STREBEL
S-CBX Boiler Range

Models 85 - 105 - 125 - 155

Wall Hung High Efficiency Condensing Boiler

Installation, Operating & Maintenance Manual

Please read and understand before commencing installation and leave the manual with the customer for future reference.

STREBEL
HEATING TECHNOLOGY

2019-03-01 v1

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1 INTRODUCTION

This manual is written for:
- The Installer.
- System Design Engineer.
- The service Engineer.
- The user (see chapter 22).

Strebel Ltd are not accountable for any damage caused by incorrect following these instructions. For service and repair purposes use only original Strebel Ltd spare parts.
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1.1 Explanation of type/model number.

CB = Condensing Boiler.
HW = For Direct Hot Water (drinking water) usage only.
CH = Central Heating (for central heating purposes and/or indirect hot water).
BCU = Burner Control Unit.
PCB = Printed Circuit Board.

2 SAFETY GUIDELINES,

"FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING"

"WARNING: Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury (exposure to hazardous materials) * or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier (who must read and follow the supplied instructions before installing, servicing, or removing this water heater.

A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand."

B. BEFORE OPERATING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor."

C. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water."

What to do if you smell gas:

- Do not use any electrical equipment.
- Do not press any switches.
- Close the gas supply.
- Ventilate the room (open the windows and/or outdoor water heater room doors).
- Immediately warn the installer.

	The manufacturer/supplier is not liable for any damage caused by inaccurately following of these mounting instructions. Only original parts may be used when carrying out any repair or service works.
	This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved.
	The protection class for gas appliance type B23(P) is IP20. Only with the special air inlet (see chapter 5.1 "Accessories"), the protection class is IPX4D.

3 TECHNICAL DATA FOR S-CBX BOILERS

3.1 Functional introduction

The S-CBX boilers are central heating boilers with a maximum high efficiency. Such a performance can be reached by, amongst other things, using a special heat exchanger made of stainless steel. This allows the flue gases to cool down below the condensation point, and so release extra heat. This has an immediate positive impact on the efficiency.

The S-CBX boiler is standard set for Natural Gas (G20).

Fuel used should have sulphur rates with a maximum annual peak over a short period of time of 150 mg/m^3 and an annual average of 30 mg/m^3.

Boiler control includes:

- Cascade control for up to sixteen boilers.
- Remote operation and heat demand indication from each boiler.
- Weather compensation control.
- Calorifier control.

Connections for:

- On/Off thermostat.
- 0-10 VDC remote flow temperature (set point) control.
- 0-10 VDC remote burner input control.
- Outdoor temperature sensor.
- External calorifier pump or diverter valve.
- Boiler pump.
- PWM control for external boiler pump.
- System pump.
- External flow switch or external safety device.
- Modbus.
- External system sensor.
- DHW indirect sensor or DHW control thermostat.
- Touchscreen.
- External Ignition transformer.

3.2 Location of version numbers

Burner Controller Hardware Version

– To be found on the second line of the white sticker on the side of the burner controller.

e.g. 957MN15_3Rh4a

Burner Controller Software Versions

– Press the menu button ☰ go to Information and then to Software Versions.

Information	
Software Versions Boiler Status Boiler History Error Log	i

Software Versions	
Display	[63EF 83BC]
Boiler	[5C79 14A9]
Device Group	900MN

3.2.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS DATASHEET

GENERAL						
Product identification number:		0063CT3633				
Gas Appliance Type		B23(P), C13, C33, C43, C63, C83, C93.				
Boiler Model		**S-CBX 85**	**S-CBX 105**	**S-CBX 125**	**S-CBX 155**	
Classification		**II2EL3P**	**II2ELL3P**	**II2ELL3P**	**II2ELL3P**	
Dimensions (h x w x d)	mm	**845 x 440 x 530**				
Water content estimated	litre	5.0	6.5	8.3	10.4	
Weight (empty)	kg	77	79	83	86	
Flow/return connection (boiler)	inch	R 1”	R 1”	R 1”	R 1¼”	
Gas connection	inch	R ¾”	R ¾”	R ¾”	R 1”	
Flue connection twin pipe	mm	100	100	100	150	
Flue connection concentric pipe	mm	100/150	100/150	100/150	N.A.	
HEATING		**Values min-max:**				
Nominal input (gross) (G20)	kW	17.1 - 90.7	20.7 - 108.1	26.2 - 132.6	38.9 - 161.4	
Nominal input (net) (G20)	kW	15.4 - 81.7	18.6 - 97.3	23.6 - 119.4	35.0 - 145.3	
Nominal input (gross) (G25.3)	kW	17.4 - 88.6	20.8 - 105.7	26.4 - 129.7	39.3 - 158.0	
Nominal input (net) (G25.3)	kW	15.7 - 79.7	18.7 - 95.2	23.8 - 116.9	35.4 - 142.2	
Nominal input (gross) (G31)	kW	17.4 - 87.4	20.6 - 103.4	26.2 - 131.2	42.7 - 154.4	
Nominal input (net) (G31)	kW	16.0 - 80.5	19.0 - 95.2	24.1 - 120.8	39.3 - 142.2	
Nominal output 80/60 °C (G20)	kW	14.9 - 79.1	18.0 - 94.2	22.9 - 115.7	33.9 - 140.9	
Nominal output 50/30 °C (G20)	kW	16.0 - 85.1	19.5 - 101.8	24.7 - 124.7	36.4 - 151.0	
Nominal output 37/30 °C (G20)	kW	16.6 - 88.4	20.2 - 105.5	25.6 - 129.4	38.0 - 157.8	
Nominal output 80/60 °C (G25.3)	kW	15.2 - 77.0	18.1 - 92.3	23.1 - 113.4	34.3 - 137.9	
Nominal output 50/30 °C (G25.3)	kW	16.4 - 83.0	19.6 - 99.6	24.9 - 121.1	36.8 - 147.7	
Nominal output 37/30 °C (G25.3)	kW	17.0 - 88.4	20.3 - 105.5	25.8 - 129.4	38.4 - 157.8	
BOILER EFFICIENCY						
Seasonal Efficiency (Part L) GV	%	95.62%	95.70%	95.68%	95.84%	
Efficiency (input 30%, return temperature 30 °C)	%	108.2%	108.4%	108.4%	108.6%	
GAS CONSUMPTION		**Values min-max:**				
Natural gas (G20)	m^3/h	1.6 – 8.5	1.9 – 10.2	2.5 – 12.5	3.7 – 15.3	
Natural gas (G25.3)	m^3/h	1.8 – 9.2	2.2 – 11.6	2.8 – 14.2	4.1 – 16.3	
Propane (G31) [1]	m^3/h	0.6 – 3.2	0.8 – 3.9	1.0 – 4.8	1.6 – 5.7	
Gas supply pressure nominal [2]	G20	mbar	20			
	G25.3	mbar	25			
	G31	mbar	37			

NOTES

[1] Using propane, a restriction needs to be placed and the maximum fan speed needs to be reduced

[2] Min. and max. gas supply pressures:

	p nom [mbar]	p min [mbar]	p max [mbar]
G20	20	17	25
G25.3	25	20	30
G31	37	25	57.5

Boiler Model			S-CBX 85	S-CBX 105	S-CBX 125	S-CBX 155
EMISSION		**Values min-max:**				
CO_2 flue gas [3]	G20	%	7.9 – 8.4	7.9 – 8.4	7.9 – 8.4	7.9 – 8.4
	G25.3	%	8.4 – 8.2	8.4 – 8.2	8.4 – 8.2	8.4 – 8.2
	G31	%	10 - 10	10 - 10	10 - 10	10 - 10
O_2 flue gas [3]	G20	%	6.9 - 6.0	6.9 - 6.0	6.9 - 6.0	6.9 - 6.0
	G25.3	%	5.7 - 6.1	5.7 - 6.1	5.7 - 6.1	5.7 - 6.1
	G31	%	5.7 - 5.7	5.7 - 5.7	5.7 - 5.7	5.7 - 5.7
NOx class		-	6	6	6	6
Flue gas temperature at combustion air temperature = 20 °C		°C	60 - 90			
Mass flow flue gas (min/max)		g/s	8.0 - 42	10 - 51	12 - 62	15 - 76
Available pressure for the flue system [4]		Pa	200			
INSTALLATION						
Resistance boiler	ΔT = 20 K	m.W.C	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.6
	ΔT = 25 K	m.W.C	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.4
Pressure boiler min-max.		bar	1.0 – 6.0			
Max. flow temperature		°C	90			
ELECTRIC						
Maximum power consumption [5]		W	190	280	280	280
Power supply		V/Hz	230 / 50			
Protection class [6]		-	IPX4D			

NOTES

[3] CO_2 of the unit measured/set without the boiler front panel in place

[4] Maximum allowed combined resistance of flue gas and air supply piping at high fire

[5] Power consumption is measured without circulation pump

[6] For gas appliance type B23(P) only class IPX4D with special air inlet (see § 5.1 "Accessories"), otherwise the protection class is IP20.

3.3 ErP Specifications Datasheet

Technical parameters according to the European ERP (Energy Related Products) legislation:

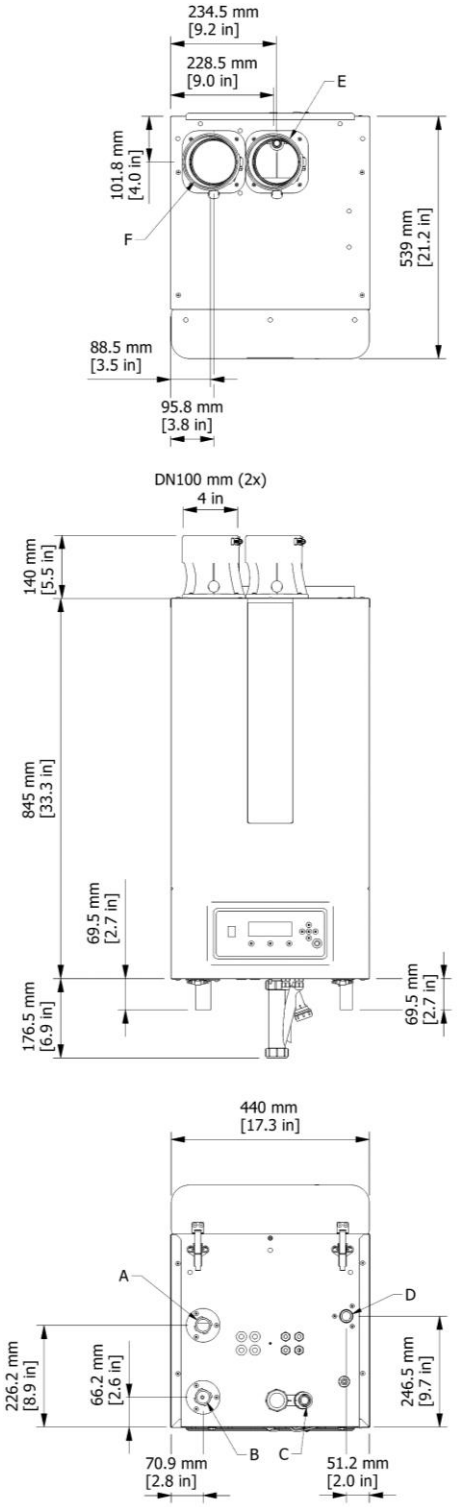
Type Boiler:		**S-CBX 85**	**S-CBX 105**	**S-CBX 125**	**S-CBX 155**
Condensing boiler:		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Low temperature boiler:		No	No	No	No
B11 boiler:		No	No	No	No
Cogeneration space heater:		No	No	No	No
Combination heater:		No	No	No	No
	Unit:	Value	Value	Value	Value
Rated heat output	**kW**	**78.9**	**94.3**	**115.6**	**140.9**
P-rated (P4) at 60-80 ^{0}C	kW	78.9	94.3	115.6	140.9
Heat output (P1) 30% at 30-37 ^{0}C	kW	25.2	31.6	38.8	46.5
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency (ηs).	%	**92.4**	**92.6**	**92.7**	**92.9**
Energy efficiency (η4) at 60-80 ^{0}C	%	87.2	87.2	87.3	87.3
Energy efficiency (η1) at 30-37 ^{0}C	%	97.4	97.6	97.7	97.8
Auxiliary electricity consumption					
At full load (elmax).	kW	0.183	0.271	0.280	0.278
At part load (elmin)	kW	0.024	0.023	0.027	0.031
In standby mode (Psb)	kW	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.007
Other					
Standby heat loss (Pstby)	kW	0.066	0.070	0.075	0.083
Ignition burner power consumption (P_{ign})	kW	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Emissions (NOx) of nitrogen oxides (EN15502-1:2012+A1:2015)[1]	mg/kWh	23.1	21.3	23.9	20.1
Sound power level, indoors (EN 15036-1:2006)	dB	65.8	68.0	67.8	73.0

[1] These numbers are used to assign credits according to the BREEAM standards

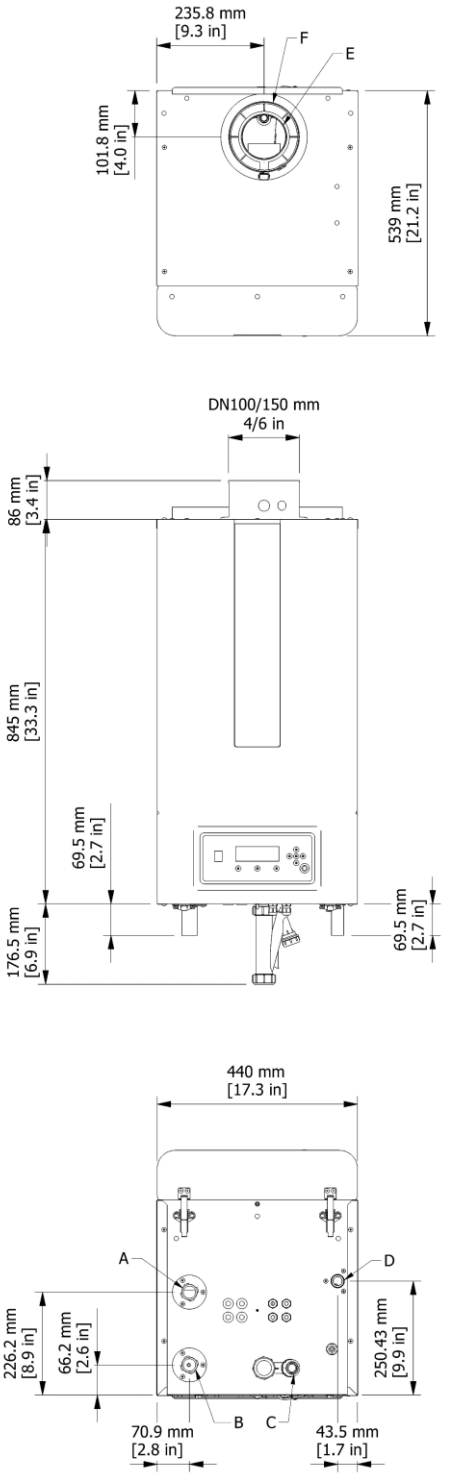
4 DIMENSIONS & CONNECTIONS

4.1 S-CBX 85 & 105

Twin pipe



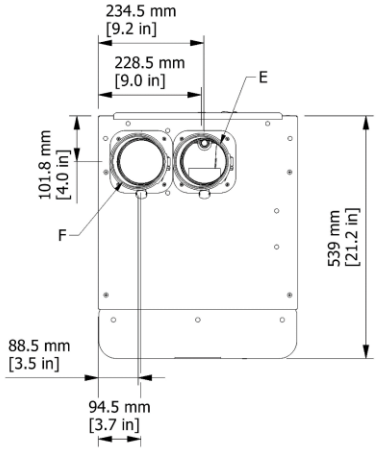
Concentric / Coaxial

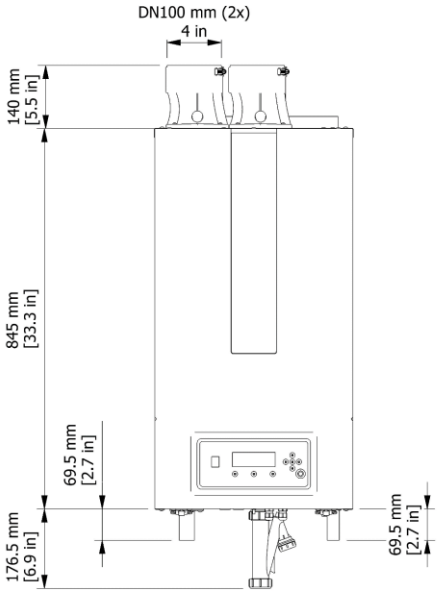


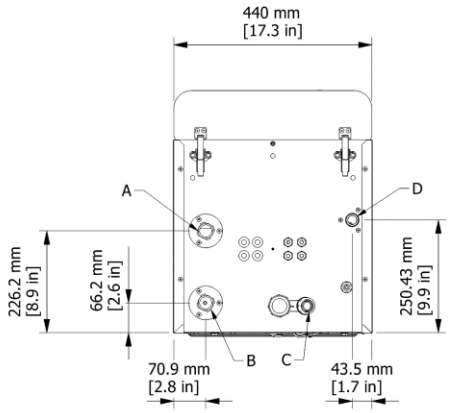
Connections		Twin Pipe	Concentric
A	Flow	BSP 1”	
B	Return	BSP 1”	
C	Condensate	Flexible hose Ø 25/21 mm	
D	Gas	BSP ¾”	
	Flue gas	100 mm	100-150 mm
	Air inlet	100 mm	100-150 mm

4.2 S-CBX 125

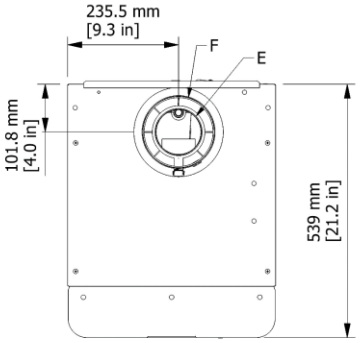
Twin pipe

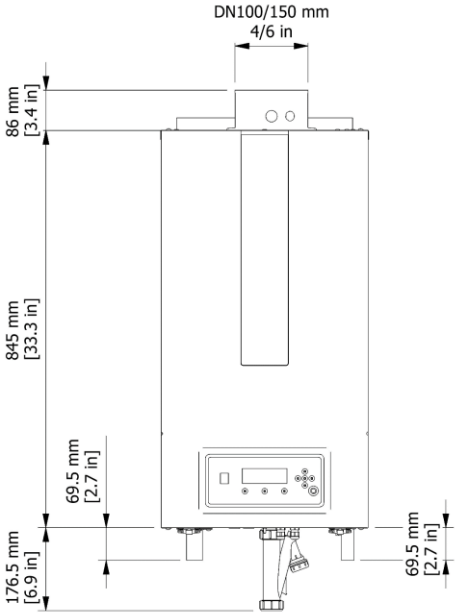


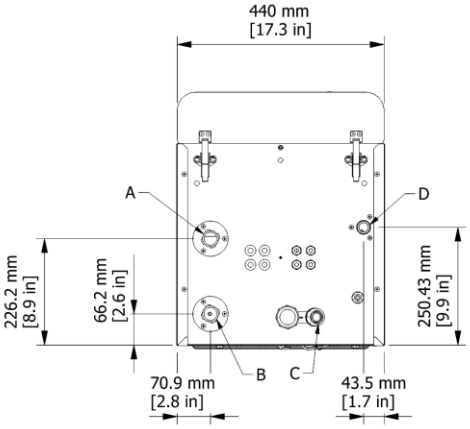




Concentric / Coaxial



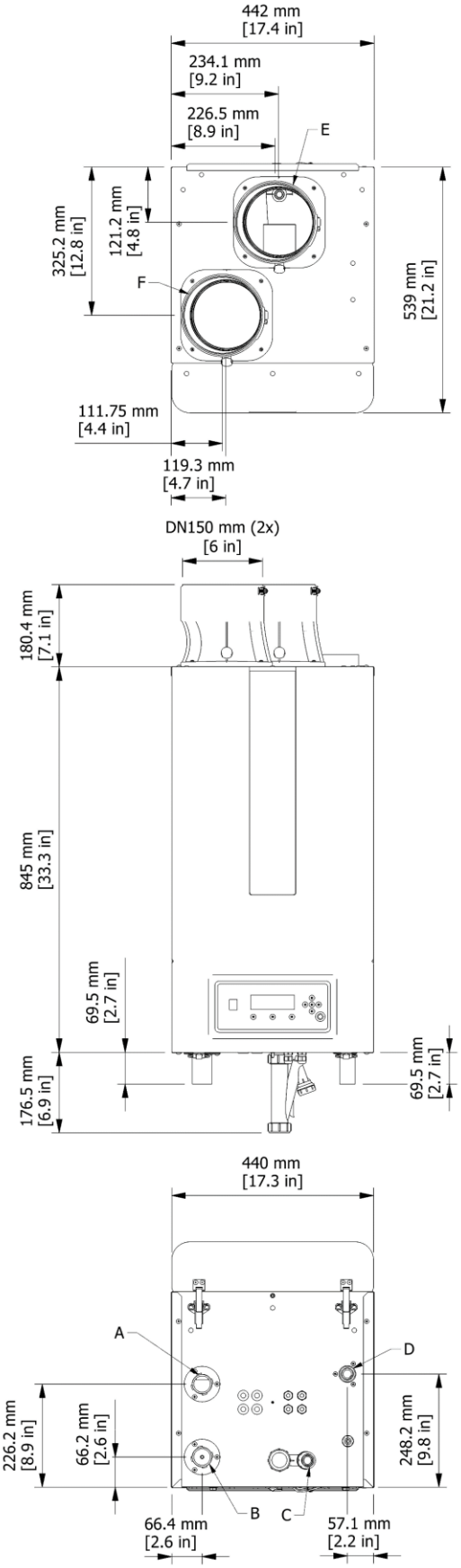




Connections		Twin Pipe	Concentric
A	Flow	BSP 1”	
B	Return	BSP 1”	
C	Condensate	Flexible hose Ø 25/21 mm	
D	Gas	BSP ¾”	
	Flue gas	100 mm	100-150 mm
	Air inlet	100 mm	100-150 mm

4.3 S-CBX 155

Twin pipe



Connections		Twin Pipe
A	Flow	BSP 1¼”
B	Return	BSP 1¼”
C	Condensate	Flexible hose Ø 25/21 mm
D	Gas	BSP 1”
	Flue gas	150 mm
	Air inlet	150 mm

5 ACCESSORIES AND UNPACKING

5.1 Accessories

Depending on the selected controlling behaviour for the central heating system and/or the optional use of a calorifier, the following items can be supplied with the boiler. Ask your supplier for the specifications.

Item	**Part Nº.**
Outdoor (air) Temperature Sensor: 12kOhm @ 25°C	E04.016.585
External flow temperature sensor for system side of the low loss header: 10kOhm@25°C	E04.016.304
Calorifier Temperature Sensor: 10kOhm@25°C	E400277
Boiler Circulating Pump for S-CBX 85 & 105	S022.500.011
Boiler Circulating Pump for S-CBX 125	S022.500.012
Boiler Circulating Pump for S-CBX 155	S022.500.013
WIFI module / IP module	S022.500.006
External ignition transformer	S022.500.016
LPG Conversion Kit S-CBX 85 & 105	S022.500.001
LPG Conversion Kit S-CBX 125	S022.500.004
LPG Conversion Kit S-CBX 155	S022.500.010
Special air inlet for IPX4D protection on B23(P) boilers S-CBX 85, 105 and 125	S022.500.018
Special air inlet for IPX4D protection on B23(P) boiler S-CBX 155	S022.500.019

5.2 Unpacking

The S-CBX boiler will be supplied with the following documents and accessories:

- One “Installation, user and service instructions” manual for the installer.
- One suspension bracket with locking plate and bolts.
- Spare fuses for the boiler control (At the burner controller).
- Spare nuts for mounting the burner plate (in a bag attached to the front of the gas valve).
- Bottom part of the condensate trap.

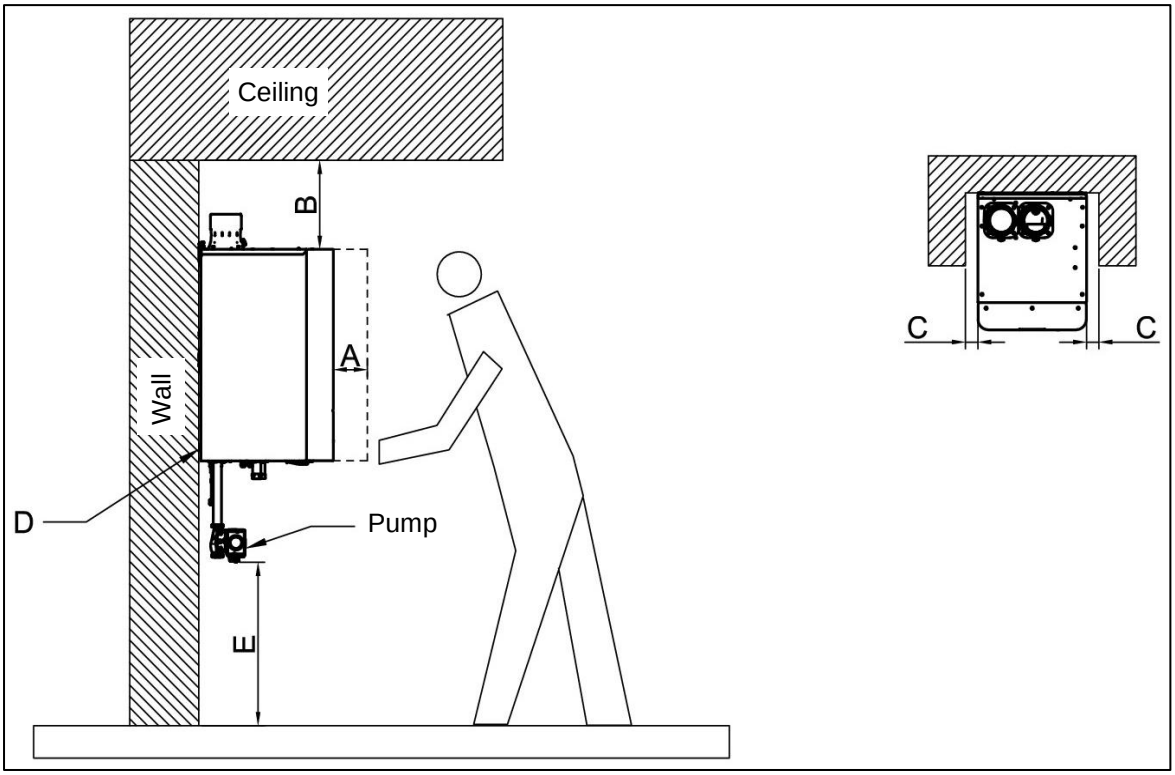
After delivery, always check the boiler package to see if it is complete and without any defects. Report any imperfections immediately to your supplier.

6 INSTALLATION OF THE S-CBX

6.1 Installation Clearances

On all sides of the boiler at least 50 mm of clearance should be applied to walls or wall units, 300 mm above the top side of the boiler and 250 mm from the bottom/pump of the boiler.

Clearances to wall, ceiling and floor in mm					
	A: Front	B: Top	C: Sides	D: Back	E: Bottom
Minimum Service Clearances	150	300	50	0	250
Recommended Service clearances	640	350	500	0	750
Clearances from combustible materials	1. Hot water pipes—at least 6 mm from combustible materials. 2. Vent pipe – at least 25 mm from combustible materials.				



The installation area/room must have the following provisions:

- 230 V - 50 Hz power source socket with ground.
- Open connection to the sewer system for draining condensing water.
- A wall or stand to properly support the weight of the boiler.

Note: The wall used for mounting the boiler must be able to hold the weight of the boiler. If not, it is recommended to mount the boiler by means of a (cascade) frame.

6.2 Boiler Installation Location Requirements

Other considerations related to the boiler location.

- The ventilation of the boiler room must meet local and national standards and regulations, regardless of the selected supply of fresh air to the boiler.
- The flue gas pipes must be connected to the outside wall and/or the outside roof.
- The installation area must be dry and frost-free.
- The boiler has a built-in fan that will generate noise, depending on the total heat demand. The boiler location should minimize any disturbance this might cause. Preferably mount the boiler on a brick wall.
- There must be sufficient lighting available in the boiler room to work safely on the boiler.
- When a boiler is positioned at the highest point of the installation, the supply and return pipes must first protrude 0.5 m above the top of the boiler, before these pipes go to the installation side. In other words, the water level must always be 0.5 meters above the top of the boiler and an automatic air vent must be installed in the supply or return pipe.
- Remind the positioning of electrical components in relation to the temperature sensitivity.
- Make sure there is an open connection with the sewer to drain the condensate. This connection should be lower than the condensate drains level of the boiler.

The boiler must be positioned and installed by a skilled installer in accordance with all applicable standards and regulations. Commissioning of the boiler must be done by a skilled service/commissioning engineer, who is trained for this type of boiler.

6.3 Mounting the boiler

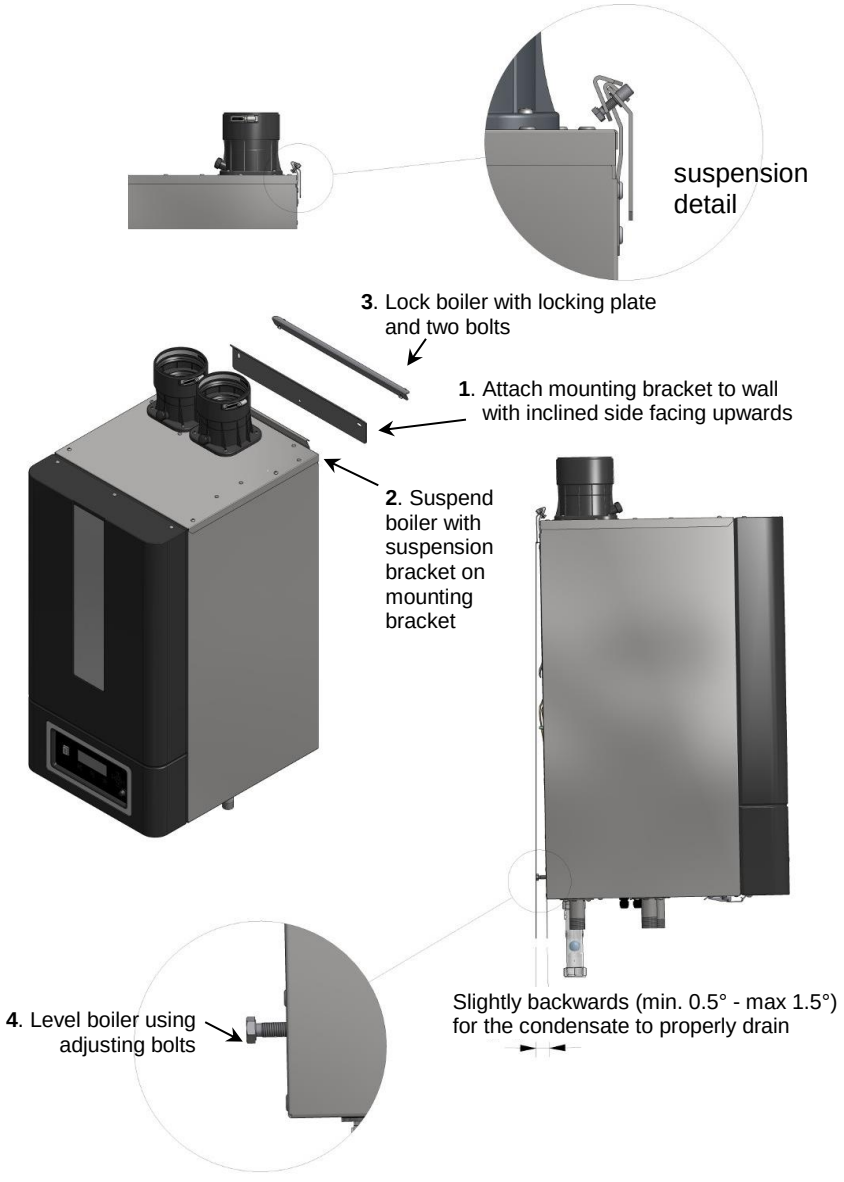
Before mounting and installing the boiler the following connections should be considered:

- Flue gas system and the flue gas pipe connections
- Air supply system and connections
- Flow and return pipe connection
- Condensate and pressure relief valve drainage
- Power supply (preferably the power connection positioned above the boiler)
- Gas pipe.

⚠	All lines/piping must be mounted free of tension. The weight of the installation components should be supported separately from the boiler so there will be no standing forces on the connections. This might influence the mounting position of the boiler.

Determine the position of the boiler by using the included suspension bracket or a suspension frame (when supplied). While marking the holes, ensure that the suspension bracket or frame is perpendicular, and the boiler does not lean forward. If necessary, adjust the position with the adjusting bolts at the lower rear side of the back panel (see drawing). When the adjusting bolts aren't sufficient, fill the gap behind the bolts to get the boiler in position. The boiler position lies between the boiler hanging level and hanging slightly backwards (min. 0.5° - max 1.5°).

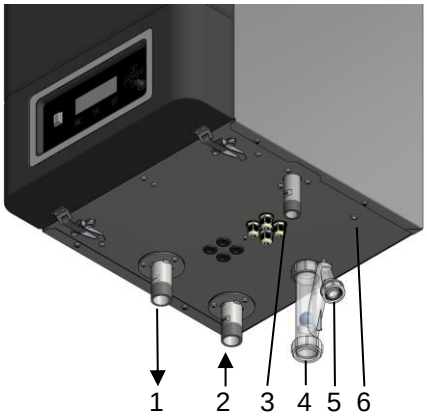
The boiler should not lean forward in the mounted position.



Lock the suspension bracket with the security cover before making any other connections to the boiler. This security cover will prevent the boiler from falling off the bracket. Don't use excessive force during the mounting of the boiler connections.

7 CONNECTIONS

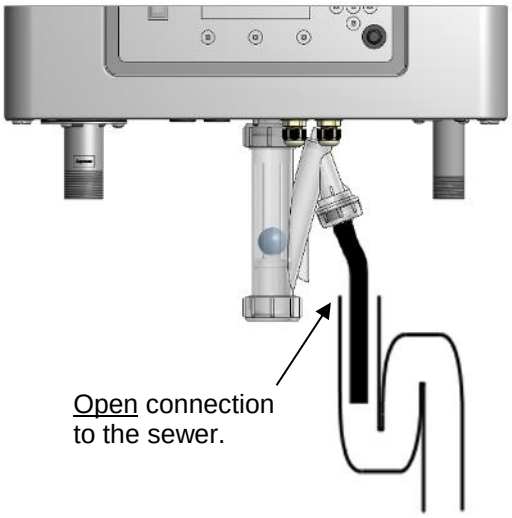
7.1 Boiler connections



1 – Flow (Hot water out)
2 – Return (Cold water in)
3 – Gas
4 – Condensate trap cleaning point
5 – Condensate drain
6 – Automatic air vent.

Strain on the gas valve and fittings may result in vibration, premature component failure and leakage and may result in a fire, explosion, property damage or serious injury. Do not use an open flame to test for gas leaks. Failure to follow these instructions may result in fire.

7.2 Condensate drain connection



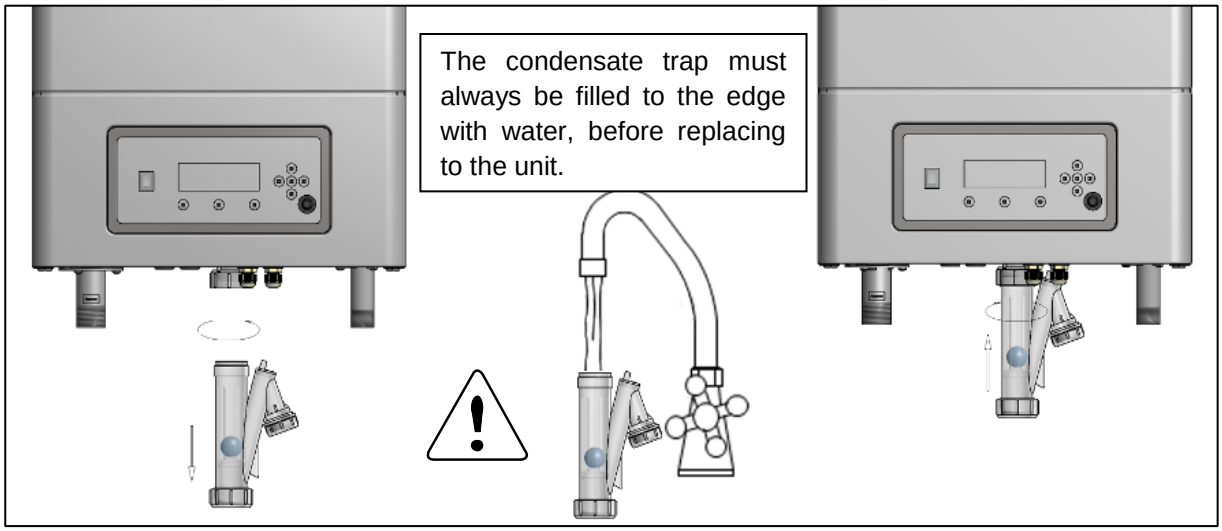
The condensate drain is placed at the centre and at the bottom of the boiler and has a 19 mm hose discharge. Connect this flexible hose to the sewer system.

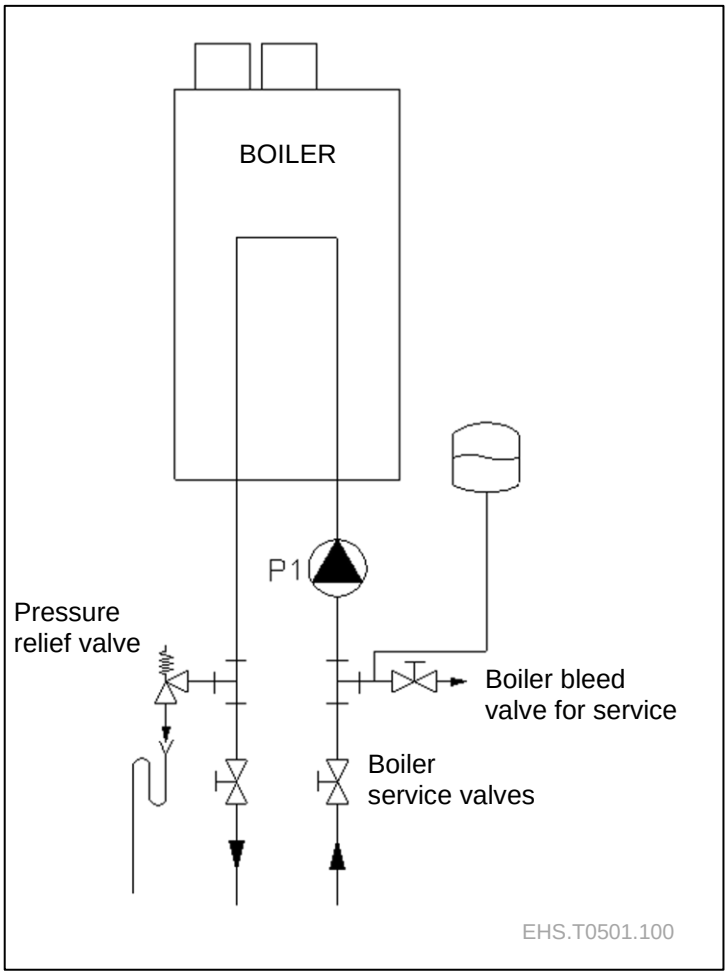
Use only plastic parts with the condensate drain. Metal lines are not allowed.

Blockage of this drain might damage the boiler. The drain connection is correct when the condensate can be seen flowing away, e.g. using a funnel. Any damage that might occur, when the drain is not installed correctly, is not covered by the warranty of the boiler.

There should be an open connection of the condensate hose into the sewage system. A possible vacuum in the sewage system must never give the opportunity to suck on the boiler's condensate drain hose.

	When mounting the bottom part of the condensate trap, before commissioning the boiler and/or after maintenance, the condensate trap must **ALWAYS** be completely filled with water. **This is a safety measure: the water in the condensate trap keeps the flue gases from leaking out of the heat exchanger via the condensate drain.**





7.3 Flow and return connections

Use T-pieces for externally mounting the pressure relief valve and the boiler bleed valve for servicing the boiler. We advise to install two service valves in the flow and return pipes underneath the boiler, so the boiler can be isolated from the heating system and eventually disconnected, when needed.

When using a system pump, this pump should always be mounted in the return pipe of the heating system.
Do not use chloride-based fluxes for soldering any pipes of the water system.

7.4 The expansion vessel

The capacity of the expansion vessel must be selected and based on the capacity of the central heating system and the static pressure. Suggested is to fit the expansion vessel in the return pipe of the central heating system. It can be combined with the drain valve for service. See the drawing.

7.5 Pressure relief valve

The boiler has no internal pressure relief valve. This should be installed close to the boiler in the flow pipe of the heating system. When having cascaded boilers, each boiler should have its own pressure relief valve.
It is recommended to install service valves, so the boiler can be isolated from the heating system, when needed. Make sure that the pressure relief valve is mounted between the boiler and the service valves.
The specifications and size of the relief valve should be determined by the installer and must comply with all applicable regulations and boiler capacity.

7.6 NON-Return valve.

All S-CBX boilers have a non-return valve installed in the gas-air mixing pipe just before the burner. Flue gas recirculation is prevented by the non-return valve. The prevention of recirculation also reduces standby losses through the flue of the boiler. This creates a higher thermal efficiency.

7.7 Bypass

The boiler has no internal bypass. When many thermostatic valves are being used, the system should have a by-pass to allow an adequate flow when all thermostatic valves are closed. Instead of a bypass also a low-loss header can be used for this function.
The boiler flow will also be influenced when a pipe of the heating system is frozen / blocked. Make sure all heating pipes are free from the risk of frost. If there is the risk of freezing of the heating system, all the pipe section must be insulated and/or protected with the help of a tracing.

7.8 Pump functionality

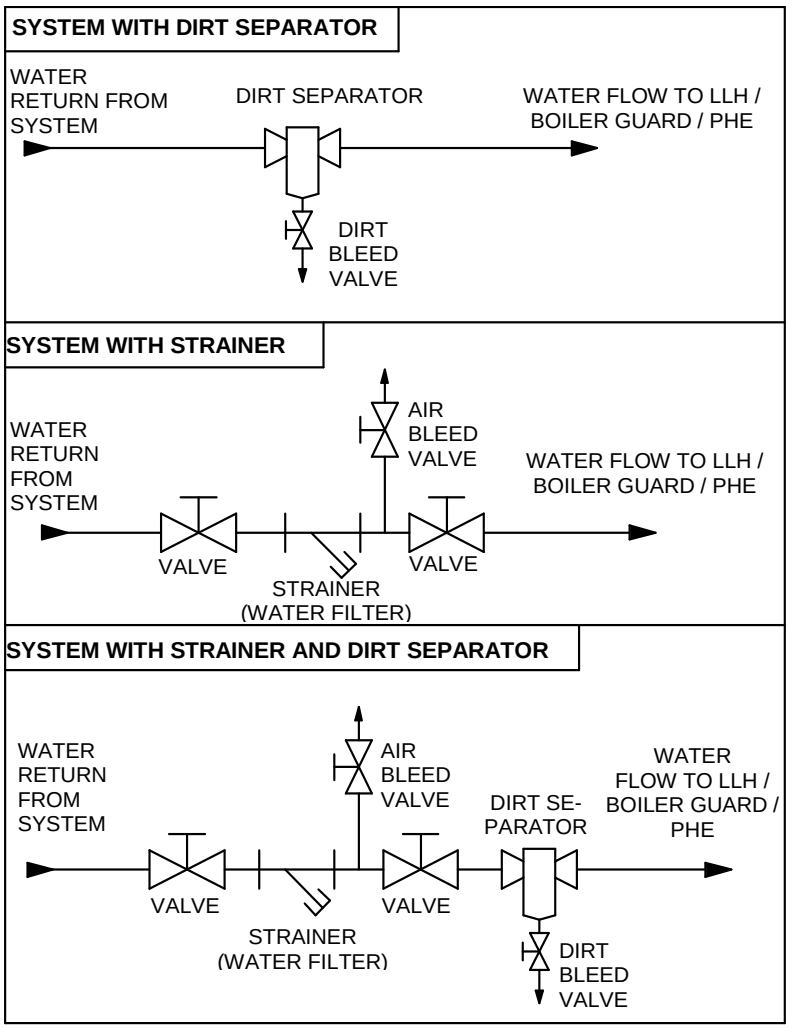
Delta T monitoring:
A high temperature difference between supply and return of the boiler can indicate a clogged heat exchanger or filter, or a defective pump. The burner load automatically decreases when the Return/Supply temperature differential increases too much. *See chapter 13 "Temperature protection".*

7.9 Frost protection

The boiler has a built-in frost protection that is automatically activating the central heating pump when the boiler return (water) temperature drops below 10 °C (programmable). When the boiler return temperature drops below 5 °C (programmable), the burner is also ignited. The pump and/or burner will shut down as soon as the return temperature has reached 15 °C (programmable). The mentioned temperatures are related to the temperatures measured by the RETURN sensor of the boiler. This frost protection function will not fire up the boiler in case of a “general blocking” of the burner demand.

NOTICE: This “Frost Protection” function is only useable for the boiler and not for the whole central heating system. Because it concerns a programmable setting, a boiler damaged by frost is not covered under warranty.

7.10 Installing a strainer and/or dirt separator



Always install a strainer (water filter) and / or a dirt separator on the system side after a low loss header / Strebel boiler guard / plate heat exchanger on the return pipework – not on the boiler side (primary)! This will ensure that the water going to the boiler is free of any flow restrictions.

When using a water filter always check a week after installation to determine the strainer cleaning interval.

Advise to mount valves before and after the strainer, including an air bleed valve so the strainer can be isolated for the heating system for service operations.

Clean water is very important, blocked and / or polluted heat exchangers, including failures and / or damages caused by this blockage are not covered by warranty.

7.11 Water quality

Contaminant	Maximum allowable level	Units
pH	7.5 to 9.5	
Total hardness	50 to 150	$CaCO_3$
	3.5 to 10.5	Clark
Aluminium particles	< 0.2	mg/L
Chlorides	150	Ppm
TDS	350	Ppm

The pH value is reached with the steady conditions. These steady conditions will occur, when after filling the heating system (pH around 7) with fresh water, the water will lose its air because of the air bleeding operation and heating up (dead water conditions).

If there is the risk of contamination of the water by any kind of debris/chemicals in the period after installing, a plate heat exchanger should be used to separate the boiler circuit from the heating circuit (see drawing at the next page). It is advised to prevent the possible air intake and water leakage of the central heating system. Fresh oxygenated water might damage the heat exchanger of the boiler and should therefore be prevented! Usual spots where air is most likely to seep in are: suction gaskets, pumps, air valve working as a venting pipe, O-rings / gaskets in stuffing box, under floor heating pipes.
When a boiler is installed in a new system or an existing installation the system must be cleaned before the boiler is installed. The system is required to be cleaned using a system cleaner from the list below or an equivalent hydronic system cleaner. Follow the instructions provided by the system cleaner manufacturer. The system should then be drained and thoroughly flushed with clean water to remove any residual cleaner. **The system cleaner must never be run through the boiler.** For recommended cleaners see chapter "7.13 Chemical water treatment"
Do not use petroleum-based cleaning and sealing compounds in the boilers system as they could damage gaskets.
When using antifreeze in the system always use an inhibited mono propylene glycol antifreeze approved for use in heating systems. Never use Ethylene glycol in a heating system as it is toxic and can damage gaskets.
Read the antifreeze suppliers manual for the maximum allowable level of antifreeze that can be used with the boiler.

The pH and water quality of the system should be checked on a yearly basis when antifreeze is used in a system. Replace the antifreeze every 5 years or sooner based on the instructions from the manufacturer or if the pH is out of the required range.

A micro bubble air elimination device is required to be installed in all heating systems. An air scoop is not an acceptable substitute for a micro bubble air elimination device and should not be used in the installation. A few examples of acceptable devices are
- Spirovent
- Caleffi Discal

If an automatic feed valve is installed in the system, it should not be left open indefinitely. A continuous feed of fresh water could damage the system. It is recommended that after a short period of time following the installation of the boiler into a heating system that the automatic feed valve be closed.

If the boiler is used in a system with snow melt where antifreeze percentages are above the suppliers specified values, it must be isolated from the snow melt with a plate heat exchanger.

7.12 Use of glycol

To mitigate the risk of a defect pump the use of glycol can be considered. All materials, used in the boiler, are resistant to glycol.
Glycol at itself will acidify because of thermal degradation over time. This acidity will cause serious damage to most components in the heating system including the boiler. Because of this, specific anti-freeze products are available in the market for use in heating systems. These consist mainly of glycol, but they have additives added which act against internal corrosion and/or scale formation. An important part of these additives are so called “balancers” which are added to the product, to absorb the rise of acidity of the glycol over time because of thermal degradation.

The chemical compatibility of two specific anti-freeze products has been tested by the heat exchanger producer. These products mainly consist of glycol next to the described additives.
If these products are used according to the instruction, they will not harm the boiler.

These anti freeze products are:

Manufacturer	Type	Composition
Fernox	Alphi 11	consists of 97% Mono Propylene Glycol next to some additives.
Sentinel	X500	estimated as being between 90-100% Mono Propylene Glycol.

When using other glycol-based antifreeze products make sure that it is an equivalent product to the two mentioned above which will behave exactly the same on all materials and equipment in the heating systems.

Maximum glycol concentration is 40%. This protects up to -23 °C.
Because of the higher viscosity of the glycol mixture, increase pump head by 20% at 40% glycol. For use with glycol, select a pump with glycol seals.
Because of the lower heat capacity of the glycol mixture, power will be reduced by approximately 10% at 40% glycol. No fan speed or maximum temperature reduction will be necessary.

It is advised to check the frost protection and acidity of the mixture in the heating system every year.

7.13 Chemical water treatment

The chemical compatibility of several products for treatment of the central heating equipment has been tested on the heat exchangers and the boilers. See below for the list with the corrosion inhibitors in preventative and curative treatment for gas fired central heating boilers. If water treatment is required when filling the system or preforming maintenance an inhibitor should be used. Follow the instructions provided by the inhibitor manufacturer when adding it to the system. The following is a list of approved inhibitors.

Corrosion-/ Scale inhibitors and recommended suppliers				
Producers ->	Fernox	Sentinel	Sotin	ADEY
Inhibitors	Protector F1 / Alphi 11	X100, X500	Sotin 212	MC1+
Noise reducer		X200		
Universal cleaner	Restorer	X300		
Sludge remover	Protector F1, Cleaner F3	X400	Sotin 212	
Antifreeze	Alphi 11	X500		
Tightness		Leaker Sealer F4		

Treatment type	Preventive	Curative
Protector F1	X	
Cleaner F3	X	X
X100	X	
X200	X	
X300		X
X400		X
X500	X	
Alphi 11	X	
Leaker Sealer F4	X	
Sotin 212		X
MC1+	x	

When using chemicals or any kind of additions:

Follow the instructions provided by the manufacturer.

Read the suppliers manual for the maximum allowable level/mixing ratio that can be used with the boiler. Warranty will be void if these instructions are not followed exactly.

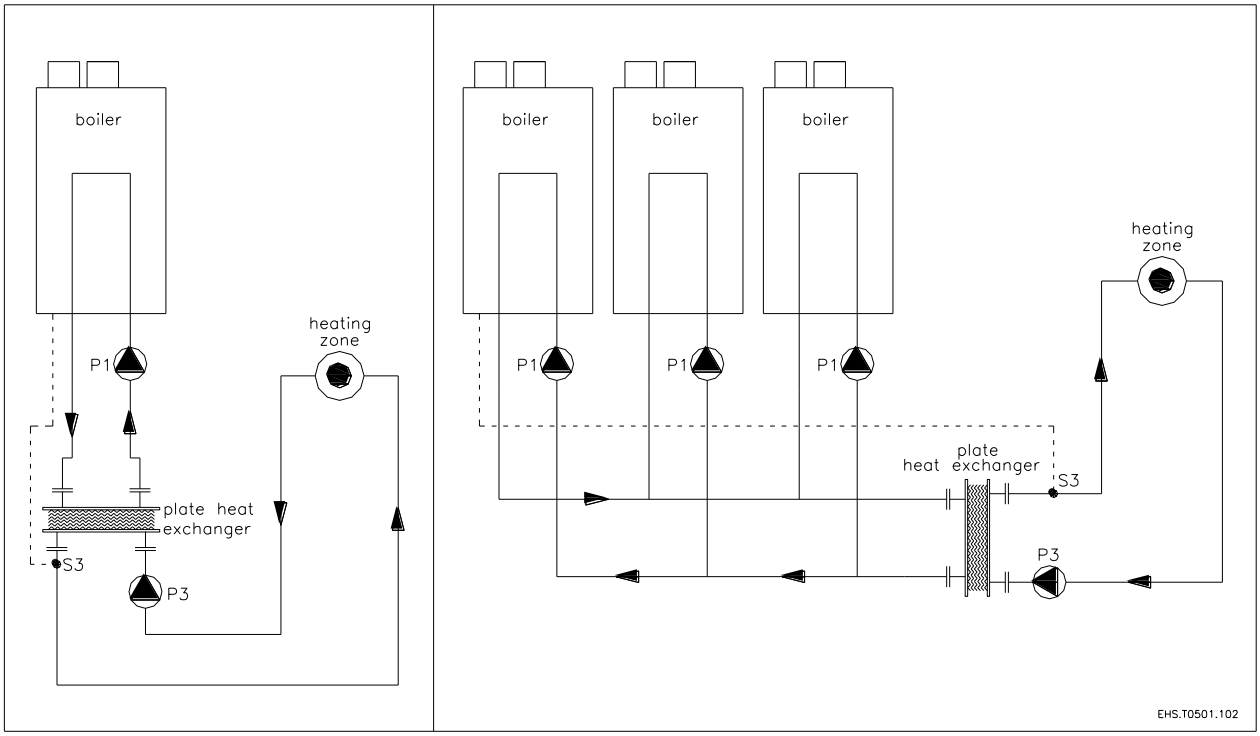
Record the used products and mixing ratio in the log book, start-up-, check- and maintenance list.

7.14 Flush the system with fresh water

The water of the boiler and heating circuit should be free of any particles, debris and pollution. Therefore, the complete installation must always be thoroughly flushed with clean water before installing and using the boiler(s).

7.15 Plastic piping in the heating system

When plastic pipes with no oxygen barrier e.g. under-floor heating system, are used in the central heating system, these should be separated from the boiler system by using a plate heat exchanger. Diffusion (through the plastic) can cause air to enter the heating system. This could damage the boiler, pumps and other components in the system. Be aware that plastic piping is often used in under floor heating systems. When no measures have been taken to prevent the entrance of air into the boiler system, the warranty of the boiler and any boiler part may be deemed invalid.



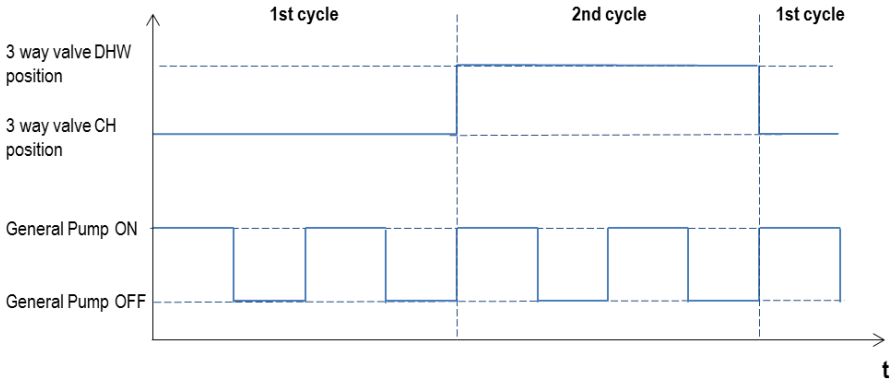
7.16 De-Air sequence.

The De-Air sequence it is a safety function starting at every power ON and is used to remove the air from the heat-exchanger. The De-Air sequence also starts after a general reset (such as the locking error reset or 24 hours reset) The display will show 'dAir' indicating that the controller is performing the De-Air sequence to purge the heat exchanger of air, by sequencing the pump OFF and ON. The user can cancel the De-Air sequence by pressing a specific key-button combination from the display. By default "De-Air" sequence takes around 14 minutes.

• 1st cycle: The 3 ways valve moves to CH position and the general pump is activated for 10 seconds, deactivated for 10 seconds, activated again for 10 seconds and then deactivated again for 10 seconds (DAir_Repeation_OnOff, which means ON/OFF/ON/OFF each time for 10 seconds = 40 seconds in total).
• 2nd cycle: it starts when 1st cycle is ended. The 3 ways valve is moved to DHW position and repeats the same cycling of the pump (DAir_Repeation_OnOff, which means ON/OFF/ON/OFF each time for 10 seconds = 40 second in total).

This sequence (1st cycles + 2nd cycles) is performed DAir_Number_Cycles times (if DAir_Number_Cycles is 3 'De-air' sequence lasts (3 x 40) x 2 = 240 seconds).
During De-Air sequence no demand will be served. When the water pressure is too low or pressure sensor is in error, the De-Air sequence will be suspended until water pressure / sensor pressure is stable again. In that case the De-Air sequence will last longer than the estimated minutes.

The following scheme below shows the behaviour of the 3-way valve and general pump during one whole cycle of De-Air sequence with a DAir_Repeation_OnOff set to 2.



Relevant variables:

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
De-Air Config Configuration for the De-Air function	2: Installer	1	0: 24 hr pump 1: De-Air 2: Disabled
De-Air State Current state of the De-Air function.	1: User	-	-
De-Air Repeation Cnt On/Off repeation count for a De-Air cycle.	2: Installer	2	0…255
De-Air Cycles Number of De-Air cycles.	2: Installer	3	0…255

7.17 Automatic Feed Valve systems

If an automatic feed valve is installed in the system, it should not be left open indefinitely. A continuous feed of fresh water could damage the system (fresh water is bringing fresh oxygen into the system). It is recommended that after a short period of time following the installation of the boiler into a heating system that the automatic feed valve be closed
When using an automatic water refill system some precautions should be taken (fresh water is bringing fresh oxygen into the system), like installing a water meter to measure and evaluate the total water volume that is added to the system. This to detect and eliminate any water leakage as soon as possible.
When an automatic water refill system is used, some form of logging should take place to prevent continuously filling of the system with large amounts of oxygenated fresh water. This can happen when a leak in the system is not detected and the total added water amount is not being logged.

7.18 Water pressure

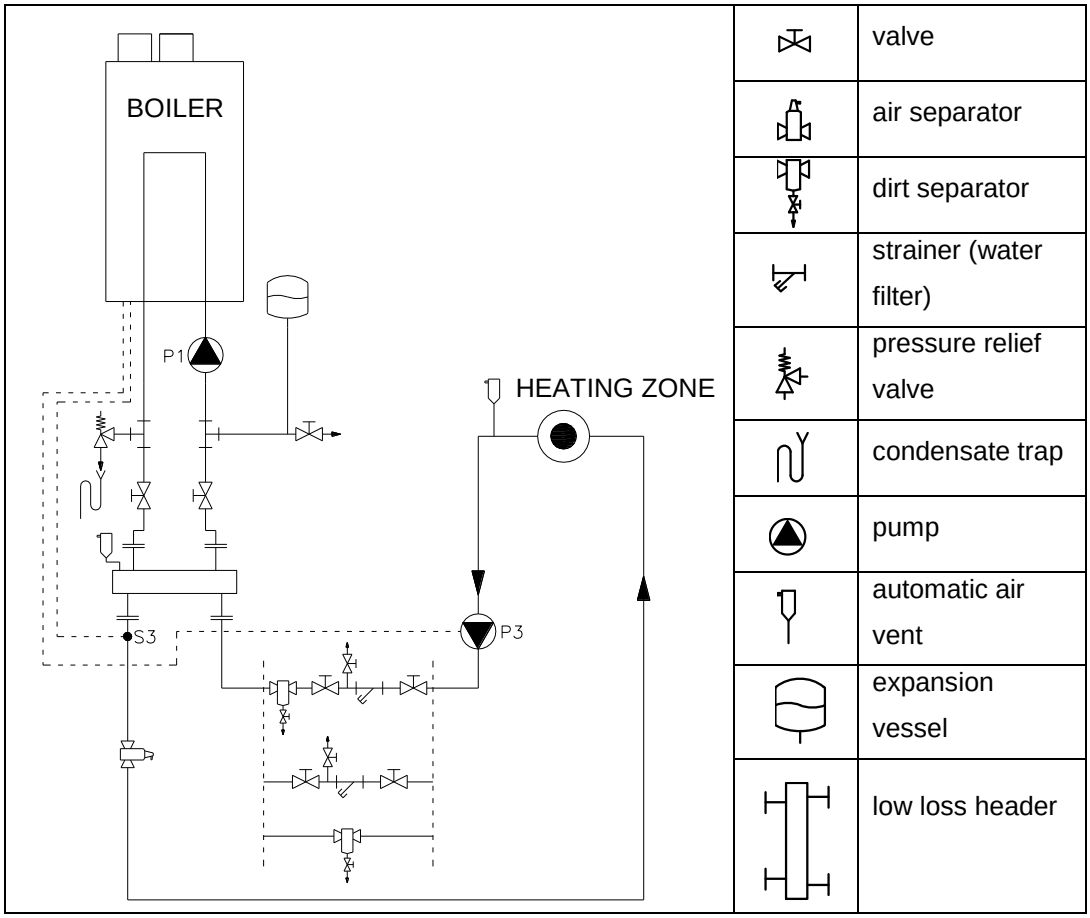
The installation should be designed and built to conform to all applicable regulations and standards, including the right safety valves. IMPORTANT: Always keep the pressure in the boiler lower than the value at which its safety relief valve opens.

Sensor
A water pressure sensor has been built into the boiler. With this sensor, the minimum water pressure in the boiler is 1.0 bar and the maximum pressure is 6.0 bar (sensor values). The normal water pressure is supposed to be between 1.5 and 2.0 bar.
The pressure sensor will stop the boiler from firing when the water pressure drops below 0.7 bar, and start the boiler firing again when the water pressure reaches above 1.0 bar.

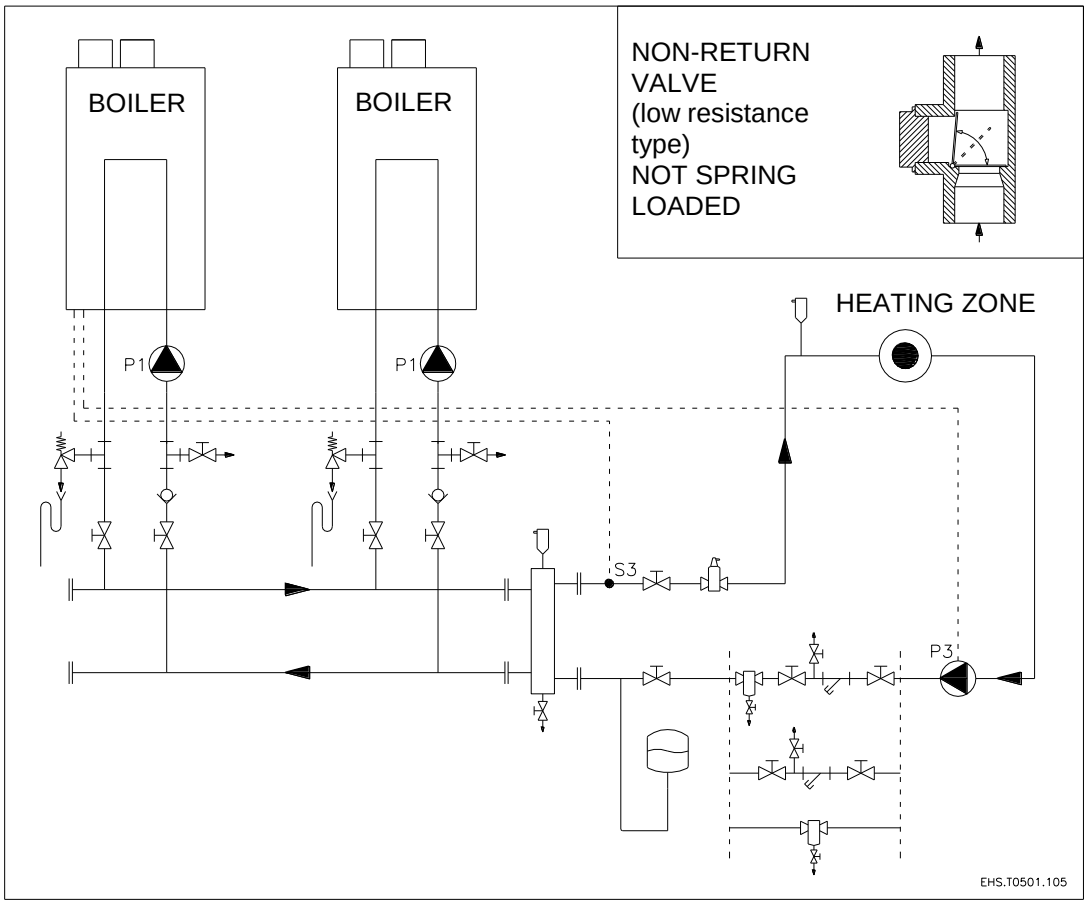
Higher pressure systems (e.g. in high buildings)
If pressures higher than 6.0 bar occurs in the heating system, the best solution is to separate the system from the boiler by means of a plate heat exchanger.

7.19 Installation examples

7.19.1 EXAMPLE OF A NORMAL SINGLE BOILER HEATING CIRCUIT WITH LOW LOSS HEADER (PREFERABLE)



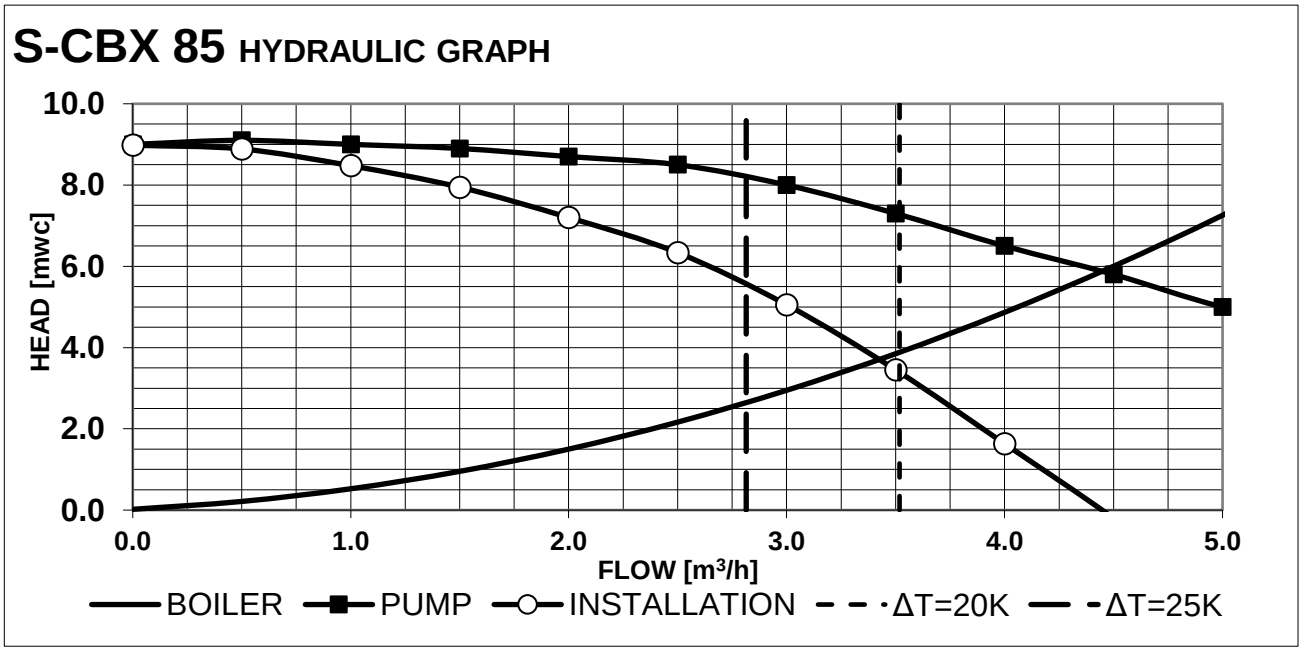
7.19.2 EXAMPLE OF A MULTIPLE BOILER HEATING CIRCUIT WITH LOW LOSS HEADER

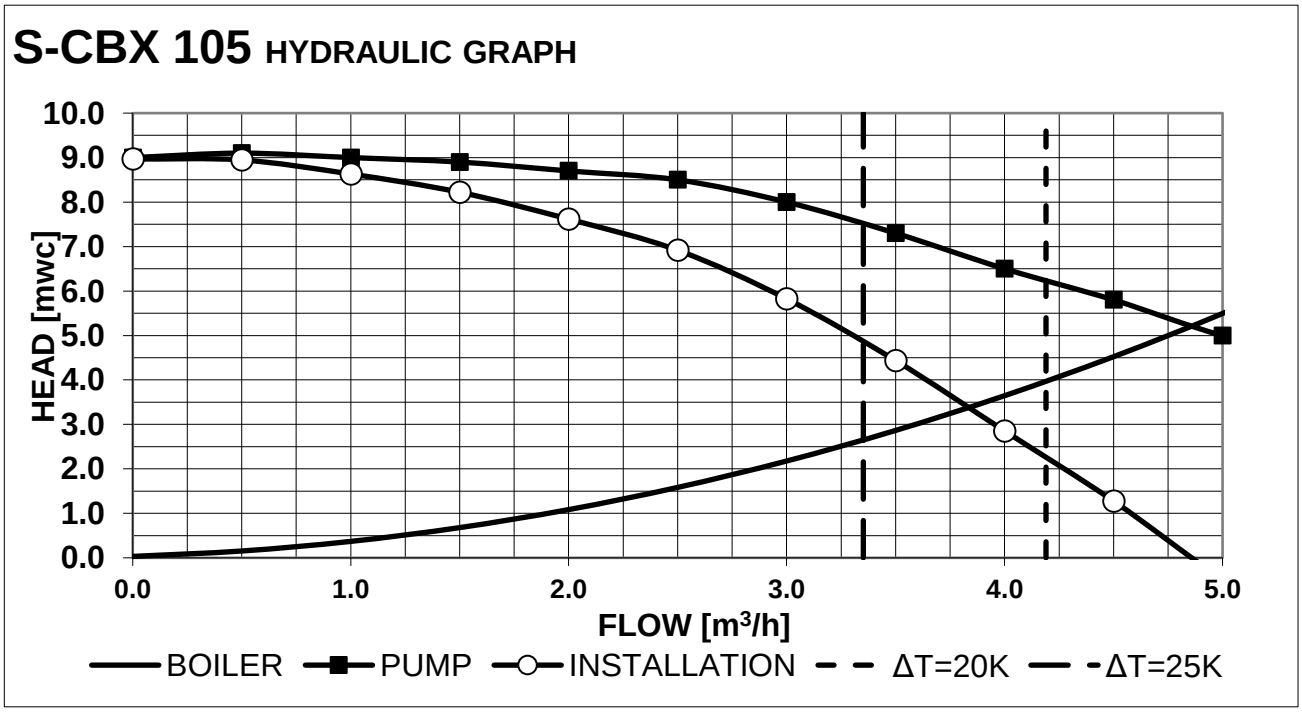


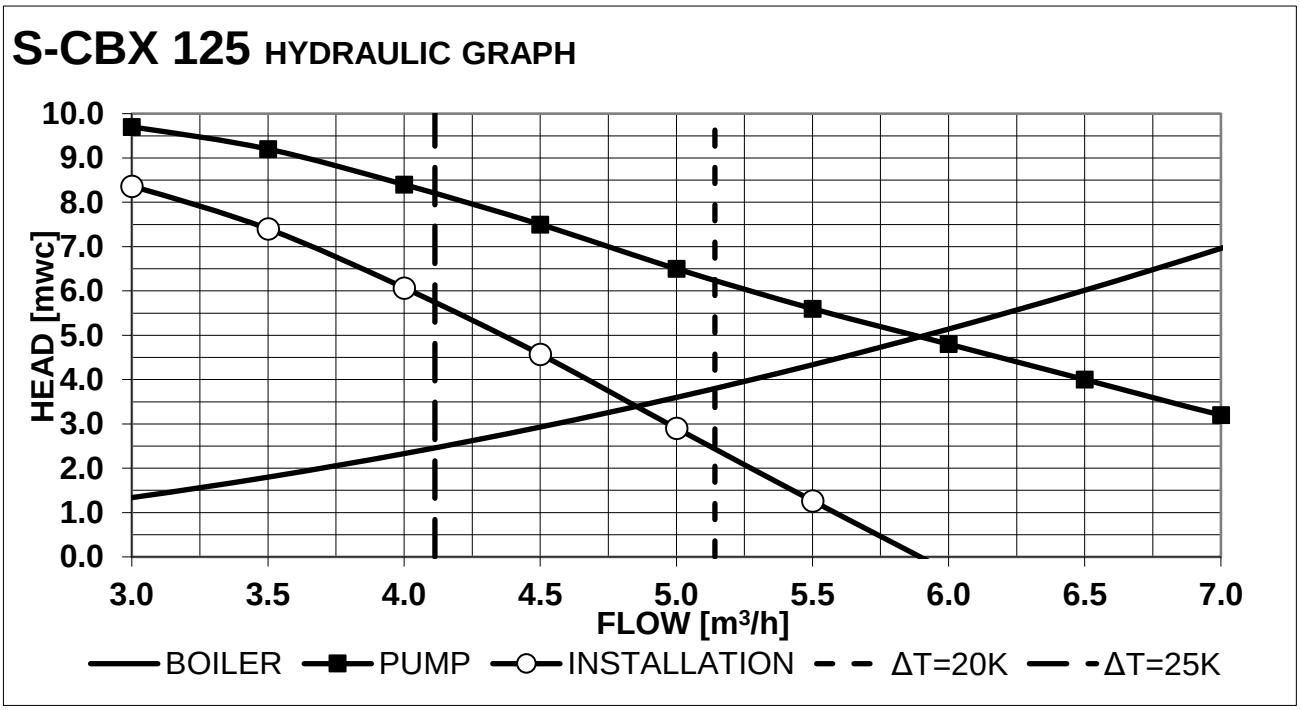
8 PUMP CHARACTERISTICS

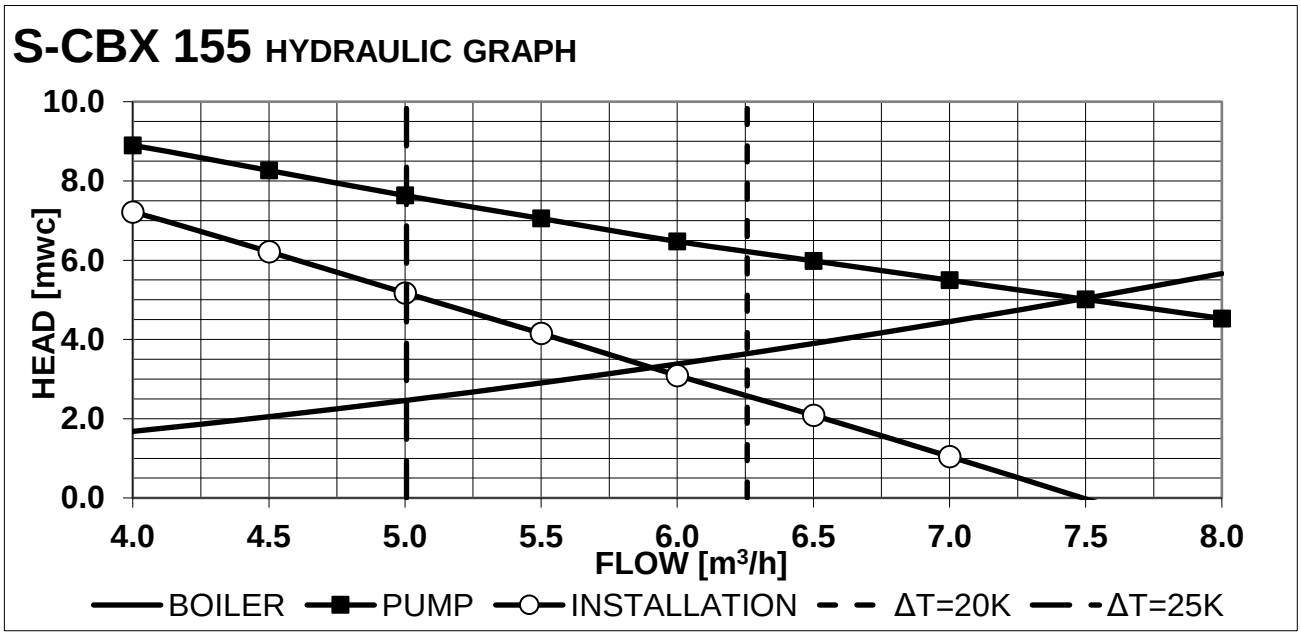
8.1 Hydraulic graphs

Boiler heat exchanger resistance graph









8.2 Modulating pump for CH demand

The control supports PWM modulation for the general pump.
The boiler pump is modulated when there is a demand for CH.
During any other demand, the PWM pump will run at a fixed speed set by the Default Duty cycle parameter. How the pump is modulated is controlled with the Modulating_Pump_Mode setting.

8.3 Modulating pump modes

There are several modulating pump modes implemented in the software. By selecting a different modulating pump mode, the pump behaviour can be changed. The following modulating pump modes are available.

	Modulating pump mode	Details
0:	Disabled	No pump modulation; the PWM duty cycle is always 0%.
1:	Delta temperature modulation	Calculated duty cycle to create a delta temperature between the T_Supply and T_Return sensor.
2:	Fixed 20% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 20%.
3:	Fixed 30% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 30%.
4:	Fixed 40% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 40%.
5:	Fixed 50% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 50%.
6:	Fixed 60% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 60%.
7:	Fixed 70% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 70%.
8:	Fixed 80% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 80%.
9:	Fixed 90% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 90%.
10:	Fixed 100% speed	Fixed duty cycle of 100%.

8.3.1 DELTA TEMPERATURE MODULATION

When the modulating pump mode 1 Delta temperature modulation is selected the pump modulates to create a delta of T_Delta between the T_Supply and T_Return sensors. This modulation is only done when the control is in burn. When the burner starts the duty cycle is kept at the Default Duty cycle setting for the time set by Burn Stabilize Time. After this time, the PID calculated duty cycle is used.

During modulation, the duty cycle output changed according to the following logic:
• Actual delta temperature is greater than the selected T_Delta
• The pump speed increases so there is less time to cool down the heated water. This results in the T_Return temperature increasing.
• Actual delta temperature is smaller than the selected T_Delta
• The pump speed decreases so there is more time to cool down the heated water. This results in the T_Return temperature decreasing.

8.4 Pump: maximum electrical power

General
- The inrush current of a conventional pump is approximately 2½ x its nominal current.
- The maximum allowed switch current of the PCB is 4 A.
- The total current of PCB and gas valve is approx. 0.5 A, so the total current of additional pumps and valves may not exceed 3.5 A. Use separate relays if higher currents are needed.

Pump P1 - boiler pump.
This pump is NOT part of the appliance. The maximum nominal current for it is 1.5 A, so its maximum electrical power is 230 VAC x 2 A = 460 W.

Pump P2 - calorifier pump.
Pump P2 is a DHW pump, meaning it's not part of the appliance, is also used for heating of an indirect calorifier. The maximum nominal current of pump P2 must also be < 2 A.

3-way valve.
The combined nominal current of pump P1 and the 3-way valve must be smaller than 2 A.

Pump P3 - system pump.
The nominal current of pump P3 and the other connected pumps must be equal to or lower than 2 A.

Warning (EC pumps):
In case of using an electronic commutating pump with a higher inrush current than 8 A, the boiler control may not be used for the power connection, because of the inrush current of the electronics of the pump. Directly connect the pump to an external power supply**.**

WARNING: Use an external relay if pump current exceeds 2 A .

9 FLUE GAS AND AIR SUPPLY SYSTEM

9.1 General

The boiler has a positive pressure flue system. For a single boiler, the available combined pressure drop for the inlet and outlet system **is 200 Pa for the complete boiler range.** For a multiple boiler installation, always contact the manufacturer for advice.

The S-CBX boiler is for either direct vent install or for installation using indoor combustion air, category IV, appliance with sealed combustion requiring certain venting systems. All combustion air is drawn from outdoors or indoor. All products of combustion are vented directly outdoors. The Vent, and if applicable Air-Intake piping, should be piped to the outdoors. Under no conditions may this appliance vent gases into a masonry chimney. The internal safety system shuts down the boiler in case the temperature of the flue gasses becomes too high, after which the appliance will not run until re-started. Installations must comply with local requirements.

The front cover closes the housing air-tight making sure air is only supplied by the vent air intake. Therefore, make sure the front cover always has been placed in its position during operation of the appliance.
Till a pressure of 200 Pa, power will remain the same. Bigger resistance causes power decrease.

Notice:

- Install all horizontal flue components with an angle of 3° downwards in the direction of the boiler (roughly equal to five centimetres for every linear meter). When not installed accordingly, it may result in condensate building-up in the flue gas tube, eventually causing component failure.
- Wall flue terminals are generally used up to 80 kW. Using these terminals with larger capacities will give unpleasant large condensate clouds.
- When using a wall terminal, there is the possible risk of ice building-up on surrounding parts/structures, because the condensate will freeze. This risk should be taken into account during the design phase of the heating installation.
- In line flue condensate drains **must** be used with flue runs longer than 4 meters with the condense drain pipe going to a sewage system.
- Because the flue gases can have a low temperature, the boiler needs to have a high efficiency approved stainless steel or plastic flue system. These materials, including the gaskets, should be usable for positive pressure flue gas systems and have a temperature class of **T120. Meaning: the parts must be certified for use at temperatures of minimal 120 °C (**See also warnings below).

Note:
In general, water heaters are certified with their own flue gas material. The water heater must be provided with high efficiency SS or PP flue gas components available. The parts have to be qualified for a overpressure class P1 or H1 and a temperature class of T120 minimum.

For flue gas type B23, C13, C33, C43 systems, use only flue gas and air supply parts of the approved supplier.

Before installing, read the installation manual(s) of the supplier of the flue gas and air supply parts included with the parts. Manuals for parts supplied can be found at:

Warning:

Never use aluminium containing flue gas pipes in these boilers.

A few examples of flue gas material suitable for the S-CBX boilers:
CE String for Plastic PPs: EN14471 T120 P1 W 2 O(30) I C/E L
CE String for Stainless Steel: EN1856-1 T250 P1 W V2-L50040 O (50)
When selecting flue gas systems, be aware that the minimum requirements are met. So only select flue gas materials having the same or better properties than this table.

Never use aluminium containing flue gas pipes in these boilers.
Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapours and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.
Covering non-metallic vent pipe and fittings with thermal insulation is prohibited.

Connecting diameters and tolerances:

mat	boiler	d_{nom} [mm]	$D_{outside}$ [mm]	d_{inside} [mm]	L_{insert} [mm]
SS	S-CBX 85, 105, 125	100	100 +0,3/ -0,7	101 +0,3/ -0,3	50 +2/ -2
SS	S-CBX 155	150	150 +0,3/ -0,7	151 +0,5/ -0,5	50 +2/ -2
PP	S-CBX 85, 105, 125	100	100 +0,6/ -0,6		50 +20/ -2
PP	S-CBX 155	150	150 +0,9/ -0,9		50 +20/ -2

Multiple boilers can be connected to a common duct. These flue gas systems for multiple boiler installations must always be engineered as zero or negative pressure systems; this to prevent the risk of recirculation of the flue gases. Consult the flue gas supplier for detailed information and engineering. See also the cascade chapter for these multiple boiler installations.

NOTICE	READ THE MANUAL PROVIDED BY THE VENT GAS AND AIR SYSTEM SUPPLIER CAREFULLY

9.2 Polypropylene

This product has been approved for use with polypropylene vent with the manufacturers listed.
All terminations must comply with listed options in this manual and be a single-wall vent offering.
For support and special connections required, see the manufacturer's instructions.
All vent is to conform to standard diameter and equivalent length requirements established.

9.2.1 FLEXIBLE POLYPROPYLENE

For use of flex pipe, it is recommended to have the vent material in 0 °C (32°F) or higher ambient space before bending at installation. No bends should be made to greater than 45° and ONLY installed in vertical or near vertical installations.

9.3 Stainless steel vent.

This product has been approved for use with stainless steel using the manufacturers listed.

WARNING	Use only the materials and vent systems listed. DO NOT mix vent systems of different types or manufacturers. Failure to comply could result in severe personal injury, death, or substantial property damage.
NOTICE	Installations must comply with applicable national, state, and local codes.
	Installation of a stainless-steel vent system should adhere to the stainless-steel vent manufacturer's installation instructions supplied with the vent system.

9.4 Air supply

When an air supply duct is connected from the outside of the building to the boiler, the boiler will operate as a room-independent boiler (closed boiler).

The air supply duct can be made of PVC, PP or Stainless steel

9.4.1 COMBUSTION AIR QUALITY

Combustion air must be free of contaminants. For example: chlorine, ammonia and/or alkali agents, dust, sand and pollen. Remind that installing a boiler near a swimming pool, a washing machine, laundry or chemical plants does expose combustion air to these contaminants.

9.4.2 AIR SUPPLY THROUGH HUMID AREAS

When the supply duct will be placed in a boiler room with moist air (for example: greenhouses), a double walled supply duct or an insulated duct must be used to prevent the possible condensation at the outside of the duct. It is not possible to insulate the internal air pipes of the boiler and therefore condensation at the internal air canals must be prevented.

When roof mounted, the air supply duct needs to be protected against rain, so no water will be entering the boiler.

9.4.3 AIR INLET PIPE MATERIALS

The air inlet pipe(s) must be sealed. Choose acceptable combustion air inlet pipe materials from the following list:
- PVC or PP
- Flexible propylene air intake
- Galvanized steel vent pipe with joints and seams sealed as specified in this section.

9.5 Room air

Commercial applications utilizing the boiler may be installed with a single pipe carrying the flue products to the outside while using combustion air from the equipment room. In order to use the room air venting option, the following conditions and considerations must be followed.

• The equipment room MUST be provided with properly sized openings to assure adequate combustion air in accordance with the BS / IGEM standards. These vents must be open and not be closed or blocked.
• There will be a noticeable increase in the noise level during normal operation from the inlet air opening.
• Vent system and terminations must comply with the standard venting instructions set forth in this manual.

9.5.1 AIR CONTAMINATION

Pool and laundry products and common household and hobby products often contain fluorine or chlorine compounds. When these chemicals pass through the boiler, they can form strong acids. The acid can eat through the boiler wall, causing serious damage and presenting a possible threat of flue gas spillage or boiler water leakage into the building.
Please read the information given in the list below, with contaminants and areas likely to contain them. If contaminating chemicals will be present near the location of the boiler combustion air inlet, have your installer pipe the boiler combustion air and vent to another location, per this manual.

WARNING	The boiler may never be located in a laundry room or pool facility, for example, these areas will always contain hazardous contaminants.
	To prevent the potential of severe personal injury or death, check for areas and products listed in the list below, with contaminants before installing the boiler or air inlet piping.
	If contaminants are found, you MUST: - remove contaminants permanently. or - relocate air inlet and vent terminations to other areas.
	The installation room has to have sufficient air supply vents. These vents must be open and may not be closed or blocked. Requirements in accordance with national and local standards

Corrosive Contaminants and Sources

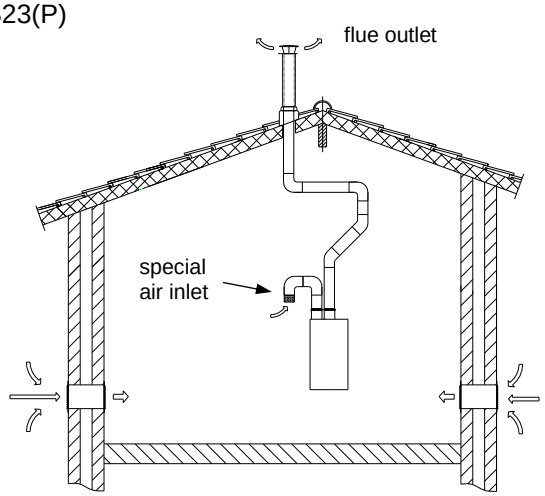
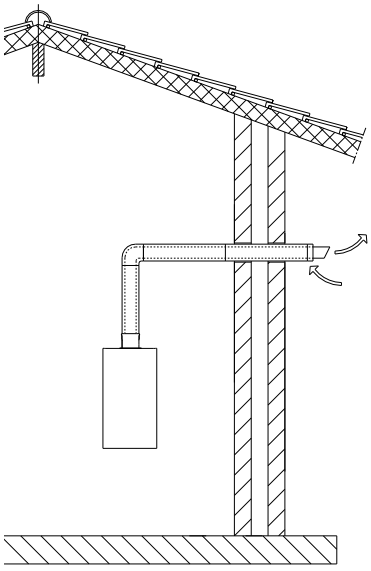
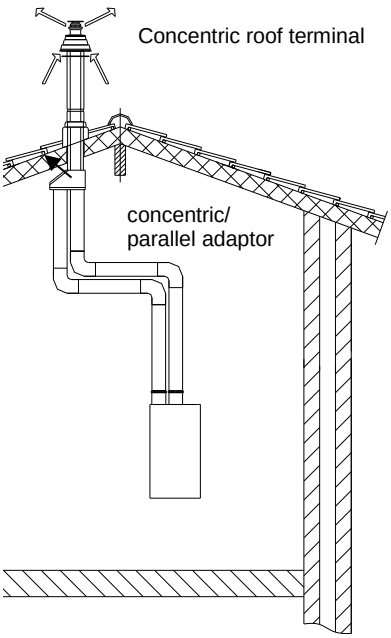
Products to avoid:	Spray cans containing chloro/fluorocarbons
	Permanent wave solutions
	Chlorinated waxes/cleaners
	Chlorine-based swimming pool chemicals
	Calcium chloride used for thawing
	Sodium chloride used for water softening
	Refrigerant leaks
	Paint or varnish removers
	Hydrochloric acid/muriatic acid
	Cements and glues
	Antistatic fabric softeners used in clothes dryers
	Chlorine-type bleaches, detergents, and cleaning solvents found in household laundry rooms
	Adhesives used to fasten building products and other similar products

Areas likely to have contaminants:	Dry cleaning/laundry areas and establishments
	Swimming pools
	Metal fabrication plants
	Beauty shops
	Refrigeration repair shops
	Photo processing plants
	Auto body shops
	Plastic manufacturing plants
	Furniture refinishing areas and establishments
	New building construction
	Remodelling areas
	Garages with workshops.

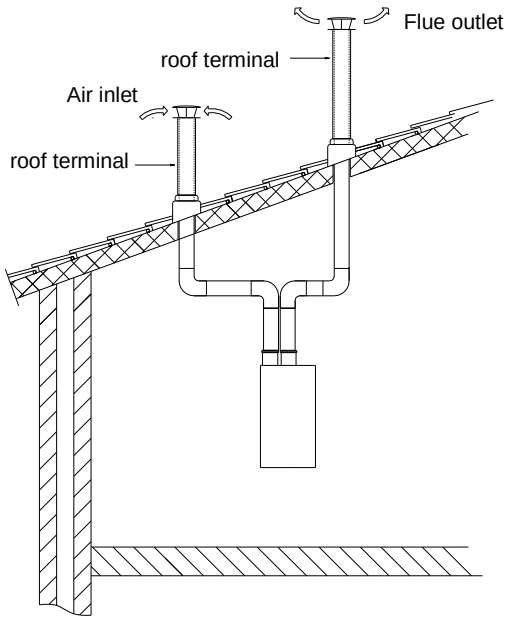
9.6 Proper vent installation and type of gas vent or vent connector.

Vent connectors serving appliances vented by natural draft shall not be connected into any portion of mechanical draft systems operating under positive pressure.

9.7 Boiler categories - types of flue gas systems.

Type according EN 15502-2-1: 2012	Performance	Description
B23(P)  	Open Air supply from room	* Roof terminal * Without draught diverter * Boiler room air supply. * P = overpressure systems See: Typical examples - example C **Notice:** The installation room has to have sufficient air supply vents. These vents must be open and may not be closed or blocked. Requirements in accordance with national and local standards.. Note: Special air inlet needed for IPX4D protection class (accessory, see chapter 5.1).
C13  	Closed Air supply from outside	* Wall outlet. * Air supply inlet and flue gas outlet at the same air pressure zone. (a combined wall outlet e.g.). See: Typical examples - example E
C33  	Closed Air supply from outside	* Flue terminal at the roof. * Air supply inlet and flue gas outlet located at the same air pressure zone (a combined roof terminal e.g.). See: Typical examples - example B

C63 - example	Closed	* Appliance sold without flue/air-inlet ducts



Air supply from outside

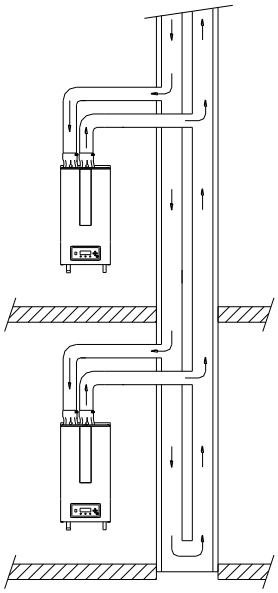
* The flue gas parts are not part of the boiler. The boiler is intended to be connected to a separately approved and marketed system for the supply of combustion air and discharge of combustion products.
Condensate is allowed to go to the boiler.
* Air supply inlet and flue gas outlet not at opposite walls
* Technical data:

nominal $T_{flue\ gas}$	85 °C
nominal $Q_{fluegas}$	see 3.2.1[1)]
maximum $T_{fluegas}$	90 °C
min. load $T_{fluegas}$	35 °C
min. load $Q_{fluegas}$	see 3.2.1[1)]
nominal % CO_2	see 3.2.1[1)]
max. allowed draft	70 Pa
max. pressure drop inlet-outlet	200 Pa
max $T_{air\ supply}$	40 °C
max recirculation	10 %

1) technical specifications datasheet

See: Typical examples - example A

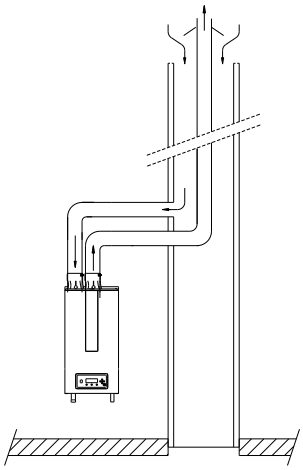
C43



Closed
Air supply from outside

Type C43. A type C4 appliance incorporating a fan upstream of the combustion chamber/heat exchanger.

C93



Closed
Air supply from outside

Type C93 . A type C9 appliance incorporating a fan upstream of the combustion chamber/heat exchanger.

Minimum required diameter/ cross section area:

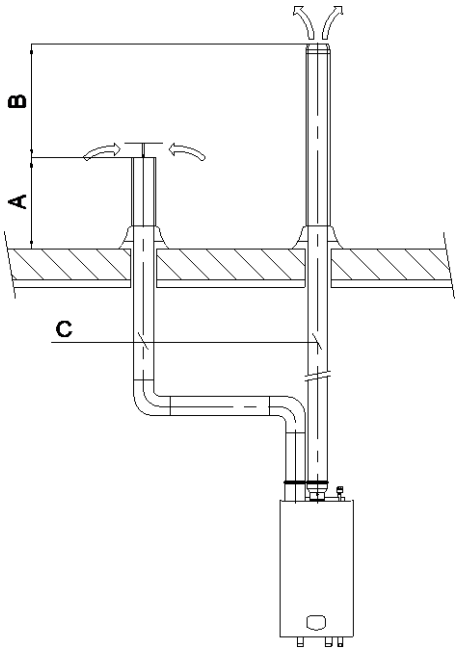
boiler	diameter	area
S-CBX 85, 105, 125	100 mm	7854 mm^2
S-CBX 155	150 mm	17671 mm^2

9.8 C63 certified

If a heater is C63 certified, the flue gas and air supply parts should have a separate CE marking according the building products regulations.
The parts must be able to handle the condensate forming (W) and transport, overpressure (P1) and must have a minimum temperature class of **T120**. Also it has to meet the requirements in the chapters 6.4 and 6.5.

CE string flue gas material	European standard	Temperature class	Pressure class	Resistance to condensate	Corrosion resistance class	Metal: liner specifications	Soot fire resistance class	Distance to combustible material	Plastics: location	Plastics: fire behaviour	Plastics: enclosure
min. req. PP	EN 14471	T120	P1	W	1		O	30	I of E	C/E	L
min. req. SS	EN 1856-1	T120	P1	W	1	L20040	O	40			

9.9 Pipe heights and mutual distances on a flat roof



Height A

This is the height of the air inlet. A rain hood should prevent rainwater entering the air supply system.
When the air inlet and outlet are mounted on a flat roof, the inlet should be at least 600mm above the roof service and at least 300mm above the maximum snow level.

Example 1:
When the maximum snow level on the roof surface is 450mm then the air inlet should be at 450mm + 300mm = 750mm. As 750mm is more than the minimum 600mm, the required height will be 750mm.

Example 2:
If the maximum snow level on the roof surface is 150mm, then the air inlet would be at 150+300 = 450mm. This 450 mm is less than the minimum 600 mm, so the height should be 600 mm.

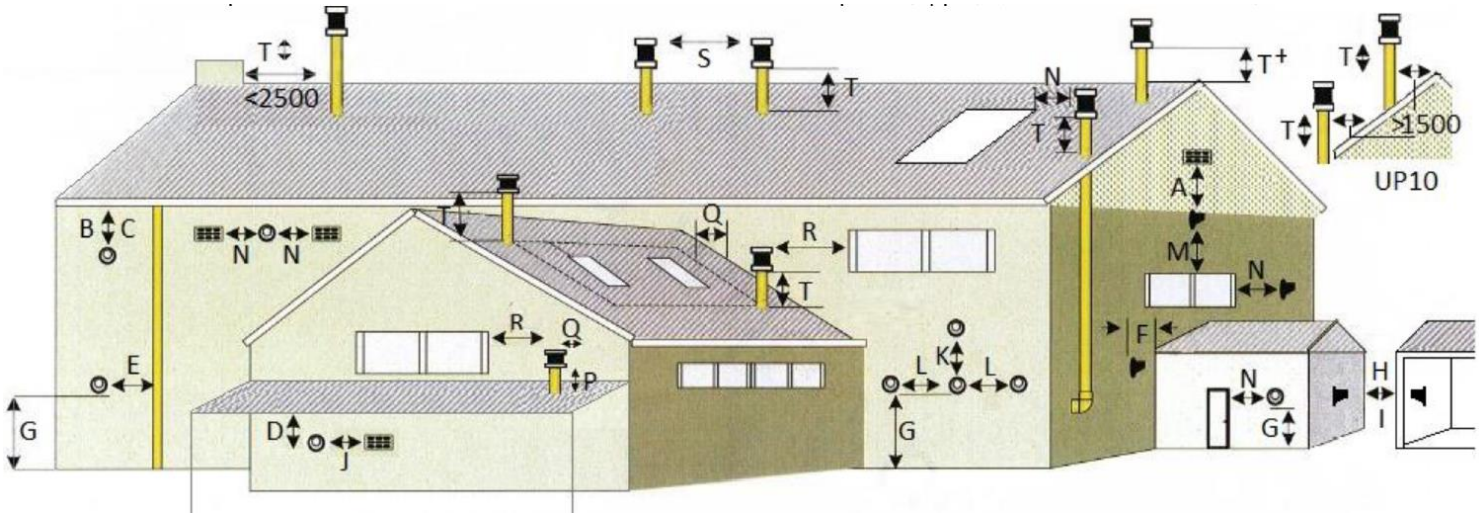
Height difference B

This is the distance between the flue outlet and the air inlet.
The flue gas outlet should be at least 700 mm above the air inlet. It is advised to apply a conical outlet.
If no air inlet is used on the roof, the flue outlet should be situated at least 1000 mm above the roof surface.

Distance C

The horizontal mutual distance at roof level.
This distance should be at least 700 mm.

9.10 Flue Terminal Positioning



All measurements are in mm are minimum.

Terminal Location		BS5440 Boilers with a rated Input <70kW Net	IGE-UP-10 Boilers Input >70kW <333kW Net Fan Draught Balanced Flue X	IGE-UP-10 Boilers Input >70kW <333kW Net Fan Draught & Open Flued V
A	Directly below an opening into the building	300	2500	2500
B	Below gutter soil pipes etc.	75	200	200
C	Below Eaves	200	200	200
D	Below balconies or car port roof	200*	Not Recommended**	Not Recommended**
E	From vertical drain or soil pipe etc.	150	150	150
F	From internal or external corners	300	If <2500 use Plume Ext	If <2500 use P/T below#
G	Above ground or balcony level	300	If <3000 use Plume Ext	If <3000 use Plume Ext
H	From a surface facing the terminal	600	23.126 x (kW) + 618.84	23.126 x (kW) + 618.84
I	From a terminal facing the terminal#	1200	19.32 x (kW) + 647.59	19.32 x (kW) + 647.59#
J	From opening in a carport into a dwelling	1200*	Not Recommended**	Not Recommended**
K	Vertically from a terminal on the same wall#	1500	2500	2500#
L	Horizontally from a terminal on the same wall	300	7.232 x (kW) + 93.708	9.5156 x (kW) + 833.91
M	Above an opening into the building	300	7.232 x (kW) + 93.708	9.5156 x (kW) + 833.91
N	Horizontally to an opening into the building	300*	7.232 x (kW) + 93.708	9.5156 x (kW) + 833.91
P	Above a flat roof (Obstacle> 2500) From Roof Level	300	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723
P+	Above a flat roof (Obstacle<2500) From Obstacle Level	300	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723
Q	From an adjacent wall (edge of terminal)	300	If <2500 use Plume Ext	If <2500 use Plume Ext#
R	To an opening into the building	1000	7.232 x (kW) + 93.708	9.5156 x (kW) + 833.91
S	From any other flue terminal#	300	7.232 x (kW) + 93.708	9.5156 x (kW) + 833.91#
T	Above a >20^0 Pitched Roof (BOT)	300	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723
T+	Above a >20^0 Pitched Roof (BOT) (Valley)	300	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723	4.5675 x (kW) -19.723

kW=Net Heat Input. * Positions not recommended. ** Risk assessment required (App 9). (BOT = Base of Terminal).

9.11 Horizontal Flue Run Risk Assessment

Using the below risk assessment, you can work out if the horizontal flue run is suitable or not. If the flue run is unsuitable then it is recommended to change the terminal position to either a horizontal position which answers "no" to all the below questions or design the flue run to discharge vertically.

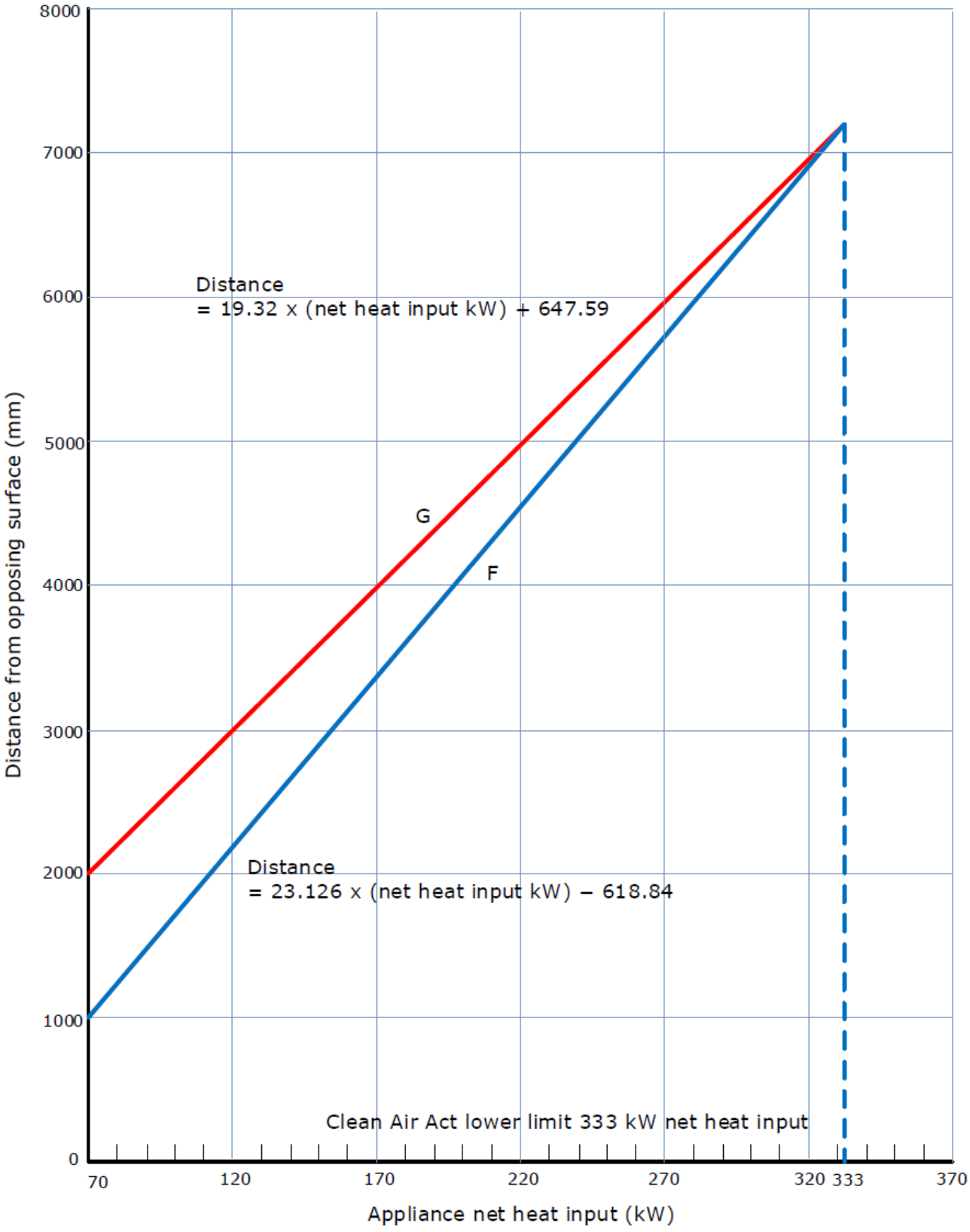
Risk Assessment is as per IGEM/UP/10 Edition 4.

Type C appliances with net heat input exceeding 70 kW and not exceeding 333 kW low level flue discharge risk assessment (including net heat input for groups of appliances)			
No.	**Regarding the flue position**	**NO**	**YES**
1	Is the proposed flue termination within the distance in Figure 12 Line G of a road, path, track, thoroughfare, walkway, property boundary or area which is used for general public access other than for maintenance purposes?	N	Y
2	Is the proposed flue termination within the distance in Figure 12 Line G to a playground, school yard, seating area, or area where there may be a public gathering?	N	Y
3	If the proposed flue termination enclosed on more than two sides then does it comply with the requirements of Figure 11B?	N	Y
4	Is the proposed flue termination within the distance in Figure 12 Line G of a surface or building element that may be affected by corrosion or deterioration from plume condensate?	N	Y
5	Is the proposed flue position in an area where vehicles could be parked within distances from Figure 12 Line G to the flue?	N	Y
6	Are there shrubs or trees within minimum distances shown on Figure 12 Line G of the proposed terminal position?	N	Y
7	Is the proposed flue termination within a light well?	N	Y
8	Are the products of combustion from the proposed flue position likely to build up under unfavourable atmospheric conditions, due to poor cross flow or air caused by enclosures or adjacent structures and/or likely to cause a nuisance?	N	Y
9	Is the flue termination position likely to cause a nuisance to adjoining properties?	N	Y
	Building Regulations part J	**NO**	**YES**
10	Is the proposed flue termination is less than 300 mm from the boundary of the property, as measured from the side of the terminal to the boundary?	N	Y
	Regarding the Clean Air Act	**NO**	**YES**
11	Is the total output of individual, or group of flue terminals (if within 5U (see A3.7)), greater than 333 kW net heat input?	N	Y
	General	**NO**	**YES**
12	Are there any other considerations that are required for this risk assessment, see separate sheet.	N	Y
13	Comments:		

Following the resulting risk assessment, the flue termination position is considered as:

	All answers are blue (N)	Flue position is suitable
	Any answer is orange (Y)	Flue position is unsuitable

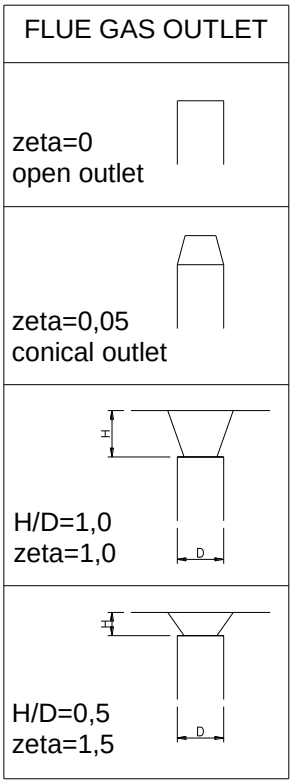
9.11.1 FIGURE 12 – LINE G

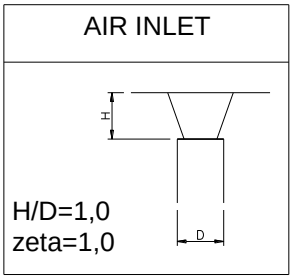


9.12 Flue gas and air supply resistance table

In the next section, for five typical flue gas outlet & air inlet configurations the maximum lengths of the straight pipes will be calculated. First all component resistance values are given in the next table:

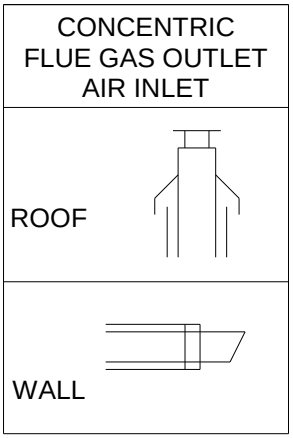
		PARALLEL	CB 85	CB 105	CB 125	CB 155
	Ø		RESISTANCE [Pa]			
FLUE GAS	100	straight tube/m	**2.3**	**3.3**	**5.0**	**-**
		45° bend	**5.3**	**7.5**	**11.3**	**-**
		90° bend	**8.5**	**12.1**	**18.3**	**-**
		Flue outlet zeta=0.05	**0.4**	**0.6**	**1.0**	**-**
		Flue outlet zeta=1.0	**9.0**	**12.8**	**19.2**	**-**
		Flue outlet zeta=1.5	**13.5**	**19.1**	**28.8**	**-**
	130	straight tube/m	0,6	0,8	1,3	1,9
		45° bend	1,1	1,6	2,4	3,5
		90° bend	2,6	3,7	5,6	8,3
		Flue outlet zeta=0.05	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,5
		Flue outlet zeta=1.0	3,2	4,5	6,7	10,0
		Flue outlet zeta=1.5	4,7	6,7	10,1	14,9
	150	straight tube/m	0.4	0.5	0.8	**1.1**
		45° bend	0.6	0.8	1.3	**1.9**
		90° bend	1.4	2.0	3.0	**4.4**
		Flue outlet zeta=0.05	0.1	0.1	0.2	**0.3**
		Flue outlet zeta=1.0	1.8	2.5	3.8	**5.6**
		Flue outlet zeta=1.5	2.7	3.8	5.7	**8.4**
		Roof terminal	3.0	4.3	6.5	**9.6**
		reducer 150 to 130	1.9	2.6	4.0	**5.9**
AIR SUPPLY	100	straight tube/m	**2.7**	**3.8**	**5.8**	**-**
		45° bend	**6.2**	**8.7**	**13.1**	**-**
		90° bend	**9.9**	**14.1**	**21.2**	**-**
		air inlet zeta=1.0	**10.4**	**14.8**	**22.3**	**-**
	130	straight tube/m	0,7	1,0	1,5	2,2
		45° bend	1,3	1,8	2,7	4,0
		90° bend	3,0	4,3	6,5	9,6
		air inlet zeta=1.0	3,7	5,2	7,8	11,6
	150	straight tube/m	0.4	0.6	0.9	**1.3**
		45° bend	0.7	1.0	1.5	**2.2**
		90° bend	1.6	2.3	3.4	**5.1**
		air inlet zeta=1.0	2.1	2.9	4.4	**6.5**





NOTICE: This table may only be used for a single flue/air system for one boiler.
Do NOT use this table for common flue systems with cascaded boilers.

		Boiler	CB 85	CB 105	CB 125	CB 155
	Ø mm	CONCENTRIC	RESISTANCE [Pa]			
FLUE GAS	100/150	straight tube/m	**2.4**	**3.4**	**5.2**	**-**
		45° bend	**5.3**	**7.5**	**11.3**	**-**
		90° bend	**8.5**	**12.1**	**18.3**	**-**
		roof terminal	**26.1**	**37.0**	**55.7**	**-**
		wall terminal	**9.0**	**12.8**	**19.2**	**-**
		adaptor	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**-**
AIR SUPPLY	100/150	straight tube/m	**7.4**	**10.5**	**15.8**	**-**
		45° bend	**6.5**	**9.2**	**13.8**	**-**
		90° bend	**9.4**	**13.4**	**20.1**	**-**
		roof terminal	**34.7**	**49.3**	**74.2**	**-**
		wall terminal	**34.7**	**49.3**	**74.2**	**-**
		adaptor	**32.8**	**46.5**	**70.0**	**-**



*** Never reduce pipe diameters relative to boiler connections**
Values printed in grey applicable for <u>larger</u> pipe diameters than boiler connection

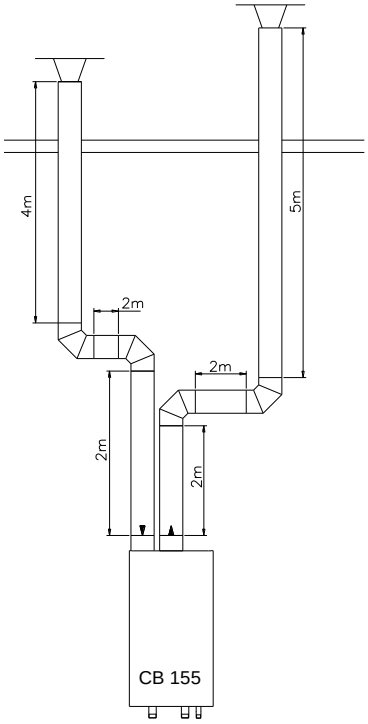
NOTICE: This table may only be used for a single flue/air system for one boiler.
Do NOT use this table for common flue systems with cascaded boilers.

9.13 Typical examples

A:	Twin pipe system with separate pipes for flue gas and air supply	**C63**
B:	Twin pipe system with separate pipes and concentric roof terminal	**C33**
C:	Single pipe for flue gas outlet only (air supply from boiler room)	**B23**
D:	Concentric pipe for flue gas/air supply (roof-mounted)	**C33**
E:	Concentric pipe for flue gas/air supply (wall-mounted)	**C13**

Notice: We used the specific resistance values of Strebel Ltd flue gas and air intake parts for these examples. Other suppliers may have different values!

9.13.1 EXAMPLE A: TWIN PIPE SYSTEM WITH SEPARATE PIPES FOR FLUE OUTLET AND AIR SUPPLY



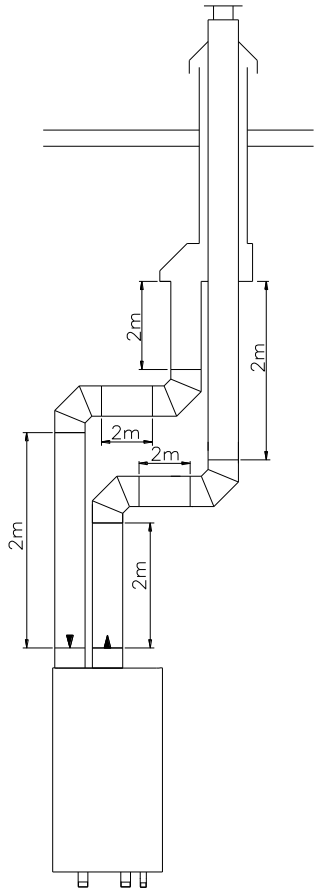
Calculation example with given lengths: checking resistance

Boiler type:		**S-CBX 155**		
Flue gas	**Diameter: 150 mm**	**quantity**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube /m total	9	1.1	9.9
	Bend 90°	2	4.4	8.8
	Flue outlet zeta=1.0	1	5.6	5.6
	Total resistance flue gas outlet:			**24.3**
Air supply	**Diameter: 150 mm**	**quantity**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube /m total	8	1.3	10.4
	Bend 90°	2	5.1	10.2
	Air inlet zeta=1.0	1	6.5	6.5
	Total resistance air supply:			**27.1**
Total resistance flue gas outlet and air supply:				**51.4**

The total resistance is less than 200 Pa.
This flue gas/ air supply system is functional.

NOTE: Strebel Ltd specific resistance values are used in this example.
Flue and air pipes of other suppliers can have other values

9.13.2 EXAMPLE B: TWIN PIPE SYSTEM WITH CONCENTRIC ROOF TERMINAL

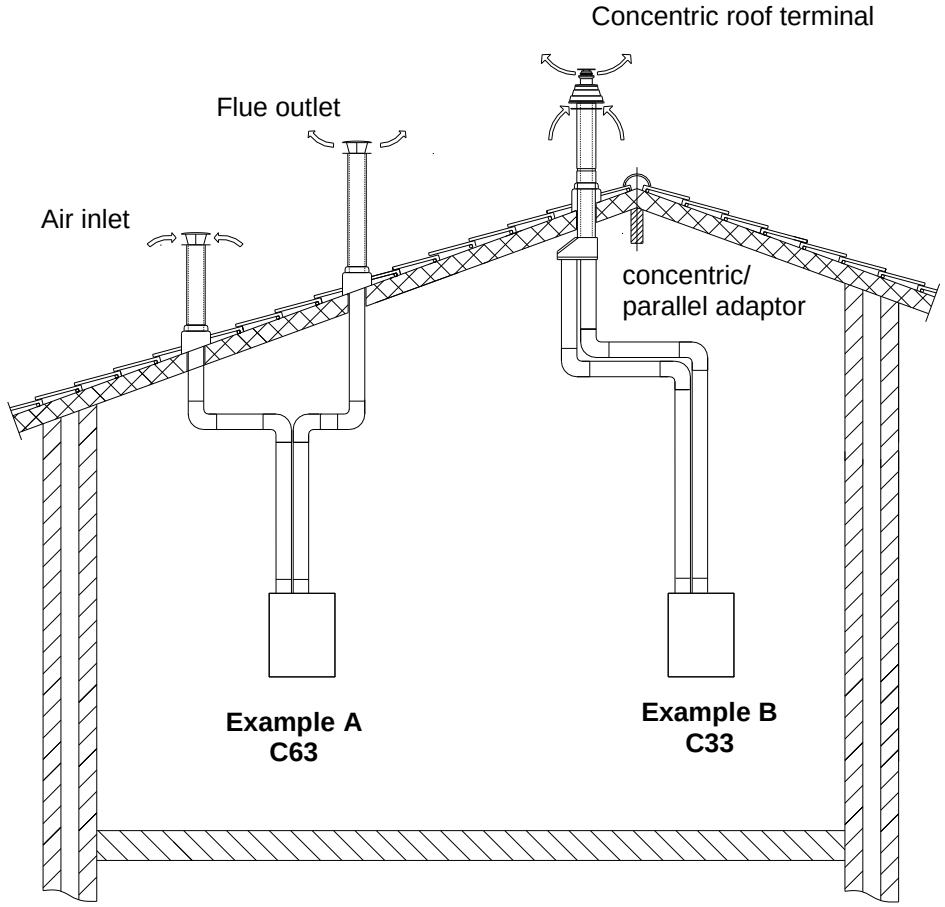


Calculation example with given lengths: checking resistance

Boiler type:		S-CBX 125			
Flue gas	**Diameter: 100 mm**		**Number**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube /m	total	6	5.0	30.0
	Bend	90°	2	18.3	36.6
	Roof terminal	concentric 100/150	1	**55.7**	**55.7**
	Adaptor conc./par.	100-100 > 100/150	1	0.8	0.8
	Total resistance flue gas outlet:				**123.1**
Air supply	**Diameter: 100 mm**		**Number**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube /m	total	6	5.8	34.8
	Bend	90°	2	21.2	42.4
	Roof terminal	concentric 100/150	1	**74.2**	**74.2**
	Adaptor conc./par.	100-100 > 100/150	1	70.0	70.0
	Total resistance air supply:				**221.4**
Total resistance flue gas outlet and air supply:					**344.5**

The total resistance is more than 200 Pa.
This flue gas / air supply system is NOT functional.

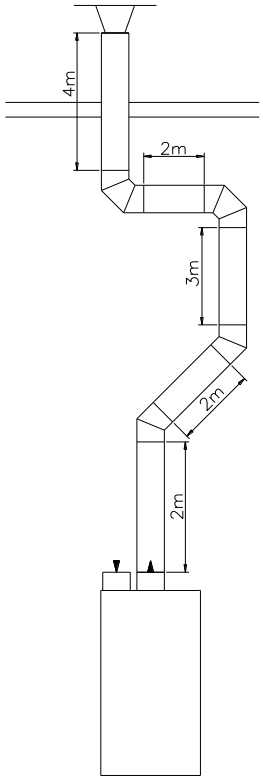
Examples A (C63) and B (C33) maximum pipe lengths



Example A (C63)					
Boiler Type →		**S-CBX 85**	**S-CBX 105**	**S-CBX 125**	**S-CBX 155**
Diameter air pipe	[mm]	100	100	100	150
Diameter flue pipe	[mm]	100	100	100	150
Diam. roof terminals	[mm]	100	100	100	150
Maximum pipe length (flue & air total pipe length) includes: 4 bends 90° flue outlet zeta = 1.0 air inlet zeta =1.0	**[m]**	**40.8**	**21.2**	**5.9**	**108.1**

Example B (C33)					
Boiler Type →		**S-CBX 85**	**S-CBX 105**	**S-CBX 125**	**S-CBX 155**
Diameter air pipe	[mm]	100	100	100	NOT POSSIBLE
Diameter flue pipe	[mm]	100	100	100	
Concentric roof terminal	[mm]	100/150	100/150	100/150	
Maximum pipe length (flue & air total pipe length) includes: 4 bends 90° adaptor par-conc conc. roof terminal	**[m]**	**8.3**	**-**	**-**	

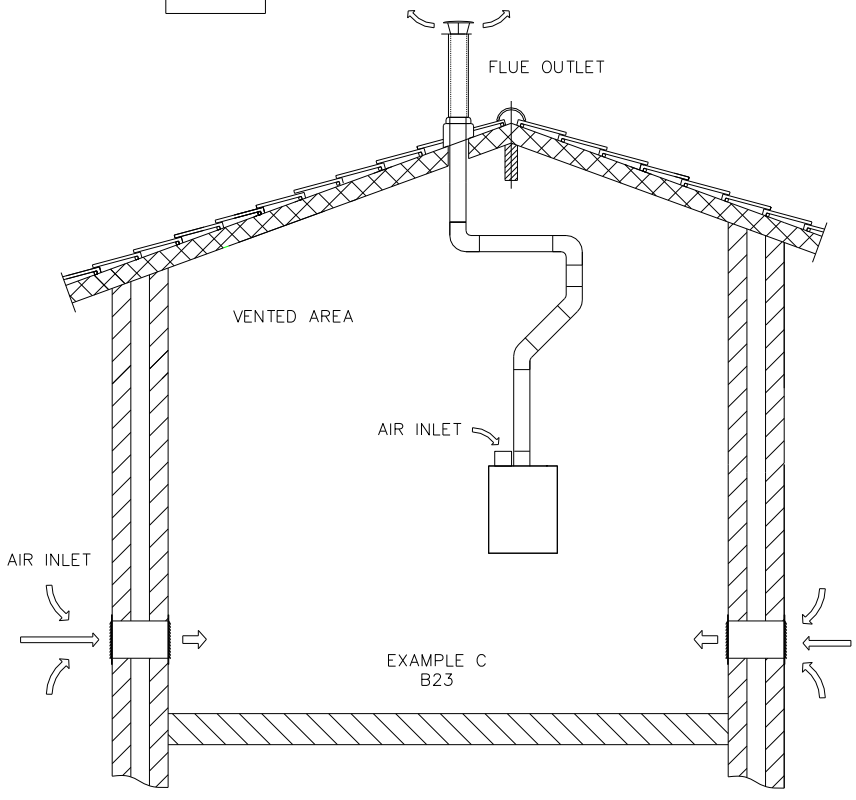
9.13.3 EXAMPLE C: SINGLE FLUE GAS OUTLET. AIR SUPPLY FROM BOILER ROOM



Calculation example with given lengths: checking resistance

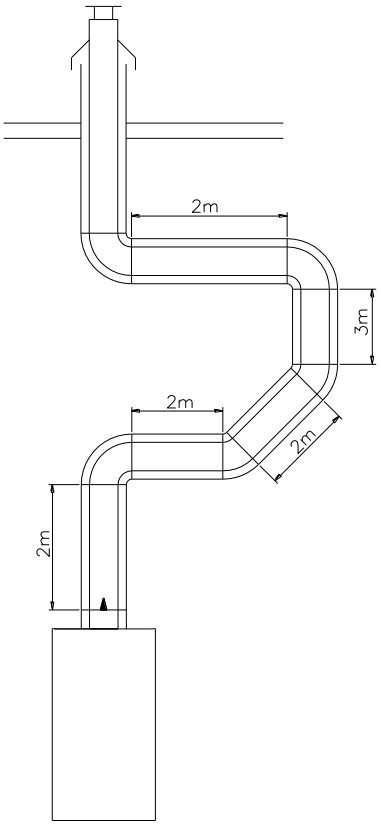
Boiler type:		S-CBX 105			
FLUE GAS	Diameter: 100 mm		Number	Pa	Pa total
	Straight tube m¹	total	13	3.3	42.9
	Bend	90°	2	12.1	24.2
	Bend	45°	2	7.5	15.0
	Flue outlet	zeta = 1.0	1	12.8	12.8
	Total resistance flue gas:				**94.9**

The total resistance is less than 200 Pa.
This flue gas / air supply system is functional.



Example C (B23, B23P)					
Boiler Type →		S-CBX 85	S-CBX 105	S-CBX 125	S-CBX 155
Diameter air pipe	[mm]	100	100	100	150
Diameter flue pipe	[mm]	100	100	100	150
Diam. roof terminal	[mm]	100	100	100	150
Maximum pipe length includes: 2 bends 90° 2 bends 45°flue outlet zeta = 1.0	**[m]**	**49.3**	**29.7**	**14.3**	**119.8**

9.13.4 EXAMPLE D: CONCENTRIC FLUE GAS/AIR SUPPLY PIPE (ROOF-MOUNTED)

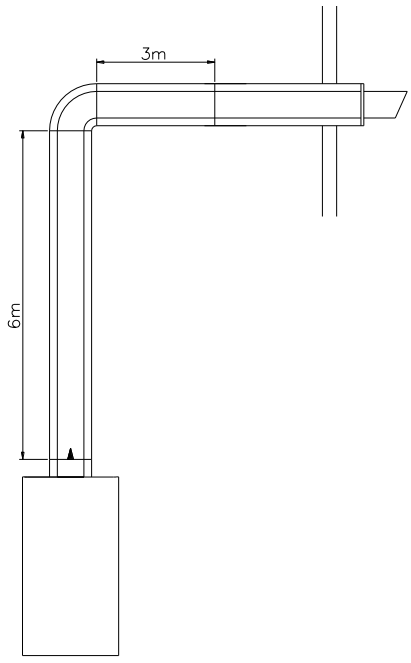


Calculation example with given lengths: checking resistance

Boiler type:		S-CBX 85			
FLUE GAS	**Diameter: 100/150 mm.**		**quantity**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube m	total	11	2.4	26.4
	Bend	90°	3	8.5	25.5
	Bend	45°	2	5.3	10.6
	Concentric terminal	roof	1	**26.1**	**26.1**
	resistance flue gas:				**88.6**
AIR SUPPLY	**Diameter: 100/150 mm.**		**quantity**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube m	total	11	7.4	81.4
	Bend	90°	3	9.4	28.2
	Bend	45°	2	6.5	13.0
	Concentric terminal	roof	1	**34.7**	**34.7**
	resistance air supply:				**157.3**
	Total resistance flue gas and air supply:				**245.9**

The total resistance is more than 200 Pa.
This flue gas / air supply system is NOT functional.

9.13.5 EXAMPLE E: CONCENTRIC SYSTEM WALL OUTLET C13 (WALL-MOUNTED)

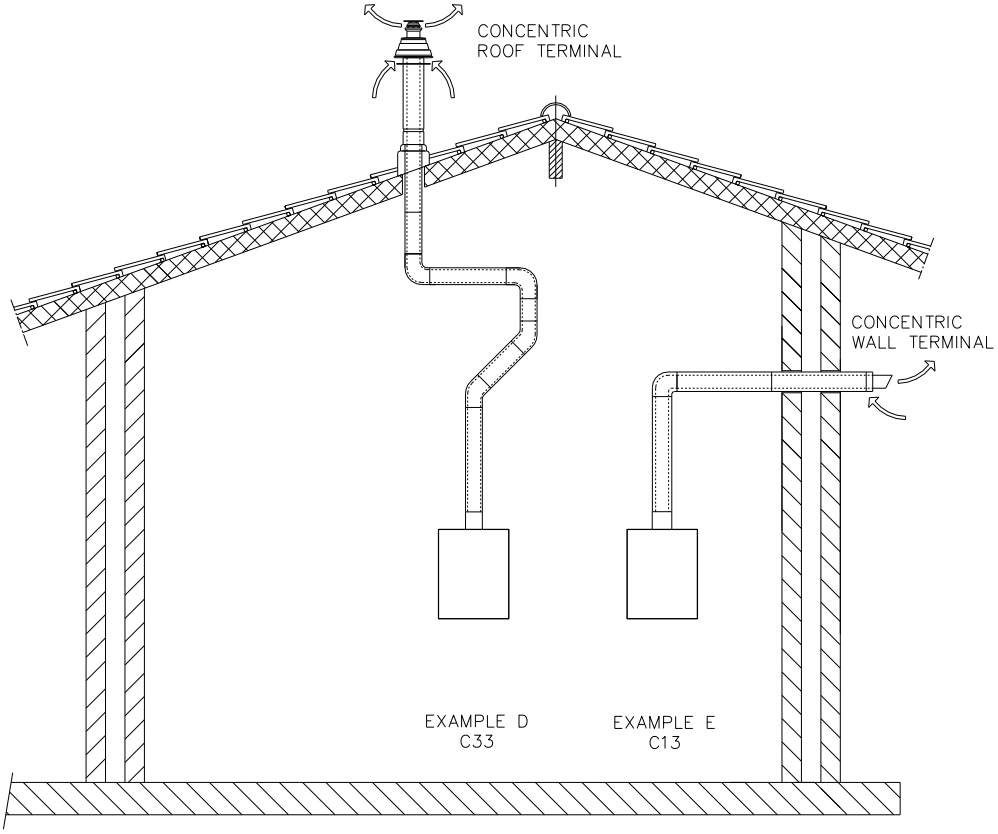


Calculation example with given lengths: checking resistance

Boiler type:		S-CBX 85			
FLUE GAS	**Diameter: 100/150 mm.**		**quantity**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube m	total	9	2.4	21.6
	Bend	90°	1	8.5	8.5
	Concentric terminal	wall	1	9.0	9.0
	resistance flue gas outlet:				**39.1**
AIR SUPPLY	**Diameter: 100/150 mm.**		**quantity**	**Pa**	**Pa total**
	Straight tube m	total	9	7.4	66.6
	Bend	90°	1	9.4	9.4
	Concentric terminal	wall	1	34.7	34.7
	resistance air supply:				**34.7**
	Total resistance flue gas outlet and air supply:				**149.8**

The total resistance is less than 200 Pa.
This flue gas / air supply system is functional.

Examples D and E maximum pipe lengths



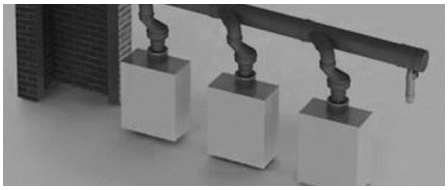
Example D (C33)				
Boiler Type →	**S-CBX 85**	**S-CBX 105**	**S-CBX 125**	**S-CBX 155**
Diameter concentric pipe [mm]	100/150	100/150	100/150	NOT POSSIBLE
Concentric roof terminal [mm]	100/150	100/150	100/150	
Maximum pipe length [m] includes: 2 bends 90° 2 bends 45° roof terminal	**12.4**	**-**	**-**	

Example E (C13)				
Boiler Type →	**S-CBX 85**	**S-CBX 105**	**S-CBX 125**	**S-CBX 155**
Diameter concentric pipe [mm]	100/150	100/150	100/150	NOT POSSIBLE
Concentric wall terminal [mm]	100/150	100/150	100/150	
Maximum pipe length [m] includes: 1 bend 90° wall terminal	**36.8**	**18.4**	**3.5**	

10 CASCADING

10.1 Appliance

The S-CBX boilers have an internal flue gas valve for an overpressure system according to below table. This device is needed to prevent recirculation of the flue gases.



TABLE

Minimum - Maximum vertical length in metres				
Boiler Model	Number of appliances	DN200/200	DN200/250	DN200/300
S-CBX 85	2	2 - 30	2 - 30	2 - 30
	3	3 - 30	3 - 30	2 - 30
	4	12 - 30	4 - 30	2 - 30
	5	-	8 - 30	4 - 30
	6	-	-	-
S-CBX 105	2	4 - 30	3 - 30	2 - 30
	3	4 - 30	3 - 30	2 - 30
	4	-	3 - 30	2 - 30
	5	-	-	6 - 30
	6	-	-	-
S-CBX 125	2	2 - 30	2 - 30	2 - 30
	3	8 - 30	2 - 30	2 - 30
	4	-	6 - 30	2 - 30
	5	-	-	8 - 30
	6	-	-	-
S-CBX 155	2	2 - 30	2 - 30	2 - 30
	3	12 - 30	2 - 30	2 - 30
	4	-	8 - 30	2 - 30
	5	-	-	10 - 30
	6	-	-	-

Remark 1: Dn 200/250 means: the diameter of the horizontal collector including the bend = 200 mm and after the bend the diameter of the vertical section is 250 mm with an adaptor of 200 > 250 mm

Remark 2: Horizontal length between shaft and last collector = 1 m. Greater length decreases the maximum vertical length of the table.

Remark 3 : For calculating other lengths between the last collector and the bend, the length of the vertical height must be reduced by the number of length and for bends the following table must be used.

	Diameter
Elbow type	200
45°	3.8 m. equiv. length
90°	5.8 m. equiv. length

11 ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

11.1 General

- For operation, the boiler needs a power supply of 230 VAC 50Hz.
- The boiler main supply connection is phase/neutral sensitive.
- The wiring for the connections can be entered at the bottom of the boiler through the cable glands.
- NOTICE: Before starting to work on the boiler, it must be switched off and the power supply to the boiler must be disconnected.
- Electrical wiring should be installed according to all applicable standards and regulations.
- Working on the boiler should only be done by a qualified service engineer that is skilled in working on electrical installations and according to all applicable standards.

11.2 Connection mains supply

- It is advised to use a flexible cable between the cabinet entry (at the bottom) and the connection terminal.
- The earth wire has to be longer than the phase and neutral wire.
- The power supply cable must be secured by tightening the cable gland at the bottom of the boiler casing.
- In case of a flexible cable: use crimp ferrules on each wire end for the terminal connections.
- On the high voltage terminal, connect to numbers: 8 = Phase ; 9 = Neutral; PE = Earth.
- The minimum cross section of the wires in the power supply cable is 3 x 1.0 mm^2.
- As it is a stationary appliance without means for disconnection from the supply a contact separation in all poles that provide full disconnection under voltage category III must be provided.

11.3 Electrical connections

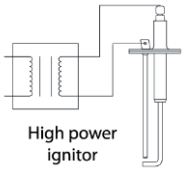
LOW VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS

29	28	27	26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
						-	+	-	+	Gnd				-	+			-	+	B	A	Gnd						
Safety switch 2		Safety switch 1		Gas pressure switch		LWCO Extern		AL-BUS managing boiler		Pump control PWM		Flow switch DHW		0-10 Vdc		On/Off stat or Open therm heating circuit		AL-BUS depending boiler		Modbus			DHW sensor		System sensor		Outdoor sensor	

HIGH VOLTAGE CONNECTIONS

	1	2	3	PE	4	5	PE	6	7	PE	8	9	PE	PE	10	11
	L1	N	L2	PE	L	N	PE	L	N	PE	L	N	PE	PE	L	N
MAXIMUM TOTAL OUTPUT 3.5 Amps NOMINAL	DHW TWV (3-WAY) VALVE	DHW PUMP			SYSTEM PUMP			GENERAL PUMP			MAINS SUPPLY				ALARM	

High power ignitor
A separate connector for an external igniter is located on the cable tree, near the boiler controller and labelled "High power ignitor".
The "external ignition transformer" can be ordered, see chapter 5.1 "Accessories".
This accessory is provided with detailed mounting instructions.



11.4 Explanation of the low voltage connections.

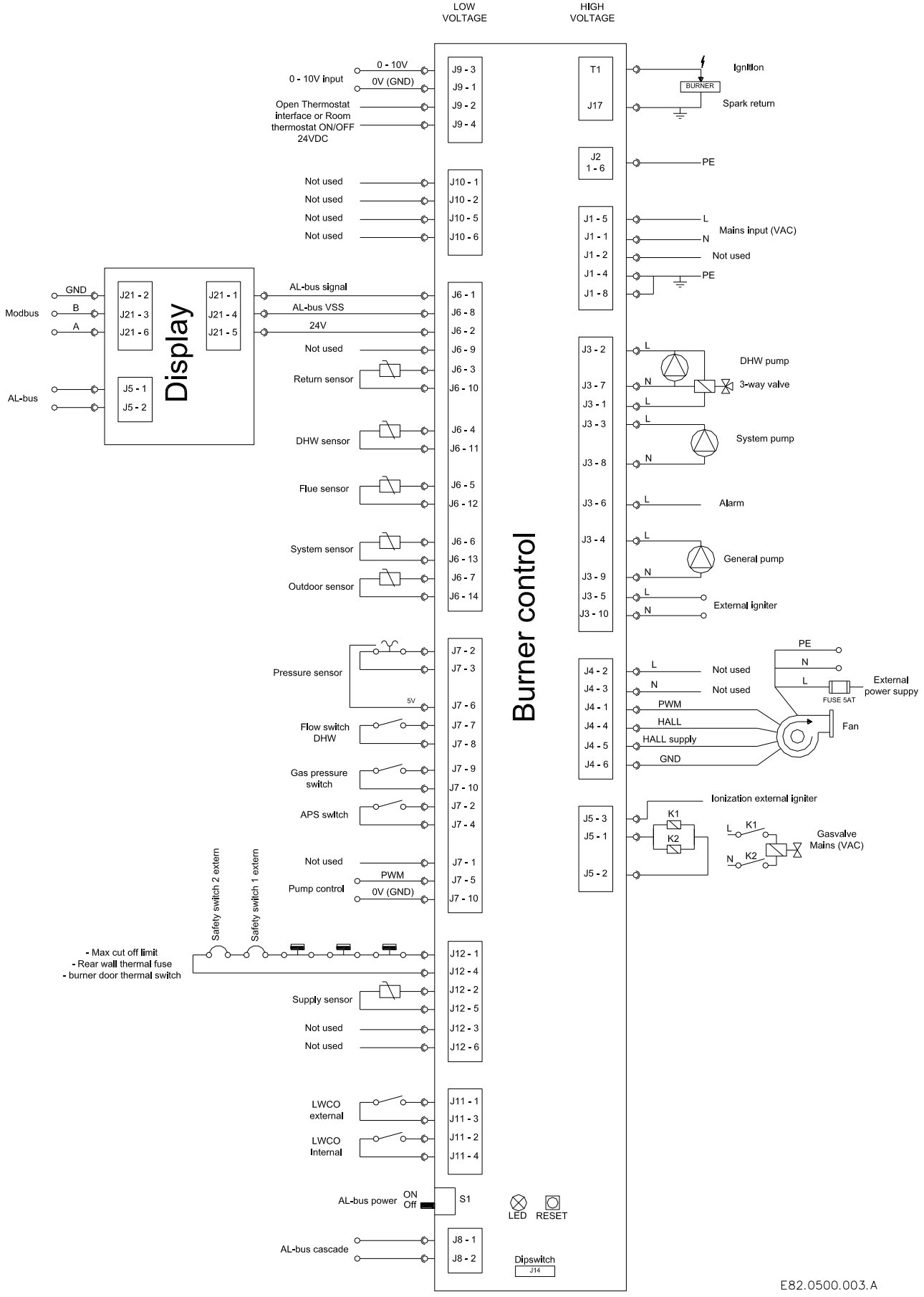
1-2	OUTDOOR SENSOR
If an outdoor temperature sensor is connected, the boiler will control the supply water temperature by using a calculated setting based on outdoor reset curve, which is related to the outdoor temperature.	
3-4	**SYSTEM SENSOR**
If a low loss header is used, this sensor measures the flow temperature at the system side. The sensor must be mounted on the supply pipe or in a sensor well at the system side, close to the low loss header. NOTICE: This sensor (see chapter 15.1 "Cascading - system setup") must be used when boilers are cascaded with the internal cascade manager. PARAMETER: Boiler parameter 122, see chapter 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs"	
5-6	**DHW SENSOR**
When an indirect hot water tank is installed, the DHW mode must be set to 1 or 2. When the DHW mode is set to 1, a sensor can be connected. This sensor should be mounted in a well in the tank. The boiler will now modulate towards the hot water setpoint. When the DHW mode is set to 2, a control thermostat can be connected. When the set temperature is reached, the a will switch off and the boiler will stop serving hot water.	
7-8-9	**MODBUS**
Connections for a MODBUS communication signal. 7 = ground, 8 = A, 9 = B (A detailed Modbus bulletin is available at your supplier on request)	
10-11	**AL-BUS DEPENDING**
Cascade connections for the dependent boilers, must be parallel linked together. NOTICE: link all connections 10 to 10 and all connections 11 to 11, do not mix these. Link connections 10 of the dependent boilers to 20 of the managing boiler, and connections 11 of the dependent boilers to 21 of the managing boiler.	
12-13	**ON/OFF STAT OR OPENTHERM HEATING CIRCUIT**
OPTION 1: An ON/OFF thermostat can be connected. If these terminals are bridged, the set/ programmed flow temperature of the boiler will be used. OPTION 2: An OpenTherm (OT) controller can be connected to these terminals. The boiler software will detect and use this OpenTherm signal automatically. PARAMETER: Boiler parameter 124, see chapter 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs"	
14-15	**0-10 VDC CONTROL SIGNAL**
These terminals are used for an external 0-10 VDC control input signal. NOTICE: Terminal 14 [+] (positive) and terminal 15 [-] (negative).	
16-17	**DHW - FLOW SWITCH**
For DHW_Mode 3 a flow switch can be connected. If a water flow is present, the switch closes, and the DHW pump is started. The temperature of the DHW is set with DHW_Setpoint. PARAMETER: boiler parameter 117, see: chapter 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs"	
18-19	**PWM – PUMP CONTROL**
These connections are used to control the boiler pump. The PWM signal determines the speed of the pump, when there is a heat demand. 18 = Signal, 19 = Ground Parameter 136 is factory set to modulating pump.	
20-21	**AL-BUS MANAGING**
Cascade connection for the managing boiler. Link connection 20 of the managing boiler to connections 10 of the depending boilers, and connection 21 of the managing boiler to connections 11 of the depending boilers.	
22-23	**LWCO EXTERN**
To be used for an extra external Low Water Cut Off. The boiler goes into a lockout when this contact opens	
24-25	**GAS PRESSURE SWITCH**
To be used for an extra external gas pressure switch. The boiler goes into a lockout when this contact opens PARAMETER: boiler parameter 118, see: chapter 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs"	
26-27	**SAFETY SWITCH 1**
To be used for an extra external safety switch. The boiler goes into a lockout when this contact opens	
28-29	**SAFETY SWITCH 2**
To be used for an extra external safety switch. The boiler goes into a lockout when this contact opens	

11.5 Explanation of the high voltage connections.

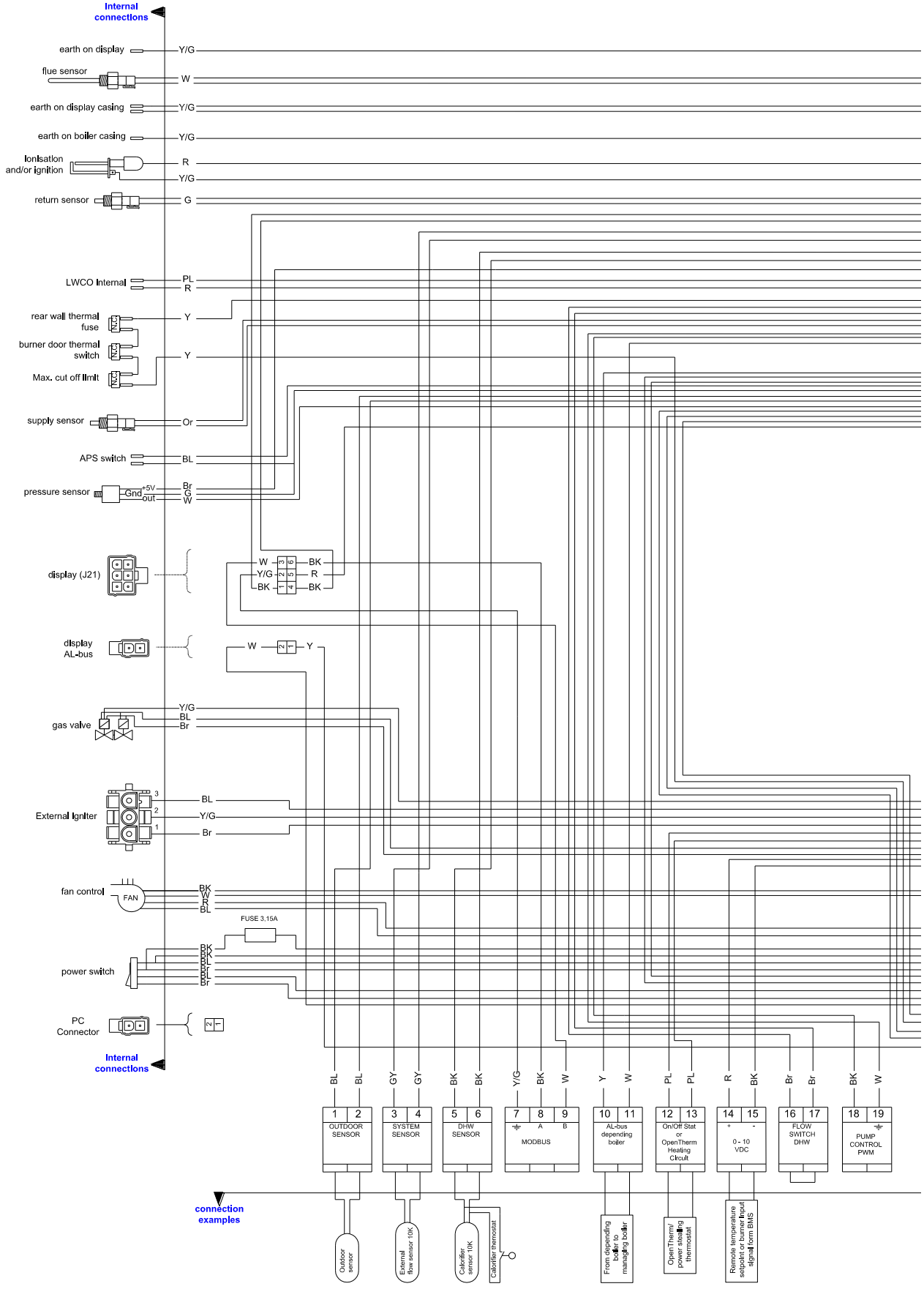
1-2-3-PE	**DIVERTER VALVE DHW indirect tank**
If an indirect domestic hot water tank is installed, a 3-way valve or a pump (P2) can be used to divert hot water to the heating coil of the tank. This 3-way valve will open, or pump will power on, when the indirect tank has a heat demand. PARAMETER: boiler parameter 128, see: § 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs" 1 = L1 wire (heating position); 2 = Neutral wire; 3 = L2 (hot water position); PE = Ground. The inrush current of the 3-way valve or pump may not exceed 8 Amps, see chapter 8.4 for detailed electrical specifications.	
4-PE-5	**SYSTEM PUMP**
Connections for the power supply of a central heating system pump (P3, see chapter 8.4 for detailed electrical specifications). 4 = Phase wire; 5 = Neutral wire; PE = Ground PARAMETER: Boiler parameter 125, see chapter 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs"	
6-PE-7	**BOILER PUMP**
Connections for the power supply of a boiler pump. (P1, see chapter 8.4 for detailed electrical specifications).	
8-9-PE-PE	**MAINS SUPPLY**
The power supply connection of the unit. 8 = Line voltage wire; 9 = Neutral wire, PE = Ground wire	
10-11	**ALARM RELAY**
A semiconductor alarm output. This is a triac output with an active voltage of 230 VAC, it can only handle resistive loads between 5 and 50 Watt. E.g. an incandescent bulb of 10-50 Watt can be added to this. This alarm will be activated 60 seconds after an error has occurred. There are a few exceptions: - Alarm output will not be activated for a service warning; - Alarm output will not be activated for warning 202 (Appliance selection). 10 = Phase wire; 11 = Neutral wire PARAMETER: boiler parameter 127, see: § 11.9 "programmable in- and outputs"	

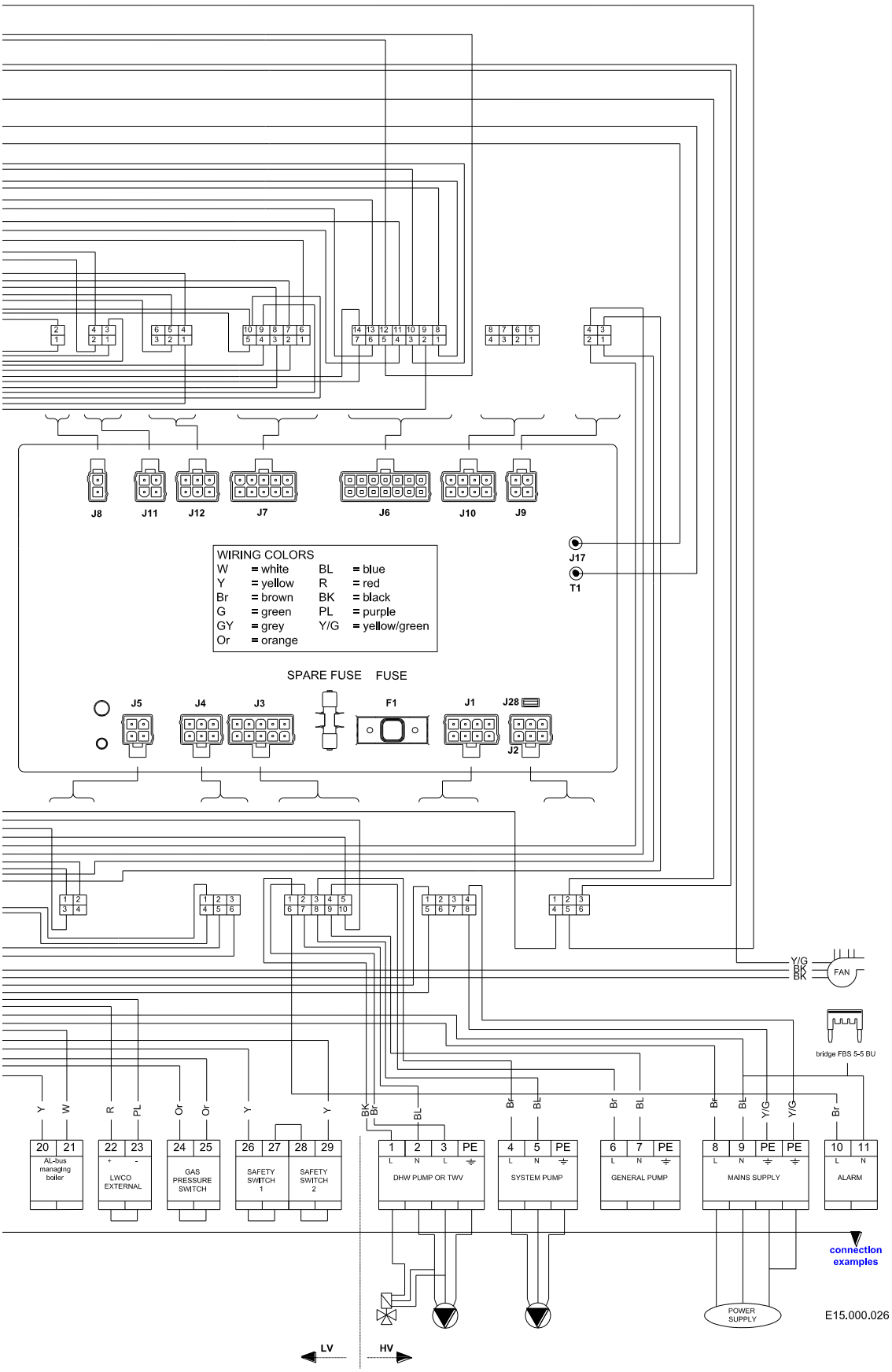
NOTICE	To all outputs following applies: maximum current 1.5 A each output. Total output of all currents combined maximum 3.5 A. The inrush current of the 3-way valve and/or pumps is maximum 8 A.

11.6 Ladder / Logic Diagram



11.7 Electrical Schematics




J8
J11
J12
J7
J6
J10
J9
J17
T1
WIRING COLORS
W = white
Y = yellow
Br = brown
G = green
GY = grey
Or = orange
BL = blue
R = red
BK = black
PL = purple
Y/G = yellow/green
SPARE FUSE
FUSE
J5
J4
J3
F1
J1
J28
J2
FAN
bridge FBS 5-5 BU
AL-bus managing boiler
LWCO EXTERNAL
GAS PRESSURE SWITCH
SAFETY SWITCH 1
SAFETY SWITCH 2
DHW PUMP OR TWV
SYSTEM PUMP
GENERAL PUMP
MAINS SUPPLY
ALARM
POWER SUPPLY
connection examples
E15.000.026
LV
HV

11.8 Sensor availability

The following table shows the sensor availability for all CH and DHW control modes. Sensors not mentioned in the table are optionally available for other functions

	CH Mode					
	0	1	2	3	4	5
T_Supply	M	M	M	M	M	M
T_Return	O	O	O	O	O	O
T_DHW	O	O	O	O	O	O
T_Outdoor	---	M	M	O	O	
0-10 Volt	O	O	O	O	M	M
Water Flow DHW	O	O	O	O	O	---
RT Switch	M	M	M	M	M	---
M = Mandatory, O = Optional, --- = Disabled.						

CH mode 0 – Central Heating demand with thermostat control
CH mode 1 – CH with an outdoor temperature reset and thermostat control
CH mode 2 – Central Heating with full outdoor temperature reset
CH mode 3 – Central Heating with permanent heat demand
CH mode 4 – Central Heating with analogue input control of setpoint
CH mode 5 – Central Heating with analogue input control of power output

	DHW Mode								
	0	1	2	3	4	5 N.A.	6 N.A.	7 N.A.	8 N.A.
T_Supply	O	M	M	O	M	O	M	M	M
T_Return	O	O	O	O	M	O	---	O	M
T_DHW	---	M	---	M	M	M	M	---	M
T_Outdoor	O	O	O	O	O	O	---	---	O
0-10 Volt	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
Water Flow DHW	O	O	O	O	O	M	O	M	M
RT Switch	O	O	M	O	O	O	O	O	O
M = Mandatory, O = Optional, --- = Disabled, N.A. = Not Available.									

DHW mode 0 – No Domestic Hot Water
DHW mode 1 – Storage with sensor
DHW mode 2 – Storage with thermostat
DHW mode 3 – Instantaneous water heating with plated heat exchanger, flow switch and DHW-out sensor.
DHW mode 4 – Instantaneous water heating with plated heat exchanger and DHW-out sensor
DHW mode 5 to 8 N.A.

11.9 NTC sensor curve

Temperature (°C)	Resistance (Ω)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (Ω)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (Ω)	Temperature (°C)	Resistance (Ω)
-30	175203	20	12488	70	1753	120	387
-25	129289	25	10000	75	1481	125	339
-20	96360	30	8059	80	1256	130	298
-15	72502	35	6535	85	1070	135	262
-10	55047	40	5330	90	915	140	232
-5	42158	45	4372	95	786	145	206
0	32555	50	3605	100	677	150	183
5	25339	55	2989	105	586	155	163
10	19873	60	2490	110	508	160	145
15	15699	65	2084	115	443	165	130

All NTC sensors are according to this characteristic: NTC 10K@25°C B3977k

11.10 Programmable in- and outputs

It's possible to re-program some in- and outputs to other functions. To do this use below list and go to:
Menu\settings\boiler settings\"1122" (installer password) \boiler parameters

boiler parameter	name	default setting	description	terminal
(117)	Prog. Input 2.	2	DHW flow switch	LV 16-17
(118)	Prog. Input 3.	2	Gas pressure switch	LV 24-25
(122)	Prog. Input 7.	3	Cascade sensor	LV 3-4
(124)	Prog. Input RT.	1	room thermostat on	LV 12-13
(125)	Prog. Output 1.	4	System pump	HV 4-5
(126)	Prog. Output 2.	9	Ext. Igniter	separate connector
(127)	Prog. Output 3.	6	Alarm relay	HV 10-11
(128)	Prog. Output 4.	18	3-way Valve DHW	HV 3-2-1

NOTICE

To all outputs following applies: maximum current 2.0 A each output.
Total output of all currents combined maximum 3.5 A.
The inrush current of the 3-way valve and/or pumps is maximum 8 A.

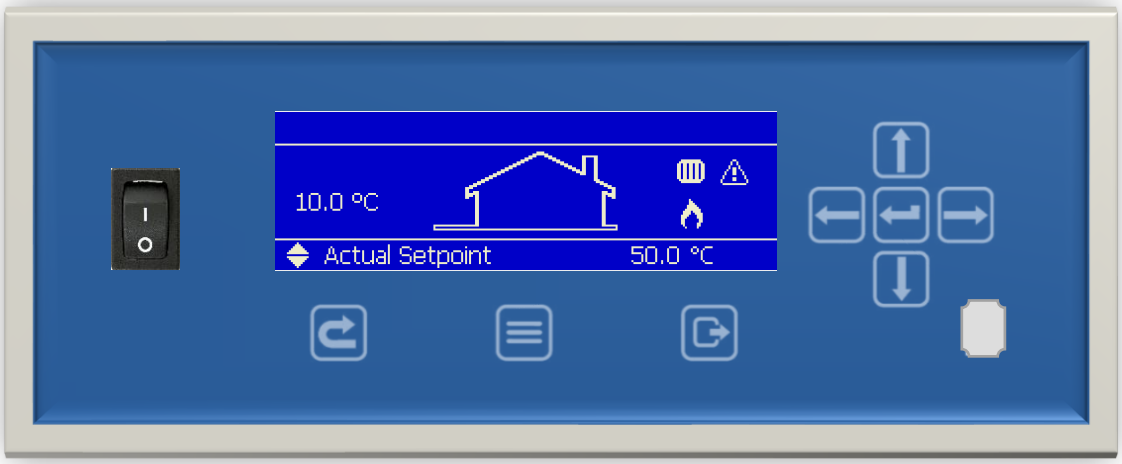
para-meter	Display:	**INPUTS:**	re-mark
(117)	Prog. Input 2.	0 Disabled	
		1 DHW flow sensor	N.A.
		2 DHW flow switch	
		3 CH flow sensor	N.A.
		4 CH flow switch	
(118)	Prog. Input 3.	0 Disabled	
		1 Drain switch	
		2 Gas pressure switch	
(122)	Prog. Input 7.	0 Disabled	
		1 T_Flue_2 sensor	N.A.
		2 T_Flue_2 with blocked flue	N.A.
		3 Cascade sensor	
		4 Blocked Flue switch	N.A.
		5 CH Sensor	
(124)	Prog. Input RT.	0 room thermstat off	
		1 room thermstat on	
	Display:	**OUTPUTS**:	
(125)	Prog. Output 1.	0 Disabled	
		1 Module pump	
		2 CH pump	
		3 DHW pump	
		4 System pump	
		5 Cascade pump	
		6 Alarm relay	
		7 Filling valve	
		8 LPG tank	
		9 Ext. Igniter	
		10 Air damper	
(126)	Prog. Output 2.	0 Disabled	
		1 Module pump	1)
		2 CH pump	1)
		3 DHW pump	1)
		4 System pump	1)
		5 Cascade pump	1)
		6 Alarm relay	1)
		7 Filling valve	1)
		8 LPG tank	1)
		9 Ext. Igniter	1)
		10 Air damper	1)

para-meter	Display:	**OUTPUTS**:	re-mark
(127)	Prog. Output 3.	0 Disabled	
		1 Module pump	N.A.
		2 CH pump	N.A.
		3 DHW pump	N.A.
		4 System pump	N.A.
		5 Cascade pump	N.A.
		6 Alarm relay	2)
		7 Filling valve	2)
		8 LPG tank	2)
		9 Ext. Igniter	2)
		10 Air damper	2)
(128)	Prog. Output 4.	0 Disabled	
		1 Module pump	
		2 CH pump	
		3 DHW pump	
		4 System pump	
		5 Cascade pump	
		6 Alarm relay	
		7 Filling valve	
		8 LPG tank	
		9 Ext. Igniter	
		10 Air damper	
		11 empty	
		12 empty	
		13 empty	
		14 empty	
		15 empty	
		16 empty	
		17 3-way Valve CH	
		18 3-way Valve DHW	
		19 3-way Valve CH (power when idle)	
		20 3-way Valve DHW (power when idle)	

Remarks:
1) Prog. output 2: (ext. igniter); this is a separate connector, the pin in the middle is for ionization, it has no PE connection. If earth is needed, it must be connected to the main earth terminal.
2) Prog. output 3: (alarm relay); this is a triac output with an active voltage of 230 VAC, it can only handle resistive loads between 5 and 50 Watt.

12 BURNER CONTROLLER AND DISPLAY.

12.1 Display and buttons



	On / off switch. Switches electrical power to the boiler
	Connector for computer cable
	Reset lockout error
	Main Menu
	Escape / Return to the status overview
	**Right** Enter a menu item or confirm selection in Status overview (when directly setting Actual setpoint or DHW setpoint)
	**Left** Return to previous menu item or Status overview
	**Up** Directly select Actual setpoint of DHW setpoint in the Status overview, push RIGHT to confirm and use UP or DOWN to adjust value.
	**Down** Directly select Actual setpoint of DHW setpoint in the Status overview, push RIGHT to confirm and use UP or DOWN to adjust value.
	**Enter** Confirm a setting or enter a menu item

12.1.1 DISPLAY ICONS

The following table gives a short description of the icons that can be visible on the main screen during operating:

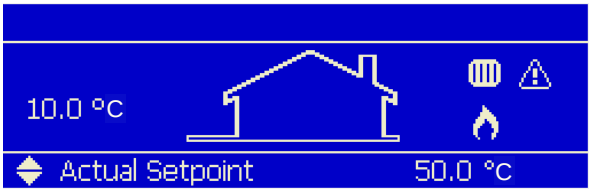
Icon	Description
	Central Heating demand
	Domestic Hot Water demand
	Indicates that the appliance burner is ON
	Cascade Emergency Mode active
	Error notification

Boiler Status	
CH control state (Central Heating controller state)	**RT_Input** (Room thermostat open of closed)
0 = Idle	0=Open
1 = Request	1=Closed
2 = Demand	
3 = Post circulation	
4 = Off	

12.2 Screens and settings.

This screen is active during power up and will remain active until communication with the Main Control (the AL-BUS) has been established.

After communication has been established the following **Status overview** appears:



12.2.1 SET ACTUAL SETPOINT/DHW SETPOINT DIRECTLY VIA THE STATUS OVERVIEW

When CH is active, you can adjust the Actual setpoint directly on the bottom of the Status overview. When DHW is active, you can adjust the DHW setpoint directly on the bottom of the Status overview.

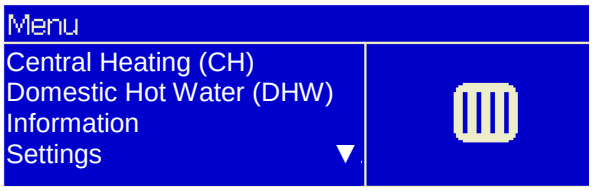
This means that when CH is active, you cannot set the DHW setpoint directly via the Status overview. When DHW is active, you also cannot set the Actual setpoint (CH setpoint) directly via the Status overview.

Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to select the mode, then press CONFIRM ↵ or RIGHT → to confirm the mode and the Actual/DHW setpoint becomes directly settable. Use UP ↑ or DOWN ↓ to increase/decrease the setpoint.
Press CONFIRM ↵ or RIGHT → to confirm your alteration or press ESC ⎋ or LEFT ← to cancel.

A setpoint is only visible on the display when no error or alert is active. In case of an active error or alert, the bottom right part of the display is used to display the error or alert text.

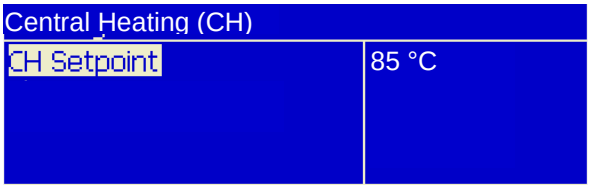
12.2.2 ENTERING THE MENU

Enter the menu by pressing the MENU button once. The header in the display shows you are inside the main menu. While scrolling through the menu you will see that the selected menu item is shown in a white rectangle.

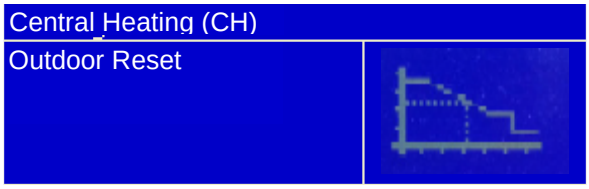


Enter a menu item by pressing CONFIRM or RIGHT →.
The header shows your location inside the menu, as seen in the following image:

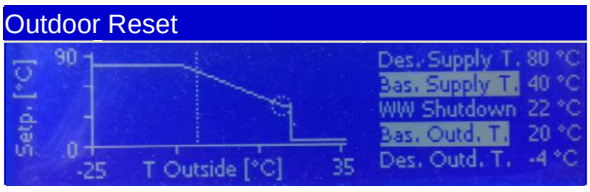
If you are inside the menu (or a menu item) and want to return directly to the Status overview press MENU or ESC If you want to go back one step in the menu press BACK/LEFT ←.



If CH-mode is set to:
CH mode 1 – CH with an outdoor temperature reset and thermostat control
Or
CH mode 2 – Central Heating with full outdoor temperature reset
The following display will appear:



Enter a menu item by pressing CONFIRM or RIGHT →
The header shows your location inside the menu, as seen in the following image:

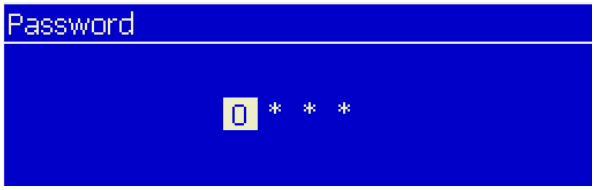


It now is possible to set the Outdoor reset curve by changing the parameters on the righthand of the screen.

If you are inside the menu (or a menu item) and want to return directly to the Status overview press MENU or ESC If you want to go back one step in the menu press BACK/LEFT ← .

12.2.3 PROTECTED MENU ITEMS

Some menu items are protected and only accessible via a password* The following password screen will then appear:



Users are only allowed to change parameters not needing a password. Installers have to use the password 1122 to change parameters protected by a password.

WARNING	Changing protected/safety parameters should only be conducted by experienced, licensed boiler operators and mechanics. Hazardous burner conditions can happen with improper operations that may result in PROPERTY LOSS, PHYSICAL INJURY, or DEATH.

Enter the password with the following steps:

1.Use the UP/DOWN ↑↓ button to adjust the first number
2.Press CONFIRM ↵ or RIGHT → to confirm and to go to the following number

Repeat this action for all numbers to enter the password.
During this action, if you want to return to the previous screen, just press MENU ☰ or ESC ⎋ to cancel. After the password is entered in correctly, the menu item will become available.

The following menu items require a password*:

(Sub) Menu item	Location inside menu
Climatic Compensation	via 'Heating > Climatic compensation'
Boiler	via 'Settings > Boiler'

12.2.4 DE-AERATION SEQUENCE

The "De-Aeration" sequence is a safety function that starts at every power ON and after reset of the boiler and is used to remove the air from the heat-exchanger.

The display will show the following string during DAir sequence:
• "Dair Running"
• "Dair Error Water Pressure"

The DAir sequence can be cancelled by the user by pressing the Enter button for over 5 seconds.

12.2.5 LANGUAGE SETTINGS

The display has a number of different language options, such as English, French, Chinese and Italian.
BE AWARE: DO NOT set the language to the Chinese Language if you are not familiar with this language. Contact Eco Heating Systems for instructions if the display is set to Chinese and needs to be reset to another language. Please follow the next steps, which describe how to set the display to a specific language:

1. From the Status Overview, press the MENU ☰ button once
2. Select "Settings" (press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to highlight/select) and press the CONFIRM ↵ button
3. Select "General Settings" (press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to highlight/select) and press the CONFIRM ↵ button
4. Select "Language" (press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to highlight/select) and press the CONFIRM ↵ button
5. Select the desired language (press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to highlight/select) and press the CONFIRM ↵ button

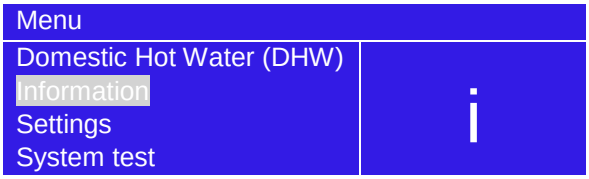
12.3 Boiler history

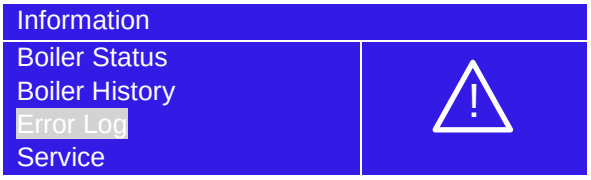
The boiler history found in the information menu displays several history counters that keep track of the boiler usage. The history cannot be erased and will continue for the burner controller life cycle. The following boiler history data is available:

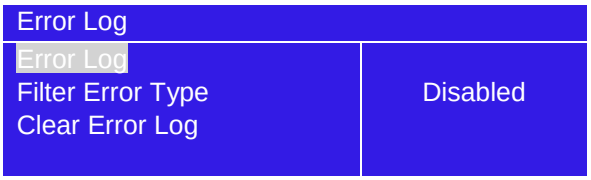
(Sub) Menu item	Description
Successful Ignitions	Number of successful ignitions.
Failed Ignitions	Number of failed ignitions.
Flame Failures	Number of flame failures (loss of flame).
Operation Days	Number of days that the appliance is operational (powered ON).
CH Burner Hours	Number of hours that the appliance has burned for Central Heating.
DHW Burner Hours	Number of hours that the appliance has burned for Domestic Hot Water.

12.4 Error logging.

Error logging is available. This functionality is linked to the Real-Time Clock functionality.
Errors will be logged for a stand-alone system or for a complete cascade system (based on the cascade settings).
The PB display will monitor the error codes it receives from the boiler(s) and if an error code is a new error code the error will be stored in the error log. An error will be logged with a (real-time clock) time stamp (date and time) when the error was detected and a boiler ID of the boiler on which the error was detected.
The error log can be viewed from the error log menu, which is located in the information menu.

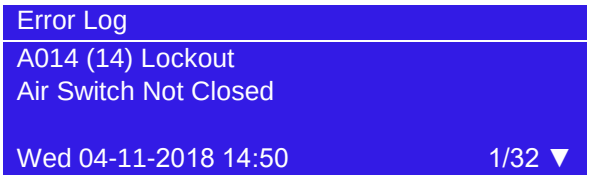






(Sub) Menu item	Description
Error Log	Show the error log (based on the selected filter options)
Filter Error Type	Filter errors based on the Error Type (Lockout/Blocking)
Filter Boiler ID (Cascade System only)	Filter errors based on Boiler ID (Managing, Dep 1, Dep 2, etc.)
Clear Error Log	Clear the error log (protected by password)

When no filtering option is selected (Disabled) the error log will show all errors for that category. So, if both filters are disabled, the error log will show all the errors in the log.



The error log screen will show on the first line: Boiler ID for which boiler the error was detected (cascade system only), Error Code, (internal) Error Number, Error Type (Lockout/Blocking).
The second line will show the Error Description.
The bottom line will show the Time Stamp (date and time) when the error was detected (in the format as configured in the Date Time Settings menu), and also the selected error index from the total number of errors in the (filtered) error log. Only Time Stamp, Code and Description is displayed.

Example see picture above. A014 = Error code. (14) = Error Number (tracking number, 1-15 errors are stored maximum). Lockout = Error type. Air Switch Not Closed = Error description. Wed 04-11-2018 14:50 = Time stamp when the error occurred.

12.5 General

The burner controller is designed to function as a standalone control unit for intermittent operation on heating appliances with a premix (modulating) burner and a pneumatic air-gas system.

Fuses	Mains input1 x 5AT, 230V		
Flame establishing period	2 seconds		
Safety time	5 seconds		
Ignition attempts	3		
Pre-purge time	≥ 2…60 seconds (not safety critical)		
Pre-ignition time	2 seconds (not safety critical)		
Flame failure response time	< 1.0 second		
Flame-current	Minimum 1.0 µA Start-detection 1.5 µA		
Cable length AL-BUS[1]	mm^2	(AWG)	Cable length m (ft)
	0.25	(23)	100 (328.1 ft)
	0.5	(20)	200 (656.2 ft)
	0.75	(18)	300 (984.3 ft)
	1.0	(17)	400 (1312.3 ft)
	1.5	(15)	600 (1968.5 ft)
1) This is the total length of the cable, not the length between two boilers. The length differs with the diameter of the cable.			

12.5.1 PUMP START EXERCISE EVERY 24 HOURS

To protect the pump from getting stuck at a certain position it is forced to run for 10 seconds every 24 hours. This is done only for the boiler loop pump at the start-up of the board.

12.5.2 FROST PROTECTION

The Frost protection function protects the boiler and boiler loop from freezing.
The T_Supply, T_Supply_2 and T_Return sensors are checked for generating a Frost protection demand.

- When any of the sensors drop below FP_Start_Pump the boiler loop pump is switched ON for CH.
- When any of the sensors drop below FP_Start_Burn the boiler is fired.
- When all of the sensors measure above FP_Stop the Frost protection demand is ended.

When the demand for Frost protection is ended the pumps will post-circulate for CH_Post_Pump_Period.
Parameters are factory set

12.5.3 APPLIANCE SELECTION

The control is designed to store specific parameter sets of different boiler models.
By defining specific setting for different appliance models the same control can be used for a complete product range. Depending on which model boiler the control is applied to, it only will be necessary to change just one single parameter. See chapter 18.4: "Change the appliance type" for details.
When this parameter is changed the following settings are changed:

- Maximal fan speed
- Minimal fan speed
- Ignition speed*
- Maximum flue gas temperature

*Ignition speed is the same as Pre-Purge Speed and Post Purge speed.

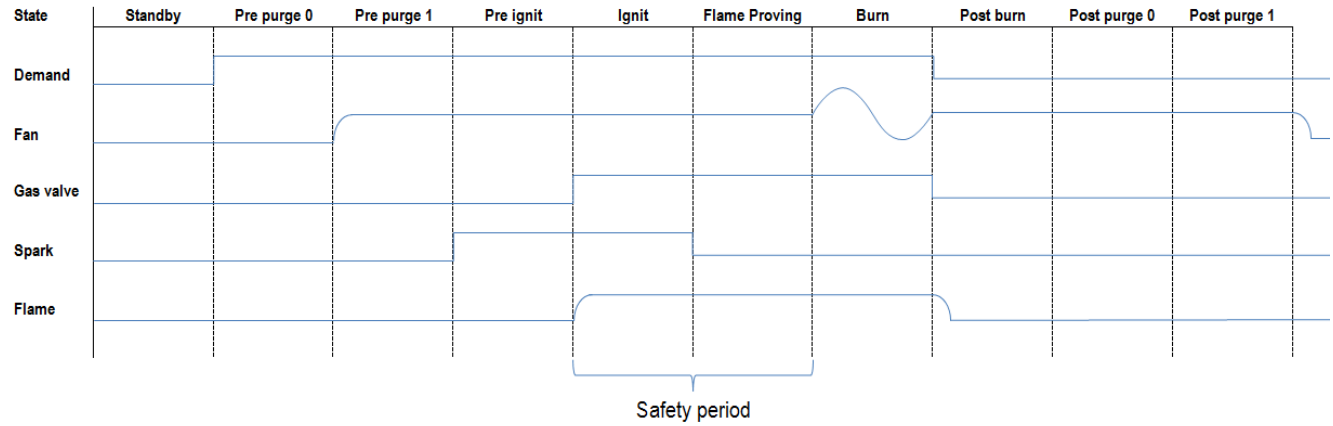
The following appliances are available:

PCB 1 – S-CBX 85 & 105
Appliance type 50 – S-CBX 85 on Natural Gas.
Appliance type 51 – S-CBX 85 on LPG.
Appliance type 52 – S-CBX 105 on Natural Gas.
Appliance type 53 – S-CBX 105 on LPG.
Appliance type 54 - Not Used
Appliance type 55 - Not Used

PCB 2 – S-CBX 125 & 155
Appliance type 50 – S-CBX 125 on Natural Gas.
Appliance type 51 – S-CBX 125 on LPG.
Appliance type 52 – S-CBX 155 on Natural Gas.
Appliance type 53 – S-CBX 155 on LPG.
Appliance type 54 - Not Used
Appliance type 55 - Not Used

12.6 Ignition cycle

During the ignition cycle multiple safety checks are active



False flame detection	If flame is detected at the end of the pre-spark period (*Pre-ignite*) a lockout error occurs
Re-ignition	If at the end of the safety period, no flame is detected the control will go to post-purge to remove the unburned gas. After this a re-ignition attempt is started following the same cycle. The number of re-ignition attempts is limited to *Max_Ignit_Trials* after which a lockout occurs.
Flame establishing time	Sparking stops in the *Flame Proving* state to allow for ionization detection. The *Flame Proving* state takes *Safety_Period - Ignit_Period*.
Flame out too late	If at the end of the *Post purge* 0 state the flame is still detected a lockout follows.
Flame loss	When a flame is lost during a burn cycle the control will restart the boiler once. At the second flame loss the boiler will stop and blocking mode follows. The number of restarts is limited by the *Max_Flame_Trials* setting. (Default set to 1)
Fan supervision	The fan speed is continuously monitored.

12.6.1 FLAME DETECTION

When the boiler is firing, and the flame is not detected anymore, the gas valve will be closed, and the control will perform a post-purge, after which a restart will take place.
When the flame disappears three times within one heat demand, the control will lockout.
The presence of a flame is measured through the flame rod that points into the flame. Between this pen and earth an electromagnetic field is present. When a flame is present, the free electrons in the flame flow from the pen to the earth. This flow of electrons is the flame current.
The flame current is measured by the control as ionization in micro amps (µA).

When the flame current is above Flamerod_Setpoint + Flamerod_Hysterese (1.0 µA + 0.5 µA) a flame will be present. When the flame current is below Flamerod_Setpoint (1.0 µA) the flame will not be present.

12.6.2 FLAME RECOVERY

When the ionization current is too low, the system responds by increasing the minimal fan speed, in order to keep the flame present. This is done by increasing the minimal fan speed when the ionization current is too low.

Whenever the ionization current is high enough, the minimal fan speed will be decreased again. When the flame still disappears the minimal fan speed will be increased for the next burn cycle.

• When the flame current is below Flamerod_Setpoint + Flamerod_Delta (1.0 µA + 0.2 µA) the minimal fan speed will be increased.
• When the flame current is above Flamerod_Setpoint + Flamerod_Delta + Flamerod_Delta * 2 (1.0 µA + 0.2 µA + 0.4 µA) the minimal fan speed will be decreased.

When the flame still disappears the minimal fan speed will be increased for the next burn cycle.

No. of flame losses	Description
0	Minimal fan speed as set in the system
1	In between minimal and ignition fan speed
2	Ignition fan speed

When the system successfully completes a burn cycle, the minimal fan speed will be reset to the set minimal fan speed in the system.

12.7 Control functions

Dependent on the required functions of the appliance and connected sensors and components, several operation modes for Central Heating (CH) and Domestic Hot Water (DHW) can be selected.

12.7.1 ROOM THERMOSTAT ONLY; CH MODE 0 (DEFAULT SETTING)

For this mode the CH mode should be set to 0 and no outdoor sensor is needed.

If the room thermostat closes, the boiler and system pumps are switched ON. When the supply temperature drops CH_Hysterese_Down below the CH_Setpoint (settable via the menu) the boiler is switched ON. The power for the boiler is PID regulated between T_Supply and the CH_Setpoint using the PID parameters for Central Heating.
If the supply temperature reaches a temperature CH_Hysterese_Up above the CH_Setpoint the boiler is switched OFF. However, if CH_Setpoint + CH_Hysterese_Up is greater than maximum setpoint the boiler switches OFF at the maximum setpoint.
If the room thermostat opens the boiler is switched OFF (if this was not already happening) and the boiler and system pumps run ON for CH_Post_Pump_Time.

Anti-cycling time
(This function is also applicable to all other CH modes) When the boiler is switched OFF because the supply temperature reaches CH_Setpoint + CH_Hysterese_Up, the control will wait a period of time (Anti_Cycle_Period →180 sec. settable) before it is allowed to be switched ON again.
This function is to prevent short cycling ON and OFF of the boiler. However, when during the anti-cycle wait time the differential between setpoint and supply temperature gets greater than Anti_Cycle_T_Diff, anti-cycle will be aborted, and the boiler is allowed to start.

Maximum CH power
(This function is also applicable to all other CH modes)
The maximum boiler power during CH operation can be limited with parameter P_CH_Max.

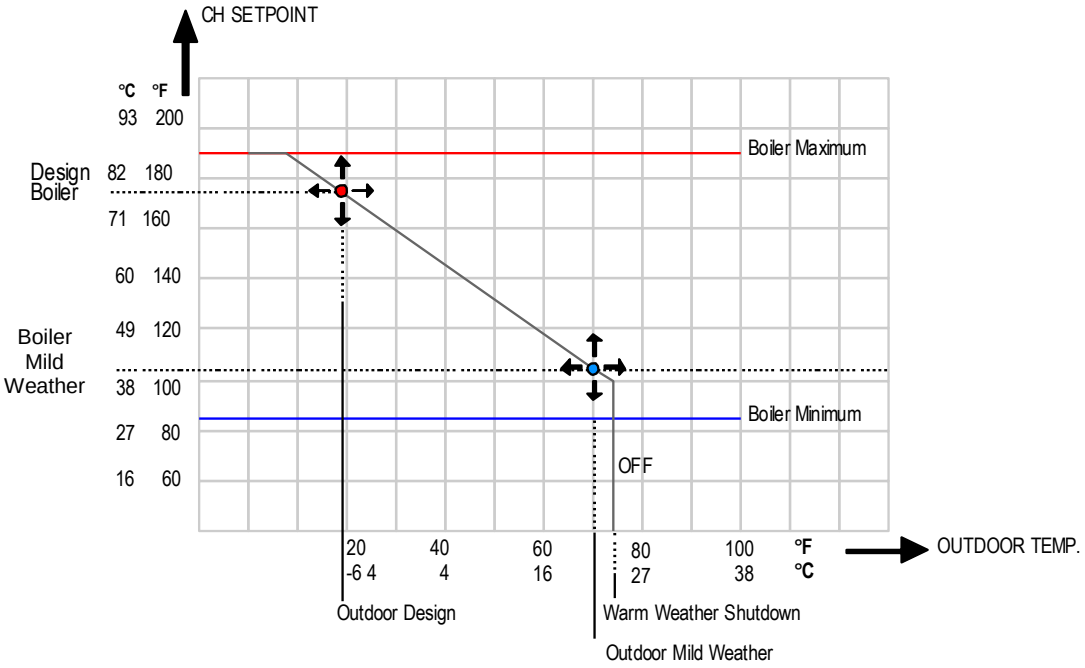
Minimum CH power
(This function is also applicable to all other CH and DHW modes)
The minimum boiler power during operation can be limited with parameter P_CH_Min.

Adjustable Set Point Heating Parameters

Specific Parameters	Level	Default Value	Range
CH_Mode	2: Installer	1	Mode 0-5
CH Setpoint Sets the required supply temperature.	2: Installer	85 ºC (185 ºF)	20…..90 ºC (68…..194 ºF)
CH_Post_Pump_Time	2: Installer	120 sec.	10…..900 sec
Anti_Cycle_Period	2: Installer	180 sec	10…..900 sec
Anti_Cycle_T_Diff Aborts anti-cycle time when setpoint – actual supply temp >*Anti_Cycle_T_Diff.*	2: Installer	16 ºC (29 ºF)	0…..20 ºC (0…..36 ºF)
P_CH_Max Maximum boiler power for CH operation	2: Installer	100 %	1…..100 %
P_CH_Min Minimum boiler power for CH operation	2: Installer	1 %	1…..50 %

12.7.2 CH WITH AN OUTDOOR TEMPERATURE RESET AND THERMOSTAT; CH MODE 1

If the parameter CH_Mode is set to 1, the “Outdoor temperature reset with room thermostat” mode is selected.
This mode will only function when an outdoor temperature sensor is connected. If the outdoor sensor is connected, the boiler automatically uses Reset_Curve_Boiler_Maximum.
The setpoint is calculated depending on the outdoor temperature as indicated in the following graph and the boiler will react on the room thermostat (as described in § 12.7.1).



CH outdoor reset curve

The outdoor reset curve can be changed by adjusting the design and mild weather reference temperatures. The calculated CH-setpoint is always limited between parameters Reset_Curve_Boiler_Minimum and Reset_Curve_Boiler_Maximum.
The outdoor temperature used for the CH_Setpoint calculation is measured once a minute and averaged with the previous measurement. This is to avoid commuting when the outside temperature changes rapidly.
If an “open” outdoor sensor is detected the CH_Setpoint will be equal to the Reset_Curve_Design_Boiler.

Shutdown temperature
When the outdoor temperature rises above Warm_Weather_Shutdown, the call for heat is blocked and the pumps are stopped. There is a fixed hysteresis of 1 °C (1.8 °F) around the Warm_Weather_Shutdown setting.
This means that the demand is stopped when the outdoor temperature has risen above Warm_Weather_Shutdown 1 °C (1.8 °F). When the outdoor temperature drops below Warm_Weather_Shutdown – 1 °C (1.8 °F) again, the demand will also start again.

Boost function
The outdoor reset boost function increases the CH_Setpoint by a prescribed increment (Boost_Temperature_Incr) if a call for heat continues beyond the pre-set time limit (Boost_Time_Delay).

Boiler Parameters		
(25) Warm Weather Shutdn	22 °C	▲
(26) Boost Temp increment	18 °C	
(27) Boost Time Delay	20 min	
(28) Night Setback Temp.	4 °C	▼

These are parameters 26 Boost Temp Increment and 27 Boost Time Delay.
And have a default value of 18 °C (32 °F) and 20 min, so the function is switched off and can be activated by the installer by increasing parameter 26 by a number of degrees. Also, the time can be set when this parameter will be active in parameter 27 now set on 20 min.
CH_Setpoint increases again if the call for heat still is not satisfied in another time increment.

Setpoint adjustment
It is possible to adjust the calculated setpoint with parameter CH_Setpoint_Diff. The calculated setpoint can be increased or decreased with a maximum of 10 ºC (18 °F). The CH setpoint limits (Reset_Curve_Boiler_Minimum and Reset_Curve_Boiler_Maximum) are respected while adjusting the setpoint.
Apart from the calculated setpoint the functionality is the same as described in chapter 12.7.1.

Adjustable Outdoor Reset parameters

Parameters	Level	Default Value	Range
CH_Mode	2: Installer	1	Mode 0-5
Reset_Curve_Design_Boiler Sets high boiler CH setpoint when outdoor temp. is equal to *Reset_Curve_Outdoor_Design.*	2: Installer	80 ºC (180 ºF)	0…..80 ºC (32…..176 ºF)
Reset_Curve_Outdoor_Design Sets the outdoor temp at which the boiler setpoint must be high as set by *Reset_Curve_Design_Boiler.*	2: Installer	-5 ºC (23 ºF)	-20…..5 ºC (-4…..41 ºF)
Reset_Curve_Boiler_Mild_Weather Sets low boiler CH setpoint when outdoor temp. is equal to *Reset_Curve_Outdoor_Mild_Weather.*	2: Installer	40 ºC (104 ºF)	0…..40 ºC (32…..104 ºF)
Reset_Curve_Outdoor_Mild_Weather Sets the outdoor temp at which the boiler setpoint must be low as set by *Reset_Curve_Mild_Weather.*	2: Installer	20 ºC (68 ºF)	0…..30 ºC (32…..86 ºF)
Reset_Curve_Boiler_Minimum Sets the lower limit for the CH setpoint (minimum).	2: Installer	30 ºC (86 ºF)	20…..90 ºC (68…..194 ºF)
Reset_Curve_Boiler_Maximum Sets the upper limit for the CH setpoint (maximum).	2: Installer	90 ºC (176 ºF)	20…..90 ºC (68…..194 ºF)
Warm_Weather_Shutdown Set max. outdoor temp. Above this temperature heat demand is blocked.	2: Installer	22 ºC (72 ºF)	0…..35 ºC (32…..100 ºF)
Boost_Temperature_Incr CH setpoint increment when heat demand remains beyond *Boost_Time_Delay.*	2: Installer	0 ºC (32 ºF)	0…..20 ºC (0…..68 ºF)
Boost_Time_Delay	2: Installer	20 min.	1 – 120 min.
CH_Setpoint_Diff Adjusts the calculated CH setpoint.	1: User	0 ºC (0 ºF)	-10…..10 ºC (-18…..18 ºF)

Status variables	Range
Actual_CH_Setpoint Calculated CH setpoint, based on outdoor reset curve.	20.....90 ºC (68...194 ºF)

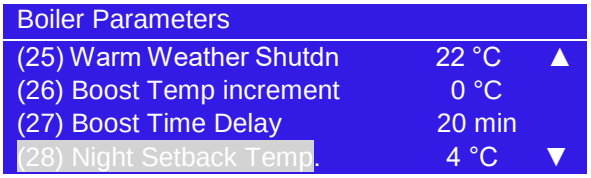
12.7.3 CH WITH CONSTANT CIRCULATION SYSTEM OUTDOOR RESET; CH MODE 2

When CH_Mode is set to 2, full weather compensator is chosen. For this mode an outdoor sensor has to be connected. The CH_Setpoint is calculated on the same way as described in chapter 12.7.2.

However, the demand does not depend on the Room Thermostat input but on the outdoor temperature and the outdoor reset setpoint. When the outdoor temperature is below Warm_Weather_Shutdown (settable) CH demand is created.

During the night an input signal from an external clock can lower the CH_Setpoint. When the RT input opens CH_Setpoint will be decreased with Night_Setback_Temp. The RT input does not influence the CH demand directly!

This can be done by connecting a relay contact or clock thermostat to terminal 12 and 13 on the low voltage connectors of the boiler. The room thermostat is only being used in this function to switch between a night setback temperature and a daytime temperature, there is always a constant demand for heat in CH mode 2.
The Night Setback temperature can be set by using the installer password and changing parameter 28 in the boiler parameters, default value is setpoint 4 ^{0}C.



Adjustable constant Circulation Parameters

Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Settable
CH_Mode	2: Installer	0	Mode 0 - 5
Warm_Weather_Shutdown Set max. outdoor temp. Above this temperature heat demand is blocked.	2: installer	22 ºC (72 ºF)	0...35 ºC (32...95 ºF)
CH_Setpoint_Diff Adjusts the calculated CH setpoint.	1: User	0 ºC (0 ºF)	-10...10 ºC (-18...18 ºF)

12.7.4 CH WITH CONSTANT CIRCULATION AND PERMANENT HEAT DEMAND; CH MODE 3

For this mode the CH_ Mode should be set to 3, no outdoor sensor is needed. The supply temperature is kept constantly at the setpoint temperature. The boiler is controlled in a similar way as described in §12.7.1.

When the room thermostat contact opens CH_Setpoint will be decreased with Night_Setback_Temp. In this condition the pump is always ON.

Please note that the pump starts every 24 hours function is not performed during this mode. In this mode the pump will be running continuously.

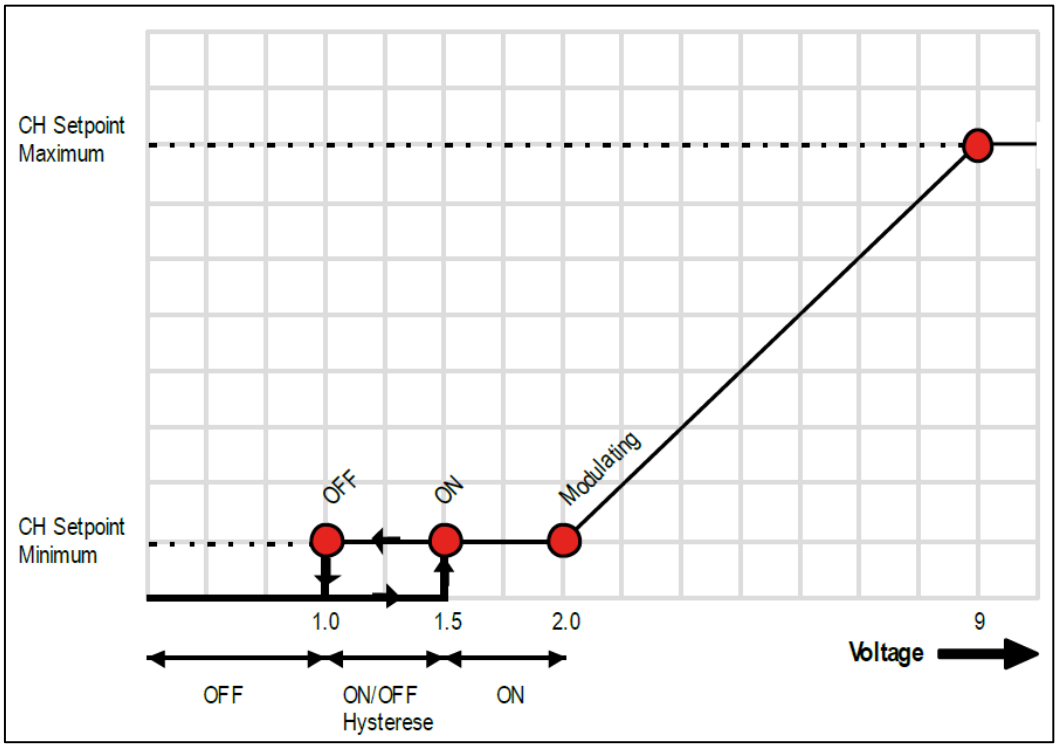
Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Settable
CH_Mode	2: Installer	0	Mode 0 - 5
CH_Setpoint	2: Installer	85 ºC (185 ºF)	20…..90 ºC (68…..194 ºF)

12.7.5 CENTRAL HEATING WITH ANALOGUE INPUT CONTROL OF SETPOINT; CH MODE 4

CH mode is set to 4. In this mode of operation, the boiler CH setpoint is controlled by an analogue input signal provided by a remote means such as a Building Management System or a system controller. The analogue input 0-10 VDC is used to adjust the boiler setpoint between the CH_Setpoint_Min and the CH_Setpoint_Max settings.

The minimum analogue input signal will correspond to the CH_Setpoint_Min parameter and the maximum analogue input signal will correspond to the CH setpoint maximum parameter. All other safety and control functions associated with the boiler will react normally to adverse condition and override control of the analogue signal to prevent an upset condition. This means for example that when signal is going up faster than the boiler can regulate that the boiler will slow down to prevent overshoot in temperature.

The CH_Setpoint_Min and CH_Setpoint_Max parameters can be adjusted to provide the desired temperature adjustment band. A heat request will be generated by an input of 1.5 volts or higher. The setpoint modulation will occur between 2 and 9 volts. The request for heat will be removed when the voltage drops below 1 volt.



- RT input must be shorted to generate heat demand. / Min/Max CH power setting is limiting 0-10V range.

Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Settable
CH_Mode	2: Installer	0	Mode 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
CH_Setpoint_Minimum	2: Installer	20 ºC (68 ºF)	20...90 ºC (68...194 ºF)
CH_Setpoint_Maximum	2: Installer	85 ºC (185 ºF)	20...90 ºC (68...194 ºF)

12.7.6 CH WITH ANALOGUE INPUT CONTROL OF POWER OUTPUT; CH MODE 5

In this mode of operation, the boiler power (boiler input) is controlled by an analogue input signal provided by a remote means such as a Building Management System or a system controller. The analogue input 0-10 VDC is used to adjust the boiler power output between the minimum boiler input and the maximum boiler input settings.

The minimum analogue input signal value will correspond to the minimum modulation rate and the maximum modulation analogue input signal value will correspond to the maximum modulation rate.
All other safety and control functions associated with the boiler will react normally to adverse condition and override control of the analogue signal to prevent an upset condition.

A heat request will be generated by an input of 1.5 volts or higher. The fan speed modulation will occur between 2.0 and 9.0 volts. The request for heat will stop when the voltage drops below 1 volt.

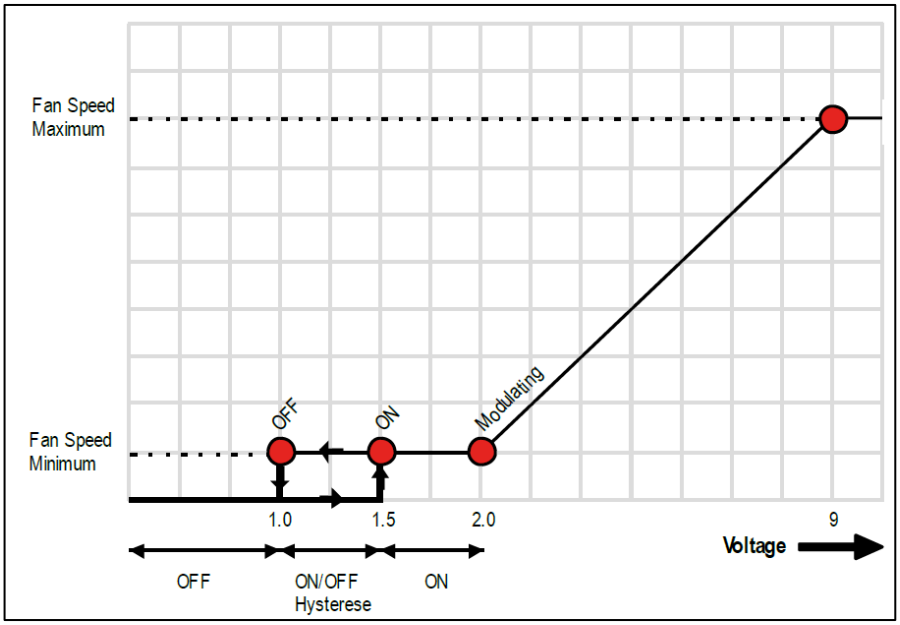


Figure 12. 1

CH mode 5 will work without sensors.

Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Settable
CH_Mode	2: Installer	0	Mode 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

12.8 Demand for Domestic Hot Water

12.8.1 NO DOMESTIC HOT WATER; DHW MODE 0

No domestic hot water is available. The T_DHW_Out sensor does not need to be connected.

12.8.2 DHW STORAGE WITH SENSOR; DHW MODE 1

Mode 1: DHW is prepared by warming up a store. Either a DHW pump or 3-way valve can be used to switch to DHW mode.

The DHW temperature in the tank is measured with sensor T_Store and set with parameter DHW_Store_Setpoint. When this sensor drops below DHW_Store_Setpoint – DHW_Store_Hyst_Down the control detects a demand for the store and starts the general and DHW pump.
If the supply temperature T_Supply is below DHW_Store_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Supply_Extra – DHW_Supp_Hyst_Down the boiler is started as well.

When the boiler is ON the power is PID-modulated so T_Supply is regulated towards DHW_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Supply_Extra.

The boiler is stopped when the supply temperature rises above DHW_Store_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Supply_Extra + DHW_Supp_Hyst_Up.

The demand for the tank is ended when the tank-sensor rises above DHW_Store_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Hyst_Up. The pump continues DHW_Post_Pump_Period.

DHW Priority
Standard DHW demand has priority over CH demand but the priority period is limited up to DHW_Max_Priority_Time. The priority timer starts when both CH and DHW demand are present. After the DHW_Max_Priority_Time is achieved, the control will switch from DHW to CH operation. CH has priority now for a maximum period of DHW_Max_Priority_Time.

Different DHW Priority types can be chosen:

DHW priority	Description
0 = Time	DHW has priority to CH during *DHW_Max_Priority_Time*
1 = OFF	CH always has priority to DHW
2 = ON	DHW always has priority to CH
Default *DHW_Priority* is set to 2.	

Store warm hold function
Because of the presence of the indirect tank sensor (*T_Store*) the control can detect demand for holding the indirect tank hot. If *T_Store* drops below *DHW_Store_Setpoint - DHW_Store_Hold_Warm* the boiler starts at minimum power.
The boiler stops if *T_Store* is higher than *DHW_Store_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Hyst_Up*.

Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
DHW_Mode	2: Installer	5	0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8
DHW_Store_Setpoint Sets the desired DHW temperature.	1: User	57 ºC (135 ºF)	40...71 ºC (104...160 ºF)
DHW_Store_Supply_Extra Increases the supply temperature to the store until *DHW_Store_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Supply_Extra.*	2: Installer	15 ºC (59 ºF)	0...30 ºC (0...86 ºF)

Status Variables	Value
DHW control state Central Heating controller state	0 = Idle
	1 = Request
	2 = Demand
	3 = Post circulation
	4 = Off

12.8.3 DHW STORAGE WITH THERMOSTAT; DHW MODE 2

In this mode DHW is prepared by warming up an indirect tank. Either a DHW pump or 3-way valve can be used to switch to DHW mode. The temperature of the DHW in the indirect tank is regulated by a thermostat (instead of a sensor), which should provide only an open/closed signal to the control.

When the thermostat closes the control detects a demand from the DHW indirect tank and starts the DHW pump. If the supply temperature T_Supply drops below DHW_Store_Setpoint – DHW_Supp_Hyst_Down the boiler starts. When the boiler is ON the power is PID-controlled based on T_Supply toward DHW_Store_Setpoint.

The boiler is stopped when the supply temperature rises above DHW_Store_Setpoint + DHW_Supp_Hyst_Up. The demand for DHW ends when the indirect tank thermostat opens. The pump continues DHW_Post_Pump_Period after the DHW demand has stopped.

DHW priority
See chapter 12.8.2 – DHW Mode 1 – Storage with sensor

Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
DHW_Mode	2: Installer	0	0, 1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
DHW_Store_Setpoint Sets the supply temperature from the boiler to prepare DHW in the indirect tank	2: User	57 ºC (135 ºF)	40…85 ºC (104…185 ºF)
DHW_Priority	[-]	2	0=Time, 1=OFF, 2=ON
DHW_Max_Priority_Time Sets the maximum time for either DHW or CH priority.	2: Installer	60 min.	
DHW_Post_Pump_Period	2: Installer	120 sec.	10...900

12.8.4 INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATING WITH PLATED HEAT EXCHANGER; DHW MODE 3

In DHW mode 3 the water flow through a plated heat exchanger is checked with a flow switch. If the switch closes a water flow is detected, and either a DHW pump or a 3-way valve can be used to switch to DHW mode. The temperature of the DHW is set with *DHW_Setpoint*.

If the *T_DHW_Out* sensor drops below *DHW_Setpoint – DHW_Hyst_Down* the burner starts. When the burner is on, the power is PID-controlled based on *T_DHW_Out* toward *DHW_Setpoint*. The burner stops when the *T_DHW_Out* temperature rises above *DHW_Setpoint + DHW_Hyst_Up*. When the flow switch opens the demand for the tapping is ended and the burner stops. The pump continues *DHW_Post_Pump_Period.*

Based on a DHW temperature rise of 50 °C (90 °F) following minimum and maximum DHW flows are advised:

Boiler model	Minimum flow (litre/ min)	Maximum flow (litre/ min)
S-CBX 85	4.4	23.5
S-CBX 105	5.3	27.9
S-CBX 125	6.8	34.3
S-CBX 155	10.0	41.7

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
DHW_Mode	2: Installer	0	0, 1, 2,3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8
DHW_Setpoint Sets the desired DHW temperature	2: User	50 ºC (122 ºF)	30…80 ºC (86…176 ºF)
DHW_Post_Pump_Period	2: Installer	20 s	10…900 s

12.8.5 ANTI-LEGIONELLA PROTECTION

Anti-Legionella protection is enabled for DHW modes with an external tank with a sensor (DHW Mode 1) or for the direct fired water heater (DHW Mode 6 & 7) and when DHW is not switched OFF.

To prevent legionella a special function is implemented in the software.

• When DHW Mode 1 is selected the Anti-Legionella protection will be checked on the T_DHW_Out sensor.
• When DHW Mode 7 is selected the Anti-Legionella protection will be checked on the T_Supply sensor.
• When DHW Mode 6 is selected the Anti-Legionella protection will be checked on the Top_Store_1 sensor. This sensor will be named the Anti_Legionella_Sensor in the remaining part of the explanation.
At least once every 168 hours (7 days) the Anti_Legionella_Sensor must reach a temperature above Anti_Legionella_Setpoint for a time specified by Anti_Legionella_Burn_Time.

If 7 days have passed and these conditions are not met, the boiler is forced to heat-up the system for Anti-Legionella. When the Anti_Legionella_Sensor temperature is below Anti_Legionella_Setpoint the control switches ON the pumps, when the Anti_Legionella_Sensor temperature is above Anti_Legionella_Setpoint 5 °C (41 °F) the control stops the pumps.

When DHW Mode 1 is selected the boiler setpoint will be at Anti_Legionella_Setpoint + DHW_Store_Supply_Extra, for DHW Mode 6 and DHW Mode 7 the burner setpoint will be at Anti_Legionella_Setpoint.

If the supply temperature drops below the Boiler_Setpoint the boiler is started as well. The boiler is PID controlled towards the Boiler_Setpoint. When the supply temperature rises above boiler setpoint + DHW_Supp_Hysterese_Up the boiler is switched OFF.

When the Anti_Legionella_Sensor is above Anti_Legionella_Setpoint 3 °C (37 °F) for Anti_Legionella_Burn_Time the controller goes into post circulation and ends the Anti-Legionella demand. When the controller has powered up, the Anti_Legionella_Sensor temperature must reach a temperature of Anti_Legionella_Setpoint (for Anti_Legionella_Burn_Time) within 2 hours, otherwise the boiler is forced into Anti-Legionella demand.

Every time an Anti-Legionella demand has ended the Anti_Legionella_Active_Counter is incremented to indicate how many Anti- Legionella actions have been performed. Also, the Anti Legionella Wait Time is started to delay the next anti legionella cycle.

This diagnostic tool can also override the wait time for Anti-Legionella. When this demand is forced the timer will be set to 0 and Anti-Legionella demand will start immediately. Then the demand must be completed successfully before the wait timer is set again.

The anti-legionella demand has priority over any DHW and CH demand. However, when the anti-legionella protection is active and there is no heat or burn demand because the Anti_Legionella_Sensor is already at a high enough temperature CH/DHW demand will be accepted as normal.

Parameters are factory set

Parameter	Factory Setting.
Anti_Legionella_Setpoint Setpoint for Anti-Legionella demand	60 ºC (140 ºF)
Anti_Legionella_Burn_Time	30 Min.
Anti_Legionella_Wait_Time Wait time for Anti-Legionella demand.	120 min after cold start, 168 h after first successful Anti-Legionella demand

12.8.6 DISPLAY MENU STRUCTURE SUMMARY.

Menu Structure Display:	**Access level**	**Description:**
1. Central Heating (CH)	User	Enter the Central Heating (CH) menu
2. Domestic Hot Water (DHW)	User	Enter the Domestic Hot Water (DHW) menu
3. Information	User	Enter the Information menu
4. Settings	User	Enter the Settings menu
5. System Test	User	Enter the System Test menu

1. Central Heating (CH)	**min.**	**max.**	**Default**	**unit**	**Access level**	**Description:**
1.1 CH Setpoint	20	90	85	°C	Installer	Set the CH setpoint if CH mode is 0
1.2 Outdoor Reset					User	Enter the Outdoor Reset menu if CH mode is 1

1.2 Outdoor reset	**min.**	**max.**	**Default**	**unit**	**Access level**	**Description:**
Des. Supply T.	20	90	85	°C	Installer	Set CH setpoint when outdoor temperature equals Des. Outd. T.
Bas. Supply T.	20	90	40	°C	Installer	Set CH setpoint when outdoor temperature equals Bas. Outd. T.
WW Shutdown	0	35	22	°C	Installer	Set outdoor temperature above which CH demand is locked.
Bas. Outd. T.	0	30	20	°C	Installer	Set the outdoor temperature at which CH setpoint is set to Bas. Supply T.
Des. Outd. T.	-25	25	-5	°C	Installer	Set the outdoor temperature at which CH setpoint is set to Des. Supply T.

2. Domestic Hot Water (DHW)	**min.**	**max.**	**Default**	**unit**	**Access level**	**Description:**
DHW Setpoint	40	71	60	°C	Installer	Set the DHW setpoint
DHW Store Setpoint	40	71	65	°C	Installer	Set the DHW store setpoint for DHW mode 1 and 2

3. Information	**min.**	**max.**	**Default**	**unit**	**Access level**	**Description:**
3.1 Software versions					User	Enter the Software Versions menu
3.2 Boiler Status					User	Enter the Boiler Status menu
3.3 Boiler History					User	Enter the Boiler History menu
3.4 Error Log					User	Enter the Error Log menu
3.5 Service					User	Enter the Service menu

3.1 Software versions	**min.**	**max.**	**Default**	**unit**	**Access level**	**Description:**
Display				xxxx xxxx	User	Display the software checksum
Boiler				xxxx xxxx	User	Display the boiler software checksum
Device Group				xxxMN	User	Display the boiler group ID

3.2 Boiler status	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Flow Temperature				°C	User	Actual supply flow temperature
Flow 2 Temperature				°C	User	Actual supply 2 flow temperature
Return Temperature						
DHW Temperature				°C	User	Actual DHW temperature
DCW Temperature				°C	User	Actual DCW temperature
Outside Temperature				°C	User	Actual outside temperature
Flue Temp				°C	User	Actual flue gas temperature
Flue 2 Temp				°C	User	Actual flue gas 2 temperature
System Temperature				°C	User	Actual system temperature
0-10 V Input						
Flowrate				l/min	User	Actual DHW flowrate
RT Input				open/clos	User	Actual RT input status
Water Pressure				Bar	User	Actual CH water pressure
Fan Speed						
Ionization				uA	User	Actual ionization current
State					User	Actual burner state
Error				#	User	Actual internal error code
Calculated Setpoint				°C	User	Actual CH setpoint

3.3 Boiler history	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Successful Ignitions				#	User	Display the number of successful ignitions
Failed Ignitions				#	User	Display the number of failed ignitions
Flame Failures				#	User	Display the number of flame losses
Operation Days				days.	User	Display the total time in operation
CH Burner Hours				hrs.	User	Display the amount of burn hours for CH
DHW Burner Hours				hrs.	User	Display the amount of burn hours for DHW

3.4 Error Log	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Error Log					User	Display the complete error log
Filter Error Type					User	Set the error log filter
Clear Error Log					Installer	Clear the complete error log

3.5 Service	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Service history					User	Display the service history
Burn hours since last service				hrs.	User	Display the burn hours since last service
Burn hours till service				hrs.	User	Display the hours remaining until next service
Operation Days				days.	User	Display the total time in operation

4 Settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
4.1 General Settings					User	Enter the General Settings menu
4.2 Boiler Settings					User	Enter the Boiler Settings menu

4.1 General settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
4.1.1 Language					User	Enter the Language menu
4.1.2 Unit Type					User	Enter the Unit Type menu
4.1.3 Date & Time					User	Enter the Date & Time menu
4.1.4 Cascade Mode					User	Enter the Cascade Mode menu
4.1.5 Other Settings					User	Enter the Other Settings menu

4.1.2 Unit type	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Metric (˚C, bar)			˚C/bar	˚C/bar	User	Select Metric units
Imperial (˚F, psi)			x	˚F/psi	User	Select Imperial units

4.1.3 Date & Time	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Date				dd-mm-yy	User	Set the current date
Time				hh:mm	User	Set the current time
A. Time Zone Settings					User	Enter the time zone settings menu
B. Display Settings					User	Enter the display settings menu

A Time Zone Setting	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Time Zone Correction					User	Set the time zone correction
Daylight Savings Time					User	Select the daylight savings time mode

B Display settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Time Notation			24h	24h/12h	User	Select 24h or 12h time notation
Date Order					User	Select the date-format
Day of Month			2	1 or 2 dig.	User	Select how the day of month is displayed
Month					User	Select how the month is displayed
Year			4	2 or 4 dig.	User	Select how the year is displayed
Date Separation Character					User	Select the date separation character
Day of Week					User	Select how the day of week is displayed
Seconds			no	yes/no	User	Select if seconds are displayed

4.1.4 Cascade mode	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Full			Full	Full	Installer	Select full cascade mode for more data for max 8 boilers
Basic					Installer	Select basic cascade mode for 9 to 16 boilers

4.1.5 Other settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Modbus Address	0	255	1	0…255	User	Select the Modbus communication address
Modbus Stop bits	1	2	2	1 – 2	User	Select the number of Modbus communication stop bits

4.2 Boiler settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
4.2.1 Boiler Parameters					installer	Enter the Boiler Parameters menu
4.2.2 Module Cascade Settings					installer	Enter the Module Cascade Settings menu
4.2.3 Boiler Cascade Settings					installer	Enter the Boiler Cascade Settings menu

5 System test	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:
Test State			off		installer	set test state (for adjusting CO2 level's)
Fan speed			xxxx	rpm	installer	read out fan speed
Ionization			xxxx	uA	installer	read out flame signal

4.2.1 Boiler parameters	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:	Display nr:
CH mode	0	5	1	#	Installer	Set the CH mode	1
CH Setpoint	20	90	85	^{0}C	Installer	Set the CH setpoint	3
Calc. Setp. Offset	-10	10	0	^{0}C	Installer	Set the offset for CH mode 1 / 2 calculated setpoint	185
Boiler Pump Overrun	0	900	120	sec.	Installer	Set the post-circulation time for the boiler/CH pump	5
CH Hysteresis Up	2	40	3	^{0}C	Installer	Set the CH hysteresis up	7
CH Hysteresis Down	2	20	5	^{0}C	Installer	Set the CH hysteresis down	112
Anti-Cycle Period	10	900	180	sec.	Installer	Set the burner anti-cycling period	9
Anti-Cycle Temp. Diff.	0	20	16	^{0}C	Installer	Set the burner anti-cycling differentia	10
Design Supply Temp.	4	90	85	^{0}C	Installer	Set CH setpoint when outdoor temperature equals Des. Outd. T.	19
Design Outdoor Temp.	-25	25	-5	^{0}C	Installer	Set the outdoor temperature at which CH setpoint is set to Des. Supply T.	20
Baseline Supply Temp	4	90	40	^{0}C	Installer	Set CH setpoint when outdoor temperature equals Bas. Outd. T.	21
Baseline Outdoor Temp	0	30	20	^{0}C	Installer	Set the outdoor temperature at which CH setpoint is set to Bas. Supply T.	22
Design Supply Min. Limit	4	82	20	^{0}C	Installer	Set the outdoor reset curve minimum setpoint	23
Design Supply Max. Limit	27	90	90	^{0}C	Installer	Set the outdoor reset curve maximum setpoint	24
Warm Weather Shutdn	0	35	22	^{0}C	Installer	Set outdoor temperature above which CH demand is blocked	25
Boost Temp Increment	0	30	0	^{0}C	Installer	Set the setpoint boost function temperature increment	26
Boost Time Delay	0	120	20	min.	Installer	Set the setpoint boost function delay time	27
Night Setback Temp.	0	30	4	^{0}C	Installer	Set the CH setpoint night setback temperature	28
DHW Mode	0	8	0	#	Installer	Set the DHW mode	35
DHW Tank Hyst. Down	0	10	5	^{0}C	Installer	Set the DHW tank hysteresis down	36
DHW Tank Hyst. Up	0	10	5	^{0}C	Installer	Set the DHW tank hysteresis up	37

4.2.1 Boiler parameters	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:	Display nr:
DHW Tank Supply Extra	0	30	15	^{0}C	Installer	Set the DHW tank supply setpoint offset	38
DHW Priority	0	2	on	0-2	Installer	Set the DHW priority mode	42
DHW Max. Priority Time	1	255	60	min.	Installer	Set the maximum DHW priority time	43
DHW Pump Overrun	0	900	20	sec.	Installer	Set the DHW post-circulation time	44
DHW/Tank Setpoint	39	70	60	^{0}C	Installer	Set the DHW setpoint	48
DHW Store Setpoint	0	10	65	^{0}C	Installer	Set the DHW storage setpoint	115
Preheat mode	on	off	off	^{0}C	Installer	Set the PreHeat Eco mode	64
Prog. Input 2.	0	4	2	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable input 2	117
Prog. Input 3.	0	2	2	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable input 3	118
Prog. Input 7.	0	5	3	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable input 7	122
Prog. Input RT.	0	1	1	#	Installer	Select the function for the programmable RT input	124
Prog. Output 1.	0	10	4	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable output 1	125
Prog. Output 2.	0	10	9	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable output 2	126
Prog. Output 3.	0	10	6	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable output 3	127
Prog. Output 4.	0	20	18	#	Installer	Select the function for programmable output 4	128
Mod. Pump dT	5	40	20	^{0}C	Installer	Set the modulating pump target delta temperature	133
Mod. Pump Start Time	0	255	120	sec.	Installer	Set the modulating pump start up time	134
Mod. Pump Type			wilo		Installer	Set the modulating pump model	135
Mod. Pump Mode	20	100	Mod.	o/f or mod.	Installer	Set the modulating pump mode	136
Mod. Pump Min Pwr			30	%	Installer	Set the modulating pump minimum duty cycle	137
Appliance Type	50	55	50	#	Installer	Set the appliance type	138
Dair active	0	1	yes	Yes/ No	Installer	Enable/disable the De-Air function	139
Anti Legionella Day	mon	sun	Sunday		Installer	Select the day for the anti-legionella cycle	107
Anti Legionella Hour	0	23	0	hrs.	Installer	Select the time for the anti-legionella cycle	108

4.2.2 Module Cascade Settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:	Display nr:
Burner Address			Stand alone		Installer	Set the cascade burner address	184
Permit Emergency Mode			Yes	Yes/ No	Installer	Enable/disable the cascade emergency mode	72
Emergency Setpoint	20	90	70	°C	Installer	Set the emergency mode setpoint	74
Delay Per Start Next Mod.	0	1275	200	sec.	Installer	Set the delay time before the next module is started	75
Delay Per Stop Next Mod.	0	1275	180	sec.	Installer	Set the delay time before the next module is stopped	76
Delay Quick Start Next	0	1275	50	sec.	Installer	Set the fast delay time before the next module is started	142
Delay Quick Stop Next	0	1275	30	sec.	Installer	Set the fast delay time before the next module is stopped	143
Hyst. Down Start Module	0	40	5	°C	Installer	Set the hysteresis down after which a module is started	77
Hyst. Up Stop Module	0	40	4	°C	Installer	Set the hysteresis up after which a module is stopped	78
Hyst. Down Quick Start	0	40	10	°C	Installer	Set the fast hysteresis down after which a module is started	144
Hyst. Up Quick Stop	0	40	6	°C	Installer	Set the fast hysteresis up after which a module is stopped	145
Hyst. Up Stop All	0	60	8	°C	Installer	Set the hysteresis up at which all modules are stopped	146
Number of Units	0	16	1	#	Installer	Set the no. of modules expected in the cascade system	147
Power Mode	0	3	2	#	Installer	Set the power mode	148
Max. Setp. Offset Down	0	20	0	°C	Installer	Set the maximum setpoint offset down	79
Max. Setp. Offset Up	0	20	20	°C	Installer	Set the maximum setpoint offset up	80
Start Mod. Delay Fact.	0	60	60	min.	Installer	Set the setpoint modulation delay time	81
Next Module Start Rate	10	100	80	%	Installer	Set the next module start rate	82
Next Module Stop Rate	10	100	25	%	Installer	Set the next module stop rate	83
Module Rotation Interval	0	30	5	days	Installer	Set the rotation interval	84
First Module to Start	0	17	1	#	Installer	Set the first module to start in the rotation cycle	149
PwrMode2 Min Power	0	100	20	%	Installer	Set the power mode 2 minimum power	152
PwrMode2 Hysteresis	0	100	40	%	Installer	Set the power mode 2 hysteresis	153
Post-Pump Period	0	255	30	sec.	Installer	Set the cascade post-circulation period	154
Frost Protection	10	30	15	°C	Installer	Set the frost-protection setpoint	155

4.2.3 Boiler Cascade Settings	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:	Display nr:
Boiler Address			stand alone		Installer	Set the cascade boiler address	73
Permit Emergency Mode	0	1	yes	Yes/ No	Installer	Enable/disable the cascade emergency mode	156
Emergency Setpoint	20	90	70	°C	Installer	Set the emergency mode setpoint	157
Delay Per Start Next Blr	0	1275	1275	sec.	Installer	Set the delay time before the next boiler is started	158
Delay Per Stop Next Blr.	0	1275	1275	sec.	Installer	Set the delay time before the next boiler is stopped	159
Delay Quick Start Next	0	1275	400	sec.	Installer	Set the fast delay time before the next boiler is started	160
Delay Quick Stop Next	0	1275	240	sec.	Installer	Set the fast delay time before the next boiler is stopped	161
Hyst. Down Start Boiler	0	40	5	°C	Installer	Set the hysteresis down after which a boiler is started	162
Hyst. Up Stop Boiler	0	40	2	°C	Installer	Set the hysteresis up after which a boiler is stopped	163
Hyst. Down Quick Start	0	40	10	°C	Installer	Set the fast hysteresis down after which a boiler is started	164
Hyst. Up Quick Stop	0	40	4	°C	Installer	Set the fast hysteresis up after which a boiler is stopped	165
Hyst. Up Stop All	0	60	8	°C	Installer	Set the hysteresis up at which all boilers are stopped	166
Number of boilers	0	16	1	#	Installer	Set the number of boilers expected in the cascade system	167
Power Mode	0	3	2	#	Installer	Set the power mode	168
Max. Setp. Offset Down	0	20	0	°C	Installer	Set the maximum setpoint offset down	169
Max. Setp. Offset Up	0	20	20	°C	Installer	Set the maximum setpoint offset up	170
Start Mod. Delay Fact.	0	255	20	min.	Installer	Set the setpoint modulation delay time	171
Next Boiler Start Rate	10	100	80	%	Installer	Set the next boiler start rate	172
Next Boiler Stop Rate	10	100	25	%	Installer	Set the next boiler stop rate	173
Boiler Rotation Interval	0	30	5	days	Installer	Set the rotation interval	174
First Boiler to Start	1	17	1	#	Installer	Set the first boiler to start in the rotation cycle	175
PwrMode2 Min Power	0	100	20	%	Installer	Set the power mode 2 minimum power	180
PwrMode2 Hysteresis	0	100	40	%	Installer	Set the power mode 2 hysteresis	181
Post-Pump period	0	255	30	sec.	Installer	Set the cascade post-circulation period	182

5 System test	min.	max.	Default	unit	Access level	Description:	
Test State			off		installer	set test state (for adjusting CO2 level's)	
Fan speed			xxxx	rpm	installer	read out fan speed	
Ionization			x.x	uA	installer	read out flame signal	

13 TEMPERATURE PROTECTION

The difference between Flow temperature and Return Temperature is continuously monitored. A too big difference can indicate a defective pump or a clogged heat exchanger. To protect the boiler, the burner controller reduces the input when the temperature difference ΔT becomes too high:

At maximum boiler input ΔT is limited to 35°C (63 °F) - (*Hx_Diff_DeltaT_Min)*

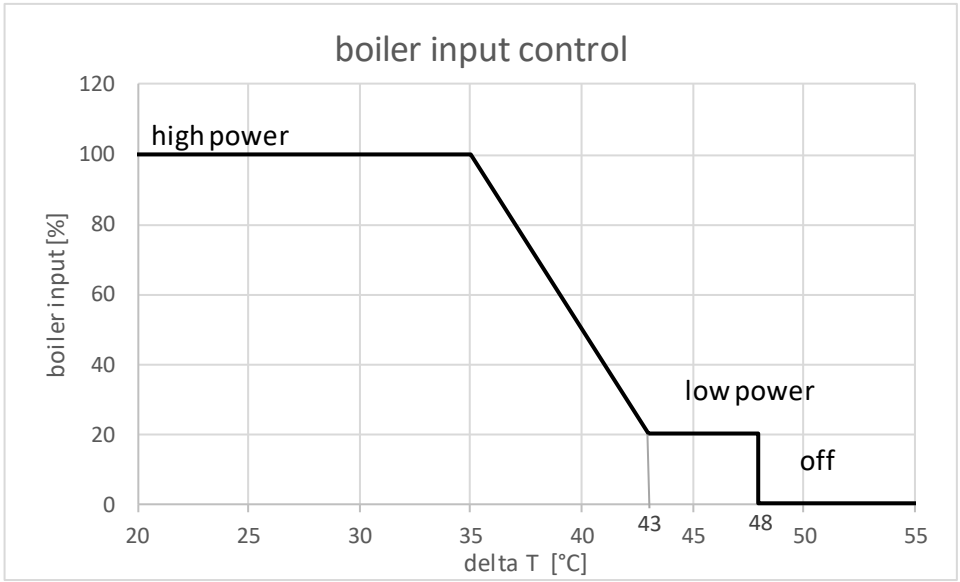
In between 35°C (63 °F) and 43 °C (77 °F) boiler input modulates between minimum and maximum.

At min. boiler input ΔT above 43 °C (77 °F) is allowed ((*Hx_Diff_DeltaT_Min)+8 °C (+14.4 °F)*

Above ΔT = 48 °C (86 °F), the boiler is switched OFF during *HX_Diff_Max_Wait_Time*.

Relevant factory set variables

Parameter	Level	Factory Setting.	Range
HX Diff DeltaT Min	3: Factory	35 ºC (63 ºF)	10 ….80 ºC (18….144 ºF)
HX Diff Max Wait Time Wait time after upper limit primary heat exchanger differential has been exceeded.	3: Factory	180 Sec.	1….255 Sec.



14 ERROR INFORMATION.

Errors can be divided in three groups:

• Manual reset locking errors (can only be reset by the reset button).
• Blocking errors (will disappear when error is gone)
• Warnings (will disappear when the warning is gone, not stored in the controls e2prom)

The boiler pump will continue to run during most locking and blocking error codes. This is to prevent the freezing of the Central Heating circuit when the boiler is in error during the winter period. For some non-volatile lockouts the pump will not be running, also see the error tables in this chapter for more details.

14.1 Boiler history.

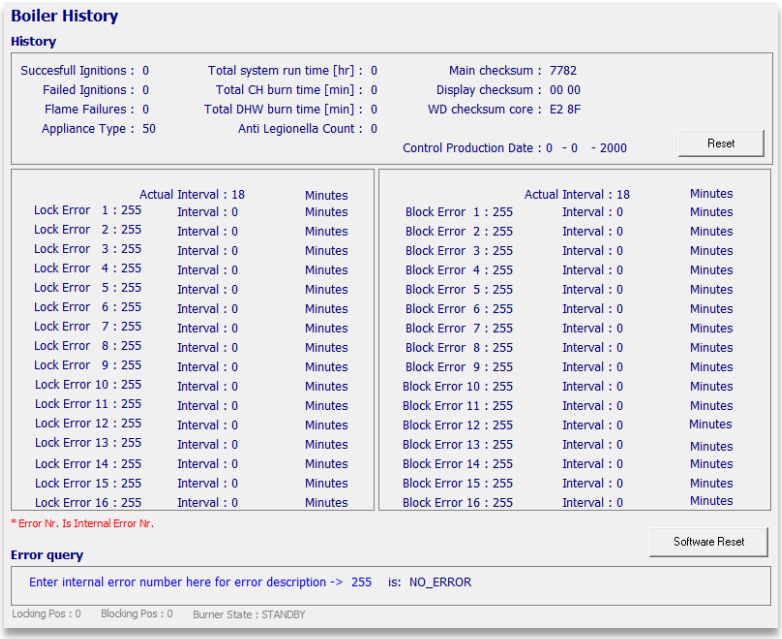
The last 15 lockouts and 15 blocking errors are stored in the boiler control. This boiler history can be shown via the Boiler History screen via the installer boiler status menu in one of the advanced displays.

- Successful ignitions
- Failed Ignitions
- Flame Failures
- Operation days
- CH Burner Hours
- DHW Burner Hours

14.2 Boiler history and time stamps Boiler History

Via the 'boiler history' screen in the LabVision PC software the following history data is shown:

• Successful ignitions
• Failed Ignitions
• Flame Failures
• Anti-Legionella count
• Total system run time [hr]
• Total CH burn time [min]
• Total DHW burn time [min]



The last 15 lockout and 15 blocking errors are stored in the boiler control. This boiler history can be shown via the Boiler History screen via the installer boiler status menu in one of the advanced displays.

Time Stamp
A time stamp will be added to an error at the moment the error occurs. The time between this error and a new error will be counted. The interval between an error and the previous error is shown as interval time in minutes, hours, days or weeks.

Successful ignitions
To prevent wear on the e2prom of the boiler control, the successful ignitions are only saved after 16 successful ignitions. When a power cycle is performed after 15 successful ignitions, these 15 ignitions are not counted.

14.3 Lockout codes

Lock out code	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
0	E2PROM_READ_ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed BCU or PCB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
1	IGNIT_ERROR	Five unsuccessful ignition attempts in a row	no gas, wrongly adjusted gas valve	check gas supply and adjust gas valve, reset PCB
2	GV_RELAY_ ERROR	Failure detected in the gas valve relay	short circuit in coil of the gas valve, water on wiring or gas valve	reset PCB replace gas valve or wiring harness
3	SAFETY_RELAY_ERROR	Failure detected in safety relay	safety relay is not working correctly	reset PCB or replace PCB
4	BLOCKING_ TOO_LONG	Control had a blocking error for more than 20 hours	blocking code active for more than 20 hours	reset and check blocking code
5	FAN_ERROR_ NOT_RUNNING	Fan is not running for more than 60 seconds	electrical wiring not correctly connected, or Fan is malfunctioning	Check wiring or replace Fan if not solved check fuse on PCB or replace PCB
6	FAN_ERROR_ TOO_SLOW	Fan runs too slow for more than 60 seconds	electrical wiring not correctly connected, or Fan is malfunctioning	Check wiring or replace Fan if not solved check fuse on PCB or replace PCB
7	FAN_ERROR_ TOO_FAST	Fan runs too fast for more than 60 seconds	electrical wiring not correctly connected, or Fan is malfunctioning	Check wiring or replace Fan if not solved check fuse on PCB or replace PCB
8	RAM_ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
9	WRONG_EEPROM_SIGNATURE	Contents of E2prom is not up to date	out dated E2prom	reset PCB or replace PCB
10	E2PROM_ ERROR	Wrong safety parameters in E2prom	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB
11	STATE_ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB
12	ROM_ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB
13	APS_NOT_ OPEN	Air pressure switch not opening during pre-purge 0	electrical circuit is short circuited or APS is jammed	check wiring or replace APS
14	APS_NOT_CLOSED_IN_PRE_ PURGE	Air pressure switch not closing during pre-purge 1	no air transport to the burner; flue or air inlet is blocked or APS is jammed or air signal hose not connected to the air intake pipe or water in hose	Check if there are any obstructions in the flue or air intake, replace APS if jammed, connect air hose to the air intake pipe, remove any water from the hose.

Lock out code	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
15	MAX_TEMP_ ERROR	The external overheat protection is enabled or the T_Supply sensor measures a temp. of over Prot_Overheat_Temp - SGOverheat_Duplex_Tolerance for a period of Max_Value_Period	Burner door clixon tripped because of overheating of the burner door or the water flow is restricted or rear wall thermal fuse has tripped because rear wall insulation disc (combustion chamber) is damaged or broken.	Check burnerdoor gasket and replace burner door gasket and reset clixon on burner door or check pump and waterflow and replace pump or increase water flow. Check also if valves are closed or check if rear wall fuse is broken, if so replace and also replace rear wall insulation disc (combustion chamber).
16	FLUE_GAS_ ERROR	Flue temperature exceeded the maximum flue temperature	There is no water in the heat exchanger or flue gas sensor is malfunctioning or heat exchanger is overheated.	Check if flue sensor is working correctly if not so replace flue sensor. Check waterflow if to low increase waterflow.
17	STACK_ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
18	INSTRUCTION_ ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
19	ION_CHECK_ FAILED	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
20	FLAME_OUT_ TOO_LATE	Flame still present 10 seconds after closing the gas valve	wrong earthing of PCB and boiler	Check earthing of PCB and boiler
21	FLAME_BEFOR E_IGNIT	Flame is detected before ignition	wrong earthing of PCB and boiler	Check earthing of PCB and boiler
22	TOO_MANY_ FLAME_LOSS	Three time flame lost during 1 demand	bad gas supply or CO2 level is not correct or bad ignition rod	check gas supply pressure, check CO2 level and adjust if necessary, replace ignition rod or replace ignition cable.
23	CORRUPTED_ ERROR_NR	Error code RAM byte was corrupted to an unknown error code.	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
27	FILLING_TOO_ MUCH	Too many automated filling attempts in a short time period	If output is programmed as filing valve and there are to many filing attempts	Check if there is a leak in the central heating system or if the boiler it self is leaking also check expansion vessel on internal leak
28	FILL_TIME_ ERROR	Filling takes too long	If output is programmed as filing valve and filling takes more than 10 minutes	Check if there is a leak in the central heating system or if the boiler it self is leaking also check expansion vessel on internal leak
29	PSM_ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
30	REGISTER_ ERROR	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
32	T_EXCHANGE_ DIFF_ERROR	The 2 exchange sensors deviate too much for more than 60 seconds	There is not not enough water flow through the heat exchanger	Check if the general pump is running and if all valves are open to make enough flow

Lock out code	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
33	LWCO_1_ ERROR	Low water cut off 1 error	There is no water in the heat exchanger or not electrically connected	Check if there is enough water in the heat exchanger if not so fill up the system
34	LWCO_2_ ERROR	Low water cut off 2 error	There is no water in the heat exchanger or not electrically connected	Check if there is enough water in the heat exchanger if not so fill up the system
35	APS_NOT_CLOSED_IN_POST_PURGE	Air pressure switch not closing during post-purge 1	no air transport to the burner after heat demand; flue or air inlet is blocked or APS is jammed or air signal hose not connected to the air intake pipe or water in hose	Check if there are any obstructions in the flue or air intake, replace APS if jammed, connect air hose to the air intake pipe, remove any water from the hose.
36	GAS_PRESSURE_ERROR	Gas pressure switch open for more than E2_GPS_Timeout	wrong gas pressure on gas supply	Check if gas pressure is in limits of the gas pressure switch.

14.4 Blocking codes

Lockout code	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
100	WD_ERROR_RAM	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
101	WD_ERROR_ROM	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
102	WD_ERROR_STACK	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
103	WD_ERROR_REGISTER	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
104	WD_ERROR_XRL	Internal software error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
105	HIGH_TEMP_ERROR	T_Supply sensor measures over Stay_Burning_Temp for a period of Max_Value_Period.	not enough waterflow over heat exchanger	Check functioning of the pump. Check/open all valves that might restrict the water flow through the unit. Check for an external system pump that influences flow through the unit. Check if the system resistance exceeds the spare capacity of the unit pump.
106	REFHI_TOO_HIGH	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
107	REFHI_TOO_LOW	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
108	REFLO_TOO_HIGH	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
109	REFLO_TOO_LOW	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
110	REFHI2_TOO_HIGH	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
111	REFHI2_TOO_LOW	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
112	REFLO2_TOO_HIGH	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
113	REFLO2_TOO_LOW	Internal hardware error	wrongly programmed PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
114	FALSE_FLAME	Flame is detected in a state in which no flame is allowed to be seen	wrong earthing of PCB and boiler	Check earthing of PCB and boiler

Lockout code	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
116	LOW_WATER_PRESSURE_SENSOR	Low water pressure, generated when the pressure drops below Minimal Pressure, or when the pressure drops below 0.3 bar (4.5 PSI)	Not enough water pressure	Fill up the system and check if there are any water leakages
118	WD_COMM_ERROR	Watchdog communication error	wrong program-med PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
119	RETURN_OPEN	Return sensor open	malfunctioning return sensor or not connected	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
120	SUPPLY_OPEN	Supply sensor open	malfunctioning supply sensor or not connected	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
122	DHW_OPEN	DHW sensor open	malfunctioning DHW sensor or not connected	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
123	FLUE_OPEN	Flue sensor open	malfunctioning flue sensor or not connected	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
125	OUTDOOR_OPEN	Outdoor sensor open	malfunctioning outdoor sensor or not connected or wrong CH-mode programmed	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor or change CH-mode
126	RETURN_SHORTED	Return sensor shorted	malfunctioning return sensor or short circuiting	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
127	SUPPLY_SHORTED	Supply sensor shorted	malfunctioning supply sensor or short circuiting	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
129	DHW_SHORTED	DHW sensor shorted	malfunctioning DHW sensor or short circuiting	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
130	FLUE_SHORTED	Flue sensor shorted	malfunctioning Flue sensor or short circuiting	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
132	OUTDOOR_SHORTED	Outdoor sensor shorted	malfunctioning Outdoor sensor or short circuiting	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
133	NET_FREQ_ERROR	Net freq. error detected by the watchdog	Wrong frequency from power grid or aggregate	Check frequency on the mains of the boiler (60Hz)
134	RESET_BUTTON_ ERROR	Too many resets in a short time period	Reset many times by user or installer	wait or disconnect and reconnect power supply
135	PHASE_NEUTRAL_ REVERSED	Live and neutral of the main voltage power supply input are reversed	Phase and neutral are wrongly connected	Change phase and neutral
136	T_EXCHANGE_BLOCK_ERROR	Exchange temperature exceeded 90 ºC (194 ºF).	water temperature is above 90 ^{0}C (194 ºF).	Check pump functioning. Check/open all valves that might restrict water flow through the unit. Check external system pump(s) that influences flow through the unit. Check if the system resistance exceeds the spare capacity of the unit pump.

Lockout code	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
155	WD_CONFIG_ERROR	Watchdog fan configuration setting error	wrongly program-med PCB or PB	reset PCB or replace PCB and or display unit
162	FILL_WARNING	Error is generated immediately when the pressure drops below Minimal Pressure. Demand has stopped, but no error needs to be stored at this time.	The water pressure is below the minimum pressure level	refill the system until the pressure is above 1 Bar or 14.5 PSI
164	LOWEXFLOW_PROTECTION	Flow is too low, demand needs to be stopped with fan at ignition speed*, but no error needed to be stored at this time	not enough water flow through heat exchanger	Check functioning of the pump. Check/open all valves that might restrict the water flow through the unit. Check for an external system pump that influences flow through the unit. Check if the system resistance exceeds the spare capacity of the unit pump.
165	VSUPPLY_TOO_LOW	Main supply voltage too low for more than 60 seconds	dip in power supply to boiler	check power supply
166	VSUPPLY_TOO_HIGH	Main supply voltage too high for more than 60 seconds	peak in power supply to boiler	check power supply

14.5 Warnings

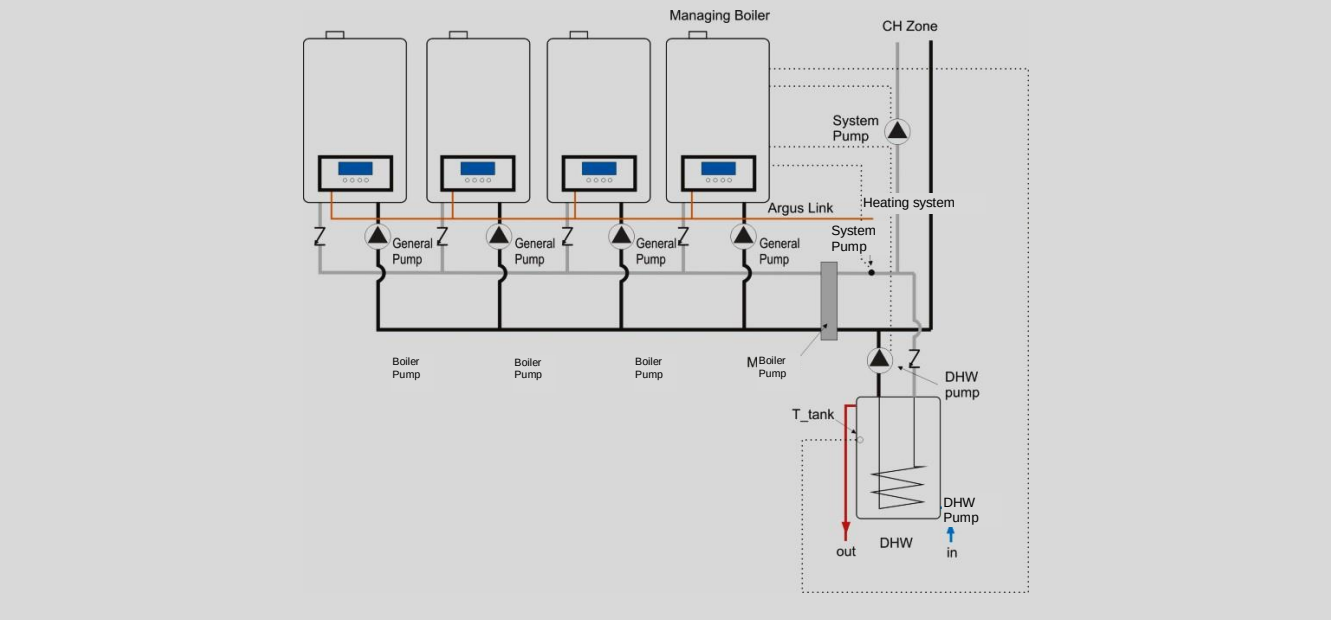
Error no.	Error	Description	Cause	Solving
200	CC_LOSS_COMMUNICATION	Cascade System: Managing cascade control lost communication with one of the depending.	connection between cascaded boilers is interrupted or wiring is broken	Check wiring between boiler or distance between boilers is to big
202	APP_SELECTION_ERROR	Unknown appliance model selected	wrongly programmed parameters	replace PCB
203	CC_LOSS_BOILER_COMM	Dual Cascade System: Managing cascade control lost communication with one of the depending.	connection between cascaded boilers is interrupted or wiring is broken	Check wiring between boiler or distance between boilers is to big
204	OUTDOOR_WRONG	T_Outdoor sensor measures open/shorted	Faulty outdoor sensor or not connected or wrong CH-mode programmed	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor or change CH-mode
205	T_SYSTEM_WRONG	T_System sensor measures open/shorted	Faulty system sensor or not connected	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor
206	T_CASCADE_WRONG	T_Cascade sensor measures open/shorted	Faulty cascade sensor or not connected	check connection to PCB or check resistance NTC sensor

15 CASCADING

15.1 System setup

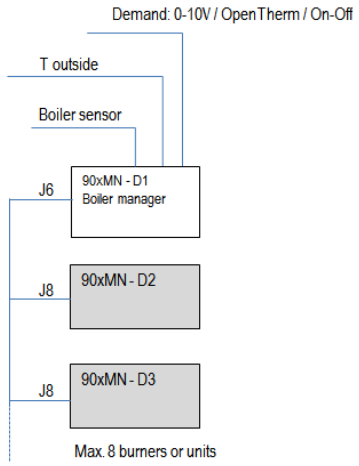
The boiler controller can control multiple boilers in a cascade setup.
A system sensor is necessary to measure the cascade system supply temperature. The sensor is connected to the boiler control. A pump output is also available to run the system pump, as well as an output for the DHW pump. When the CH supply temperature is calculated based on an outdoor sensor, only one outdoor sensor is needed. This sensor is connected to the managing boiler and calculates the CH setpoint for the cascade system.
A cascade system can be used with an DHW indirect tank. A DHW pump and sensor can be connected to the managing boiler.

Cascade boiler pump connections for system configuration 1
System configuration for handling DHW indirect tank or Central Heating demand.
All boilers handle **either** indirect tank **or** Central Heating demand at one time.



15.2 Boiler cascade communication setup.

In order for the system to work for cascade the communication busses must be parallel linked together. The managing boiler uses the AL-bus connection 20-21 for the cascade. The depending boilers must be connected to the managing boiler on the 10-11 connection terminals.
It is important that the power on the 10-11 connection terminals on all dependent boilers is switched to the OFF position.
(see also §15.2.1) All boilers in the cascade system must have a unique address selected.
Before commissioning a cascade installation, a number of parameters have to be changed.
These parameters can be programmed on the unit itself.

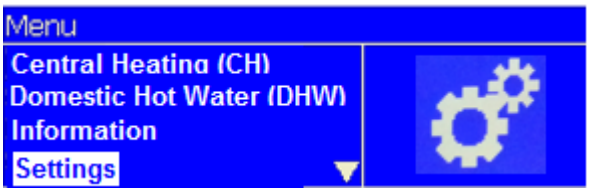


WARNING

Changes in parameter may only be carried out by a skilled commissioning/service engineer, who has had specific training for setting up the CB range boilers. He will be able to check whether the installation functions correctly after the parameter change has been done.

NOTICE	Parameters for cascade operation are found in the Module cascade settings menu, located in the Boiler settings menu. Parameters in the Boiler cascade settings menu should not be used.

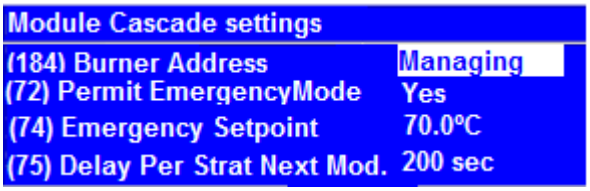
15.2.1 SETTING UP THE CASCADE PARAMETERS:



Enter the main menu by pushing the menu button now select settings by toggling the up and down arrow and enter settings by pushing the enter button.

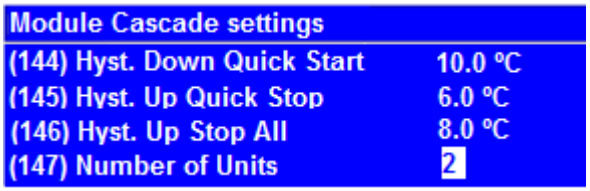
Now select Boiler Settings

Select the Module Cascade Settings



Change burner address into Managing or Dependent.

Boiler address	Boiler Operation	Function of sensor input terminal 3-4
0 (default)	Standalone burner	No function
1	1st boiler (**managing**)	System sensor
2	2nd boiler (depending)	No function
3	3rd boiler (depending)	No function
4	4th boiler (depending)	No function
↓	↓	
16	16th boiler (depending)	No function



Now select in parameter 147 how many boilers (units) are in the cascade.

Setting the boiler address:

NOTICE

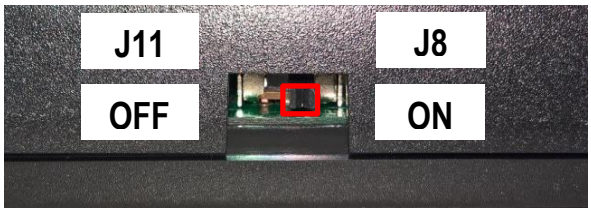
Address rules

The cascade managing address (parameter 184) must be set to ‘Managing’ on the managing boiler.
The cascade depending addresses (parameter 184) must be set in a logical numbered order from 1: Dep. 1, Dep. 2 etc. on the depending boilers.
The total number of boilers in the cascade must be stored in parameter 147 on the managing boiler.

When the number of boilers is set to 4, the first three depending controls are expected to be available for the cascade. In this case depending controls 1, 2 and 3 must be selected. When any of these 3 are not present on the communication bus the managing control detects the loss of a depending control and generates the warning: Comm. Lost with module.

The managing boiler of the cascade system is connected to the AL-BUS connection on terminals 20-21
This connection also provides the power for the communication bus. The depending boilers are all parallel connected to the managing boiler communication bus.
The bus power is provided by the managing boiler on terminals 20-21, switch S1 must be set in the OFF position (all controls).

Figure: location of switch S1: red rectangle.



15.2.2 CASCADE – HEATING ONLY MANAGING BOILER

When a boiler is set as "Managing" (parameter 184: "Burner address"), the controller of this boiler will drive the cascade. The CH mode of this managing boiler applies to all other boilers. It is only required to set the CH mode on the managing boiler.

- The outdoor temperature sensor connected to the managing boiler will be the outdoor sensor for the cascade operation
- The system sensor (T_System) connected to the managing boiler will be the control sensor for the cascade supply temperature.
- The (modulating) thermostat connected to the managing boiler will be the CH heat demand input for the cascade system.

Based on the system temperature (T_System) and the requested Cascade_Setpoint the managing boiler calculates a required boiler setpoint, to achieve the requested Cascade_Setpoint.
The managing boiler provides the calculated setpoint to all dependent boilers. The modulating power of the dependent boilers is PID controlled based on the calculated setpoint and dependent boiler supply temperature.

Cascade CH setpoint adaption
When the system temperature is not high enough the setpoint for all boilers will be adjusted.
The boiler setpoint will be increased when the system temperature drops below Cascade_Setpoint and decreased when it rises above Cascade_Setpoint temperature.

Dependent Boiler
The CH mode for the cascade is defined by the setting of the managing boiler. CH mode settings on dependents are ignored. In case a boiler is set as "Dependent" (parameter 184: "Burner address") the setpoint is always provided by the managing boiler.
The modulating power of the ALL boilers is PID controlled by the boiler itself by comparing the calculated setpoint from the managing boiler and T_Supply. The managing boiler itself will be controlled in the cascade system as it would as if it was a dependent boiler. Only the pumps and sensor inputs are used.

Boiler input Rates
A cascade system operates most effective and efficiently when all of the boilers in the system are the same size.

15.2.3 CASCADE – DOMESTIC HOT WATER SETTINGS

In the installer DHW menu of the managing boiler control the DHW_Mode should be set.
Available DHW modes in cascade are mode 1 = sensor or 2 = Control Thermostat (see chapter 12.8 "Demand for Domestic Hot Water").

Dependent Boiler
In case a boiler is set as dependent (parameter 184: "Burner address") the DHW setpoint is always provided by the managing boiler, the internal control of the setpoint functions are disabled.

Managing Boiler
If there is a request for a “Store Warm Hold” for the tank and no central heating request the managing boiler is going to burn for the DHW tank. This (the heating of the DHW tank) is interrupted when there comes a central heating request and the managing boiler and cascade are burning for the central heating system.

15.2.4 CASCADE – DHW PRIORITY

The boiler cascade system has multiple options for priority and parallel DHW and heating.
The following levels of priority are configurable (and possible):

Priority level		Description
0)	Switch Priority	When both CH and DHW demand have to be served, the priority it is given to the DHW demand for a given interval (indicated with parameter Minute_Switch_Priority). As soon as the interval has expired the priority switches to CH demand. The interval time will be reloaded, and priority will switch again after the interval is over.
1)	CH	The priority is permanently given to CH Demand
2)	DHW	The priority is permanently given to DHW Demand

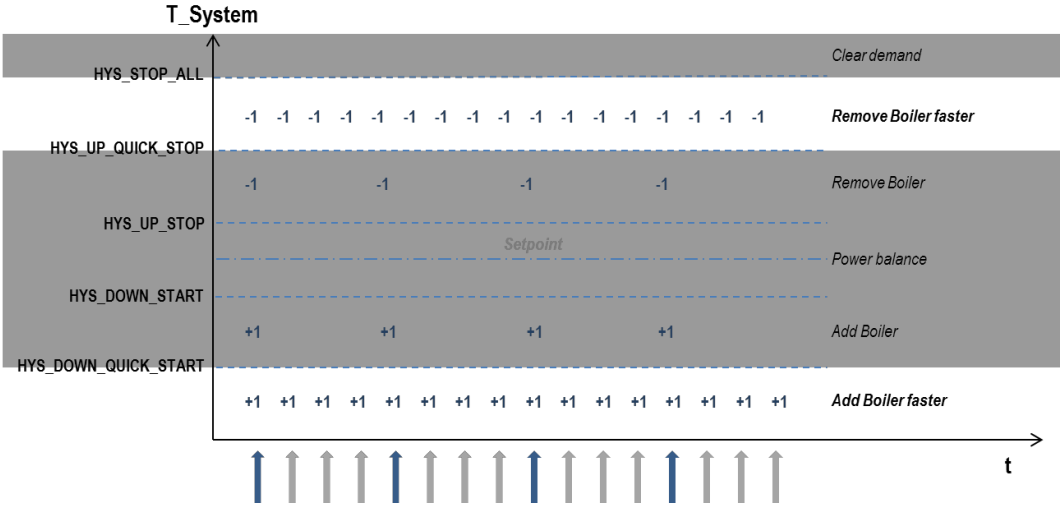
Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
DHW Priority Both, CH or DHW priority, Parallel	2: Installer	2	0, 1, 2
DHW Max Priority Timer Interval time for switching the priority	2: Installer	60 min.	1..60 min.

15.2.5 CASCADE – START/STOP SEQUENCE

The managing boiler sends the calculated Cascade_Setpoint to the dependent boilers. The power of the boilers is PID controlled based on the Calculated_Setpoint and T_Supply. Depending on the temperature difference between T_System and Cascade_Setpoint (CH or DHW) the dependent boilers will start or stop using different algorithms.

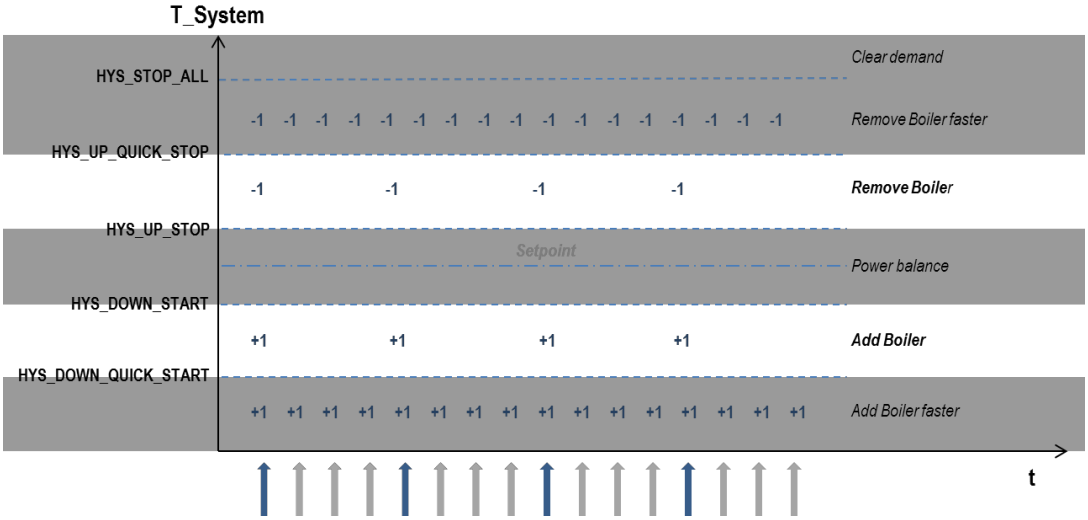
Quick Starting and Stopping Boilers
When there is a big difference between the T_System and the Cascade_Setpoint the call for a start or stop of the next or last depending is done quicker.



- **Quick Starting Burners**: If the T_System is Hyst_Down_Quick_Start degrees below the Cascade_Setpoint the burners are started at intervals of *Quick_Start_Next_Depending_Delay*, for example 30 sec.

• **Quick Stopping Burners:** If the T_System is Hyst_Up_Quick_Stop degrees above the Cascade_Setpoint, the burners are stopped at intervals of *Quick_Stop_Next_Depending_Delay*, for example 30 sec.

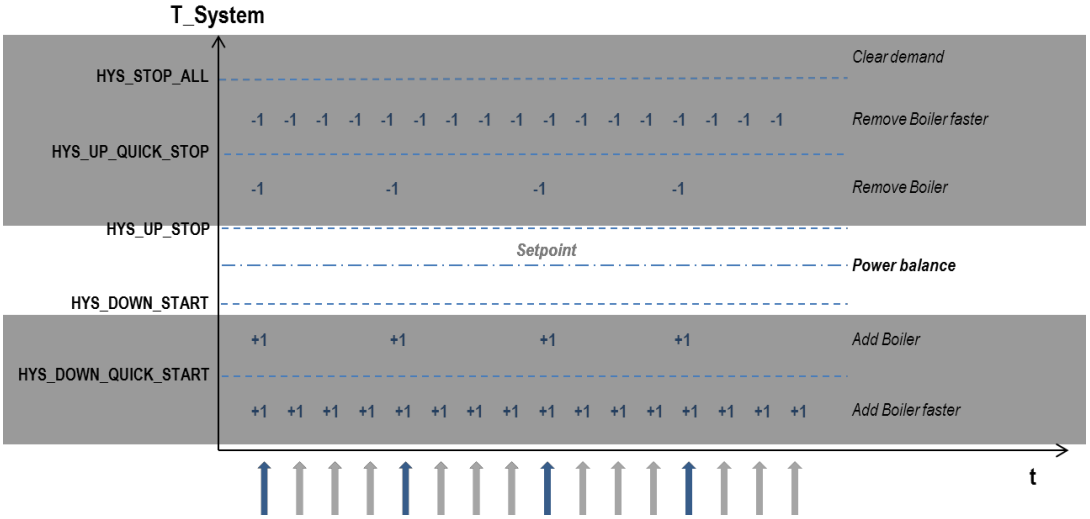
Starting and Stopping Burners
With a small difference between T_System and the Cascade_Setpoint the call for a start or stop of respectively the next or last depending burner is executed.



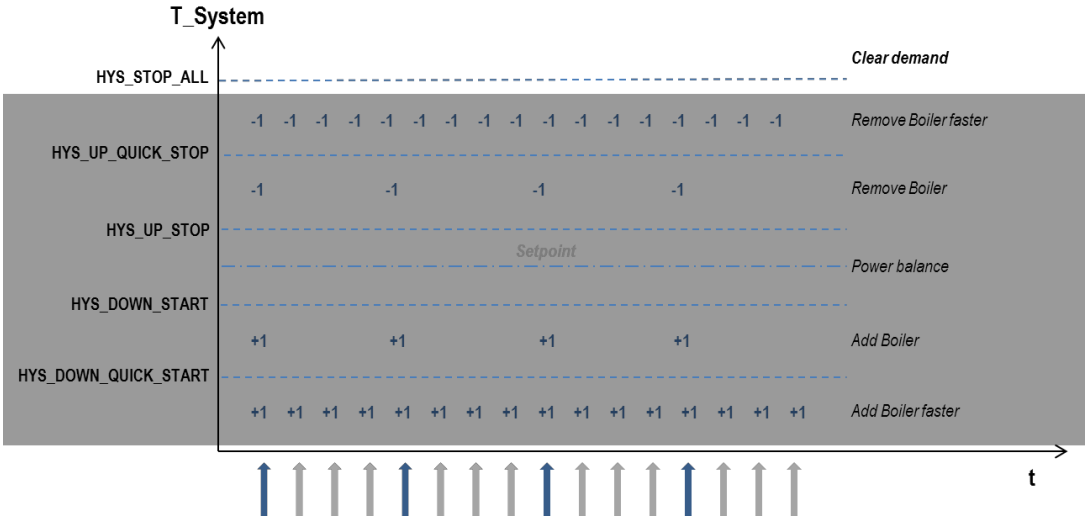
• **Starting Burners**: If T_System is Hyst_Down_Start_Burner degrees below the Cascade_Setpoint the burners are started at intervals of Start_Next_Depending_Delay, for example 200 seconds.

• **Stopping Burners:** If T_System is Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner degrees above the Cascade_Setpoint, the burners are stopped at intervals of Stop_Next_Depending_Delay, for example 180 seconds.

Power balance
When T_System is between Hyst_Down_Start_Burner and Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner a power balance algorithm can be activated. See Cascade - Power Balance Mode.



Stop all depending
All the depending are stopped as soon as the T_System is way greater than Cascade_Setpoint.
The following graph shows when all the burners are stopped:



Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
Start_Next_Depending_Delay Start Delay Time	2: Installer	200 (sec)	0…1275
Stop_Next_Depending_Delay Stop Delay Time	2: Installer	180 (sec)	0…1275
Quick_Start_Next_Depending_Delay Quick Start Interval	2: Installer	50 (sec)	0…1275
Quick_Stop_Next_Depending_Delay Quick Stop Interval	2: Installer	30 (sec)	0…1275
Hyst_Down_Start_Burner Start Burner Diff	2: Installer	5 ºC (9 ºF)	0...20 ºC (0...36 ºF)
Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner Stop Burner Diff	2: Installer	4 ºC (7 ºF)	0...20 ºC (0...36 ºF)
Hyst_Up_Stop_All Stop Burner Diff	2: Installer	8 ºC (14 ºF)	0…30 ºC (0…54 ºF)
Hyst_Down_Quick_Start Start Burner Diff in short time	2: Installer	10 ºC (18 ºF)	0...20 ºC (0...36 ºF)
Hyst_Up_Quick_Stop Stop Burner Diff in short time	2: Installer	6 ºC (11 ºF)	0...20 ºC (0...36 ºF)

15.2.6 CASCADE – POWER BALANCE MODE

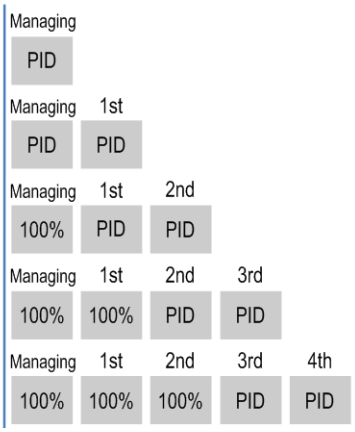
Several different power control modes can be selected to operate the cascade system.

- Power mode 0: Power control disabled, each boiler modulates based on the system setpoint.
- Power mode 1: Power control algorithm to have a minimum amount of boilers/boilers active.
- Power mode 2: Power control algorithm to have a maximum amount of boilers/boilers active.
- Power mode 3: Power control algorithm to have a balanced amount of boilers/boilers active.

15.2.7 POWER MODE = 1 (MINIMUM BOILERS ON)

Power Mode 1 guarantees to have as minimum as possible dependent ON in order to reach the T_System.
The modulation of most boilers/burners is forced to 100%, and the last 2 boilers/burners are PID controlled by the setpoint (Cascade_Setpoint) from the managing burner in relation to the system temperature (T_System).
The last 2 boilers/burners are modulating to make sure that the power can be adapted to the system temperature without continuous cycling of the last burner(s).

Below a picture that shows an example with 5 boilers/burners.



Burner Start-up
The next burner is started under the following conditions:
• At least one PID controlled depending is operating at a power [%] > Start_Power_Threshold [%].
The managing burner forces another burner to 100% power and waits for 3 min. (Start_Next_Depending_Delay, settable) before another burner can be started.

Burner shut down
The last started burner will be stopped under the following conditions:
• All PID controlled depending in burn state Power [%] < Stop_Power_Threshold [%] The managing burner releases another burner for PID control and waits for 3 min. (Stop_Next_Depending_Delay, settable) before another burner can be stopped.

Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value		Range	
Power Mode	2: Installer	3		0…3	
Start_Power_Threshold Threshold rate before starting the next burner. Condition: at least 1 depending in burn state power [%] > Start_Power_Threshold[%]	2: Installer	80%		1…100%	
Stop_Power_Threshold Threshold rate before starting the next burner. Condition: all depending in burn state Power [%] < Stop_Power_Threshold [%]	2: Installer	25%.		1…100% .	
Start_Next_Depending_Delay When the timeout is over the last dependent can be started	2: Installer	200 sec.		0…1275 sec.	
Stop_Next_Depending_Delay When the timeout is over the last dependent can be stopped	2: Installer	180 sec.		0…1275 sec.	
Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner Hysteresis to stop burner. Condition: T_System above Cascade_Setpoint + Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner	2: Installer	5 sec.	9 sec.	0…20 sec.	0…36 sec.
Hyst_Down_Start_Burner Hysteresis to start burner. Condition: T_System below Cascade_Setpoint - Hyst_Down_Start_Burner	2: Installer	5 sec.	9 sec.	0…20 sec.	0…36 sec.

15.2.8 POWER MODE 2 – MAXIMUM BURNERS ON

Power mode 2 is designed to have as many depending burners on as possible. When the average burner power of the active depending burners is above a set minimum power, another burner is started

Burner start-up
The next burner is started under the following conditions:

- When the average burner power of all depending burners is over the set minimum burner power + hysteresis.
  - Sum of burner power of all depending [%] > minimum_power [%] * (depending in burn + 1) + minimum_power_hysteresis.

Burner shut down
The last started burner will be stopped under the following conditions:

- When the average burner power of all depending burners is under the set minimum burner power.
  - Sum of burner power of all depending [%] < minimum_power [%] * depending in burn.

Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
Power_Mode	2: Installer	2	0…3
Minimum_Power Minimum average boiler power setting	2: Installer	20%	1...100%
Minimum_Power_Hysteresis Hysteresis for the minimum average burner power setting	2: Installer	40%	1...100%

15.2.9 POWER MODE 3 – BALANCED BURNERS ON

Power mode 3 is designed to have a balanced water flow in systems with a header/manifold.

Burner start-up
The next burner is started under the following conditions:

- When the average burner power of all depending burners is over the set start rate for the next burner.
  - Sum of burner power of all depending [%] > Start_Power_Threshold [%] * depending in burn.

Burner shut down
The last started burner will be stopped under the following conditions:

- When the average burner power of all depending burners is under the set stop rate for the next burner.
  - Sum of burner power of all depending [%] < S Start_Power_Threshold [%] * depending in burn.

Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value		Range	
Power_Mode	2: Installer	2		0, 1, 2, 3	
Start_Power_Threshold Threshold rate before start the next burner. Condition: at least 1 depending in burn state power [%] > Start_Power_Threshold[%]	2: Installer	80%		1…100%	
Stop_Power_Threshold Threshold rate before start the next burner. Condition: all depending in burn state Power [%] < Stop_Power_Threshold [%]	2: Installer	25%.		1…100%	
Start_Next_Depending_Delay When the timeout is over the last dependent can be started	2: Installer	200 sec.		0…1275 sec.	
Stop_Next_Depending_Delay When the timeout is over the last boiler can be stopped	2: Installer	180 sec.		0…1275 sec.	
Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner Hysteresis to stop burner. Condition: T_System above Cascade_Setpoint + Hyst_Up_Stop_Burner	2: Installer	5 sec.	9 sec.	0…20 sec.	0…36 sec.
Hyst_Down_Start_Burner Hysteresis to start burner. Condition: T_System below Cascade_Setpoint - Hyst_Down_Start_Burner	2: Installer	5 sec.	9 sec.	0…20 sec.	0…36 sec.

15.3 Boiler rotation

The boiler rotation function can change the start/stop sequence for the cascade boilers.
The parameter Boiler_Rotation_Interval sets the number of days after which the sequence is updated. When Boiler_Rotation_Interval is set to 0 boiler rotation is disabled.
When the parameter Burner_Rotation_Interval is updated the boiler rotation days left will be initialized to the new Burner_Rotation_Interval setting.

When for example *Burner_Rotation_Interval* = 5 the start sequence is as following (x is the last boiler):

Days	Start/Stop sequence
Day 0-5	1-2-3-4-5..x
Day 5-10	2-3-4-5..x-1
Day 10-15	3-4-5..x-1-2
Day 15-20	4-5..x-1-2-3
Day 20-25	5..x-1-2-3-4

With parameter First_Depending_To_Start the current depending that is first to start in the sequence is selected.
When the boilers are rotated the parameter First_Depending_To_Start is automatically updated to the next depending. When boiler rotation is disabled the parameter First_Depending_To_Start is reset to 0.
When the First_Depending_To_Start is manually changed the control will clear all demand of the cascade control. After this is will start cascade demand generation with the new selection for First_Depending_To_Start.

15.3.1 NEXT DEPENDING TO START SELECTION

When the cascade Burner_Rotation_Interval has passed the control will perform the cascade rotation. At this moment the next available control based on the current First_Depending_To_Start is selected.
A depending control is available when the control is present on the communication bus and the control is not blocked by an error.

When the control is not available the control is skipped as the next First_Depending_To_Start.

Relevant variables

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
Burner_Rotation_Interval	2: Installer	5	0…30 (0: Disabled)
First_Depending_To_Start	2: Installer	1	1…8/16

15.4 Cascade Error handling

15.4.1 CASCADE FROST PROTECTION

Frost protection on a cascade is active on two levels

1. Frost protection for burner cascade

The 'frost protection' function for a burner cascade is related to the boiler sensor temperatures.
When the supply / return temperatures of the managing boiler are below:

Cascade_Frost_ Protection:	The cascade CH/system pump and the general pump of the managing boiler start running.
Cascade_Frost_Protection +5 °C (41 °F)	Cascade heat demand is activated; the general pumps of all the cascaded boilers will be started. Demand with setpoint Cascade_Frost_Protection allows the boilers to start burning until the return temperature of the managing boiler is above Cascade_Frost_Protection +5 °C (41 °F).

2. Frost protection on boiler

At last protection the controllers for the boilers can force themselves to burn.

If the boiler supply/return temperature drops below 5 °C (41 °F) the boiler starts at minimum power and continues burning until the lowest of both supply and return temperatures are above 15 °C (59 °F).

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
Cascade frost protection Temperature for frost protection	2: Installer	15 ºC (59 ºF)	10...30 ºC (50...86 ºF)

15.4.1 EMERGENCY MODE

Open / Shorted boiler or system sensor

When the setting Emergency_Mode is enabled the control can go into emergency mode when the system sensor status is open or shorted.
The managing boiler display may show that the system is in emergency mode.
In emergency mode the system setpoint is set to the Emergency_Setpoint (settable via installer menu) and all cascaded boilers are allowed to start burning on this setpoint.

Loss of cascade communication

The burner controller of the managing boiler is aware of how many dependents should be present in the system. The total number of boilers is set in parameter 147. When powering on the system the leading boiler has to detect all depending boilers within 60 seconds.
When not all dependent boilers are detected the control will show the CC_Loss_Communication warning. When the communication with any of the depending boilers is lost during operation, the control will show the CC_Loss_Communication warning after 60 seconds, which is purely informative and will not block the control.

Specific Parameters	Level	(Default) Value	Range
Emergency_Mode	1: User	Yes	Yes/No
Emergency_Setpoint	2: Installer	70 ºC (158 ºF)	20 - 90 °C (68 - 94 °F)

15.4.2 MANAGING BOILER ERROR

When the managing boiler is in error mode this boiler is not used anymore for the cascade system.
However depending on the error code, the pumps connected by the managing boiler still can be active for the cascade system. When the managing unit is reset from lockout state, the cascade controllers are re-initialized.

16 SYSTEM TEST.

For testing the system at fixed power rates, a system test can be activated via the Installer menu. Via the system test the boiler can be started without CH or DHW being present. The system test has priority.

The following modes are available:

System test mode		Description
0	Not active	System test mode not active
1	Fan only	The fan is forced to run at maximum speed without starting the boiler
2	Low power	The boiler starts and after the ignition period has finished the boiler stays at low power
3	Ignition power	The boiler starts and stays at ignition power
4	High power	The boiler starts and after the ignition period has finished the boiler stays at high power
5	High power limited	The boiler starts and after the ignition period has finished the boiler stays at high power limited by the parameter *CH_ max_ power*
6	High limit error test	Simulates the *Max_Temp_Error*
7	Low water cut off 1 error test	Simulates the *LWCO_1_ Error*
8	Low water cut off 2 error test	Simulates the *LWCO_2_ Error*

Before running the system test modes first check if the heat can also be dissipated. Note that during this mode the supply temperature can be raised above 95 ºC (203 ºF). When this temperature is reached the boiler will switch OFF.
When the supply temperature cools down to 90 ºC (194 ºF) the boiler will start again.

During the system test the boiler and system pump will be ON.
As the boiler will run at fixed power rates there is no setpoint control active.
Also the flame recovery is not active during system test demand. All other safety functions remain active.

The system test automatically stops after 10 minutes, after which the system continues with normal demand handling. When the system test mode is changed during an active system test, the 10-minute timer is restarted.

Please note that for DHW Mode_7 and DHW Mode_8 the Actual_Flow_Rate must be higher than Flow_Rate_Start + Flow_Rate_Hyst in order that the board can go into system test.

17 COMMISSIONING THE BOILER

17.1 First: flushing the boiler with water

After installation of the boiler the first step, before commissioning, is to flush the boiler and the whole heating installation with fresh water to remove pollution, debris and other materials that might cause a blocking. This must also be done with heating installations, where only the boiler is replaced.
Existing and new heating systems must be cleaned with a hydronic system cleaner; see chapter 7.14 "Flush the system with fresh water. System cleaner must be drained and thoroughly flushed with clean water to remove any residual cleaner, prior to installing a new boiler. NEVER leave a system cleaner for longer than recommended by the manufacturer of the cleaner. Never put system cleaner inside the boilers heat exchanger.

17.2 Second: filling & venting the boiler and the system

After flushing the boiler and the installation the system can be filled with fresh water. Fill the boiler and the heating system by using the appropriate filling valve. The water pressure of the system normally lies between 1,5 and 2,0 bar (21.8 and 40 psi) – see chapter 7.18 'Water pressure'

NOTICE: Use the following aspects to prevent corrosion of the central heating system:

- Filling water: Do not use any additives for the water of the central heating system, except glycol. The pH value of the water should be more than 5 (If this pH value is less, please contact the supplier).
- Ensure that any used "plastic" pipes are oxygen diffusion-proof in accordance with DIN 4726/4729. If not, make sure that the boiler circuit is separated from the heating circuit by a plate heat exchanger. This way no oxygen that entered the heating system through these pipes can reach the boiler.

Check the total heating system for any leaks. This to prevent oxygen entering the system through these leaks.

The boiler has an automatic air vent situated inside the boiler. This vent is always open, and the venting outlet goes via a plastic tube through the bottom to the outside. Shortly after putting the boiler into operation, check the water pressure and add or remove some water to obtain the required pressure.

During the commissioning, make sure that no water can enter the boiler and make contact with the electrical parts.

17.3 Third: check the water flow

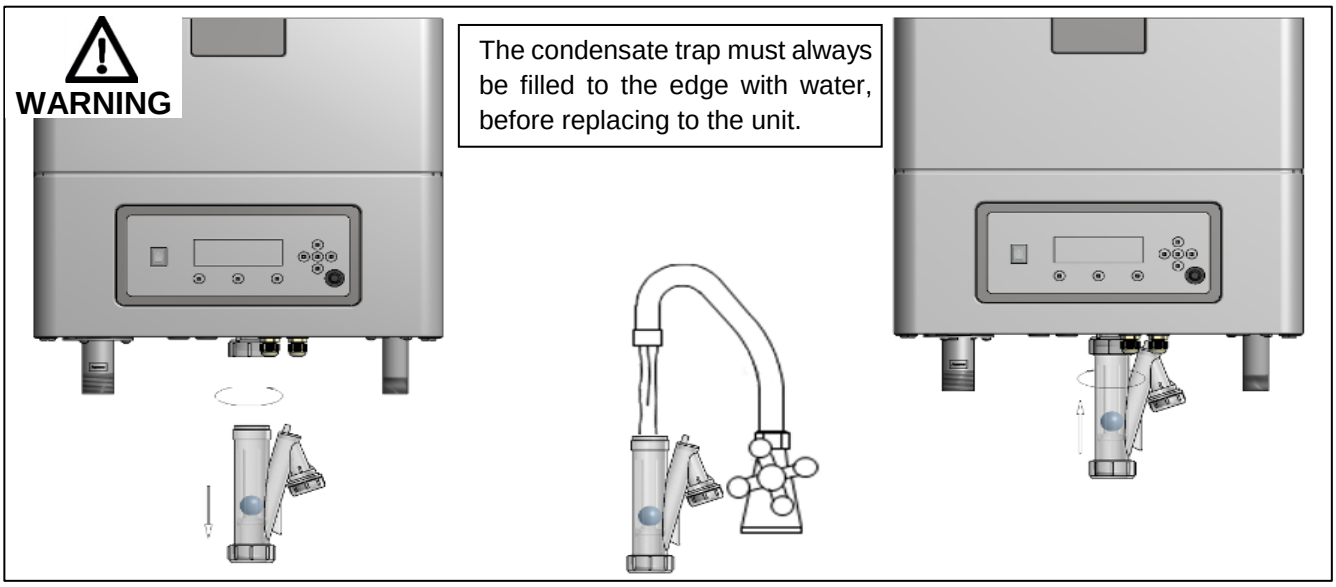
Before starting the boiler ensure the pump is installed and operating correctly and that there are no obstructions or closed valves that could prevent water flow through the heat exchanger.

NOTICE: Always ensure the boiler pump is functioning correctly and that there is flow through the heat exchanger after working on the boiler or system.

17.4 Mounting Condensate Trap

When mounting the bottom part of the condensate trap, before commissioning the boiler and/or after maintenance, it must **ALWAYS** be completely filled with water.

WARNING	**This is a safety measure: the water in the condensate trap keeps the flue gases from leaking out of the heat exchanger via the condensate drain.**



When the boiler receives a heat demand the electronics will start the operation of the boiler. Before the boiler is used, the boiler must be adjusted and set at the minimum and maximum load.

17.5 Checking gas pressure

Check the gas pressure available at the gas connection pipe of the boiler. Use the pressure nipple [3] of the gas safety valve for this measurement. In chapter 18.1.2 the position of the pressure nipple [3] is shown.

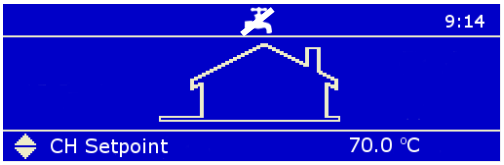
Min. and max. gas supply pressures:

Type of Gas	p nom [mbar]	p min [mbar]	p max [mbar]
G20	20	17	25
G25.3	25	20	30
G31	37	25	57.5

17.6 Firing for the first time

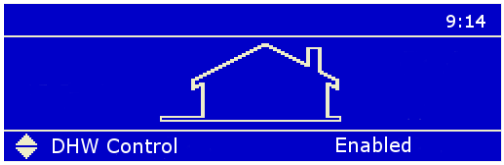
After the commissioning of the boiler and the described previous actions, the boiler display will show this screen.

This screen is active during power up and will remain active until communication with the main Control has been established.
After communication has been established one of the following Status overview screens appears:



Central Heating only

OR



Central Heating AND Domestic Hot Water

The display describes:

- The actual operation for heating or hot water
- The temperature setting

18 ADJUSTING AND SETTING THE BOILER

WARNING	Before carrying out any adjusting of the burner, carefully read this complete chapter. The initial lighting of the appliance must be performed by a licensed Gas Technician. Failure to follow these instructions may result in property damage, serious injury or death. As soon as the appliance has been fully installed (with regard to hydraulics, filling and de-aeration of installation, gas, flue gas, air intake, wiring etc.) according to the preliminary installation instructions, the boiler may then be wired to an electrically grounded power supply source. The boiler should always be connected to a disconnect or external power shutoff. The boiler must be electrically bonded to the ground in accordance with the requirements of the local authority having jurisdiction.

18.1 Introduction

The boiler must always be adjusted in the next situations:

- A new boiler is installed
- As part of a service/maintenance check, in case the CO_2 values turns out to be incorrect.
- The gas valve has been (re)placed.
- Gas conversion to propane. Prior to adjustments, follow the procedure in 18.4
- The venturi has been replaced. Prior to adjustments, follow the procedure in 18.3
- The fan has been replaced
- The flue gas check valve has been replaced

In any of the cases described, always check the gas/air ratio of the combustion figure (CO_2) at maximum and minimum input. First set the boiler at maximum load and subsequently at minimum load and repeat if necessary (adjustments at maximum load influence values at minimum load and vice versa).

Chapter overview:
First, all necessary values are given in adjustment table below. A drawing of the gas valve(s) and setting screws is given in chapter 18.1.2. In chapter 18.2 a general procedure, conform which the adjustments must be carried out, is presented. Chapter 18.3 describes the specific adjustments to be made when the venturi is replaced, and chapter 18.4 describes the changes needed when the gas type is set to propane.

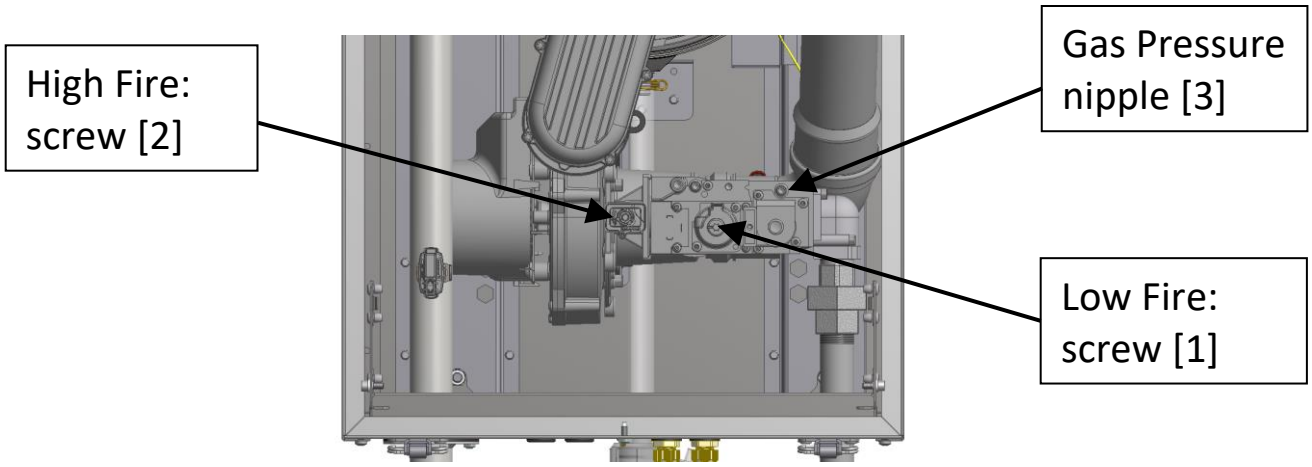
18.1.1 COMBUSTION TABLE

Table: CO_2 values for maximum and minimum load. [1)]

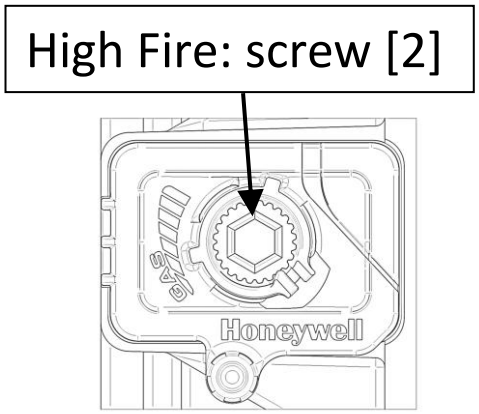
	CO_2 / O_2 [%]		**CO_2 / O_2 [%]**		**CO_2 / O_2 [%]**	
Gas Type:	**Natural Gas G20**		**Natural Gas G25.3**		**Propane G31 [2) 3)]**	
boiler type	max load	min load	max load	min load	max load	min load
S-CBX 85, 105, 125 & 155.	8.4/ 6.0	7.9/ 6.9	8.2/ 6.1	8.4/5.7	10.0/ 5.7	10.0/ 5.7
1) All values measured without front door. 2) For propane: a conversion kit (orifice) has to be mounted, see chapter 18.4. 3) For propane: boiler control and appliance type must be changed, see chapter 18.4						

18.1.2 SETTING SCREWS VENTURI- AND GAS VALVES: DRAWINGS

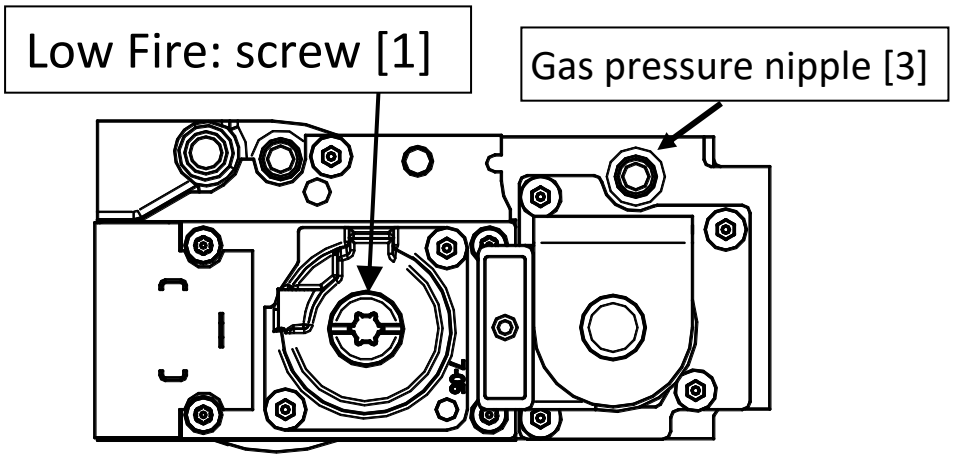
Location of the setting screws:



High Fire: venturi adjustment screw: use hex key 4 mm (5/32 Allen wrench)



Low Fire: gas valve adjustment screw: Torx T40.



18.2 Adjustment procedures

Procedure 1: adjust at High Fire

Carry out the next steps:

1. From status screen, press MENU . → "Central Heating/ Information/ Settings/ System Test"
2. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to select "System Test"
3. Press CONFIRM to activate the system test. → "Test State: Off"
4. Press CONFIRM to activate the test state. → "Test State: **Off**"
5. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ multiple times to select "High Power" → "Test State: **High Power**".
   The boiler becomes active, after about 10 seconds, the boiler burns at high fire.
   If the boiler doesn't start, open screw [2] two turns extra - clockwise
   Note: once the test state is active, it is not necessary to press a button, selecting the desired power is sufficient.
   Wait a minimum of 10 seconds for the boiler to stabilize before taking combustion readings between changes and adjustments to the combustion.
   For your information, "Fan speed" and "Ionization" are displayed.
6. Measure the CO_2 percentage at the flue gas test port on the vent connection.
7. By setting screw [2], adjust the gas valve to obtain the CO_2 value of table 18.1.
8. To return to the status screen, and stop the boiler, press ESCAPE or MENU 3 times, or RESET once.

Increase CO_2	**CO_2 ↑**	[2] **O_2 ↓**	**Turn screw [2] right (clockwise)**
Decrease CO_2	**CO_2 ↓**	[2] **O_2 ↑**	**Turn screw [2] left (counter clockwise)**

The system test automatically stops after 10 minutes, after this the system continues with normal demand handling. When the system test mode is changed during an active system test, the 10-minute timer is restarted.

Procedure 2: adjust at Low Fire

Carry out the next steps:

1. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ multiple times to select "Low Power" → "Test State: **Low Power**".
   After about 10 seconds, the boiler burns at low fire.
2. Measure the CO_2 percentage at the flue gas test port on the vent connection.
3. By setting screw [1], adjust the gas valve to obtain the CO_2 value of table 18.1.

Increase CO_2	**CO_2 ↑**	[1] **O_2 ↓**	**Turn screw [1] right (clockwise)**
Decrease CO_2	**CO_2 ↓**	[1] **O_2 ↑**	**Turn screw [1] left (counter clockwise)**

4. To return to the status screen, and stop the boiler, press ESCAPE or MENU 3 times, or RESET once.

The system test automatically stops after 10 minutes, after this the system continues with normal demand handling. When the system test mode is changed during an active system test, the 10-minute timer is reloaded.

Repeat procedures 1 and 2 until measured values match table values best

18.3 Venturi Replacement Adjustment

A new venturi is shipped with an unknown setting. It must be adjusted before it can be used in the boiler.

- First, turn setting screw [2] on the venturi clockwise until you feel resistance. This means that the valve is open, *do not try to tighten the screw any further*.
- Now turn screw [2] counter clockwise 38 turns.

After this, perform adjustments according to 18.2.

18.4 Conversion from Natural gas to Propane

⚠ **WARNING**	Conversion of the boiler to a different gas type must be performed by a certified technician.

Use only parts/conversion kits obtained from Strebel Ltd and intended to be used with this particular boiler. Every conversion kit is provided with instructions how to assemble the kit to the boiler.

Natural Gas to LPG Kits Required:

LPG Conversion Kit S-CBX 85 & 105	S022.500.001
LPG Conversion Kit S-CBX 125	S022.500.004
LPG Conversion Kit S-CBX 155	S022.500.010

Converting the boiler to propane (LP) requires the next actions:

- Mount the correct orifice between gas valve and venturi.
- In the software of the burner controller, set the appliance type, corresponding with the boiler type.
- Adjust the CO_2 / O_2 percentage.
- Apply the propane sticker and mark the boxes.
- Check the date plate for the boiler model.

Converting the boiler to propane is done by placing a propane orifice between gas valve and venturi. By using the correct restriction ring (see table below), the measured CO_2 (O_2) percentage in the flue gas will already be close to the desired value.

	Boiler Model	**Orifice Inner Diameter**	fan speed high fire
S-CBX LPG	85	**6.2**	6800
	105	**6.2**	7800
	125	**7.2**	7500
	155	**7.5**	5750

Secondly, parameter 138 will need to be changed on the S-CBX boiler to complete the conversion from natural gas to propane (LPG).

There is one main PCB board that does the S-CBX 85 & 105 on both natural gas and LPG supply and one board that does the S-CBX 125 & 155 on both natural gas and LPG. Detailed below.

Option 2:

Model	**Natural Gas**	**Propane**
S-CBX 85	PCB 1	PCB 1
S-CBX 105	PCB 1	PCB 1
S-CBX 125	PCB 2	PCB 2
S-CBX 155	PCB 2	PCB 2

PCB 1 – Set for 85 and 105

Model	**Parameter 138**
S-CBX 85 – Natural gas	50
S-CBX 85 – Propane (LPG)	51
S-CBX 105 – Natural gas	52
S-CBX 105 – Propane (LPG)	53

PCB 2 – Set for 125 and 155

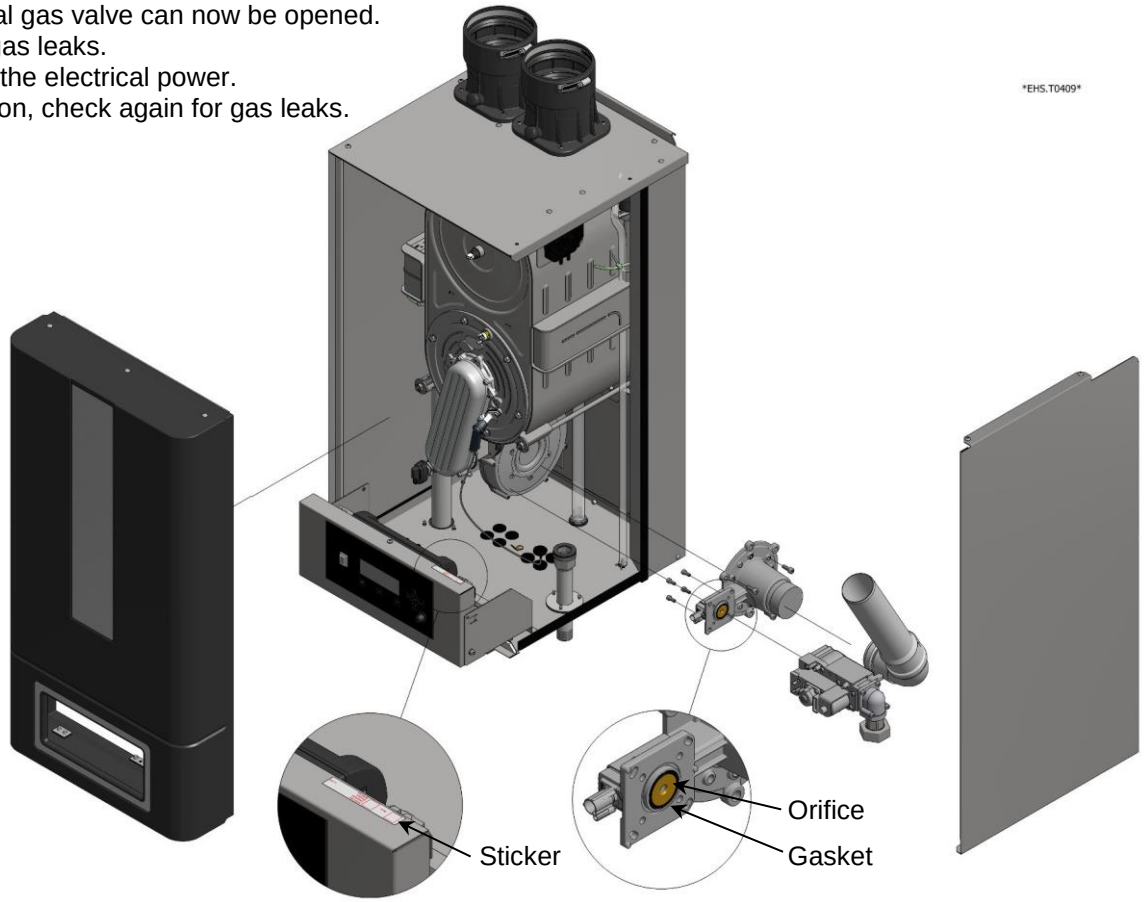
Model	**Parameter 138**
S-CBX 125 – Natural gas	50
S-CBX 125 – Propane (LPG)	51
S-CBX 155 – Natural gas	52
S-CBX 155 – Propane (LPG)	53

⚠ **WARNING** **Please ensure the S-CBX boiler is clearly labelled if operating on propane supply!**

Installing the orifice (see also picture below):

Needed tools: wrench 55 or pipe wrench, Hex key 5 mm and Hex key 4 mm

1. Close the external gas shutoff valve and disconnect the electrical power before opening the boiler.
2. Use a wrench to open the coupling in the gas line in the boiler. The three screws, with which the venturi is mounted onto the fan, can now be removed.
3. Venturi and gas combination valve can now be separated. The orifice is to be placed between venturi and gas combination valve. The rounded side of the orifice must be on the side of the gas combination valve.
   The orifice must be mounted into the gas access of the venturi and secured with the rubber gasket.
4. Venturi and gas combination valve now can be reconnected.
5. Remount the gas combination valve and the venturi onto the fan. Close the coupling in the internal gas line.
6. The external gas valve can now be opened.
7. Check for gas leaks.
8. Reconnect the electrical power.
9. If in operation, check again for gas leaks.



Change the Appliance Type.

1. From status screen, press MENU.→"Central Heating/ Information/ Settings/ System Test"
2. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to select "Settings" and press CONFIRM
3. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to select "Boiler Settings" and press CONFIRM
4. Enter installer password by pressing UP/DOWN ↑↓ and LEFT ← /RIGHT→
5. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to select "Boiler parameter" and press ENTER
6. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to select parameter "(138) Appliance type" and press ENTER
7. Press UP/DOWN ↑↓ to change the appliance type according table below.
8. To return to the status screen, press ESCAPE or MENU 3 times, or RESET once.

PCB 1

Boiler type	Fuel Supply	appliance type
S-CBX 85	Natural Gas	50
S-CBX 85	Propane (LPG)	51
S-CBX 105	Natural Gas	52
S-CBX 105	Propane (LPG)	53

PCB 2

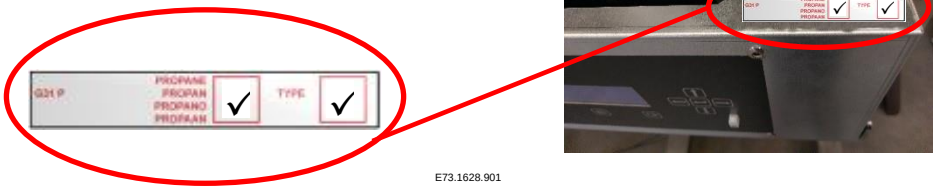
Boiler type	Fuel Supply	appliance type
S-CBX 125	Natural Gas	50
S-CBX 125	Propane (LPG)	51
S-CBX 155	Natural Gas	52
S-CBX 155	Propane (LPG)	53

Adjust the CO_2/ O_2 percentage.

Perform CO_2/ O_2 adjustments according to the procedures in chapter 18.2, using the values in table chapter 18.1.1.

Confirmation

When finished:
- Apply the corresponding sticker at the appropriate position in the boiler.
- Mark the box for the used gas type.
- Mark the box, indicating that the correct value has been set for the appliance type.



E73.1628.901

WARNING	**Please ensure the boiler is clearly labelled if operating on LPG supply!**

NOTICE	It's possible to improve the ignition spark by using an external ignition coil. Available on request, see the accessories paragraph

18.5 Start Up Checklist

Installation/start-up checklist

Installer Information	
Company	
Engineer name	
Address	
Postal code	
City	
County	
Telephone number	

Site Information	
Site name	
Site contact (End user)	
Address	
Postal code	
City	
State/province	
Telephone number	

Boiler information	
Model	
Serial number	
Installation date	
Cascade installation (Y/N)	(YES/NO)
Number of boilers	
Type of boilers in cascade	

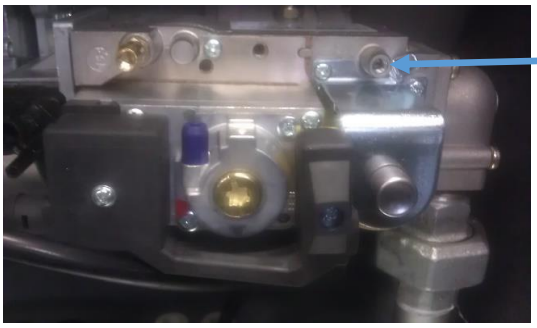
STREBEL HEATING TECHNOLOGY

After filling in form please send a copy by e-mail to: salesoffice@strebel.co.uk.

Venting information		
Direct vent or using combustion air from indoor?	indoor / outdoor	
	Air inlet	**Flue outlet**
Diameter		
Total length		
Length horizontal		
Length vertical		
Length sloped at …..°		
Number elbows 90°		
Number elbows 60°		
Number elbows 45°		
Number elbows 30°		
Air intake location (e.g. roof/wall)		
Distance vertical from roof		
Distance from (closest) wall		
Common air intake system	(YES/NO)*	
If YES => how many Air intake's are joined?		
Air intake (under)pressure (on top of boiler)		
Possibility of dust/chemicals drawn in to air intake?	(YES/NO)*	
If YES => of which kind?		
Distance from Flue outlet (top of chimney) vertical		
Distance from Flue outlet (top of chimney) horizontal		
Is there a condensate drain installed to common flue system?		
Flue outlet pressure (on top of boiler)		

Condensate Drain	
Check the level of the heat exchanger; It must have a slight angle from the rear to ensure that the condensate drains from the heat exchanger.	(YES/NO)
Condensate trap (from package) installed according installation manual?	(YES/NO)
Inside diameter of drain piping	mm/inch
Is there a definite air gap between the condensate trap and the connection to drain pipe?	(YES/NO)
Total drop in height from boiler to drain piping exit point	
Any additional trap points?	(YES/NO)
Perform PH test and register PH value	
Condensate Neutralizer installed	(YES/NO)

Water circulation & temperature regulation (for DHW)	
Piping diameter	
Total length of straight pipe between boiler & tank	
Number of elbows	
Number of tees	
Temperature rise between inlet and outlet after 5 min. cold-start operating max. power	°C / °F
Water temperature setpoint	
Test of Water Flow Switch (DHW)?	(Yes/NO)



**Gas valve
Pressure Nipple

Gas supply	
Type of Gas from installation	
Is gas isolation valve installed under boiler according to installation manual?	(YES/NO)
Which diameter gas isolation valve is installed?	
Gas piping (inside) diameter	
Gas piping material (if possible specify mark/type)	
Gas piping flexible (YES/NO)	(YES/NO)
Gas piping inside structure (e.g. smooth/corrugated)	
Measured Gas pressure @Gas valve (Static) **	
Measured Gas pressure @Gas valve (dynamic - all gas appliances in the building should be turned on and running at full load)	
Is there a secondary gas pressure regulator before the boiler?	(YES/NO)
If YES what is the length of the Gas piping in between?	
If YES what is the Brand & Model?	

Combustion settings		unit:
Set for NG (Natural Gas) or LP (Liquid Propane)?	NG or LPG?	
If LPG is the right gas orifice mounted?	(YES/NO)	
Diameter gas orifice for LPG?		mm
CO2 / O2 level at high fire …%		%
CO2 / O2 level on low fire …%		%
Flue pressure @ CO2 / O2 measuring point at high fire		Pa
Flue pressure @ CO2 / O2 measuring point at low fire		Pa
If cascaded with common flue system run all appliances at high fire and measure Flue pressure		Pa
If cascaded with a common flue system; run all appliances, measure the flue pressure at low- and at high fire.		Pa

Electronics & Power supply		unit:
Version Burner Controller Hardware (see Chapter 3.2 for location)		
Version Burner Controller Firmware (see Chapter 3.2 for location)		
is ground connected to building grounding system	(YES/NO)	
Voltage incoming (Hot to Neutral)		V
Voltage incoming (Hot to Neutral)		V
Voltage measured between Ground and Neutral		V
Total of amperage switched by the Boiler Control is below 3.5 A or 800 W		A

Additives	
Used chemical additions	
Mixing Ratio	

19 INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE.

19.1 General

For a good, safe and long-time operation of the boiler and to maintain warranty it is mandatory to carry out inspection, maintenance and service on the boiler at least once a year.

Inspection, maintenance and service of the boiler should also be carried out on the following occasions:

- **When a number of similar error codes and/or lock-outs appear.**
- **At least every twelve months maintenance must be done to ensure safe and efficient operation. Damage caused by the lack of maintenance will not be covered under warranty**

Service intervals

The normal service frequency for the boiler is once a year. Every year the boiler should be cleaned and checked, according to the maintenance procedures. If there is doubt whether the boiler is operating with the correct water and/or combustion air quality, it is advised that a first check is already executed after six months. This check serves to determine the frequency of the future services. The maximum interval between two services is one year.

WARNING	INSPECTION, MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE MUST BE EXECUTED FOR A SAFE AND EFFICIENT OPERATION OF THE BOILER.

"Caution: Label all wires prior to disconnection when servicing controls. Wiring errors can cause improper and dangerous operation.
"Verify proper operation after operation servicing."

19.2 Inspection, maintenance and service.

Inspection, maintenance and service including the replacement of boiler parts must only be carried out by a licensed professional, service agency or the gas supplier. Apart from the maintenance proceedings it is required to maintain a service log for each boiler that includes all of the following information:

- Serial number
- Date and time of maintenance
- Name of maintenance engineer
- Which parts were exchanged during maintenance
- Which settings (software) were changed during maintenance
- Special remarks / findings
- Future aspects that need extra attention
- Additional aspects: measurement reports, complaints by the (end)-user, lock-out codes, etc.
- Static Gas Pressure.
- CO2 / O2 % at high fire.
- Gas Pressure at high fire.
- Gas Pressure at low fire.
- pH of the water or water/glycol in the system
- name of service company
- date of service

During maintenance, the following items in bold listed below of the boiler must be checked and inspected.
NOTICE: Before starting to work on the boiler:

- Switch off the electrical power to the boiler (service switch and/or unplug boiler)
- Close the gas valve to block gas supply to the boiler

Customer comments

Comments and remarks from the customer should be analysed and used to find possible causes for any occurring problems and complaints.

Service history

The operational and fault history (total amount and since the last service) can be viewed in the boiler control
This information can be used to specify the maintenance and service proceedings in relation to the boiler (parts).

Boiler History	
Successful Ignitions	32
Failed Ignitions	10
Flame Failures	0
Operation Days	0 days ▼

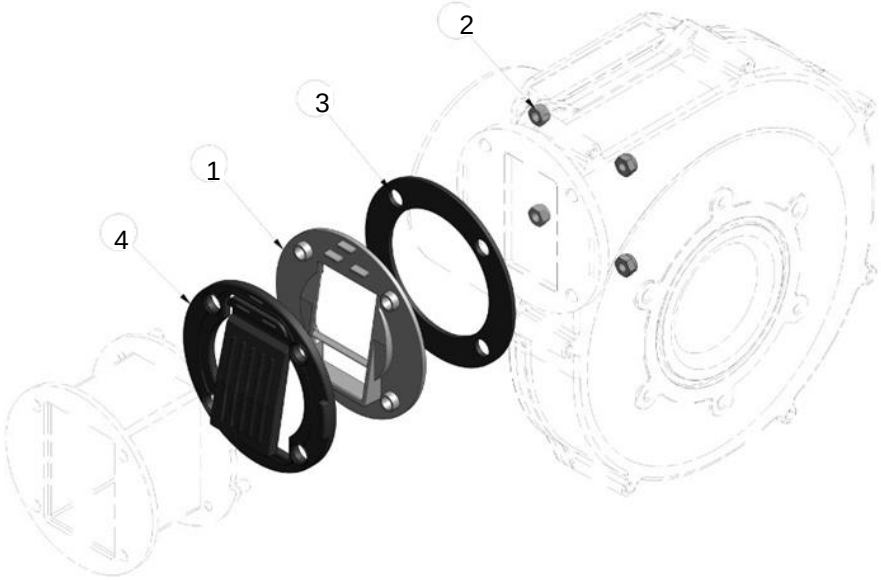
Water leakage
The water pressure of the heating installation should be more than 1.0 bar (21 psi) and at a maximum of 6.0 bar (87 psi) in normal operation. When the water pressure drops below the minimum occasionally, there might be a water leak. Check the boiler and the complete heating installation for any water leakages and have these repaired. higher water pressures are allowed with the use of a different relief valve and a pressure switch kit

Flue gas & air supply
The flue gas pipes and the air supply pipes must be checked for gas tightness. Also check if the mounting of these pipes is correct, safe and not damaged. Check the top side of the boiler housing for signs of water leakage and traces of water coming from the air supply pipe, the air vent or any condensate coming from the flue gas pipes. Check to ensure the flow there are no obstructions for the exhaust venting or the intake combustion air venting. Check that all intake and exhaust venting has been properly reassemble and sealed before leaving the job site

Gas supply & safeties
The gas pipes must be checked for gas tightness. Also check if the mounting of these pipes is correct, safe and not damaged. Any built-in safeties should be checked for a correct functioning. Any gas pipe or fitting that have been opened or adjusted should be checked for leaks.

Remove complete burner unit
The complete boiler unit consists of the fan, venturi, gas valve, the burner plate and the internal burner. To make more space to dismantle the complete burner unit pull down the burner controller unit.
To remove this part for an internal heat exchanger check: remove the six M6 nuts, the ignition cable and the thermal fuse cables. Close the gas tap under the boiler and loosen the gas coupling by untighten the swivel joint under the gas valve. Remove the air intake pipe from the venturi.
After this, take out the complete burner unit by moving it forward out of the boiler housing. NOTICE: Watch out not to damage the burner plate insulation during this operation.
While removing the complete burner unplug both of the electrical and controlling cables of the fan. After all this dismantle the venturi on the suction side of the fan and check the blade wheel of the fan.

Checking Non-return Valve (NRV)
The non-return valve is placed directly after the fan and has to be replaced every year during maintenance.
Replace the non-return valve by removing the 4 nuts that are holding the fan. All the parts included in the NRV maintenance kit must be replaced the gaskets, NRV seat, lock nuts, and non-return valve, do not reuse any of the old parts.
Reassemble the Non-return valve to the burner unit be sure that the nuts are tightened again so no air/gas mixture is leaking into the cabinet. Check during start-up of the boiler to ensure no gas mixture is leaking on these gaskets near the non-return valve.
Replace parts 1 to 4 of the check valve once a year.
Needed tools: Wrench 55 (pipe wrench), 10 and 8 mm, Hex key 5 mm



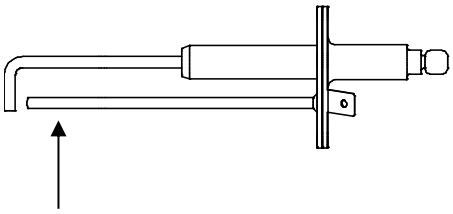
1 = Seat check valve small
2 = Lock nut M5 Din985
3 = Gasket gas air mixing
4 = Check valve small

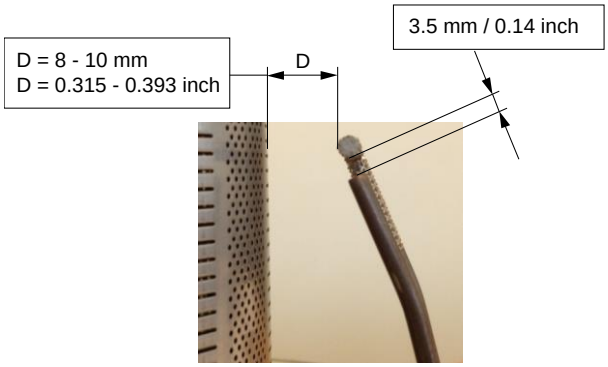
⚠ **WARNING**	Always check gaskets on non-return valve for air/gas leakage!!

Burner
Check the burner surface to see if it has damages, signs of rust and/or cracks. When the burner surface is damaged the burner must be replaced. The burner can be cleaned by using a soft (non-metallic) brush. The dust can be removed with a vacuum cleaner or pressurized air.

Ignition / ionization electrode
When the complete burner is removed, it is very easy to check the ignition electrode. First check if the distances between the electrodes and between the electrode and the burner are according to the figure below. When these are not correct, try to bend the electrodes into the right position. Notice: the electrodes undergo high temperatures, therefore the electrodes become hard and are difficult to bend. While bending used electrodes they might break or burst. Check the electrode, after bending, for any tear/crack and signs of rust. When they are damaged in any manner or rusty, replace the electrode. Also replace the electrode when there is a crack in the ceramic insulation of the electrode. When the electrode is replaced, also the gasket must be replaced. The electrode should be replaced annually. Emory cloth, sandpaper, and any other abrasive material should never be used to clean the electrode.

Needed tools: Phillips 2 Screwdriver.





Burner door thermostat
Needed Tool: Wrench 16 mm.
This thermostat is activated if the temperature of the burner door has been too high. In this case, it has to be replaced (spare part).

Replacement:
- Disconnect the wiring and remove the thermostat.
- Tighten the burner door's thermostat with a torque of 2 Nm.
- Reconnect the wiring.

Picture 19.4

Burner door gaskets
If any part of a gasket has discoloured, changed texture, or hardened then, the rubber has cured and/or has damages, these gaskets must be replaced. Notice: Only use the gaskets that are supplied by the boiler manufacturer.

Burner door gasket replacement:

Picture 19.5

- Remove the old gasket
- Place a new gasket in its groove.
- Respect the mounting direction.

Picture 19.6

Fiber braid replacement

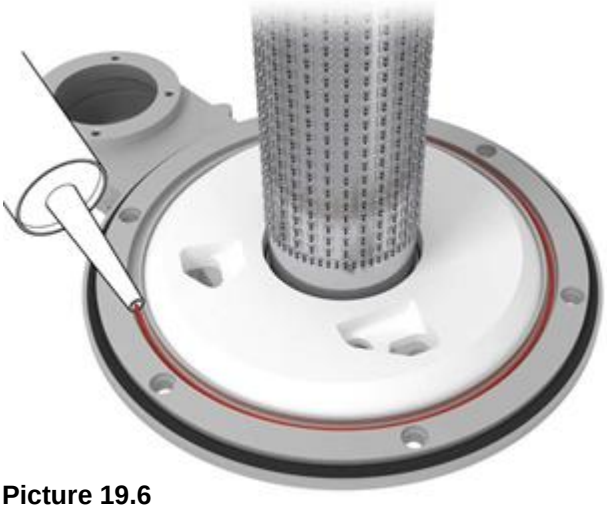
If the high temp braided rope is damaged and needs to be changed, it has to be replaced by new braids using the method described below.

The high temp braided rope is maintained by silicone glue.

- Remove electrodes.

- Remove the braids by sliding under the periphery a thin tool to loosen the braids and remove it.
- Remove and clean the residues of the braids and silicone glue.

Picture 19.5

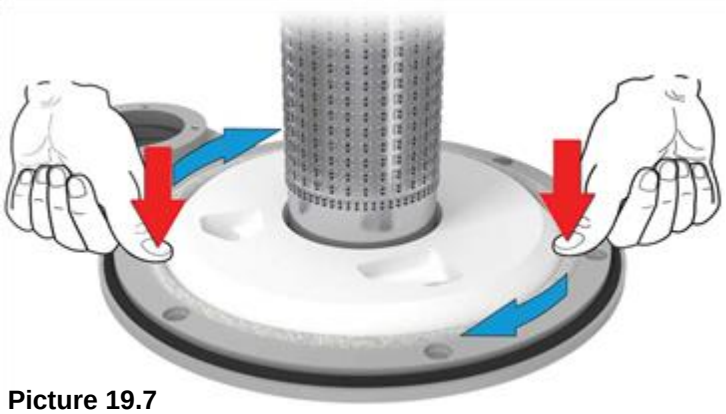


Picture 19.6

- Put a thin string of glue silicone temperature-resistant in the seal housing. (Loctite 5366 or Ottoseal S17)

- Engage the high temp braided rope and place it in contact of the glue and press the braids.

- Reinstall electrodes



Picture 19.7

Insulation
The insulation of the heat exchanger (located on the rear wall inside the heat exchanger and burner door) must be inspected. If this insulation disc shows any signs of (water) damage or degradation it should be exchanged. Also check if there are any indications in the burner room of a high condensate level (caused by a blocked condensate trap) that might have wetted the rear wall insulation. When this has happened the rear wall insulation should also be replaced.
Only use the insulation disk that is supplied by the boiler manufacturer.
The same procedure must be applied on the insulation and gaskets fitted on the burner door.

<u>Rear wall insulation disk; changing procedure:</u>
If the insulation disc has been degraded or damaged, it has to be replaced.
- Be sure the heat exchanger is cooled down, wait a few hours after burning. In this way, the protective film is not sticking anymore on the rear side of this insulation disk.
- To prevent debris from falling in between the coils, place a sheet (e.g. paper) on the bottom, beneath the disk.
- Make the insulation wet, by spraying water over it. This in order to keep airborne dust to a minimum.

- With a knife, cut a cross in the insulation disk, avoiding the central insert (on the back, not visible)


Picture 19.8

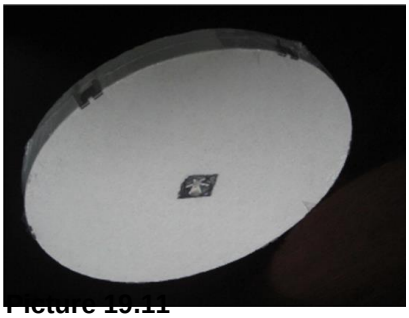
- Make a square cut around the central insert


Picture 19.9

- Remove the segments

- Remove the central insert


Picture 19.10

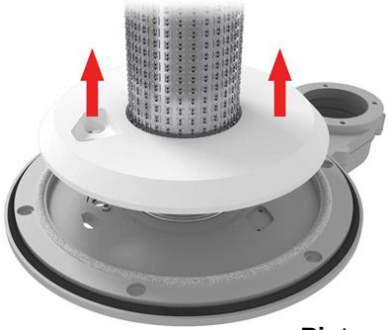

Picture 19.11

The new disc has the clip on the back.
- Do **<u>NOT</u>** remove the film on the new disc
- With the central insert on the back, place the new insulation disk by pushing it to the rear of the wall. A "click" means the fitting is ok.

<u>Replacement of burner door insulation.</u>

Removal of the insulation:
- Remove electrode
- Remove the defective insulation by sliding under the periphery of the insulation a thin tool to loosen the insulation and remove it.


Picture 19.12


Picture 19.13

- Remove and clean the residues of the insulation and silicone glue.

Install the new insulation:

- Put two dots of glue silicone, temperature-resistant (Loctite 5366 or Ottoseal S17), according to the location indicated.
- Make sure that the burner is in proper condition, remove any possible insulation residues on the burner.
- Put a plastic protection skirt around the burner to protect the insulation from the burner.
- Engage the insulation carefully and place it in contact with the two dots of silicone glue.
- Remove the plastic protection skirt.
- Check the condition of the electrode, if necessary, replace it.
- Reinstall electrodes.
- Mount the burner door correctly back onto the heat exchanger, taking in account the correct torque values, see chapter 19.2.1.

Picture 19.14

Fan

When the fan blades are polluted and dirty, carefully clean the blades with a soft brush. Notice: do not use too much force on the blades or else the fan might be out of balance and run irregularly, causing noises and fan failures. Check the fan also for any water damages. In doubt always replace the fan of the boiler.

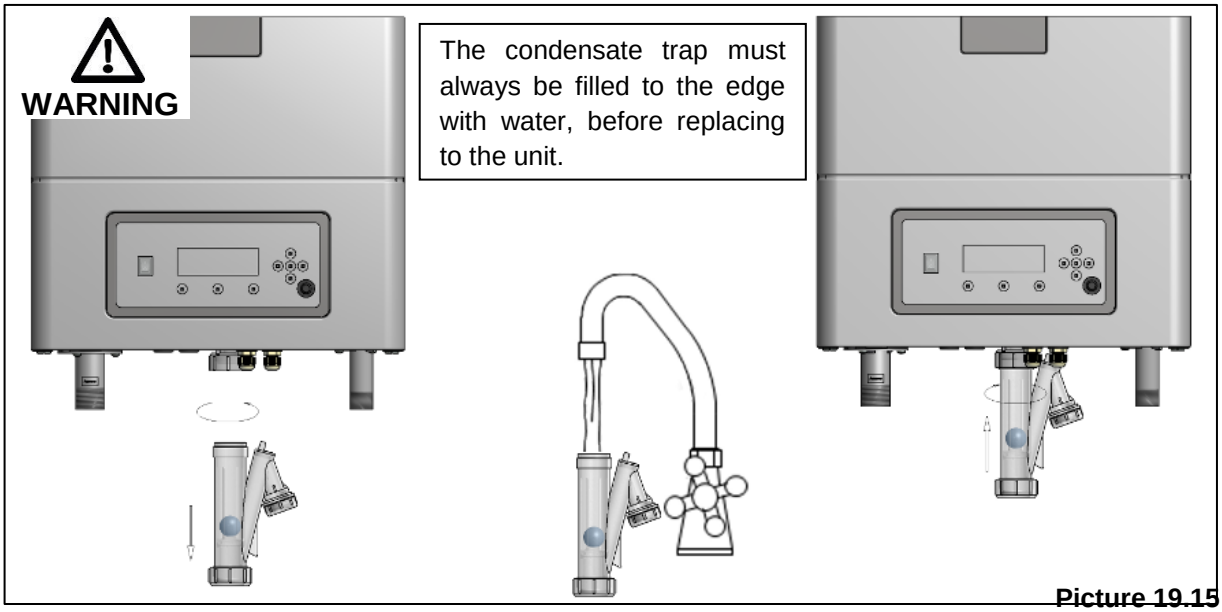
Condensate Trap

Disassemble the condensate trap and clean every part of it. Check the condensate trap connection of the heat exchanger for any blocking or pollution and clean it (if necessary). Check the functioning of the condensate trap by pouring clean tap water in the boiler combustion chamber (when burner door is removed). This water will exit the heat exchanger by the condensate trap. Notice: don't wet the rear wall insulation.

WARNING

When mounting the bottom part of the condensate trap, before commissioning the boiler and/or after maintenance, the condensate trap must **ALWAYS** be completely filled with water.

This is a safety measure: the water in the condensate trap keeps the flue gases from leaking out of the heat exchanger via the condensate drain.



Picture 19.15

Heat exchanger and boiler combustion chamber

After the removal of the complete burner unit check if there is any debris and dirt in the heat exchanger. The coils of the heat exchanger can be cleaned by using a **non-metallic** brush. After this the dirt and dust can be removed with a vacuum cleaner and by flushing the boiler combustion chamber with water. Never expose the refractory insulation in the back of the combustion chamber to water or get it wet. Don't forget afterwards to clean the condensate trap once again.

Gas/air ratio
With every service check and/or maintenance of the boiler always check the gas/air ratio by measuring the CO_2 / O_2 percentage (flue gas) at the maximum and minimum load of the boiler. If necessary, adjust these values. See for information chapter “Adjusting and setting the boiler” chapter 18.

Pump (supplied separated from the boiler)
Check the electrical parts and the motor of the pump for a correct functioning. The pump must generate a sufficient water flow over the (heat exchanger of) the boiler. When the pump produces noise, is operational for more than five years or has signs of water leakage it is recommended to replace the pump as a precaution.

WARNING	When faults and abnormalities are found by the service technician during service and maintenance and these are not repairable, this information should be reported to the owner/end-user of the installation. Also, the owner/end-user should be advised how to fix these faults and these faults should be reported in the service report / log file of the boiler. During service and maintenance, the gas, supply air, flue gas and condensate connections are disconnected, checked and replaced. Make sure that all these components are mounted correctly before commissioning the boiler again. Cleaning the combustion chamber and heat exchanger with acid or alkali products is prohibited.

19.2.1 MOUNTING THE BURNER DOOR

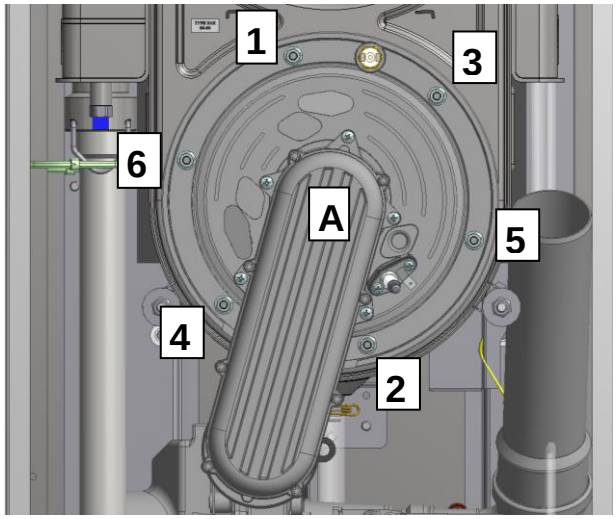
IMPORTANT:
Before mounting the burner door, make sure that its gaskets and insulation are in excellent shape.
If any signs of damage or ageing are present, these parts must be replaced.

The burner door must be mounted back on the heat exchanger as follows:
- Place the burner door with its holes over the six threaded studs.
  Careful! When handling too rough or misplacing the holes over the threaded studs, the burner door insulation and/or gaskets can be damaged.
  Ensure that the door is well positioned with respect to the threaded studs, before pushing it onto the exchanger.
- Keep the burner door firmly in place by pushing the gas/air premix manifold with one hand at the middle at point A.
- Hand tighten the flange nuts with the other hand as far as possible onto the threaded studs.

Now the burner door is in place and the nuts can be tightened with a torque wrench.
- Tighten the nuts in the order given in the picture
- The specified torque value for tightening the burner door flange nuts is **8 Nm (70.8 inch lbs)**

Tighten in given order.

Torque Value = 8 Nm



19.3 Maintenance Checklist

WARNING

Allowing the boiler to operate with a dirty combustion chamber will hurt operation. Failure to clean the heat exchanger as required by the manual and dictated by the operating location could result in boiler failure, property damage, personal injury, or death.
Such product failures ARE NOT covered under warranty

Periodic maintenance should be performed once a year by a qualified service technician to assure that all the equipment is operating safely and efficiently. The owner should make necessary arrangements with a qualified heating contractor for periodic maintenance of the heater. The technician must also inform the owner that the lack of proper care and maintenance of the boiler may result in a hazardous condition.

Maintenance Table

Inspection Activities		**Date Last Completed**			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
Near Boiler Piping	Check system and boiler piping for any sign of leakage. Take off boiler cover and inspect connections in boiler for any leaks or corrosion.				
Vent / Flue	Check condition of all vent / flue pipe and joints.				
	Check to ensure vent termination not blocked or obstructed.				
Gas	Check gas piping, test for leaks and signs of aging. Record gas pressure and note pressure drop upon start-up. Record CO2 at high and low fire.				
Visual and Temperature	Do visual inspection of all system components and verify programmed temperature settings.				
Connections	Check wire connections and make sure they are tight.				
Combustion chamber	Check burner tube and combustion chamber coils. Clean with nylon brush and vacuum. Avoid touching white ceramic fibre. Also see maintenance section of manual.				
Spark igniter	Ensure spacing of igniter prongs are aligned properly.				
Replace NRV	Replace non-return valve every year. And be sure it is not leaking gas after reassembling.				
Condensate trap	Disconnect condensate hose and trap. Ensure no blockage, rinse and clean out. Fill completely again with fresh water and re-install.				
Relief Valve	Check to make sure it is not weeping.				
Pump and Fan	Listen to sound of the pump and fan. If either makes noise during operation, it is recommended to replace the part.				
Low water cut-off	Check the LWC is not leaking and check for right pressure value by draining the water from the boiler and comparing the value with a calibrated meter Equipment.				
Homeowner	Question homeowner before maintenance if they have any issues and after done, confirm activities you performed during maintenance visit.				
Chemical additions	Check the chemical additives and add or renew if the mixing ratio is out of spec.				
Mixing Ratio					

20 USER INSTRUCTIONS

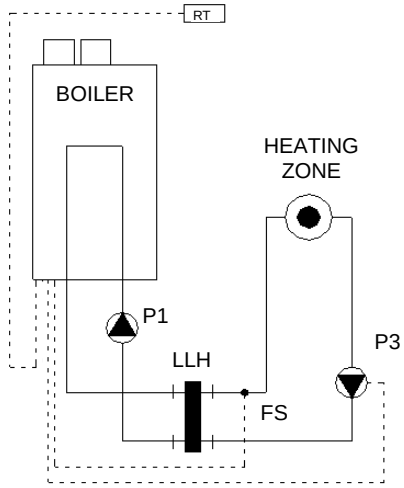
After installing and commissioning of the boiler, demonstrate the operation of the entire central heating system to the end-user. The user should be made familiar with all safety precautions of the boiler and the installation. The user should be instructed that service and maintenance of the boiler is required every twelve months. Regular service and maintenance is essential for a safe and proper operation of the boiler. Hand over the documents supplied with the boiler.

21 INSTALLATION EXAMPLES

The following schematics present several examples of heating installations:

WARNING	**All schematics are purely functional. Safety components, bypass, control devices and so on must be added conform all applicable standards and regulations.**

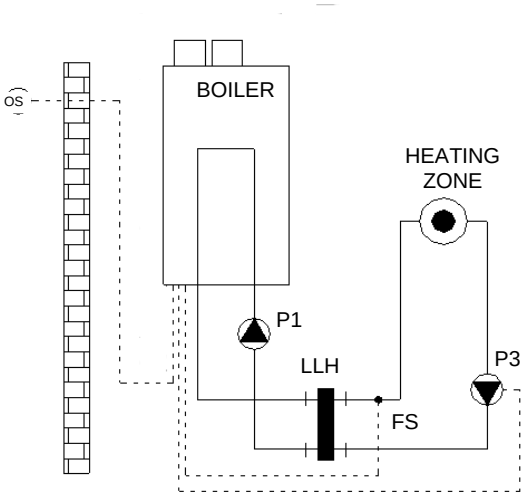
System Example 1



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
RT	Room thermostat	12-13
FS	Flow temperature sensor	3-4
LLH	Low loss header	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P3	system heating pump	6-PE-7

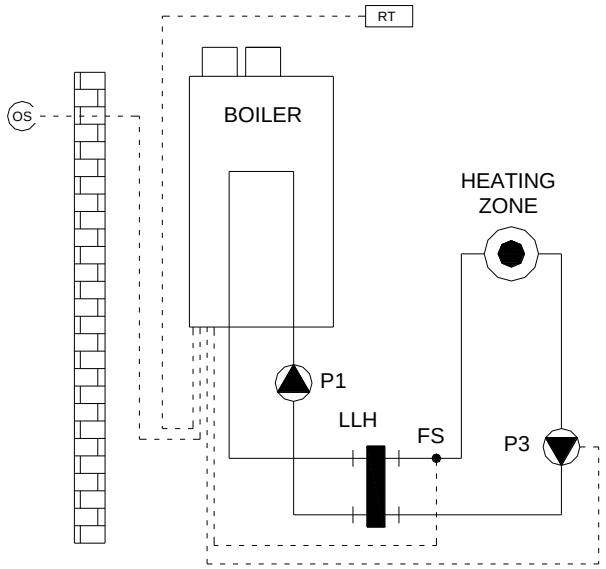
System Example 2



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
OS	outdoor temperature sensor	1-2
FS	Flow temperature sensor	3-4
LLH	Low loss header	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P3	system heating pump	6-PE-7

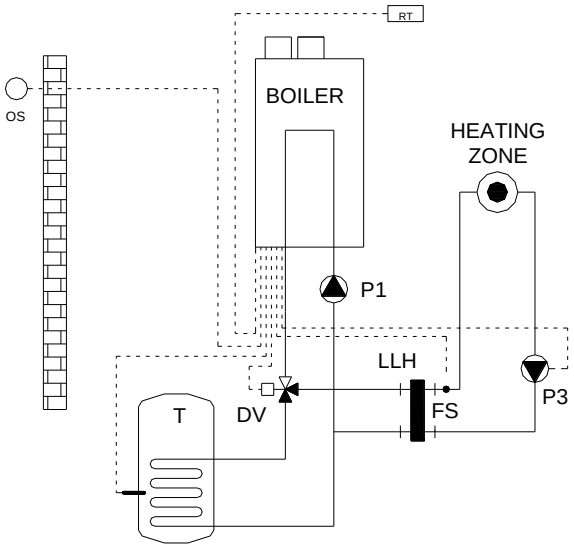
System Example 3



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
RT	Room thermostat	12-13
OS	outdoor temperature sensor	1-2
FS	flow temperature sensor	3-4
LLH	low loss header	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P3	System heating pump	6-PE-7

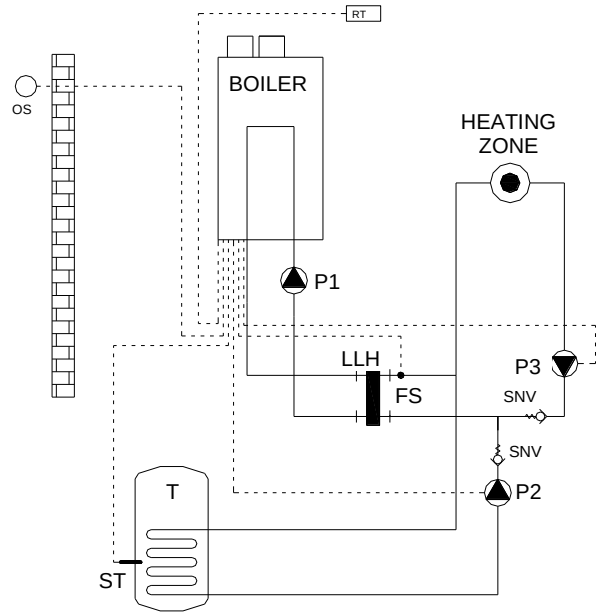
System Example 4



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
RT	Room thermostat	12-13
FS	flow temperature sensor	3-4
OS	outdoor temperature sensor	1-2
ST	Tank thermostat or sensor	5-6
LLH	low loss header	
T	DHW indirect Tank	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P3	System heating pump	6-PE-7
DV	diverter valve (3-way-valve)	1-2-3-PE

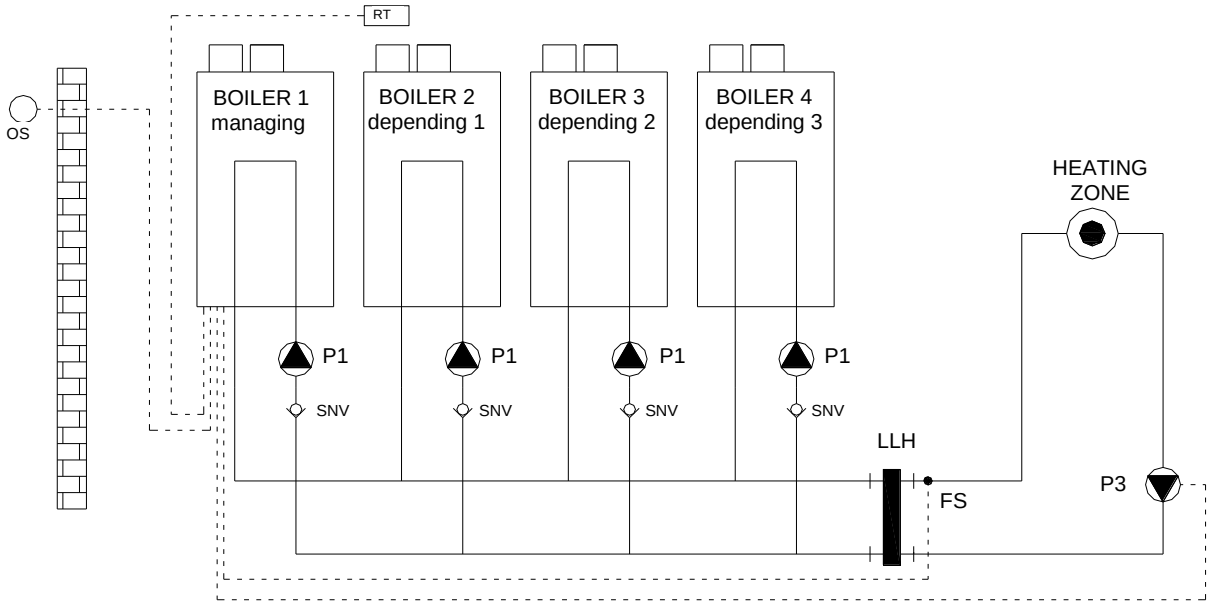
System Example 5



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
RT	Room thermostat	12-13
FS	flow temperature sensor	3-4
OS	outdoor temperature sensor	1-2
ST	Tank thermostat or sensor	5-6
LLH	low loss header	
T	DHW indirect Tank	
SNV	non-return valve (low resistance type)	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P2	HWS primary pump	2-3-PE
P3	System heating pump	6-PE-7

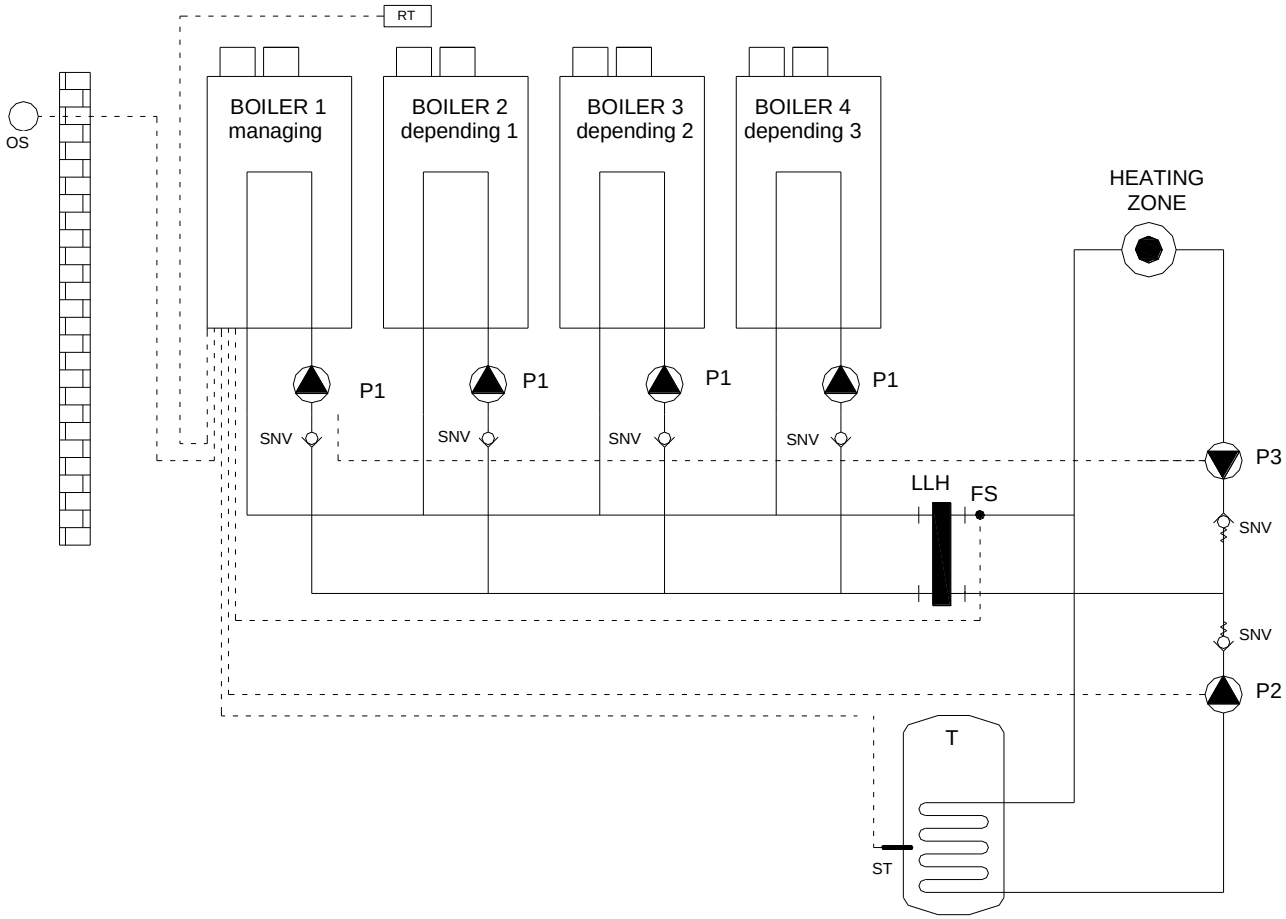
System Example 6



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
RT	Room thermostat	12-13
OS	outdoor temperature sensor	1-2
FS	flow temperature sensor	3-4
SNV	non-return valve (low resistance type)	
LLH	low loss header	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P3	System heating pump	6-PE-7

System Example 7



Low Voltage Connections		
	Name	**Wire terminal**
RT	Room thermostat	12-13
OS	outdoor temperature sensor	1-2
FS	flow temperature sensor	3-4
ST	Tank thermostat or sensor	5-6
T	DHW indirect Tank	
SNV	non-return valve (low resistance type)	
LLH	low loss header	

High Voltage Connections		
P1	boiler pump	4-PE-5
P2	HWS primary pump	2-3-PE
P3	System heating pump	6-PE-7

22 USER'S PART.

This section is written for the user
Strebel Ltd is not accountable for any damage caused by incorrect following these instructions. For service and repair purposes use only original Strebel Ltd spare parts.

22.1 Explanation of type/model number.

CB = Condensing Boiler
HW = For Direct Hot Water (drinking water) usage only.
CH = Central Heating (for central heating purposes and/or indirect hot water)

22.2 Safety guidelines.

"FOR YOUR SAFETY READ BEFORE OPERATING"

"WARNING: If you do not follow these instructions exactly, a fire or explosion may result causing property damage, personal injury or loss of life.

"A. This appliance does not have a pilot. It is equipped with an ignition device which automatically lights the burner. Do not try to light the burner by hand."

"B. BEFORE OPERATING smell all around the appliance area for gas. Be sure to smell next to the floor because some gas is heavier than air and will settle on the floor."

WHAT TO DO IF YOU SMELL GAS
•Do not try to light any appliance.
•Do not touch any electric switch; do not use any phone in your building.
•If you cannot reach your gas supplier, call the fire department."
•Immediately call your gas supplier from a neighbour's phone. Follow the gas supplier's instructions.

"C. Do not use this appliance if any part has been under water. Immediately call a qualified service technician to inspect the appliance and to replace any part of the control system and any gas control which has been under water."

⚠ **Warning**	Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause property damage, personal injury (exposure to hazardous materials) * or loss of life. Installation and service must be performed by a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier (who must read and follow the supplied instructions before installing, servicing, or removing this boiler. This boiler contains materials that have been identified as carcinogenic, or possibly carcinogenic, to humans).

22.3 To turn off gas to the appliance

1.Set the thermostat to lowest setting.
2.Turn off all electric power to the appliance if service is to be performed.
3.The main gas switch is situated underneath the boiler in the gas supply line.
4.Turn the valve clockwise ↻ to "OFF." to close the gas supply. **Do not use excessive force.**

"Should overheating occur or the gas supply fail to shut off, do not turn off or disconnect the electrical supply to the pump. Instead, shut off the gas supply at a location external to the appliance."

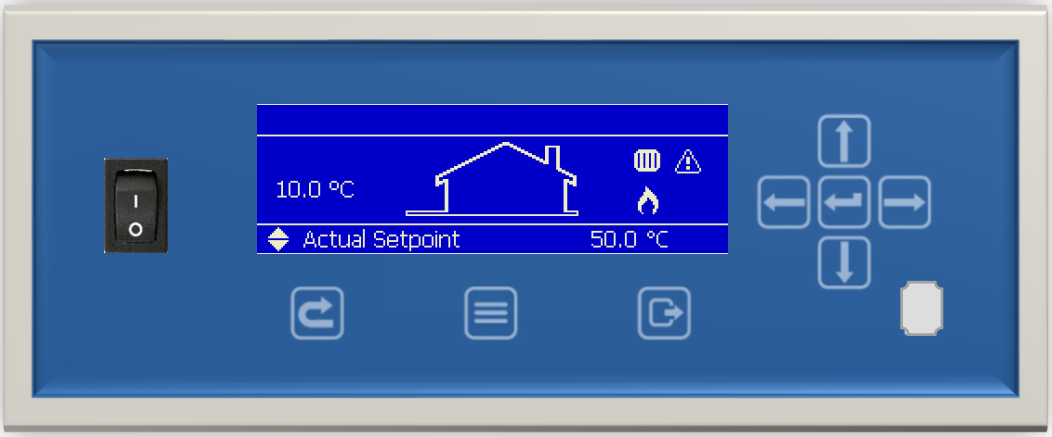
22.4 Maintenance and inspection

Visually inspect the venting system for proper size and horizontal pitch and determine there is no blockage or restriction, leakage, corrosion and other deficiencies which could cause an unsafe condition.

Maintenance and inspection of the boiler should be carried out at the following occasions:
- **When a number of similar error codes and/or lock-outs appear.**
- **At least every 12 months maintenance must be done to ensure safe and efficient operation.**

Damage caused by lack of maintenance will not be covered under warranty

22.5 Display and buttons



	On / off switch. Switches electrical power to the boiler
	Connector for computer cable
	Reset lockout error
	Main Menu
	Escape / Return to the status overview
	**Right** Enter a menu item or confirm selection in Status overview (when directly setting Actual setpoint or DHW setpoint)
	**Left** Return to previous menu item or Status overview
	**Up** Directly select Actual setpoint of DHW setpoint in the Status overview, push RIGHT to confirm and use UP or DOWN to adjust value.
	**Down** Directly select Actual setpoint of DHW setpoint in the Status overview, push RIGHT to confirm and use UP or DOWN to adjust value.
	**Enter** Confirm a setting or enter a menu item

22.6 Display Icons

Icon	Description
	Central Heating demand
	Domestic Hot Water demand
	Indicates that the appliance burner is ON
	Cascade Emergency Mode active
	Error notification

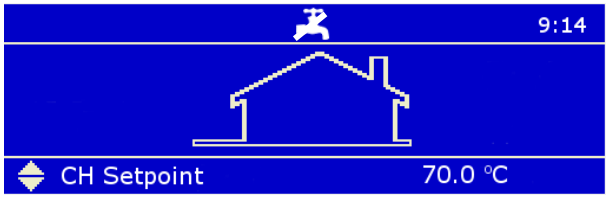
22.7 Starting the boiler.

If the boiler is not on make sure the gas switch beneath the boiler is open and the power cord is connected to the mains, use the on/off button to switch the boiler on. The following screen will occur:

This screen is active during power up until communication with the main Control has been established. After communication has been established the Dair mode is running and the following screen appears:

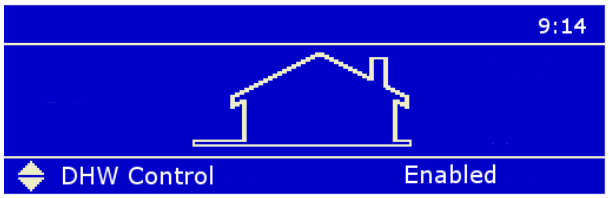
The “De-Air” sequence is a safety function that starts at every power-up and is used to remove the air from the heat exchanger. The De-Air sequence takes around 14 minutes to complete. It can be cancelled by pressing the Enter button for over 5 seconds.

After completion or manual ending the “De-Air” sequence one of the following Status overview screens appears:



Central Heating only

OR



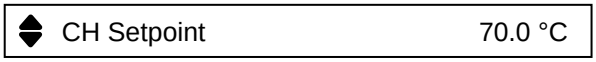
Central Heating
AND
Domestic Hot Water

22.8 Changing the Setpoint and/or Enabling CH/DHW.

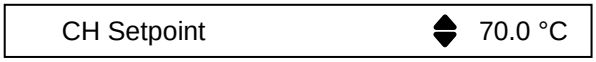
This can be done directly via the Status overview (as shown above) or via the MENU.
When CH is active, you can adjust the Actual setpoint directly on the bottom of the Status overview. When DHW is active, you can adjust the DHW setpoint directly on the bottom of the Status overview.
This means that when CH is active, you cannot set the DHW setpoint directly via the Status overview. When DHW is active, you also cannot set the Actual setpoint (CH setpoint) directly via the Status overview.

22.8.1 CHANGING THE CENTRAL HEATING SETPOINT DIRECTLY.

Press the UP or DOWN button to select the mode:



70.0 °C is just an example of a possible temperature value.
Use the left/right buttons to move the ⇕ sign to the front of the temperature digits.



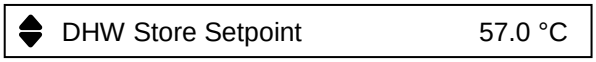
Use UP/DOWN buttons to increase/decrease the setpoint.
Press the ENTER or RIGHT button to confirm your alteration or press the BACK or LEFT button to cancel

A setpoint is only visible on the main screen when no error or alert is active. In case of an active error or alert, the bottom right part of the PB screen is used to display the error or alert

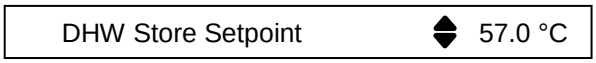
22.8.2 CHANGING THE DHW SETPOINT DIRECTLY.

Only applicable if this function is available.

Press the UP or DOWN button to select the mode:



57.0 °C is just an example of a possible temperature value.
Use the left/right buttons to move the ⇕ sign to the front of the temperature digits.

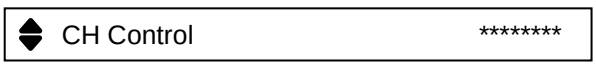


Use UP/DOWN buttons to increase/decrease the setpoint.
Press the ENTER or RIGHT button to confirm your alteration or press the BACK or LEFT button to cancel.

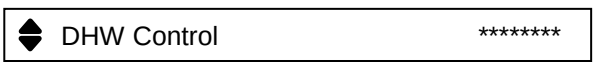
A setpoint is only visible on the main screen when no error or alert is active. In case of an active error or alert, the bottom right part of the PB screen is used to display the error or alert

22.8.3 ENABLE / DISABLE CH OR DHW CONTROL.

The CH or DHW Enable/Disable option is available when its set-up in the software (by the installer) only.
Press the UP or DOWN button to select the mode:



OR

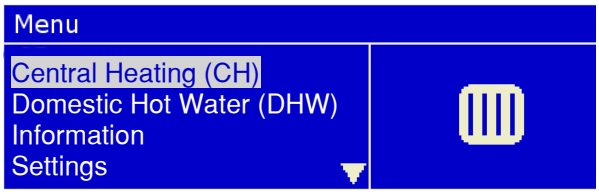


Use the left/right buttons to move the ⇕ sign to the front of Enable/Disable text.

Use UP/DOWN buttons to change from Enabled to Disabled or vice versa
Press the ENTER or RIGHT button to confirm your alteration or press the BACK or LEFT button to cancel

22.9 The MENU (Button).

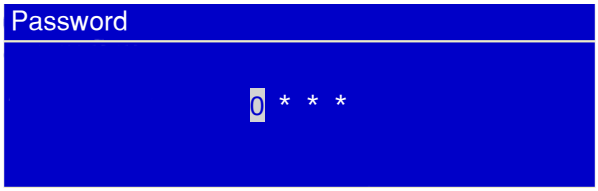
Enter the menu by pressing the MENU button once. The header in the screen shows you are inside the main menu. Whilst scrolling through the menu you will see that the selected menu item is shown in a white rectangle. At the right, there will be an icon shown, depending on the selected item.
The number of items depends on the selected/programmed options by the installer.



Enter a menu item by pressing ENTER or RIGHT.
The header shows your location inside the menu, as seen in the following image on the next screen:

If you are inside the menu (or a menu item) and want to return directly to the Status overview press MENU/ESC. If you want to go back one step in the menu press BACK/LEFT. Going to the Start-up screen directly is achieved by pressing the Menu button once.
It's also possible to set the setpoint at this stage by performing the same steps as described above at chapter 3.1.1 and chapter 3.1.2.

22.10 Password



Menu's protected by a password are only accessible by the installer.
Passwords are always customer specific and (for safety reasons) will be provided to the installer only!
The following menu items require a password:

Menu item	Location inside menu
Start-up Settings	Settings/General Settings/Other Settings/Startup Settings
Boiler Parameters	Settings/Boiler Settings/Boiler Parameters
Module Cascade Settings	Settings/Boiler Settings/Module Cascade Settings
Boiler Cascade Settings	Settings/Boiler Settings/Boiler Cascade Settings

22.11 Language setting

Be aware DO NOT set the language to the Chinese Language if you are not familiar with this language. Contact your supplier for instructions if the language is set to Chinese and needs to be reset to another language.

22.12 Available Menu items

Depending on the installed/programmed options by the installer following menu items could be visible.

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Central Heating (CH)	Enter the Central Heating (CH) menu	
Domestic Hot Water (DHW)	Enter the Domestic Hot Water (DHW) menu	
Information	Enter the Information menu	
Settings	Enter the Settings menu	
System Test	Enter the System Test menu	

22.12.1 CENTRAL HEATING (CH)

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
CH Setpoint	Set the CH setpoint	°C/°F
Outdoor reset	Enter the Outdoor Reset menu	

22.12.2 DOMESTIC HOT WATER (DHW)

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
DHW Setpoint	Set the DHW setpoint	°C/°F
DHW Store Setpoint	Set the DHW store setpoint for DHW mode 1 and 2	°C/°F

22.12.3 INFORMATION

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Software versions	Enter the Software Versions menu	
Boiler Status	Enter the Boiler Status menu	
Boiler History	Enter the Boiler History menu	
Error Log	Enter the Error Log menu	
Service	Enter the Service menu	

22.12.4 SOFTWARE VERSIONS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Display	Display the software checksum	[xxxx xxxx]
Boiler	Display the boiler software checksum	[xxxx xxxx]
Device Group	Display the boiler group ID	xxxMN

22.12.5 BOILER STATUS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Flow Temperature	Actual supply flow temperature	°C/°F
Flow 2 Temperature	Actual supply 2 flow temperature	°C/°F
Return Temperature	Actual return temperature	°C/°F
DHW Temperature	Actual DHW temperature	°C/°F
DCW Temperature	Actual DCW temperature	°C/°F
Outside Temperature	Actual outside temperature	°C/°F
Flue Temp	Actual flue gas temperature	°C/°F
Flue 2 Temp	Actual flue gas 2 temperature	°C/°F
System Temperature	Actual system temperature	°C/°F
0-10 V Input	Actual 0-10 V input value	V
Flowrate	Actual DHW flowrate	l/min
RT Input	Actual RT input status	open/closed
Water Pressure	Actual CH water pressure	bar/psi
Fan Speed	Actual fan speed	RPM
Ionization	Actual ionization current	uA
State	Actual burner state	
Error	Actual internal error code	#
Calculated Setpoint	Actual CH setpoint	°C/°F

22.12.6 BOILER HISTORY

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Successful Ignitions	Display the number of successful ignitions	#
Failed Ignitions	Display the number of failed ignitions	#
Flame Failures	Display the number of flame losses	#
Operation Days	Display the total time in operation	days
CH Burner Hours	Display the amount of burn hours for CH	hrs.
DHW Burner Hours	Display the amount of burn hours for DHW	hrs.

22.12.7 ERROR LOG

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Error Log	Display the complete error log	
Filter Error Type	Set the error log filter	
Clear Error Log	Clear the complete error log	

22.12.8 SERVICE

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Service history	Display the service history	
Burn hours since last service	Display the burn hours since last service	hrs.
Burn hours till service	Display the hours remaining until next service	hrs.
Reset Service Reminder	Reset the service reminder	

22.12.9 SETTINGS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
General Settings	Enter the General Settings menu	
Boiler Settings	Enter the Boiler Settings menu	

22.12.10 GENERAL SETTINGS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Language	Enter the Language menu	
Unit Type	Enter the Unit Type menu	
Date & Time	Enter the Date & Time menu	
Cascade mode	Enter the Cascade Mode menu	
Other Settings	Enter the Other Settings menu	

22.12.11 LANGUAGE

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
English	Select the English language	English
Français	Select the French language	Français
中文	Select the Chinese language	中文
Italiano	Select the Italian language	Italiano

22.12.12 UNIT TYPE

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Metric (˚C, bar)	Select Metric units	˚C, bar
Imperial (˚F, psi)	Select Imperial units	˚F, psi

22.12.13 DATE & TIME

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Date	Set the current date	dd-mm-yyyy
Time	Set the current time	hh:mm
Time Zone Settings	Enter the time zone settings menu	
Display Settings	Enter the display settings menu	

22.12.14 TIME ZONE SETTINGS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Time Zone Correction	Set the time zone correction	
Daylight Savings Time	Select the daylight savings time mode	

22.12.15 DISPLAY SETTINGS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Time Notation	Select 24h or 12h time notation	24h/12h
Date Order	Select the date-format	
Day of Month	Select how the day of month is displayed	1 or 2 digits
Month	Select how the month is displayed	
Year	Select how the year is displayed	2 or 4 digits
Date Separation Character	Select the date separation character	
Day of Week	Select how the day of week is displayed	
Seconds	Select if seconds are displayed	yes/no

22.12.16 CASCADE MODE

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Full	Select full cascade mode	
Basic	Select basic cascade mode	

22.12.17 OTHER SETTINGS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Modbus Address	Select the Modbus communication address	0…255
Modbus Stopbits	Select the number of Modbus communication stopbits	1 – 2
Startup Settings	Select the start-up logo (if enabled)	

22.12.18 BOILER SETTINGS

Menu / Parameter	Description	Value / Unit
Boiler Parameters	Enter the Boiler Parameters menu	
Module Cascade Settings	Enter the Module Cascade Settings menu	
Boiler Cascade Settings	Enter the Boiler Cascade Settings menu	
Service	Enter the Service menu	

22.13 Boiler History

The boiler history (found in the information menu) displays several history counters that keep track of the boiler usage. The following boiler history data is available:

(Sub) Menu item	Description
Successful Ignitions	Number of successful ignitions.
Failed Ignitions	Number of failed ignitions.
Flame Failures	Number of flame failures (loss of flame).
Operation Days	Number of days that the appliance is operational (powered ON).
CH Burner Hours	Number of hours that the appliance has burned for Central Heating.
DHW Burner Hours	Number of hours that the appliance has burned for Domestic Hot Water.

22.14 Error logging

Errors will be logged for a stand-alone system or for a complete cascade system (based on the cascade settings). The display will monitor the error number(s) it receives from the boiler(s): new errors will be stored in the error log.
An error will be logged with a (Real Time Clock) time stamp (date and time) when the error was detected and a boiler ID of the boiler on which the error was detected.

Note: the error log is a completely different error logging mechanism than the one used by the burner controller itself. Therefore, the error log is different from the (internal) error history of the burner controller.

The error log can be seen from the error log menu, which is located in the Information menu. In the Error log menu the following options can be selected:

(Sub) Menu item	Description
Error Log	Show the error log (based on the selected filter options)
Filter Error Type	Filter errors based on the Error type (lockout/blocking)
Filter Boiler ID (Cascade System only)	Filter errors based on Boiler ID (Managing, Dep 1, Dep2, etc.)
Clear Error Log	Clear the error log (protected by password)

When no filtering option is selected (disabled) the error log will show all errors for that category. So, if both filters are disabled, the error log will show all the errors in the log.

The following table describes what is displayed inside the Error log:

Error Log content	Description
First line	- Boiler ID (for which boiler the error was detected – cascade system only) - Error code (internal) - Error number - Error type (lockout/blocking)
Second line	- Error description
Bottom line	- Time Stamp (date and time) when the error was detected (in the format configured in the Date & Time settings menu) - The selected error index from the total numbers of errors in the (filtered) error log

22.15 Service reminder

The Service reminder will remind the owner/user of the appliance to service the appliance at a specified "Service_Interval", factory set on 2000 burn hours. When service is not done within this time, a service reminder will be shown on the screen: "Service is required!", alternating with the normal status display.

NOTE: with the message "Service is required" the boiler keeps running, but maintenance must be done before resetting this message.

22.15.1 SERVICE OVERDUE LOGGING

Menu/ Information/ Service/ Service history.
When the Service reminder has become active, the time (in hours) it takes before service is actually done is being logged. This time is called the Service Overdue Time.
A maximum of 15 service moments can be logged by the system. When the log is full it will overwrite the oldest log entry. Each time the Service reminder is reset, a new service moment is logged (counted) and the Service Overdue counter will be stored in the log/history.

22.15.2 RESET THE SERVICE REMINDER

It is possible to reset the Service reminder counters before the Service reminder was actually active.
This must be done when the appliance was serviced before the Service reminder was active.
This means an overdue counter of 0 hours will be stored on the log (which makes sense because the service was not overdue but ahead of schedule).

To remove the message "Service is required": menu/ Information/ Service/ "Reset service reminder".
Enter the installer password, the "Reset service reminder" can be set to "YES" for resetting the service reminder. The overdue time is recorded in the service history.

22.15.3 MENU'S AND PARAMETERS

Service status information can be viewed: Menu/ Information/ Service.
Here the installer can also reset the Service reminder (accessible at installer level).

(Sub) Menu item	Description
Service history	View the Service history (log). For each service moment the Service overdue counter is stored. When the overdue counter is 0 hrs, it means service was done before the Service reminder was active. The log is ordered so the most recent service moment is shown first (on top of the list).
Burn hours since last service	Shows the number of burn hours since the last service moment.
Burn hours till service	Shows the number of burn hours until service is required.
Reset service reminder	Reset the Service reminder (and store Service overdue counter in the service history). Installer must enter the installer password first before it can be reset.

22.16 System test

For testing the system at fixed power rates, a system test can be activated via the menu. Via the system test the boiler can be started without CH or DHW being present. The system test has priority.
The following modes are available:

System test mode		Description
0	(Not active)	System test mode not active
1	(Fan only)	The fan is forced to run at maximum speed without starting the burner
2	(Low power)	The burner starts and after the ignition period has finished, the burner stays at low power
3	(Ignition power)	The burner starts and stays at ignition power
4	(High power)	The burner starts and after the ignition period has finished, the burner stays at high power
5	(High power limited)	The burner starts and after the ignition period has finished, the burner stays at high power, limited by the CH max. power parameter
6	(High limit error test)	Simulates the *Max_Temp_Error*
7	(Low Water Cut Off 1 error test)	Simulates the *LWCO_1_ Error*
8	(Low Water Cut Off 2 error test)	Simulates the *LWCO_2_ Error*

Before running the system test modes first check if the heat can also be dissipated. Note that during this mode the supply temperature can be raised above 95 ºC (203 ºF). When this temperature is reached the burner will switch OFF.

When the supply temperature cools down to 90 ºC (194 ºF) the burner will start again.

During the system test the general and CH pump will be ON.

As the boiler will run at fixed power rates there is no setpoint control active.

Also the flame recovery is not active during system test demand. All other safety functions remain active.

The system test automatically stops after 10 minutes, after this the system continues with normal demand handling. When the system test mode is changed during an active system test, the 10 minute timer is reloaded.

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CE

STREBEL HEATING TECHNOLOGY

STREBEL LTD RESERVE THE RIGHT TO CHANGE ANY SPECIFICATIONS ON THIS BOILER RANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

Further information on our complete product range is available from our website.

CAST IRON – CONDENSING – STEEL SHELL – WATER HEATERS – RENEWABLES

FLUES – ACCESSORIES.