EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

MTR reg. nr	EEP002543	13.03.2015

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT OÜ Reg.nr. 12374504 Mustamäe tee 5-807,TALLINN tel: 516 1092 fax: 604 0615 e-mail: info@eeprojekt.ee

TÖÖ nr: KV-1506

MAAOMANIK:

KÜ AIANDI 8

TELLIJA:

KÜ AIANDI 8

ASUKOHT:

AIANDI 8
EDISE KÜLA
JÕHVI VALD
IDA-VIRUMAA

HOONE KÜTTEPROJEKT
TÖÖPROJEKT
SELETUSKIRI JA JOONISED

Projektijuht	Madis Tasa
Projekteerija	Kalev Kalda
Vastutav projekteerija	Everyn Kallemets

TALLINN 2015

SISUKORD

LISAD

Tähis	Nimetus	Kuupäev	
		esmane	muudetud
LISA 1	Materjalide spetsifikatsioonid	13.03.2015	
LISA 2	Grundfos Magna 3 25-60 ringluspump	13.03.2015	
LISA 3	Strebel S-AF 115 kondensaat-gaasikatel	13.03.2015	
LISA 4	Frese S tasakaalustusventiil	13.03.2015	
LISA 5	Furanflex tutvustus	13.03.2015	

JOONISED

Tähis	Nimetus	Kuupäev	
		esmane	muudetud
	KÜTE		
KV-1	SITUATSIOONISKEEM	19.02.2015	
KV-2	KELDRIKORRUSE PLAAN	13.03.2015	
KV-3	ESIMESE KORRUSE PLAAN	19.02.2015	
KV-4	TEISE KORRUSE PLAAN	19.02.2015	
KV-5	KOLMANDA KORRUSE PLAAN	19.02.2015	
KV-6	ELEKTRIKILBI ÜLDANDMED	01.04.2015	
KV-7	ELEKTRIKILBI SKEEM	01.04.2015	

1. ÜLDIST

Käesolev projekt on aluseks töövõtu hinnapakkumise koostamiseks KÜ Aiandi 8 kortermaja küttesüsteemi töödele.

Ehitusobjekt
KÜ Aiandi 8
Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Projekti tellija:
KÜ Aiandi 8
Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Projekteerija:
Eesti Ehitusprojekt OÜ
Kalev Kalda
A.Koltsov

1.1 LÄHTEANDMED

Antud projekti kavandamise aluseks on järgmised materjalid:

- Ehitusprojekt ja ruumide eksplikatsioon;
- Tellija poolt joonistatud küttesüsteemi skeem;
- Tellijapoolsed soovid ja ettepanekud.

1.2 NORMATIIVNE BAAS

Antud seletuskirja kavandamise aluseks on järgmised normdokumendid:

- EVS-EN 15251:2007 Sisekeskkonna algandmed hoonete energiatõhususe projekteerimiseks ja hindamiskes, lähtudes siseõhu kvaliteedist, soojuslikust mugavusest, valgustusest ja akustikast.
- EVS 811:2012 Hoone ehitusprojekt.
- EVS-EN 12831:2003 Hoone soojuskoormuse määramine.
- Eesti Standard EVS 844:2004 Hoonete kütte projekteerimine.
- EVS 812-3:2013 Küttesüsteemide tuleohutus
- Eesti Standard EVS 860:2010 Tehniliste paigaldiste termiline isoleerimine.

1.3 SISE- JA VÄLISÕHU ARVUTUSLIKUD PARAMEETRID

Arvutuslik välisõhu temperatuur ja suhteline õhuniiskus:

- TALV $t_v = -24$ °C RH = 90%

Arvutuslik siseõhu temperatuur:

- Eluruumid $t_s = +21$ °C
- Trepikoda $t_s = +17$ °C

Hooneosa nimetus	Temp., °C	Lubatav müratase, dB(A)	Õhuvahetus,l/s m^2
• Elutuba	+21	30	0,5
• Köök	+21	35	0,5
• Magamistuba	+21	30	0,5
• WC	+22	35	0,5
• Vannituba	+21	40	0,5
• Trepikoda	+17	40	0,5

1.4 SELETUSKIRI JA JOONISED

Seletuskiri ja joonised täiendavad üksteist.
Seadmete ja materjalide tehnilised andmed on põhiliselt antud joonistel, spetsifikatsioonis ja lisades.
Projekti puudutavad märkused peab töövõtja esitama kirjalikult hinnapakkumise ajal. Kui seda ei ole tehtud, loetakse projekt märkusteta vastuvõetuks.

1.5 MUUDATUSED

Juhul, kui töövõtja kasutab projektis määratud seadmete ja materjalide asemel muid vastavaid seadmeid ja materjale, peavad need oma suuruselt, asukohalt, tööpõhimõttelt ja tehnilistelt parameetritelt vastama töövõtu dokumentides määratud seadmetele ja materjalidele. Nende seadmete ja materjalide valimisel on vajalik tellija ja tehnosüsteemide tööde järelvalve kirjalik nõusolek enne kõnealuste seadmete ja materjalide hankimist. Valiku õigsuse eest vastutab töövõtja.

1.6 TÖÖVÕTJA ÜLDISED KOHUSTUSED

1.6.1 Töövõtu maht

Töövõttu kuuluvad kõik käesolevas projektis (seletuskiri, joonised, spetsifikatsioonid) toodud seadmete ja materjalide paigaldustöid, kvaliteedi tagamist ja kasutuselevõttu käsitlevad kohustused.

1.6.2 Kvaliteedinõuded

Töövõtt tuleb teostada ametivõimude eeskirju ja häid ehitustavasid järgides ning kasutades ettenähtud kvaliteedinõuetele vastavaid seadmeid ja materjale.
Töövõtus järgida kogumikus „Hoone tehnosüsteemide LVI-RYL 2002" toodud ehitustööde üldiseid kvaliteedinõuded, -taset ja tööviise kui projektis ei ole kirjeldatud teisiti.

2. KÜTTESÜSTEEM

2.1 ÜLDOSA

Hoone soojuskadude leidmisel on kasutatud järgmisi piirdetarindite soojustehnilisi näitajaid:

- Välisseinad – 0,22 W/(m²K
- Sokkel – 0,34 W/(m²K)
- Aken - 1,4 W/(m²K)
- Välisuks - 1,1 W/(m²K)
- Katuslagi – 0,22 W/(m²K)
- Esimese korruse põrand – 1,0 W/(m²K)

Hoone soojuskoormus:

- Küte - 75 kW

2.2 OLEMASOLEV OLUKORD

Tegemist on 1982 a. tüüpprojekti järgi ehitatud kolmekordse kortermajaga. Esialgne küttesüsteem oli ehitatud kasutamaks kõrval asetseva aiandi kaugkütet. Aiandi tegevuse lõpetamisel paigaldati küttesüsteemi soojussõlme asemele lokaalne gaasikatel. Hiljem paigaldati püstikute tasakaalustusventiilid ja teostati küttesüsteemi tasakaalustamine. Küttesüsteem on ehitatud nii kahetoru- kui ühetoru-süsteemina. Ehitise renoveerimistööde käigus 2010. aastal paigaldati radiaatoritele termostaatventiilid. Ühetoru püstikute radiaatoritele paigaldati möödaviigud termostaatventiilide paigalduseks.

Olemasolev malmribi katel DeDietrich GT 205 võimsusega 90 kW on amortiseerunud ja lekib. Katla ja küttesüsteemi tööd juhib EVR automaatika. 3-T ventiiliga reguleeritakse küttesüsteemi mineva ringlusvee temperatuuri. Soojussõlme ruumi on paigaldatud paisupaak suurusega 50 l. Paisupaagi eelrõhk peab olema 2 bar. Soojussõlme ruumi on paigaldatud gaasidetektor ning torustikul on olemas elektromagneetiline ohutusventiil.

Aastal 2010-2011 teostati kortermaja fassaadi ja katuse renoveerimistööd.

2.3 SOOJUSVARUSTUS

Soojussõlme ruumi paigalada uus kondensaat-gaasikatel minimaalse võimsusega 75 kW. Paigaldada näiteks põrandale asetatav Strebel S-AF 115 gaasikatel.
Sekundaarpoole arvutuslikud temperatuurid on 70/50 °C. Vooluhulgad on arvutatud temperatuuride vahele 20 °C.

Gaasikatlast teha D-25 toruühendus läbi soojussõlme seina kõrvalruumis asuvasse kanalisatsioonipüstikusse.
Gaasikatlasse teha DN 40 toruühendus koos kuulkraaniga, mis ühendada olemasoleva gaasitoruga. Gaasi lubatud rõhk torustikus on 20 mbar.
Soojussõlme ruumi seina peale paigaldada elektrikilp, mis varustab gaasikatelt ning ringluspumpa.
Ruumi paigaldada nõuetekohane valgustus.

Soojussõlme ruumis tagada katla efektiivseks toimimiseks värske õhu juurdevool.

Gaasikatel ühendada olemasoleva suitsutoruga D-160, mis on ühendatud õues asuva korstnaga D-219x6 mm. Toru isoleerida 100 mm kivivillaga, mille tihedus: 100 kg/m^3 ja tulekindlus +750 °C. Olemasoleva 219x6 mm korstna sisse paigaldada D-150 mm Furanflex toruhülss pikkusega 12 m.

2.4 PROJEKTEERITAV KÜTTESÜSTEEM

Kõikidele püstikutele paigaldada dünaamilised tasakaalustusventiilid Frese S DN 15. Vanad tasakaalustusventiilid demonteerida. Kõikidele püstikutele paigaldada pealevoolutorule sulg- ja tühjendusventiilid.
Kõik keldris asuvad torud isoleerida mineraalvilakoorikuga vastavalt joonisele KV-2.
Uus gaasikatel ühendada olemasoleva torustikuga DN 50 musta terastoruga.
Soojussõlmes asuv pump vahetada välja elektrooniliselt juhitava pumba vastu. Eraldi automaatikat pumbale ei ole vaja. Kasutada Grundfos Magna 3 25-60 pumpa, mis analüüsib automaatselt küttesüsteemi, leiab optimaalse seadistuse ja kohandab oma tööd vastavalt vajadusele.
Süsteemi arvutuslik veemaht on 1545 l. Vee maksimaalne paisumismaht on 39 l.
Olemasolevalt küttetorustikult eemaldada mittevajalik armatuur.
Küttesüsteemi projekteeritud töörõhk on 1,5 bar.

Soojuskandja temperatuurirežiimid hoone süsteemides:

- Küte 70/50 °C

2.5 TORUSTIK JA REGULEERSEADMED

Olemasolev torustik on mustast terastorust mõõtudega DN 15 – DN 65

Püstikute pealevoolutoru peab olema varustatud kuulkraaniga, tagasivoolutoru tasakaalustusventiiliga. Kõiki püstikuid peab saama tühjendada, selleks paigaldada tühjenduskraanid pärast sulgventiile püstiku poole.

Tuletõkkepiiretest läbiminekud tihendada tuldtõkestava materjaliga, mis ei nõrgesta piirete tulepüsivust. Tuletõkkesektsioonist läbiminekul katkestada soojusisolatsioon ning katta toru GPG-seguga.

Küttesüsteemi montaaztööde käigus dokumenteeritakse aktidega järgmised tööd:
- vormistatakse küttesüsteemi surveproovi

2.6 TORUSTIKU ISOLEERIMINE

Kahe isoleeritava toru või torude ja tahke konstruktsiooni vahe on vähemalt nii suur kui on toodud järgnevas tabelis. Tabelis on esitatud torukooriku erinevate sarjade mõõdud millimeetrites. Küttetorustik isoleeritakse vastavalt sarjale 23. Isolatsiooni tuletundlikkus A2L - s1, d0.
s = isolatsioonikihi paksus
a = kahe isoleeritava toru vahe

b = isoleeritava osa ja konstruktsiooni vahe

Toru DN	Sari 21			Sari 22			Sari 23			Sari 24			Sari 25		
	a	s	b	a	s	b	a	s	b	a	s	b	a	s	b
10-40	90	20	60	110	30	70	130	40	80	150	50	90	170	60	100
50-80	110	30	70	130	40	80	150	50	90	170	60	100	210	80	120
100-150	130	40	80	150	50	90	170	60	100	210	80	120	260	100	140

Isoleeritavad kohad, isolatsioonisarjad ja –tüübid.

Toru osa	Isolatsiooni sari v. paksus	Materjal	Asukoht, märkused
Kaugkütte-, kütte,- ja soojaveetoru ja ventiilid	25	Aa	Soojussõlmeruum 1)
Küttetoru	23	Ac	Nähtav isolatsioon 2)

Materjalid.

Aa - Torukoorik PV-E või KK. Kaared/käänakud teostada kaarelementidega, villast lõigatud vahetükkidega või, kuni läbimõõduni DN50, lahtisest villast kokku suruda ning katta plekk-kattega.
Ac - Alumiiniumkartongiga kaetud mineraalvill PV-AE või KK-Al.

Järgnevat ei isoleerita:

- kaitseklapp;
- tühjendus-, õhutus-, manomeetrite ühendustorud ning paisumispaagi torud;
- reservuaaride ja seadmete tehnilist informatsiooni sisaldavad sildid;
- korteritesisesed püstikud;
- radiaatoriteühendused;

3. ÜLDISED NÕUDED KÜTTESÜSTEEMIDELE

3.1 SURVEKATSETUSED

Survekatsetuste teostamine ning neis vajalikud abi- ja mõõteseadmed sisalduvad töövõtus. Survekatsetused teostatakse tellija kontrollimisel ja need peavad olema tellija poolt kinnitatud. Kinni kaetavate torustike ja kanalite survekatsetused teostatakse enne kinnikatmist.

Töövõtja koostab tellijale survekatsetuste kohta protokollid. Torustike osas protokollis näidatakse ära:

- mõõtmiste aeg;

- töövõtja;
- mõõtja;
- mõõdetav võrgu osa;
- katsetussurve;
- kinnitaja allkiri.

Survekatsetused teostatakse üldjuhul veega. Sellisel juhul pestakse torustik hoolikalt läbi koheselt pärast katsetust.

Survekatsetuse aeg on kaks tundi. Kasutatavad rõhud erinevate võrkude ülimates osades on üldjuhul:

- küte 0,6 MPa;

Survekatsetuste rõhk tuleb siiski valida nii, et see ei ületaks võrku ühendatud seadmete projekteeritud survet. Väiksema rõhutaluvusega seadmed eraldatakse süsteemist survekatsetuste ajaks.

3.2 SULG-, ÕHUÄRASTUS JA TÜHJENDUSVENTIILID

Sulgventiilid peavad olema kuulventiilid. Tühjenduseks kasutada keermestatud korgiga kuulventiile. Kuulventiili läbimõõt peab olema ühendatava toru läbimõõduga võrdne.

3.3 TASAKAALUSTUSVENTIILID

Tasakaalustusventiilid on keermesühendusega. Ventiili korpusel peavad olema järgmised andmed: valmistaja, mudel (tüüp), kvs- arv, nimiläbimõõt (DN, mm) ja rõhuklass (PN, bar).

Süsteemides tegelikult voolava keskkonna koguse mõõtmiseks ja reguleerimiseks tuleb kasutada tasakaalustusventiile, millel peavad olema mõõteriista ühendamiseks konstruktsioonis vastavad niplid.

3.4 RINGLUSPUMP

Kasutada keskrõhupumpa, pöörlemiskiiruseks soovitavalt 1500 p/min; märgmootori puhul 3000 p/min. Kasutada näiteks Grundfos Magna 3 25-60 ringluspumpa.

Soojasõlmes olev ringluspump peab vastama järgmistele parameetritele:

- Q = 0,92 l/s
- H = 50 kPa (35 kPa küttesüsteem+15 kPa soojussõlm)

3.5 PAIGALDAMISNÕUDED

Kaetud tööd peab enne kinnikatmist tellijale üle andma. Enne tööde alustamist lepitakse kokku materjalides, aga enne katmisele minevate tööde üle andmist tuleb need tellijaga üle vaadata, et veenduda kvaliteedis ja kokku lepitud materjalide kasutamises.

Torude läbiviigud seintes ei tohi nõrgestada konstruktsioonide tulepüsivust. Tuletõkke piiretest läbiminekud tihendada tuldtõkestava materjaliga, mis ei nõrgesta piirete tulepüsivust.

Torud tuleb monteerida nii, et nende soojuspikenemine ei ole takistatud. Projekteeritud torustikule ei ole vaja toru pikenemisest tulenevaid kompensaatoreid.

Töövõtja hangib ja monteerib töövõttu kuuluvate torustike ja seadmete tarilapid ja kinnitused. Seadmetele paigaldada tunnussildid. Tunnussiltidega varustada kõik seadmete loetelus esinevad seadmed, reguleerimisseadmed, andurid jne. Tunnussildid valmistada lamineeritud plastmassist, millele kirjutatav tekst on must. Sildid kinnitada ühel viisil seadme külge või kõrvale, vajadusel eraldi alusele. Torujuhtmed markeerida voolusuuna kleebistega, millede värv ja tekst näitavad võrgu kasutamise otstarvet või tegevusala, näiteks: pealevoolu torustik, tagastuv torustik jne. Kleebised paigaldatakse torustikule nii, et need oleks võimalik suurema vaevata leida. Need peavad olema vahemaaga umbes 6m ja hargnemistel, seintest läbiminekutel jne, et oleks võimalik torude liikumisi jälgida.

3.6 TOED JA KINNITUSED

Küttetorustike kinnitamisel juhindutakse torude valmistajatehaste soovitustest, kuid see ei tohi olla suurem järgmises tabelis antust (cm):

Toru diam	Horisontaalsed torud, cm	Vertikaalsed torud, cm
	Fe	Fe
15	250	250
20	250	250
50	300	300
65	400	400
80	400	400
100	500	500
125	500	500

Märkused:

- Tabelis esitatud pikkused kehtivad ka isoleeritud torustikele;

Kinnitusviis peab sobima kinnitatavate torustike läbimõõtudega. Toed ja konstruktsioonid ei tohi nõrgendada põhiehituskonstruktsioone.

Kõik torude ja seadmete toestused ning kinnitused tuleb arvestada vastavate torude, seadmete, jms. tööde hinna sisse.

3.7 REGULEERIMISTÖÖD

Reguleerimistööd alustada peale montaaži, läbipesu ja õhu eemaldamist:

1. Radiaatoriventiilidest eemaldada termostaatosad ja need seadistada vastavusse eelreguleerimisnäitudele;
2. Tasalkaalustusventiilid seadistada esialgsetele näitudele;
3. Kõik võrgus olevad reguleerimis- ja magnetventiilid viiakse täielikult avatud asendisse;
4. Mõõta võrgu kõikide tasakaalustusventiilide vooluhulgad ja märkida need mõõtmisprotokolli. Seadearve ei muudeta;
5. Mõõtmistulemuste alusel, vajaduse korral muuta tasakaalustusventiilide reguleerimisnäitusid kogu võrgus.

Punktides 4 ja 5 esitatud toiminguid korrata kuni saavutatakse projektis esitatud vooluhulgad. Talvisel ajal mõõta ruumide õhu temperatuurid 1,5 m kõrgusel 1,5m välisseinast, uksed aknad suletud. (termostaadid eemaldada 1 ööpäev enne mõõtmist). Kõikide siseruumide temperatuurid mõõta talvisel ajal küttesüsteemi reguleerimise ajal. Mõõtmised digitaaltermomeetriga täpsus ±0,1°C, täpsusnõue ±0,5°C. Reguleerimise ja mõõtmistulemused protokollida tabeli vormis.

Protokoll peab sisaldama:

- mõõtmise teostamise aeg, töövõtja, mõõtmise teostaja;
- kasutatud mõõteriist ja mõõtmismeetod;
- reguleerimise ja mõõtmise seadme kood;
- mõõteriista näidud;
- projektile vastavad ja mõõdetud näidud;
- välistemperatuur;
- ruumide temperatuurid;
- radiaatoriventiilide mudel, mõõdud ja eelreguleerimise näidud.

Kui töövõtja on üle andnud ülaltoodud reguleerimise- ja mõõtmisprotokollid, teostada valikuliselt kontrollmõõtmised. Mõõtmised teostab töövõtja oma mõõteriistaga tellija juuresolekul. Soovi korral võib tellija kasutada oma mõõteriistu.

3.8 TÖÖVÕTU MAHT

Töövõtja väljastab tellijale ja teistele töövõtjatele materjalide õigeaegseks kohaletoimetamiseks vajaliku info vastavalt kokkulepitud tööde ajagraafikule. Juhul, kui töövõtja kasutab projektis määratud seadmete ja materjalide asemel muid vastavaid seadmeid ja materjale, peavad need oma suuruselt, asukohalt, tööpõhimõttelt ja tehnilistelt parameetritelt vastama töövõtu dokumentides määratud seadmetele ja materjalidele. Nende seadmete ja materjalide valimisel on vajalik tellija ja sanitaartehniliste tööde järelevalve kirjalik nõusolek enne kõnealuste seadmete ja materjalide hankimist, kui need erinevad projektis märgitutest. Valiku õigsuse eest vastutab töövõtja. Töövõtja koostab:

- vajalikud teostusjoonised (kokkuleppel tellijaga);

3.8.1 Muudatused

Kui tööde käigus toimuvad ehituslikest põhjustest või töövõtja soovil projektis muudatused, mis muudavad tööde maksumust, on töövõtja kohustatud selle kohta andma kirjaliku hinnapakkumise. Töövõtja peab andma materjalide ja seadmete ühikhinnad, kui tellija seda soovib.

3.9 SEADMETE JA TORUSTIKE MÄRKIMINE

Kõik töövõttu kuuluvad seadmed tuleb varustada siltidega, kuhu on märgitud andmed süsteemide numbritega ja teeninduspiirkonnaga. Seadmed, mis jäävad šahtidesse, tuleb kattev materjal või konstrukstioon seadme asukoha kindlaks määramiseks varustada siltidega. Süsteemide suunanooled magistraaltorustikel tuleb kinnitada igale seinast läbimineku kohale ja seadmete (nii surve- kui imepoolele) vahetusse lähedusse.

3.10 TULEOHUTUSNÕUDED

Tuleohutusnõuete täitmisel järgida järgmisi standardeid ja normatiive:

- EVS 812-3:2013 Ehitiste tuleohutus. Osa 2: Küttesüsteemid;

1. Torude läbiviigud seintes ei tohi nõrgestada konstruktsioonide tulepüsivust.
2. Tuletõkke piiretest läbiminekud tihendada tuldtõkestava materjaliga, mis ei nõrgesta piirete tulepüsivust.
3. Kõik torustikud isoleeritakse min.villakoorikutega. Isolatsioonikihtide paksused on toodud joonistel. Isolatsioonimaterjal peab olema mittepõlev.

4. ÜLDISED NÕUDED GAASITORUSTIKULE

Üldnõuded gaasitorustikule:

(1) Gaasi kiirus gaasipaigaldise torustikus ei tohi põhjustada ebasoovitavaid mõjusid, sealhulgas erosioon või häiriv müra. Kohtades, kus gaasil on suur kiirus, tuleb kasutada erosioonikindlaid materjale ja mürasummutusvahendeid.
(2) Torustik peab olema projekteeritud selliselt, et gaasi rõhk gaasiseadme ees püsiks gaasiseadmele ettenähtud piirides.
(3) Torustik tuleb projekteerida ja ehitada selliselt, et oleks võimalik tema katsetamine ja ohutu läbipuhumine.
(4) Torustiku läbiviik tuletõkkekonstruktsioonidest ei tohi muuta konstruktsiooni tulepüsivust.
(5) Sulgeseadmed peab paigaldama hoone sisendile, korruselamute hargnevatele püstikutele, enne gaasiarvesteid ja enne gaasiseadmeid.
(6) Gaasipaigaldise hoone sisendil või enne gaasiseadet, kui gaasiseadmel vastav võimalus puudub, peab olema võimalus rõhu mõõtmiseks. Manomeeter on katla komplektis.
(7) Ehitise välisseintest, lagedest, põrandatest ja kandetarinditest läbiviimisel tuleb torustik kaitsta manteltoru või muhviga.
(8) Torustik peab olema toestatud tugedega, mille vahekaugus peab välistama torustikus ohtlike pingete ja vibratsiooni tekke.

(9) Gaasi edastamise lõpetamisel ja gaasiseadme või torustiku eraldamisel gaasipaigaldisest tuleb paigaldise lahtine toruots sulgeda keevitatud või mehhaaniliselt ühendatud otsakorgiga.

5. MÖÖDAVIIKUDE JA TERMOSTAATVENTIILIDE KONTROLLARVUTUS

Hoone köögikappides ning otsaseina vannitubades on kasutusel ühetorusüsteem. Radiaaotritele on paigaldatud termostaatventiilid Danfoss RA-G 15 ning möödaviigud 10 mm vasktoruga.

Hetkel on radiaatoritel Danfoss RA-G 15 termostaatventiili takistus ca 0,2 kPa sõltuvalt ventiili seadearvust. Möödaviigu takistus on hetkel ca 0,2-0,5 kPa. Kui takistused on võrdsed, voolab mõlemas torustikuharus sama vooluhulk. Teoreeriliselt peaks süsteem töötama.

Parandusmeetodid:

1. Keerata kõik termostaatventiilid avatud asendi peale
2. Tasakaalustada püstikute vooluhulk tasakaalustusventiiliga projektis ettenähtud vooluhulgale
3. Katsuda käega, kumb toru rohkem soojaks läheb. Kui soojaks läheb ainult möödaviigutoru, siis tuleb sinna paigaldada lisatakistus, näiteks drosselseib.

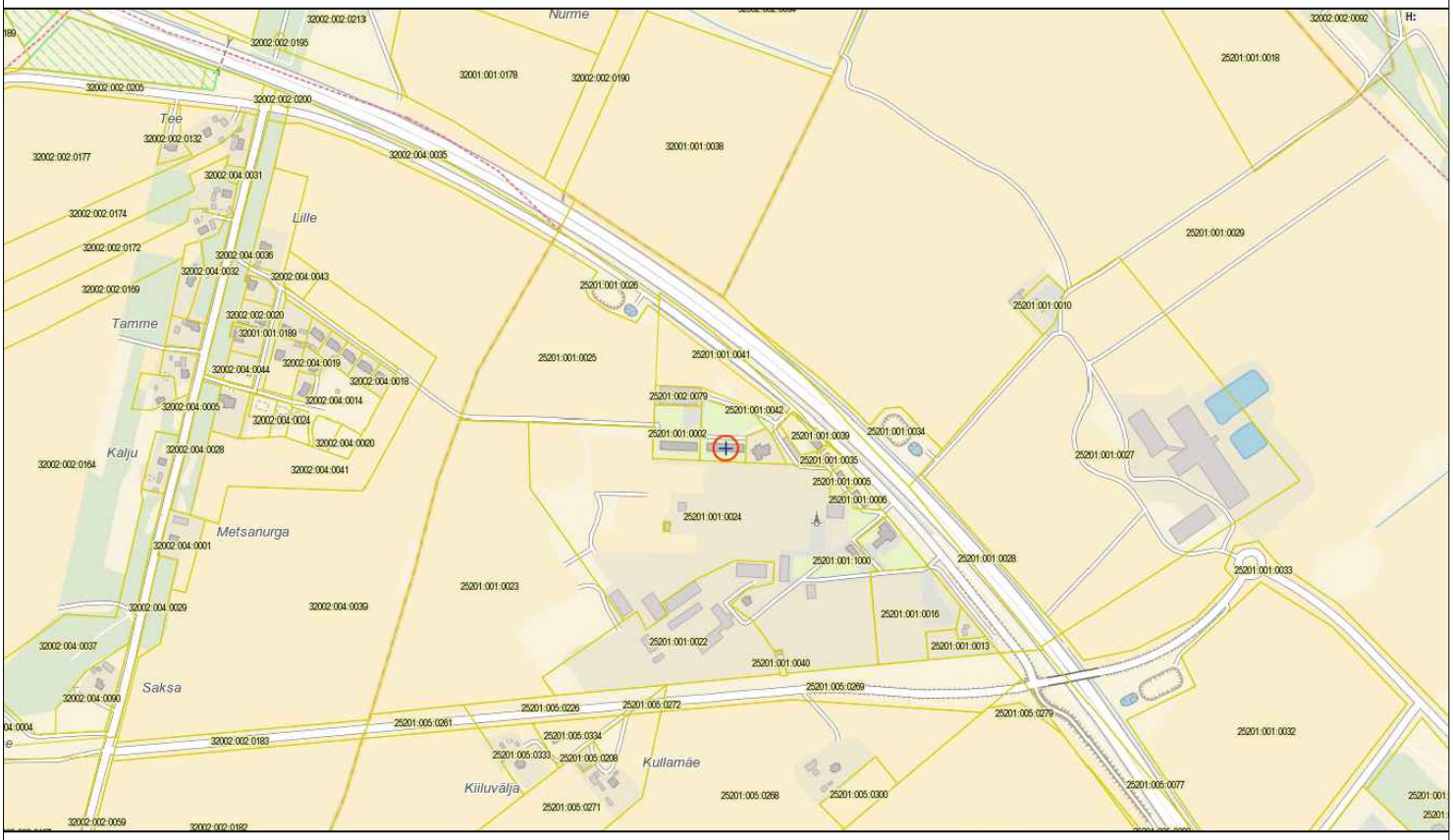
6. ELEKTER

Peajaotuskilbist (PJK) tuua 1 faasiline elektritoide kaabliga PPJ 3G4 katlaseadmete jaotuskeskusesse (KSJK). PJK paigaldada KSJK toiteahelale C16 kaitseaparaat. Katlaseadmete jaotuskeskusesse paigaldada sulavkaitse ja liigpingepiirik T2 (täpsustused ja paigaldus nõuded vaadata tootja juhistest). Kilbi koostamisel vaadata kilbiskeemi ja kütteplaani. Elektripaigaldise välja ehitamisel lähtuda normdokumentidest ja heast ehitustavast.

LISA 1

Küttesüsteemi spetsifikatsioon **Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa**

Jär. NR	Mõõt-ühik	Nimetus	Tähis, materjal, mõõt	Hulk	Märkused/ valmistaja
KÜTE					
1	tk	Dün. tasakaalustusventiil Frese S	DN 15	29	Frese
2	tk	Kuulkraan	DN 15	17	
3	tk	Kuulkraan	DN 20	4	
4	tk	Kuulkraan	DN 25	8	
5	tk	Tühjenduskraan	DN 15	29	
6	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 40 mm	DN 15	83	
7	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 40 mm	DN 20	5	
8	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 40 mm	DN 25	50	
9	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 40 mm	DN 32	33	
10	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 50 mm	DN 40	77	
11	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 50 mm	DN 50	55	
12	jm	Fooliumiga koorikisolatsioon 50 mm	DN 65	20	
13	jm	Krunditud must terastoru	DN 50	7	Uus ühendus katlaga
14	tk	Kondensaat-gaasikatel min 75 kW	S-AF 115	1	Strebel
15	jm	Gaasitoru DN 40	48,3x3,2	2	Uus ühendus katlaga
16	tk	Gaasitoru kuulkraan	DN 40	1	
17	tk	Gaasitoru läbipuhumise kraan	DN 15	2	
18	jm	Roostevaba suitsutoru	D-150	1	katlaühendus ol.ol-ga
19	tk	Kaitseklapp 5 bar	DN 15	1	
20	jm	Furanflex korstnasisu	D-150	12	
21	m^2	Suitsutoru isolatsioon kivivill 100 kg/m3	100 mm	3	
22	tk	Grundfos Magna 3 25-60	Q=3282 l/h;H=50 kPa	1	Grundfos
23	jm	Kondensaaditoru püstikusse	D-25	5	
ELEKTER					
1	tk	Elektrikilp 25 A. 2 kW, 6 moodulit	230/400 V	1	
2	tk	IP44 1-kohaline pistikupesa		2	
3	tk	Valgustuse lüliti		1	
4	tk	Luminofoorvalgustus T8	1200 mm	2	
5	tk	C16 kaitseaparaat		1	peajaotuskilpi
6	tk	16A gC sulavkaitse		1	
7	tk	liigpingepiirik T2		1	
8	jm	Elektrikaabel	PPJ 3G1,5	15	
9	jm	Elektrikaabel	PPJ 3G2,5	6	
10	jm	Elektrikaabel	PPJ 3G4	20	peajaotuskilpi



REKONSTRUEERITAV HOONE

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

PROJEKTI NIMETUS: Hoone kütteprojekt

Töö Nr: KV-1506

OBJEKTI AADRESS: Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Kuupäev: 19.02.2015

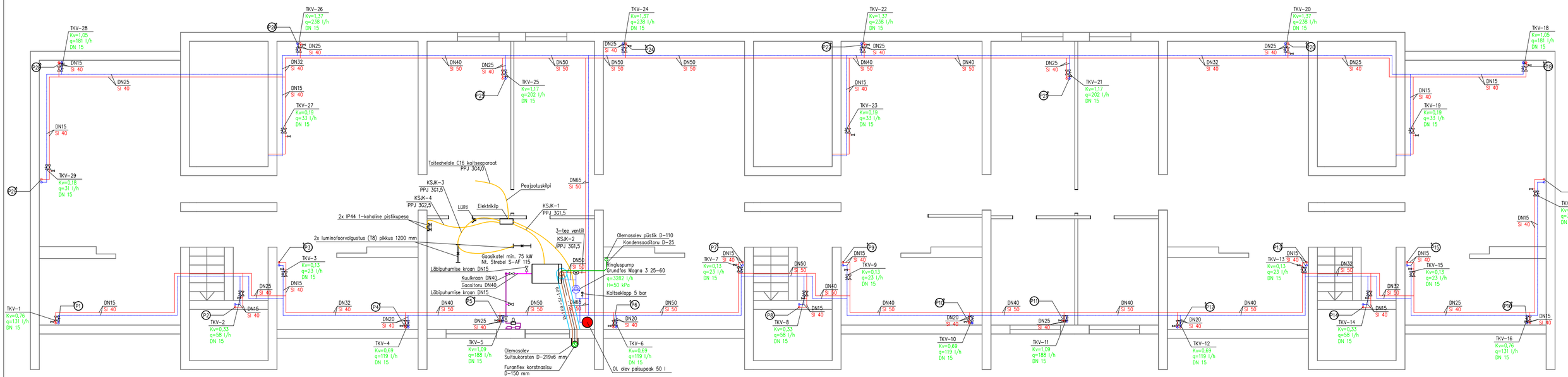
Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
info@eeprojekt.ee
Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	Kalev Kalda
KONTROLLIS:	Everyn Kallemets

Joonis KV-1
SITUATSIOONISKEEM

Leht: 1/7

Mõõt: SKEEM



DN 15 / SI 40 — Toru mõõt / Isolatsioonikihi paksus

Radiaator

Kuulkraan

Tasakaalustusventiil

Pealevoolutoru

Tagasivoolutoru

Projekteeritav kondensaadi äravoolutoru D-25

Olemasolev suitsutoru D-160

Projekteeritav gaasitoru

Olemasolev gaasitoru

R
9 ribi
P=925 W
q=41 l/h

Ribide arv
Ruumi soojuskoormus
Arvutuslik vooluhulk

TKV-1 / Kv=1,15 / q=272 l/h / DN 15

Tasakaalustusventiili number
Ventiili Kv-arv
Arvutuslik vooluhulk
Ventiili mõõt

Märkused:

1. Hoones on suures mahus kahetoru-küttesüsteem temperatuurirežiimil 70/50/21 °C, köögikappides ja vannitubades on ühetoru-süsteem
2. Püstikud ja ühendustorud on mustast terastorust ning vahetamisele ei kuulu
3. Olemasolevatele radiaatoritele on paigaldatud termostaatventiilid
4. Magistraaltorustik on krunditud mustast terastorust ning vahetamisele ei kuulu
5. Surveproov teha maksimaalselt 6 bar juures
6. Keldris asuv torustik isoleerida torukoorikuga, isolatsioonikihi paksus on toodud joonisel
7. Püstikute tagasivoolutorudele paigaldada Frese S dünaamilised tasakaalustusventiilid
8. Paigaldada uus tsirkulatsioonipump Grundfos Magna 3 25-60 parameetritega Q=3282 l/h, H=50 kPa
9. Paigaldada uus kondensaat-gaasikatel võimsusega min 75 kW, näiteks Strebel S-AF 115
10. Gaasikatlale teha uus veetorude ühendus mõõduga DN 50
11. Soojussõlme ruumi paigaldada uus elektrikilp varustamaks gaasikatelt ja tsirkulatsioonipumpa
12. Olemasolevast gaasitorust teha toruühendus DN 40 uude gaasikatlasse, paigaldada läbipuhumise kraanid DN 15
13. Gaasikatel ühendada olemasoleva D-160 suitsutoruga, mis suubub korstnasse
14. Olemasolevasse 219x6 mm korstnasse paigaldada Furanflex D-150 korstnasisu
15. Kõikidele püstikutele paigaldada tühjendusventiilid DN 15 pealevoolutorule

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

PROJEKTI NIMETUS: Hoone kütteprojekt

OBJEKTI AADRESS: Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
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Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	Kalev Kalda
KONTROLLIS:	Everyn Kallemets

Joonis KV-2 KELDRIKORRUSE KÜTE

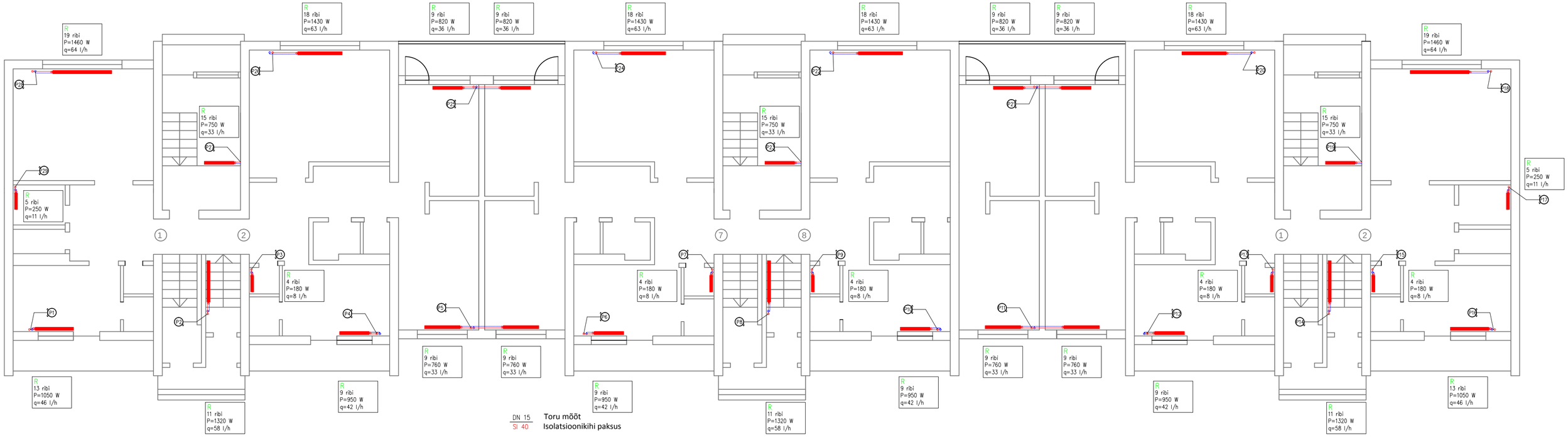
Töö Nr: KV-1506

Kuupäev: 19.02.2015

Leht: 2/7

Mõõt: 1:100

1.korrus



DN 15 / SI 40 — Toru mõõt / Isolatsioonikihi paksus

Radiaator

Kuulkraan

Tasakaalustusventiil

Pealevoolutoru

Tagasivoolutoru

R 9 ribi P=925 W q=41 l/h — Ribide arv / Ruumi soojuskoormus / Arvutuslik vooluhulk

TKV–1 / Kv=1,15 / q=272 l/h / DN 15 — Tasakaalustusventiili number / Ventiili Kv-arv / Arvutuslik vooluhulk / Ventiili mõõt

Märkused:

1. Hoones on suures mahus kahetoru-küttesüsteem temperatuurirežiimil 70/50/21 °C, köögikappides ja vannitubades on ühetoru-süsteem
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3. Olemasolevatele radiaatoritele on paigaldatud termostaatventiilid
4. Magistraaltorustik on krunditud mustast terastorust ning vahetamisele ei kuulu
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6. Keldris asuv torustik isoleerida torukoorikuga, isolatsioonikihi paksus on toodud joonisel
7. Püstikute tagasivoolutorudele paigaldada Frese S dünaamilised tasakaalustusventiilid
8. Paigaldada uus tsirkulatsioonipump Grundfos Magna 3 25-60 parameetritega Q=3282 l/h, H=50 kPa
9. Paigaldada uus kondensaat-gaasikatel võimsusega min 75 kW, näiteks Strebel S-AF 115
10. Gaasikatlale teha uus veetorude ühendus mõõduga DN 50
11. Soojussõlme ruumi paigaldada uus elektrikilp varustamaks gaasikatelt ja tsirkulatsioonipumpa
12. Olemasolevast gaasitorust teha toruühendus DN 40 uude gaasikatlasse, paigaldada läbipuhumise kraanid DN 15
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14. Olemasolevasse 219x6 mm korstnasse paigaldada Furanflex D-150 korstnasisu
15. Kõikidele püstikutele paigaldada tühjendusventiilid DN 15 pealevoolutorule

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

PROJEKTI NIMETUS: Hoone kütteprojekt

Töö Nr: KV-1506

OBJEKTI AADRESS: Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Kuupäev: 19.02.2015

Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
info@eeprojekt.ee
Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

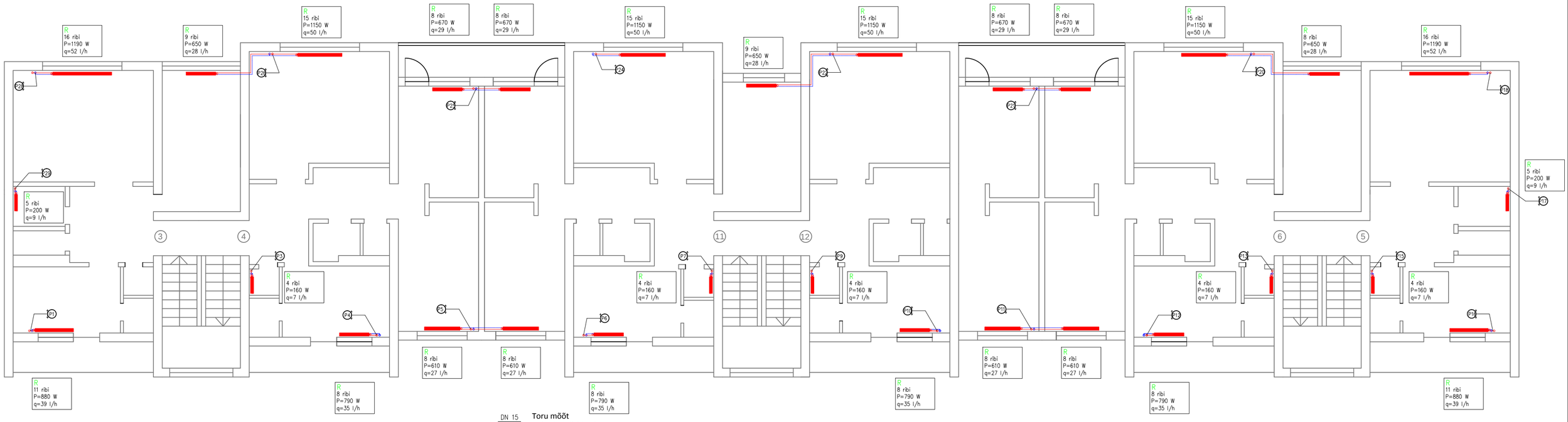
TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	Kalev Kalda
KONTROLLIS:	Everyn Kallemets

Joonis KV-3
ESIMESE KORRUSE KÜTE

Leht: 3/7

Mõõt: 1:100

2.korrus



DN 15 / SI 40 — Toru mõõt / Isolatsioonikihi paksus

Radiaator

Kuulkraan

Tasakaalustusventiil

Pealevoolutoru

Tagasivoolutoru

R 9 ribi P=925 W q=41 l/h — Ribide arv / Ruumi soojuskoormus / Arvutuslik vooluhulk

TKV-1 / Kv=1,15 / q=272 l/h / DN 15 — Tasakaalustusventiili number / Ventiili Kv-arv / Arvutuslik vooluhulk / Ventiili mõõt

Märkused:

1. Hoones on suures mahus kahetoru-küttesüsteem temperatuurirežiimil 70/50/21 °C, köögikappides ja vannitubades on ühetoru-süsteem
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6. Keldris asuv torustik isoleerida torukoorikuga, isolatsioonikihi paksus on toodud joonisel
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13. Gaasikatel ühendada olemasoleva D-160 suitsutoruga, mis suubub korstnasse
14. Olemasolevasse 219x6 mm korstnasse paigaldada Furanflex D-150 korstnasisu
15. Kõikidele püstikutele paigaldada tühjendusventiilid DN 15 pealevoolutorule

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

PROJEKTI NIMETUS: Hoone kütteprojekt

Töö Nr: KV-1506

OBJEKTI AADRESS: Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Kuupäev: 19.02.2015

Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
info@eeprojekt.ee
Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

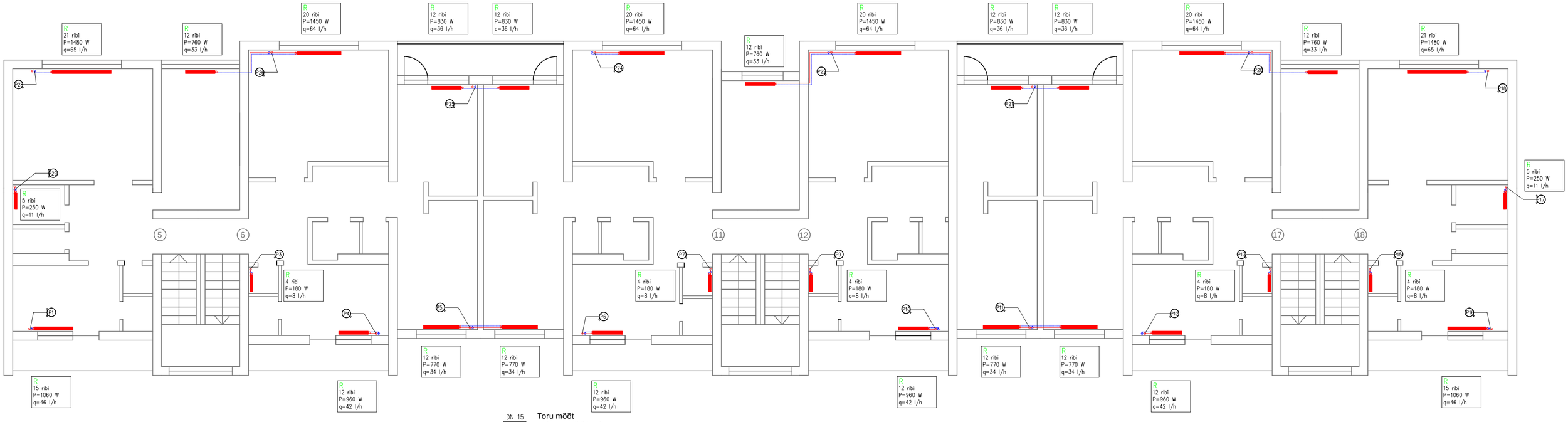
TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	Kalev Kalda
KONTROLLIS:	Everyn Kallemets

Joonis KV-4
TEISE KORRUSE KÜTE

Leht: 4/7

Mõõt: 1:100

3.korrus



DN 15 / SI 40 — Toru mõõt / Isolatsioonikihi paksus

Radiaator

Kuulkraan

Tasakaalustusventiil

Pealevoolutoru

Tagasivoolutoru

R 9 ribi P=925 W q=41 l/h — Ribide arv / Ruumi soojuskoormus / Arvutuslik vooluhulk

TKV-1 / Kv=1,15 / q=272 l/h / DN 15 — Tasakaalustusventiili number / Ventiili Kv-arv / Arvutuslik vooluhulk / Ventiili mõõt

Märkused:

1. Hoones on suures mahus kahetoru-küttesüsteem temperatuurirežiimil 70/50/21 °C, köögikappides ja vannitubades on ühetoru-süsteem
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11. Soojussõlme ruumi paigaldada uus elektrikilp varustamaks gaasikatelt ja tsirkulatsioonipumpa
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15. Kõikidele püstikutele paigaldada tühjendusventiilid DN 15 pealevoolutorule

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

PROJEKTI NIMETUS: Hoone kütteprojekt

Töö Nr: KV-1506

OBJEKTI AADRESS: Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Kuupäev: 19.02.2015

Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
info@eeprojekt.ee
Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	Kalev Kalda
KONTROLLIS:	Everyn Kallemets

Joonis KV-5
KOLMANDA KORRUSE KÜTE

Leht: 5/7

Mõõt: 1:100

ELEKTROTEHNILINE INFORMATSIOON

1.	Kilbi nimipinge	230/400V
2.	Kilbi nimivool	25A
3.	Sagedus	50Hz
4.	Installeeritud võimsus	2,0 kW
5.	Arvutatud võimsus	1,5 kW
6.	cosfii	0,98
7.	Juhistikutüüp	TN-S

EHITUSLIKUD ANDMED

1.	Seadmetüüp	Katlaruum
2.	Paigutusviis	Pinnapealne
3.	Kinnitusviis	Seinale
4.	Uksetüüp	Lukustatav pöördsulguriga
5.	Kesta materjal	Metall
6.	Jaotuskeskuse mõõtmed	Määrata vastavalt moodulite arvule
7.	Moodulite arv	6

KAABLID

1.	Toitekaablid	Alt klemmidele
2.	Väljuvad kaablid	Ülalt

Tunnussilt

1.	Tähistus	KSJK (Katlaseadmete jaotuskeskus)

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
info@eeprojekt.ee
Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

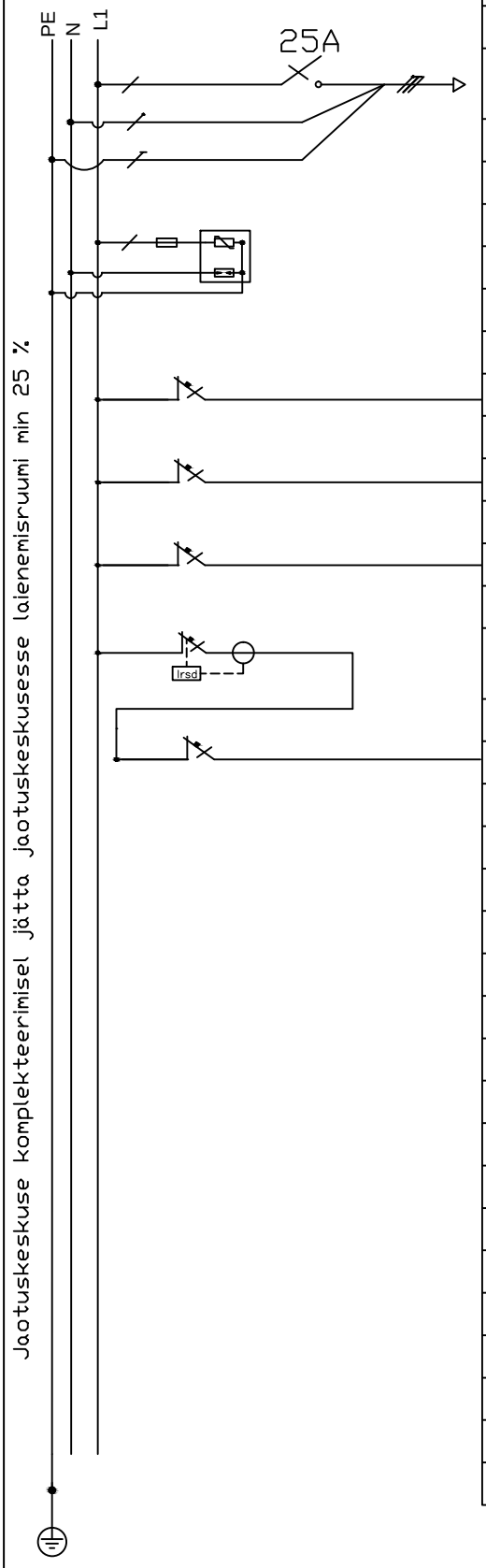
PROJEKTI NIMETUS: Hoone kütteprojekt

OBJEKTI AADRESS: Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	A.Koltsov
KONTROLLIS:	Avo Tasa

Joonis KV-6
ELEKTRIKILBI ÜLDANDMED

Töö Nr: KV-1506
Kuupäev: 01.04.2015
Leht: 6/7
Mõõt: SKEEM



Rühma nr.	Nimetus	Võimsus [kW]	Kaitselüliti	Juhtmestik mm²
	Pealüliti ja sisenev kaabel peajaotuskilbist			PPJ 3G4
	Peajaotuskilpi C16 kaitseaparaat			
	16A gG sulavkaitse + liigpingepiirik T2			
KSJK-1	Gaasikatel Strebel S-AF 115	0,3	C10	PPJ 3G1,5
KSJK-2	Ringluspump	0,5	C10	PPJ 3G1,5
KSJK-3	Valgustus	0.2	C10	PPJ 3G1,5
RVK1	2-pooluseline rikkevoolukaitse 30 mA, 25 A			
KSJK-4	Pistikupesad IP44	0,5	B16	PPJ 3G2,5

MUUDATUS	MUUDATUSE SISU	MUUDATUSE KUUPÄEV	PROJEKTEERIJA

EESTI EHITUSPROJEKT

PROJEKTI NIMETUS:
Hoone kütteprojekt

Töö Nr
KV-1506

OBJEKTI AADRESS:
Aiandi 8, Edise küla, Jõhvi vald, Ida-Virumaa

Kuupäev
01.04.2015

Mustamäe tee 5
(+372) 516 1092
info@eeprojekt.ee
Reg-kood: 12374504
MTR Reg nr: EEP002543

TELLIJA	KÜ Aiandi 8
PROJEKTEERIJA:	A.Koltsov
KONTROLLIS:	Avo Tasa

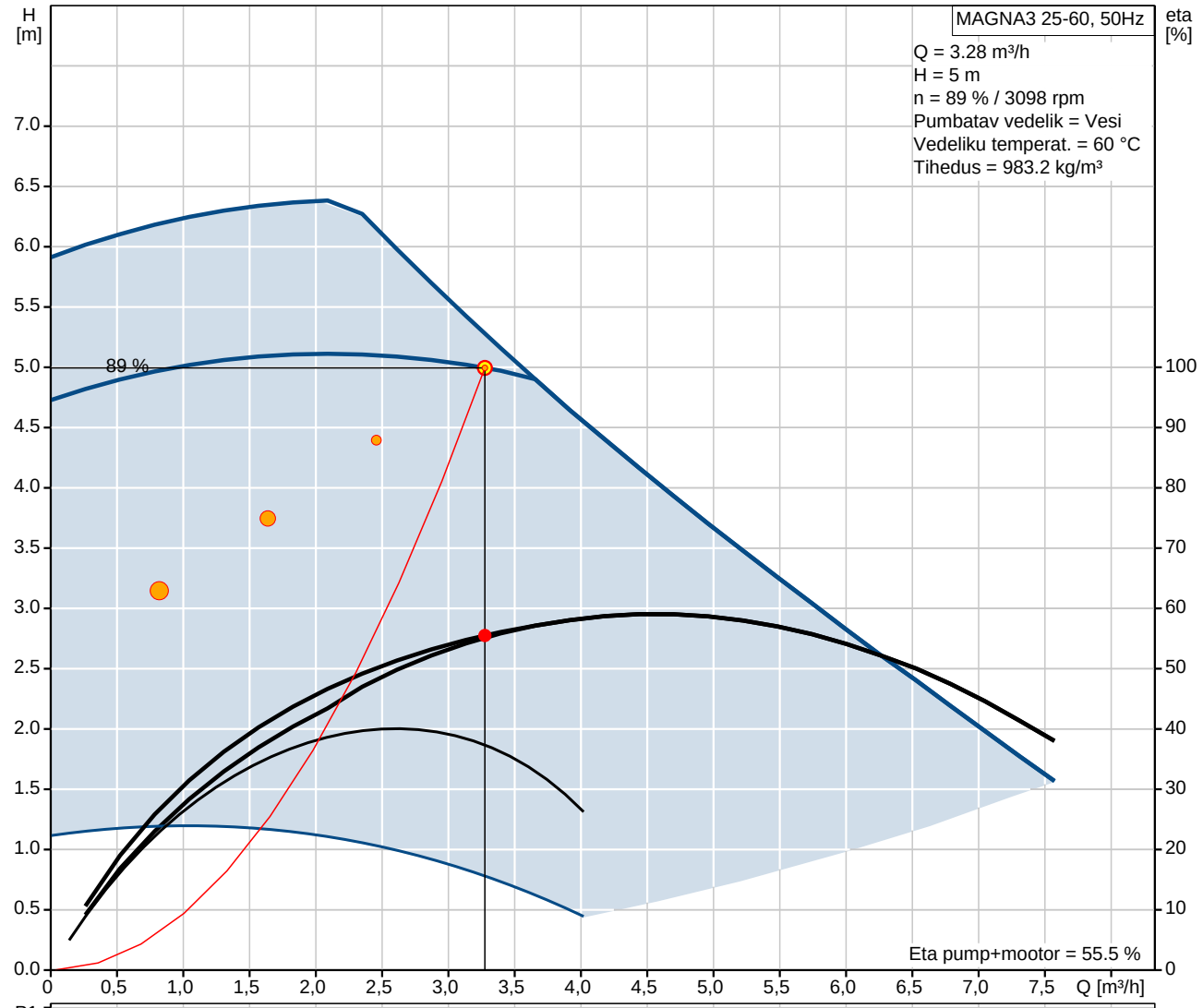
Joonis KV-7
ELEKTRIKILBI SKEEM

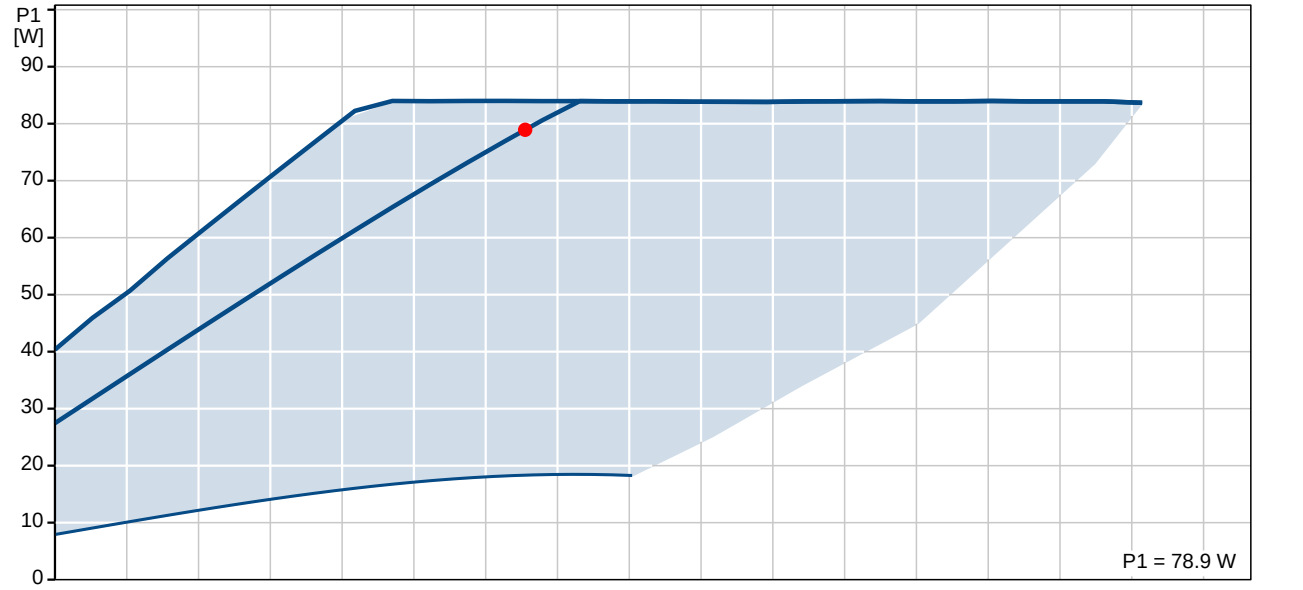
Leht
7/7

Mõõt
SKEEM

Ettevõtte nimi:	-
Koostas:	-
Telefon:	-
Faks:	-
Kuupäev:	-

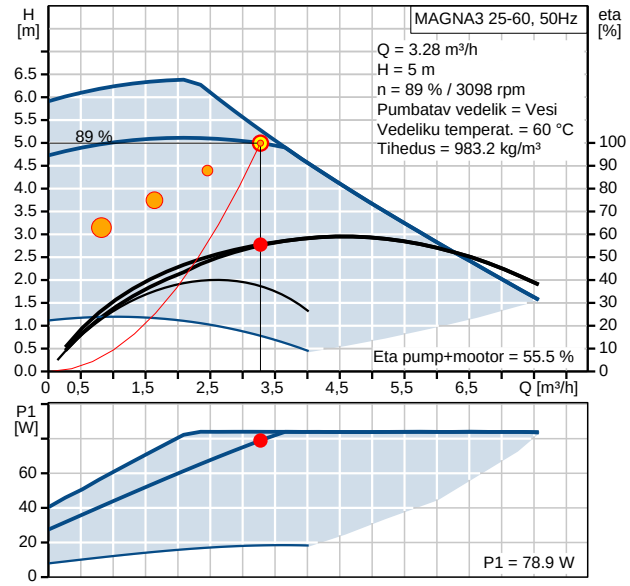
97924245 MAGNA3 25-60 50 Hz

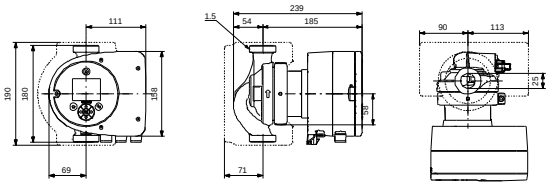


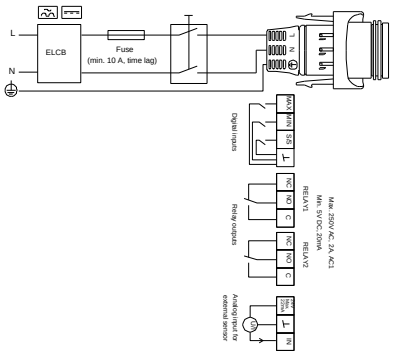


Ettevõtte nimi: -
Koostas: -
Telefon: -
Faks: -
Kuupäev: -

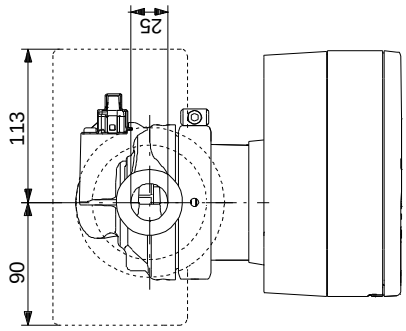
Kirjeldus	Väärtus
Üldteave:	
Product name:	MAGNA3 25-60
Positsioon	
Product No:	97924245
EAN number:	5710626493203
Hind:	Nõudmisel
Tehnilised:	
Jooksev arvutatud vooluhulk:	3.28 m³/h
Pumba lõppsurve:	5 m
Tõstekõrgus maks.:	60 dm
TF klass:	110
Tunnustused sildikul:	CE,VDE,EAC
Mudel:	A
Materjalid:	
Pumbapesa:	Valumalm
	EN-GJL-200
	ASTM A48-200B
Tööratas:	PES 30%GF
Paigaldamine:	
Ümbritseva temperat. vahemik:	0 .. 40 °C
Maks. töösurve:	10 bar
Toruühendus:	G 1 1/2"
Surveklass:	PN10
Paigalduspikkus:	180 mm
Vedelik:	
Pumbatav vedelik:	Vesi
Vedeliku temperatuurivahemik:	-10 .. 110 °C
Vedeliku temp.:	60 °C
Tihedus:	983.2 kg/m³
Kinemaatiline viskoossus:	1 mm²/s
Elektriandmed:	
Power input - P1:	9 .. 91 W
Maksimaalne voolutarve:	0.09 .. 0.75 A
Vooluvõrgu sagedus:	50 Hz
Nimipinge:	1 x 230 V
Kaitseklass (IEC 34-5):	X4D
Isolatsiooniklass (IEC 85):	F
Muu:	
Label:	Grundfos Blueflux
Energy (EEI):	0.19
Nettokaal:	4.81 kg
Bruttokaal:	5.27 kg
Tarnemaht:	0.015 m³

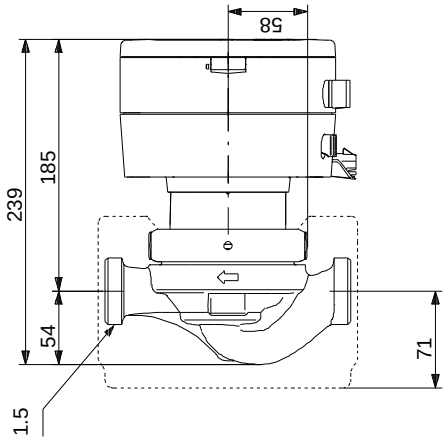


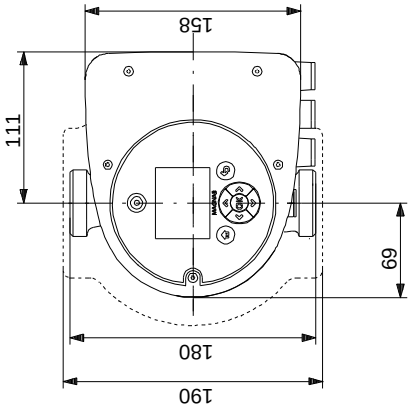




97924245 MAGNA3 25-60 50 Hz

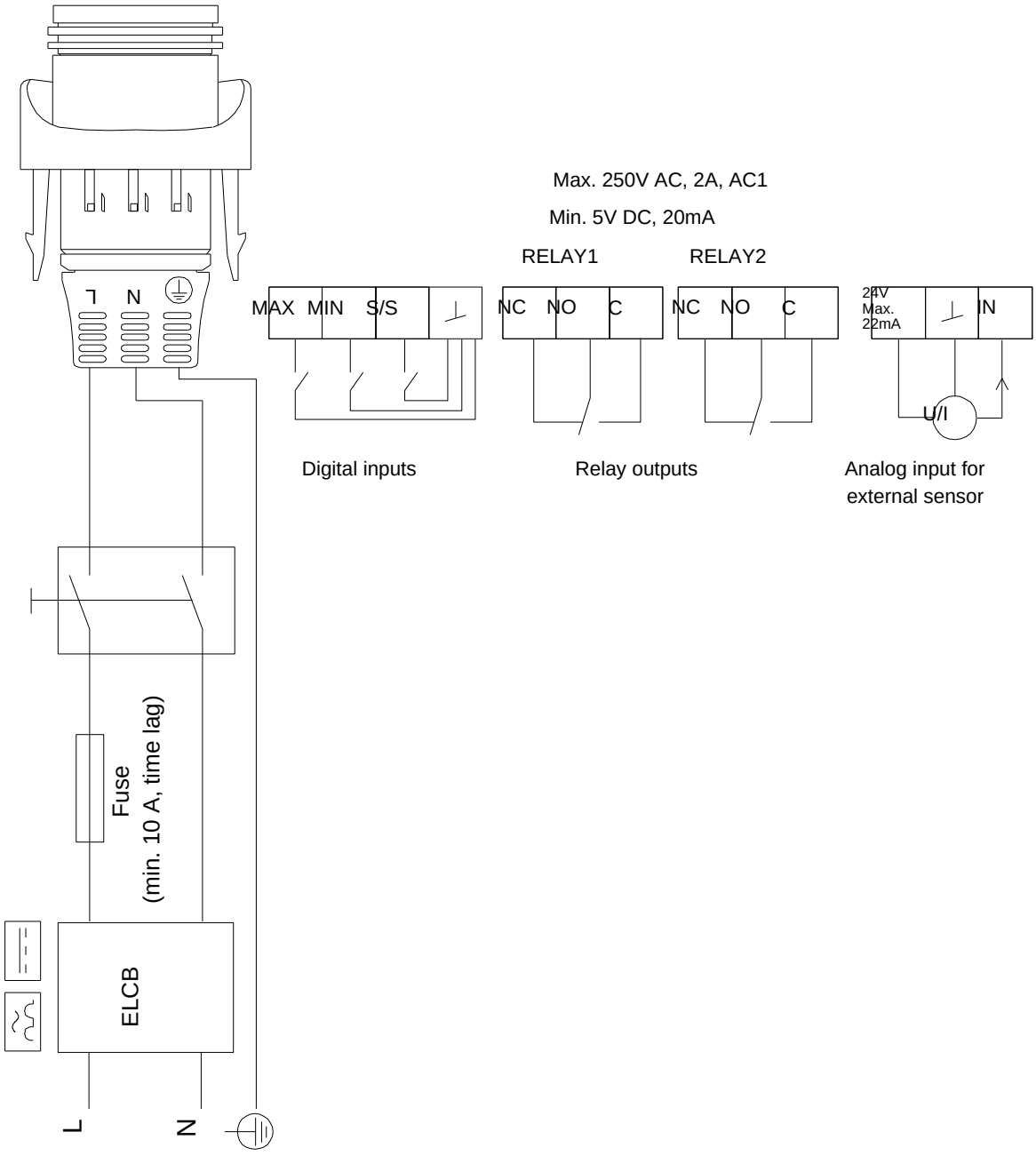






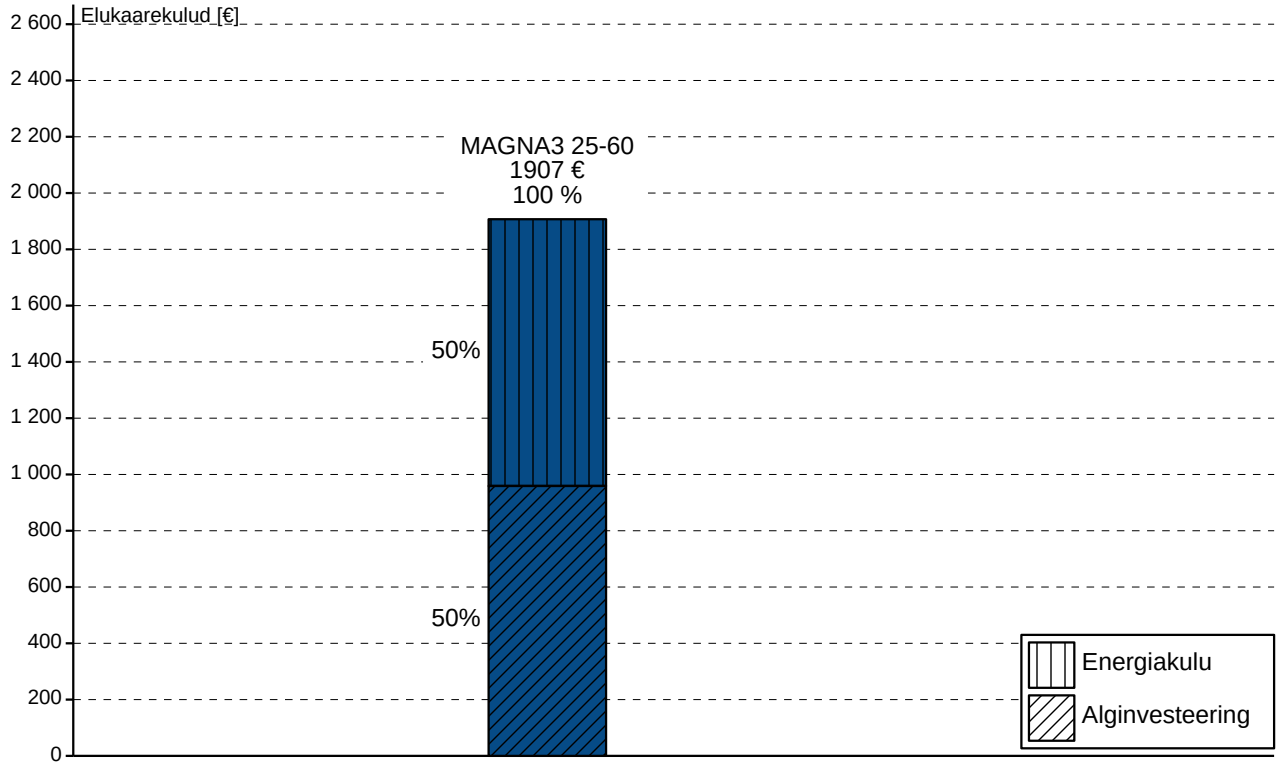
Note! All units are in [mm] unless others are stated.
Disclaimer: This simplified dimensional drawing does not show all details.

97924245 MAGNA3 25-60 50 Hz

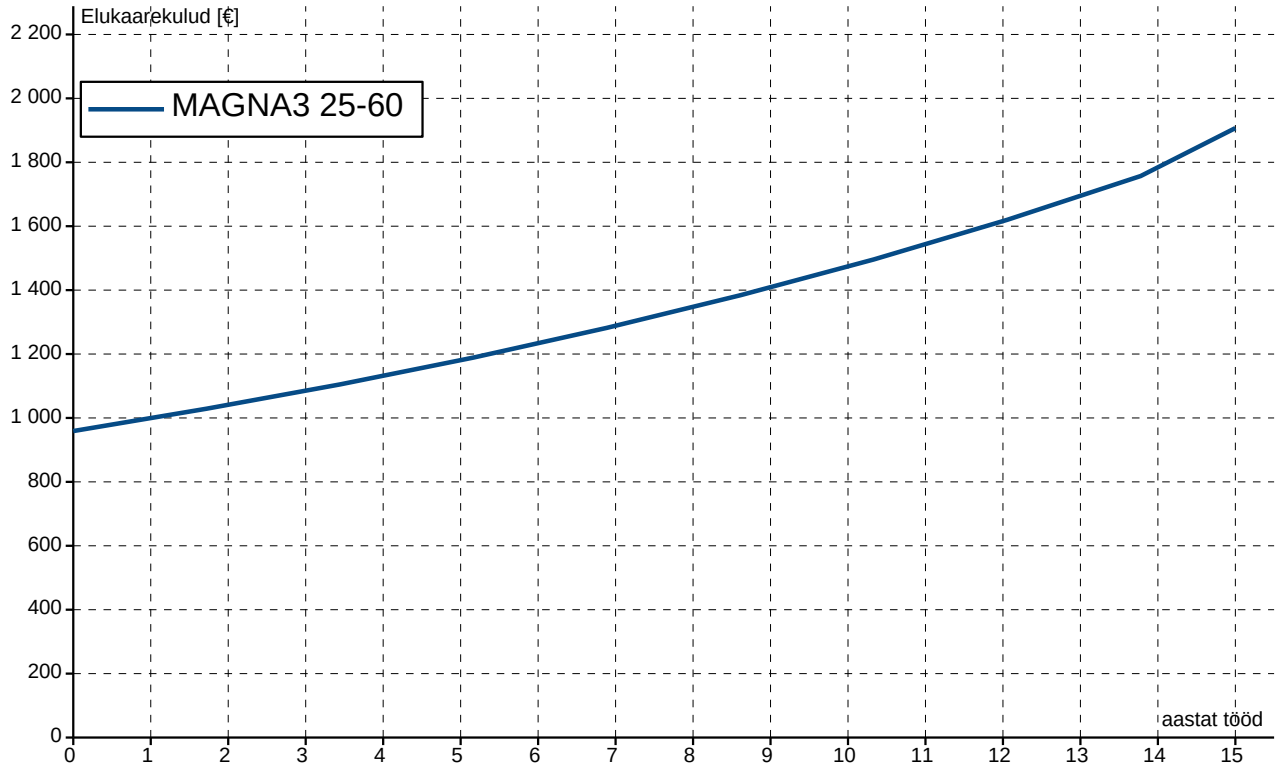


Märkus! Kõik mõõdud [mm] kui pole teisiti tähistatud.

Elukaarekulud - 15 aastat tööd



Tasuvusaeg



GRUNDFOS

Ettevõtte nimi: -
Koostas: -
Telefon: -
Faks: -
Kuupäev: -

Elukaarekulude Raport

Nõudmised:	*Üldised andmed:*	
Vooluhulk: 3.28 m³/h	Energia hind(kõrge tariif): 0.15 €/kWh	n - eluiga aastat: 15
Jõudlus aastas: ----		i - Intress %: 0 %
Tõstekõrgus: ----		p- inflatsioon %: 6 %

Sisestatud:	A:	
Süsteem:	MAGNA3 25-60	
	aastas	kokku (eluiga)
Algne investeering [€]		**959**
Pumbasüsteem [€]		959
Lisainvesteeringud [€]		
Paigaldus- ja vastuvõtu kulud [€]		
Energia hind [€]	**38**	**948**
Energiatarve [kWh/€]	256	
Erienergia [kWh/m³]		
Kasuteguri muutus aastas [%/Aasta]		
Käitamiskulud [€/Aasta]		
[€/Aasta]		
Plaan.hoolduse maksumus [€/Aasta]		
Remondikulud [€/Aasta]		
Muud aasta kulud [€/Aasta]		
Tööseisaku ja tootmiskao maksumus [€/Aasta]		
Keskkonnakulud [€]		
Demont.- ja utiliseerimiskulud [€]		

Väljund:

Päegune netto LCC-arv [€]		**1907**
millest hetke energiamaksum. on [€]		948
ja hoolduskulud on [€]		
millest olemasolev energia hind % on [%]		49.7
ja hoolduskulud % on [%]		0.0

Strebel

Condensing Boiler Range S-AF

INSTALLATION & SERVICE MANUAL

S-AF inst07:12DT

NOTES

SAFETY GUIDELINES

YOUR SAFETY IS OF PARAMOUNT IMPORTANCE. BE AWARE OF WHAT IS HAPPENING AROUND YOU AT ALL TIMES AND CONSIDER YOUR SAFETY AND THE SAFETY OF OTHERS. IN ADDITION ALWAYS ADHERE TO YOUR OWN COMPANY'S HEALTH AND SAFETY RULES

Do not use in ear sound equipment other than hearing aids BE AWARE

Beware of trip hazards.

If in doubt ASK

Do not carry out technical or cleaning work before disconnecting the Boiler from the electrical supply. Always position the general switch of the system and the main switch of the Boiler to "OFF". Also switch off the gas and water supply, but only when the Boiler is not firing.

Do not modify the safety or control devices without the authorization and the instructions of Strebel.

Do not pull, remove, twist the electrical cables from the Boiler, even if they are disconnected from the electrical supply.

Do not block or reduce the size of ventilation openings of the Boiler and of the room where the Boiler is installed. These openings are essential for proper combustion.

Do not block the condensate drain.

Do not leave containers with flammable substances in the room where the Boiler is installed.

In case of a water leak isolate the Boiler from the electric supply, close the water supply and promptly inform the installer.

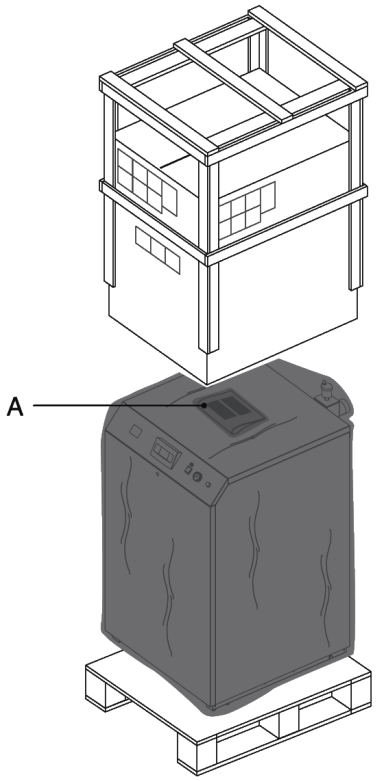
When the Boiler is not used for a long period, carry out the following operations after consideration of frost protection of the Boiler and system. Position the main switch of the Boiler and the general switch of the system in the "OFF" position close the gas and water valves and drain the Boiler. Always consider frost protection.
This manual is an integrated part of the Boiler. It must always accompany the Boiler, even if it is sold to another owner or user or transferred to another plant, Keep this manual save if it is damaged or lost, ask Strebel for another copy.

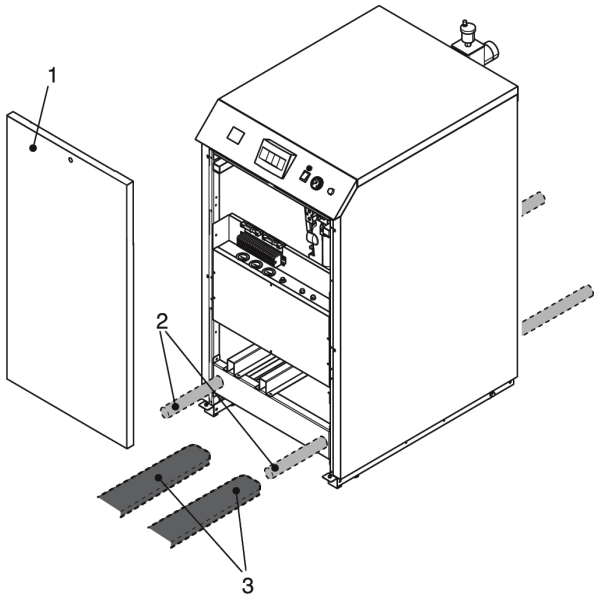
WORK SAFELY

INDEX

ON DELIVERY OF THE PRODUCT

After reading all the safety instructions the installer should unpack and immediately check that the Strebel S-AF is complete and without any defects. Any damage should be reported immediately to the supplier or Strebel Ltd. The Boiler should be protected and re packed until the Boiler is fitted.





The Boilers STREBEL S-A F are supplied in a single package on a wooden pallet, protected by cardboard and wooden crate. The Boiler is supplied in one piece.

Beware the Boiler is Heavy see table on page 11. To avoid injury consider the weight of the Boiler.

WARNING
Use suitable safe working equipment and devices to remove the package and to handle the Boiler. The staples on the wooden crate should be made safe to avoid injury or cause damage to the boiler casing.

HANDLING
Remove the package and proceed as follows:
Remove the front door (1) to facilitate handling.
Insert two (2) 1" pipes of suitable strength into the housings or use a fork lift etc.
(3) under the Boiler lift and handle it with suitable equipment.
Do not dispose of the packaging material without consideration of the environment. It can be a potential source of danger. Dispose of packaging in accordance with the regulations in force.

The Strebel S-AF includes the following documents and accessories:

Installation instructions for the installer.

User instruction (incorporated).

The manual provided with the Boiler is an integrated part of the Boiler. It should be read carefully before installation and commissioning of the Boiler and kept for future reference or for when the Boiler is transferred to another owner or user.

THE S-AF BOILER DESCRIPTION

These instructions are written for the installer of Strebel S-AF Boilers and contain all the necessary information for the specifying of S-AF boilers. Please read all these instructions fully. If you require further help please contact Strebel Ltd on 01276 685422

HIGH EFFICIENCY OPERATION

The heating boilers from the Strebel S-AF series are heating boilers with maximum high efficiency. High performance is reached by using a special aluminium body of low water content and high heat exchange area to maximise energy efficiency and thermal output. The heat exchanger allows flue gases to cool down below condensation point, condensing the flue gases and releasing extra heat resulting in efficiencies of over 100%net calorific.

The Boiler includes a stainless steel, total premix micro-flame burner that allows high modulation ratios, combustion stability, and low pollutant emissions NOx class=5

Also included is a variable speed fan for modulation of the air/gas mixture which also enables the Boiler to be flue and air intake "type C" room sealed) or "type B" chimney and Boiler room ventilation, both depending on the layout of the flue/ventilation adopted during the installation

The control is provided with self-diagnosis with a display of error codes and operating parameters when a failure occurs.

During design engineering, specific solutions have been adopted to obtain an optimum air/gas mix on a continuous basis reducing emissions and reducing noise .

A control (stand alone Boiler) that, if provided with an external sensor (at extra cost) located on a North Wall , allows compensation of the flow temperature based on the outdoor temperature.

SAFETY/CONTROL DEVICES

S-AF Boilers are provided with the following safety and control, devices.

1) Water pressure switch that stops the boiler operation when the pressure of the hydraulic circuit is lower than 1.3 (normal operating pressure is 1.5 bar) bar.
2) Condensate pressure switch that actuates when the flue pressure in the condense water trap exceeds 0.5 mbar.
3) Flue safety sensor that activates when the flue temperature is too high.
4) Gas pressure switch: that activates if the pressure of the supply gas is lower than 14 mbar. Note Gas pressure must be to current regulations.
5) Diagnosis of the hydraulic circuit: it protects the Boiler against any over temperature, checking the difference in temperature between flow and return (ΔT).
If ΔT increases to 35°C: the gas input is reduced to the minimum value.
If ΔT continues to increase the Boiler makes 5 re start attempts.
If ΔT still increases to 35°C after 5 attempts the Boiler goes to lock out.
6) Manual reset safety thermostat: Max 110°C (0/-6).

The Strebel S-AF Boiler adjusts to the demand for heat by using flame modulation and/or external controls, possibilities are 1) Built in 0 to 10 volt (0 to 10 volt signal from others) control. 2) Strebel optimiser control at extra cost. 3) Built in weather compensation (stand alone Boiler) with an outside sensor 4) Connection for any volt free (the control circuit is 230volt) control device.

The boiler control is equipped with:
Control for a DHW Cylinder (stand alone Boiler) with a diverter valve (spring return) or a pump (a 3ph pump would require a relay DHW primary pump and relay not supplied) Connection for a Boiler pump, Pump included where quoted.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For trouble free operation of the boiler, and to be assured of the full guarantee, the following items are required together with other stipulations in this manual:

A. An automatic air and dirt separator installed in the return system side of a low loss header (alternative pages 25 & 26) or Strebel Boiler Guard (page 19) combined low loss header & air and dirt separator must be installed in the system . Installation of ancillaries and devices must be installed as shown on pages 21.

B. Minimum static water pressure must be more than 1.5 bar. Maximum 6 bar .

C. The system is fully flushed, free of water leaks, water tested, and additive utilised where necessary see pages 16 to 19 for information **.**

D. The Boiler must be level. The Boiler must be vented, the auto air vent cap (where fitted) must be open. This automatic air vent is only used for bleeding the air from the heat exchanger of the boiler. External automatic air vent(s) and/or air separators must always be mounted in the heating system. Open all system auto air vents .

E. Low and high water cut out pressure switches (usually in the fill unit) connected in the Boiler control circuit in series with other controls on terminals 1 & 2 (31&32) or by 0 volt when using external 0 to 10 volt control by others. See 34

F. Control of Boiler on/off must never be by interruption of the mains supply.

G. When using a common flue (separate flues recommended) note when all the boilers are at high fire the flue system (see page 30) must be in negative pressure.

H S-AF flue gases have a low temperature (below 85°C), the boiler needs to have a high efficiency approved stainless steel or approved plastic flue system .

I Suitable condensate pipework as described on page 19

J A gas supply to current regulations with local isolation. Gas connection see page 12

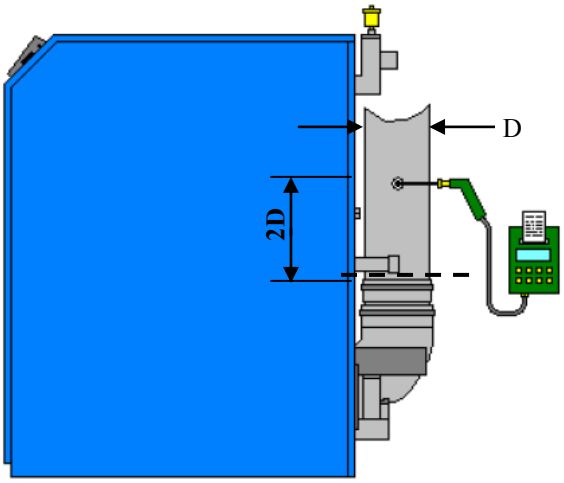
K A pressure relief valve (PRV) is not provided with the Boiler. A PRV should be chosen to suit the system.

L A suitably sized expansion vessel (at extra cost) is required on all sealed systems.

M A flue gas test point (not on a bend) positioned twice the flue diameter distance from the Boiler flue connection. Example 200mm flue, site the test point 400mm away from the Boiler flue connection, see below.

NOTE: A purpose made flue gas test point is normally provided by the flue supplier.

Flue piece above the dotted line is not included in Strebel supply.



Flue gas test point by others
D=200mm Flue
2D=400mm
Or
D=150mm Flue
2D=300mm

TECHNICAL DATA

Description	115	150	200	240	280	unit
Fuel		G20 (20 mbar) -G31 (37 mbar)				
Destination country/countries		EU				
Boiler category		II_{2H3p}				
Boiler type		B23, B33, C43, C53, C63, C83				
Nominal input max (Qn)	115.9	150.0	200.0	240.0	280.0	kW
Input min (Qmin)	21.0	30.0	35.5	42.5	49.5	kW
Nominal output (80°-60°) (pn)	111.8	146.7	196.0	234.0	271.9	kW
Nominal output (50°-30°)	119.0	156.1	207.8	249.1	290.6	kW
Output min (80°-60°) (pmin)	20.0	29.0	34.7	41.5	48.3	kW
Efficiency						
Net efficiency at max Pn (80°-60°)	96.5	97.8	98.0	97.5	97.1	%
Net efficiency at min Pn (80°-60°)	95.0	96.5	97.7	97.6	97.5	%
Net efficiency at max Pn (50°-30°)	102.7	104.1	103.9	103.8	103.8	%
Net efficiency at 30% (30° return)	107.6	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	%
Max gas consumption G20 G31	12.26	15.87	21.16	25.40	29.63	m_3/h
	9.01	11.66	15.54	18.65	21.76	kg/h
Min gas consumption G20 G31	2.17	2.91	3.76	4.50	5.24	m_3/h
	1.59	2.14	2.76	3.30	3.85	kg/h
Emissions						
Flue temperature (80°-60°) max		65 -70				°C
Flue temperature (80°-60°) min		60 -65				°C
Flue temperature (50°-30°) max/min		40 -45				°C
Flue gas mass flow at Qn (80°-60°)	0.054	0.074	0.094	0.112	0.131	kg/s
Flue gas mass flow at Qmin (80°-60°)	0.0101	0.0144	0.0170	0.0204	0.0237	kg/s
Condensate production max	15	19	25	30	36	l/h
CO_2 max G20 G31		9.0 -9.3				%
		10.6				%
CO_2 min G20 G31		8.7 -9.0				%
		10.3				%
CO		20 -50				ppm
NOx	15	20	18	18	18	ppm
NOx class		5				-
Electrical Data						
Electrical power absorbed	225	260	320	320	320	W
Power supply voltage		230 ~ 50				Volt ~ Hz
Protection degree		X0D				IP
Boiler						
Maximum heating pressure		6				bar
Maximum operating temperature		90				C°
Heating water content	15.3	18	22.9	25.6	28.4	l
Pressure Loss water side ΔT 20	80	80	90	90	100	mbar
ΔT IDEAL /MAXIMUM Flow / Return						
		20 / 35				°C
Water flow rate ΔT 20	4.98	6.45	8.60	10.32	12.04	m_3/h
Water flow rate ΔT 10	9.97	12.90	17.20	20.64	24.08	m_3/h

TECHNICAL DATA

Description	115	150	200	240	280	unit
Air connection		100				Ø
Maximum length of flue & Air Intake	28	24	20	16	10	m

RESIDUAL FAN PRESSURE

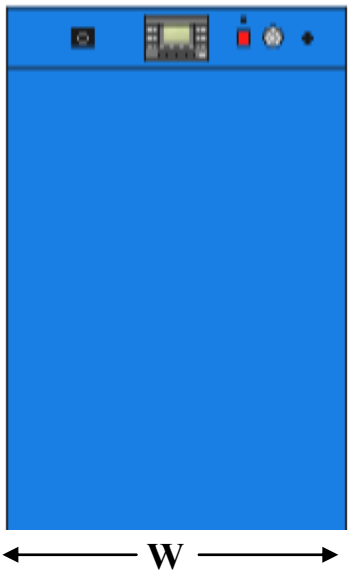
For Boilers using individual flues (not common flues) it is possible to utilise the Boiler's fan pressure to overcome the resistance of longer flue runs and smaller diameter flues, in this case the flue could be in a pressure condition. The air supply and the flue exhaust must be in an equal pressure area IE same wall.
Looking at the table below a 115 Kw Boiler could have either
A) 28 mts of 150mm flue exhaust and take air from the Boiler room.
B) 14 mts of 150mm flue and 14 mts of 100mm ducted air intake.

90 & 45 degree bends are equivalent to 1.5 mts of flue

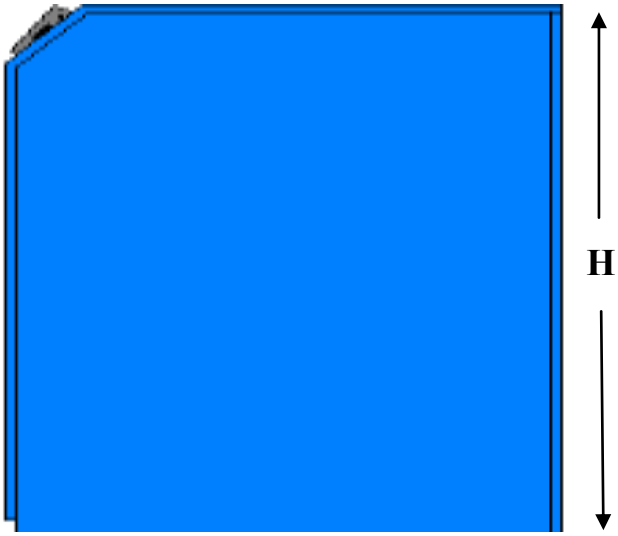
See flue and air connection sizes on page 13.
See Flue information on pages 27 TO 30.

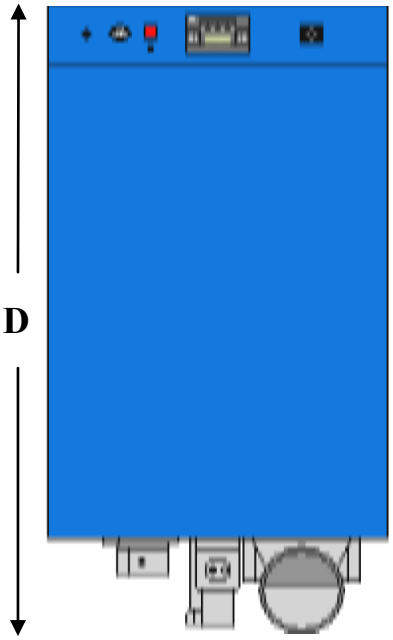
		Length mtrs			
STREBEL S-AF	Residual Fan Pressure (pa)	Suction Ducted Air Intake Øi 100	Flue Exhaust Øi 150	Suction Ducted Air Intake Øi 100	Flue Exhaust Øi 200
115	100	28		-	
150	150	24		-	
200	150	-		20	
240	150	-		16	
280	150	-		10	

BOILER DIMENSIONS & WEIGHT



SIDE



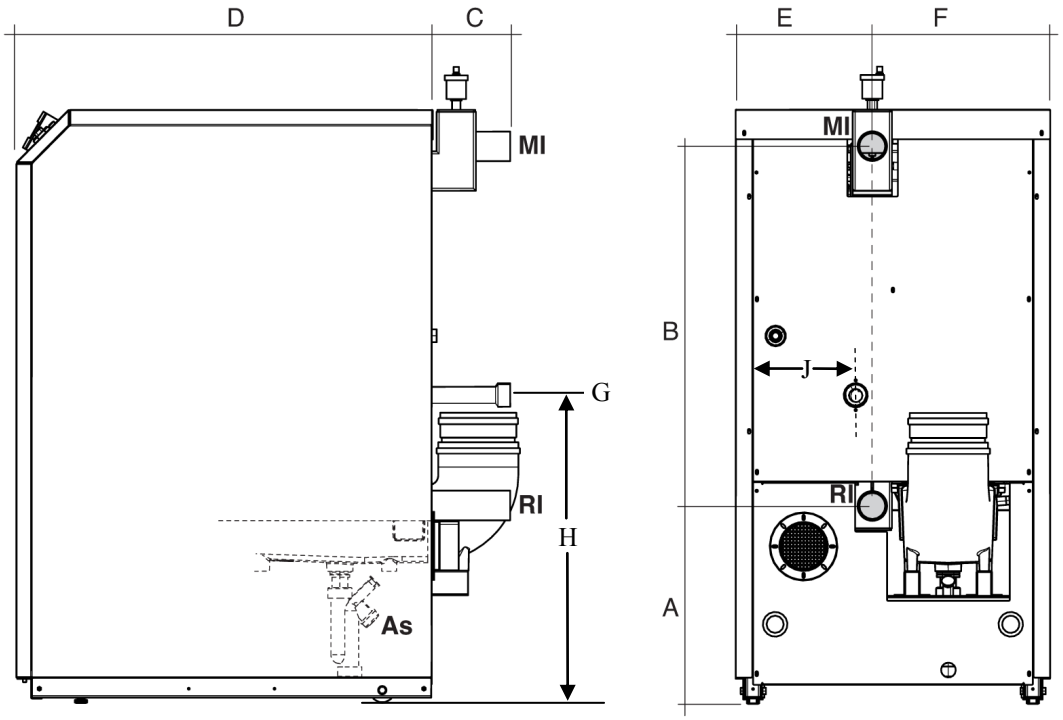


PLAN

MODEL	WIDTH W mm	DEPTH D mm	HIGH H mm	WEIGHT KG
120-4	640	1100	1200	180
160-5	640	1100	1200	190
200-6	640	1320	1200	240
240-7	640	1320	1200	257
280-8	640	1320	1200	274

Please Note: The above plan drawing includes the vertical flue connection in measurement D

HYDRAULIC & GAS CONNECTIONS

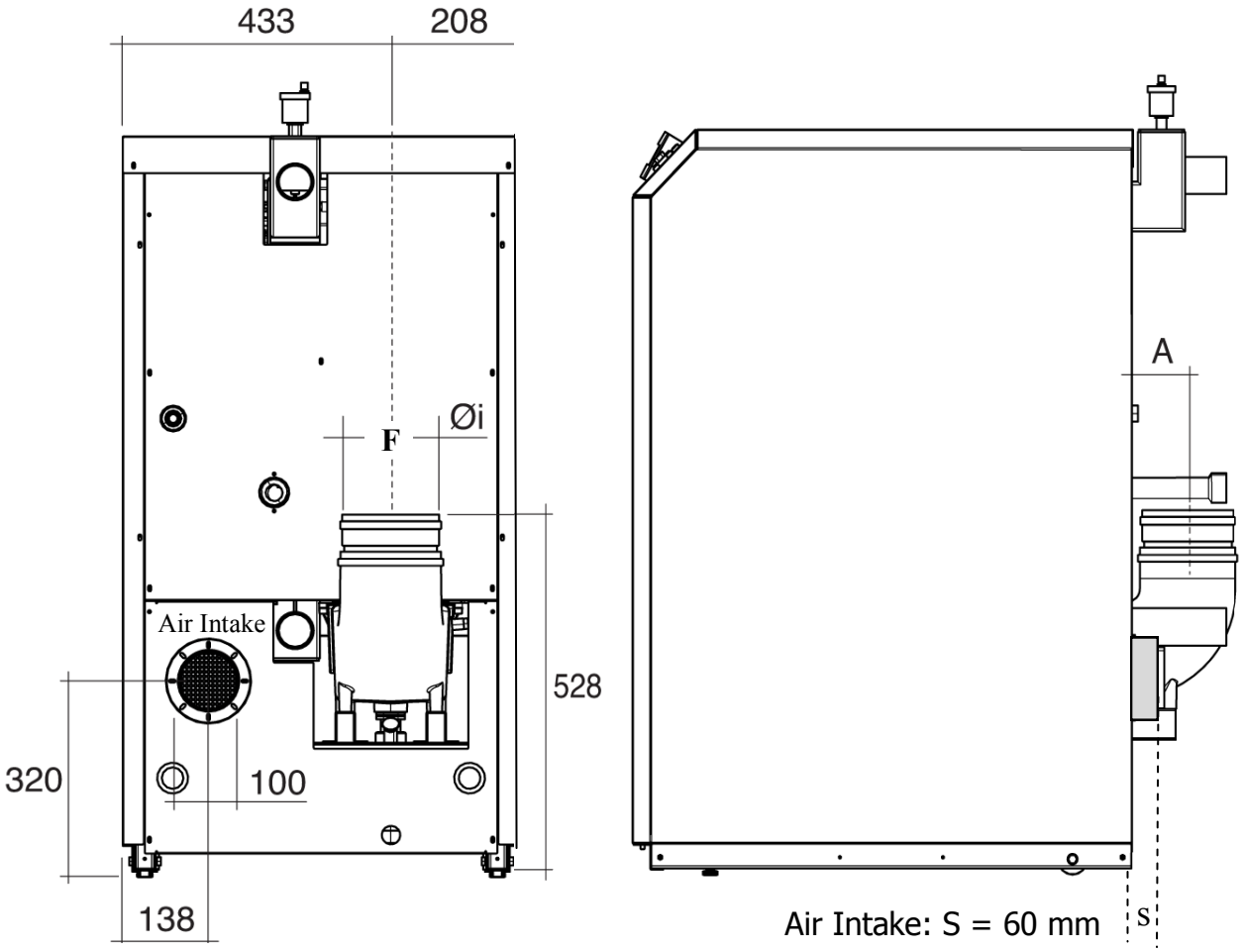


Description	115	150	200	240	280	
MI System flow			2″ M			
RI System return			2″ M			
AS Condense Siphon connection			25			mm
A			400			mm
B			728			mm
C	160	160	230	230	230	mm
D	848	848	1088	1088	1088	mm
E			279			mm
F			363			mm

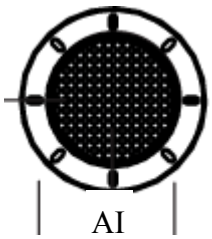
G Gas connection	1½″
H	624mm
J	245mm

FLUE AND AIR INTAKE CONNECTION DIMENSIONS

FLUE DIMENSIONS	STREBEL S-AF					
	115	150	200	240	280	
Øi Internal Diameter F	150		200			mm
A	93		118			



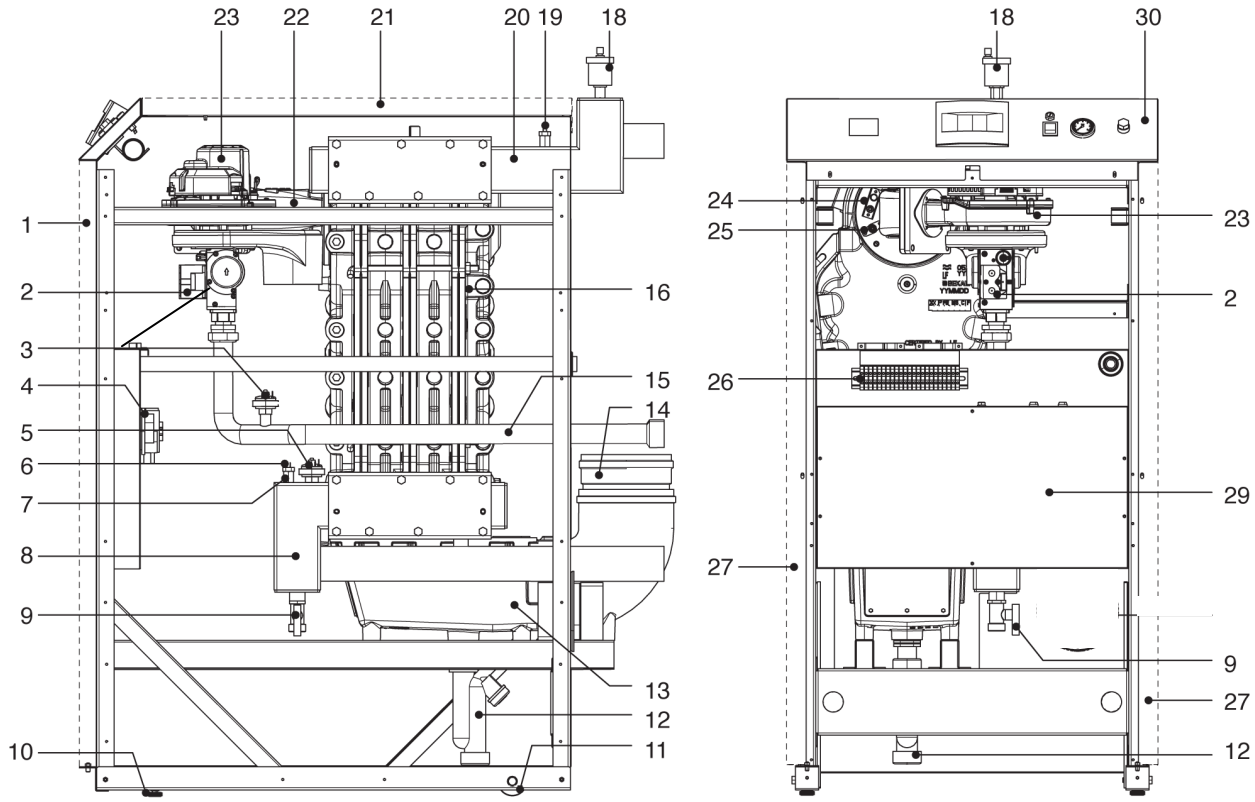
AIR INTAKE	STREBEL S-AF					
	115	150	200	240	280	
Øi Spigot Diameter AI	100					mm



Install horizontal exhaust Flue parts with at least 5.2% (more than 5 centimetre for every linear metre) fall in the direction of condense traps. A maximum of 2.5 mt run of flue is allowed if no traps are fitted and the boiler is used for condensation drainage.

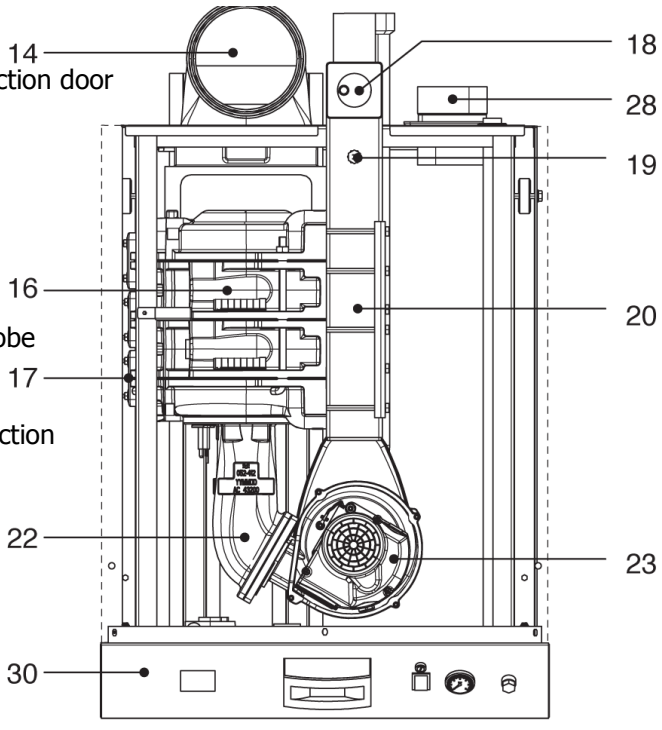
The air intake can be if required used to room seal the Boiler according to current regulations or Boiler room air (to regulations) can be used in the normal way.

S-AF EXPLODED VIEW



1 Front door
2 Gas valve
3 Gas pressure switch
4 Siphon pressure switch
5 Water pressure switch
6 Return probe
7 Manometer connection
8 Return manifold
9 Fill and drain cock
10 Foot
11 Wheel
12 Condensate exhaust siphon
13 Water trap
14 Flue exhaust connection
15 Gas feed pipe
16 Boiler body
17 Cleaning and inspection door
18 Automatic air vent
19 Flow probe
20 Flow manifold
21 Upper panel
22 Burner
23 Fan
24 Ignition electrodes
25 Flame detection probe
26 Terminal strip
27 Side panel
28 Air intake or Connection
29 Boiler component container
30 Control panel

The gas pressure switch 3 can be mounted in one of the two positions shown, see next page.



PLAN VIEW

SENSOR & CONTROL DEVICE POSITIONS

1 Automatic air vent

2 Flow temperature sensor

3 Boiler body

4 Gas pressure switch

4B Alternative position of Gas pressure switch located at gas valve

5 Pressure gauge connection

6 Return temperature sensor

7 Water pressure switch

8 Boiler drain cock

9 Condensate drain siphon

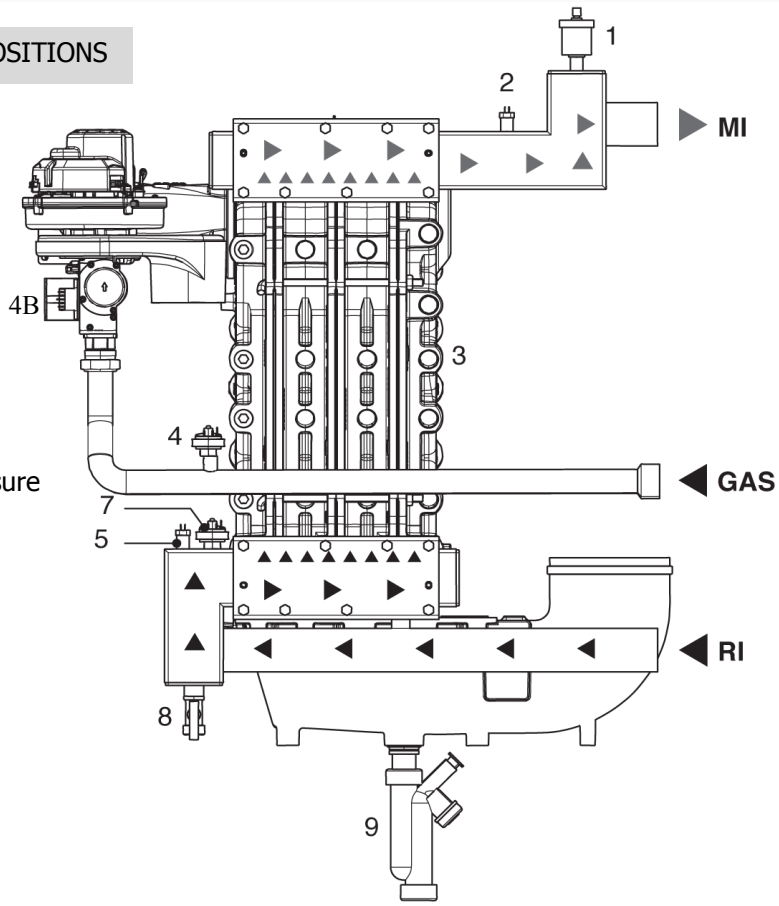
10 Safety thermostat

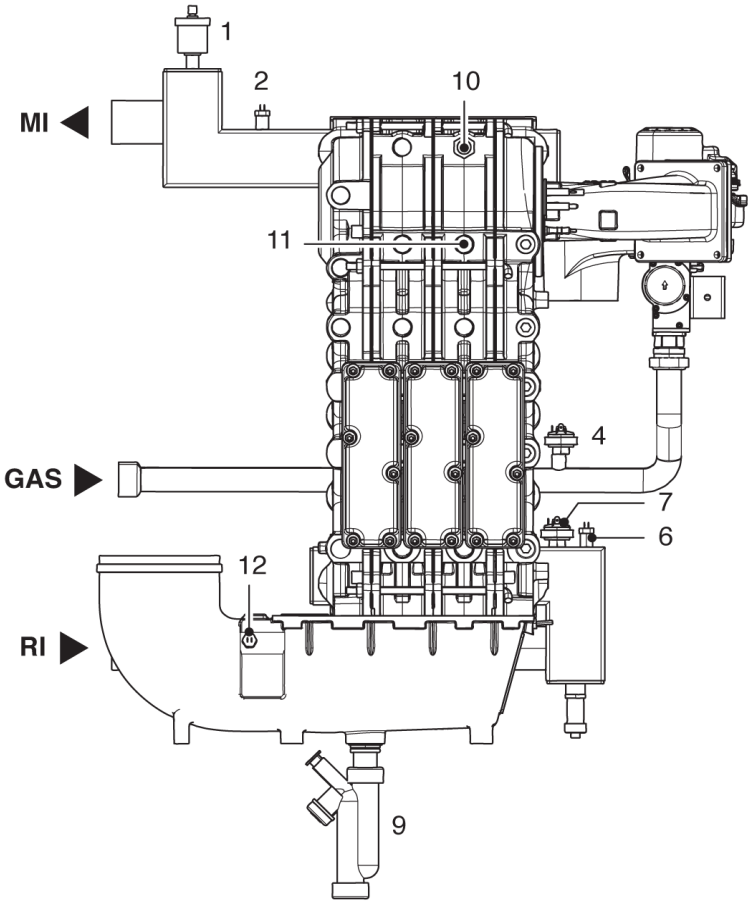
11 Boiler body sensor

12 Flue temperature sensor

M1 Water flow

R1 Water return





NEW INSTALLATION OR REPLACING AN EXISTING BOILER

Select the position for the Boiler

Select a position in the building with adequate access to the front and side of the boiler (for future maintenance and servicing) mounting on a non combustible floor. On every side of the boiler **at least 50cm** of clearance should be applied to walls or wall units, 50 cm above the top side of the boiler

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING

Determine the positions for the flow and return . **The Boiler is Heavy** see table on page 11. To avoid injury consider the weight of the Boiler, The Boiler must be level.

The following should be considered:

- Flue System. Confirm that the flue system (see pages 27 to 30) is suitable for the new condensation Boiler, designed and built in accordance with the regulations, as straight as possible but sloping to drains, room sealed, insulated, without obstructions or narrowing and fitted with connection drains for the condensate
- Gas pipe connections . Confirm that the gas supply pipework is in accordance with the specific regulations.
- Air supply system and connections. Confirm the ventilation is to regulations.
- Flow and return pipe connections. Check that the hydraulics are sound,

the system is washed, clean of mud and build ups and the supply water system is as described Pages 16 TO 19 The system is provided with efficient devices removing air and impurities up to 5 µm e.g. , micro impurity separators and micro air bubble separators or a Strebel Boiler Guard see page 19 . Check that the Hydraulic system is installed correctly and is to current regulations.

If the system is:

1) Old and has leaks resulting in poor water quality
2) Unable to handle 1.5 bar
3) Utilising plastic material for the flow and return from the radiators or under floor heating and is not oxygen diffusion proof to DIN standard 4726/4729,

a separation between the central heating water of the boiler and the system will be required, using a plate heat (see Illustrations on page 25 & 26) exchanger . This will prevent contamination of the boiler heat exchanger with magnetite, dirt etc.

<u>In the instances 1,2 &3 failure to provide such separation could void the warranty.</u>

- It is essential to prevent possible air intake and water leakage of the central heating system. Fresh oxygenated water could damage the heating system and the heat exchanger of the boiler and should therefore be prevented!
- Check that the electrical system is carried out by qualified engineers in accordance with current regulations.
- Condensate and pressure relief valve drainage notes see notes on page 19
- Power supply: preferably the electrical isolator should be positioned near the boiler. The Boiler pump is fitted on site by others to suit site conditions The pump should have local isolation by others and connected to the Boiler terminal strip preferably via a relay by others see page 31. Confirm that the electrical system is carried out by qualified engineers in accordance with current regulations.
- Check that the Expansion vessel is sized correctly for the system

NEW INSTALLATION OR REPLACING AN EXISTING BOILER

The safety valve outlet must route to the drainage system. The manufacturer is not responsible for any flooding due to the breakdown of the safety valve.
The choice and the installation of the system components are made by the Installer who must comply with the standards in force and the rules of good practice.

Always install isolating valves so that the boiler can be isolated from the heating system when needed. Make sure that the safety valve is mounted between the boiler and the isolation valves. The pressure relief valve/ safety valve must always be installed in such a way that it cannot be isolated from the boiler by a valve. The specifications and size of the safety valve should be determined by the installer/designer and must comply with all applicable regulations .

By-pass
There is no inbuilt By Pass in the Boiler. Low loss headers (or Strebel Boiler Guard page19) should be used for the S-AF See page19 & 21, if this is not practical contact Strebel.

Pump function
The Boiler pump controlled from the boiler starts running when there is a heat demand. When a heat demand stops, the pump will continue to run for a programmed time **.**
.
Frost protection
The boiler has built-in frost protection, that automatically activates the boiler pump (in a frost condition when the Boiler (water) temperature drops below 5°C (programmable). When the boiler return temperature drops below the 3°C (programmable), the burner is also ignited. The pump and/or burner will shut down as soon as the return temperature has reached 10°C (programmable) this function protects the Boiler. The stated temperatures are related to the temperatures measured by the RETURN sensor of the boiler. This frost protection function will not fire up the boiler in case of a "general blocking" of the burner This "Frost Protection" function is for the boiler and not for the whole central heating system. A boiler or system damaged by frost is not covered under warranty.

Fill the condensate drain siphon Item 9 page15 before firing the boiler.

Heating System Water Condition
The natural chemical constituents found in supply water can vary in identity and concentration over a large range of values depending on the source location or season. The supply water may have effects on the efficiency of heating systems. Some constituents may be detrimental depending on their concentrations. The effects of constituents in water can result in metal corrosion, circulating particulate debris, settled sludge, poor water flow or blockage and degradation of boiler parts. These effects can be avoided by cleaning and flushing and the application of water treatment and periodic system water maintenance.
Cleaning
Heating circuits should be thoroughly cleaned and flushed prior to commissioning or following major remedial works .The type and extent of debris, dirt and fouling commonly found inside central heating circuits largely depend on the age and nature of the system.
A thorough system clean not only restores system efficiency and effectiveness, but is critical in preparing interior surfaces for effective corrosion and scale inhibition that effect the Boiler.
Before cleaning, the system should be examined to determine the system configuration, the age and overall condition of components and the nature of the contamination that needs to be cleaned in order to decide the most appropriate cleaning agent and cleaning method.
Chemical corrosion inhibitors should be added during the final fill of the system at a concentration recommended by the inhibitor manufacturer. It is important that full circulation and homogenous distribution of the additive is achieved before sampling system water to confirm the correct inhibitor concentration, and subsequent adjustment if necessary.

Strebel recommend Sentinel Products

SYSTEM WATER

Before opening the Boiler isolation valves always confirm that the system is acceptable, one or more the following options should have been observed.
1) Fully power flushing of the complete hydraulic system
2) The use of the water already present in the plant is good as it complies with notes on Water Condition and notes on pages 16,17 and below.
3) Chemical washing of the plant, by using mains water with the addition of a detergent because of a clogged system .
In the case of 1 or 3 above fill the system with new treated water.

REQUIRED WATER CONDITION

The pH must stay between 6.5 and 8.5.
The maximum permissible content of chloride is 250 mg/l.
The total quantity of water to be used, including topping up, with a total water hardness of 20°F, **must not** exceed 20 litres/kW. If the water hardness exceeds 20°F, use the following formula to calculate the total quantity of water to be used:

(20°F/hardness in °F) x 20.
Example with water hardness of 30°F:
(20/30) x 20 = 13.5 l/kW

In this example if the total quantity of water (system + topping up) is higher than 13.5 l/kW, it is necessary to soften the water. The water may only be partly softened until a value of 25% of the initial value, so if the initial hardness is 30°F, it may only be softened to 7.5°F.

NOTE: If the water hardness is expressed in °D, the conversion factor is 1°D=0.56 x °F.
If the analysis of a sample of water that will be used to fill the system is within the values indicated, the system can be used, otherwise an inhibitor must be used.
For systems operating at low temperature only, add an inhibitor against bacterial proliferation.

WARNING
Do not soften the water according to the principle of ion exchange.
Never fill the plant with distilled or demineralised water because it corrodes the aluminium heat exchanger severely. If the plant is filled and topped up with softened water to reduce the total hardness the water must be conditioned in order to keep the pH within the correct threshold to avoid any corrosion.
Use a log book to record water filling, refilling and topping up, water quality measurements, and water treatment.
Install a water meter to check the amount of filled, refilled and topping up water.
The conductivity of the non treated plant water must not exceed 600 µs/cm.
If the water of the system is treated, the instructions of the manufacturer of the product used must be followed. The conductivity **must not** exceed 2000 µs/cm.

NOTE: If the conductivity is higher than the values indicated above, flush the system, rinse, and fill with clean tap water, adding the recommended products.

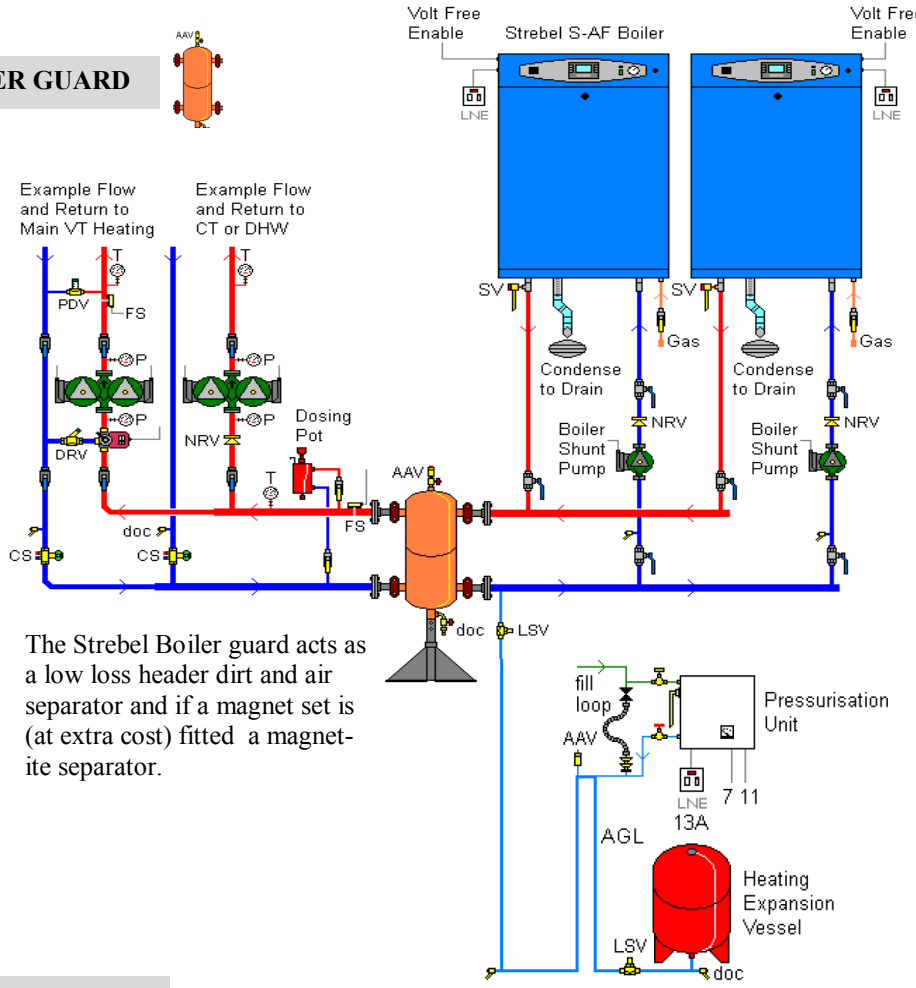
If an automatic filling system is used, a water meter should be provided in order to identify any leak . Do not drain the water from the system during ordinary maintenance, even if the quantity is small for example, for filter cleaning,
Always provide the Hydraulic system with suitable isolation valves.

Systems filled with anti-freeze agent require the use of a plate heat exchanger

AIR & DIRT SEPARATORS

Consider a Strebel Boiler Guard (BG) combined low loss header/dirt and air separator (shown below) or install a strainer (water filter) and/or a dirt separator in the return pipe **system side** of the low loss header in such a way that the water going to the boiler is free of any debris/particles. When using a water strainer or BG always check a week after installation to determine the strainer/ BG cleaning interval. Mount valves before and after all devices, Fit air bleed valves. Even when fitting air and dirt separators the system water is very important (see page 16) blocked and/or partially blocked exchangers, including failures and/or damages caused by such blockage are not covered by the warranty.

STREBEL BOILER GUARD



The Strebel Boiler guard acts as a low loss header dirt and air separator and if a magnet set is (at extra cost) fitted a magnetite separator.

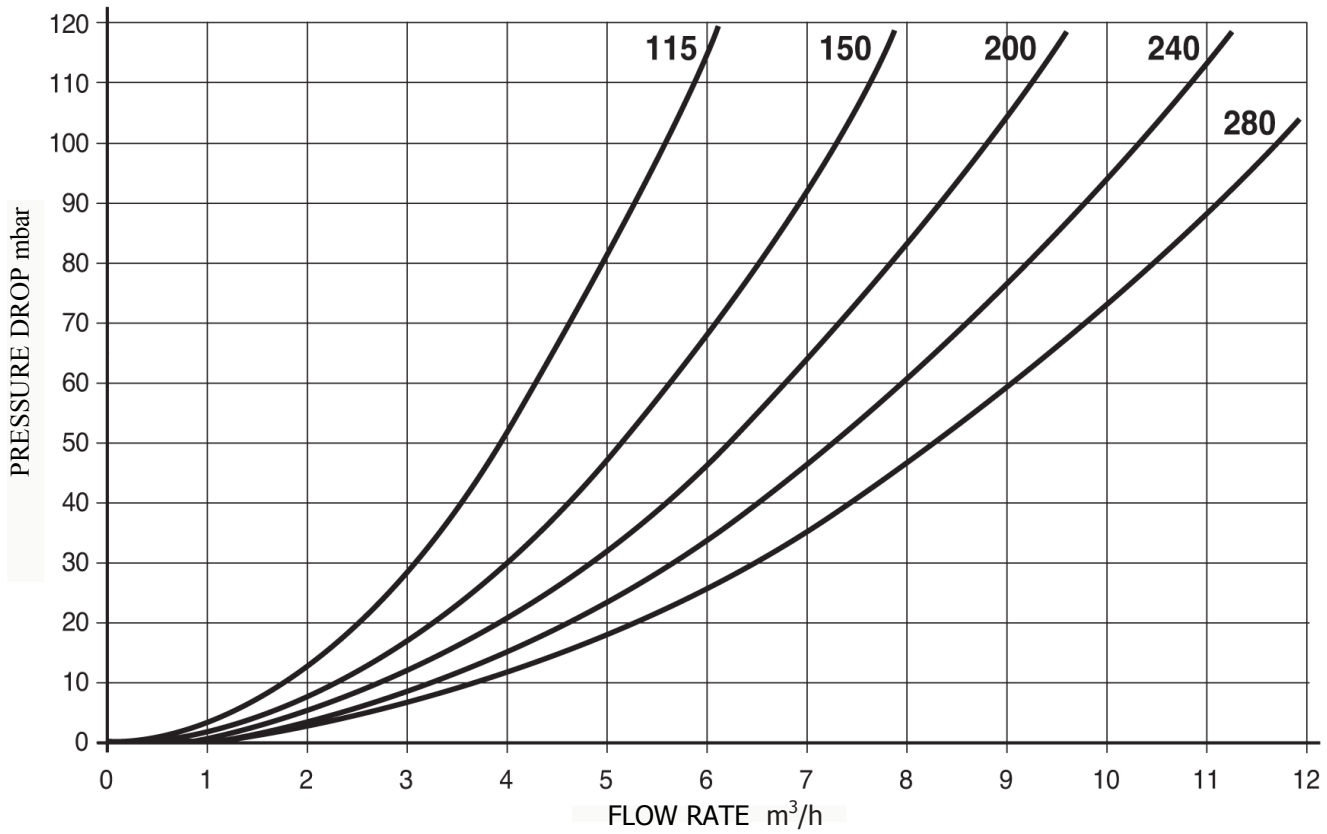
CONDENSATE DRAINAGE

Points to remember when routing condense pipework. The pipework must be plastic. Run pipework sloping to outside as steeply as possible.
Be aware that **condensate can freeze** so where possible pipework should route internally.
Increasing pipework size could help prevent blockage from freezing.
Pipework running externally should be as short as possible and insulated also consider avoiding exposed positions.
Consider trace heating which is thermostatically controlled for the condensate pipework.
Consider an automatic pump unit specifically for removal of condensate if no drain point is easily accessible.
Ideally condensate should route to the sewer drain complying with local and national regulations.
BS 6644 states Alternatively, the condensate can be discharged into the rainwater system or a purpose-made soak-away.
Always comply with local and National regulations and if in doubt contact the appropriate authority.
Strebel will commission Boilers on the understanding that the suitability of the condense drainage system is checked by others and that compliance is always checked by others.

CIRCULATING PUMP

The Boiler pump must always be energised from the Boiler as the advanced control system checks that the pump starts up when energised. The pump is connected to the boiler (terminals 3 & 4, see page 31) by others using relays and local isolation where required.
The graph below shows the pressure loss curves of the S-AF Boiler range.

PUMPS PROVIDED BY STREBEL ARE MATCHED TO THE BOILER



Description	STREBEL S-AF				
	115	150	200	240	280
Water flow rate m³/h @ ΔT 20 degrees	4,98	6,45	8,60	10,32	12,04
Water flow rate m³/h @ ΔT 10 degrees	9,97	12,90	17,20	20,64	24,08

WARNING
Non compliance with the water flow rates recommended may cause malfunctioning of the Boiler.
Upon commissioning check the rotation of the pump shaft.
DO NOT operate the pump without water.
Replacement pumps must have an amperage below the fuse installed in the control board (3.15A).

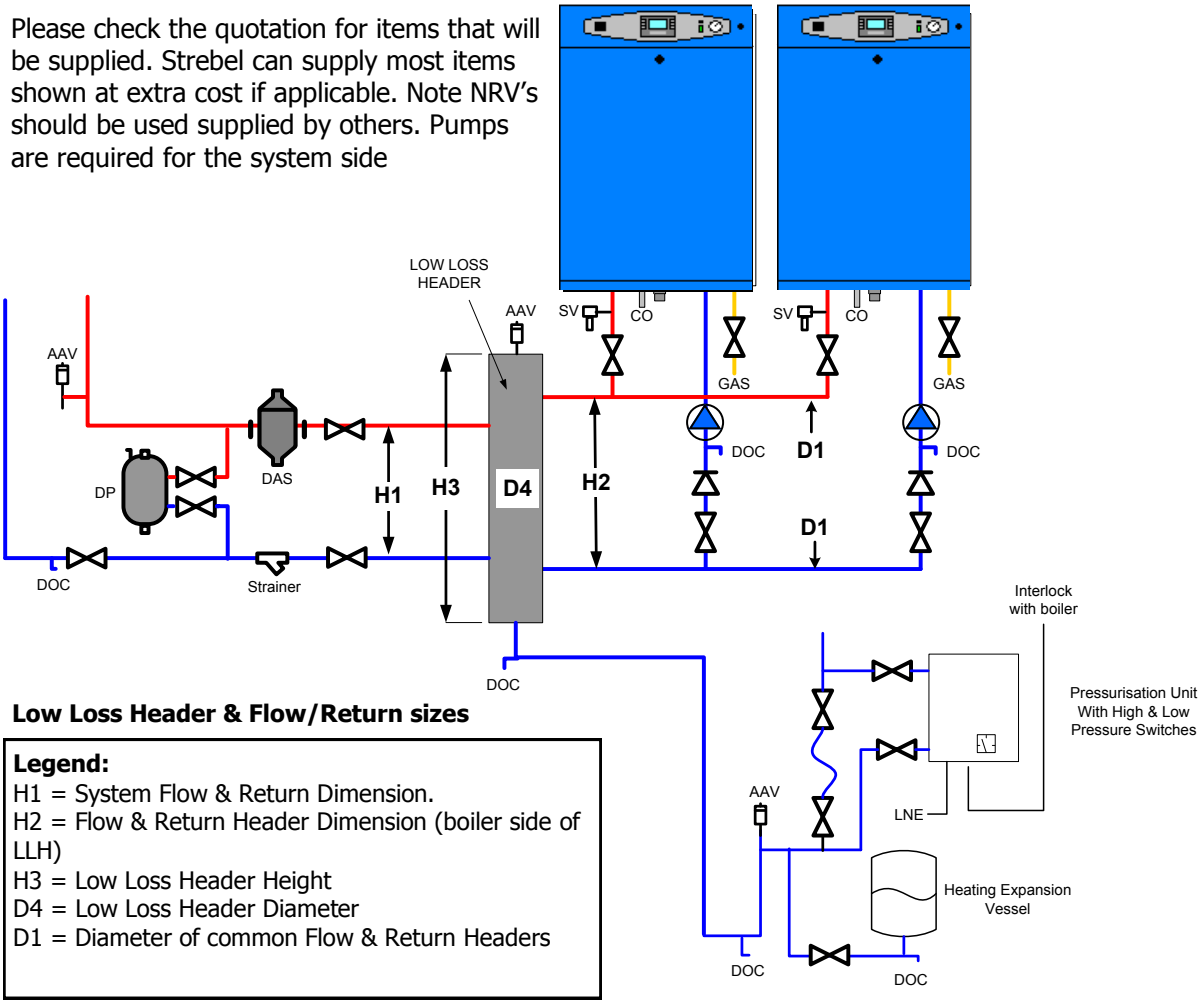
LOW LOSS HEADERS

Low Loss Header

Low Loss Headers or Strebel Boiler Guards (page19) MUST be used (page 25differs) with the S-AF Boiler Range. Low Loss Header details are below, Strebel Boiler Guard details available from Strebel ltd.

Floor standing Boilers ,pipe connection positions shown for ease of illustration. Connections are at the rear.

Please check the quotation for items that will be supplied. Strebel can supply most items shown at extra cost if applicable. Note NRV's should be used supplied by others. Pumps are required for the system side



Low Loss Header & Flow/Return sizes

Legend:
H1 = System Flow & Return Dimension.
H2 = Flow & Return Header Dimension (boiler side of LLH)
H3 = Low Loss Header Height
D4 = Low Loss Header Diameter
D1 = Diameter of common Flow & Return Headers

Output kW	H1 mm	H2 mm	H3 mm	D4 inch	D1 inch
120	360	405	565	4	2
150	400	450	610	4	2
180	445	505	665	5	2
240	445	505	665	5	2½
300	560	620	725	6	2½
360	680	780	865	8	2½
420	780	850	980	10	4
480	780	850	980	10	4
540	780	850	980	10	4
600	780	850	980	10	4
600+	Please contact Strebel Ltd for advice				

Boiler Connection Sizes see page 12

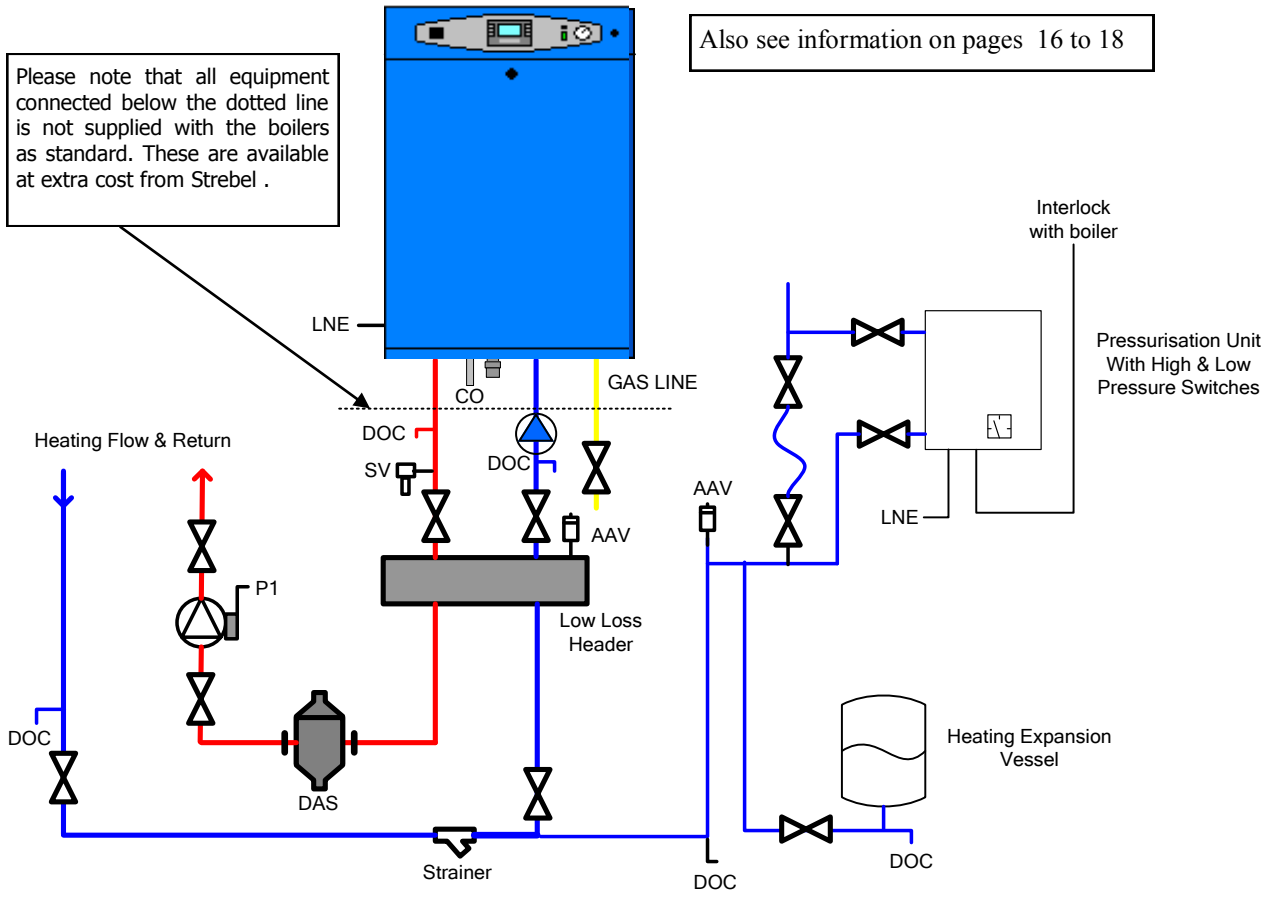
Note to Design Engineer:
See quotation for equipment supplied

Please check regulations in force relating to fill systems

Also see information on pages 16 to 18

TYPICAL SINGLE BOILER SYSTEM LAYOUT

Floor standing Boilers ,pipe connection positions shown for ease of illustration.
Connections are at the rear of the Boiler. The Low Loss Header could also be in a vertical position with the AAV in the correct place at the top.



See pages 21 for more Hydraulic information & Low Loss header Sizing

LEGEND:

DAS = Dirt & Air Separator
P1 = Heating Pump/s
SV = Safety Valve - ¾" - 3bar
CO = Condense Drain in plastic via a tundish
AAV = Automatic Air Vents
DOC = Drain Off Cocks

Boiler Connection Sizes see page 12

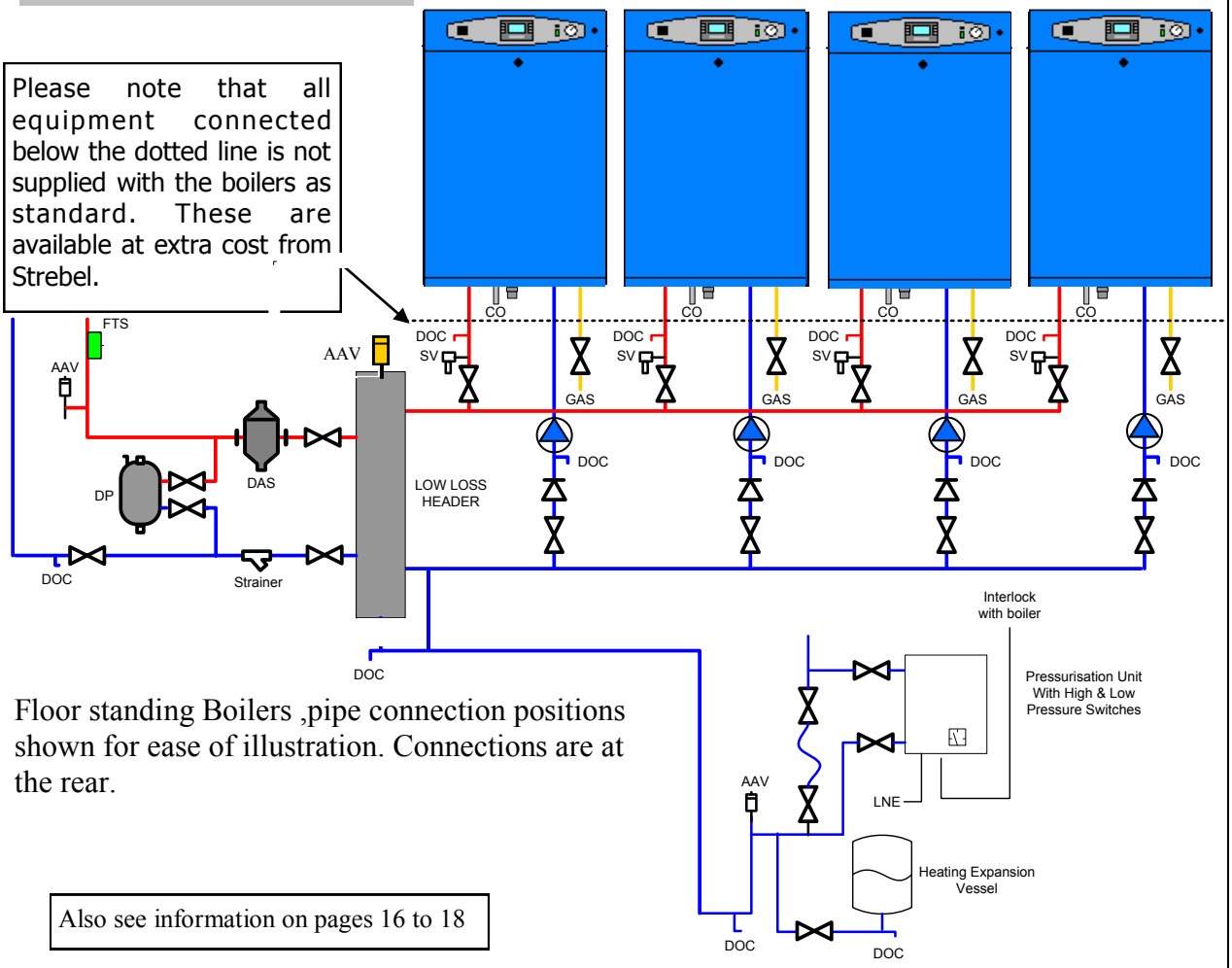
Please check regulations in force relating to fill systems

System Notes:

- S-AF Boilers must be installed using a Low Loss Header and the use of an Dirt & Air Separator (ALTERNATIVE SEE PAGE 19) is compulsory. A Strainer must be installed on the Return Pipe-work.
- The use of a Temperature Gauge on the Flow is advisable.
- The boiler is fitted with an Air Vent to vent the Boiler not the system. Also needed are Auto Air Vents as shown and fitted to all high points, and recommended are Drain Off Cocks fitted to all low points of the system.
- Minimum system Pressure is 1.5 bar. if less pressure is available, see page 25 & 26 or contact Strebel Technical Department for further advice.

TYPICAL CASCADE SYSTEM

Please note that all equipment connected below the dotted line is not supplied with the boilers as standard. These are available at extra cost from Strebel.



Floor standing Boilers ,pipe connection positions shown for ease of illustration. Connections are at the rear.

Also see information on pages 16 to 18

See page 19 for more Hydraulic information & Low Loss Header Sizing

LEGEND:

DAS = Dirt & Air Separator
FTS = Flow Temperature Sensor
SV = Safety Valve - ¾" - 3bar
CO = Condense Drain in plastic via a tundish
AAV = Automatic Air Vents
DOC = Drain Off Cocks
DP = Dosing Pot

Boiler Connection **Sizes see page 12**

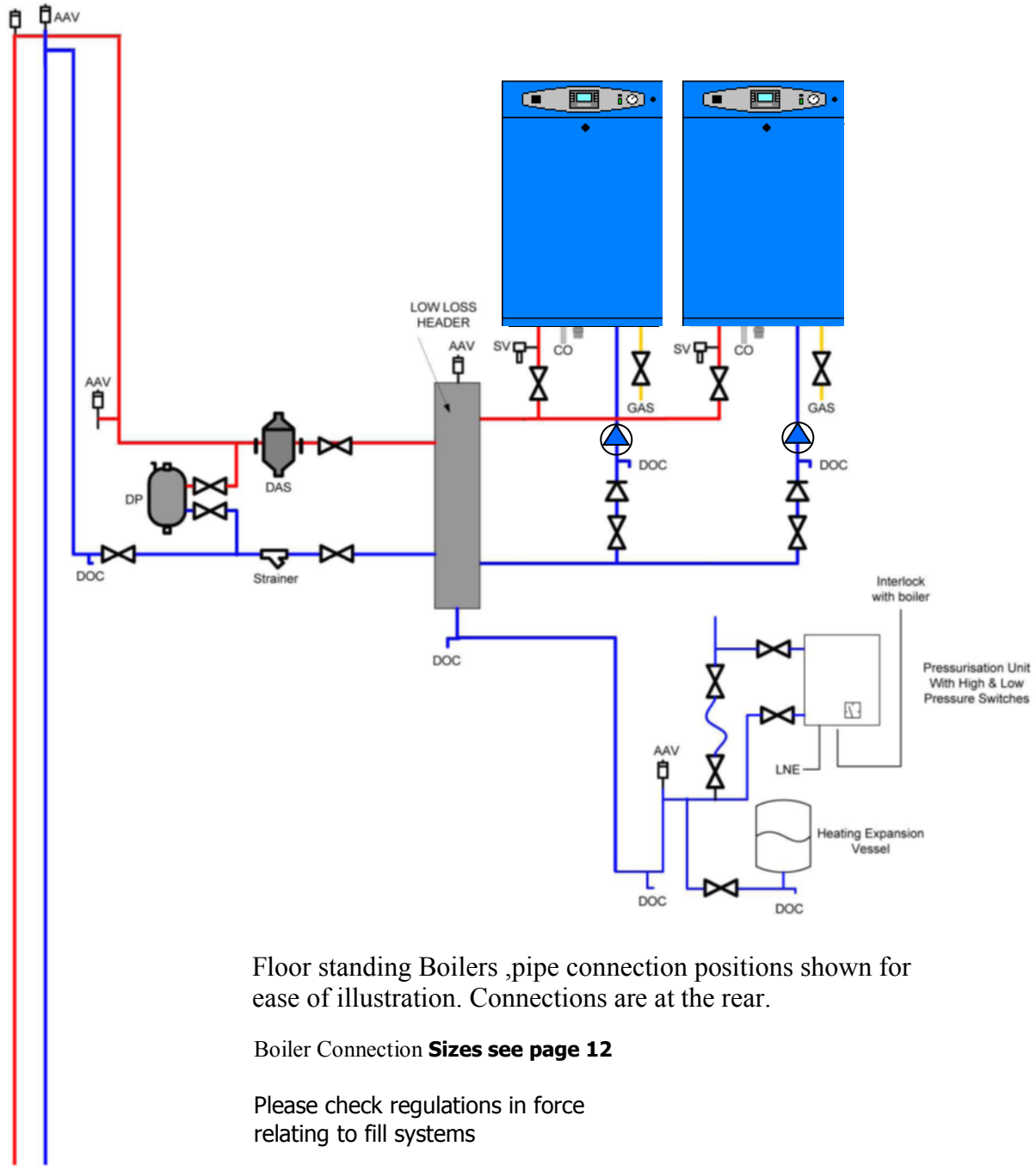
Please check regulations in force relating to fill systems

System Notes:

- S-AF Boilers must be installed using a Low Loss Header or Strebel Boiler Guard., note special exception relating to plate heat exchanger use as shown on page 25 & 26 could apply, consult Strebel. The use of an Dirt & Air Separator is compulsory. A Strainer must be installed on the Return Pipe-work. Or consider a Strebel Boiler Guard.
- The use of a Temperature Gauge on the Flow is advisable.
- The boiler is fitted with an Air Vent. To vent the Boiler not the system .Auto Air Vents should be fitted as shown to all high points, and Drain Off Cocks fitted to all low points of the system.
- Minimum system Pressure is 1.5 bar if less pressure is available, see page 25 & 26 and contact Strebel Technical Department for further advice.

ROOF TOP BOILER ROOM

Pipework layout for a roof top plant room with pipework and AAV's higher than the Boilers by at least 0.5 Mt



Floor standing Boilers ,pipe connection positions shown for ease of illustration. Connections are at the rear.

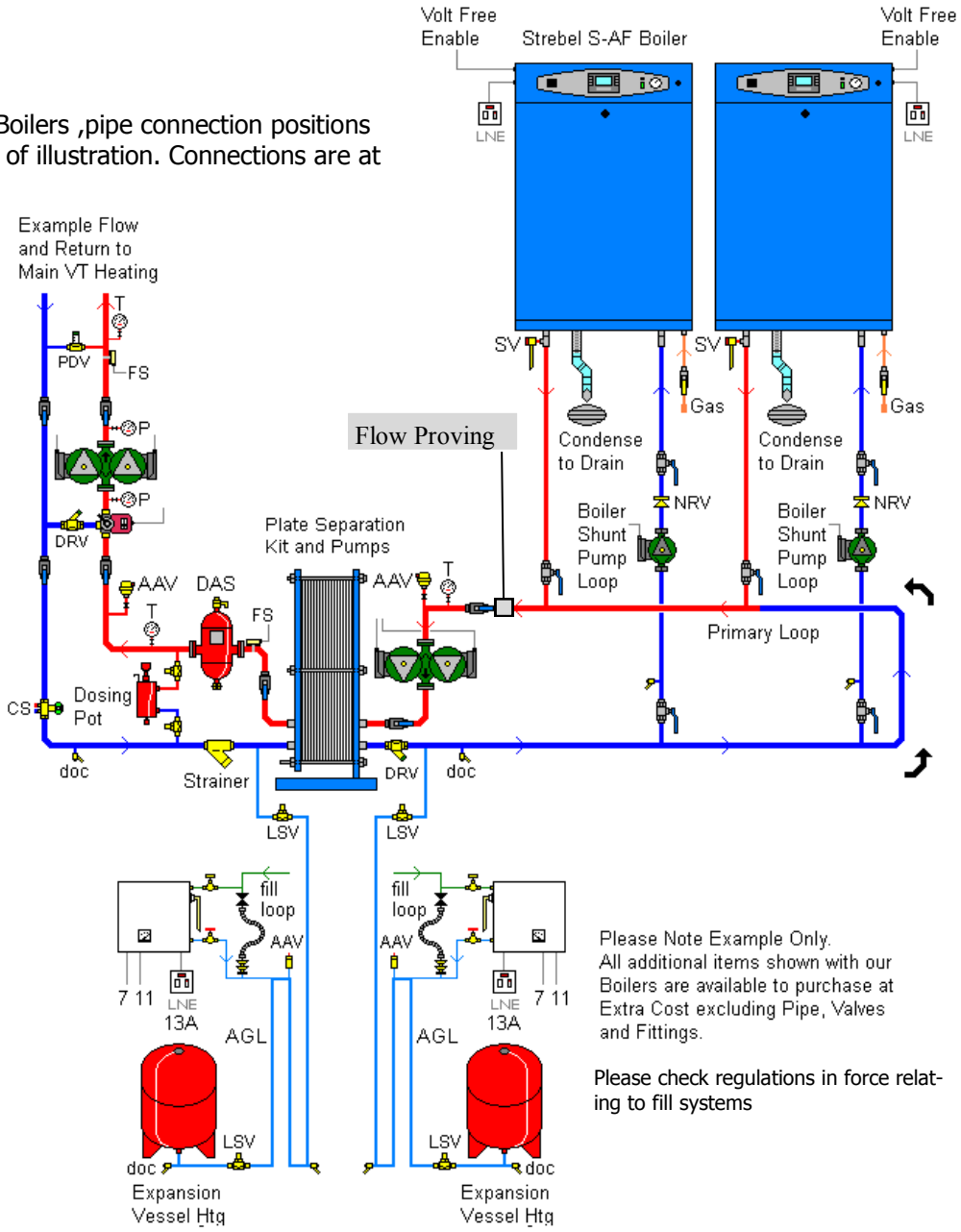
Boiler Connection **Sizes see page 12**

Please check regulations in force relating to fill systems

SYSTEM

BOILERS WITH SEPARATION FROM THE SYSTEM

Floor standing Boilers ,pipe connection positions shown for ease of illustration. Connections are at the rear.



Strebel recommend using a low loss header on this type of system as shown on page 26 therefore no flow proving or closed loop would be required. If space dictates otherwise see below.

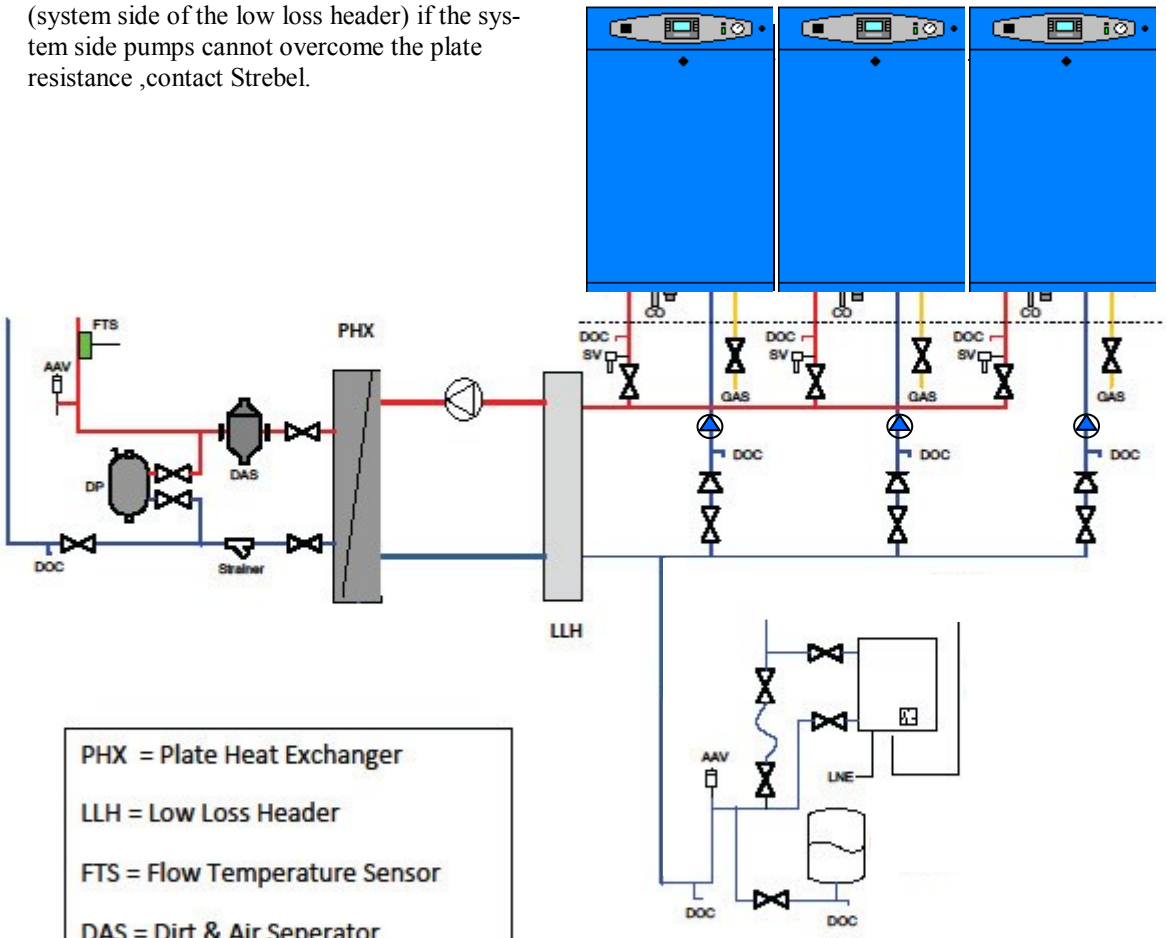
Size the primary loop circuit pump to cater for the total mass flow of all the Boilers at 20c delta T. The pump head is sized to overcome the plate resistance. The Boilers should not start up until the main loop pump is proved by the Flow Proving switch, supply, fitting and control connection logic by others

Size the Common flow & return headers using the information on page 21. Boiler connection sizes see page 12

System side pumps are sized to overcome the Plate Heat exchanger and any system side resistance Any difficulty with existing system pump's can be overcome by using a pumped Low Loss Header. At the system side and existing system pumps. The system side can be open vented with normal precautions (we strongly recommend sealing the system to prevent any possibility of pump over) or sealed using the relevant equipment.

SIMPLE SEPARATION OF BOILERS FROM THE SYSTEM

System side pumps are not shown but they should be sized to overcome the system resistance and the plate resistance. A further low loss header and pump could be used (system side of the low loss header) if the system side pumps cannot overcome the plate resistance ,contact Strebel.



PHX = Plate Heat Exchanger

LLH = Low Loss Header

FTS = Flow Temperature Sensor

DAS = Dirt & Air Seperator

DP = Dosing Pot

System side can be pressurised (suitably sized Pressurisation unit and expansion vessel required) or open vented

System side pumps etc. not shown

Please check regulations in force relating to fill systems

Floor standing Boilers ,pipe connection positions shown for ease of illustration. Connections are at the rear.

Boiler Connection **Sizes see page 12**

FLUES AND AIR INTAKES

NON ROOM SEALED BOILERS Ventilation to BS6644 (2005) IGE/UP/10 (ed 2) SEE CURRENT REGULATIONS. BS5440 is not applicable to the S-AF.

ROOM SEALED BOILERS (Type C as defined by B.S 6644 2005) Installation in a boiler room.
The ventilation provided shall be adequate to ensure that the boiler room temperature meets the requirements as follows: The air supplied for boiler room ventilation shall be such that the maximum temperatures within the boiler house shall be as per current regulations:
— 25 °C at floor level (or 100 mm above floor level);
— 32 °C at mid-level (1.5 m above floor level); and
— 40 °C at ceiling level (or 100 mm below ceiling level).

Ventilation must be to BS 6644

MULTIPLE BOILER INSTALLATIONS separate flues provide the most efficient operation on any multiple Boiler system. Common flues must be in negative pressure see pages 28 to 30.

When the boiler room or fitting space complies with the relevant ventilation requirements, boilers can be non room sealed i.e. exhaust only, providing ventilation complies with current regulations Alternatively S– AF Boilers can be used in a room sealed application.

See page 13 for flue connection details.

WARNING
The Boiler normally intakes air from the boiler room IT MUST BE PROVIDED with ventilation in accordance with regulations in force. If the Boiler is room sealed the Boiler room must have compartment ventilation. **DO NOT** block or reduce the size of ventilation openings of the boiler room or of the Boiler.

It is recommended to use flue's complying with EN1856-1 and EN 1856-2.
The flue must comply with the regulations in force, and be fitted with condensate drains. The flue should give a negative pressure at the connection with the Boiler The boiler condensate must only drain the condensate from the boiler and a short flue run. Flues over 2.5 mts need extra syphon u traps. Supply and route the discharge pipework from the Boiler water trap to a drain.
The Flue system must be suitably sized for condensing units. Unsuitable or wrongly sized flue systems can generate combustion problems and create noise.
Tilt the flue exhaust by 5.2% and towards condense traps.

The BOILERS **STREBEL S-AF** are provided with
1) A flue exhaust temperature sensor that in case of abnormal increase in temperature immediately stops the operation of the unit.

2) A Condensate pressure switch that actuates when the flue pressure in the condense water trap exceeds 0.5 mbar.

See page 19 relating to condense

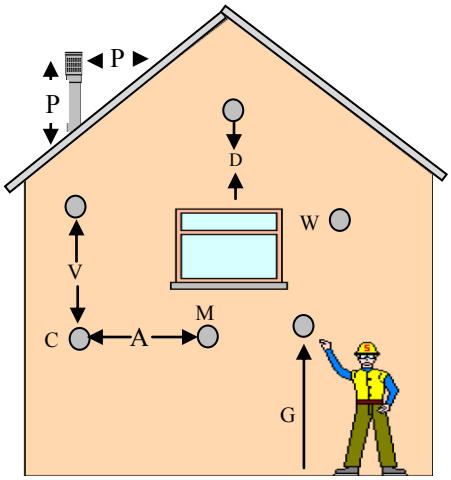
FLUE INFORMATION

The S-AF Boiler has a fan pressure capable of overcoming Flue resistance and Air inlet resistance (both added together) for single Boilers or Boilers with separate flues. See the Table on page 10.

The S-AF Boiler usually uses air from the Boiler room if adequately ventilated and to regulations.

Flue positioning should avoid flue products being drawn in by other Boilers see the information below. When Separate air intakes are used these should be **at least 600 mm and ideally 1mt** away from a flue exhaust. Supply Air can always be taken from an adequately ventilated Boiler Room. Installers must check that Flues comply with the clean air act as defined by the local authority .
See **BS6644 (2005) BS5440 (2000) IGE/UP/10 (ed 2) Flues must be to current regulations.**

Install horizontal exhaust Flue parts with at least 5.2% (more than 5 centimetre for every linear metre) fall in the direction of condense traps. If the boiler is used for condensation drainage a maximum of 2.5 mt run of flue is allowed when no extra condensate traps are fitted .

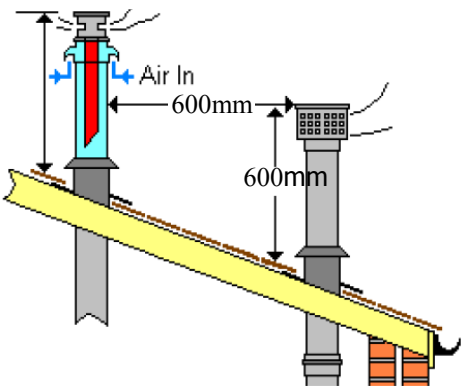


Above 70 Kw net input
Distance from

G	Above Ground	2000mm
W	Side of opening Window.	1000 mm
A	Adjacent to a Terminal.	600 mm
V	Vertically from a Terminal.	1500 mm
C	Internal or External Corner.	300 mm
P	Roof Line.	600 mm
D	Co axial flue/air inlet, above a window.	600mm
M	Below an opening window.	600mm

Below 70kw net input
Distance from

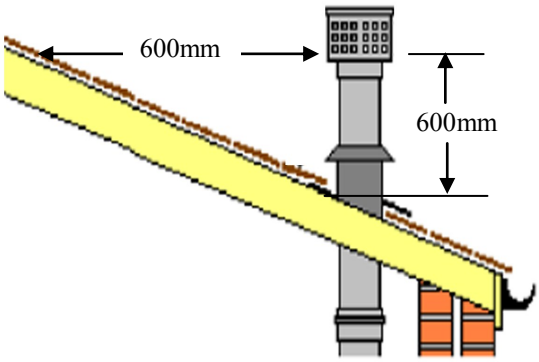
G	Above Ground	2000mm
W	Side of opening Window.	300mm
A	Adjacent to a Terminal.	300 mm
V	Vertically from a Terminal.	1500 mm
C	Internal or External Corner.	300 mm
P	Roof Line	600 mm
D	Co axial flue/air inlet, above a window.	500mm
M	Below an opening window.	300mm

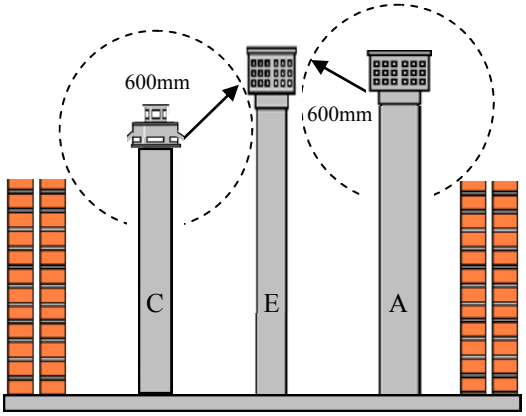


This example shows a Flue exhaust distance from a Co axial flue. Co Axial flues or any air intake must never draw exhaust products in.

Co Axial flue is for information only The S-AF has a separate flue and air (or uses Boiler room air) intake

FLUE OPTIONS

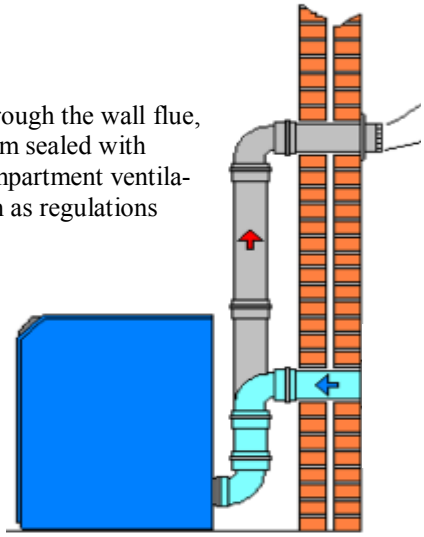


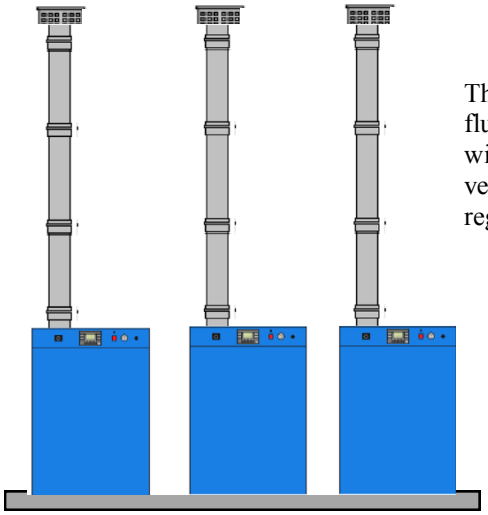


Flue distances from Walls & Air Intakes
C = Co-Axial Flue
E = Exhaust (also 600mm from a parapet wall)
A = Air Inlet

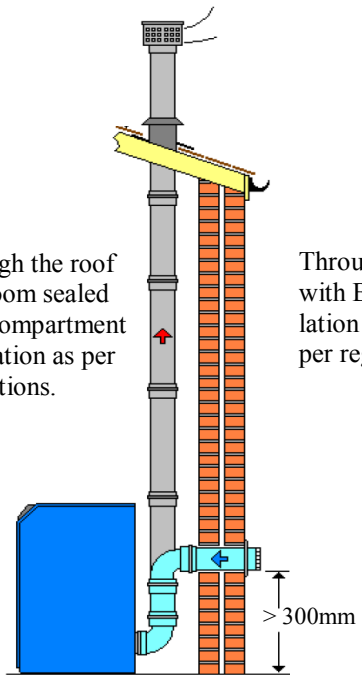
Co Axial flue is for information only. The S-AF has a separate flue and air (or uses Boiler room air) intake.

Through the wall flue, room sealed with compartment ventilation as regulations

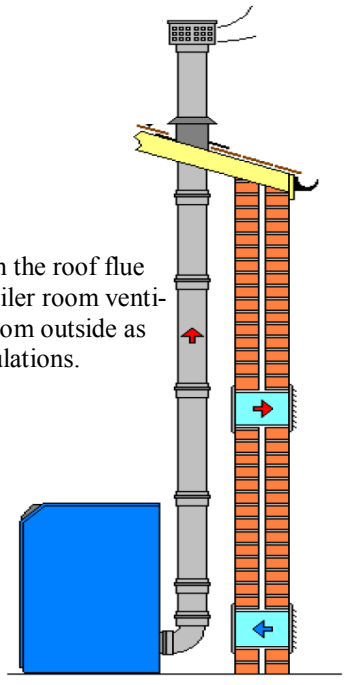




Through the roof flue room sealed with compartment ventilation as per regulations.



Through the roof flue with Boiler room ventilation from outside as per regulations.



The air intake must be from a correctly ventilated room or consider a ducted (plastic flue pipe complies) air inlet from a position on the same wall 600mm away from the exhaust and 300mm from ground level. Check the flue and air inlet information for Boilers having there own (not common flues) flue, see pages 13, 27 to 30.

Flue positioning should avoid flue products being drawn in by other Boilers . When Separate air intakes are used these should be **at least 600 mm and ideally 1mt** away from a flue exhaust. Supply Air can always be taken from an adequately ventilated Boiler Room.

COMMON NEGATIVE PRESSURE FLUES

When the use of an individual flue for each Boiler is impossible the S-AF can be used as shown below providing that the **flue system is in negative pressure** (draught condition) and has adequate condensate drain points.

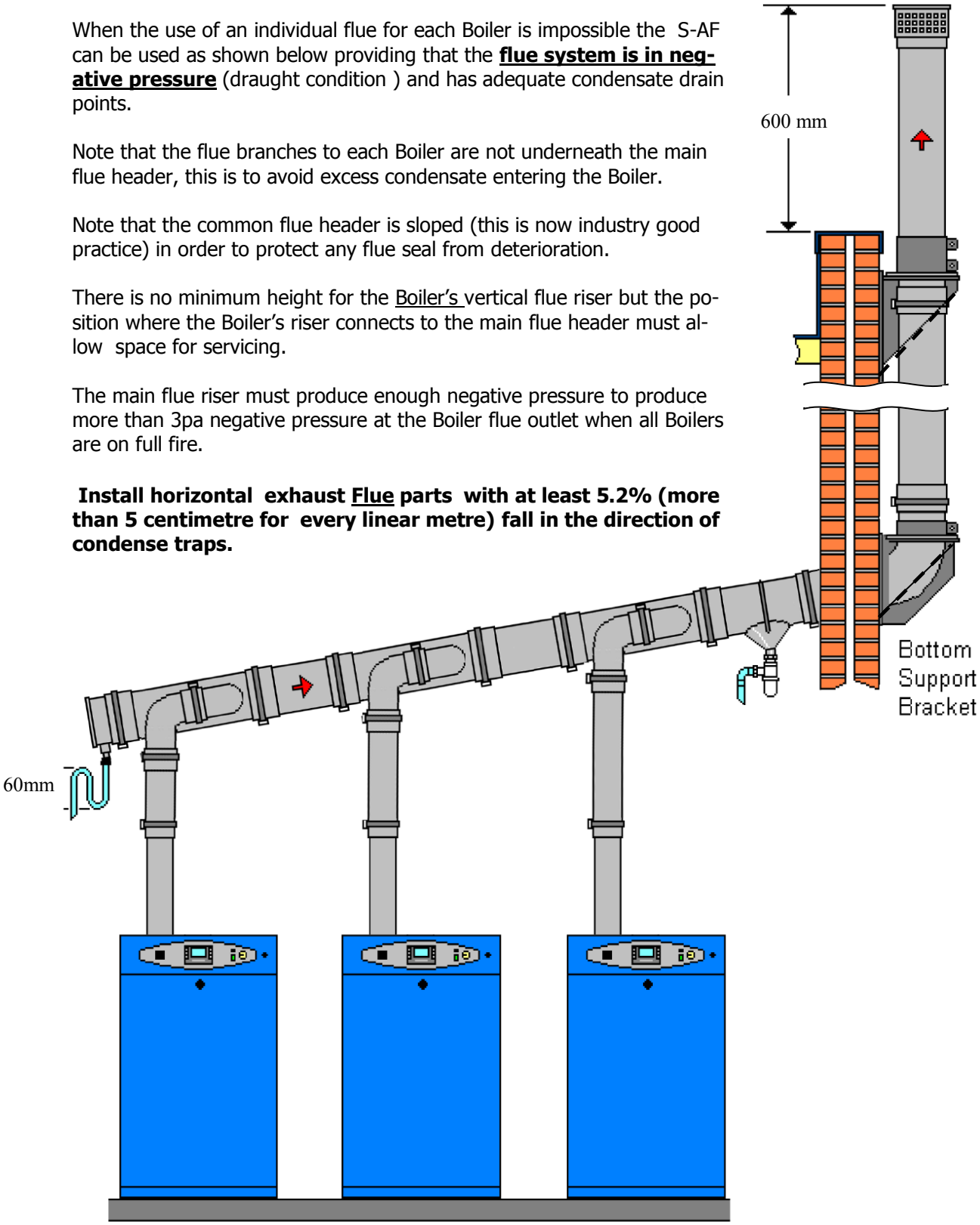
Note that the flue branches to each Boiler are not underneath the main flue header, this is to avoid excess condensate entering the Boiler.

Note that the common flue header is sloped (this is now industry good practice) in order to protect any flue seal from deterioration.

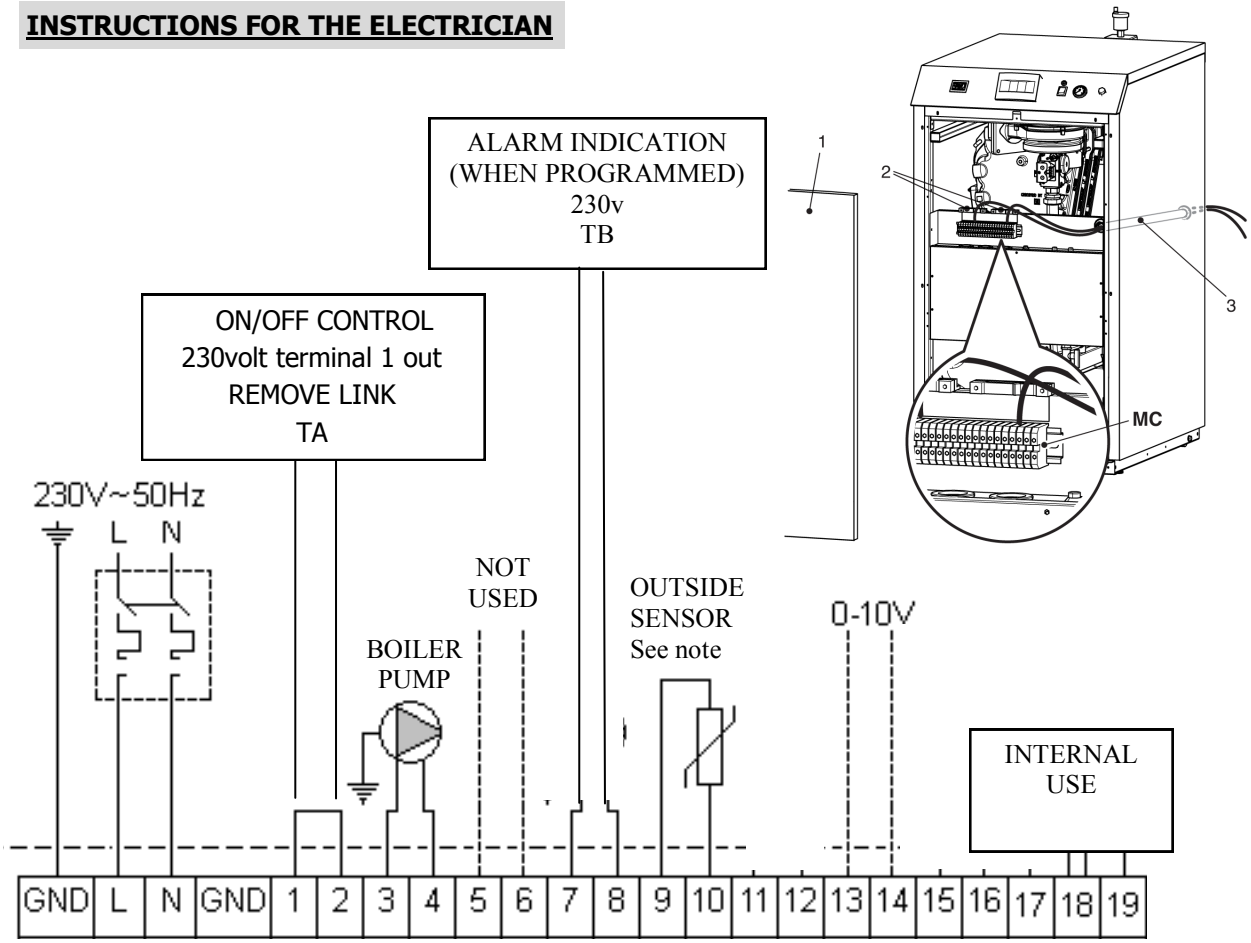
There is no minimum height for the Boiler's vertical flue riser but the position where the Boiler's riser connects to the main flue header must allow space for servicing.

The main flue riser must produce enough negative pressure to produce more than 3pa negative pressure at the Boiler flue outlet when all Boilers are on full fire.

Install horizontal exhaust Flue parts with at least 5.2% (more than 5 centimetre for every linear metre) fall in the direction of condense traps.



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE ELECTRICIAN



NOTE: THE BOILER PUMP IS NOT NORMALLY THE MAIN HEATING CIRCULATION PUMP

- The electrical connections to the S-AF are within the boiler casing.
- Connections must only be made using appropriate diameter multi core flexible cables.
- The outside sensor (normally for a stand alone Boiler) is not used with 0 to 10 volt control.
- Strebel always recommend using relays for Pumps.
- Terminals 3 & 4 must be used for the Boiler pump (as self checking is built into the advanced control) 3 & 4 can energise relays in the main panel if required.
- The Boiler pump is connected to the Boiler by others to suit site conditions using relays and local isolation where required.

Connector Block

The stated items may be attached using the connections above, use relays (not supplied) for a 3 PH Boiler pump. Please pay attention to the Earthing of all components

Important: Interruption of the mains supply for On/Off control must not be used. Safety devices (volt free) can be series connected in the control circuit 1 & 2 but not when using 0 to 10 volt control where 0 volts (less than 3volts) stops the Boiler.

NOTE :Terminals 1 & 2 (230v) are for on/off control and safety devices such as low & high water pressure switches. **Terminals 1 & 2 have no effect when using 0 to 10 volt control.** When using 0 to 10 volt control 0 volts (less than 3 volts) stops the boiler therefore safety devices should signal 0 volts (less than 3 volts).

ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

In order to have access to the terminal strip (MC):
remove the front casing (1); insert the cables in the cable clamps (2) positioned over the terminal strip (MC) and make them pass through the conduit (3) in the internal part of the casing. An electrical knock out (K.O.) box (by others if wanted) can be mounted on the rear galvanised casing to cover item 3 termination. First use a hole cutter on the rear of the K.O. box and grommet as required. Once the connections have been made, reassemble the front casing (1).

CONTROL CONNECTIONS EXPLAINED

1 & 2	ON—OFF CONTROL OF THE HEATING BOILER

After removing the link in terminals 1 & 2 a volt free control devices can be connected (not usable with 0 to 10 volt control see pages 13 & 14) The circuit is 230v live out from terminal 1.

3 & 4	BOILER PUMP

The Boiler pump is energised from these terminals. The pump is sited to suit site conditions and requires materials and connection by others. 3 phase pumps require connections and a relay by others.
Strebel recommend relays for pumps

5 & 6	NOT USED

These terminals output 230v for an external device (0.5 amp) but not when the boiler is switched off.

7 & 8	ALARM INDICATION OR DHW PRIMARY PUMP

The outputs of the terminals 7-8 parameter 04 can :
1) be configured to control .the management of an alarm signal .PM 04 = 7 alarm management
2) be for a stand alone Boiler and power a (sensor required at extra cost) DHW primary pump.
For DHW PM 04 = 4 pump control

9 & 10	OUTSIDE SENSOR

Direct compensation on (stand alone boiler) boiler using a sensor at extra cost. See next page.

11 & 12	CALORIFIER SENSOR or THERMOSTAT WHEN PM4 =PUMP CONTROL

When a calorifier is installed and the primary pump is controlled by terminals (7 & 8) on the Boiler (single Boiler installation) a hot water sensor must be connected to these terminals when PM 04 = 4 pump control . Not normally used on multiple boiler installations.

13 & 14	0 to 10 VOLT CONTROL

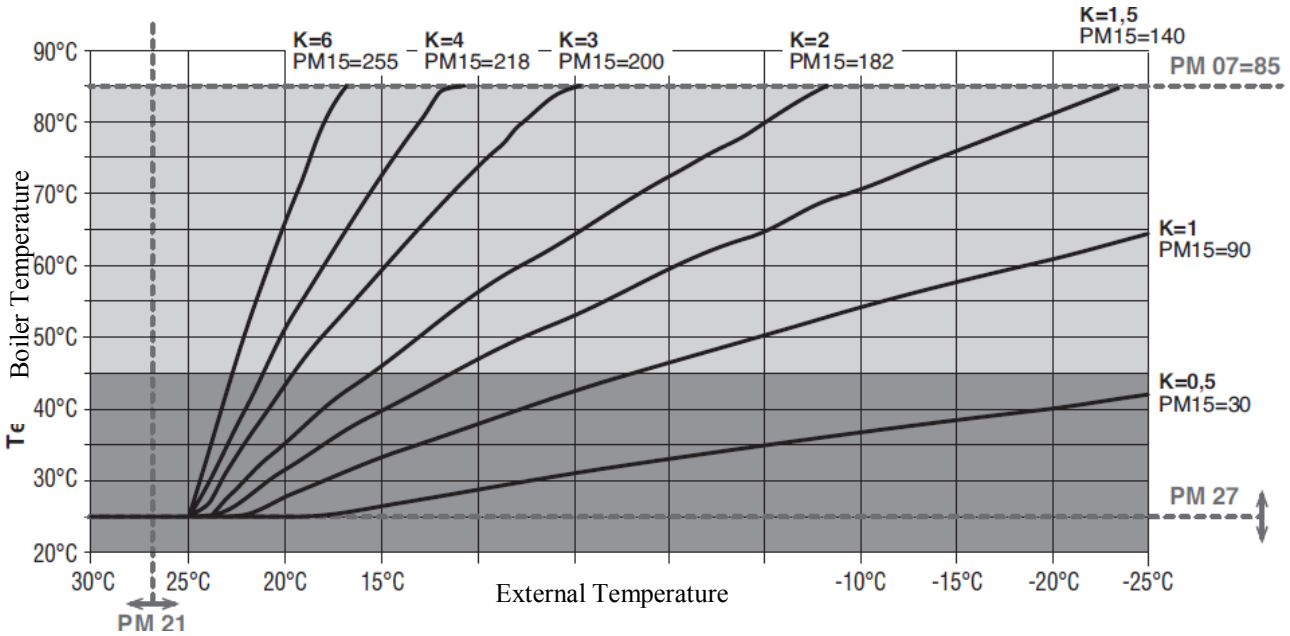
A 0 to10 volt (see page 34) source (from others) will modulate the boiler temperature. 0 volts (less than 3 volts) being Off & 10 volts being maximum boiler temperature as programmed. 0 to 10 volt control is recommended for BMS . Terminals 1 & 2 have no function when using 0 to 10 volts.

15 & 16	Not used

OUTSIDE SENSOR (OPTIONAL)

The outside sensor is usually used with stand alone boilers (and is not used with 0 to 10v control) for direct boiler compensation, **but is not required for normal operation if unwanted**
The outside sensor must be installed outside the building, on a flat wall surface, on a north or north -west position (colder side) and away from flue hoods, doors, windows and areas directly exposed to sun rays. For installation: Remove the cover, fix the sensor then make the electrical connections

Minimum section of cables: 1 mm^2
Maximum length of the cables: 50 m.
Connectors non polarized



Procedure to enable the boiler operation with an external sensor (variable temperature) and night set back, if required, it is necessary to change parameters. See page 58.

Set parameter 15 by choosing a curve with a suitable coefficient K see the graph above. Set parameter 23 (Night function) at a value (e.g. 10°C). The parameter 23 reduces the set temperature calculated by the boiler, according to the curve K chosen and the degrees set in this parameter. The night reduction is activated by opening the contact TA (1 and 2) or selecting the operating period on the boiler panel.

If necessary, set parameter 7 by choosing the maximum temperature of the boiler regardless of the temperature calculated.

If necessary, set parameter 27 by choosing the minimum temperature of the boiler regardless of the temperature calculated.

If the boiler is in night reduction and the outside sensor calculates a temperature lower than parameter 27, the boiler is switched off.

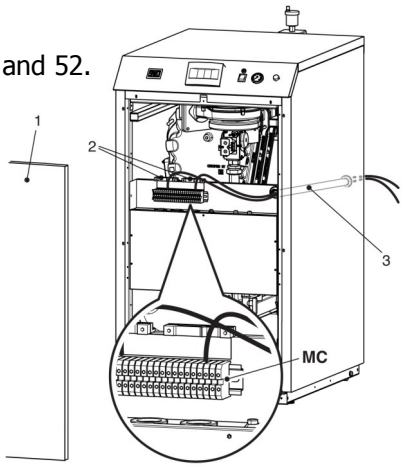
If the boiler is in comfort (normal Heating) mode, the temperature maintained becomes the temperature set by parameter 27. The boiler stays switched on until parameter 21 intervenes (summer to winter outside temperature).
If necessary, set parameter 21 (summer to winter outside temperature).
NOTE: If necessary, it is possible to modify the set calculation with a selected curve offset of +15 or -15°C by actuating trimmer P3 (see "WIRING DIAGRAM" on page 64) directly on the board inside the electrical housing. Rotate the trimmer clockwise to the maximum to obtain a +15°C offset. When rotating the trimmer anticlockwise to minimum a -15°C offset is obtained.

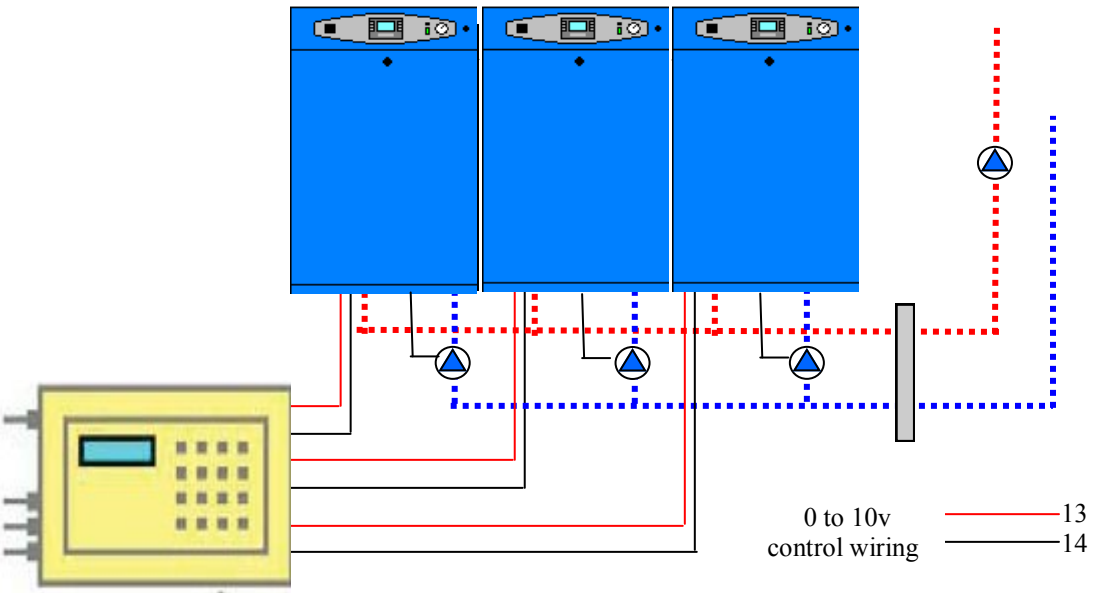
0 TO 10 VOLT CONTROL

Simple control idea for 0 to 10 volt control of One Boiler or Multiple Boilers

Note: No power supplies etc. shown. All Boilers require a power supply etc and local isolation.
Common fault indication 230v on terminals 7 & 8 .Terminals 1 and 2 have no function when using 0 to 10 volt operation. The Boiler pump is wired back to the Boiler control panel with isolation (all by others) to suit site conditions and requirements.

A parameter change is required PM 18 to display 07 see page 51 and 52.





BMS CONTROL
with 0 to 10v
control regime
BY OTHERS

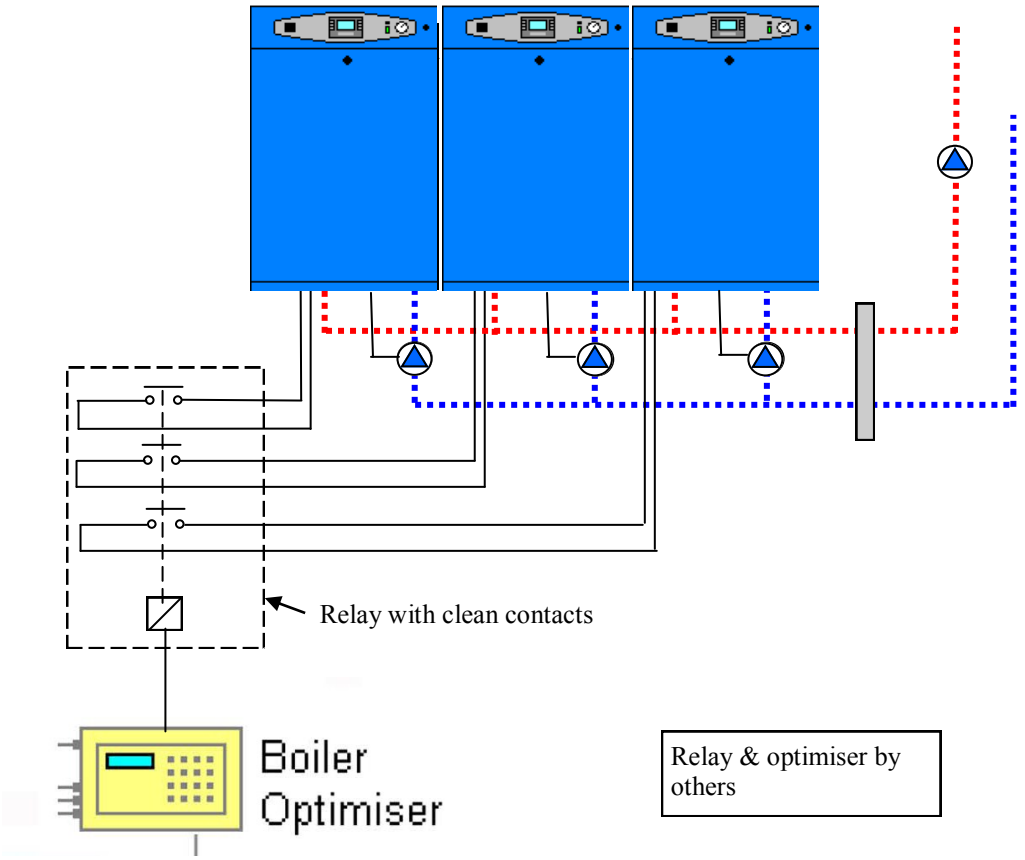
BMS Control and wiring by others

ON/OFF CONTROL

The following drawing shows a simple control idea for the S-AF .

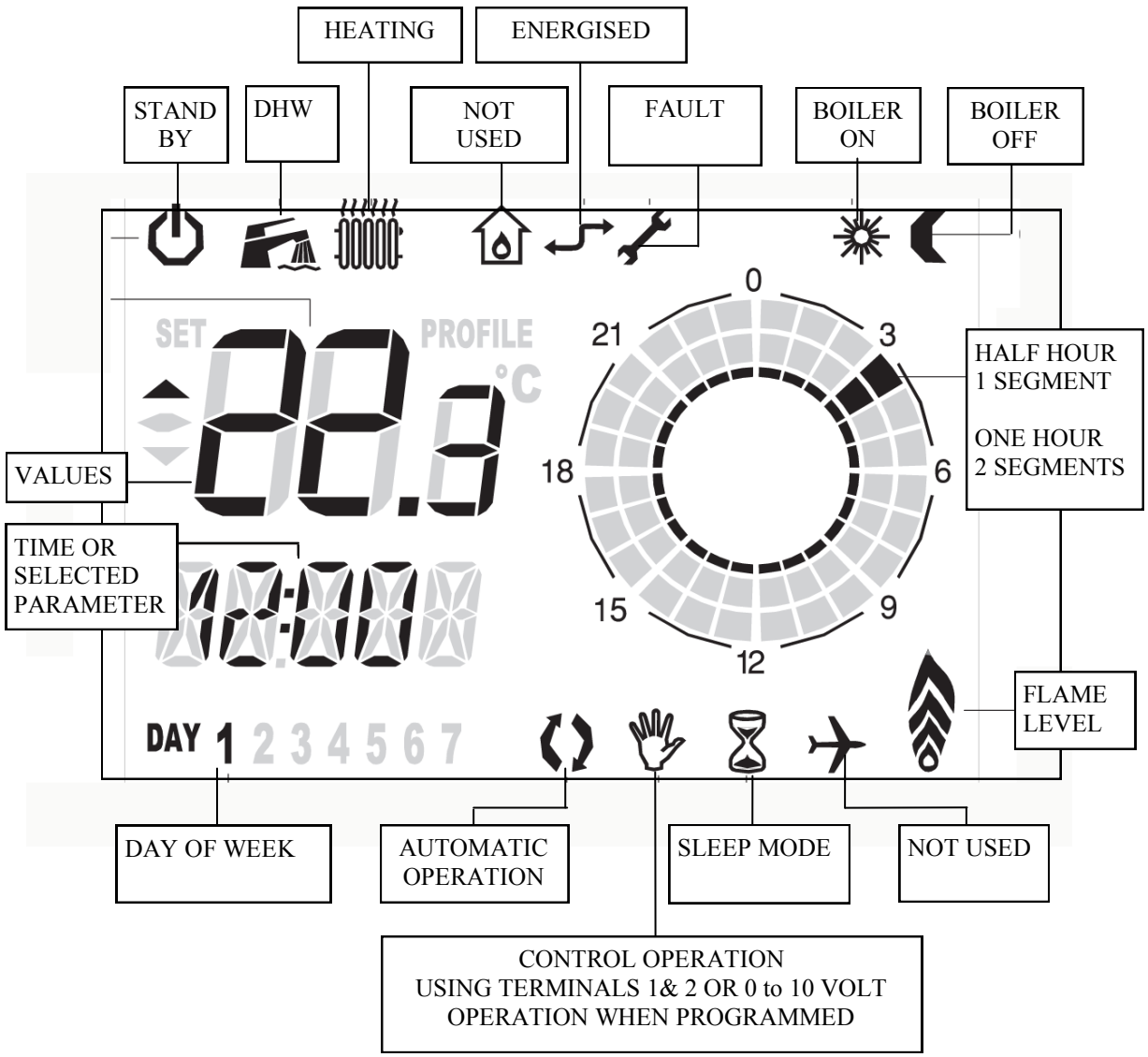
Simple Relay control (using volt free contacts) **of the S-AF**. The relay makes terminals 1 & 2 (230volt)in each Boiler. All other control and safety devices control the relay. Common fault indication 230v on terminals 7 & 8. One or an unlimited number of Boilers can be activated using this control system providing each Boiler has its own clean relay contacts. No external temperature sensor fitted therefore no compensation. No function when using 0 to 10 volt control

Note: No power supplies or isolation etc. shown. All Boilers require an individual power supply etc. and local isolation. The Boiler pump is wired back to the Boiler control panel with isolation (all by others) to suit site conditions and requirements.

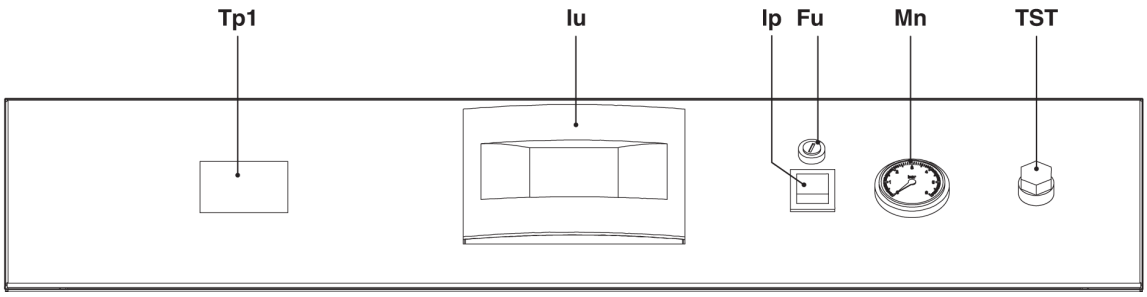


CONTROL DISPLAY

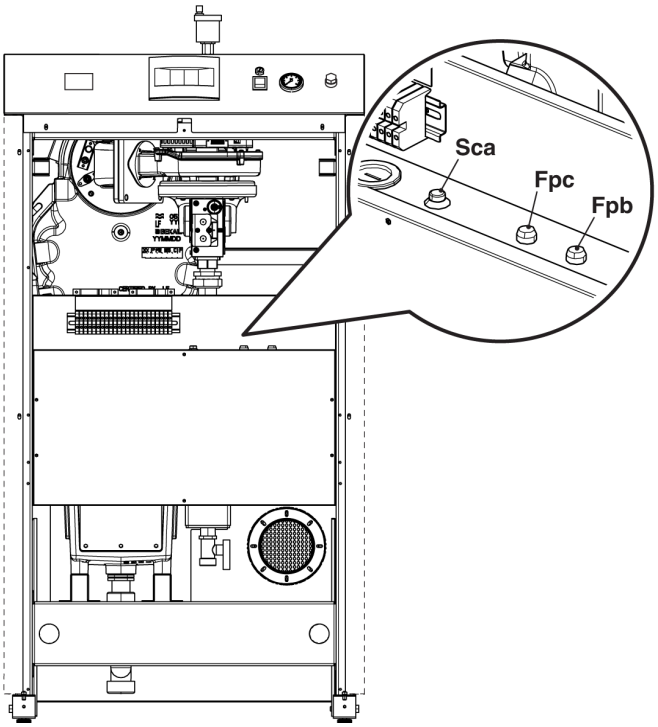
Internal clock operation is defeated in  mode.



CONTROL AND GAUGE POSITIONS



Tp1 Control Option Position
Iu User interface
Ip On/Off switch with indication light
Fu Main fuse (6.3 A)
Mn Pressure gauge
TST Manual reset thermal safety thermostat



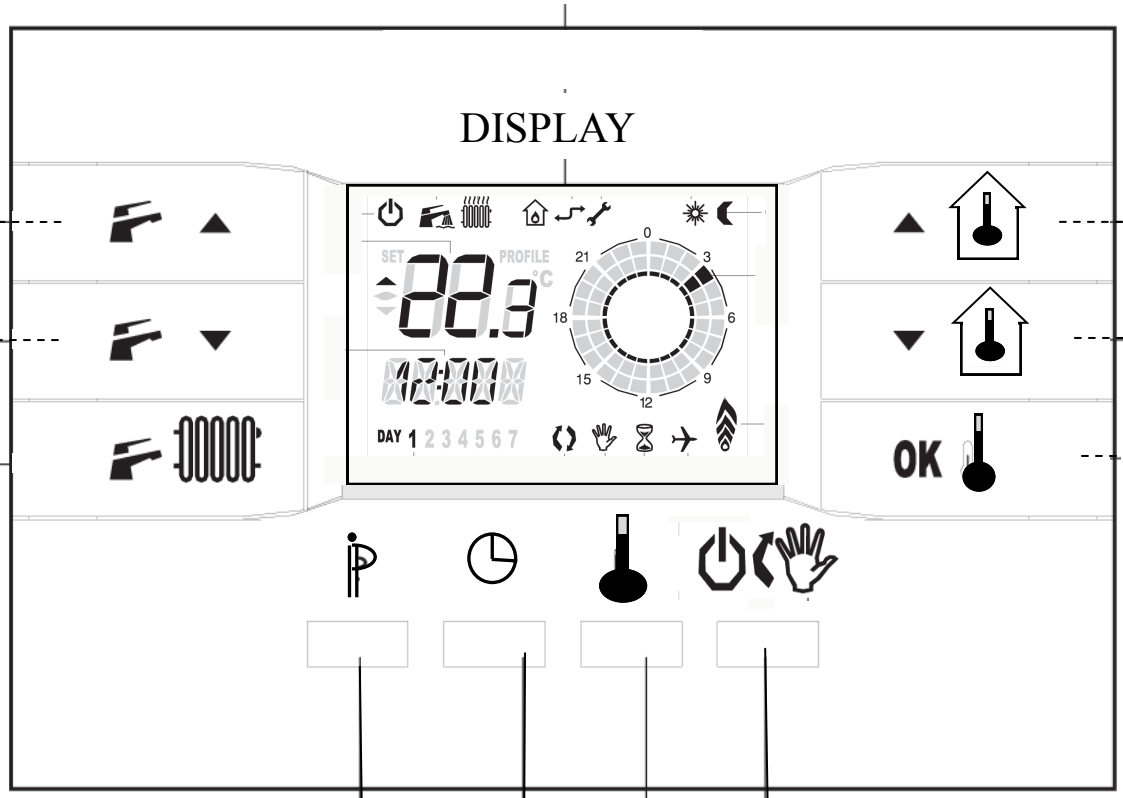
Sca Not used unless indicated see page 41
Fpc Boiler pump fuse (3.15A)
Fpb HWS pump fuse (3.15A)

If the main screen is not displayed and the red light of the main switch (Ip) is lit up, press the selector (Sca).

CONTROL BUTTONS

TECHNICAL LEVEL
Parameters

TEMPERATURE SETTINGS
Increase & Decrease of Heating Temperature



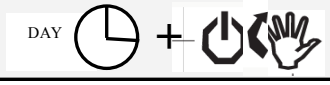
SETTINGS & INFORMATION
RUN Standard Operation
INFO Information
PROG Programming & Parameter Access

See Page 50

WORKING MODE SELECTION
AUTOMATIC
ON OFF USING TERMINALS 1 & 2 or 0 to 10volts WHEN PROGRAMMED
OFF/STAND BY/FROST PROTECTION IF SET

SETTING OF OPERATING TIMES
Clock Regulation

To enter Parameters settings press



CONFIRMATION OF SETTINGS

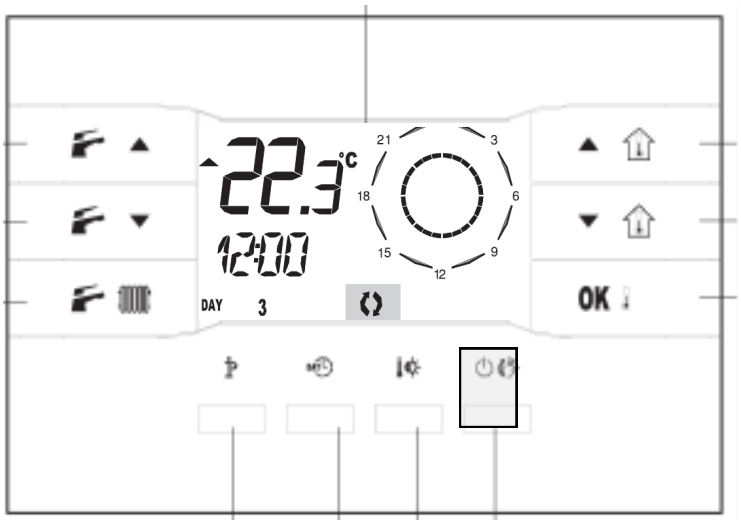
SETTING OF FUNCTIONS
WINTER Heating & DHW i
SUMMER DHW only i
NON Frost Protection if Enabled
i Only if DHW controlled by the Boiler

SETTING THE MODE OF ON/OFF OPERATION

Pressing selects or defeats the inbuilt on off timer. Press once, twice or three times to select a mode

Pressing once selects the in-built on/off timer. The symbol in the display for internal clock control is

. When an external sensor is fitted (On a stand alone Boiler) the Boiler will compensate.

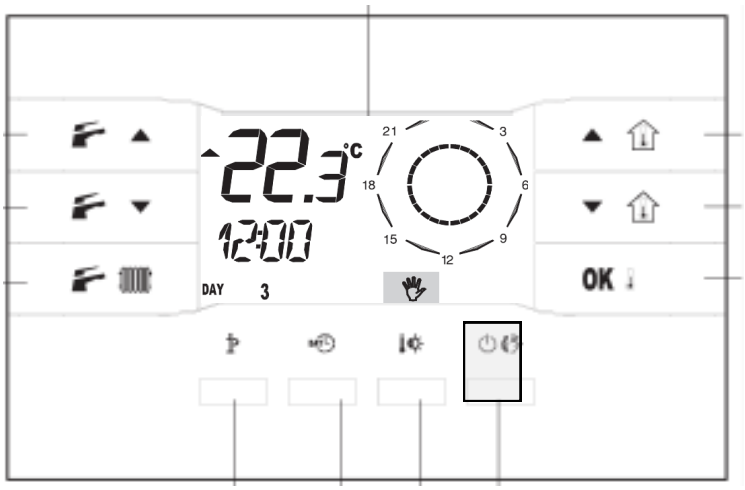


ON/ OFF OPERATION FROM AN EXTERNAL CONTROL PANEL

Note. Terminals 1 & 2 are sometimes referred to as TA in this manual.

Pressing again, will select in the display. This is for control using terminals 1 & 2 for on/off operation . If using 0 to 10 volt (if programmed) this mode should also be selected.

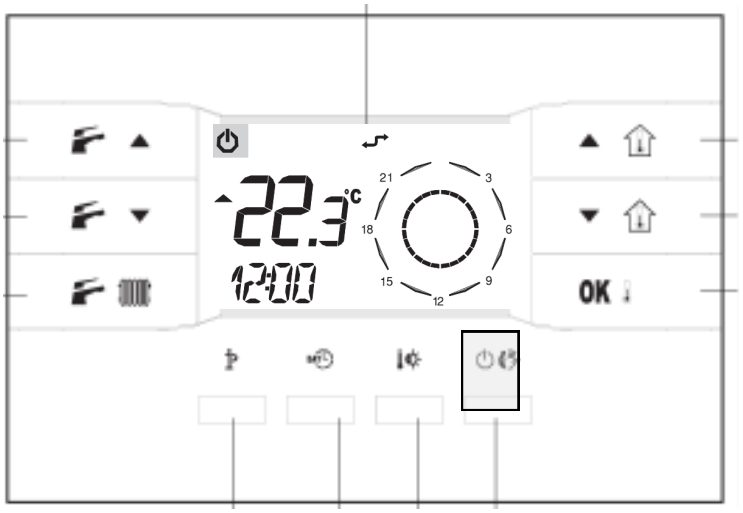
When an external sensor is fitted (On a stand alone Boiler) the Boiler will compensate but not on 0 to 10v control.



To select stand by Press once again. The Symbol in the display will be

The Boiler will be off .

When an external sensor is fitted (On a stand alone Boiler) the Boiler will go to a night depression temperature in this mode.



USING THE INBUILT TIMER CLOCK CONTROL

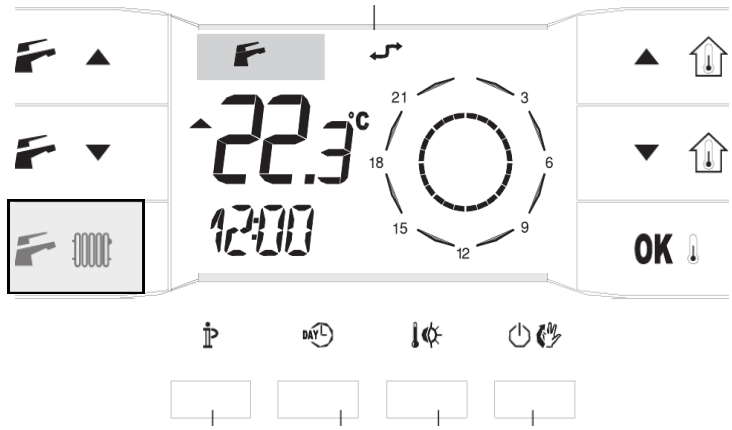
Selectable functions are for a stand alone Boiler

SUMMER, WINTER and OFF

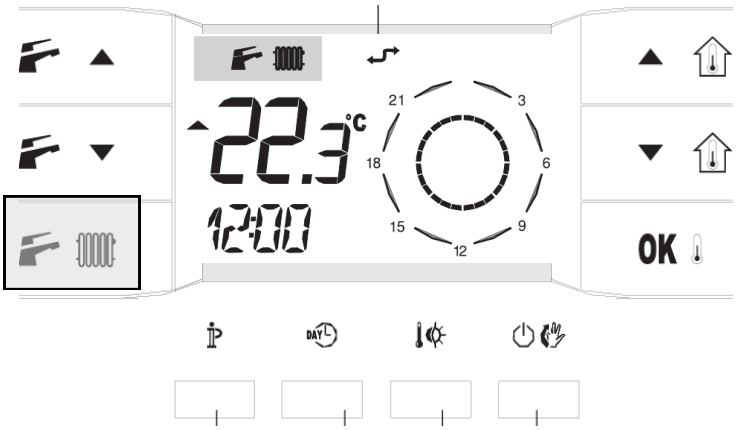
NOTE :When is selected and the control of the Boiler on/off is from terminals 1 & 2 or 0 to 10 volt operation the inbuilt timer and selectable functions below should not be used.

DOMESTIC HOT WATER
(domestic hot water only stand alone Boiler) according to the inbuilt timer.

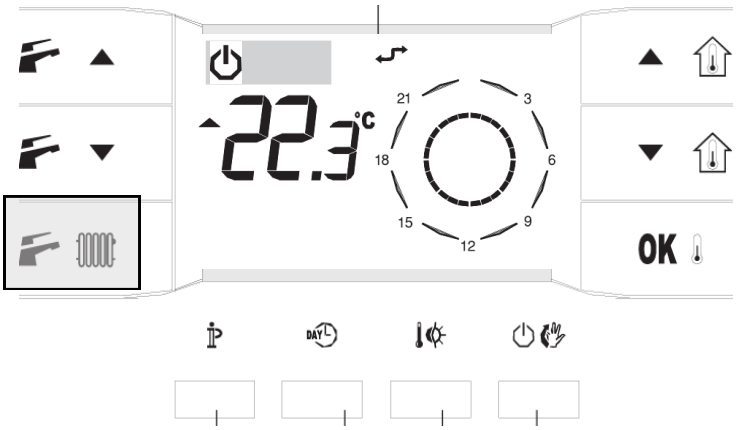
Press the shaded button shown in the illustration until the shaded icon is displayed.



Below **WINTER MODE** (Heating and hot water according to the inbuilt timer.)
Press the shaded button shown in the illustration until is displayed.



OFF (if programmed "off "will give frost protection to the Boiler.) Press the shaded button shown in the illustration below until the blank shaded box is displayed.



CONTROL COMMISSIONING

PRELIMINARY CHECKS BEFORE ANY COMMISSIONING

The **S-AF** leaves the factory set for G20 (natural gas) operation, but can also operate with G31 (propane) with a parameter setting see page 44.

Before commissioning of the Boiler, define the type of gas used and also check that:

The fuel and water system shut-off valves are open.

The mains gas pressure is suitable and the gas line is vented.

The cold hydraulic circuit pressure is higher than 1.5 bar and the circuit is bled of air.

The expansion vessel is installed, suitably sized and preloaded.

The flue exhaust and the air inlet openings are suitable

The type of on/off control is by terminals 1& 2 or 0 to 10v or the inbuilt timer control.

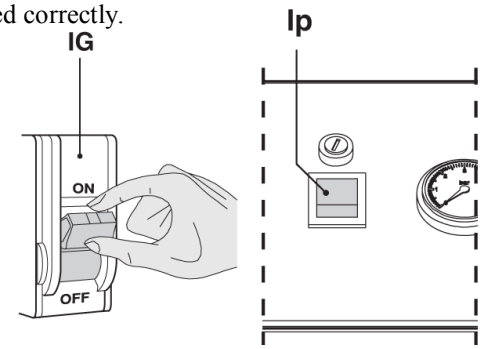
The safety valve and its rating are compatible with the system and maximum operating pressure of 6 bar.

The condensate drain siphon is filled and the pipework is installed correctly.

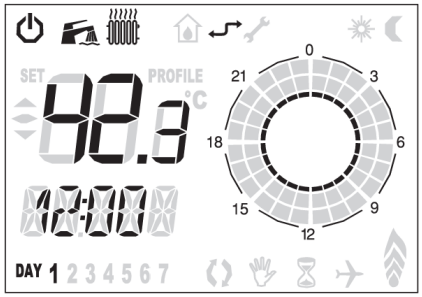
The wiring connections have been carried out properly.

Everything is according to this manual.

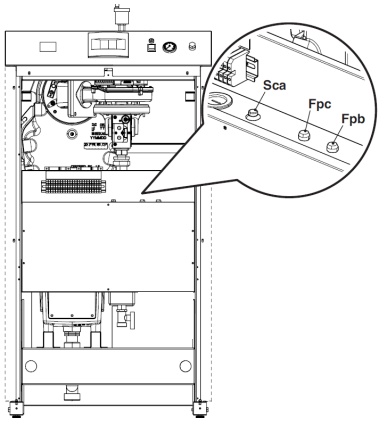
Electrically power up the Boiler by positioning the on/off switch of the plant (IG) and the main switch of the BOILER (Ip) to ON.

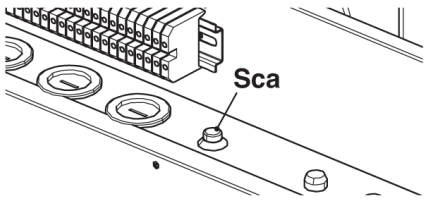


The Main Screen will be displayed (if not see below)

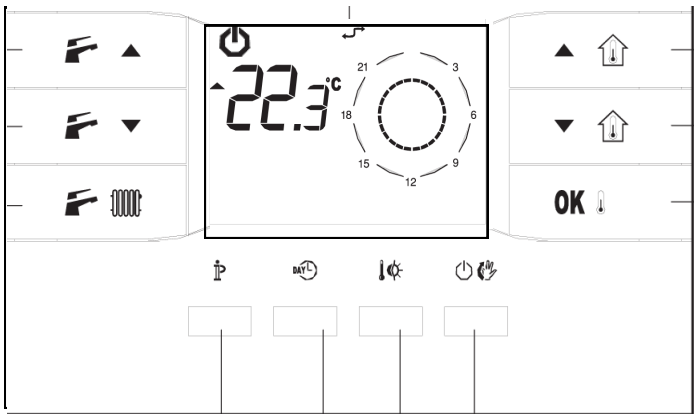


If the main screen is not displayed and the red light of the main switch (Ip) is lit up, press the selector (Sca).



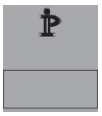


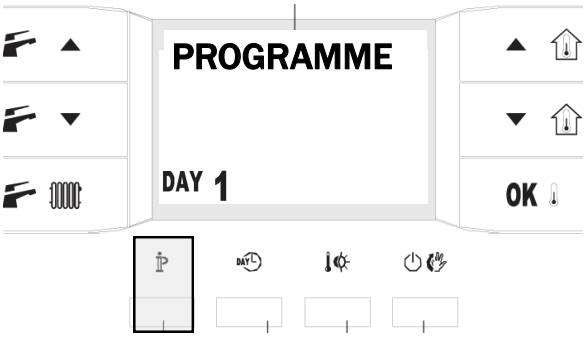
Make sure that the boiler is in stand by after pressing the button several times to select the stand by function.

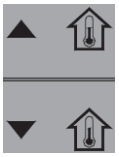


TIME DISPLAY SET-UP

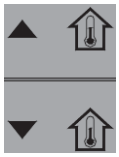
Set the time as follows: Press the shaded button shown in the illustration below until the read out is shown in the display. Use the shaded buttons to select and adjust what is required.

To enable the setting of the current time press 



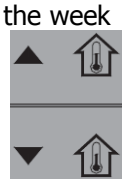
To set the current time press either button which sets the hours 

To validate the time set, memorize it, and then set the minutes press 

To set the current time press either button which now sets the minutes 

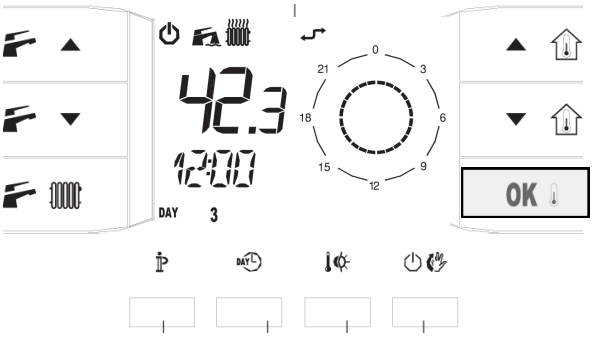
To validate the time set, memorize it, and then set the day press OK

To select the day of the week
Press either button

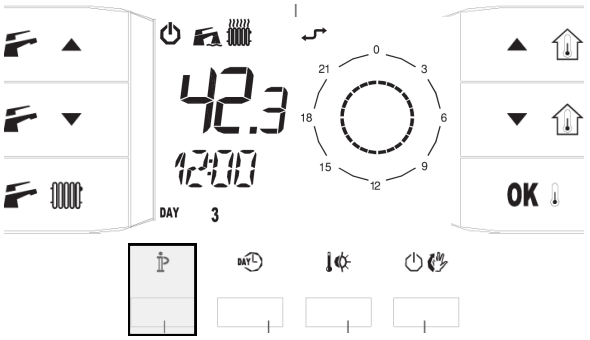


1= Monday 2= Tuesday
3 =Wednesday 4 =Thursday
5= Friday 6 =Saturday
7= Sunday

To validate the day of the week set and memorize it press OK



To leave the programming mode press



WARNING

The change from daylight saving time to summer time (and vice versa) is not managed automatically by the Boiler. It is necessary to make the change manually.

SETTING IMPORTANT INITIAL PARAMETERS

Checking of parameters relating to Gas, Alarm signal/Calorifier. The parameters PM01 to PM06 are set in accordance with the table below. Check all parameters before commissioning

CHECK THE PARAMETERS BELOW BEFORE STARTING COMMISSIONING .
SEE PAGE 58 FOR THE PARAMETER SETTING PROCEDURE .SEE PAGE 59 FOR PARAMETERS

Do not change parameters unless they are shown below or later in this manual as serious danger or damage could result.

Description	STREBEL S-AF						
	parameter	115	150	200	240	280	
Output of the appliance	01	1	4	7	1	4	Only 1 or 4 or 7
	02	1	1	1	7	7	Only 1 or 7
Calorifier	03	4					4
Calorifier pump / Alarms	04	4					Only 4 or 7
Operation with G20 (natural gas)	05	1					Only 1 or 7
	06	1					

If an alarm is connected to terminals 7 & 8 in the Boiler connection block Set parameter PM 04 to 07

Description	parameter	STREBEL S-AF					Values settable
		115	150	200	240	280	
Calorifier pump / Alarms	04	7					Only 4 or 7

If G31 (propane) is used set parameters PM05 & PM06 to 07 these parameters automatically set the fan revolutions according to the table below

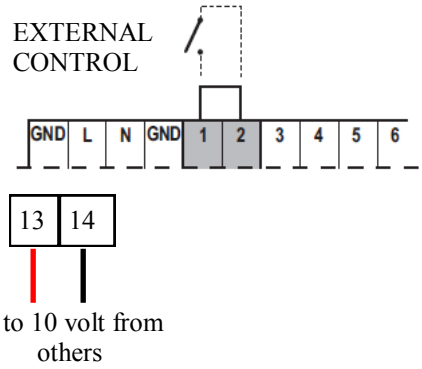
Description	Parameter	STREBEL S-AF					Values settable
		115	150	200	240	280	
Operation with G31 (propane gas)	05	7					Only 1 or 7
	06	7					

Type		115	150	200	240	280	unit
Nominal output Min ÷ Max		21.0 ÷ 115.9	30.0 ÷ 150.0	35.5 ÷ 200.0	42.5 ÷ 240.0	49.5 ÷ 280.0	kW
Number of revs of fan	with G20	1665 ÷ 7400	1650 ÷ 6250	1230 ÷ 5600	1320 ÷ 5800	1300 ÷ 5800	revs/ minute
Frequency		55.5 ÷ 246,7	55 ÷ 208.3	61.5 ÷ 280	66 ÷ 290	65 ÷ 290	Hz
Number of revs of fan	with G31	1665 ÷ 7400	1650 ÷ 6250	1230 ÷ 5600	1320 ÷ 5800	1300 ÷ 5800	revs/ minute

The values above cannot be changed they are for checking with a suitable meter connected to X23

STARTING UP OF THE BOILER

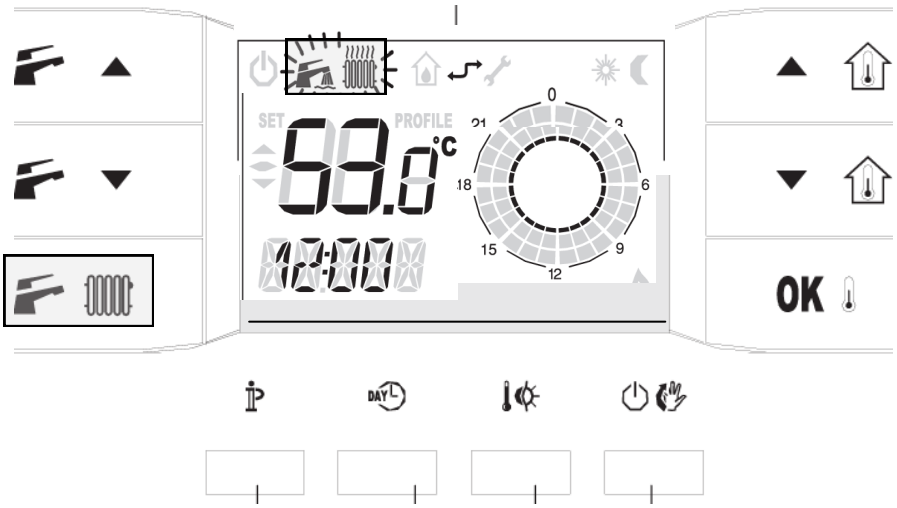
To fire up the Boiler Make sure that there is link (or external closed control contacts TA) between terminals 1 and 2. or 10 volts if 0 to 10 volt control. See page 51 and 52 for programming 0 to 10 volt control



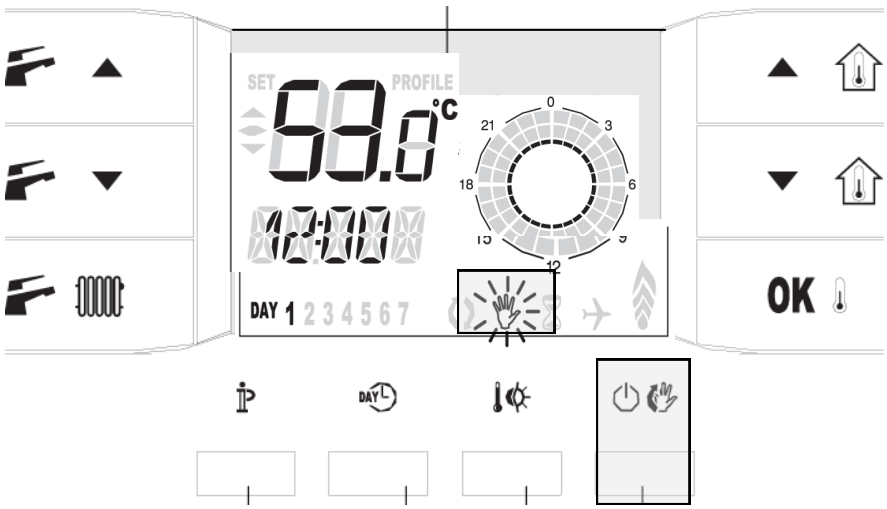
NOTE
When using 0 to 10 Volt control terminals 1 and 2 have no effect on the Boiler operation therefore no link would be required between terminals 1 and 2 when using O to 10 volt control , thus a voltage above 3 volts would be needed on terminals 13 and 14 for the Boiler to start firing.

Press the shaded button in each case below

Selecting  is for a stand alone Boiler using the inbuilt Boiler controls for Heating & Hot Water.

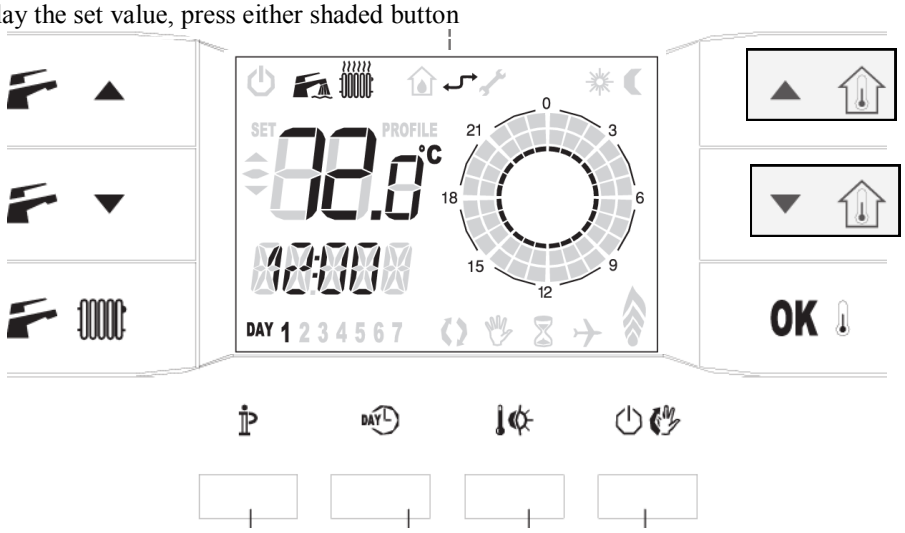


Selecting  mode is for external control of the Boiler using terminals 1 & 2 (TA) or 0 to 10volt control when programmed. 0 to 10 volt see page 51

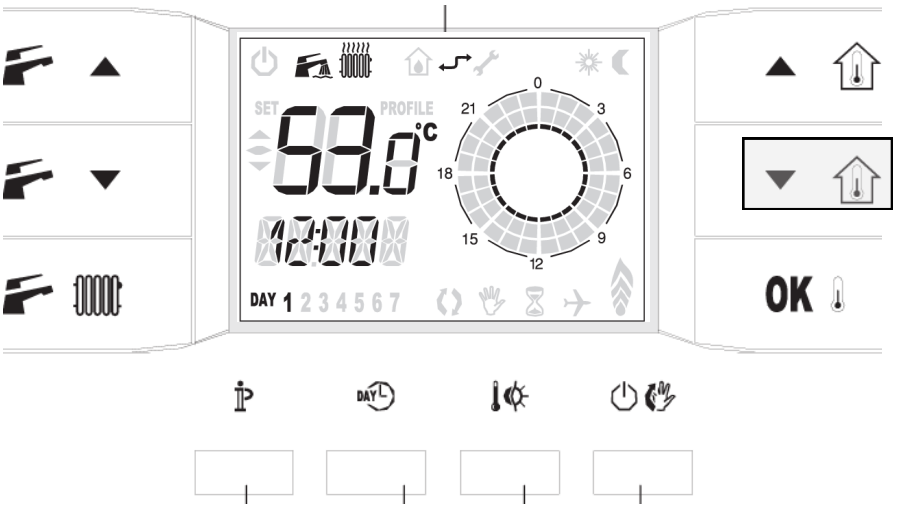


The Boiler will carry out the light up phases and will operate until the set boiler temperature is reached (e.g. 72°C). We suggest reducing the temperature value as follows to speed up the "off " test.

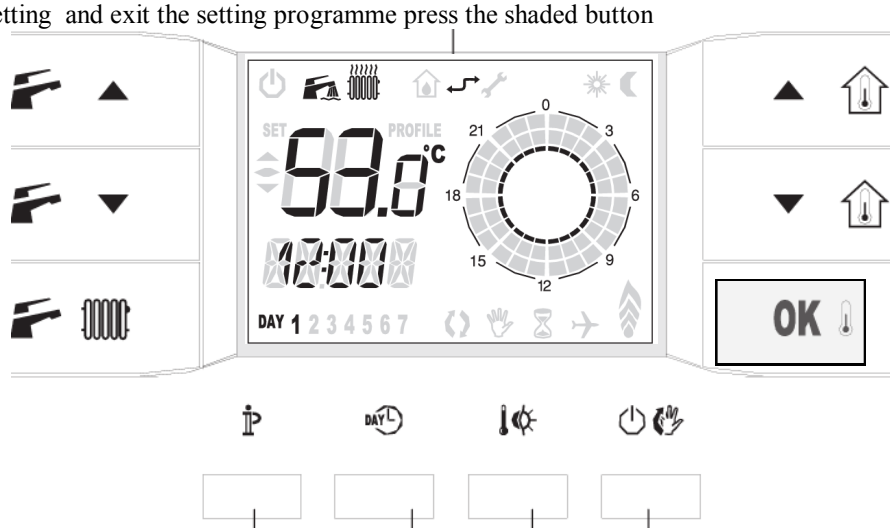
To display the set value, press either shaded button



To modify the value to a lower temperature e.g. 53°C (to test the Boiler going off) hold the shaded button in. The final set temperature can be Increased when required by using the button 



To input the setting and exit the setting programme press the shaded button



ERROR SCREEN AND RE-SETS

In the case of incorrect light up or malfunctioning an error code is displayed. For example: Blockage (sometimes referred to as lock out) due to no light up (01 E) see the fault codes on the next page.

To restore normal operating conditions proceed as follows:

Depending on the type of error displayed, it is possible to restore normal operating conditions:
By pressing the button OK on the control panel of the Boiler
By removing the voltage to the Boiler then switching back on after 10 seconds
By addressing the failure (e.g. reset the safety thermostat on the control panel);
Checking then fixing the reason for the blocking, then resetting

FAULT CODE TABLE

The boiler does not light up	01E
Safety thermostat intervention/Gas pressure switch	02E
General failure	03E
Water pressure switch/Siphon pressure switch (with boiler SHUTDOWN)	04E
Fan check	05E
NTC sensor heating flow	06E
NTC sensor boiler body	07E
External NTC sensor	08E
Flue NTC sensor (interruption)	09E
Condensate drain intervention probe	10E
Ghost flame detected by the probe	11E
Return sensor	12E
Siphon pressure switch/Water pressure switch (with boiler firing)	15E
ΔT flow-return	18E
High temperature of the boiler body	19E
Gas pressure/switch problem	16E
Electrical voltage/frequency	69E

NOTE: for alarm signalling to the main control panel see pages 31 & 32

COMMISSIONING THE PREMIX MICRO-FLAME BURNER GAS INPUT

CARRY OUT FULL SAFETY CHECKS BEFORE COMMISSIONING THEN SEE PAGE 38 THEN PROCEED.

TESTS

To make the functional checks proceed as follows:
Enter the parameter menu (see page 59) and select parameter 12 and set it to 255 the Boiler then operates at its **Maximum Output**.

Measure the gas flow rate and gas pressure considering any corrective factors.
Measure CO_2 and CO using an analyser.

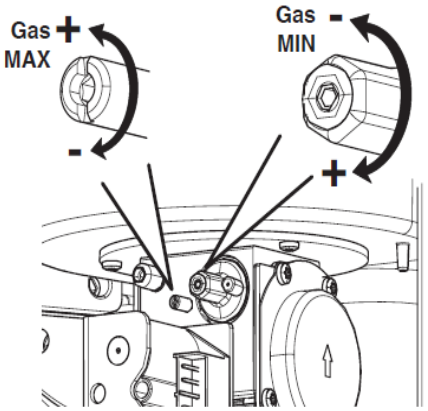
The test hole for flue analysis must not be on a flue bend and should be positioned at a flue diameter X 2 from the outlet of the Boiler, example 200mm flue the test hole should be 400mm from the Boiler flue connection, see pages 8 or 49.

Compare the values measured with those of the table below considering a ± 5% tolerance.

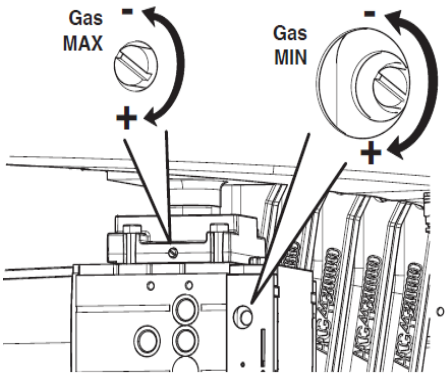
Strebel S-AF	115	150	200	240	280	Unit
Maximum gas consumption G20	11.96	15.87	21.16	24.97	29.10	Cu/mt HR
Minimum gas consumption G20	2.22	3.17	3.76	4.50	5.24	Cu/mt HR
CO^2 Max G20	9.3					%
CO^2 Min G20	9.1					%
CO	25	30	35	30	28	ppm

If the values are not as shown on the table below adjust the gas vales as shown on the next page

GAS VALVE ADJUSTMENT



S-AF 115 and 150

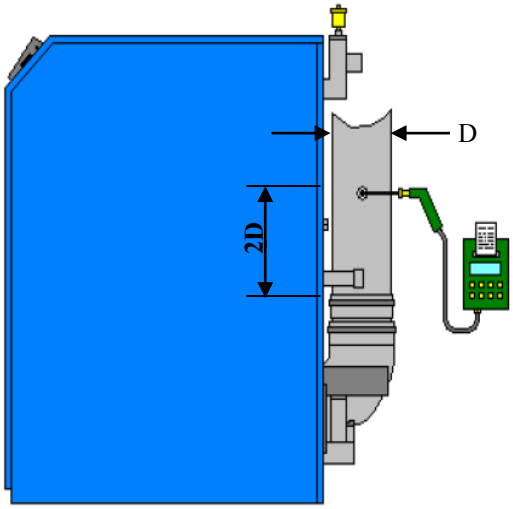


S-AF 200, 240 and 280

Adjust the MAX gas adjusting screw positioned on the gas valve (page 14 item 2) until the correct combustion values are displayed on the analyser.

Enter the parameters, menu (see page 59), select parameter 12 and set it to 0 (the Boiler operates at its **Minimum Output**).

Measure the gas flow rate considering any corrective factors.



Measure CO_2 and CO by means of the analyser. Compare the values measured with those of the table on page 48 considering a ± 5% tolerance.

Flue gas test point by others
D=200mm Flue
2D=400mm
Or
D=150mm Flue
2D=300mm

If the values do not correspond to the table on page 48 gradually adjust the MIN gas adjusting screw on the gas valve until the correct combustion values are displayed on the analyser.

Select again parameter 12, as previously carried out and set it to 250 and make sure that the Boiler is at maximum output

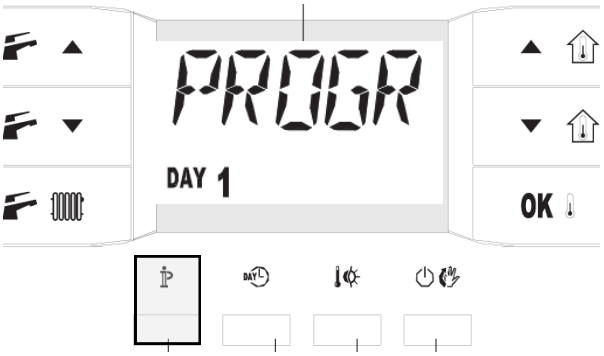
Re check the combustion readings and if necessary, make adjustments at both maximum and minimum output.

WARNING
If the values cannot be achieved check that:
- The flue exhaust ducts or the air inlet ducts have no obstructions;
- The gas pressure is not lower than 18 mbar (G20 U.K. mains gas) and 25 mbar (G31);
- The number of revolutions of the fan is correct (see page 40).

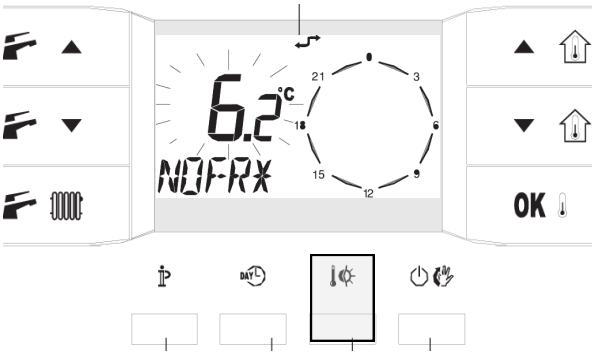
FROST PROTECTION TEMPERATURE WITHOUT EXTERNAL SENSOR

To set the frost protection temperature . Not required when using the Boilers own outside sensor

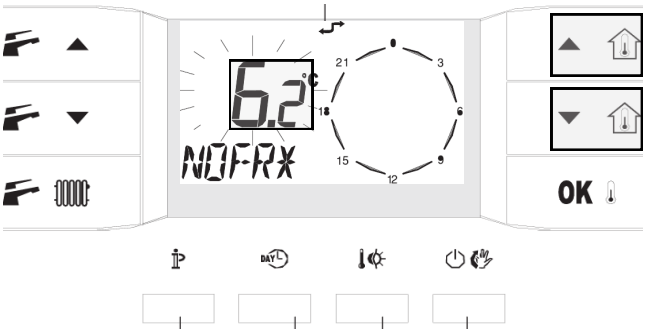
To enter the programming mode press the shaded button.



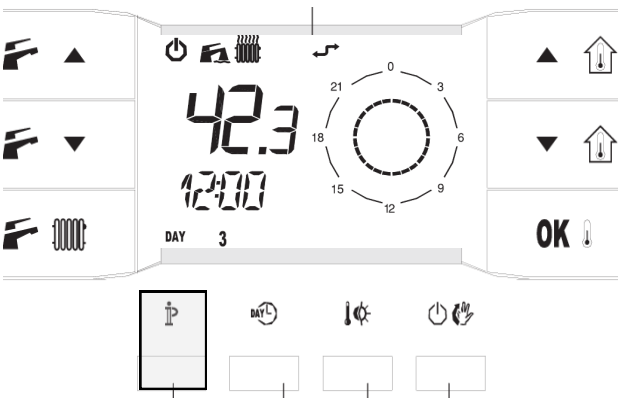
To select the frost protection function press the shaded button 3 times



To adjust the frost protection temperature press either shaded button



To input the setting and exit the programme press the shaded button



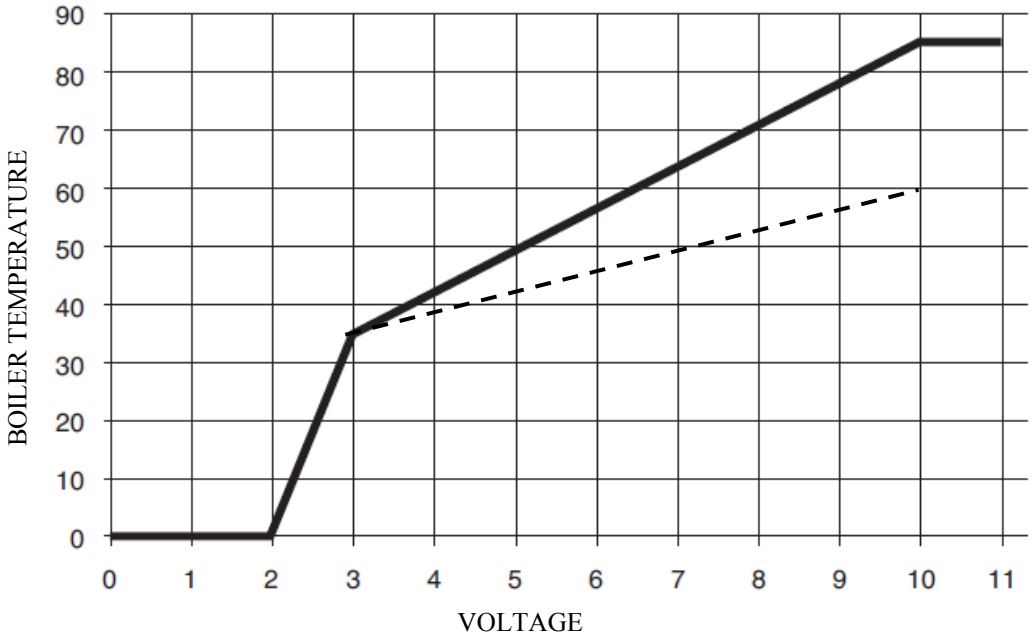
0 to 10 VOLT CONTROL

The boiler can be set for operation utilising a 0 to 10V signal (by others) from an external control.
.
The 0 to 10V control function is managed through **parameter 18.**See parameter setting page 58

With active function (parameter 18=7), the temperature demand and temperature set-point are directly controlled by the 0 to 10 volt input.
With a voltage higher than 3V, the heat demand is activated and the temperature set-point is calculated as the input voltage varies between 3v to 10V the temperature variation corresponds to what is set in the control as the minimum or maximum .
The heat demand is deactivated with a voltage less than 3 Vdc.

The solid line in the graph below shows the relationship of > 3v to 10v with 35C to 85C temperature range.

If Parameter 7 is changed from the default 85c maximum boiler temperature to, for example 60c , the dashed-line shown in the graph below illustrates the resulting temperature changes.



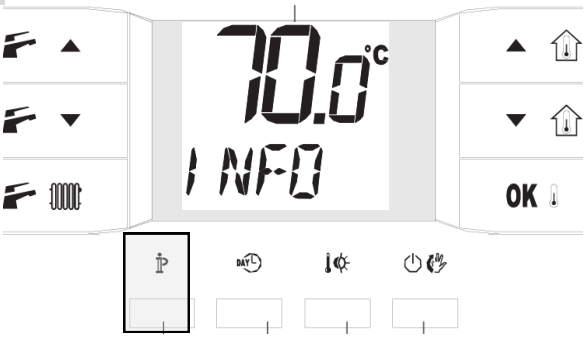
In this mode, all Boiler control functions, such as domestic hot water production, climatic regulation, etc. are managed by the external 0 to 10v control. Therefore, in order to avoid any problems of overlapping of operating periods, the boiler must be in mode (see page 39) when utilising 0 to 10 volt control of the Boiler.

To set the programme for **0 to 10 volt operation** it is necessary to change parameter 18 as detailed on the next page . Parameter 18 should be changed from the default 1 setting to setting 7.

NOTE
When using 0 to 10 Volt control the terminals 1 and 2 have no effect on the Boiler operation therefore no link or control function would be required between terminals 1 and 2 when using 0 to 10v

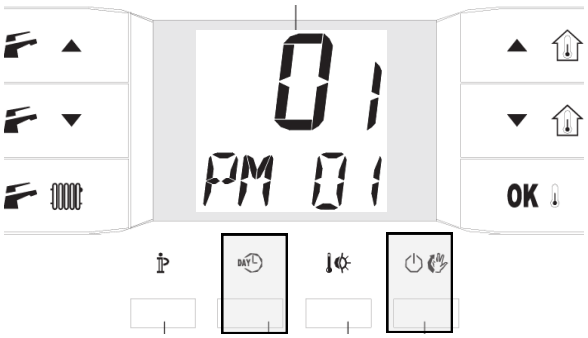
PROGRAMMING 0 to 10 VOLT OPERATION

To enter the parameter area press for 4 seconds



To enter the adjustable parameter area

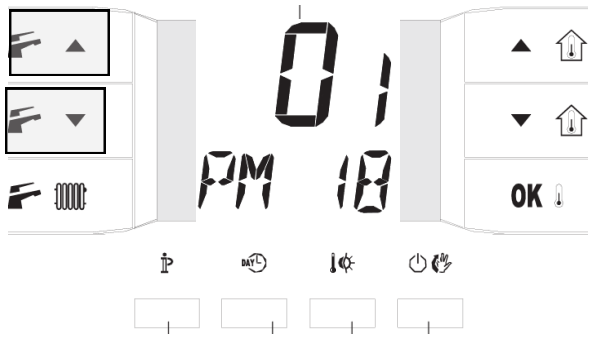
Press  together



To scroll through the parameters

Press either 

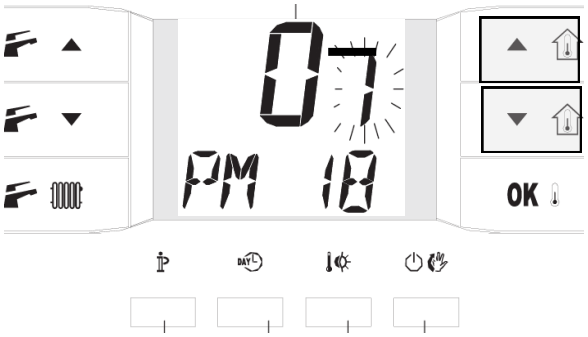
Or 



To change the parameter setting

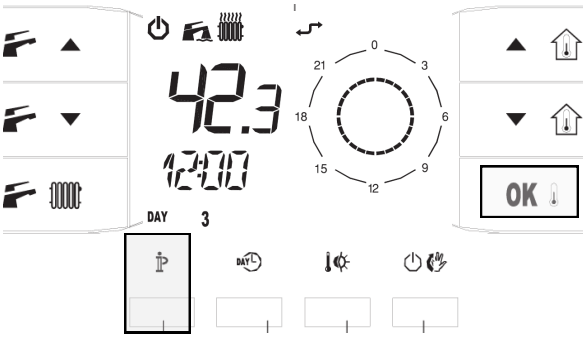
Press either 

Or 



To input the setting press 

To exit the programme press 



Power down the Boiler to activate the new settings.

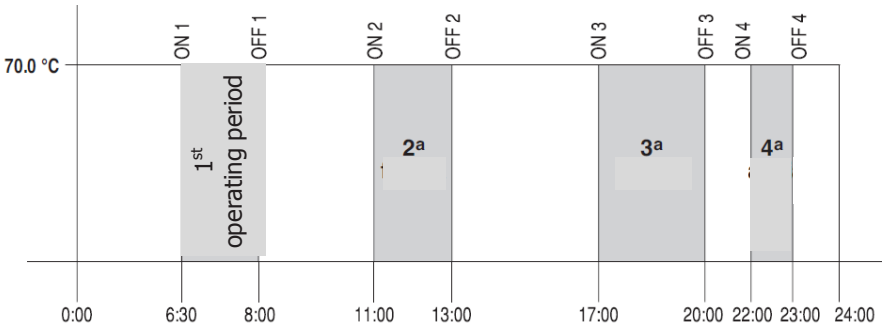
USING THE INBUILT CLOCK OPERATING PERIODS

Note. Normally for a stand alone Boiler and not usable in mode

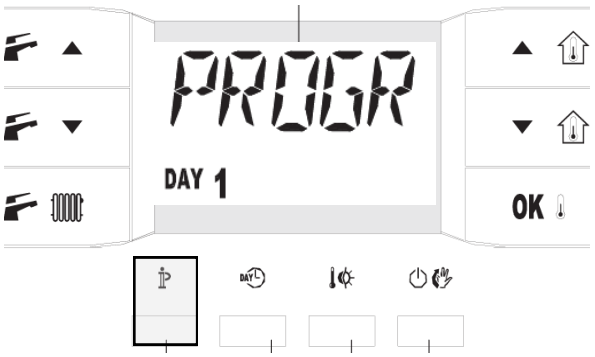
It is possible to programme the Boiler on / off times, if there is heat demand.
Note when an external sensor is fitted the Boiler will be compensated with night reduction.
The programmable operating periods are a maximum of 4 over 24 hours. Each of them must be identified by a start time (ON) and an end time (OFF). The minimum programming interval is half an hour.

Example of programme with 4 operating periods (maximum possibility of the system).

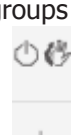
T° of regulated flow: e.g. 70.0°C
First operating period
From 6.30 to 8.00
2nd From 11.00 to 13.00
3rd From 17.00 to 20.00
4th From 22.00 to 23.00

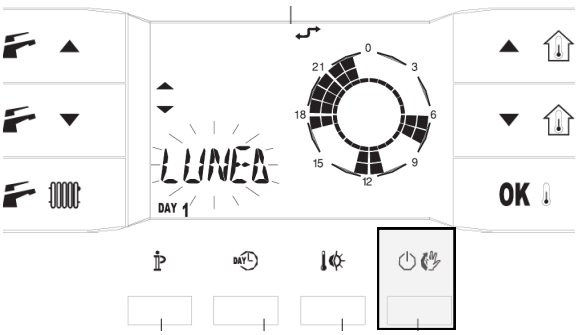


To enter the programming mode press the shaded button.



To programme the heating and shut-down time for each individual day of the week or for a groups of days press the shaded button

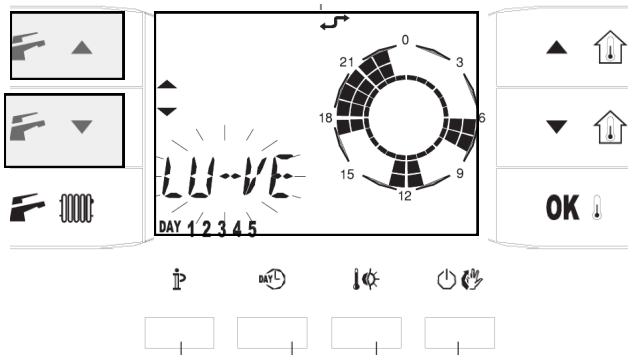




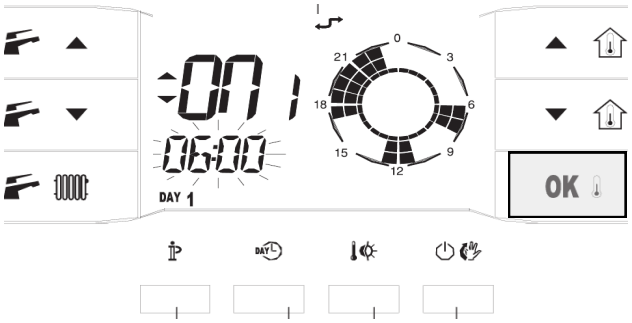
SETTING THE INBUILT CLOCK OPERATING PERIODS

To set the current time see page 42 & 43

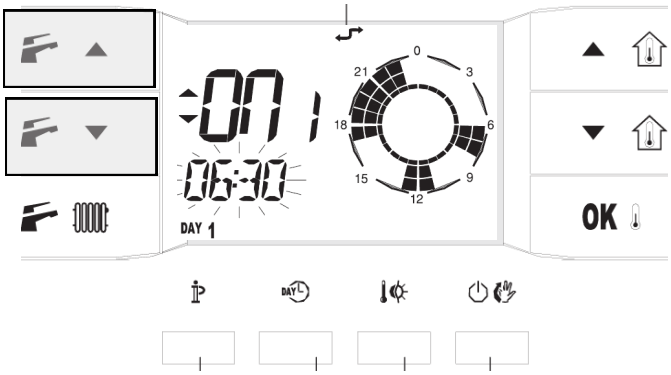
To select the programming for each individual day of the week or for groups of days.
Press either shaded button
It is possible to select:
Individual day
MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT SUN
Or MON-FRI
(Group from Monday to Friday)
Or SAT-SUN
(Group Saturday and Sunday)
Or MON-SAT
(Group from Monday to Saturday)
Or MON-SUN
(Group every day)



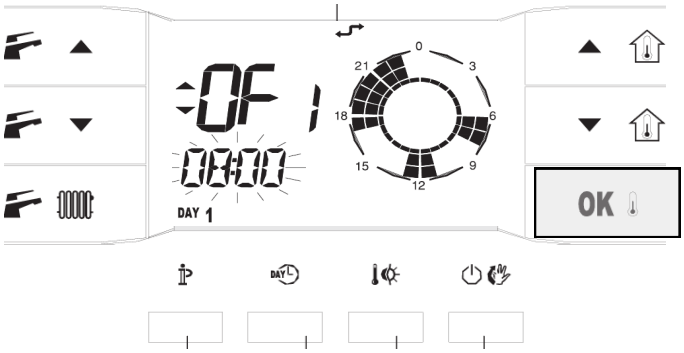
To validate the choice made then select the Heating time of the 1st operating period Press the shaded button OK



To modify the Heating start period press either shaded button

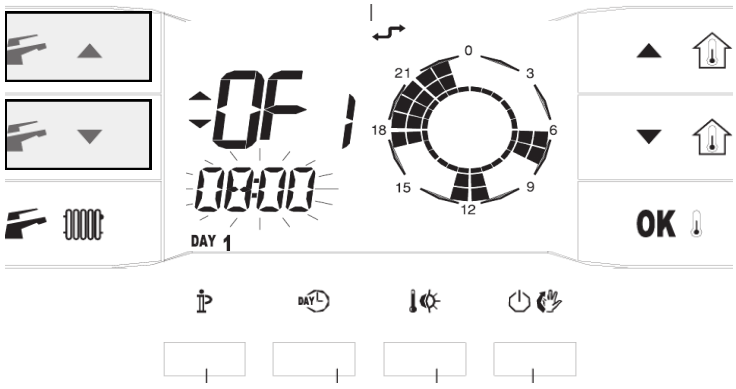


To validate the choice made and then select the shut down time of the 1st operating period Press the shaded button OK

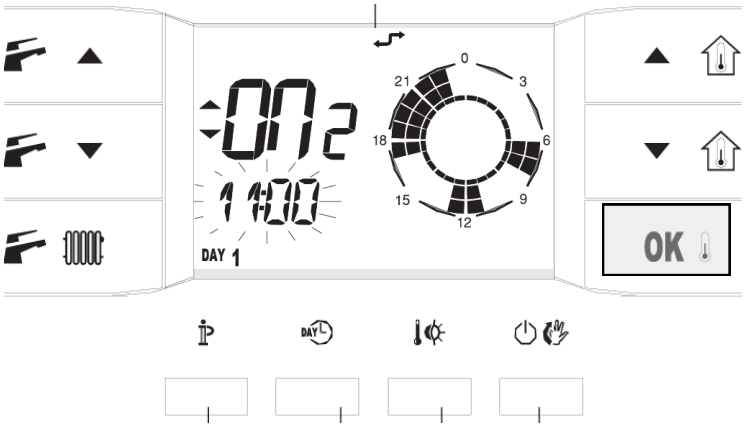


SETTING THE INBUILT CLOCK OPERATING PERIODS

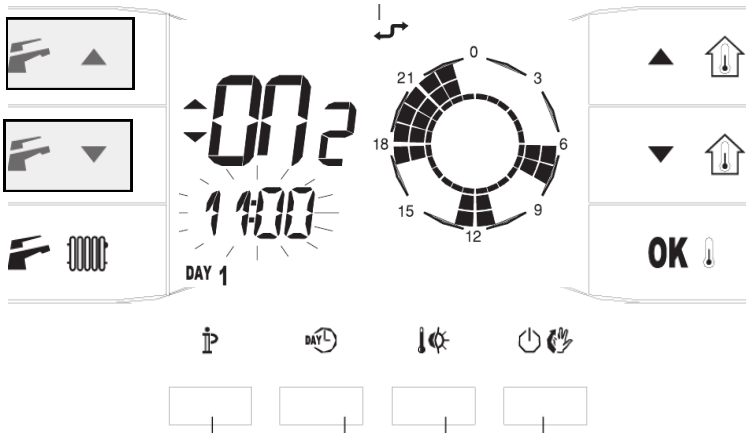
To modify the shutdown time of the 1st operating period press either shaded button



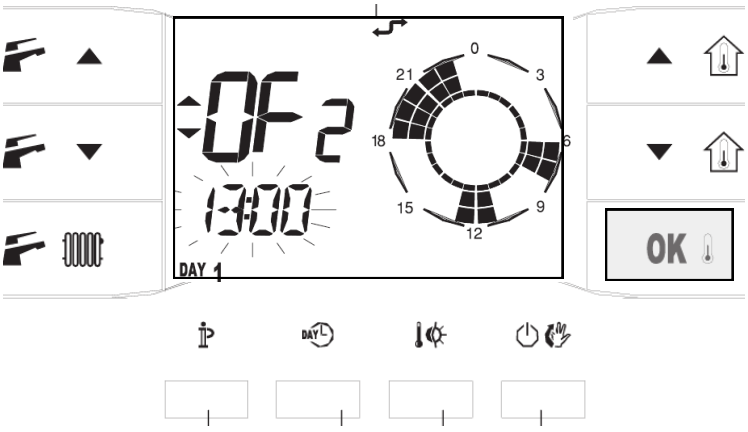
To validate the above then select the 2nd operating perio OK Press the shaded button



To modify the heating time of the 2nd operating period Press the either shaded button

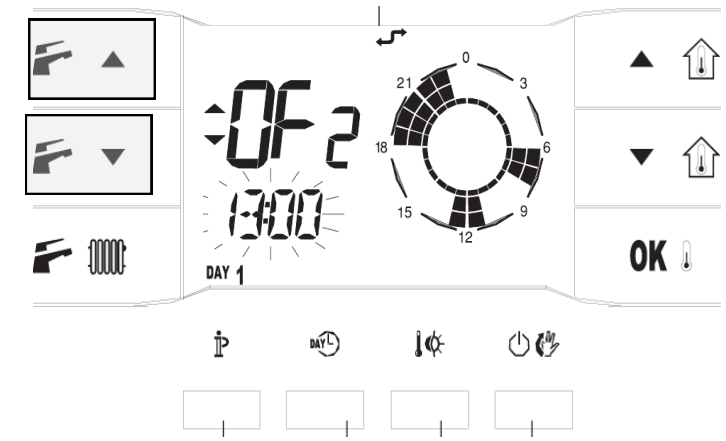


To memorize the above then select the shutdown time of the 2nd operating period Press the shaded button OK

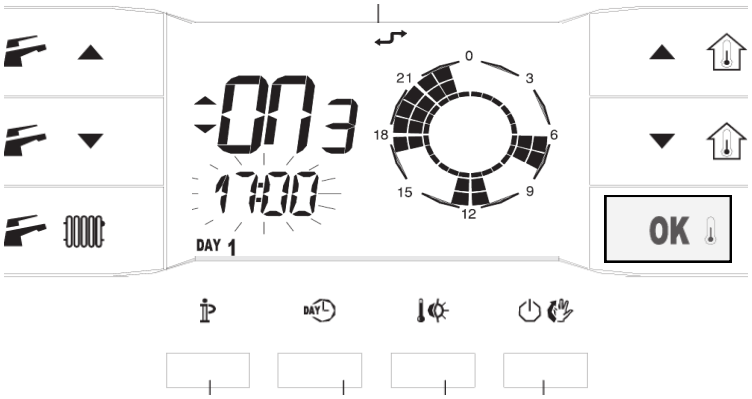


SETTING THE INBUILT CLOCK OPERATING PERIODS

To modify the shutdown time of the 2nd operating period Press either shaded button

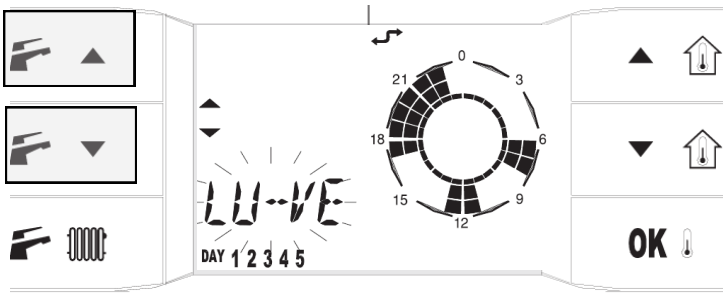


To memorize the above then select the shutdown time of the 3rd operating period Press the shaded button OK

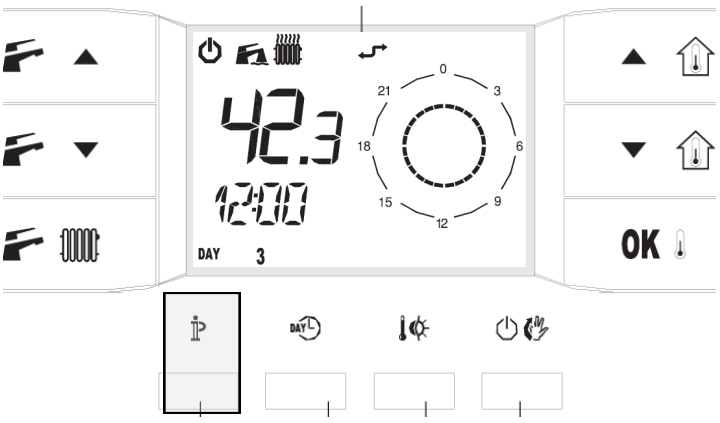


Continue in this manner until the end of the first day or group of days is programmed.
For example, if only three operating periods are used in a day, set both ON and OFF times (start and end) of the 4th operating period at 24:00.

To select another day or group of days Press either shaded button

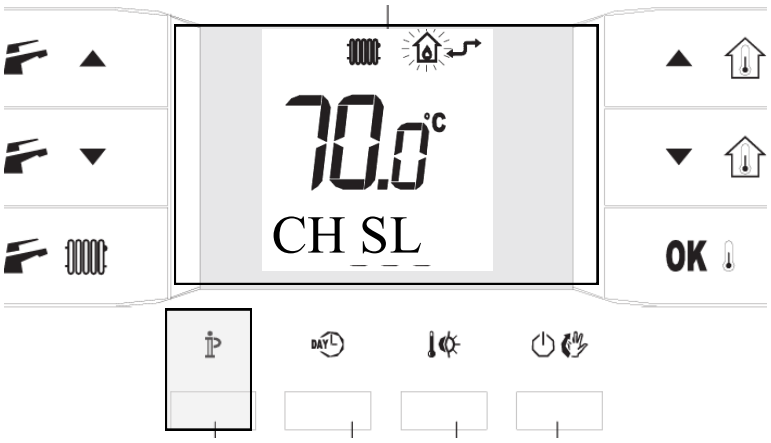


To exit programming
Press the shaded button

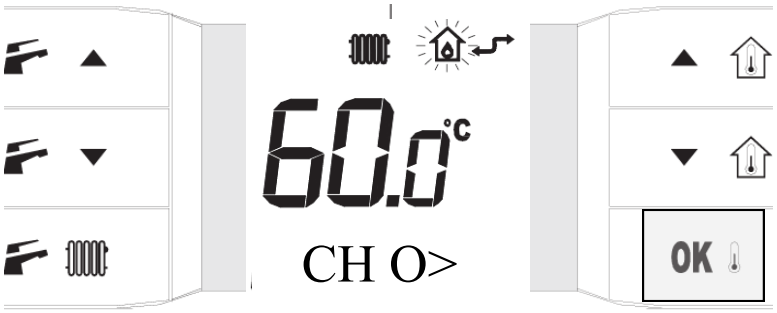


INFORMATION DISPLAYS

To enter the information mode press the shaded button for 4 seconds



To scroll though the information press the shaded button.



To change language settings

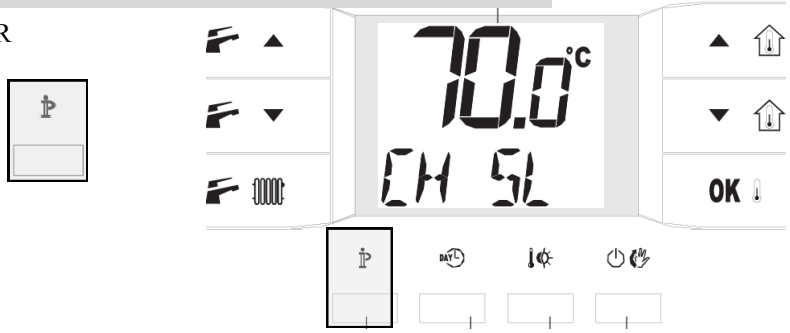
DESCRIPTION		NOTE
BOILER SET TEMPERATURE	CH SL	(*)
FLOW TEMPERATURE AT THE FLOW SENSOR	CH O>	
RETURN TEMPERATURE AT THE RETURN SENSOR	CH R<	
SET HEATING TEMPERATURE	CH S^	
MAXIMUM HEATING TEMPERATURE	CH MX	
MINIMUM HEATING TEMPERATURE	CH MN	
	HW O>	NOT USED
	HW S^	
	HW MX	
	HW MN	
	PWR %	
	P BAR	
	F L/M	
	EXT °C	
	K REG	
	BUI LD	
	YSELF	
ROOM SENSOR	AMBON	DO NOT ADJUST
EXTERNAL SENSOR	MODUL	DO NOT ADJUST
LANGUAGE	ENGLS	(*) 0 = ENGLISH 1=ITALIAN
FROST PROTECTION	NOFRX	(*) 0=NO 1= YES

To display the outside temperature measured select “EXT °C” in the menu INFO.

CONTROL PARAMETER SETTING PROCEDURE/PROGRAMMING

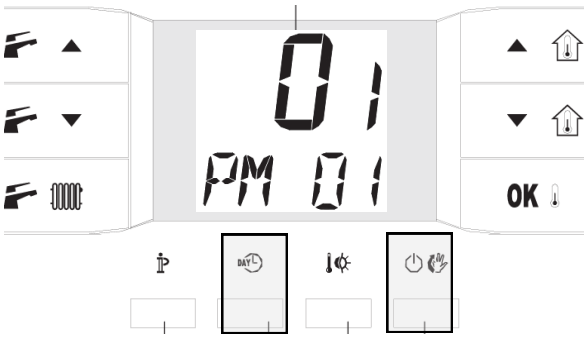
PLEASE SEE THE PARAMETER LIST ON THE NEXT PAGE

To enter the parameter area press for 4 seconds



To enter the adjustable parameter area

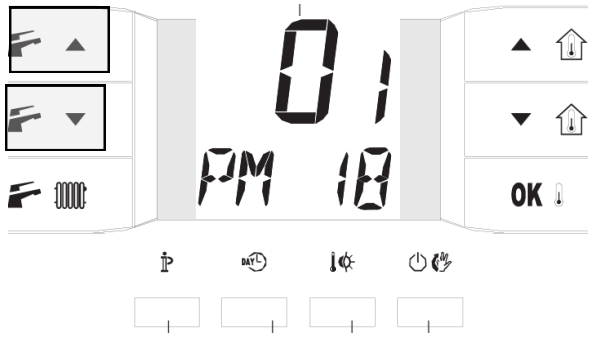
Press  together



To scroll through the parameters (PM)

Press either 

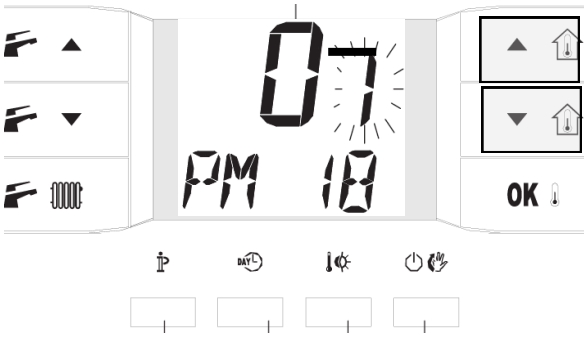
Or 



To change the parameter setting

Press either 

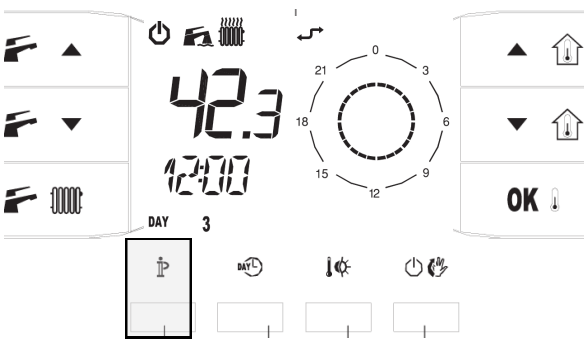
Or 



To input the setting press 

To exit the programme press 

Power down the Boiler to activate the new settings.



WARNING

The parameters COMFR, ECONM and SHOWR are not active and haven't any influence on the operation of the Boiler regardless of the value displayed/set.

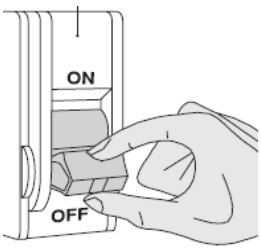
PARAMETERS

Parameter Number	Power down the boiler to activate parameter adjustments	Value Range	Default
1	These parameters are typical of each model of Boiler (see "Check of initial parameters/change of gas on page).		
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7	Maximum Boiler temperature	45..85	85
8	NOT USED	-	-
9	Activation of the chimneysweep function Pos. 1 The Boiler lights up normally and reaches the minimum output. Pos. 7 The Boiler lights up normally and reaches the maximum output.	1 or 7 only	-
10	Heating re-lighting timing (AFCT) Pos. 0÷255 = 0÷510 sec.	0..255	88
11	Heating post-circulation timing Pos. 0÷255 = 0÷255 sec.	0..255	44
12	Maximum heating and domestic hot water output Pos. 0÷255 = 0÷100%	0..255	255
13	Pump mode Pos. 1 = Calorifier pump runs on demand TB (7 & 8 calling if programed see page 29 Boiler pump runs on demand of TA (terminals 1 and 2 calling or 0 to 10v at >3 volts) Boiler lights up on demand of TB or TA Pos. 4 = Calorifier pump ON on demand of TB Boiler pump always ON (at the end of the domestic hot water production) Boiler lit up on demand of TB or TA Pos. 7 = Calorifier pump ON on demand of TB Boiler pump ON on demand of TB or TA Boiler lit up on demand of TB or TA	1 or 4 or 7 only	1
14	Lighting output Pos. 0÷255 = 0÷100%	0..255	90
15	Setting of the coefficient K of the climatic curve	0..255	0
16	NOT USED	-	-
17	NOT USED	-	-
18	Input 0 to10V Control 1 = Not active input 7 = Active 0 to 10 Control	1 or 7 only	1
19	NOT USED	-	-
20	NOT USED	-	-
21	External temperature of automatic change summer/winter	0..30	15
22	Domestic hot water output reduction Pos. 100 = max. -50 = 50%	0..100	100
23	Night reduction	0..40	0
24	NOT USED	-	-
25	NOT USED	-	-
26	NOT USED	-	-
27	Minimum Boiler temperature	25..45	25

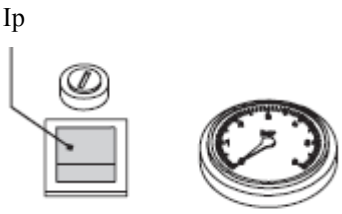
When the S-AF is used as a stand alone Boiler controlling DHW, Parameter 22 sets the maximum power of the Boiler during the domestic hot water phase. The power is adjusted in % of the maximum power of the Boiler and is limited to the domestic hot water phase only (TB demand).
(PM 04 = 4 pump control

MAINTENANCE

Periodic maintenance is essential for safety, efficiency, and long life of the Boiler.
Internal cleaning of the Boiler and removal of the combustion deposits from the exchange surfaces is an operation to be carried out **at least once a year**. It is an essential requirement to reduce Gas consumption and pollutant emissions and maintain performance.



Before starting maintenance and/or cleaning: Position the On/Off switch and the main switch (Ip) of the Boiler to OFF. Close the gas isolating valve



EXTERNAL CLEANING

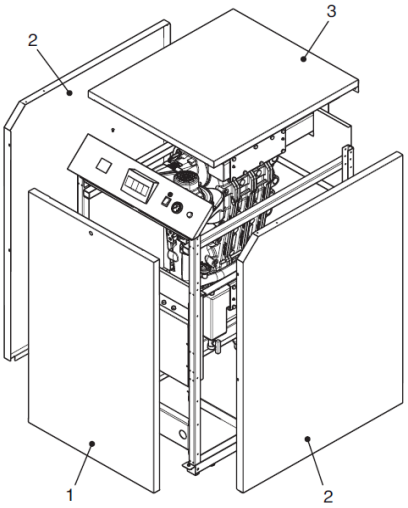
The casing can be cleaned with water and soap. In case of stains use specific products. After cleaning carefully dry the Boiler.
Do not use abrasive products, petrol or trichloethylene.

INTERNAL CLEANING OF THE BOILER BODY AND THE BURNER

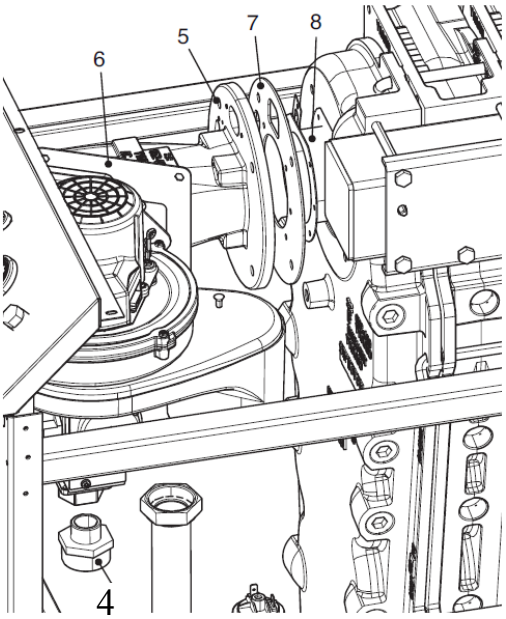
For correct operation of the Boiler, it is necessary to periodically clean the burner and the flue ducts in the heat exchanger. Fully remove any dirt from the exchanger in order to avoid possible calcifications of the exchanger during the life of the boiler. If necessary, chemically remove the residues with products compatible with aluminium, i.e. the material of the boiler. At the end of the cleaning operations, remove/suck the residues from the water trap by opening the inspection door and also clean the condensate siphon.

REMOVAL OF THE CASING

Open and remove the front (1), side (2) and upper (3) panels.



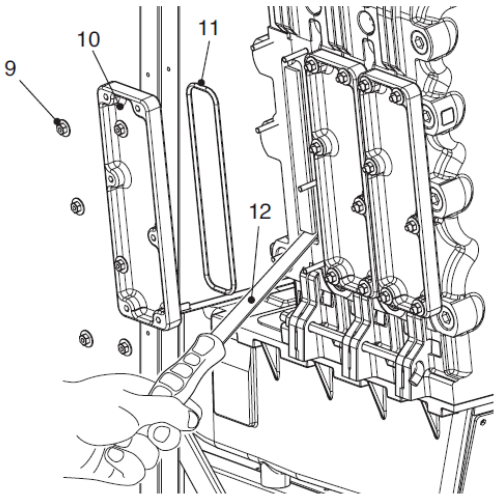
CLEANING THE BURNER



To clean the burner:
Remove the fan and the gas valve connections
Unscrew the joint (4) of the gas pipe.
Unscrew the four fixing screws (5) and remove the burner-fan-gas valve assembly (6) from the boiler body.
Be careful not to damage the gasket (7).
Remove the combustion head (8) and clean it carefully by using blown air.
After cleaning, reassemble all components by carrying out the above in reverse.

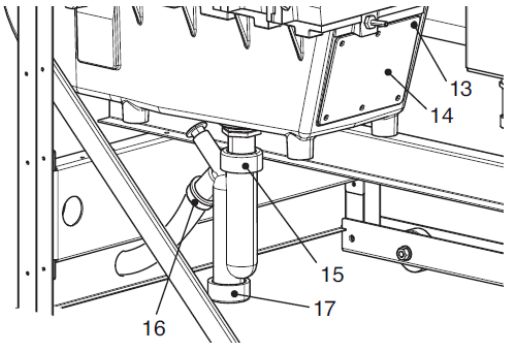
Replace and position new gaskets, if necessary.

IMPORTANT!
Make a gas soundness test ..



Cleaning of the heat exchanger.

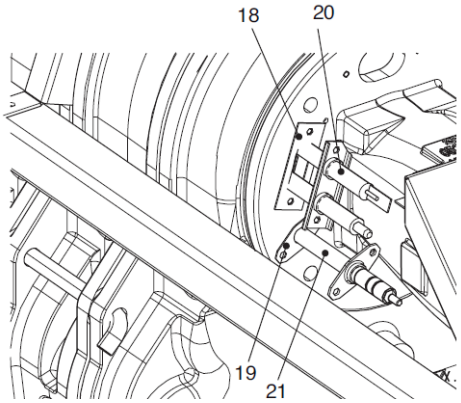
Unscrew the nuts (9) and remove the inspection doors (10) and the relevant gaskets (11).
Use a tube-brush or another tool to clean the channels of the exchanger. Strebel can supply, as an accessory, a suitable tool (metal blade 12) to mechanically clean the flue duct.
At the end of cleaning operations, check the gaskets and if necessary, replace them. Re assemble.



Cleaning of siphon and water trap

Unscrew the nuts (13) and remove the inspection door (14). Check and clean the water trap. At the end of cleaning reassemble the inspection door and check for soundness. If necessary, replace the gasket.
Unscrew the ring nuts (15) and (16) and remove the siphon. Check for any water leak.
Unscrew the ring nut (17) and carefully clean the internal parts of the siphon. Re assemble.

CLEANING AND REPLACEMENT OF THE ELECTRODES



WARNING
When removing the electrodes be careful not to damage the gaskets (18) and (19). If they are damaged replace them.

Unscrew the fixing screws of the electrode assembly (20), remove and check .
It is recommended to replace the electrodes
Unscrew the fixing screws of the probe (21), remove it and check it. If necessary, replace it.

It is recommended to replace the electrodes when servicing

Fully check the combustion after servicing the Boiler The values should be as shown on page 47 within the given tolerance.

Fault codes are show on page 47 of this manual.

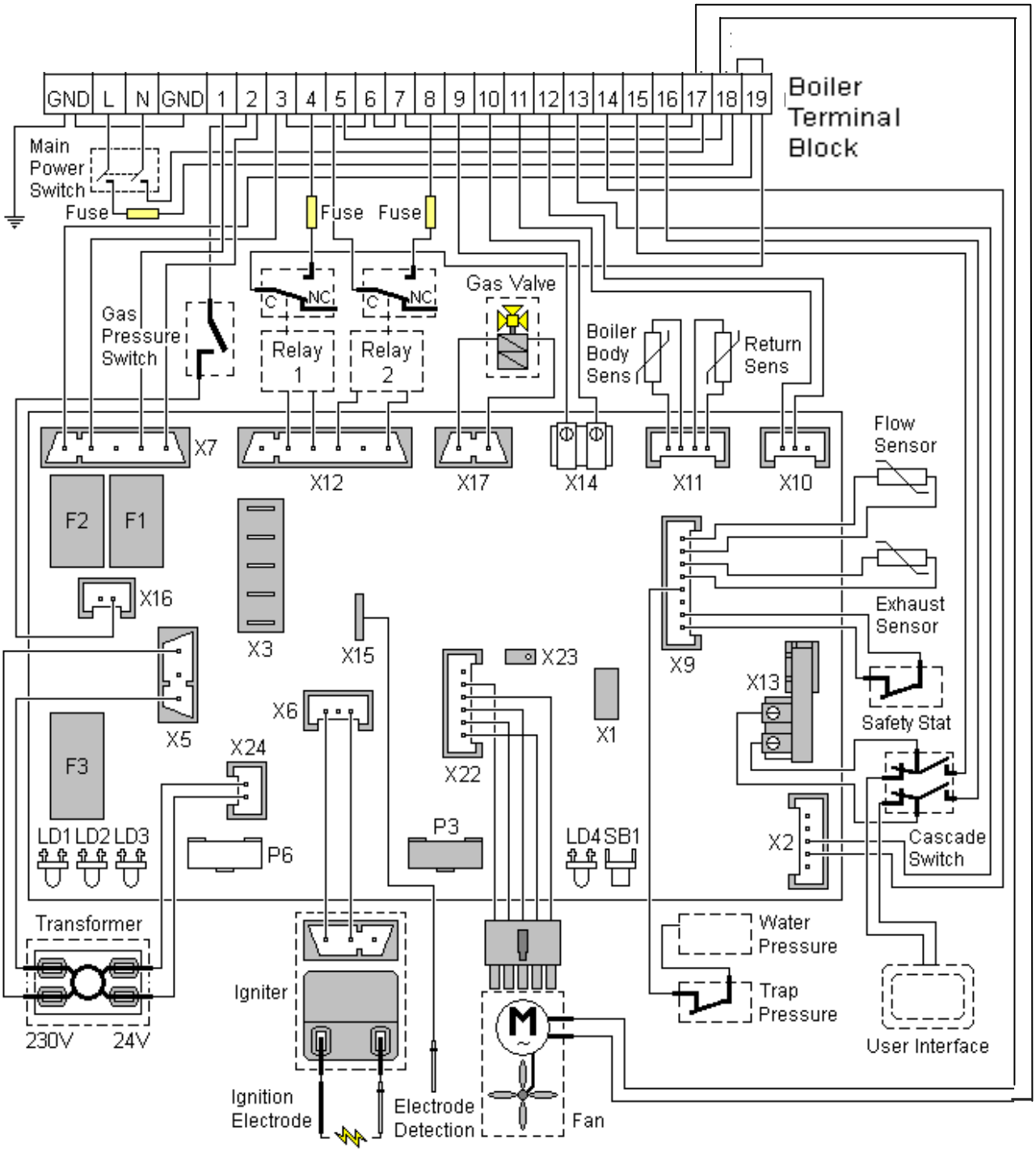
Stand alone boiler with an external sensor .

Any fault of the external sensor can be detected by selecting "EXT °C" in the menu INFO. "- -,-" will be displayed instead of the value of the external temperature detected.

PROBLEM SOLVING

PROBLEM	Cause	Remedial Action
Gas smell	Gas supply circuit	Check for soundness of gaskets and check that the pressure nipples are closed.
Un—burnt substance smell	Flue circuit	Check: Gasket seals Flue obstructions
Irregular combustion	Supply gas pressure Dirty burner and/or exchanger Dirty suction and/or outlet ducts Gas valve settings Fan revolutions	Check the setting Check the conditions Check the conditions Check the frequency (see page 33 connector X23)
Delays in firing with pulses to the burner	Firing power (Parameter 14) to be set in a more accurate manner	Check the setting (expressed in % of the Boiler)
The Boiler does not reach the correct temperature	Dirty Boiler body Insufficient burner output 0 to 10 volt (if used) not correct Set temperature incorrect	Clean the combustion chamber Check the burner setting Try normal operation using terminals 1 & 2 note programme change required
The Boiler has reached the right temperature but the heating system is cold	External circulation problem	Vent the plant Check the heating pump Replace the pump
Frequent actuation of the Boiler safety valve	Safety valve of the plant Plant pressure Plant expansion vessel	Check its setting or efficiency Check the air cushion pressure Check the pressure reducer Check the load valve Check the efficiency
The Boiler pump does not work	Pump blocked, electrical connections External/Boiler controls	Check pump and connections Check the controls and the connections
Calorifier pump (when fitted) not running	Pump blocked, electrical connections Calorifier thermostat	Check the pump Check the electrical connection between the pump and the control panel Check the function and the position of the thermostat

INTERNAL ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM



Declaration of Conformity

Under the EC DIRECTIVE on machinery (89/392/EEC, 91/386/EEC, 93/68/EEC) and the EC DIRECTIVE ON ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY (89/336/EEC, 91/263/EEC, 92/31/EEC, 93/68/EEC) have been constructed in conformity with the applicable provisions of the EC DIRECTIVE on machinery and the EC DIRECTIVE on EMC.

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We are pleased to inform you that additional information and literature is also available on our website.

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Application

Frese S is used in heating and cooling systems for the distribution of flow in various sections of the system.

The dynamic balancing valve ensures easy and reliable balancing of the system, regardless of any fluctations in the differential pressure of the system.

Frese S limits maximum flow in the system, and ensures the most economical operation.

Can be used in both variable and constant flow systems.

Benefits

- Quick and easy selection as only flow data are required.
- Security that the specified flow will not be exceeded.
- Easy to install and adjust according to pre-defined flow.
- Flexibility if the system is modified after the initial installation
- Minimized commissioning time due to automatic balancing of the system.
- High comfort for the end-users due to right balance of the hydraulic system.
- The valves automatically find the hydraulic balance regardless of pressure fluctations in the system.
- No main circuit or branch balancing valves needed in the system.
- Systems with dynamic balancing are flexible, as they do not require readjustment of the "original" circuit in case the system is extended after installation.

Features

- Removable differential pressure cartridge solution simplifies flushing procedure
- No minimum straight pipe lengths required before or after the valve.
- Built-in optional P/T ports for needle system.
- Easy adjustment of the flow by the lockable handle.

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Function Frese S

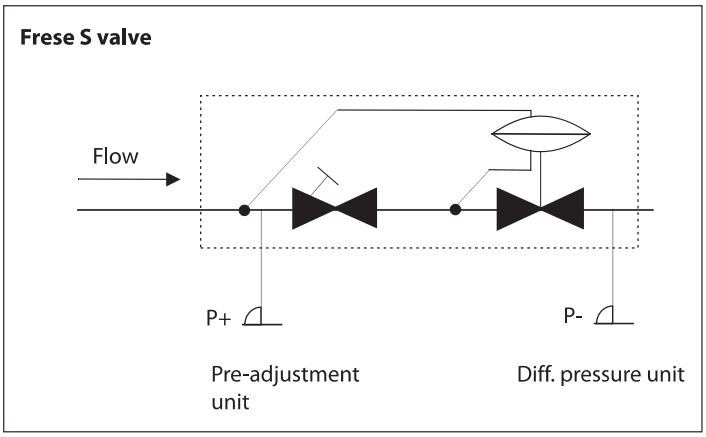
The following applies to all flow control valves:

$$Q = kV * \sqrt{\Delta p}$$

Q = Flow (m^3/h)
kV = Opening area
Δp = Differential pressure (Bar)

The Frese S valves, react to pressure fluctations so that the differential pressure across the preadjustment unit is kept constant.
In that way a max. flow limit is ensured in accordance with the design.

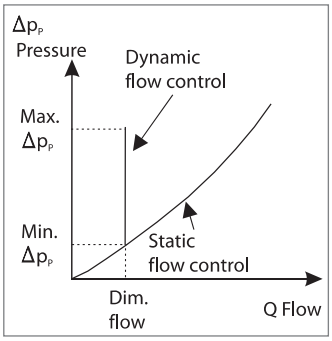
Simplified outline S



Flow characteristic

The illustration shows how the flow in a Frese S valve reacts in accordance to the pump pressure.

For comparison we have added a typical flow.



The differential pressure unit of the valve will work as soon as the differential pressure provided by the pump is sufficient. Consequently, the rated flow is maintained regardless of any pressure fluctuations in the system.

Setting the valve

The valve is easily set, and the pre-setting is read on the scale. The flow rate of the valve can be determined from the flow rate graphs for the valve dimension in question.

See the flow rate graphs of the valve on pages 7 to 13 for further information about the adjustment setting.

Please note:
The scale is for the adjustment of flow.
If you want to close the valve, use the version with isolation ball valve.

The handle can be locked after adjustment.
Remove cap marked Frese, and tighten with 5mm hexagonal key.

The flow through the valve can be identified by measuring the differential pressure (Δp) across the valve:

If the measured differential pressure is above the minimum Δp, the flow is the one stated on the graph for the valve.

If the measured differential pressure is below the minimum Δp, the flow can be found by using the formulas below.

Flow Calculation

$Q = kV \cdot \sqrt{\Delta p}$	Q = m3/h Δp = Bar
$Q = kV \cdot 100 \cdot \sqrt{\Delta p}$	Q = l/h Δp = kPa
$Q = \frac{kV}{36} \cdot \sqrt{\Delta p}$	Q = l/s Δp = kPa

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Verification of dynamic systems

In general the flow rate in a system can be verified in two ways, i.e.:

- Direct flow rate verification in a circuit
- Measurement of the differential pressure across the balancing valve or metering station.

Direct flow rate verification
Can for example be carried out by ultrasonic equipment. On the basis of the measured velocity of the flow and the pipe dimension the software will compute a flow rate. The use of ultrasonic verification requires free access to the pipes as the sensors are fitted directly to the pipe.

Measurement of the differential pressure is the prevailing method.
On dynamic valves the differential pressure across the valve is measured to determine whether the valve is within the pressure range or not.
Use the flow graphs to set the valve and verify the min. ΔP.

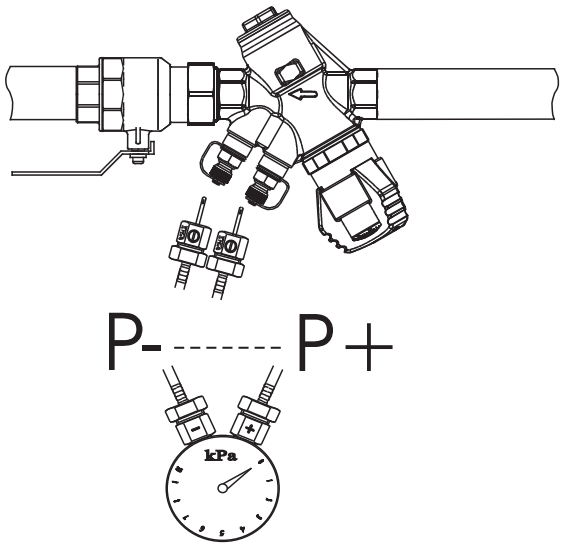
As previously mentioned, the Frese valve includes a differential pressure regulator, to keep the design flow limited under different pressure conditions. The flow rate itself, however, is only determined by the pre-setting in the same way as in any static valve.

Use the procedure as described for verification of the flow, and for optimization of the operation.

Once the differential pressure has been verified, the flow rate is given according to the flow rate graphs in this tech note. You may copy the form on page 11 and use it as documentation when verifying the different flow rates in the installation.

4

Measurement of the differential pressure across the valve



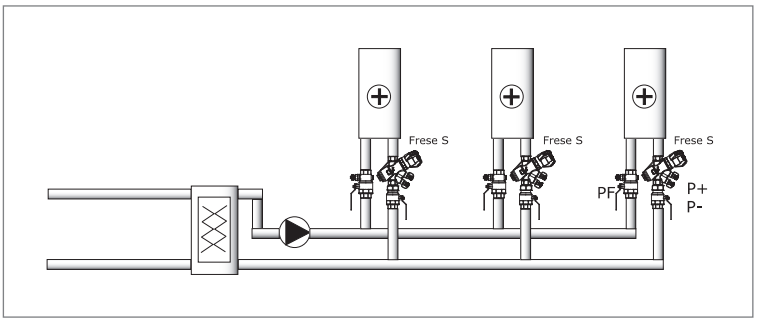
Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Application sketches

Frese S system in circuit with heating surfaces

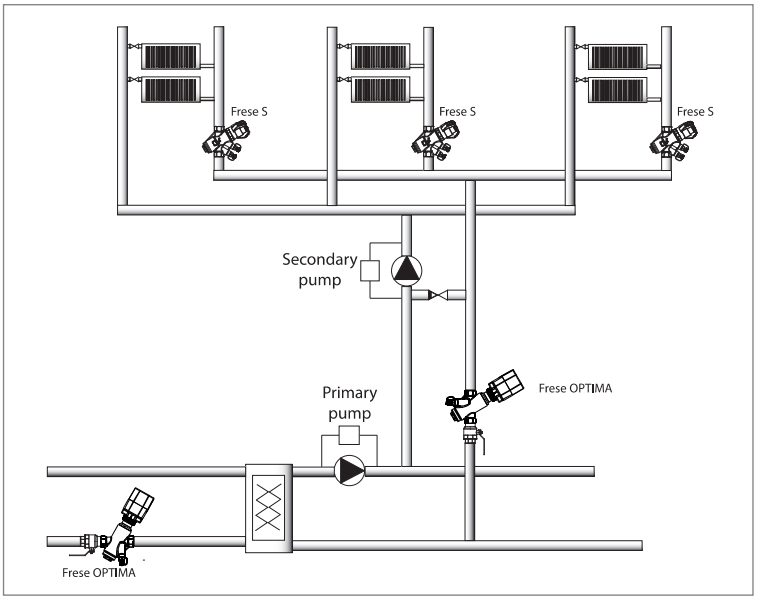
The system is easily balanced by adjusting the pump according to the required differential pressure across the critical valve (P+ - P-).

When the differential pressure is available the system will automatically be balanced.



Frese S in installation with mixing loops

Please note:
The balance is controlled by the Frese S valves fitted in each control zone. Major branch balancing valves are eliminated, even if the system may be larger and with far more branches than shown in this simplified diagram.



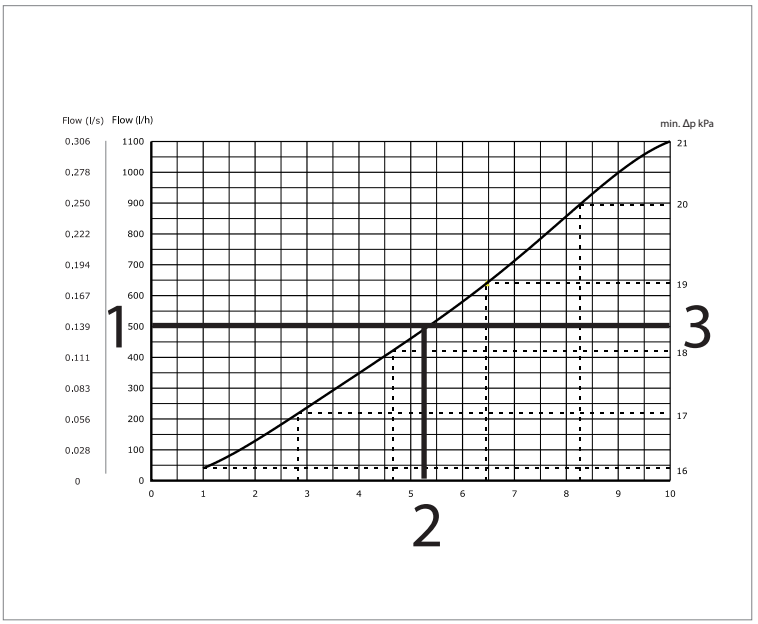
Flow rate example Frese S, DN15

Rated flow 500 l/h - 0,0139 l/s

1. The rated flow is used as the point of reference for the overall rating of dynamic systems.
(See the graph)

2. The pre-setting for the valve is found by means of the flow rate graph.
Setting = 5.2.

3. To the right in the graph you will see the minimum differential pressure required from the pump by each valve.
Requires 18,3 kPa.



Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Technical data

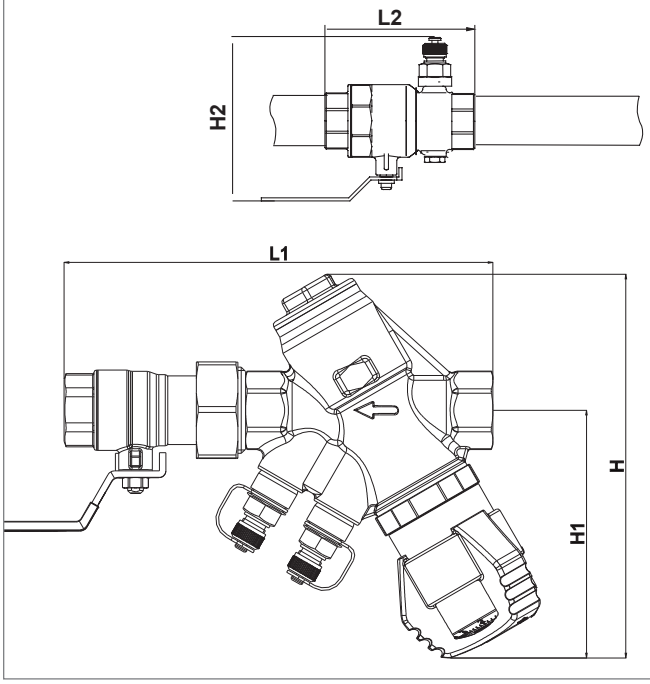
Housing: DZR, Brass

DP controller: PPS 40% glass
Flow setting: PPO
Spring: Stainless steel
Diaghragm: HNBR
O-rings: EPDM

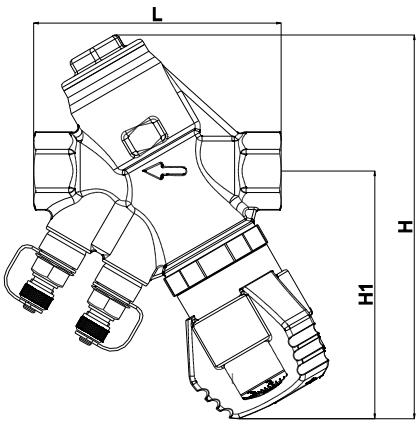
The pipe system shall be properly ventilated to avoid risk of air pockets. Glycolic mixtures up to 50% are applicable (both ethylene and propylene).
Frese A/S can accept no responsibility if another actuator is used instead of the Frese actuator

Pressure class: PN25 (without isolation valve)
PN16 (with isolation valve)
Max. differential pressure: 400 kPa (High pressure)
250 kPa (Low pressure)
Temperature range: -10°C to + 120°C

Frese S with isolation valve



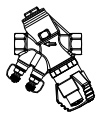
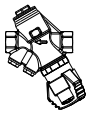
Frese S



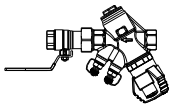
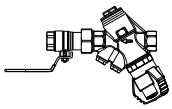
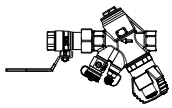
Dimension			DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40	DN50
Flow rate	l/s	HP	0.011 - 0.306	0.018 - 0.512	0.025 - 0.653	0.060 - 1.328	0.049 - 2.067	0.122 - 2.868
		LP	0.007 - 0.223	0.011 - 0.351	0.017 - 0.462			
	l/h	HP	40 - 1100	66 - 1850	89 - 2350	217 - 4800	175 - 7450	440 - 10350
		LP	25 - 804	41 - 1265	61 - 1663			
	gpm	HP	0.18 - 4.85	0.29 - 8.11	0.39 - 10.35	0.96 - 21.04	0.77 - 32.76	1.94 - 45.46
		LP	0.11 - 3.54	0.18 - 5.57	0.27 - 7.32			
Dimension mm		L	96	97	103	132	144	155
		L1	167	173	202	235	257	286
		H	148	151	155	188	206	219
		H1	96	98	102	115	119	126
		L2	75	82	95	100	108	127
		H2	95	103	111	135	145	164
		KVs	HP 2.4/LP 2.2	HP 3.6/LP 3.3	HP 4.4/LP 4.1	8.8	13.2	16.7

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

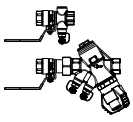
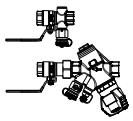
Frese S without Isolation Valve

		DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40	DN50
PT Plugs		(HP) 53-2000 (LP) 53-2006	(HP) 53-2001 (LP) 53-2007	(HP) 53-2002 (LP) 53-2008	(HP) 53-2003	(HP) 53-2004	(HP) 53-2005
Plugs		(HP) 53-2010	(HP) 53-2011	(HP) 53-2012	(HP) 53-2013	(HP) 53-2014	(HP) 53-2015
Plug + drain valve		(HP) 53-2030 (LP) 53-2036	(HP) 53-2031 (LP) 53-2037	(HP) 53-2032 (LP) 53-2038	(HP) 53-2033	(HP) 53-2034	(HP) 53-2035

Frese S with Isolation Valve

		DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40	DN50
PT Plugs		(HP) 53-2050 (LP) 53-2056	(HP) 53-2051 (LP) 53-2057	(HP) 53-2052 (LP) 53-2058	(HP) 53-2053	(HP) 53-2054	(HP) 53-2055
Plugs		(HP) 53-2060	(HP) 53-2061	(HP) 53-2062	(HP) 53-2063	(HP) 53-2064	(HP) 53-2065
Plug + drain valve		(HP) 53-2080 (LP) 53-2086	(HP) 53-2081 (LP) 53-2087	(HP) 53-2082 (LP) 53-2088	(HP) 53-2083	(HP) 53-2084	(HP) 53-2085

Frese S System

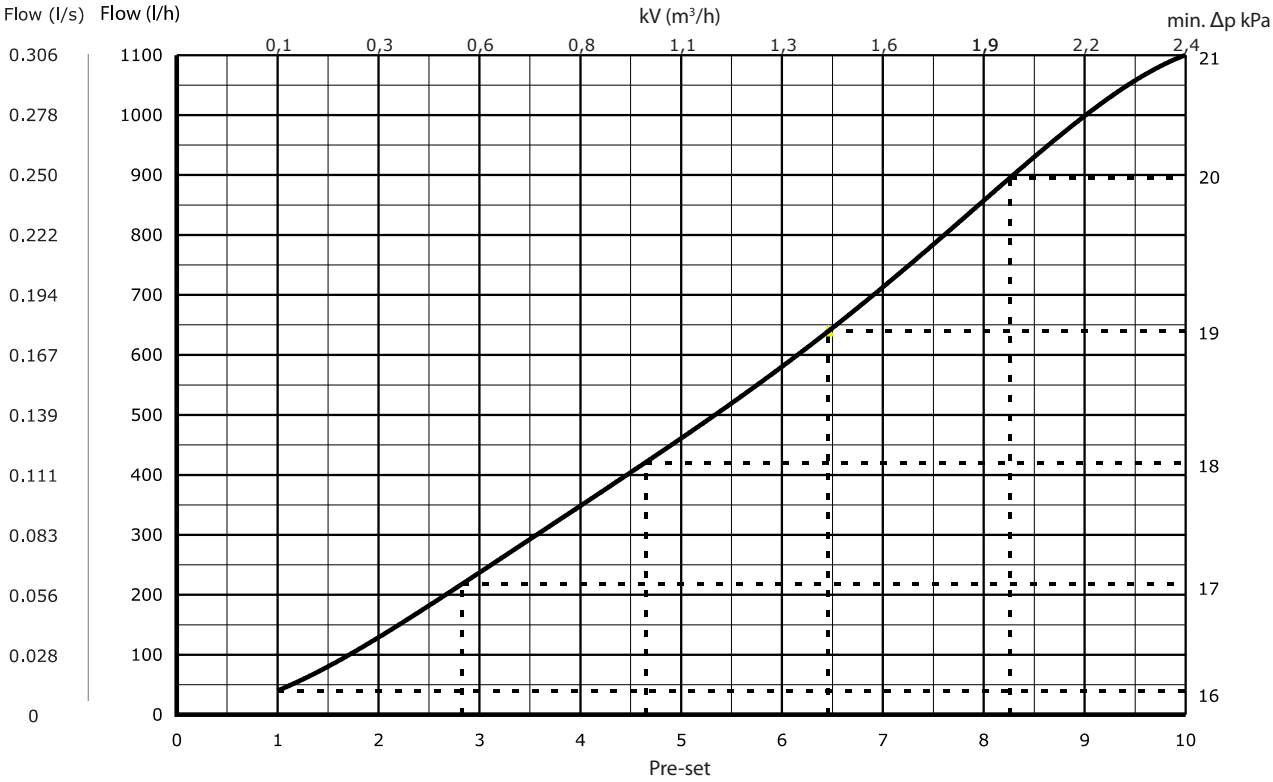
		DN15	DN20	DN25	DN32	DN40	DN50
PT plugs		(HP) 53-2120 (LP) 53-2126	(HP) 53-2121 (LP) 53-2127	(HP) 53-2122 (LP) 53-2128	(HP) 53-2123	(HP) 53-2124	(HP) 53-2125
Plug + 2 drain valves		(HP) 53-2130 (LP) 53-2136	(HP) 53-2131 (LP) 53-2137	(HP) 53-2132 (LP) 53-2138	(HP) 53-2133	(HP) 53-2134	(HP) 53-2135

Text for technical Specifications

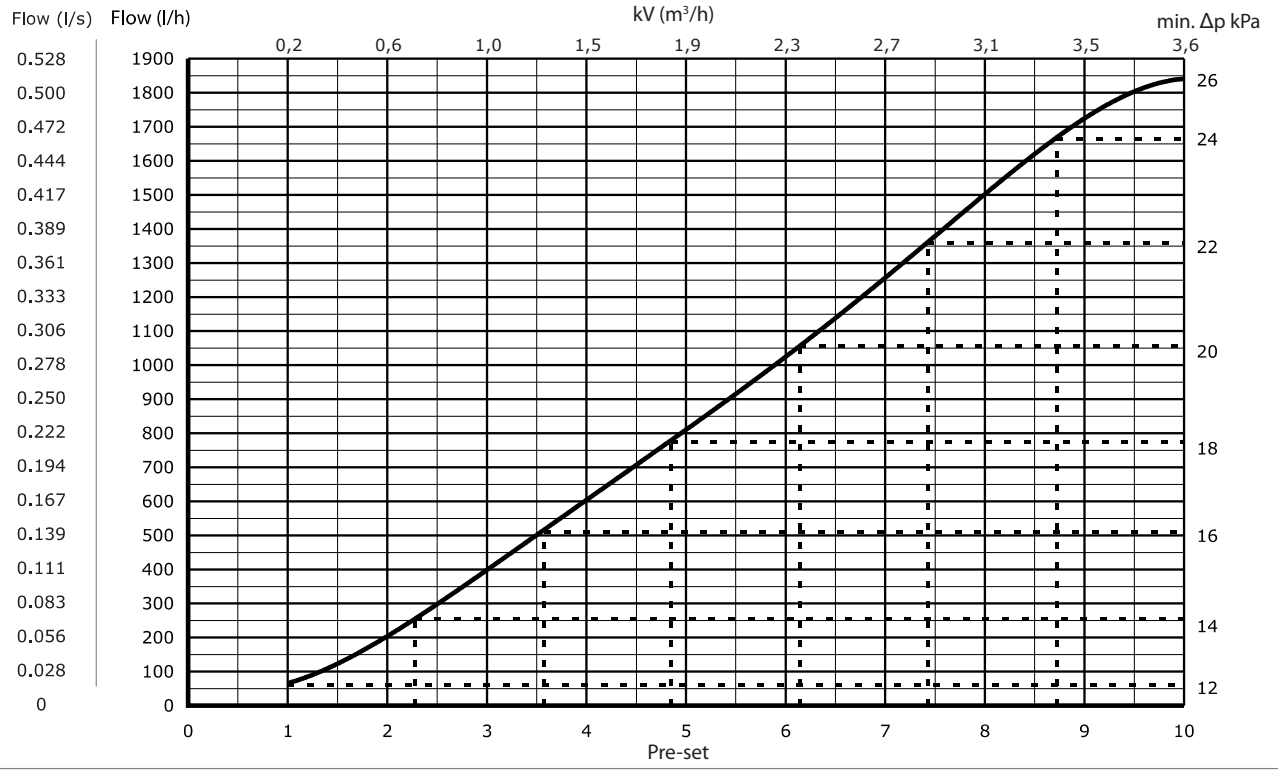
The valve should be a automatic balancing valve with the option of setting the flow without interference of operation.
The valve should include P/T plugs for the verification of differential pressure.
The valve should only be adjustable by means of a lockable handle.

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Flow rate graph Frese S, DN15 High Pressure

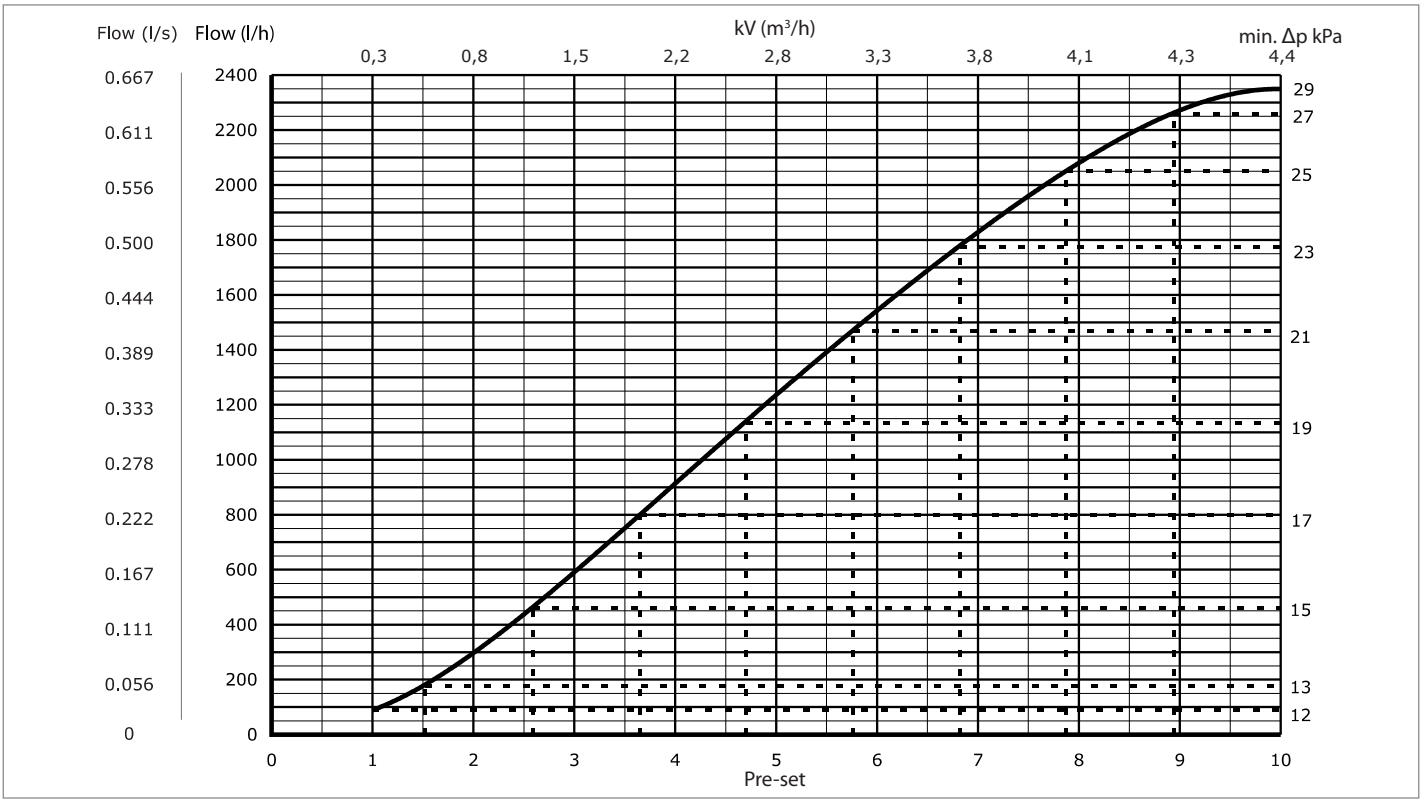


Flow rate graph Frese S, DN20 High Pressure

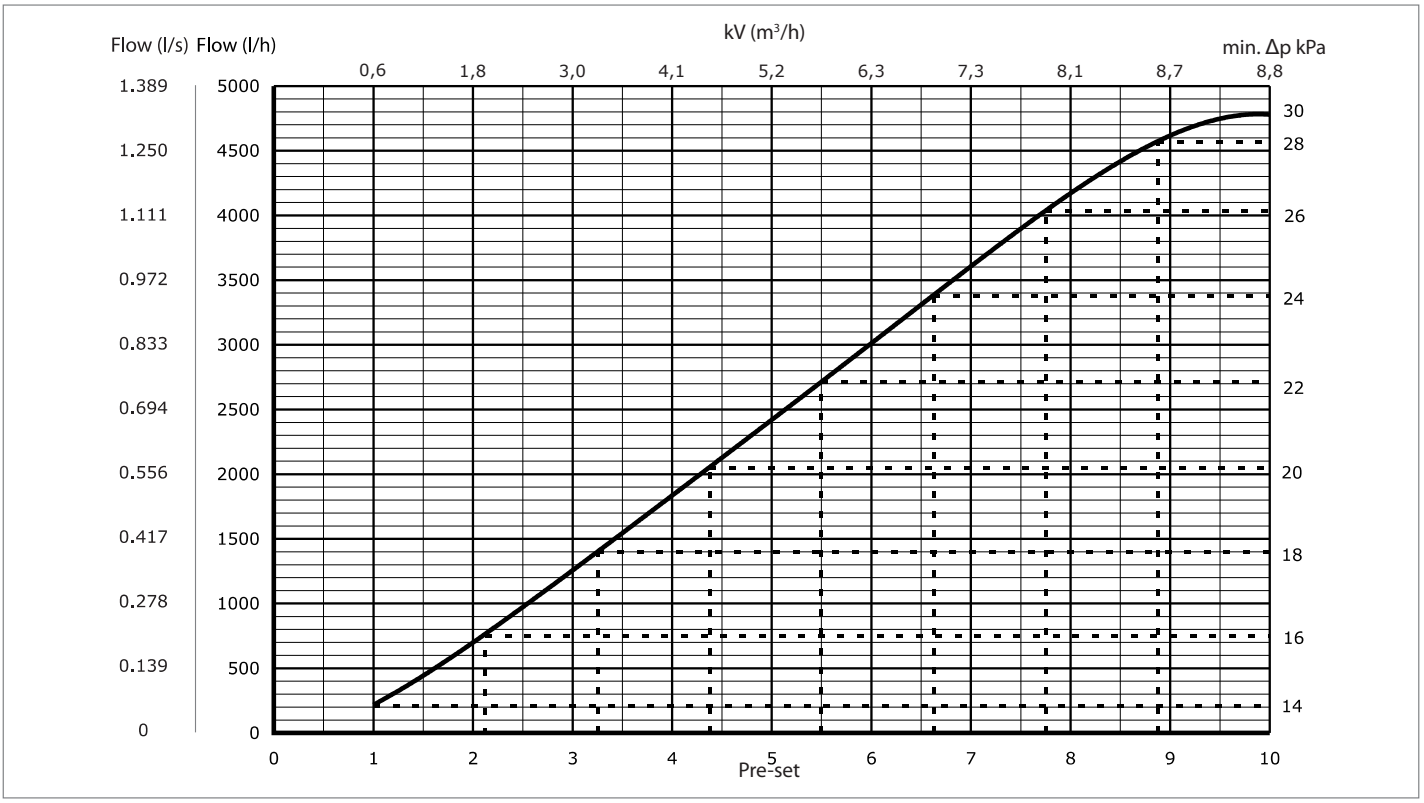


Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Flow rate graph Frese S, DN25 High Pressure

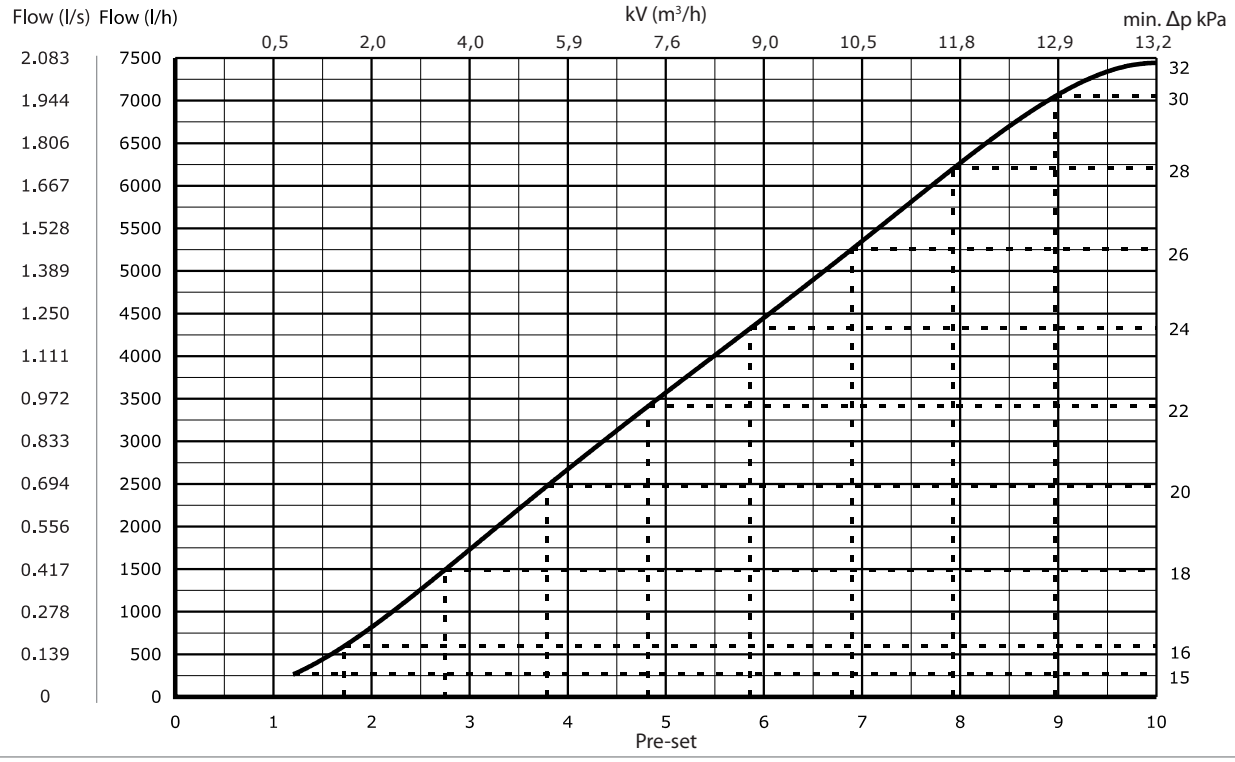


Flow rate graph Frese S, DN32 High Pressure

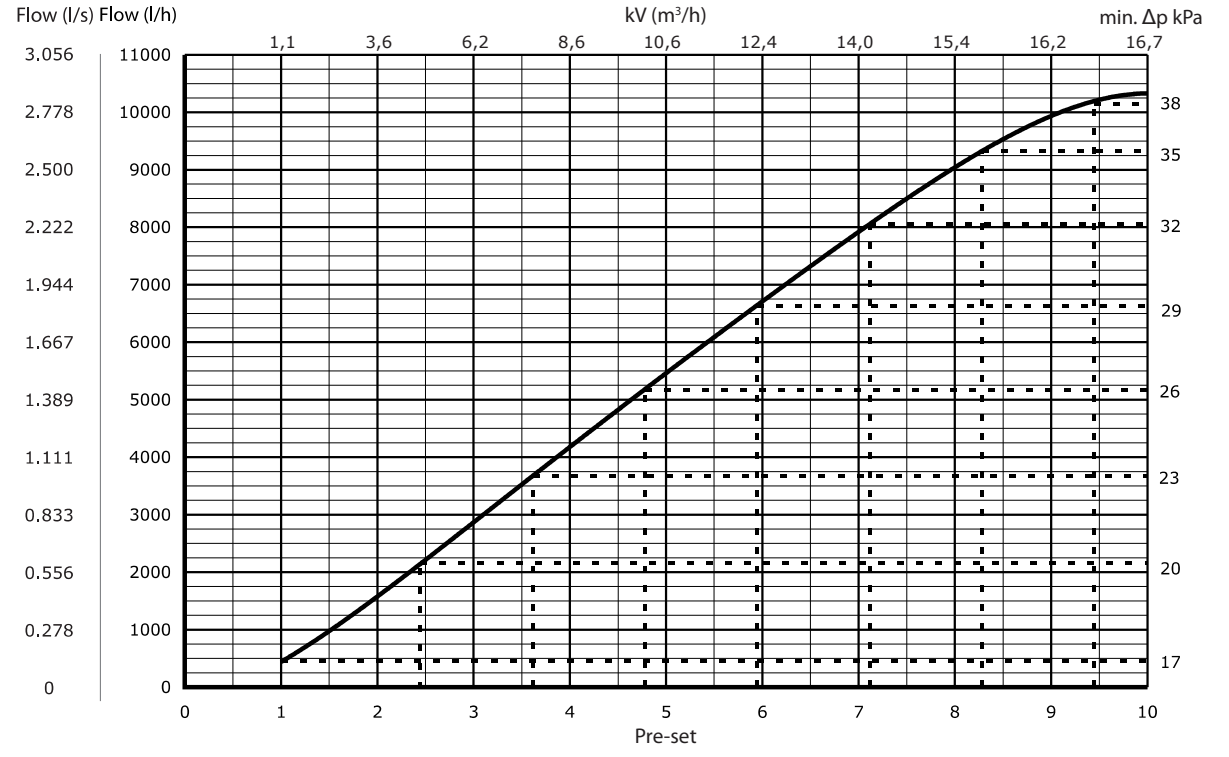


Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Flow rate graph Frese S, DN40 High Pressure

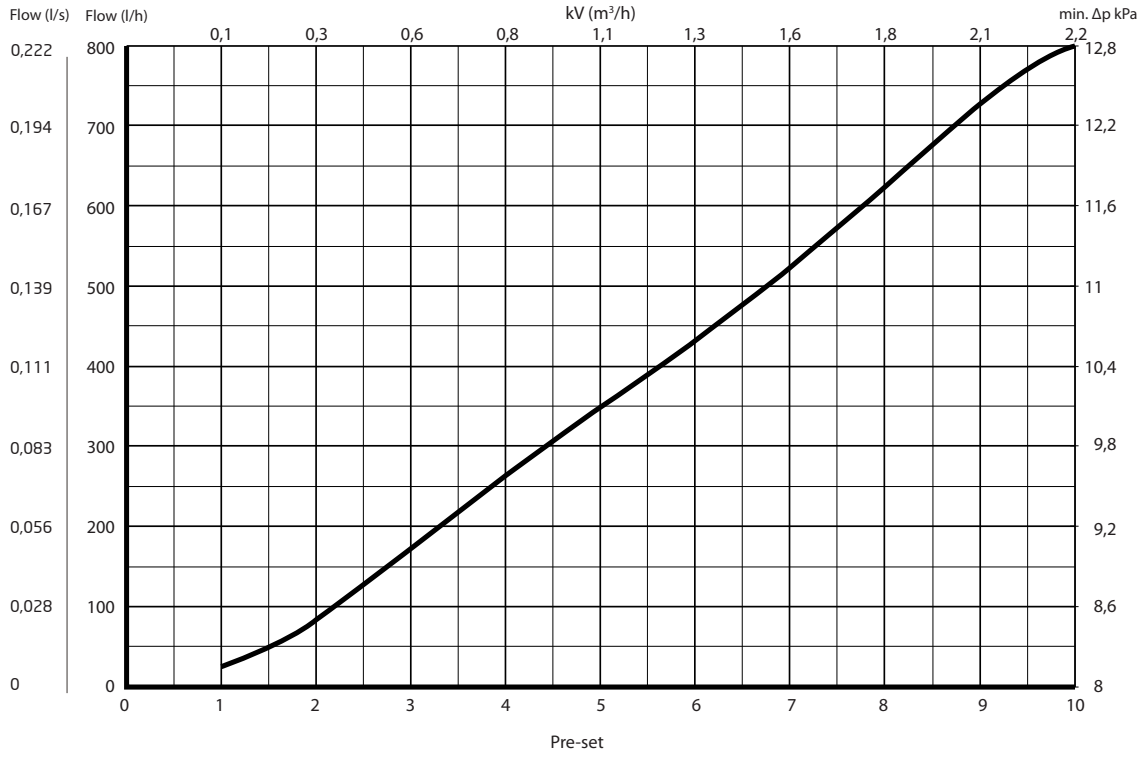


Flow rate graph Frese S, DN50 High Pressure

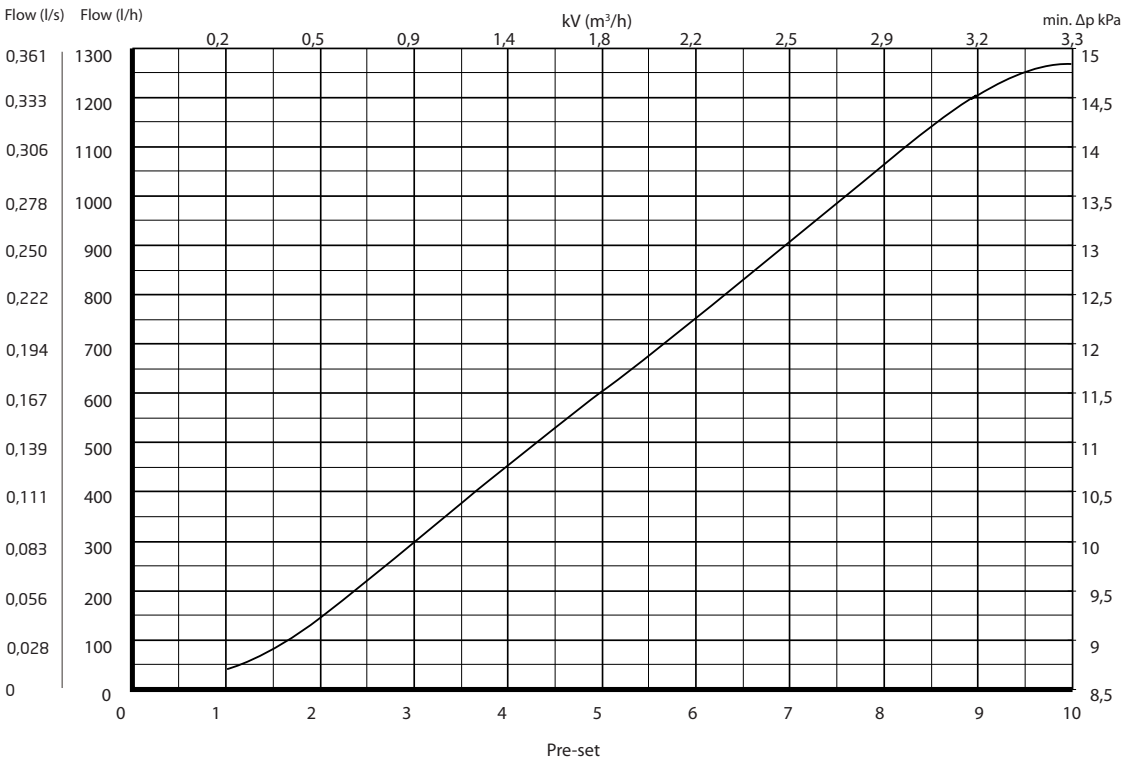


Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Flow rate graph Frese S DN15 Low Pressure

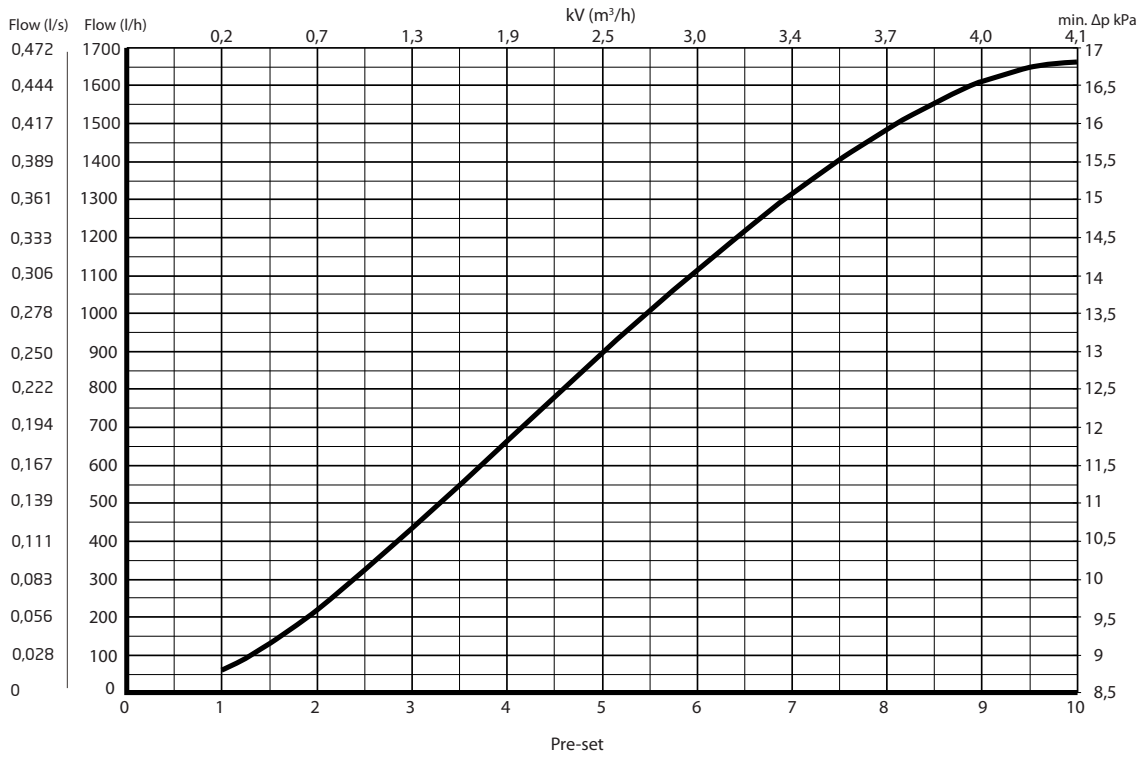


Flow rate graph Frese S DN20 Low Pressure



Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Flow rate graph Frese S DN25 Low Pressure



4

	Frese S DN15 LP			Frese S DN20 LP			Frese S DN25 LP		
	Flow			**Flow**			**Flow**		
Pre-setting	**l/h**	**l/s**	**gpm**	**l/h**	**l/s**	**gpm**	**l/h**	**l/s**	**gpm**
1,00	25	0,007	0,11	41	0,011	0,18	61	0,017	0,27
1,50	48	0,013	0,21	82	0,023	0,36	131	0,036	0,58
2,00	84	0,023	0,37	145	0,040	0,64	220	0,061	0,97
2,50	127	0,035	0,56	218	0,061	0,96	322	0,089	1,42
3,00	172	0,048	0,76	297	0,083	1,31	432	0,120	1,90
3,50	218	0,061	0,96	377	0,105	1,66	547	0,152	2,41
4,00	263	0,073	1,16	455	0,126	2,00	664	0,184	2,92
4,50	306	0,085	1,35	531	0,147	2,34	780	0,217	3,43
5,00	348	0,097	1,53	605	0,168	2,66	895	0,249	3,94
5,50	390	0,108	1,72	678	0,188	2,99	1007	0,280	4,43
6,00	433	0,120	1,90	752	0,209	3,31	1114	0,310	4,91
6,50	477	0,132	2,10	828	0,230	3,65	1218	0,338	5,36
7,00	524	0,145	2,31	906	0,252	3,99	1315	0,365	5,79
7,50	573	0,159	2,52	985	0,274	4,34	1405	0,390	6,19
8,00	625	0,174	2,75	1064	0,296	4,68	1486	0,413	6,54
8,50	678	0,188	2,98	1139	0,316	5,01	1557	0,432	6,85
9,00	728	0,202	3,20	1204	0,334	5,30	1612	0,448	7,10
9,50	772	0,214	3,40	1249	0,347	5,50	1650	0,458	7,26
10,00	804	0,223	3,54	1265	0,351	5,57	1663	0,462	7,32

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Setting and Flow

Frese S DN15 HP

	Flow		
Pre-setting	**l/h**	**l/s**	**gpm**
1,00	40	0,011	0,18
1,50	80	0,022	0,35
2,00	129	0,036	0,57
2,50	182	0,051	0,80
3,00	237	0,066	1,04
3,50	293	0,081	1,29
4,00	348	0,097	1,53
4,50	404	0,112	1,78
5,00	461	0,128	2,03
5,50	519	0,144	2,29
6,00	581	0,161	2,56
6,50	645	0,179	2,84
7,00	713	0,198	3,14
7,50	784	0,218	3,45
8,00	858	0,238	3,78
8,50	931	0,258	4,10
9,00	999	0,278	4,40
9,50	1059	0,294	4,66
10,00	1100	0,306	4,85

Frese S DN20 HP

Flow		
l/h	**l/s**	**gpm**
66	0,018	0,29
123	0,034	0,54
204	0,057	0,90
298	0,083	1,31
398	0,111	1,75
501	0,139	2,21
604	0,168	2,66
707	0,196	3,11
810	0,225	3,57
916	0,254	4,03
1025	0,285	4,51
1138	0,316	5,01
1257	0,349	5,53
1379	0,383	6,07
1502	0,417	6,61
1620	0,450	7,13
1725	0,479	7,59
1804	0,501	7,94
1850	0,512	8,11

Frese S DN25 HP

Flow		
l/h	**l/s**	**gpm**
89	0,025	0,39
177	0,049	0,78
297	0,082	1,31
438	0,122	1,93
591	0,164	2,60
751	0,209	3,31
914	0,254	4,02
1076	0,299	4,74
1236	0,343	5,44
1391	0,387	6,13
1543	0,429	6,79
1689	0,469	7,43
1828	0,508	8,05
1960	0,544	8,63
2081	0,578	9,16
2187	0,607	9,63
2273	0,631	10,00
2331	0,647	10,26
2350	0,653	10,35

Frese S DN32 HP

	Flow		
Pre-setting	**l/h**	**l/s**	**gpm**
1,00	217	0,060	0,96
1,50	443	0,123	1,95
2,00	699	0,194	3,08
2,50	973	0,270	4,28
3,00	1257	0,349	5,53
3,50	1545	0,429	6,80
4,00	1836	0,510	8,08
4,50	2127	0,591	9,36
5,00	2420	0,672	10,65
5,50	2714	0,754	11,95
6,00	3012	0,837	13,26
6,50	3310	0,919	14,57
7,00	3607	1,002	15,88
7,50	3897	1,083	17,16
8,00	4172	1,159	18,36
8,50	4418	1,227	19,45
9,00	4618	1,283	20,33
9,50	4749	1,319	20,90
10,00	4800	1,328	21,04

Frese S DN40 HP

Flow		
l/h	**l/s**	**gpm**
175	0,049	0,77
439	0,122	1,93
818	0,227	3,60
1260	0,350	5,55
1730	0,480	7,61
2204	0,612	9,70
2672	0,742	11,76
3127	0,868	13,76
3571	0,992	15,72
4009	1,114	17,65
4449	1,236	19,58
4895	1,360	21,55
5350	1,486	23,55
5811	1,614	25,58
6267	1,741	27,59
6698	1,861	29,49
7072	1,964	31,13
7341	2,039	32,32
7450	2,067	32,76

Frese S DN50 HP

Flow		
l/h	**l/s**	**gpm**
440	0,122	1,94
976	0,271	4,29
1576	0,438	6,94
2214	0,615	9,75
2868	0,797	12,62
3525	0,979	15,52
4179	1,161	18,40
4824	1,340	21,24
5461	1,517	24,04
6089	1,691	26,80
6709	1,864	29,54
7321	2,034	32,23
7919	2,200	34,86
8497	2,360	37,41
9041	2,511	39,80
9530	2,647	41,95
9934	2,760	43,73
10216	2,838	44,97
10350	2,868	45,46

Frese S
- dynamic balancing valve

Documentation formular

Valve ID (own choise)	Valve type	Dimension	Pre-setting	Verified Δp [kPa]	Min. Δp (see flow rate graph) [kPa]	Flow

Pump type	Regulation mode	Set point

Installation

Signature	Date

Frese A/S
Sørøvej 8
DK- 4200 Slagelse
Tel: +45 58 56 00 00
Fax: +45 58 56 00 91
info@frese.dk

Fumatek OÜ

FURANFLEX

Korrosiooni-, leegi- ja kuumakindel õhutihe komposiitmaterjalidest valmistatud sisehülss erinevate korstende, suitsu- ning ventilatsioonilõõride renoveerimiseks.

TOOTETUTVUSTUS

SISSEJUHATUS

Mis muudab FuranFlex® tehnoloogia uudseks?

FuranFlex® on ainus tehnoloogia, mida kasutades saab paigaldada eritüübilistesse erineva pikkuse, läbimõõduga ning erinevat sisekuju omavatesse korstnatesse korrosiooni-, leegi- ja temperatuurikindla korstnasisu, mis on valmistatud komposiitmaterjalist ning tagab liideteta paigalduse ning erakordse vastupidavuse. Paigaldamine on kiire ja üldjuhul ei nõua isegi lõõri avamist.

Mida tähendab komposiit?

Komposiit kujutab endast ülitugevat klaaskiuga sarrustatud vaiku, mille struktuur sarnaneb raudbetoonile. Erinevus seisneb aga selles, et komposiitmaterjalis kasutatakse tsemendi, liiva ja kruusa asemel vaikusid ning siduvate terassarruste asemel kasutatakse imepeenikest klaaskiudu.

Miks üldse on vajalik korstnalõõride vooderdamine?

Korstnalõõride vooderdamine on vajalik, sest kütuste põlemisel tekkivad gaasid sisaldavad happelist auru. Põlemisgaasides sisalduvad happelised osakesed kleepuvad lõõride sisepindadele, mis kahjustavad omakorda lõõride pinna viimistlust. Selle tulemusel tekivad pindadesse praod, mille kaudu süsinik monooksiid (vingugaas) võib pääseda elu- ja olmeruumidesse tekitades sealviibijatele tõsiseid tervisehädasid. Euroopas sureb aastas sadu inimesi korstnalõõride ebatiheduse tõttu ruumidesse pääsenud vingugaasi mürgitusse.

Missuguseid materjale on seni kasutatud korstnate sisepindade vooderdamiseks?

Seni on kasutust leidnud jäigad või painduvad roostevabast terasest torud, keraamilised korstnasisud ja palstiktorud.

Mis puudused on traditsioonilistel korstnasisudel?

Jäiga roostevabast terasest korstnasisu paigaldamine korstnasse, mis ei ole sirge lõõriga või on väga pikk, on võimalik vaid korstna seina osalisel lõhkumisel. Roostevabast terasest korstnasisu garantiiaeg on enamasti 10 aastat. Mittejäikade ehk painduvate roostevabast terasest korstnasisude seinapaksus on väga väike, see aga vähendab tema korrosioonikindlust. Lisaks võib mittejäik kostnasisu tulenevalt tema haprusest paigaldamisel kergesti viga saada. Painduvaid plastiktorusid saab kasutada ainult väga

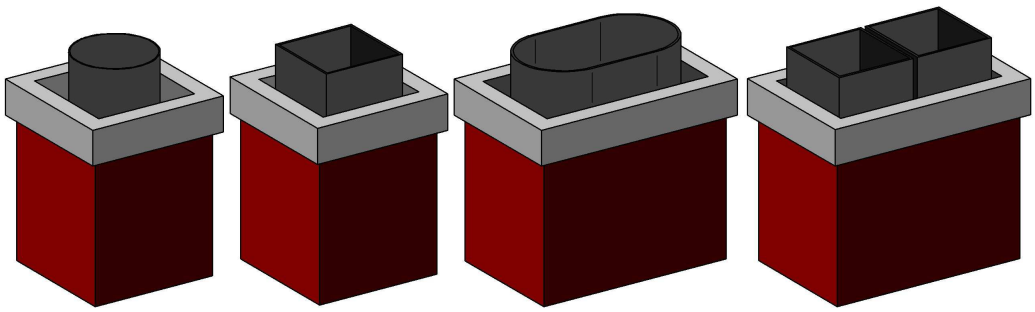
madalatemperatuuriliste suitsugaaside korral. Keraamilisi korstnasisusid saab paigaldada ainult uue vertikaalse korstna ehitusel. Keraamilised korstnasisud on suurepärase termilise vastupidavusega, kuid samas haprad ning sektsioonide ühenduskohad ei ole ideaalselt gaasitihedad.

Mis eeliseid pakub FuranFlex® tarbijale?

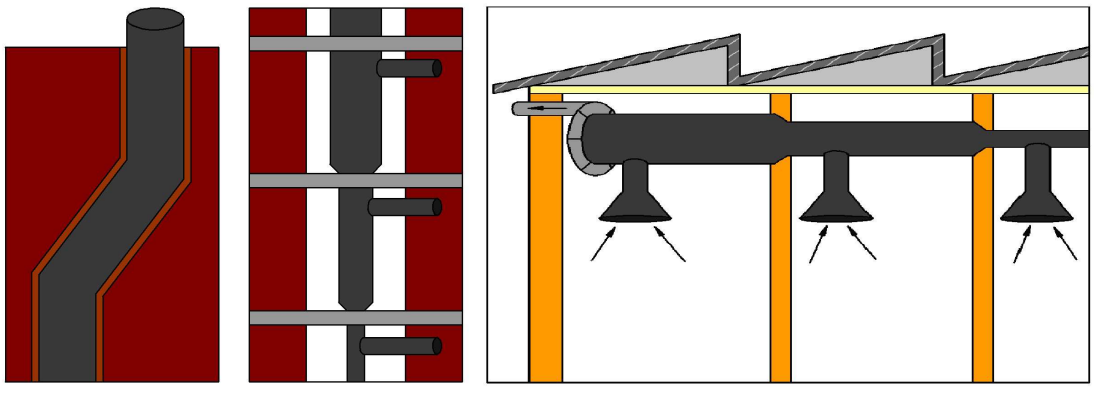
- Paigaldamine ei nõua korstna ega elamu seinte lammutamist ning eluruumid jäävad puhtaks.
- Ühe lõõri katmine toimub vaid paari tunniga, kogu korsten päevaga.
- Saab kasutada igat tüüpi katelde ja korstnate korral.
- Liideteta sisepinnaga sisu on võimalik paigaldada korstnatele pikkustega kuni 80 meetrit ja läbimõõduga kuni 1000mm.
- FuranFlex® sisepind on sile ning tema suur soojustakistus tagab kütteseadmete efektiivse töö
- Ei korrodeeru! Korrosioonigarantii on 25 aastat.
- Ei kujuta ohtu tervisele!

FuranFlex® kasutusvõimalused:

- Ümarate, ovaalsete või sirgeseinaliste korstnalõõride katmine, FuranFlex® võtab lõõri kuju (1-3).
- Ühte korstnalõõri on võimalik paigaldada rohkem kui üks sisu (4).
- Probleemideta saab paigaldada lõõridesse mis ei ole sirged (5).
- Saab kasutada kondensatsioonikatelde korral.
- Saab kasutada vertikaalsete äravoolukanalite vooderdamiseks.
- Saab paigaldada lõõridesse, mille siseläbimõõt on astmeti erinev (6).
- Ideaalne ventilatsioonisüsteemides ning ventilatsioonilõõrides (7).
- Sobib pikkade korstnalõõride, pikkusega kuni 80 meetrit, katmiseks.
- Sobib painduvate roostevabast terasest korstnasisude renoveerimiseks.



1 2 3 4



5 6 7

Fumatek OÜ

TEHNOLOOGIA

EELISED

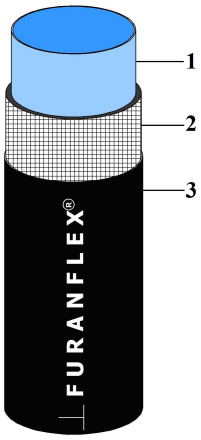
Viimase 10 aastaga on paigaldatud üle 2 miljoni meetri FuranFlex®.

FuranFlex®'i unikaalseimad omadused on:

- Võimaldab paigaldust kogu lõõri ulatuses ilma ühenduskohtadeta.
- Saab paigaldada lõõridesse, mis pole sirged.
- Järgib lõõri kuju.
- Võib olla ümara, ovaalse või kandilise ristlõikega.
- Võib omada erinevaid diameetreid.
- On perfektselt gaasitihe, omab õhutihedusklassi D.

EHITUS

FuranFlex® korstnasisu koosneb kolmest kihist:
Sisemine kiht 1: Termoplastist sisu (plastsukk)
Komposiitkiht 2: Klaaskiuga immutatud kuumuskindel vaik
Välimine kiht 3: Õhuke sünteetilisest kiust kootud kate (nailonkude)



Ehitus

Sisemine kiht

Sisemine kiht on ette nähtud paigaldamise hõlbustamiseks. See kujutab endast õhukese seinaga (100-150 mikronit) termoplastilistest komponentidest valmistatud voolikut. Selle suurus vastab soovitud läbimõõdule. NB! materjal pehmeneb 110°C juures ja on kergesti süttiv. Pärast paigaldamist sisemine kiht eemaldatakse.

Sisemine kiht

Keskmine ehk vahekiht

Komposiitmaterjalist vahekiht on FuranFlex® kuumus-, leegi- ja korrosioonikindel osa. Komposiit kujutab endast ülitugevat klaaskiuga sarrustatud vaiku. Vaik ümbritseb klaaskiudu, sidudes selle ühtseks tervikuks. Vaik kannab kiudude vahel tekkivad jõud edasi ning kaitseb kiudu korrosiooni eest. Komposiitmaterjali tugevus määratakse selles sisalduva fiibrikihtide koguse ning paigutussuunaga. Üks ruutmeeter 2mm seinapaksusega FuranFlex® toru sisaldab 3 000 000 meetrit klaaskiudu.

FuranFlex® kasutatava tugevdava klaaskiu diameeter on 13 mikronit. Klaaskiu jäikus on sama mis terasel, kuid ta on massilt kolm korda kergem (7,8 g/cm^3 ja 2,4 g/cm^3). Kasutatav vaik on vedel materjal, mis koosneb mitmest komponendist. Tegemist on sünteetilise materjaliga (ei leidu looduses), mis on loodud inimkäte ja teadmistega. Vaigul on kolm olekut:

1. Vedel olek. Aine viskoossus on sarnane meele. Külmutamine kutsub esile viskoossuse suurenemist ning kuumutamine vähenemist.
2. Pehme mitte vedel olek ehk “B” olek. Kuumutamisel ja/või katalüsaatoriga reageerides saavutatakse olek, kus vaik ei ole enam voolav. Vaik muutub elastseks ning seda on võimalik käes hoida ning painutada. Sellises olekus on võimalik vaiku ladustada teatud ajaperioodi jooksul. Kergelt kuumutades muutub vaik pisut pehmemaks, kuid seda lühikese ajaperioodi jooksul.
3. Tahke ehk kõvastunud olek. Kuumutamisel või pikaajalisel hoiustamisel vaik tahkestub oluliselt. Kui tahkestumine on toimunud, siis hilisem pehmendamine ei ole enam võimalik. Sellest hetkest alates on tegemist jäiga struktuuriga materjaliga, millel on suurepärased temperatuuri- ja korrosioonikindlad omadused. Samas on mehaanilised omadused nõrgemad.


Vedel olek


B-olek


Tahke olek

Välimine kiht

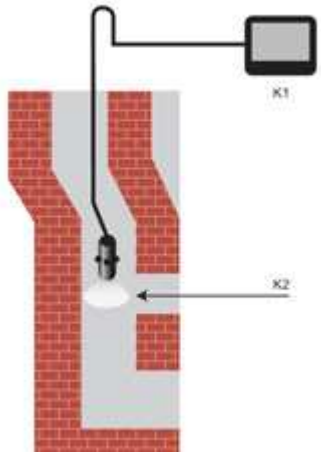
Välimine kiht on õhuke sünteetilisest kiust kootud kate (nailonkude). Tema ülesandeks on kaitsta komposiitkihti ja kindlustada kokkupuude korstna lõõri perimeetriga. Välimine kiht moodustab FuranFlex®’i homogeense välispinna.

PAIGALDUSTEHNOLOOGIA

FuranFlex® paigaldustehnoloogia erineb kõigist teistest kasutuselolevatest korstnasisude paigadustehnoloogiatest. See tagab paigalduse kiiruse (mõni tund vs üks kuni mitu päeva) võrreldes traditsiooniliste meetoditega. FuranFlex®’i saab paigaldada edukalt ka juhtudel, kus klassikalised meetodid võimalikud pole või nende kasutamisel tuleb korstna välispind lammutada. Samal ajal on FuranFlex® vastupidavam ja ohutum võrreldes traditsiooniliste korstnasisudega.

FuranFlex® paigaldamise miinuseks on väljaõppinud spetsialisti vajadus.

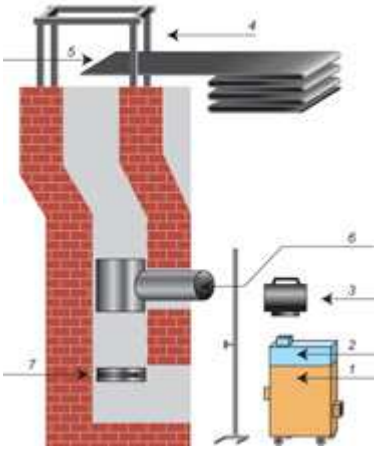
Järgnevalt tutvustame põgusalt paigaldusprotsessi etappe keskmise suurusega loomuliku tõmbega moonutatud (mitte täies pikkuses vertikaalse) korstnalõõri korral.



Lõõri sisepinna kontroll

- kontroll kaameraga
- vajadusel puhastamine
- aurugeneraatori täitmine (soovitatavalt destillaadiga)
- aurugeneraatori ühendamine toitegaasiga
- aurugeneraatori ülessoojendamine

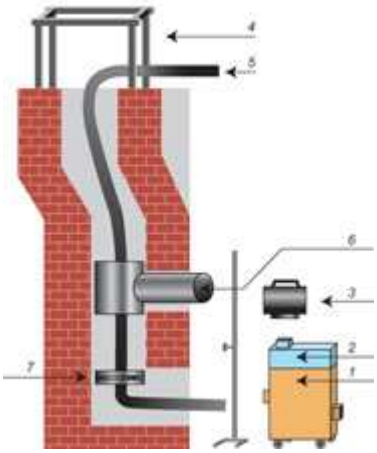
K1 – monitor
K2 – inspektsioonikaamera



Ülemise ja alumise raami paigaldamine

- lõõri T-ühenduse paigaldamine
- FuranFlex® ette valmistamine lõõri sisestamiseks (5)

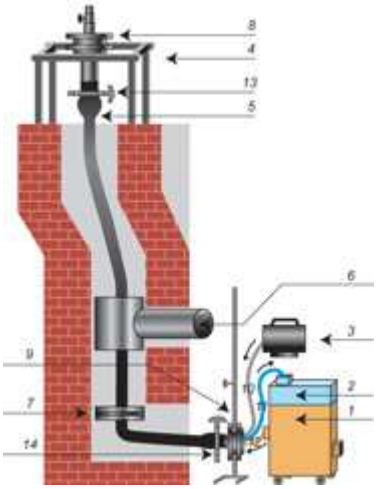
1 – aurugeneraator
2 – vee tank
3 – täiteventilaator
4 – ülemine tugiraam
5 - FuranFlex®
6 – T-ühendus
7 - kalibreerimisrõngas



Pehme FuranFlex® tõmbamine korstna lõõri

- väikeste lõõride korral ülevalt alla ning suuremate lõõride korral alt üles kasutades vintsi
- voolik juhitakse läbi T-ühenduse (6) ja kalibreerimisrõnga (7)

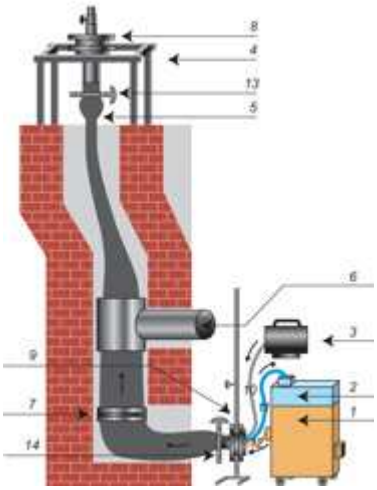
1 – aurugeneraator
2 – vee tank
3 – täiteventilaator
4 – ülemine tugiraam
5 - FuranFlex®
6 – T-ühendus
7 - kalibreerimisrõngas



Ülemise ja alumise adapteri paigaldamine (13-14) FuranFlex® külge

- adapterite kinnitamine raamidele
- vooliku (10) ühendamine täiteventilaatoriga (3)
- vooliku (12) ühendamine aurugeneraatoriga (1)
- kondensaadi tagasivooluvooliku (11) ühendamine veemahutiga (2)

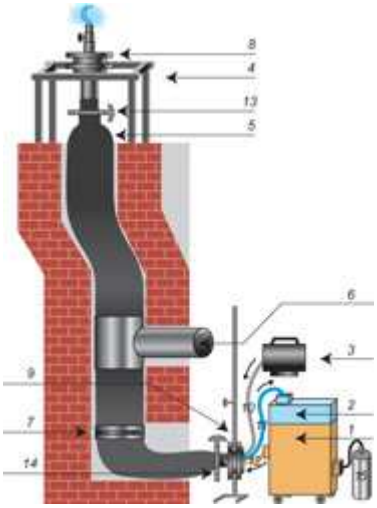
1 – aurugeneraator
2 – vee tank
3 – täiteventilaator
4 – ülemine tugiraam
5 - FuranFlex®
6 – T-ühendus
7 – kalibreerimisrõngas
8 – ülemine adapterpea
9 – alumine adapterpea
10 – õhuvoolik
11 – kondensaadi tagasivool
12 – auruvoolik
13, 14 - köisklamber



FuranFlex® paisutamine täiteventilaatoriga

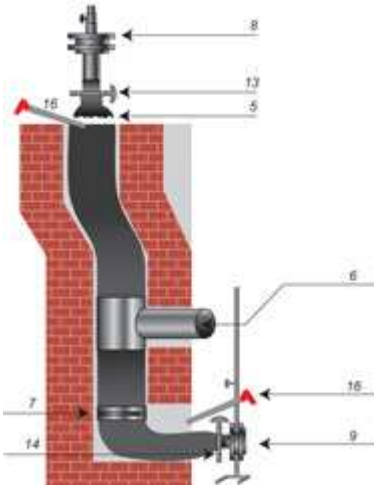
- ülemine klapp (8) suletud
- paisutamine ja kontroll

1 – aurugeneraator
2 – vee tank
3 – täiteventilaator
4 – ülemine tugiraam
5 - FuranFlex®
6 – T-ühendus
7 – kalibreerimisrõngas
8 – ülemine adapterpea
9 – alumine adapterpea
10 – õhuvoolik
11 – kondensaadi tagasivool
12 – auruvoolik
13, 14 - köisklamber



Kõvendusprotsess

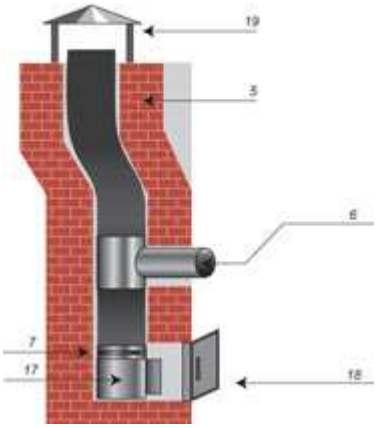
- aurugeneraatori rõhu seadistamine (0,1-0,3 bar, mida laiem FuranFlex® diameeter, seda madalam rõhk)
- auru sisselaske algus
- ülemise klapi avamine minimaalselt
- kõvendumisprotsessi jälgimine, auru rõhu tõstmine kui on märgata kerget kõvendumist (auru maksimaalväärtus: 0,4bar)
- võimalusel FuranFlex® jahutamine ventilaatoriga



Üleliigsete toruosade eemaldamine lõikamise teel

- FuranFlex® eemaldamine allpool kalibreerimisrõngast (7)

5 - FuranFlex®
6 – T-ühendus
7 – kalibreerimisrõngas
8 – ülemine adapterpea
9 – alumine adapterpea
13, 14 – köisklamber
15 – saag



Puhastuskambri (17) kinnitamine kalibreerimisrõngale (7)

- inspektsiooniava (18) sulgemine
- vihmakaitse (19) paigaldamine

5 - FuranFlex®
6 – T-ühendus
7 – kalibreerimisrõngas
17 – kondensaadi kollektor
18 – inspektsiooniluuk
19 - vihmakaitse

* Ülaltoodu on lihtsustatud FuranFlex® paigaldamise tehnoloogia. Detailne väljaõpe toimub tootjapoolsetel koolitustel ning paigaldus vaid väljaõpet omavate spetsialistide poolt.

TEHNILISED ANDMED JA VASTUPIDAVUS

Kütteseadmes kasutatav kütus	Gaas, vedelkütus, tahked kütused
Põlemisgaaside temperatuur	400 ºC [450 ºC]
Külmakindlus	-50 ºC
Seinapaksus	2..3 mm [5 mm]
Läbimõõt	60…1000 mm
Pikkus	3-81 m (senipaigaldatud väärtused)
Korrosioonile vastupidavus	Väga hea hapetele pH 1-7, hea pH 7-max.12
Tihedus	1,5 g/cm^3 [2,7 g/cm^3]
Soojusjuhtivus	0,4 W/mK
Soojuspaisumistegur	2,4x10-5 m/mK
Painutusnurk	Max 30º
Vastupidavus leegile 1000ºC	10 [30] minutit

EN 14471:2005 T200 P1 O W V1 0 I A2 LO
EN 14471:2005 T400 N1 G D V3 O I A2 LO

Tervisele ohtlike materjalide eraldumist pole tähendatud temperatuurivahemikus 100ºC-600ºC, testitud Taani Toksikoloogiakeskuse poolt (Dansk Toxicology Center).

FuranFlex® ei sisalda antimontrioksiidi, kontrollitud Budapesti Tehnikaülikooli Majandusteaduskonna poolt.

FuranFlex® ei sisalda raskeid metalle ega halogeenosiseid, kantserogeenseid materjale ega materjale mis võiksid põhjustada püsivaid tervisekahjustusi.

Õhutihedus: (mõõdistatud CSTB, Pariis) termiline katsetus temperatuuril 400ºC, seejärel mõõdistatud 20ºC juures

Rõhk (Pa)	100	200	5000
Mõõdetud õhukadu (l/m^{2}h) (T-elemendiga)	24	38	360
Mõõdetud õhukadu (l/m^{2}h) (T-elemendita)	16	32	268

Lubatud iseseisva omatoestusega FuranFlex® korstnasisu kõrgus kolmekordse ohutusteguri korral (mõõdistatud CSTB, Pariis) on järgmised

Ø 140mm 286 meetrit
Ø 275mm 299 meetrit
Ø 340mm 202 meetrit

KLASSIKALISED LÕÕRIDE RENOVEERIMISMEETODID

Seguga lõõri sisepindade renoveerimine

Eelised:
Vastupidavus korrosioonile

Puudused:
Praod, puudulik õhutihedus
Ei ole kasutatav suure diameetriga pikkades korstendes

Roostevabast terasest painduvad korstnasisud

Eelised:
Seinapaksus 0,2-0,3mm
Saadaval suurte pikkustega

Puudused:
Korrosioonikindlus
Paigaldamisel kergesti vigastatavad
Saadaval ainult ümara läbilõikega
Ei toodeta suure diameetriga

Alumiiniumtorud

Eelised:
-

Puudused:
Korrosioonikindlus
Ei sobi korstna lõõri vooderdamiseks

Jäigad roostevabast terasest torud

Eelised:
Keskmine korrosioonigarantii 10 aastat
Suur vastupidavus kuumale

Puudused:
Toodetakse lühikeste (enamasti 1m) pikkuste sektsioonidena
Lõõri sisestamiseks peab sekstsioonid omavahel ühendama, ebakindel õhutihedus tulenevalt paljudest ühenduskohtadest
Moonutatud või nurga all asetsevasse lõõri sisetamiseks peab korstna seina lammutama
Saadaval ainult ümara läbilõikega
Ei sobi kasutamiseks pikkade suureläbimõõduliste korstende korral

Keraamilised torud

Eelised:
Suurepärane vastupidavus temperatuuridele
Suurepärane vastupidavus korrosioonile

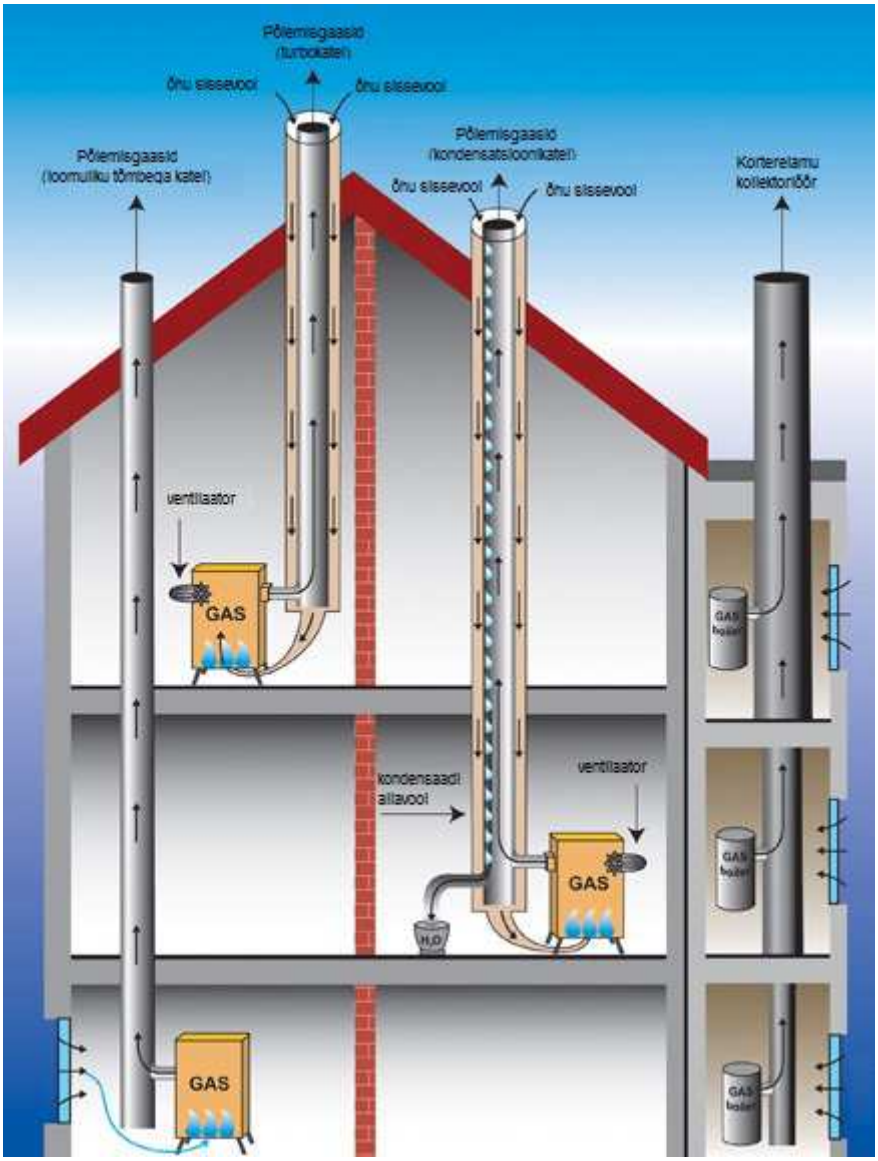
Puudused:
Toodetakse lühikeste sektsioonidena
Ebatihedad ühenduskohad
Ei toodeta suurte diameetritega
Pole kasutatav moonutatud lõõride korral

KASUTUSALAD

KÜTTESÜSTEEMID

Soovituslikud tooted: FuranFlex®, FuranFlex®-Turbo, FuranFlex®-ECO, FuranFlex®-GraTurb, Multikamin-FuranFlex®

FuranFlex® peamiseks kasutusvaldkonnaks on vanade ja uute korstnalõõride vooderdamine. FuranFlex®'i võib kasutada gaasikatelde, vedelküttekatelde või isegi puit-, kivisöe- ja pelletküttega katelde korral. Gaasi- ja vedelküttekatelde korral sobib FuranFlex® kõigi katlatüüpidega ning erimõõduliste ning erineva siseristlõikekujuga lõõridega. Materjali tugevus võimaldab teda kasutada ka iseseisva korstnana.



FuranFlex® on kasutatav loomuliku tõmbega katelde korral, nn turbokatelde korral, kondensaatkatelde korral ja kollektorlõõride/korstnate korral.

VENTILATSIOON

Soovituslik toode: FuranFlex®-Airtech

FuranFlex® on sobilik ventilatsioonitorude- ja kanalite katmiseks, sest:

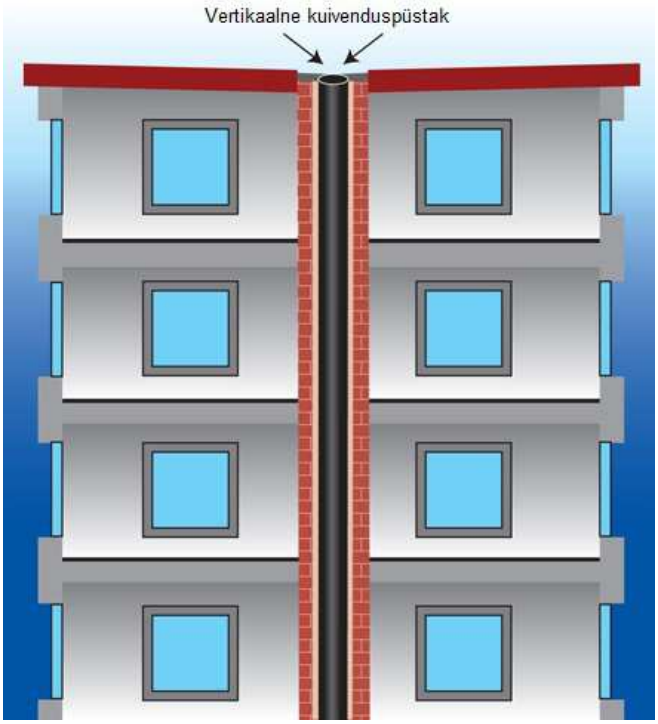
- tegemist pole põlevmaterjaliga
- ei korrodeeru
- on gaasitihe (tihedusklass D)
- on tugev ja samas kerge
- läbimõõdult varieeruv
- perimeeter võib olla ringikujuline, kandiline või kindlat kuju mitteomav
- ilma ühenduskohtadeta kuni 80m pikk

KUIVENDUSSÜSTEEMID

Soovituslik toode: FuranFlex®-Rain

Enamus kasutatavaid vertikaalseid kuivendustorusid on valmistatud kas terasest, betoonist või asbestbetoonist. Nende torude miinuseks on vastupidavus korrosioonile ning liikumisele kui hoone peaks olema ebastabiilne, parandamine või asendamine on kulukas, aeganõudev ning lammutusöid nõudev. Antud olukorras on FuranFlex® sobiv lahendus remonttöödeks, kuid meeles peab pidama järgmist.

FuranFlex® vastupidavus abrasiivsetele materjalidele, nagu liiv ja kruus, on piiratud. Sellepärast ei ole FuranFlex® soovitatav kasutada horisontaalsetes kuivendustorudes. Vertikaalsete kuivendustorude korral probleeme ei teki. Kuivendustoru nurga all paiknev alaosa peab olema valmistatud abrasiivile vastupidavast materjalist (nt polüetüleen, PVC). Samuti peab tagama, et paigaldatud FuranFlex® oleks kõrgeimas punktis korralikult isoleeritud ehitise konstruktsiooniga.



Vertikaalne korterelamu kuivendustoru

LITSENTSID

Kõik korstende vooderdusmaterjalid kuuluvad igas riigis kontollimisele vastavalt Euroopa Liidu või rahvusvahelistele standarditele. Akrediteeritud sertifitseerimisasutuse poolt kontrollitakse korstnatorude puhul järgmist:

- soojusvastupidavus
- vastupidavus korrosioonile
- mehaaniline tugevus
- mehaaniline stabiilsus
- gaasitihedus
- soojusjuhtivus
- mõjud keskkonnale ja tervisele

FuranFlex® on tänapäevani ainuke toode, kus korstnalõõride vooderdustorude valmistamiseks kasutatakse klaasfiibriga tugevdatud komposiitmaterjali.

Et riigi ametiasutused väljastaksid loa uue tehnoloogia kasutuselevõtuks tuleb läbi viia mitmeid teste vastavalt antud riigi sertifitseerimisasutuse poolt kehtestatud nõuetele. Selle tulemusena on FuranFlex® pidanud läbima kümneid teste. Testide tulemused, mis on läbi viidud vastavalt Euroopa Liidu standarditele akrediteeritud asutuse poolt, on kehtivad kõigis Euroopa Liidu riikides. Näiteks korstnasisude puhul tähtsaim katsetus ehk katsetus korrosioonile vastupidavuse kohta on FuranFlex® puhul läbi viidud Austrias.

Tervis ja ohutus

FuranFlex® sisaldab 42% ulatuses orgaanilisi materjale (nt vaigud), mis kuumutamisel võiksid eraldada ohtlikke molekule. Kaks instituuti, Taani Toksikoloogiakeskus (Dansk Toxicology Center) ja Saksa Ökoloogia- ja Keemiakeskus (Institute für Ökologische Chemie) testisid FuranFlex® materjali ja kinnitavad, et temperatuurivahemikus 100-600 °C inimesele ohtlikke ega kantserogeenseid osiseid ei eraldu.

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