



Originating from nature and sharing with the world

Split Solar Water Heater Installation Manual



CE CB ISO9001

1. Important Information

1.1. Local standards

Installation must be completed in accordance with the relevant local standards and regulations.

1.2. Qualified Installer

Installation must be completed by qualified plumbing professionals.

1.3. Pressure and Temperature Control and Relief

Solar loop should be designed for normal operation at $\leq 500\text{kpa}$ via use of a pressure limiting (pressure reduction) valve on the mains cold supply line. System design must provide mean for allowing pressure release at no more than 800kpa (113psi) and hot water dumping from the solar loop or storage tank once the temperature reaches 99°C (210°F). It is recommended that the lever on the pressure and temperature relief valve (PTRV) be operated once every 6 months ensure reliable operation. It is important to raise and lower the lever gently.

1.4. Water quality

Water in direct flow through the manifold header must firstly meet potable water requirement and in addition the following:

Total dissolved solids <math>< 600\text{mg/litre}</math> or p.p.m

Total hardness <math>< 200\text{mg/litre}</math> or p.p.m

Chloride <math>< 250\text{mg/litre}</math> or p.p.m

Magnesium <math>< 10\text{mg/litre}</math> or p.p.m

In areas with hard water (>200ppm), lime scale may form inside in header pipe. In such regions, it is advisable to install a water softening device to ensure the long term efficient operation of the collector, or use a closed loop for the solar circulation loop.

If using a glycol/water must meet the above requirements, and the glycol must be changed periodically to prevent the glycol from becoming acidic.

1.5. Metallic corrosion

Both copper & stainless steel are susceptible to corrosion when high concentrations of chloride are present. The solar collector may be used for heating of spa or pool water, but levels of free chlorine must not exceed 2ppm. In addition the warranty provided on the header when using for spa or pool heating is 2 years, which is the standard for spa and pool heaters. Chloride level present in most reticulated public potable water supplies are safe for use in the collector provided there is no use of bore waters in the reticulated supply.

1.6. Freeze Protection

Freeze protection should be incorporated into the system by use of a low manifold temperature setting on the solar controller, which turns on the pump if the manifold drops below a preset level (eg 5°C / 41°F). Alternatively a closed loop filled with a glycol-water mix may be used to provide freeze protection. Evacuated tubes are not susceptible to damage in cold weather, and heat pipes are protected against damage caused by freezing of the water inside.

1.7. Hail resistance

The glass evacuated tubes are surprisingly strong and able to handle significant impact stresses once installed. Testing and impact stress modeling proves that the tubes are able to withstand impact from hail up to 25mm (1 in) diameter when installed at angle of 40° or greater. The ability of the evacuated tubes to withstand impact from hail is greater influenced by the angle of impact and so installing the collectors at low angles do reduce their impact resistance. However, even when laying flat, impact by hail up to 20mm (3/4 in) size will not cause breakage.

It is recommended that in areas prone to large hail (>20mm (3/4 in)) the solar collector should be installed at an angle of 40° or greater to provide optimum protection. As many populated areas in the world fall within the latitude of 30° - 70° , this angle is generally a common installation anyway.

If in the unlikely circumstance that a tube should become broken it can be easily replaced in a matter of minutes. The solar collector can still function properly with one or more broken tubes, however a reduction in heat output will result (depending upon how many tube are broken).

11.4. Insulation

The plumbing pipes running to and from the collector should be heavily insulated. This insulation foam should be checked annually for damage. For any insulation that is exposed to sunlight, UV stabilized foam (or metallic wrap) should be used, otherwise rapid deterioration may occur.



12. Precautions

12.1. Solar for Central Heating-Preventing Overheating

If a system has been designed to provide contribution to central heating, it will often provide much more heat in the summer than is required for hot water supply alone. In such cases it is advisable for the home to have a spa or pool that can use the heat in the summer period or a heat dissipation device be installed.

12.2. Metallic components

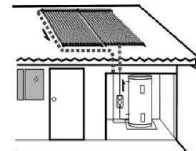
Always wear glove when handling the various solar collector components. All efforts have been made to make the metal components safe to handle, but there may still be some sharp edges.

12.3. Evacuated tubes

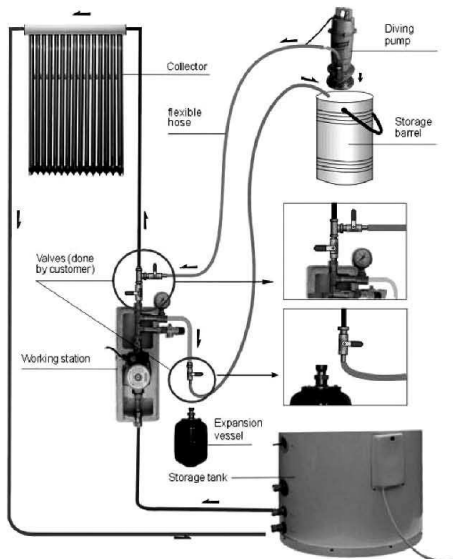
Be careful when handling the evacuated tubes, as they will break if knocked heavily or dropped. Wear gloves if handling any broken glass.

12.4. High temperatures

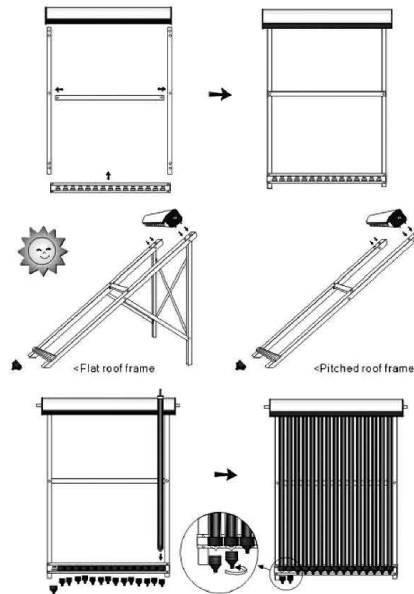
With the heat pipe installed in the evacuated tube, and good sunlight, the heat pipe condenser can reach temperatures in excess of 200°C (392°F). At this temperature touching the heat pipe will result in serious burns, so please take care when experimenting with, or "demonstrating" the evacuated tube and heat pipes in an installed, fully plumbed system. If the pump is stopped during good sunlight, the collector header and plumbing pipe close to the manifold can reach temperatures of 160°C (320°F), and therefore caution should be taken when touching such components.



9. Medium liquid filling illustration



6. Frame Installation



7. Installation collector

7.1. Collector Direction

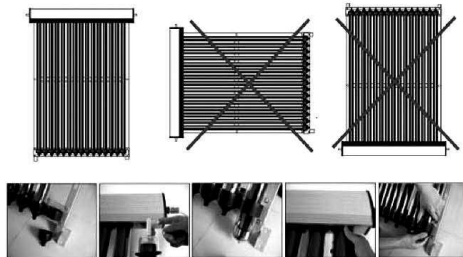
The collector should face the equator, which if in the Northern hemisphere is due South, and vice versa. Facing the collector in the correct direction and at the correct angle is important to ensure optimal heat output from the collector, however a deviation of up to 10° from due North or South is acceptable, and will have minimal effect on heat output.

7.2. Collector Angle

It is common for collectors to be installed at an angle that corresponds to the latitude of the location. See also point 2.2.7. Installing at an angle less than 20° is not recommended as the heat pipes perform best in the range of 20–70°C. While adhering to this guideline, an angle of latitude $\pm 10^\circ$ is acceptable, and will not greatly reduce solar output. Angles beyond this range may be used, but a decrease in heat output will result. An angle lower than the latitude will enhance summer output, while a greater angle will enhance winter output.

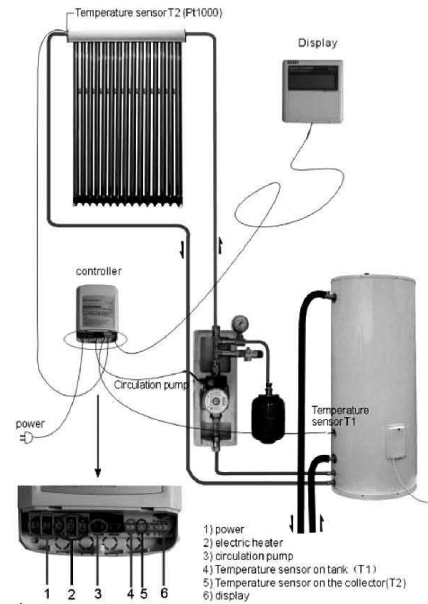
7.3. Location

The collector should be positioned as close as possible to the storage cylinder to avoid long pipe runs. Storage cylinder positioning should therefore consider the location requirements of the solar collector. The storage cylinder should also be located as close as possible to the most frequent draw off pipe runs.



- Step 1:** first install the nylon cap on the bottom track, then screw off the jacket from the nylon cap.
Step 2: put the anti-dust rubber ring on the vacuum tube (mild dish washing liquid & water will be very useful), then paint the heat conduction resin on the heat pipe condenser.
Step 3: insert the vacuum tube inside the nylon cap. (be careful: don't touch the vacuum tube on the ground, or it will be broken)
Step 4: Hold the vacuum tube tightly, then insert it inside the opposite hole which on the manifold slowly.
Step 5: screw the jacket on the nylon cap.

8. circuit installation illustration

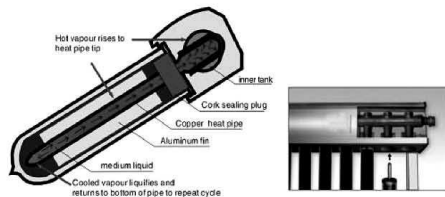


Remark: T2 must be insert inside the outlet Of collector.

4 Stagnation and Overheating

Stagnation refers to the condition that occurs when the pump stops running, due to pump failure, power blackout, or as a result of a high tank temperature protection feature built into the controller, which turns the pump off. If a PTRV is installed on collector inlet or outlet the collector will continue to increase in temperature until the limit of the temperature relief valve is reached, at which point hot water will be dumped from the system. If a PTRV is not installed on the collector, steam will form in the header. Eventually some steam may feed back to the storage tank via the return line. The PTRV on the tank will open to release pressure or heat as required. Under such conditions the manifold will normally reach a maximum temperature of around 160°C (320°F). Generally the heat returning from the collector in the form of steam is not enough to affect a continued increase in tank temperature (i.e. Heat input < tank heat losses). Under normal use stagnation should rarely occur as a result of pump stoppage, since power blackouts normally happen during storms and not clear sunny weather. High tank temperature protection should only occur when hot water is not used for several days (when on holiday), and only during strong periods of sunlight (summer). If leaving the house for an extended period of time (more than 2-3 days), it is advisable to cover the collector panel or design the system with a heat dissipation device or alternative use for the heat, thus preventing overheating of the system and collector stagnation. Stagnation of the solar collector will NOT damage the solar collector, however insulation used on the piping close to the manifold inlet and outlet should be able to withstand temperatures of up to 200°C (395°F). (E.g. Glass wool or mineral wool—with an exterior wrap of aluminum foil, thus protecting against the elements).

5. Structure of heat pipe with glass tube



The heat pipe series solar collector are always connected with existing heating supply device. The selective coating on the inner cover of the evacuated tubes converts solar energy into heat energy and transfers heat to the heat pipes by aluminum fins. The liquid in the heat pipe changes into vapour which rises to the condenser. The heat then passes through the heat exchanger and the vapour becomes liquid, returning to the base of the heat pipe. The heat conducts to the heat transfer liquid (anti-freezing liquid or water) via a copper pipe. This transference of heat into the liquid creates a continuous circulation as long as the collector is heated by the sun.

Feature:
Can operate with water pressure up to 0.6MPa. Can be combined with existing energy source. Storage do not need be installed above the collector.

11. Maintenance

11.1. Cleaning

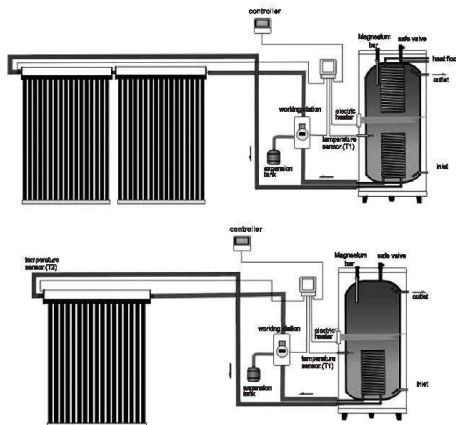
Regular rain should keep the evacuated tubes clean, but if particularly dirty they may be washed with a soft cloth and warm, soapy water or glass cleaning solution. If the tubes are not easily and safely accessible, high pressure water spray is also effective.

11.2. Leaves

During autumn, leaves may accumulate between or beneath the tubes. Please remove these leaves regularly to ensure optimal performance and to prevent a fire hazard. (The solar collector will not cause the ignition of flammable materials).

11.3. Broken Tubes

If a tube is broken it should be replaced as soon as possible to maintain maximum collector performance. The system will still operate normally even with a tube broken. Any broken glass should be cleared away to prevent injury.



10. Medium Liquid Filling Inside the Pipeline



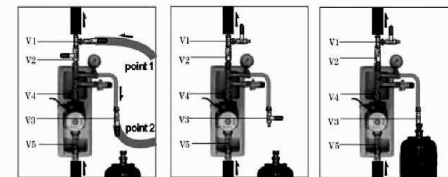
10.1. Air Purge

Once the inlet and outlet are connected to the plumbing system, the collector loop should be purged of air. If a direct mains pressure system is being used, opening up the hot water taps in the house and operating the pump at full speed should eliminate all air from the system. For non mains pressure installations, the pump should be run at the highest speed settings, forcing air out of the manifold and back into the tank. If air is not fully eliminated from the collector manifold, it may be necessary to loosen the connection to the header outlet a flow air to be released (auto-air vent may be used to vent air from collector manifold).

10.2. Plumbing Check

Once plumbing is confirmed as leak free and with all air have been purged, the heat pipes and evacuated tubes may be installed.

10.3. In proper order



Step1: open valve V1 V3 and V4, close V2. Start the diving pump to filling the medium liquid from point 1, until the liquid flow out from point 2. Let the circulation last for 2 minutes until exhaust all the air from the pipeline.

Step2: close the valve V3, then close the V1 and take off the diving pump.

Step3: Connect the expansion vessel on V3. Open the valve V3 and V2. For the valve V4, it must be open forever. Starting the working station, observing the balancing valve(V5) to see if there is any air inside the pipeline. If there is air left inside the pipeline, filling medium liquid again as the above steps until exhaust all the air.

18. System design and installation

Please read all installation instruction carefully before beginning system design or installation. The system configuration may need to be customized to suit the specific requirements of the installation. Please ensure that any system design meets local building, water quality regulations.

2. Unpack and inspect

2.1. Tube inspection

Open the tube box(es), which contain both evacuated tubes and heat pipes. Check to make sure the evacuated tubes are all intact and the bottom of each tube is still silver. If a tube has a white or clear bottom, it is damaged and should be replaced. Each evacuated tube contains a pair of metal heat transfer fins. As soon as the evacuated tubes are removed from the box, please put on the rubber tube caps, which are located in the manifold box. This will protect the bottom tip of the glass tube from being broken if knocked. Do not remove the and/or expose the tubes to sunlight until you install them, otherwise the inner tube and heat transfer fin will become very hot. The outer glass surface will not become hot.

2.2. Heat pipes

If heat pipes are bent during handling, don't worry as they are not easily damaged. Just ensure they are relatively straight before insertion into the evacuated tube.

2.3. Frame

Unpack the standard frame kit that is packed together with the manifold. If a flat roof frame or low pitched roof frame is being used, those components will be packed separately from the manifold. It may be necessary to purchase bolts or other fasteners to suit the installation surface. The attachment plates and bolts required to attach the manifold and bottom track are already in place on the frame front tracks. For each frame front track, there are two extra sets of bolts that can be used for securing the roof attachment straps.

3. Plumbing

3.1 Plumbing Connection

Once the frame has been mounted and the manifold attached, the manifold header may be connected to the system plumbing.

3.2 Choice of Piping Material

13mm OD, or 15mm OD copper piping is generally used for most solar collector installations. As the flow rate is slow, a large diameter pipe is unnecessary and will only increase system costs and heat loss. AP collectors come standard with two flexible SS pipes (not in all markets). They are designed for connection to the manifold as they are easy to bend and pass through the roof. The end of the flexible pipe is either 1/2" or 3/4" BSP thread, and so can accept standard male BSP thread fittings for connection to copper pipe.

3.3 Pressure Levels

Regardless of the installation configuration, pressure release valves, expansion vessels and/or other pressure control devices must be installed. The solar loop should be designed to operate at no more than 800kPa (PRV may be 850kPa, (800kPa = 8bar = 116psi). For installation where mains pressure water is used, the system should ideally be designed to operate at a pressure of <500kPa, achieved by use of a pressure limiting/reduction valve.

3.4 Tempering value.

It is recommended, and may be required by regulations, that a temperature control device (tempering valve) be fitted into the hot water pipe between the water heater and bathrooms and en-suites to reduce the risk of scalding. This is achieved by controlling the water temperature to below 50°C (122°F) (temperature may be adjustable).

3.4 Temperature Sensor Insertion

The solar controller's temperature sensor should be coated with a thick layer of thermal paste and inserted into the sensor port to the full depth. If the fit is too loose, slide a piece of copper plate or wire in beside the sensor. Seal the sensor port opening with silicone sealant to prevent water ingress. Ensure that sensors used on the collector are high temperature rated (up to 250°C/486°F), in particular the cable.