

EN

5806711\_03 - 23.10  
Translation of Original instructions

# NRP 0280 - 0750

## Installation Manual



### AIR-WATER MULTIPURPOSE

Cooling capacity 12.3 ÷ 44.9 ton

Heating capacity 183,914 ÷ 660,249 BTU/h



[www.aermec.com](http://www.aermec.com)



*Dear Customer,*

*Thank you for wanting to learn about a product Aermec. This product is the result of many years of experience and in-depth engineering research, and it is built using top quality materials and advanced technologies.*

*The manual you are about to read is meant to present the product and help you select the unit that best meets the needs of your system.*

*WARNING: personnel who possess the necessary skills according to state, national and local regulations in force must choose and size the machine*

*Aermec, always attentive to the continuous changes in the market and its regulations, reserves the right to make all the changes deemed necessary for improving the product, including technical data.*

*Thank you again.*

*Aermec S.p.A.*

COMPANY CERTIFICATIONS



SAFETY CERTIFICATIONS



Intertek



This mark indicates that the disposal of this product must strictly follow the national and local laws in force.



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# 1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Multipurpose external units designed for 2 or 4-pipe systems. With just one unit simultaneous and independent requests for hot and chilled water can be accommodated all year round.

## SYSTEM TYPES

### 2-pipe system

The multipurpose 2-pipe units have been made to respond to the demands of hotels, where there is a high cold/hot water and DHW demand throughout the year.

The operating modes are:

#### 1. SUMMER OPERATION

Cold water production at system.

Production of DHW with use of total recovery device.



#### NO ANTI-LEGIONELLA CYCLE

#### 2. WINTER OPERATION

Heat pump supplying the system.

Heat pump for DHW.

### 4-pipe system

The multipurpose 4-pipe units have been made to respond to the demands of shopping centres, offices or facilities with large windows, where there can be the simultaneous demand for hot and cold water with a system which does not require season changeover and therefore is a valid alternative to traditional systems based on the chiller-boiler combination.

The microprocessor control logic mounted ensures perfect satisfaction of heating and cooling loads.

The operating modes are:

#### 1. PRODUCTION OF COOLED WATER ONLY

The multipurpose unit acts as a classical chiller: cool water to the system and condensation heat disposal outside through finned coils.

#### 2. PRODUCTION OF HOT WATER ONLY

The multipurpose unit acts as a heat pump, exploiting the heat of the outside air it makes use of the finned coil (evaporator) to raise the temperature of the water to be sent to the system through a plate heat exchanger (condenser).

The main difference with respect to traditional heat pumps with cycle inversion is that the heated water is produced in an exchanger different to that used for the production of cold water.

This is to keep the heating and cooling sections necessary for 4-pipe systems well distinguished.

#### 3. COMBINED PRODUCTION

If the utility requires simultaneous hot and cold water, the unit acts as a water/water heat pump, controlling condensation and evaporation on two distinct plate heat exchangers associated to the circulation of cold and hot water in the system.

It automatically changes from one configuration to the other (managed by on-board microprocessor) to optimise the energy spent depending on the demand by the utility.

## 2 GENERAL WARNINGS

### INTRODUCTION

The unit you have purchased is a complex machine. During installation, operation, maintenance and repair, people and property can be exposed to risks caused by certain conditions or components such as, but not limited to, refrigerant gas, oils, moving parts, pressures, sources of heat, electrical voltage.

This manual provides information about the standard functions and procedures of all units in the series and is an important support document for qualified personnel, but does not replace them.

**Before proceeding with the installation and start-up of the unit, carefully read this manual and all of its notes marked with the following symbols, which indicate the various levels of hazard or situations that are potentially hazardous to prevent malfunctioning or physical damage to property or personal injury:**



**HAZARD indicates a situation of imminent danger:** if it is not observed, it can cause death or serious injuries, it is mandatory to carefully follow the listed measures.



**WARNINGS indicate a potentially dangerous situation:** which if not avoided could cause serious or fatal injuries. Pay close attention while working



**WARNING indicates a potentially dangerous situation that, if not avoided, could lead to slight or moderate injuries or damage to property**



**INFORMATION this points out that a potentially harmful situation could occur that, if not avoided, could cause property damage**



**IMPORTANT additional information on how to use the product**

The manual contains important indications for commissioning the unit as well as fundamental instructions in order to prevent personal injuries or damage to the machine during its operation. Finally, to also guarantee that it will operate perfectly, maintenance instructions are provided.

The unit must be installed by specialised technicians in compliance with current laws in the country of installation. The unit must also be started up by authorised and trained personnel, and all activities must be carried out in compliance with and in observance of all the local standards and laws, and all work on the system must be performed in a workmanlike manner.



**Even though our unit is equipped with numerous safety and protection devices and has been tested in the factory, maximum attention must be paid when working on it, observing the precautions against residual risks.**

### GENERAL WARNINGS



#### ATTENTION:

- The machine must be transported in compliance with the laws in force in the country of destination, considering the characteristics of the fluids it contains and their characterisation. Incorrect transport could cause machine damage, which would also generate refrigerant leaks. Before the first start-up, it is necessary to search for any leaks using suitable personal protective equipment;
- When the product is received, check the condition and completeness of the supply and, if it does not match what was ordered, contact the agency that sold the equipment;
- The product is intended to be used for the purpose indicated by Aermec and for which it was expressly designed. Aermec shall not be contractually or non-contractually liable for any damage to people, animals or objects, installation, adjustment and maintenance errors or incorrect use;
- During installation and/or maintenance operations, remember that they must be performed by qualified and prepared personnel and it is required to wear protective devices (gloves, eye protection, helmet, ...) that are suitable for the operations to be performed: do not wear clothing or accessories that can get caught or be sucked in by the air flows; collect and tie up hair before accessing the inside of the unit, Aermec shall not be held liable for the failure to observe the safety and accident prevention regulations in force;



#### Personal protective equipment (PPE) (1)

#### Operations

	Handling	Installation and/or maintenance	Welding or brazing
Safety gloves, helmet, goggles, safety footwear, protective garments.	•	•	•
Earmuffs		•	•

(1) It is recommended to follow the instructions in EN 378-3.

- Observe the laws in force in the country of unit installation that concern use and disposal of the packaging, the products used for cleaning and maintenance, and for managing the end of the unit's service life;
- Repair and maintenance work must be performed by Aermec Technical Service. Do not modify or tamper with the unit as dangerous situations may be created and the equipment manufacturer will not be liable for any damage caused;
- In the case of abnormal operation, or if liquids leak, move the main switch for the system to "off" and close the interception taps. Call the local Aermec Technical Service and do not work on the equipment personally;
- The unit must be installed in structures that are protected against atmospheric discharges, as required by applicable laws and technical standards;
- The equipment contains refrigerant gas: proceed carefully to prevent damaging the gas circuit or the finned coil;
- Based on EU regulation 517/2014 concerning certain fluorinated greenhouse gases, it is mandatory to indicate the total quantity of refrigerant contained in the installed system. This value is indicated on the rating plate on the unit;
- This unit contains fluorinated greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Maintenance and disposal operations must be only carried out by qualified personnel;
- This manual is an integral part of the unit and as a result it must be stored carefully and must always accompany it, even if transferred to another owner or user, or if transferred to another plant. If damaged or lost, a copy can be downloaded from our website [www.aermec.com](http://www.aermec.com)
- The overall fire risk assessment at the place of installation (i.e. fire load calculation) is the responsibility of the user.
- Perform the plant connections following the indications provided in this manual.



#### IT IS FORBIDDEN TO:

- It is not permitted to walk on the machine or to place other items on it: no part of the unit may be used as a walkway or support for goods or people. Periodically check and repair or, if necessary, replace any component or pipe that shows signs of damage. Use a platform, or suitable scaffolding to work at higher levels;
- Remove the protections from mobile elements while the unit is running;
- Touch the moving parts, stand between them or insert pointed objects through the grids.
- Any technical intervention or cleaning operation before having disconnected the appliance from the mains electric power supply: by positioning the system master switch and the main device switch at "OFF".
- Modify the safety or regulation devices. The devices must be replaced by the After-sales Technical Service Aermec, using only original components.
- Pull, detach or twist the electrical cables coming out of the unit even if it is disconnected from the mains electric power supply;
- To dispose of the packaging material in the environment or leave it within reach of children: as it may be a potential source of danger. Therefore it must be disposed of according to what is defined by current laws.

### ESSENTIAL SAFETY RULES

**Any technical intervention must be performed by qualified and authorised personnel. The personnel performing the work must have been trained and be familiar with this type of product and its installation.**

The machine must only be employed for the use for which it was made; any other use can be dangerous and void the warranty;

It is not permitted to walk on the machine or to place other items on it. No part of the unit may be used as a walkway or support for goods or people. Periodically

check and repair or, if necessary, replace any component or pipe that shows signs of damage. Use a platform, or suitable scaffolding to work at higher levels.

All the precautions concerning the handling of refrigerant must be observed in accordance with current regulations.

The overall fire risk assessment at the place of installation (i.e. fire load calculation) is the responsibility of the user;

Keep fire extinguishers near the machine suitable for putting out fires on electrical equipment and, for lubricant oil of the compressor and the refrigerant;

## PRECAUTIONS CONCERNING THE HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT

Perform the plant connections following the indications provided in the manual:

- **It is necessary to install a water filter and a flow switch on the heat exchangers, otherwise the warranty shall be void;**
- **During commissioning, it is mandatory to carry out a seal test on the air of the hydraulic circuit (minimum pressure 36.3 psi and a search for leakages on every joint - e.g. using leak detector foam or soap + water) before filling it with glycol. This is to avoid the need for corrections due to leaks caused, for example, during the transportation/handling stage (even though the circuit is tested before leaving the Aermec factory);**
- Do not bend or strike pipes containing pressurised fluids. Do not exceed the maximum permissible pressure (PS) of the unit's water circuit;
- Before removing elements along the pressurised water circuits, intercept the concerned section of pipe and release the fluid gradually until the pressure is balanced with the atmospheric pressure;
- Even with the unit off, prevent the fluid in contact with the heat exchangers exceed the temperature limits indicated in the documentation and freeze;
- Do not send liquids to the heat exchangers other than water or its mixtures with ethylene/propylene glycol in concentrations above what is indicated in the technical documentation;



**In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.**



**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.**

## PRECAUTIONS CONCERNING THE ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT

- Perform the plant connections following the indications provided in this manual;
- Do not use cables with inadequate section or flying connections, not even for limited periods or emergencies;
- Check the unit is properly earthed before starting it;
- Before opening the electrical panel, disconnect the unit from the mains by means of the external isolator;
- In case of units with shunt capacitors, wait 3 minutes from when power supply was disconnected from the unit before accessing inside the electrical panel;
- If the unit has components such as integrated inverters, disconnect the power supply and wait at least 15 minutes before accessing it for maintenance operations: the internal components remain energised for this period, generating the risk of electrocution;



Warning:  
Hot surface



Warning:  
Electricity



Warning:  
Moving parts



Warning:  
Sharp element

Check periodically that the safety labels are in the correct position on the machine, and replace them if necessary.

- The safety devices must be maintained efficient and periodically checked as prescribed by current regulations;

## PRECAUTIONS CONCERNING THE COOLING CIRCUIT

- The overall fire risk assessment at the place of installation (i.e. fire load calculation) is the responsibility of the user;
- Keep fire extinguishers near the machine suitable for putting out fires on electrical equipment and, for lubricant oil of the compressor and the refrigerant;
- The unit contains pressurised refrigerant gas: no operation may be performed on pressurised equipment except during maintenance, which must be performed by skilled and qualified personnel;
- Perform brazing or welding only on empty pipes and clear of any lubricating oil residues; do not near flames or other heat sources to the pipes containing refrigerant fluid;
- Do not work with naked flames near the unit;
- In order to avoid an environmental risk, make sure that any fluid leaks are recovered in suitable devices in compliance with local regulations;
- Do not use your hands to control any refrigerant leaks;
- An accidental release of refrigerant may cause risk of suffocation due to a lack of oxygen: install the machine in a well ventilated environment in accordance with EN 378-3 and local regulations currently in force. Those who come into contact with the machine must be equipped with a leak detector that is calibrated and validated to reveal any used refrigerant leaks.
- The unit is fitted out with overpressure relief devices (safety valves): in the event that these devices start, the refrigerant gas is released at high temperature and high velocity. Prevent the gas flow from harming people or things;
- Install the unit at a distance enough from the exhaust wells;
- Keep all lubricants in properly marked containers. Do not keep flammable liquids near the plant;

## PREVENTIONS

- Make sure that the protections of mobile elements are correctly in place before restarting the unit;
- Fans, motors and belt drives may be in motion: always wait for them to stop and take appropriate precautions to prevent their activation before accessing them;
- The machine and the pipes have very hot and very cold surfaces that lead to risk of burns;
- Before opening a machine panel, ascertain whether it is or not firmly connected to it by hinges;
- Louvers of the heat exchangers, edges of the components and metal panels can generate cuts;
- The installation must ensure that the temperature of the fluid entering the unit is maintained stable and within the provided limits; therefore, pay attention to the adjustment of any external thermal exchange and control devices (drycooler, evaporating towers, area valves, ...), to the adequate dimensioning of the mass of fluid circulating in the plant (in particular when plant areas are excluded) and to install systems for the recirculation of the necessary fluid flow rate so as to maintain the machine temperatures within the allowed limits (e.g. during the start-up phase);
- The material used for the machine protective packaging must always be kept out of the reach of children as it is a source of danger;
- In units with compressors in parallel, do not disable the individual compressors for long periods;
- As this unit is intended only for installation outdoors and in an area with authorised access only, there are no load limits.

## WARNINGS

The unit has the following safety labels to indicate the potential risks (placed on potentially hazardous parts or close to them).

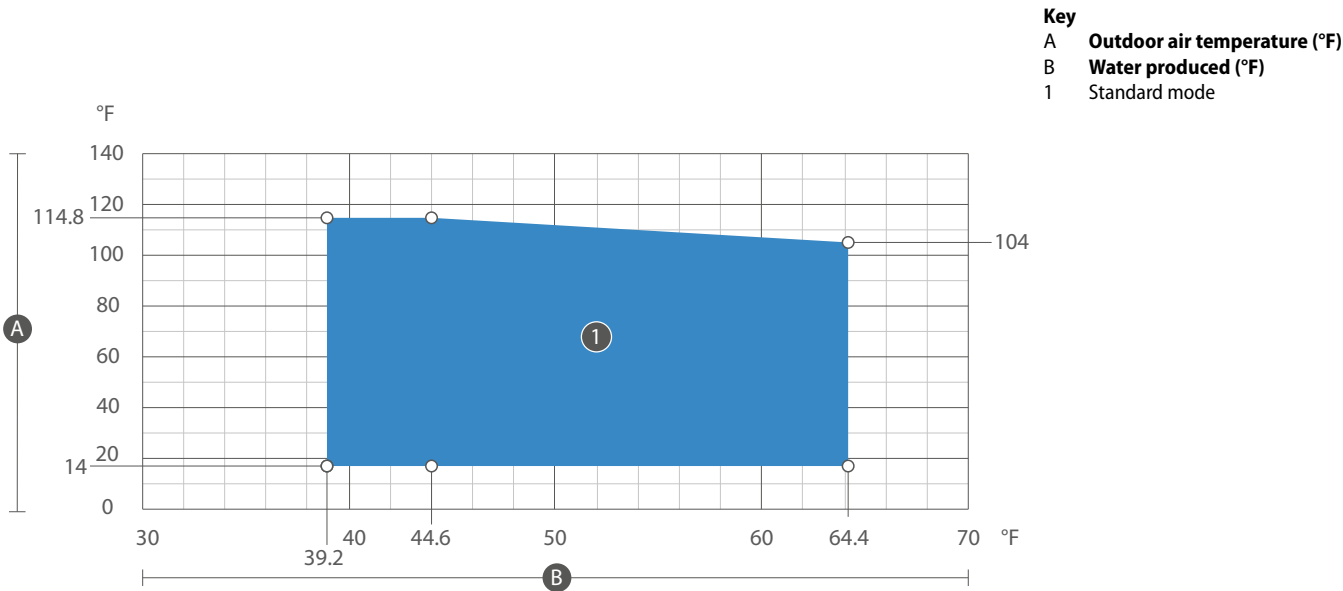
3 OPERATING LIMITS

In their standard configuration, the units are not suitable for installation in salty environments.  
The values indicated in the table refer to the min. and max. limits of the unit, valid for  $\Delta T = -22.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$  (cooling mode) and  $\Delta T = -22.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$  (heating mode).

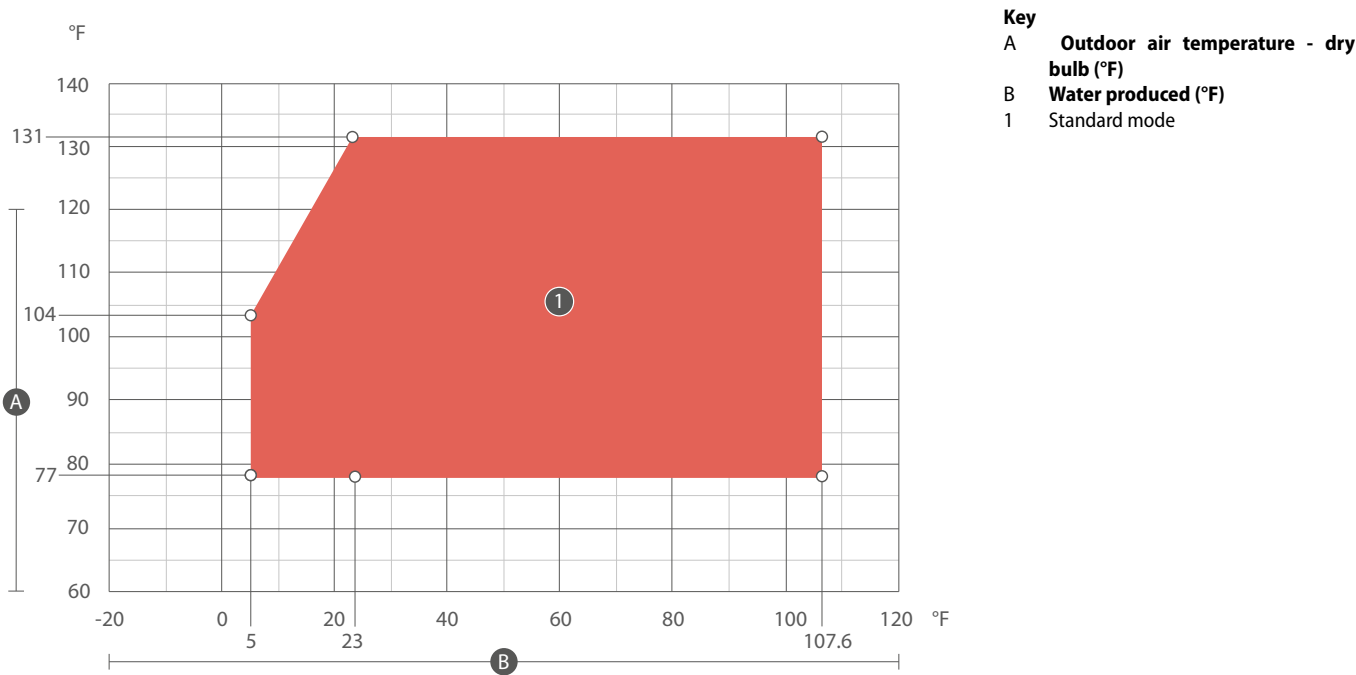
■ If the unit is installed in particularly windy locations the provision of wind barriers may be necessary to avoid malfunctions. It should be installed if wind speed is above 4.3 knot.

**WARNING:** Under no circumstances does the unit have to be operated outside the operating limit under penalty of the warranty expiration. Aermec S.p.A. cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are operated outside the established limits and for their consequences.

COOLING



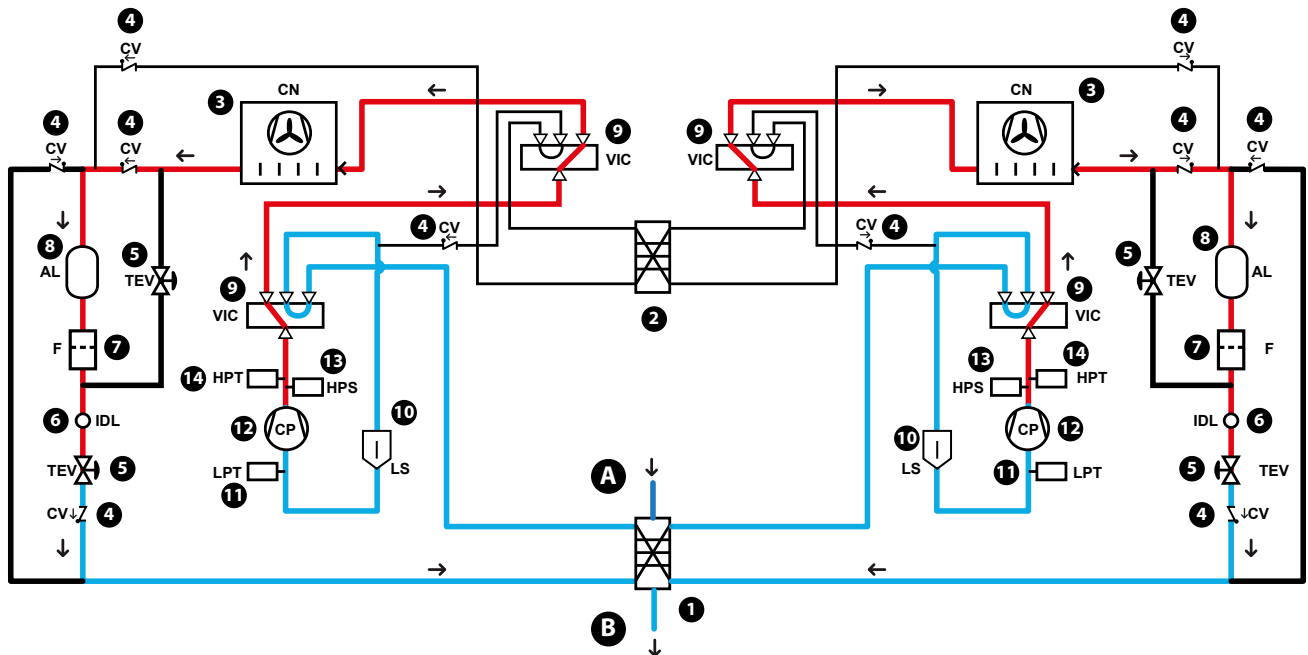
HEATING



## 4 MAIN COOLING REFRIGERANT LAYOUTS

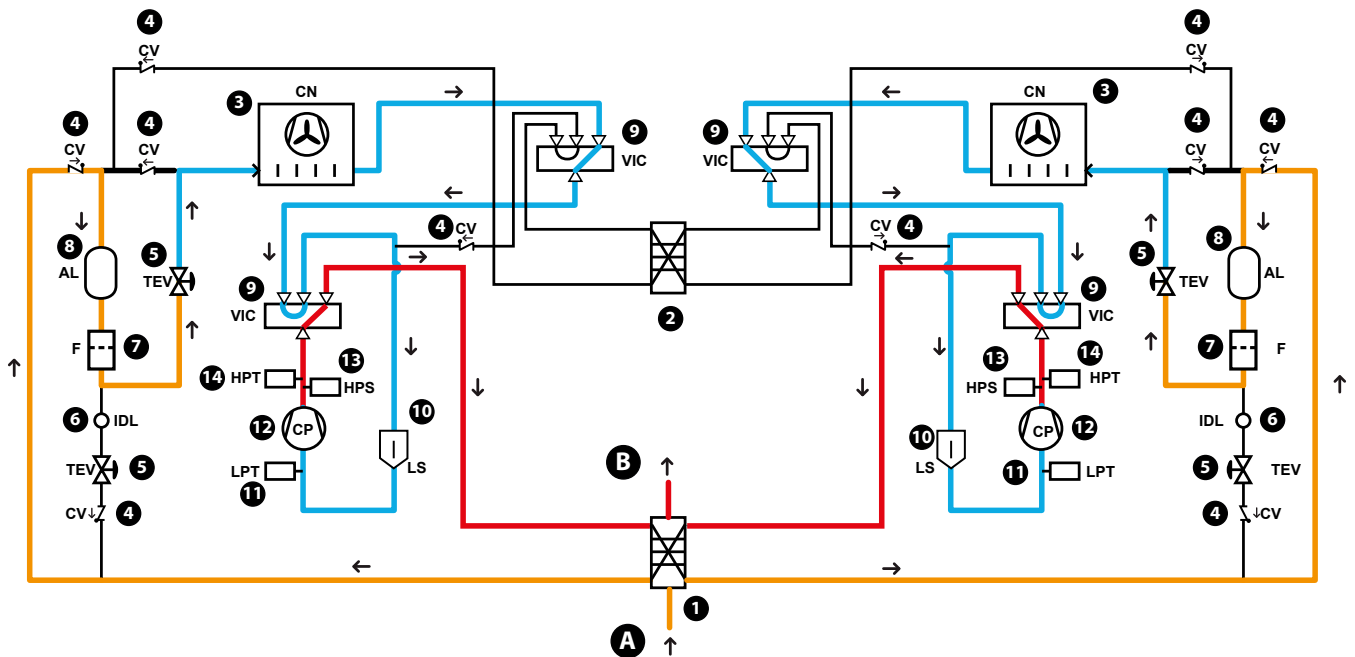
### MAIN COOLING REFRIGERANT LAYOUTS FOR 2-PIPE SYSTEM

Cold water production at system



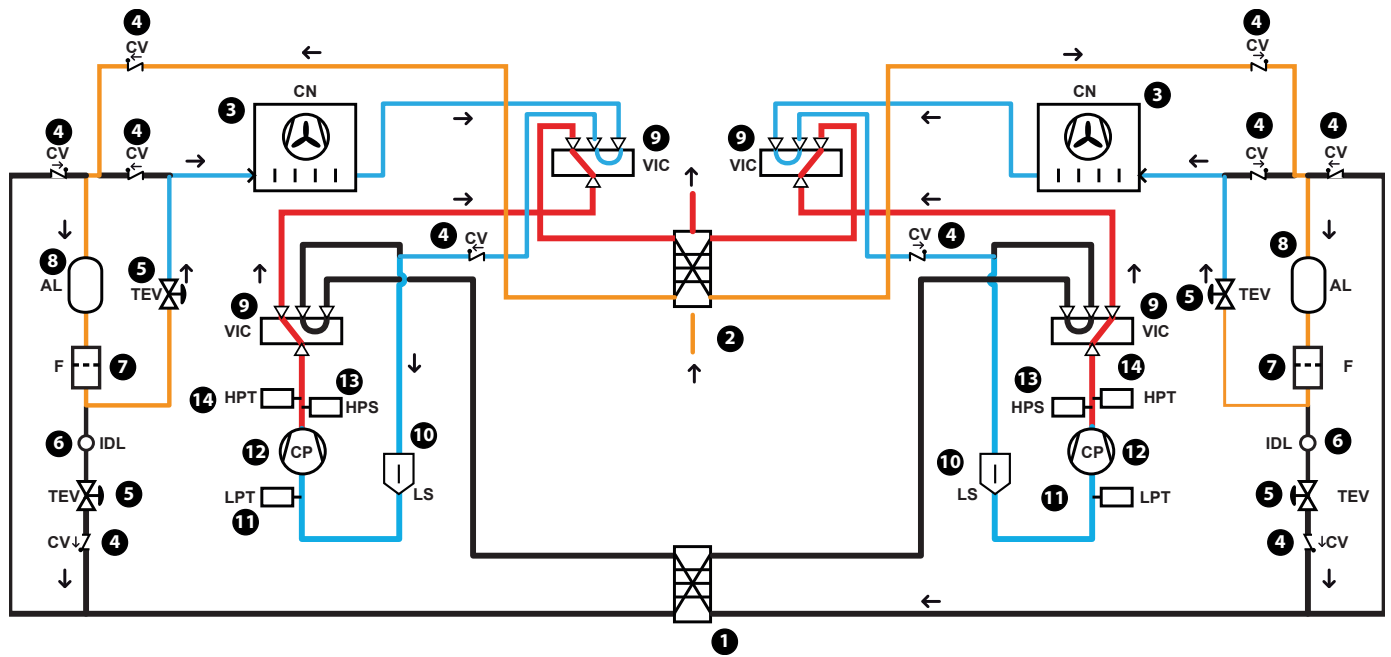
- Key:**
- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Plant return water         | 4 One-way valve                | 10 Liquid separator         |
| B System delivery water      | 5 Thermostatic expansion valve | 11 Low pressure transducer  |
| 1 System side heat exchanger | 6 Sight glass                  | 12 Compressor               |
| 2 DhW side exchanger         | 7 Filter drier                 | 13 High pressure switch     |
| 3 Source side heat exchanger | 8 Liquid accumulator           | 14 High pressure transducer |
|                              | 9 Cycle inversion valve        |                             |

System hot water production



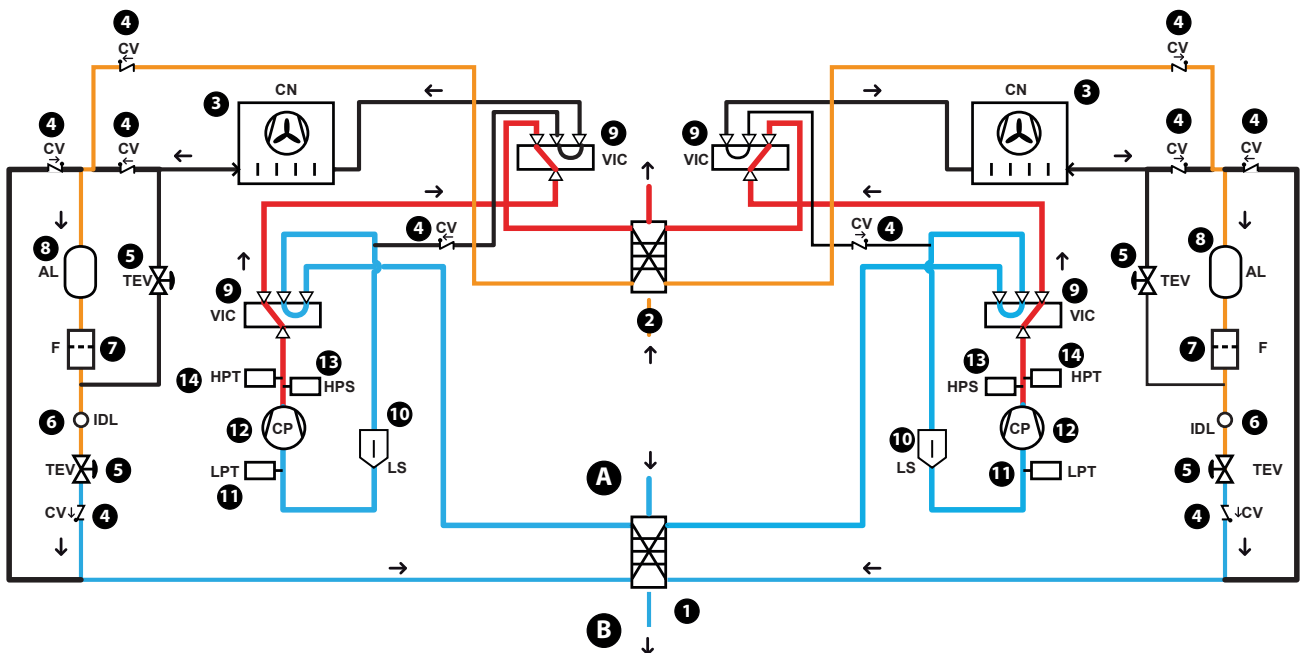
- Key:**
- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Plant return water         | 4 One-way valve                | 10 Liquid separator         |
| B System delivery water      | 5 Thermostatic expansion valve | 11 Low pressure transducer  |
| 1 System side heat exchanger | 6 Sight glass                  | 12 Compressor               |
| 2 DhW side exchanger         | 7 Filter drier                 | 13 High pressure switch     |
| 3 Source side heat exchanger | 8 Liquid accumulator           | 14 High pressure transducer |
|                              | 9 Cycle inversion valve        |                             |

## 2 CIRCUITS TO PRODUCE HOT WATER ONLY TO DHW

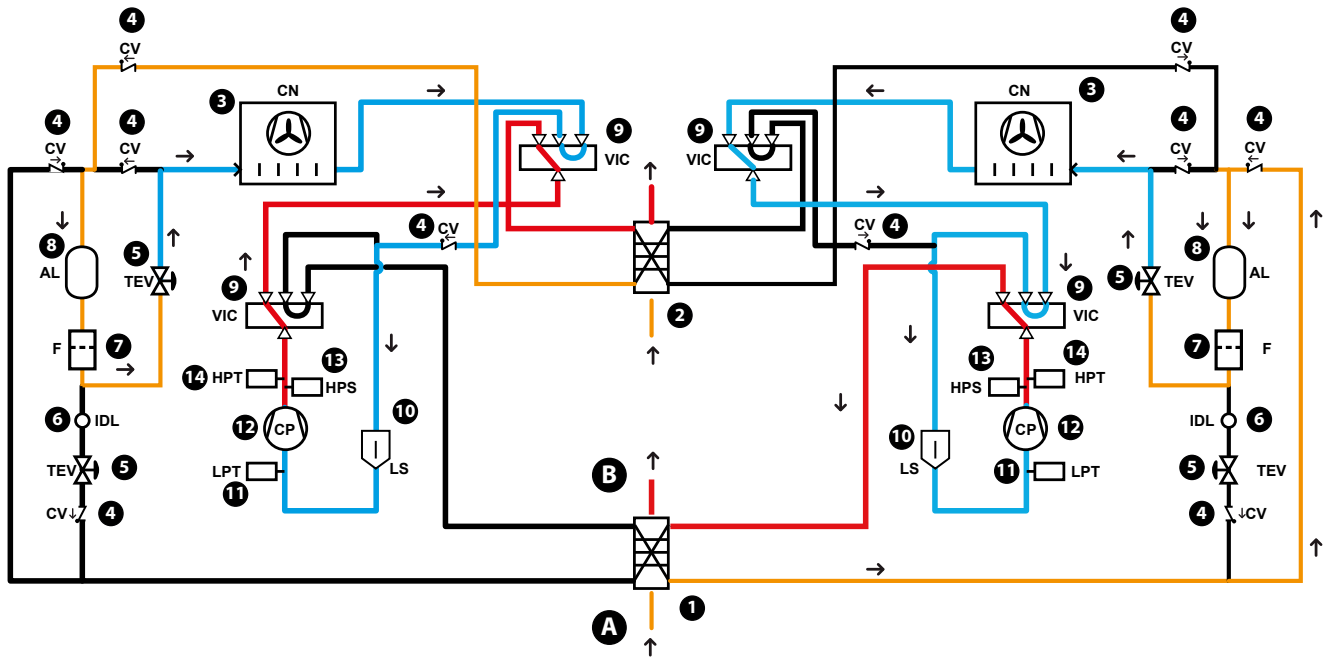


- Key:**
- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Plant return water         | 4 One-way valve                | 10 Liquid separator         |
| B System delivery water      | 5 Thermostatic expansion valve | 11 Low pressure transducer  |
| 1 System side heat exchanger | 6 Sight glass                  | 12 Compressor               |
| 2 Dhwh side exchanger        | 7 Filter drier                 | 13 High pressure switch     |
| 3 Source side heat exchanger | 8 Liquid accumulator           | 14 High pressure transducer |
|                              | 9 Cycle inversion valve        |                             |

## 2 CIRCUITS TO PRODUCE COLD WATER TO SYSTEM AND HOT WATER TO DHW



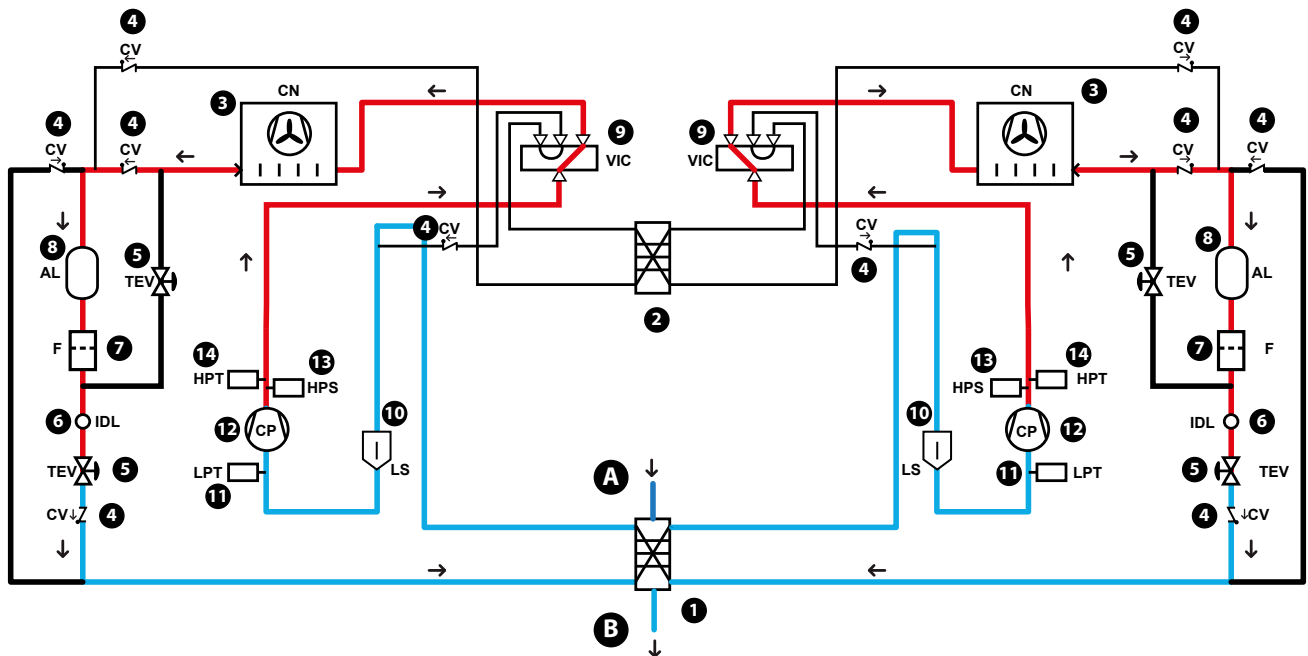
- Key:**
- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Plant return water         | 4 One-way valve                | 10 Liquid separator         |
| B System delivery water      | 5 Thermostatic expansion valve | 11 Low pressure transducer  |
| 1 System side heat exchanger | 6 Sight glass                  | 12 Compressor               |
| 2 Dhwh side exchanger        | 7 Filter drier                 | 13 High pressure switch     |
| 3 Source side heat exchanger | 8 Liquid accumulator           | 14 High pressure transducer |
|                              | 9 Cycle inversion valve        |                             |



- Key:**
- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Plant return water         | 4 One-way valve                | 10 Liquid separator         |
| B System delivery water      | 5 Thermostatic expansion valve | 11 Low pressure transducer  |
| 1 System side heat exchanger | 6 Sight glass                  | 12 Compressor               |
| 2 Dhwh side exchanger        | 7 Filter drier                 | 13 High pressure switch     |
| 3 Source side heat exchanger | 8 Liquid accumulator           | 14 High pressure transducer |
|                              | 9 Cycle inversion valve        |                             |

## MAIN COOLING REFRIGERANT LAYOUTS FOR 4-PIPE SYSTEM

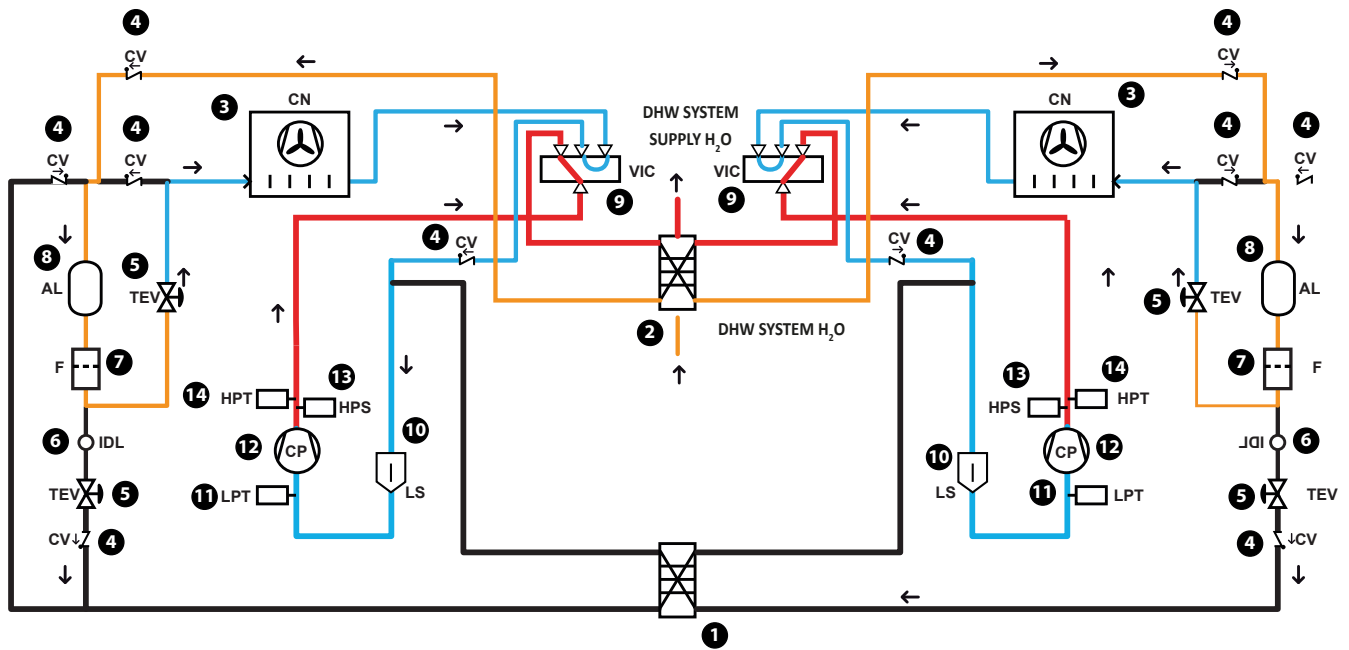
Cold water production at system



- Key:**
- |                              |                                |                             |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A Plant return water         | 4 One-way valve                | 10 Liquid separator         |
| B System delivery water      | 5 Thermostatic expansion valve | 11 Low pressure transducer  |
| 1 System side heat exchanger | 6 Sight glass                  | 12 Compressor               |
| 2 Dhwh side exchanger        | 7 Filter drier                 | 13 High pressure switch     |
| 3 Source side heat exchanger | 8 Liquid accumulator           | 14 High pressure transducer |
|                              | 9 Cycle inversion valve        |                             |

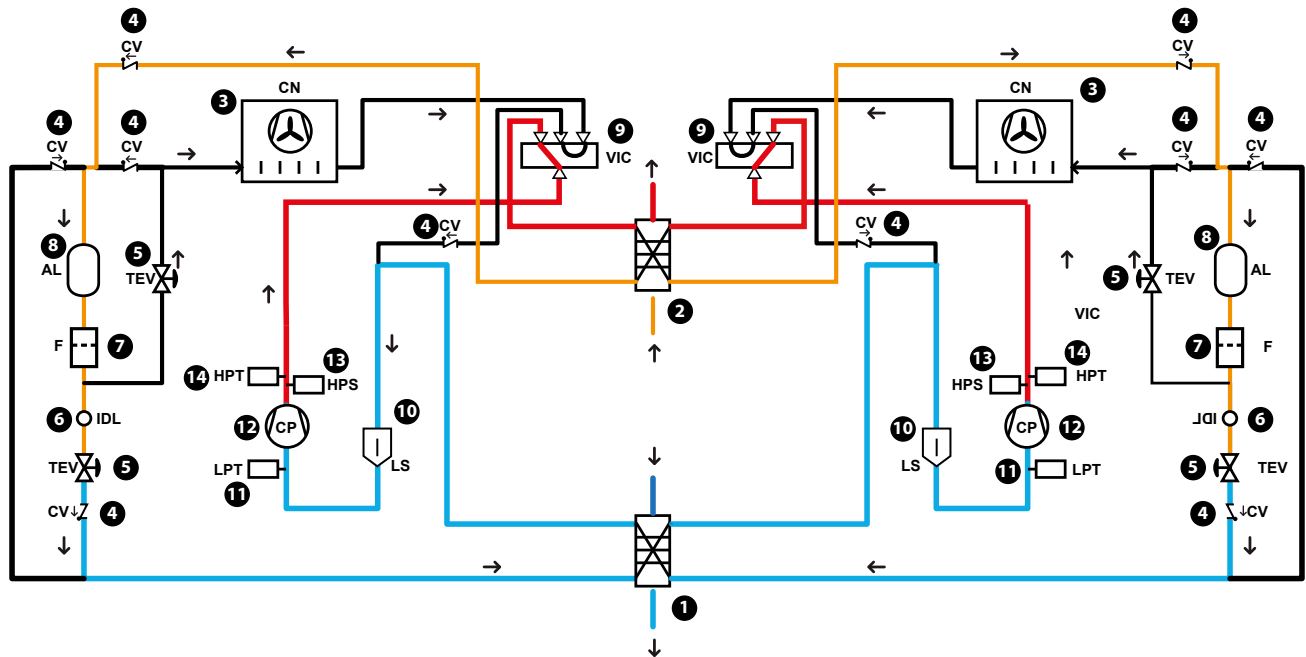


## System hot water production



<b>Key:</b>		4	One-way valve	10	Liquid separator
A	Plant return water	5	Thermostatic expansion valve	11	Low pressure transducer
B	System delivery water	6	Sight glass	12	Compressor
1	System side heat exchanger	7	Filter drier	13	High pressure switch
2	Dhw side exchanger	8	Liquid accumulator	14	High pressure transducer
3	Source side heat exchanger	9	Cycle inversion valve		

## Simultaneous production of hot and cold water to the system



<b>Key:</b>		4	One-way valve	10	Liquid separator
A	Plant return water	5	Thermostatic expansion valve	11	Low pressure transducer
B	System delivery water	6	Sight glass	12	Compressor
1	System side heat exchanger	7	Filter drier	13	High pressure switch
2	Dhw side exchanger	8	Liquid accumulator	14	High pressure transducer
3	Source side heat exchanger	9	Cycle inversion valve		

## 5 PRE-INSTALLATION

### RECEIVING THE PRODUCT

#### Inspection upon receipt

To prevent damage during transport, the units are completely wrapped in packaging and protected by plastic elements.

The machine is also wrapped in packaging. We recommend keeping this protection during all transport and lifting operations and not remove the plastic elements until commissioning.

There is a document envelope located inside the access panel to the electrical parts that contains the following material:

- Instruction manual for the installer and the technical service, with the declaration of conformity on the first pages
- Unit user manual
- Wiring diagrams

The instruction manual is an integral part of the unit and therefore it must be recovered, read and stored carefully. If lost, a copy can be found in the support area online at [www.aermec.com](http://www.aermec.com).

Upon receipt:

- Check that the exterior has not been damaged in any way;
- Check that the lifting and transport devices are appropriate to the type of equipment and compliant with the transport and handling instructions attached to this manual;
- Check that the accessories required for on-site installation have been delivered and are operational;
- Check that the equipment supplied corresponds to the order and delivery note.



**ATTENTION! If the product is damaged, send a registered letter with the details of the problem to the shipping company within 48 working hours from delivery.**

#### Product identification

Aermec products are identifiable by the **packaging label** that shows the product identification data, and by the **rating plate** that shows the performance and identification technical data of the unit in your possession.

When the unit is positioned, make sure that the rating plate is well visible as the information provided on it is essential for correct maintenance.

**Packaging label**

AERMEC AERMEC SPA BEVILACQUA (VERONA) ITALY Intertek 3074592

MODELLO XXXXXXXX

VERSIONE/COMMESSA VERS. XX X XXXXXX XXXXXX

MATRICOLO/LOTTO YYMILLPPPPXXXX

kg . XX PESO LORDO - GROSS WEIGHT ACCESSORI E/O TRASFORMAZIONI

CLIENTE

**Technical plate**

AERMEC CONFORME TO EN 14828-1:2005 CERTIFICATO CONFORMITÀ 3074592 AERMEC SPA - via Roma, 996 37040 - Bevilacqua (VR) - ITALIA Intertek

model	comm.	prod. date
R0 H0 Serial no. 00		
SCCR =	KA	LUA =
MCA =	A	MOP =
PS (HP/LP)	bar	Kg C1
TS (HP/LP)	Min. °C	Kg C2
	Max. °C	Kg C3
USE	Kg	C4

CAUTION: BRASSER WALL HEAT EXCHANGER NOT SUITABLE FOR POTABLE WATER CONNECTION

**Compressor data plate**

AERMEC CONFORME TO EN 14828-1:2005 CERTIFICATO CONFORMITÀ 3074592 AERMEC SPA - via Roma, 996 37040 - Bevilacqua (VR) - ITALIA Intertek

CP 1A	LUA	A	CP 3A	LUA	A	COND	LUA	A
	FLA	A		FLA	A	COND	FLA	A
CP 1B	LUA	A	CP 3B	LUA	A	PUMP EVI	FLA	A
	FLA	A		FLA	A	COND	FLA	A
CP 1C	LUA	A	CP 3C	LUA	A	PUMP EVI	FLA	A
	FLA	A		FLA	A	COND	FLA	A
CP 2A	LUA	A	CP 4A	LUA	A	PUMP ONI	FLA	A
	FLA	A		FLA	A	COND	FLA	A
CP 2B	LUA	A	CP 4B	LUA	A	PUMP ONI	FLA	A
	FLA	A		FLA	A	COND	FLA	A
CP 3C	LUA	A	CP 4C	LUA	A	PUMP ONI	FLA	A
	FLA	A		FLA	A	COND	FLA	A

The handling operations must be carried out carefully to prevent damage. The unit may only be handled in a horizontal position and only from its base.



**It is prohibited to dispose of the packaging material in the environment or leave it within reach of children:** as it may be a potential source of danger. Therefore it must be disposed of according to what is defined by current laws.

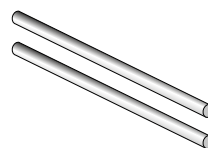
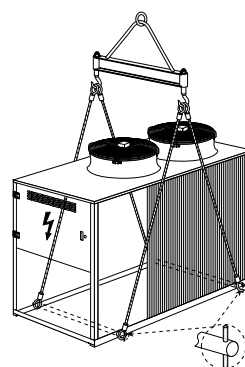
The unit may be handled in two ways, using:

- A hoist or a crane;
- A forklift.

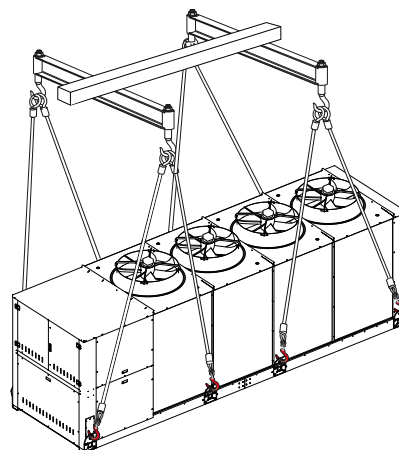
### LIFTING WITH A HOIST OR CRANE

Before lifting the unit, place protections between the belts (or ropes and chains) and the framework to prevent damage to the structure.

**If handling with a hoist or crane, the unit is provided with holes in its base (ø 1.6 in) through which poles (not supplied) are passed, only these may be used for lifting.**



NRP 0750



### PACKAGING HANDLING AND REMOVAL

Before carrying out the packaging removal or transport operations, put on personal protective equipment and use devices and instruments suitable for the dimensions and weight of the equipment.



All handling operations must be performed by qualified personnel in strict compliance with all the applicable safety procedures.

The following is required:

- Follow all safety regulations and standards;
- Before lifting, check the specific weight on the technical plate;
- Wear safety glasses, work gloves and safety shoes;
- Pay the utmost attention to heavy and bulky equipment during lifting and handling, and when placing it on the ground;
- All panels must be tightly fixed before moving the unit;
- Use all, and only, the lifting points indicated;
- Use ropes in compliance with Standards and of equal length;
- Use a spacer in accordance with the sling (not included) see drawing;
- Handle the unit with care and without sudden movements;
- Do not stand under the unit during lifting;

## STORAGE

It is possible that the units may not be immediately installed upon receipt. If they are stored for a medium-long period of time, the following procedures are recommended:

- The units cannot be stacked;
- Check for any damage
- Make sure there is no water inside the hydraulic systems;
- Do not remove the protections from the heat exchanger;
- Do not remove the plastic protective films;
- Make sure that the electrical panels are closed;
- Before using the equipment, put all the supplied items in a dry and clean location so that they can be used in the future.

The minimum and maximum unit storage temperature depends on the type of refrigerant used, see the table. Above this limit, there is a risk of refrigerant leaks through the pressure relief valves.

Maximum storage temperature				
Refrigerant	Type	Class	Min temp. (°F)	Max. temp. (°F)
R134a	HFC	A1	-4.0 °F	< 122.0 °F
R410A	HFC	A1	-4.0 °F	< 122.0 °F
R513A	HFC	A1	-4.0 °F	< 122.0 °F
R32	HFC	A2L	-4.0 °F	< 122.0 °F
R1234ze	HFO	A2L	-4.0 °F	< 122.0 °F

## POSITIONING

The units must:

- They must be installed in an area that cannot be accessed by the public and/or be protected against access by unauthorised persons, if necessary also install fences;
- Be positioned on a levelled surface that is able to support the weight of the unit with the refrigerant load and complete water, in addition to the occasional presence of maintenance equipment;
- In locations exposed to frost, if the unit is installed on soil, the support base must rest on concrete columns with a depth greater than the normal depth of frost of the soil. It is always advisable to build a support base separate from the main building to avoid the transmission of vibrations;
- If the machine is installed in a place potentially subject to snow accumulation or ice formations in the base, it is recommended to install the unit with at least 300 mm above the ground;
- It is recommended to use suitably sized anti-vibration supports.

- The unit must be fixed to the anti-vibration supports and these firmly fixed to the concrete base, see chapter weight distribution and minimum technical spaces. Check that the contact surfaces of the anti-vibration supports are levelled at the base. If necessary, use spacers or level the base, but in any case make sure that the anti-vibration supports are placed flat on the surfaces of the base;
- The use of anti-vibration supports **MUST** be done in combination with the installation of flexible couplings in the unit's water pipes. The anti-vibration supports must be fixed to the unit **BEFORE** being earthed. AERMEC is not responsible for selecting the capacity of the anti-vibration supports;
- Each side of the unit must have space to allow all routine and extraordinary maintenance to be performed, the vertical air exhaust must not be obstructed.

## PLACE OF INSTALLATION



**All the units in this series are designed to be installed outdoors:** on roofs or on the ground in places where there are no obstacles that could reduce the air flow towards the finned heat exchanger coils.

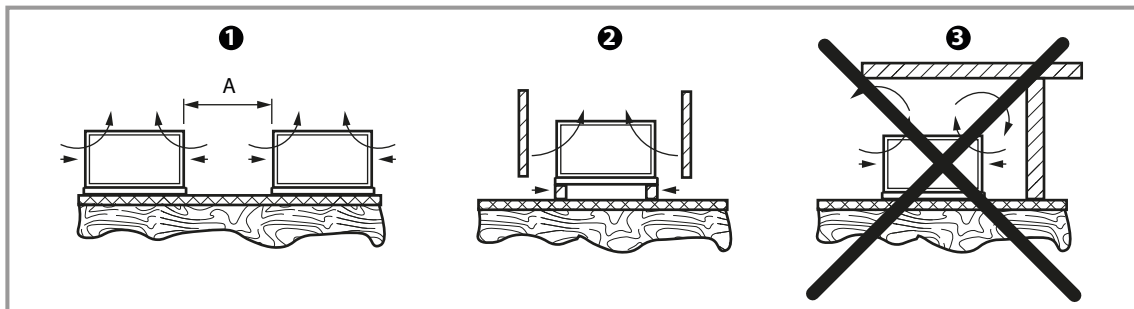
The location of the unit must be defined by the system designer or a person who is an expert in the material and must consider both the purely technical requirements as well as any local laws in force.

For unit installation it is important to perform the following preliminary preparation tasks:



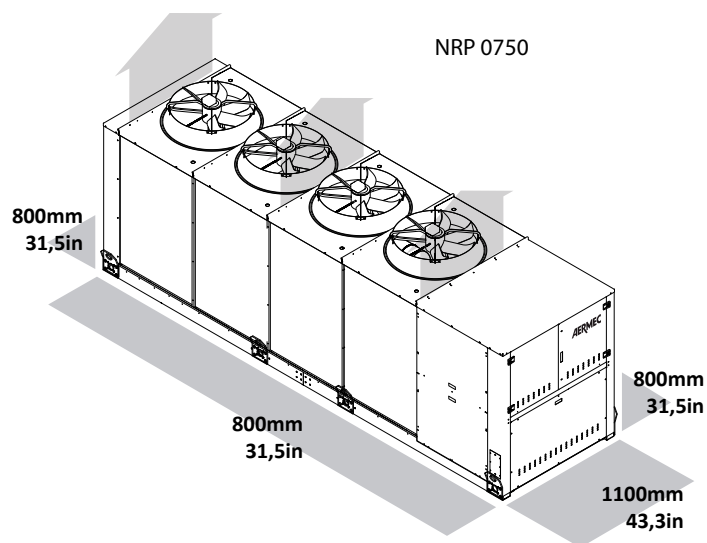
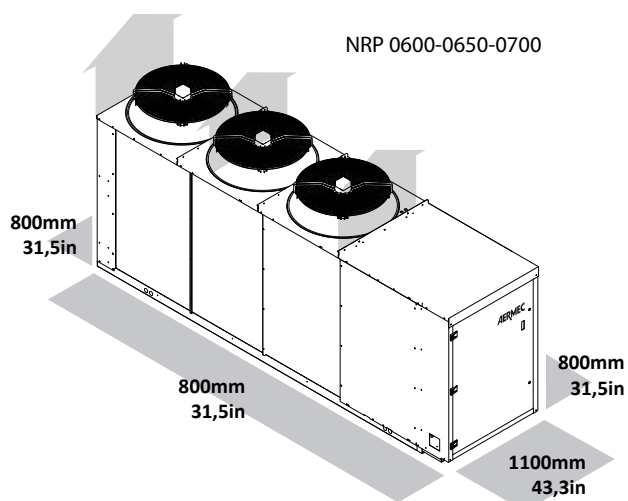
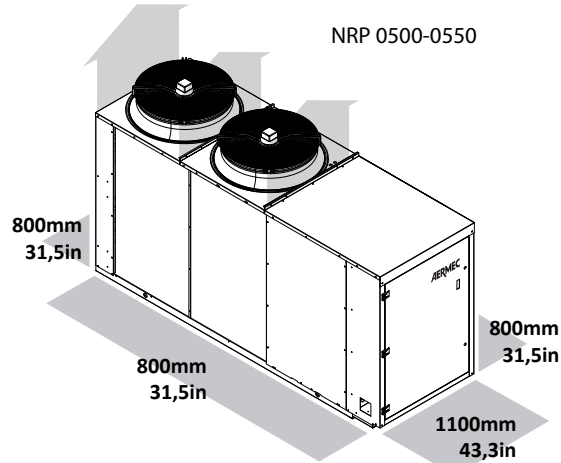
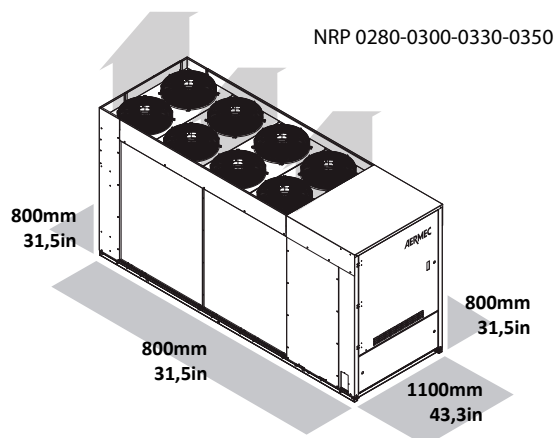
**The following must be avoided**

- Positioning in air shafts, holes and/or basement windows;
- Obstacles or barriers that cause the return of the exhaust air;
- Locations with aggressive atmospheres;
- Areas in which the unit's noise level could be amplified due to reverberations or resonance;
- Positioning in corners where there is usually an accumulation of dust, leaves and anything else that could reduce the efficiency of the equipment, obstructing the passage of air;
- That the air expulsion from the equipment can penetrate into living areas through doors or windows;
- That the air expelled by the unit is countered by adverse wind;
- For the positioning of the air-cooled units for outdoor use, choose a place that is not exposed to excessive wind (install windbreaks if the wind speed exceeds 4.3 knot).



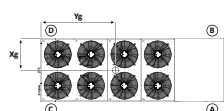
- |   |                     |   |   |   |  |
|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--|
| 1 | Side-by-side units; | 2 | Windbreak barrier <b>recommended for wind above 4.3 knot;</b> | 3 | Installation not permitted;<br><b>A.</b> 91 in |
|---|---------------------|---|---|---|--|

## 6 MINIMUM TECHNICAL SPACES

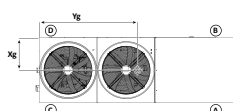


## 7 WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION AND CENTRES OF GRAVITY

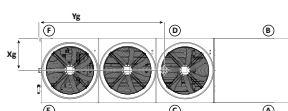
NRP 0280-0300-0330-0350



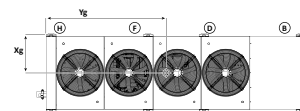
NRP 0500-0550



NRP 0600-0650-0700



NRP 0750



EMPTY

Size			0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
<b>Weights</b>												
Empty weight	A	lbs	-	-	-	-	2,465	2,571	3,210	3,263	3,406	4,932
	E	lbs	1,949	2,004	2,061	2,244	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Centre of gravity (empty)</b>												
X	A	in	-	-	-	-	21.9	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.7	29.7
	E	in	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	A	in	-	-	-	-	56.9	55.7	74.6	74.3	73.4	84.8
	E	in	47.8	47.0	46.1	46.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Weight distribution in % on the supports (empty)</b>												
A	A	%	-	-	-	-	28.0	28.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	E	%	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	A	%	-	-	-	-	28.0	29.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	E	%	21.0	22.0	23.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	A	%	-	-	-	-	22.0	21.0	31.0	32.0	31.0	19.0
	E	%	28.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	A	%	-	-	-	-	22.0	22.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	20.0
	E	%	31.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	9.0	19.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	9.0	19.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Weight distribution in % on the supports (during operation)</b>												
G	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

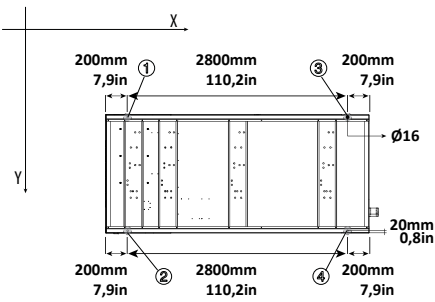
DURING OPERATION

Size			0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
<b>Weights</b>												
Weight functioning	A	lbs	-	-	-	-	2,577	2,692	3,329	3,393	3,554	5,097
	E	lbs	2,019	2,075	2,136	2,332	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Centre of gravity (during operation)</b>												
X	A	in	-	-	-	-	21.9	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.7	29.7
	E	in	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Y	A	in	-	-	-	-	57.7	56.5	75.1	74.8	73.8	84.3
	E	in	47.9	47.0	46.1	46.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Weight distribution in % on the supports (during operation)</b>												
A	A	%	-	-	-	-	27.0	27.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0
	E	%	19.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
B	A	%	-	-	-	-	28.0	29.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0
	E	%	21.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
C	A	%	-	-	-	-	22.0	21.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	20.0
	E	%	28.0	28.0	27.0	28.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
D	A	%	-	-	-	-	23.0	22.0	32.0	32.0	32.0	20.0
	E	%	31.0	31.0	30.0	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
E	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	9.0	18.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.0	10.0	9.0	18.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
G	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
H	A	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
	E	%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

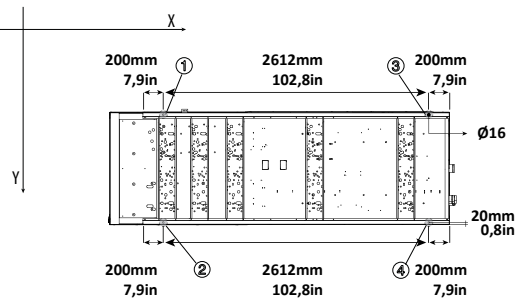
POSITION OF THE VIBRATION DAMPERS

■ View from below

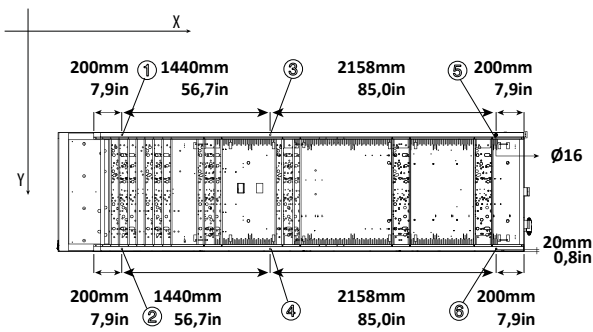
NRP 0280-0300-0330-0350



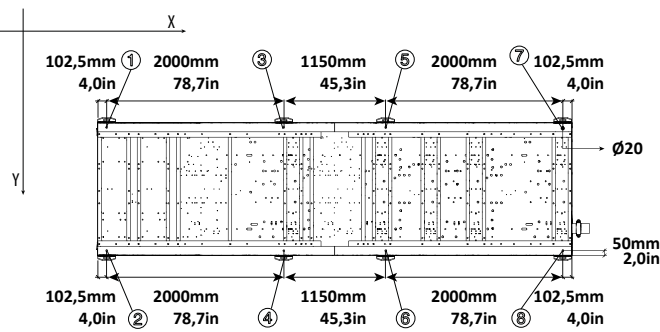
NRP 0500-0550



NRP 0600-0650-0700

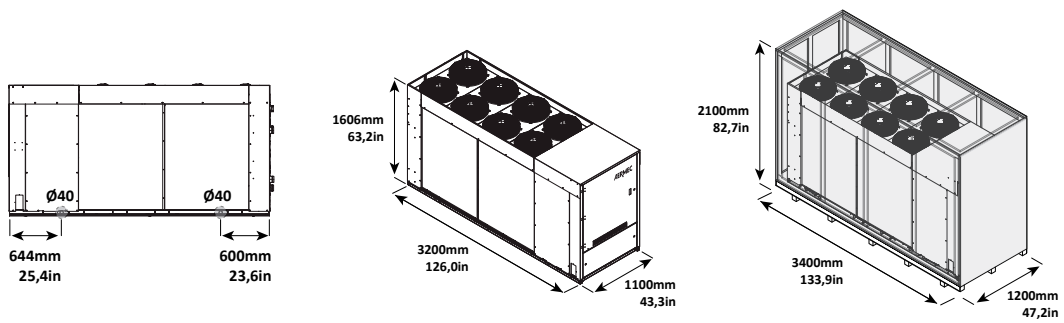


NRP 0750

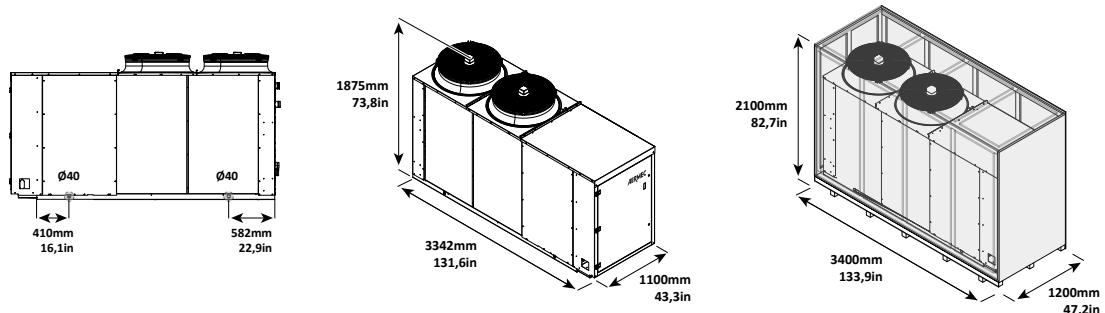


## 8 DIMENSIONAL TABLES

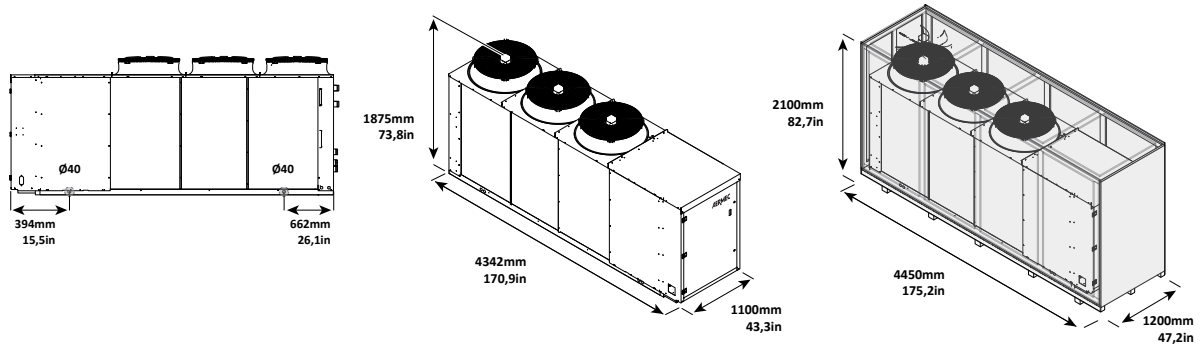
NRP 0280-0300-0330-0350



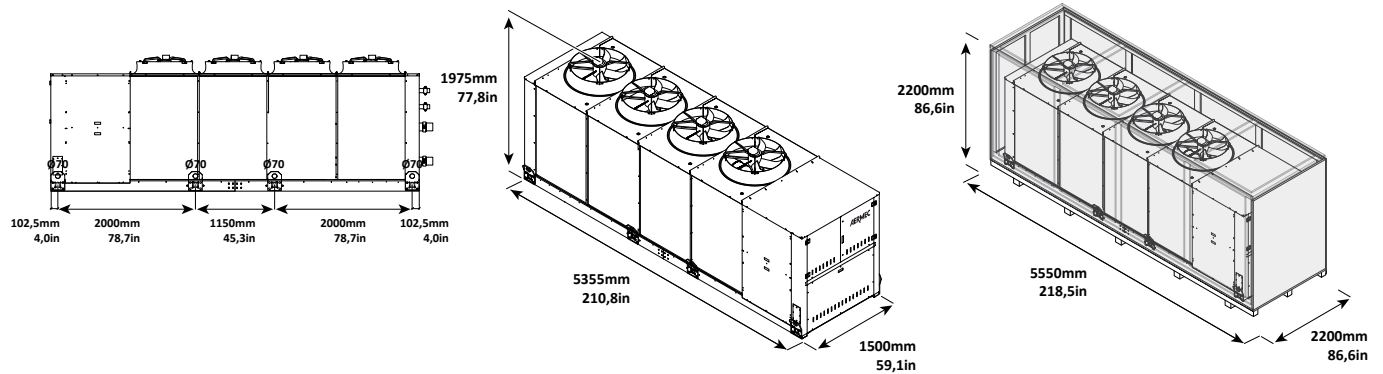
NRP 0500-0550



NRP 0600-0650-0700



NRP 0750



## 9 HYDRAULIC CONNECTIONS

In particular, the unit is intended to be connected:

- to a hydronic system that must be designed to be classified according to EN 378-1 as an indirect ventilated system (ref EN 378-1; 2016, par. 5.5.2.2 ), as an indirect vented closed system (ref EN 378-1; 2016, par. 5.5.2.3 ), or as a double indirect system according to EN 378-1 (ref. EN 378-1; 2016, par. 5.5.2.4 ).
- The intermediate fluid (water or water-glycol mixture) in direct communication with the occupied space and a refrigerant leak in the intermediate circuit must be dissipated to the atmosphere outside the occupied space and in an area that is suitably ventilated to prevent the generation of explosive atmospheres.
- In particular, for a closed system this condition requires installing a properly sized mechanical device in a suitable position of the hydronic circuit for the collection and draining of the refrigerant. If drain and/or safety valves are installed in the unit, they do not in any way replace this device.
- The automatic air drain must be installed in all the highest points of the hydraulic circuit, outside the building and far from sources of ignition. In order to guarantee that flammable refrigerant will not flow into the environment in the case of leaks, it is recommended to install it with a primary and secondary circuit.

The units may be available with or without integrated hydronic kit, in any case:



**WARNING! Clean the system carefully before connecting the unit:** this cleaning allows all possible residues to be eliminated, such as welding spatter, wastes, rust or any other impurity from the pipes. These substances could deposit inside and cause the equipment to malfunction. The connection pipes must be properly supported so as not to burden the unit with their weight.



**WARNING! The choice and installation of components external to the unit is up to the installer, who must operate according to the rules of good technical design and in compliance with the regulations in force in the country of destination.**



**WARNING! The hydraulic connection pipes to the unit must be suitably dimensioned for the effective water flow rate requested by the system when running. The water flow rate to the heat exchanger must always be constant.**



**WARNING! The charge or discharge of the heat exchange fluids must be made during installation by qualified technicians using the fittings provided on the hydraulic circuit. Never use the unit heat exchangers to top-up the heat exchanger fluid.**



**During commissioning, it is mandatory to carry out a seal test on the air of the hydraulic circuit (minimum pressure 36.3 psi and a search for leakages on every joint - e.g. using leak detector foam or soap+water) before filling it with glycol. This is to avoid the need for corrections due to leaks caused, for example, during the transportation/handling stage (even though the circuit is tested before leaving the Aermec factory).**



**WARNING! Water filter and flow switch:** It is necessary to install a water filter and a flow switch upstream of each heat exchanger if they are not supplied with the unit.

### CONNECTIONS

Before starting the system, check that the hydraulic circuits are connected to the correct heat exchangers. The water circulating pump must preferably be installed upstream so that the evaporator/condenser is subjected to positive pressure. The water inlet and outlet connections are indicated in the dimensions table in this manual, or are available online at [www.aermec.com](http://www.aermec.com)

It is important to follow the recommendations (not complete) below:

- The water pipes must not transmit radial or axial forces or vibrations to the exchangers (use flexible hoses to reduce the transmitted vibrations);
- It is necessary to install manual or automatic vent valves in the highest points of the circuit and also provide discharge fittings in the lowest points to allow emptying the entire circuit;
- To maintain the pressure in the circuits, you must install an expansion tank and a safety valve;
- Respect the water inlet and outlet connections shown on the unit;
- Install manometer on the water inlet and outlet fittings;

- Install stop valve near the water inlet and outlet fittings;
- Install flexible joints for the connection of the pipes;
- After performing a leak test, insulate the pipes to reduce heat loss and prevent the formation of condensation;
- If the external water pipes are in an area where it is likely that the environment temperature drops below 32.0 °F, insulate the pipes and provide an electric heater. As an option, you can also protect the pipes inside the unit;
- Check the continuity of the earthing;



**It is prohibited to operate the unit without an installed and clean water filter.**



**The charge or discharge of the heat exchange fluids must be made during installation by qualified technicians using the fittings provided on the hydraulic circuit.**



**Never use the unit heat exchangers to top-up the heat exchanger fluid.**

### WATER CHARACTERISTICS

It is recommended before loading the system to analyse the water, the hydraulic circuit must have all the devices necessary for treating the water.

The use of untreated water or water that is not treated properly can cause deposits of incrustations, algae, mud or cause erosion or corrosion, causing serious damage to the heat exchanger.

It is recommended to request the support of a specialised technician for the water treatment in order to determine the quality of your water and any corrective interventions.

Aermec shall not be liable for any damage deriving from the use of "hard" water that is not treated or that was improperly treated.

The following table provides an incomplete list of the water quality recommended for the plate heat exchangers:

System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger	
PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,3 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



**It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**



**WARNING under no circumstances does the unit have to be operated with water circulating on the heat exchanger whose characteristics are different from those indicated in the table WATER CHARACTERISTICS, under penalty of the warranty expiration. Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are operated with water whose characteristics are outside the limits in the table WATER CHARACTERISTICS and for their consequences.**

### DISCHARGING SYSTEM

In the event the system is stopped during winter, the water in the heat exchanger can freeze damaging the heat exchanger irreversibly.

To prevent danger of freezing, three solutions are possible:

1. Full water discharge from the unit;



2. Using the resistances. In this case the resistances must always be supplied with electrical power for the entire period of possible freezing (machine in stand-by);
3. Operation with glycol/water fluid, with a percentage of glycol based on the minimum outdoor temperature expected.



**WARNING! Make sure that air drain valves have been installed in all the highest points of the hydraulic circuit and outside inhabited environments. To permit the circuit to drain, make sure that the drain valves have been installed in the lowest points of the circuit and that they are open.**

## ANTI-FREEZE PROTECTION

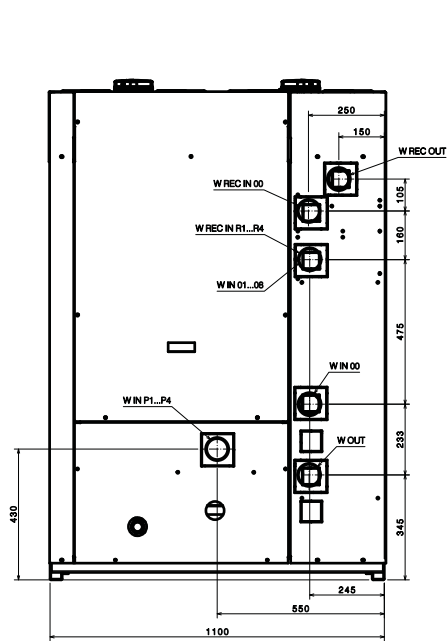
The addition of glycol is the only effective protection against freezing; the glycol/water solution must be sufficiently concentrated to ensure proper protection and prevent ice forming at minimum temperature provided for a given installation. Take the necessary precautions if using non-passivated anti-freeze solutions (monoethylene glycol or monopropylene glycol). Corrosion phenomena may occur with these anti-freeze solutions in contact with oxygen. However, always refer to the glycol supplier documentation to check its recommended concentration.



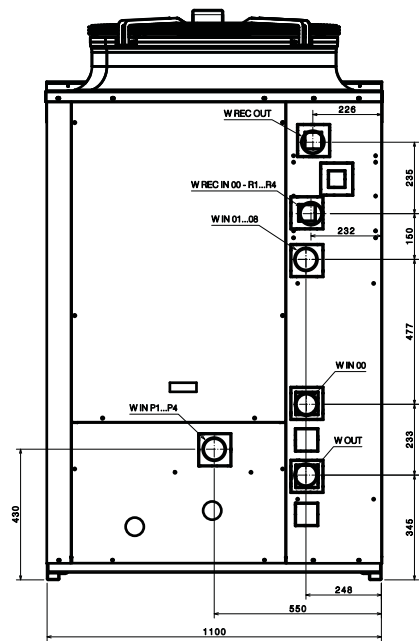
**IT IS FORBIDDEN! to insert glycol in the hydraulic circuit near the pump intake:**

- A high concentration of glycol and additives that exceeds the permissible limits could cause the blockage of the pump;
- Do not use the pump as a mixer.

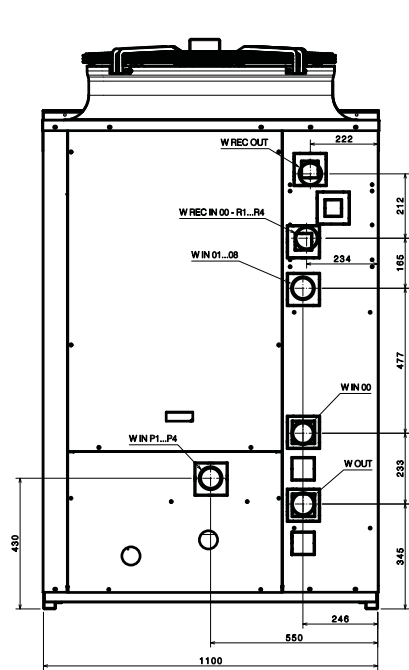
10 POSITION OF HYDRAULIC CONNECTIONS



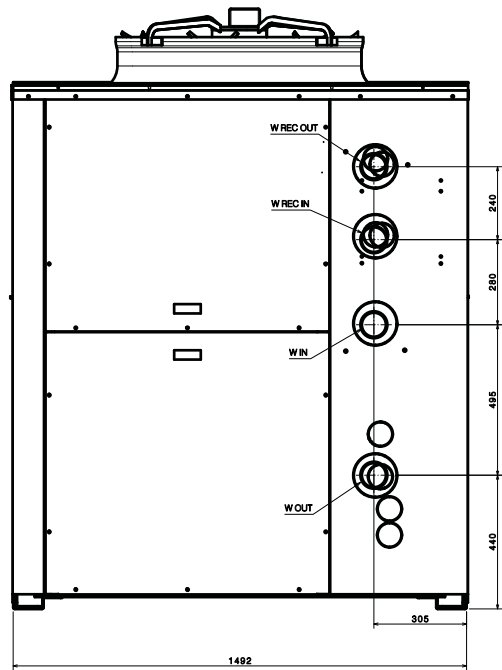
NRP0200-0350



NRP0500-0650



NRP0700





NRP0750

11 MAIN HYDRAULIC CIRCUITS

2-PIPE SYSTEM


Without hydronic kit

- 

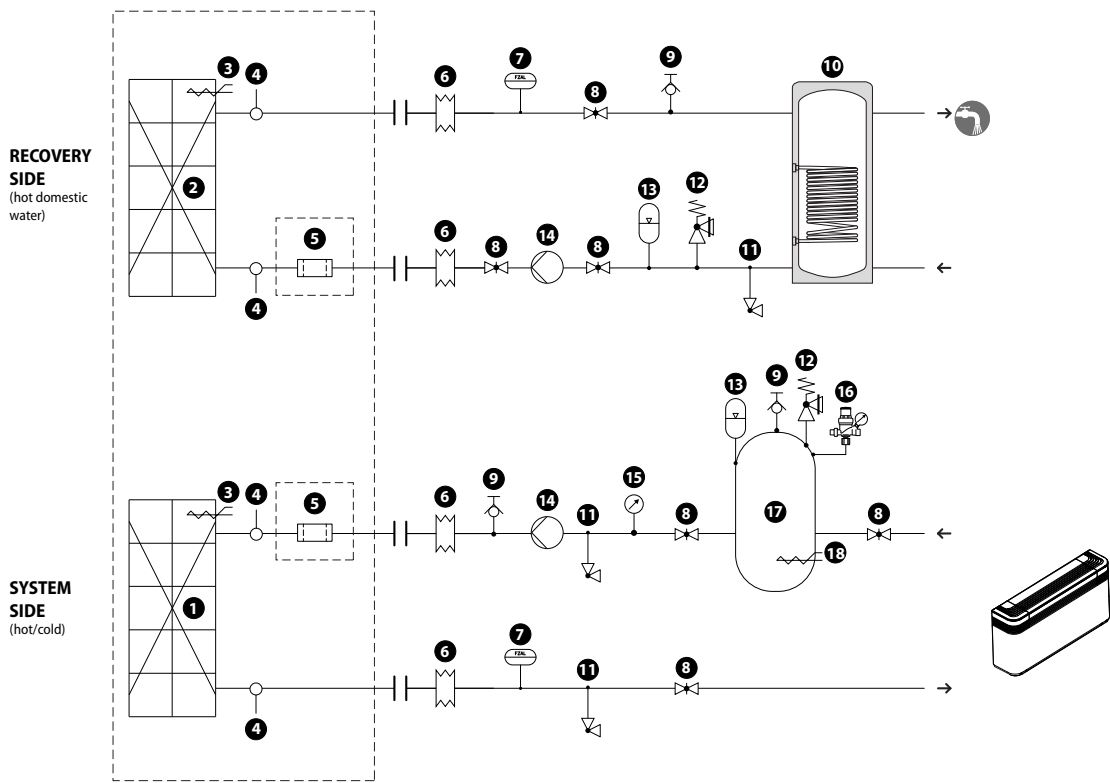
**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory,.
- 

**In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to**

avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.

- 

**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.**



Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Plate heat exchanger (RECOVERY SIDE - DOMESTIC HOT WATER)
- 3 Antifreeze electric heater
- 4 Water temperature sensors (IN/OUT)
- 5 Water filter (as standard)


Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 6 Anti-vibration joints
- 7 Flow switch (MANDATORY)
- 8 Flow shut-off valves
- 9 Drain valve
- 10 Domestic hot water storage tank
- 11 Drain valve


- 12 Pressure relief valve
- 13 Expansion vessel
- 14 Pump
- 15 Pressure gauge
- 16 Loading unit
- 17 Storage tank
- 18 Antifreeze electric heater

Water characteristics

System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger	
PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm

- 

**It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**

- 

**WARNING under no circumstances does the unit have to be operated with water circulating on the heat exchanger whose characteristics are different from those indicated in the table WATER CHARACTERISTICS, under penalty of the warranty expiration. Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are operated with water whose characteristics are outside the limits in the table WATER CHARACTERISTICS and for their consequences.**

## With storage tank (01÷04 / 00)



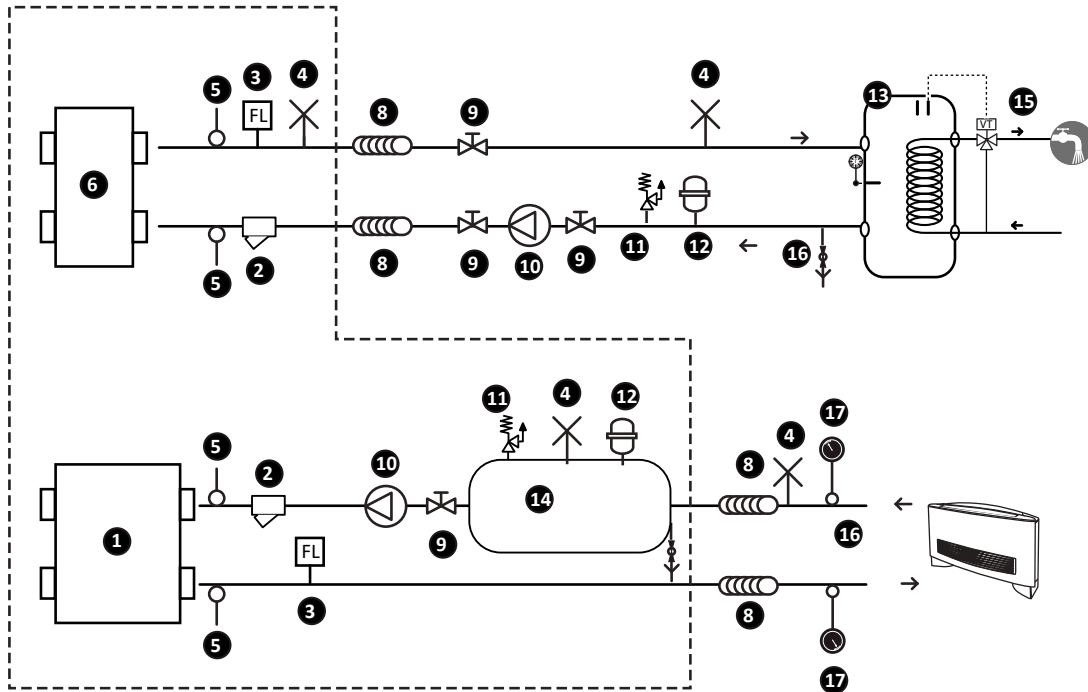
**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory.



**In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.**



**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.**



### Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Water filter
- 3 Flow switch
- 4 Drain valve
- 5 Water temperature sensor (IN/OUT)
- 6 Total recovery (DHW SIDE)
- 9 Flow shut-off valves

### 10 Pump

- 11 Pressure relief valve
- 12 Expansion vessel
- 14 System buffer tank

### Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 8 Anti-vibration joints
- 9 Flow shut-off valves

### 10 Pump

- 11 Pressure relief valve
- 12 Expansion vessel
- 13 Domestic hot water storage tank
- 15 Thermostatic expansion valve
- 16 Drain valve
- 17 Pressure gauge

## Water characteristics

### System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



**It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**



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## With pumps (P1÷P3 / R1÷R3)



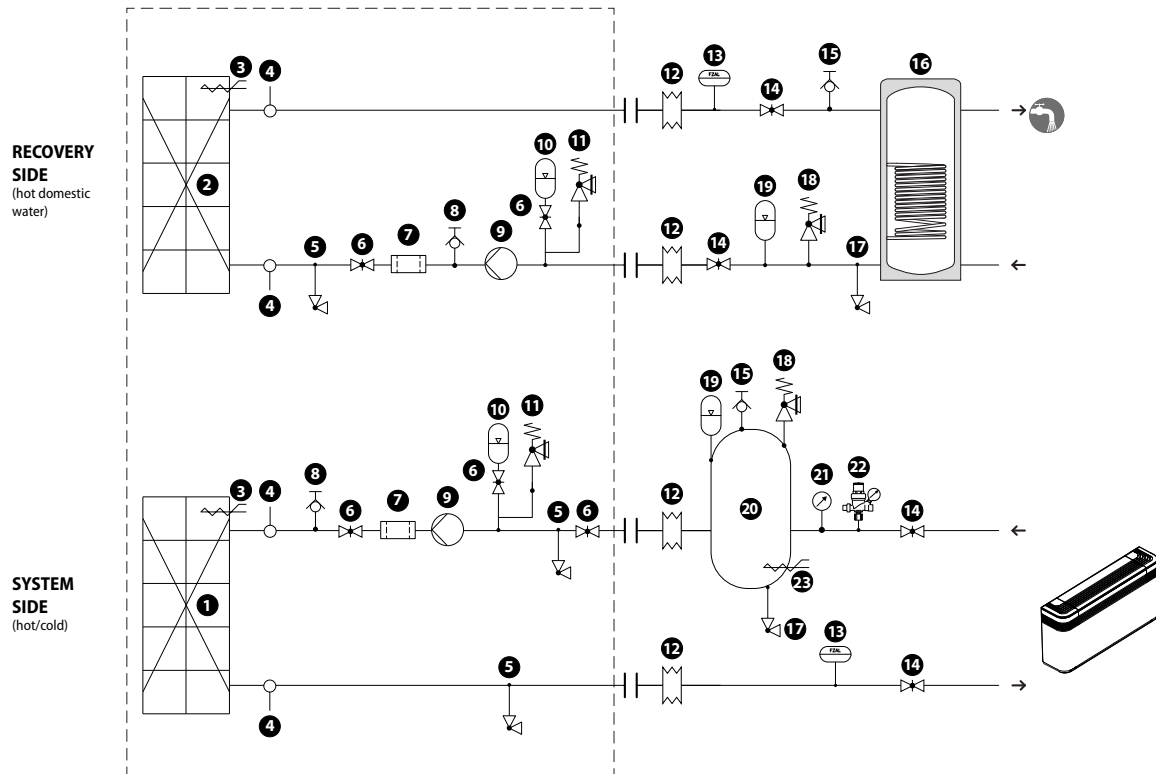
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### Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Plate heat exchanger (RECOVERY SIDE - DOMESTIC HOT WATER)
- 3 Antifreeze electric heater
- 4 Water temperature sensors (IN/OUT)
- 5 Drain valve
- 6 Flow shut-off valves
- 7 Water filter

- 8 Drain valve
- 9 Pump
- 10 Expansion vessel
- 11 Pressure relief valve

### Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 12 Anti-vibration joints
- 13 Flow switch (MANDATORY)
- 14 Flow shut-off valves

- 15 Drain valve
- 16 Domestic hot water storage tank
- 17 Drain valve
- 18 Pressure relief valve
- 19 Expansion vessel
- 20 Storage tank
- 21 Pressure gauge
- 22 Loading unit
- 23 Antifreeze electric heater

## Water characteristics

### System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



**It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger**

**corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**



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## With pumps (P2÷P4 / R2÷R4)



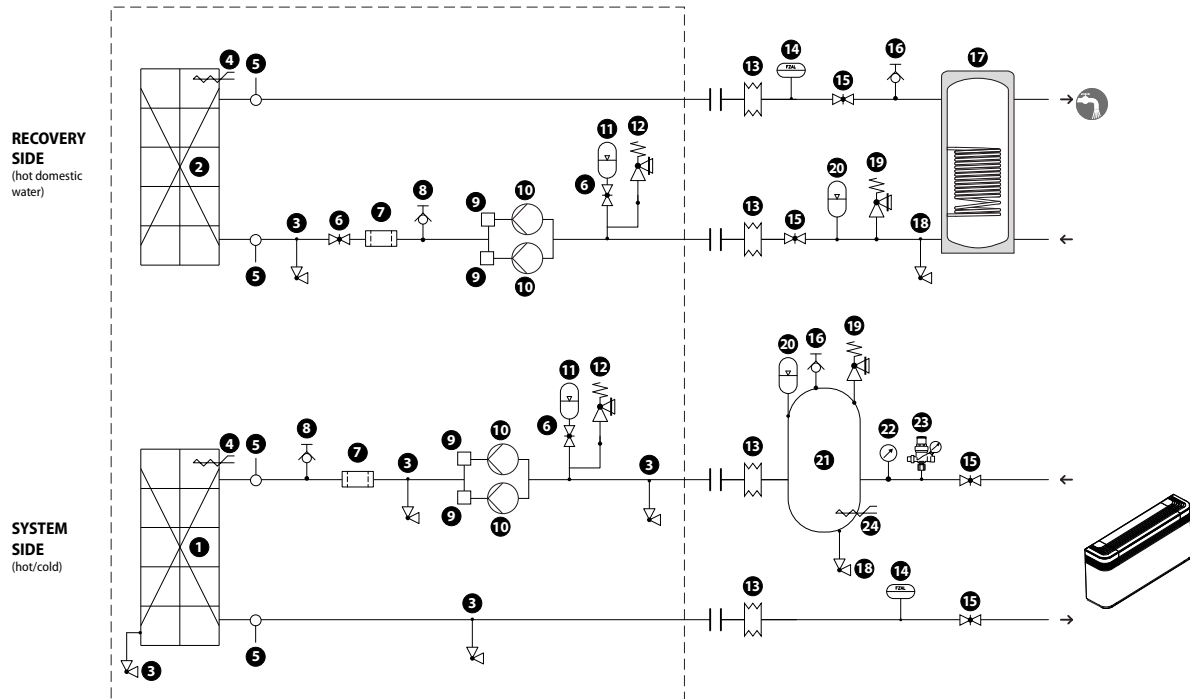
**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory..



**In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.**



**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.**



### Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Plate heat exchanger (RECOVERY SIDE - DOMESTIC HOT WATER)
- 3 Drain valve
- 4 Antifreeze electric heater
- 5 Water temperature sensors (IN/OUT)
- 6 Flow shut-off valves
- 7 Water filter
- 8 Drain valve

- 9 One-way valve
- 10 Pump
- 11 Expansion vessel
- 12 Pressure relief valve

### Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 13 Anti-vibration joints
- 14 Flow switch (MANDATORY)
- 15 Flow shut-off valves
- 16 Drain valve

- 17 Domestic hot water storage tank
- 18 Drain valve
- 19 Pressure relief valve
- 20 Expansion vessel
- 21 Storage tank
- 22 Pressure gauge
- 23 Loading unit
- 24 Antifreeze electric heater

## Water characteristics

### System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



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**It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**

## 4-PIPE SYSTEM

### Without hydronic kit



**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory.

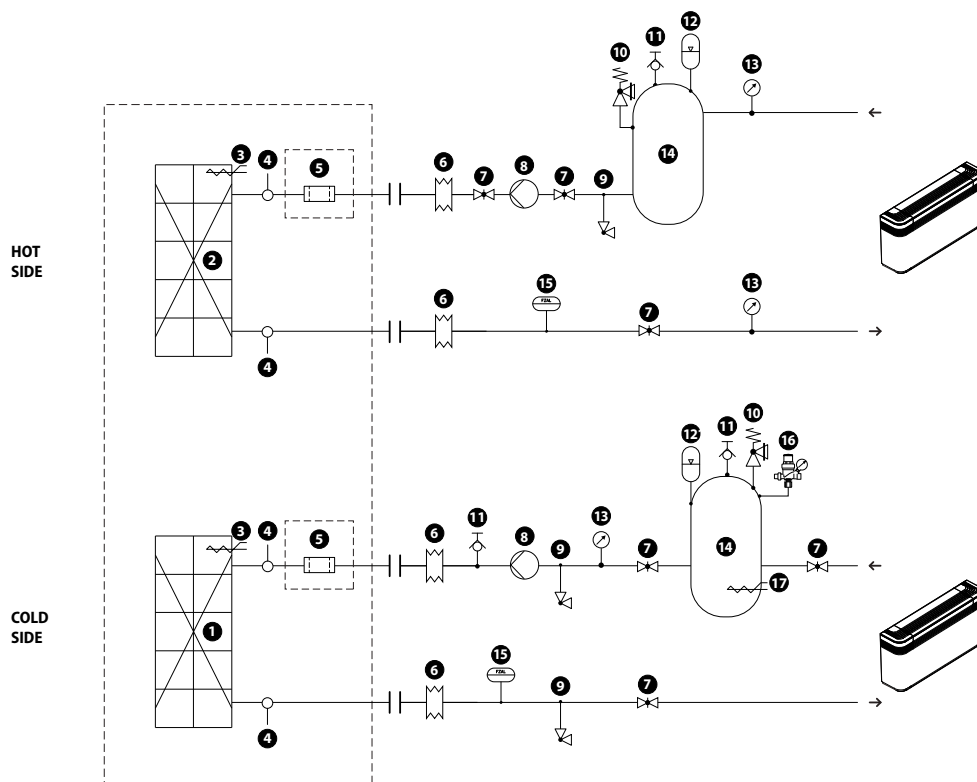


**In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to**

**avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.**



**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.**



### Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (COLD WATER PRODUCTION SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Plate heat exchanger (HOT WATER PRODUCTION RECOVERY SIDE)
- 3 Antifreeze electric heater
- 4 Water temperature sensors (IN/OUT)
- 5 Water filter (as standard)

### Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 6 Anti-vibration joints
- 7 Flow shut-off valves
- 8 Pump
- 9 Drain valve
- 10 Pressure relief valve
- 11 Drain valve

- 12 Expansion vessel
- 13 Pressure gauge
- 14 Storage tank
- 15 Flow switch (MANDATORY)
- 16 Loading unit
- 17 Antifreeze electric heater

### Water characteristics

#### System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm

**rect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**



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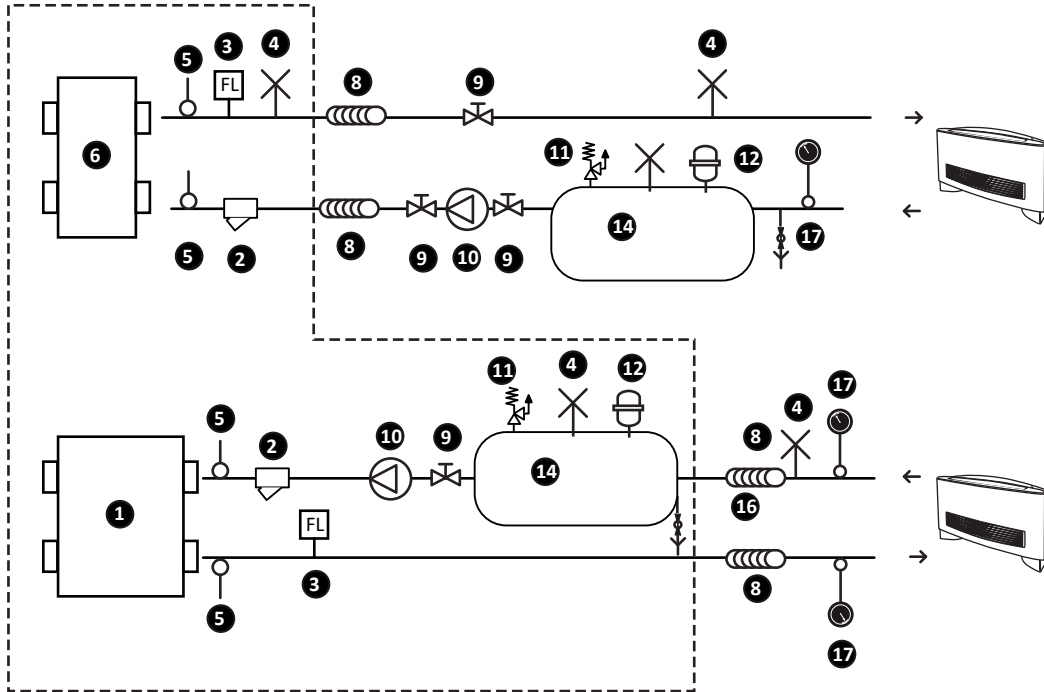
**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory.,



**In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.**



**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.**



**Components as standard**

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (COOLING SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Water filter
- 3 Flow switch
- 4 Drain valve
- 5 Water temperature sensor (IN/OUT)
- 6 Total recovery
- 9 Flow shut-off valves

- 10 Pump
- 11 Pressure relief valve
- 12 Expansion vessel
- 14 System buffer tank (COLD SIDE)

**Components not provided and responsibility of the installer**

- 8 Anti-vibration joints
- 9 Flow shut-off valves

- 10 Pump
- 11 Pressure relief valve
- 12 Expansion vessel
- 14 System storage tank (HEATING SIDE)
- 16 Drain valve
- 17 Pressure gauge

**Water characteristics**

**System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger**

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



**It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.**



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## With pumps (P1÷P3 / R1÷R3)



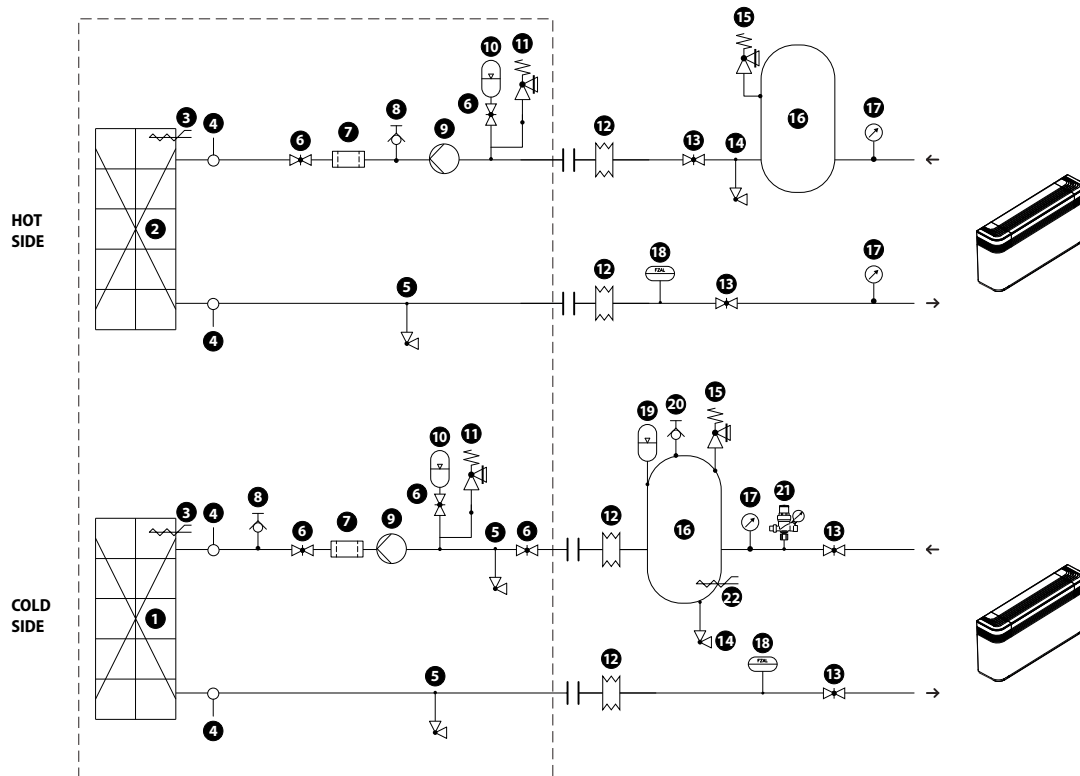
**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory.



In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.



Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit) needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.



### Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (COLD WATER PRODUCTION SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Plate heat exchanger (HOT WATER PRODUCTION RECOVERY SIDE)
- 3 Antifreeze electric heater
- 4 Water temperature sensors (IN/OUT)
- 5 Drain valve
- 6 Flow shut-off valves

- 7 Water filter
- 8 Drain valve
- 9 Pump
- 10 Expansion vessel
- 11 Pressure relief valve

### Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 12 Anti-vibration joints
- 13 Flow shut-off valves

- 14 Drain valve
- 15 Pressure relief valve
- 16 Storage tank
- 17 Pressure gauge
- 18 Flow switch (MANDATORY)
- 19 Expansion vessel
- 20 Drain valve
- 21 Loading unit
- 22 Antifreeze electric heater

## Water characteristics

### System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
Iron (Fe)	< 0,2 ppm
Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
Free chlorine	< 0,5 ppm
Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger

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## With pumps (P2÷P4 / R2÷R4)



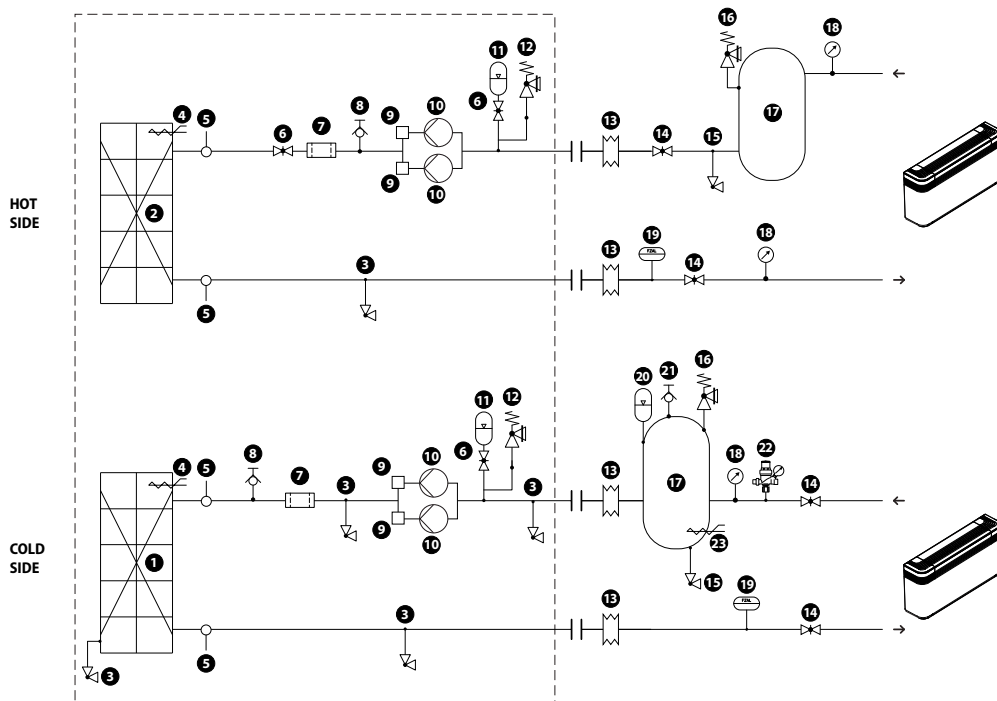
**Water filter:** Installation in the immediate vicinity of the heat exchanger is mandatory.



In the absence of glycol, the machine needs to be powered to ensure the heaters (if present) and the pumps (if present) are operating to avoid glazing and, therefore, damaging the components in the hydraulic circuit.



**Flushing the plant's hydraulic circuit (cleaning the hydraulic circuit)** needs to be done by excluding the chiller's hydraulic circuit. Make sure, in any case, that the water has not entered the chiller by ensuring you open the chiller's hydraulic circuit drains. Any water accumulated in the chiller's hydraulic circuit can cause icing/damage to the components.



### Components as standard

- 1 Plate heat exchanger (COLD WATER PRODUCTION SYSTEM SIDE)
- 2 Plate heat exchanger (HOT WATER PRODUCTION RECOVERY SIDE)
- 3 Drain valve
- 4 Antifreeze electric heater
- 5 Water temperature sensors (IN/OUT)
- 6 Flow shut-off valves
- 7 Water filter

- 8 Drain valve
- 9 One-way valve
- 10 Pump
- 11 Expansion vessel
- 12 Pressure relief valve

### Components not provided and responsibility of the installer

- 13 Anti-vibration joints
- 14 Flow shut-off valves
- 15 Drain valve

- 16 Pressure relief valve
- 17 Storage tank
- 18 Pressure gauge
- 19 Flow switch (MANDATORY)
- 20 Expansion vessel
- 21 Drain valve
- 22 Loading unit
- 23 Antifreeze electric heater

## Water characteristics

### System: Chiller with plate heat exchanger

PH	7,5 - 9
Total hardness	4,5 - 8,5 °dH
Electric conductivity	10-500 µS /cm
Temperature	< 65 °C
Oxygen content	< 0,1 ppm
Max. glycol amount	50 %
Phosphates (PO <sub>4</sub> )	< 2ppm
Manganese (Mn)	< 0,05 ppm
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Alkalinity (HCO <sub>3</sub> )	70 - 300 ppm
Chloride ions (Cl <sup>-</sup> )	< 50 ppm
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Sulphate ions (SO <sub>4</sub> )	< 50 ppm
Sulphide ion (S)	None
Ammonium ions (NH <sub>4</sub> )	None
Silica (SiO <sub>2</sub> )	< 30 ppm



**WARNING** under no circumstances does the unit have to be operated with water circulating on the heat exchanger whose characteristics are different from those indicated in the table WATER CHARACTERISTICS, under penalty of the warranty expiration. Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are operated with water whose characteristics are outside the limits in the table WATER CHARACTERISTICS and for their consequences.



It is of fundamental importance to keep the oxygen concentration in the water under control, especially in open vessel systems. This type of system, in fact, is very sensitive to the phenomenon of extra-oxygenation of the water (an event that can be encouraged by the incorrect positioning of some components). This phenomenon can trigger corrosion processes and subsequent drilling of the heat exchanger and pipes.

## 12 SYSTEM WATER CONTENT

### MINIMUM SYSTEM WATER CONTENT

For correct unit operation, there must be a suitable amount of water in the system. A sufficient quantity of water not only ensures machine stability, but also helps avoid a high number of hourly compressor start-ups.

To calculate it, use the formula: Unit rated cooling capacity (ton) x table value (gal/ton) = Minimum system content (gal).

NRP 2-PIPE SYSTEM		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
Minimum water content allowed SYSTEM SIDE	gal/ton						9				
Minimum water content allowed DHW SIDE	gal/ton						9				
Recommended water content SYSTEM AND DHW SIDE	gal/ton						13				
NRP 4-PIPE SYSTEM		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
Minimum water content allowed COOLING SIDE	gal/ton						6.5				
Minimum water content allowed HEATING SIDE	gal/ton						9				
Recommended water content COOLING AND HEATING SIDE	gal/ton						13				

**Note:** the water content referred to in the tables corresponds to the amount of water effectively useful for inertial purposes; this value does not necessarily coincide with the entire system water content, and must be calculated on the basis of the system layout and operating modes.

Some examples are given below, but they do not cover all the possible situations.

**Example 1:** for a 4-pipe multifunction unit with primary circuit (heating and cooling) and secondary circuit, where the zone pumps of the secondary circuit may (even just occasionally) be disabled, the water content of the primary circuit alone is considered the amount useful for count purposes.

**Example 2:** for a 2-pipe multifunction unit with an intermediate circuit (DHW side) that works on an intermediate heat exchanger for DHW production, and a secondary circuit and boiler downstream from the heat exchanger, the water content of the secondary circuit and the DHW storage tank can only be considered part of the useful amount if both the following conditions are met:

1. the intermediate heat exchanger is suitably sized on the basis of the machine capacity;
2. both pumps (primary and secondary) are always active or are simultaneously commanded on the basis of the temperature of the water in the DHW storage tank (measured by an SSAN probe).

On the system circuit of a multifunction unit for 2-pipe systems, example 1 applies.

If you are in any doubt, please refer to the relevant technical documentation or contact the AERMEC Technical-Commercial Service.



**NOTICE:** Under no circumstances does the unit have to be operated when water flow rate on the heat exchanger is below the minimum water flow rate or above the maximum water flow rate, under penalty of the warranty expiration. Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are operated outside the established limits of water flow rate and for their consequences



**NOTICE:** Under no circumstances does the unit have to be operated in a system in which the content of the water circulating is below the MINIMUM SYSTEM WATER CONTENT, under penalty of the warranty expiration. Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are operated in a system in which the content of the water circulating is below the MINIMUM SYSTEM WATER CONTENT and for their consequences



**NOTICE:** in the case of several units connected in parallel, the designer must ensure that the configuration of the system and the management logic adopted do not cause too frequent START/STOP cycles and / or sudden changes in the water flow rate of the groups in operation



**ATTENTION** It is recommended to design systems with high water content (minimum recommended values shown in tab), in order to limit:

- The hourly number of inversions between operating modes
- Drop in water temperature during winter defrost cycles.

### MAXIMUM SYSTEM WATER CONTENT

Units with the hydronic kit mounted come standard with the expansion vessel set at 21.8 psi, the pressure relief valve and the water filter mounted.

The maximum system water content depends on the capacity of the expansion vessel and on the calibration of the pressure relief valve.

Size		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
<b>Hydronic kit</b>											
Expansion vessel number	A	no.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2
	E	no.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Expansion vessel capacity	A	gal	-	-	-	-	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
	E	gal	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	-	-	-	-	-
Storage tank number	A	no.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1
	E	no.	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Storage tank capacity	A	gal	-	-	-	-	132.1	132.1	132.1	132.1	184.9
	E	gal	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	-	-	-	-	-
Pressure relief valve	A	n°/psi	-	-	-	-	1/87.0	1/87.0	1/87.0	1/87.0	1/87.0
	E	n°/psi	1/87.0	1/87.0	1/87.0	1/87.0	-	-	-	-	-

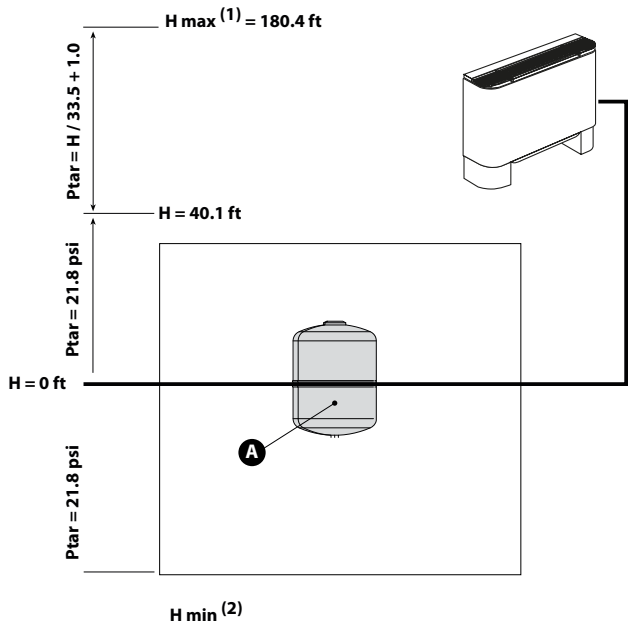
The table gives an example of the maximum water content calculated at the indicated operating conditions and only to protect the unit.  
If the volume of water in the system is higher, add another expansion vessel of the correct size.

System water temperature max/min	°F	104/39.2				
Hydraulic height	Ft	98.4	82.0	65.6	49.2	≤40.19
Expansion vessel pre-load	psi	46.4	40.6	33.4	26.1	21.8
Water content maximum	gal	574.3	699.0	823.7	948.4	1,017.6
System water temperature max/min	°F	140/39.2				
Expansion vessel pre-load	psi	46.4	40.6	33.4	26.1	21.8
Water content maximum	gal	258.4	314.4	370.9	426.9	457.5

The data in the table refer to units with a 6.3 gal. expansion vessel.

EXPANSION VESSEL SETTING

The expansion tank volume is 6.3 gal. The standard value of the expansion tank pre-charge pressure is 21.8 psi, but this can be calibrated up to a maximum of 87.0 psi.  
The expansion tank pressure setting has to be adjusted based on the difference in height (H) of the installation (see figure) according to the formula:  $p \text{ (rating) [psi]} = H \text{ [ft]} / 33.5 + 1.0$ .  
For example: if level difference H is equal to 65.6 ft, the calibration value of the vessel will be 33.4 psi.  
If the calibration value obtained from the formula is less than 21.8 psi (i.e. for  $H < 40.2$ ), use the standard calibration.



- Key
- A Expansion vessel
  - 1 Check that highest utility is not higher than 180.4 ft
  - 2 Ensure that lowest utility can withstand global pressure in that position

## 13 ELECTRICAL WIRING



**For the installation requirements refer only to the wiring diagram supplied with the unit. The wiring diagram along with the manuals must be kept in good condition and always available for any future servicing on the unit.**

### It is also advised to check that:

- The electrical mains features are suitable for the absorption values indicated in the electrical data table, also taking into consideration any other machines functioning at the same time;
- The unit is only powered when installation has been completed (hydraulic and electric);
- Respect the connection indications of the phase, and earth wires;
- The power supply line must have a relevant protection mounted upstream against short circuits and dispersions to earth, which isolates the system with respect to other utilities;
- The voltage must be within a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$  of the nominal power supply voltage of the machine (for unbalanced three-phase unit max 3% between the phases). If these parameters are not respected, contact the energy supplier;
- For electric connections, use the cables with double isolation according to the Standards in force on this subject in the different countries.

### The following is mandatory

- The use of an omnipolar magnet circuit breaker switch, in compliance with the current Standards (contact opening at least 3 mm), with suitable cut-off power and differential protection on the basis of the electric data table shown below, installed as near as possible to the appliance;
- To make an effective earth connection. The manufacturer cannot be considered responsible for any damage caused by the lack of or ineffective appliance earth connection;
- For units with three-phase power supply, check the correct connection of the phases.



**All electrical operations:** must be carried out by personnel who fulfil the necessary legal requirements and who have been trained and informed on the risks correlated with those operations.

- The characteristics of the electrical lines and related components must be established by personnel authorised to design electric installations, following international regulations and the national regulations of the country in which the unit is installed, in compliance with the legislative regulations in force at the moment of installation;
- it is mandatory to check the machine sealing before connecting the electrical wiring. The machine must only be powered once the hydraulic and electric operations are completed;
- Electrical connections must be placed through the prepared sections (see figure .X) using suitable cable glands with a minimum IP67 grade or higher;
- If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person in order to avoid a hazard.

## POWER CONNECTION

The units are completely wired at the factory and only require connection to the electric power supply mains, downstream from a unit switch, according to that envisioned by the Standards in force on this subject in the country of installation.

It is also advised to check that:

- The electrical mains features are suitable for the absorption values indicated in the electrical data table, also taking into consideration any other machines functioning at the same time.
- The unit is only powered when installation has been completed (hydraulic and electric).
- Respect the connection indications of the phase, and earth wires.

- The power supply line must have a relevant protection mounted upstream against short circuits and dispersions to earth, which isolates the system with respect to other utilities.
- The voltage must be within a tolerance of  $\pm 10\%$  of the nominal power supply voltage of the machine (for unbalanced three-phase unit max 3% between the phases). Whenever these parameters are not respected, contact the electric energy public body.
- For electric connections, use the cables with double isolation according to the Standards in force on this subject in the different countries.

It is mandatory to:

- The use of an omnipolar magnet circuit breaker switch, in compliance with the current Standards (contact opening at least 0,12 in), with suitable cut-off power and differential protection on the basis of the electric data table shown below, installed as near as possible to the appliance.
- To make an effective earth connection. The manufacturer cannot be considered responsible for any damage caused by the lack of or ineffective appliance earth connection.
- For units with three-phase power supply, check the correct connection of the phases.



**All the electrical operations must be carried out by personnel in possession of the necessary qualifications by law, suitably trained and informed on the risks related to these operations.**



**The characteristics of the electrical lines and of the related components must be determined by staff qualified to design electrical systems, in compliance with the international and national regulations of the place of installation of the unit and in compliance with the regulations in force at the moment of installation**



**For the installation requirements refer only to the wiring diagram supplied with the unit. - The wiring diagram along with the manuals must be kept in good condition and always available for any future servicing on the unit.**



**It is mandatory to verify that the machine is watertight before making the electrical connections and it must only be powered up after the hydraulic and electrical works have been completed.**



**If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person in order to avoid a hazard.**

## ELECTRIC DATA

The designer must calculate the appropriate line switch, power supply line, connection to the earth wire and connection cables for the section and length of the cables, depending on:

- The length;
- The type of cable;
- The absorption of the unit and the physical location, and the ambient temperature.



**Add up the weight of the pumps to the weight of the standard version without hydronic kit. For more details refer to the selection program.**

	Version	System side - pumps	Recovery side - pumps		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
Peak current (LRA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	187.0	196.0	192.0	221.0	230.0	270.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	190.0	200.0	198.0	227.0	236.0	276.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	191.0	202.0	199.0	228.0	237.0	277.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	190.0	199.0	195.0	227.0	236.0	276.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	191.0	200.0	196.0	228.0	237.0	277.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	193.0	203.0	200.0	232.0	241.0	281.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	194.0	204.0	202.0	233.0	242.0	282.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	194.0	204.0	202.0	233.0	242.0	282.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	195.0	206.0	203.0	234.0	243.0	283.0
	E	00	00	A	131.0	156.0	160.0	189.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	133.0	158.0	162.0	191.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	133.0	158.0	162.0	191.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	135.0	160.0	164.0	193.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	135.0	160.0	164.0	193.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	135.0	160.0	164.0	193.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	135.0	160.0	164.0	193.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	137.0	162.0	166.0	195.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	137.0	162.0	166.0	195.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	139.0	164.0	168.0	197.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum circuit amperage (MCA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	64.0	74.0	90.0	100.0	109.0	122.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	67.0	78.0	96.0	106.0	115.0	128.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	68.0	80.0	97.0	107.0	116.0	129.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	67.0	77.0	93.0	106.0	115.0	128.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	68.0	78.0	94.0	107.0	116.0	129.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	70.0	81.0	98.0	111.0	120.0	133.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	71.0	82.0	100.0	112.0	121.0	134.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	71.0	82.0	100.0	112.0	121.0	134.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	72.0	84.0	101.0	113.0	122.0	135.0
	E	00	00	A	46.0	53.0	58.0	68.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	48.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	48.0	55.0	60.0	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	50.0	57.0	62.0	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	50.0	57.0	62.0	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	50.0	57.0	62.0	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	50.0	57.0	62.0	72.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	52.0	59.0	64.0	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	52.0	59.0	64.0	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	54.0	61.0	66.0	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum overcurrent permitted by the protection device (MOP)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	86.0	96.0	108.0	123.0	132.0	148.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	89.0	100.0	114.0	129.0	138.0	154.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	90.0	102.0	115.0	130.0	139.0	155.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	89.0	99.0	111.0	129.0	138.0	154.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	90.0	100.0	112.0	130.0	139.0	155.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	92.0	103.0	116.0	134.0	143.0	159.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	93.0	104.0	118.0	135.0	144.0	160.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	93.0	104.0	118.0	135.0	144.0	160.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	94.0	106.0	119.0	136.0	145.0	161.0
	E	00	00	A	59.0	71.0	76.0	90.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	61.0	73.0	78.0	92.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	61.0	73.0	78.0	92.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	63.0	75.0	80.0	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	63.0	75.0	80.0	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	63.0	75.0	80.0	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	63.0	75.0	80.0	94.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	65.0	77.0	82.0	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	65.0	77.0	82.0	96.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	67.0	79.0	84.0	98.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

- not available

	Version	System side - pumps	Recovery side - pumps		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
Peak current (LRA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	374.0	394.0	380.0	450.0	468.0	531.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	380.0	402.0	391.0	461.0	479.0	542.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	382.0	405.0	393.0	463.0	481.0	544.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	380.0	400.0	386.0	461.0	479.0	542.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	382.0	402.0	388.0	463.0	481.0	544.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	385.0	408.0	397.0	472.0	490.0	553.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	388.0	411.0	399.0	474.0	492.0	555.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	388.0	410.0	399.0	474.0	492.0	555.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	390.0	413.0	401.0	477.0	495.0	558.0
	E	00	00	A	238.0	286.0	296.0	366.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	242.0	290.0	300.0	370.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	242.0	290.0	300.0	370.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	246.0	294.0	304.0	374.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	246.0	294.0	304.0	374.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	246.0	294.0	304.0	374.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	246.0	294.0	304.0	374.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	250.0	298.0	308.0	378.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	250.0	298.0	308.0	378.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	254.0	302.0	312.0	382.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum circuit amperage (MCA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	134.0	146.0	164.0	205.0	240.0	258.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	140.0	154.0	175.0	216.0	251.0	269.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	142.0	157.0	177.0	218.0	253.0	271.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	140.0	152.0	170.0	216.0	251.0	269.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	142.0	154.0	172.0	218.0	253.0	271.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	145.0	160.0	181.0	227.0	262.0	280.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	148.0	163.0	183.0	229.0	264.0	282.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	148.0	162.0	183.0	229.0	264.0	282.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	150.0	165.0	185.0	232.0	267.0	285.0
	E	00	00	A	80.0	87.0	93.0	133.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	84.0	91.0	97.0	137.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	84.0	91.0	97.0	137.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	88.0	95.0	101.0	141.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	88.0	95.0	101.0	141.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	88.0	95.0	101.0	141.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	88.0	95.0	101.0	141.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	92.0	99.0	105.0	145.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	92.0	99.0	105.0	145.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	96.0	103.0	109.0	149.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum overcurrent permitted by the protection device (MOP)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	186.0	197.0	198.0	256.0	292.0	314.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	192.0	205.0	209.0	267.0	303.0	325.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	194.0	208.0	211.0	269.0	305.0	327.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	192.0	203.0	204.0	267.0	303.0	325.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	194.0	205.0	206.0	269.0	305.0	327.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	197.0	211.0	215.0	278.0	314.0	336.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	200.0	214.0	217.0	280.0	316.0	338.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	200.0	213.0	217.0	280.0	316.0	338.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	202.0	216.0	219.0	283.0	319.0	341.0
	E	00	00	A	107.0	120.0	126.0	184.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	111.0	124.0	130.0	188.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	111.0	124.0	130.0	188.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	115.0	128.0	134.0	192.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	115.0	128.0	134.0	192.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	115.0	128.0	134.0	192.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	115.0	128.0	134.0	192.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	119.0	132.0	138.0	196.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	119.0	132.0	138.0	196.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	123.0	136.0	142.0	200.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

- not available

	Version	System side - pumps	Recovery side - pumps		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
Peak current (LRA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	138.0	144.0	132.0	164.0	171.0	202.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	140.0	147.0	136.0	168.0	175.0	206.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	141.0	148.0	137.0	169.0	176.0	207.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	140.0	146.0	134.0	168.0	175.0	206.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	141.0	147.0	135.0	169.0	176.0	207.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	142.0	149.0	139.0	173.0	180.0	211.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	143.0	151.0	140.0	174.0	181.0	212.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	143.0	150.0	140.0	174.0	181.0	212.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	144.0	152.0	141.0	175.0	182.0	213.0
	E	00	00	A	102.0	104.0	108.0	140.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	104.0	106.0	110.0	142.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	104.0	106.0	110.0	142.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	105.0	107.0	111.0	143.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	105.0	107.0	111.0	143.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	105.0	107.0	111.0	143.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	105.0	107.0	111.0	143.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	107.0	109.0	113.0	145.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	107.0	109.0	113.0	145.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	108.0	110.0	114.0	146.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum circuit amperage (MCA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	52.0	58.0	66.0	81.0	96.0	107.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	54.0	61.0	70.0	85.0	100.0	111.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	55.0	62.0	71.0	86.0	101.0	112.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	54.0	60.0	68.0	85.0	100.0	111.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	55.0	61.0	69.0	86.0	101.0	112.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	56.0	63.0	73.0	90.0	105.0	116.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	57.0	65.0	74.0	91.0	106.0	117.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	57.0	64.0	74.0	91.0	106.0	117.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	58.0	66.0	75.0	92.0	107.0	118.0
	E	00	00	A	36.0	40.0	43.0	59.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	38.0	42.0	45.0	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	38.0	42.0	45.0	61.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	39.0	43.0	46.0	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	39.0	43.0	46.0	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	39.0	43.0	46.0	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	39.0	43.0	46.0	62.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	41.0	45.0	48.0	64.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	41.0	45.0	48.0	64.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	42.0	46.0	49.0	65.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum overcurrent permitted by the protection device (MOP)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	72.0	78.0	78.0	101.0	115.0	131.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	74.0	81.0	82.0	105.0	119.0	135.0
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	75.0	82.0	83.0	106.0	120.0	136.0
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	74.0	80.0	80.0	105.0	119.0	135.0
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	75.0	81.0	81.0	106.0	120.0	136.0
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	76.0	83.0	85.0	110.0	124.0	140.0
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	77.0	85.0	86.0	111.0	125.0	141.0
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	77.0	84.0	86.0	111.0	125.0	141.0
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	78.0	86.0	87.0	112.0	126.0	142.0
	E	00	00	A	45.0	52.0	56.0	79.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	47.0	54.0	58.0	81.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	47.0	54.0	58.0	81.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	48.0	55.0	59.0	82.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04	00	A	48.0	55.0	59.0	82.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	48.0	55.0	59.0	82.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	00	A	48.0	55.0	59.0	82.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	50.0	57.0	61.0	84.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	50.0	57.0	61.0	84.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	51.0	58.0	62.0	85.0	-	-	-	-	-	-

- not available



	Version	System side - pumps	Recovery side - pumps		0280	0300	0330	0350	0500	0550	0600	0650	0700	0750
Peak current (LRA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	386.7	408.6	399.6	470.5	490.3	556.2
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	392.5	416.8	410.9	481.8	501.6	567.5
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	394.9	419.9	413.7	484.6	504.4	570.3
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	392.5	414.4	405.4	481.8	501.6	567.5
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	394.9	416.8	407.8	484.6	504.4	570.3
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	398.3	422.6	416.7	493.1	512.9	578.8
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	400.7	425.7	419.5	495.9	515.7	581.6
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	400.7	425.0	419.1	495.9	515.7	581.6
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	403.1	428.1	421.9	498.7	518.5	584.4
	E	00	00	A	262.3	310.3	321.3	392.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	266.7	314.7	325.7	396.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	266.7	314.7	325.7	396.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	270.5	318.5	329.5	400.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	270.5	318.5	329.5	400.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	271.1	322.9	330.1	404.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	274.9	322.9	333.9	404.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	274.9	322.9	333.9	404.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	278.7	326.7	337.7	408.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minimum circuit amperage (MCA)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	140.6	152.2	171.4	211.7	247.6	266.0
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	146.4	160.4	182.7	223.0	258.9	277.3
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	148.8	163.5	185.5	225.8	261.7	280.1
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	146.4	158.0	177.2	223.0	258.9	277.3
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	148.8	160.4	179.6	225.8	261.7	280.1
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	152.2	166.2	188.5	234.3	270.2	288.6
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	154.6	169.3	191.3	237.1	273.0	291.4
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	154.6	168.6	190.9	237.1	273.0	291.4
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	157.0	171.7	193.7	239.9	275.8	294.2
	E	00	00	A	100.7	107.9	113.7	154.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	105.1	112.3	118.1	158.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	105.1	112.3	118.1	158.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	108.9	116.1	121.9	162.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	108.9	116.1	121.9	162.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	109.5	120.5	122.5	166.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	113.3	120.5	126.3	166.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	113.3	120.5	126.3	166.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	117.1	124.3	130.1	170.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maximum overcurrent permitted by the protection device (MOP)	A	00	00	A	-	-	-	-	191.9	203.4	204.7	263.0	298.9	321.8
	A	00	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	197.7	211.6	216.0	274.3	310.2	333.1
	A	00	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	200.1	214.7	218.8	277.1	313.0	335.9
	A	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	-	-	-	-	197.7	209.2	210.5	274.3	310.2	333.1
	A	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	A	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	-	-	-	-	200.1	211.6	212.9	277.1	313.0	335.9
	A	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	203.5	217.4	221.8	285.6	321.5	344.4
	A	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	205.9	220.5	224.6	288.4	324.3	347.2
	A	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	-	-	-	-	205.9	219.8	224.2	288.4	324.3	347.2
	A	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	208.3	222.9	227.0	291.2	327.1	350.0
	E	00	00	A	128.3	141.3	147.0	205.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R1/R2	A	132.7	145.7	151.4	209.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/P1/P2	00	A	132.7	145.7	151.4	209.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	00	R3/R4	A	136.5	149.5	155.2	213.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	03/04/P3/P4	00	A	136.5	149.5	155.2	213.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	01/02/03/04	R1/R2/R3/R4	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R1/R2	A	137.1	153.9	155.8	218.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P1/P2	R3/R4	A	140.9	153.9	159.6	218.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R1/R2	A	140.9	153.9	159.6	218.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
	E	P3/P4	R3/R4	A	144.7	157.7	163.4	221.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

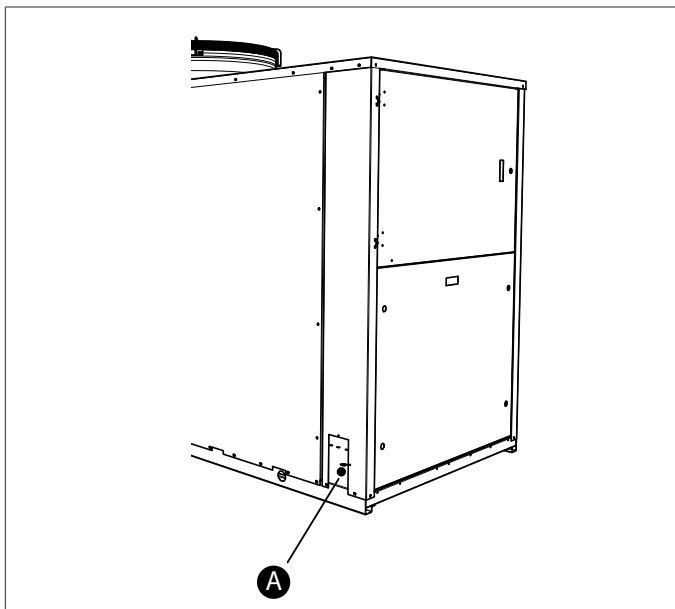
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## 14 ELECTRIC POWER CONNECTION TO THE ELECTRICAL MAINS

- Open the external covering panels (if present)
- Make sure that the switch is at "OFF" before opening the electric control board for the connection of the unit to the power supply
- Use the plates/holes to pass the main electric power supply cable and the cables of the other external connections under the responsibility of the installer.
- It is prohibited to access positions not specifically envisioned in this manual with electric cables.
- Avoid direct contact with non-insulated copper piping and with the compressor.
- Identify the clamps for the electric connection and always refer exclusively to the wiring diagram supplied with the unit.
- Remove any protections from the cable fixing points.
- For the functional connection of the unit, take the power supply cable to the electric control board inside the unit and connect it to clamps. L1-L2-L3, N (if present), and PE respecting the polarities L1-L2-L3 and N as phases, and PE as grounding
- Ensure that all protections removed for the electric connection have been restored before powering the unit electrically.
- Close all the opened panels.
- Turn the switch at "ON" position.
- Position the system master switch (outside the appliance) at "ON".



**For auxiliary connection please refer to the wiring diagrams supplied with the unit.**



A Holes for passage of electric cables



**Do not tamper with the electrical panel, or the warranty will become void. Aermec shall not be deemed liable for any damage caused by the electrical panel being tampered with. Tampering with the electrical panel causes the CE marking to become invalid.**

## 15 COMMISSIONING - WARNINGS

### START-UP



**NOTICE:** Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are due to errors during commissioning.

#### Operations to be performed with no voltage present



**WARNING the unit is not working.**

Check:

- All safety conditions have been respected;
- The unit is correctly fixed to the support surface;
- The minimum technical spaces have been respected
- That the main power supply cables have appropriate cross-section, which can support the total consumption of the unit. (see electric data sections) and that the unit has been duly connected to the ground;
- That all the electrical connections have been made correctly and all the terminals adequately tightened;
- Check that the connections made by the installer are in compliance with the documentation;
- Check for refrigerant gas leaks, especially near the pressure points of pressure gauges, pressure transducers and pressure switches (vibrations during transport may have loosened the connections).

#### Operations to be performed with no voltage present



**WARNING the unit is not working.**

- Supply power to the unit by turning the master switch to the "ON" position
- Use a tester to verify that the value of the power supply voltage to the phases is equal to  $400V \pm 10\%$ ; also verify that the unbalance between phases is no greater than 3%;
- Check that the connections made by the installer are in compliance with the documentation;
- Verify that the resistor of the compressor sump is working by measuring the increase in temperature of the oil pan. The resistance/s must function for at least 12 hours before start-up of the compressor and in any event, the temperature of the oil pan must be  $50.0-59.0^{\circ}F$  higher than room temperature.

### Hydraulic circuit controls

- Check that all hydraulic connections are made correctly, that the plate indications are complied with and that a mechanical filter has been installed in each inlet heat exchanger. (Mandatory component for warranty to be valid);

■ *Check that the circulation pump(s) are working, and that the water flow rate is sufficient to close the flow switch contact if installed, . We recommend installing one always upstream of every heat exchanger.*

- Check the water flow rate, measuring the pressure difference between inlet and outlet of the evaporator and calculate the flow rate using the evaporator pressure drop tables present in this manual;
- Check the correct functioning of the flow meters if installed. Closing the cut-off valve at the output of the heat exchanger; the unit control panel must show the block. Finally re-open the valve and rearm the block.

### Commissioning



**Once all the aforementioned checks have been carried out, the unit can be commissioned.**

- Close the door of the electrical panel;
- Set the unit main switch to ON, the unit will start after a few minutes.

#### Operations to be performed with machine on



**WARNING the unit is working.**

If it is necessary to carry out measures or controls that require the machine to be operating, the following is necessary:

- Make sure that any remote control systems are disconnected; however, keep in mind that the PLC on the machine controls its functions and can enable and disable the components creating hazardous situations (e.g. power and rotate the fans and their mechanical drive systems).
- Control of the water flow rate alarm, the unit provides for the management of a flow rate alarm controlled by a differential pressure switch or flow switch if provided. This type of safety device intervenes after the first 30 seconds of pump functioning, if the water flow rate is not sufficient. The intervention stops the compressor and the pump itself.
- The antifreeze set temperature can only be changed by an authorised service centre and only after checking that there is a suitable % of antifreeze solution in the hydraulic circuit. If this alarm goes off, call the authorised technical service

## 16 MAINTENANCE



**NOTICE:** Aermec cannot be held responsible for any malfunction of the units which are due to improper or missing maintenance.



**Any cleaning, inspection, control or routine or extraordinary maintenance intervention:** must be carried out by expert technical personnel who are authorised and qualified to perform the activities indicated above. These activities must be carried out with the machine turned off and not powered, and in a workmanlike manner according to what is required by the national laws in force. When carrying out these activities, the machine has the following risks:

- Risks of electric discharges;
- Risk of injuries due to the presence of rotating parts;
- Risk of injuries due to the presence of sharp edges and heavy weights;
- Risks of injuries due to the presence of components containing high pressure gas;
- Risks of injuries due to high or low temperature components.
- Noise-related risks of the machine functioning (refer to what is declared in the user manual);
- Risks related to the presence of harmful substances in hydronic circuits.

**These activities must be carried out using personal protective equipment suitable for the activities to carry out.**



Maintenance operations are essential to maintain the refrigerant unit efficient, from a purely functional point of view and with regard to energy and safety.

In the absence of specific regulations regarding HFC refrigerants, the manufacturer prescribes the application of and compliance with that indicated in the:

1. Regulation (EC) No.842/2006- art.3 concerning the "leakage containment";
2. Regulation (EC) No.1516/2007 concerning the "standard leakage checking requirements" and related national laws implementing the above European regulations.



**WARNING** For the unit, the user must provide a system booklet which he must ensure, or its designee authorised to service the machine, will contain all required records in order to have a historical documentation of the unit functioning. The absence of records in the booklet may count as evidence of lack of maintenance.

### PRECAUTIONS AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES TO OBSERVE DURING MAINTENANCE



**WARNING** Maintenance operations can only be performed by authorised technicians.

#### precautions against residual risks mechanical risks



**WARNING** The cooling circuit contains pressurised refrigerant gas:

- all operations must be performed by skilled personnel who have the legally required authorisations or qualifications.
- The cooling circuit contains under pressure refrigerant gas: any operation must be performed by competent personnel in possession of the authorisations and qualifications required by current laws



**IT IS FORBIDDEN TO LOAD:** the cooling circuit with a refrigerant other than the one indicated. Using a different refrigerant gas could seriously damage the unit.

- Before opening a machine panel, ascertain whether it is or not firmly connected to it by hinges;
- In case a piece is disassembled, make sure it is correctly reassembled before restarting the unit;
- Louvers of the heat exchangers, edges of the components and panels, screws can generate cuts;
- Do not remove the protections from mobile elements while the unit is running

- Make sure that the protections of mobile elements are correctly in place before restarting the unit;
- It is not permitted to walk on the machine or to place other items on it;
- Fans, motors and belt drives may be in motion, always wait for them to stop and take appropriate precautions to prevent their activation before accessing them;
- If the unit has components such as integrated inverters, disconnect the power supply and wait at least 15 minutes before accessing it for maintenance operations: the internal components remain energised for this period, generating the risk of electrocution;
- Isolate the unit from the mains by means of the external isolator provided for the insertion of padlocks (up to 3) for blocking in "open" position;
- Place a sign reading "Do not turn on - maintenance in progress" on the open isolator;
- Equip yourself with the appropriate personal protective equipment (helmet, insulated gloves, protective goggles, accident-prevention shoes, etc.);
- Equip yourself with tools in good condition and make sure to have fully understood the instructions before using them;
- For outdoor units, do not perform interventions in dangerous weather conditions such as rain, snow, fog, etc.
- Never keep the cooling circuit open, because the oil absorbs humidity and degrades;
- Always use appropriate equipment (extractor, antistatic bracelet, etc.) when replacing electronic boards;
- If replacing a motor, compressor, evaporator, condensing coils or any other heavy element, make sure that the lifting devices are compatible with the weight to be handled;
- In air units with independent compressor compartment, do not access the fan compartment without having first disconnected the machine through the isolator on the board and having placed a sign reading "Do not turn on - maintenance in progress";
- Contact the company if changes must be made to the refrigerant, hydraulic or electric diagram of the unit, as well as its control logic.

#### Prevention of chemical / fire / environmental risks



**WARNING** Any intervention on the machine must be performed with "NO SMOKING";



**WARNING** Never disperse the fluid contained in the cooling circuit in the environment;



**WARNING** The water circuit may contain harmful substances. Prevent the contents coming into contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Use the prescribed personal protective equipment;

If there is a need to perform a braze-welding, so with the use of special torch with naked flame, the same flame must only be activated if in the absence of freon gas in the environment and on the cooling circuit pipes. Inside piping must be "washed" and contain nitrogen type inert gas. The presence of flame and freon gas decomposes the same, forming lethal and carcinogenic compounds.

Hot works require the availability of a Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) fire extinguisher. DO NOT USE WATER, leachates could be hazardous for the discharges; if using water, provide a containment tank.

#### Prevention against residual risks due to pressure or high/low temperature



**WARNING** The unit contains under pressure gas: no operation must be performed on under pressure equipment except during maintenance that must be carried out by competent and authorised personnel.



**WARNING** Perform brazing or welding only on empty pipes and clear of any lubricating oil residues; do not near flames or other heat sources to the pipes containing under pressure fluids;



**WARNING** Do not work with naked flames near the unit;



**WARNING** Do not bend or hit pipes containing under pressure fluids;



**WARNING** The unit is equipped with overpressure release devices (safety valve): if these devices intervene, the refrigerant gas is released at high temperature and speed;



**WARNING** The machine and the pipes have very hot or very cold surfaces that lead to risk of burns by contact;



**WARNING** Do not use your hands to control any refrigerant leaks;



**WARNING** Before removing elements along the under pressure hydronic circuits, shut-off the pipe section involved and gradually drain the fluid until its pressure and that of the atmosphere are balanced.

#### Prevention against residual electrical risks



- Before opening the electrical panel, disconnect the unit from the mains by means of the external isolator;



- If the unit has power factor correction condensers, wait the time indicated on the machine plate from when the power supply was disconnected from the unit before accessing inside the electrical panel;



- If the unit has components such as integrated inverters, disconnect the power supply and wait at least 15 minutes before accessing it for maintenance operations: the internal components remain energised for this period, generating the risk of electrocution;



- If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer or its service agent or a similarly qualified person in order to avoid a hazard.

## ROUTINE AND EXTRAORDINARY MAINTENANCE

**The machine must be turned off and electrically disconnected during its maintenance (with possible replacement of components).**

In particular:

- Place a sign reading "Do not turn on – maintenance in progress" on the open isolator;
- Equip yourself with the appropriate personal protective equipment;
- The cooling circuit components must be replaced after draining the refrigerant gas contained in the circuit;
- Always and only use original spare parts which can be purchased from authorised resellers;
- It is not permitted to change the refrigerant, hydraulic or electric layout of the unit, or its control logic unless expressly authorised by Aermec;
- The machine must be loaded with the type and quantity of refrigerant indicated on the identification label.

The compressor input and output pressure and temperature for determining the overheating and undercooling of the machine must be measured as follows:

- With the machine off, access its cooling circuit;
- Connect the necessary instruments, **pressure gauges** connected with suitable extensions to the pressure sockets on the compressor inputs and outputs, **thermometers** connected to thermocouple probes that are fastened to the pipes at the compressor inputs and outputs. Do not use metratats, as they require the operator to approach the machine's cooling circuit;
- Turn on the machine and acquire the measurements, remaining at a distance and in a position not exposed to the pressurised parts of the cooling circuit;
- As soon as the measurements have been completed, turn off the machine, remove the instruments and close the cooling circuit compartment.
- In the case of machines that do not have a cooling circuit compartment closed with a metal structure, the high-low pressure pressure switch must be tested with the operator in front of the machine panel where the control panel is located, remaining at a distance and not exposed to the pressurised parts of the cooling circuit.

#### Replacement of the compressor

##### Inspection and control

The leak inspection and control operations on the machine must be performed when the machine is off and not electrically powered.

##### Cleaning the machine

The machine cleaning activities must be performed when the machine is off and not electrically powered.

## DECOMMISSIONING AND DISPOSING OF THE MACHINE COMPONENTS



**WARNING** The unit contains fluorinated greenhouse gases that are regulated by the Kyoto protocol. The law prohibits its disposal in the environment and requires it to be collected and delivered to the reseller or a collection centre.

When the components are removed for replacement or when the entire unit reaches the end of its service life, it must be removed from the installation, in order to minimise the environmental impact, observing the following requirements for disposal:

- The refrigerant gas must be fully collected by specialised personnel with the necessary qualifications in specific containers and be delivered to collection centres;
- The lubrication oil contained in the compressors and in the cooling circuit must be collected and delivered to collection centres;
- The structure, electrical and electronic equipment and components must be divided according to their product category and material of construction and delivered to collection centres;
- If the water circuit contains mixtures with anti-freeze, the content must be collected and delivered to collection centres;
- Observe the national laws in force.

## 17 LIST OF THE RECOMMENDED PERIODIC INTERVENTIONS

### GENERAL INTERVENTIONS

DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY			
	Note	3 Mths	6 Mths	12 Mths
<b>GENERAL INTERVENTIONS</b>				
Refrigerant leak control (this operation must be performed with the frequency suggested by current European regulations)		•		
Unit supply voltage control		•		
Compressor supply voltage control		•		
Fan supply voltage control		•		
Solenoid valve control		•		
Pressure switch operation and calibration control, if applicable		•		
Pressure/temperature probe control and reading		•		
Control and replacement, if necessary, of the filter driers				•
Compressor contactor control		•		
Fan contactor control, if applicable				•
Heat exchanger electric heater control			•	
Heat exchanger coil cleaning (preferably from the inside towards the outside)	(1)			
Check for the presence of rust or signs of corrosion in the components, paying particular attention to pressurised containers. In that case, replace them or use specific products			•	•
General unit cleaning				•
Vent the hydraulic circuit and the heat exchangers, the coexistence of air and water reduces performance and can promote the formation of rust			•	

(1) To clean the coils, refer to the dedicated chapter.



**Every 12 months, check that all electrical connection are correctly fixes, and that the terminals are adequately closed.**

### INTERVENTIONS ON THE CIRCUIT

DESCRIPTION	FREQUENCY			
	Note	3 Mths	6 Mths	12 Mths
<b>INTERVENTIONS ON THE COOLING CIRCUIT OPERATING WITH FULL LOAD</b>				
Measurement of the overheating temperature			•	
Measurement of the undercooling temperature			•	
Measurement of the exhaust gas temperature			•	
Measurement of fan input			•	
Measurement of compressor input			•	
<b>COMPRESSOR CONTROLS</b>				
Oil level control		•		
Oil acidity control				•
Control of proper operation of the carter heater			•	
Control of the oil level sensor, if present			•	
<b>HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT CONTROLS</b>				
Measurement of pump input			•	
Check the rotor seal of the pump(s)		•		
Control of flexible joints		•		
Control of the seal of the tube core exchanger heads			•	
Control of the proper operation and calibration of the flow switch, if present		•		
Control of the proper operation of the differential pressure switch, if present		•		
Control the concentration of the glycol solution, if applicable	(1)	•		
Cleaning the water filter		•		

(1) If the glycol must be changed, refer to the documentation provided by the supplier.



**WARNING The frequency of the operations described here is only approximate, they can vary based on how the unit is used and the type of system where it is installed. If the unit is installed in aggressive environments, we recommend reducing the intervention times.**





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