bag silo type 7 - type 50



Translation of original German version of installation instructions for technicians.

Read and follow all instructions and safety instructions.  
All errors and omissions excepted.

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# 1 General

Thank you for choosing a quality product from Froling. The product features a state-of-the-art design and conforms to all currently applicable standards and testing guidelines.

Please read and observe the documentation provided and always keep it close to the system for reference. It contains important safety information and all the operation and maintenance specifications needed to operate the system safely, properly, environmentally friendly and cost-effectively.

The constant further development of our products means that there may be minor differences from the pictures and content. If you discover any errors, please let us know: [doku@froeling.com](mailto:doku@froeling.com)

Subject to technical change.

## 2 Safety

### 2.1 Hazard levels of warnings

This documentation uses warnings with the following hazard levels to indicate direct hazards and important safety instructions:

#### **DANGER**

*The dangerous situation is imminent and if measures are not observed it will lead to serious injury or death. You must follow the instructions!*

#### **WARNING**

*The dangerous situation may occur and if measures are not observed it will lead to serious injury or death. Work with extreme care.*

#### **CAUTION**

*The dangerous situation may occur and if measures are not observed it will lead to minor injuries.*

#### **NOTICE**

*The dangerous situation may occur and if measures are not observed it will lead to damage to property or pollution.*

## 2.2 Permitted uses

The Froling pellet bag silo discharge system is only to be used for storing wood pellets. Only use fuels specified in the "Permitted fuels" section.

The unit should only be operated when it is in full working order. It must be operated in accordance with the instructions, observing safety precautions, and you should ensure you are aware of the potential hazards. The inspection and cleaning intervals in the operating instructions must be observed. Ensure that any faults which might impair safety are rectified immediately.

The manufacturer or supplier is not liable for any damage resulting from non-permitted uses.

Only original spare parts or specific alternative spare parts authorised by the manufacturer may be used.

### 2.2.1 Permitted fuels

#### Wood pellets

Wood pellets made from natural wood with a diameter of 6 mm

*Note on standards*

EU:	Fuel acc. to EN ISO 17225 - Part 2: Wood pellets class A1 / D06
and/or:	ENplus / DINplus certification scheme

#### General note:

Before refilling the store, check for pellet dust and clean if necessary.

## 2.3 Qualification of assembly staff

### CAUTION



Assembly and installation by unqualified persons:

#### ***Risk of personal injury and damage to property***

During assembly and installation:

- ☐ Observe the instructions and information in the manuals
- ☐ Only allow appropriately qualified personnel to work on the system

Assembly, installation, initial startup and servicing must always be carried out by qualified personnel:

- Heating technician / building technician
- Electrical installation technician
- Froling customer services

The assembly staff must have read and understood the instructions in the documentation.

## 2.4 Personal protective equipment for assembly staff

You must ensure that staff have the protective equipment specified by accident prevention regulations.



- For transportation, setup and assembly:
  - suitable work wear
  - protective gloves
  - sturdy shoes (min. protection class S1P)

## 2.5 Qualification of operating staff

### CAUTION



If unauthorised persons enter the Installation room / boiler room:

#### ***Risk of personal injury and damage to property***

- ☐ The operator is responsible for keeping unauthorised persons, in particular children, away from the system.

Only trained operators are permitted to operate the unit. The operator must also have read and understood the instructions in the documentation.

## 2.6 Protective equipment for operating staff

You must ensure that staff have the protective equipment specified by accident prevention regulations.

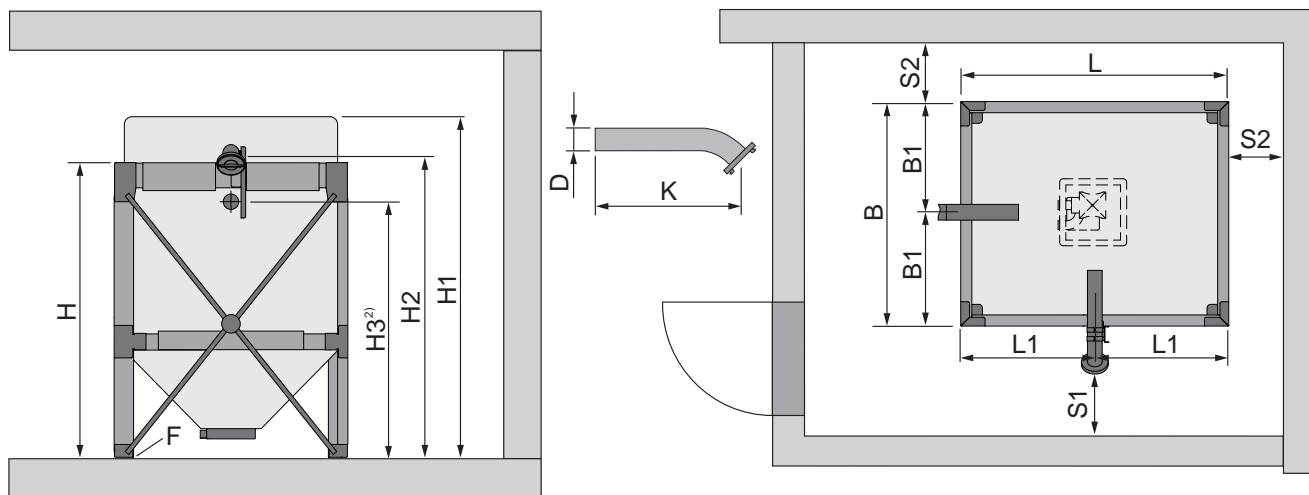


- For operation, inspection and cleaning:
  - suitable work wear
  - protective gloves
  - sturdy shoes

## 3 Technology

### 3.1 Overview of the bag silo types

#### 3.1.1 Measurements: bag silo types 7 – 20



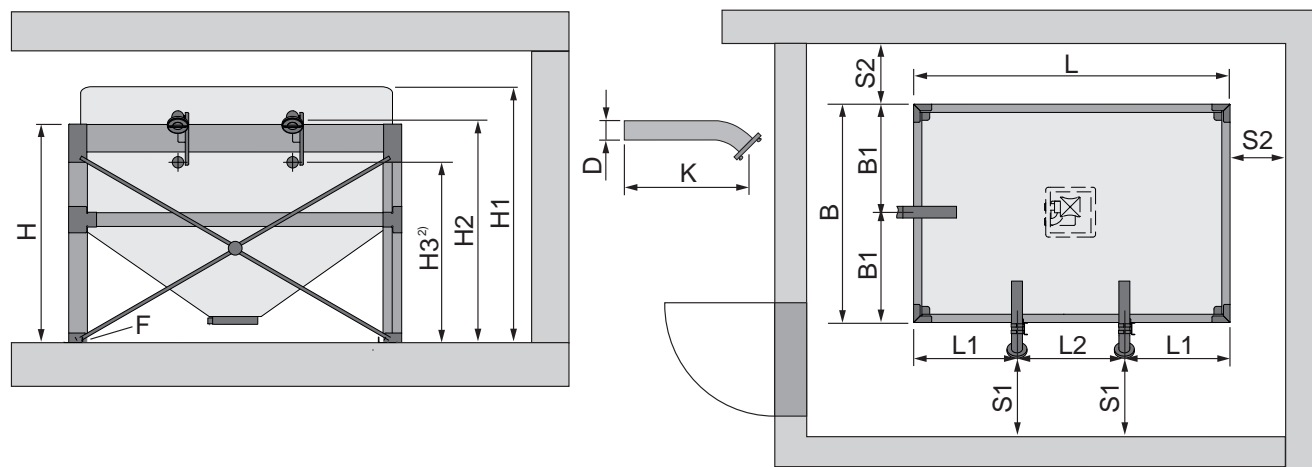
Item	Description		Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	Type 10	Type 20
H	Height of bag silo frame	cm	190			182	
H1	Height of cloth bag at max. expansion		230			240	
H2	Filling pipe height above crossbar <sup>1)</sup>		196 - 217			188 - 209	
	Minimum store height required with filling pipe above crossbar		220			220	
H3 <sup>2)</sup>	Filling pipe height below crossbar <sup>2)</sup>		165			157	
	Minimum store height required with filling pipe below crossbar		195			190	
L	Length of bag silo frame		150	200	200	200	230
L1	Distance between bag silo frame and filling pipe		75	100	100	100	115
W	Bag silo frame width		125	125	150	200	230
W1	Distance between bag silo frame and filling pipe <sup>3)</sup>		62.5	62.5	75	-	-
S1	Distance between filling pipe end (Storz A coupling) and wall		minimum 30				
S2	Distance from bag silo to the wall		minimum 10				
K	Filling pipe length	65					
D	Filling pipe diameter	10					
F	Base plate contact area	12 x 8.5			16 x 8.5		
	Number of filling pipes	units	1				

1. The height can vary depending on where the bracket for the filling pipes is positioned – measurement to centre of filling pipe diameter

2. If necessary due to lack of store height, the filling pipe can be fitted below the crossbar - measurement to centre of filling pipe diameter

3. Only with bag silo types 7, 8, 9: filling pipe can also be fitted on short side if necessary

### 3.1.2 Measurements: bag silo types 30 – 50



Item	Description		Type 30	Type 40	Type 50
<b>H</b>	Height of bag silo frame	cm	190		
<b>H1</b>	Height of cloth bag at max. expansion		250		
<b>H2</b>	Filling pipe height above crossbar <sup>1)</sup>		196 - 217		
	Minimum store height required with filling pipe above crossbar		220		
<b>H3<sup>2)</sup></b>	Filling pipe height below crossbar <sup>2)</sup>		157		
	Minimum store height required with filling pipe below crossbar		195		
<b>L</b>	Length of bag silo frame		290		
<b>L1</b>	Distance between bag silo frame and filling pipe		95		
<b>L2</b>	Distance between filling pipes		100		
<b>W</b>	Bag silo frame width		290	200	230
<b>W1</b>	Distance between bag silo frame and filling pipe <sup>3)</sup>		-	100	115
<b>S1</b>	Distance between filling pipe end (Storz A coupling) and wall		minimum 30		
<b>S2</b>	Distance from bag silo to the wall		minimum 10		
<b>K</b>	Filling pipe length		65		
<b>D</b>	Filling pipe diameter		10		
<b>F</b>	Base plate contact area		16 x 8.5		
	Number of filling pipes <sup>4)</sup>	units	2		

1. The height can vary depending on where the bracket for the filling pipes is positioned – measurement to centre of filling pipe diameter

2. If necessary, because of lack of store height, the filling pipe can be fitted below the crossbar - measurement to centre of filling pipe diameter

3. Only with bag silo types 40, 50: a filling pipe can also be fitted on the short side if necessary

4. The second filling pipe is only used for better pellet distribution The connection is not to be used for extraction!



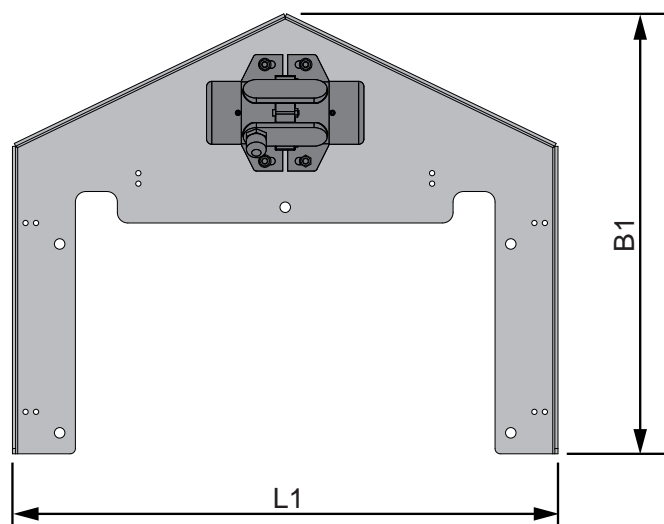
### 3.1.3 Capacity

	Type 7	Type 8	Type 9	Type 10	Type 20	Type 30	Type 40	Type 50
Capacity with filling pipe above the crossbar <sup>1)</sup>	1.6 t	2.0 t	2.4 t	3.7 t	4.7 t	7.4 t	5.0 t	5.9 t
Capacity with filling pipe below the crossbar <sup>1)</sup>	1.4 t	1.7 t	2.0 t	2.8 t	3.5 t	5.3 t	3.6 t	4.3 t
1. The filling capacity depends on the bulk density of the pellets (600-750 kg/m³) as well as the room height and can deviate up to 20%. For the maximum filling capacity, a room height of at least H1 (see chapter "Dimensions") must be provided. A certain residual quantity must be expected when the probe has been emptied.								

## 3.2 Shaker (optional)

In the case of bag silo types 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50, the shaker is included as standard, for bag silo types 7, 8 and 9 it can be retrofitted as an option.

### 3.2.1 Dimensions



Item	Description		Bag silo types 7-9	Bag silo types 10-50
L1	Shaker length	mm	440	520
W1	Shaker width		380	419

### 3.2.2 Technical specifications

Description	Value
Power supply to geared motor	230 VAC / 50 Hz
Power consumption of geared motor	40 W
Nominal current of vibration motor	0.2 A

## 4 Assembly

### 4.1 General information for installation room

- ☐ You must position and install the bag silo in accordance with local fire prevention regulations.
- ☐ The bag silo can also be set up outside
  - ↳ It is, however, essential to protect the silo from rain and UV light!
- ☐ The installation site must be flat with a stable base (e.g. reinforced raw concrete)

#### NOTICE

Modifications to the bag silo's wooden frame can seriously damage the product.

***The structure of the wooden frame is exactly calculated for the bag silo. The material must not be modified or weakened in any way (e.g. by cutting pieces out)!***

#### NOTICE

If the height of the place of installation is too low, considerable damage can be caused to the bag silo / cloth bag when the pellets are being blown in

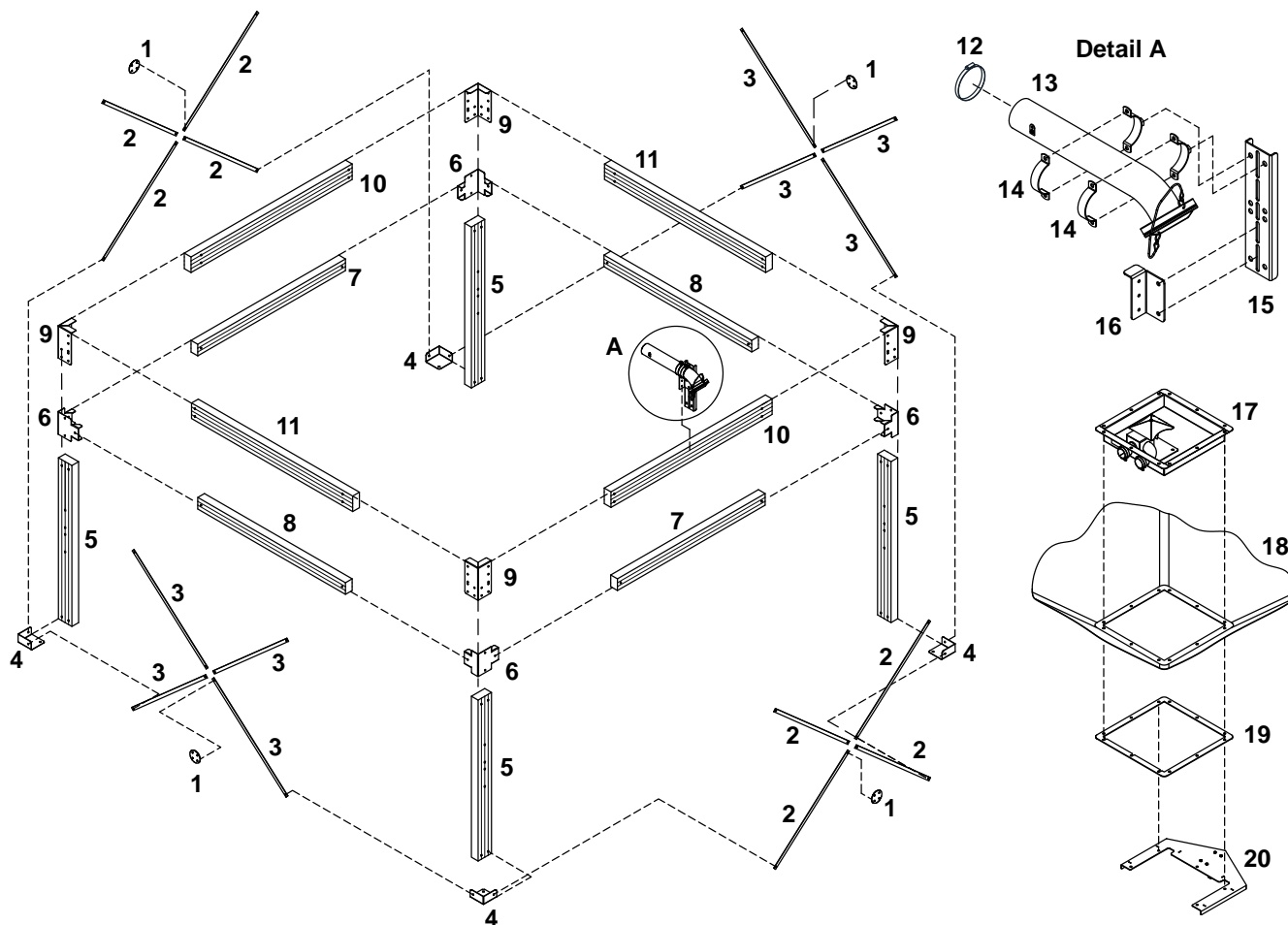
**Therefore:**

- ☐ Make sure the store is the minimum height!
  - ↳ "Measurements: bag silo types 7 – 20" [► 7]
  - ↳ "Measurements: bag silo types 30 – 50" [► 8]

#### NOTICE

Wood is a natural construction material and can undergo slight deformation as a result of strain, humidity, etc. However, this will not result in any malfunction.

## 4.2 Materials supplied



1	4 x spring washers	12	Hose clamp <sup>2)</sup>
2	2 x 4 tension bars <sup>1)</sup>	13	Filling pipe <sup>2)</sup> with Storz A coupling
3	2 x 4 tension bars <sup>1)</sup>	14	2x pipe clamps
4	4 x base plates	15	1x securing plate for filling pipe
5	4 x upright supports	16	1 x holder bracket for filling pipe
6	4 x angle plates	17	1 x suction probe
7	2 x bars <sup>1)</sup>	18	Cloth bag <sup>1)</sup>
8	2 x bars <sup>1)</sup>	19	1 x frame plate
9	4 x corner joints	20	Shaker <sup>3)</sup>
10	2 x crossbars <sup>1)</sup>	Not pictured Screw set	
11	2 x crossbars <sup>1)</sup>		

1. Dimensions depending on bag silo type

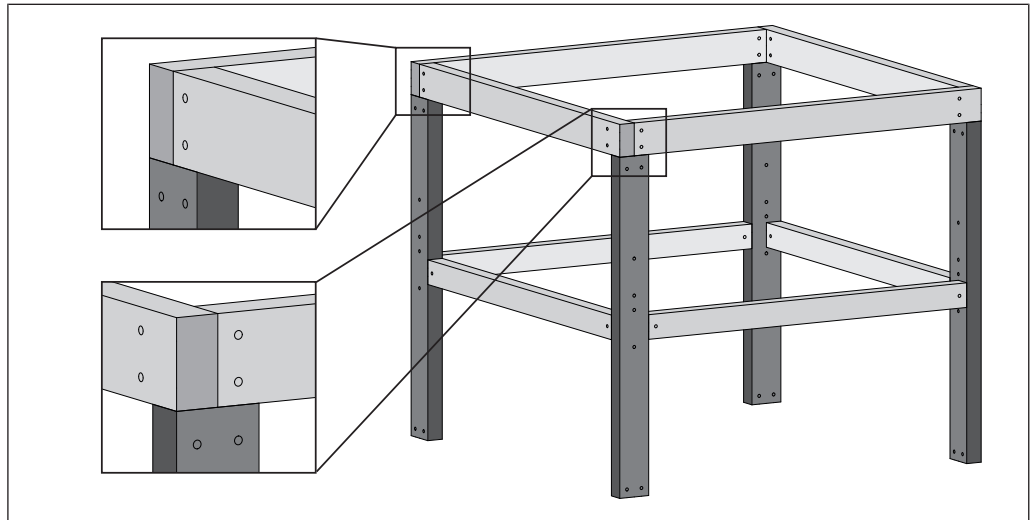
2. Types 7, 8, 9, 10, 20: 1x / types 30, 40, 50: 2x

3. Shaker included as standard for types 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 / optional for types 7, 8, 9

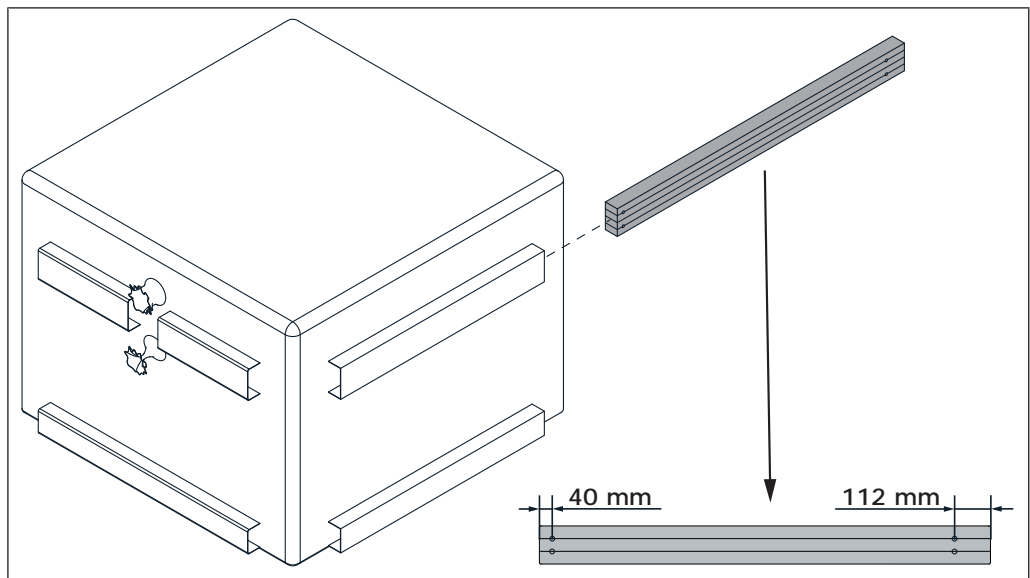
**NOTICE!** When using square bag silos (type 10, 20, 30), the tension bars (items 2 and 3), bars (items 7 and 8) and crossbars (items 10 and 11) are the same length.

### 4.3 Fitting the bag silo frame

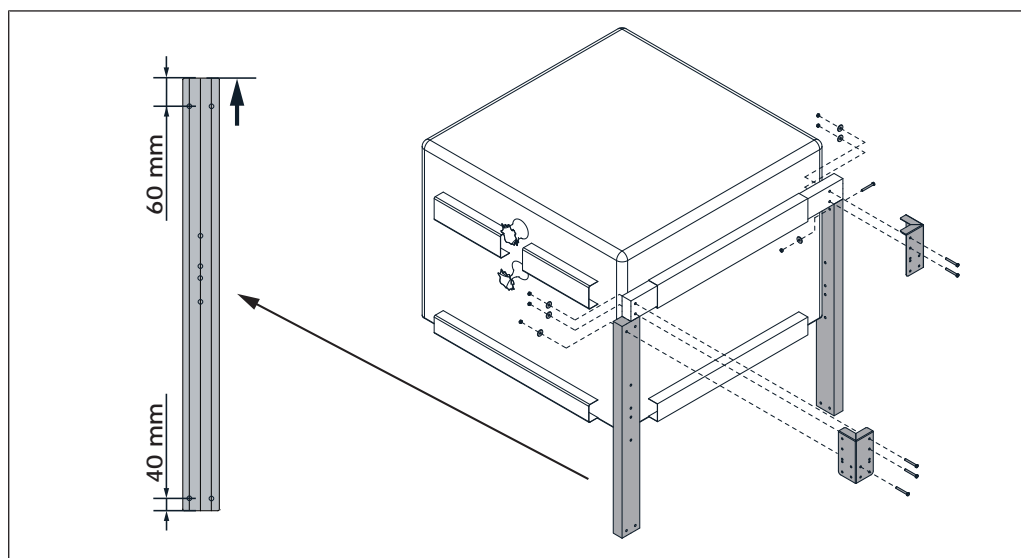
Before installation you must determine on which side of the store the filling pipe(s) should be situated.



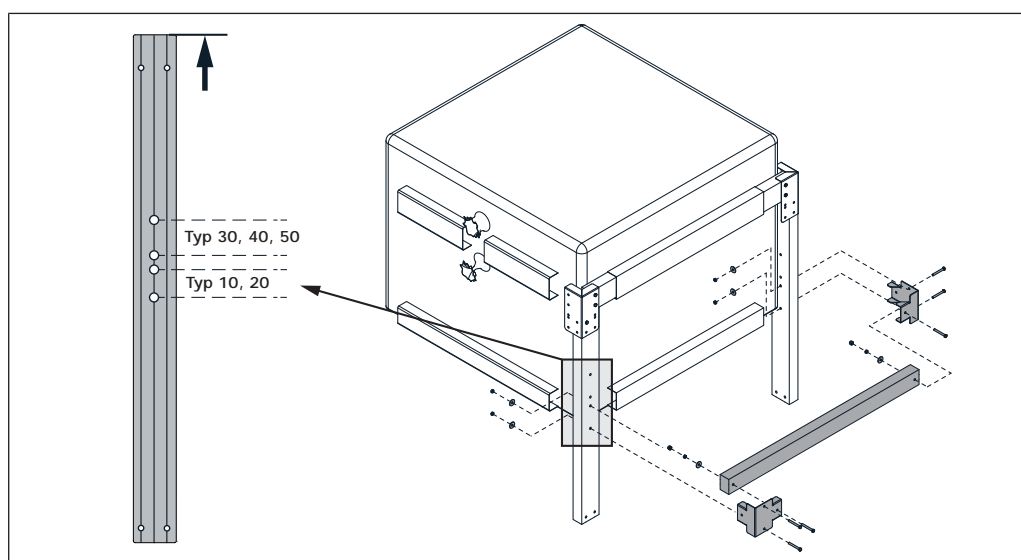
- Crossbars must always overlap!
- Upright supports should always have two crossbars on top!



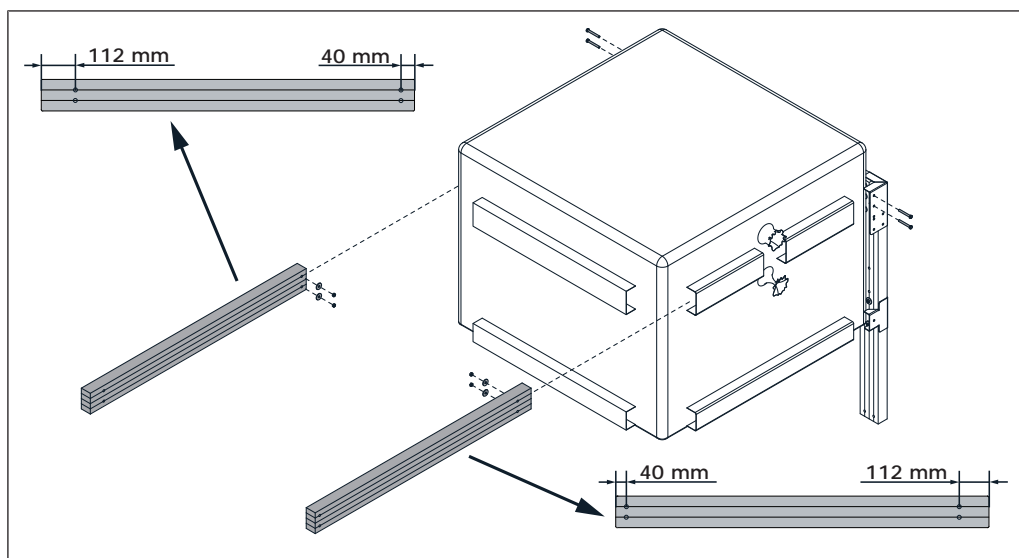
- ❑ Clean the floor and position the flexible cloth bag so that the hanging loop has a cutout on the filling pipe side
- ❑ Insert the first crossbar into the loop as shown and push it through
  - ↳ With rectangular bag silos (types 40, 50 and types 7, 8 and 9) ensure to use a crossbar of the correct length depending on the desired positioning of the bag silo
  - ↳ Position the crossbar so that the hole closest to the end is facing the filling pipe



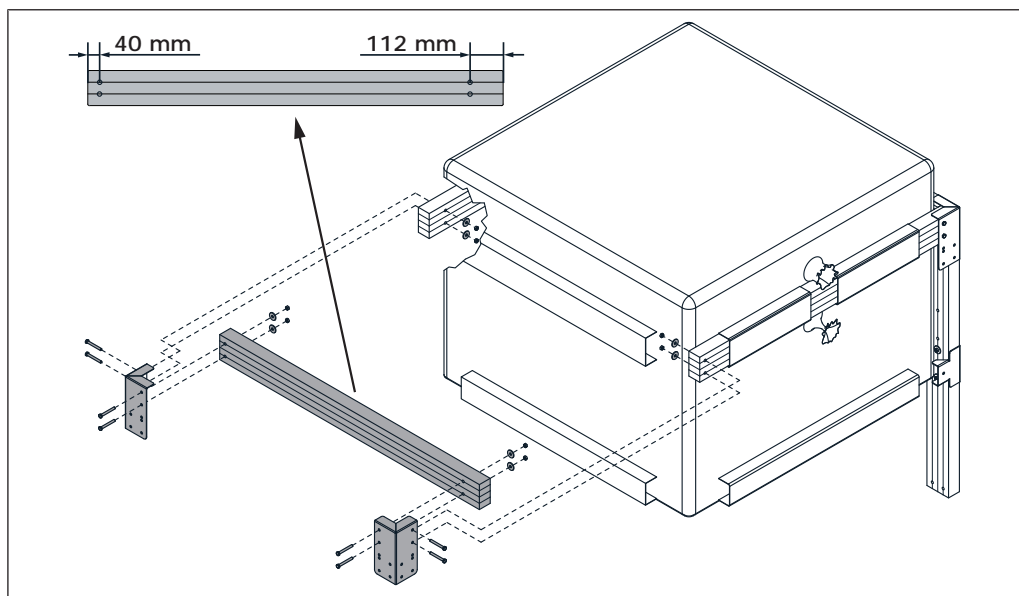
- ❑ Position 2 upright supports under the crossbar as shown
  - ↳ Note that the holes with a greater separation from the end must be at the top!
- ❑ Screw the crossbars and upright supports together with corner joints
  - ↳ At the upright support always screw only the outer hole to the corner joints
  - ↳ Do not fully tighten the screw joints yet



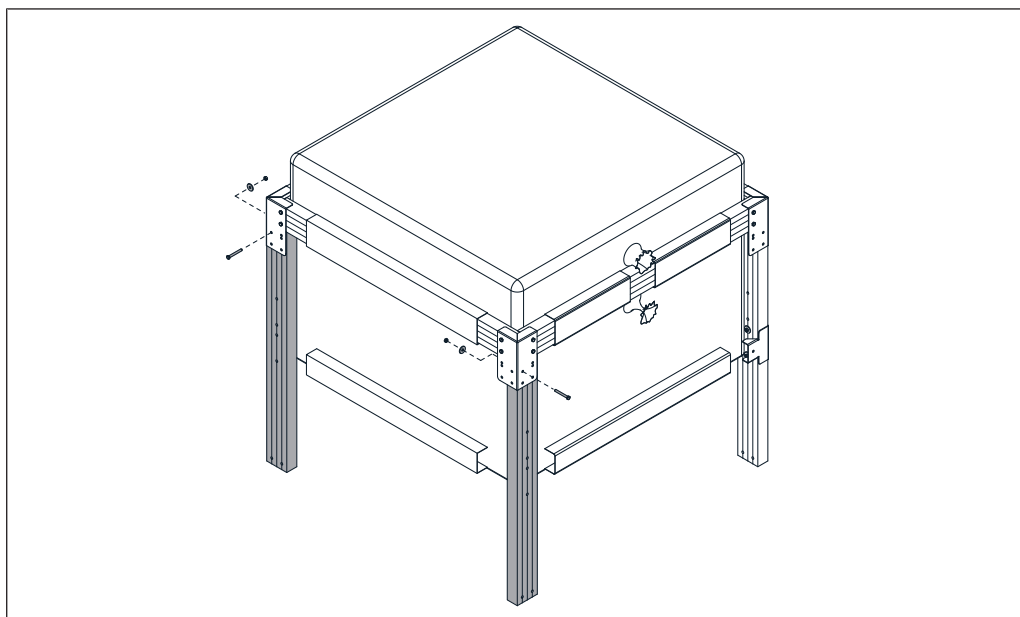
- ❑ Insert transverse bar at the lower loop of the cloth bag
- ❑ Screw the upright support and transverse bar together with angle plate
  - ↳ Use top holes for types 30, 40, 50
  - ↳ Use bottom holes for types 10, 20
  - ↳ There are only two holes on types 7-9
  - ↳ Do not fully tighten the screw joints yet



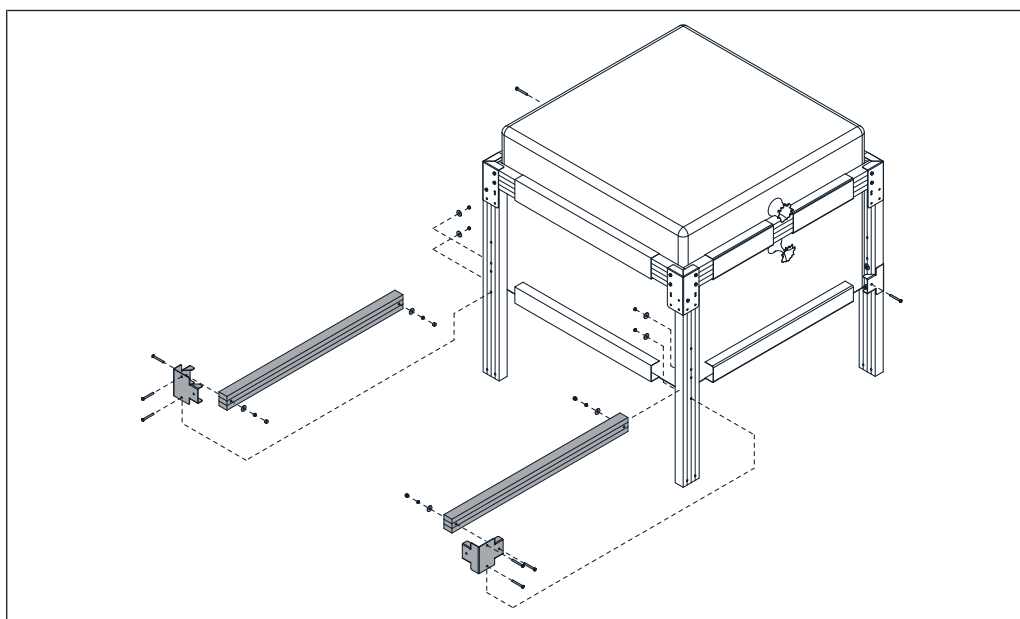
- ❑ Insert the next two crossbars at the loops as shown
- ❑ Screw the crossbars to the corner joints
  - ↗ Position the crossbar on the side of the filling pipe so that the hole farthest from the end is facing the upright support already fitted
  - ↗ Position the crossbar on the opposite side so that the hole with the shorter distance from the end is facing the upright support already fitted
  - ↗ Do not fully tighten the screw joints yet



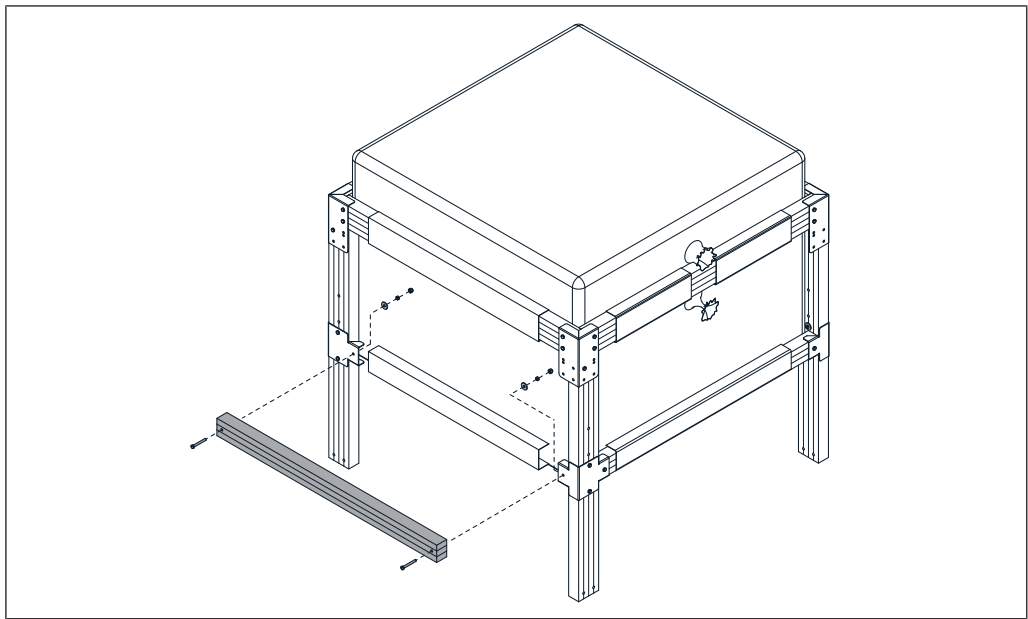
- ❑ Insert the last crossbar in the cloth bag and screw into the corner joint
  - ↗ Position the crossbar so that the hole farthest from the end is facing the filling pipe
  - ↗ Do not fully tighten the screw joints yet



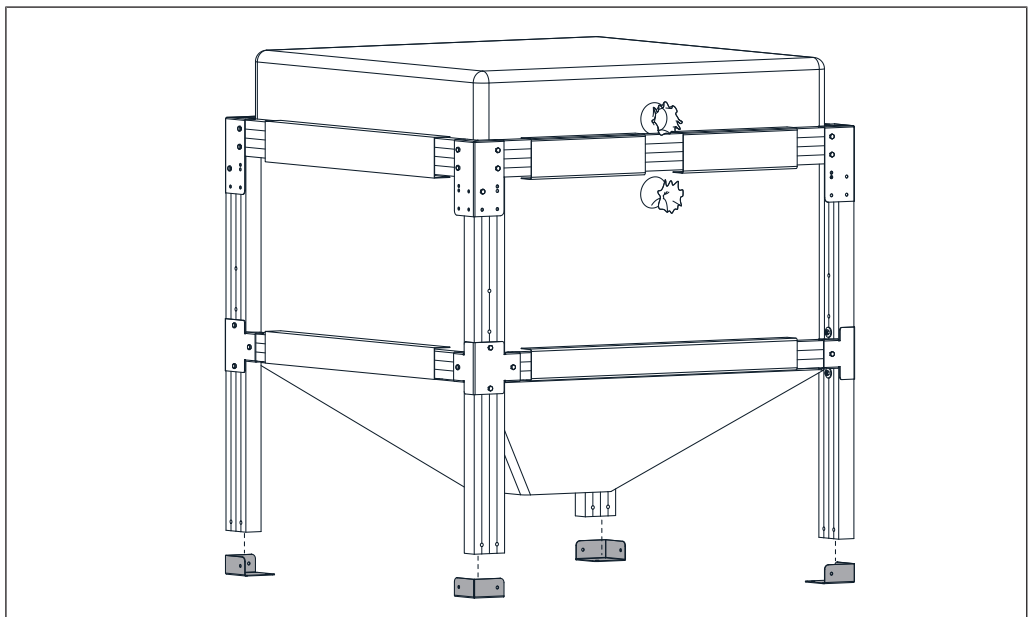
- Position the other two upright supports and screw to the corner joints
  - ↳ Note that the holes farthest from the end must be at the top
  - ↳ At the upright support always screw only the outer hole to the corner joints
  - ↳ Do not fully tighten the screw joints yet



- Insert the two longitudinal bars at the lower loop of the cloth bag
- Screw the upright support and longitudinal bar to the angle plate
  - ↳ Do not fully tighten the screw joints yet

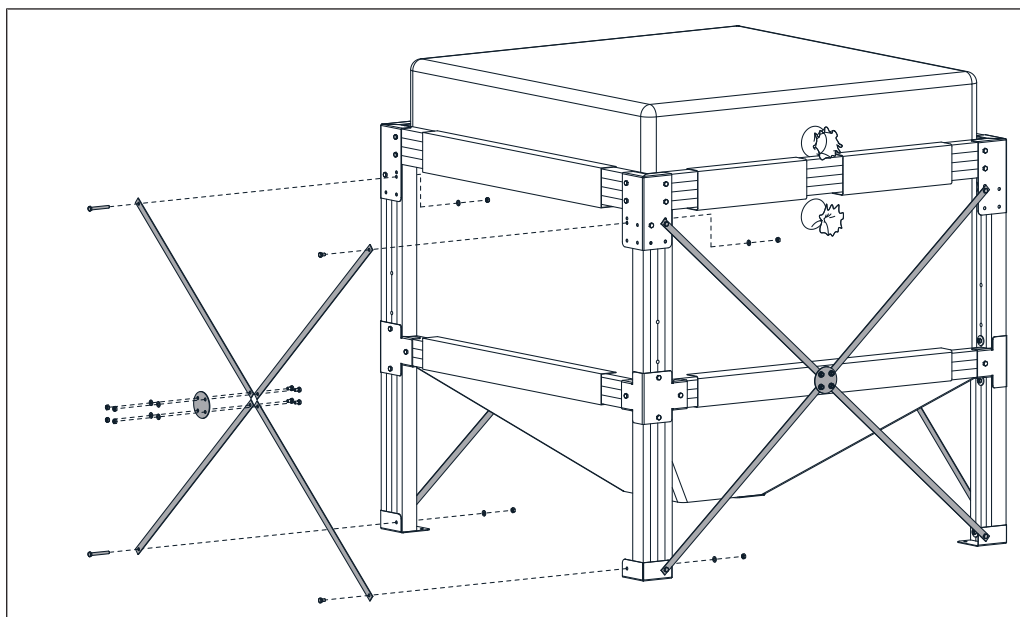


- ❑ Insert the last transverse bar at the lower loop of the cloth bag and screw to the previously fitted angle plate

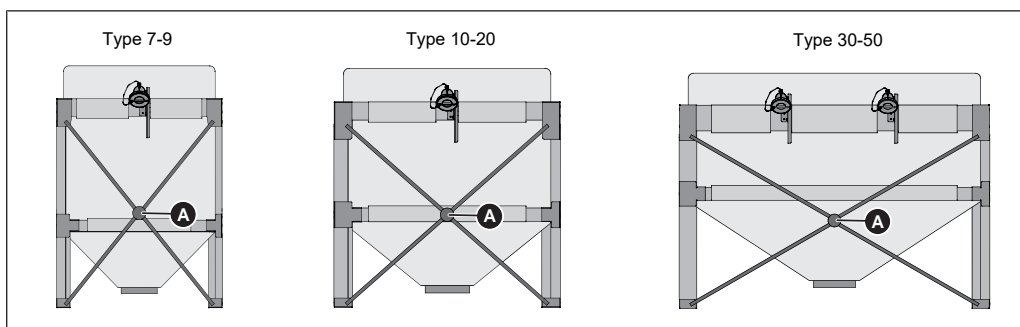


- ❑ Lift the bag silo frame slightly and put the base plates under the upright supports

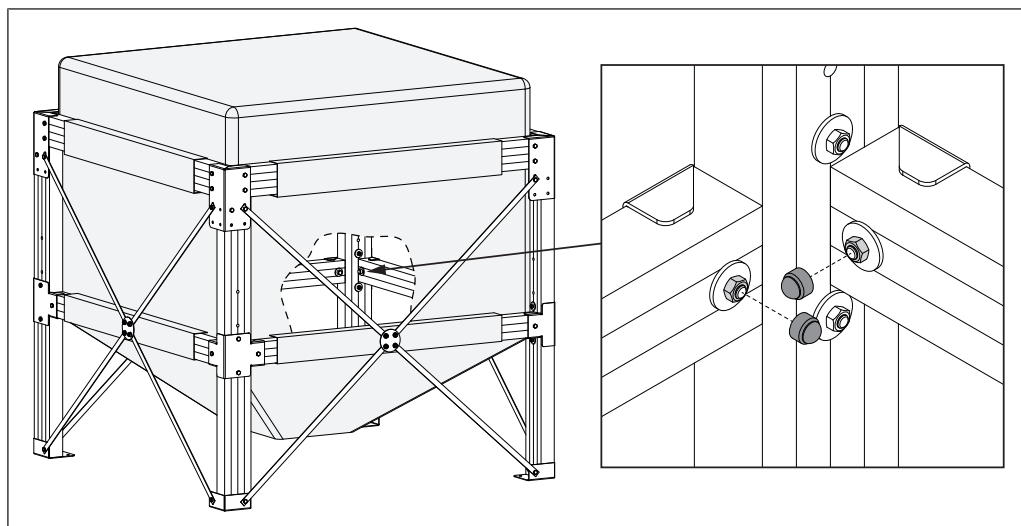




- ☐ Install a tension bar at each of the corner joints and the base plate
  - ↳ For rectangular bag silo types always use four equally long tension bars per side
  - ↳ Ensure that the tension bars on the left side are always secured to the upright support and on the right side only to the plate
- ☐ Screw the tension bars to a tension pulley in the centre
- ☐ Align the bag silo frame with a spirit level and tighten all screws



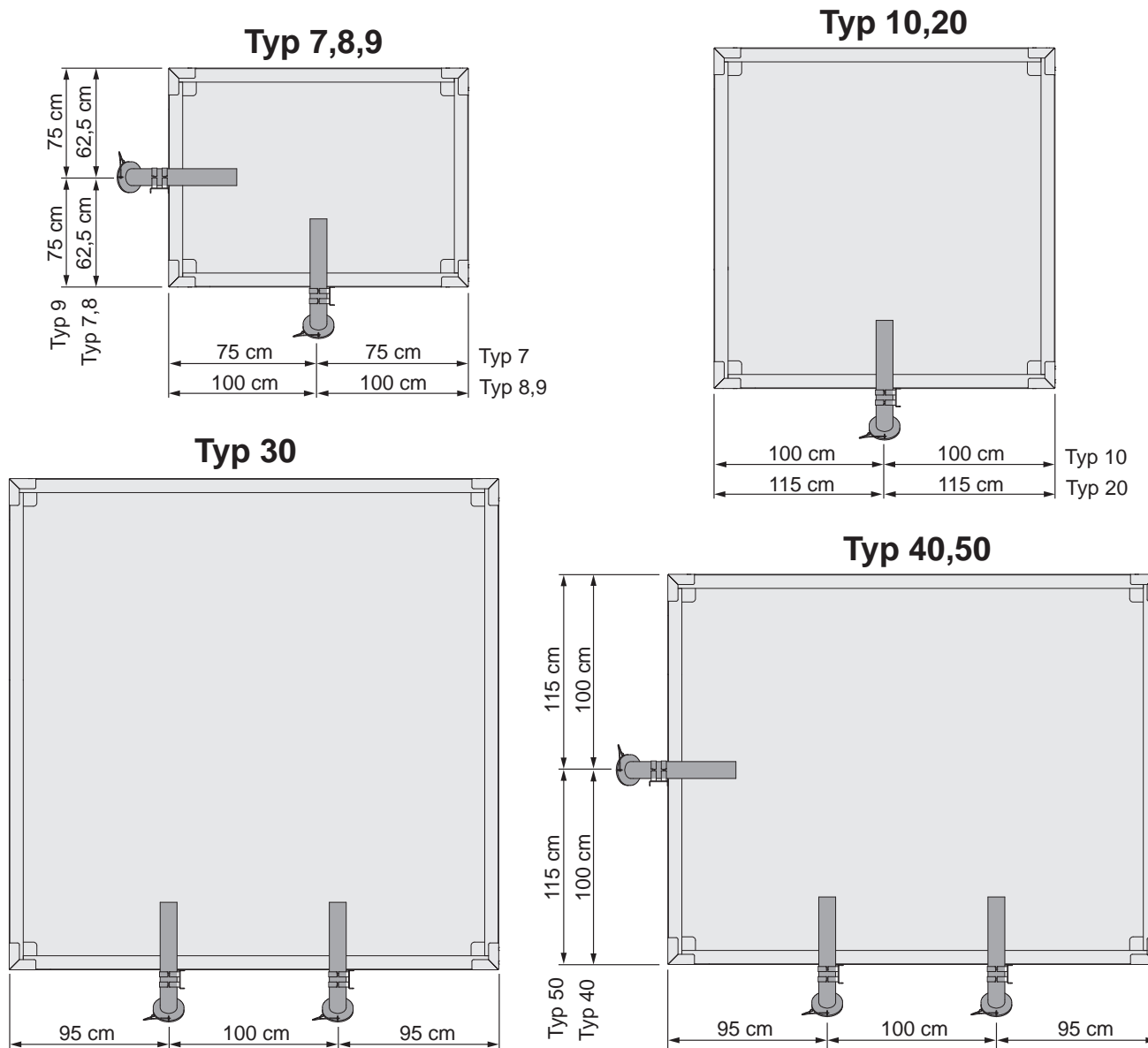
**NOTICE!** The position of the middle spring washers (A) varies according to the type of bag silo.



- ❑ Put the black plastic caps on the hexagonal nuts of the middle transverse bar
  - ↳ Plastic caps prevent subsequent damage to the cloth bag

## 4.4 Fitting the filling pipe

The filling pipes can be arranged in various ways depending on the bag silo type:



### Types 7, 8, 9

one filling pipe, optionally on the long or narrow side

### Types 10, 20

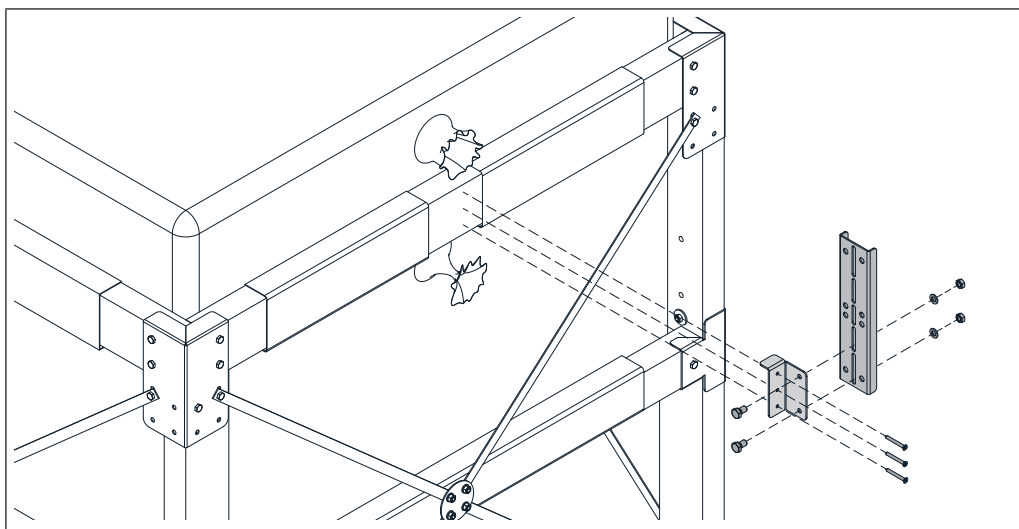
one filling pipe

### Type 30

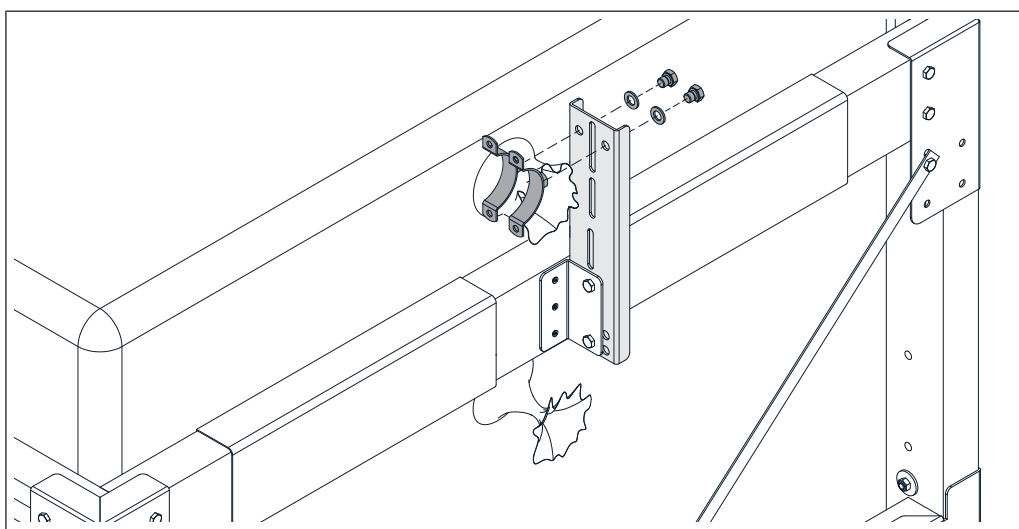
two filling pipes on one side

### Types 40, 50

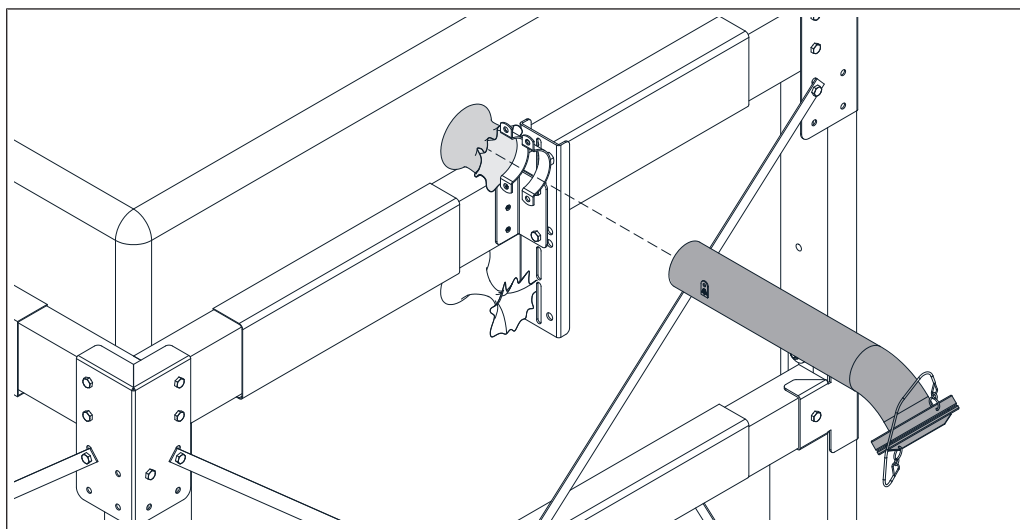
two filling pipes on the long side or one filling pipe on the narrow side



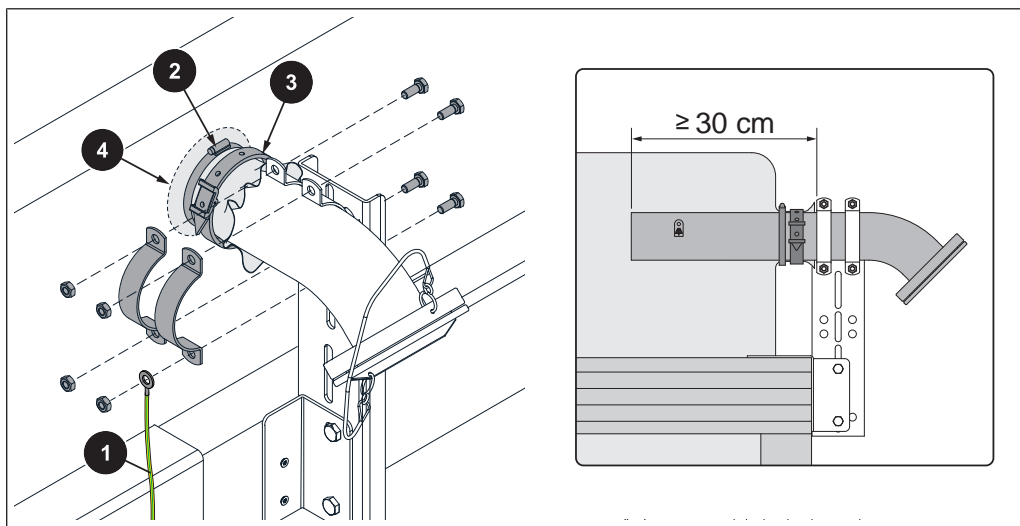
- ❑ Attach the bracket on the filling pipe side at the middle of the crossbar and below the opening in the cloth bag
- ❑ Mounting the securing plate on the holder bracket
  - ↳ Adjust the position of the securing plate according to the store height, selecting the highest possible position



- ❑ Attach the pipe clamps onto the securing plate



- ☐ Insert the filling pipe at the opening of the cloth bag

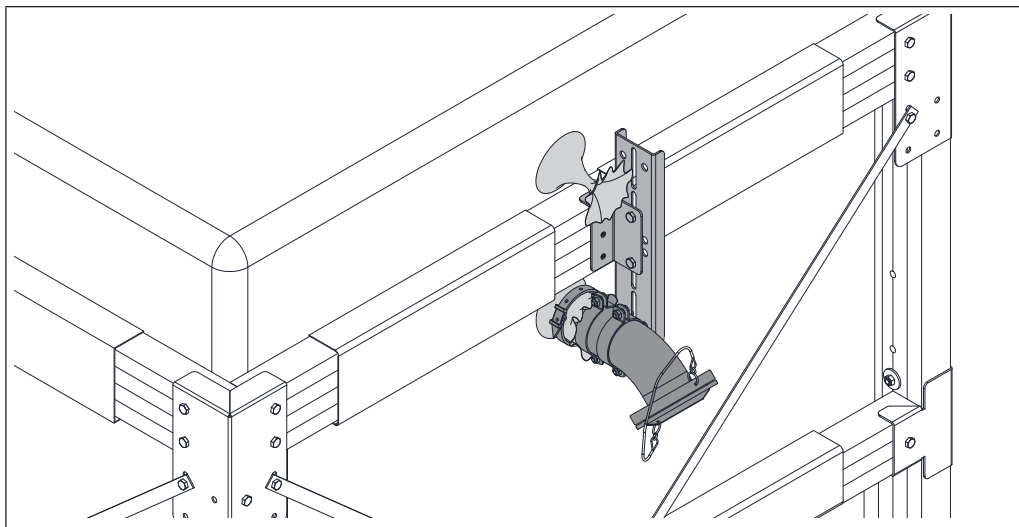


- ☐ Use the pipe clamps to fasten the filling pipes
  - ↳ At the same time, screw the earth wire (1) and the cable lug onto the pipe clamp
- ☐ Secure the cloth bag to filling the pipe using hose clamp (2) and sewn-on tape (3) provided
  - ↳ Push the seam (4) at the opening of the cloth bag completely across the filling pipe
  - ↳ Distance from the inner pipe clamp to the end of the filler pipe: at least 30 cm
  - ↳ Use an extension pipe if required
- ☐ Seal the unused openings in the cloth bag using the sewn-on tape

**NOTICE! For bag silos of types 30, 40 and 50, repeat the steps listed above for the second filling pipe!**

#### 4.4.1 Filling pipes for low rooms

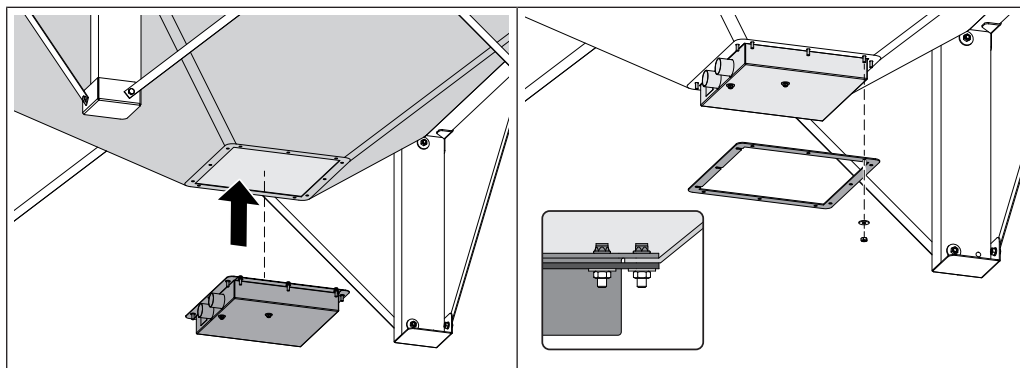
If the height in the installation room is insufficient for mounting the filling pipe above the crossbar, the bracket can be mounted below it.



- Proceed with the assembly steps described above in the same way, positioning the filling pipe at the lower opening of the cloth bag

## 4.5 Fitting the suction probe

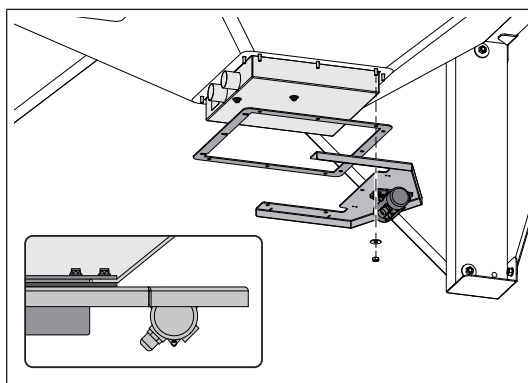
**IMPORTANT!** When installing the suction probe, make sure that the inner baffle cloth is not jammed and can move freely in the cloth bag.



- Insert the suction probe at the underside of the cloth bag
  - ↳ Guide the threaded bolt out of the round cutouts from the inside

### Bag silo without shaker:

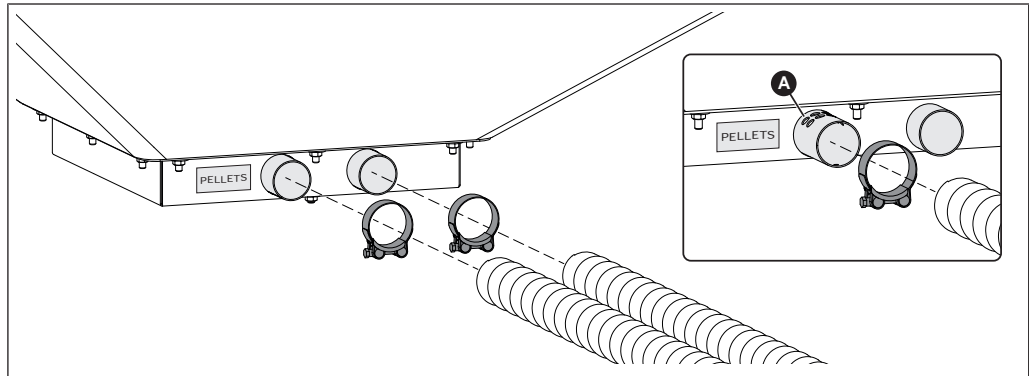
- Mount the frame plate from below onto the suction probe
  - ↳ When doing so, use the frame plate to clamp the cloth bag



### For bag silos with shaker:

- Mount the frame plate and the shaker from below onto the suction probe
  - ↳ When doing so, use the frame plate to clamp the cloth bag
  - ↳ Vibration motor on opposite side of the connections for the hose lines

## 4.6 Install hose lines



☐ Secure the suction hoses to the connections using the hose clamps and fit to the boiler

↪ Fit pellet suction line to left-hand connection ("PELLETS" sticker)

↪ Fit return air line to right-hand connection

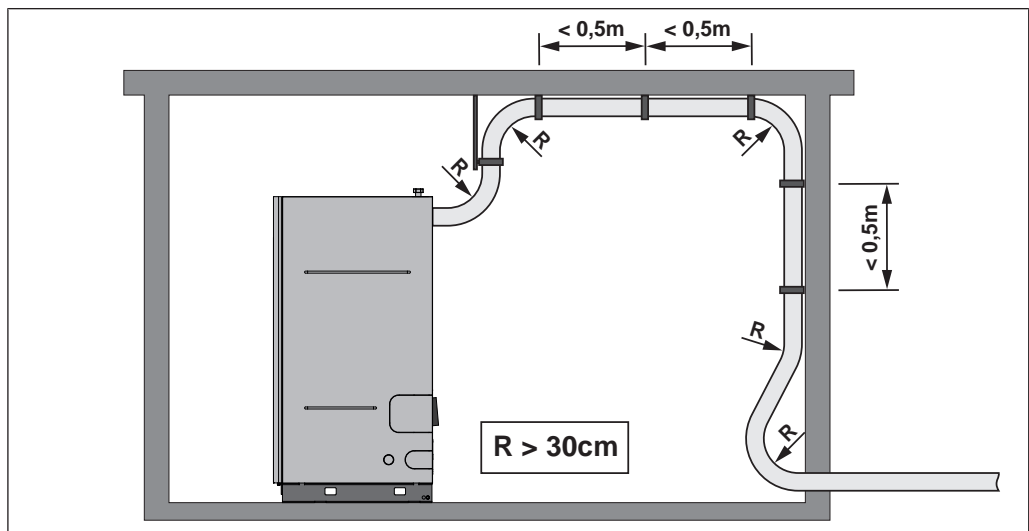
**IMPORTANT:** Respect the potential equalisation, ➡ ["Potential equalisation" \[▶ 25\]](#)

If your model has a pellet suction line with bypass openings (A)

☐ Fit the pellet suction line so that the bypass openings (A) are covered

**NOTE:** If necessary, the setting for the bypass air can be adjusted ➡ ["Setting the pellet feed speed" \[▶ 31\]](#)

### 4.6.1 Assembly information for hose lines



Please note the following:

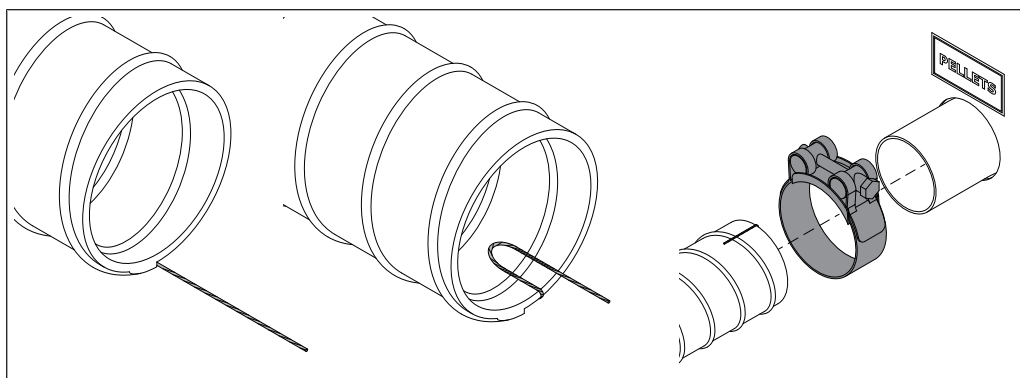
- Do not kink the hose lines! Minimum bending radius = 30cm
- Lay the hose lines as straight as possible! Sagging lines can lead to so-called "pockets", which may cause problems with the pellet feed.
- Lay the hose lines in short sections away from walking areas.
- Hose lines are not UV-proof. Therefore: Do not install the hose lines outdoors.
- Hose lines are suitable for temperatures up to 60°C. Therefore: Hose lines must not come into contact with flue gas pipes or uninsulated heating pipes.



- Hose lines must be earthed on both sides to ensure that no static charge builds up as a result of transporting the pellets.
- The suction hose to the boiler must be in a single section.
- The return-air line can be made up of several sections, but consistent potential equalisation must be established throughout the line.
- For systems over 35 kW, only hose lines with PU inlet are recommended due to the increased load

## Potential equalisation

**NOTICE! Ensure consistent potential equalisation when connecting the hose lines!**

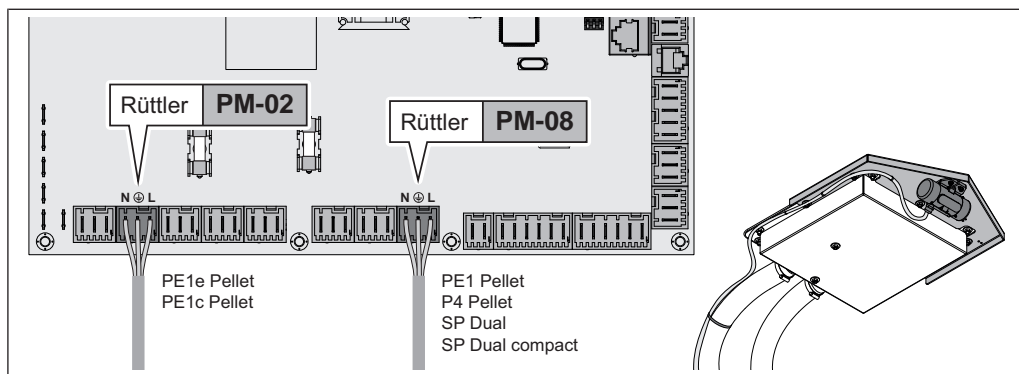


- ❑ Expose the earth wire of the hose line to approx. 8 cm
  - ↳ **TIP:** Slit the insulation open along the wire with a knife
- ❑ Bend the earth wire inwards in a loop
  - ↳ This prevents the earth wire from being damaged by the pellet movement
- ❑ Slide the hose clamp onto the hose line and secure to connector
  - ↳ Ensure that contact is established between the earth wire and the connector. Remove paint from the affected area if necessary
  - ↳ **TIP:** If stiffness occurs when trying to attach the hoses to the connectors, pour a few drops of water onto the pipe (do not use lubrication grease!)

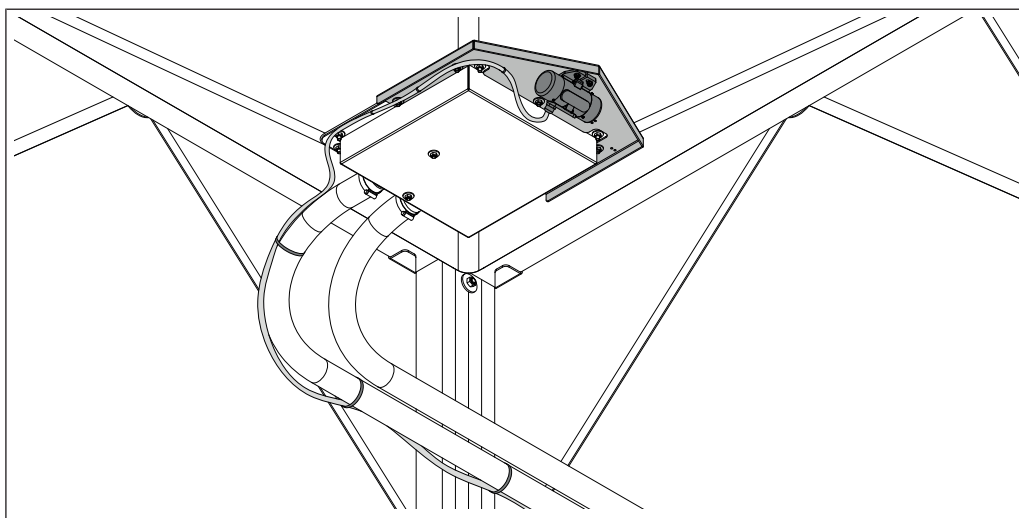
## 4.7 Shaker (optional)

In the case of bag silo types 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50, the shaker is included as standard, for bag silo types 7, 8 and 9 it can be retrofitted as an option.

### 4.7.1 Wiring the shaker

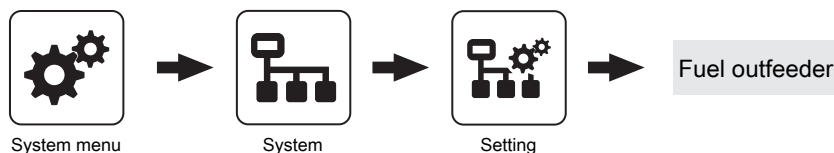


- ☐ Attach the connection cable (min. 3 x 1mm<sup>2</sup>) for the motor control from the output on the pellet module to the 3-pin plug
  - **PM-02** for PE1e Pellet and PE1c Pellet
  - **PM-08** for PE1 Pellet, P4 Pellet, SP Dual and SP Dual compact
- ☐ Connect the plug to the vibration motor



- ☐ Install the vibration motor cable using the existing electrical installation or secure along the suction hose using the cable ties provided

## 4.7.2 Activating the shaker in the software



Vibration motor installed

YES

- **YES:** activate shaker

Vibration timing

60%

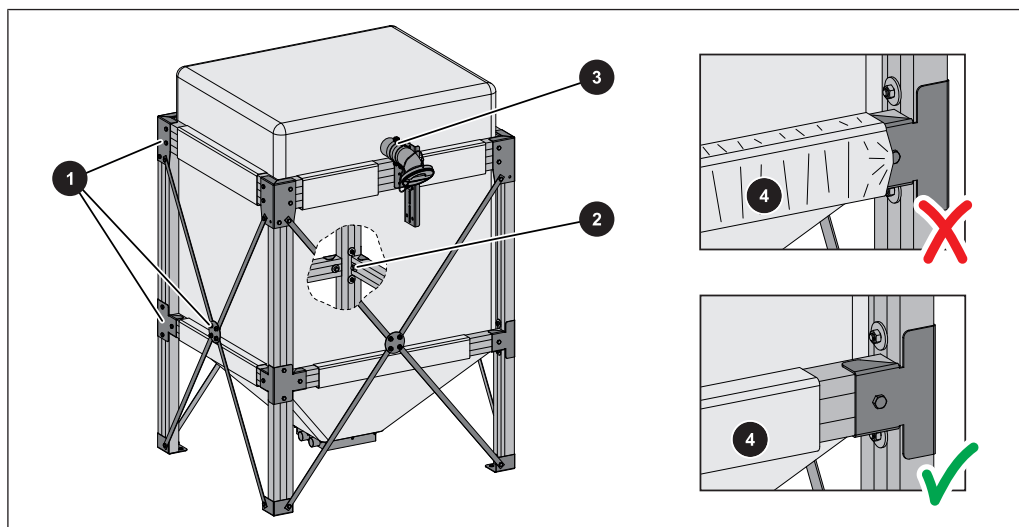
- The default vibration interval timing is 60%:  
time basis: 100 sec. → 60 sec. on / 40 sec. pause

## 4.7.3 Functions

Basic function	<p>The shaker will remain inactive until the maximum suction time is exceeded for the first time. However, the “Check fuel outfeeder” error will not appear; instead the suction time will start over again, this time with the shaker at interval setting (factory setting 60%).</p> <p>The error “Check fuel outfeeder” only appears when the pellet container does not fill up within the maximum suction time on the second attempt including shaker.</p>
“10-suction bit”	<p>Once the shaker has been activated, it will be active from the outset of the next 10 suction processes.</p> <p>On the 11th suction process the control will attempt to fill again without the shaker. If the maximum suction time is once again exceeded, the shaker will activate again during the next 10 suction processes.</p> <p>This check ensures that the cloth bag is not shaken for too long after it has been filled.</p>
“Control restarted”	<p>When the control is restarted the “10-suction bit” is reset to zero.</p> <p>If the boiler is completely switched off when the bag silo is being filled, the shaker will only activate again after the boiler has restarted and the maximum suction time is exceeded again.</p>
“Check fuel outfeeder”	<p>If the container is not filled and the error “Check fuel outfeeder” is reported in spite of the shaker activating, the shaker is deactivated again once the error has been acknowledged.</p> <p>This prevents the suction system from overfilling the suction hose in the event of other errors.</p>
Manual operation	<p>If the “10-suction bit” is active, the shaker will also be activated at intervals in manual mode.</p>
Power failure	<p>The shaker function is reset after a power cut. The check begins to restart.</p>

## 4.8 Final Check

Before filling the bag silo for the first time, proceed with the following inspections:

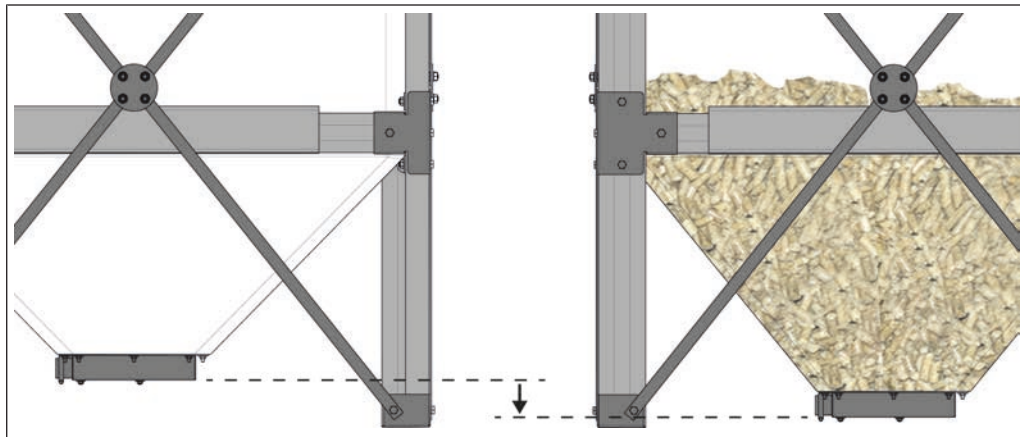


- ☐ All screw connections (1) must be tight
- ☐ Plastic caps (2) must be placed on the inside of the middle bar
- ☐ Pipe clamps, hose clamps, and tapes (3) on the filling openings of the bag silos must be tightened firmly
- ☐ Loops of the cloth bag (4) lie evenly and crease-free on the bars and do not touch any sheet metal parts (corner connectors, holder of the filling spouts)

## 5 Operation

### 5.1 Notes on first filling

Before the first filling with pellets, the cloth bag is not yet stretched. Therefore, it is important to observe this before or during the first filling:



The cloth bag stretches during filling, which reduces the distance from the suction probe to the floor. Therefore, the suction hoses must be able to move a distance of 50 cm from the connection to the suction probe and must not be fixed to the floor in this area.

### 5.2 Before Filling

- ☐ Connecting the filling hose

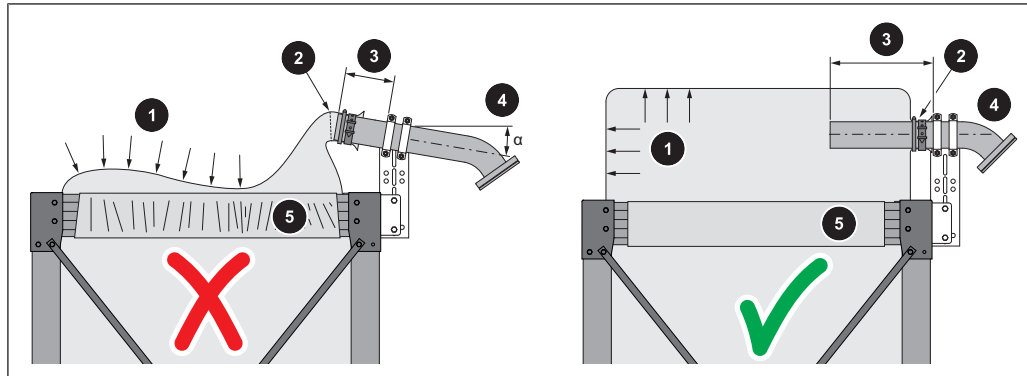
**NOTICE!** The weight of the filling hose must not be supported by the filling pipe!

#### NOTICE

***If the filling pipe and cloth bag are not in the correct position, the force of the pellets can damage the cloth bag***

Therefore:

- ☐ Before filling the silo always check the points below to ensure that the pellets can hit the baffle cloth opposite the filling pipe unhindered
  - ↳ Create the desired conditions if necessary



Item	Wrong	Right
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cloth bag is sagging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inflate cloth bag before filling</li> </ul>
2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seam at opening of cloth bag slipped in front of filling pipe</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Seam at opening of cloth bag slipped over filling pipe</li> <li>Filling pipe protrudes into cloth bag</li> </ul>
3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance between inner pipe clamp and end of filling pipe &lt;30 cm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distance between inner pipe clamp and end of filling pipe <math>\geq 30</math> cm</li> </ul>
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Filling pipe crooked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Align the filling pipe horizontally</li> <li>Ensure that the filling pipe remains horizontal during filling</li> </ul>
5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loops of the cloth bag lie unevenly and wrinkled on the bars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smooth out the loops of the cloth bag, ensuring they lie evenly on the bars</li> <li>No contact with sheet metal parts (corner joints, holder of the filling pipes)</li> </ul>

### After 4-6 fills

- ☐ Completely empty the bag silo before filling again to keep dust in the fuel to a minimum

**RECOMMENDATION:** Using the Froling pellet dust remover PST, this interval can be lengthened considerably.

## 5.3 Filling process

**NOTICE!** The instructions in the operating instructions for the boiler should also be observed when filling the bag silo.

The cloth bag allows air through but not dust, so simultaneous dust extraction during filling is not permitted.

For bag silo types with two filling pipes (type 30, type 40, type 50):

**NOTICE!** The second filling pipe is only used for better pellet distribution. Do not connect any suction devices!

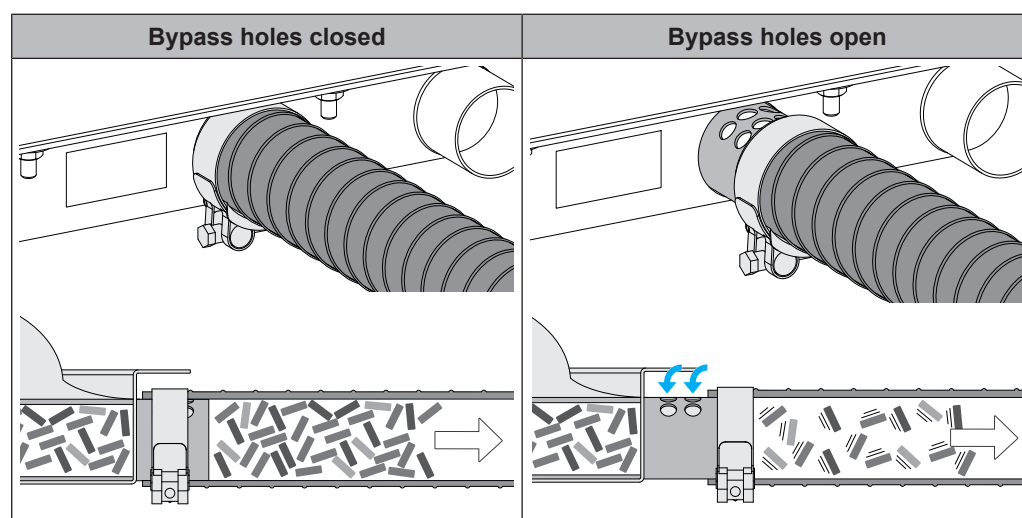
- Stop the filling process briefly and connect the filling hose to the second filling pipe
  - ↳ This enables you to fill the bag silo evenly

## 5.4 Setting the pellet feed speed

**NOTICE!** Only if the suction intake on your model has bypass openings.

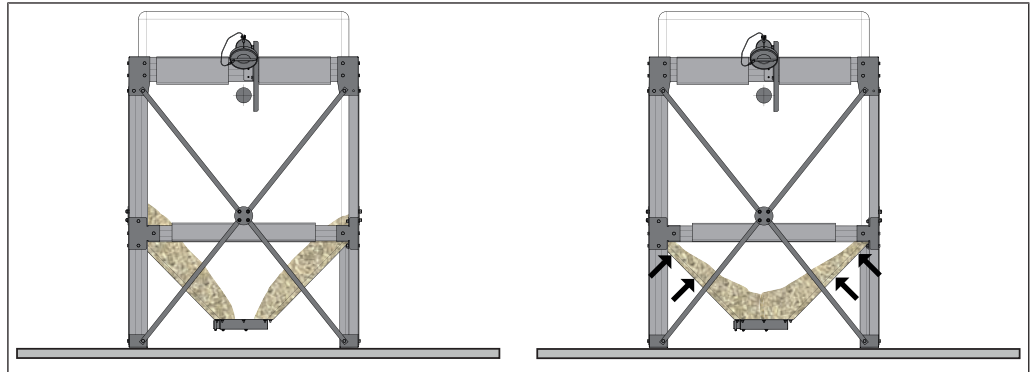
The speed at which the pellets are fed in can be adjusted by moving the position of the pellet suction hose on the suction probe connection.

**IMPORTANT:** Only adjust the speed at which the pellets are fed in after speaking to your Froling customer service team.



## 5.5 Residual pellets in the bag silo

### 5.5.1 Bag silo without shaker



Due to their physical properties, the pellets stop sliding down by themselves after a certain period of time. Therefore, after the suction probe has been cleared, you should expect at least 10% of the total volume to remain around the sides of the bag silo.

Repeated and controlled banging on the side of the cloth will knock the pellets down again. This process can be repeated until the silo is completely empty.

### 5.5.2 Bag silo with shaker

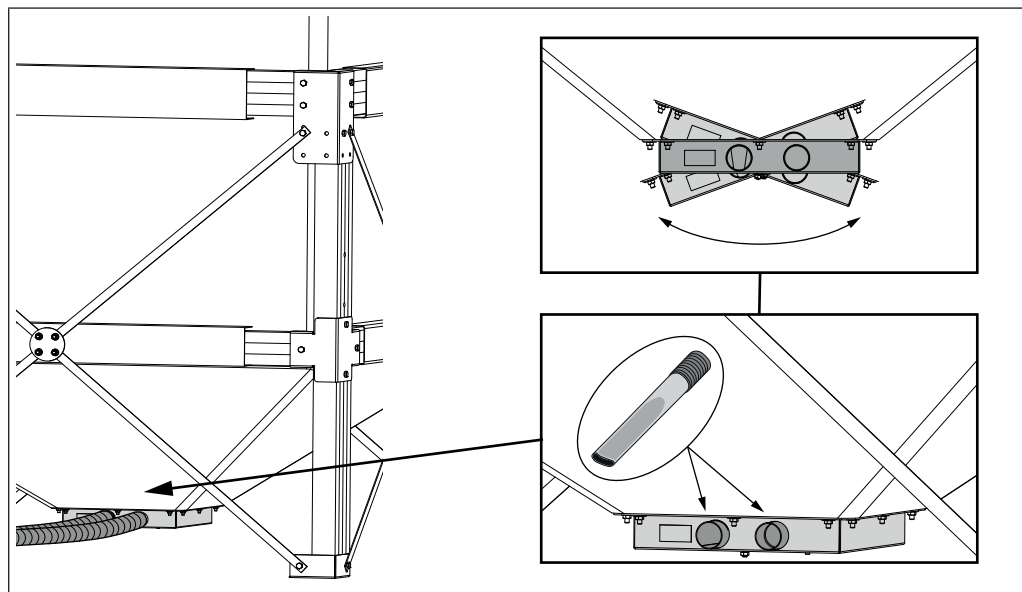
For bag silos with shakers (included with types 10-50, optional for types 7-9), the “banging” is generated automatically and there are fewer pellets left over in the bag silo by the time the suction probe is cleared for the first time. Due to the fact that there are fewer pellets left over, pay particular attention that pellets are ordered in a timely manner.



## 5.6 Cleaning

The pellet bag silo must be checked for dust content before refilling and cleaned if necessary.

**NOTICE!** Using a pellet deduster (Froling PST) the cleaning interval can be lengthened considerably, so you are advised to use the Froling PST.



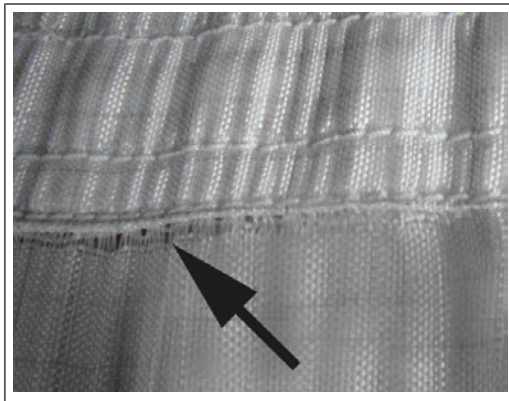
- ☐ Remove the suction hoses from the suction probe
  - ☐ Remove pellet dust e.g. using an industrial vacuum cleaner through the openings on the suction probe
  - ☐ Tilt the suction probe back and forth occasionally so that the pellet dust adhering to the cloth bag can fall down.
  - ☐ Repeat this procedure several times until the cloth bag is clean
- ↳ **TIP!** If the filling pipe is mounted above the crossbar, the cleaning condition can be checked visually through the unused opening in the cloth bag.

## 5.7 Recurrent Check

The design of the bag silo means it is basically maintenance-free. For lasting reliable operation, the bag silo should be subjected regularly to a visual inspection.

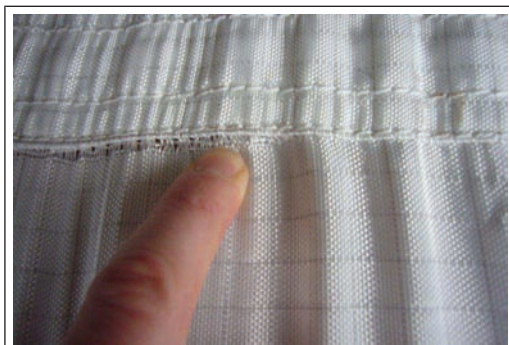
- ☐ Check the bag silo frame for damage
- ☐ Check that all screw connections are tightened
- ☐ Check the tightness of pipe clamps and closing tapes
- ☐ Check the cloth bag for damage

## 5.8 Correcting any cloth shifts



If the cloth is subjected to concentrated loading, it may shift at the seams. This can cause the cloth to come apart slightly. This is not a sign of damage, and the bag silo is still perfectly fit for use and can still bear full static load.

However, as dust can escape, cloth shifts should be corrected as follows:



- ☐ Slide the cloth into position using your finger

OR

- ☐ Stick strips of cloth to the affected area
  - ↳ Repair kit available from Froling

Notes

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