

Heating Controller XHCC

Weather-compensated heating circuit controller

Installation and operating instructions



Read carefully before installation, commissioning and operation

Content

Safety Instructions	5	Room hysteresis	20
EU-Conformity	5	Buffer sensor	20
General instructions	5	Insulation factor	20
Explanation of Symbols	5	Overload protection	20
Changes to the Unit	6	Min. flow cooling	20
Warranty and Liability	6	Max. flow cooling	20
Disposal and Pollutants	6	Dew point correction	20
Description XHCC	6	Room Controller heating circ. (X)	21
About the Controller	6	Room Controller	21
Specifications	7	Mixer	21
Scope of supply	8	Signal type	22
Hydraulic Variants	9	Smart grid 1/ PV contact	22
Installation	10	Smart grid 2	22
Electrical Terminals	10	Settings Domestic Hot Water (DHW)	22
Wall Installation	11	Operating mode	22
Electrical Connection	11	Hot water minimum	22
Installing the Temperature Sensors	12	DHW reference	22
Terminal connection	12	DHW comfort	22
Temperature Resistance Table for Pt1000 Sensors	12	DHW hysteresis	22
Operation	13	Buffer DHW load	22
Display and Input	13	DHW priority	22
Commissioning help	14	DHW sensor	23
1. Measurement values	14	Smart grid 1/ PV contact	23
2. Statistics	15	6. Protective Functions	23
Today	15	Seizing Protection	23
28 days	15	Frost Protection	23
Operating hours	15	Discharge Protection	23
Heat quantity	15	Dew point correction	23
Graphic overview	15	Pressure Monitoring	23
Error messages	15	7. Special Functions	24
Reset / Clear	15	Program selection	24
3. Times	16	Pump settings	24
Time & Date	16	Signal type	24
Daylight saving time	16	Pump	24
Heating Circuit (Day)	16	Output Signal	24
Heating Circuit 2 (Day)	16	PWM / 0-10V off	24
Heating Circuit Comfort	16	PWM / 0-10V on	24
Heating Circuit 2 Comfort	16	PWM / 0-10V max.	24
DHW enable	16	Show signal	24
DHW comfort	17	Speed control	25
AL-times	17	Variant	25
4. Operating mode	17	Purging time	25
Manual	17	Sweep time	25
Mode Circuit (X)	17	Max. Speed	25
5. Settings	18	Min. Speed	25
Heating Circuit (X)	18	Sensor Calibration	25
Operating mode	18	Relay functions	25
Season switch	18	Heat quantity	26
S/W Day	18	VFS (X)	26
S/W Night	18	Commissioning	26
Curve	18	SD-Card	26
Day Correction	19	Logging	26
Night Correction	19	Free storage	26
Comfort Temperature Boost	19	Load configuration	26
Min. Flow	19	Save configuration	26
Max. Flow	19	Firmware update	26
Reference/Actual -	19	Unmount	26
Reference/Actual +	20	Factory Settings	27
Variant	20	Room Controller	27
Turn off HC	20	Eco Display Mode	27
		Temperature unit	27
		Network	27
		Access Control	27
		Ethernet	27
		Datalogger Version	27
		CAN bus ID	28
		Sensor send interval	28
		8. Menu Lock	28
		9. Service values	28

10. Language	29	Boiler pump	36
Function overview	29	Boiler pump Tmin	36
Heating Circuit (X)	29	Compressor	37
S/W Day	29	DHW request	37
S/W Night	29	HC request	37
Curve	29	Min heat pump runtime	37
Day Correction	30	Heat pump idle time	37
Night Correction	30	Heat pump delay	37
Comfort Temperature Boost	30	Periods	37
Min. Flow	30	Loading pump	37
Max. Flow	30	Storage charge pump (SLP) overshoot	37
Reference/Actual -	30	Glycol pump	37
Reference/Actual +	30	Gylcol pump lag	37
Reference/Actual +	30	Cooling function	37
Variant	31	Tset	37
Turn off HC	31	Cooling sensor	37
Room hysteresis	31	Delay	38
Buffer sensor	31	Hysteresis	38
Mixer	31	Season switch	38
Cooling valve HC1 / HC2	31	Cool storage	38
Heating Circuit 2	31	Buffer sensor	38
Free Cooling	32	Dehumidifier	38
RFI mixer	32	Operating mode	38
Operating mode	32	Reference humidity	38
Mixer run time	32	Hysteresis	38
Signal type	32	Dehumidifier periods	38
Difference	33	Solar	38
Δ T Difference	33	Tmin Collector	38
DF-Source	33	Δ T Solar	38
Diff. Tmin	33	Tmax Storage	39
Diff.-Drain	33	Starting aid	39
Diff. Tmax	33	Purging time	39
Heat transfer	33	Increase	39
Δ T Heat transfer	33	Protective functions for Solar	39
HT Tmax	33	System protection	39
HT Tmin	33	Collector protection	39
HT-Source	33	Recooling	40
HT-Drain	33	Frost Protection	40
Thermostat	33	Collector alarm	40
DHW request	34	Collector	40
HC request	34	Solar storage	40
Tset	34	Solar bypass	40
Hysteresis	34	Variant	40
Thermostat sensor 1	34	Bypass sensor	40
Thermostat sensor 2	34	Booster	40
Teco	34	Charge time	40
Energy Saving Mode	34	Zone valve	40
Thermostat enable	34	Tmax storage 2	41
Electric heating rod (auxiliary heating)	34	Solar storage 2	41
DHW request	34	Heat exchanger	41
HC request	34	Heat exchanger sensor	41
TH Set	34	Return flow increase	41
Delay	34	RF Tmin	41
Hysteresis	34	RL Tmax	41
Ecomode	34	Δ T return flow	41
Electric heating rod approval times	34	Return flow sensor	41
Anti Legionella	35	Storage sensor	41
Solid fuel boiler	35	Domestic hot water valve	41
Solid fuel boiler Tmin	35	Circulation	41
Solid fuel boiler Tmax	35	Tmin	41
Δ T Solid fuel boiler	36	Hysteresis	41
Boiler sensor of this function	36	Circulation sensor	41
Storage sensor	36	Circulation pause time	42
Anti Legionella	36	Purging time	42
Burner	36	Circulations periods	42
Burner sensor	36	Anti-legionella circulation	42
DHW request	36	Error messages	42
Heating Circuit request	36	Pressure monitor	42
Delay	36	RPS1 / RPS2	42
Eco mode (during solar charge)	36	Pmin	42
Tmax	36	Pmax	42
Enable times	36	Parallel operation R1/R2	42
Anti Legionella	36	Parallel operation	42
		Delay	42

Followup time	42
Always on	43
Remote	43
Relay status	43
Title	43
Malfunctions/Maintenance	44
Additional Information	45
CAN bus	45
Appendix	46
Speed when „On“	46
Example for pump settings	46
Technical data PWM and 0-10V	46
Tips	47
Tips	47

Safety Instructions

EU-Conformity

By affixing the CE mark to the unit the manufacturer declares that theXHCC conforms to the following relevant safety regulations:

- EU low voltage directive 2014/35/EU
- EU electromagnetic compatibility directive 2014/30/EU

conforms. Conformity has been verified and the corresponding documentation and the EU declaration of conformity are kept on file by the manufacturer.

General instructions

Please read carefully!

These installation and operating instructions contain basic instructions and important information regarding safety, installation, commissioning, maintenance and the optimal use of the unit. Therefore these instructions must be read and understood completely by the installation technician/specialist and by the system user before installation, commissioning and operation of the unit.

The device is an automatic, electric Weather-compensated heating circuit controller for/in Heating system and similar applications. Install the device only in dry rooms and under environmental conditions as described under "Technical Data".

The valid accident prevention regulations, VDE regulations, the regulations of the local power utility, the applicable DIN-EN standards and the installation and operating instruction of the additional system components must also be observed.

Under no circumstances does the unit replace any safety devices to be provided by the customer!

Installation, electrical connection, commissioning and maintenance of the device may only be carried out by an appropriately trained specialist. Users: Make sure that the specialist gives you detailed information on the function and operation of the unit. Always keep these instructions in the vicinity of the unit.

The manufacturer does not take over any liability for damage caused through improper usage or non-compliance of this manual!

Explanation of Symbols



Danger

Failure to observe these instructions can result in electrocution.



Danger

Failure to observe these instructions can result in serious damage to health such as scalding or life-threatening injuries.



Caution

Failure to observe these instructions can result in destruction of the unit or the system, or environmental damage.



Caution

Information which is especially important for the function and optimal use of the unit and the system.

Changes to the Unit

- Changes, additions to or conversion of the unit are not permitted without written permission from the manufacturer.
- It is likewise forbidden to install additional components that have not been tested together with the unit.
- If it becomes clear that safe operation of the unit is no longer possible, for example because of damage to the housing, turn the Unit off immediately.
- Any parts of the unit or accessories that are not in perfect condition must be exchanged immediately.
- Use only original spare parts and accessories from the manufacturer.
- Markings made on the unit at the factory must not be altered, removed or made illegible.
- Only the settings described in these instructions may be set using the Unit.



Changes to the unit can compromise the safety and function of the unit or the entire system.

Warranty and Liability

The unit has been manufactured and tested with regard to high quality and safety requirements. The unit is subject to the statutory guarantee period of two years from the date of sale. The warranty and liability shall not include, however, any injury to persons or material damage that is attributable to one or more of the following causes:

- Failure to observe these installation and operating instructions.
- Improper installation, commissioning, maintenance and operation.
- Improperly executed repairs.
- Unauthorized structural changes to the unit.
- Use of the device for other than its intended purpose.
- Operation above or below the limit values listed in the 'Specifications' section.
- Force majeure.

Disposal and Pollutants

The unit conforms to the European RoHS 2011/65/EU for the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment.



Under no circumstances may the device be disposed of with the normal household waste. Dispose of the unit only at appropriate collection points or ship it back to the seller or manufacturer.

Description XHCC

About the Controller

The Weather-compensated heating circuit controller XHCC facilitates efficient use and function control of your Heating system possible while its handling is intuitive. After every input step the suitable functions are matched to the keys and explained in a text above. In the menu 'measurement values and settings' are help text and graphics in addition to key words.

The XHCC can be used with different variants of installations, see "Hydraulic Variants" on page 9.

Important characteristics of the XHCC are:

- Depiction of graphics and texts using a lit display.
- Simple viewing of the current measurement values.
- Statistics and system monitoring by means of statistical graphics
- Extensive setting menus with explanations.
- Menu block can be activated to prevent unintentional setting changes.
- Resetting to previously selected values or factory settings.

Specifications

Model	XHCC	Weather-compensated heating circuit controller	
Temperature controller class	VI		
Energy efficiency	4	Class VIII / 5% with 3 °CALEON possible	
Standby loss	0,5 W		
Request type heater	Switching contact or modulating		
Electrical specifications:			
Power supply	100 - 240VAC, 50 ... 60 Hz		
Power consumption / standby	0,5 W - 8 W / 0,5 W		
Total switched power	460VA for AC1 / 460W for AC3		
Switched power per relay	460 VA for AC1 / 185 W for AC3		
Internal fuse	3	2A slow blow 250V	
Protection Class	IP40		
Protection class / overvoltage category	II / II		
Inputs/Outputs		Measuring range	
Sensor inputs	9	Pt1000 temperature sensor	-40 °C ... 300 °C
Sensor inputs VFS / RPS		Grundfos Direct Sensor	0°C-100°C (-25°C /120°C short term)
	VFS type	in l/min	1 - 12, 2 - 40, 5 - 100, 10 - 200
	RPS type	in bar	0 - 0.6, 0 - 1, 0 - 1.6, 0 - 2.5, 0 - 4, 0 - 6, 0 - 10
	VVX 15	in l/min	2 - 40
	VVX 20	in l/min	5 - 80
	VVX 25	in l/min	7 - 150
Sensor inputs RC21	2	Room controller with room temperature measurement	
Outputs mechanical relay of relay potential free	7		
mechanical relay potential free relay	R7	1	
0-10V/PWM output	V1, V2	460VA for AC1 / 460W for AC3	
PWM output	V3 und V4	460 VA for AC1 / 185 W for AC3	
		for 10 k Ω working resistance 1 kHz, level 10 V	
24V + Terminal/ Voltage output	+	for 10 k Ω working resistance 1 kHz, level 10 V Max. power load from external devices 24VDC/6W	
Max. cable length			
Collector sensor / Outdoor sensor	S7 and S8	<30m	
other Pt1000 sensor		<10m	
VFS/RPS sensors		<3m	
CAN		<3m; at >= 3m, a shielded twisted pair cable must be used. Isolate shielding and connect it to the protective conductor of only one of the devices.	
0-10V/PWM		<3m	
mechanical relay		<10m	
Interface			
Network connection		Ethernet (optional)	
Fieldbus		CAN	
Storage medium		Micro SD card slot	
Permissible Ambient Conditions			
for controller operation		0 °C - 40 °C, max. 85 % rel. humidity at 25 °C	
for transport/storage		0 °C - 60 °C, no moisture condensation permitted	
Other Specifications and Dimensions			
Housing design		3-part, ABS plastic	
Installation methods		Wall installation, optionally panel installation	
Overall dimensions		220 mm x 180 mm x 53 mm	
Aperture installation dimensions		157 mm x 106 mm x 31 mm	

Display	Fully graphical display, 128 x 128 dots
Light diode	multicolour
Real Time Clock	RTC with 24 hour power reserve
Operation	4 entry keys

Scope of supply

- Weather-compensated heating circuit controllerXHCC
- 3 screws 3,5 x 35 mm and 3 plugs 6 mm for wall installation.
- Micro SD card
- XHCC Installation and operating instructions

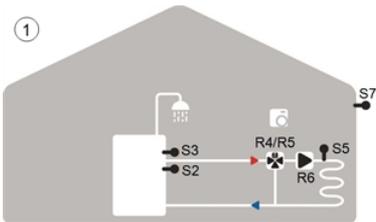
Optionally contained depending on design/order:

- Outdoor sensor: 1x outdoor sensor e.g. TA52 (Pt1000) - article number 87000
- Ethernet connection: optionally possible via datalogger (77701)
- Pipe-mounted sensor: 1x pipe-mounted sensor e.g. TR/P4 (Pt1000) - article number 81140
- Room Controller: 1x indoor sensor/Remote controller with mode switch RC21 - article number 89021
- External relay for V1 / V2: External relay with potential free contact - article number 77502

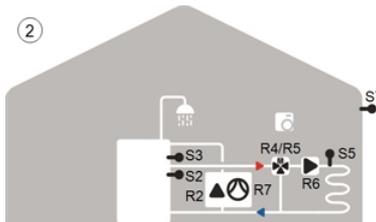
Hydraulic Variants



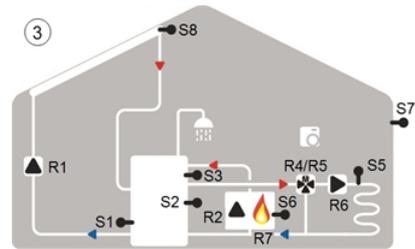
The following illustrations should be regarded only as schematic representations of the respective hydraulic systems and do not claim to be complete. Under no circumstances should the controller replace any safety devices. Depending on the specific application, additional system and safety components such as check valves, non-return valves, safety temperature limiters, scalding protectors, etc., may be required.



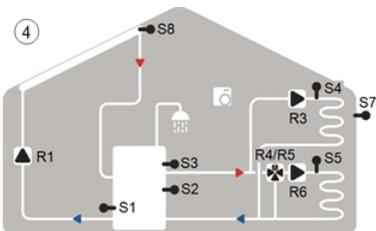
1 Combined storage and heating circuit



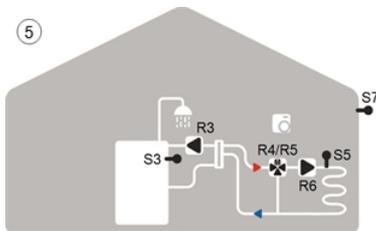
2 Combined storage, compressor and loading pump



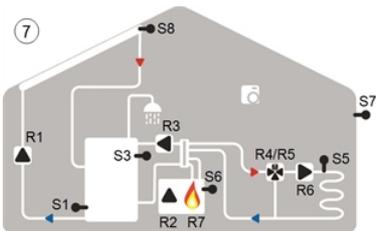
3 Combined storage, solar and burner+ loading pump



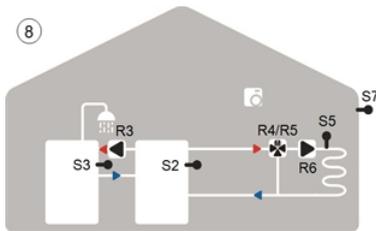
4 Combined storage, solar and 2 heat-Boiler and heating circuit ing circuits



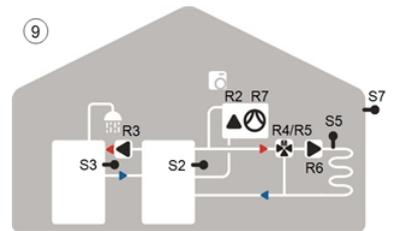
5 Boiler, compressor and charging pump



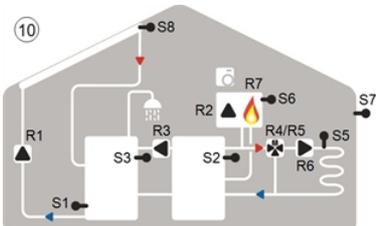
6 Boiler, solar and burner



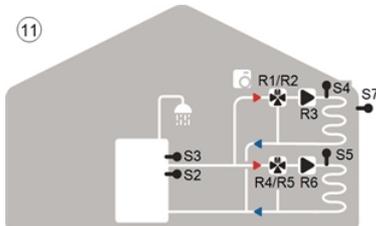
7 Boilers, storage tank and heating circuits



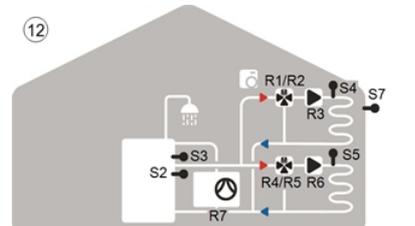
8 Boilers, storage tank and compressor



9 Solar, boiler, storage tank and burner

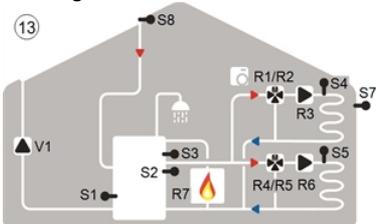


10 Combined storage and 2 mixed heating circuits



11 Combined storage and 2 mixed heating circuits and compressor

12 Solar, combined storage, 2 mixed heating circuits and burner

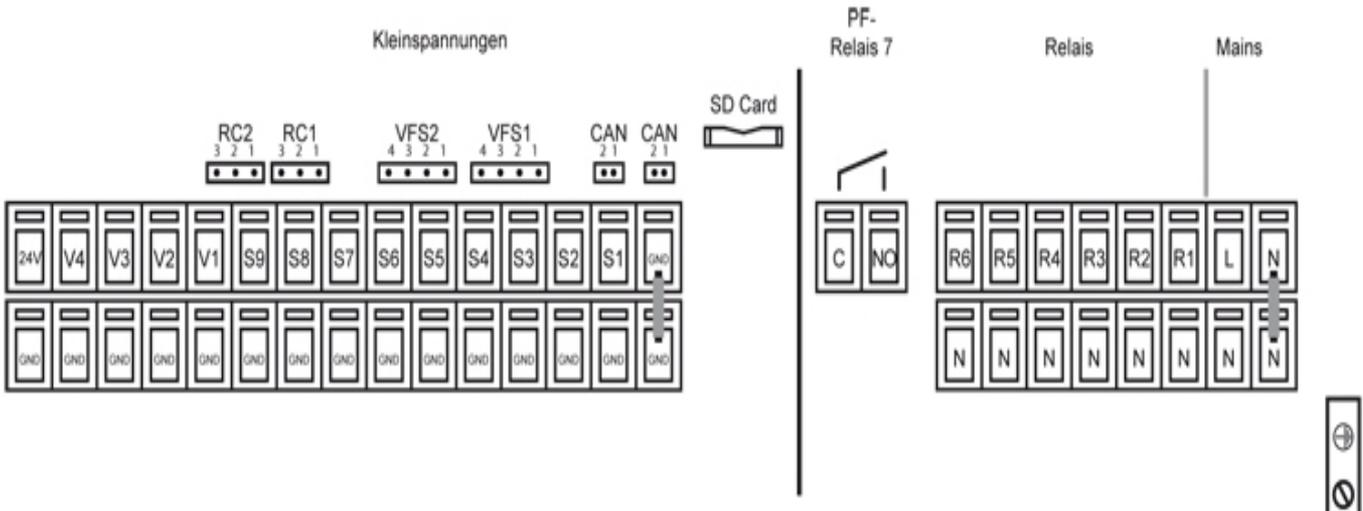


Installation

Electrical Terminals

 **Low voltage**
max. 24 VAC / DC

 **Mains voltages**
230 VAC 50 - 60 Hz

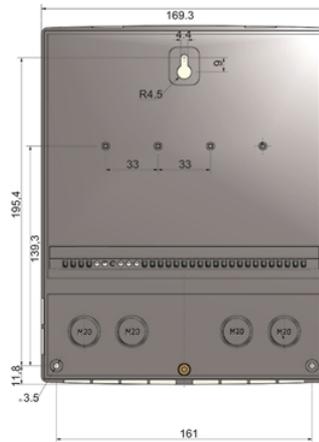
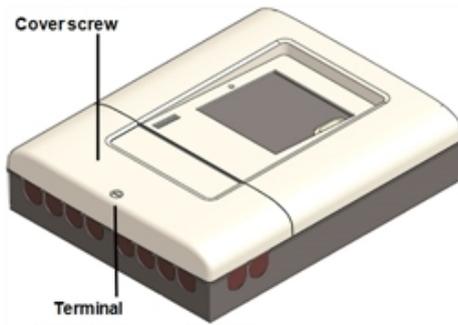


Terminal:	Connection for:	SD card slot	Potential free relay R7	Terminal: Connection for:
S1	Sensor 1	for data storage	NO Normally open (closer)	L Network outer conductor L
S2	Sensor 2	and updates		N Network neutral conductor N
S3	Sensor 3			
S4	Sensor 4		C Common (voltage)	R1 Switch output 1
S5	Sensor 5			R2 Switch output 2
S6	Sensor 6	Ethernet		R3 Switch output 3
S7	Sensor 7			R4 Switch output 4
S8	Sensor 8	for LAN integration		R5 Switch output 5
S9	Sensor 9			R6 Switch output 6
V1	0-10V output/ PWM			
V2	0-10V output/ PWM			
V3	PWM			
V4	PWM			
24V + Terminal/ Voltage output	24VDC voltage output Max. load by external devices 24V / 6W			
VFS1	Grundfos Direct Sensor			
VFS2	Grundfos Direct Sensor			
RC1	Room Controller 1 Pins:1:wh (GND); 2:br (room sensor); 3:gn (remote control)			
RC2	Room Controller 2 Pins:1:wh (GND); 2:br (room sensor); 3:gn (remote control)			
CAN1	CAN bus connection (1=high,2=low)			
CAN2	CAN bus connection (1=high,2=low)			

 The PE protective conductor must be connected to the PE metal terminal block!

 Pay attention to the correct orientation of the card! Card must lock without resistance, do not apply excess pressure!

Wall Installation



1. Select necessary program/hydraulics
2. Open clamp room cover (see " Terminal connection " on page 12).
3. Strip lines a max. of 55 mm, assemble the strain reliefs, strip wire ends 8-9mm (figure 1)
4. Open clamps with a fitting screwdriver (figure 2) and connect electrical system to the controller.
5. Suspend clip room cover again and close with the screw.
6. Turn on mains supply and operate the controller.

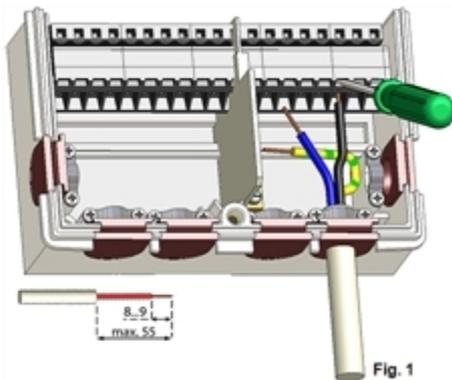


Fig. 1

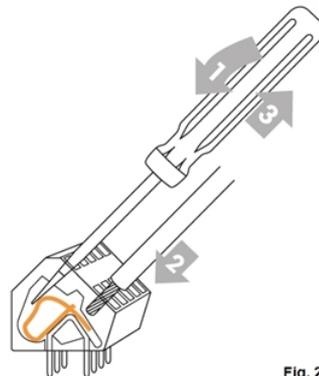


Fig. 2

Electrical Connection



Before working on the unit, switch off the power supply and secure it against being switched on again! Check that there is no power flowing! Electrical connections may only be made by a specialist and in compliance with the applicable regulations. The unit may not be put into operation if there is visible damage to the housing, e.g. cracks.



The unit may not be accessible from behind.



Low-voltage cables such as temperature sensor cables must be routed separately from mains voltage cables. Feed temperature sensor cables only into the left-hand side of the unit, and mains voltage cables only into the right-hand side.



The customer must provide an all-pole disconnecting device, e.g. an emergency heating switch.



The cables being connected to the unit must not be stripped by more than 55 mm, and the cable jacket must reach into the housing just to the other side of the strain relief.

Installing the Temperature Sensors

The controller operates with Pt1000 temperature sensors which are accurate to 1 °C, ensuring optimal control of system functions.



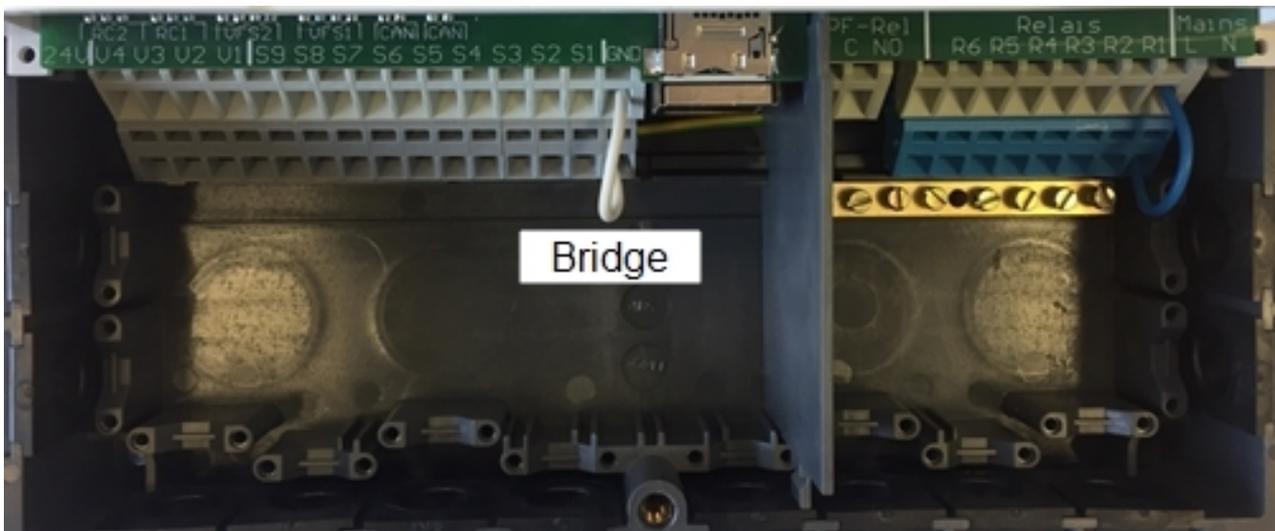
If desired, the sensor cables can be extended to a maximum of 30 m using a cable with a cross-section of at least 0.75 mm². Ensure there is no contact resistance! Position the sensor precisely in the area to be measured! Only use immersion, pipe-mounted or flat-mounted sensors suitable for the specific area of application with the appropriate permissible temperature range.



Low-voltage cables such as temperature sensor cables must be routed separately from mains voltage cables. Feed temperature sensor cables only into the left-hand side of the unit, and mains voltage cables only into the right-hand side.

Terminal connection

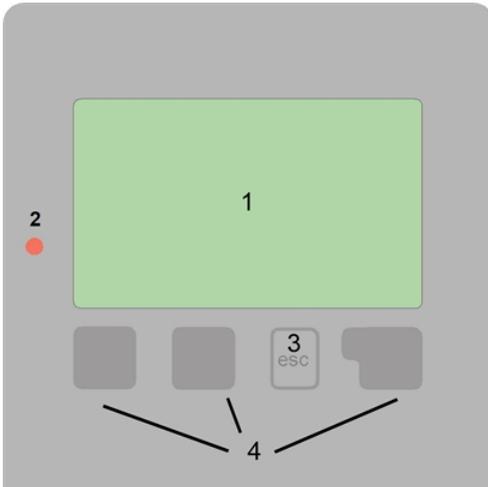
The net side of the clamp room on the right side is protected through an additional plastic plate. Before you remove this, make sure that the controller does not have any power.



Temperature Resistance Table for Pt1000 Sensors

°C	-20	-10	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Ω	922	961	1000	1039	1077	1116	1155	1194	1232	1270	1308	1347	1385

Display and Input



-  Pump (rotates when active)
 -  Mixer (black when active)
 -  Collector
 -  Storage / buffer
 -  Hot water storage tank
 -  Solid fuel boiler
 -  Pool
 -  Thermostat On/Off
 -  Heating
 -  Temperature Sensors
 -  Heat exchanger
 -  Warning/Error message
 -  New information available
 -  Turned on logging
- More symbols can be found in the chapter „Special functions“

Examples for key settings:

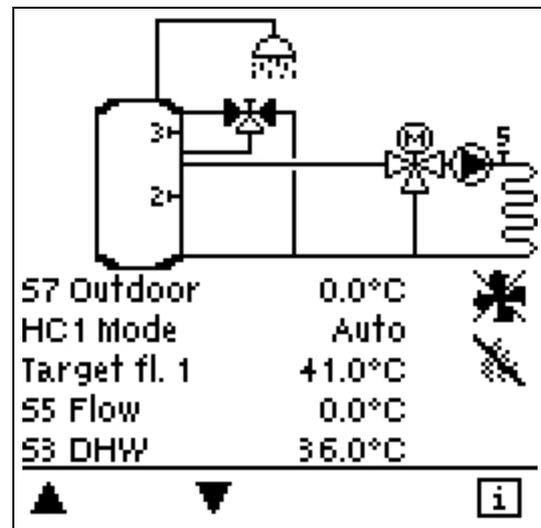
- +/- Increase / decrease values
- ▼/▲ Scroll down / up menu
- Yes/No agree / reject
- About further information
- Back to the previous display
- Ok Confirm selection
- Confirm Confirm setting

The display's (1), extensive text and graphical mode, enables simple, almost self-explanatory, operation of the controller.

The LED (2) lights up green when a relay is switched on. The LED (2) lights up red when operating mode ,Off' is set. The LED (2) flashes quickly red when an error is present.

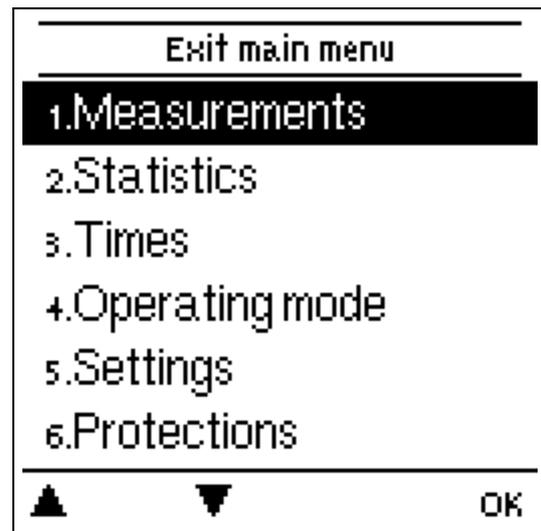
Entries are made using 4 keys (3+4), to which contextual functions are assigned. The ,esc' key (3) is used to cancel an entry or to exit a menu. If applicable, a request for confirmation appears to save the made changes.

The function of the other 3 keys (4) is shown in the display right above the keys. The right-hand key generally has a confirmation and selection function.



The graphics mode appears if no key is pressed for 2 minutes or after exiting the main menu with 'esc'.

The temperature overview appears when you press the left button. Tapping the button again leads back to The graphic overview.



Hitting the "esc" key in the graphics mode takes you directly to the main menu.



1. Set language and time
2. Commissioning help / setup wizard
 - a) select or
 - b) skip.

The setup wizard guides through the necessary basic settings in the correct order. Each parameter is explained in the control display. Pressing the „esc“ key takes you back to the previous setting.

b) With free commissioning the settings should be made in the following order:

- menu 10. Language
- menu 3. Time, Date and Operating Times.
- menu 5. Heating Circuit Settings, all values.
- menu 6. Protection Functions (if any adjustments necessary).
- menu 7. Special Functions (if any adjustments necessary).

3. In menu operating mode "4.1. Manual", test the witch outputs with the consumers connected and check the sensor values for plausibility. Then set to automatic mode.see " Manual " on page 17

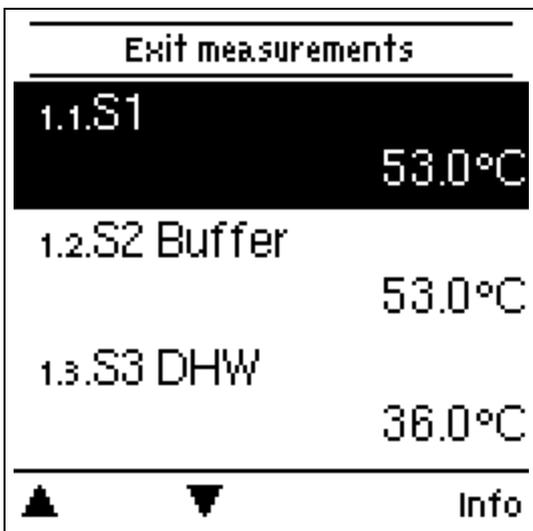


The setup wizard can be accessed in menu 7.24. at any time.



Consider the explanations for the individual parameters on the following pages and check if further settings are necessary for your application.

1. Measurement values



Serve to display the current measured temperatures.

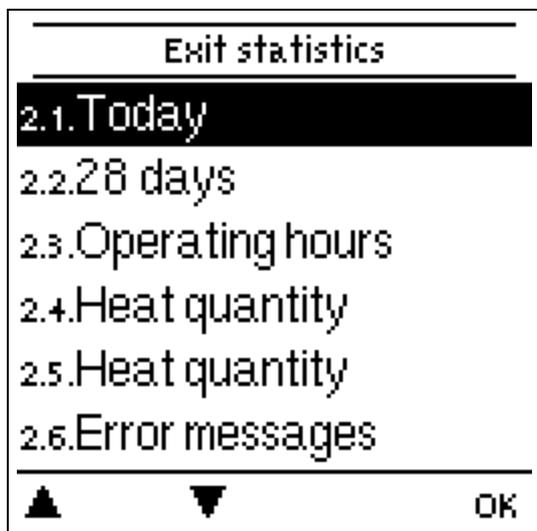


If „error“ appears on the display instead of the measurement value, there may be a defective or incorrect temperature sensor.



If the cables are too long or the sensors are not well-placed, small deviations in the measurement values may occur. In this case, the display values can be compensated by adjustments in the controller - see „Sensor calibration“. The selected program, connected sensors and the specific model design determine which measurement values are displayed.

2. Statistics



Serve for function control and long-term monitoring of the system.



For system data statistics it is essential for the time to be set accurately on the controller. Please note that the clock continues to run for about 24 hours if the mains voltage is interrupted, and afterward must be reset. Improper operation or an incorrect time may result in data being cleared, recorded incorrectly or overwritten. The manufacturer accepts no liability for the recorded data!

Today

Flow temperature of the last 24 hours

In the graphical overview the characteristics of outdoor, flow and DHW temperature for the president day are shown from 0 ... 24 h. The right button changes the unit of time (days) and the two left buttons scroll through the diagram.

28 days

Flow temperature during the last 28 days

In the graphical overview, the characteristics of the outdoor, flow and DHW temperature from the last 28 days are shown. The right button changes the unit of time (days) and the two left buttons scroll through the diagram.

Operating hours

Here the operating hours of the heating circuit and other switch or signal outputs are displayed. This is the entire time the heating circuit pump and other switch or signal outputs were active. The displayed date in this menu is the date of the last deletion. From this date on the current count is added.

Heat quantity

Display of the consumed heat quantity form the system in kWh.

Graphic overview

This results in a clear illustration of the data as a bar graph. Different time ranges are available for comparison. You can page through with the two left keys.

Error messages

Display of the last 15 errors in the system with indication of date and time.

Reset / Clear

Resetting and clearing the selected statistics. Selecting ‚all statistics‘ clears everything except the error log.

3. Times

Settings for time, date and operating times for the heating circuit.



The associated temperature reference values are specified in Menu 5, 'Settings'.



Time & Date

Serve to set the current time and date.



For system data statistics it is essential for the time to be set accurately on the controller. Please note that the clock continues to run for about 24 hours if the mains voltage is interrupted, and afterward must be reset. Improper operation or an incorrect time may result in data being cleared, recorded incorrectly or overwritten. The manufacturer accepts no liability for the recorded data!

Daylight saving time

If this function is activated, the controller automatically changes to winter time or summer time (DST, Daylight Savings Time).

Heating Circuit (Day)

This menu is used to select the daytime mode times for the heating circuit; three time periods can be specified for each weekday and copied to the following days.



Unspecified times are automatically considered to be night-time mode. The set times are only taken into account in the 'Automatic' heating circuit operating mode.

Heating Circuit 2 (Day)

This menu is used to select the daytime mode times for the heating circuit 2; three time periods can be specified for each weekday and copied to the following days.



Unspecified times are automatically considered to be night-time mode. The set times are only taken into account in the 'Automatic' heating circuit operating mode.

Heating Circuit Comfort

This menu can be used to select three time ranges for each day of the week in which the heating circuit is supplied with an increased comfort temperature, e.g. for quick heating in the morning.

Heating Circuit 2 Comfort

This menu can be used to select 2 time ranges for each day of the week in which the heating circuit is supplied with an increased comfort temperature, e.g. for quick heating in the morning.

DHW enable

In this menu, the approval times for the DHW load (sensor S3) are selected, whereby for every weekday 3 periods can be determined and copied in the following days.



In times that are not filled, the DHW load is automatically shut down by the controller.

DHW comfort

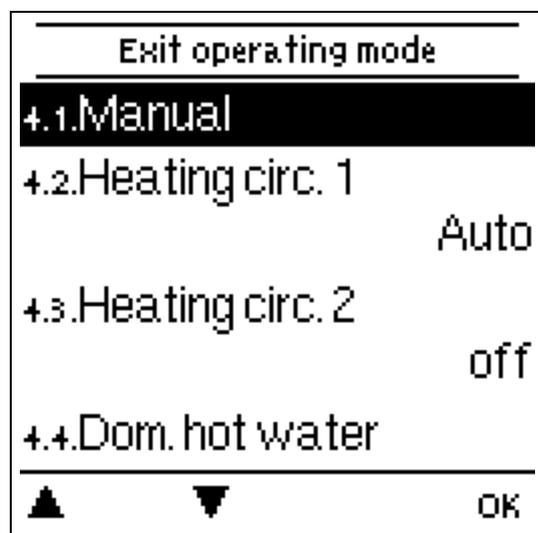
This menu can be used to select three time ranges for each day of the week in which the DHW is supplied with an increased comfort temperature.

AL-times

Release time for the anti-Legionella function

Here you can set the desired time periods in which the anti-Legionella function is released. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. Outside of the set times, the anti-Legionella function is switched off.

4. Operating mode



Manual

In ,Manual' mode, the individual relay outputs and the connected consumers can be checked for proper functioning and correct assignment.



The operating mode ,Manual' may only be used by specialists for brief function tests, e.g. during commissioning! Function in manual mode: The relays and thus the connected consumers are switched on and off by pressing a key, with no regard to the current temperatures and set parameters. At the same time, the current measurement values of temperature sensors are also shown in the display for the purposes of function control.

Mode Circuit (X)

Sets the current heating circuit mode.

Off

"Off" should not switch between "Heating" and "Cooling", but should change automatically to heating off or cooling off depending on the active season. "Off" switches off the heating circuit, no matter what the room controllers say. If "Off" is set via this parameter or via Nabto, a change of mode on the room controller does not end the mode. Only the parameter in the controller itself or Nabto can cancel this mode.

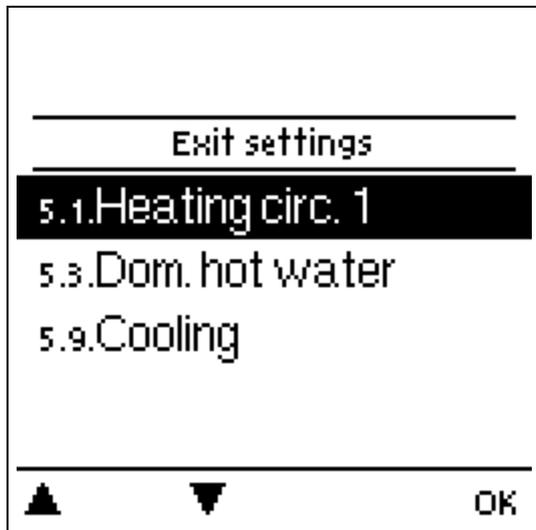
Heating

Switches the heating circuit mode to heating normal. However, the parameter also indicates "Heating" if heating OFF, heating eco or heating turbo is active. Changes to room controllers or via Nabto can override the mode with one of the other.

Cooling

Switches the heating circuit mode to cooling normal. The parameter also indicates "Cooling" if cooling off, cooling Eco or cooling Turbo is active. Changes to room controllers or via Nabto can override the mode with one of the other.

5. Settings



The basic settings for the selected function are applied (for example, here it is the heating circuit X).



Other control functions and their setting parameters see "Function overview" on page 29



By no means does the controller replace the safety appliances on site!

Heating Circuit (X)



Operating mode

Heating= Automatic/Normal mode using the set times.

Reference Value = Fixed flow temperature regardless of the outdoor temperature. The desired flow temperature must be set in Menu 4.3 .

14 days reference value program = For the next 14 days, you can enter the menu 4. temperatures for the next 14 days. After 14 days, the reference temperature of the 14th day is used continuously until the operating mode is changed. Different temperature values can be set in menu 4.4 for every individual day.



Set room controllers have no influence on the setpoint program!

Heating and cooling=Automatic/Normal mode using the set times. the changeover takes place via the additional function of season switch.

CoolingAutomatic/Normal mode using the set times.



If a room controller is set for the respective heating circuit, the set mode or measured room temperature has an influence on the flow temperature of the heating circuit.

Season switch

Switch heating circuits separately between heating and cooling or system-wide.

S/W Day

Summer / Winter changeover in daytime mode

If this value is exceeded at the outdoor sensor the controller automatically switches the heating circuit off = Summer mode. If the outdoor temperature drops below this value, the heating circuit is switched on again = Winter mode.



In addition to the operating times in normal daytime operation, this setting is also valid for times with activated comfort.

S/W Night

Summer/Winter changeover in night-time mode

If this value is exceeded at outdoor sensor S1 during the nighttime mode times, the controller automatically switches the heating circuit off = Summer mode. If the outdoor temperature drops below this value, the heating circuit is switched on again = Winter mode.

Curve

Type and slope of the heating characteristic curve

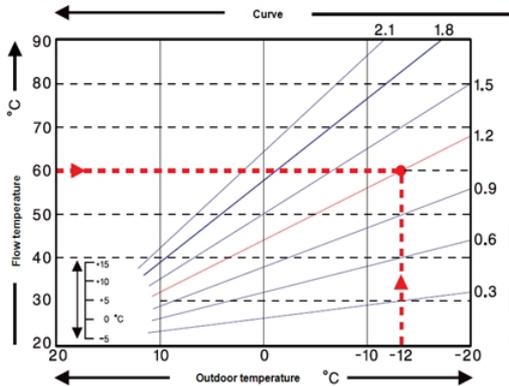
The characteristic curve is used to control the heat dissipation of the heating circuit relative to the outdoor temperature. The demand for heat differs due to factors such as the type of building, heating, insulation and outdoor temperature. For this reason, the controller can operate with a normal straight curve (setting ,simple') or split curve (setting ,split').

If ,simple' is selected, the curve is adjusted using the graphic diagram. While setting the slope, the controller also shows the slope value and the calculated target flow temperature at -12 °C as a reference point.

If ,split' is selected, the curve is set in the following steps:

1. Outdoor temperature for slope change
2. Slope over outdoor temperature for change
3. Slope below outdoor temperature for change

While setting the slope, the controller also shows the slope value and the calculated target flow temperature at -12 °C as a reference point. In case of repeated adjustment of the split curve, the settings appear in reverse order.



The diagram shows the influence of the selected characteristic curve steepness (standard curve) on the calculated reference flow temperature of the heating unit. The correct characteristic curve is determined by defining the intersection point of the maximal calculated flow temperature (=design temperature) at minimal outdoor temperature.

Example: The design temperature of the heater 60 °C flow at lowest outdoor temperature according to calculation of heat requirement -12 °C. The intersection point renders a slope of 1.2 as the setting.

Day Correction

Parallel characteristic translation

The day correction causes a parallel shift of the heating curve during daytime operating hours, because with certain outdoor temperatures the building might not be optimally heated with the set heating curve. With a non-optimised heating curve, the following situations frequently occur: hot weather = room too cold/cold weather = room too hot. In this case, the slope of the curve should be reduced stepwise by 0.2 points and increases the day correction by 2 ... 4 °C each.

Night Correction

Parallel characteristic translation

The night correction produces a parallel translation of the heating characteristic during the nighttime operating hours. If a negative value is set for the night correction, the reference flow temperature is lowered accordingly during the nighttime operating hours. In this manner, primarily at night, but also during the day when no-one is at home, the room temperature is lowered, thus saving energy. Example: A day correction of +5 °C and a night correction of -2 °C produces a reference flow temperature in nighttime operation that is 7 °C lower.

Comfort Temperature Boost

Parallel characteristic translation

The comfort temperature boost is added to the set day correction. In this manner it is possible to carry out quick heating and/or raise the temperature of living spaces at a certain time each day.

Min. Flow

The minimum flow temperature is the lower limit of the heating curve, and by this, the reference flow temperature of the heating circuit. In addition to that, the minimal flow temperature is the reference flow temperature for the frost protection function.

Max. Flow

This value is the upper limit of the reference flow temperature of the heating circuit. If however, the temperature of the heating circuit exceeds the set value, the heat circuit shuts down until the temperature falls below this value. After 55 seconds, rinse for 5 seconds.



The customer must provide an additional limiting thermostat which is connected to the pumps in series (eg underfloor heating) for safety.

Reference/Actual -

Switch on hysteresis for additional heating

This setting determines the allowed undershoot of the heating circuit temperature below the calculated reference flow temperature. If the heating circuit flow temperature and the storage temperature drop below the reference flow temperature by this value, the additional heating will start the additional heat source after a 1 minute delay.



Heat request is started when the flow temperature is continuously below reference temperature for 1 minute.

Reference/Actual +

This setting determines the allowed undershoot of the heating circuit temperature below the calculated reference flow temperature at the storage sensor (see „4.6.11. - storage HK“) or flow sensor. If the temperature on the storage sensor HC or, if this was not selected, on the flow sensor, exceeds the reference flow temperature by the value set here, the heat request will be turned off.



Heat request is started when the flow temperature is continuously below reference temperature for 1 minute.

Variants

Condition for shutting off the heating circuit pump

In the mode Flow (VL), the pump is shut down if the reference temperature is exceeded. In the summer/winter mode (SW), it is shut down in the winter mode at Tmax, in the summer mode the heating circuit pump is shut down in general.



The sensor should be placed in the return line in the VL mode.

Turn off HC

Summer: HC turns off when the summer/winter changeover (outside temperature) is exceeded.

Summer + Room: HC is turned off when the summer/winter changeover (outside temperature) or the room setpoint temperatures are exceeded.

Room hysteresis

In cooling mode, reactivation when the room temperature is exceeded.

Buffer sensor

Input of heating circuit buffer sensor

In this menu, the sensor is set, which is used as a reference sensor for the heating circuit request.



The request only works if an energy source (burner, compressor, solid chamber) is activated as an additional function and if this source is set for the heating circuit request

(see also

Thermostat: see "Thermostat" on page 33,

Burner: see "Heating Circuit request" on page 36,

Compressor: see "HC request" on page 37,

Heater: see "HC request" on page 34).

Insulation factor

The Insulation factor is a temporal determination of the outdoor temperature. Depending on the selected factor, the outdoor temperature has an influence on the VL temperature calculation after the set delay.

0= Off, 1= 15 minutes, 2= 60 minutes, 3= 120 minutes, 4= 300 minutes



Better insulated buildings can increase comfort and save energy by increasing the building factor.

Overload protection

If the function is set to "On", it does not matter which state the heating circuit has. If the temperature at the buffer sensor is above Max. buffer, the heating circuit pump switches on and the setpoint flow rate is fixed to see "Max. Flow" on page 30 -2°C or the adjusted set point. If the set Max. If the temperature of the buffer falls below 5 Kelvin, the heating circuit switches back to the previous mode.

Min. flow cooling

This value is the lower limit of the reference flow temperature of the cooling.

Max. flow cooling

This value is the upper limit of the reference flow temperature of the cooling.

Dew point correction

The internal dew point curve is moved parallel with this value. The dew point calculation is used to calculate at which room temperature there is an undesired condensation (precipitation) at the currently measured humidity. This calculated room temperature will not be undershot with the cooling system and therefore represents a temperature lower limit for the cooling system. The calculated room temperature can be moved by up to 10 °C with the dew point correction.

Example 1: You determine that there is precipitation with the default value, so you increase this correction value.

Example 2: Condensation/precipitation can be ignored, but a stronger cooling is required instead. You therefore decrease this correction value.



In case of reduction of the calculated temperature with the help of dew point correction condensation / perspiration / precipitation can occur, which, among other things, may cause the formation of mold.

Room Controller heating circ. (X)

The settings necessary for the optional room controller RC21 are set in this menu. The three modes, 'Continuous Day', 'Continuous Night' and 'Time controlled/Automatic' can be switched at the RC21. Additionally the reference temperature of the flow can be parallel translated by turning the control wheel. If the wheel is set to minimum, only the minimum values that can be set in the protective functions menu will be used.

Thermostat (X)

The room controller or sensor input is selected here.

RC21: Influence of room temperature on the setpoint, influence of the turntable on the setpoint, switch **Auto**= setpoint, **day** = setpoint + day correction, **night** = setpoint reduction at night

°CALEON: Influence of room temperature and room setpoint temperature on the setpoint, **Off** = HK OFF, **Normal** = setpoint + day correction, **Eco** = setpoint - night reduction, **Turbo** = setpoint + day correction + comfort increase

If a °CALEON is to be connected as a room controller via the CAN bus, the corresponding °CALEON can be selected here. The CAN Bus ID of the respective °CALEON can be found in the expert menu under Network. Choose the Room Controller with the CAN Bus ID of the corresponding controller.

Sensor input S1 - S5, VT1 : For adjustment of the sensor input for thermostat function, see " Sensor Typ " on page 21.

Sensor Typ

If a sensor input is connected to a room controller, it must be set here whether it is a room temperature sensor (RC20) or a switching contact.

RC20: Influence of room temperature on the setpoint value

Contact: Open = heating circuit Off, closed = heating circuit On

Season: Closed= cooling, Open = heating

Room Controller

This value is used to appoint the amount of influence the room temperature has on the reference flow temperature, as a percentage. For each degree deviation between room temperature and set point temperature, the percentage set here is added from the calculated set flow temperature to the set flow temperature or subtracted from it until the min. or max flow values.

Example: Reference room temp.: e.g. 25 °C; room temp.: e.g. 20 °C ±5 °C. Calculated reference temp.: e.g. 40 °C: room controller: 10 % = 4 °C 5 X 4 °C = 20 °C. Accordingly, 20 °C are added to the reference flow temperature, giving 60 °C. If the value is higher than the one set in max. flow temp, the resulting temperature is the one set in max. flow temp.

Room Reference (Day)

The desired room temperature for day mode. As long as this temperature is not reached, the reference flow temperature is raised and/or lowered according to the percent setting in 'room controller'. If 'room controller' is set to 0 %, this function is deactivated.

Room Reference (Night)

The desired room temperature for night mode. As long as this temperature is not reached, the reference flow temperature is raised and/or lowered according to the percent setting in 'room controller'. If 'room controller' is set to 0 %, this function is deactivated.



In the mode Set point program, the room controller has no influence.

Mixer

This menu contains all settings relating to the mixer of the heating circuit.

Direction

Direction of the mixing valve can be set here.

Mixer turn time

The mixer is switched on i.e. is opening or closing for the time span set here, then the temperature is measured to control the flow temperature

Mixer off factor

The calculated pause time of the mixer is multiplied with the value set here. If the pause factor is '1', the normal pause time is used, '0.5' will use half the normal pause time. Setting the pause factor to '4' would quadruple the pause time.

Mixer increase

If the temperature rises very fast, this value is added to the measured flow temperature so that the mixer's reaction is stronger. If the measured temperature does not rise any more, the measured value is used again. The measurement occurs once every

minute.

Mixer run time

Mixer-specific setting of the running time required by the mixer for a full ride.

Signal type

The type of device to be controlled is set here.

0-10V: Controlled by a 0-10V signal.

PWM: Control by means of a PWM signal.

Smart grid 1/ PV contact

A sensor input can be set here, which can be used as Smart grid terminal 1 for interference by the energy supplier or as a PV contact for a photovoltaic system. This sensor is observed to "short circuit" (PV-Contact closed). If the PV-Contact is closed, the mode of this function is changed to "comfort" and operate

This also applies in the case that the mode "comfort" of the function currently has no time release.



Information about the operation and the connection of PV-contact, refer to the technical description of your PV system.

Smart grid 2

Smart Grid Terminal 2 for influence by the energy supplier. The inputs are checked for open and short-circuit. The combination of inputs 1 and 2 determines how the heating circuit is influenced: 1= short-circuit, 0 = open Terminal 1: Terminal 2

0:0 = Set heating circuit modes to "Off".

1:0 = Set heating circuit modes to "Eco"

0:1 = Set heating circuit mode according to time and room controller settings

1:1 = Set heating circuit mode to "Comfort" mode

Settings Domestic Hot Water (DHW)



By no means does the controller replace the safety appliances on site!

Operating mode

The DHW heating can be set here. "Auto" activates the DHW heating according to the time program, with "off" the DHW heating is turned off.

Hot water minimum

Minimum DHW temperature

If the set temperature at the DHW sensor is undershot outside of the set times, the DHW charge and heat request will be turned on.

DHW reference

Minimum DHW temperature time program

If the set temperature at the DHW sensor is undershot and the BW charge is approved for the time, the DHW charge and the heat request will be turned on.



The request only works if an energy source (burner, compressor, solid chamber) is activated as an additional function and if this source is set for the DHW request.

DHW comfort

DHW temperature for comfort time

The set temperature considered as minimum temperature during the set comfort time. If the temperature on DHW-sensor is below the value set here is during the DHW comfort periods, the DHW heating is started, until DHW comfort + hysteresis is achieved.

DHW hysteresis

DHW hysteresis

The DHW charge and heat request are shut down if the temperature at the DHW sensor reaches the value set under "see " Hot water minimum " on page 22" / "see " DHW reference " on page 22" plus the heating set here.

Buffer DHW load

DHW load from the buffer

The DHW load from the buffer storage is turned on if the temperature on the buffer sensor is at least 8°C warmer than at the DHW sensor. The DHW load from the buffer storage is shut down if the temperature at the buffer sensor is only 4 °C warmer than at the DHW sensor or if the temperature at the DHW sensor has reached the value set under see " Hot water minimum " on page 22 or see " DHW reference " on page 22.

DHW priority

Preferred DHW charge

If this function is activated, the reference flow temperature during a BW heating will be set to the minimum flow temperature see " Min. Flow " on page 30 so that the mixer moves to the "closed" position.

DHW sensor

The sensor used as a domestic hot water sensor.

Smart grid 1/ PV contact

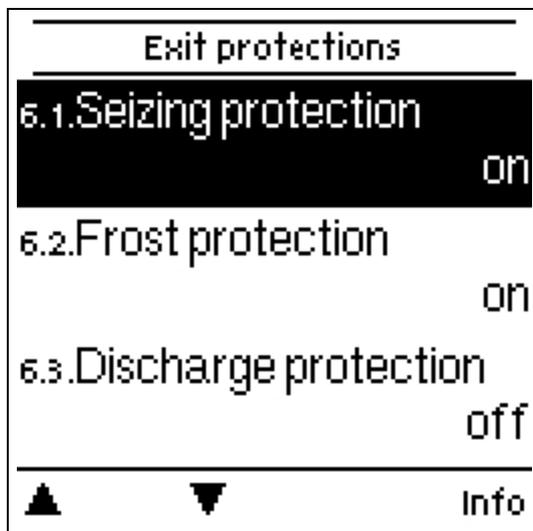
A sensor input can be set here, which can be used as Smart grid terminal 1 for interference by the energy supplier or as a PV contact for a photovoltaic system. This sensor is observed to "short circuit" (PV-Contact closed). If the PV-Contact is closed, the mode of this function is changed to "comfort" and operate

This also applies in the case that the mode "comfort" of the function currently has no time release.



Information about the operation and the connection of PV-contact, refer to the technical description of your PV system.

6. Protective Functions



The 'Protective functions' can be used by specialists to activate and set various protective functions.



By no means does the controller replace the safety appliances on site!

Seizing Protection

If the anti-seizing protection is activated, the controller switches the heat pump and the mixer on/off at 12:00 noon for 5 seconds to prevent seizing of the pump/valve after long periods of inactivity.

ABS R/V (X)

Activation (daily, weekly) of the anti-lock protection to a relay/signal output (X) at 12:00 for 5 seconds.

Frost Protection

Sollte die Temperatur am Außenfühler unter 1 °C sinken und der Heizkreis abgeschaltet sein, wird bei aktiviertem Frostschutz der Heizkreis automatisch eingeschaltet und die Sollvorlauftemperatur auf die unter see " Min. Flow " on page 30. Steigt die Außentemperatur wieder über 1 °C, wird die Frostschutzfunktion ausgeschaltet.



Switching the frost protection function off or setting the minimum flow temperature too low can lead to severe damage to the system.

Discharge Protection

With activated buffer discharge protection, the heating circuit is switched off as soon as the buffer temperature undershoots the min. flow temperature. flow temperature. Every 5 minutes, the system checks if the flow temperature has been reached.

Dew point correction

Activate or deactivate. Activated dew point correction corrects the heating circuit flow temperature in cooling mode and switches off the heating circuit when the temperature falls below the dew point in order to prevent condensation.

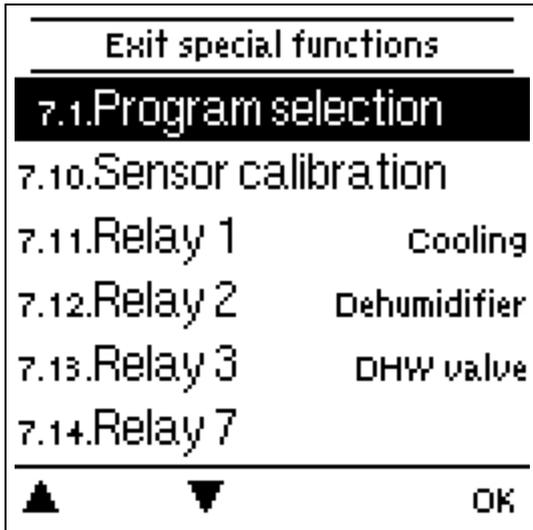
Pressure Monitoring

In this menu, the system pressure monitoring can be activated through a direct sensor. A message is displayed and the LED flashes red when the pressure drops below the minimum or exceeds the maximum.

RPS1 / RPS2

In this menu, you can adjust which pressure sensor model is being used. Please note: If e.g. VFS1 is connected, RPS1 will be hidden

7. Special Functions



Used to set basic items and expanded functions.



The settings in this menu should only be changed by a specialist.

Program selection

Here the hydraulic variation fitting to the respective use case is selected and set.



The program selection normally occurs only once during the first entry into service by a specialist. An incorrect program selection may lead to unpredictable errors.

Pump settings

Settings from the 0-10V or the PWM pump can be made in this menu.



When this menu is selected, you may receive a request to save the speed settings.

Signal type

The type of device to be controlled is set here.

0-10V: Controlled by a 0-10V signal.

PWM: Control by means of a PWM signal.

Pump

In this menu, the preset profiles for the pump can be selected or under "manual" all settings can be done personally. The settings can still be changed after a profile has been selected.

Output Signal

In this menu, the type of pump is set: heating pumps have the greatest output with a small input signal, solar pumps in contrast have very little output with a small input signal. Solar = normal, heating = inverted. For 0-10 V pump always choose the "Normal" setting

PWM / 0-10V off

This voltage / this signal is emitted if the pump is turned off (pumps with cable break detection need a minimal voltage / minimal signal).

PWM / 0-10V on

This voltage / this signal requires the pump in order to turn on and to run at a minimum speed.

PWM / 0-10V max.

With this value, the maximum voltage level / maximum frequency can be specified for the highest speed of the energy saving pump, which is used, for example, during the flushing or manual operation.

Show signal

Represents the set pump signal in a graphic and text overview.

Speed control

If the speed control is activated, itXHCC offers the possibility through a special internal electronic system to change the speed of pumps depending on the process. The relay R1, R2 and the Pwm and 0-10V outputs can work with the speed controlled.



This function should only be activated by a technician. Depending on the pump being used and the pump level, the minimum speed may not be set too small, because the pump or the system may be damaged. The specifications from the affected manufacturer must be observed for this! When in doubt, the min. speed and the pump level should be set too high instead of too low.

Variant

The following speed variants are available here:

Off: There is no speed regulation. The connected pump is only turned on or off with full speed.

Mode M1: The controller changes to the set max. speed after the purging time. If the temperature difference ΔT between the reference sensors is below the set switch on temperature difference $\Delta T R1$, the speed will be reduced. If the temperature difference between the reference sensors is above the set switch on temperature difference $\Delta T R1$, the speed will be increased. If the controller has decreased the speed of the pump to the smallest level and the ΔT between the reference sensors is still only ΔT_{off} , the pump will be turned off.

Mode M2: The controller changes to the set min. speed after the Speed. If the temperature difference ΔT between the reference sensors is above the set switch on temperature difference $\Delta T R1$, the speed will be increased. If the temperature difference ΔT between the reference sensors is below the set switch on temperature difference $\Delta T R1$, the speed will be reduced. If the controller has decreased the speed of the pump to the smallest level and the ΔT between the reference sensors is still only ΔT_{off} , the pump will be turned off.

Mode M3: The controller changes to the set min. speed after the Speed. If the temperature on the reference sensors is above the set value to be set in the following, the speed will be increased. If the temperature on the reference sensors is below the set value to be set in the following, the speed will be reduced.

Purging time

For this time, the pump runs with its full speed (100%) in order to guarantee a secure start-up. Only after expiration of this purging time will the pump have a controlled speed and will switch, depending on the set variant, to the max. or min. speed. Speed.

Sweep time

With the control time, the inertia of the speed control is determined in order to prevent strong temperature deviations as much as possible. The timespan is entered here, which is needed for a complete cycle from minimum speed to maximum speed.

Max. Speed

The maximum speed of the pump is determined here. During the setting, the pump runs in the respective speed and the flow can be determined.



The specified percentages are variables, which may deviate more or less strongly depending on the system, pump and pump level. 100% is the maximum possible power of the controller.

Min. Speed

The minimum speed of the pump is determined here. During the setting, the pump runs in the respective speed and the flow can be determined.



The specified percentages are variables, which may deviate more or less strongly depending on the system, pump and pump level. 100% is the maximum possible power of the controller.

Sensor Calibration

Deviations in the temperature values displayed, for example. due to cables which are too long or sensors which are not positioned optimally can be compensated for manually here. The settings can be made for each individual sensor in steps of 0.5 °C.



Settings are only necessary in special cases at the time of initial commissioning by the specialist. Incorrect measurement values can lead to unpredictable errors.

Relay functions

Free relays, i.e., relays not used in a basic scheme, can be assigned to various additional functions. Every additional function can only be assigned once. **See all additional functionssee " Function overview " on page 29.**

R3 to R6: Mechanical relay 230V
R7: Potential free relay
V1 and V2: PWM and 0-10 V output
V3 and V4: PWM output

Please pay special attention to the relay's technical information (see "Specifications").

The symbols shown here are displayed on the main overview screen when the special function is activated.

Heat quantity

Constant flow

If "Constant flow" is activated as the type of heat quantity metering, the approximate heat from the manually entered values for antifreeze, its concentration and the flow from the system and the measured sensor values from the collector and storage are calculated. Additional information about antifreeze, its concentration and the flow of the system is required. Additionally through the setting offset ΔT , a correction factor can be set for the heat quantity collection. Since the collector temperature and the storage temperature can be used for the heat quantity metering, depending on the system, there may be deviations from the displayed collected temperature to the actual previous temperature or the displayed storage temperature to the actual return temperature. Through the setting Offset ΔT , this deviation can be corrected.

Example: displayed collector temperature 40°C, read previous temperature 39°C, displayed storage temperature 30°C, read return temperature 31° means a setting of -20% (displayed ΔT 10K, actual ΔT 8K => -20% correction value)



The heat quantity data in the "Constant flow" mode only consists of calculated values for the functional inspection of the system.

VFS (X)

The type used of direct sensor is set in this menu.

Commissioning

Starting commissioning help guides you in the correct order through the basic settings necessary for commissioning, and provides brief descriptions of each parameter in the display. Pressing the ,esc' key takes you back to the previous value so you can look at the selected setting again or adjust it if desired. Pressing ,esc' more than once takes you back to the selection mode, thus cancelling the commissioning help see " Commissioning help " on page 14



May only be started by a specialist during commissioning! Observe the explanations for the individual parameters in these instructions, and check whether further settings are necessary for your application.

SD-Card

Settings for the logging function with data storage on an SD card.

Logging

In this menu, the recording of the sensor and relay data is activated and set. Different file formats are available.

Free storage

Indicates the available storage space on the SD card.

Load configuration

With this function, all settings of the controller can be loaded from the SD.



Current settings are over written.

Save configuration

With this function, all settings are saved on the SD card including the service values of the controller.

Firmware update

With this function, firmware saved on the SD card is written in the controller.



During the firmware update, do not turn off the controller or disrupt the power supply, this may lead to permanent damage. Settings can be changed and/or overwritten. After the firmware update, reset the controller to factory settings and re-execute the commissioning.

Unmount

With this function, the card is "unmounted", or logged out of the system.



In order to remove the SD card without damage or data loss, you should previously be signed off here.

Factory Settings

All settings can be reset, returning the controller to its delivery state.



All of the controller's parametrization, statistics, etc. will be lost irrevocably. The controller must then be commissioned once again.

Room Controller

see " Room Controller heating circ. (X) " on page 21.

Eco Display Mode

In Eco Display Mode the backlight of the display is switched off if no buttons are pushed for 2 minutes.



If a message exists, the backlight does not switch off until the message has been scanned by the user.

Temperature unit

In this menu, you can select which temperature unit is displayed.

Network

If necessary, the network settings of the connected data logger must be set.

Access Control

This menu lets you give up to 4 users access to the data logger. The users that are registered then have access to the controller or respectively the data logger.

To add a user in the list, select <add user>. Leave the now visible menu open und connect to the address of the connector or respectively the data logger. Your user name is going to appear in this menu and can be selected and confirmed with 'OK'.

Note

You can find the address of the connector or respectively the data logger on the address sticker on the outside of the casing. Pointers and help on how to establish a connection you can find in the enclosed SOREL connect instructions or the instructions of the data logger.

Select a user with 'OK' to grant access.

To revoke access again, choose one of the users from your list and choose <remove user>.

Ethernet

The data logger's Ethernet connection settings can be set using this menu.

MAC Address

Displays the individual MAC address of the data logger.

Auto-Configuration (DHCP)

If auto-configuration is activated, the data logger requests IP addresses and network parameters from a DHCP server that assigns an IP address, subnet mask, gateway IP and DNS server IP. **If you deactivate the auto configuration (DCHP), you will have to make the required network settings manually!**

IP-Address

Please refer to the router configuration for the IP address to be set.

Subnetz

Please refer to the router configuration for the subnetz to be set.

Gateway

Please refer to the router configuration for the gateway to be set.

DNS-Server

Please refer to the router configuration for the DNS server to be set.

Datalogger Version

Shows software version of the datalogger.

CAN bus ID

Here you can see the ID of the controller on the CAN bus.

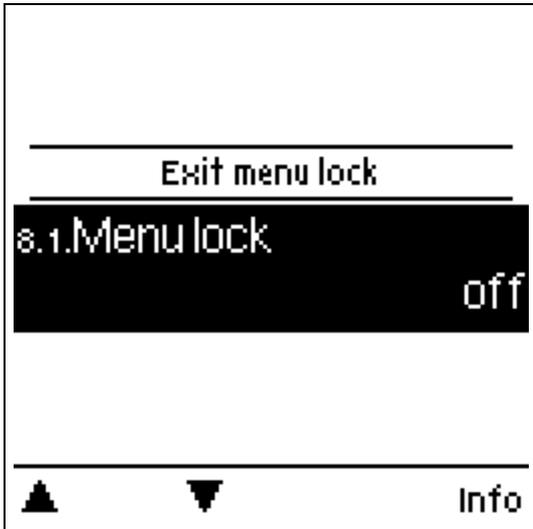
Sensor send interval

The send interval determines how often the sensor and output values of the controller may be send via CAN. If a value changes, it is sent and starts the interval. The next values are not sent until the interval has expired. If no value changes, nothing is sent.



If there are several controllers in the CAN network, a too short send interval can lead to an overload of the CAN network.

8. Menu Lock

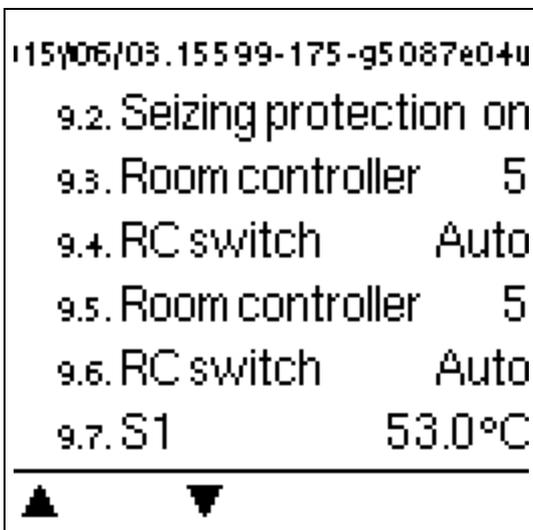


Secure the controller against unintentional changing and compromise of basic functions.

The menus listed below remain completely accessible despite the menu lock being activated, and can be used to make adjustments if necessary:

1. Measurement values
2. Statistics
3. Times
8. Menu lock
9. Service values

9. Service values



Serve for remote diagnosis by a specialist or the manufacturer in the event of errors, etc.



Enter the values into the table when an error occurs.

10. Language



To select the menu language. For initial commissioning the query is automatic. The choice of languages may differ depending on the model. Language selection is not available for every model.

Function overview

Heating Circuit (X)



S/W Day

Summer / Winter changeover in daytime mode

If this value is exceeded at the outdoor sensor the controller automatically switches the heating circuit off = Summer mode. If the outdoor temperature drops below this value, the heating circuit is switched on again = Winter mode.



In addition to the operating times in normal daytime operation, this setting is also valid for times with activated comfort.

S/W Night

Summer/Winter changeover in night-time mode

If this value is exceeded at outdoor sensor S1 during the nighttime mode times, the controller automatically switches the heating circuit off = Summer mode. If the outdoor temperature drops below this value, the heating circuit is switched on again = Winter mode.

Curve

Type and slope of the heating characteristic curve

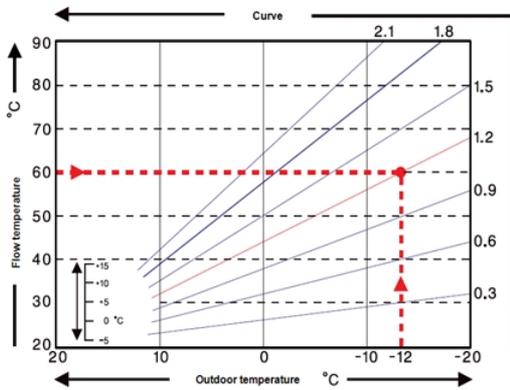
The characteristic curve is used to control the heat dissipation of the heating circuit relative to the outdoor temperature. The demand for heat differs due to factors such as the type of building, heating, insulation and outdoor temperature. For this reason, the controller can operate with a normal straight curve (setting ,simple') or split curve (setting ,split').

If ,simple' is selected, the curve is adjusted using the graphic diagram. While setting the slope, the controller also shows the slope value and the calculated target flow temperature at -12 °C as a reference point.

If ,split' is selected, the curve is set in the following steps:

1. Outdoor temperature for slope change
2. Slope over outdoor temperature for change
3. Slope below outdoor temperature for change

While setting the slope, the controller also shows the slope value and the calculated target flow temperature at -12 °C as a reference point. In case of repeated adjustment of the split curve, the settings appear in reverse order.



The diagram shows the influence of the selected characteristic curve steepness (standard curve) on the calculated reference flow temperature of the heating unit. The correct characteristic curve is determined by defining the intersection point of the maximal calculated flow temperature (=design temperature) at minimal outdoor temperature.

Example: The design temperature of the heater 60 °C flow at lowest outdoor temperature according to calculation of heat requirement -12 °C. The intersection point renders a slope of 1.2 as the setting.

Day Correction

Parallel characteristic translation

The day correction causes a parallel shift of the heating curve during daytime operating hours, because with certain outdoor temperatures the building might not be optimally heated with the set heating curve. With a non-optimised heating curve, the following situations frequently occur: hot weather = room too cold/cold weather = room too hot. In this case, the slope of the curve should be reduced stepwise by 0.2 points and increases the day correction by 2 ... 4 °C each.

Night Correction

Parallel characteristic translation

The night correction produces a parallel translation of the heating characteristic during the nighttime operating hours. If a negative value is set for the night correction, the reference flow temperature is lowered accordingly during the nighttime operating hours. In this manner, primarily at night, but also during the day when no-one is at home, the room temperature is lowered, thus saving energy. Example: A day correction of +5 °C and a night correction of -2 °C produces a reference flow temperature in nighttime operation that is 7 °C lower.

Comfort Temperature Boost

Parallel characteristic translation

The comfort temperature boost is added to the set day correction. In this manner it is possible to carry out quick heating and/or raise the temperature of living spaces at a certain time each day.

Min. Flow

The minimum flow temperature is the lower limit of the heating curve, and by this, the reference flow temperature of the heating circuit. In addition to that, the minimal flow temperature is the reference flow temperature for the frost protection function.

Max. Flow

This value is the upper limit of the reference flow temperature of the heating circuit. If however, the temperature of the heating circuit exceeds the set value, the heat circuit shuts down until the temperature falls below this value. After 55 seconds, rinse for 5 seconds.



The customer must provide an additional limiting thermostat which is connected to the pumps in series (eg underfloor heating) for safety.

Reference/Actual -

Switch on hysteresis for additional heating

This setting determines the allowed undershoot of the heating circuit temperature below the calculated reference flow temperature. If the heating circuit flow temperature and the storage temperature drop below the reference flow temperature by this value, the additional heating will start the additional heat source after a 1 minute delay.



Heat request is started when the flow temperature is continuously below reference temperature for 1 minute.

Reference/Actual +

This setting determines the allowed undershoot of the heating circuit temperature below the calculated reference flow temperature at the storage sensor (see „4.6.11. - storage HK”) or flow sensor. If the temperature on the storage sensor HC or, if this was not selected, on the flow sensor, exceeds the reference flow temperature by the value set here, the heat request will be turned off.



Heat request is started when the flow temperature is continuously below reference temperature for 1 minute.

Reference/Actual +

This value determines the acceptable underflow of the heating circuit temperature beyond the calculated reference flow temperature at the buffer sensor or flow sensor. If the temperature at the buffer sensor exceeds the reference flow temperature by the value set here, the heating request is deactivated.



The setting value reference/actual + appears only in the menu if a sensor has been set under buffer sensor.

Variant

Condition for shutting off the heating circuit pump

In the mode Flow (VL), the pump is shut down if the reference temperature is exceeded. In the summer/winter mode (SW), it is shut down in the winter mode at Tmax, in the summer mode the heating circuit pump is shut down in general.



The sensor should be placed in the return line in the VL mode.

Turn off HC

Summer: HC turns off when the summer/winter changeover (outside temperature) is exceeded.

Summer + Room: HC is turned off when the summer/winter changeover (outside temperature) or the room setpoint temperatures are exceeded.

Room hysteresis

In cooling mode, reactivation when the room temperature is exceeded.

Buffer sensor

Input of heating circuit buffer sensor

In this menu, the sensor is set, which is used as a reference sensor for the heating circuit request.



The request only works if an energy source (burner, compressor, solid chamber) is activated as an additional function and if this source is set for the heating circuit request

(see also

Thermostat: see " Thermostat " on page 33,

Burner: see " Heating Circuit request " on page 36,

Compressor: see " HC request " on page 37,

Heater: see " HC request " on page 34).

Mixer

This menu contains all settings relating to the mixer of the heating circuit.

Direction

Direction of the mixing valve can be set here.

Mixer turn time

The mixer is switched on i.e. is opening or closing for the time span set here, then the temperature is measured to control the flow temperature

Mixer off factor

The calculated pause time of the mixer is multiplied with the value set here. If the pause factor is ,1', the normal pause time is used, ,0.5' will use half the normal pause time. Setting the pause factor to ,4' would quadruple the pause time.

Mixer increase

If the temperature rises very fast, this value is added to the measured flow temperature so that the mixer's reaction is stronger. If the measured temperature does not rise any more, the measured value is used again. The measurement occurs once every minute.

Cooling valve HC1 / HC2

If the heating circuit is in heating OFF, cooling OFF, heating ECO, heating normal or heating comfort mode, the relay is switched off or switched to the HC buffer.

If the heating circuit is in cooling eco, cooling normal or cooling comfort mode, the relay is switched on or the valve switches to the cooling circuit.



The additional function cooling valve HC1 / HC2 is only visible if heating circuit 1 / 2 has been activated on an output.

Heating Circuit 2



Free Cooling

When the function is activated, the output switches a pump or fan and supplies the heating system with "free cooling". This pump supplies cooling to heating circuits whose cooling valve is switched on, for example, and must therefore run as soon as cooling is required in at least one heating circuit.

Switch-on condition: As soon as a heating circuit in the network is set to Cooling Eco, Cooling Normal or Cooling Turbo.

Switch-off condition: If no heating circuit cools, the relay switches off again.

RFI mixer

The RLA-mixer function (return flow increase mixer) can be used to control a motorized return flow increase for a solid fuel boiler or a return flow buffer/buffer admixture. The RFI mixer requires either 2 relay switch outputs (230) or alternatively may be controlled via a 0-10V / PWM output (PWM mixer).

Operating mode

The RFI mixer can be operated in "SF increase" (solid fuel boiler), "setpoint" or "heating circuit automatic" mode.

SF increase: motorized return flow increase for a solid fuel boiler.

Heating circuit automatic: the setpoint temperature, which is provided by the RFI mixer at the flow sensor, is specified by the heating circuit 1. In addition, a target flow offset can be set.

Setpoint: The setpoint temperature, which is provided by the RFI mixer at the flow sensor, will be set fixed under see "Tsoll".

Tset: temperature which is controlled by the mixer.



Operating mode solid fuel boiler

When used as a motorized return flow increase for a solid fuel boiler, the temperature must not fall below the minimum return temperature (Tset) of the solid fuel boiler. Please refer to the boiler manufacturer's instructions.

Desired ref. flow offset: Temperature offset, which is added to the desired ref. flow of the heating circuit.

Activation threshold: Temperature difference between the return sensor and the storage sensor for activating the RFI mixer function. The storage temperature must be greater by this value than the measured temperature at the return.

Desired ref. flow-RFI

Sensor for monitoring the reference variable of the RFI function. The mixed temperature of the RFI mixer is measured at this sensor and compared with the current setpoint value. If the flow rate falls below or exceeds this limit, the mixer is controlled or controlled accordingly.

Reference flow sensor: sensor for the setpoint of the RFI mixer.

Return flow sensor: sensor in the return

Storage sensor: sensor in the storage

DHW mode: Behavior of the RFI mixer in case of a DHW demand.

Off: DHW demand has no influence on the function.

On: RFI mixer opens in case of DHW demand

Off: RFI mixer closes in case of DHW demand

Activation threshold: Temperature difference between the return sensor and the storage sensor for activating the RFI mixer function. The storage temperature must be greater by this value than the measured temperature at the return.

Direction: see " Direction " on page 31

Min off time: Minimum timeout setting of the function

On-time: see " Mixer turn time " on page 31

Off factor: see " Mixer off factor " on page 31

Increase: see " Mixer increase " on page 31

Max one direction: Maximum cycle time until the mixer is fully clogged on/off.

Mixer run time

Mixer-specific setting of the running time required by the mixer for a full ride.

Signal type

The type of device to be controlled is set here.

0-10V: Controlled by a 0-10V signal.

PWM: Control by means of a PWM signal.

Difference



The assigned relay is activated as soon as there is a preset temperature difference (ΔT on/off) between the source and target sensors.

ΔT Difference

Switch on - difference:

If this temperature difference is reached, the relay will switch on.

Switch off - difference:

If this temperature difference is reached, the relay will switch off.

DF-Source

Heat source sensor/heat supplier for differential function

Adjusts the sensor from the heat source.

Diff. Tmin

Minimum temperature on the source sensor for approval of the difference relay.

If the temperature on the source sensor is below this value, the difference function will not be switched on.

Diff.-Drain

Heat decreasing sensor / heat customer for the different functions

Sets the sensor of the heat customer.

Diff. Tmax

Maximum temperature on the target sensor for approval of the difference relay.

If the temperature at the target sensor exceeds this value, the difference function will not be turned on.

Heat transfer



With this function, energy from one storage can be loaded in another.

ΔT Heat transfer

Temperature difference for the transfer. If the temperature difference between the sensors ΔT transfer On is reached, the relay is switched on. As soon as the difference on ΔT Transfer off falls, the relay is turned off again.

HT Tmax

Target temperature of the target storage

If this temperature is measured on the sensor in the target storage, the HT will be shut down.

HT Tmin

Minimum temperature in the source storage for the approval of the Heat Transfer.

HT-Source

In this menu, the sensor is set, which is placed in the storage from which the energy is extracted.

HT-Drain

In this menu, the sensor is set that is placed in the storage in which it is loaded.

Thermostat



Through the thermostat function, additional energy can be added to the system while being time and temperature controlled.



Temperature values which are set too high can lead to scalding or damage to the system. Scalding protection must be provided by the customer!



Other values, for example, Teco, apply in economy mode.

DHW request

Thermostat is started for a DHW - heat request.

HC request

Thermostat is started with a heating circuit - heat request.

Tset

The target temperature of the thermostat sensor 1. Below this temperature, the thermostat turns on until Tref + Hysteresis is reached.

Hysteresis

Hysteresis of set point temperature.

Thermostat sensor 1

TH Set is measured at thermostat sensor 1. With a connected thermostat sensor 2, the relay switches on if "TH Ref" at thermostat sensor 1 is undershot and off if "TH Ref" + hysteresis is exceeded at thermostat sensor 2.

Thermostat sensor 2

Optional switch off sensor

If "TH target" + hysteresis is exceeded on thermostat sensor 2, the relay will be shut down.

Teco

T Set for energy saving mode

If the energy saving mode (see " Energy Saving Mode " on page 34) is on: During a solar charge, instead of "TH reference", this set value "Teco" will be used as the reference value. When the temperature drops below Teco at thermostat sensor 1, the relay is switched on and heats up to "T eco" + hysteresis.

Energy Saving Mode

The Energy Saving Mode switches the heating on when "T eco on" is undershot and heats up to "T eco" + hysteresis when solar charge or solid fuel boiler is active.

Thermostat enable

Thermostat activity times

Here the desired periods are set in which the thermostat function is approved. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. The thermostat function is shut down outside of the set times.

Electric heating rod (auxiliary heating)



An electric heating element that heats up the storage water heater if needed.



Temperature values which are set too high can lead to scalding or damage to the system. Scalding protection must be provided by the customer!

DHW request

Electric heating rod is started for a DHW - heat request.

HC request

Electric heating rod is started with a heating circuit - heat request.

TH Set

The target temperature of the thermostat sensor 1. Below this temperature, the eat turns on until TH Reference + Hysteresis is reached.

Delay

After reaching the switching conditions, the time set here will be waited until the heating rod is actually turned on in order to give another heat source time to heat up.

Hysteresis

Hysteresis of set point temperature.

Ecomode

The Energy Saving Mode switches the heating on when "T eco on" is undershot and heats up to "T eco" + hysteresis when solar charge or solid fuel boiler is active.

Electric heating rod approval times

Release time for the electric heating rod

Here the desired periods are set in which the electric heating rod is approved. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. The electric heating rod is shut down outside of the set times.

Anti Legionella

With the help of the anti legionella function (hereinafter referred to as: AL), the system can be heated up at selected times in order to free it of legionella.



In the delivery state, the anti legionella function is switched off.



Antilegionella function is not shown in the menu "Protective functions". It is instead shown as submenu of the corresponding special function. Special functions with AL include: Solar, burner, circulation and compressor.



Antilegionella function is not shown in the menu "Protective functions". It is instead shown as submenu in the corresponding settings of the special function. Special functions with AL include: solid chamber (see "Solid fuel boiler" on page 35), solar (see "Solar" on page 38), burner (see "Burner" on page 36), circulation (see "Circulation" on page 41) and compressor (see "Compressor" on page 37).



As soon as it has heated up with "AL" turned on, information with the date will be shown in the display.



This anti legionella function does not offer any secure protection against legionella, because the controller requires an adequate added amount of energy and the temperatures cannot be monitored in the entire storage area and the connected pipe system. For secure protection against legionella, a heating up to the required temperature as well as a simultaneous circulation of water in the storage and pipe system must be guaranteed through energy sources and external control devices.



During the operation of the anti legionella function, if applicable, the storage is heated above the set value "Tmax", which may lead to scalding and system damage.

AL Tref

For a successful heating, this temperature has to be reached at the AL sensor(s) for the exposure time period.

AL residence time

For this period of time the AL Tref temperatures at the activated AL-sensors have to be reached for a successful heating.

Last AL heat

This displays when the last successful heating has occurred.

AL sensor 1

On this sensor, the temperature of the AL function is measured.

AL Sensor 2

Optional AL sensor

If this sensor is set for a successful heating Tset AL have to be achieved at this sensor too for the action time.

Solid fuel boiler



In solid-fuel boiler function, a pump is controlled with a assigned relay, which loads the heat energy from a solid-fuel boiler into a storage tank.

The solid-fuel boiler function controls the charge pump of a solid-fuel boiler based on the temperature difference between the solid-fuel boiler sensor and the storage tank sensor.

If a control output (V1 or V2, ...) is used with this function, a speed control with a PWM / 0-10V HE pump is possible.

Solid fuel boiler Tmin

Minimum temperature in the solid fuel boiler to start the pump.

If the temperature at the solid fuel boiler sensor exceeds the temperature set here, the relay switches on the pump, if the other starting conditions are met.

Below the solids boiler Tmin temperature, the solids boiler function is deactivated.

Solid fuel boiler Tmax

Maximum temperature in storage tank. If this is exceeded, the relay is switched off.

ΔT Solid fuel boiler

Switch-on and switch-off difference between solid fuel boiler (SFB) and storage tank.

If the temperature difference between the sensors defined for this function exceeds the value set here (**ΔT SF On**), the function switches **on** the assigned output (relay or signal output).

If the set temperature difference (**ΔT SF Off**) between the solids boiler and the storage tank is below, the function switches **off** the assigned output (relay or signal output).

Boiler sensor of this function

Sensor used as a solids boiler sensor. Considered for SF Tmin and ΔTon/off.

Storage sensor

Sensor used as a storage tank sensor. Considered for FS Tmax and ΔTon/off.

Anti Legionella

see "Anti Legionella " on page 35.

Burner



This function requests a burner when a request of a heating circuit or the DHW function is present. Depending on the request, the burner will turn on in a more economic manner in the Eco-Mode if the solar circulation pump is running.

Burner sensor

Reference sensor for burner function. If this temperature at the set sensor is exceeded, the burner is shut down.

DHW request

The burner is started for a DHW - heat request.

Heating Circuit request

The burner is started for a heating circuit heat request.

Delay

Switch delay, valid for cooling and heat request. The burner first turns on after this time span if the switch conditions were reached and are still present. This function should prevent unnecessary switches through temperature changes or create a regenerative energy source that adds energy.

Eco mode (during solar charge)

The economy mode for this function can be operated in 2 different variants:

Shutdown: The function is not started with an active solar charge.

Decrease:

For a heating request the function first turns on when the conditions and an additional offset were not met.

For a DHW request the function only activates when Teco is not met and de-activates when Teco + DHW-heating is achieved.

Tmax

Maximum temperature at the burner sensor. If this temperature at the set sensor is exceeded, the burner is shut down.

Enable times

Funktion activity times

Here the desired periods are set in which this function is approved. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. Outside the set times the function is disabled.

Anti Legionella

see "Anti Legionella " on page 35.

Boiler pump



A boiler pump is turned on and off together with the burner. Function is only visible if the additional function Burner is activated.

Boiler pump Tmin

Minimum temperature at the burner sensor for enabling of the boiler pump. If this temperature is exceeded at the burner sensor, the burner pump is activated.

Compressor



The function switches on the compressor from a heat pump if a heat request from the heating circuit or DHW sensor is present.

DHW request

The compressor is started with a DHW - heat request.

HC request

The compressor is started with a heating circuit - heat request.

Min heat pump runtime

The compressor turns on at least for the set time.

Heat pump idle time

The compressor is blocked for this time after it is shut down.

Heat pump delay

Delay for this function. The function first turns on after this time span if the switch conditions were reached and are still present. This delay is intended to prevent unnecessary switching operations caused by temperature fluctuations or to give another energy source time to provide the necessary energy.

Periods

Approval time for the compressor function

Here the desired periods are set in which the compressor is approved. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. The compressor is shut down outside of the set times.

Loading pump



The function switches on the charge pump of a heat pump if a heat request from the heating circuit or DHW sensor is present. This function can only be selected if a compressor was activated on a different relay.

Storage charge pump (SLP) overshoot

The pump turns off after the compressor delayed by this time.

Glycol pump

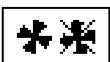


The glycol pump is turned on and off together with the compressor. Function is only visible if the additional function Compressor is activated.

Glycol pump lag

After shutting down the compressor, the pump remains on for the time set here.

Cooling function



The **dissipation** function is a simple cooling function.

The relay of this function switches "on" as soon as the set **Tsoll** temperature at the assigned **cooling sensor** is exceeded and the set time **delay** has elapsed.

If the temperature at the cooling sensor reaches **Tsoll hysteresis**, the function switches "off" without a time delay.

Tset

The target temperature at the set sensor for the function **dissipation** (cooling simple).

Cooling sensor

The corresponding cooling sensor for the dissipation **function is** set here.

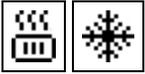
Delay

Switch delay, valid for cooling and heat request. The relay first turns on after this time span if the switch conditions were reached and are still present. This function is intended to prevent unnecessary switching operations caused by temperature fluctuations.

Hysteresis

When the temperature at the cooling sensor $T_{set} + Hys$, the relay is switched off.

Season switch



The seasonal switch changes the operating mode of the heat pump (compressor) between "heating" and "cooling".

For this purpose, the heat pump (compressor) must be suitable for reversible operation.

Please refer to the technical documentation of the heat pump used.

If request for DHW is activated for the heat pump in the controller, the operating mode of the heat pump automatically switches to "heating" mode in case of a DHW request.

Cool storage

The storage can be cooled through this function.

Yes: The flow and buffer storage are cooled down to the reference flow temperature + hysteresis.

No: It is cooled down to the reference flow temperature + hysteresis, the temperature in the buffer storage is ignored.

Buffer sensor

If the buffer tank is to be cooled in the cooling mode, the corresponding sensor can be set here.

Dehumidifier



Operating mode

The operating mode of the dehumidifier function can be set here.

Summer: In the summer operating mode, the dehumidifier turns on when the target humidity is exceeded, if the S/W day temperature is exceeded and the function is approved.

Summer+Circ.: In the summer+circulation operating mode, the dehumidifier turns on when the target humidity is exceeded, if the S/W day temperature is exceeded and the heating circuit pump is running and the function is approved.

Year round: In the year round operating mode, the dehumidifier turns on when the target humidity is exceeded if the function is approved.

Reference humidity

Reference value for the humidity in the room.

If the value set here is exceeded, the relay will turn on the dehumidifier if this is approved for the time. The dehumidifier is turned off if the reference value hysteresis is not met.

Hysteresis

Hysteresis of setpoint for the humidity.

Dehumidifier periods

Approval time for the dehumidifier

Here the desired periods are set in which the dehumidifier is approved. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. The dehumidifier is shut down outside of the set times.

Solar



This function is used to control a solar pump.

Tmin Collector

Enable/start temperature at sensor X:

If this value on the specified sensor is exceeded and the other conditions are not fulfilled, the controller will turn on the affiliated pump or the valve. If the temperature on the sensor falls 5 °C below this value, the pump or the valve will be turned off again.

ΔT Solar

Switch on/switch off temperature difference for sensor X:

If the temperature difference ΔT Solar between the reference sensors is exceeded and the other conditions are fulfilled, the controller will turn on the pump/valve on the corresponding relay. If the temperature difference falls to ΔT Off, the pump/valve will be turned off again.

Tmax Storage

Switch off temperature at sensor X:

If this value is exceeded at the specified sensor, the controller turn off the affiliated pump or the valve. If this value on the sensor is undershot and the other conditions are fulfilled, the controller will turn on the pump or the valve.



Temperature values which are set too high can lead to scalding or damage to the system. Scalding protection must be provided by the customer!

Starting aid

For some solar systems, in particular for vacuum tube collectors, the measurement recording on the collector sensors may be too slow or imprecise, because the sensor is often not on the warmest spot. With an activated starting aid, the following procedure occurs: If the temperature on the collector sensor increases within a minute by the value defined under "increase", the solar circulation pump will be turned on for the set "purging time" so that the medium to be measured is transported to the collector sensor. If there is still no normal switching condition through this, there will be a 5 minute block time for the start wizard function.



This function should only be activated by a technician if problems occur with the measurement recording. Observe in particular the instructions from the collector manufacturer.

The menus "Purging time" and "Increase" are only displayed when the starting aid function is set to "On".

Purging time

If the temperature on the collector sensor increases within a minute by the value defined under "increase", the solar circulation pump will be turned on for the set "purging time" so that the medium to be measured is transported to the collector sensor. If the set ΔT is not reached, a 5-minute circulation pause time for the starting aid function will apply.

Increase

If the temperature at the collector reaches within a minute the value defined, the solar pump is turned on for the duration of the purging time.

Protective functions for Solar



The protection functions for Solar are not displayed in the "Protective functions" menu, but rather as a sub-menu in the settings from the solar function, see "Solar" on page 38.

System protection

Priority protection function

The system protection should prevent an overheating of the components installed in the system through the forced shut down of the solar circulation pump. If the value "AS Ton" on the collector has been exceeded for 1 Min. the pump will be turned off and not turn on again in order to protect the collector, for example, from steam. The pump is turned on again when the value "AS Toff" on the collector has not been met.



With the system protection (on), there are increased standstill temperatures in the solar collector and therefore an increased pressure in the system. The operating manuals from the system components must be observed.

Collector protection

Priority protection function

The collector protection prevents the collector from overheating. A forced switching of the pump makes sure that the collector is cooled through the storage. If the value "KS Ton" is exceeded on the collector, the pump will be turned on in order to cool the collector. The pump is shut down if the value "KS Toff" on the collector is not met or the value "KS Tmax Sp." on the storage or KS SB Max on the pool is exceeded.



System protection has priority over collector protection! Even if the switch requirements for the collector protection are present, the solar circulation pump is turned off once "AS T on" is reached. Normally the values from the system protection (depending on the maximum temperature of the storage or other components) are higher than the collector protection.

Recooling

In the system hydraulics with solar, excess energy is guided from the storage back to the collector with an activated return cooling function. This only occurs if the temperature in the storage is greater than the value "Return cooling Tref" and the collector is at least 20 °C colder than the storage and until the storage temperature has fallen below the value "Return cooling Tref". For multi-storage systems, the return cooling applies to all storage.

 Energy is lost through the collector through this function! The recooling should only be activated in cases of exception, with low heat acceptance, for example, during vacation.

Frost Protection

A 2-level frost protection function can be activated. In level 1, the controller turns on the pump every hour for 1 minute if the collector temperature is below the set value "Frost Level 1". If the collector temperature continues to decrease to the set value "Frost Level 2", the controller will turn on the pump without disruption. If the collector temperature exceeds the value "Frost level 2" by 2 °C, the pump will turn off again.

 Energy is lost through the collector through this function! It is normally not activated for solar systems with antifreeze. The operating manuals from the other system components must be observed.

Collector alarm

If this temperature at the collector sensor is exceeded when the solar pump is turned on, a warning or error notification is triggered. There is a corresponding warning in the display.

Collector

Collector sensor

The collector sensor can be determined or changed here. The collector sensor set here is used for solar function (Tmin collector, ΔT Solar,...) as well as all protection functions Solar (collector protection, system protection, ...).

Solar storage

The solar storage sensor can be determined or changed here. The solar storage sensor determined here is used for the solar function (Tmax storage, ΔT Solar,...).

Solar bypass



Use a relay to switch a bypass valve or a bypass pump. With this function, the flow can be guided past the storage if the flow temperature at the bypass sensor is less than in the storage to be filled.

Variant

In this menu, you can set if the flow is guided through the bypass with a pump or a valve.

Bypass sensor

The reference sensor for the bypass function to be placed in the flow is selected in this menu.

Booster



This function can control an additional booster pump for filling a resistance system.

Charge time

When solar charging begins, the connected booster pump fills the system for the time set here.

Zone valve



This feature can control a solar accumulator charging valve. This enables charging of a second tank or second tank zone. The number on the left next to the zone valve indicates which tank / zone is being charged by the system.

Tmax storage 2

Maximum temperature storage 2. Up to this temperature, store 2 or the 2nd store zone will be charged.

Solar storage 2

In this menu, the storage tank sensor 2 must be set.

Heat exchanger



Adds a heat exchanger and a secondary pump to the solar circuit. Function is only visible if the additional function Solar is activated.

Heat exchanger sensor

The sensor that is used to turn on the secondary pump. It must be on the primary side on the heat exchanger.

Return flow increase



With this function, for example, the return temperature of a heating circuit is increased through the storage.

RF Tmin

Minimum temperature at storage sensor to enable the return flow increase. As soon as this temperature at the set storage sensor is exceeded and adequate ΔT is present, the relay is turned on.

RL Tmax

Maximum temperature set on the storage sensor set for this function. If this temperature is exceeded at the RL storage sensor, the function is deactivated again.

ΔT return flow

Switch on temperature difference:

The relay is turned on if this temperature difference is exceeded between the storage sensor and the recooling sensor.

Switch off temperature difference:

The relay is turned off if this temperature difference is undershot between the storage sensor and the recooling sensor.

Return flow sensor

Selection of the return flow sensor.

Storage sensor

Selection of the storage sensor.

Domestic hot water valve



This function activates a DHW-valve or -pump, if a DHW heat request is present.

Circulation



Depending on the temperature and time approval, a circulation pump is turned on for the DHW storage.

Tmin

If this value at the circulation sensor is undershot and the circulation is approved or there is a request through a tapping process, the circulation pump is started.

Hysteresis

If the circulation Tmin value is exceeded by the value set here, the circulation pump will be shut down.

Circulation sensor

If the circulation Tmin value is exceeded by the value set here, the circulation pump will be shut down.

Circulation pause time

In order to prevent an excessive switching on of the circulation pump, a block time can additionally be set up here to prevent it from being turned on again. If the circulation pump has turned off, it can first go into operation again after the expiration of the time set here.

Purging time

If during the operation of the circulation pump, also after expiration of the optional purging time, the previously selected temperature at the circulation sensor is not reached, the pump will turn off. This function should protect against unnecessarily long operation of the circulation pump, for example, if the warm water storage is too cold.

Circulations periods

Operating times of the circulation

Here the desired periods are set in which the circulation is approved. For each weekday, three times can be specified, furthermore, you can copy individual day to other days. The circulation is shut down outside of the set times.

Anti-legionella circulation

-

Error messages



The relay is switched on if one or several of the set protective functions are activated. This function can be inverted so that the relay is turned on (Duration on) and then turned off again if a protective function is activated.

Collector protection
System protection
Frost Protection
Recooling
Anti Legionella
Error messages

Pressure monitor



In this menu, the system pressure monitoring can be activated through a direct sensor. As soon as the set pressure conditions are undershot or exceeded, the set relay will switch on.

RPS1 / RPS2

Type of pressure sensor

In this menu, you can adjust which pressure sensor is being used. Please note: If e.g. VFS1 is connected, RPS1 option is not shown.

Pmin

Minimum pressure. If this pressure is not met, the controller emits an error notification and the relay switches.

Pmax

Maximum pressure in the system. If this pressure is exceeded, the controller emits an error notification and the relay switches.

Parallel operation R1/R2



The relays is switched on at the same time as the set relay R1 or R2.

Parallel operation

Here you can additionally set the switch mode.

On : The function switches parallel to the set signal output.

Inverted : The function switches contrary to the set signal output.

Delay

In this menu, it is set how long to wait after switching the signal output until the parallel operated relay switches as well.

Followup time

In this menu, it is set how long the parallel-operated relay continues to operate after the set signal output has been deactivated.

Always on



Relay is permanently switched on.

Remote



Relay status

The relay status determines if the condition of the relay is in sleep mode, and it also applies if the controller is restarted.

Title

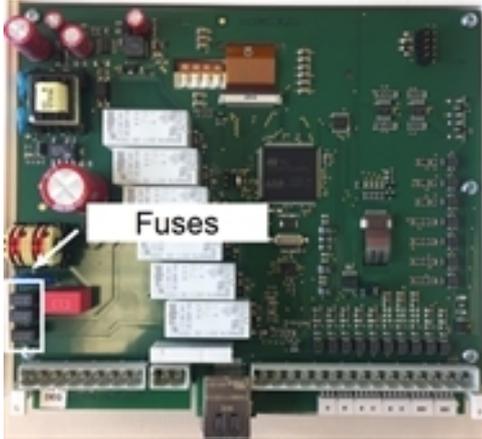
Here you can assign a name for the selected relay. This name also appears on the Sorel-Connect page to simplify the assignment.

Malfunctions/Maintenance

Replacing the Fuse

 Repairs and maintenance may only be performed by a specialist. Before working on the unit, switch off the power supply and secure it against being switched on again! Check that there is no power flowing!

 Only use the supplied spare fuse or a fuse of the same design with the following specifications: 2 AT/250 VSOREL Art. No.: 2125



If the mains voltage is switched on and the controller still does not function or display anything, then the internal device fuse may be defective. In that case, open the device as described in section C, remove the old fuse and check it.

Exchange the defective fuse for a new one, locate the external source of the error (e.g. the pump) and exchange it. Then first recommission the controller and check the function of the switch outputs in manual mode as described in Section 4.2.

Possible error messages

Possible error messages	Notes for the specialist
Sensor x defective	Means that either the sensor, sensor entrance on the controller or the connecting wire was defective (see " Temperature Resistance Table for Pt1000 Sensors " on page 12).
Collector alarm	Means that the temperature on the collector set under "Collector protection" was exceeded.
Restart	Means that the controller was restarted, for example, due to a power outage. Check date & time!
Time & Date	This display appears automatically after a longer network disruption, because the time & date must be examined and, if applicable, adjusted.
SD card error	It appears if an SD card has been detected, but the controller can not read or write it.

Maintenance

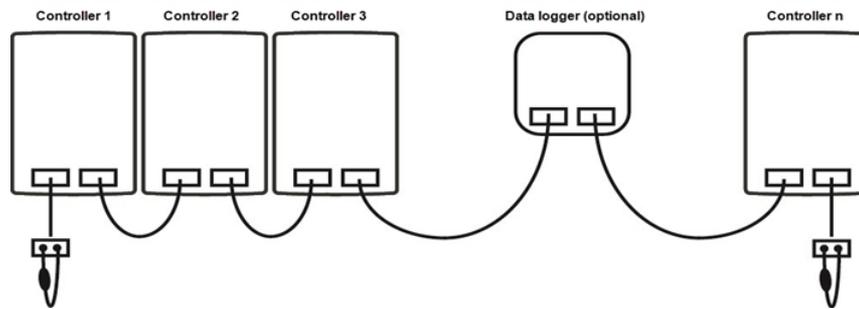
 In the course of the general annual maintenance of your heating system, the functions of the controller should also be checked by a specialist and the settings should be optimized if necessary.

Performing maintenance:

- Check the date and time see " Time & Date " on page 16
- Assess/check plausibility of statistics see " Serve for function control and long-term monitoring of the system. " on page 15
- Check the error memory see " Error messages " on page 15
- Verify/check plausibility of the current measurement values see " Measurement values " on page 14
- Check the switch outputs/consumers in manual mode see " Manual " on page 17
- Possibly optimize the parameter settings.

CAN bus

The CAN bus can be used to connect two or more controllers with each other or with the data logger to exchange data.



1. The controllers are connected in series with the CAN bus cable.
2. The first and last controllers in this connection in series must be fitted with terminating resistance.
The wiring of the two CAN sockets is arbitrary.
3. Optionally, the data logger can also be connected to the CAN bus.

Appendix

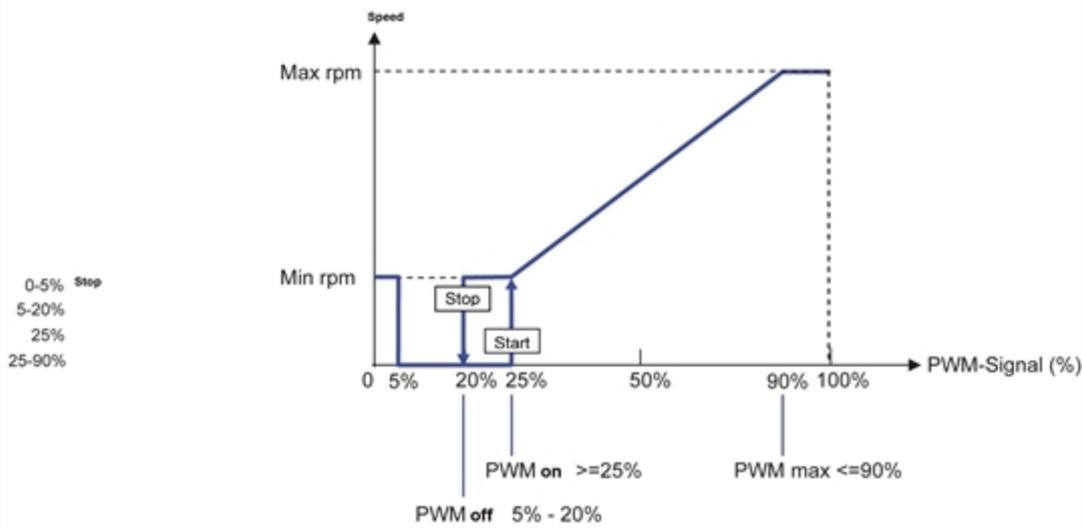
Speed when „On“

In this menu, the calculation basis of the displayed speed is changed. If, for example, 30% is specified here, the frequency/voltage set under “PWM On” / “0-10V On” will be displayed during creation so that a 30% speed is present. When creating the voltage/frequency of PWM Max / 0-10V Max, 100% speed is displayed. Temporary values are calculated correspondingly.

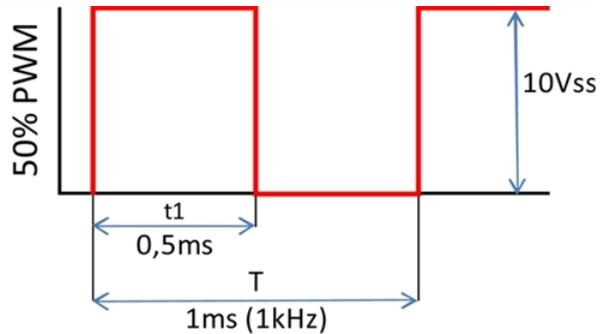
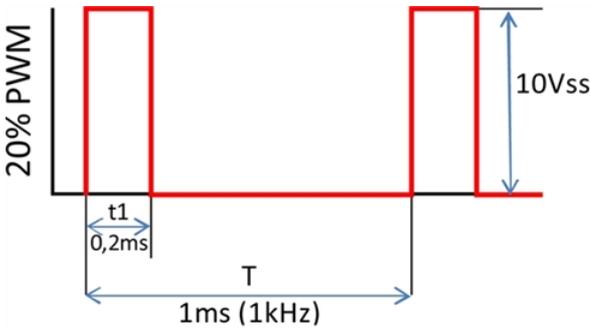


This function does not influence the rule, but rather only the display on the status screen.

Example for pump settings



Technical data PWM and 0-10V



PWM: 20% to 100%, 1kHz Designed for a load of 10K Ohm



Technical data 0-10V: 0-10V: 2V to 10V (20% to 100%)
Designed for a load of 10K Ohm. 10V = 100% Speed 5V = 50% Speed 2V = 20% Speed 0V = Off

Tips



Instead of setting the flow from the system with a volume flow limiter, the flow can be adjusted better through the stage switch on the pump and through the setting "max. speed" on the controller (see "Max. Speed " on page 25). This saves electrical energy!



The service values include not only current measurement values and operating states, but also all of the settings for the controller. Write the service values down just once after commissioning has been successfully completed.



In the event of uncertainty as to the control response or malfunctions the service values are a proven and successful method for remote diagnosis. Write the service values down at the time that the suspected malfunction occurs. Send the service value table by fax or e-mail with a brief description of the error to the specialist or manufacturer.



To protect against loss of data, record any statistics and data of particular importance at regular intervals.

Final declaration

Although these instructions have been created with the greatest possible care, the possibility of incorrect or incomplete information cannot be excluded. Subject as a basic principle to errors and technical changes.

Date and time of installation:

Name of installation company:

Space for notes:

Your specialist dealer:

Manufacturer:

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Reme-Str. 12
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