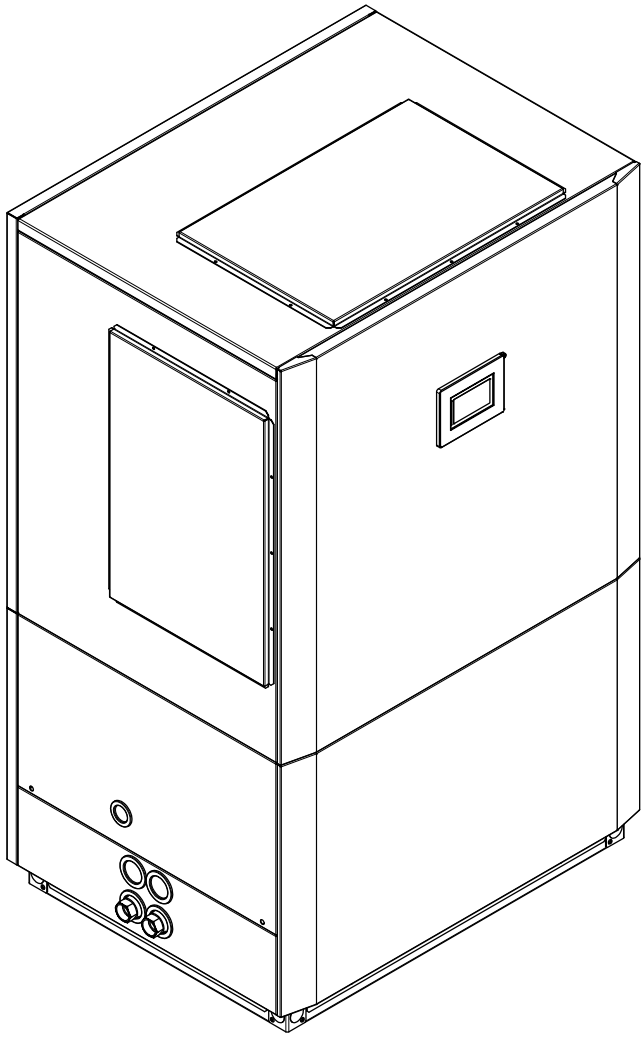
Glen Dimplex Deutschland

Dimplex

LI 9TU
LI 12TU



Montage- und Gebrauchsanweisung

Luft/Wasser-Wärmepumpe für Innenaufstellung

Installation and Operating Instruction

Air-to-Water Heat Pump for Indoor Installation

Instuctions d'installation et d'utilisation

Pompe à chaleur air-eau pour installation intérieure

Bestell-Nr. | Order no. | No de commande: 452160.66.74b

DE | EN | FR · FD 0410

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1 Safety notes

1.1 Symbols and markings

Particularly important information in these instructions is marked with CAUTION! and NOTE.

⚠ CAUTION!

Immediate danger to life or danger of severe personal injury or significant damage to property.

i NOTE

Risk of damage to property or minor personal injury or important information with no further risk of personal injury or damage to property.

1.2 Intended Use

This device is only intended for use as specified by the manufacturer. Any other use beyond that intended by the manufacturer is prohibited. This requires the user to abide by the relevant project planning documents. Please refrain from tampering with or altering the device.

1.3 Legal Regulations and Directives

This heat pump is designed for use in a domestic environment according to Article 1, Paragraph 2 k) of EU directive 2006/42/EC (machinery directive) and is thus subject to the requirements of EU directive 2014/35/EU (low-voltage directive). It is thus also intended for use by non-professionals for heating shops, offices and other similar working environments, in agricultural establishments and in hotels, guest houses and similar / other residential buildings.

The construction and design of the heat pump complies with all relevant EU directives, DIN/VDE regulations (see CE declaration of conformity).

When connecting the heat pump to the power supply, the relevant VDE, EN and IEC standards are to be fulfilled. Any further connection requirements stipulated by local utility companies must also be observed.

When connecting the heating system, all applicable regulations must also be adhered to.

This unit can be used by children aged 8 and over and by persons with limited physical, sensory or mental aptitude or lack of experience and/or knowledge, providing they are supervised or have been instructed in the safe use of the unit and understand the associated potential dangers.

Children must not play with the device. Cleaning and user maintenance must not be carried out by children without supervision.

⚠ CAUTION!

When operating or maintaining a heat pump, the legal requirements of the country where the heat pump is operated apply. Depending on the refrigerant quantity, the heat pump must be inspected for leaks at regular intervals by a certified technician, and these inspections must be recorded.

More information can be found in the accompanying log book.

1.4 Energy-Efficient Use of the Heat Pump

With the purchase of this heat pump you are helping to protect the environment. A prerequisite for energy-efficient operation is the correct design of the heat source system and heating system (radiators and circulation pump).

It is particularly important for the efficiency of a heat pump to keep the temperature difference between heating water and heat source as small as possible. For this reason, it is advisable to design the heat source and heating system very carefully. **A temperature difference of approx. one Kelvin increases the power consumption by around 2.5 %.** When designing the heating system, it should be borne in mind that special consumers such as e.g. hot water preparation should also be considered and dimensioned for low temperatures. **Underfloor heating systems (panel heating)** are optimally suited for heat pump use on account of the low flow temperatures (30 °C to 40 °C).

It is important to ensure that the heat exchangers are not contaminated during operation because this increases the temperature difference, in turn reducing the COP.

Correct adjustment of the Heat pump manager is also important for energy-efficient use of the heat pump. Further information can be found in the Heat pump manager's operating instructions.

2 Purpose of the Heat Pump

2.1 Application

The air-to-water heat pump is to be used exclusively for the heating of heating water. It can be used in newly built or previously existing heating systems.

The circulating pump(s) must be controlled using the heat pump manager.

If function-relevant or safety-relevant pump functions, such as integration of the heat pump into the building management system, are not supported, then this can result in loss of warranty and cause a write-off of the heat pump.

The circulating pump(s) and the heat pump controller must always be ready for operation.

The specifications in the technical documents must be followed, particularly limit values for the minimum and – if available – maximum warm/cold water volume flow.

The heat pump is suitable for mono energy and bivalent operation down to an external temperature of -20 °C.

Proper defrosting of the evaporator is guaranteed by maintaining a heating water return flow temperature of more than 18 °C during continuous operation.

The heat pump is not designed for the increased heat consumption required when a building is being dried out. The additional heat consumption should be met using special devices provided by the customer. If a building is to be dried out in autumn or winter, we recommend installing an additional heating element (available as an accessory).

NOTE

The device is not suitable for operation with a frequency converter.

2.2 Operating Principle

Outside air is drawn in by the ventilator and fed via the evaporator (heat exchanger). The evaporator cools the air, i.e. it extracts heat from it. This extracted heat is then transferred to the working medium (refrigerant) in the evaporator.

The heat is “pumped” to a higher temperature level by increasing its pressure with the aid of an electrically driven compressor. It is then transferred to the heating water using the liquifier (heat exchanger).

Electrical energy is used to raise the temperature of the heat in the environment to a higher level. Because the energy extracted from the air is transferred to the heating water, this type of device is called an air-to-water heat pump.

The air-to-water heat pump consists of the main components evaporator, ventilator and expansion valve, as well as the compressor, the liquefier and the electrical control system.

At low ambient temperatures, humidity accumulates on the evaporator in the form of frost reducing the transfer of heat. Uneven accumulation during this process does not indicate a fault. The evaporator is defrosted automatically by the heat pump as required. Steam may be emitted from the air outlet depending on the atmospheric conditions.

2.3 Functional description for integrated thermal energy metering

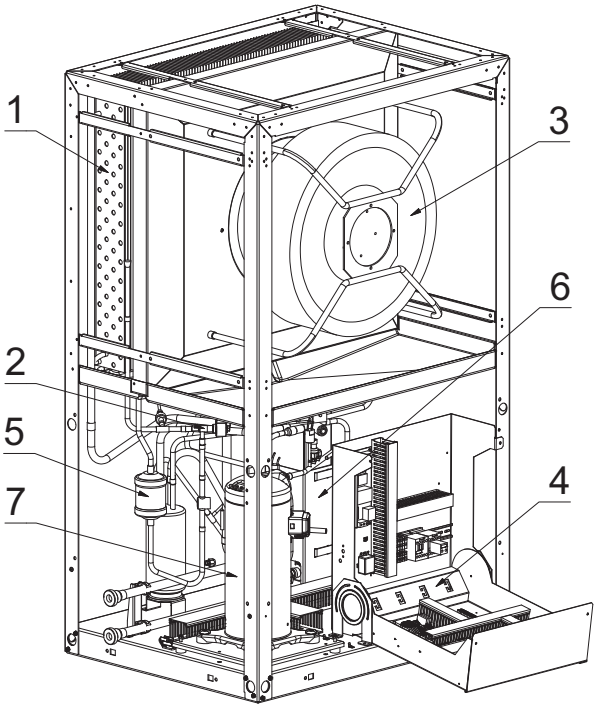
The compressor manufacturer's performance specifications for different pressure levels are stored in the heat pump software. Two additional pressure sensors for determining the current pressure level are installed in the refrigerating circuit, one before and one after the compressor. The current heat output can be calculated from the compressor data stored in the software and the current pressure level. The integral for the heat output over the runtime gives the quantity of thermal energy supplied by the heat pump, which is displayed separately for heating, domestic hot water preparation and swimming pool water preparation on the heat pump manager´s display.

3 Scope of Delivery

3.1 Basic Device

The heat pump contains the components listed below.

The refrigeration circuit is "hermetically sealed" and contains the fluorinated refrigerant R410A included in the Kyoto protocol. Information on the GWP value and CO_2 equivalent of the refrigerant can be found in the chapter Device information. The refrigerant is CFC-free, non-ozone depleting and non-combustible.



1) Evaporator
2) Expansion valve
3) Ventilator
4) Switch box
5) Filter dryer
6) Liquifier
7) Compressor

3.2 Switch Box

The switch box is located in the heat pump. It can be swung out after removing the lower front cover and loosening the fastening screw located in the upper right-hand corner.

The switch box contains the supply connection terminals, as well the power contactors, the soft starter unit and the heat pump manager.

The heat pump manager is a convenient electronic regulation and control device. It controls and monitors the entire heating system on the basis of the external temperature, including hot water preparation and safety systems.

The customer must install the external temperature sensor, which is included in the scope of supply of the heat pump manager together with the necessary fixing accessories.

The enclosed operating instructions describe the function and use of the heat pump manager.

3.3 Accessories pack

On top of the heat pump:

1 x insulating mat, duct connection
1 x small sealing ring, air intake
1 x large sealing ring, air outlet

In the switch box:

1 x external sensor with mounting material

Under fan:

8 x vent plugs ø 30 - black

Outside the packaging:

1 x installation and operating manual

4 Accessories

4.1 Remote control

A remote control adds convenience and is available as a special accessory. Operation and menu navigation are identical to those of the heat pump manager. Connection takes place via an interface (special accessories) with RJ 12 Western plug.

NOTE

In the case of heating controllers with a removable operating element, this can also be used directly as a remote control.

4.2 Building management technology

The heat pump manager can be connected to a building management system network via supplementation of the relevant interface plug-in card. The supplementary installation instructions of the interface card must be consulted regarding the exact connection and parameterisation of the interface.

The following network connections can be made on the heat pump manager:

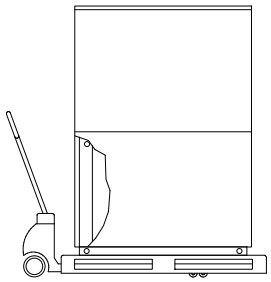
- Modbus
- EIB, KNX
- Ethernet

5 Transport

⚠ CAUTION!

When transporting the heat pump, ensure that it is not tilted more than 45° (in any direction).

Use a pallet for transporting the heat pump to the final installation location. The basic device can be transported with a lift truck, hand truck or by means of 3/4" pipes fed through the holes in the base plate or frame.

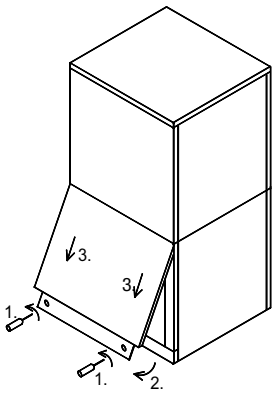


The heat pump and the transport pallet are joined by four transit bolts. These must be removed.

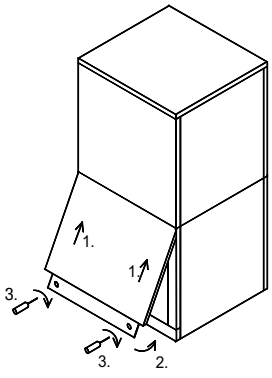
Before using the transport holes in the frame, it is necessary to remove the lower side panel assemblies. This is done by loosening each of the two screws at the base and then withdrawing the panels by unhooking them from above. Rehang the panels by gently pushing them in an upwards direction.

Be careful not to damage any components when inserting the pipes through the frame.

At the installation location, 8 black dust caps, which are included in the packaging of the device, must be snapped into the transport holes.

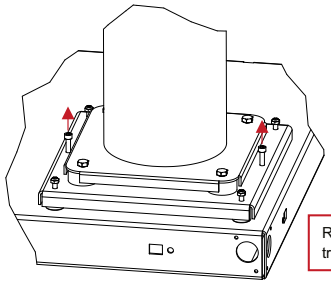


Opening the cover



Closing the cover

After the transport, the transport securing device is to be removed on either side at the bottom of the unit.



⚠ CAUTION!

The transport securing device is to be removed prior to commissioning.

6 Set-UP

6.1 General Information

The heat pump has been designed for areas that are accessible to the general public, as well as for areas that are not accessible to the general public.

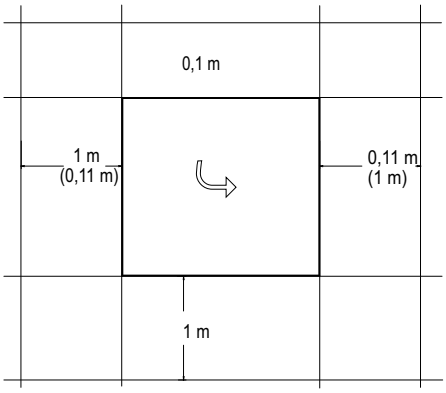
The device is designed to enable several connection options. The position of the air outlet opening can be moved from right (factory default) to left or top by turning over one of the two screwed on covers.

By replacing the bottom side cladding sections, it is also possible to move the hydraulic connection from left (factory default) to right. The different connection options (see cap. 1) are shown in the dimension drawing.

The air-to-water heat pump must be installed in a frost-free, dry room on an even, smooth and horizontal surface. The entire frame should lie directly on the floor to ensure an adequate soundproof seal. If supporting feet are used, the heat pump must be installed horizontally. In this case, the specified sound level can be up to 3 dB(A) higher, and additional sound insulation measures may be necessary.

The heat pump must be installed so that maintenance work can be carried out without being hindered. This can be ensured by maintaining a clearance of 1m in front of the heat pump and to the side on which the heating water connections are located.

The side panel assemblies must not be covered by connecting pipes.



i NOTE

The heat pump is not intended for use over 2000 metres above sea level.

Neither frost nor temperatures higher than 35 °C must occur in the installation location at any time of the year.

Never install the device in rooms subject to high humidity. Condensation can form on the heat pump and air circuit if the humidity exceeds 50 % and the external temperature is below 0 °C.

If the heat pump is installed on an upper storey, the load-bearing capacity of the ceiling should be checked. On account of the acoustics, measures for isolating possible vibrations should also be very carefully planned in advance as well. Installation on a wooden floor is not recommended.

6.2 Condensed Water Pipe

Condensed water that forms during operation must be drained off frost-free. To ensure proper drainage, the heat pump must be mounted horizontally. The condensate pipe must have a minimum diameter of 50 mm and must be fed into a sewer in such a way that it is safe from frost. Do not discharge the condensate directly into clearing tanks or cesspits, as aggressive vapours or a condensed water pipe which has not been laid in a frost-free manner could destroy the evaporator.

6.3 Sound

- We recommend connecting the heat pump to the heating system using a flexible hose to prevent solid-borne noise transmission to the heating system if requirements regarding noise are high.
- Installed air ducts should be sound-isolated from the heat pump to prevent the transmission of solid-borne sound to the ducts.
- If the transport restraint screws are not removed from the compressor, acoustic emissions from the device are significantly louder!

7 Installation

7.1 General Information

The following connections need to be established on the heat pump:

- Fresh and exhaust air
- Flow and return flow of the heating system
- Condensate outflow
- Voltage supply
- Temperature sensor

7.2 Air Connection

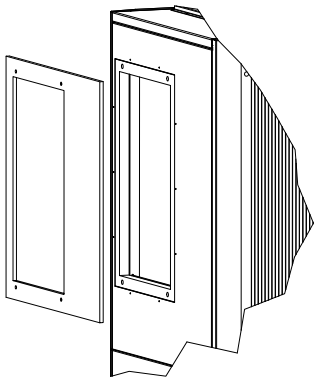
⚠ CAUTION!

Do not restrict or block the area around the air intake or outlet.

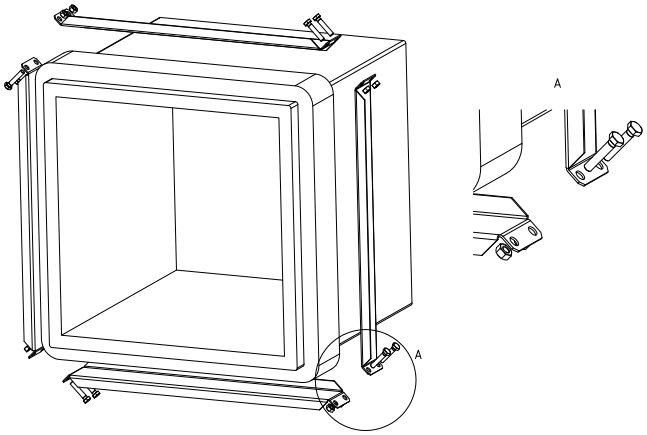
⚠ CAUTION!

Only operate the heat pump with the air ducts connected.

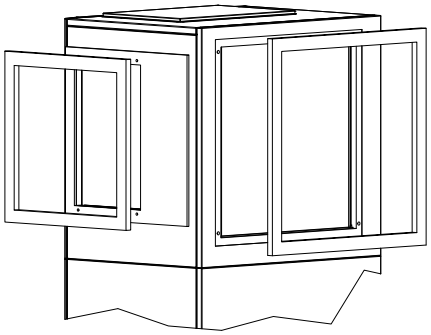
The glass fibre reinforced concrete air ducts offered as accessories are moisture-resistant and diffusion-free (exhaust air duct 600 x 600 and inlet duct 750 x 750). When using the air duct for the air outlet side (600 x 600), the "insulating mat duct connection" (in the accessory pack) is to be adhered to the air outlet on the desired connection side.



The sealing collar is used to seal the air ducts on the heat pump. The air ducts are not screwed directly onto the heat pump. Only the rubber seal comes into direct contact with the heat pump when the system is installed correctly. This guarantees easy assembly and disassembly of the heat pump and also ensures that solid-borne sound is well insulated.



If an alternative air duct is being used to that which has been supplied as an accessory, care must be taken to ensure that it does not reduce the cross sectional area of the air intake and air outlet sides. The "small and large sealing rings" included in the scope of supply can be used for sealing the heat pump connection. They also function as vibration isolators.



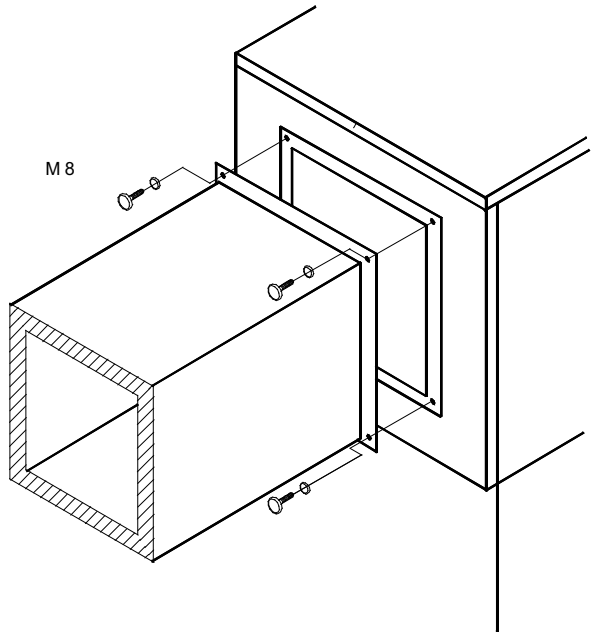
The large sealing ring can be used to position the air intake opening of the heat pump directly onto an appropriately constructed wall opening.

It must be ensured that the interior side of the wall opening is lined with thermal insulation to prevent the wall from becoming cold and to prevent moisture from penetrating the wall.

When very short air ducts are used on the air outlet, the exterior side of the wall opening must be fitted with a safety guard or an air deflector grille suitable for preventing body parts (fingers or arms, especially those of children) coming into contact with the ventilator in the heat pump.

If flange-mounted air ducts are used, connecting stubs are secured on the air inlet and air outlet sides with 4 M8 hexagon bolts in the threaded holes provided (the hexagonal long nuts). When doing this, ensure that both air duct stubs only touch the insulation. There should be no contact with the external sheeting.

Care must also be taken to ensure that suitable vibration isolation and duct insulation are provided.



7.3 Heating System Connection

The heating system connections on the heat pump have a 1¼" external thread. Use a spanner to firmly grip the transitions when connecting the heat pump.

The connection on the heating side can also be made towards the right. To do this, the left and right bottom front panels must be removed. The two connecting pipes, including pipe supports, must be moved from the left to the right side of the device. The front panels must then be re-mounted the opposite way around.

Before connecting the heating water system to the heat pump, the heating system must be flushed to remove any impurities, residue from sealants, etc. Any accumulation of deposits in the liquifier could cause the heat pump to completely break down. For systems in which the heating water flow can be shut off via the radiator or thermostat valves, an overflow valve must be installed in a heating bypass behind the heat pump by the customer. This ensures a minimum heating water flow rate through the heat pump and helps to avoid faults.

Once the heating system has been installed, it must be filled, de-aerated and pressure-tested.

NOTE

Pump units with check valves maintain the specified flow directions. If there is incorrect distribution or breaking off of the volume flow, these units (and the check valves in particular) must be checked! The use of check valves are mandatory in the event of several heating circuits or parallel connections for heat pumps in order to avoid incorrect distribution.

Consideration must be given to the following when filling the system:

- Untreated filling water and make-up water must be of drinking water quality (colourless, clear, free from sediments)
- Filling water and make-up water must be pre-filtered (pore size max. 5 µm).

Scale formation in domestic hot water heating systems cannot be avoided, but in systems with flow temperatures below 60 °C, the problem can be disregarded. With high-temperature heat pumps and in particular with bivalent systems in the higher performance range (heat pump + boiler combination), flow temperatures of 60 °C and more can be achieved. The following standard values should therefore be adhered to with regard to the filling and make-up water according to VDI 2035, sheet 1: The total hardness values can be found in the table.

Total heat output in kW	Total alkaline earths in mol/m³ and/or mmol/l	Specific system volume (VDI 2035) in l/kW		
		< 20	≥ 20 < 50	≥ 50
		Total hardness in °dH		
< 50	≤ 2.0	≤ 16.8	≤ 11.2	< 0.11[1]
50 - 200	≤ 2.0	≤ 11.2	≤ 8.4	
200 - 600	≤ 1.5	≤ 8.4	< 0.11[1]	
> 600	< 0.02	< 0.11[1]		

1. This value lies outside the permissible value for heat exchangers in heat pumps.

Fig. 7.1:Guideline values for filling and make-up water in accordance with VDI 2035

For systems with an above-average specific system volume of 50 l/kW, VDI 2035 recommends using fully demineralized water and a pH stabiliser to minimize the risk of corrosion in the heat pump and the heating system.

⚠ CAUTION!

With fully demineralized water, it is important to ensure that the minimum permissible pH value of 7.5 (minimum permissible value for copper) is complied with. Failure to comply with this value can result in the heat pump being destroyed.

Minimum heating water flow rate

The minimum heating water flow rate through the heat pump must be assured in all operating states of the heating system. This can be accomplished, for example, by installing either a dual differential pressureless manifold or an overflow valve. The procedure for setting an overflow valve is described in the chapter "Start-up". When the minimum heating water flow rate is undershot, the plate heat exchanger in the refrigeration circuit can freeze, which can lead to total loss of the heat pump.

The nominal flow rate is specified depending on the max. flow temperature in the device information and must be taken into account during planning. With design temperatures below 30 C in the flow, the design must be based on the max. volume flow with 5 K spread for A7/W35.

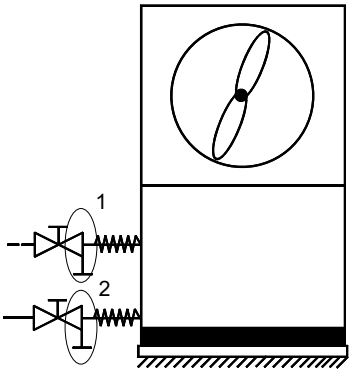
The specified nominal flow rate (See “Device Information” on page 13.) must be guaranteed in every operating status. An installed flow rate switch is used only for switching off the heat pump in the event of an unusual and abrupt drop in the heating water flow rate and not to monitor and safeguard the nominal flow rate.

NOTE

The use of an overflow valve is only recommended for panel heating and a max. heating water flow of 1.3 m³/h. System faults may result if this is not observed.

Antifreeze

A method of manual drainage (see illustration) should be provided for heat pumps which are exposed to frost. The antifreeze function of the heat pump manager is active whenever the heat pump manager and the heat circulating pump are ready for operation. When decommissioning the heat pump, or in the event of a power failure, the system must be drained through the indicated points (see illustration); it may be necessary to purge the system with compressed air. If heat pump systems are implemented in buildings where a power failure cannot be detected (holiday homes etc.), the heating circuit should be operated with suitable frost protection.



7.4 Temperature sensor

The following temperature sensors are already installed or must be installed additionally:

- External temperature sensor (R1) supplied (NTC-2)
- Return temperature sensor (R2) installed (NTC-10)
- Flow temperature sensor (R9) installed (NTC-10)

7.4.1 Sensor characteristic curves

Temperature in °C			-20	-15	-10	-5	0	5	10
NTC-2 in kΩ			14.6	11.4	8.9	7.1	5.6	4.5	3.7
NTC-10 in kΩ			67.7	53.4	42.3	33.9	27.3	22.1	18.0
15	**20**	**25**	**30**	**35**	**40**	**45**	**50**	**55**	**60**
2.9	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
14.9	12.1	10.0	8.4	7.0	5.9	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.1

The temperature sensors to be connected to the heat pump manager must correspond to the sensor characteristic curve illustrated in Fig.7.2 on pag. 8. The only exception is the external temperature sensor included in the scope of supply of the heat pump (see Fig.7.3 on pag. 8)

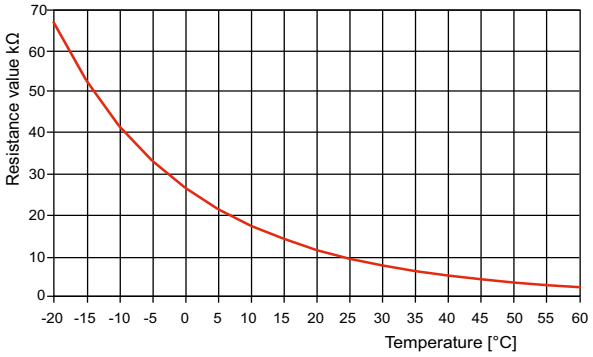


Fig. 7.2:Sensor characteristic curve NTC-10

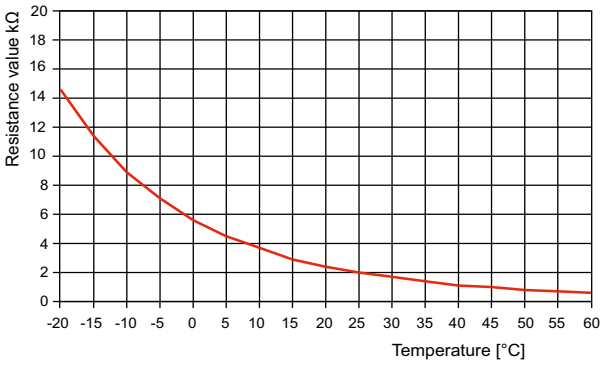


Fig. 7.3:Sensor characteristic curve, NTC-2 according to DIN 44574 External temperature sensor

7.4.2 Mounting the external temperature sensor

The temperature sensor must be mounted in such a way that all weather conditions are taken into consideration and the measured value is not falsified.

- mount on the external wall on the north or north-west side where possible
- Do not install in a “sheltered position” (e.g. in a wall niche or under a balcony)
- Not in the vicinity of windows, doors, exhaust air vents, external lighting or heat pumps
- Not to be exposed to direct sunlight at any time of year

Dimensioning parameter sensor lead	
Conductor material	Cu
Cable-length	50 m
Ambient temperature	35 °C
Laying system	B2 (DIN VDE 0298-4 / IEC 60364-5-52)
External diameter	4-8 mm

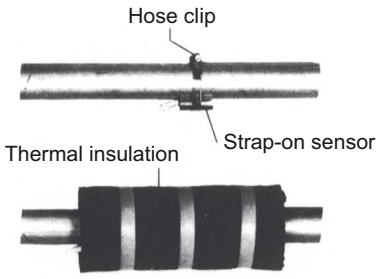
7.4.3 Installing the strap-on sensor

It is only necessary to mount the strap-on sensors if they are included in the scope of supply of the heat pump but have not yet been installed.

The strap-on sensors can be fitted as pipe-mounted sensors or installed in the immersion sleeve of the compact manifold.

Mounting as a pipe-mounted sensor

- Remove paint, rust and scale from heating pipe.
- Coat the cleaned surface with heat transfer compound (apply sparingly).
- Attach the sensor with a hose clip (tighten firmly, as loose sensors can cause malfunctions) and thermally insulate.



7.4.4 Hydraulic distribution system

The compact manifold and the dual differential pressureless manifold function as an interface between the heat pump, the heating distribution system, the buffer tank and, in some cases, even the hot water cylinder. A compact system is used to simplify the installation process, so that a lot of different components do not have to be installed individually. Further information can be found in the relevant installation instructions.

Compact manifold

The return sensor can remain in the heat pump, or should be installed in the immersion sleeve. The remaining empty space between the sensor and the immersion sleeve must be filled completely with heat transfer compound.

Dual differential pressureless manifold

In order for the heating circuit pumps of the generator and consumer circuits to supply the flow to the return sensor, this must be installed in the immersion sleeve of the dual differential pressureless manifold.

7.5 Electrical connection

7.5.1 General

All electrical connection work must be carried out by a trained electrician or a specialist for the specified tasks in accordance with the

- installation and operating instructions,
- country-specific installation regulations (e.g. VDE 0100),
- technical connection conditions of the energy suppliers and supply grid operators (e.g. TAB) and
- local conditions.

To ensure that the frost protection function of the heat pump works properly, the heat pump manager must remain connected to the power supply and the flow must be maintained through the heat pump at all times.
The switching contacts of the output relay are interference-suppressed. Therefore, depending on the internal resistance of the measuring instrument, a voltage can also be measured when the contacts are open. However, this will be much lower than the line voltage.
Extra-low voltage is connected to controller terminals N1-J1 to N1-J11; N1-J19; N1-J20; N1-J23 to N1-J26 and terminal strip X3; X5.1. If, due to a wiring error, the line voltage is mistakenly connected to these terminals, the heat pump manager will be destroyed

7.5.2 Electrical installation

1) The electric supply cable for the output section of the heat pump (up to 5-core) is fed from the electricity meter of the heat pump via the utility blocking contactor (if required) into the heat pump Connection of the mains cable to the switch box of the heat pump via terminal X1: L1/L2/L3/N/PE.
   An all-pole disconnecting device with a contact gap of at least 3 mm (e.g. utility blocking contactor or power contactor) and an all-pole circuit breaker with common tripping for all external conductors must be installed in the power supply for the heat pump (tripping current and characteristic in compliance with the device information).

⚠ CAUTION!

Ensure that there is a clockwise rotating field: With incorrect wiring the starting of the heat pump is prevented. A corresponding warning is indicated on the display of the heat pump manager (adjust wiring).

2) The three-core electric supply cable for the heat pump manager (heating controller N1) is fed into the heat pump. Connection of the control line to the switch box of the heat pump via terminal X2: L/N/PE.
   Details on the power consumption of the heat pump are listed on both the product information sheet and the type plate.
   The (L/N/PE~230 V, 50 Hz) supply cable for the heat pump manager must have a constant voltage. For this reason, it should be tapped upstream from the utility blocking contactor or be connected to the household current, as important protection functions could otherwise be lost during a utility block.
3) The utility blocking contactor(K22) with 3 main contacts (1/3/5 // 2/4/6) and an auxiliary contact (NO contact 13/14) should be dimensioned according to the heat pump output and must be supplied by the customer.

The NO contact of the utility blocking contactor (13/14) is looped from terminal strip X3/G to connector terminal X3/A1. **CAUTION! Extra-low voltage!**

4) The contactor (K20) for the immersion heater (E10) of mono energy systems (HG2) should be dimensioned according to the radiator output and must be supplied by the customer. It is controlled (230 V AC) by the heat pump manager via terminals X2/N and X2/K20.
5) The contactor (K21) for the flange heater (E9) in the hot water cylinder should be dimensioned according to the radiator output and must be supplied by the customer. It is controlled (230 V AC) by the heat pump manager via terminals X2/N and X2/K21.
6) The contactors mentioned above in points 3, 4 and 5 are installed in the electrical distribution system. Mains cables for the installed heaters must be laid and secured in accordance with the valid standards and regulations.
7) All installed electric cables must have permanent wiring.
8) The heat circulating pump (M13) is activated via the contact N1-J13/NO5. The connection points for the pump are X2/M13 and X2/N. When using pumps where the switching capacity exceeds the output, a coupling relay must be interposed.
9) The auxiliary circulating pump (M16) is activated via the contact N1-J16/NO9. The connection points for the pump are X2/M16 and X2/N. When using pumps where the switching capacity exceeds the output, a coupling relay must be interposed.
10) The domestic hot water circulating pump (M18) is activated via the contact N1-J13/NO6. The connection points for the pump are X2/M18 and X2/N. When using pumps where the switching capacity exceeds the output, a coupling relay must be interposed.
11) The return flow sensor is integrated into the heat pumps and is connected to the heat pump manager via the control line. The return flow sensor must be installed in the immersion sleeve in the manifold only when a dual differential pressureless manifold is used. The single-core wires are then connected to terminals X3/GND and X3/ R2.1. Bridge A-R2 (situated between X3/B2 and X3/1 when delivered) must then be moved to terminals X3/1 and X3/2.
12) The external sensor (R1) is connected to terminals X3/GND and X3/R1.
13) The domestic hot water sensor (R3) is included with the domestic hot water cylinder and is connected to terminals X3/GND and X3/R3.

7.5.3 Connecting an electronically regulated circulating pump

Electronically regulated circulating pumps have high starting currents, which may shorten the service life of the heat pump manager. For this reason, a coupling relay is installed or must be installed between the output of the heat pump manager and the electronically regulated circulating pump. This is not necessary if the permissible operating current of 2 A and a maximum starting current of 12 A are not exceeded in the electronically regulated circulating pump or if express approval has been issued by the pump manufacturer.

⚠ CAUTION!

It is not permitted to connect more than one electronically regulated circulating pump via a relay output.

In many cases, the supply voltage of the pump is stuck on continuous current when using larger electronically controlled circulating pumps (the manufacturer's information on the pump being used should be taken into consideration). The pump is then generally actuated using the Start/Stop input. This input is operated with extra low voltage from the pump (a link cable is usually inserted in the factory default of the pump). In order to be able to actuate the input, a coupling relay with a floating contact is required. This must be controlled with the pump function of a 230 V relay output of the controller. Due to the extra low voltage to be switched, a suitable relay with the appropriate contact material (gilded) must be selected and integrated on-site.

7.5.4 Frost protection

Regardless of the settings for the heat circulating pumps, they always run in heating, defrost and frost protection mode. In systems with multiple heating circuits, the 2nd and 3rd heat circulating pump has the same function.

⚠ CAUTION!

To ensure that the frost protection function on the heat pump works properly, the heat pump manager must remain connected to the power supply and flow must be maintained through the heat pump at all times.

⚠ CAUTION!

The primary pump (M11 – responsible for the heat source flow rate) and the secondary pump (M16 – responsible for the warm/cold water flow rate) must always be clamped to the heat pump manager in all cases. This is the only way to ensure the pump flows and returns necessary for operation and to ensure that the necessary safety measures are in place.

8 Start-UP

8.1 General Information

To ensure that start-up is performed correctly, it should only be carried out by an after-sales service technician authorised by the manufacturer. These measures can also include an additional warranty under certain conditions (see Warranty).

8.2 Preparation

The following items need to be checked prior to start-up:

- All of the heat pump connections must be established as described in Chapter 6.
- All valves that could impair the proper flow of the heating water in the heating circuit must be open.
- The air intake and air outlet paths must be clear.
- The ventilator must turn in the direction indicated by the arrow.
- The settings of the Heat pump manager must be adapted to the heating system in accordance with the controller's operating instructions.
- Ensure the condensate outflow functions.
- The hydraulic network must be flushed correctly before installing the heat pump. This includes the supply line to the heat pump. Only when flushing is complete can the heat pump be hydraulically integrated.
- The dirt traps present as standard or included for assembly must be inspected between 4 and 8 weeks after the heat pump is commissioned or changes made to the heating system and cleaned if necessary. Further maintenance intervals must be scheduled depending on the level of soiling, which must be defined and carried out by a suitably qualified person.
- Both the accessories pack in the switch box and that which is located under the ventilator must be removed.

Special notes for the integration of heat pumps in existing systems (renovations):

The existing heat distribution network (pipe materials, connection types, etc.) and the existing heating systems (e.g. radiators, underfloor heating, etc.) can impact the quality of the water in existing systems. Particularly when welded steel pipes or pipes that are not oxygen diffusion-proof are used, deposits, scaling, silting or similar may be present that can cause damage in the heat pump system. This can result in a total failure of the heat pump The following measures must be observed to avoid this:

- Compliance with the water properties and water quality
- Flushing of the hydraulic system
- Maintenance interval of the dirt traps

If silting or ferromagnetic particles are to be expected in the hydraulic network, dirt separators or magnetite separators must be installed on-site before the medium enters the heat pump. The maintenance intervals must be defined by a suitably qualified person.

8.3 Procedure

The heat pump is started up via the heat pump manager. Adjustments should be made in compliance with the instructions.

If an overflow valve is fitted to maintain the minimum heating water flow rate, the valve must be adapted to the requirements of the heating system. Incorrect adjustment can lead to faulty operation and increased energy consumption. We recommend carrying out the following procedure to correctly adjust the overflow valve:
Close all of the heating circuits that may also be closed during operation (depending on the type of heat pump usage) so that the most unfavorable operating state - with respect to the water flow rate - is achieved. This normally means the heating circuits of the rooms on the south and west sides of the building. At least one heating circuit must remain open (e.g. bathroom).
The overflow valve should be opened far enough to produce the maximum temperature spread between the heating flow and return flow listed in the following table for the current heat source temperature. The temperature spread should be measured as close as possible to the heat pump. The heating element of mono energy systems should be disconnected during start up.

Heat source temperature		Max. temperature spread between heating flow and return flow
From	To	
-20 °C	-15 °C	4 K
-14 °C	-10 °C	5 K
-9 °C	-5 °C	6 K
-4 °C	0 °C	7 K
1 °C	5 °C	8 K
6 °C	10 °C	9 K
11 °C	15 °C	10 K
16 °C	20 °C	11 K
21 °C	25 °C	12 K
26 °C	30 °C	13 K
31 °C	35 °C	14 K

At hot water temperatures under 7 °C, start-up is not possible. The water in the buffer tank must be heated to a minimum of 18 °C with the second heat generator.

To ensure a problem-free start-up, the following procedure is to be implemented:

1) Close all consumer circuits.
2) Ensure that the heat pump has the correct water flow.
3) Select "Winter" mode on the heat pump manager.
4) In the special functions menu, start the "Start-up" program.
5) Wait until a return temperature of at least 25 °C has been reached.
6) Now slowly reopen the heating circuit valves in succession so that the heating water flow is constantly raised by slightly opening the respective heating circuit. The heating water temperature in the buffer tank must not be allowed to drop below 20 °C during this process. This ensures that the heat pump can be defrosted at any time.
7) When all heat circuits are fully open and a return temperature of at least 18 °C is maintained, the heat pump start-up is complete.

⚠ CAUTION!

Operating the heat pump at low system temperatures may cause the heat pump to break down completely.

9 Maintenance / Cleaning

9.1 Maintenance

To protect the paintwork, avoid leaning or putting objects on the device. External heat pump parts can be wiped with a damp cloth and domestic cleaner.

NOTE

Never use cleaning agents containing sand, soda, acid or chloride as these can damage the surfaces.

To prevent faults due to sediment in the heat exchanger of the heat pump, ensure that the heat exchanger in the heating system can not be contaminated. We recommend protecting the evaporator by installing a bird guard in the inlet duct. At least 80 % of the cross section of the grating should be open. In the event that operating malfunctions due to contamination still occur, the system should be cleaned as described below.

9.2 Cleaning the Heating System

⚠ CAUTION!

The integrated dirt trap must be cleaned at regular intervals.

The maintenance intervals should be defined according to the degree of soiling in the system. The filter insert should also be cleaned.

For cleaning, the heating circuit must be made pressureless in the vicinity of the dirt trap, the filter compartment unscrewed, and the filter insert removed and cleaned. Assembly carried out in reverse order requires attention to correct assembly of the screen inserts and tightness of the screw joints.

The ingress of oxygen into the heating water circuit may result in the formation of oxidation products (rust), particularly if steel components are used. These products enter the heating system via the valves, the circulating pumps and/or plastic pipes. It is therefore essential - in particular with respect to the piping of underfloor heating systems - that only diffusion-proof materials are used.

NOTE

We recommend the installation of a suitable corrosion protection system to prevent the formation of deposits (e.g. rust) in the condenser of the heat pump.

Residue from lubricants and sealants may also contaminate the heating water.

In the case of severe contamination leading to a reduction in the performance of the liquifier in the heat pump, the system must be cleaned by a heating technician.

Based on current information, we recommend using a 5 % phosphoric acid solution for cleaning purposes. However, if cleaning needs to be performed more frequently, a 5 % formic acid solution should be used.

In either case, the cleaning fluid should be at room temperature. We recommend flushing the heat exchanger in the direction opposite to the normal flow direction.

To prevent acidic cleaning agents from entering the heating system circuit, we recommend connecting the flushing device directly to the flow and return flow of the liquifier of the heat pump.

It is important that the system be thoroughly flushed using appropriate neutralising agents to prevent any damage from being caused by cleaning agent residue remaining in the system.

Acids must be used with great care and all relevant regulations of the employers' liability insurance associations must be adhered to.

The manufacturer's instructions regarding cleaning agent must be complied with at all times.

9.3 Cleaning the Air System

Air ducts, evaporator, ventilator and condensate outflow should be cleaned of contamination (leaves, twigs, etc.) before the heating period. Do this by opening the front of the heat pump. To do this, the heat pump must be opened at the side. The bottom section should be opened first, followed by the top section.

⚠ CAUTION!

Before opening the device, ensure that all circuits are isolated from the power supply.

Remove and rehang the side panel assemblies as described in Chapter 4.

To prevent the evaporator and the condensate tray from being damaged, do not use hard or sharp objects for cleaning.

10 Faults / Trouble-Shooting

This heat pump is a quality product and is designed for trouble-free operation. In the event that a fault should occur, it will be shown on the heat pump manager display. Simply consult the Faults and Trouble-shooting page in the operating instructions of the heat pump manager. If you cannot correct the fault yourself, please contact your after-sales service technician.

⚠ CAUTION!

Before opening the device, ensure that all circuits are disconnected from the power supply!

After disconnecting the power supply, always wait for at least 5 minutes to allow stored electric charges to dissipate.

⚠ CAUTION!

Any work on the heat pump may only be performed by authorised and qualified after-sales service technicians.

11 Decommissioning/Disposal

Before removing the heat pump, disconnect it from the power source and close all valves. The deinstallation of the heat pump must be performed by technical personnel. Observe all environmentally-relevant requirements regarding the recovery, recycling and disposal of materials and components in accordance with all applicable standards. Particular attention should be paid to the proper disposal of refrigerants and refrigeration oils.

12 Device Information

			LI 9TU	LI 12TU
1	**Type and order code**			
2	**Design**			
2.1	**Heat source**		Air	Air
2.2	**Model**		Universal	Universal
2.3	**Controller**		Integrated	Integrated
2.4	**Thermal energy metering**		Integrated	Integrated
2.5	**Installation location**		Indoors	Indoors
2.6	**Performance levels**		1	1
3	**Operating limits**			
3.1	**Heating water flow / return**	**°C**	up to 60 ± 2K / from 18	up to 60 ± 2K / from 18
3.2	**Air**	**°C**	-20 to +35	-25 to +35
4	**Flow / sound**			
4.1	**Heating water flow rate internal pressure differential**			
	according to 14511	**m³/h / Pa**	1.5 / 19300	2.0 / 27300
	minimum heating water flow rate	**m³/h / Pa**	0.7 / 5400	0.9 / 6100
4.2	**Sound power level according to EN 12102 device/external[1]**	**dB(A)**	49 / 52	56 / 60
4.3	**Sound pressure level at a distance of 1 m indoors[1 2]**	**dB(A)**	42	49
4.4	**Air flow rate with an external static pressure differential**	**m³/h /Pa** **m³/h /Pa**	4000 / 0 3700 / 25	4400 / 0 4100 / 25
5	**Dimensions, weight and filling quantities**			
5.1	**Device dimensions [3]**	**H x W x L mm**	1560 x 960 x 750	1560 x 960 x 750
5.2	**Weight of the transportable unit(s) incl. packaging**	**kg**	256	270
5.3	**Device connections for heating system**	**Inches**	G 1 1/4"	G 1 1/4"
5.4	**Air duct connection (air intake side)**	**mm**	726 x 726	726 x 726
5.5	**Air duct connection (air outlet side)**	**mm**	552 x 355	552 x 355
5.6	**Refrigerant / total filling weight**	**type / kg**	R410A / 3.7	R410A / 4.6
5.7	**GWP value / CO_2 equivalent**	**--- / t**	2088 / 8	2088 / 9
5.8	**Refrigeration circuit hermetically sealed**		yes	yes
5.9	**Lubricant / total filling quantity**	**type / litres**	Polyolester (POE) / 1.2	Polyolester (POE) / 1.2
6	**Electrical connection**			
6.1	**Supply voltage / fuse protection**		3~/PE 400V (50Hz) / C10A	3~/PE 400V (50Hz) / C13A
6.2	**Control voltage / fuse protection**		1~/N/PE 230V (50Hz) / C13A	1~/N/PE 230V (50Hz) / C13A
6.3	**Degree of protection according to EN 60 529**		IP 21	IP 21
6.4	**Starting current limiter**		Soft starter	Soft starter
6.5	**Rotary field monitoring**		yes	yes
6.6	**Starting current**	**A**	16	19
6.7	**Nominal power consumption at A7/W35 / max. consumption [4]**	**kW**	1.8 / 3.3	2.4 / 4.4
6.8	**Nominal current at A7/W35 / cosφ**	**A / ---**	3.5 / 0.75	4.1 / 0.85
6.9	**Power consumption of compressor protection (per compressor)**	**W**	--	70; thermostatically controlled
6.10	**Power consumption of fan**	**W**	130	130
7	**Complies with the European safety regulations**			

8	**Additional model features**			[5]	[5]
8.1	**Type of defrosting**			Reverse circulation	Reverse circulation
8.2	**Frost protection, condensate tray / water in device protected against freezing** [6]			Yes	Yes
8.3	**Max. operating overpressure (heat source/heat sink)**		**bar**	3.0	3.0
9	**Heat output / COP**				
9.1	**Heat output / COP** [4]			EN 14511	EN 14511
		at A-7 / W35	**kW / ---**[7]		
			kW / ---[8]	5,4 / 3.0	7.1 / 3.1
		at A2 / W35	**kW / ---**[7]		
			kW / ---[8]	6.8 / 3.9	9.4 / 4.0
		at A7 / W35	**kW / ---**[7]		
			kW / ---[8]	8.5 / 4.7	11.5 / 4.8
		at A7 / W55	**kW / ---**[7]		
			kW / ---[8]	7.5 / 2.9	10.3 / 3.0
		at A10 / W35	**kW / ---**[7]		
			kW / ---[8]	8.9 / 5.0	12.0 / 5.1

1. The specified sound levels apply if the supporting feet (available as an option) are not used. If the supporting feet are used, the level can increase by up to 3db (A).
2. The specified sound pressure level corresponds to the operating noise of the heat pump in heating operation with a flow temperature of 35 °C. The specified sound pressure level represents the free sound area level. The measured value can deviate by up to 16 dB(A), depending on the installation location.
3. Please note that additional space is required for pipe connections, operation and maintenance.
4. These data indicate the size and capacity of the system according to EN 14511. For an analysis of the economic and energy efficiency of the system, the bivalence point and regulation should be taken into consideration. These specifications can only be achieved with clean heat exchangers. Information on maintenance, commissioning and operation can be found in the respective sections of the installation and operating instructions. The specified values have the following meaning, e.g. A7 / W35: Heat source temperature 7 °C and heating water flow temperature 35 °C.
5. See CE declaration of conformity
6. The heat circulating pump and the heat pump manager must always be ready for operation.
7. 2-compressor operating mode
8. 1-compressor operating mode

13 Product information as per Regulation (EU) No 813/ 2013, Annex II, Table 2

Information requirements for heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters

Model	LI 9TU
Air-to-water heat pump	yes
Water-to-water heat pump	no
Brine-to-water heat pump	no
Low-temperature heat pump	no
Equipped with a supplementary heater	no
Heat pump combination heater	no

Parameters shall be declared for medium-temperature application, except for low-temperature heat pumps. For low- temperature heat pumps, parameters shall be declared for low-temperature application.

Parameters shall be declared for average climate conditions:

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit	Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Rated heat output (*)	Prated	4	kW	**Seasonal space heating energy efficiency**	η_s	118	%
Declared capacity for heating foer part load at indoor temperature 20°C and outdoor temperature T*j*				Declared coefficient of performance or primary energy ratio for part load at indoor temperature 20 °C and outdoor temperature T*j*			
Tj = - 7°C	P*dh*	5,0	kW	Tj = - 7°C	COP*d*	2,02	-
Tj = + 2°C	P*dh*	6,6	kW	Tj = + 2°C	COP*d*	3,02	-
Tj = + 7°C	P*dh*	8,2	kW	Tj = + 7°C	COP*d*	4,07	-
Tj = + 12°C	P*dh*	9,6	kW	Tj = + 12°C	COP*d*	5,26	-
Tj = bivalent temperature	P*dh*	4,5	kW	Tj = bivalent temperature	COP*d*	1,75	-
Tj = operation limit temperature	P*dh*	4,5	kW	Tj = operation limit temperature	COP*d*	1,75	-
For air-to-water heat pumps				For air-to-water heat pumps:			
Tj = -15°C (if TOL < -20°C)	P*dh*	3,5	kW	Tj = -15°C (if TOL < -20°C)	COP*d*	1,31	-
Bivalent temperature	T_{biv}	-10	°C	For air-to-water heat pumps: Operation limit temperature	TOL	-10	°C
Cycling interval capacity for heating	P*cych*	-	kW	Cycling interval efficiency	COP*cyc*	-	-
Degradation co-efficient (**)	C*dh*	0,90	-	Heating water operating limit temperature	WTOL	60	°C
Power consumption in modes other than active mode				Supplementary heater			
Off mode	P_{OFF}	0,015	kW	Rated heat output (*)	P*sup*	0	kW
Thermostat-off mode	P_{TO}	0,020	kW	Type of energy input		eletrical	
Standby mode	P_{SB}	0,015	kW				
Crankcase heater mode	P_{CK}	0,000	kW				
Other items							
Capacity control		fixed		For air-to-water heat pumps: Rated air flow rate, outdoors	-	3700	m³ /h
Sound power level, indoors/ outdoors	L_{WA}	49/52	dB	For water-/brine-to-water heat pumps: Rated brine or water flow rate, outdoor heat exchanger	-	--	m³ /h
Emissions of nitrogen oxides	NO_x	-	mg/kWh				
For heat pump combination heater:							
Declared load profile		-		**Water heating energy efficiency**	η_{wh}	-	%
Daily electricity consumption	Q_{elec}	-	kWh	Daily fuel consumption	Q_{fuel}	-	kWh
Contact details	Glen Dimplex Deutschland GmbH, Am Goldenen Feld 18, 95326 Kulmbach						

(*) For heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters, the rated output P*rated* is equal to the design load for heating P*designh* , and the rated heat output of a supplementary capacity for heating sup(*Tj*).

(**) If C*dh* is not determined by measurement nthen the default degradation is C*dh* = 0,9
(--) not applicable

Information requirements for heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters

Model	LI 12TU
Air-to-water heat pump	yes
Water-to-water heat pump	no
Brine-to-water heat pump	no
Low-temperature heat pump	no
Equipped with a supplementary heater	no
Heat pump combination heater	no

Parameters shall be declared for medium-temperature application, except for low-temperature heat pumps. For low- temperature heat pumps, parameters shall be declared for low-temperature application.

Parameters shall be declared for average climate conditions:

Item	Symbol	Value	Unit	Item	Symbol	Value	Unit
Rated heat output (*)	Prated	6	kW	**Seasonal space heating energy efficiency**	η_s	126	%
Declared capacity for heating foer part load at indoor temperature 20°C and outdoor temperature T*j*				Declared coefficient of performance or primary energy ratio for part load at indoor temperature 20 °C and outdoor temperature T*j*			
Tj = - 7°C	P*dh*	6,9	kW	Tj = - 7°C	COP*d*	2,22	-
Tj = + 2°C	P*dh*	8,9	kW	Tj = + 2°C	COP*d*	3,17	-
Tj = + 7°C	P*dh*	11,2	kW	Tj = + 7°C	COP*d*	4,18	-
Tj = + 12°C	P*dh*	13,0	kW	Tj = + 12°C	COP*d*	5,27	-
Tj = bivalent temperature	P*dh*	6,4	kW	Tj = bivalent temperature	COP*d*	2,00	-
Tj = operation limit temperature	P*dh*	6,4	kW	Tj = operation limit temperature	COP*d*	2,00	-
For air-to-water heat pumps				For air-to-water heat pumps:			
Tj = -15°C (if TOL < -20°C)	P*dh*	5,5	kW	Tj = -15°C (if TOL < -20°C)	COP*d*	1,63	-
Bivalent temperature	T_{biv}	-10	°C	For air-to-water heat pumps: Operation limit temperature	TOL	-10	°C
Cycling interval capacity for heating	P*cych*	-	kW	Cycling interval efficiency	COP*cyc*	-	-
Degradation co-efficient (**)	C*dh*	0,90	-	Heating water operating limit temperature	WTOL	62	°C
Power consumption in modes other than active mode				Supplementary heater			
Off mode	P_{OFF}	0,015	kW	Rated heat output (*)	P*sup*	0	kW
Thermostat-off mode	P_{TO}	0,020	kW	Type of energy input		eletrical	
Standby mode	P_{SB}	0,015	kW				
Crankcase heater mode	P_{CK}	0,000	kW				
Other items							
Capacity control		fixed		For air-to-water heat pumps: Rated air flow rate, outdoors	-	4400	m³ /h
Sound power level, indoors/ outdoors	L_{WA}	56 / 60	dB	For water-/brine-to-water heat pumps: Rated brine or water flow rate, outdoor heat exchanger	-	--	m³ /h
Emissions of nitrogen oxides	NO_x	-	mg/kWh				
For heat pump combination heater:							
Declared load profile		-		**Water heating energy efficiency**	η_{wh}	-	%
Daily electricity consumption	Q_{elec}	-	kWh	Daily fuel consumption	Q_{fuel}	-	kWh
Contact details	Glen Dimplex Deutschland GmbH, Am Goldenen Feld 18, 95326 Kulmbach						

(*) For heat pump space heaters and heat pump combination heaters, the rated output P*rated* is equal to the design load for heating P*designh* , and the rated heat output of a supplementary capacity for heating sup(*Tj*).

(**) If C*dh* is not determined by measurement nthen the default degradation is C*dh* = 0,9
(--) not applicable

Anhang / Appendix / Annexes

1 Maßbilder / Dimension Drawings / Schémas cotés ..... A-II
1.1 Maßbild / Dimension drawing / Schéma coté ..... A-II
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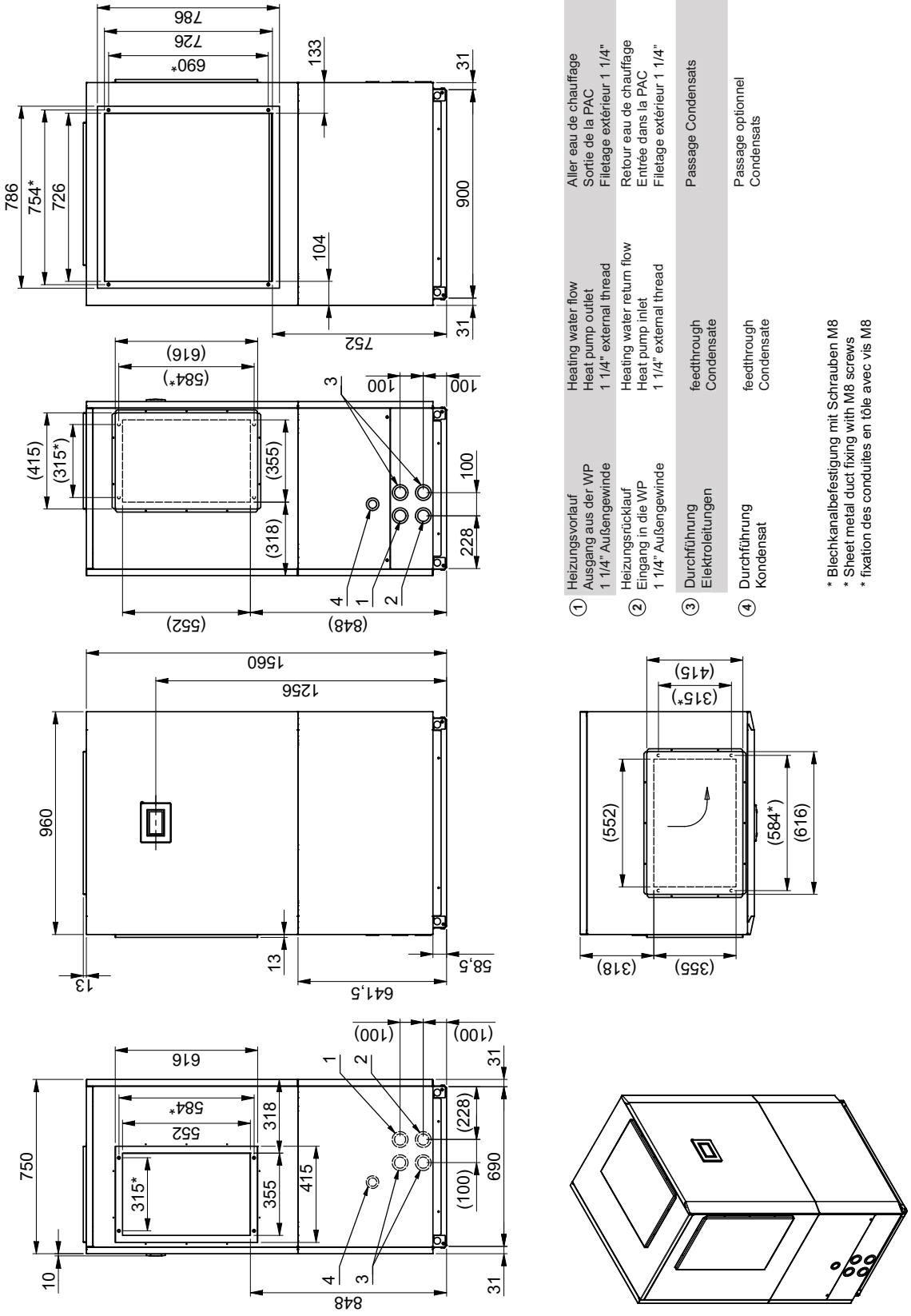
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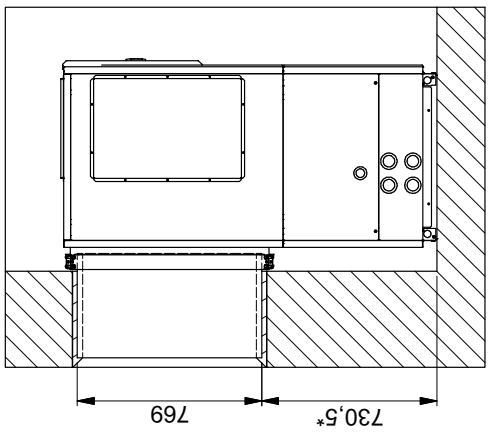
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1 Maßbilder / Dimension Drawings / Schémas cotés

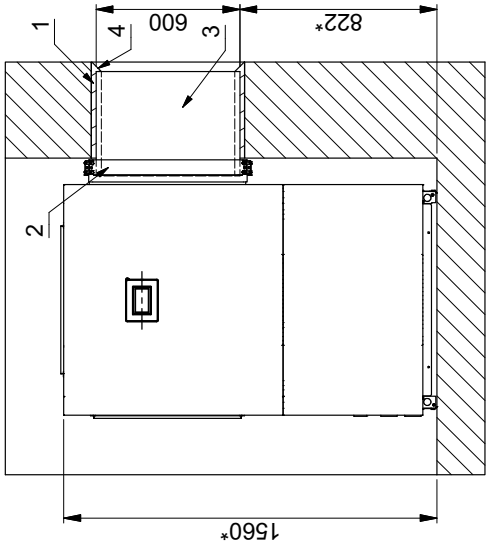
1.1 Maßbild / Dimension drawing / Schéma coté

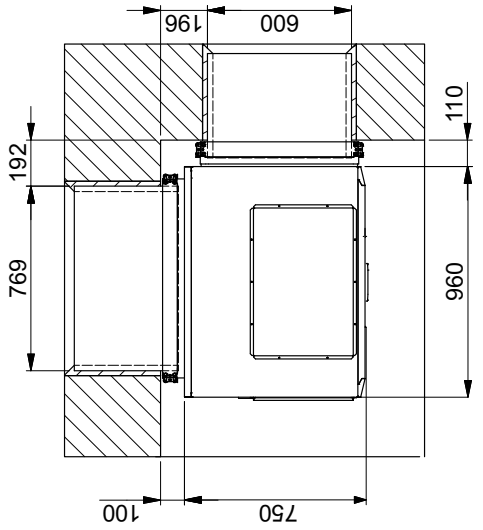


1.2 Einbaumaße / Installation Dimensions / Cotes de montage



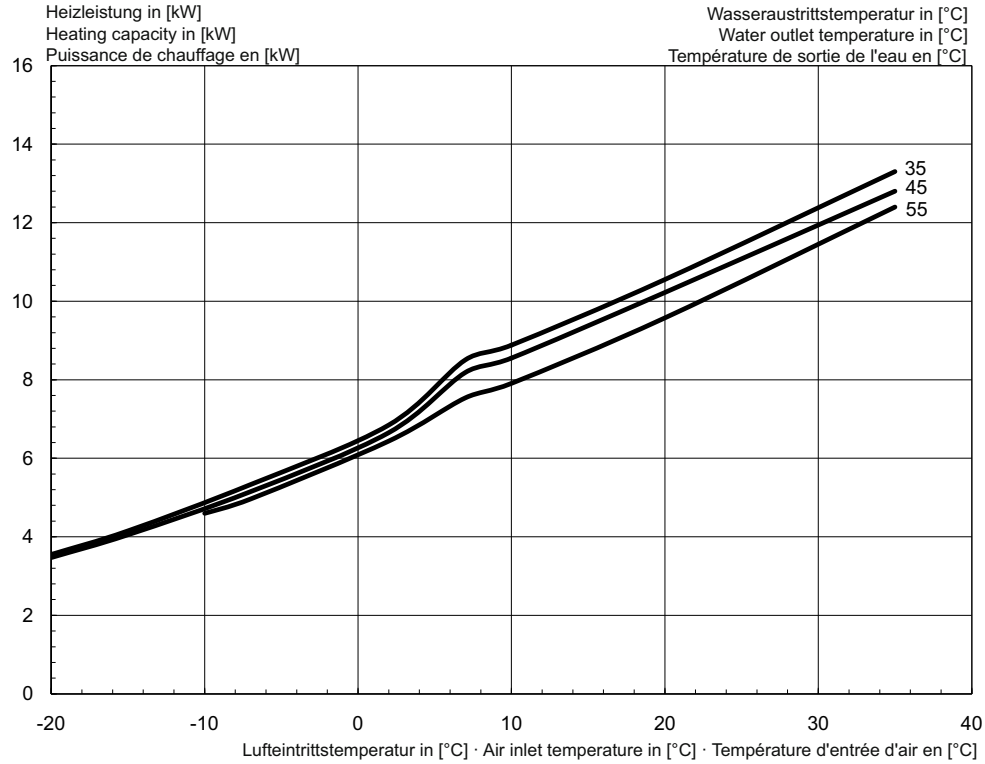
1: handelsüblicher Bauschaum (bauseits)/Standard polyurethane foam (to be supplied by the customer)/
Colle de maçonnerie usuelle (à fournir par le client)
2: Dichtmanschette (als Zubehör erhältlich)/Sealing collar (available as an accessory)/
Embout d'étanchéité (disponible comme accessoire)
3: Luftkanal (als Zubehör erhältlich)/Air duct (available as an accessory)/
Gaine d'air (disponible comme accessoire)
4: Umlaufende Abschrägung zur Abdichtung der Stoßkante und Verbesserung
der Luftführung/Bevel on all sides for sealing the edges and improving the air circuit./
Biseautage sur le pourtour pour assurer l'étanchéité du bord et améliorer la canalisation de l'air
*: Bei Einsatz eines Dämmstreifens oder Stellfüßen unter der Wärmepumpe
muss das Maß entsprechend erhöht werden./The dimensions must be
correspondingly increased when an insulating strip or supporting feet are placed under the heat pump./
Si une bande isolante est utilisée en dessous de la pompe à chaleur ou des pieds,
les dimensions doivent être augmentées proportionnellement.

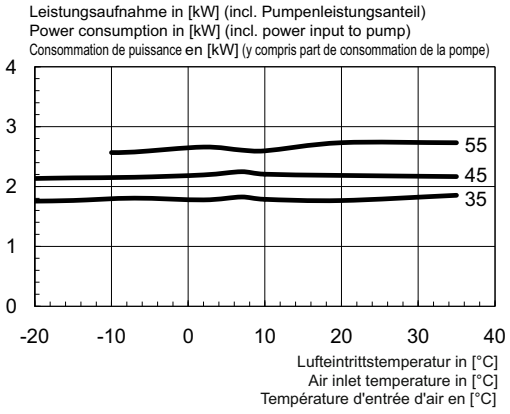


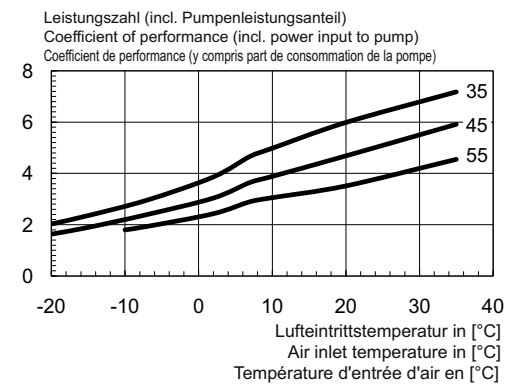


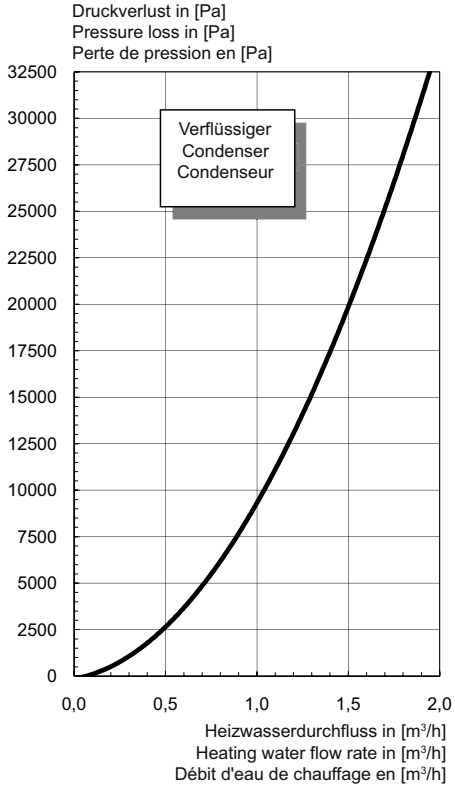
2 Diagramme / Diagrams / Diagrammes

2.1 Kennlinien / Characteristic curves / Courbes caractéristiques LI 9TU

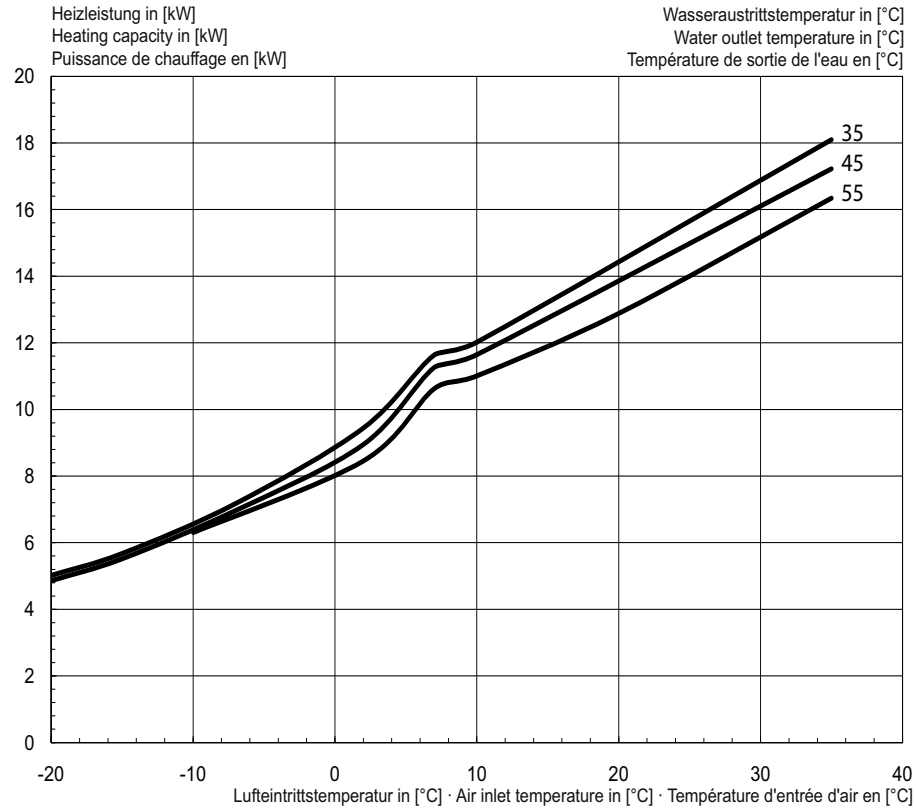


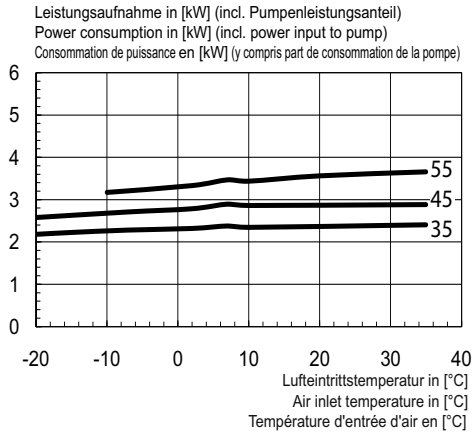


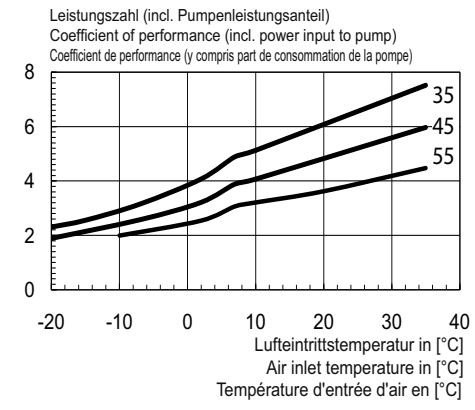


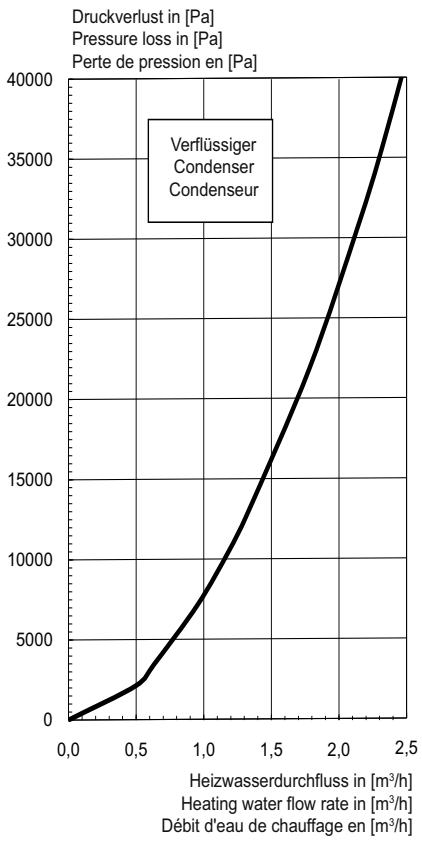


2.2 Kennlinien / Characteristic curves / Courbes caractéristiques LI 12TU

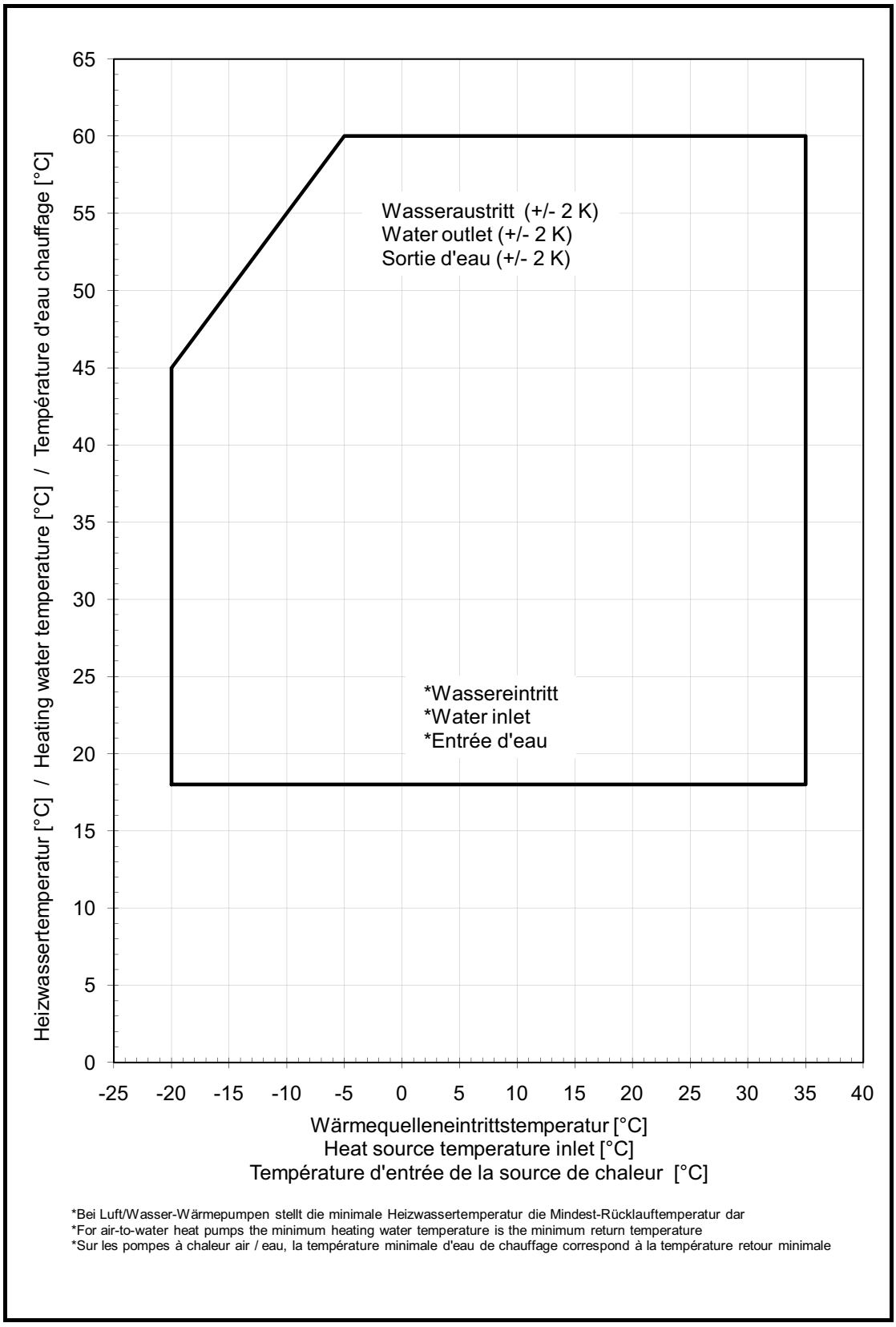








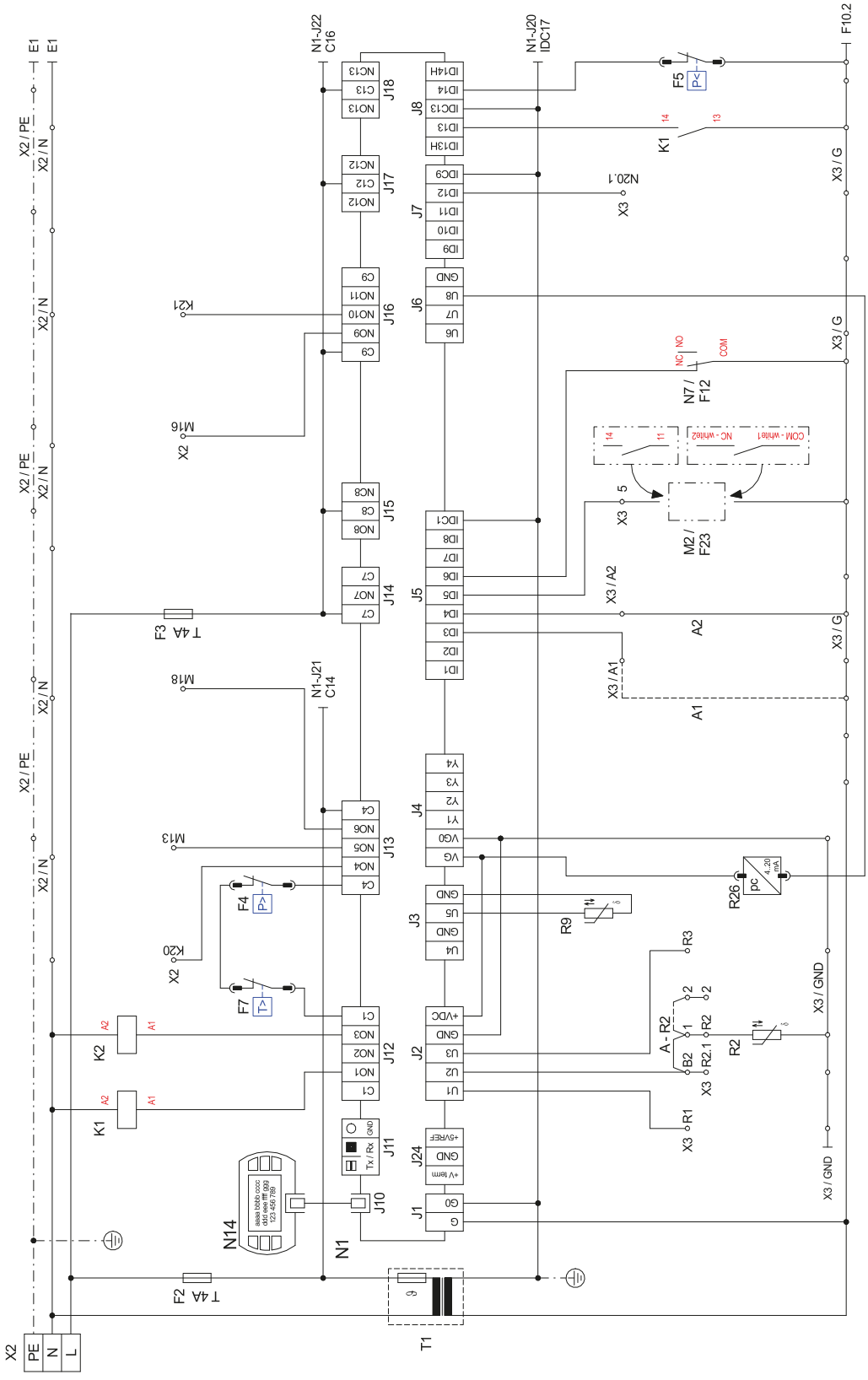
2.3 Einsatzgrenzendiagramm / Operating limits diagram / Diagramme des seuils d'utilisation



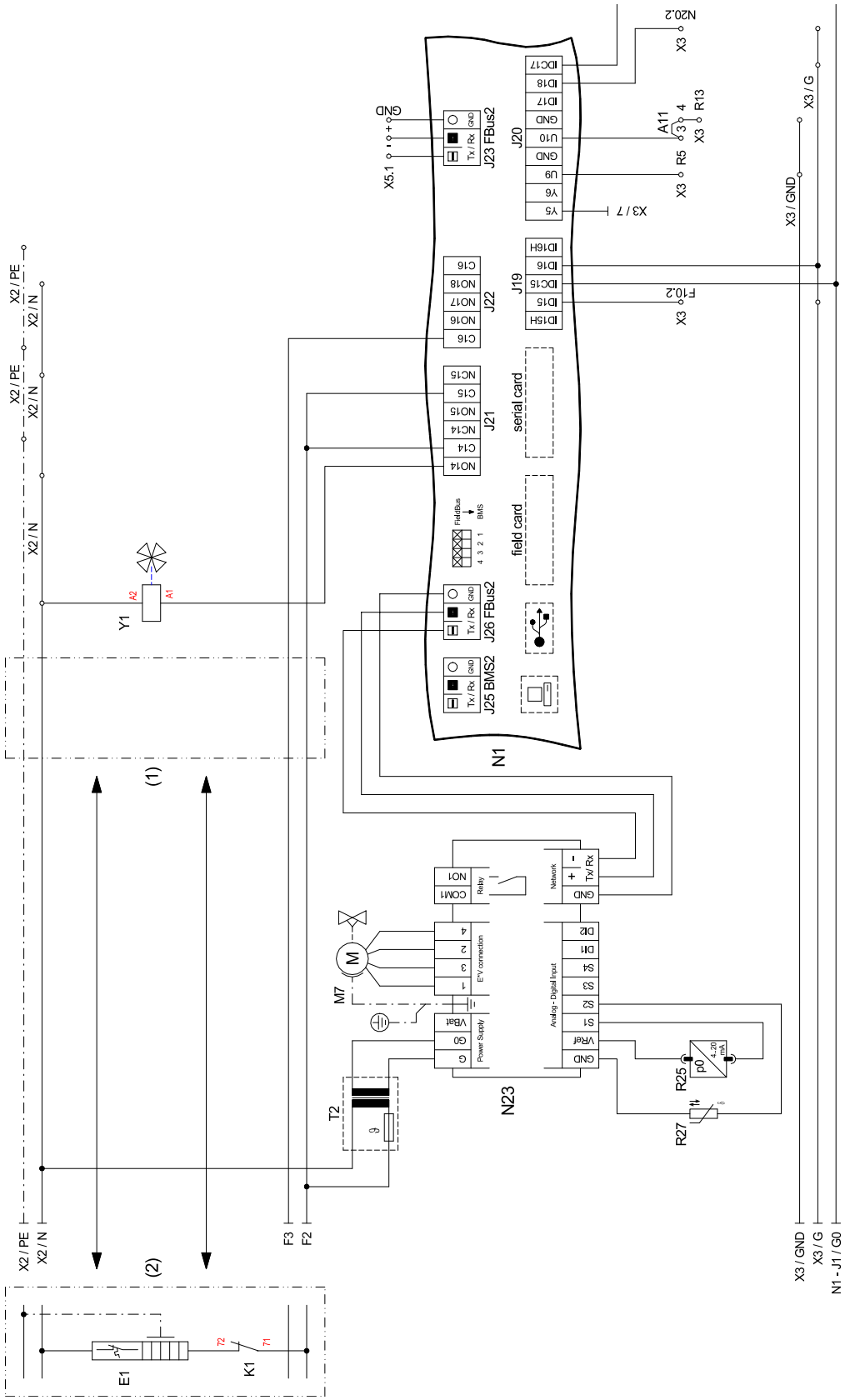
*Bei Luft/Wasser-Wärmepumpen stellt die minimale Heizwassertemperatur die Mindest-Rücklauftemperatur dar
*For air-to-water heat pumps the minimum heating water temperature is the minimum return temperature
*Sur les pompes à chaleur air / eau, la température minimale d'eau de chauffage correspond à la température retour minimale

3 Stromlaufpläne / Circuit Diagrams / Schémas électriques

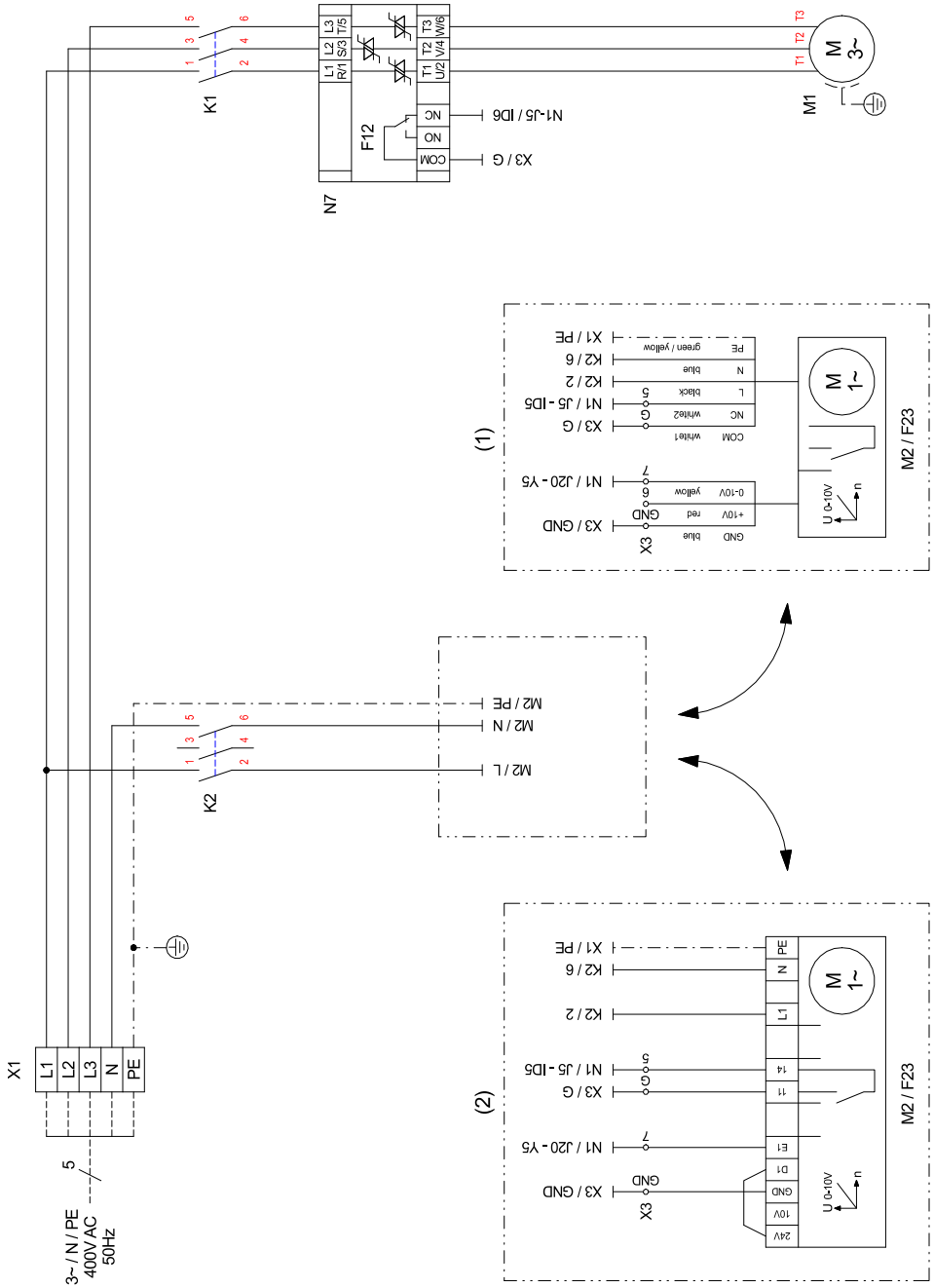
3.1 Steuerung / Control / Commande



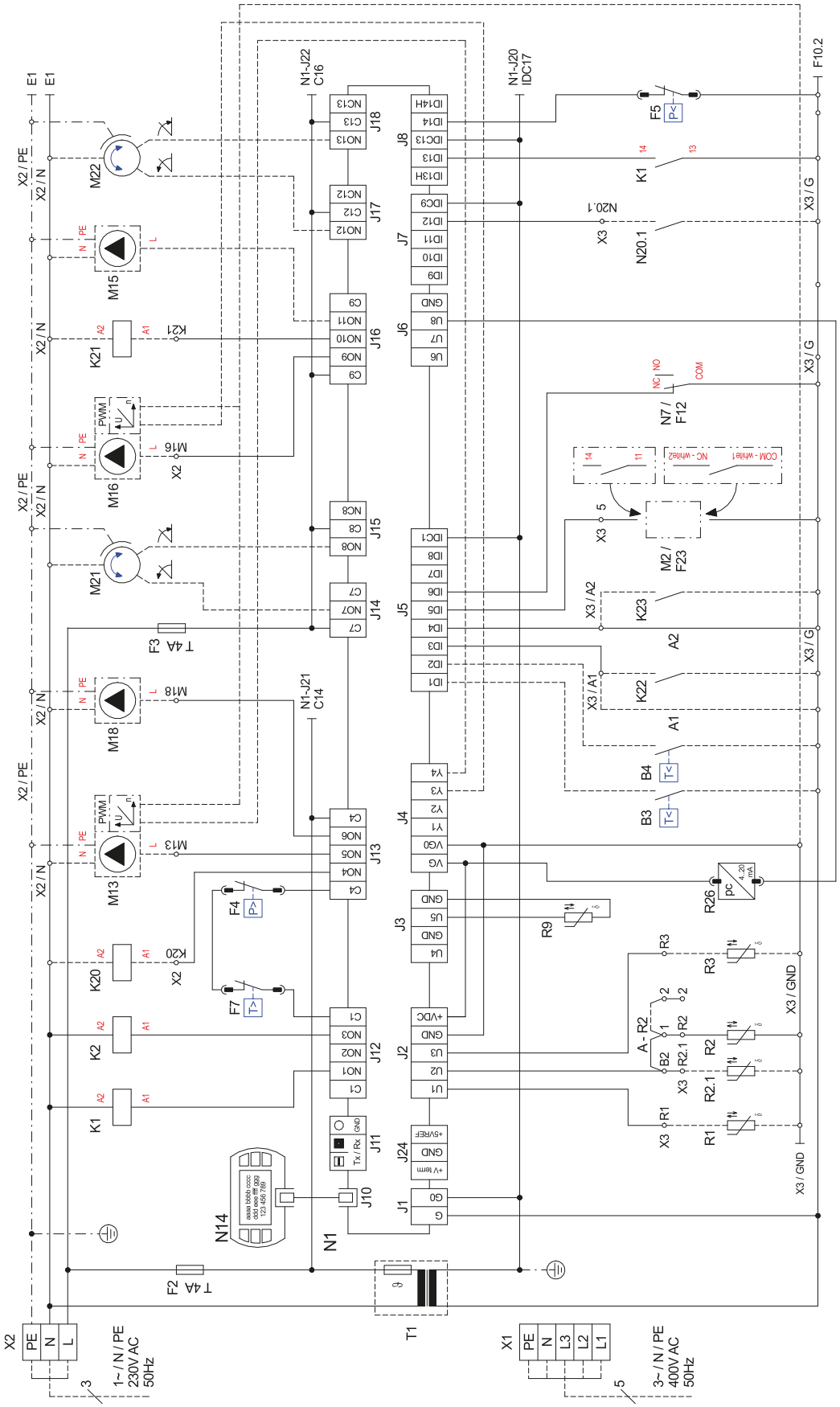
3.2 Steuerung / Control / Commande



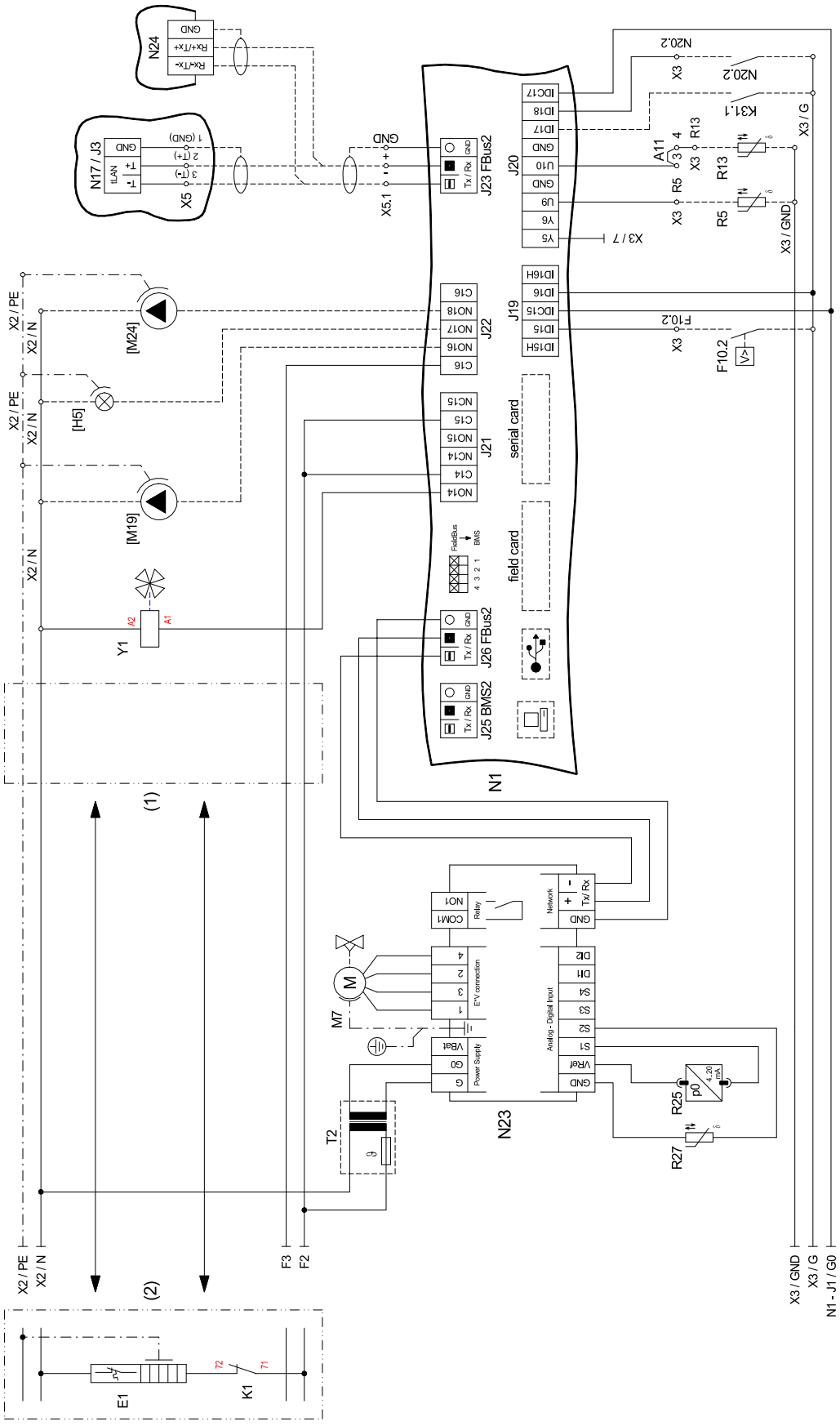
3.3 Last / Load / Charge



3.4 Anschlussplan / Circuit Diagram / Schéma électrique



3.5 Anschlussplan / Circuit Diagram / Schéma électrique



3.6 Legende / Legend / Légende

A1	Brücke EVU-Sperre, muss eingelegt werden, wenn kein EVU-Sperrschütz vorhanden ist (Kontakt offen = EVU-Sperre	Utility block (EVU) bridge must be inserted if no utility blocking contactor is present (contact open = utility block).	Pont de blocage de la société d'électricité, à insérer en absence de contacteur de blocage de la société d'électricité (contact ouvert = blocage de la société d'électricité)
A2	Brücke Sperre: muss entfernt werden, wenn der Eingang genutzt wird (Eingang offen = WP gesperrt)	Block bridge: Must be removed when the input is being used (input open = HP blocked).	Pont de blocage : à retirer si l'entrée est utilisée (entrée ouverte = pompe à chaleur bloquée)
A11	Brücke Solar:bei Verwendung eines Solarmoduls muss die Brücke entfernt werden und die Klemmstellen mit dem Solar-Modul verbunden werden.	Solar bridge: When a solar energy module is used, the bridge must be removed and the solar energy module connected to the terminal connections.	Pont solaire : en cas d'utilisation d'un module solaire, retirer le pont et connecter les bornes au module solaire.
A - R2	Brücke Rücklauffühler: - muss versetzt werden, wenn doppelt differenzdruckloser Verteiler und „Heizkreisumkehrventil" verwendet wird. Neue Klemmstellen: X3 / 1 und X3 / 2	Return sensor bridge: - Must be moved when a dual differential pressureless manifold and a "heating circuit reversing valve" are used. New terminal connections: X3/1 and X3/2	Pont sonde sur circuit de retour : - à déplacer si le distributeur double sans pression différentielle et la « vanne d'inversion du circuit de chauffage » sont utilisés. Nouveaux emplacements de borne : X3 / 1 et X3 / 2
B3*	Thermostat Warmwasser	Hot water thermostat	Thermostat eau chaude
B4*	Thermostat Schwimmbadwasser	Swimming pool water thermostat	Thermostat eau de piscine
E1	Ölsumpfheizung M1	Oil sump heater M1	Chauffage carter à huile M1
E9*	Tauchheizkörper Warmwasser	Immersion heater for hot water	Résistance immergée eau chaude sanitaire
E10*	2. Wärmeerzeuger	2ndheat generator	2ème générateur de chaleur
F2	Sicherung für Steckklemmen J12; J13 und J21 5x20 / 4,0AT	Fuse for plug-in terminals J12; J13 and J21 5x20 / 4.0AT	Fusible pour bornes enfichables J12 ; J13 et J21 5x20 / 4,0AT
F3	Sicherung für Steckklemmen J15 bis J18 und J22 5x20 / 4,0AT	Fuse for plug-in terminals J15 to J18 and J22 5x20 / 4.0AT	Fusible pour bornes enfichables J15 à J18 et J22 5x20 / 4,0AT
F4	Pressostat Hochdruck	High-pressure switch	Pressostat haute pression
F5	Pressostat Niederdruck	Low-pressure switch	Pressostat basse pression
F7	Heißgasthermostat	Hot gas thermostat	Thermostat gaz chaud
F10.2*	Durchflussschalter Sekundärkreis	Flow rate switch for secondary circuit	Commutateur de débit circuit secondaire
F12	Störmeldekontakt N7	Fault signaling contact N7	Contact de signalisation de défauts N7
F23	Störmeldekontakt M2	Fault signaling contact M2	Contact de signalisation de défauts M2
[H5]*	Leuchte Störfernanzeige	Remote fault indicator lamp	Témoin de télédétection de pannes
J1	Spannungsversorgung	Voltage supply	Alimentation en tension
J2-3	Analogeingänge	Analogue inputs	Entrées analogiques
J4	Analogausgänge	Analogue outputs	Sorties analogiques
J5	Digitaleingänge	Digital inputs	Entrées numériques
J6	Analogausgänge	Analogue outputs	Sorties analogiques
J7-8	Digitaleingänge	Digital inputs	Entrées numériques
J10	Bedienteil	Control panel	Unité de commande
J11	frei	free	libre
J12-J18	230V AC - Ausgänge	230V AC outputs 230V AC - outputs	Sorties 230 V AC
J19	Digitaleingänge	Digital inputs	Entrées numériques
J20	Analogausgänge; Analogeingänge, Digitaleingänge	Analogue outputs; Analogue inputs, Digital inputs	Sorties analogiques, entrées analogiques, entrées numériques
J21-22	Digitalausgänge	Digital outputs	Sorties numériques
J23	Bus-Verbindung zu Modulen	Bus connection to modules	Raccordement Bus aux modules
J24	Spannungsversorgung für Komponenten	Power supply for components	Alimentation en tension des composants
J25	Schnittstelle	Interface	Interface
J26	Bus - Verbindung intern	Bus connection internal	Raccordement interne au bus
K1	Schütz M1	Contactor M1	Contacteur M1
K2	Schütz M2	Contactor M2	Contacteur M2
K20*	Schütz E10	Contactor E10	Contacteur E10
K21*	Schütz E9	Contactor E9	Contacteur E9
K22*	EVU-Sperrschütz	Utility blocking contactor	Contacteur de coupure du fournisseur d'énergie
K23*	Hilfsrelais für Sperreingang	Auxiliary relay for disable contactor	Relais auxiliaire pour entrée du contacteur de blocage
K31.1*	Anforderung Zirkulation Warmwasser	Domestic hot water circulation request	Demande circulation ECS
M1	Verdichter	Compressor	Compresseur
M2	Ventilator	Ventilator	Ventilateur
M7	Stellmotor für Expansionsventil	Actuator for expansion valve	Servomoteur pour détendeur
M13*	Heizungsumwälzpumpe	Heat circulating pump	Circulateur de chauffage
M15*	Heizungsumwälzpumpe 2. Heizkreis	Heat circulating pump for heating circuit 2	Circulateur de chauffage pour le 2e circuit de chauffage
M16*	Zusatzumwälzpumpe	Auxiliary circulating pump	Circulateur supplémentaire
M18*	Warmwasserladepumpe	Hot water loading pump	Pompe de charge eau chaude sanitaire
[M19]*	Schwimmbadwasserumwälzpumpe	Swimming pool circulating pump	Circulateur de la piscine
M21*	Mischer Hauptkreis oder 3. Heizkreis	Mixer for main circuit or heating circuit 3	Mélangeur circuit principal ou 3ème circuit de chauffage
M22*	Mischer 2. Heizkreis	Mixer for heating circuit 2	Mélangeur 2e circuit de chauffage
[M24]*	Zirkulationspumpe Warmwasser	Domestic hot water circulating pump	Pompe de circulation eau chaude sanitaire
N1	Regeleinheit	Control unit	Unité de régulation
N7	Sanftanlaufsteuerung M1	Soft start control M1	Commande de démarrage progressif M1
N14	Bedienteil	Control panel	Unité de commande
N17*	Erweiterungsmodul pCOe	Extension module pCOe	Module d'extension pCOe
N20*	Wärmemengenzähler	Thermal energy meter	Compteur de chaleur
N23	Ansteuerung elektronisches Eypansionsventil E*V connection (1 = grün; 2 = gelb; 3 = braun; 4 = weiß)	Control for electronic expansion valve E*V connection (1=green; 2=yellow; 3=brown; 4=white)	Commande détendeur électronique connexion E*V (1=vert ; 2=jaune ; 3=marron ; 4=blanc)
N24*	Smart RTC	Smart RTC	Smart RTC
R1*	Außenfühler	External sensor	Sonde extérieure
R2	Rücklauffühler Heizkreis	Return sensor for heating circuit	Sonde de retour circuit de chauffage
R2.1*	Rücklauffühler Heizkreis im doppelt differenzdrucklosen-Verteiler	Return sensor for heating circuit in dual differential pressureless manifold	Sonde de retour circuit de chauffage dans le distributeur double sans pression différentielle
R3*	Warmwasserfühler	Hot water sensor	Sonde d'eau chaude

R5*	Fühler 2. Heizkreis	Sensor heating circuit 2	Sonde 2e circuit de chauffage
R9	Vorlauffühler Heizkreis	Flow sensor for heating circuit	Sonde aller circuit de chauffage
R13*	Fühler regenerativ, Raumfühler, Fühler 3. Heizkreis	Renewable sensor, room sensor, sensor for heating circuit 3	Sonde mode régénératif, sonde d'ambiance, sonde 3ème circuit de chauffage
R25	Drucksensor Kältekreis - Niederdruck pO	Pressure sensor for refrigerating circuit - low pressure pO	Capteur de pression circuit réfrigérant - basse pression pO
R26	Drucksensor Kältekreis - Hochdruck pc	Pressure sensor for refrigerating circuit - high pressure pc	Capteur de pression circuit réfrigérant - haute pression pc
R27	Sauggasfühler Regelung	Suction gas sensor Controller	Sonde de gaz d'aspiration Régulation
T1	Sicherheitstransformator 230 / 24 VAC -	Safety transformer 230 / 24 V AC	Transformateur de sécurité 230 / 24 V AC
T2	Sicherheitstransformator 230 / 24 VAC - N23	Safety transformer 230 / 24 V AC - N23	Transformateur de sécurité 230 / 24 V AC - N23
X1	Klemmleiste Einspeisung Last	Terminal strip, infeed	Alimentation bornier
X2	Klemmleiste Spannung = 230V AC	Terminal strip voltage = 230 V AC	Tension bornier = 230 V AC
X3	Klemmleiste Kleinspannung < 25V AC	Terminal strip, extra-low voltage < 25 V AC	Faible tension bornier < 25 V AC
X5.1	Busverteilerklemme u. a. für N24	Bus distribution terminal for N24 etc.	Réglettes bus pour N24 entre autres
Y1	4-Wege-Umschaltventil	Four-way valve	Vanne d'inversion 4 voies
*	Bauteile sind bauseits anzuschließen / beizustellen	Components must be connected / supplied by the customer	Les pièces sont à raccorder / à fournir par le client
[ ]	Flexible Beschaltung - siehe Vorkonfiguration (Änderung nur durch Kundendienst!)	Flexible switching - see pre-configuration (changes by after-sales service only!)	Commande flexible - voir pré-configuration (modification uniquement par le SAV !)
------	werksseitig verdrahtet	Wired ready for use	câblé en usine
- - - - - -	bauseits bei Bedarf anzuschließen	To be connected by the customer as required	À raccorder par le client au besoin
(1)	nur bei LI 9TU	only in case of LI 9TU	uniquement pour LI 9TU
(2)	nur bei LI 12TU	only in case of LI 12TU	uniquement pour LI 12TU

⚠ ACHTUNG!

An den Steckklemmen N1-J1 bis J11, J19, J20; J23 bis J26 und den Klemmleisten X3, X5.1 liegt Kleinspannung an. Auf keinen Fall darf hier eine höhere Spannung angelegt werden.

⚠ ATTENTION!

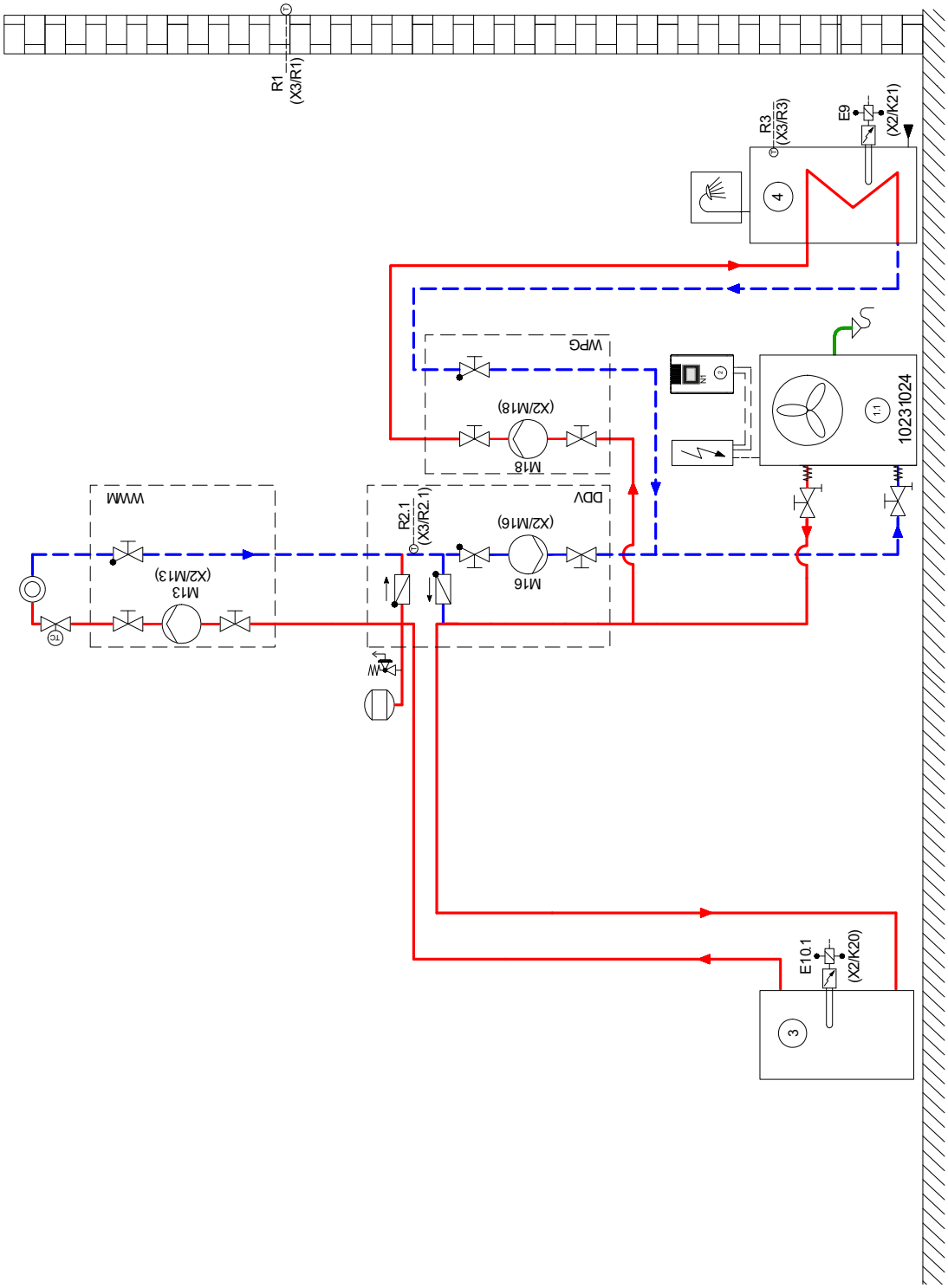
Plug-in terminals N1-J1 to J11, J19, J20, J23 to J26 and terminal strip X3, X5.1 are connected to extra-low voltage. A higher voltage must on no account be connected.

⚠ ATTENTION !

Une faible tension est appliquée aux bornes enfichables N1-J1 à J11, J19, J20, J23 à J26 et au bornier X3, X5.1. Ne jamais appliquer une tension plus élevée.

4 Hydraulische Einbindungsschema / Hydraulic integration diagram / Schéma d'intégration hydraulique

4.1 Monoenergetische Anlage mit einem Heizkreis und Warmwasserbereitung / Mono energy system with one heating circuit and domestic hot water preparation / Installation mono-énergétique avec un circuit de chauffage et production d'eau chaude sanitaire



4.2 Legende / Legend / Légende

	Absperrventil	Shutoff valve	Vanne d'arrêt
	Sicherheitsventilkombination	Safety valve combination	Jeu de vannes de sécurité
	Umwälzpumpe	Circulating pump	Circulateur
	Ausdehnungsgefäß	Expansion vessel	Vase d'expansion
	Raumtemperaturgesteuertes Ventil	Room temperature-controlled valve	Vanne commandée par température ambiante
	Absperrventil mit Rückschlagventil	Shutoff valve with check valve	Vanne d'arrêt avec clapet anti-retour
	Absperrventil mit Entwässerung	Shutoff valve with drainage	Vanne d'arrêt avec vidange
	Wärmeverbraucher	Heat consumer	Consommateur de chaleur
	Temperaturfühler	Temperature sensor	Sonde de température
	Flexibler Anschlussschlauch	Flexible connection hose	Tuyau de raccordement flexible
	Rückschlagklappe	Check valve	Clapet anti-retour
1.1	Luft/Wasser-Wärmepumpe	Air-to-water heat pump	Pompe à chaleur air/eau
2	Wärmepumpenmanager	Heat pump manager	Gestionnaire de pompe à chaleur
3	Reihen-Pufferspeicher	Buffer tank connected in series	Ballon tampon en série
4	Warmwasserspeicher	Hot water cylinder	Ballon d'eau chaude sanitaire
E9	Flanschheizung Warmwasser	Hot water flange heater	Cartouche chauffante eau chaude sanitaire
E10.1	Tauchheizkörper	Immersion heater	Résistance immergée
K20	Schütz 2. Wärmeerzeuger	Contactor for HG2	Contacteur du 2ème générateur de chaleur
K21	Schütz Flanschheizung	Contactor for flange heater	Contacteur cartouche chauffante
M13	Heizungsumwälzpumpe Hauptkreis	Heat circulating pump for main circuit	Circulateur de chauffage circuit principal
M16	Zusatzumwälzpumpe	Auxiliary circulating pump	Circulateur supplémentaire
M18	Warmwasserladepumpe	Hot water loading pump	Pompe de charge eau chaude sanitaire
N1	Wärmepumpenmanager	Heat pump manager	Gestionnaire de pompe à chaleur
R1	Außenwandfühler	External wall sensor	Sonde sur mur extérieur
R2.1	Zusatzrücklauffühler	Additional return flow sensor	Sonde supplémentaire sur circuit de retour
R3	Warmwasserfühler	Hot water sensor	Sonde sur circuit d'eau chaude sanitaire

5 Konformitätserklärung / Declaration of Conformity / Déclaration de conformité

Die aktuelle CE-Konformitätserklärung finden sie als Download unter:
You can find and download the current CE conformity declaration at:
Vous pouvez télécharger la déclaration de conformité CE actuelle sous :

https://dimplex.de/li9tu

https://dimplex.de/li12tu



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Vertriebsinnendienst
Bestellungen und Liefertermine

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F +49 9221 709-924200
Mo - Do: 7:30 bis 16:30 Uhr
Fr: 7:30 bis 15:00 Uhr
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Produkt- und Anwendungsinformation

Wärmepumpen, Speicherheizgeräte, elektrische Raumheizgeräte, Lüftungsgeräte, elektrische Warmwasserbereiter.

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Service vor Ort
Kundendienst, Technische Unterstützung und Ersatzteile. Hilfestellung vor und nach Installation Ihrer Geräte.

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Kundendienst im Internet beauftragen:
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