



USER GUIDE

Sigrin

Brine/water

www.thermia.com

The English language is used for the original instructions. Other languages are a translation of the original instructions. (Directive 2006/42/EC)

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1 Foreword

Buying a heat pump from Thermia is a statement for the future.

A heat pump utilizes a renewable energy source to provide heating, hot water, and, in some cases, cooling for your home. It is designed to offer a reliable and convenient solution while ensuring effective operations.

Thank you for choosing a Thermia heat pump.

We appreciate your trust and investment in the future and are with you on this journey for many years to come.

2 Safety precautions

2.1 Important information

Warning



This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the product. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

Caution User responsibility



It is the user's responsibility to practice normal supervision on the unit and to acknowledge and follow up on alarms and indications of errors to the installation. The alarm functions are implemented to prevent and/or limit damage to the product and/or heating system. Failure to acknowledge alarm indications may result in damage to the product and/or the heating system, and in turn also the facility it's installed in.

The system can be considered maintenance free, but certain checks are necessary. Contact your installer for any service work. The front of the heat pump must only be opened by qualified installers.

2.2 Installation and maintenance

Only qualified installers may install, operate and carry out maintenance and repair work on the heat pump.

The appliance shall be stored and installed so as to prevent mechanical damage from occurring.

Due to safety regulations, only qualified electricians may modify the electrical installation and only qualified refrigeration technicians may work on the refrigerant circuit.

This applies to modifications on the following components:

- The heat pump unit
- The pipes for the refrigerant, brine and water
- The power supply
- The safety valves

It is not permitted to carry out construction installations that may affect the operational safety of the heat pump.

Make sure to never block the connection to the safety valves' overflow pipes.

The following safety precautions applies to the hot water circuit's safety valve with corresponding overflow pipe:

- Water expands when it is heated, which means that a small amount of water is released from the system via the overflow pipe.
- The water that exits the overflow pipe can be hot!

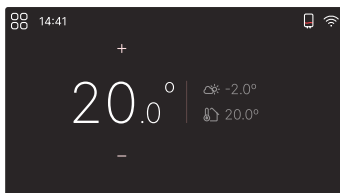
Therefor, allow it to flow to a floor drain to prevent any risk of scalding.

3 Common settings

Below is a summary of the most common settings you may need to make as owner of this heat pump. If the screen saver is active, simply press the screen to proceed.

– Adjusting the indoor temperature

Adjusting the indoor temperature without room sensor



Press + to increase the indoor temperature or - to decrease the indoor temperature.

One step up or down will affect the indoor temperature with approximately 0,5 °C. This is the easiest way to adjust the heating.

Observe that the effect of the adjustment takes up to approximately 24 hours to be noticeable, depending on the heating system and insulation of the building etc. For more advanced settings and information, please refer to the Heating settings chapter.

– MyThermia

With MyThermia you can control and monitor your heat pump via any smart phone, computer or tablet.

Visit Thermia website to create an account. For smart phone or tablet, please download the application.

– Display notifications

The heat pump is equipped with automatic functional surveillance in the controller in order to give the heat pump a long lifetime with as reliable and efficient running as possible. If the heat pump detects that something may need attention, this will be presented as an alarm in the display. See the Alarms chapter for further information.

4 About your heat pump

4.1 Product description

This heat pump is a heating system for both heating and hot water production. It has a compressor which is customised for heat pumps. The heat pump is equipped with control equipment which is presented in a graphic display. The heat pump is also prepared for monitoring via the internet. Heating is provided to the building via a water-borne heating system. The heat pump supplies as much of the heat demand as possible before auxiliary heating is engaged to assist. If cooling is installed, the heat pump can also provide cooling.

The heating unit consists of different components:

Heat pump unit

The heat pump consists of:

- Variable speed scroll compressor controlled by a frequency converter
- Stainless steel heat exchangers
- Circulation pumps for collector system and heating system
- Electronic expansion valves and pressure transmitters for surveillance of the refrigerant circuit
- Inbuilt stainless water heater
- Internal immersion heater
- The Duo heat pump has a separate water heater. The temperature in the water heater is controlled by a lower and a top temperature sensor.

Control equipment

The control equipment controls the incoming components of the heating appliance (compressor, circulation pumps, auxiliary heating, exchange valves and external functions available as accessories, if installed) and keeps track of when the pump should start and stop, as well as whether it should produce heating or hot water.

The control equipment consists of:

- Colour touch screen and relay module
- Temperature sensors (outdoor, supply line, return line, brine and hot water)
- Frequency converter and sensors in the heat pump's refrigerant circuit

Heating system

In your heating system, water is constantly circulating from the heat pump through radiators or floor heating and back again to provide heating to the building, except during summer when there is no need for heating. If you have cooling installed, the cooling is supplied in a similar way, often to fan coils or under floor systems prepared for cooling.

Heat curve and supply line temperature

The heat pump is automatically calculating how much heat it has to produce to keep a comfortable indoor climate based on the measured outdoor temperature and the settings made on the so called "heat curve" in the heat pump display.

The temperature of the water supplied from the heat pump to the heating system is called "supply line temperature" as it is the temperature that is supplied from the heat pump to the heating system.

The supply line temperature needs to be increased when the outdoor temperatures gets lower because more heat is required from the heating system when it gets colder outside to keep the same indoor temperature. This is what the "heat curve" makes sure.

The heat curve settings are normally adjusted by the heat pump installer, but fine tuning to the specific house conditions and individual preferences may be required after some time to obtain desired indoor climate in all weather conditions.

A correctly set heat curve saves energy, gives a very good indoor climate and often also reduces the need of maintenance.

General guidance:

In order to increase the indoor temperature with 1 degree, the **supply line** temperature should often be increased by 3 °C in radiator systems and 2 °C in floor heating systems.

(To decrease indoor temperatures, lower the temperature settings correspondingly.)

When the heat curve is set properly, the comfort adjustment will work as a quick adjustment to increase/ decrease the indoor temperature, affecting the indoor temperature with approx 0,5 °C / step.

For further information, see Appendix.

5 Settings and adjustments

A qualified installer sets the heat pump's basic settings upon installation. The adjustments that may be made by the end user are described below. Sometimes no adjustments are needed at all.

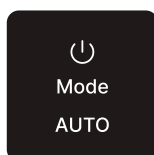
Never change control unit settings unless you are aware of what effects the changes may have. Make a note of the default setting and know that some changes may take some time to take effect due to the nature of a heating system.

5.1 Selecting operating mode

Your selection of operating mode influence if and how the heat pump produces heat and hot water. This affects both performance and energy consumption.

Set the heat pump to the desired operating mode in the menu:

1. Press  on the start screen to open the menu screen.
2. Scroll down to **System configurations** and press **Mode** to open the **Operating mode** screen.



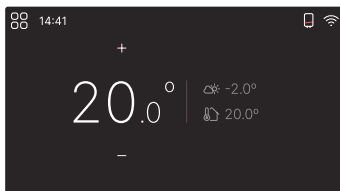
3. Choose the desired operating mode.
4. Normal mode is **Auto** (On).

Operating mode	Description
Auto (default)	The heat pump will automatically run the compressor and the auxiliary heater to meet the heating and hot water needs.
Use auxiliary heater only	The heat pump will only use the electrical auxiliary heater to meet the heating and hot water needs. This means that the heat pump can produce heat and hot water even if the compressor function is compromised or non operational. Using the auxiliary heater only will increase energy consumption.
Off	All heat pump functions, such as the compressor and auxiliary heater are turned off. No heat or hot water will be produced which risks freeze damage.

5.2 Adjusting the indoor temperature - Heat settings

Comfort adjustment, changing temperature

On the start screen, "comfort adjustment" of the indoor temperature may be done easily.



Press + or - to raise or lower the indoor temperature. Each step represents an increase/decrease of approximately 0,5 °C of the indoor temperature.

General advice: If the temperature is perceived as too high, it is normally highly recommended to change the setting on the heat pump instead of adjusting down/closing the radiator thermostats and similar. Adjusting the settings on the heat pump will in most cases enable a more efficient and smooth running.

If regular adjustments on the comfort adjustment are required to keep the indoor temperature stable when the outdoor temperature changes, this may indicate that the so called heat curve (more advanced setting) should be adjusted. For cooling settings: see Cooling chapter.

See Comfort Settings in the Appendix for further details.

5.3 Adjusting the heat curve

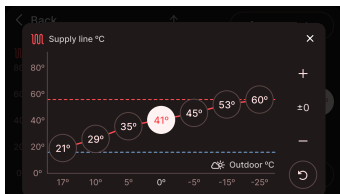
The heat curve is a more advanced and sophisticated way to adjust the heating compared to the comfort adjustment available on the first page, but also gives very good possibilities for fine tuning the heating settings to get desired indoor climate also when the outdoor temperature changes.

If you are not familiar with how the heat curve is working, it may be good to start by reading the Heat curve chapter in the Appendix, in this manual.

1. Press  on the Start screen to open the Menu screen.



2. Press
3. Press **Advanced settings**.
4. Press the arrow down to open the heat curve.
5. Press  to edit the heat curve, see details below.



There are two ways of adjusting the heat curve:

- Press  **Adjust curve**, press + or - to adjust the entire curve.

Or:

- Press  **Adjust points**, individual points can be moved separately by pressing the desired point and pressing + or - to the desired temperature.

Leave the view by pressing x in the top right corner.

5.4 Heating settings

In Heating settings, you can set **Target home temperature**, **Seasonal stop**, adjust **Room sensor** settings (if installed), etc.

Press  on the Start screen to open the Menu screen.



Adjusting the minimum and maximum supply temperatures is particularly important if your home has under floor heating.

If your house has floor heating, the supply line temperature must not exceed the values recommended by the floor manufacturer. Otherwise the floor might get damaged.

For more information, see Heating Settings in the Appendix.

Note: **Heating** is by default ON and should normally never be deactivated, as this could cause freezing and property damage.

5.5 Hot water settings

In hot water settings you may choose from 3 different hot water modes depending on your preferences:



Hot water mode



Economy mode

Can be used as default mode to get the most energy efficient hot water production when the demands on hot water capacity is expected to be low. This setting will give the most efficient hot water production, but also a lower hot water capacity and longer recharge times compared to the other modes.



Normal mode

Often a good setting for normal families and is optimized to give a very good compromise between comfort and economy giving a high amount of available hot water, but also a low energy consumption.



Comfort mode

Will give the shortest recharge times and the highest hot water capacity, but with a somewhat lower efficiency and a slightly increased sound level.

Boost hot water: By activating the **Boost hot water** button you can trigger an extra (one time) hot water production including the use of the electrical top up heater, giving the possibility of an increased amount of hot water for special occasions.

In **Advanced settings:**

- **Anti legionella** settings
- **Start on decreasing temperature**, activated as default but can be deactivated. This feature is used to detect large tap water withdrawal and start tap water production earlier than normal.

Note: Hot water production should normally never be deactivated, as this could cause harmful bacterial growth inside the hot water tank.

5.6 Cooling settings

For products with cooling installed, your heat pump can produce cooling during summer time to give you an extra pleasant indoor climate. If you have cooling installed, the cooling menu icon is visible in the heat pump display.

To view and change cooling settings:

Press  on the Start screen to open the Menu screen.



Press  to open the Cooling menu.



Enable passive cooling

Use the cold from the borehole to cool your home.



Enable active cooling

Use the compressor to increase the cooling capacity.

General information

Important! A desired cooling temperature set too low can give condense problems in certain systems, especially at high air humidity. Contact your installer for advice if you are uncertain and/or would like to lower the desired cooling supply (min) temperature.

In certain systems external systems can also be connected to command the heat pump to start cooling.

If cooling is activated, the heat pump will stop heating and will start and stop cooling automatically (If cooling is deactivated, cooling will never start).

6 Connecting the heat pump

6.1 Connectivity

To be able to use the full scope of the functionality of the heat pump, it needs to be connected to the internet. This can be done in three different ways, with Wi-Fi or ethernet (both will require a router connection) or a cellular network.

In its factory default configuration, the heat pump uses the available network interfaces for the following purposes:

- Secure communication with backend services for monitoring, status reporting, and alarms.
- Remote control functionality, allowing users to adjust parameters, configure settings, and manage features such as scheduling or calendar-based operation.
- Automatic software updates (OTA), where new software is securely downloaded and installed.
- Optional secure remote support, where the device can establish a protected connection to dedicated support personnel.
- Local network discovery, allowing authorized applications to detect and connect to the device within the same network.

All external communication is initiated by the device. The device does not require manual network configuration such as port forwarding. No services are exposed for unsolicited incoming connections from external networks. Local network discovery is limited to the local network and does not provide remote access to the device.

Below are steps for the different internet connections that might be good to know:

(All three functions can be found in the  **System settings** view)



Wi-Fi

Open the Wi-Fi view and enable the function. A list of available networks should be visible. Choose the one you want to connect to and type in the correct password for that network.



Ethernet

Connect an ethernet cable, on the back of the display, to a router. Open the Ethernet view and enable the function. Either let the heat pump acquire an automatic IP address or type in the required information to establish a connection.



Cellular network

Open the Cellular network view and enable the function.

6.2 MyThermia App

Stay connected and manage your heat pump with ease - wherever you are, whenever you want. Connecting your heat pump also ensures to benefit from software updates and access to future functionality.

Getting started

Make sure your heat pump is connected to the internet. Find out more on how to connect your heat pump to the internet, wireless or with network cable, in chapter 6.1 **Connectivity**.

Download the MyThermia app to your mobile device or visit

www.mythermia.thermia.com

to create a user account or sign in to your existing account, or simply sign into an existing account.

Follow the instructions on how to connect your device and start using the service.

Connecting the heat pump to your user account

1. In the heat pump display, press  **Menu**.
2. Press  **System settings**.
3. Press **MyThermia**.
4. When entering this menu for the first time, press **Show MyThermia pairing code**.
5. Open MyThermia app and press *add device*.
6. Use the built-in scan function  to pair the heat pump to your user account by scanning the **MyThermia connection QR-code**.

Note: You need to allow MyThermia to access your camera in order to use the built-in scan function.

7. Fill in device location information, this is required to use the MyThermia service.
8. Optional - Connect your device to a contractor.

Disable all users

You can disable all users who are currently connected to your device. Within the menu MyThermia App, press **Linked accounts** and **Disconnect**.

Note:

Once all users have been disconnected, no one will be able to monitor or control the device remotely until a new connection is established.

Thermia hereby declare that the radio equipment type in this heat pump complies with Directive 2014/53/EU. For a full view of the Declaration of conformity for this product, please visit www.thermia.se/declarations

7 Accessories

There are a number of accessories available to be installed with this heat pump. Below is a list of the most commonly used accessories. Contact your installer if you have any specific requests.

Installed accessories will make settings available in the display. Different accessories have different ways of controlling its functionality, depending on sensors, extra equipment added to the system (bought and delivered separately with each accessory), etc.

Information about these individual settings can be found by pressing the **Information icon** on the respective accessory page in the display, when applicable.

- Pool
- Distribution circuit 1
- External auxiliary heater
- Passive cooling
- Active cooling
- Power limiter
- Flow guard
- Buffer tank
- Room sensor
- etc.

8 Alarms

The heat pump is equipped with automatic functional surveillance in the controller in order to give the heat pump a long lifetime with as reliable and efficient running as possible. If the heat pump detects that something may need attention, this will be presented with an alarm notification in the display.

Any active alarms is visible in the  **Alarms** menu on the menu screen.

In  **System settings**, open the **Ambient light settings** menu and set what level of detail the heat pump should report on. The LED light in the bottom of the heat pump front will indicate with different colors depending on what type of alarm that has been triggered.

There are three different classifications of alarms:

- **Class A:** Stops the heat pump. The alarm must be acknowledged. A red light will be visible on the floor in front of the heat pump.
- **Class B:** Does **not** stop the heat pump. The alarm must be acknowledged. An amber light will be visible on the floor in front of the heat pump.
- **Class C:** Temporary functional deviation, no action required. Does not stop the heat pump. The alarm is self-acknowledging. A white light will be visible on the floor in front of the heat pump.

If a Class A-alarm is active, the heat pump's compressor is disabled, and the hot water production will stop. This is to draw attention to the fact that there is an error that must be resolved before the heat pump can regain normal functionality.

The immersion heater will automatically be used for space heating during a Class A-alarm that is blocking the compressor. If the Class A-alarm can not be re-set or if the error reoccurs, tap water heating can also be reactivated by switching the operating mode to "Auxiliary heater only". This mode can also be used in an installation phase, before the brine circuit is connected to the heat pump.

Have in mind that heating the house and the tap water tank of the heat pump with the immersion heater only, can be costly if done over a longer period of time, and is not recommended as a long term solution.

A red light is shown on the floor in front of the heat pump when there is a red Class A-alarm active (amber for Class B). Go to the **Alarms** menu, showing information for details about the alarm.

Example of error messages:

Message	Meaning/Class	Corrective action
High pressure	The heating circuit is the heat pump's high pressure circuit. Class A	Often caused by air or insufficient flow in the heating system or hot water tank. Check and, if necessary, rectify the level of the circuit. Acknowledge the alarm as described below.
Low pressure	The brine circuit is the heat pump's low pressure circuit. Class A	Often caused by air or insufficient flow in the brine circuit. Check the circuit's level. Acknowledge the alarm as described below. Contact a service technician if the alarm reoccurs.
Internal immersion heater	Internal immersion over-heat protection triggered. Class B	Usually caused by poor flow or air in the heating system.
All other messages	Acknowledge the error as described below. If the alarm remains or reoccurs, contact a service technician.	

In the case of an active alarm, information about the alarm is also available by pressing the arrow next to the notification.

Acknowledging alarms

Contact the installer if alarms are persisting and/or recurring. If you need to set the heat pump in emergency mode to get heating and hot water, see Operating mode chapter.

9 Regular checks

9.1 Check the water pressure in the heating circuit

The system pressure of the installation must be checked at least twice per year. Ensure that the heating system has the necessary pressure, according to the installers advice, but never more than 3 bar.

You can often use normal tap water when topping up the heating system. In certain exceptional cases the water quality may be unsuitable for filling the heating system (corrosive or calciferous water). In case of doubt, contact your installer.

Do not use any additives for treatment of the water in the heating system, unless you have a written consent from Thermia!

9.2 Checking safety valves

The safety valves for the installation should be checked at least four times per year to prevent lime deposits clogging the mechanism.

The safety valve of the water tank protects the enclosed heater against over pressure. It is mounted on the cold water inlet line. If the safety valve is not checked regularly, there is a risk that the water tank may sustain damage. It is quite normal for the safety valve to let out small amounts of water when the water tank is being charged, especially if a lot of hot water was used previously.

The safety valves can be checked by turning the cap a quarter of a turn clockwise until water comes out of the overflow pipe. If a safety valve does not work properly, it must be replaced. Contact your installer.

The opening pressure of the safety valves is not adjustable.

Make sure to never ever block the connection to the safety valves' overflow pipes. Any excessive pressure must always be able to escape.

9.3 In the event of leakage

In the event of leakage in the hot water pipes between the heat pump and water taps, close the shut-off valve on the cold water inlet immediately. Then contact your installer.

In the event of leakage in the brine circuit, turn off the heat pump and call your installer immediately.

9.4 Cleaning the filters for the heating- and brine circuits

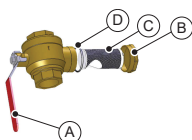
Contact your installer if you are not sure how to perform the filter cleaning.

Heating circuit: The heat pump must be switched off during this maintenance. First turn it off from the Operating mode page, wait a few minutes to make sure it shuts down properly, then turn off the main switch before cleaning can be started.

The cleaning of filters may cause air ingress to the brine or heating system that may cause operational disturbances. For cleaning magnetite filters, please refer to the filter manufacturers instructions.

Check and clean the filters at least twice the first year after installation. The interval can be extended if there is evidence that cleaning twice per year is not necessary.

Have a cloth at hand when opening the filter cover as a small amount of water usually escapes.



A: Shut-off tap

B: Cover

C: Filter

D: O-ring

Clean the filter as follows:

1. Switch off the heat pump.
2. Turn the shut-off tap (A) to the closed position.
3. Unscrew the cover (B) and remove it.
4. Remove the filter.
5. Rinse the filter (C).
6. Reinstall the filter.
7. Check that the O-ring (D) on the cover is not damaged.
8. Screw the cover back into place.
9. Turn the shut-off tap to the open position.
10. Start the heat pump.

For the brine circuit filter, please contact your installer for advice.

10 Appendix

10.1 Calculating heat production

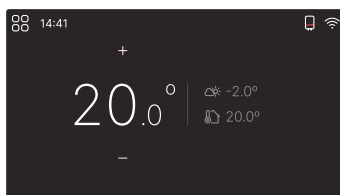
The heat pump is calculating how much heat it has to produce to keep a comfortable indoor climate based on the outdoor temperature and the so called heat curve. The heat curve settings are adjusted by the installer during installation/commissioning, but fine tuning to the specific house conditions and individual preferences may be required after some time to obtain a pleasant indoor climate in all weather conditions. A correctly set heat curve reduces maintenance and saves energy. The indoor temperature is adjusted by changing the heat pump's heat curve, which is the control system's tool for calculating the supply temperature for water that is sent out on the heating system.

The heat curve calculates the supply temperature depending on the outdoor temperature. The lower the outdoor temperature, the higher the supply temperature. In other words, the supply temperature of the water out to the heating system will increase linearly as the outdoor air temperature falls.

NOTE: Incorrect adjustments on max/min temperatures may, in case of floor heating systems, cause damage to the floor. Make sure to not exceed the recommended temperature according to the floor manufacturer.

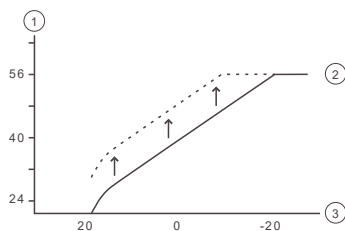
10.2 Comfort settings

If you temporarily wish to increase or decrease the indoor temperature.



When changing the comfort setting, the angle of the curve on the system's heat curve does not change, instead the entire heat curve is moved by 2-3 °C for every degree change of the comfort setting. The reason that the curve is adjusted 2-3 °C is that it is an approximate increase of the supply temperature, usually needed to increase the indoor temperature with 1 °C.

The simplified working principle for Comfort Settings is as follows:



1. Supply line temperature (°C)
2. Maximum supply temperature.
3. Outdoor temperature (°C)

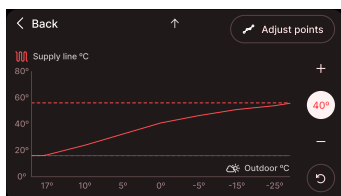
If a change larger than +/- 3 steps on the comfort wheel is required to obtain the desired indoor temperature, or corrective adjustments are needed at different outdoor temperatures, more advanced heating settings may need adjustments. See the Heating Settings chapter in this manual for details.

Please note that lowering the comfort adjustments too low may cause very low indoor temperatures. Also be aware that it may take up to one day before the result of the changes you make have full impact, due to the space heating system inertia.

Contact your installer if you are uncertain about how to adjust the heat pump settings.

10.3 Heat curve

The heat curve indicator value **40°** shows the temperature of the water supplied to the heating system ("supply line temperature") at an outdoor temperature of 0 °C.



The factory settings for the heat curve before adjustment is "40". This setting is suitable for many heating systems with radiators, but generally unsuitable for systems with floor heating. For systems with underfloor heating a standard heat curve setting is "30".

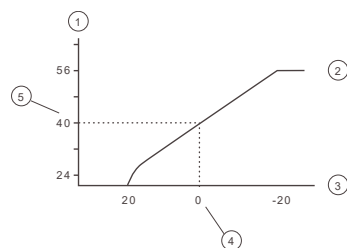
NOTE: Incorrect adjustments on max/min temperatures may, in case of floor heating systems, cause damage to the floor. Make sure to not exceed the recommended temperature according to the floor manufacturer. Combination systems with both underfloor heating and radiators may need different heat curves. This can be obtained with, for example, an additional distribution circuit if that has been prepared by the installer.

The heat curve provides very good adjustment possibilities and may also be further customized to individual needs at seven different outdoor temperatures.

If a room sensor is installed (accessory), this may enhance the control of how warm the water supplied to the heating system should be, based on the measured indoor temperature.

To ensure that the supply line temperature is not too warm (or cold) for the heating system, max and min supply line temperature boundaries should also be set. See chapter Heating Settings (Supply line min and max) in this appendix.

The simplified working principle for the heat curve is as follows:



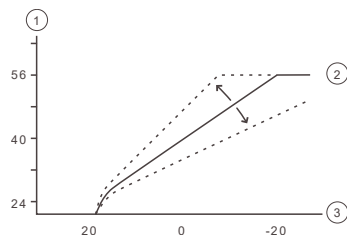
1. Desired system supply temperature (°C)
2. Maximum setpoint value
3. Outdoor temperature (°C)
4. Example: 0 °C
5. Example: Set value (standard 40 °C)

In the event of outdoor temperatures below 0 °C, a higher setpoint value is calculated and in the event of outdoor temperatures greater than 0 °C, a lower setpoint value is calculated.

Moving the heat curve as one unit

In the  **Adjust curve** mode, the curve is moved as one unit and the slope of the curve is adjusted.

The simplified working principle for this is as follows:



1. Desired system supply temperature (°C)
2. Maximum setpoint value
3. Outdoor temperature (°C)

If the curve is moved upwards, the heat curve will become steeper and if the curve is moved downwards, it will become flatter.

The most energy efficient and cost effective setting is achieved by changing the curve settings which leads to fewer starts and longer operating times.

Supply line temperature limits

This sets the minimum- and maximum supply line temperature used as base line for the heat curve.

Adjusting the minimum and maximum supply temperatures is particularly important if your home has underfloor heating.

If your house has underfloor heating and parquet floors, the supply line temperature must not exceed the recommended temperature from the floor manufacturer. Otherwise the floor might get damaged.

Seasonal stop

The heating will be activated automatically when the outdoor temperature over time is below the set value for heating seasonal stop. This is how the heat pump detects and sets the heat pump to “heating season” mode. If the outdoor temperature increases, heating will (with some delay) stop. The heating seasonal stop shall therefor be set to the outdoor temperature from where heating is normally required.

11 Checklist

Location

- ☐ Surface adjustment
- ☐ Drainage

Pipe installation, hot and cold side

- ☐ Pipe connections in accordance with the diagram
- ☐ Flexible hoses (does not apply for all models)
- ☐ Expansion and bleed vessels
- ☐ Filter, hot and cold side
- ☐ Pipe insulation
- ☐ Open radiator valves
- ☐ Leak test, hot and cold side

Electrical installation

- ☐ Circuit breaker
- ☐ Fuse
- ☐ Positioning of the outdoor sensor

Commissioning

- ☐ Bleeding, hot and cold side
- ☐ Settings control system
- ☐ Manual test components
- ☐ Manual test, different operating conditions
- ☐ Noise check
- ☐ Function test safety valves
- ☐ Function test mixing valve
- ☐ Trimming the heating system
- ☐ High pressure switch checked

___ °C. Fill in the measured freezing point of the collector circuit's brine fluid

Customer information

- ☐ Contents of this manual
- ☐ Safety precautions
- ☐ Controller, function

- Settings and adjustments
- Regular checks
- Reference to service equipment
- Warranties and insurances

12 Installation carried out by:

Piping installation

- Date:
 - Company:
 - Name:
 - Telephone number:
-

Electrical installation

- Date:
 - Company:
 - Name:
 - Telephone number:
-

System adjustment

- Date:
 - Company:
 - Name:
 - Telephone number:
-



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