

MAXXflo

Installation guide, operation and maintenance manual

High Efficiency Condensing
Stainless Steel Storage
Water Heaters for
Natural Gas and Propane

Natural Gas Models

CWH30/200, CWH30/300
CWH60/200, CWH60/300
CWH90/200, CWH90/300
CWH120/200, CWH120/300

Propane Models

LCWH30/200, LCWH30/300
LCWH60/200, LCWH60/300
LCWH90/200, LCWH90/300
LCWH120/200, LCWH120/300

Working towards
a cleaner future



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Andrews Storage Water Heaters have been designed and manufactured to comply with current international standards of safety. In the interests of the health and safety of personnel and the continued safe, reliable operation of the equipment, safe working practices must be employed at all times. The attention of UK users is drawn to their responsibilities under the Health and Safety Regulations 1993.

All installation and service on Andrews Water Heaters must be carried out by properly qualified personnel and, therefore, no liability can be accepted for any damage or malfunction caused as a result of intervention by unauthorised personnel.

Andrews Water Heaters' policy is one of continuous product improvement and, therefore, the information in this manual, whilst completely up to date at the time of publication, may be subject to revision without prior notice.

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**THE ANDREWS WATER HEATERS COVERED IN THIS MANUAL
ARE FOR USE WITH NATURAL GAS OR LPG (PROPANE) GAS ONLY**

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GENERAL AND SAFETY INFORMATION

The Andrews Water Heater has been designed for use with NATURAL GAS OR LPG and is manufactured to give an efficient, reliable and long service life.

To ensure the continued, trouble-free operation of your heater at maximum efficiency, it is essential that correct installation, commissioning, operation and service procedures are carried out strictly in accordance with the instructions given in this manual. By law, installation and commissioning of the heater must be carried out by properly qualified personnel.

The heater(s) must be installed in accordance with the following requirements:

The current GAS SAFETY (INSTALLATION AND USE) REGULATIONS

The current BUILDING REGULATIONS

The WATER SUPPLY (WATER FITTINGS) REGULATIONS 1999

Additionally, installation should be performed in accordance with all relevant requirements of the Gas Supplier, Local Authority and recommendations of the British Standards and Codes of Practice detailed below.

BRITISH STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE

BS 6700: 1997 Specification for design, installation, testing and maintenance of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages. This standard supersedes the following British Standards and Codes of Practice: CP99, CP310, CP324, 202, CP342 Part 2, Centralised Hot Water Supply.

BS 5440:1990 Installation of flues and ventilation for gas appliances of rated output not exceeding 60kW.

Part 1 Specification for installation of flues.

Part 2 Specification for installation of ventilation for gas appliances.

BS 5546:1990 Installation of gas hot water supplies for domestic purposes.

BS 6891 Installation of low pressure gas pipework of up to 28mm in domestic premises.

BS 6644 Installation of gas fired water boilers of rated inputs between 60kW and 2mW

BS 7206:1990 Specification for unvented hot water storage units and packages.

I/M2 Purging procedures for non-domestic gas installations.

I/M5 Soundness testing procedures for industrial and commercial gas installations.

I/M11 Flues for commercial and industrial gas fired boilers and air heaters.

I/M16 Notes on installation of gas pipework (excluding 25mm and below).

LPGA Code of practice 7:

Storage of full and empty LPG cylinders and cartridges. Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquid Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972.

IGE/UP/10 Part 1 Edition 2:

Installation of Gas Appliances in Industrial and Commercial Premises.

Terms:

- a. Andrews Water Heaters accepts no liability for any damage resulting from failing to accurately follow the instructions.
- b. When replacing parts during maintenance, only original parts from Andrews Water Heaters should be used; these can be recognised by the name of the manufacturer printed on them.

HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS 1993

It is the duty of manufacturers and suppliers of products for use at work to ensure, so far as is practicable, that such products are safe and without risk to health when properly used, and to make available to users adequate information about their safe and proper operation.

Andrews Water Heaters should only be used in the manner and purpose for which they are intended and in accordance with the instructions in this manual. Although the heaters have been manufactured with paramount consideration to safety, certain basic safety precautions highlighted in this manual must be observed by the user.

It is imperative that all users of the heaters must be provided with all the information and instruction necessary to ensure correct and safe operation.

EFFECTIVENESS IN COMBATING LEGIONELLA

Water systems in buildings have been associated with outbreaks of Legionnaires' Disease, particularly in health care facilities where occupants are significantly more susceptible to infection.

In recognition of the risks in hospitals, a Code of Practice for the Control of Legionella in Health Care premises has been issued by the Department of Health (1991). Codes of Practice applicable to other premises have been published by other organisations, principally the Health and Safety Executive (HS)(G70) and the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE, TM13).

All Codes of Practice draw attention to the design and operation of water systems with reference to avoidance of factors that favour colonisation by Legionella bacteria. These factors include stagnation, lukewarm conditions (20°C to 45°C) and the accumulation of debris, scale and corrosion in the base of tanks and calorifiers.

The MAXXflo range has a Legionella flushing programme – see page 15 – BT1 – BT2

| Model Reference | CWH30/200 | CWH30/300 | CWH60/200 | CWH60/300 |
|--|------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | CWH90/200 | CWH90/300 | CWH120/200 | CWH120/300 |
| Input gross Hs | 6.7–31.1 kW | 13.4–62.2 kW | 20.1–93.3 kW | 26.8–124.4 kW |
| Input nett Hi | 6.0–28.0 kW | 12.0–56.0 kW | 18.0–84.0 kW | 24.0–112.0 kW |
| Output (tank set point = 60°C) | 6.5–30.5 kW | 13.0–61.0 kW | 19.5–91.6 kW | 26.0–122.1 kW |
| Natural Gas, G20 | | | | |
| Gas Consumption | 2.96 kg/h | 5.93 kg/h | 2.96kg/h | 2.96 kg/h |
| Minimum Dynamic Gas Supply Pressure | 18 mbar | 18 mbar | 18 mbar | 18 mbar |
| Propane, G31 | | | | |
| Gas Consumption | 2.18 kg/h | 4.35 kg/h | 6.53 kg/h | 8.71 kg/h |
| Minimum Dynamic Gas Supply Pressure | 37 mbar | 37 mbar | 37 mbar | 37 mbar |
| Efficiency (gross) | 98% | 98% | 98% | 98% |
| Efficiency (nett) | 109% | 109% | 109% | 109% |
| Standby Heat Loss | 780 Mj per month | | | |
| NO _x level | 25ppm | 25ppm | 25ppm | 25ppm |
| NO _x level | 44mg/kWh | 44mg/kWh | 44mg/kWh | 44mg/kWh |
| Noise level * | 51dBA | 51dBA | 51dBA | 51dBA |
| Ionisation current – max | 6.0µA | 6.0µA | 6.0µA | 6.0µA |
| Ionisation current – min | 4.0µA | 4.0µA | 4.0µA | 4.0µA |
| HSI resistance | 1.0 – 1.4 kΩ | 1.0 – 1.4 kΩ | 1.0 – 1.4 kΩ | 1.0 – 1.4 kΩ |
| Max recovery thru 50°C | 480 l/h | 960 l/h | 1440 l/h | 1920 l/h |
| Max recovery thru 56°C | 429 l/h | 856 l/h | 1284 l/h | 1712 l/h |
| Time to recover tank thru 50°C rise | | | | |
| 100 litre capacity | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| 200 litre capacity | 25mins | 13mins | 9mins | 7mins |
| 300 litre capacity | 13mins | 19mins | 13mins | 10mins |
| Flue size (concentric) Internal/External | 80/125 | 80/125 | 130/200 | 130/200 |
| Flue Size (conventional) | 80 | 80 | 130 | 130 |
| Max flue run – concentric ** | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Max flue run – conventional *** | 50 | 20 | 50 | 40 |
| Max flue static pressure | 140 Pa | 140 Pa | 140 Pa | 140 Pa |
| Inlet/Outlet connections | 1" BSP | 1" BSP | 1½" BSP | 1½" BSP |
| Return connection | 1½" BSP | 1½" BSP | 1" BSP | 1" BSP |
| Nominal operating water pressure | 3.5 bar | 3.5 bar | 3.5 bar | 3.5 bar |
| Maximum water pressure | 8.0 bar | 8.0 bar | 8.0 bar | 8.0 bar |
| Minimum water pressure | 1.0 bar | 1.0 bar | 1.0 bar | 1.0 bar |
| Gas connection (gas cock supplied) | ¾" BSP | ¾" BSP | ¾" BSP | ¾" BSP |
| Electrical supply | 230/50V/Hz | 230/50V/Hz | 230/50V/Hz | 230/50V/Hz |
| Power consumption | 170 W | 340 W | 510 W | 680 W |
| Weight – empty (100 litre) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Weight – empty (200 litre) | 155kg | 170kg | 185kg | 200kg |
| Weight – empty (300 litre) | 165kg | 180kg | 195kg | 210kg |
| Weight – full (100 litre) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Weight – full (200 litre) | 355kg | 370kg | 385kg | 400kg |
| Weight – full (300 litre) | 465kg | 480kg | 495kg | 513kg |
| Shipping weight (100 litre) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Shipping weight (200 litre) | 178kg | 193kg | 208kg | 213kg |
| Shipping weight (300 litre) | 188kg | 203kg | 218kg | 233kg |
| Shipping depth | 1040 mm | 1040 mm | 1040 mm | 1040 mm |
| Shipping width | 880 mm | 880 mm | 880 mm | 880 mm |
| Shipping height (100 litre) | n/a | n/a | n/a | n/a |
| Shipping height (200 litre) | 1653 mm | 1653 mm | 1653 mm | 1653 mm |
| Shipping height (300 litre) | 2077 mm | 2077 mm | 2077 mm | 2077 mm |

* Noise level measured at 2m from flue terminal

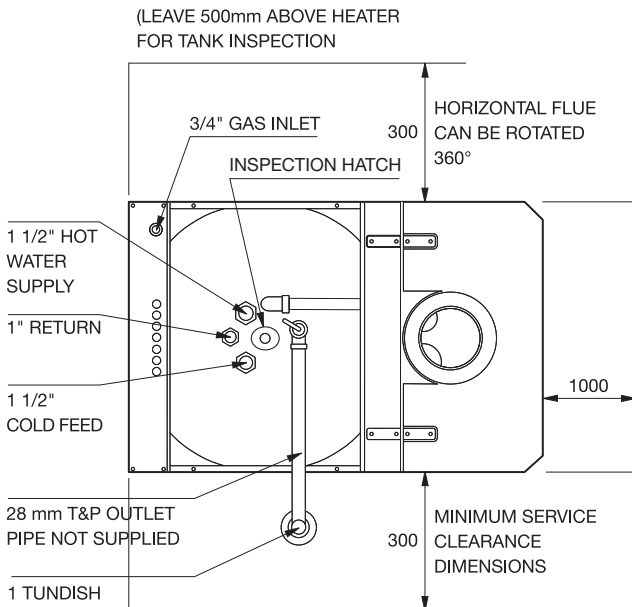
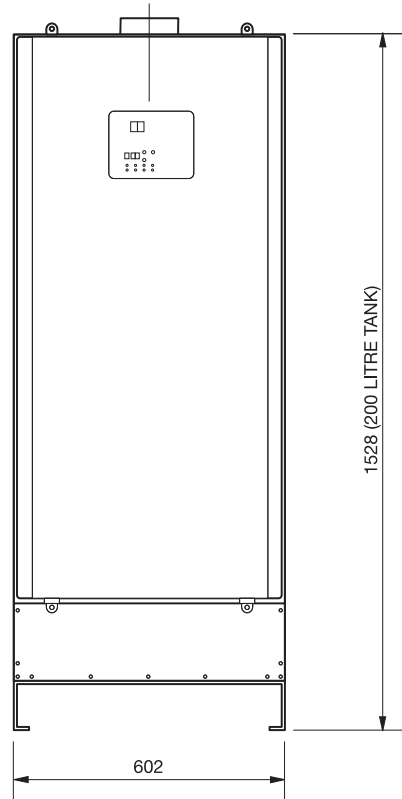
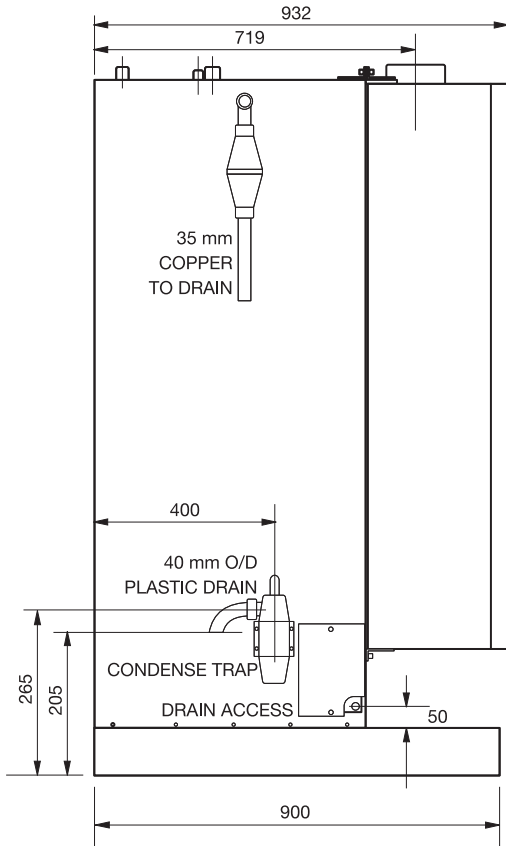
** Reduce flue length by 1.2m for 90° bend, 0.7m for 45° bend and 1.5m for condensate trap

*** Reduce flue length by 4m for 90° bend, 2m for 45° bend and 4m for condensate trap

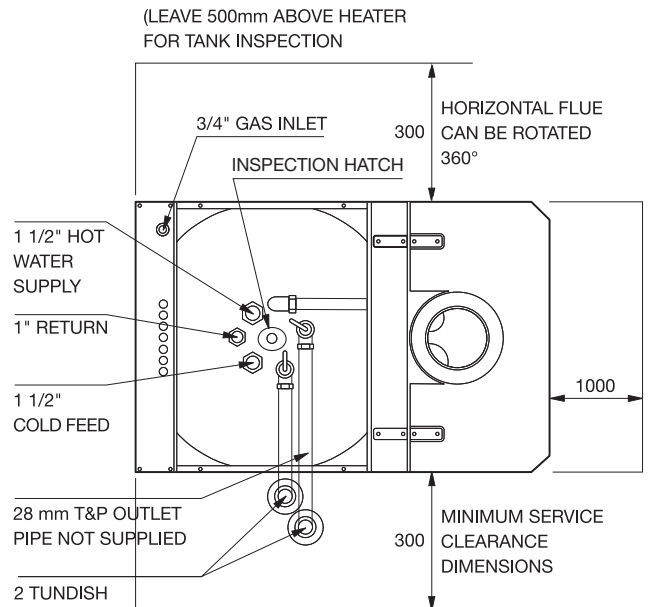
The MAXXflo range features stainless steel tanks with external heat exchanger(s) and fully automatic electronic control with BEMS interface as standard. The heaters must be installed with a minimum water pressure of 1 bar. The heaters are factory fitted with temperature and pressure relief valve(s). A gas cock, water draw-off cock and comprehensive instruction manual are also included. The water heaters can be fitted with concentric flue for room sealed applications; horizontal or vertical flue kits must be ordered separately – see pages 20 and 23.

Conventional flue, suitable for condensing applications can be used if the plantroom is ventilated.

Maxxflo CWH30/200, CWH60/200, CWH90/200 & CWH120/200

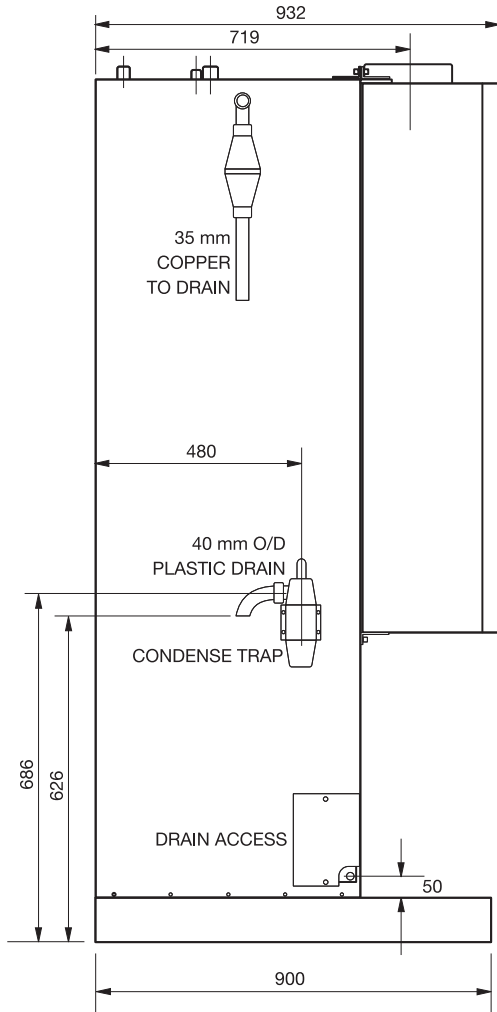


PLAN VIEW MODELS CWH30/200 & 60/200

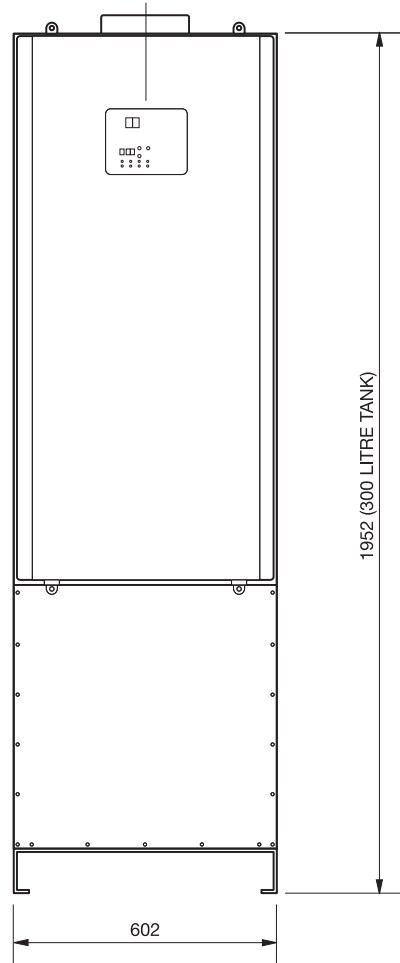


PLAN VIEW MODEL CWH90/200 & 120/200

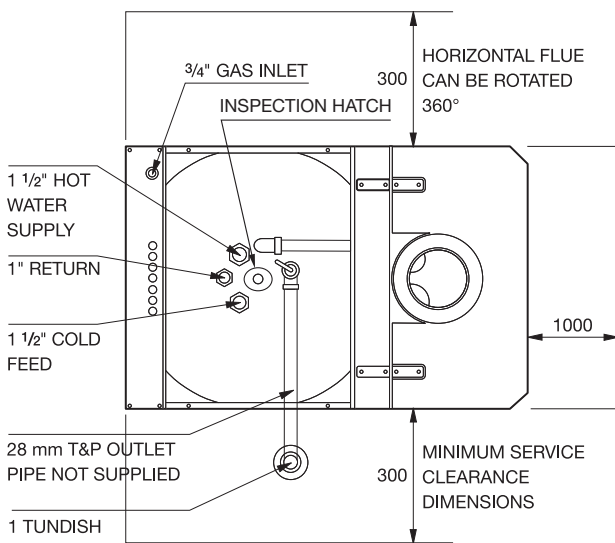
Maxxflo CWH30/300, CWH60/300, CWH90/300 & CWH120/300



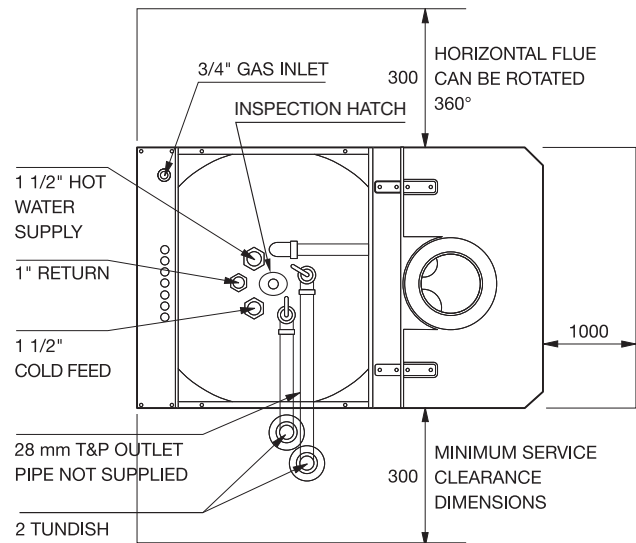
(LEAVE 500mm ABOVE HEATER FOR TANK INSPECTION)



(LEAVE 500mm ABOVE HEATER FOR TANK INSPECTION)



PLAN VIEW MODEL CWH30/300 & 60/300



PLAN VIEW MODEL CWH90/300 & 120/300

INSTALLATION

DESCRIPTION

The MAXXflo series is a direct fired condensing storage water heater which has a stainless steel tank that is heated by up to four burner modules placed outside the tank. A burner module consists of a stainless steel heat exchanger in which the burner is placed.

The water heater works according to the loading principle: The water in the bottom of the tanks is led directly through the heat exchanger, heated up and carried back to the top of the tank. The temperature of the water at the bottom of the tank (return temperature) is representative of the input heat; the burner modulates on the basis of this return temperature. The temperature at which the water is supplied to the tank from the heat exchanger (supply temperature) is kept at the set water heater temperature using pump modulation.

An important advantage of bringing the heat transfer from outside the tank is that the output is not influenced by the temperatures that prevail in the tank. As long as draw off occurs, the water from the bottom of the tank to the heat exchanger is almost the same as the supply cold water temperature. This means the maximum output is maintained during the heating up period. On the final heating period, when the tank is almost completely heated up, the return temperature will increase and the burner modulates. Because the water is pumped round from the lowest point in the tank, the whole tank is heated up and there are no cool zones.

The water heater is equipped with a maximum of four burner modules dependent on the model. Each burner module produces a maximum of 30.5 kW output for a set water heater temperature of 60°C.

Important Note:

- **Minimum water pressure = 1 bar**
- **Mains feed only**

THE LAW REQUIRES THAT THE INSTALLATION IS CARRIED OUT BY A PROPERLY QUALIFIED PERSON

Installations must be carried out in accordance with Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998, Building Regulations, The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 and any requirements of the local Gas Authority, Local Authority, Water and Fire Authorities and the current British Standards and Codes of Practice listed in Section 1.

The location selected for installation of the heater must allow the provision of a satisfactory flue, adequate air supply, drain facilities and must be well illuminated.

A purpose built water heater room or compartment is strongly recommended.

A manual valve for isolation of the water heater room should be installed in the gas supply. It should be clearly identified and readily accessible for use at all times.

If a purpose built water heater room is not available, measures should be taken to protect the heater from damage and prevent any extraneous matter from being stored on or around the heater. See BS6644 Clauses 4, 5 and 6 for details.

The heater must not be installed in any location which contains a bed, bath or shower. There must be easy access to the water heater room and heater at all times.

The water heater must be located in an area where leakage from the tank, water connections or the combination temperature and safety valve will not result in damage to the area adjacent to the water heater. When such locations cannot be avoided, a suitable drain tray must be installed under the water heater. The drain tray must be no deeper than 38mm and must be 100mm wider and longer than the heater. The drain tray must be piped to an adequate drain using 20mm (0.75in) diameter pipe, angled for proper drainage.

Access must be provided to the front of the water heater and adequate clearance for its servicing and operation.

The floor on which the heater is installed must be flat, level and of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of the heater when filled with water, and should satisfy the requirements of the Local Authority & Building Regulations.

Any combustible material adjacent to the heater must be so placed and shielded as to ensure that its temperature does not exceed 66°C (150°F).

Place the water heater on a flat floor in a frost-proof area. See pages 5, 6 and 7 for recommended service clearances.

WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT

When installing Andrews Water Heaters in hard water areas we would recommend that a water treatment specialist is consulted.

In hard water areas, scale formation can occur in all hot water systems and water heaters and the higher the temperature and volume of water used, the more problematic the scale build-up can be. Water treatment is normally recommended when the hardness reaches 100 – 150ppm (7 – 10 degrees Clark) and above. This problem can be minimised by reducing the water temperature in the heater and by fitting suitable water pre-treatment equipment. It is for this reason we strongly recommend water pre-treatment is fitted. **A base-exchange type of softener is strongly recommended for a reliable solution to hard water.**

WATER CONNECTIONS

An unvented system must be fitted by an approved installer.

The pressure reducing valve C1 will regulate the mains water pressure at 3.5 bar (provided there is sufficient mains water pressure available). The maximum test pressure should be 8 bar. The expansion vessel C3 supplied is suitable for the stored volume of the heater

and a comparative pipe work system. The temperature and pressure relief valve(s) are factory fitted. FOR SYSTEMS WITH LARGER PIPE VOLUMES OR ADDITIONAL STORAGE, EXPANSION VESSELS WITH MORE CAPACITY ARE AVAILABLE.

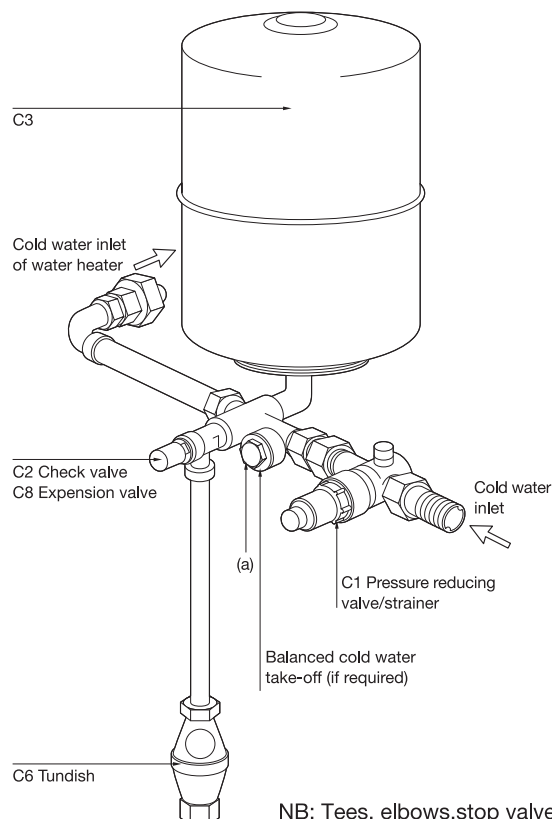
We do not recommend the use of galvanised pipework due to issues such as galvanic attack (British Standard BS6644). The MAXXflo has a number of copper and brass components.

The cold water connection and the hot water connection can be found on the top of the appliance, see Fig 1A and 1B. An extra connection is available for the benefit of a circulation line. Please note that a stop valve should be fitted in the circulation line.

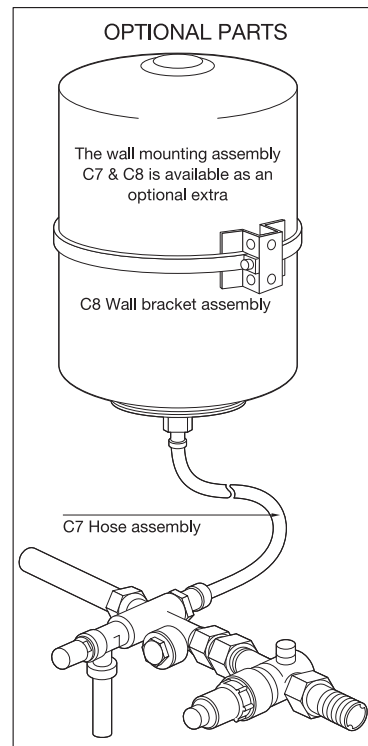
The MAXXflo range of storage water heaters are designed to work from a mains fed unvented system. An unvented kit to regulate the cold feed is supplied with each heater and should be installed as Fig. 1, 1a and 1b plus drawings on pages 5, 6 and 7.

The temperature and pressure relief valves are supplied factory fitted for external connection to a tundish (supplied) and suitable drain. The MAXXflo can also operate on vented systems providing the minimum water pressure is one bar.

Fig 1



NB: Tees, elbows, stop valves and pipework not supplied



CONDENSE DRAIN

Condensation is formed in the heater and this must be continuously discharged into a drain. A trap is supplied which should be connected into a drain via a tundish or air break. (See Fig 1a and 1b). The condense flow must not be allowed to block otherwise the heater will fail to work correctly. **NOTE: AN AIR BREAK IS REQUIRED DOWNSTREAM OF THE TRAP TO PROTECT THE WATER HEATER FROM BLOCKAGES AND SUBSEQUENT DAMAGE.** Each 30kW module could produce up to 3 litres of condense per hour while at full load.

SECONDARY RETURN CIRCULATION PUMP

An additional connection for a secondary circulation is available in the top of the heater that is located between the hot flow and cold feed ports. We would recommend that a non-return valve is fitted in the return line.

If a secondary return circuit is fitted with a secondary pump, please ensure that the flow-rate does not exceed the heater maximum flow-rate. An excessive flow in the secondary circuit could result in a temperature mixing effect in the heater storage vessel resulting in a stored water temperature less than the set temperature (see table below).

| Model Type | CWH30 | CWH60 | CWH90 | CWH120 |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| Maximum flow rate m ³ /h | 0.9 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 3.6 |

Fig 2

Circulation line

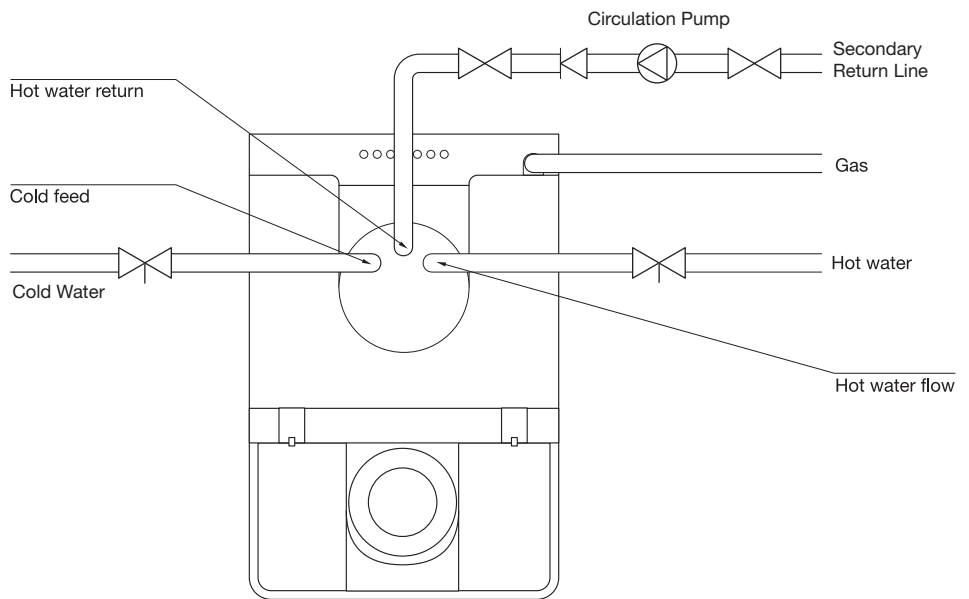


Fig 3A - Typical installation

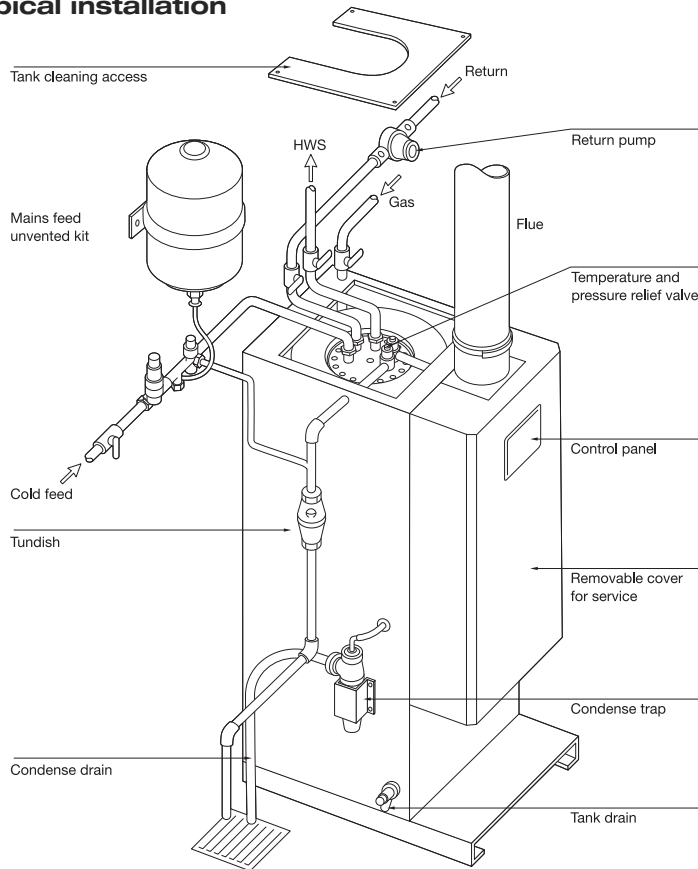
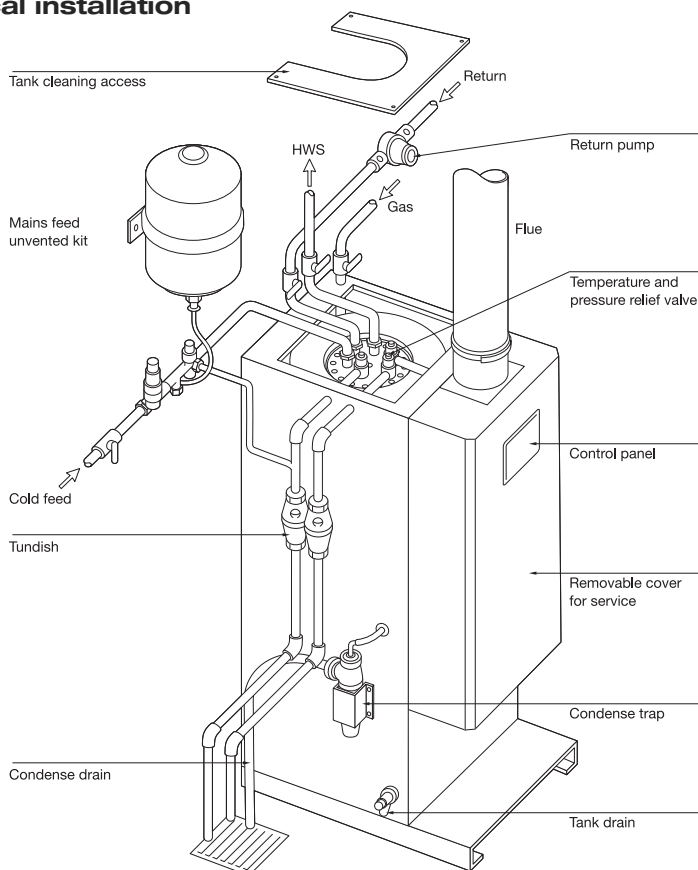


Fig 3B - Typical installation



GAS SUPPLY – NATURAL GAS

The installation of the gas supply must conform, depending on its size, to the requirements of British Standards and Codes of Practice listed in Section 1 of this manual.

A gas meter will be connected to the service pipe by British Gas plc or its authorised contractor.

The meter and service pipe should be checked by British Gas or its authorised contractor to ensure that they are adequate to deal with the gas supply to the water heater(s) in addition to any existing or additional requirements.

Fit the service gas cock (supplied) to the gas connection on top of the water heater using a suitable jointing compound and connect to the gas supply.

Where the water heater(s) is(are) installed in a water heater house or purpose built compartments, a manually operated valve for the water heater house must be fitted in accordance with the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998. The valve must be easily identified and readily accessible.

After installation, the system should be pressure tested for soundness and purged in accordance with BS6891 or IM/2 and IM/5 as appropriate.

Please note that the minimum dynamic gas pressure for Natural Gas must not fall below 18 mbar.

GAS SUPPLY – PROPANE

Contact your provider or supplier who will provide the appropriate type and size of LPG supply vessel and ensure its safe location and installation.

The installation of the gas supply must conform to LGPA Code of Practice, 22 LPG Piping Systems: Design and Installation plus the requirements of British Standards and Codes of Practice listed in Section 1 of this manual.

Andrews Water Heaters are unregulated and a second stage regulator must be installed to give an inlet pressure to the appliance as follows: (see fig 2)

| | |
|---------|-----------------------|
| PROPANE | 37 mbar (14.86 in wg) |
|---------|-----------------------|

When using propane cylinders, connect a minimum of 47kg cylinders as listed below, together with a manifold before connecting to the union.

Use a minimum pipe size of ¾" bore.

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Two 47kg Cylinders | LCWH30 and LCWH60 |
| Three 47kg Cylinders | LCWH90 |
| Four 47kg Cylinders | LCWH120 |

WARNING!

PROPANE CYLINDERS MUST BE USED AND STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ‘THE HIGHLY FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS AND LIQUIFIED PETROLEUM GASES REGULATIONS 1972’ AND SHOULD COMPLY WITH LPG CODE OF PRACTICE 7: ‘STORAGE OF FULL AND EMPTY LPG CYLINDERS AND CARTRIDGES’.

Also please note that for Propane the minimum dynamic gas pressure to the unit must not fall below 37 mbar.

Fig 4: Typical Bulk Storage Vessel Installation

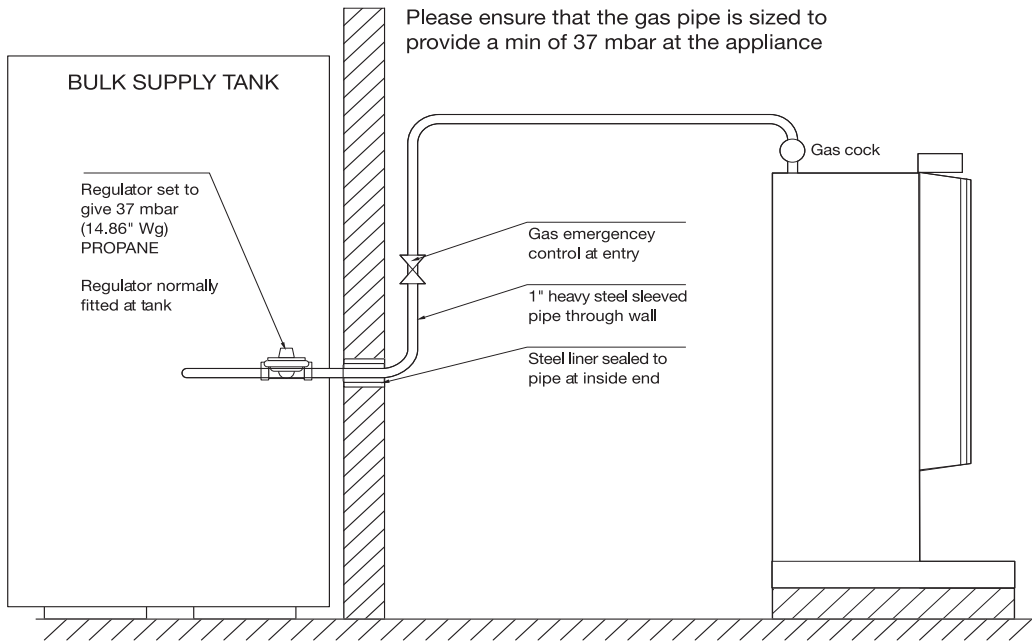
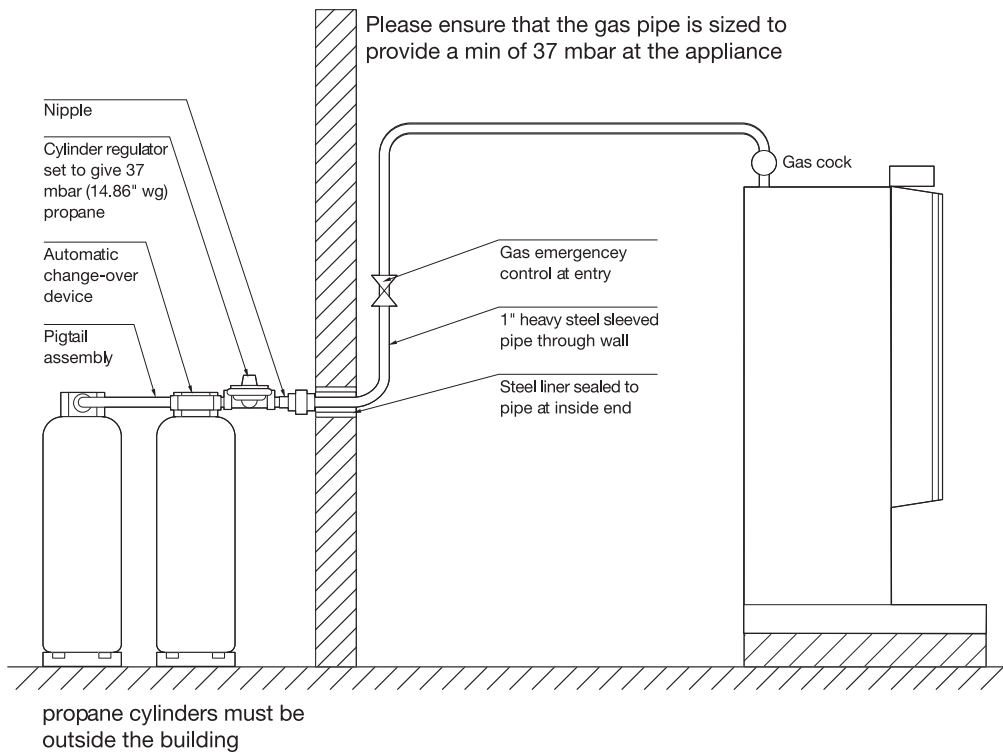


Fig 5: Typical Cylinder Installation



Important

These drawings show a schematic representation only and should not be used for installation purposes. Contact your gas supplier for authorised installation drawings.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLY

External wiring to the water heater(s) must be installed in accordance with current I.E.E. Regulations for the wiring of buildings and to any Local Regulations that may apply.

The MAXXflo range is designed to operate from a permanent 230v/50Hz single phases sup The fuse rating is 5 amps.

Maximum Electrical Loading

| Model Type | Watts | Amps |
|------------|-------|------|
| 30 kW | 170 | 0.74 |
| 60 kW | 340 | 1.48 |
| 90 kW | 510 | 2.22 |
| 120 kW | 680 | 2.96 |

The method of connection to the mains electricity supply should facilitate complete electrical isolation of the appliance, preferably by use of a fused double pole switch or fused spur box serving only the heater. The disconnection of the supply shall have a contact separation of 3mm on all poles.

The point of connection to the mains electricity supply should be readily accessible and adjacent to the appliance.

ELECTRICAL CONNECTION

A terminal block can be found above the control panel (Fig 4, below). This becomes accessible by first removing the front cover.

The following connections can be made on the terminal block (see Fig. 5 – Wiring diagram, on next page)

| Terminals | Terminal Function |
|-----------------|---|
| AL1 – AL2 | Alarm volt-free contacts (24 volt 1 amp max.) |
| EN1 – EN2 | Enable or disable contacts volt-free (link fitted to enable)* |
| BT1 – BT2 | Secondary set point temp. enable (40 – 75°C)* |
| LS1 – LS2 | Secondary return temp. sensor for pasteurisation function |
| TH1 – TH2 | Secondary pump control enable* |
| Pump L – Pump N | Secondary pump power supply (0.7 amp max) |

*To activate, place a contact across the terminals

Fig 6 - Terminal block connections

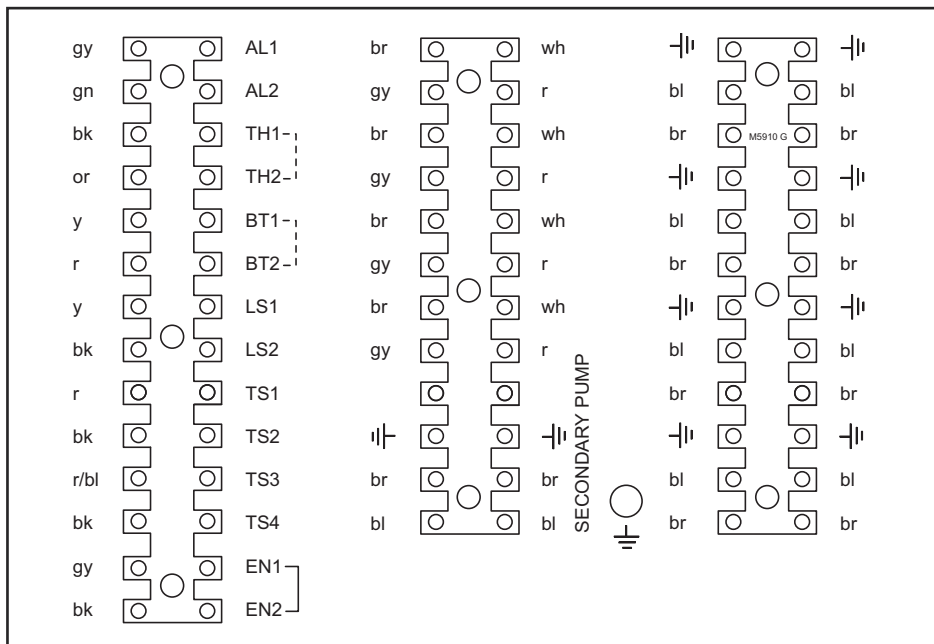
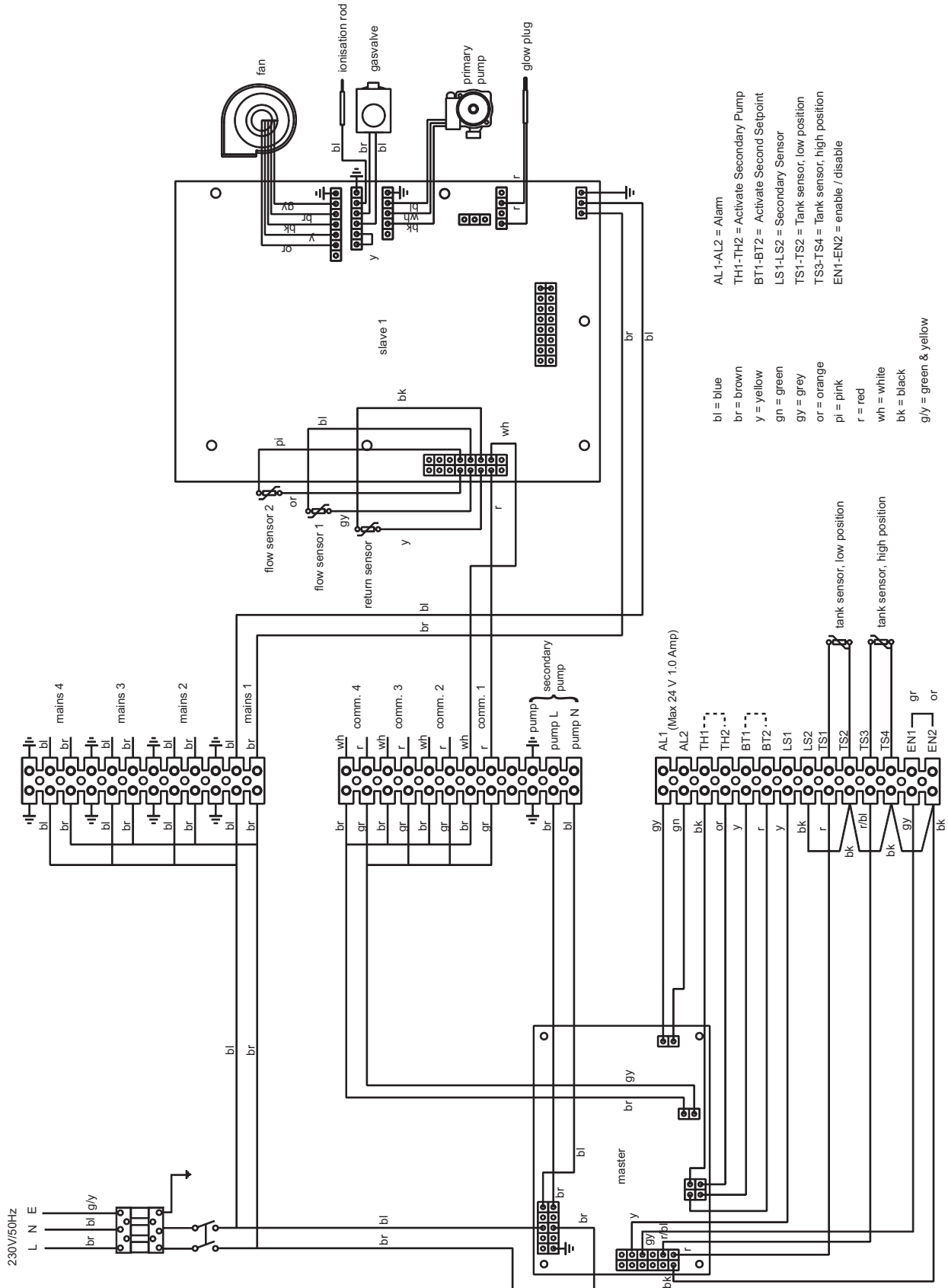


Fig. 7 - Wiring Diagram

Make sure that the phase (L) and the neutral (N) are connected to the correct terminals on the connector.
 The appliance is phase sensitive therefore swapping the phase and neutral will lead to a fault in the appliance.



TEMPORARY WATER HEATER TEMPERATURE CHANGE

It is possible to change the water heater temperature remotely via a timer programme. First of all, the new desired water heater temperature is set at a value higher or lower than the water heater temperature during normal operation. This makes it possible, for example, to carry out Legionella flushing. (See page 32).

The water heater temperature changes when the contacts connected to terminals BT1 – BT2 are closed. The water heater temperature goes back to normal operation when these contacts are opened again.

If the temperature change is used for Legionella flushing, it is possible to return the water heater temperature to normal operation before the timer programme finishes. This happens on the basis of a temperature measurement, for example at the end of a circulation line (secondary return). For this purpose, a 10K NTC temperature sensor (part number E674) must be connected to the terminals LS1 – LS2. The water heater temperature now goes back to normal operation if the temperature is higher at the measuring point than the secondary pre-set water heater temperature minus 5°C

for 20 minutes. If, for example, the secondary pre-set water heater temperature is set at 70°C, the water heater temperature returns back to normal operation as soon as the temperature at the secondary measuring point has been above 65°C for more than 20 minutes.

CIRCULATION PUMP AND STORAGE TANKS

A circulation pump (maximum 0.7 A) can be connected at the terminal pump L – pump N. The circulation pump can then be controlled by a thermostat connected to terminals TH1-TH2. Connecting the contacts of the thermostat then activates the circulation pump.

The application can be used when the water heater is combined with a separate storage tank.

As soon as the temperature in the tank gets too low, the thermostat will activate the pump so the tank is heated up again. Matching MAXXflo storage tanks are available in 200 and 300 litre sizes, models HWST200 and HWST300. These tanks are fitted with a thermostat for use as above. See below for schematic system design and pages 16 & 18 for tank dimensions and wiring diagram.

FIG 8 - SCHEMATIC SYSTEM DESIGN

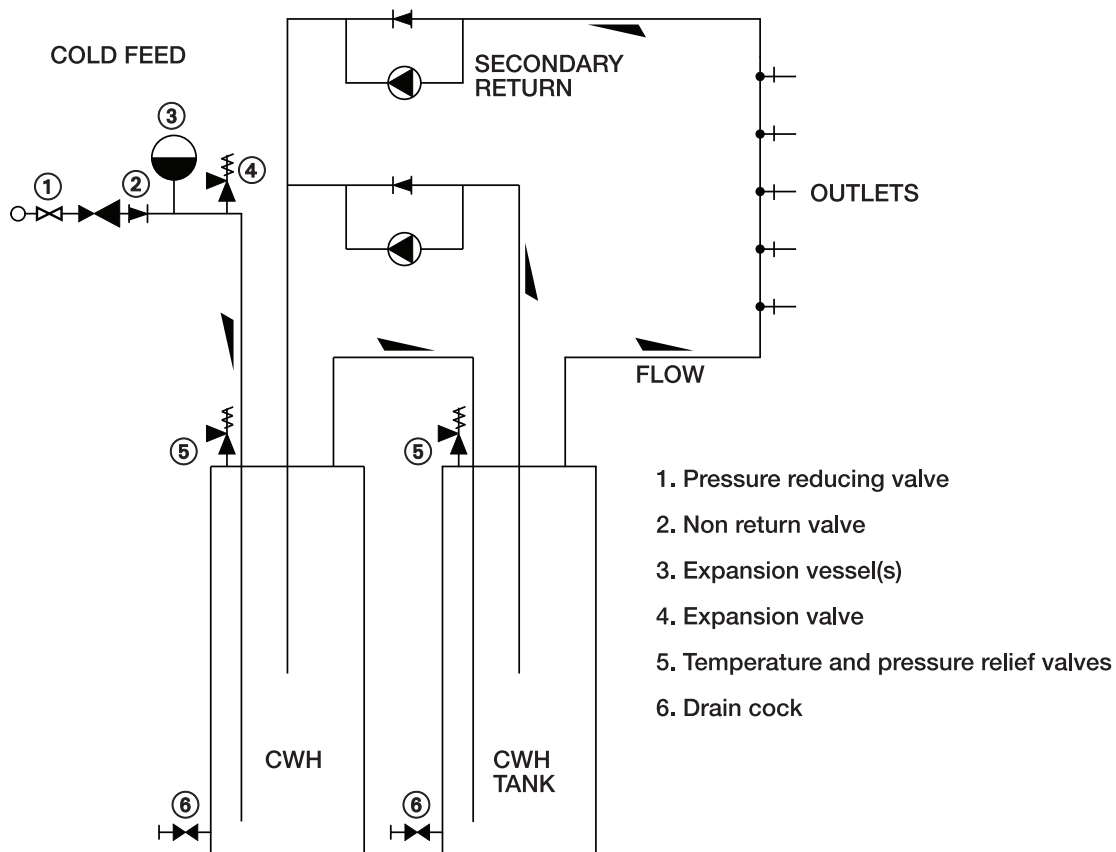


Fig 9 - HWST Tank Dimensions

HWST 200 HWST 300 STORAGE TANKS

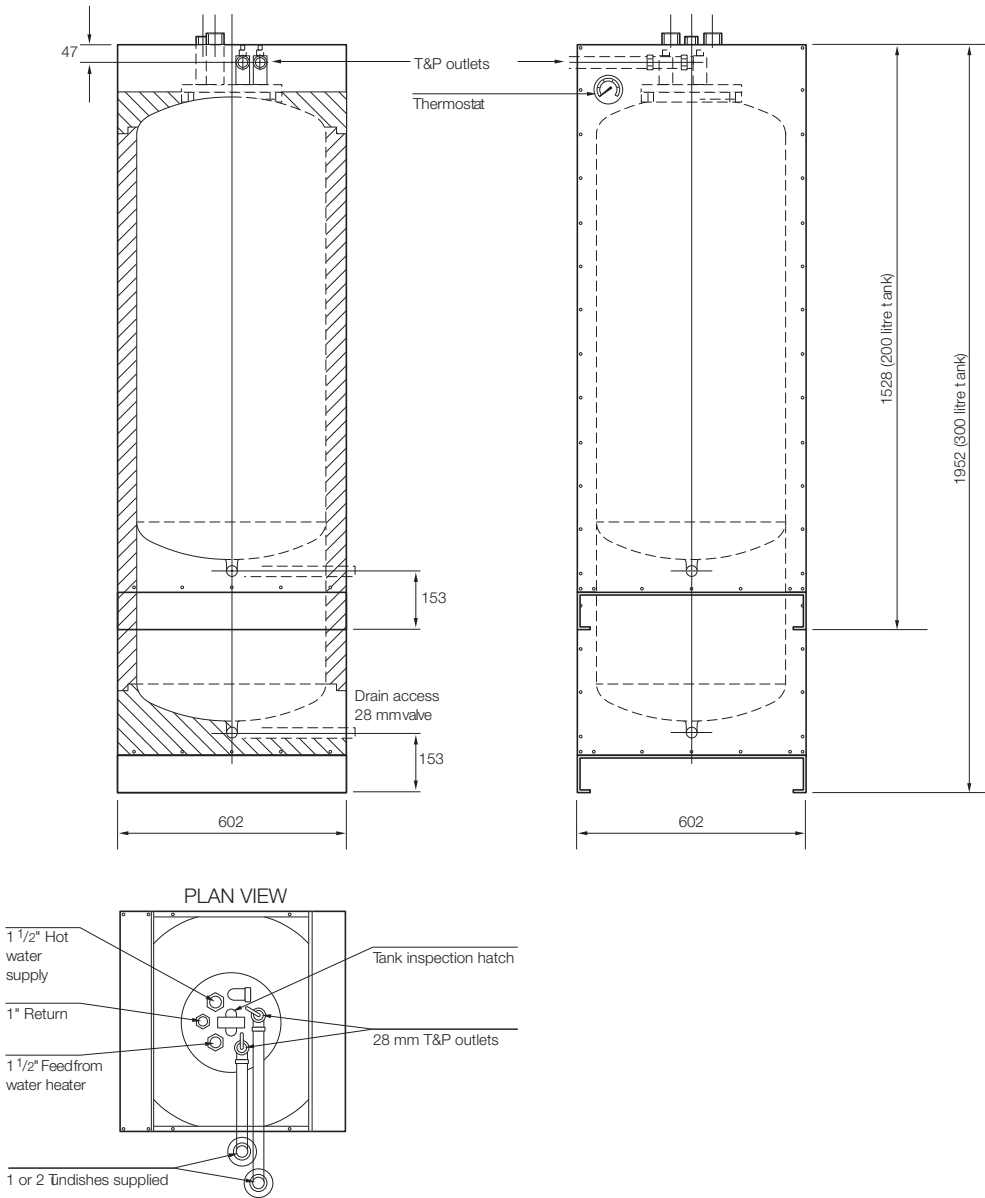
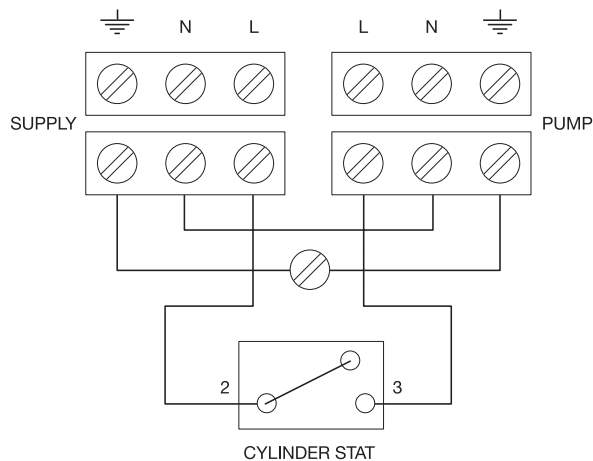


Fig 10 - Wiring Diagram



FLUE SYSTEMS

The versatile flueing options will provide a solution to most flushing requirements. The heater, when fitted with a concentric flue system, provides a room sealed application. The concentric flue, supplied by Andrews, is available for either horizontal or vertical installation and the table below shows the basic kit supplied plus optional extras. Alternatively, the heater can be fitted with a conventional flue system, which can be obtained from a specialist flue stockist. A flue system suitable for a condensing pressurised system must be specified.

The table and the concentric flue component below show the maximum allowable length of flue for both systems.

The following pages show standard kits and additional items for concentric flue supplied by Andrews. Horizontal and vertical flue kits must be ordered separately. Flue kits are not included in the heater price.

GENERAL

Flue terminals must be installed in accordance with the Clean Air Act to ensure the products of combustion are properly dispersed. The drawing shows some minimum

clearances for the flue terminal; in addition, the flue terminal should be positioned where it will not cause a nuisance from noise or from the combustion products accumulating. Please contact Andrews technical department if advice is needed for a particular installation. See drawings on page 26.

We recommend that a condensate trap be fitted when the secondary flue length is over 1.5m.

If installed in a roof valley, the terminal should be at least 1m above the highest part of the roof structure and 2.5m from any adjacent structure. The terminal must be fitted with a guard if less than 2m above ground level or in a position where it may cause injury to persons resulting from touching a hot surface. Guards can be ordered with flue components. See table on pages 20 and 23.

WARNING!

The flue system must be properly installed. Ensure the inner flue is securely sealed at all the joints otherwise incomplete combustion may result. Do not exceed maximum flue lengths including elbows.

| Model | | CWH30 | CWH60 | CWH90 | CWH120 |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| Flue size (concentric) | mm | 80/125 | 80/125 | 130/200 | 130/200 |
| Max. flue run – concentric (a) | m | 14 | 12 | 14 | 14 |
| Max. flue run – conventional (b) | m | 50 | 20 | 50 | 40 |
| Max. flue static pressure | Pa | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 |
| Max. flue gas volume | m ³ /h | 41 | 82 | 123 | 164 |
| Max. flue gas temperature | °C | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 |

- (a) For a concentric flue/room sealed, reduce flue length by 1.2m for 90° bend, 0.7m for 45° bend and 1.5m for condense trap.
- (b) For a conventional flue, reduce flue length by 4m for 90° bend, 2m for 45° bend and 4 m for condense trap.

The different ventilation requirements for room sealed or conventional flue systems are given on pages 28 – 30.

CWH30 & CWH60 Flue Systems

The CWH30 & CWH60 uses a concentric flue system, **125mm outside diameter with an inner flue of 80mm diameter.**

Flue components fit together with silicon sealing rings and the flues are retained with sealing clamps. Each heater can be ordered with either a horizontal or vertical flue kit. Flue assembly instructions are also included.

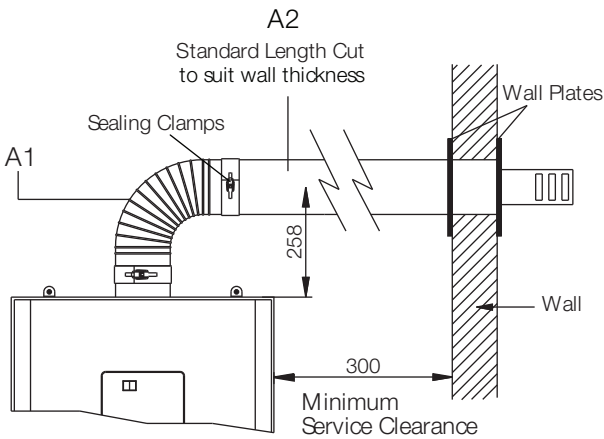
Horizontal flue kits include the following:

A1 – 90° bend with sealing clamp (Part No. E071)

A2 – Wall outlet terminal with sealing clamp complete with inner and outer wall plates fixing screws and plugs. (Part No. E073)

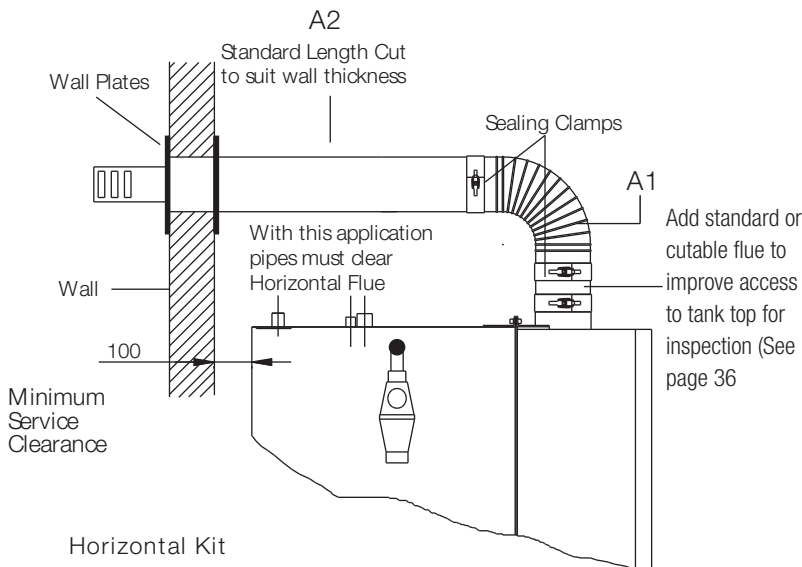
Vertical flue kits include the following:

A1 – Roof outlet terminal with sealing clamp. (Part No. E067)
Roof flashing plates and additional Flue components are available.

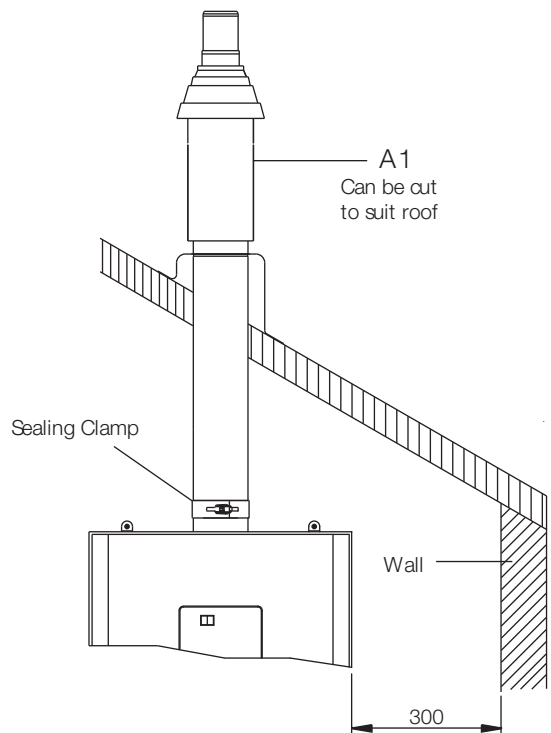


Horizontal Kit

Alternative Flue Systems



Horizontal Kit

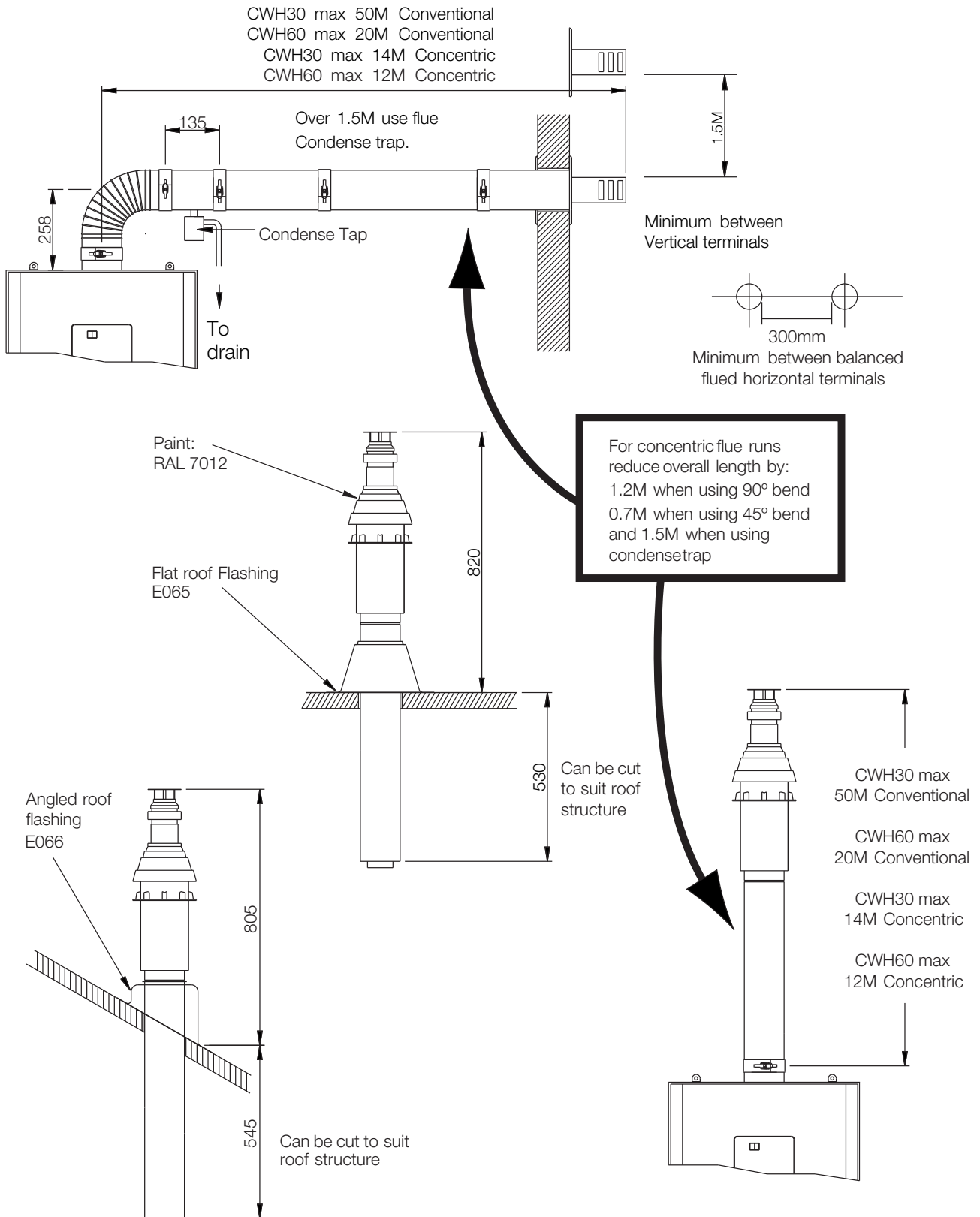


Vertical Kit

Optional flue components available

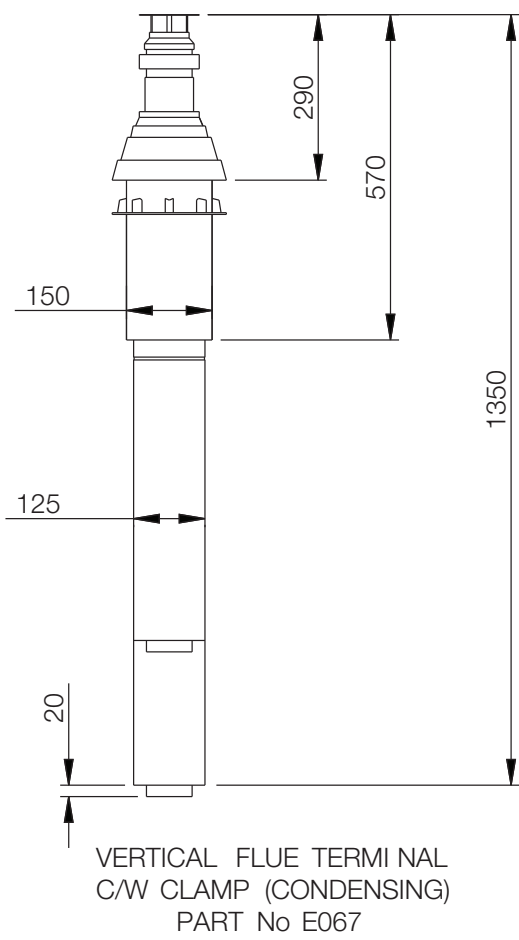
| Part No | Description |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| E071 | 90° elbow c/w clamp |
| E308 | 45° elbow c/w clamp |
| E064 | 1m length of flue c/w clamp |
| E070 | 1m length cuttable flue c/w clamp |
| E069 | 0.5m flue c/w clamp |
| E065 | Flat roof plate (125mm) |
| E066 | Angled roof plate (125mm) |
| E068 | Wall clamp (125mm) |
| E105 | Guard for horizontal flue terminal |
| E310 | Flue condensate trap |
| B260 | Horizontal flue terminal |
| B261 | Vertical flue terminal |
| E211 | Condensate trap bottle |

CWH30 & CWH60 Alternative Flue Systems

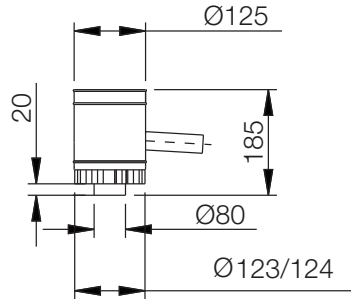


CWH30 & CWH60 Standard Flue System Dimensions

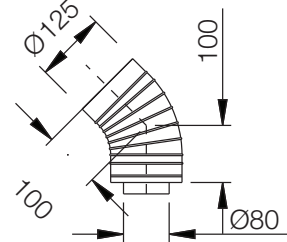
ALL 80/125mm Ø CONCENTRIC FLUE



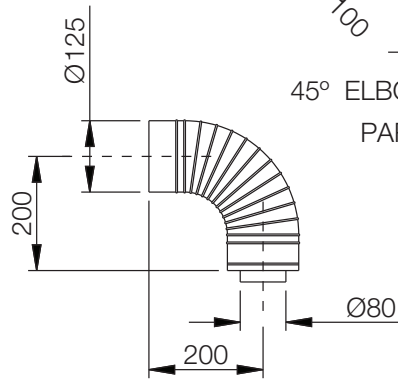
VERTICAL FLUE TERMINAL
C/W CLAMP (CONDENSING)
PART No E067



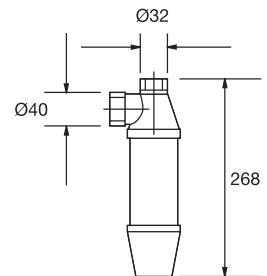
CONDENSATE TRAP
PART No E310



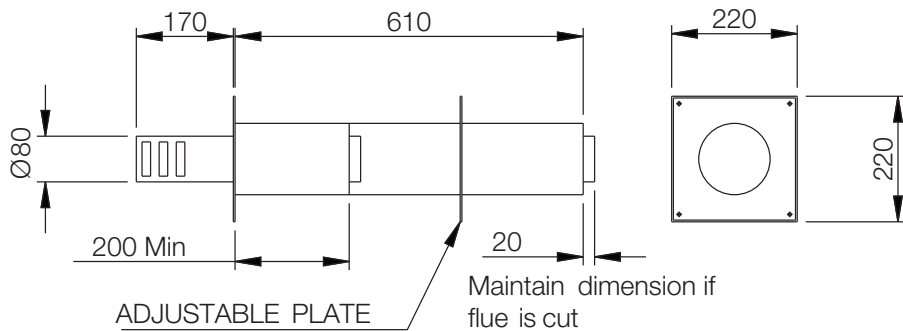
45° ELBOW C/W CLAMP
PART No E308



90° ELBOW C/W CLAMP
PART No E071



CONDENSE TRAP
PART NO. E211



ADJUSTABLE PLATE

Maintain dimension if
flue is cut

HORIZONTAL TERMINAL C/W WALL PLATES
PART No E073

CWH90 & CWH120 Flue Systems

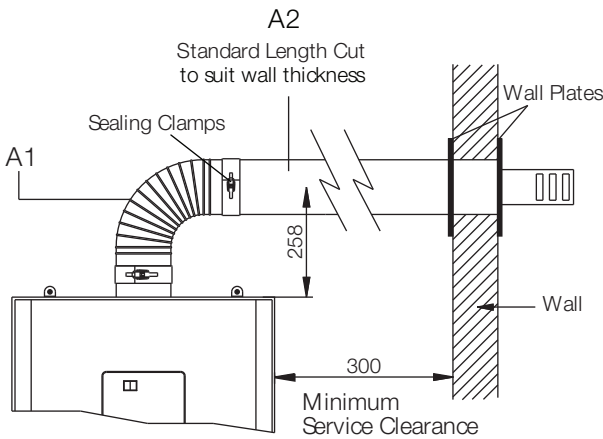
The CWH90 & CWH120 uses a concentric flue system, **200mm outside diameter with an inner flue of 130mm diameter.**

Flue components fit together with silicon sealing rings and the flues are retained with sealing clamps. Each heater can be ordered with either a horizontal or vertical flue kit. Flue assembly instructions are also included.

Horizontal flue kits include the following:

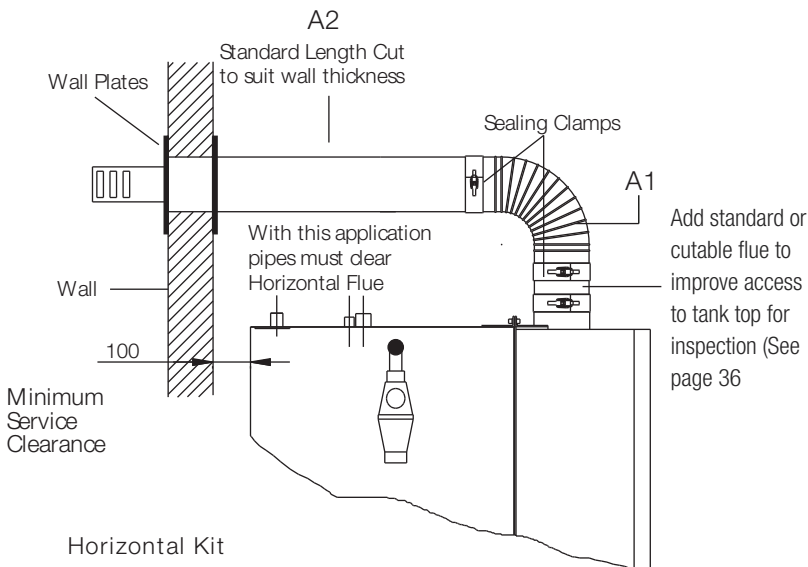
A1 – 90° bend with sealing clamp (Part No. E215)

A2 – Wall outlet terminal with sealing clamp complete with inner and outer wall plates fixing screws and plugs. (Part No. E240)



Horizontal Kit

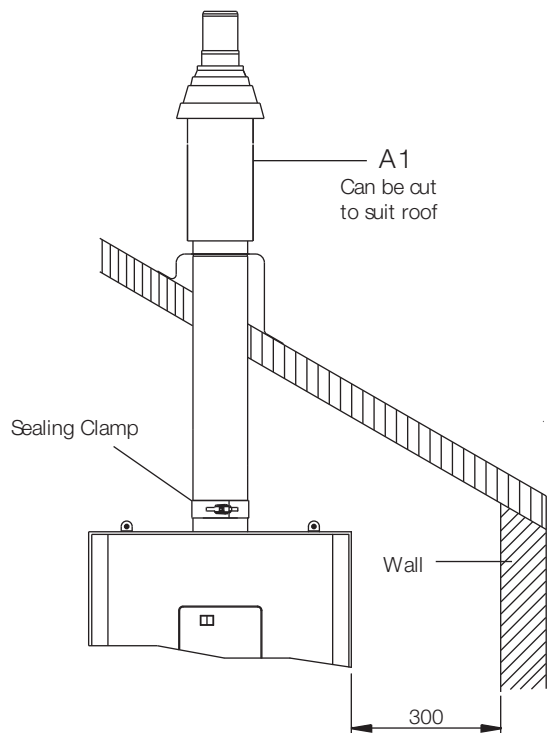
Alternative Flue Systems



Horizontal Kit

Vertical flue kits include the following:

A1 – Roof outlet terminal with sealing clamp. (Part No. E067)
Roof flashing plates and additional Flue components are available.

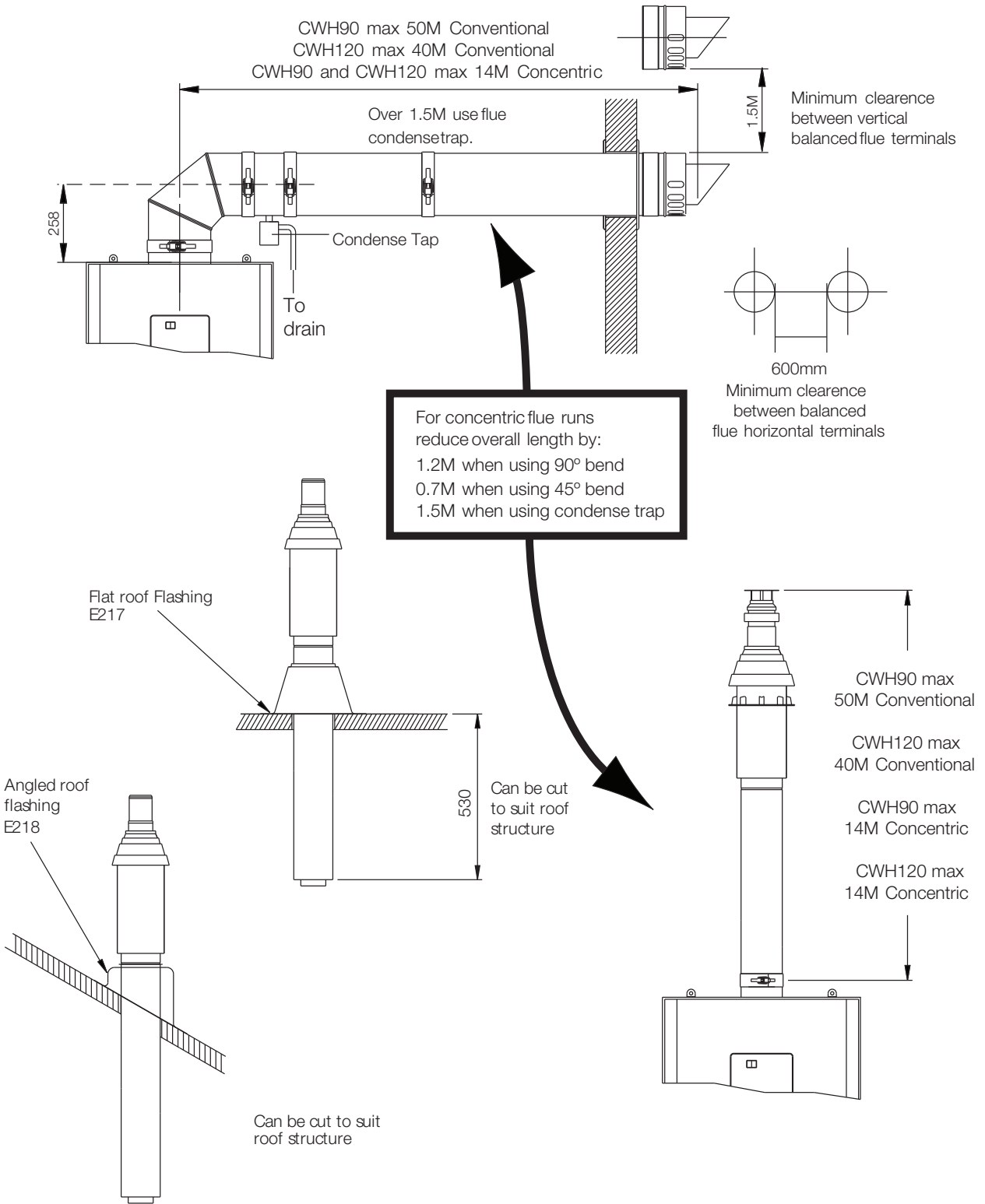


Vertical Kit

Optional flue components available

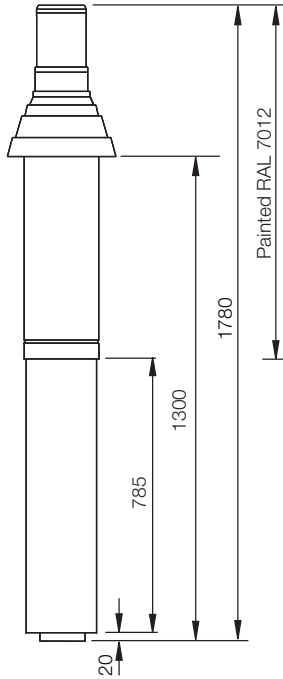
| Part No | Description |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| E215 | 90° elbow c/w clamp |
| E216 | 45° elbow c/w clamp |
| E212 | 1m length of flue c/w clamp |
| E213 | 1m length cuttable flue c/w clamp |
| E214 | 0.5m flue c/w clamp |
| E217 | Flat roof plate (200mm) |
| E218 | Angled roof plate (200mm) |
| E219 | Wall clamp (200mm) |
| E630 | Guard for horizontal flue terminal |
| E220 | Flue condense trap |
| B263 | Vertical flue terminal |
| B262 | Horizontal flue terminal |
| E211 | Condensate trap bottle |

CWH30 & CWH60 Alternative Flue Systems

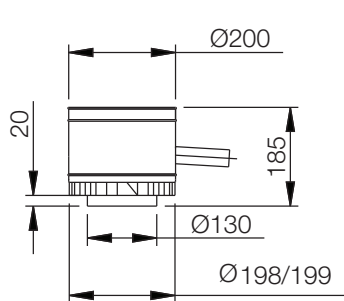


CWH90 & CWH120 Standard Flue System Dimensions

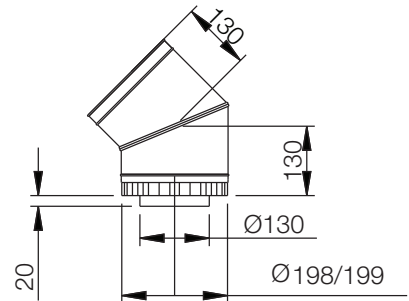
ALL 130/200MM Ø CONCENTRIC FLUE



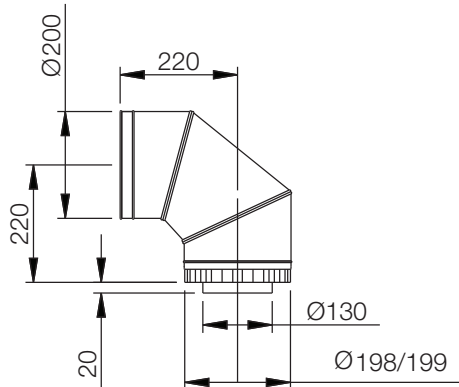
VERTICAL FLUE TERMINAL
C/W CLAMP PART No E670



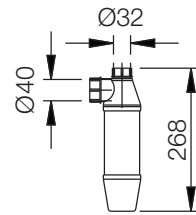
CONDENSATE TRAP
PART No E220



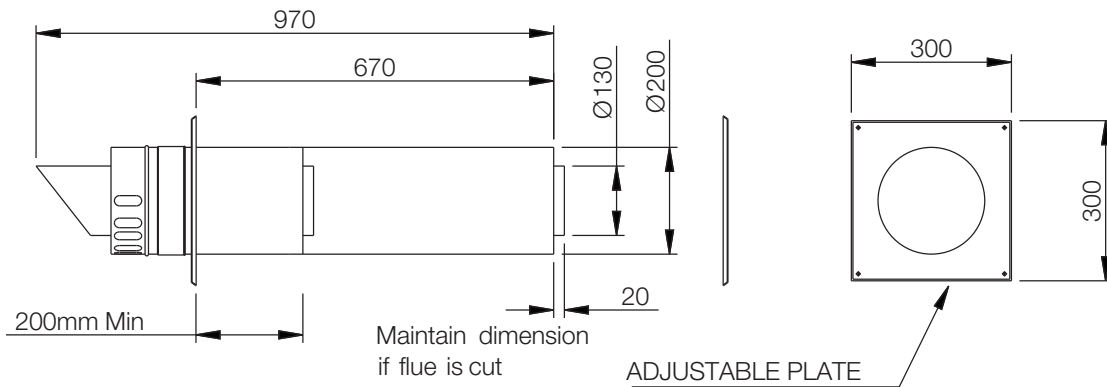
45° ELBOW C/W CLAMP
PART No E216



90° ELBOW C/W CLAMP
PART No E215



CONDENSATE TRAP
PART NO. E211

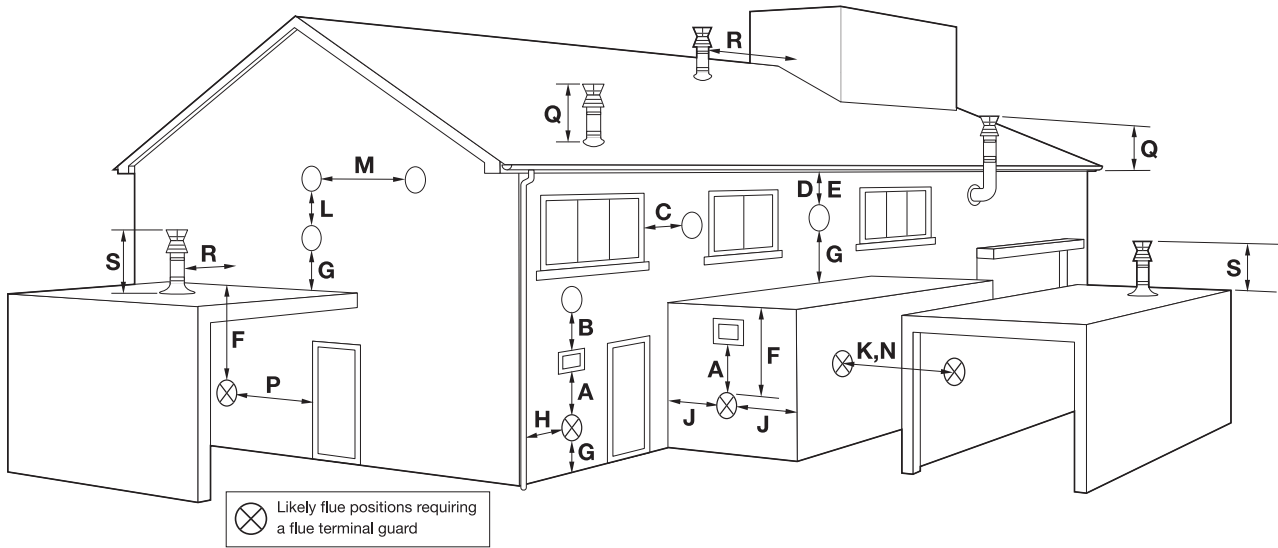


HORIZONTAL TERMINAL C/W WALL PLATES
PART No E240

FLUE SYSTEMS

Fig 11

TYPICAL INSTALLATION



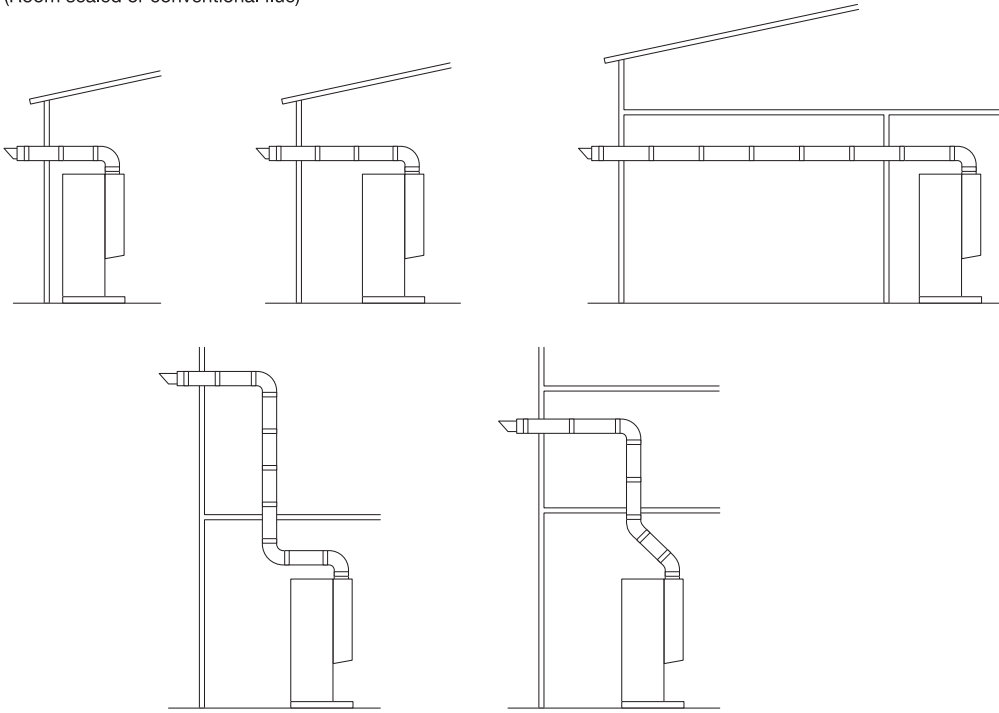
| Terminal Positions with Minimum Distance | | mm |
|--|---|-------------------------------------|
| A | Directly below an opening, air brick, opening window etc. | 300 |
| B | Above an opening, air brick, opening window etc | 300 |
| C | Horizontal to an opening, air brick, opening window etc. | 300 |
| D | Below a gutter or sanitary pipework | 75 |
| E | Below the eaves | 200 |
| F | Below a balcony or carport roof | 200 |
| G | Above ground, roof or balcony level | 300 |
| H | From vertical drain/soil pipework | 150 |
| J | From an internal or external corner | 300 |
| K | From a surface or boundary facing the terminal | 600 |
| L | Vertically from a terminal on the same wall | 1500 |
| M | Horizontally from a terminal on the same wall | (30 & 60kW) 300 (90 & 120kW) 600 |
| N | From a terminal facing the terminal | 1200 |
| P | From an opening in a carport (e.g. door, windows) into the building | 1200 |
| Q | Above roof | 500 |
| R | From a vertical structure on a roof | 500 |
| S | Above flat roof | 1000 |

Flue Systems

Fig 12

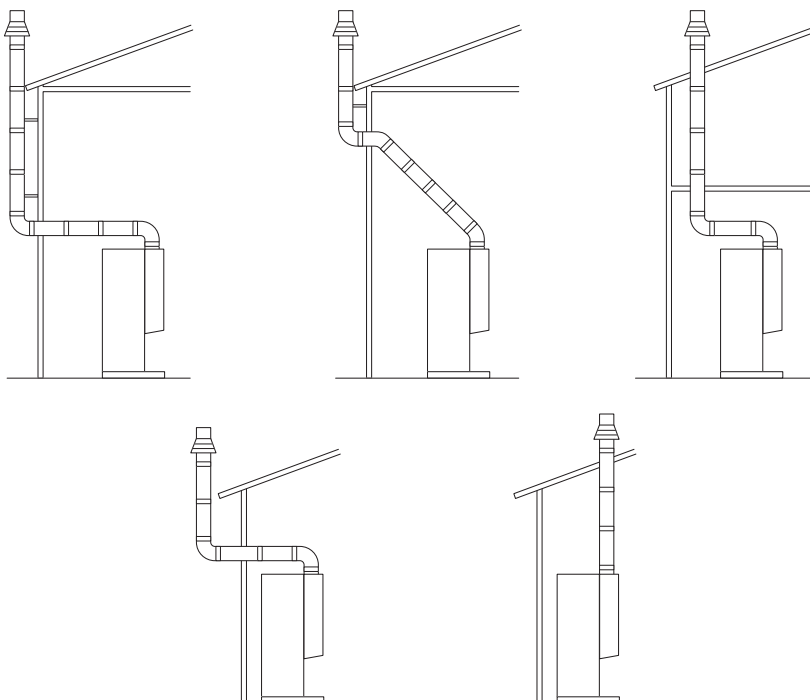
Horizontal termination

(Room sealed or conventional flue)



Vertical termination

(Room sealed or conventional flue)



AIR SUPPLY AND VENTILATION CONCENTRIC FLUE SYSTEMS

The following notes are intended to give guidance:
Where the heater is to be installed in a room, NO VENTS ARE REQUIRED.

Where the heater is to be installed in a COMPARTMENT, permanent air vents are required in the COMPARTMENT at high and low level. These air vents must either communicate with a room or internal space or be direct to outside air.

The minimum effective areas of the permanent air vents required in the compartment are as follows:

Air vents should have negligible resistance and must not be sited in any apposition where they are likely to be easily blocked or flooded or in any position adjacent to an extraction system which is carrying flammable vapour.

Consideration must be given to the position of the high level ventilation opening. A high level vent must not be sited within 300mm (1ft), measured vertically, of the flue terminal.

Grilles and louvres should be so designed that high velocity air streams do not occur within the space housing the heater(s).

Air Vents Areas

| Position of Air Vents | Air from Room or Internal Space | Air Direct from Outside |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| High Level | 10cm ² per kW Net input | 5cm ² per kW Net input |
| Low Level | 10cm ² per kW Net input | 5cm ² per kW Net input |
| In a Room or Internal Space | No Requirement for Ventilation | |

Note: Both air vents must communicate with the same room or internal space or both must be on the same wall to outside air.

**AIR SUPPLY AND VENTILATION
CONCENTRIC FLUE SYSTEMS**

IMPORTANT

1. The effective area requirements specified in the table are related to the maximum heat input of the heater(s) and are equivalent to those specified in BS6644.
2. The free area of the grilles should not be less than the size of the recommended ventilation opening.
3. The supply of air to a space housing the heater(s) by mechanical means should be:
 - (a) Mechanical inlet with natural extraction.
 - (b) Mechanical inlet with mechanical extraction.

**NB!! NATURAL INLET WITH MECHANICAL
EXTRACTION MUST NOT BE USED**

Where a mechanical inlet and mechanical extraction system is used, the design extraction rate must not exceed one third of the design inlet rate.

All mechanical ventilation systems must be fitted with automatic gas shut off safety systems which cut off the supply of gas to the heater(s) in the event of failure of either the inlet or extract fans.

The requirements for air supply by mechanical ventilation are given in BS6644, Clause 19.3 and in IGE/UP/10 Pt 1.

The permanent air vents shall be sited away from the extract fans. It may be necessary to increase the ventilation area to compensate for the extractor fan.

**AIR SUPPLY AND VENTILATION
CONVENTIONAL FLUE SYSTEMS**

For all installations, please refer to the table below for calculating requirements. Detailed recommendations for the air supply are given in BS5440, Part 2, and BS6644, Clause 19.3 and in IGE/UP/10, Pt 1.

**The following notes are provided for general
guidance only.**

Ventilation shall prevent the heater environment from exceeding 32°C (90°).

The purpose provided space in which the heater(s) are installed must have permanent air vents communicating directly with the outside air, at high and low level. Where communication with the outside air is possible only by means of high level air vents, ducting down to floor level for the lower vents must be used.

For an exposed building, air vents must be fitted on at least two sides, preferably on all four sides.

Air vents should have negligible resistance and must not be sited in any position where they are likely to be easily blocked or flooded, or in any position adjacent to an extraction system which is carrying flammable vapour.

Grilles or louvres should be so designed that high velocity air streams do not occur within the space housing the heater(s).

The grilles should have a total minimum free area for the water heater(s), in addition to any other requirements, as follows:

**Where the heater is to be installed in a room, the
following permanent ventilation is required:**

5cm² per kW in excess of 7kW for installations up to 54kW net.

**For installations exceeding 60kW, the following
permanent ventilation is required:**

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Low Level (inlet) | 540cm ² plus 5cm ² per kilowatt in excess of 54kW total net input |
| High Level (outlet) | 270cm ² plus 2.5cm ² per kilowatt in excess of 54kW total net input |

**Where the heater is to be installed in a
compartment, permanent air vents are required in
the compartment at high and low level. These air
vents must either communicate with a room or
internal space or be direct to outside air.**

AIR SUPPLY AND VENTILATION CONVENTIONAL FLUE SYSTEMS

The minimum effective areas of the permanent air vents require in the compartment are as follows:

Air Vents Areas

| Position of Air Vents | Air from Room or Internal Space | Air Direct from Outside |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| High Level | 10cm ² per kW Net input | 5cm ² per kW Net input |
| Low Level | 20cm ² per kW Net input | 10cm ² per kW Net input |

Note: Both air vents must communicate with the same room or internal space or must both be on the same wall to outside air.

IMPORTANT!

1. The effective area requirements specified in the table are related to the maximum heat input of the heater(s) and are equivalent to those specified in BS6644 and IGE/UP/10, Pt 1.
2. The free area of the grilles should not be less than the size of the recommended ventilation opening.
3. The supply of air to a space housing the heater(s) by mechanical means should be:
 - (a) Mechanical inlet with natural extraction
 - (b) Mechanical inlet with mechanical extraction

NOTE! Natural inlet with mechanical extraction must not be used.

Where a mechanical inlet and mechanical extraction system is used, the design extraction rate must not exceed one third of the design inlet rate.

All mechanical ventilation systems must be fitted with automatic gas shut off safety systems which cut off the supply of gas to the heater(s) in the event of failure of either the inlet or extract fans.

The requirements for air supply by mechanical ventilation are given in BS6644, Clause 19.3 & IGE/UP/10 Pt 1.

The permanent air vents shall be sited away from any extract fans. Where an extract fan is fitted, check for spillage at the draught diverter as detailed in BS5440, Pt 1, Appendix B.

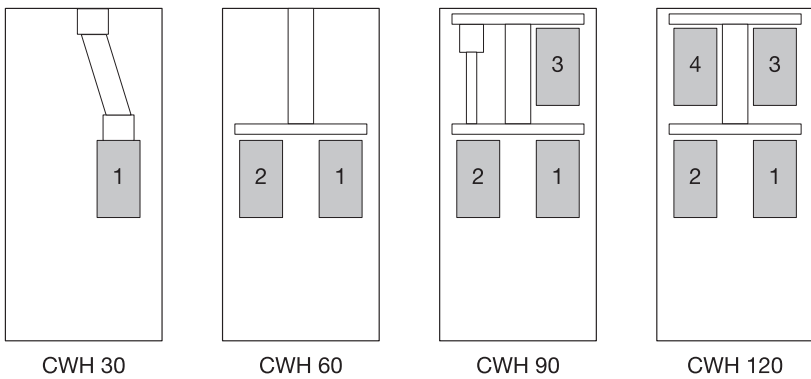
It may be necessary to increase the ventilation area to compensate for the extract fan.

The vapours emitted by halogen based compounds can, if drawn into the combustion air, cause corrosion of the gas burner, thermocouple and storage vessel. Therefore, if heaters are to be installed in locations where halogens are likely to be present, they should be isolated from such compounds and ventilated from and to outside uncontaminated atmosphere.

Some of the vulnerable areas are:

- (a) Hairdressing salons and adjoining rooms and basements
- (b) Establishments where dry cleaning solutions are used or stored
- (c) Degreasing plants using hydrocarbon solvents
- (d) Premises where refrigerant gases are used or stored

CWH HEAT EXCHANGER CONFIGURATION



The water heater is equipped with 1, 2, 3 or 4 burner modules depending on the model. Each burner module has its own automatic burner.

CONTROL PANEL

The operational status of the water heater can be seen and the desired temperature can be set on the control panel (Fig 13, right)

A green and a red LED can be found on the control panel for each burner module. These indicate the status of the corresponding burner module.

The green LED:

- off no automatic burner detected
- flashing automatic burner detected, burner module not in use
- on burner module in use

The red LED:

- off no fault
- flashing blocking fault
- on locking fault

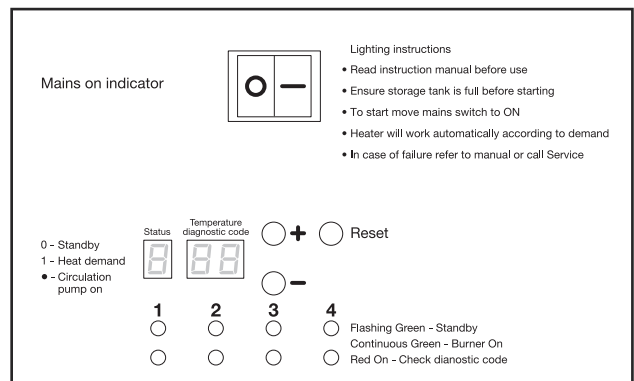


Fig 13

The display on the control panel consists of 3 segments. The following codes can appear:

- No heat demand
- Flashing, water not enabled
- Heat demand
- Programme changed, water temperature activated
- Permanent, circulation pump connected to terminals pump L – pump N activated
- Flashing, circulation pump stand by
- 50** Actual water heater temperature

Water Temperature Setting

TEMPERATURE SETTING

The water heater temperature can be set between 40°C and 70°C using the + and – buttons on the control panel. The maximum temperature for the Legionella flushing programme is 75°C.

The lower the temperature, the lower the chance of lime deposits (less maintenance). The risk of scalding is also less (think of children, those with special needs and the elderly). To avoid the formation of Legionella bacteria, the water heater temperature must be set to at least 60°C. Thermostatic mixing valves must be fitted at point of use in some applications. Health Guidance TM3 scheme refers.

ADJUSTING TEMPORARY TEMPERATURE CHANGE

If use is made of the programme for temporary temperature change (see page 16), the new temperature is set as follows:

Press the reset button down for longer than 5 seconds; L appears in the left segment of the display. The water heater temperature is shown in the 2 right segments; the new temperature can be entered using the + and – buttons. The new temperature is set by pressing the reset button once again; C 00 appears in the display. Pressing the reset button again switches the display back to the normal menu. If the new temperature is not set within 1 minute, the display switches back to the normal menu without recording the new value.

FILLING THE WATER HEATER

1. Check that the tank drain tap is closed
2. Check that the return valve in the 28mm pipe (close to the drain tap) is open
3. Open the main water tap, and then all warm water drainage points so that air present in the installation and water heater can escape
4. Fill the water heater by turning on the cold water supply tap. The water heater is full once water is flowing out of all the warm water drainage points

COMMISSIONING

WARNING: IMPORTANT LPG NOTICE

To commission on Propane, turn the high setting screw completely clockwise on each burner before starting the heater. Then, start up each heater and turn the high setting screw anti-clockwise until the burner ignites. Then, proceed as per the following instructions.

1. Before the water heater can be used, it must be checked that:
 - The water heater is completely full of water
 - The gas pipes have been purged
 - The electricity supply to the appliance is switched on
 - The phase and neutral are correctly connected to the appliance
2. Open the appliance's gas tap
3. Switch the electricity on with the power switch on the control panel.

The water heater now searches for what burner modules are present. When these are detected, the green LED for the corresponding burner module begins to flash. When all burner modules have been detected, they are started up one by one. When the burner module is operational, the green LED is lit permanently.

CO₂ ADJUSTMENT

The correct proportion of gas and air can be controlled based on the CO₂ percentage in the flue gasses. This control needs to be done at full load and low load. Every burner module has CO₂ measuring point for the measurement, see Fig 9. Table 1 shows the value of the CO₂ percentage at full load and low load.

Fig 14 - Measuring Point



Table 1: CO₂ Percentage

| Gas Type | Full Load | Low Load |
|-------------|-----------|----------|
| Natural Gas | 8.8% | 8.3% |
| Propane | 9.8% | 9.2% |

CONTROL AND ADJUSTMENT AT FULL LOAD

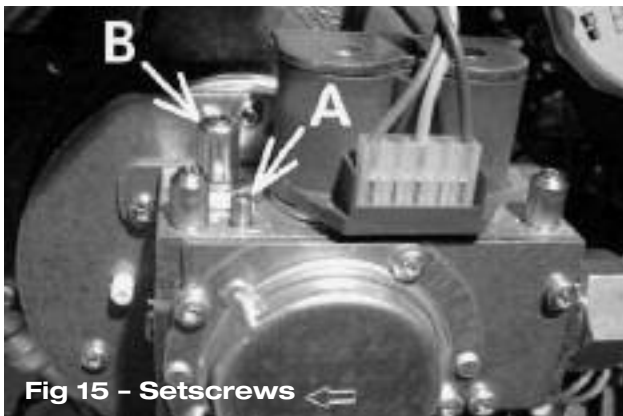
1. Switch the water heater off and flush system until the tank is completely cooled down
2. Put the water heater in operation
3. Press the reset button down for longer than 5 seconds; L appears in the display. Pressing the reset button again, C 00 appears in the display. Press the + button to select the burner module to be run at full load

- [01] Burner module 1
- [02] Burner module 2
- [03] Burner module 3
- [04] Burner module 4
- [0A] All burner modules simultaneously
- [n2] Burner module 2 not present

Press the reset button to choose the desired burner module. The burner can now function at full load or low load using the + and – buttons respectively. The actual burner capacity appears in the display alternately with:

- [f-] Burner module 1 full load
- [l-] Burner module 1 low load

Select full load with the + button, when the actual burner capacity is above 90%, the CO₂ percentage can be measured and set.



4. Measure the CO₂ percentage and compare it with table 1 (page 32). The CO₂ percentage can be adjusted using the “Full Load” Setscrew (A) on the gas regulation unit (see Fig 13). The CO₂ percentage can be increased by turning the setscrew to the left.
5. Now check the CO₂ percentage at low load.

CONTROL AND ADJUSTMENT AT LOW LOAD

1. Select low load with the – button. When the actual burner capacity is above 25%, the CO₂ percentage can be measured and set.
2. Measure the CO₂ percentage and check it against table 1 (page 32). The CO₂ percentage can be adjusted using the “Low Load” Setscrew (b) (2mm Alan Key) on the gas regulation unit (see Fig 13). The CO₂ percentage can be increased by turning the setscrew to the right.
3. Check the CO₂ percentage at full load again. If there is another adjustment at full load, check it at low load again.
4. Press the reset button. A new burner module can now be selected using the + and – buttons. The heater is brought into operation again by repeatedly pressing on the – button until C 00 appears in the display. Press the reset button again and the display switches back to normal.

NB: IF THE UNIT IS LEFT IN THE COMMISSIONING MODE BY MISTAKE, AFTER 10 MINUTES, THE SOFTWARE WILL AUTOMATICALLY SWITCH THE APPLIANCE BACK TO NORMAL OPERATION.

DECOMMISSIONING

Turn the electricity supply off. Then, turn off the gas tap in the supply pipe. The water heater must be empty when there is a risk of freezing. Please note: if the electricity supply remains switched off for a long period, the self test of the control no longer works. This happens once every 24 hours and activates pumps momentarily to prevent the pumps from sticking, amongst other things.

FAULT CODES

A fault code will appear in the control panel display if there is a lockout failure. A letter and the number of the burner module appear alternately in the display. The letter A is for a lockout fault and E is for a blocking fault. The two right segments show a fault code, table 2 gives the meaning of the different codes. If there is a fault in more than one burner module, the display alternates every 5 seconds between burner modules and their associated fault codes.

MASTER BOARD BLOCKING CODES

| | |
|-----|--|
| E09 | Control Error: Internal RAM location not correct |
| E12 | Control Error: The incorrect parameters are programmed in the slave board |
| E13 | Control Error: A references measurement indicated that the AD-circuit is defective, too low |
| E14 | Control Error: A references measurement indicated that the AD-circuit is defective, too high |
| E15 | Control Error: A references measurement indicated that the AD-circuit is defective, too low |
| E16 | Control Error: A references measurement indicated that the AD-circuit is defective, too high |
| E18 | Control Error: Internal RAM |
| E19 | Control Error: Not able to read parameters |
| E20 | No slave board present |
| E22 | Power Fault: The 50Hz has too large deviation |
| E60 | Tank sensor opened circuit |
| E65 | Return sensor opened circuit |
| E70 | Tank sensor shorted |
| E75 | Return sensor shorted |

SLAVE BOARD BLOCKING CODES

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| E0 | Read Error: Not able to read stored parameters |
| E28, E29, E30, E31 | Control error: Reference measurements indicates that there is an error in the AD circuit |
| E33 | Flame detected when gas valve was closed |
| E41 | Phase Error: Live and neutral reversed |
| E42 | Phase Error: Too much deviation in the supply voltage frequency |
| E44 | Control Error: Poor communication between the two processors |
| E47 | Return sensor open circuit |
| E48 | Flow sensor open circuit |
| E63 | Return sensor short circuit |
| E64 | Flow sensor short circuit |
| E78 | Reset Error: Too many user resets |

Lockout faults can be reset using the reset button. Only the burner module for which the fault code appears in the display at that moment is reset. Any E code (or blocking fault) will require some form of rectification before it can be reset, i.e. repair or replacement of a component or part. An E code could indicate a fault in connection with the Master or Slave boards.

SLAVE BOARD LOCKOUT CODES

| | |
|-----|---|
| A01 | Three Failed Ignitions: After three ignitions, there was still no flame detected |
| A02 | Overheat Stat Failure: No water flow conditions, the flow sensor is not detecting a temperature increase during operation |
| A03 | The two flow sensors have too greater temperature differential between them, 10°C for more than 60 seconds |
| A05 | Gas Valve Relay Error: The gas valve relay is not switching correctly |
| A06 | Safety Relay Error: The safety relay is not switching correctly |
| A08 | Fan Error: The fan is not reaching its target value or speed for more than 60 seconds |
| A09 | Control Error: Internal storage location |
| A10 | The contents of the stored parameters are not correct |
| A11 | Flow Temperature: Flow temperature went above 95°C |
| A12 | Control Error: The stored contents inside the control are not matching the software version |
| A14 | Control Error: Internal storage location |
| A15 | Control Error: Internal storage location |
| A16 | Control Error: Internal storage location |
| A17 | Control Error: Internal storage location |
| A19 | Control Error: Internal storage location |
| A20 | Flame detection after gas valve is closed. Flame still present 10 seconds after the gas valve is closed |
| A21 | Flame detected before opening of the gas valve during the start up sequence |
| A24 | Too many flame failures: When the flame fails three times within on burn cycle |

MAINTENANCE

At least once a year, the following works must be carried out:

1. Check the CO₂ percentage and adjust if necessary, (see page 33).
2. Check the output at full load by measuring the gas usage. If this deviates more than 15% from the nominal value (see Section 2, Technical Details) then this is an indication of dirt or blockages in the flue gas extraction channel, the air supply channel or the condensation extractor.
3. Switch off the electricity supply. Check the condensation extraction and rinse the condensation tray and condensation extraction with clean pipe water. An opening has been provided for this on the top of the condensation tray, see Fig 14. When no more impurities come out then the condensation extraction is clean.
4. Check the ionisation electrode. This must be straight and clean (light residue is normal).

Fig 16 – Flushing Point



5. Flush the water heater tank by opening the drainage tap. Let water flow out of the water heater until no more chalk residue comes out with the water. In areas with hard water, it is necessary to flush out the water heater more frequently.

6. If the water heater is to be drained for any reason, first take the water heater out of operation and then proceed as follows:
 - a. Turn off the water tap in the cold water supply
 - b. Open one of the warm water taps that can be found at a point higher than the water heater in order to bleed the warm water pipe section. If the water heater is set up above the level of the drainage points, it will be necessary to open the warm water connection to let the appliance run empty.
 - c. Open the drainage tap of the water heater so the appliance runs empty. Be careful, the water flowing out can be very hot!
7. The storage tank should be inspected annually and cleaned if required. To gain access, first drain the tank as above. Disconnect any pipework connections to allow removal of the tank cover, including the pipes from the T&P valve (the valves should be left in position in the inspection cover), remove sixteen M10 bolts and washers securing the cover at the top. Lift off the cover, retain the O ring seal for refitting; alternatively, a new seal may be required. When refitting the cover, locate the O ring in the groove and fasten cover using the bolts and washers. Do not over-tighten; the torque setting should be 60Nm.

Burner and exchanger

The burner and exchanger do not normally need to be cleaned. If there is a suspicion of dirt then the exchanger should be opened on the bottom. New gaskets must always be used when assembling. The top of the exchanger must never be opened.

The hot surface igniter is a vulnerable part that should only be removed if it has to be replaced.

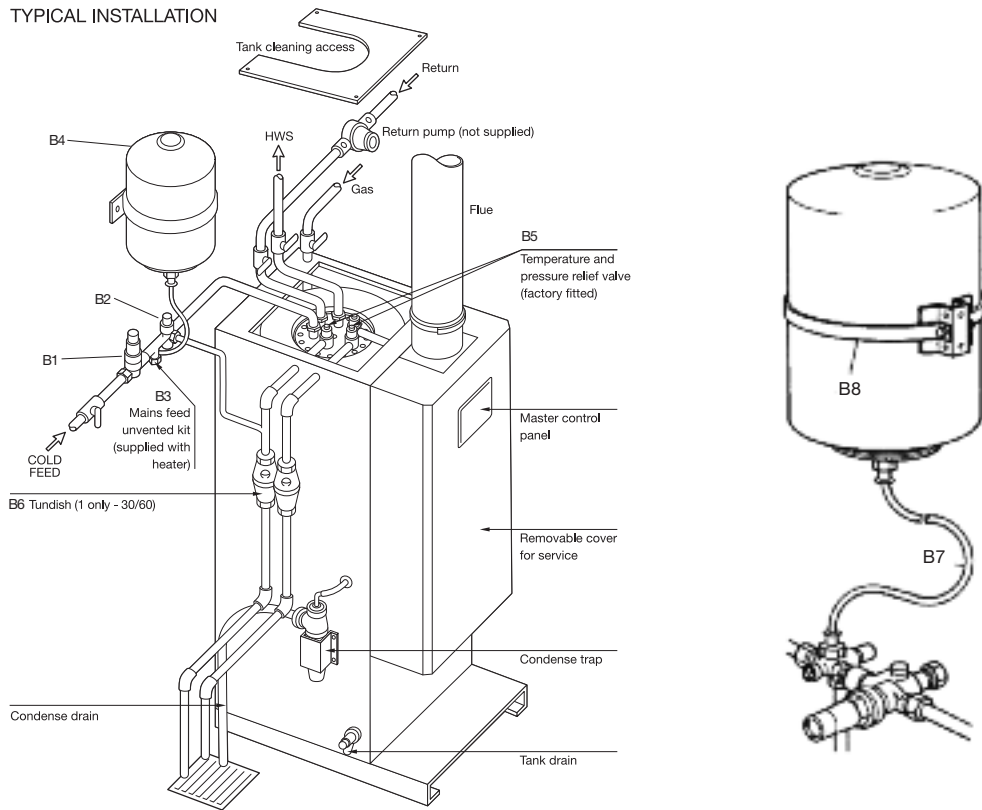
Only original parts recommended by the manufacturer can be used as replacement parts. Components that are sealed may not be changed or dismantled.

SPARE LIST FOR CWH RANGE

| Parts Description | Part Number | | Quantity |
|---|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Main Dungs Gas Valve Assembly | E659 | M1835 | 1 per module |
| Main Gas Valve O Ring | E845 | M1842 | 1 per module |
| Fan Assembly & Gasket | E658 | M1834 | 1 per module |
| Fan Gasket only | E846 | M1843 | 1 per module |
| Wilo Primary Pump (Bronze) | E660 | M1836 | 1 per module |
| Bronze Pump Elbow & Vent Union | E847 | M1844 | 1 per module |
| Wilo Primary Pump (Plastic) | E920 | M2266 | 1 per module |
| Plastic Pump Elbow & Vent Union | E921 | M2272 | 1 per module |
| From serial number 071401 | | | |
| Non-return Valve | E930 | M2296 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger (Coopra 30 kW) | E656 | M1832 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger Baffle Service Kit | E933 | M0760 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger Burner Gasket | E932 | M0766 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger Vapour Tray Gasket | E931 | M0755 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger Top Lid Body Seal | G024 | M2653 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger Top Lid Insulation | G025 | M2654 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger 15mm Outlet Seal | E654 | M1830 | 1 per module |
| Heat Exchanger Outlet Fitting & Seals | E917 | M2250 | 1 per module |
| Exchanger Outlet Fitting top Bracket | E937 | M2337 | 1 per module |
| Top Plate Seal | E653 | M1829 | 1 |
| Slave board | E661 | M1837 | 1 per module |
| Master Control Board (E 5580) | E853 | M1838 | |
| Hot surface Ignitor | E657 | M1833 | 1 per module |
| Flame Rod | E655 | M1831 | 1 per module |
| Temperature Flow Surface Sensor | E663 | M1839 | 3 per module |
| Tank Temperature Sensor & Lead | E664 | M1840 | 1 |
| Wiring Looms | | | |
| 30/200 & 300 models | E849 | M1766 | 1 |
| 60 kW models | E850 | M1767 | 1 |
| 90 kW models | E851 | M1768 | 1 |
| 120 kW models | E852 | M1769 | 1 |
| Master & Terminal Panel Wiring Loom | E858 | M0748 | 1 |
| Condensate Trap | E211 | M1828 | 1 |
| Condensate Tube Grommet | E857 | M1846 | 1 per module |
| Return Temp. Sensor & Lead Kit | E674 | | 1 |
| Switch no/off | E665 | M1841 | 1 |
| Stainless Steel Top Bolts | E859 | M1826 | 1 Set |
| Cold feed Dip Tube O Seal (34.52 x 3.53 mm) | E928 | M2294 | 1 |
| Return Dip Tube O Seal (21.5 x 3 mm) | E929 | M2295 | 1 |

| Parts Description | Part Number | | Quantity |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------|-----------------|
| Temperature/Pressure Relief Valve | C380 | | 1 – 30 & 60 kW |
| | C380 | | 2 – 90 & 120 kW |
| Andrews Dome Label | E856 | M1845 | 1 |
| MAXXflo Dome Label | E927 | M2290 | 1 |
| Front Cover | E919 | M2264 | 1 |
| Drain Cover Plate (200 L vessel) | E935 | M1411 | 1 |
| Drain Cover Plate (300 L vessel) | E936 | M5845 | 1 |
| Side Access Panel (200 L) | E935 | M1411 | 1 |
| Side Access Panel (300 L) | E936 | M5845 | 1 |
| Laptop Interface USB Lead | E870 | | 1 |
| Service Manual | E281 | | 1 |
| LPG Warning Label | E942 | | 1 |

UNVENTED SYSTEMS KIT INSTALLATION DETAILS MAXXFLO WATER HEATER CWH30/60/90/120



COMPLETE UNVENTED SYSTEMS KIT PART NO. B328 - MAXXflo

| Description | Andrews Part No | RWC Part No |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
| B1 Combined Reducing Valve/Strainer | C784 | PRED 300-127 |
| B2 Check Valve | C785 | CORE 255-002 |
| B3 Expansion Valve | C786 | PREL 102-027 |
| B4 Expansion Vessel (25 Litre) | C782 | XVES 603-041 |
| B5 Temperature/Pressure Relief Valve | C380 x 2 | PTM 100-002 |
| B6 Tundish from Expansion Valve & T/P Valve | C384 x 2 | TUND 300-001 |
| B7 Hose Assembly | | HOSE 202-106A |
| B8 Wall Bracket Assembly | | BRKT 240-050 |

NB: Tees, elbows, stop valve and pipework not supplied

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