Thank you for buying this product.
Please read this manual carefully to get the best performance from this unit.
Please keep this manual carefully.
Safety advice
Please pay attention to the following safety advice in order to avoid danger and damage to people and property.

Instructions
Attention should be paid to
• Valid national and local standards and regulations
• Respective valid standards and directives
Equipment to be installed and used in accordance with the rules of the National Electrical Code (NEC) or with Canadian Electrical Code (CEC), Part I.
These instructions are exclusively addressed to authorized skilled personnel.
• Only qualified electricians should carry out installation and maintenance work.
• Initial installation should be carried out by qualified personnel

Information about the product
Proper usage
The solar controller is designed for electronically controlling standard solar thermal systems and heating systems in compliance with the technical data specified in this manual.
Improper use excludes all liability claims.

Note:
Strong electromagnetic fields can impair the function of the controller. Make sure the controller as well as the system are not exposed to strong electromagnetic fields.

Target group
These instructions are exclusively addressed to authorised skilled personnel. Only qualified electricians should carry out electrical works.
Initial installation must be effected by the system owner or qualified personnel named by the system owner.

Description of symbols
WARNING! Warnings are indicated with a warning triangle! They contain information on how to avoid the danger described.

Signal words describe the danger that may occur, when it is not avoided.
• WARNING means that injury, possibly life-threatening injury, can occur.
• ATTENTION means that damage to the appliance can occur.

Note:
Notes are indicated with an information symbol.

→ Arrows indicate instruction steps that should be carried out.

Disposal
• Dispose of the packaging in an environmentally sound manner.
• Dispose of old appliances in an environmentally sound manner. Upon request we will take back your old appliances bought from us and guarantee an environmentally sound disposal of the devices.

Subject to technical change. Errors excepted.
SEProX solar controller

With its versatile software, the SEProX can control even complex systems easily and reliably. The SEProX is equipped with 26 pre-programmed basic systems for a broad range of 1- and 2-tank systems. Pre-defined functions facilitate system parameterization.

The integrated SD card slot enables an easy datalogging to an SD card as well as a quick and effortless transfer of logged system data to a PC. The extra-large display vouches for a precise visualization of the system status.

Contents

1 Overview ................................................................. 4
2 Installation ................................................................. 5
  2.1 Mounting ............................................................... 5
  2.2 Electrical connection .............................................. 5
  2.3 Data communication / Bus ....................................... 6
  2.4 SD memory card slot .............................................. 6
  2.5 System overview ................................................... 7
  2.6 Systems ................................................................. 9
3 Operation and function ............................................. 35
  3.1 Buttons ............................................................... 35
  3.2 Menu structure ...................................................... 36
  3.3 Selecting menu points and adjusting values ............... 36
4 System-Monitoring-Display ...................................... 36
  4.1 System screen ...................................................... 37
  4.2 Further indications ................................................ 37
5 Status level / Measurement values ................................ 38
6 Commissioning .......................................................... 39
7 Indications, functions and options .............................. 41
  7.1 Status level .......................................................... 41
  7.2 Menu overview .................................................... 45
8 User code and short menu – Adjustment values .......... 68
9 Messages ................................................................. 68
10 Troubleshooting ...................................................... 69
11 Accessories ............................................................ 72
  11.1 Sensors and measuring instruments ....................... 73
  11.2 VBus® accessories .............................................. 73
  11.3 Interface adapters ............................................... 73
12 Index .......................................................................... 74
1 Overview

- 4 relay outputs, 5 Pt1000 temperature sensor inputs
- 2 inputs for analogue Grundfos Direct Sensors™ temperature sensors
- 2 PWM outputs for speed control of high-efficiency pumps
- 26 basic systems to choose from
- Drainback option
- Unit °F and °C selectable

Technical data

**Inputs:**
- 5 inputs for Pt1000 temperature sensors
- 2 analogue Grundfos Direct Sensors™
- 1 V40 impulse input

**Outputs:**
- 3 semiconductor relays
- 1 electromechanical relay
- 2 PWM outputs

**Switching capacity:**
- 1 (1) A 240 V~ (semiconductor relay)
- 2 (1) A 240 V~ (electromechanical relay)

**Total switching capacity:** 4 A 240 V~

**Power supply:** 100 – 240 V~ (50 – 60 Hz)

**Supply connection:** type Y attachment

**Standby:** 0.57 W

**Temperature controls class:** I

**Energy efficiency [%]:** 1

**Mode of operation:** type 1.B.C.Y action

**Rated impulse voltage:** 2.5 KV

**Data interface:** VBus®, SD card slot

**VBus® current supply:** 35 mA

**Functions:** function control, operating hours counter, evacuated tube collector function, thermostat function, speed control, energy metering, etc.

**Housing:** plastic, PC-ABS and PMMA

**Mounting:** wall mounting, also suitable for mounting into patch panels

**Indication / Display:** System-Monitoring-Display, for visualization of the systems, 16-segment display, 7-segment display, 8 symbols, operating control LED (directional pad) and background illumination

**Operation:** 7 push buttons at the front of the housing

**Protection type:** IP 20 / DIN EN 60529

**Protection class:** I

**Ambient temperature:** 0 … 40 °C [0 … 104 °F]

**Degree of pollution:** 2

**Dimensions:** 198 x 170 x 43 mm
2 Installation

2.1 Mounting

**WARNING! Electric shock!**
Upon opening the housing, live parts are exposed!
⇒ Always disconnect the device from power supply before opening the housing!

**Note:**
Strong electromagnetic fields can impair the function of the controller.
⇒ Make sure the controller as well as the system are not exposed to strong electromagnetic fields.

The unit must only be located in dry interior rooms.

The controller must additionally be supplied from a double pole switch with contact gap of at least 3 mm.

Please pay attention to separate routing of sensor cables and power supply cables. In order to mount the device to the wall, carry out the following steps:

⇒ Unscrew the crosshead screw from the cover and remove it along with the cover from the housing.
⇒ Mark the upper fastening point on the wall. Drill and fasten the enclosed wall plug and screw leaving the head protruding.
⇒ Hang the housing from the upper fastening point and mark the lower fastening points (centers 150 mm).
⇒ Insert lower wall plugs.
⇒ Fasten the housing to the wall with the lower fastening screw and tighten.
⇒ Carry out the electrical wiring in accordance with the terminal allocation (see chap. 2.2).
⇒ Put the cover on the housing.
⇒ Attach with the fastening screw.

---

2.2 Electrical connection

**WARNING! Electric shock!**
Upon opening the housing, live parts are exposed!
⇒ Always disconnect the device from power supply before opening the housing!

**ATTENTION! ESD damage!**
Electrostatic discharge can lead to damage to electronic components!
⇒ Take care to discharge properly before touching the inside of the device! To do so, touch a grounded surface such as a radiator or tap!

**Note:**
Connecting the device to the power supply must always be the last step of the installation!

**Note:**
The pump speed must be set to 100 % when auxiliary relays or valves are connected.

The controller is supplied with power via a power supply cable. The power supply of the device must be 100 – 240 V~ (50 – 60 Hz).

The controller is equipped with 4 relays in total to which loads such as pumps, valves, etc. can be connected:

- **Relays 1 … 3** are semiconductor relays, designed for pump speed control.
  - Conductor R1 … R3
  - Neutral conductor N
  - Protective conductor (+)
- **Relay 4** is an electromechanical relay
  - Conductor R4
  - Neutral conductor N
  - Protective conductor (+)
Depending on the product version, power supply cables and sensor cables are already connected to the device. If that is not the case, please proceed as follows:

Connect the **temperature sensors** (S1 to S5) to the corresponding terminals with either polarity:

- S1 = Sensor 1 (collector sensor)
- S2 = Sensor 2 (tank sensor bottom)
- S3 = Sensor 3 (e.g. tank sensor top)
- S4 = Sensor 4 (e.g. tank sensor tank 2)
- S5 = Sensor 5 (e.g. sensor collector 2)

Connect the **Grundfos Direct Sensors™** to the inputs marked VFS and RPS.

A V40 flowmeter can be connected to the terminals V40 and GND (either polarity).

The terminals marked PWM are control outputs for high-efficiency pumps (PWM1 is allocated to R1, PWM2 is allocated to R2).

The **power supply connection** is at the terminals:

- Neutral conductor N
- Conductor L
- Conductor L’ (L’ is not connected with the power supply cable. L’ is a fused contact permanently carrying voltage.)
- Protective conductor ➡

**Note:**
For further information about energy metering with Grundfos Direct Sensors™ see page 64.

**Note:**
The connection depends on the system layout selected (see page 7).

---

**2.3 Data communication / Bus**

The controller is equipped with a **VBUS®** for data transfer and energy supply to external modules. The connection is to be carried out at the terminals marked **VBUS** (either polarity).

One or more **VBUS®** modules can be connected via this data bus, such as:

- GA3 Large Display module / SD3 Smart Display
- AM1 Alarm Module
- DL2 Datalogger
- DL3 Datalogger

Furthermore, the controller can be connected to a PC or integrated into a network via the VBUS®/USB or VBUS®/LAN interface adapter (not included).

**Note:**
More accessories on page 72.

**2.4 SD memory card slot**

The controller is equipped with an **SD card slot**. With an **SD card**, the following functions can be carried out:

- Store measurement and balance values onto the SD card.
  After the transfer to a computer, the values can be opened and visualized, e.g. in a spreadsheet.

**Note:**
For more information about using an SD card, see page 66.
2.5 System overview

1. Solar system with 1 tank (page 9)
2. Solar system with 2 tanks and heat exchange (page 10)
3. Solar system with 1 tank and backup heating (page 11)
4. Solar system with 1 tank and 3-port valve for vertical tank loading (page 11)
5. Solar system with 2 tanks and valve logic (page 13)
6. Solar system with 2 tanks and pump logic (page 14)
7. Solar system with east-/west collectors (page 15)
8. Solar system with 1 tank and solid fuel boiler (page 16)
9. Solar system with 1 tank and return preheating (page 17)
10. Solar system with 1 tank, return preheating and backup heating (page 18)
11. Solar system with vertical tank loading and heat exchange (page 19)
12. Solar system with vertical tank loading and backup heating (page 20)
13. Solar system with vertical tank loading and solid fuel boiler (page 21)
14. Solar system with vertical tank loading and return preheating (page 22)
15. Solar system with vertical tank loading, return preheating and backup heating (page 23)
16. Solar system with vertical tank loading and heat exchange (page 24)
17. Solar system with 2 tanks, valve logic and heat exchange (page 25)

18. Solar system with east-/west collectors, 2 tanks, pump logic and heat exchange (page 26)

19. Solar system with east-/west collectors and backup heating (page 27)

20. Solar system with east-/west collectors, return preheating and backup heating (page 28)

21. Solar system with east-/west collectors and return preheating (page 29)

22. Solar system with east-/west collectors and vertical tank loading (page 30)

23. Solar system with east-/west collectors, 2 tanks and valve logic (page 31)

24. Solar system with east-/west collectors and heat exchange (page 32)

25. Solar system with east-/west collectors and backup heating (page 33)

26. Solar system with east-/west collectors and solid fuel boiler (page 34)
2.6 Systems

System 1: Standard solar system with 1 tank

The controller calculates the temperature difference between collector sensor S1 and tank sensor S2. If the difference is larger than or identical to the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the pump (R1) will be switched on and the tank will be loaded until the switch-off temperature difference or the maximum tank temperature is reached.
System 2: Solar system with 1 tank and heat exchange

The controller calculates the temperature difference between collector sensor S1 and tank sensor S2. If the difference is larger than or identical to the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the pump (R1) will be switched on and the tank will be loaded until the switch-off temperature difference or the maximum tank temperature is reached.

Heat exchange control to an existent tank via an additional pump (R2) can be carried out with another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink).
System 3: Solar system with 1 tank and backup heating

The controller calculates the temperature difference between collector sensor S1 and tank sensor S2. If the difference is larger than or identical to the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the pump (R1) will be switched on and the tank will be loaded until the switch-off temperature difference or the maximum tank temperature is reached.

Backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3). If the value at S3 reaches the switch-on temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched on. If the value exceeds the switch-off temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched off again.
System 4: Solar system with 1 tank and vertical tank loading

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S3. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.
System 5: 2-tank solar system with valve logic

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S4. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of tank 1.

### Sensors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>GND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Temperature collector</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Temperature tank 1 bottom</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Temperature tank 2 bottom</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relay</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Pin</th>
<th>GND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Solar pump</td>
<td>R1/N/PE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>R2/N/PE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Solar valve</td>
<td>R3/N/PE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>R4/N/PE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flow direction when normally open
System 6: 2-tank solar system with pump logic

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S4. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1 and/or R2) will be activated and the corresponding tank will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively at most. The priority logic effects prior loading of tank 1.
System 7: Solar system with east-/west collectors

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensor S2. If one of the measured temperature difference is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be switched on, thus loading the tank until either the switch-off temperature difference or the tank maximum temperature is reached.
System 8: Solar system with 1 tank and backup heating with solid fuel boiler

The controller calculates the temperature difference between collector sensor S1 and tank sensor S2. If the difference is larger than or identical to the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the pump (R1) will be switched on and the tank will be loaded until the switch-off temperature difference or the maximum tank temperature is reached.

With another temperature differential function (S4 heat source/S3 heat sink), backup heating of the tank with a solid fuel boiler can be carried out via another pump (R3).
System 9: Solar system with 1 tank and return preheating

The controller calculates the temperature difference between collector sensor S1 and tank sensor S2. If the difference is larger than or identical to the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the pump (R1) will be switched on and the tank will be loaded until the switch-off temperature difference or the maximum tank temperature is reached.

With another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink) return preheating (heating circuit backup) is possible via another valve (R2).
System 10: Solar system with 1 tank, return preheating and thermostatic backup heating

The controller calculates the temperature difference between collector sensor S1 and tank sensor S2. If the difference is larger than or identical to the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the pump (R1) will be switched on and the tank will be loaded until the switch-off temperature difference or the maximum tank temperature is reached.

Backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3). If the value at S3 reaches the switch-on temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched on. If the value exceeds the switch-off temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched off again.

With another temperature differential function (S3 heat source / S4 heat sink) return preheating (heating circuit backup) is possible via another valve (R2).
System 11: Solar system with vertical tank loading and heat exchange control

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S3. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.

Heat exchange control to an existent tank via an additional pump (R2) can be carried out with another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink).
System 12: Solar system with vertical tank loading and thermostatic backup heating

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S3. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.

Backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3). If the value at S3 reaches the switch-on temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched on. If the value exceeds the switch-off temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched off again.
System 13: Solar system with vertical tank loading and backup heating with solid fuel boiler

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S3. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R4). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank. With another temperature differential function (S4 heat source/S3 heat sink), backup heating of the tank with a solid fuel boiler can be carried out via another pump (R3).
System 14: Solar system with vertical tank loading and return preheating

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S3. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.

With another temperature differential function (S5 heat source/S4 heat sink) return preheating (heating circuit backup) is possible via another valve (R2).
System 15: Solar system with vertical tank loading, return preheating and backup heating

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S3. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3).

The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.

With another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink) return preheating (heating circuit backup) is possible via another valve (R2).

Backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3).

If the value at S3 reaches the switch-on temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched on. If the value exceeds the switch-off temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched off again.
System 16: 2-tank solar system with valve logic and heat exchange control

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S4. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1) will be activated and the corresponding tank will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of tank 1.

Heat exchange control to an existent tank via an additional pump (R2) can be carried out with another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink).
System 17: 2-tank solar system with pump logic and heat exchange control

The controller compares the temperature at sensor S1 to the temperatures at sensors S2 and S4. If the measured temperature differences are higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the pump (R1 and/or R2) will be activated and the corresponding tank will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively at most. The priority logic effects prior loading of tank 1. Heat exchange control to an existent tank via an additional pump (R3) can be carried out with another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink).
System 18: Solar system with east-/west collectors and heat exchange control

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensor S2. If one of the measured temperature difference is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be switched on, thus loading the tank until either the switch-off temperature difference or the tank maximum temperature is reached.

Heat exchange control to an existent tank via an additional pump (R3) can be carried out with another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink).
System 19: Solar system with east-/west collectors and thermostatic backup heating

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensor S2. If one of the measured temperature difference is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be switched on, thus loading the tank until either the switch-off temperature difference or the tank maximum temperature is reached. Backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3). If the value at S3 reaches the switch-on temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched on. If the value exceeds the switch-off temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched off again.
System 20: Solar system with east-/west collectors, return preheating and backup heating

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensor S2. If one of the measured temperature difference is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be switched on, thus loading the tank until either the switch-off temperature difference or the tank maximum temperature is reached.

With another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink) return preheating (heating circuit backup) is possible via another valve (R3).

Backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3).

If the value at S3 reaches the switch-on temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched on. If the value exceeds the switch-off temperature for the backup heating, the relay is switched off again.
System 21: Solar system with east-/west collectors and return preheating

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensor S2. If one of the measured temperature difference is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be switched on, thus loading the tank until either the switch-off temperature difference or the tank maximum temperature is reached.

With another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink) return preheating (heating circuit backup) is possible via another valve (R3).
System 22: Solar system with vertical tank loading and east-/west collectors

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensors S2 and S3. If one of the measured temperature differences is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.

Flow direction when normally open
System 23: Solar system with east-/west collectors and 2 tanks (valve logic)

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensors S2 and S3. If one of the measured temperature differences is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) or both pumps will be activated and the corresponding tank will be loaded up to the adjusted maximum temperature via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of tank 1.

### Sensors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Temperature collector 1</td>
<td>1/GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Temperature tank 1 bottom</td>
<td>2/GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>3/GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Temperature tank 2 bottom</td>
<td>4/GND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>Temperature collector 2</td>
<td>5/GND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Relay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relay</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R1</td>
<td>Solar pump collector 1</td>
<td>R1/N/PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R2</td>
<td>Solar pump collector 2</td>
<td>R2/N/PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R3</td>
<td>Solar valve</td>
<td>R3/N/PE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R4</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>R4/R4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flow direction when normally open
Arrangement 24: Solar system with east-/west collectors, vertical tank loading and heat exchange

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensors S2 and S3. If one of the measured temperature differences is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank. Heat exchange control to an existent tank via an additional pump (R4) can be carried out with another temperature differential function (S3 heat source/S4 heat sink).
Arrangement 25: Solar system with east-/west collectors, vertical tank loading and thermostatic backup heating

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensors S2 and S3. If one of the measured temperature differences is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature differences, the corresponding pump (R1, R2) or both pumps will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum via the valve (R3). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank.

DHW backup heating (R4) can be carried out with a thermostat function (S3).
Arrangement 26: Solar system with east-/west collectors, vertical tank loading and backup heating with solid fuel boiler

The controller compares the temperatures at the collector sensors S1 and S5 to the tank temperature at sensors S2 and S3. If one of the measured temperature differences is higher than the adjusted switch-on temperature difference, the corresponding pump (R1 and/or R2) will be activated and the corresponding tank zone will be loaded up to the adjusted tank maximum or set temperature respectively via the valve (R4). The priority logic effects prior loading of the upper zone of the tank. With another temperature differential function (S4 heat source/S3 heat sink), backup heating of the tank with a solid fuel boiler can be carried out via another pump (R3).
3 Operation and function

3.1 Buttons

The controller is operated via the 7 buttons next to the display. They have the following functions:

- Button 1 - scrolling upwards
- Button 2 - scrolling downwards
- Button 3 - increasing adjustment values
- Button 4 - reducing adjustment values
- Button 5 - confirming
- Button 6 - menu button for changing between the status and the menu level
- Button 7 - escape button for changing into the previous menu

Note:
For more information about loading logic, see page 59.
### 3.2 Menu structure

**Status level**
- TCOL
- TCOL2
- TSTB
- TSTT
- ...

**Menu level**
- ARR
- LOAD
- COL
- ...

**Adjustment level**
- DT O
- DT F
- DT S
- S SET
- S MAX
- SMAXS
- ...

The menu structure of the controller consists of 3 levels: the status level, the menu level and the adjustment level.

The status level consists of different display channels which indicate display values and messages.

The menu level consists of several menu items, each of which consists of sub-menus and adjustment channels. Each of these menu items represents a function or option which can be selected. If a function or option is selected, the controller changes to the adjustment level in which the corresponding parameters of the function or option are available.

In order to activate or deactivate a function, it must be selected in the menu level. The display changes to the adjustment menu in which all adjustments required can be carried out.

During normal operation of the controller, the display is in the status level.

**Menu level**

If it is possible to jump into a menu, PUSH is indicated below the menu item. Use button ❸ to access the menu. In order to leave the menu, press button ❶.

If an option is deactivated, it will appear in the menu level with the addition OFF.

**Note:**

Some of the menu items depend on the selected system and the adjusted options. Therefore, they are only displayed if they are available.

**Note:**

The abstract from the menu structure is for information on the structure of the controller menu and is therefore not complete.

### 3.3 Selecting menu points and adjusting values

During normal operation of the controller, the display is in the status level.

In order to leave the status level and access the menu level, press button ❷.

The display indicates the level with the selectable menus. In order to change the parameters of a menu item, select the menu item and press button ❸. The display changes to the adjustment level. The adjustment channels are characterised by the indication SET.

- Select the desired channel by pressing the buttons ❶ and ❷.
- Confirm the selection with button ❸, SET flashes (adjustment mode).
- Adjust the value, the function or the option using the buttons ❶ and ❷.
- Confirm the selection with button ❸, SET permanently appears, the adjustment has been saved.

If no button has been pressed within a couple of minutes, the adjustment is cancelled and the previous value is retained.

### 4 System-Monitoring-Display

**System-Monitoring-Display**

The System-Monitoring-Display consists of 3 blocks: channel display, tool bar and system screen.

**Channel display**

The channel display consists of 2 lines. The upper display line is an alphanumeric 16-segment display. In this line, mainly channel names and menu items are displayed. In the lower 7-segment display, values are displayed.

**Tool bar**

The additional symbols in the tool bar indicate the current system state.
4.1 System screen

The system selected is indicated in the System-Monitoring-Display. It consists of several system component symbols which are – depending on the current status of the system – either flashing, permanently shown or not indicated.

4.2 Further indications

Smiley

If the controller operates faultlessly (normal operation), a smiley 😊 is displayed.

Fault indication

If the controller detects a malfunction, the operating control LED flashes red and the symbols of the warning triangle ⚠ and the wrench ⚒ are additionally displayed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Permanently shown</th>
<th>Flashing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Relay active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>Tank maximum limitation active (tank maximum temperature has been exceeded)</td>
<td>Collector cooling function active, system cooling or tank cooling active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚡</td>
<td>Collector temp. below minimum temp., antifreeze function active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠</td>
<td>Collector emergency shutdown active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠ + ☑</td>
<td>Manual mode active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠ + ☯</td>
<td>Tank emergency shutdown active</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚤</td>
<td>Adjustment mode</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>SD card is being used</td>
<td>SD card is full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Indication of the buttons available in the menu item</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>☑</td>
<td>Normal operation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>⚠</td>
<td>Sensor fault</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Collectors

with collector sensor

Tank 1 and 2 with heat exchanger

3-port valves

Only the flow direction or current switching position is indicated.

Temperature sensor

Heating circuit

(Return preheating)

Pump

Backup heating

with burner symbol

Indicators, functions and options
5 Status level / Measurement values

During normal operation of the controller, the display is in the status level. This one indicates the measurement values shown in the table.

In addition to the display values, possible error messages are indicated in the status level (see page 69).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Display</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLPR1</td>
<td>Blocking protection R1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLPR2</td>
<td>Blocking protection R2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLPR3</td>
<td>Blocking protection R3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INIT</td>
<td>Initialization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLLT</td>
<td>Filling time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STAB</td>
<td>Stabilization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCOL</td>
<td>Temperature collector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCOL1</td>
<td>Temperature collector 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCOL2</td>
<td>Temperature collector 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSTB</td>
<td>Temperature tank bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TST1B</td>
<td>Temperature tank 1 bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSTT</td>
<td>Temperature tank top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TST2B</td>
<td>Temperature tank 2 bottom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSFL</td>
<td>Temperature solar flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSRE</td>
<td>Temperature solar return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSFB</td>
<td>Temperature solid fuel boiler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSTR</td>
<td>Temperature tank return preheating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRET</td>
<td>Temperature return</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S3</td>
<td>Temperature sensor 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S4</td>
<td>Temperature sensor 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S5</td>
<td>Temperature sensor 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n1</td>
<td>Speed relay 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n2</td>
<td>Speed relay 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n3</td>
<td>Speed relay 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n4</td>
<td>Status relay 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h R1</td>
<td>Operating hours relay 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h R2</td>
<td>Operating hours relay 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h R3</td>
<td>Operating hours relay 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h R4</td>
<td>Operating hours relay 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/h</td>
<td>Flow rate Grundfos Direct Sensor™</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAR</td>
<td>System pressure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSFL</td>
<td>Temperature solar flow VFS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSRE</td>
<td>Temperature solar return RPS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TFHQM</td>
<td>Temperature flow energy metering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRHQM</td>
<td>Temperature return energy metering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L/h</td>
<td>Flow rate V40 or flow gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kWh</td>
<td>Heat quantity in kWh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDIS</td>
<td>Disinfection temperature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDIS</td>
<td>Countdown thermal disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDIS</td>
<td>Heating period thermal disinfection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Date</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* R4 is an electromechanical relay not suitable for speed control. Therefore, its status is indicated with 0 % or 100 % respectively.
6 Commissioning

When the hydronic system is filled and ready for operation, connect the controller to the power supply.

The controller runs an initialization phase in which all symbols are indicated in the display. The directional pad flashes red.

When the controller is commissioned or when it is reset, it will run a commissioning menu after the initialization phase. The commissioning menu leads the user through the most important adjustment channels needed for operating the system and starts with the indication of the BX version number.

Commissioning menu

The commissioning menu consists of the channels described in the following. In order to make an adjustment, push button ➄. SET starts flashing and the adjustment can be made. Acknowledge the message by pressing button ⃣. Press button ❸, the next channel will appear on the screen.

Button navigation

➄ Adjustment mode

➄ ➄ Changing a value

⃣ Confirming a value

⃣ to the next parameter

Commissioning

1. Language:
   ➔ Adjust the desired menu language.

2. Temperature unit:
   ➔ Adjust the desired temperature unit.

3. Time:
   ➔ Adjust the clock time. First of all adjust the hours, then the minutes.

4. Date:
   ➔ Adjust the date. First of all adjust the year, then the month and then the day.
Commissioning

5. Arrangement:
   ➔ Adjust the desired system (see page 46).

6. Maximum tank temperature:
   ➔ Adjust the maximum tank temperature. In 2-tank systems, the adjustment has to be carried out for S1MAX and S2MAX as well (see page 48).

7. Loading tank 2:
   ➔ Switch on or off the “loading tank 2” option (see page 48).
   Note: “Loading tank 2” is only available if a 2-tank system or vertical tank loading has been previously selected in the sub-channel ARR.

8. Pump control type:
   ➔ Select the pump control type for PUMP1. In systems with 2 pumps, carry out this adjustment for PUMP2 as well.

9. Minimum speed:
   ➔ Adjust the minimum speed of the pump PUMP1. In systems with 2 pumps, carry out this adjustment for PUMP2 as well.
   Note: The minimum speed can only be adjusted if pulse control (PULS) or PWM control (A, b, C) has been selected in the sub-channel PUMP1,2.

10. Maximum speed:
    ➔ Adjust the maximum speed of the pump PUMP1. In systems with 2 pumps, carry out this adjustment for PUMP2 as well.
    Note: The maximum speed can only be adjusted if pulse control (PULS) or PWM control (A, b, C) has been selected in the sub-channel PUMP1,2.

11. Range of the flow rate sensor:
    ➔ Adjust the range of the sensor, if the flow rate sensor is connected.

12. Range of the pressure sensor:
    ➔ Adjust the range of the sensor, if the pressure sensor is connected.

Complete the commissioning menu by pressing button ➔:
The controller is then ready for operation and normally the factory settings will give close to optimum operation.
7 Indications, functions and options

Note:
The values and adjustment channels as well as the adjustment ranges depend on the system selected, the functions and options as well as the user code entered and the system components connected to the controller.

7.1 Status level

Display of blocking protection time

BLPR (2, 3)
Blocking protection active

Display of drainback time periods

INIT
Initialization active
Indicates the time adjusted in tDTO, running backwards.

FLLT
Filling time active
Indicates the time adjusted in tFLL, running backwards.

Display of collector temperatures

TCOL (2)
Collector temperature
Display range: -40 … +260 °C [-104 … +500 °F]
Displays the current collector temperature.
  - TCOL : Collector temperature (1-collector system)
  - TCOL1: Collector temperature 1 (2-collector system)
  - TCOL2: Collector temperature 2 (2-collector system)

Display of tank temperatures

TSTB, etc.
Tank temperatures
Display range: -40 … +260 °C [-104 … +500 °F]
Displays the current tank temperature.
  - TSTB : Tank temperature bottom
  - TSTT : Tank temperature top
in 2-tank systems (only if available):
  - TST1T : Temperature tank 1 top
  - TST1B : Temperature tank 1 bottom
  - TST2T : Temperature tank 2 top
  - TST2B : Temperature tank 2 bottom
Display of temperatures at S3, S4 and S5

S3, S4, S5
Sensor temperatures
Display range: -40 ... +260 °C [-104 ... +500 °F]
Indicates the current temperature at the corresponding additional sensor (without control function).
• S3 : Temperature sensor 3
• S4 : Temperature sensor 4
• S5 : Temperature sensor 5

Note:
Only if temperature sensors are connected, will S3, S4 and S5 be displayed.

Note:
In systems with return preheating, S3 / S5 is used as the heat source sensor TSTR.

Display of further temperatures

TSFB, etc.
Further measured temperatures
Display range: -40 ... +260 °C [-104 ... +500 °F]
Indicates the current temperature at the corresponding sensor. The display of these temperatures depends on the system selected.
• TSFB : Temperature solid fuel boiler
• TRET : Temperature heating return
• TSTR : Temperature tank return preheating
• TFHQM : Temperature flow (HQM)
• TRHQM : Temperature return (HQM)

Display of flow rate

L/h
Flow rate
Display range: 0 ... 9999 l/h
Indicates the currently measured flow rate. The flow rate value is used for calculating the heat quantity supplied (V40 / VFS).

Display of pressure

BAR
Pressure
Display range: 0 ... 10 bar
Indicates the current system pressure.

Note:
The pressure will only be indicated if a pressure sensor is used.
**Display of speed**

- $n_1\%$, $n_2\%$, $n_3\%$
  - Current pump speed
  - Display range:
    - 30 ... 100\% (standard pump)
    - 20 ... 100\% (HE pump)
  - Indicates the current speed of the corresponding pump.

**Operating hours counter**

- $h \, R \, (1, 2, 3, 4)$
  - Operating hours counter
  - The operating hours counter accumulates the operating hours of the relay ($h \, R_1 / h \, R_2 / h \, R_3 / h \, R_4$). Full hours are displayed.
  - The accumulated operating hours can be set back to zero. As soon as one of the display channels of the heat quantity is selected, the symbol $\text{SET}$ is displayed.
  - ➤ In order to access the reset mode of the counter, press the set button $\text{SET}$ for approx. 2 s. $\text{SET}$ starts flashing and the operating hours value will be set back to zero.
  - ➤ Confirm the reset with the set button $\text{SET}$ in order to finish the reset. In order to interrupt the reset process, no button should be pressed for about 5 s. The display automatically returns to the display mode.

**Display of heat quantity**

- $kW / MW$
  - Heat quantity in kWh/MWh
  - Indicates the heat quantity produced in the system. For this purpose, the energy metering option has to be enabled. The flow rate as well as the values of the reference sensors flow and return are used for calculating the heat quantity supplied. It is shown in kWh in the $kW h$ channel and in MWh in the $M W h$ channel. The overall heat quantity results from the sum of both values.
  - The accumulated heat quantity can be set back to zero. As soon as one of the display channels of the heat quantity is selected, the symbol $\text{SET}$ is displayed.
  - ➤ In order to access the reset mode of the counter, press the set button $\text{SET}$ for approx. 2 s. $\text{SET}$ starts flashing and the heat quantity value will be set back to zero.
  - ➤ Confirm the reset with the set button $\text{SET}$ in order to finish the reset. In order to interrupt the reset process, no button should be pressed for about 5 s. The display automatically returns to the display mode.
Indication of thermal disinfection

**TDIS**
Disinfection temperature
Display range: -40 … +260 °C [-104 … +500 °F]
If the thermal disinfection option (OTDIS) is activated and the disinfection period is in progress, the disinfection temperature measured at the reference sensor is displayed in this channel.

**CDIS**
Countdown monitoring period
Display range: 0 … 30:0 … 24 (dd:hh)
If the thermal disinfection option (OTDIS) is activated and the monitoring period is in progress, the remaining time of the monitoring period is displayed as CDIS (in days and hours), counting backwards.

**SDIS**
Starting time
Display range: 0:00 … 24:00 (time)
If the thermal disinfection option (OTDIS) is activated and a starting delay time has been adjusted, the delay time is displayed (flashing) in this channel.

**DDIS**
Disinfection period
Display range: 0:00 … 23:59 (hh:mm)
If the thermal disinfection option (OTDIS) is activated and the disinfection period is in progress, the remaining time of the heating period is displayed (in hours and minutes) in this channel, counting backwards.

**Display of time**

**TIME**
Time
Indicates the current clock time.
Parameters shown in the following with a dashed line depend on options and are only indicated if they are available in the system selected.
System
Selecting the system
Selection of the appropriate system. Each system has pre-programmed options and adjustments which can be activated or changed respectively if necessary. Select the system first (see page 35).

Note:
If the controller is commissioned for the first time, the commissioning menu will start. The subsequent selection of a new system will reset all other adjustments to the factory settings.
The controller works as a standard differential controller. If the temperature reaches or exceeds the switch-on temperature difference, the pump switches on. When the temperature difference reaches or falls below the adjusted switch-off temperature difference, the respective relay switches off.

**Note:**
The switch-on temperature difference must be 0.5 K [1.0 °Ra] higher than the switch-off temperature difference. The set temperature difference must be at least 0.5 K [1.0 °Ra] higher than the switch-on temperature difference.

**Note:**
In systems with 2 tanks or vertical tank loading, 2 separate menus (LOAD and LOAD 2) will be displayed.

**Speed control**
If the temperature difference reaches or exceeds the switch-on temperature difference, the pump switches on at 100% speed for 10 s. Then, the speed is reduced to the minimum pump speed value.
If the temperature difference reaches the adjusted set value, the pump speed increases by one step (10%). The response of the controller can be adapted via the parameter **RIS**. Each time the difference increases by the adjustable rise value, the pump speed increases by 10% until the maximum pump speed of 100% is reached. If the temperature difference decreases by the adjustable rise value, pump speed will be decreased by one step.

**Note:**
To enable speed control, the corresponding relay has to be set to **AUTO** or **nLO, nHI** (adjustment channel **MAN**) and the pump control type has to be set to **PULS, PWM A, b, or C** (adjustment channel **PUMP**).
Tank maximum temperature and Sensor tank maximum temperature

If the tank temperature reaches the adjusted maximum temperature, the tank will no longer be loaded in order to avoid damage caused by overheating. If the maximum tank temperature is exceeded, ☼ is displayed.

The sensor for tank maximum limitation can be selected. The maximum limitation always refers to the sensor selected.

Switch-on hysteresis: -2 K [-4 °Ra]

If S3 is selected, the differential control will be carried out using S1 and S2. The temperature at S2 can exceed the adjusted limit temperature, the system will not switch off. If the value at S3 reaches the limit temperature, the system will be switched off.

Note:
In systems with 2 tanks or vertical tank loading, 2 separate menus (LOAD and LOAD 2) will be displayed.

Loading tank 2

In a 2-tank system, the second tank can be switched off for loading via the parameter LST2.

If LST2 is adjusted to OFF, the system runs like a 1-tank system. The representation in the display remains the same.
Collector emergency shutdown

When the collector temperature exceeds the adjusted collector limit temperature, the solar pump (R1/R2) switches off in order to protect the system components against overheating (collector emergency shutdown). If the collector limit temperature is exceeded, Δ is displayed (flashing).

Note:
If the drainback option is activated, the adjustment range of the collector emergency temperature is changed to 80...95°C [176...200°F]. Factory setting will be 95°C [200°F].

Note:
In systems with east-/west collectors 2 separate menus (COL and COL2) will be displayed.

WARNING! Risk of injury! Risk of system damage by pressure surge!

If water is used as the heat transfer fluid in pressureless systems, water will boil at 100°C [210°F].

In pressureless systems with water as the heat transfer fluid, do not set the collector limit temperature higher than 95°C [200°F].

Collector cooling

The collector cooling function keeps the collector temperature within the operating range by heating the tank. If the tank temperature reaches 95°C [200°F] the function will switch off for safety reasons.

If the tank temperature exceeds the adjusted maximum tank temperature, the solar system is switched off. If the collector temperature increases to the adjusted maximum collector temperature, the solar pump is activated until the collector temperature falls below the maximum collector temperature. The tank temperature may then exceed the maximum temperature, but only up to 95°C [200°F] (emergency shutdown of the tank).

If the collector cooling is active, ☼ is displayed (flashing).

Note:
This function is only available if the system cooling function and the heat dissipation function are not activated.

Note:
In systems with east-/west collectors 2 separate menus (COL and COL2) will be displayed.
Collector minimum temperature
The minimum collector temperature is the minimum switch-on temperature which must be exceeded for the solar pump (R1/R2) to switch on. If the collector temperature falls below the adjusted minimum temperature, ⬇️ is displayed (flashing).

Note:
In systems with east-/west collectors 2 separate menus (COL and COL2) will be displayed.

Evacuated tube collector function
This function is used for improving the switch-on behaviour in systems with non-ideal sensor positions (e.g. with some evacuated tube collectors).

This function operates within an adjusted time frame. It activates the collector circuit pump for an adjustable runtime between adjustable standstill intervals in order to compensate for the delayed temperature measurement.

If the runtime is set to more than 10 seconds, the pump will be run at 100% for the first 10 s of the runtime. For the remaining runtime, the pump will be run at the adjusted minimum speed.

If the collector sensor is defective or the collector is blocked, this function is suppressed or switched off.

2-collector systems
In 2-collector systems, the evacuated tube collector function is available for each individual collector field.

In 2-collector systems, the evacuated tube collector function will affect the inactive collector field only. The solar pump of the active collector field will remain switched on until the switch-off conditions are fulfilled.

Note:
If the drainback option is activated, the evacuated tube collector function will not be available.
**4/5 Antifreeze function**

The antifreeze function activates the loading circuit between the collector and the tank when the collector temperature falls below the adjusted temperature CFRO. This will protect the fluid against freezing or coagulating. If CFRF is exceeded, the solar pump will be switched off again.

The antifreeze function will be suppressed if the tank temperature of the selected tank falls below 5 °C [40 °F]. In 2-tank systems, the function will switch to the second tank, in systems with vertical tank loading, it will switch to the upper tank zone. If the temperature of the second tank (or of the upper tank zone respectively) also falls below 5 °C [40 °F], the system will be switched off.

**Note:**

In systems with east-/west collectors, the antifreeze function will work on both collector fields.

**Note:**

Since this function uses the limited heat quantity of the tank, the antifreeze function should be used in regions with few days of temperatures around the freezing point.

---

**6 Priority logic**

Priority logic can be used in 2-tank systems or systems with vertical tank loading only and determines how the heat is divided between the tanks.

Different types of priority logic are adjustable:

- tank sequence control (1 and 2)
- successive loading (Su 1 and Su 2)
- parallel loading (0)

1. If PRIO 1 or 2 is adjusted, the corresponding tank (1 = tank 1/tank top; 2 = tank 2/tank bottom) will be loaded with priority if its switch-on conditions are fulfilled and if it is not blocked. If the priority tank is not blocked but its switch-on conditions are not fulfilled, the tank sequence control starts provided that the switch-on conditions of the subordinate tank are fulfilled. If a subordinate tank can be loaded, it will be loaded for the oscillating loading time tRUN. After the loading time has ended, the pump is switched off for the loading break tLB. If during this time the priority tank can be loaded, it will be loaded. If the priority tank has reached its maximum temperature, the subordinate tank will be loaded up to its maximum temperature without tank sequence control.
2. If priority Su 1 or Su 2 is adjusted, the priority tank will be loaded up to its maximum temperature. If the maximum temperature is reached, the second tank will be loaded. If the temperature of the first tank falls below SMAX, the second tank will no longer be loaded, regardless of whether the switch-on conditions of the priority tank or of the subordinate tank are fulfilled or not.

3. In systems with 2 pumps, both tanks will be loaded if the corresponding switch-on conditions are fulfilled if PRIOR 0 is adjusted. In systems with 3-port valves, the tank with the lowest temperature will be loaded first until its temperature is by 5 K [10 °Ra] above the other tank. Loading will be switched to the other tank. Then, the 2 tanks will be loaded alternately in steps of 5 K [10 °Ra].

**Successive loading option**

Successive loading means that the priority tank will be loaded up to its maximum temperature. If it is reached, the second tank will be loaded. If the temperature of the first tank falls below the maximum temperature, the second tank will no longer be loaded, regardless of whether the switch-on conditions of the priority tank or of the subordinate tank are fulfilled or not.

**Spreaded loading option**

In 2-tank systems with 2 pumps, a spreaded loading function can be activated: As soon as the adjustable temperature difference DTSE between the collector and the priority tank is reached, the second tank will be loaded in parallel unless it is blocked. If the temperature difference falls by 2 K [4 °Ra] below DTSE, the pump is switched off.

The collector temperature has to be higher than the tank temperature.

**Loading logic**

In systems with 2 tanks or vertical tank loading, tank sequence control can be adjusted. In 1-tank systems, only the menu item PDEL will be available.
### Drainback option

In a drainback system the heat transfer fluid will flow into a holding tank if solar loading does not take place. The drainback option initiates the filling process if solar loading is about to start. If the drainback option is activated, the following adjustment can be made.

**Note:**
A drainback system requires additional components such as a holding tank. The drainback option should only be activated if all components required are properly installed.

**Time period – switch-on condition**

The parameter \( t_{DTO} \) is used for adjusting the time period during which the switch-on condition must be permanently fulfilled.

**Filling time**

The filling time can be adjusted using the parameter \( t_{FLL} \). During this period, the pump runs at 100% speed.

**Stabilization**

The parameter \( t_{STB} \) is used for adjusting the time period during which the switch-off condition will be ignored after the filling time has ended.

**Note:**
If the drainback option is activated, the cooling functions and the anti-freeze function will not be available.

**Note:**
The drainback option is only available in systems with 1 tank and 1 collector field and if no cooling function is activated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Adjustment range</th>
<th>Step size</th>
<th>Factory setting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>( t_{DTO} )</td>
<td>Time period – switch-on condition</td>
<td>1 … 100 s</td>
<td>1 s</td>
<td>60 s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{FLL} )</td>
<td>Filling time</td>
<td>1.0 … 30.0 min</td>
<td>0.5 min</td>
<td>5.0 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>( t_{STB} )</td>
<td>Stabilization</td>
<td>1.0 … 15.0 min</td>
<td>0.5 min</td>
<td>2.0 min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Note: If the drainback function ODB is activated, the factory settings of the parameters DT O, DT F and DT S will be adapted to values suiting drainback systems:

- DT O = 10 K [20 °Ra]
- DT F = 4 K [8 °Ra]
- DT S = 15 K [30 °Ra]

Additionally, the adjustment range and the factory setting of the collector emergency shutdown CEM will change:
- Adjustment range: 80…120 °C [176…248 °F]; Factory setting: 95 °C [200 °F]
- Adjustments previously made in these channels will be overridden and have to be entered again if the drainback option is deactivated later on.

Note: If the holiday function is activated, the drainback option will not be available.

Booster function

This function is used for switching on a second pump when filling the solar system. When solar loading starts, R3 is energized in parallel to R1. After the filling time has elapsed, R2 switches off.

Note: The booster function is available in systems 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10 only.

Note: The overrun function is only available, if both Grundfos Direct Sensors™ (VFS and RPS) are used.

Overrun

By means of this function, tank loading continues after the temperature difference between the collector and the tank has fallen below the switch-off difference. It switches off if the temperature difference between the allocated flow and return sensors falls below the switch-off difference DT(1,2) F.
7 Cooling functions
Different cooling functions can be activated: system cooling, tank cooling and heat dissipation.

Note:
If the temperature at the tank sensor reaches 95 °C [200 °F], all cooling functions will be blocked. The switch-on hysteresis is -2 K [-4 °Ra].

Note:
If one of the cooling functions or the antifreeze function is activated, the drainback option will not be available.

System cooling
The system cooling function aims to keep the solar system operational for a longer time. The function overrides the maximum tank temperature to provide thermal relief of the collector field and the heat transfer fluid on hot days.

If the tank temperature is higher than the adjusted maximum tank temperature and the switch-on temperature difference DTCO is reached, the solar pump remains switched on or will be switched on. Solar loading is continued until either the temperature difference falls below the adjusted value DTCF or the collector limit temperature is reached.

In 2-tank systems the sequence of the tanks can be adjusted.

If the system cooling is active, ☼ is displayed (flashing).

Note:
This function will only be available if the collector cooling function, the heat dissipation function, and the drainback option are not activated.

Tank cooling
When the tank cooling function is activated, the controller aims to cool down the tank during the night in order to prepare it for solar loading on the following day.

If the adjusted maximum tank temperature is exceeded and the collector temperature falls below the tank temperature, the system will be reactivated in order to cool down the tank.

DT O and DT F (LOAD 1/2) are used as the reference temperature differences.
Heat dissipation

The Heat dissipation function can be used to direct excess heat generated by strong solar irradiation to an external heat exchanger (e.g., fan coil) in order to keep the collector temperature within the operating range.

The heat dissipation function can either use an additional pump or valve (OTPUM ON = pump logic, OTPUM OFF = valve logic).

Variant pump:

The allocated relay is energized with 100%, if the collector temperature reaches the adjusted switch-on temperature.

If the collector temperature falls by 5 K [10 °Ra] below the adjusted collector overtemperature, the relay will be switched off. In the variant pump, the heat dissipation function works independently from solar loading.

Variant valve:

The allocated relay will be energized in parallel to the solar pump, if the collector temperature reaches the adjusted collector overtemperature. If the collector temperature falls by 5 K [10 °Ra] below the adjusted collector overtemperature, the relay will be switched off.

Note:

The adjustable value OTCL is blocked against the collector emergency temperature CEM by 10 K [20 °Ra]. This function will only be available if the collector cooling function, the heat dissipation function, and the drainback option are deactivated.
**DT3 / Heat exchange function / Solid fuel boiler / Return preheating**

### Heat exchange function

The Heat exchange function can be used for transferring heat from a heat source to a heat sink.

The relay (system-dependent) is energized when all switch-on conditions are fulfilled:
- the temperature difference between the sensors heat source and heat sink has exceeded the switch-on temperature difference.
- the temperature at the heat source sensor has exceeded the minimum temperature
- the temperature at the heat sink sensor has fallen below the maximum temperature

When the Set temperature difference is exceeded, pump speed control starts. For every increase or decrease by the rise value, the pump speed will be adjusted by 10%.

### Solid fuel boiler

The Solid fuel boiler function can be used for transferring heat from a solid fuel boiler to a tank.

The relay (system-dependent) is energized when all switch-on conditions are fulfilled:
- the temperature difference between the sensors heat source and heat sink has exceeded the switch-on temperature difference.
- the temperature at the solid fuel boiler sensor has exceeded the minimum temperature
- the temperature at the tank sensor has fallen below the maximum temperature

When the Set temperature difference is exceeded, pump speed control starts. For every increase or decrease by the rise value, the pump speed will be adjusted by one step (10%).

### Return preheating

The Return preheating function can be used for transferring heat from a heat source to the heating circuit return.

The relay (system-dependent) is energized when the following switch-on condition is fulfilled:
- the temperature difference between the sensors tank return and heating circuit return has exceeded the switch-on temperature difference.

---

**DT3O**
- Switch-on temperature difference
- Adjustment range: 1.0 ... 50.0 K [2.0 ... 100.0 °Ra]
- Factory setting: 6.0 K [12.0 °Ra]

**DT3F**
- Switch-off temperature difference
- Adjustment range: 0.5 ... 49.5 K [1.0 ... 99.0 °Ra]
- Factory setting: 4.0 K [8.0 °Ra]

**DT3S**
- Set temperature difference
- Adjustment range: 1.5 ... 50.0 K [3.0 ... 100.0 °Ra]
- Factory setting: 10.0 K [20.0 °Ra]

**MIN3O**
- Switch-on temperature
- Adjustment range: 0.0 ... 89.5 °C [0.0 ... 193.0 °F]
- Factory setting: 5 °C [40 °F]

**MIN3F**
- Switch-off temperature
- Adjustment range: 0.5 ... 94.5 °C [1.0 ... 202.0 °F]
- Factory setting: 4.0 °C [40 °F]

**MAX3O**
- Switch-on temperature
- Adjustment range: 0.5 ... 95.0 °C [1.0 ... 200.0 °F]
- Factory setting: 58 °C [136 °F]

**MAX3F**
- Switch-off temperature
- Adjustment range: 0.0 ... 94.5 °C [0.0 ... 202.0 °F]
- Factory setting: 58 °C [136 °F]

**RIS3**
- Rise
- Adjustment range: 1 ... 20 K [2 ... 40 °Ra]
- Factory setting: 2 K [4 °Ra]

**S2DT3**
- Tank 1 reference sensor:
  - Selection: 2.3
- Factory setting: 3
- Tank 2 reference sensor:
  - Selection: 4, 5
- Factory setting: 4
9 Backup heating / Thermostat function

The thermostat function works independently from the solar operation and can e.g. be used for using surplus energy or for backup heating.

- **AHO < AHF**
  thermostat function for backup heating

- **AHO > AHF**
  thermostat function for using surplus energy

In order to block the thermostat function for a certain period, there are 3 time frames t1 to t3. The switch-on and switch-off times can be adjusted in steps of 15 min. If the switch-on and the switch-off times are identical, the time frame is inactive.

If the thermostat function is supposed to run from 06:00 a.m. and 09:00 a.m. only, adjust t1 O to 06:00 a.m. and t1 F to 09:00 a.m.

The first time frame is factory set from 06:00 to 22:00.

If all time frames are set to 00:00, the thermostat function is solely temperature dependent.
Pump control type
With this parameter, the relay control type can be adjusted. The following types can be selected:

- **OnOF**: Pump on / pump off
- **PULS**: Burst control via semiconductor relay
- **PWM A (Wilo)** (for R1 and R2 only)
- **PWM b (Grundfos)** (for R1 and R2 only)
- **PWM C (Laing)** (for R1 and R2 only)

Note:
For more information about connecting HE pumps, see page 35.

Relay allocation for PWM outputs
PWM1 is allocated to R1, PWM2 is allocated to R2.

Minimum speed
In the adjustment channel **n1Lo (2,3)**, a relative minimum speed for a connected pump can be allocated to the outputs R1, R2 and R3.

Note:
When loads which are not speed-controlled (e.g., valves) are used, the pump speed value of the corresponding relay must be set to 100% or the control type must be set to OnOF in order to deactivate pump speed control.

Maximum speed
In the adjustment channel **n1HI (2,3)**, a relative maximum speed for a connected pump can be allocated to the outputs R1, R2 and R3.

Note:
When loads which are not speed-controlled (e.g., valves) are used, the pump speed value of the corresponding relay must be set to 100% or the control type must be set to OnOF in order to deactivate pump speed control.
11 Manual mode
For control and service work, the operating mode of the relays can be manually adjusted. For this purpose, select the adjustment channel MAN1(2, 3) (for R1, 2, 3, 4) in which the following adjustments can be made:

**Operating mode**
- AUTO : relay in automatic mode
- OFF : relay is switched off
- n1LO : relay is switched with adjusted minimum speed (not if PUMP = On/Off)
- n1HI : relay is switched with adjusted maximum speed

**Note:**
After service and maintenance work, set the relay mode back to AUTO. Normal operation is not possible in manual mode.

12 Blocking protection
In order to protect the pumps against blocking after standstill, the controller is equipped with a blocking protection function. This function switches on the relays one after another every day at 12:00 a.m. for 10 s at 100%.

13 Thermal disinfection
This function helps to contain the spread of Legionella in DHW tanks by systematically activating the backup heating.

One sensor and one relay can be selected for this function.

For thermal disinfection, the temperature at the allocated sensor has to be monitored. Protection is ensured when, during the monitoring period, the disinfection temperature is continuously exceeded for the entire disinfection period.

The monitoring period starts as soon as the temperature at the allocated sensor falls below the disinfection temperature. When the monitoring period ends, the allocated reference relay activates the backup heating. The disinfection period starts, if the temperature at the allocated sensor exceeds the disinfection temperature.

Thermal disinfection can only be completed when the disinfection temperature is exceeded for the duration of the disinfection period without any interruption.
Starting time delay
If the starting delay option is activated, a starting time for the thermal disinfection with starting delay can be adjusted. The activation of the backup heating is then delayed until that starting time after the monitoring period has ended.
If the monitoring period ends, for example, at 12:00 o’clock, and the starting time has been set to 18:00, the reference relay will be energized with a delay of 6 hours at 18:00 instead of 12:00 o’clock.

Note:
If the thermal disinfection option is activated, the display channels TDIS, CDIS, SDIS and DDIS will be displayed.

Parallel relay
With this function, e. g. a valve can be controlled in parallel to the pump via a separate relay.
If solar loading takes place (R1 and/or R2) or if a solar function is active, the relay selected will be energized. The parallel relay can also be energized inversely.

Note:
If R1 and/or R2 are in the manual mode, the selected parallel relay will not be energized.
15 Energy metering

The energy metering can be carried out in 3 different ways: without V40 flowmeter, with V40 flowmeter or with Grundfos Direct Sensor™.

Note:
The most precise energy metering is achieved by using sensors in the flow and return pipes as well as a flowmeter.
In 2-collector systems, energy metering can only be carried out with sensors installed in the common flow and return pipes.

Example of flow and return sensor positions for energy metering with a fixed flow rate value (flowmeter) or a V40 flowmeter.

- Enable the energy metering option in the channel OHQM.
- Select the type of flow rate detection in the channel FTYPE.

Flow rate detection type:
1 : Fixed flow rate value (flowmeter)
2 : V40
3 : Grundfos Direct Sensor™ VFS
**15 Energy metering with fixed flow rate value**

The heat quantity balancing (estimation) uses the difference between the flow and return temperatures and the entered flow rate (at 100% pump speed).

- Adjust 1 in the channel FTYPE.
- Read the flow rate (l/min) and adjust it in the FMAX channel.
- Adjust the antifreeze type and concentration of the heat transfer fluid in the channels MEDT and MED%.

**Note:**

Energy metering with a fixed flow rate value is not possible in systems with 2 solar pumps.

**Antifreeze type:**

0 : Water
1 : Propylene glycol
2 : Ethylene glycol
3 : Tyfocor® LS/G-LS

**Energy metering with V40 flowmeter:**

The energy metering uses the difference between the flow and return temperatures and the flow rate transmitted by the flowmeter.

- Adjust 2 in the channel FTYPE.
- In the channel FIMP, adjust the impulse rate corresponding to the V40 flowmeter used.
- Adjust the antifreeze type and concentration of the heat transfer fluid in the channels MEDT and MED%.

**Energy metering with Grundfos Direct Sensor™:**

The energy metering uses the difference between flow and return temperature and the flow rate transmitted by the VFS sensor.

- Adjust 3 in the channel FTYPE.
- Adjust the antifreeze type and concentration of the heat transfer fluid in the channels MEDT and MED%.

**Note:**

If variant 3 is selected, the sensors must first be activated in the GFDS menu item (see page 64).

**HQM sensors**

If the flow rate detection type 1, 2, or 3 (flowmeter, V40, or Grundfos Direct Sensor™ VFS) has been adjusted, the flow and the return sensor for energy metering can be selected.

- In the channel SFHQM select the flow sensor.
- In the channel SRHQM select the return sensor.

For this function, free sensors at an appropriate position can be selected.
16 **Grundfos Direct Sensors™**
In this menu the Grundfos Direct Sensors™ can be registered.
For Grundfos Direct Sensor™ positioning, see the system layout drawing on p. 63!
If Grundfos Direct Sensors™ are connected and registered, flow rate monitoring **OFLOW** can be carried out during solar loading. For that purpose, the VFS sensor must be installed in the solar flow. If no flow rate has been detected for 30 s, the error message **EFLOW** is displayed in the status menu (see flow rate monitoring option).

**Note:**
To deactivate a Grundfos Direct Sensor™, the functions using this sensor have to be deactivated first.

### Flow rate monitoring
The flow rate monitoring function can be used to detect malfunctions that impede the flow rate. This will prevent system damage, e.g. through a dry run of the pump.

**Note:**
To deactivate the VFS or RPS sensor, the functions using this sensor have to be deactivated first.

17 **Pressure monitoring**
**Note:**
The pressure monitoring function will only be available when an RPS type Grundfos Direct Sensor™ is connected.

The Pressure monitoring function can be used for detecting overpressure or low pressure conditions inside the system. This will prevent system damage.

#### Overpressure
If the system pressure exceeds the adjustable switch-on value, an error message will appear.
When the pressure reaches or falls below the adjustable switch-off value, the message disappears.

**Note:**
For the **Overpressure monitoring** function, the switch-on value has to be adjusted at least 0.1 bar higher than the switch-off value. The adjustment ranges will automatically adapt to that.
Low pressure (leakage)
If the system pressure falls below the adjustable switch-on value, an error message will appear.
When the pressure reaches or exceeds the adjustable switch-off value, the message disappears.

Note:
For the Low pressure monitoring function, the switch-off value has to be adjusted at least 0.1 bar higher than the switch-on value. The adjustment ranges will automatically adapt to that.

18 Time and date
The controller is equipped with a real time clock required e.g. for the thermostat function.
**19 Language**
In this adjustment channel the menu language can be selected.
- DE : German
- EN : English
- FR : French

**20 Units**
In this adjustment channel the temperature unit can be selected.
The unit can be switched between °C and °F during operation.

**21 SD card**
The controller is equipped with an SD card slot for SD memory cards.
With an SD card, the following functions can be carried out:
- Logging measurement and balance values. After the transfer to a computer, the values can be opened and visualized, e.g. in a spreadsheet.

While an SD card is being used, the symbol 🔄 will be displayed. If the SD card is full, 🔄 will start flashing.

**Starting the logging**
- Insert the SD card into the slot.
Logging will start immediately.
- Adjust the desired logging interval LOGI.

When LLOG is activated, data logging will stop if the capacity limit is reached. The message CFULL will be displayed.
With non-linear logging (when LLOG is deactivated), the oldest data logged onto the SD card will be overwritten as soon as the capacity limit is reached.

**Completing the logging process**
- Select the menu item REMC.
- After --REM is displayed remove the card from the slot.
### Formatting the SD card

1. Select the menu item **FORM**.
2. During the formatting process, **--FORM** will be displayed.

The content of the card will be deleted and the card will be formatted with the FAT file system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Messages possible</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FSYS</td>
<td>File system error</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CTYP</td>
<td>Card type is not supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRIT</td>
<td>Error during writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOCRD</td>
<td>No card in slot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGG</td>
<td>Logging is possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITP</td>
<td>Card is write-protected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFULL</td>
<td>Card full</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTIME</td>
<td>Remaining logging time in days</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REMC</td>
<td>Safely remove card command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--REM</td>
<td>Card is being removed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORM</td>
<td>Formatting SD card command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--FORM</td>
<td>Formatting in progress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOGI</td>
<td>Logging interval in min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LLOG</td>
<td>Linear logging</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Because of the increasing size of the data packets, the remaining logging time does not decrease linearly. The data packet size can increase, e.g., with the increasing operating hours value.

### Code

The user code can be entered in the **CODE** menu (see page 68).

### Reset

By means of the reset function, all adjustments can be set back to the factory settings. To do so, the installer code must be entered (see page 68).
8 User code and short menu – Adjustment values

**CODE**
The access to some adjustment values can be restricted via a user code (customer).

1. Installer **0262** (Factory setting)
   All menus and adjustment values are shown and all values can be altered.

2. Customer **0000**
The installer level is not shown, adjustment values can be changed partly.

For safety reasons, the user code should generally be set to the customer code before the controller is handed to the customer!

- In order to restrict the access, enter 0000 in the menu item **CODE**.
- The display changes to the status level. The short menu shown will then be available in the adjustment level. The short menu suits the selected system.
- In order to authorise access to the installer level, enter 0262 in the menu item **CODE**.

9 Messages

In the case of an error, the directional pad starts flashing red and a message is indicated in the status display. A warning triangle is additionally indicated. If more than one error or fault condition has occurred, only the one with the highest priority will be displayed as a message in the status display.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Error message</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS1 … 7; FS6, 8</td>
<td>-88.8</td>
<td>Short circuit at sensor 1 … 7</td>
<td>Check the cable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>888.8</td>
<td>Broken cable at sensor 1 … 7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EVFS</td>
<td>9999</td>
<td>Error at Grundfos Direct Sensor™VFS</td>
<td>Sensor fault. Check and, if necessary, correct the connection of the sensor plugs. If a sensor signal does not appear, the sensor has to be replaced.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPS</td>
<td>9999</td>
<td>Error at Grundfos Direct Sensor™ RPS</td>
<td>Check the system for a leakage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELEAK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Measured minimum pressure</td>
<td>Check the functioning of the valves and pumps.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRES</td>
<td></td>
<td>Measured maximum pressure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EFLOW</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flow rate error</td>
<td>Check the pump.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PARAM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Remote parameterization</td>
<td>Check whether a flow rate exists.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After the error has been removed, the error message disappears.
10 Troubleshooting

If a malfunction occurs, a message will appear on the display of the controller.

The display is permanently off.

Press button ①. Display illuminated?

no

yes

Controller has been in standby, everything o.k.

Check the power supply of the controller. Is it disconnected?

no

yes

The fuse of the controller could be blown. The fuse holder (which holds the spare fuse) becomes accessible when the cover is removed. The fuse can then be replaced.

Check the supply line and reconnect it.

Disconnected temperature sensors can be checked with an ohmmeter. Please check if the resistance values correspond with the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>°C</th>
<th>°F</th>
<th>Ω</th>
<th>°C</th>
<th>°F</th>
<th>Ω</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>961</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>1213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>980</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>1252</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>1019</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>1271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1039</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>1290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1058</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>1309</td>
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<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>185</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1097</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>194</td>
<td>1347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>1117</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>1366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>1136</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>1385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>1404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>1175</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>1423</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>1194</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>1442</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resistance values of Pt1000 sensors
Pump is overheated, but no heat transfer from the collector to the tank, flow and return have the same temperature; perhaps also bubbling in the lines.

Air or gas bubbles in the system?
- no
- yes

Is the collector circuit blocked at the dirt trap?
- yes
- no

Clean dirt trap

Pump starts for a short moment, switches off, switches on again, etc.

Temperature difference at the controller too small?
- no
- yes

Wrong position of collector sensors?
- no
- yes

Mount the collector sensor at solar flow (warmest collector output); use immersion sleeve of the respective collector.

Plausibility control of the option evacuated tube collector special function

Pump starts up very late.

Switch-on temperature difference $\Delta T_{\text{on}}$ too large?
- no
- yes

Non-ideal position of the collector sensor (e.g., flatscrew sensor instead of sensor in immersion sleeves)?
- yes
- no

Activate evacuated tube collector function if necessary.

The temperature difference between tank and collector increases enormously during operation; the collector circuit cannot dissipate the heat.

Collector circuit pump defective?
- no
- yes

Heat exchanger calcified?
- no
- yes

Decalcify it

Heat exchanger blocked?
- no
- yes

Clean it

Heat exchanger too small?
- yes
- no

Replace with correctly sized one.
The solar circuit pump does not work, although the collector is considerably warmer than the tank.

Display illuminated? If not, press button ➄. Display illuminated again?
  yes  no

Does the pump start up in manual operation?
  no  yes

Is the pump current enabled by the controller?
  no  yes

Controller might be defective - replace it.

Pump is defective - replace it.

Tanks cool down at night.

Collector circuit pump runs during the night?
  no  yes

Collector temperature at night is higher than the outdoor temperature.
  no  yes

Sufficient tank insulation?
  yes  no

Check controller

Check the non-return valve in warm water circulation - o.k.
  yes  no

Clean or replace it.

Further pumps which are connected to the solar tank must also be checked.

The gravitation circulation in the circulation line is too strong; insert a stronger valve in the non-return valve or an electrical 2-port valve behind the circulation pump; the 2-port valve is open when the pump is activated, otherwise it is closed; connect pump and 2-port valve electrically in parallel; activate the circulation again. Deactivate pump speed control!
11 Accessories

- Sensors
- Overvoltage protection device
- VFS and RPS Grundfos Direct Sensors™
- V40 flowmeter
- VBus®/USB & VBus®/LAN interface adapters
- Smart Display SD3 / Large Display GA3
- AM1 Alarm module
- DL2 Datalogger
- DL3 Datenlogger
11.1 Sensors and measuring instruments

Sensors
The product range includes high-precision platinum temperature sensors, flatscrew sensors, outdoor temperature sensors, indoor temperature sensors, cylindrical clip-on sensors, also as complete sensors with immersion sleeve.

Overvoltage protection device
In order to avoid overvoltage damage at collector sensors (e.g. caused by local lightning storms), we recommend installing the SP10 Overvoltage protection.

VFS and RPS Grundfos Direct Sensors™
The RPS Grundfos Direct Sensor™ is an analogue sensor that measures both temperature and pressure. The VFS Grundfos Direct Sensor™ is an analogue sensor that measures both temperature and flow rate.

V40 flowmeter
The V40 is a measuring instrument for detecting the flow of water or water/glycol mixtures. After a specific volume has passed, the V40 reed switch sends an impulse to the calorimeter. The heat quantity used is calculated by the calorimeter using these impulses and the measured temperature difference with the help of pre-defined parameters (glycol type, concentration, heat capacity, etc.).

11.2 VBus® accessories

SD3 Smart Display / GA3 Large Display
The SD3 Smart Display is designed for simple connection to controllers via the VBus®. It is used for visualizing data issued by the controller: collector temperature, tank temperature and energy yield of the solar thermal system. The use of high-efficiency LEDs and filter glass assures a high optical brilliance. An additional power supply is not required. One module is required per controller.

The GA3 is a completely mounted large display module for visualization of collector- and tank temperatures as well as the heat quantity yield of the solar system via one 6-digit and two 4-digit 7-segment displays. An easy connection to all controllers with a VBus® is possible. The front plate is made of antireflective filterglass and is printed with a light-resistant UV-lacquering. The universal VBus® allows the parallel connection of 8 large displays as well as additional VBus® modules.

AM1 Alarm module
The AM1 Alarm module is designed to signal system failures. It is to be connected to the VBus® of the controller and issues an optical signal via the red LED if a failure has occurred. The AM1 also has a relay output, which can e.g. be connected to a building management system (BMS). Thus, a collective error message can be issued in the case of a system failure.

DL2 Datalogger
This additional module enables the acquisition and storage of large amounts of data (such as measuring and balance values of the solar system) over a long period of time. The DL2 can be configured and read-out with a standard Internet browser via its integrated web interface. For transmission of the data stored in the internal memory of the DL2 to a PC, an SD card can be used. The DL2 is appropriate for all controllers with VBus®. It can be connected directly to a PC or router for remote access and thus enables comfortable system monitoring for yield monitoring or for diagnostics of faults.

DL3 Datalogger
Be it solar thermal, heating or DHW heat exchange controllers – with the DL3 you can easily and conveniently log system data of up to 6 controllers. Get a comprehensive overview of all controllers connected with the large full graphic display. Transfer data with an SD memory card, or use the LAN interface to view and process data on your PC.

VBus.net
The Internet portal for easy and secure access to your system data. VBus.net is all about the data of your controller. Live data of your system, customized filter settings and much more await you.

11.3 Interface adapters

VBus®/USB & VBus®/LAN interface adapters
The VBus®/USB interface adapter is the interface between the controller and a personal computer. With its standard mini-USB port it enables a fast transmission of system data for processing, visualizing and archiving data via the VBus®. The ServiceCenter software is included.

The VBus®/LAN interface adapter is designed for the direct connection of the controller to a PC or router. It enables easy access to the controller via the local network of the owner. Controller access and data charting can be effected from every workstation of the network by means of the ServiceCenter Software. The VBus®/LAN interface adapter is suitable for all controllers equipped with a VBus®. The ServiceCenter software is included.
# 12 Index

## A
- Accessories ................................................................. 72
- Antifreeze function ........................................................ 51

## B
- Backup heating ............................................................. 58
- Blocking protection ...................................................... 60
- Booster function ......................................................... 54

## C
- Channel display ............................................................ 36
- Code ........................................................................... 68
- Collector cooling .......................................................... 49
- Collector emergency shutdown ....................................... 49
- Collector minimum temperature ...................................... 50
- Commissioning ............................................................. 39
- Cooling functions ........................................................ 55

## D
- ΔT control ..................................................................... 47
- Data communication / Bus ............................................ 6
- Differential temperature control (ΔT control) .................. 47
- Drainback option ........................................................ 53

## E
- Electrical connection .................................................... 5
- Error message ............................................................. 68

## F
- Flow rate monitoring .................................................... 64

## H
- Heat dissipation ........................................................... 56
- Heat exchange function ................................................ 57
- Energy metering .......................................................... 63
- HE pump ........................................................................ 35

## L
- Language........................................................................ 66
- Legionella protection (Thermal disinfection) .................... 60
- Loading logic ............................................................... 52
- Loading tank ............................................................... 48

## M
- Manual mode ............................................................... 60
- Measurement values ................................................... 38
- Menu overview ........................................................... 45
- Menu structure ............................................................ 36
- Messages ..................................................................... 68
- Monitoring-Display .................................................... 36
- Mounting ..................................................................... 5

## O
- Overrun ........................................................................ 54

## P
- Parallel relay ............................................................... 61
- Pressure monitoring .................................................... 64
- Priority logic ............................................................... 51
- PWM pump ................................................................. 59
R
Return preheating ................................................................. 57

S
SD card ........................................................................... 66
Sensors ............................................................................. 63
Solid fuel boiler ................................................................. 57
Speed control ................................................................. 47
Spreaded loading option ............................................. 52
Tank cooling ................................................................. 55
Successive loading option ........................................... 52
System cooling ............................................................... 55
System overview ......................................................... 7
System selection ......................................................... 46

T
Thermal disinfection .................................................. 60
Thermostat function .................................................. 58
Time and date .......................................................... 65
Troubleshooting ....................................................... 69
Evacuated tube collector function .......................... 50

U
Unit ................................................................................. 66
User code ......................................................................... 68
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