STOKALS ENERGY SYSTEMS

Stokvis R600 LMS Boiler Gas-Fired Floor Standing Condensing

Options & Systems Planner Manual

STOKVIS ENERGY SYSTEMS

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Gas condensing boiler R600 Models and output Application possibilities Value propositions

Technical description

Models and output

The floor standing gas condensing boiler R600 is available in 7 types within an output range from 142 until 539 kW.

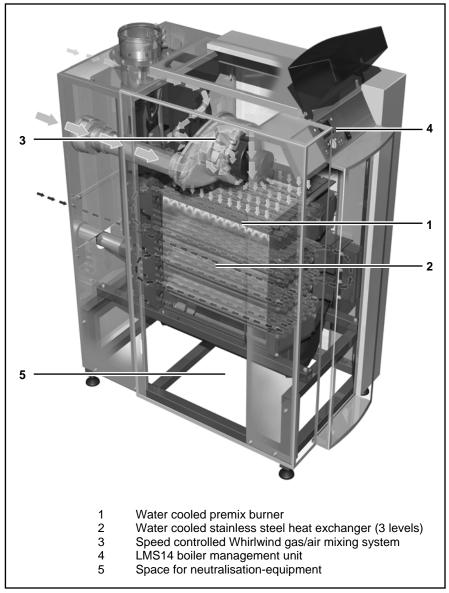
Application possibilities

The gas condensing boiler R600 is applicable for alle central heating systems built according to EN12828. In cascade applications (max. 8 boilers with LMS14 master/slave cascade control) the R600 can cover installations up to 4300kW.

Preferred applications are central heating and sanitary hot water production in multi-family buildings, municipal and industrial buildings.

Value propositions

- Unique reliability proven technology with exceptional high quality
- Highest system flexibility easy planning and Plug & Play installation with pre-assembled system kits
- Easy maintenance boiler design optimised for easy access on servicing
- Unequalled lifetime high efficiency corrosion resistant stainless steel heat exchanger
- Environmental friendly lowest emission values



Description

The R600 is a fully modulating boiler. The control unit of the boiler adapts the modulation ratio automatically to the heat demand requested by the system. This is done by controlling the speed of the fan. As a result, the Whirlwind mixing system will adapt the gas ratio to the chosen fan speed, in order to maintain the best possible combustion figures and therewith the best efficiency. The flue gases created by the combustion are transported downwards through the boiler and leave at the back side into the chimney connection.

The return water from the system enters the boiler in the lower section, where is the lowest flue gas temperature in the boiler. In this section condensation takes place. The water is being transported upwards through the boiler, in order to leave the boiler at the top (burner) section. The cross flow working principle (water up, flue gas down) ensures the most efficient combustion results.

Technical discription

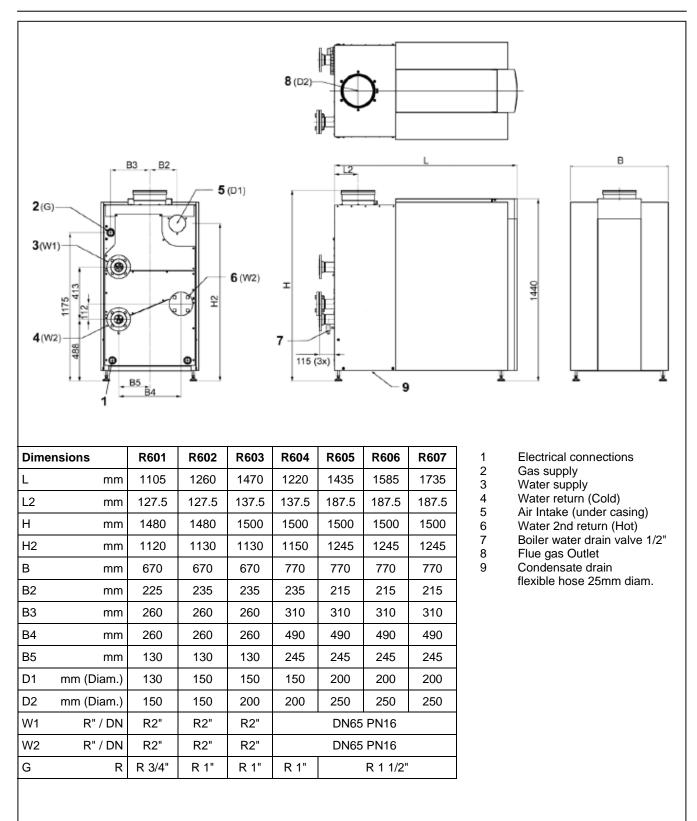
Technical data

	r	_	_		_	L -				
		R601	R602	R603	R604	R605	R606	R607		
Nominal heat output at 80-60°C max/min*	kW				285.2/39.5					
Nominal heat output at 75-60°C max/min*	kW			237.4/39.5						
Nominal heat output at 40/30°C max/min*	kW			251.4/45.1	302.3/45.2					
Nominal heat input Hi max/min*	kW	145.0/24.5	194.0/41.5	242.0/41.5	291.0/41.5	388.0/80.5	485.0/80.5	550.0/80.5		
Efficiency at 80/60°C	%				98.0					
Efficiency at 40/30°C	%	103.9								
Annual efficiency (NNG 75/60°C)	%				106.8					
Annual efficiency (NNG 40/30ºC)	%		1	1	110.4	1	1	1		
Standstill losses (T _{water} = 70°C)	%	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.13		
Max. condensate flow	l/h	11	15	19	22	30	37	42		
Gas consumption H-gas max/min (10,9 kWh/m ³)	m ³ /h	13.3/2.3	17.8/3.8	22.2/3.8	26.7/3.8	35.6/7.4	44.5/7.4	50.5/7.4		
Gas consumption L-gas max/min (8,34 kWh/m ³)	m ³ /h	17.4/2.9	23.2/5.0	29.0/5.0	34.9/5.0	46.5/9.7	58.2/9.7	66.0/9.7		
Gas consumption LL-gas max/min (8,34 kWh/m ³)	m³/h	17.4/2.9	23.2/5.8	29.0/5.8	34.9/5.8	46.5/11.2	58.2/11.2	66.0/11.2		
Gas consumption LPG. max/min (12,8 kWh/kg)	kg/h	11.3/1.9	15.2/3.2	18.9/3.2	22.7/3.2	30.3/6.3	37.9/6.3	43.0/6.3		
Gas pressure H-gas	mbar				20					
Gas pressure L/LL-gas	mbar				25					
Gas pressure LPG	mbar				30/50					
Maximum gas pressure	mbar				100					
Flue gas temperature at 80/60°C max/min	°C				78/61					
Flue gas temperature at 40/30°C max/min	°C				56/30					
Flue gas quantity max/min*	m³/h	238/40	318/69	397/69	477/69	636/134	795/134	901/134		
CO ₂ level natural gas H/E/L/LL max/min	%	10.2/9.4								
CO ₂ level liguid gas P max/min	%				11.9/10.0					
NOx level max/min	mg/kWh				35/15					
CO level max/min	mg/kWh				14/8					
Max. permissible flue resistance max/min	Ра	160/10	160/10	200/10	200/10	200/10	250/10	250/10		
Water volume	I	27	31	35	61	68	75	82		
Water pressure max/min	bar				8/1					
Max. water temperature (High limit thermostat)	°C				100					
Maximum temperature setpoint	°C				90					
Nominal water flow at dT=20K	m³/h	6.1	8.1	10.2	12.2	16.3	20.4	23.1		
Hydraulic resistance at nominal water flow	kPa	10	18	28	15	27	42	55		
Electrical connection	V				230/400					
Frequency	Hz				50					
Mains connection fuse	Α				16					
IP class	-				IP20					
Power consumption boiler max/min (excl. pump)	W	158/43	200/35	230/35	260/35	470/61	650/61	770/61		
Power consumption 3-step pump (optional)	W	170/90	190/120	380/210	380/210	530/300	720/380	1150/600		
Power consumption speed controlled pump (opt)	W	180/10	180/10	435/25	435/25	450/25	800/35	800/35		
Power consumption bypass pump (optional)	W	55/35	85/65	170/90	170/90	190/120	460/225	470/280		
Weight (empty)	kg	295	345	400	465	535	590	650		
Noise level at 1 meter distance	dB(A)				59					
Ionisation current minimum	μΑ				6					
PH value condensate	-				3.2					
CE certification code	-			CI	5.2 E-0063BS38	40				
Water connections			R2"		_ 000000000	40 DN65	PN16			
Gas connection	-	R3/4"	R2 R1"	R1"	R1"	R1.1/2"	R1.1/2"	R1.1/2"		
Flue gas connection	mm	150	150	200	200	250	250	250		
Air intake connection (for room sealed use)	mm	130	150	150	150	200	200	200		
Condensate connection	mm	40	40	40	40	40	40	40		

 * min load on gasses H/L/LPG. For type R602-R607 on gasses LL-Gas min value is 15% higher.

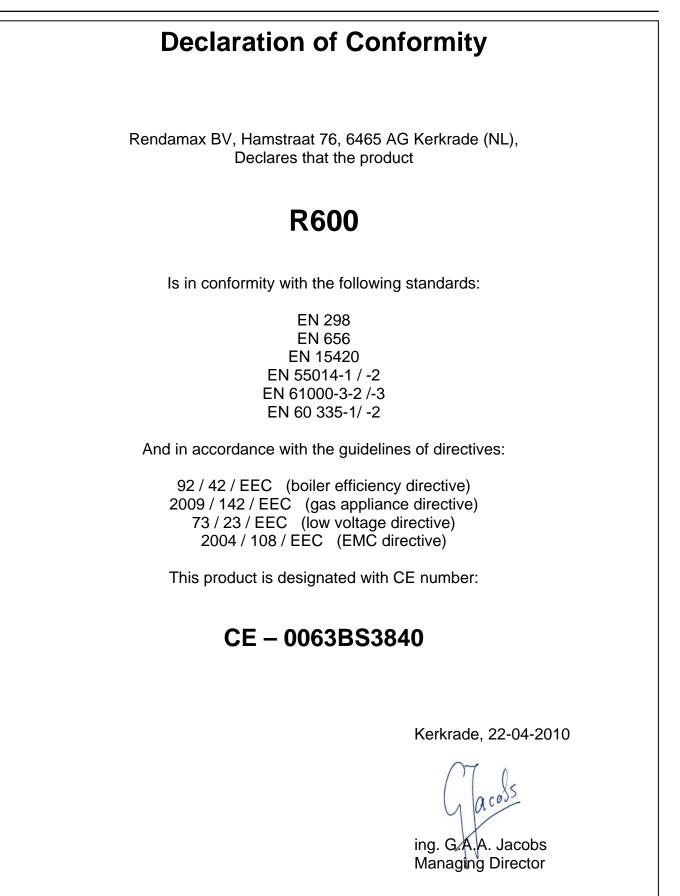
Technical description

Dimensions



Technical description

Declaration of conformity



Technical description

Extent of delivery Boiler transport Boiler installation

Standard boiler

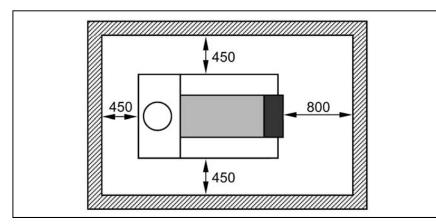
A boiler delivery package contains the following components:

Component	Pcs.	Package
Boiler fully assembled and tested	1	Mounted on wooden blocks with wooden border, sealed in PE foil
Adjustable feet	4	Mounted on frame of the boiler
Syphon for condensate connection	1	Cardboard box on top of heatexchanger (under casing)
Conversion kit for natural gas L and propane incl. instruction	1	Cardboard box on top of heatexchanger (under casing)
Operation and Installation manual	1	Map attached to back panel of the boiler
Spare parts list	1	Map attached to back panel of the boiler
Wiring diagram	1	Map attached to back panel of the boiler

Boiler transport

Whenever necessary, the boiler can be dismantled into smaller parts for easier transport inside the building. The table below shows the main dismantled parts with their weight and dimensions.

Component		R601	R602	R603	R604	R605	R606	R607
Burner/1st heat exchanger assembly	Weight [kg]	86	100	112	135	158	181	198
	Length [mm]	735	885	1035	735	885	1035	1185
	Width [mm]	400	400	400	680	680	680	680
	Height [mm]	321	321	321	321	321	321	321
2nd/3rd heat exchanger assembly	Weight [kg]	90	103	116	150	170	198	219
	Length [mm]	735	885	1035	735	885	1035	1185
	Width [mm]	400	400	400	680	680	680	680
	Height [mm]	244	244	244	244	244	244	244
Condensate receptacle	Weight [kg]	7	9	10	11	12	13	15
	Length [mm]	589	739	889	589	739	889	1039
	Width [mm]	385	385	385	665	665	665	665
	Height [mm]	225	225	225	225	225	225	225
Frame	Weight [kg]	15	16	17	17	18	19	21
	Length [mm]	990	1140	1350	1100	1320	1470	1620
	Width [mm]	624	624	624	724	724	724	724
	Height [mm]	335	335	335	335	335	335	335
Front U-frame with electronic board	Weight [kg]	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
	Length [mm]	628	628	628	728	728	728	728
	Width [mm]	1304	1304	1304	1304	1304	1304	1304
	Height [mm]	202	202	202	202	202	202	202



Boiler installation

The boiler should be positioned in a frost-proof boiler room. If the boiler room is on the roof, the boiler itself may never be the highest point of the installation.

When positioning the boiler, please note the recommended minimum clearance in the picture. When the boiler is positioned with less free space, maintenance activities will be more difficult. The (inter)national and local norms for the installation of heating systems should be respected at all times.

Norms and regulations

The R600 boiler is CE approved and applies to the following European standards:

- 92 / 42 / EEC
 Boiler efficiency directive
- 90 / 396 / EEC
 Gas appliance directive
- 73 / 23 / EEC
- Low voltage directive
- 89 / 336 / EEC
 EMC directive
- EN 656
 Gas-fired central heating boilers –

Type B boilers of nominal heat input exceeding 70 kW but not exceeding 300 kW

- EN 15420
 Gas-fired central heating boilers Type C boilers of nominal heat input exceeding 70 kW, but not exceeding 1000 kW
- EN 15417
 Gas-fired central heating boilers -Specific requirements for condensing boilers with a nominal heat input greater than 70 kW but not exceeding 1000 kW
- EN 13836
 Gas fired central heating boilers Type B boilers of nominal heat input exceeding 300 kW, but not exceeding 1000 kW
- EN 15502-1
 Gas-fired central heating boilers -Part 1: General requirements and tests
- EN 55014-1
 Electromagnetic compatibility Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus -Part 1: Emission
- -EN 55014-2

Electromagnetic compatibility - Requirements for household appliances, electric tools and similar apparatus -Part 2: Immunity - Product family standard - EN 61000-3-2

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -Part 3-2: Limits - Limits for harmonic current emissions (equipment input current 16 A per phase)

- EN 61000-3-3

Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) -Part 3-3: Limitation of voltage changes, voltage fluctuations and flicker in public low-voltage supply systems, for equipment with rated current 16 A per phase and not subject to conditional connection

- EN 60335-1
 Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 1: General requirements
- EN 50165
 Household and similar electrical appliances Safety Part 2-102: Particular requirements for gas, oil and solid-fuel burning appliances having electrical connections

Additional national standards

Germany:

-RAL - UZ 61 / DIN 4702-8

Switzerland:

-SVGW

Netherlands:

- -NOx staatsblad 344 (1994)
- -GASKEUR BASIS
- GASKEUR SV
- GASKEUR HR107

Belgium:

-HR TOP

Norms and regulations

When installing and operating the boiler, all applicable norms (european and local) should be fulfilled:

- Local building regulations for installing combustion air and flue gas systems;
- Regulation for connecting the boiler to the electrical appliance;
- Regulations for connecting the boiler to the local gas network;
- Norms and regulations according to safety equipment for heating systems;
- Any additional local laws/regulations with regard to installing and operating heating systems.

An overview of the most important national norms can be found in the chapter "Norms".

Norms and regulations

Maintenance Fuel Combustion air Water quality

Maintenance

Regular maintenance is necessary to secure a safe and economical operation of the installation. For the R600, one annual maintenance visit is recommended. During this visit, the proper functioning of the complete heating system should be checked as well.

Fuel

The gas condensing boiler R600 is applicable for natural gases H, L and LL, and for LPG. Factory settings are always done for H-gas. For other types of natural gas, a correction can be made on the gas valve. For LPG, it's necessary to change the gas injector (included in delivery) before operating the boiler.

The R600 can work with gas pressures up to 100 mbar. In case of a gas pressure above 100 mbar, a pressure regulator should be fitted in the gas line.

The gas consumption and gas pressures of the different gases can be found in the chapter "Technical data".

Combustion air

The gas condensing boiler R600 can be used in both non-roomsealed and roomsealed applications. The combustion air to the boiler shouldn't contain high concentrations of dust and/or halogen, as they can damage the heat exchanger surface. Especially in buildings, where chemicals are used, the combustion air facility should prevent these chemicals to enter the boiler.

The different room sealed connection possibilities the R600 is approved for, can be found in the chapter "Flue gas system".

Water quality

The lifetime of the complete heating system is affected by the water quality. Additional costs for water treatment of an installation are always lower than repairing costs for damage created by poor water quality.

Boiler output

[kW]

50 - 200

200 - 600

The following water quality levels must be respected at all times for warranty claiming. Damage to the boiler due to poor water quality will not be taken under warranty.

Max. total hardness

[dºH]

11.2

8.4

The system should be filled with water with a PH value between 8,0 and 9,5. The chloride value of the water should not exceed 50 mg/l. Entry of oxygene by diffusion should be prevented at all times. Damage to the heat exchanger because of oxygene diffusion will not be taken under warranty.

In installations with higher water volumes, it's necessary to respect the maximum filling and additional volumes with corresponding hardness values as stated in the german VDI2035 standard. In the table you can find the nominal values for filling and additional water for the R600 according to the the VDI2035.

	entrate	Capacity	Capacity of installation Q (kW)									
Ca(HCO ₃) ₂		150	200	250	300	400	500	600				
mol/m ³	d⁰H	Maximum water (re)fill volume V _{max} [m ³]										
≤0.5	≤2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1.0	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
1.5	8.4	3	4	5	6	8	10	12				
2.0	11.2	3	4	5	6	6.3	7.8	9.4				
2.5	14.0	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.8	5.0	6.3	7.5				
≥3.0	≥16.8	1.6	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.2	5.2	6.3				

Max, sum of alkaline earths

[mol/m³]

2.0

1.5

The table at the left gives an indication of the relation between the water quality and the maximum water filling volume during the lifetime of the boiler. Consult the original text of the VDI2035 for more detailed information.

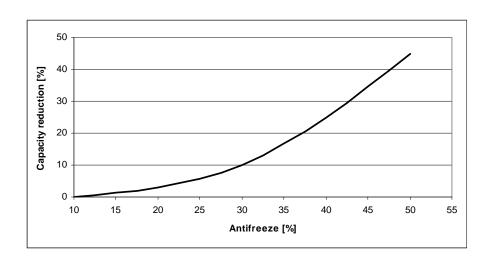
Constant entry of oxygene in the installation should be avoided. The system water pressure should be higher than the atmospheric pressure in all parts of the installation. Underfloor heating components without oxygen diffusion barrier should never be used. When they're used anyway, a system separation (f.e. with plate heat exchanger) is compulsory.

Noise protection Antifreeze

Noise protection

The gas condensing boiler R600 is equipped with a patented premix burner. The noise level of this very quiet premix burner is extremely low in comparison to conventional gas burners. Therefore no further measures have to be taken for noise protection in the boiler room. The R600 is supplied with adjustable feet, which also prevent the transmission of vibration noise from the boiler into the building.

Noise created by system components (f.e. pumps) should be taken care of with external measures, in case of higher noise level requirements.



Antifreeze

The R600 can be used with the antifreeze type Shell Antifreeze Concentrate. The concentration of the antifreeze in the system affects the maximum capacity the boiler can work on. The relation between antifreeze concentration and capacity reduction of the boiler can be found in the graph.

Requirements and regulations Materials Flue gas data

Requirements and regulations

Regulations for the construction of flue gas systems are very different for each country. It should be ensured that all national regulations with regard to flue gas systems are respected. The most important national norms can be found in the chapter "Norms".

Pay attention to the following recommendations when dimensioning a flue gas system:

Only approved flue gas material may be used.

The flue gas system must be properly calculated to ensure a safe functioning of the system.

Flue gas system components should be removable for maintenance purposes. Horizontal flue gas ways must be mounted under an angle of 3^o minimum.

A separate condensate drain for the chimney is not necessary, as the condensate can enter the drain via the syphon connection of the boiler.

The R600 is certified for the flue gas systems B23 (and B23P for France) and C33, C53 and C63.

Materials

Exclusively materials, which are heat resistant and resistant to flue gases and aggressive condensate, may be used. Recommended materials are plastic (PPS, category T120) or stainless steel. Aluminium (only thick wall!) can also be used (in Germany only after consulting the chimney sweeper).

The R600 has an integrated high limit thermostat function for the flue gaes. When the fluegas temperature exceeds 100°C, the burner is switched off. With this function, an additional (external) safety device is not necessary.

Flue gas data

Boiler type		al heat put		al heat out	Flue gasCO2Flue gasconnectionleveltemperature		Flue gas quantity		Max. permissible flue resistance				
	k	W	k'	W	mm	%	6	0	С	kç	g∕s	Pa	
	max	min	max	min		max	min	max	min	max	min	max	min
R601	142.1	23.3	145.0	24.5	150					0.070	0.013	160	10
R602	190.1	39.5	194.0	41.5	150					0.093	0.022	160	10
R603	237.2	39.5	242.0	41.5	200					0.116	0.022	200	10
R604	285.2	39.5	291.0	41.5	200	10.2	9.4	78	30	0.140	0.022	200	10
R605	380.2	76.6	388.0	80.5	250					0.186	0.043	200	10
R606	475.3	76.6	485.0	80.5	250					0.233	0.043	250	10
R607	539.0	76.6	550.0	80.5	250					0.264	0.043	250	10

Flue gas system

Dimensioning

1	VERSION Calculation Total conne 2x 87°-ben	base: ection le	ength in	boiler ro	om ≤ 1.5	m;			
	Maximum permissible height (h) of flue gas system in m								
	Boiler type	Ø 110 [mm]	Ø 130 [mm]	Ø 150 [mm]	Ø 200 [mm]	Ø 2 [m			
	R601	10	35	50					
	R602		17	34	50				
	R603			26	50				
	R604			16	50				
	R605				50	5			
	R606				39	5			
	R607				29	5			
	VERSION 2 Calculation Total conne 4x 87°-bend	base: ection le	ength in	boiler ro	om ≤ 3 m	ז;			
	Maximum system in		sible he	eight (h)	of flue ç	gas			
	Boiler type	Ø 110 [mm]	Ø 130 [mm]	Ø 150 [mm]	Ø 200 [mm]	Ø 2 [m			
	R601	5	29	50					
	R602		11	27	50				
	R603			19	50				
	R604			9	50				
	R605				43	5			
	R606				31	5			
	R607				20	5			

Dimensioning

Ø 250

[mm]

50

50

50

Ø 250

[mm]

50

50

50

When dimensioning a flue gas system, it's necessary to perform a calculation check of the flue gas system in order to verify if the choosen system is applicable.

The following table shows two examples of possible flue gas systems, including the maximum possible height of the system. These examples only give an indication of the possible heights, but they can not be used for official flue gas layout calculation. Each flue gas system must be calculated by an authorized company.

The maximum negative flue gas pressure, which doesn't affect the burner modulation ratio, is 30 Pa. Higher negative pressure will lead to limitation of the burner modulation ratio.

The maximum horizontal flue gas way is 20 m. With horizontal ways longer than 20 m. a faultless burner start in cold condition can not be guaranteed.

Neutralisation

General Neutralisation systems Standard neutralisation system (DN) Neutralisation system with pump (HN)

General

Condensate, created by the R600, should be drained into the public draining system. The condensate PH is between 3.0 and 3.5. National and/or local regulations have to be checked, in order to find out whether the condensate should be neutralised before entering the public draining system.

The maximum amount of condensate for each boiler type can be found in the chapter "Technical data".

Neutralisation systems

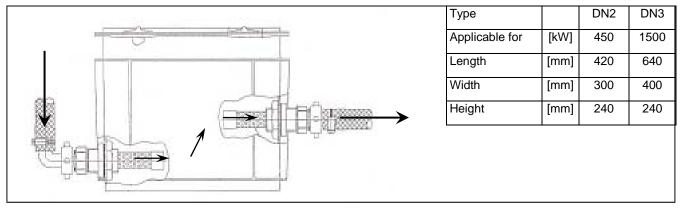
The neutralisation systems can be placed in the bottom section of the boiler. The delivery of the system contains the following components:

- · Granulate for first filling
- Connection hoses for inlet and outlet connection
- Boiler connection adapter

For the neutralisation two different systems are available:

Standard neutralisation system (DN)

The standard neutrlisation system is used, when the public draining connection is at lower level than the boiler syphon connection.



Neutralisation system with pump (HN)

The neutralisation system with pump is used, when the public draining system is at higher level than the boiler syphon connection and the condensate needs to be transported to a higher level before draining is possible. The built-in pump of the neutralisation system takes care of the transport of the condensate.

540

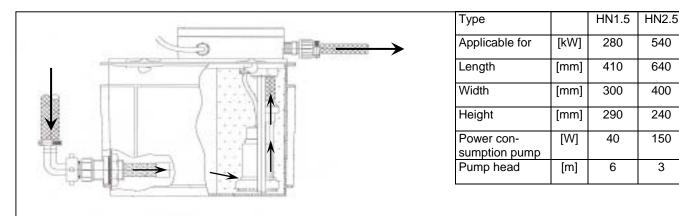
640

400

240

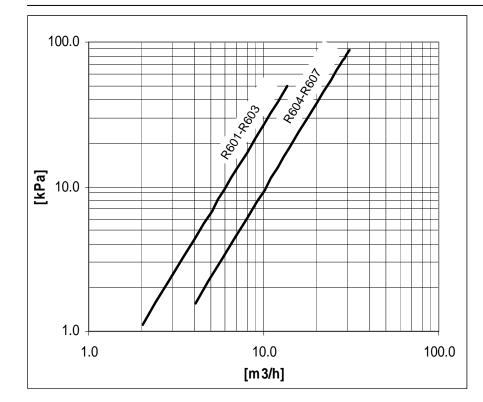
150

3



Hydraulic connection

Hydraulic resistance ∆T-measurement ∆p-measurement Water flow data



Hydraulic resistance

The hydraulic resistance depends on the flow rate through the boiler and the boiler type. In the graph the resistance for a specific flow rate can be found.

The R600 is able to control a speed controlled pump via a 0-10VDC signal. It makes the flow rate modulate in parallel with the burner load. The minimum flow rate, to which the pump is allowed to modulate with the burner load, is 30% of the nominal flow rate through the boiler.

The flow rate through the boiler can also be checked by calculation. This can be done with a ΔT as well as a Δp measurement.

Water flow data										
		R601	R602	R603	R604	R605	R606	R607		
Nominal flow rate	m³/h	6,1	8,1	10,2	12,2	16,3	20,4	23,1		
ΔT at nominal flow rate	К	20								
Δp at nominal flow rate	kPa	10	18	28	15	27	42	55		

∆T-measurement

Check the temperature difference over the boiler (ΔT flow-return) when the boiler is running on 100% load. The nominal ΔT is 20K and must be at least between 15K and 25K for secure boiler operation. An indication of the actual flow rate can be found with the following calculation (see table below for nominal data):

 $q_{actual} = (\Delta T_{nominal} / \Delta T_{measured}) * q_{nominal}$

Δp -measurement

Check the pressure difference over the boiler (Δp flow-return) when the boiler pump is running (burner on is not required). The nominal Δp for each boiler type can be found in the table below, actual Δp must be within: $0.35^*\Delta p_{nom} \le \Delta p \le 1.75^*\Delta p_{nom}$. An indication of the actual flow rate can be found with the following calculation (see table below for nominal data):

 $q_{actual} = \sqrt{(\Delta p_{measured} / \Delta p_{nominal}) * q_{nominal}}$

Hydraulic connection

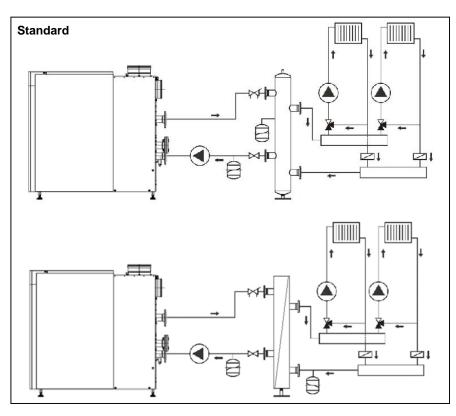
Hydraulic connection into a system Standard Bypass

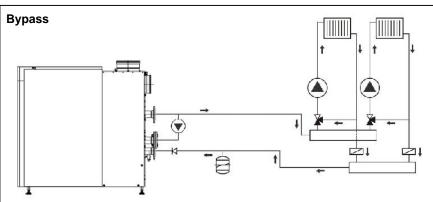
Hydraulic connection into a system

The R600 must be connected in such a way, that a minimum flow rate of 30% of the nominal flow rate can be ensured at all times, independent from the flow rate in the secundary system. This can be achieved by using one of the following 3 possibilities:

- Standard, with low loss header or plate heat exchanger
- Bypass, with integrated minimum flow rate by Bypass pump*
- Split System, with 2 return connections for best possible efficiency (warm and cold return)
- * only applicable in single boiler installations

Details to the 3 possibilities mentioned above, can be found in the next sections.





Standard

This is the most common way to connect the boiler to the system. By using a low loss header or plate heat exchanger a minimum flow rate can be ensured at all times, independent from the flow rate in the secundary system. The boiler pump is available as a standard 3 -step or a speed controlled version. The speed controlled pump mudulates the flow rate in the primary system in parallel with the burner load. This ensures the lowest possible return temperature to the boiler for high efficiency usage. Details of the available pump kits can be found in the chapter "Accessories".

Bypass

In single boiler installations, the R600 can also be used without low loss header or plate heat exchanger. For this solution a bypass kit is available as accessory to the standard boiler. The bypass is connected between the flow connection and the second return connection of the boiler.

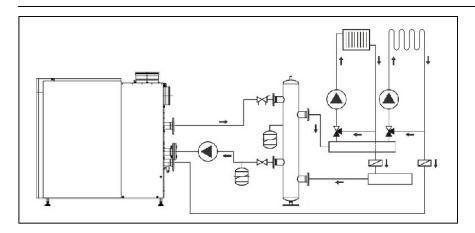
The performance of the bypass pump is very low when the system flow rate is high. As soon as the system flow rate decreases, the bypass pump performance increases to ensure a minimum flow rate through the boiler.

The bypass pump does not transport the water from the boiler into the system. The system pump should overcome the boiler resistance at nominal flow rate to transport the from the boiler into the system and vice versa.

Details of the available pump kits can be found in the chapter "Accessories".

Hydraulic connection

Split System



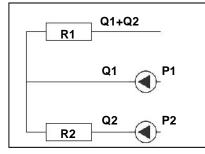
Split System

The split system boiler enables the connection of two returns with different water temperatures. By evasing the low loss header the cold return water enters the condensor of the boiler directly, without mixing with the high temeprature return water (f.e. from an air heater circuit). This hydraulic separation increases the efficiency of the system.

The primary boiler pump, controlled by the boiler managemant unit, ensures a minimum water flow through the boiler except for the bottom heat exchanger (condensor). The system pump of the low temperature circuit must be dimensioned in such a way, that it can overcome the boiler resistance.

The nominal flow rate in the (warm) boiler circuit must be minimum 50% of the total nominal flow rate through the boiler.

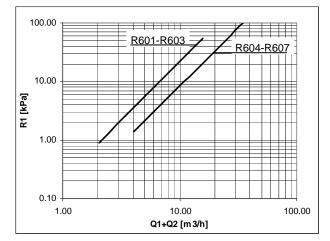
The following data can be used for the dimensioning of the pumps in a split system.

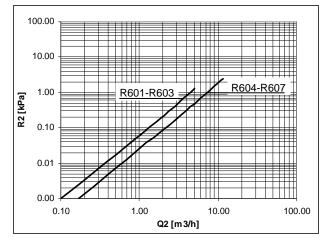


	Min.	and max. flow ra	ate Q1-Q2	
	Q _{2,min}	Q _{2,max}	$(Q_1+Q_2)_{min}$	$(Q_1+Q_2)_{max}$
	[m³/h]	[m³/h]	[m³/h]	[m³/h]
R601		3.0	4.9	8.1
R602		4.0	6.5	10.8
R603		5.1	8.2	13.6
R604	0	6.1	9.8	16.3
R605		8.1	13.0	21.7
R606		10.2	16.3	27.2
R607		11.5	18.5	30.8

Necessary head pump P2: R_{P2} = R2_{at Q2} + R1_{at (Q1+Q2)} + R_{System}

Necessary head pump P1: R1_{at (Q1+Q2)}





Controls

Basic controls and connections Control by building managemant system Boiler enable signal Temperature or capacity setpoint

Basic controls and connections

The standard version of the R600 is equipped with a LMS14 boiler management unit. This controller controls both the burner safety operation and the temperature regulation of the boiler. The KM628-R600 includes the following functions:

- Electronic high limit thermostat
- Electronic flue gas temperature limiter
- Primary boiler pump control (via relay)
- Primary sanitary hot water pump control
- (use of relay necessary when > 1A) • Interlock input
- Lockout input
- OK/Alarm output signal
- Boiler enable signal
- 0-10VDC temperature or capacity setpoint (programmable)
- 0-10VDC capacity feedback or 10V contact for external gas valve (programmable)
- Temperature control central heating via PID controller
- Temperature control sanitary hot water (hot water priority)

- Weather compensation (with optional outdoor sensor)
- Connection possibility for external gas valve and/or room fan. See chapter "Accessories" for combinations with an OK/Alarm contact
- Master/Slave cascade control (with optional BUS communication modules).

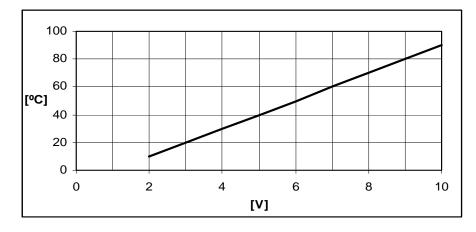
When additional control of secundary heating zones or cascade systems are required, the R600 can be extended with different additional controls. Explanation of these controls can be found in the next sections.

Control by building managemant system

The R600 can be connected to a building management system. This can be done by using (one of) the following connections:

Boiler enable signal, terminals 111-112 (volt free)

The boiler enable signal is provided with a jumper from the factory. When connecting a (volt free!!!) external signal, the jumper must be removed.

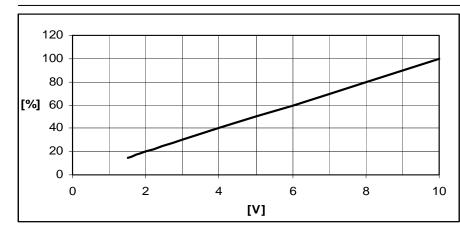


Temperature or capacity setpoint, terminals 117-118 (0-10VDC)

The R600 can be controlled via a temperature or capacity setpoint. The signal values are programmable, from the factory the contact is programmed for temperature setpoint with settings as shown in the graphic. When controlling the boiler via a capacity setpoint, it's highly recommended to control the primary boiler pump with the internal pump control of the LMS14 boiler controller. The minimum flow rate through the boiler must be respected at all times. The nominal ΔT is 20K and should be at least within 15K-25K at full load to secure a safe boiler operation.

Controls

Capacity feedback signal OK/Alarm output signal



Capacity feedback signal, terminals 130-131 (0-10VDC)

This signal is available at the mentioned terminals, when the burner is active. The following graph shows the value of the signal.

OK/Alarm output signal, terminals 3-4-5 (230VAC) or extension module AVS75 (contact QX21) when combined with external gas valve and/or room fan or gas leakage tester. The boiler provides, depending on ist status and the setting of the relay (factory setting = alarm) an OK or alarm signal at terminal 4 (or QX21).

Heating zone control Cascade control

Heating zone control

The R600 can be extended with an AVS75 controller for extended heating zone control. The AVS75 enables weather compensated operation of one mixed heating zone.

For room temperature optimisation of each heating zone, an additional roomunit QAA75 can be connected via bus connection. The values for the specific heating zone can then be displayed and changed on the room unit.

In case of heating systems with more than two heating zones, an additonal kit with Logon B G2Z2 controller in a wall hung box is available. These kits can be used in a modular way up to a maximum of 8 heating zones.

See chapter "Installation examples" for more details regarding connections of pumps, sensors, etc.

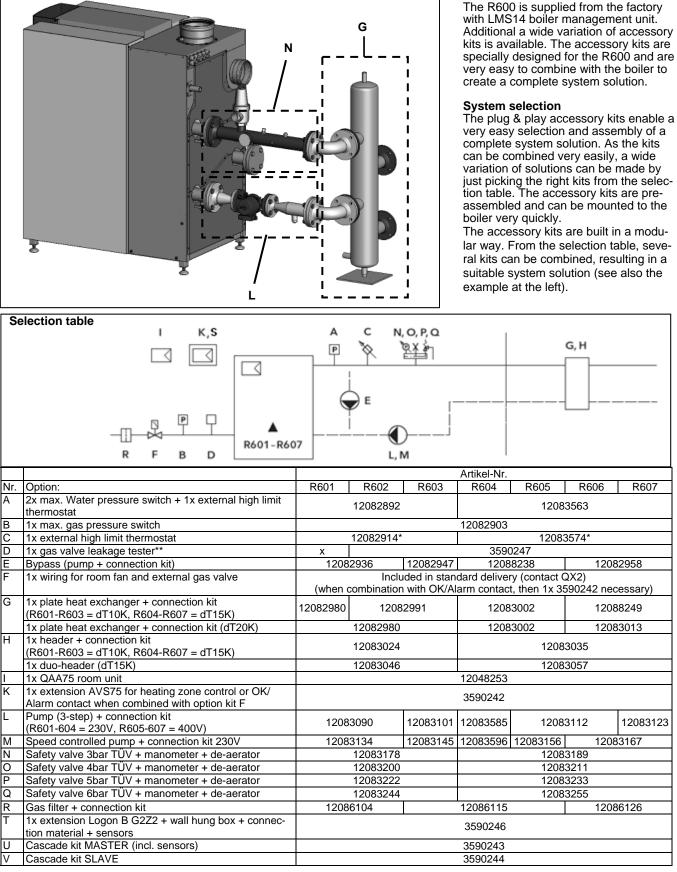
Cascade control

The R600 can be controlled in a cascade system of maximum 8 boilers. This can be done by using the integrated Master/Slave cascade functionality in combination with an optional BUS communication device OCI345 (see chapter "Accessories" for more details).

The LMS14 includes an intelligent cascade control, which allows free programming of boiler sequence after certain hours of operation.

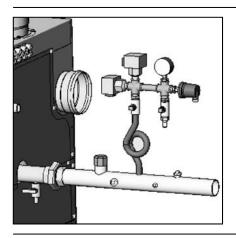
See chapter "Installation examples" for more details regarding connections of pumps, sensors, etc.

System selection Selection table



* not in combination with kit A

Plug & play kits



Kit A: 2x max. Water pressure switch + 1x external high limit thermostat

The kit includes a connection piece, which can be connected the flow connection of the boiler. For multiple assembly variations a 90° bend is included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities").

The connection piece is pre-assembled with the following components:

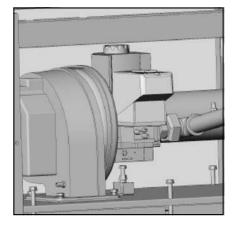
- 2x maximum water pressure switch
- 1x manometer
- 1x high limit thermostat

All components are electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.

Kit B: max. gas pressure switch The kit includes a gas pressure switch, which can be connected directly to the gas line inside the boiler. The gas pressure switch is electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.

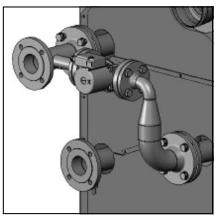
Kit C: external high limit thermostat

The kit includes a connection piece, which can be connected the flow connection of the boiler. For multiple assembly variations a 90° bend is included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities"). The high limit thermostat connection plunge is pre-assembled on the connection piece. The high limit thermostat is electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.



Kit D: gas valve leakage tester

The kit includes a gas valve leakage tester, which can be connected directly to the gas valve in the boiler. The gas valve leakage tester is electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.



Kit E: bypass

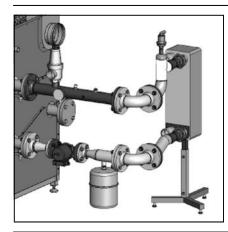
The kit includes a bypass pump including connection material. The kit is to be connected between the flow and 2nd return connection of the boiler. The bypass pump is electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.

Kit F: wiring for room fan and external gas valve

Can be connected on standard boiler on terminals 3-4-5, contact QX2 setting must be changed (factory setting = alarm signal).

When using this functionality in combination with an OK/alarm signal, an additional AVS75 extension module is necessary. The OK/alarm signal must be connected to contact QX21 of the AVS75 module.

Plug & play kits

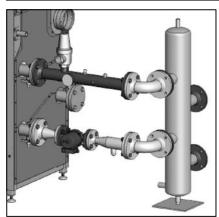


Data secundary circuit plate heat exchanger											
Тур	ΔT=10)K	ΔT=15	δK	ΔT=20)K					
	[m³/h]	[kPa]	[m³/h]	[kPa]	[m³/h]	[kPa]					
R601	12.2	30.4	-	-	6.1	8.1					
R602	16.2	28.8	-	-	8.1	14.0					
R603	20.4	44.0	-	-	10.2	21.5					
R604	-	-	16.3	28.8	12.2	16.6					
R605	-	-	21.7	48.7	16.3	28.9					
R606	-	-	27.2	15.6	20.4	14.3					
R607	-	-	30.8	19.7	23.1	18.0					

Kit G: plate heat exchanger + connection kit

The kit contains a plate heat exchanger including connection material, automatic de-aerator and expansion vessel. For multiple assembly variations two 90° bends are included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities").

The following data can be used for the dimensioning of the secundary system.



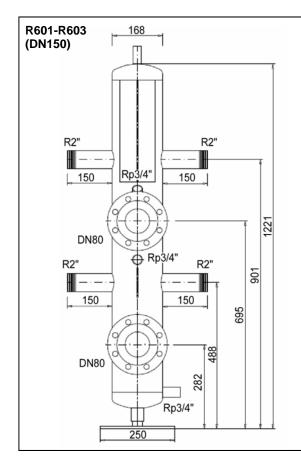
Kit H: low loss header + connection kit

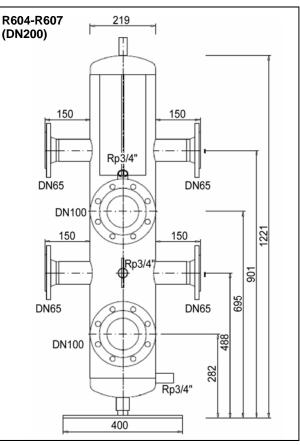
Mono header

The kit contains a low loss header including connection material, automatic de-aerator, plunge (for header sensor) and fill/drain valve on the bottom connection. For multiple assembly variations two 90° bends are included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities").

Duo header

The kit contains a duo header including automatic de-aerator, plunge (for header sensor) and fill/drain valve on the bottom connection. The duo header kit doesn't contain connection material, because of the wide variation of positioning possibilities. The connections have to be made on site.





Plug & play kits

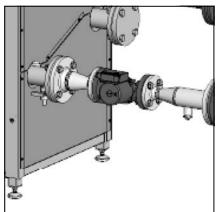


Kit I: QAA75

The kit contains a QAA75 room unit, which communicates with the boiler via BUS communication. For each heating zone a QAA75 can be connected.

Kit K: extension AVS75

The kit contains an AVS75 extension module incl. communication cable to the LMS14 boiler management unit. Maximum 3 AVS75 modules can be connected to one boiler (module 1 and 2 for heating zone control, module 3 for OK/alarm signal when combined with option kits D and/or F).



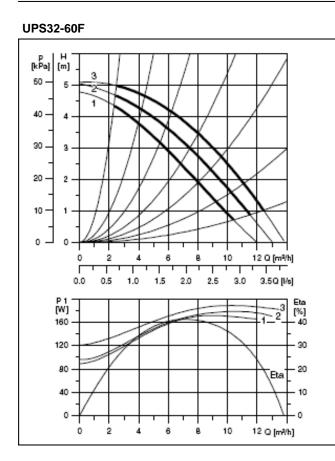
Kit L: pump 3-step

The kit includes a 3-step pump including connection material with connection possibility for an expansion vessel. For multiple assembly variations a 90° bend is included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities"). The following table shows the hydraulic data of the boiler and the boiler pump.

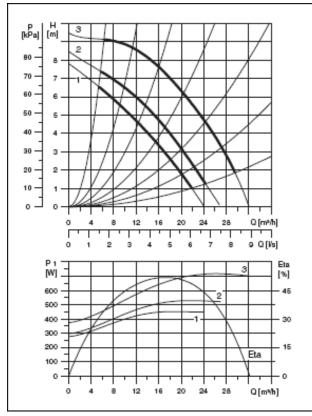
The pump is electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.

Boiler type	ΔT 2	0 K			Pump	data		
type -	Nominal flow rate Q _{nenn}	Boiler resis- tance	Pump type Grundfos	Pump set- ting	Pump head at Q _{nenn}	Available head for system at Q _{nenn}	Voltage	Power con- sumption max/min
	m³/h	kPa			kPa	kPa	V	W
R601	6.1	10	UPS32-60F	1	28	18	230	170/90
R602	8.1	18	UPS32-60F	3	34	16	230	190/120
R603	10.2	28	UPS32-120F	3	56	28	230	380/210
R604	12.2	15	UPS32-120F	3	39	24	230	380/210
R605	16.3	27	UPS50-120F	2	45	18	400	530/300
R606	20.4	42	UPS50-120F	3	58	16	400	720/380
R607	23.1	55	UPS65-120F	3	86	31	400	1150/600

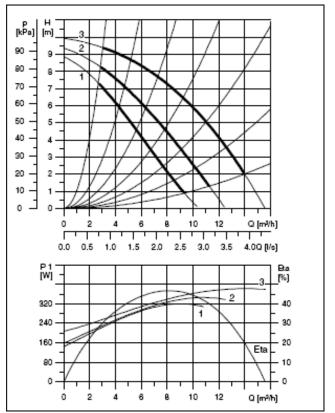
Plug & play kits



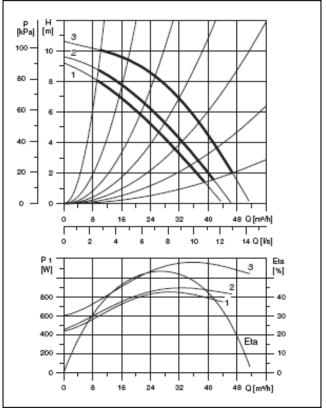
UPS50-120F



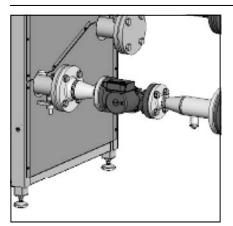








Plug & play kits

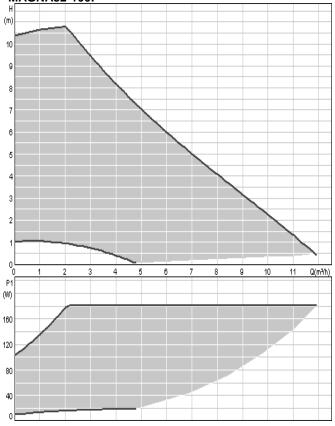


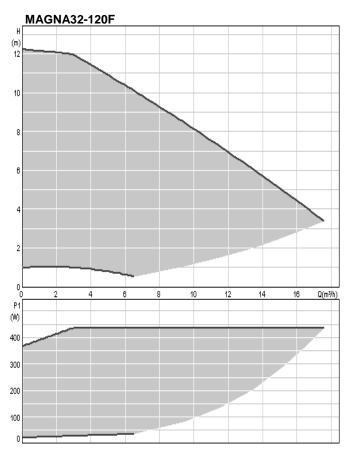
Kit M: speed controlled pump

The kit includes a speed controlled pump including connection material with connection possibility for an expansion vessel. For multiple assembly variations a 90° bend is included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities"). The following table shows the hydraulic data of the boiler and the boiler pump. The pump is electrically wired, and can be connected directly to the terminals in the boiler. Consult the wiring diagram for more details.

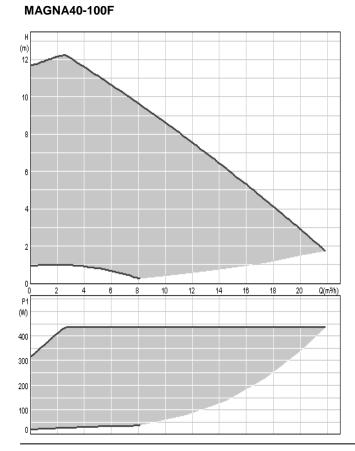
Boiler	∆T 20 K		Pump data				
type	Nominal flow rate Q _{nenn}	Boiler re- sistance	Pump type Grundfos	Pump head at Q _{nenn}	Available head for system at Q _{nenn}	Voltage	Power con- sumption max/min
	m³/h	kPa		kPa	kPa	V	W
R601	6.1	10	MAGNA 32-100F	58	48	230	180/10
R602	8.1	18	MAGNA 32-100F	40	22	230	180/10
R603	10.2	28	MAGNA 32-120F	78	50	230	435/25
R604	12.2	15	MAGNA 32-120F	68	53	230	435/25
R605	16.3	27	MAGNA 40-120F	50	23	230	450/25
R606	20.4	42	MAGNA 50-120F	82	40	230	800/35
R607	23.1	55	MAGNA 50-120F	68	13	230	800/35

MAGNA32-100F

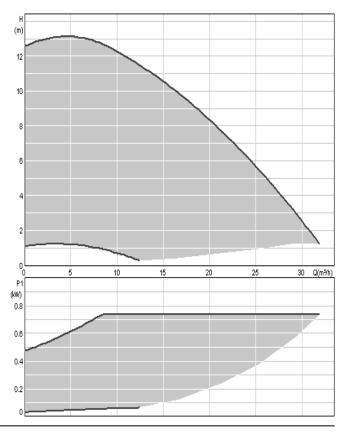


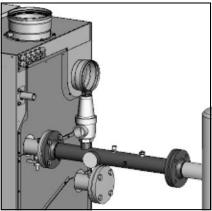


Plug & play kits



MAGNA50-120F





Kit N/O/P/Q: safety valve (3-4-5-6 bar) TÜV + manometer + de-aerator The kit includes a connection piece, which can be connected the flow connection of the boiler. For multiple assembly variations a 90° bend is included, to enable a connection possibility to the right or the left. (see also section "connection possibilities"). The connection piece is pre-assembled with the following components: safety valve (3-4-5-6 bar) TÜV, manometer and de-aerator. The connection piece has an additional connection for kit A, in order to combine both kits on one piece.

Kit R: gasfilter

The kit contains a gas filter, which can be mounted directly on the gas connection of the boiler.

Kit T: extension Logon B with wall hung box

For control of 2 heating zones it's possible to connect a LOGON B controller with wall hung box. The LOGON B enables the control of 2 heating zones and the control of a DHW recirculation pump.

The kit includes a LOGON B xontroller, incl. wall hung box and communication cable.



Kit U: cascade kit MASTER

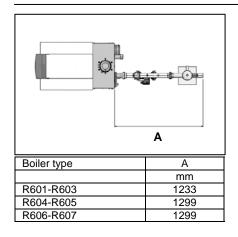
The kit includes an OCI345 communication module, header sensor and DHW sensor (incl. pocket).

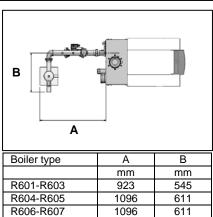
Kit V: cascade kit SLAVE

The kit includes an OCI345 communication module for the connection of slave boilers.

Connection possibilities

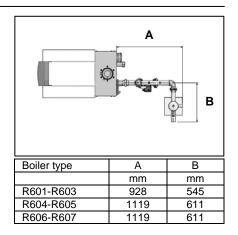
Low loss header

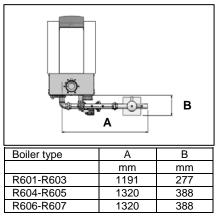


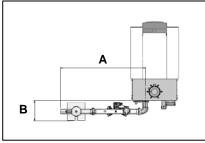


1096

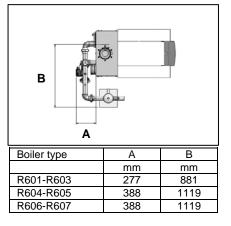
611

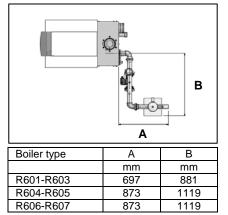


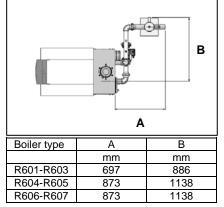


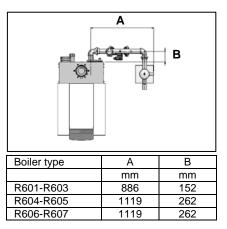


Boiler type	А	В	
	mm	mm	
R601-R603	1191	282	
R604-R605	1320	406	
R606-R607	1320	406	



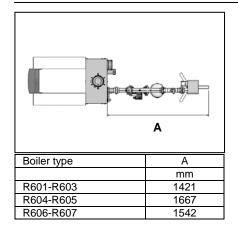


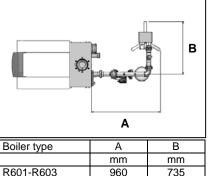


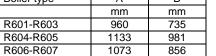


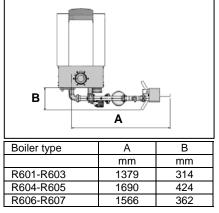
Connection possibilities

Plate heat exchanger









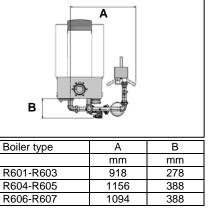
В

Boiler type

R601-R603

R604-R605

R606-R607



]Ø

А

mm

887

1243

1119

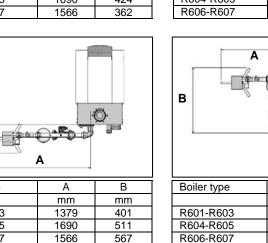
В

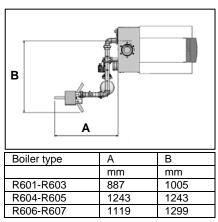
mm

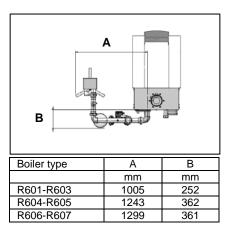
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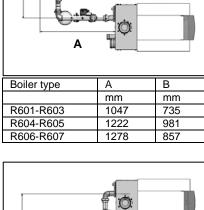
1156

1094



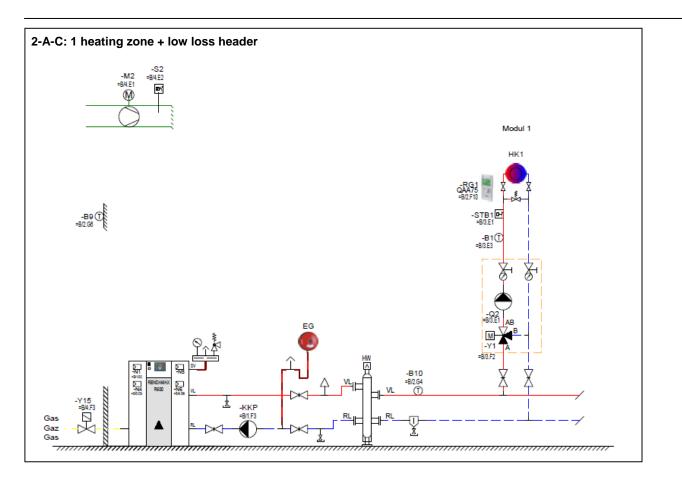






в

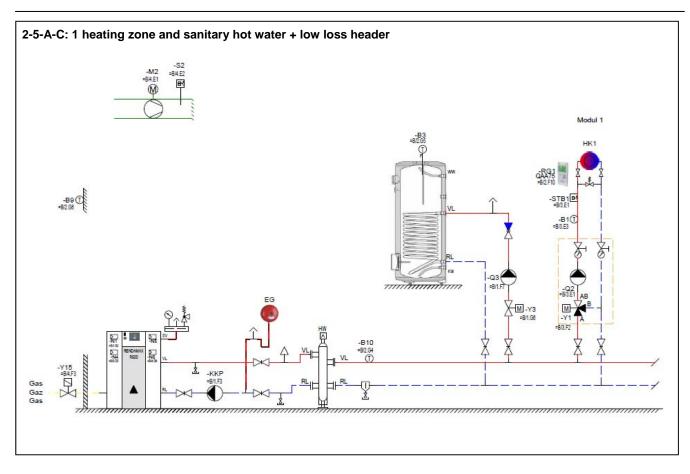
2-A-C: 1 heating zone + low loss header



Description

- R600 with low loss header
- Weather compensated control
- 1 mixed heating zone

- Complete accessory kits with low loss header are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for $\Delta T=20K$, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature in the header will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The header should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.



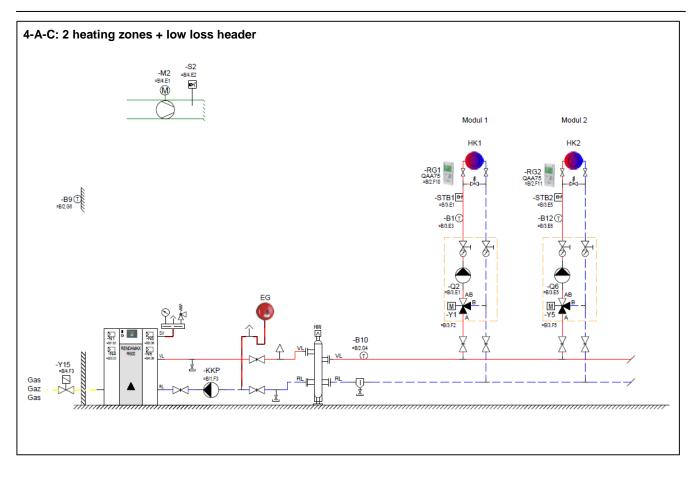
2-5-A-C: 1 heating zone and sanitary hot water + low loss header

Description

- R600 with low loss header
- Weather compensated control
- 1 mixed heating zone
- Sanitary hot water

- Complete accessory kits with low loss header are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature in the header will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The header should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

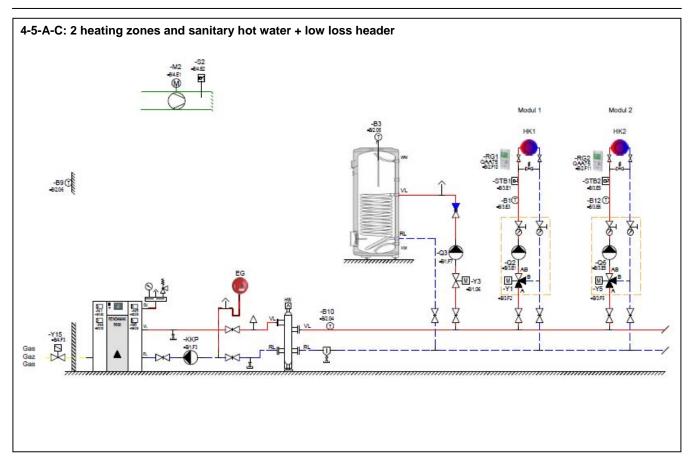
4-A-C: 2 heating zones + low loss header



Description

- R600 with low loss header
- Weather compensated control
- 2 mixed heating zones

- Complete accessory kits with low loss header are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for $\Delta T=20K$, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature in the header will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The header should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.



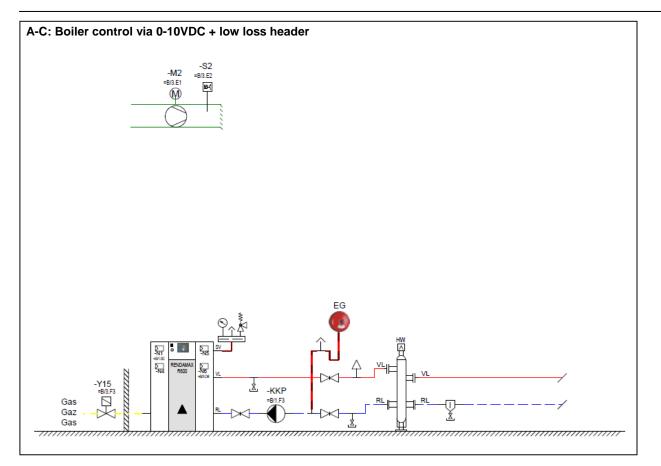
4-5-A-C: 2 heating zones and sanitary hot water + low loss header

Description

- R600 with low loss header
- Weather compensated control
- 2 mixed heating zones
- Sanitary hot water

- Complete accessory kits with low loss header are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature in the header will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The header should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

A-C: Boiler control via 0-10VDC + low loss header

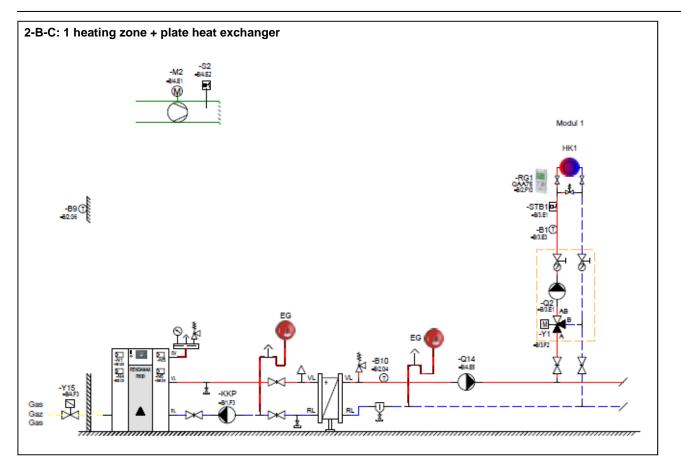


Description

• R600 with low loss header

- Complete accessory kits with low loss header are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature in the header will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The header should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

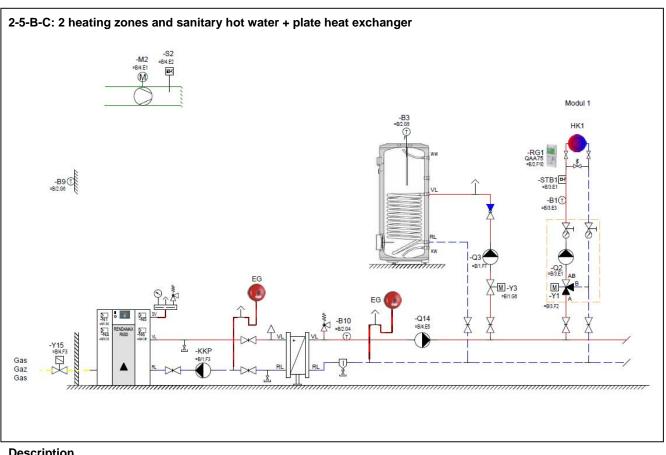
2-B-C: 1 heating zone + plate heat exchanger



Description

- R600 with plate heat exchanger
- Weather compensated control
- 1 mixed heating zone

- Complete accessory kits with plate heat exchanger are available for ΔT=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature of the plate heat exchanger will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The plate heat exchanger should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.



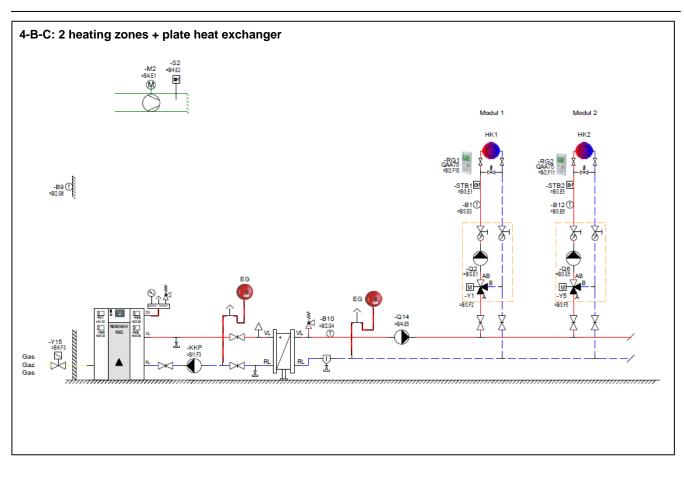
2-5-B-C: 2 heating zones and sanitary hot water + plate heat exchanger

Description

- R600 with plate heat exchanger
- Weather compensated control
- 1 mixed heating zone
- · Sanitary hot water

- Complete accessory kits with plate heat exchanger are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ΔT smaller than 20K, the flow temperature of the plate heat exchanger will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The plate heat exchanger should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

4-B-C: 2 heating zones + plate heat exchanger

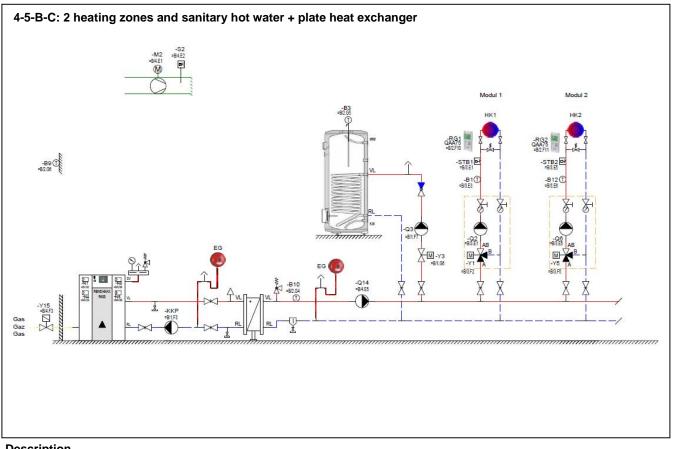


Description

- R600 with plate heat exchanger
- Weather compensated control
- 2 mixed heating zones

- Complete accessory kits with plate heat exchanger are available for ΔT=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature of the plate heat exchanger will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The plate heat exchanger should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.



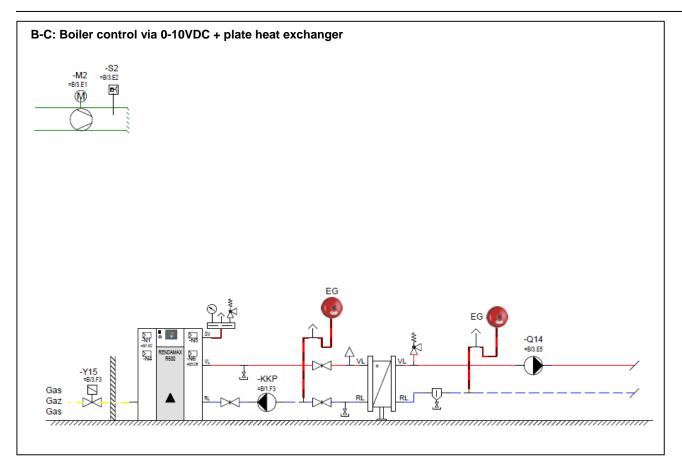


Description

- R600 with plate heat exchanger
- Weather compensated control
- 2 mixed heating zones
- Sanitary hot water

- Complete accessory kits with plate heat exchanger are available for ΔT=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature of the plate heat exchanger will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The plate heat exchanger should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

B-C: Boiler control via 0-10VDC + plate heat exchanger

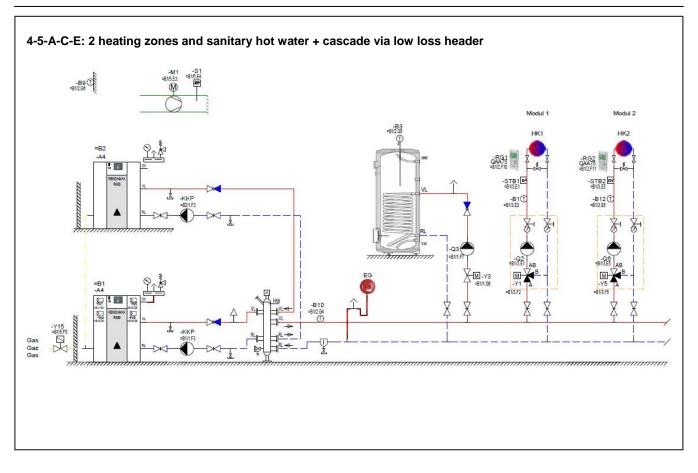


Description

• R600 with plate heat exchanger

- Complete accessory kits with plate heat exchanger are available for ∆T=10-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature of the plate heat exchanger will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The plate heat exchanger should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

4-5-A-C-E: 2 heating zones and sanitary hot water + cascade via low loss header

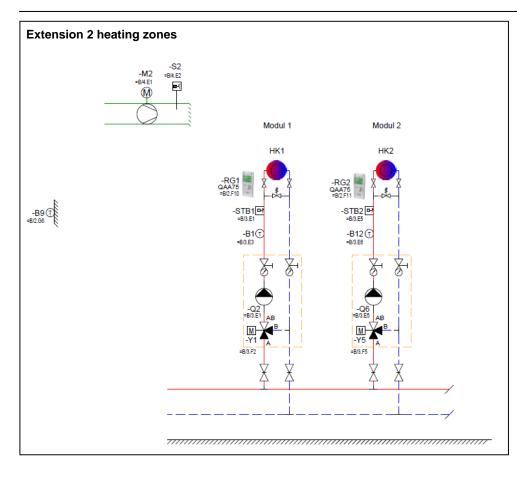


Description

- 2x R600 with low loss header
- Cascade control + weather compensation
- 2 mixed heating zones
- Sanitary hot water

- Low loss duo headers are available for ∆T=15-20K (see chapter "Accessories").
- The primary circuit should be designed for ΔT =20K, this guarantees a high boiler efficiency.
- When the secundary circuit is designed for a ∆T smaller than 20K, the flow temperature in the header will be lower than the flow temperature of the boiler. This should be taken in consideration during the design stage.
- The header should be positioned close to the boiler, to avoid a negative influance on the temperature control quality.
- In case of a boiler room installed on the roof, the boiler may never be hydraulically connected at the highest point of the installation.

Extension 2 heating zones



Description

- Weather compensated controller with wall hung box LOGON B
- Extension of 2 heating zones

- The extension controller should always be used in combination with the integrated boiler controller LMS14
- With the extension controller 2 additional heating zones can be controlled.
- The heating zone control can be extended up to 15 heating zones.

Germany:

- DIN EN 483
- DIN EN 677
- DIN EN 13384-1
- DIN EN 13384-2
- DIN EN 12828
- DIN 18160-1
- DIN 18160-5
- DIN VDE 0100
- DIN VDE 0116
- DVGW-Arbeitsblatt G260/1-2
- -Feuerungsverordnung (FeuVO) des jeweiligen Bundeslandes
- -Landesbauverordnung (LBO)
- Muster-Feuerungsverordnung (MuFeuVO)
- Technische Regeln für Gas-Installationen DVGW-TRGI 86/96
- -VDI2035

Netherlands:

- -NEN 2757-2 (2006)
- -NEN 3028 (2004)
- -NEN 1010
- -Bouwbesluit (2006)
- -SCIOS (voor onderhoud)

Austria:

- ÖNORM H 5152: Brennwert-
- Feuerungsanlagen, Planungshilfen ÖNORM M 7443: Gasgeräte mit
- atm.Brenner Teil 1, 3, 5, 7
- ÖNORM M7457: Gasgeräte mit mechanisch unterstütztem Vormischbrenner
- ÖNORM M 5195-1: Heizwassernorm

ÖVGW Richtlinien:

- -G1 Techn. Richtlinie für die Errichtung von Niederdruck-Gasanlagen
- G2 Techn. Richtlinie für die Errichtung von Flüssiggasanlagen
- -G41 Gasbrennwert-Feuerungsstätten, Aufstellung und Anschluss - G4 Heizraumrichtlinie

Der R600 ist zugelassen nach Artikel 15a B-VG und gemäß Feuerungsanlagenverordnung VO (FAV 97) Die örtlichen Bauordnungen sind zu beachten.

Switzerland:

- PROCAL
- SVGW Gasleitsätze G1/G2
- EKAS Form, 1942
- -BAFU
- -VKF
- Wasserbehandlung laut Richtlinie SWKI Nr. 97-1

Italy:

- Sicurezza degli impianti
- -Legge 5 marzo 1990 n. 46
- -D.P.R. 6/12/91 n. 447
- D.M. 20/2/92
- -D.M. 1 dicembre 1975
- -I.S.P.E.S.L. (ex A.N.C.C.)
- Norma UNI 8065
- Norma Uni 9615

Sicurezza imiego gas

- -Norma prEN 656
- -Legge 6 dicembre 1971 n.1083
- D.M. 23/11/72
- -Norma UNI 7129-72
- Norma UNI-CIG 7131-72

Risparmio energetico

- -Legge 9 gennaio 1991 n.10
- -D.P.R. 26-08-93 n.412
- -D.P.R. n.551 del 21 dicembre 1999

Sicurezza antincendio

- Decreto del ministero dell'interno 16 febbraio 1982
- Decreto del ministero dell'interno 12 aprile 1996
- -Norma CEI EN 60079-10
- -Norma CEI 64-8 (giugno 1987)

Provvedimenti contro l'inquinamento atmosferico

- D.P.R. 24/5 1988 n.203

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