SOLAR THERMAL WATER HEATING

WIRING DETAILS

Only qualified electricians should carry out electrical works. All electrical wiring must comply with the latest I.E.E. regulations and be in accordance of the latest version of BS7671.

Power Supply

The power supply to the differential temperature controller must be via a fused switch spur.

Differential Temperature Controller (DTC)

For installation of the controller please refer to the DTC manufacturers instruction.

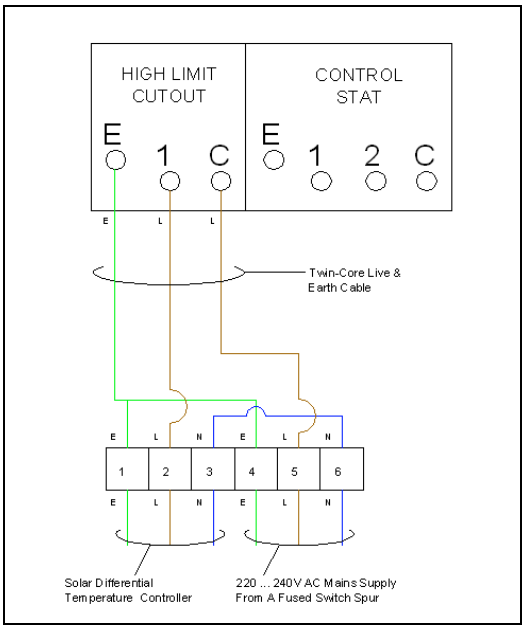
Unvented Cylinders

Unvented cylinders should be installed In accordance with Building Regulations, Section G3.

All energy inputs to unvented cylinders must be fitted with a thermal cut-out, which will shut off the heat supply before the temperature relief valve or the combined temperature / pressure valve opens.

The wiring diagram (on the right) is an example of a high limit cut-out for a solar thermal water heating application. This is for illustrative purposes only, please refer to the cylinder manufacturer guidelines.

It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure current standards and industry best practices are followed.



Temperature Sensors

The temperature sensor cable can be extended with two-wire cable (bell wire). The cable carries low voltage and must not run together in a cable conduit with cables carrying a higher voltage than 50V. The cross section must be at least 0.5mm^2 and the cable can be extended up to 50m in the case of a single connection.

Screened cables should be used for longer cable runs or conduits containing cables carrying higher voltages than 50V. The sensor cables can be lengthened up to 100m, but the cross section must be 1.5mm^2.

Temperature sensors can be connected independently of polarity. The sensors must not be in direct contact with water, always use immersion sleeves.

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