In this book, we will cover everything about oil heating, from the oil used, to exhausting the combustion gases, to distributing the heat throughout the house.

The major components of an Oil-fired Heating System are displayed on the adjacent page.

The oil tank stores the oil, the oil lines move the oil to the burner, the oil filter cleans the oil prior to its introduction into the burner. (Chapter Seven)

The system begins with the thermostat and electronic controls. The thermostat senses the temperature in the house and when the house gets cold sends a signal to the controls on the burner. These controls turn the oil burner on when heat is needed and off when the need for heat is satisfied. (Chapters Eleven and Twelve)

The oil burner contains a pump that moves the oil from the tank to the burner, it mixes the fuel with air and then ignites the oil. (Chapters One, Four, Five and Nine)

The appliance is a water heater, a boiler or a furnace. A water heater heats water for use in the residence, a furnace heats air that is distributed throughout the residence, and a boiler heats water that is either distributed as steam or water to heat the residence. Within each of these appliances, there is a combustion area where the oil burning takes place. Adjacent to the combustion area is a heat exchanger that takes the heat from the flame and from the combustion gases in the combustion chamber and heats the air or water within the unit. The appliance then begins to distribute the air and water throughout the house. (Chapters Six and Thirteen)

The heat distribution system takes the heat from the heat exchanger and delivers it around the building. Furnaces use a fan to distribute the heat. Hot water heaters and boilers use circulators to distribute the hot water around the building. (Chapter Thirteen)

The flue pipe and chimney system remove the combustion gases from the building. (Chapter Six)

Additional chapters also cover heating oil, service procedures, energy conservation and customer service.