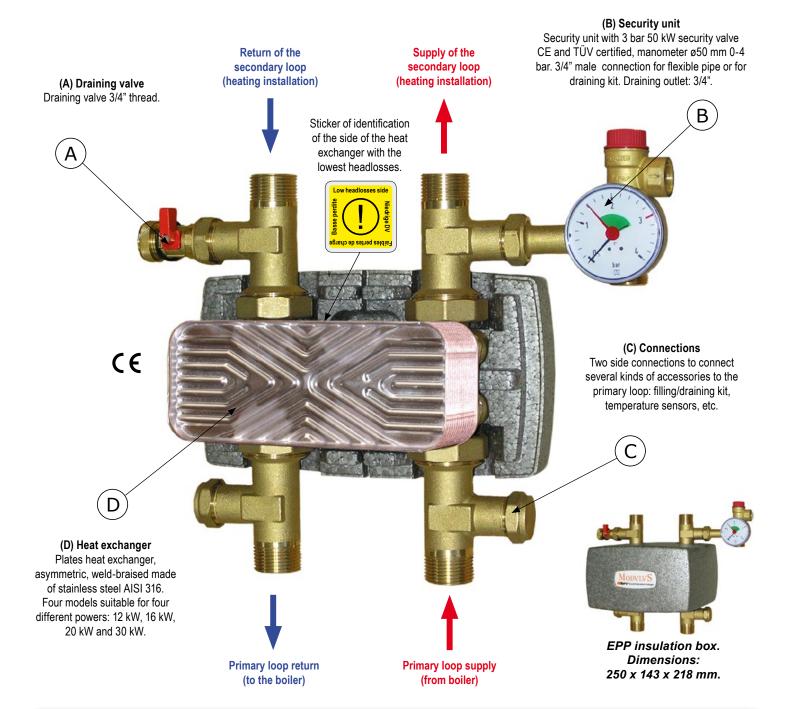
List and basic technical features of the main components



SAFETY: Please read carefully the mounting and the setting working instructions before starting the unit, in order to avoid accidents and failures caused by an incorrect use of the product. Please keep this manual for future consultations.





Asymmetric heat exchanger

The heat exchanger is asymmetric, to say that the internal head losses are different from the two loops: the primary and the secondary. Therefore the orientation of the unit as regards the connections is significant. The yellow sticker with the indication "Low headlosses" shows the side of the exchanger connected to the loop with the higher headlosses. See the indication on the picture above. During the connection of the unit to the installation it important to make sure to respect this orientation.

Technical features

Static maximum pressure:
Constant temperature:

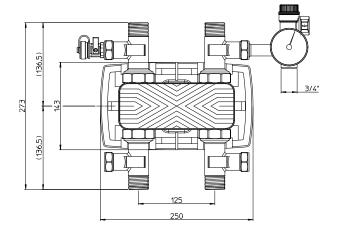
10 bar (PN10) 100 °C

Connections:

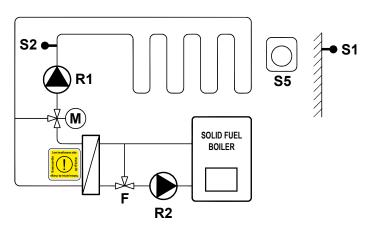
1" Male

Available versions

✓ Four models, for power up to 12 kW, 16 kW, 20 kW and 30 kW.



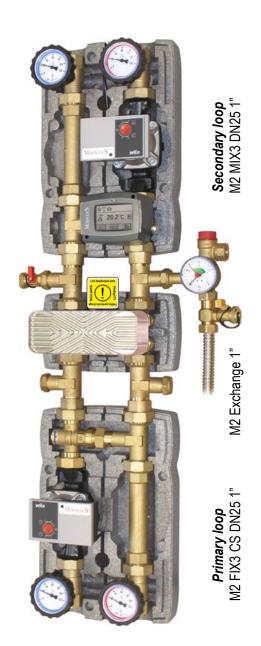
Standard scheme



- ✓ S1: External temperature sensor.
- ✓ S2: Supply temperature sensor.
- ✓ S5: Ambient temperature sensor.
- ✓ R1: Mixed high efficiency circulating pump (secondary).
- M: 3-way motorized mixing valve of the mixed circuit (secondary) with built-in climatic controller.
- ✓ F: Thermic valve of the boiler circuit (primary).
- ✓ R2: Boiler circuit high efficiency circulating pump (primary).
- ✓ E: Asymmetric plates heat exchanger.

Field of utilization

Code:	203646-12KW	203646-16KW	203646-20KW	203646-30KW
Secondary side head loss *:	0,8 mH ₂ O	0,9 mH ₂ O	0,8 mH ₂ O	0,8 mH ₂ O
Secondary side flow:	980 l/h	1.260 l/h	1.480 l/h	2.050 l/h
Boiler side head loss (primary) * :	2,5 mH ₂ O	2,5 mH ₂ O	2,2 mH ₂ O	2,1 mH ₂ O
Boiler side flow (max.):	1.030 l/h	1.370 l/h	1.720 l/h	2.570 l/h
For power up to:	12 kW	16 kW	20 kW	30 kW



*: Head loss of the heat exchanger alone at the maximum flow, with reference to the corresponding loop.

NB: These data must be considered just as an indication. They are based on a ΔT of 10 K between the supply and the return (in both the circuits) and on the average performances of the circulating pumps. The data must be checked taking into consideration the specifications of the installation that is to be carried out.

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