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PRODUCT INFORMATION

SOLARBAYER WOOD LOG BOILER

Solarbayer control unit „SB4.0”

Instruction Manual

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Please pay attention to the correct position of the steel tub in the combustion chamber, as well as to the correct position of the fireclay bricks and plates.
see chapter ***[Maintenance]*** Combustion chamber

Please pay attantion to the „checklist for initial operation" before first operation,
see chapter ***[Installation]*** Checklist for initial operation of the boiler

Principle of operation

The Solarbayer wood log boiler HVS is a state-of-the-art device for heating with solid wood.
It is easy to handle after the installation has been carried out by a professional installer.
All national and local regulations and the requirements stated in this manual (see page 6) have to be fulfilled both during installation and operation by the installer and the operator of the system.

The Solarbayer HVS LC wood log boiler is characterized by a modern and modular control concept which ensures more performance and a low, environmentally friendly pollutant emission due to the serially integrated lambda sensor which permanently observes the exhaust gas value.

With the help of the integrated boiler and exhaust gas logic the intelligent control recognizes the requirements of energy. Due to the modulating air supply the boiler is able to react to a possible power reserve and can therefore ensure an almost perfect exploitation of combustibles. This means the highest possible comfort for you and a steady and even combustion for your wood.

You can only achieve an optimal efficiency factor with a perfectly aligned system. Therefore, we generally recommend our high quality stratification tanks SPS with integrated, patented, stratification system. The produced heat of the wood log boiler can be perfectly stored in this kind of tank. The stored thermal energy is relieved into the heating system when needed.
This keeps your fuel consumption as low as possible and even preserves the environment.

The HVS wood log boiler is easy to handle, it can be refuelled and cleaned without the slightest effort. Just fill in logs, ignite them and everything else is working just by itself. The large fuel chamber provides a long combustion period. The integrated fan guarantees an unproblematic start. The fuel chamber door and its bolt do not give way for smoke emission. Moreover, the combustion is stabilized throughout the whole combustion period by the fan and enables an unproblematic operation.

For planning means please refer to the follwoing pages, especially the calculation example for dimensioning the wood log boiler.

The usage of the Solarbayer wood log boiler HVS in smokeless zones in the UK is **NOT granted** by the DEFRA since the company Solarbayer did not apply for it (dated March 1st 2013)

General information

Regulations

The intended use of the wood log boiler is the exclusive application for hot water heating systems in accordance with DIN EN 12828

Please read the manual carefully to prevent damages due to improper installation. The installation has to be carried out by a specialized company in accordance with the „generally accepted codes of practice“ as well as with the valid regulations and norms. Country specific norms and regulations have to be paid attention to.
Non-professional installation as well as other than the intended use will lead to the expiration of warranty.

ⓘ **All national and local regulations concerning the installation, operation and maintenance have to be regarded.**
When installed in the UK, all buidling regulations including Part G, J and L have to be strictly adhered to.

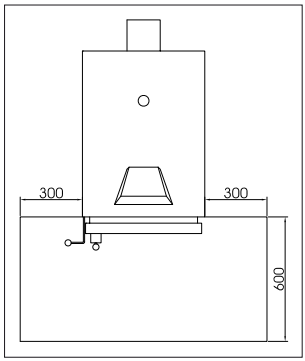
The following engineering rules have to be particularly regarded*:

DIN EN 303-5	Heating boilers for solid fuels, manually and automatically stoked
DIN 1988	Codes of practice for drinking water systems
DIN EN 806	Codes of practice for drinking water systems
DIN EN 12828	Heating systems in buildings - Design for water-based heating systems
DIN 4759-1	Process heat installations for more than one kind of energy; one boiler for solid fuel and one for oil or gas and only one chimney; safety requirements and tests
VDI 2035	Prevention of damage in water heating installations
VDE 0100	Erection of power installations
VDE 0105	Operation of electrical installations

* This list is not exhaustive, updates and new releases have to be regarded.

Safety regulations for fire protection

The boiler has to be installed in accordance with the valid fire protection regulations and norms. The determined clearance distances from inflammable material have to be regarded when installing the boiler. For wood log boilers up to 50 kW a safety distance from material labeled with level B, C1 and C2 of at least 200 mm and labeled with level C3 a distance of at least 400 mm has to be maintained. The safety distance could be reduced to half the distance if an incombustible plate with a thickness of at least 5 mm is applied 25mm away from the inflammable object/material. The plate has to overlap the boiler's outline (full length: including the exhaust stack) at least 150 mm. Above the consumer's upper area there has to be a clearance distance of at least 300 mm.



Example for placing the protection plate on inflammable floor (dimensions in mm)

Level A: incombustible building material (concrete, mortar, clay bricks, glas, fireclay, etc.)

Level B: very difficult to ignite (drywall, etc.)

Level C1: difficult to ignite (lignate plates, chipboards, etc.)

Level C2: normal combustibility (wood – oak, alder, larch, spruce, chipboards, etc.)

Level C3: easily ignited (wood – pine, beech, ash, poplar, fibreboards, cork, foil, polystyrene, polyethylene, bituminized boards, cellulose, plywood, etc.)

The SOLARBAYER wood log gasification boiler has to placed on a protection plate (see sketch above) in case of doubt. In case of ambiguity please inquire with the local supervisory body (chimney sweeper ...) beforehand.

Safety regulations for operation and maintenance

1. No interventions at the electrical devices and electric conducts are allowed during the operation of the boiler, f. e.:
   - removing the casing of the electric device (electronics assembly, forced draft fan ...)
   - exchanging fuses
   - repairing defective boiler insulation, etc.
2. Maintenance and repair are only to be carried out by authorized qualified persons.
3. Before removing the boiler's casing or any other electrical appliance connected to the boiler it is necessary to disconnect the power supply of all devices.
4. If defects are detected at the electric installation or damages at the boiler installatio it is necessary to observe the following rules:
   - do NOT touch any part of the boiler,
   - IMMEDIATELY disconnect the boiler's power supply; inform an authorized service technician who solves the problem

Sectional model

1 Control unit
graphic display with permanent presentation of the system's operating status

2 Fuel chamber door
large-size fuel chamber door

3 Forced draught fan
the quantity of air, necessary for a perfect combustion, is supplied by the infinitely variable forced draught fan equipped as standard

4 Bottom door
cleaning door for the removal of ash

5 Fuel chamber
large fuel chamber (0,5m up to 1m logs, depending on boiler size)

5a Conical fuel chamber walls*
for a steady inlet of embers to the ceramic nozzle

6 Primary air duct
pre-heated primary air is lead into the fuel chamber by the rear air duct

7 Ceramic nozzle with secondary air duct
creates the perfect gas mixture and guarantees a clean downward wood gas flame

8 Slide-in combustion chamber
with high temperature resistant fireclay bricks for a complete burnout of the wood gases

9 Exhaust gas heat exchanger with turbulators
for best possible hand-over of exhaust gas heat to the heating water

10 Exhaust gas damper with draft bar
prevents outlet of flue gas when refueling the boiler

11 Safety heat exchanger
for cooling down in case of overheating

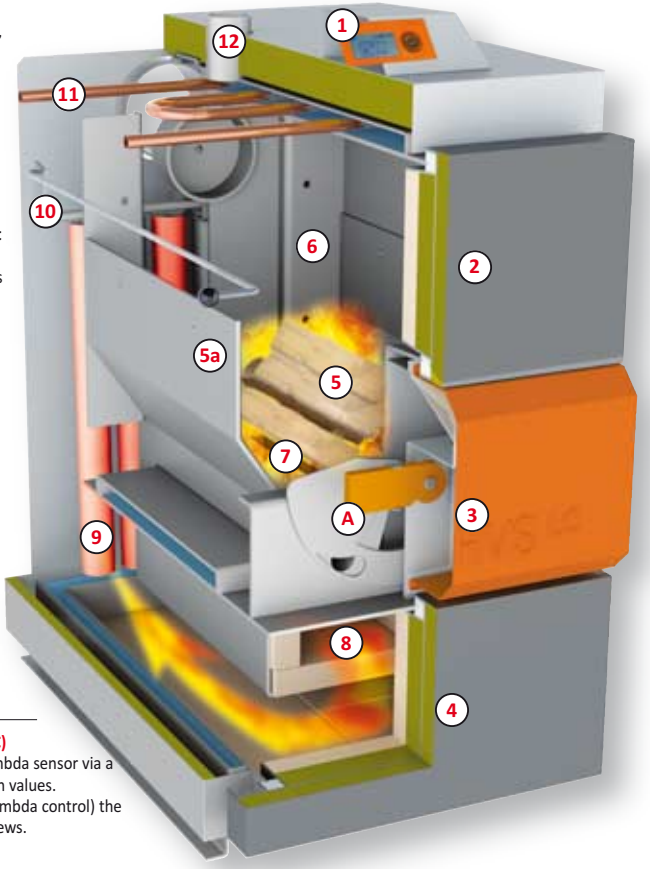
12 Boiler flow line

A Lambda servo motor (only with HVS LC)
The secondary air is adjusted by the lambda sensor via a servo motor, depending on the emission values.
With the boiler series HVS E (without lambda control) the secondary is adjusted via regulating screws.

*only with HVS 16, HVS 25 and HVS 40

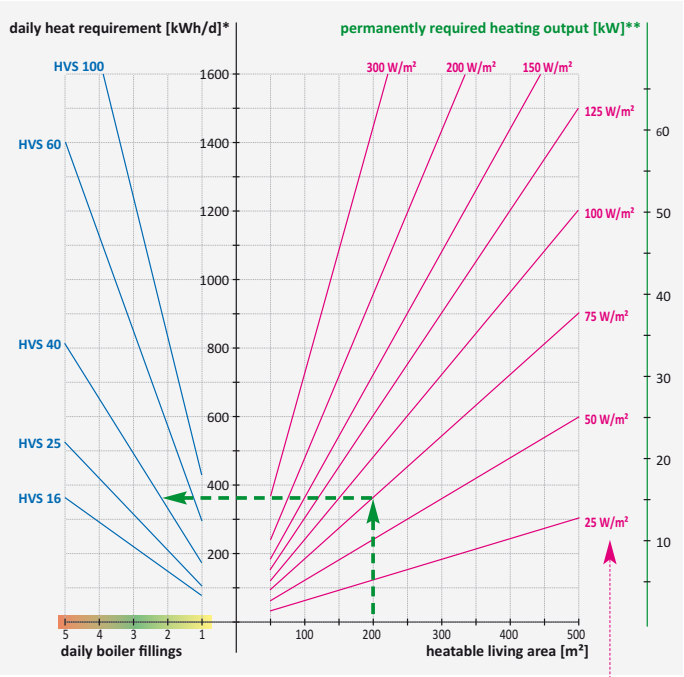
Graphic display with pre-defined Solarbayer hydraulic scheme.

Complete combustion of the wood gases in the lower combustion chamber



sectional model shoes HVS LC

Calculation aid for dimensioning the wood log boiler



Dimensioning diagram for calculating the boiler size with the following operating conditions:

outside temperature:	approx. -16 °C (coldest day)
room temperature:	approx. 20 °C
persons:	approx. 4
type of building:	SFD
heat coverage by wood log boiler:	100%
daily fillings with wood (at -16 °C):	approx. 3 times

Differing operating conditions may increase or decrease the heat requirements. Estimate in particular cases and keep reserves.

Building class	Heat load on coldest day (-16 °C)
Existing building until 1977	120 to >160 W/m²
Thermal Insulation Ordinance since 1977	80 to 120 W/m²
Thermal Insulation Ordinance since 1984	60 to 80 W/m²
Thermal Insulation Ordinance since 1994	40 to 60 W/m²
EnEV 2002	20 to 45 W/m²
EnEV 2009	15 to 30 W/m²

source: Book of Tables SHK

Please note that with solid fuel boilers the specified output is guaranteed under full load only.

You heat up the boiler and it will take about 30 minutes until the boiler will operate with its maximum output. The stated output will last for approximately 2,5 hrs. Now the burn-off period begins for about an hour with decreased performance. The firebed remaining in the combustion chamber will post-heat for about an hour. Afterwards the combustible is completely used up.
For an easier calculation we presume a burning period of approximately 4 hrs (at nominal output).

Attention: This is imperative for the rating of the boiler to avoid that the boiler output is rated too weak

*daily heat requirement [kWh/d]:
The daily heat requirement of the building in kWh (at an outside temperature of -16°C), when known. This value can be inquired with the architect of the building.

If you don't know the exact value it might roughly be estimated. Thus, you take the heat load of the corresponding building class in the adjacent chart and then the equivalent line in the diagram in order to calculate the heat load for your living area.

**permanently needed heating output [kW]:
The permanently required heating output is for example the nominal heat output of an ordinary oil/gas boiler that produces thermal heat for 24 hrs.

Technical specifications

General facts		HVS 16 LC	HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC	HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC	HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC	HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC
nominal output in kW	kW	16	25	40	60	100
efficiency factor	%	88 – 92 %				
water capacity	l	60	75	93	180	215
max. operating pressure	bar	3	3	3	3	3
pressure loss at nominal load (Δt 10 K)	mbar	9,35	9,75	10,48	12,77	11,5
pressure loss at nominal load (Δt 20 K)	mbar	1,00	1,05	2,55	3,19	2,82
permissible pressure range safety valve	bar	min. 1 to max. 4				
water inlet temperature safety valve	°C	4 – 15 °C				
opening temperature safety valve	°C	approx. 95 °C				
noise level	dB	45,0	45,5	47,7	51,4	54,2

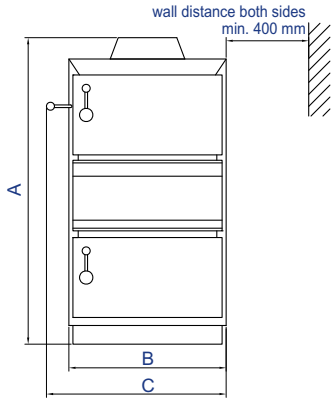
Fuel chamber/fuel consumption		HVS 16 LC	HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC	HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC	HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC	HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC
admissible fuel	untreated, split wood log with residual moisture of <20%					
max. wood log length	mm	350	550	550	700	1000
fuel chamber depth	mm	370	560	560	750	1085
fuel chamber height	mm	490	490	750	730	730
fuel chamber width	mm	440	440	440	575	575
dimension of the filling hole w/h	mm	435/255	435/255	435/255	575/318	575/318
fuel chamber capacity, volume liter approx.	Liter	80	116	180	310	455
max. filling weight (beech) approx	kg	20	30	48	80	120
fuel consumption at nominal load (beech) approx.	kg/h	4,5	7,1	11,2	17	25
combustion period at nominal load (beech) approx.	hrs	4,4	4,2	4,3	4,5	4,5

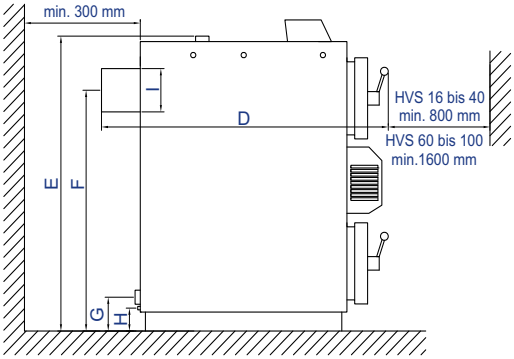
Exhaust gas routing		HVS 16 LC	HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC	HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC	HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC	HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC
recommended min. chimney cross section Ø	mm	140	150	180	180	200
draft requirements	Pa	15-25	15-25	15-25	15-30	15-30
effective minimum chimney height	m	approx. 7 mtr				
exhaust gas mass flow (at 13% CO_2)	g/s	10	16	25	38	64
modulating exhaust gas temperature	°C	approx. 180 (±30)				
recommended exhaust gas routing	m	effective length < 1,5 mtr (max. 2 bends)				
barometric damper		recommended				

Hydraulic		HVS 16 LC	HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC	HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC	HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC	HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC
min. buffer tank volume[1]	l	1000	1500	2200	3300	5500
manufacturer's recommendation[1]	l	1500	2000	3000	5000	6000
min. tube dimension (CU-/steel presision tube)[2]	mm	Ø 28	Ø 28	Ø 35	Ø 42	Ø 54
min. tube dimension (steel tube)[2]	–	DN25/1"	DN25/1"	DN32/1¼"	DN40/1½"	DN50/2"
recommended boiler return line temperature	°C	70 °C				

[1]Regulatory framework and government grants should to be paid attention to.
[2]Depending on tube length, number of elbows installed, mixing valves, changeover valves, etc., you might need a bigger dimension. The above mentioned tube dimensions are only a recommendation and do not replace professional technical planning.

Installation dimensions



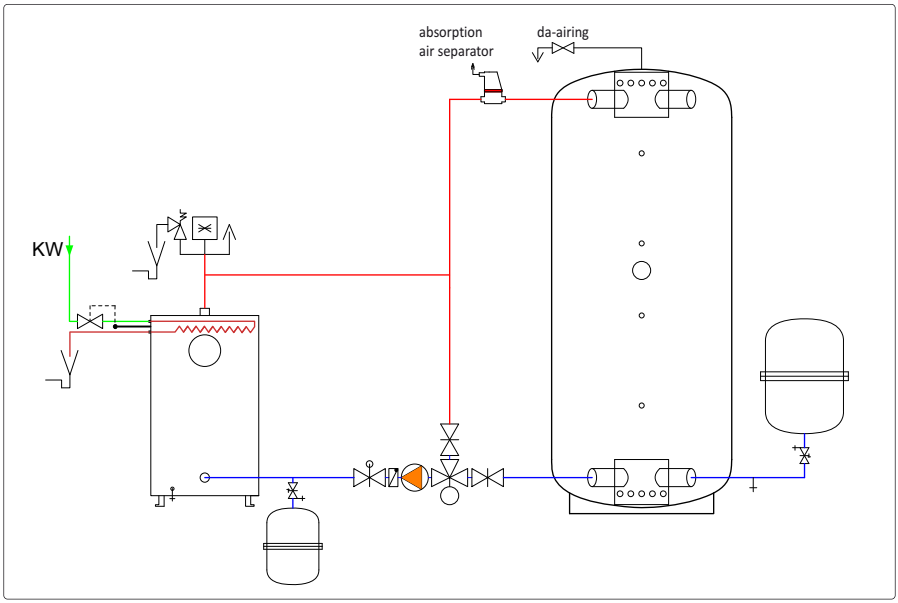


It is necessary that you follow the minimal installation distances.
The maintenace openings have to be accessible,
please pay attention to the fact that the turbulators have to be pulled out for cleaning

Dimension and weight			**HVS 16 LC**	**HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC**	**HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC**	**HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC**	**HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC**
height	A	mm	1135	1135	1370	1420	1420
width	B	mm	590	590	590	760	760
width inlcuding slider	C	mm	645	645	645	785	785
depth	D	mm	840	1070	1070	1260	1650
height flow line	E	mm	1075	1075	1310	1400	1400
height exhaust pipe (middle)	F	mm	890	890	1110	1170	1170
height return line	G	mm	115	115	125	215	215
height draining	H	mm	55	55	70	135	135
flue spigot	Ø	mm	Ø 159	Ø 159	Ø 196	Ø 196	Ø 196
boiler flow line/boiler return line	Ø	–			DN50 (2″ IG)		
safety heat exchanger	Ø	–			DN20 (¾″)		
immersion sleeve for safety heat exchanger	Ø	–			DN15 (½″)		
draining	Ø	–		DN15 (½″)		DN20 (¾″)	
boiler weight		kg	400	430	460	760	950

Electrical data		**HVS 16 LC**	**HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC**	**HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC**	**HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC**	**HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC**
mains voltage/frequency	V/Hz			230/50		
power consumption – standby (AK4000D/AK4000S)	W			1,22		
power consumption – standby (AK4000D/AK4000S)				1,67		
power consumption – operation (HVS E/LC)	W	55	40 / 55	40 / 55	80 / 95	80 / 95

Safety regulations – installation guidlines



The following safety installations are mandatory:

1 **Boiler charging unit***
see chapter: ***[Installation]*** *Boiler charging unit*
The opening temperature of the boiler charging unit should be approx. 72°C in order to prevent condensation and corrosion and to guarantee a sufficient operating temperature.

2 **Boiler safety unit* (safety valve, manometer and quick vent valve)**
The boiler has to be safeguarded by a licensed and type-certified safety valve in accordance with DIN EN ISO 4126-1:2013-12 with a reaction pressure of max. 3 bar.
The connection between boiler and safety valve has to be unlockable.

3 **Thermal discharge safety valve*** according to DIN EN 14597
see chapter: ***[Installation]*** *Thermal discharge safety valve*
The thermal discharge safety has to be unlockable connected to a pressurized mains water system.
When the cold water pressure is 6 bar a pressure relief valve is necessary.

4 **Membrane expansion vessel*** according to DIN EN 13831
The vessel has to be dimensioned according to DIN EN 12828.

5 **Cap valve***

6 **Buffer tank***
We recommend the installation of a strification buffer tank with a tank capacity of at least 55 liters per kW nominal boiler output. General local requirements and criteria for eligibilty have to be regarded.

*The installation notes of the manufacturer have to be regarded.
An annual check of the safety devices by a specialized company is mandatory.

Installation

Buffer tank (mandatory)

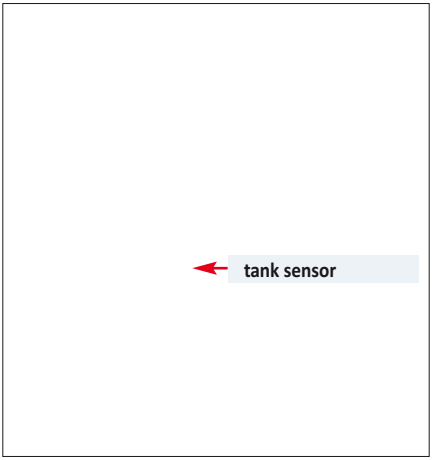
To improve the effificiency of the wood log boiler and to ensure low emission operation it is mandatory to use Solarbayer SPS buffer tanks with their patented SLS®-system.

The advantages are:

- immediate availability of heat
- perfect stratification
- rapid achievement of the required return line temperature for a long operating life.

Tank sensor

The buffer tank sensor (PT 1000) has to be installed at the corresponding position in the buffer tank.
The measurement of the tank temperature is for information use only and has no influence on the control of the boiler.



The buffer tank sensor should be installed after ⅔ of the buffer tank volume.

Boiler charging unit (mandatory)

A boiler charging unit is obligatory to achieve the required combustion values as well as to prevent the accumulation of condensing water and thus the corrosion of the boiler body. Only Solarbayer boiler charging units shall be used for that.

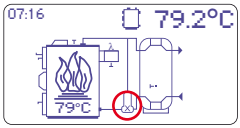
Boiler version HVS LambdaControl (HVS LC):
You have to use the Solarbayer boiler charging unit LaddoTRONIC

Boiler version HVS Economic (HVS E):
We recommend the use of the Solarbayer boiler charging unit LaddoTRONIC

The integrated pump is connected directly to the HVS motherboard (control board),
see chapter: ***[Installation]*** *Electric circut diagram*

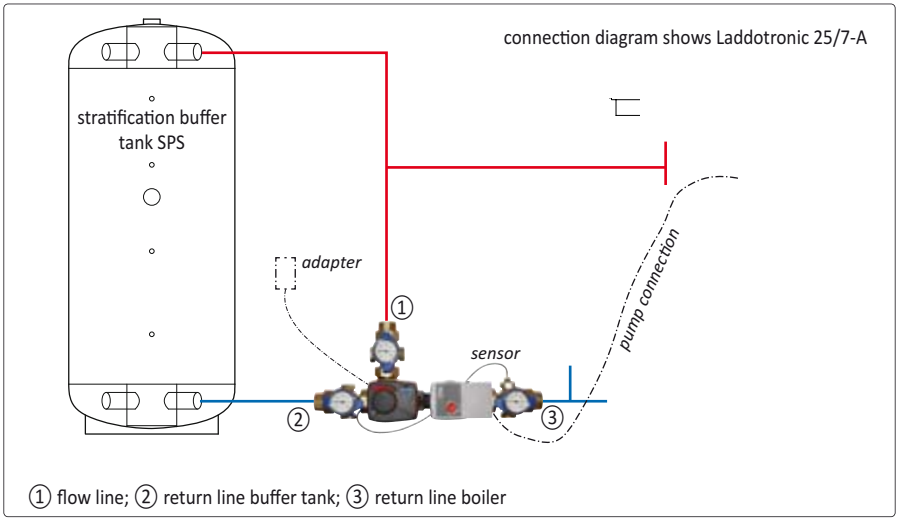
During operation the pump is running at a flow line temperature of approximately 40°C. Independent of the operating mode the pump is running when the maximum boiler flow line temperature set is exceeded (overheat control).

In case of a breakdown/failure of the boiler/exhaust gas sensor the pump is working permanently for safety reasons.



The pump activity is displayed by a rotating line on the control panel.

Technical information and installation manual come with the product and could be downloaded on:
www.solarbayer.de



① flow line; ② return line buffer tank; ③ return line boiler

Thermal discharge safety valve (mandatory)

In accordance with DIN 4751-2 a thermal discharge safety valve is prescribed for heating systems with solid fuels.

Safety heat exchanger and thermal discharge safety valve:

The safety heat exchanger with the thermal discharge safety valve conduces to the boiler's protection against overheating.

Installation of the thermal discharge safety valve:

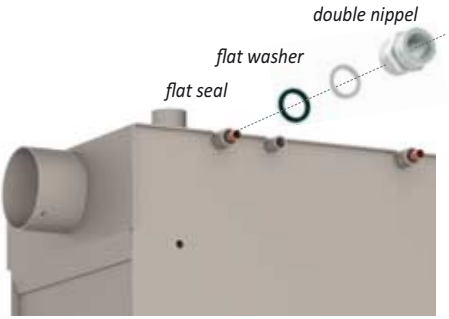
It is important that the thermal discharge safety valve is installed in such a way that the heat exchanger is depressurized during regular operation, meaning that it is not in a closed system. The thermal discharge safety valve has to be connected unlockable to a pressurized mains water network. The drain outlet has to lead free.

Operating mode:

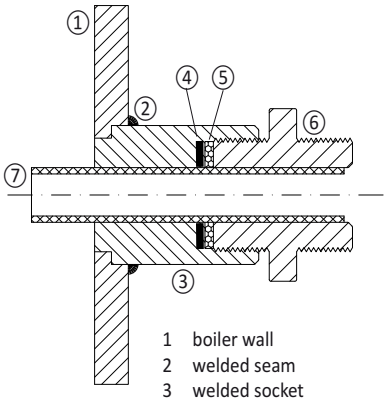
The valve that is independent of pressure opens a waterway at a flow line temperature of approx. 95 °C and thus prevents a temperature increase over a maximum of 110 °C.

The double nipple together with the flat seals and the shims for sealing the safety heat exchanger from the boiler water are already equipped by the manufacturer.

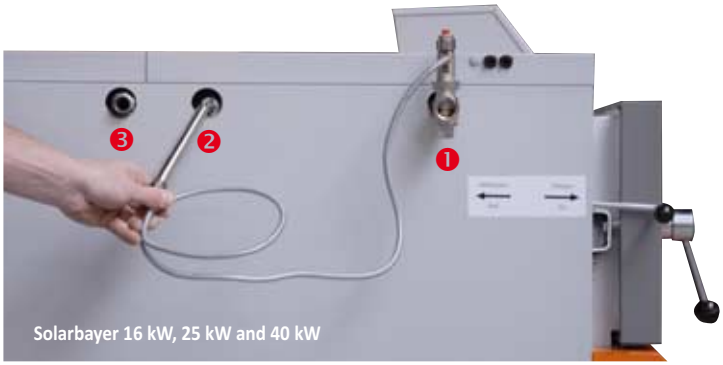
Do not turn the double nipple in order to adjust or to hold in place. In case of a leakage at the safety outlet the double nipple have to be retightened with a pipe wrench.



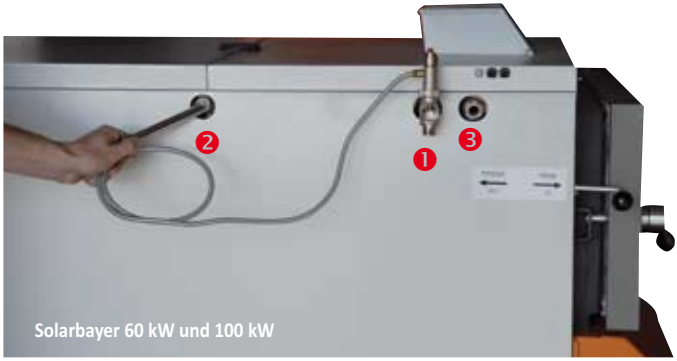
Sealing of the copper tube for the thermal discharge safety valve



1 boiler wall
2 welded seam
3 welded socket
4 flat seal
5 washer
6 double nipple
7 CU tube heat exchanger (18 mm)



Solarbayer 16 kW, 25 kW and 40 kW



Solarbayer 60 kW und 100 kW

1. thermal discharge safety valve ¾“, cold water inlet
2. Immersion sleeve with double temperature protector
3. cold water outlet

Please check the safety valve’s function when heating up the boiler for the first time by heating up the boiler to opening temperature.

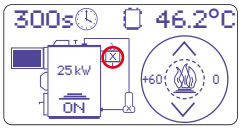
Thermal discharge safety valve

According to regulation DIN 4751-2 the operator of the system is obligated to get the thermal discharge safety valve checked by a specialist at least once a year.

Exhaust gas fan (optional accessory)

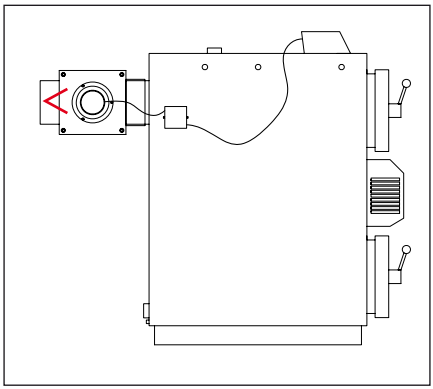
In order to support the fume outlet while putting more fuel into the boiler an exhaust gas fan can be retrofitted.
Thus, the fume outlet is minimized while the fuel chamber door is open.

The exhaust gas fan is directly connected to the HVS control unit,
see chapter: ***[Installation]*** *Electric circuit diagram*



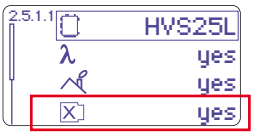
The activity of the exhaust gas fan is displayed by a rotating line in the control panel

Technical information and installation manual come with the product and could be downloaded on:
www.solarbayer.de



When operating the boiler with an exhaust gas fan the corresponding mode has to set in the menu of the control panel

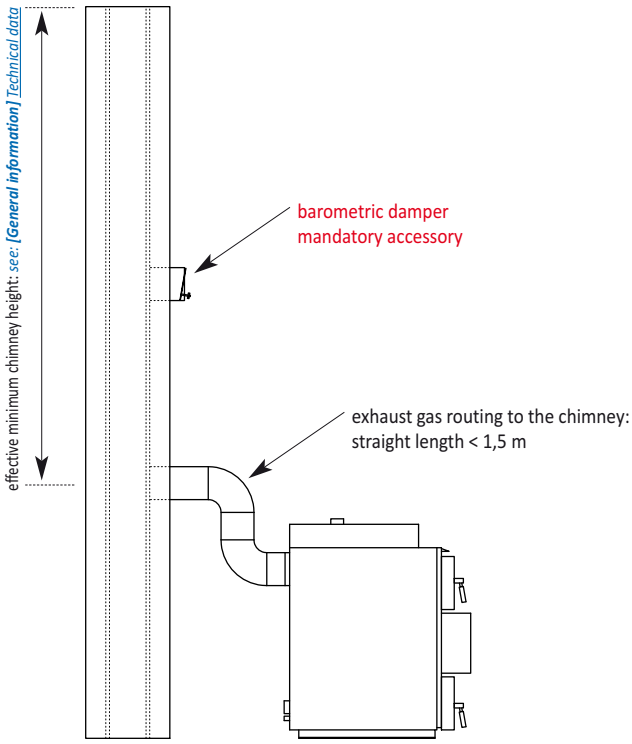
see chapter: ***[Operation]*** *Expert level (2.5: Configuration)*



Flue pipe and barometric damper (optional accessory)

- The chimney has to be designed according to DIN 4705 respectively EN 13384. Please contact the responsible inspecting authority (e.g. chimney sweeper) in case of ambiguities.
- The flue gas pipe has to be ascending to the chimney, in the correct and shortest way.
  A maximum of two bends may be installed, further formed parts cause a higher decrease in pressure.
- When connecting a fireplace to an exhaust gas system a secure exhaust gas outlet has to be provided.
  The exhaust gas systems have to be designed according to clear section, height and thermal resistance in such a way that the exhaust gases are, during all normal operating modes, only lead to the outside through the chimney, no overpressure occurs and that the fireplaces have enough combustion air.
- It is NOT allowed to connect more than one fireplace to the chimney when using a wood gasification boiler due to the forced draft fan.

The application of a barometric damper is mandatory. It is only with a barometric damper that the combustion values and the chimney draft can be guaranteed permanently.
Chimney draft: *see chapter:* ***[General information]*** *Technical data*



Electrical connection

The regulations and standards of the VDE (German Association for Electrical, Electronic & Information Technologies) and of the local power utilities have to be regarded.

The connection has to be carried out by a concessionary electrician.

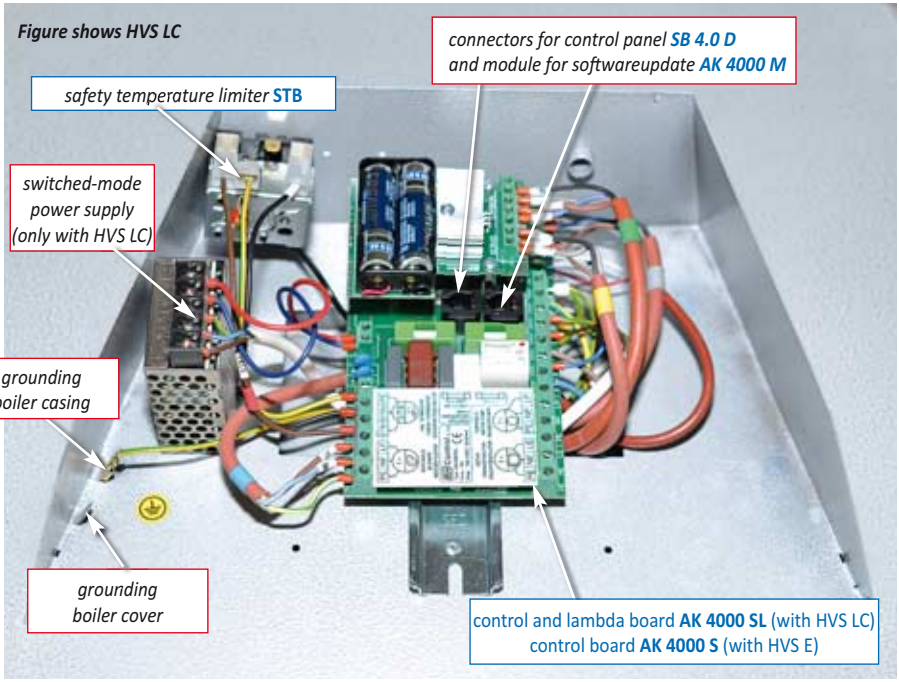
Disconnect all components from power!
Never touch any current-carrying parts, danger to life exists!

The boiler is equipped with a shockproof plug.

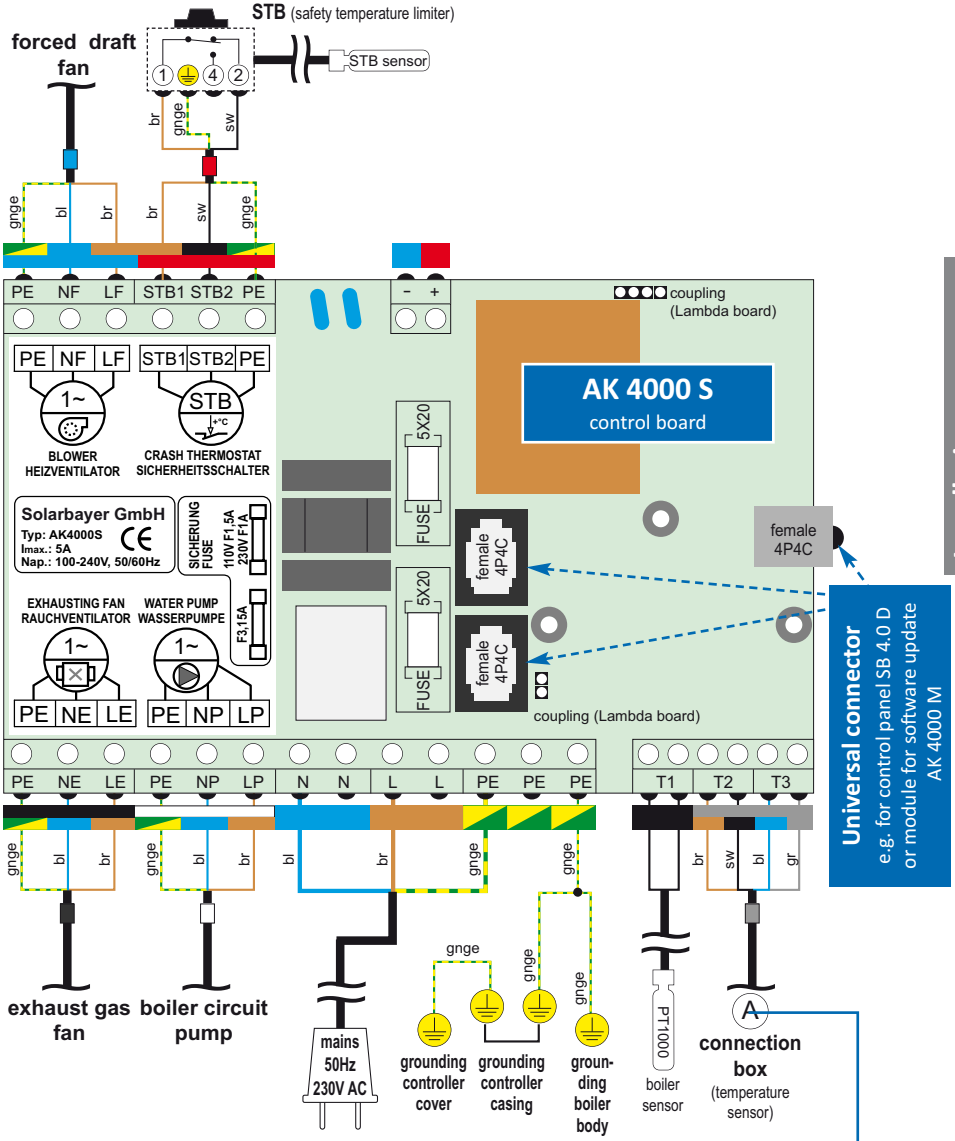
The following components have to be connected at site:
boiler circuit pump (original Solarbayer boiler circuit unit)
cable 3x 1,5 mm²

exhaust gas fan (optional)
cable 3x 1,5 mm²

Disconnect power before opening the control unit's casing.
Never touch any system component that is current-carrying – danger to life exists!

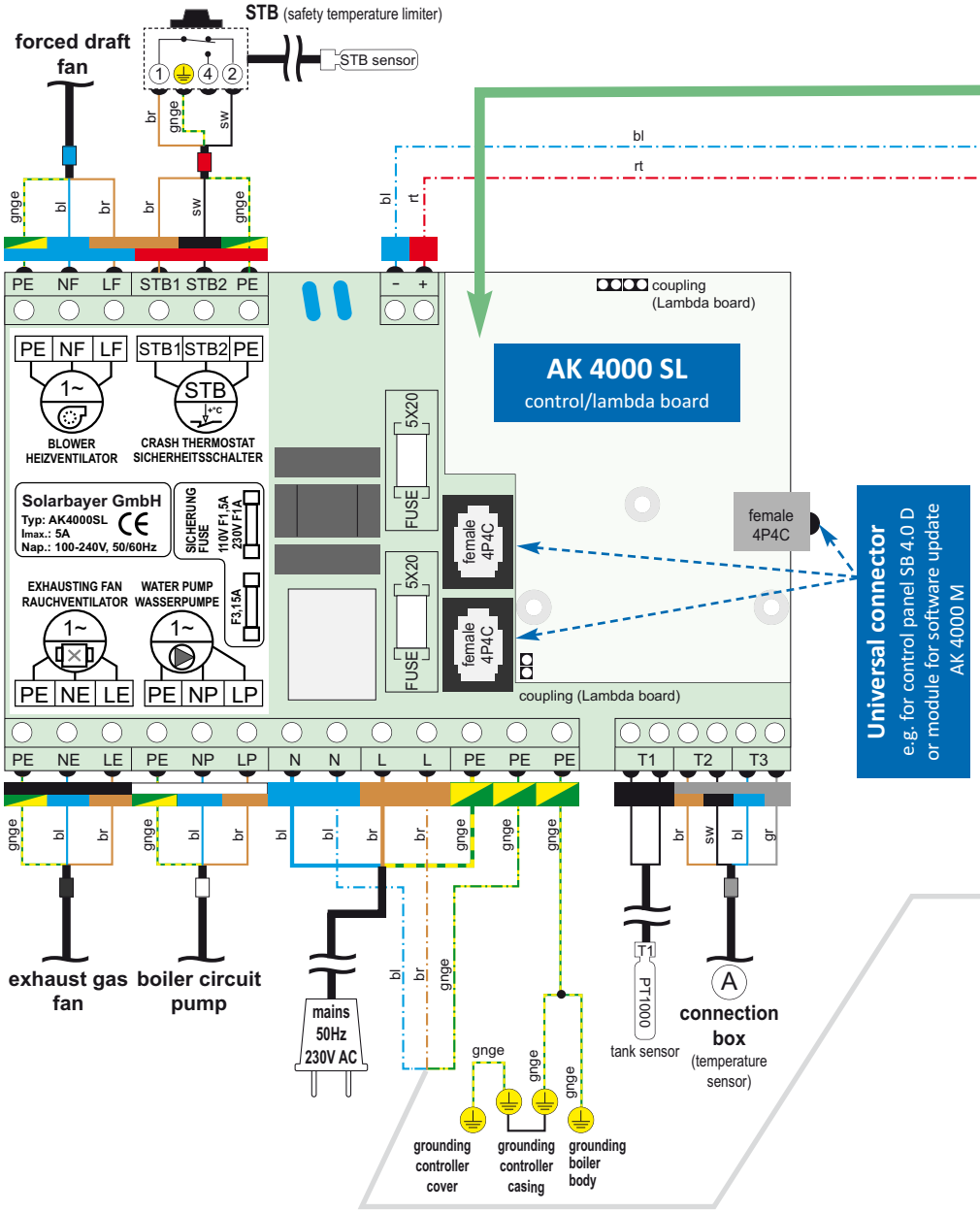


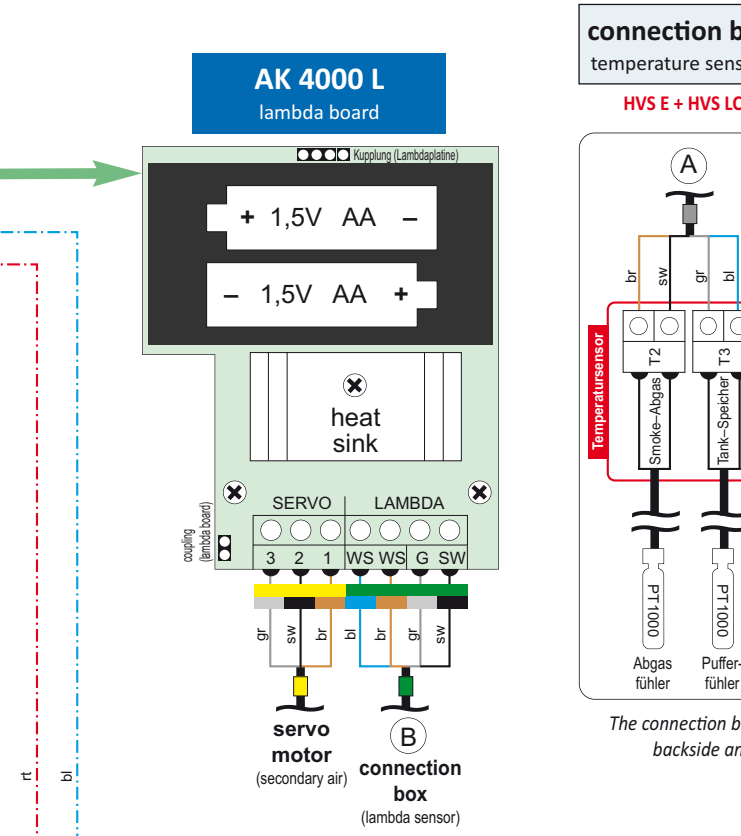
Electric circuit diagram HVS E

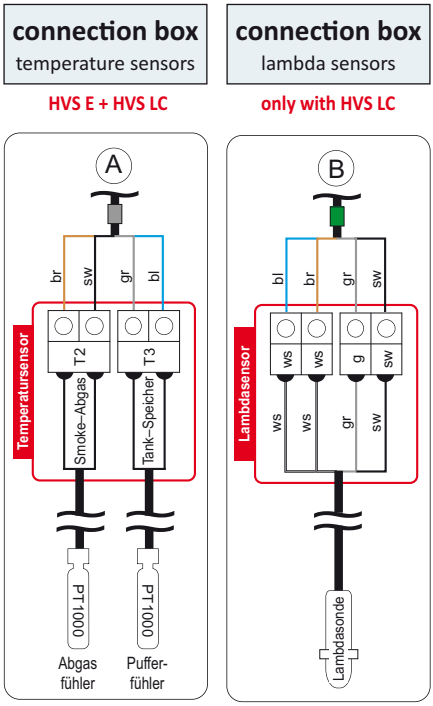


see the following pages for a connection diagram of the temperature sensors →

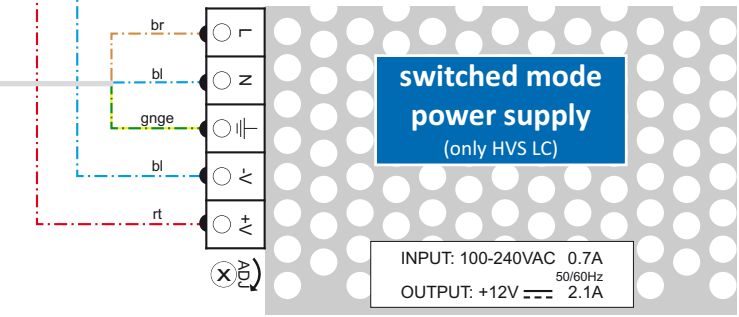
Electric circuit diagram HVS LC







The connection boxes are placed on the boiler's backside and are already pre-wired.



Checklist for initial operation of the boiler

- ☐ applicability test of the system's hydraulic (see brochure *Hydraulic diagrams*)
- ☐ pipes and boiler rinsed thoroughly after installation
- ☐ heating system filled with treated water in accordance with VDI 2035 and de-aerated, (see BDH information flyer n° 8.)
- ☐ operability test of all safety devices of the heating system
- ☐ exhaust gas system check and barometric damper adjusted
- ☐ steel tub, fireclay bricks and plates placed correctly *see chapter:* ***[maintenance]*** *Combustion chamber*
- ☐ catalyzer bricks placed correctly **(only with HVS 25E and HVS 25 LC)** *see chapter:* ***[maintenance]*** *Combustion chamber*
- ☐ start-up flap is flexible and firmly closing
- ☐ place turbulators inside exhaust gas heat exchanger
- ☐ checked secondary air settings (only HVS E)
- ☐ heat consumption of the heating system
- ☐ expansion vessel for heating water: *volume:* _____ *liter* *pre-pressure:* _____ *bar*
- ☐ operating pressure of system: _____ *bar (when system is cold)*
- ☐ briefing of the owener concerning operation and maintenance
- ☐ type of fuel, moisture content and fuel storage checked *see chapter:* ***[Operation]*** *Type of fuel*
- ☐ when operating the boiler with an exhaust gas fan this has to be activated in the control panel *see chapter:* ***[Operation]*** *Expert level (2.5: Configuration)*
- ☐ **operability test of control panel** *see chapter:* ***[Operation]*** *Expert level (2.12: Functional test)*

Record the pressure test and the correct filling of the system in accordance with VDI 2035 and let the customer confirm this.

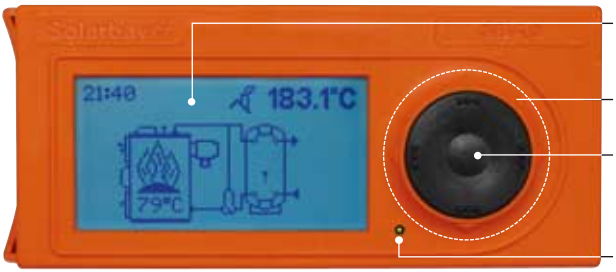
Type of boiler	Manufacturer number (type plate)	Boiler number (above fuel chamber door)

Herewith I confirm the proper initial operation

stamp / date / signature installer

Operation

Description of control panel and display



display (SB4.0 D)

control key [▲►▼◄]

„ENTER"

control LED red/green
(depending on operation mode)

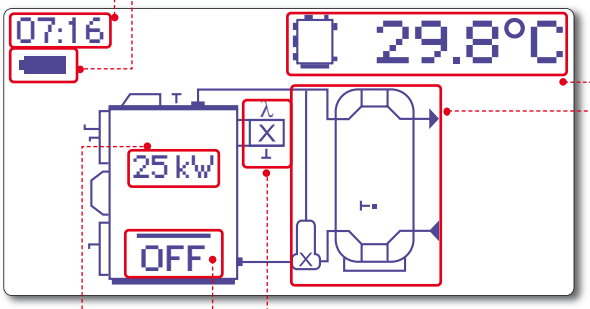
How to use the control keys

confirm (Enter)

escape (ESC)

select

mode of operation



current time

battery (only with LC)

display of current values
[selection with ▲▼]

display of hydraulic scheme

symbols:
exhaust gas fan,
lambda sensor, exhaust gas temperature

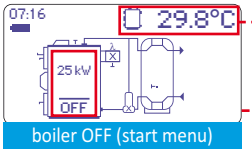
operating mode

operating mode
(when the boiler is „OFF" the nominal boiler output is displayed)

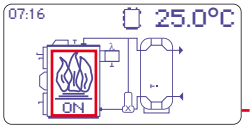
Operation

Description of icons and basic parameters

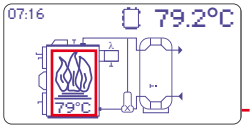
Operating modes



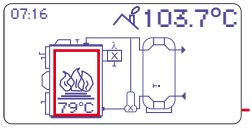
boiler OFF (start menu)



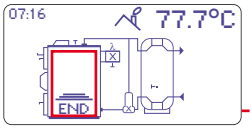
heating mode begins



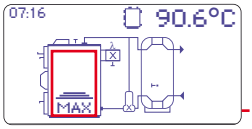
heating mode



leave heating mode



heating mode stopped

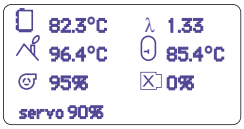


maximum temperature exceeded

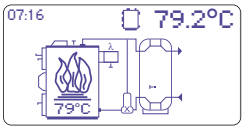
Monitoring the different values

date	Mon 13/03/25
exhaust gas temperature	196.4°C
buffer tank temperature	85.4°C
boiler temperature	82.3°C
performance of forced draft fan	95%
current lambda value of exhaust gas (only with HVS LC)	λ 1.33
position of lambda servo motor (only with HVS LC)	servo 90%

All current values are displayed when pressing the left or the right key

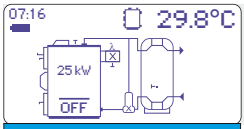


You will return to the current menu when pressing the left or right key again



Operation

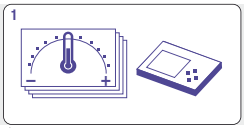
Basic menu



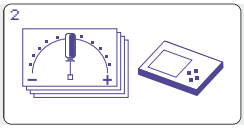
start menu

[long press]

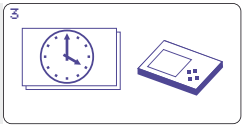
1] boiler max. temperature



2] control panel settings



3] time



4] error search

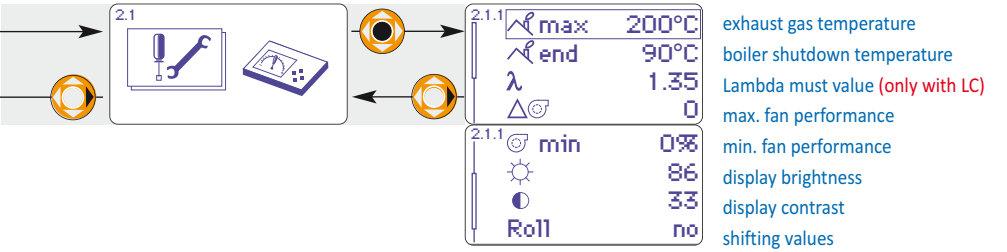
6] software information

How to use the control keys

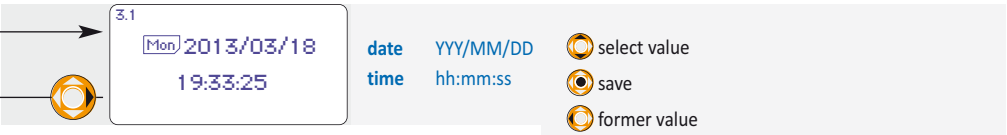
- confirm (Enter)
- escape (ESC)
- select
- mode of operation

Operation

boiler max. temperature

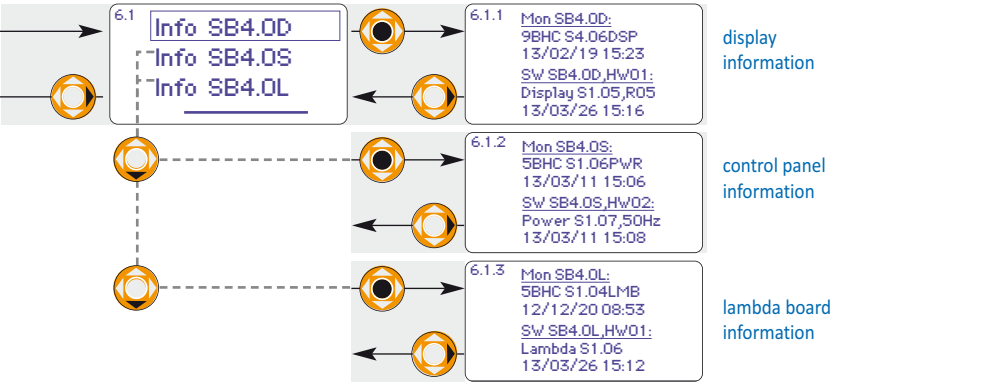


exhaust gas temperature
boiler shutdown temperature
Lambda must value (only with LC)
max. fan performance
min. fan performance
display brightness
display contrast
shifting values



date YYY/MM/DD
time hh:mm:ss

select value
save
former value
escape



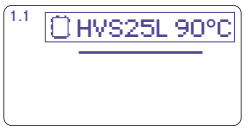
display information

control panel information

lambda board information

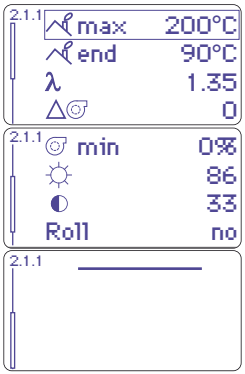
Important parameters

boiler max. temperature



Boiler max. temperature (maximum value): recommendation 90°C
The performance of the forced draft fan is reduced when the set value is approached. The fan will be shut down when the set value is reached. When the boiler temperature falls below the set value the forced draft fan is starting again.

control panel settings



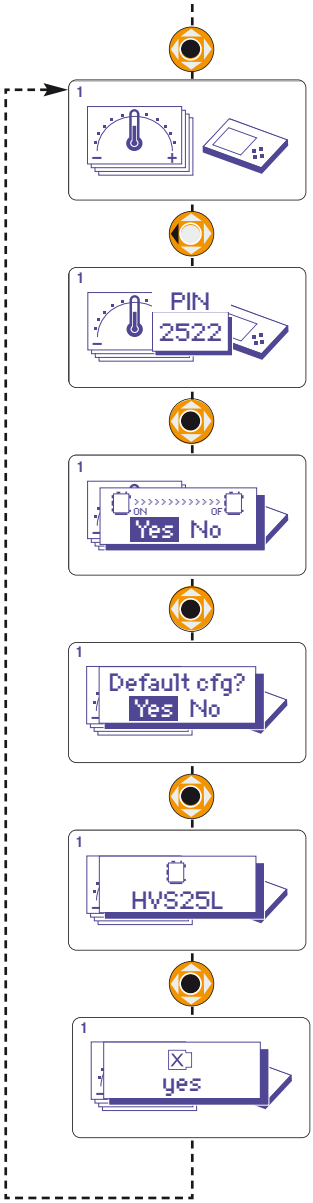
Setting the parameters works in the same way as shown in the example on the page before.

1. **Exhaust gsa temperature (maximum value):** recommendation 200°C
   When approaching or exceeding this value the performance of the forced draft fan is infinitely reduced.
2. **Boiler shutdown temperature (exhaust gas temperature):** recommendation 90°C
   The boiler shuts down as soon as the exhaust gas temperature falls below this value during operation.
3. **Lambda must value:** recommendation 1.35, only for boilers with lambda control
   The boiler should be operated with an optimal oxygen mixture. This is controlled by the lambda sensor in the exhaust gas. On this basis the right amount of oxygen is added by the aid of the servo motor.
4. **Maximum fan performance:** recommendation 0
   This value enables the increase or decrease of the fan performance in 3 levels. Each level corresponds to approx. 14% increase or decrease in performance. Modifications should only be made with difficult chimney conditions.
5. **Minimum fan performance:** recommendation 0%
   The control panel is able to infinitely adjust the motor speed between the minimum performance and the chosen maximum fan performance.
6. **Display brightness**
   Adjusting the background light of the control panel.
7. **Display contrast**
8. **Shifting values**
   with [yes] the values displayed are shifting automatically
   with [no] the values can be inquired manually

See following page for the return to factory settings

Return to factory settings

PIN: 2522



long press

press longer unti PIN request [0000] appears

enter PIN
- choose value
- save
- escape

only when boiler is „ON”:
- choose value [yes/no]
- save
- escape

Yes = shut off boiler, return to factory settings; **No** = escape

confirm return to factory settings
- choose value [yes/no]
- save
- escape

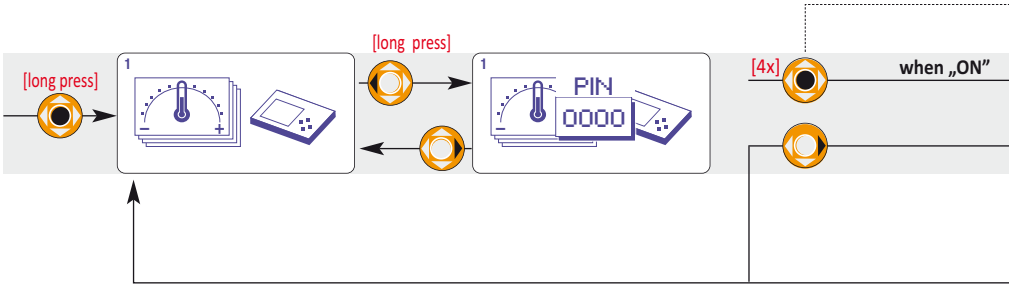
Yes = return to factory settings; **No** = escape

set boiler type
- choose value [type of boiler]
- save
- escape

activate/de-activate exhaust gas fan
- choose value [yes/no]
- save
- escape

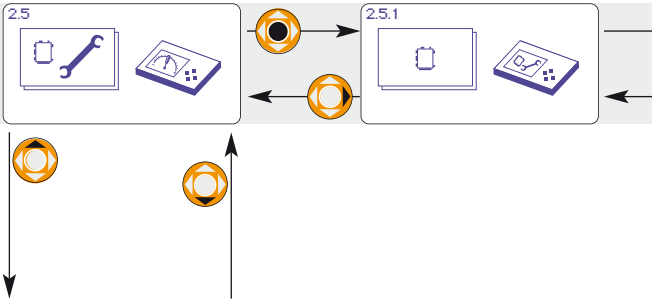
Yes = activate exhaust gas fan; **No** = de-activate exhaust gas fan

Expert level

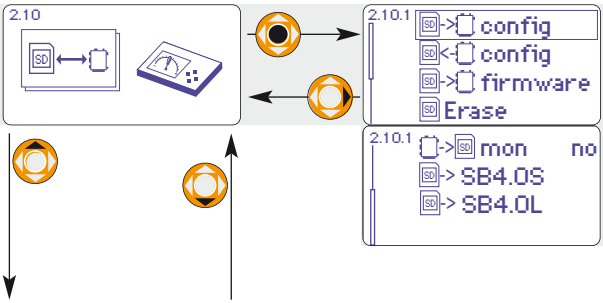


Password area (expert level)

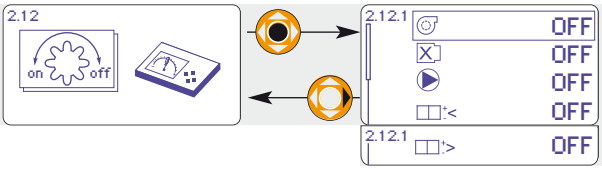
2.5]
configuration



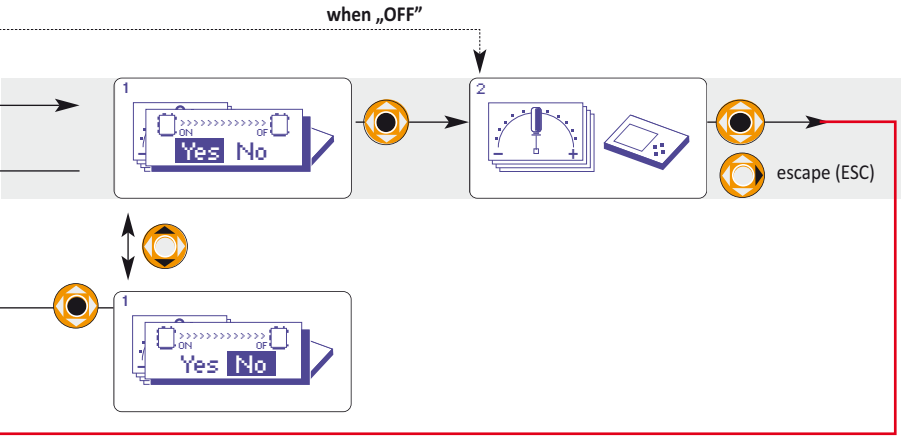
2.10]
SD card reader

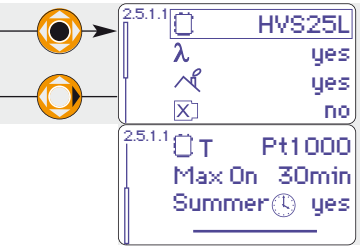


2.12]
functional check



Operation





boiler type[1]
lambda control [yes/no] with HVS LC: yes
exhaust gas measurement [yes/no] recommendation: yes
exhaust gas fan[2] [yes/no] when installed: yes
type of boiler sensor [PT1000/KTY]
max. length of heating up period [30-90min.] recom.: 30 min
automatic switch summer/winter time [yes/no] recom.: yes

upload configuration to HVS control panel
read configuration from HVS control
upload software into display
delete information on SD card

(function not available)
upload software to control board
upload software to lambda board

forced draft fan check
exhaust gas fan check (when activated)
pump check
servo motor check [closed]
servo motor check [open]

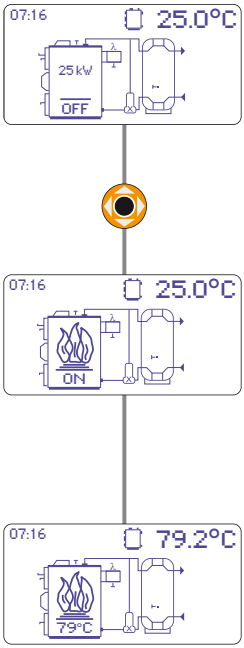
[1]when retrofitting the boiler control from „HVS T” to „HVS E” the boiler type has to be set to **AK2000**.

[2]Activate when exhaust gas fan is installed.

Note for the technician:

The terminals can be switched manually.
Please check before heating on the boiler for the first time!

Heating up the boiler – control panel (without exhaust gas fan)



Boiler off

This is displayed by „OFF" in the display.

The boiler starts when a pressing the „enter" key shortly.

The control LED is green

Heating mode begins

The boiler is in heating up mode as long as the temperature is lower than the pre-set boiler shut down temperature end 90°C plus additional 20°C

Note: If the temperature does not cross this mark in between 30 minutes the boiler will automatically turn to END

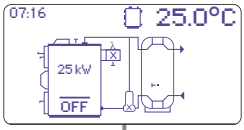
Heating mode

After several minutes the boiler turns to heating mode when the shut down temperature is exceeded by approx. 20°C end 90°C

Note: The pump starts at a boiler temperature of approx. 40°C.

Operation

Heating up the boiler – control panel (with exhaust gas fan)

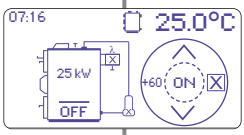


Boiler off

This is displayed by „OFF" in the display.

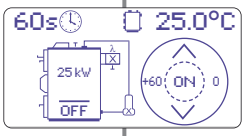
The boiler starts when a pressing the „enter" key shortly.

The control LED is green



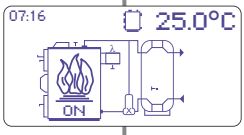
Activate exhaust gas fan

select parameter	
+60	exhaust gas fan is activated for 60 secs
ON	turn on boiler
0	cancel and return
▲▼	select the values that are going to be displayed



Exhaust gas fan is activated

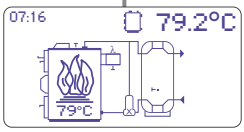
select parameter	
+60	running time of the fan is elongated for 60 s/press
ON	turn on boiler
0	turn off exhaust gas fan
▲▼	select the values that are going to be displayed



Heating mode begins

The boiler is in heating up mode as long as the temperature is lower than the pre-set boiler shut down temperature end 90°C plus additional 20°C

Note: If the temperature does not cross this mark in between 30 minutes the boiler will automatically turn to END



Heating mode

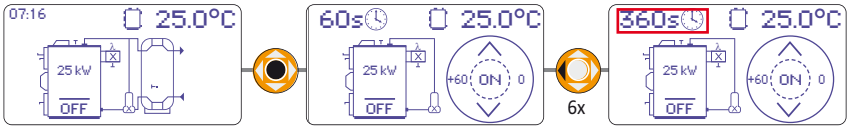
After several minutes the boiler turns to heating mode when the shut down temperature is exceeded by approx. 20°C end 90°C

Note: The pump starts at a boiler temperature of approx. 40°C.

Heating up the boiler – ignite the fire

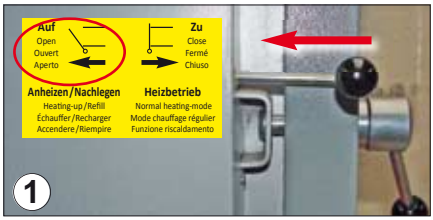
The draft bar of the boiler guarantees a safe opening of the upper door. Before opening the door the draft bar has to be pushed to the correct position: „open“ (see picture 1) in order to open the exhaust gas damper.
Thus, pressure/flue gas can escape through the chimney. The bottom door stays closed

activate exhaust gas fan (only when installed)



start menu — selection menu for exhaust gas fan — exhaust gas is acitvated

The exhaust gas fan is active for 60 s. it is elongated for additional 60 s with each press maximum operating period is 360 s. The exhaust gas fan should be operating until the boiler is started.



*Set the draft bar to position **„open“ / „heating-up“***

The charcoal leftovers are a perfect fuel for heating up the boiler. Place them over the nozzle as shown in the picture

Ignite f.e. a heat tablet

Place the tablet on the charcoal leftovers

Position 2 wood logs on each side of the boiler wall

Place some splinters on the heat tablet

Operation

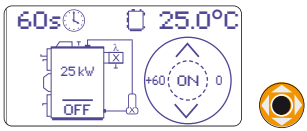
Open bottom door.
And let it burn for approx. 5 minutes.

Completely close the bottom door and fill upper fuel chamber with logs.

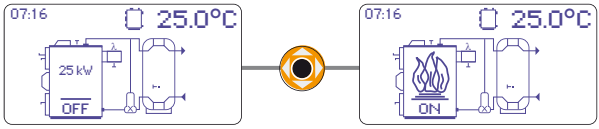
Lock all doors completely

Set the draft bar to position
„close" / „normal heating mode".

11 Boiler start (when exhaust gas fan is installed)



11 Boiler start (without exhaust gas fan is installed)



start menu

boiler starts with heating mode

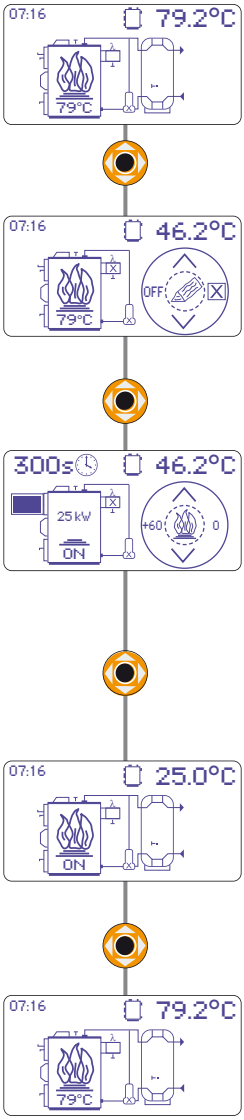
The control LED is green

In the fire bed of the fuel chamber wood gas is created. Thus, there will be clean gas flame downwards into the combustion chamber.

- During the heating on period the owner has to supervise the sytem.
- Pay attention that no flames get from the fuel chamber into the exhaust gas pipe durine heating on and refueling.
- During heating mode the exhaust gas damper and all doors must be closed.

Operation

Refueling



Heating mode

The control LED is green

If you want to switch to the refueling mode you have to press „ENTER"

Refuel – select –

select parameter	
OFF	boiler can be switched off manually
	refuel
☒	cancel and return
▲▼	select the values that are going to be displayed

Refuel

The exhaust gas fan, if one is installed, is activated automatically.
The forced draft fan will be deactivated.
The opening of the boiler door will be displayed on the control panel.

select parameter	
+60	elongate running time of the fan (only when installed)
	start boiler
0	turn off exhaust gas fan (only when installed)
▲▼	select the values that are going to be displayed

Heating mode begins

The boiler is in heating up mode as long as the temperature is lower than the pre-set boiler shut down temperature end 90°C plus additional 20°C

Note: If the temperature does not cross this mark in between 30 minutes the boiler will automatically turn to END

Heating mode

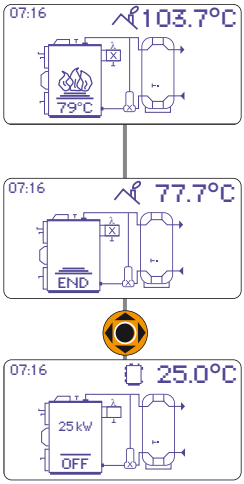
After several minutes the boiler turns to heating mode when the shut down temperature is exceeded by approx. 20°C end 90°C

Note: The pump starts at a boiler temperature of approx. 40°C.

Set the draft bar to the position „open/heating-up" before refueling.
After having closed the boiler door set the draft bar to the position „close/normal heating mode"

Operation

Turn-off the boiler (automatically)



Escape heating mode

When the boiler temperature falls below the set turn-off temperature end 90°C plus approx. 20°C the control unit starts escaping the heating mode.

The control LED does not shine.

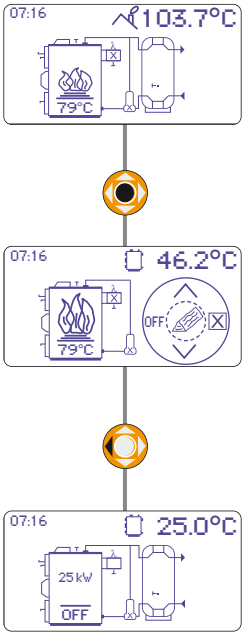
Stop heating mode

When the boiler temperature is falling below the set turn-off temperature end 90°C the heating mode is stopped automatically.

Boiler off

The control panel automatically switches to the start menu.

Turn-off the boiler (manually)



Heating mode

The control LED is green

The heating mode can be stopped manually

For this press the „ENTER" key during operation.

The control LED does not shine

The control panel now shows different parameters to select. Press the left key „OFF" to turn-off the boiler.

select parameter	
OFF	the boiler can be turned-off manually
	refuel
☒	cancel and return
▲▼	select the values that are going to be displayed

Boiler off

The control panel automatically switches to the start menu.

Operation

Type of fuel

The SOLARBAYER wood log boilers are suitable for the combustion of dry wood (split wood logs with less than 20% residual moisture) with a length that fits the fuel chamber and a maximum edge length of approx. 8x14 cm. Wood shavings and splinters have to be burned in combination with wood logs. The inside of the boiler consists of a fuel chamber that dries out the fuel and gasifies it. The produced wood gas is lead through the nozzle into the combustion chamber where it starts burning by adding secondary air. The hot exhaust gases are cooled down in the heat exchanger.

Heat value chart

humidity ratio in %		10 %	15 %	20 %	25 %	30 %
tree species/ density [1]	unit	heat value in kWh				
spruce	kg	4,61	4,32	4,02	3,73	3,44
379 kg DM/fm	fm	1942	1925	1906	1885	1860
	rm	1360	1348	1334	1319	1302
pine	kg	4,61	4,32	4,02	3,73	3,44
431 kg DM/fm	fm	2209	2189	2168	2144	2116
	rm	1546	1533	1518	1500	1481
beech	kg	4,43	4,15	3,86	3,58	3,30
558 kg DM/fm	fm	2748	2723	2695	2664	2627
	rm	1923	1906	1887	1864	1839
oak	kg	4,43	4,15	3,86	3,58	3,30
571 kg DM/fm	fm	2812	2786	2758	2726	2689
	rm	1968	1951	1931	1908	1882
poplar	kg	4,43	4,15	3,86	3,58	3,30
353 kg DM/fm	fm	1738	1723	1705	1685	1662
	rm	1217	1206	1193	1179	1163

[1] values in kg dry matter (DM) per solid cubic meter (fm)

Storing of split timber

Freshly cut timber contains between 45 to 60% water. With log wood boilers, however, you can only use timber with a maximum moisture content of 20%. Therefore, it is necessary to dry (season) the timber before use.

We recommend the following for an optimal storing of split timber:

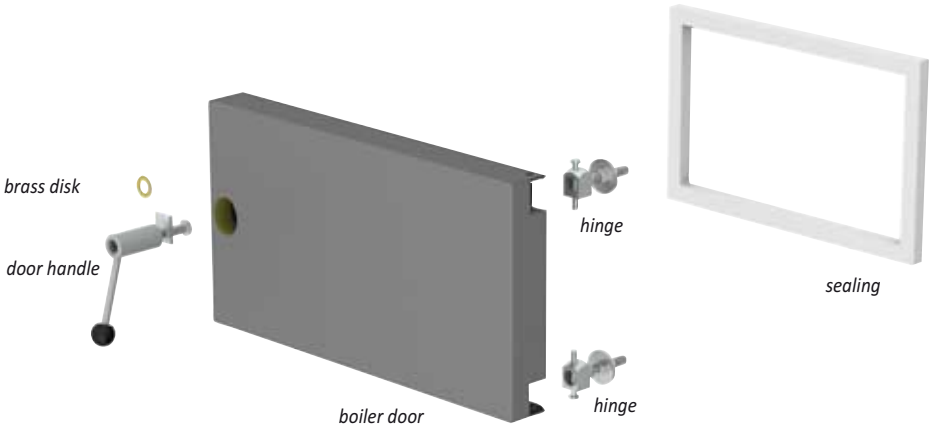
- store stack of woods protected from rain
- split into logs before storing
- create dry ground for storing and keep of the ground to ensure air circulation (e.g. pile on long timbers, etc.)
- store in wind exposed places if possible (e.g. at the edge of the forest not inside it)
- when stored closed to buildings ensure gap is left between buildings and logs,
- try to store logs south facing,
- put daily requirement of logs in heated rooms (e.g. boiler room to preheat the fuel!)
- when stored in buildings without special fire protection equipment you have to regard the maximum allowable amount of fuel of 15 t

Maintenance

Doors

Adjusting the doors

The boiler doors are fastened at 3 points: with 2 hinges and the closing. In case of leakages the door can be adjusted at the hinge side. The door hinge can be adjusted by turning the hinge screw. Therefore you have to loosen the screw nuts a little. Afterwards tighten them again



The threads of the hinge and the closing have to be greased from time to time.

adjustable hinge

Boiler casing

Upper casing
When removing the front top plate you have to unscrew the 2 self-cutting screws at the front. Afterwards remove the caps which are located in the corners of the front plate with a slotted screwdriver. Underneath the caps are self-cutting screws which only should be loosened. Pull the front plate approx. 2 cm to the front and then tilt it carefully to the front.

Left and right casing
First of all you have to remove the upper front plate as described above. Afterwards the back top plate is going to be removed as well. The upper and bottom boiler doors have to be closed tightly. When removing the top plate at the side of the hinges the screw nuts that are rested against the galvanized support have to be loosened. At the side of the closing you have to remove the two screws that are next to the door closing. Afterwards, remove the casing of the forced draft fan. Unscrew all self-cutting screws at the backside of the boiler casing to free both side plates. Afterwards those can be removed.

Door casing
First off all, demount the complete door by removing the pintle from the hinges. Demount the door handle as well. Place the door with the inner side facing downwards on a stable ground. Now the casing can easily be removed.

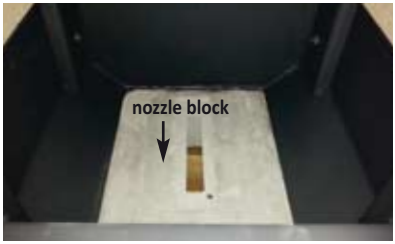
Disconnect boiler form the mains supply before removing the casing.
Never touch conducting devices – danger to life exists!

Ceramic nozzle/nozzle brick

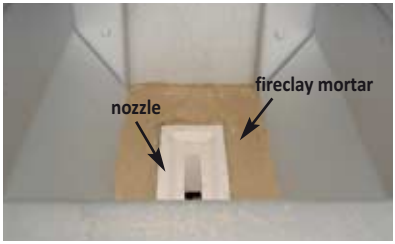
The nozzle is made of heat resistant fireclay and takes care of the mixing of the exhaust gases with the secondary air. This results in an absolute combustion. The operating life of the nozzle is depending on the wood moisture and on mechanical damages which might occur when the boiler is refueled incautiously.
Cracks are no reason for a replacement of the nozzle.

The conical form enables an easy exchange of the nozzles. If the nozzle is damaged it is necessary to replace it. Afterwards you put the new nozzle into the opening. Please check if the nozzle fits in tight. If it does not fit in tight, the opening has to be adjusted NOT the nozzle. After the new nozzle is put in you have to check if its holes for the secondary air are permeable.

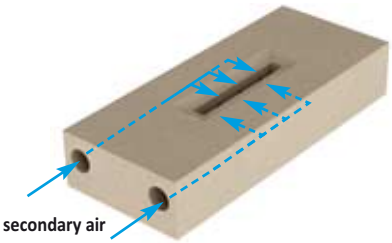
The **nozzle** is a wear part and has to replaced when necessary.
Only use original spare parts!

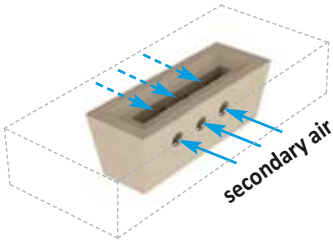


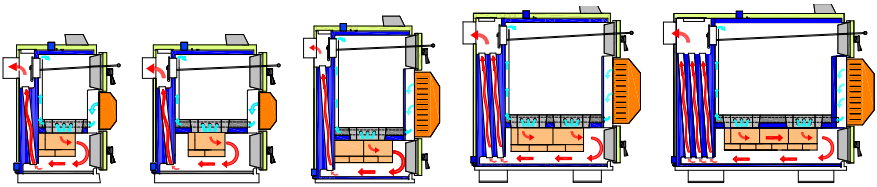
nozzle block with integrated nozzle (only HVS 16)



fuel chamber with separate nozzle (from HVS 25 on)







HVS 16 LC	HVS 25 E HVS 25 LC	HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC	HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC	HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC
1 nozzle block	**1 nozzle**	**1 nozzle**	**2 nozzles**	**2 nozzles**

Protection bricks

In order to improve the performance the HVS 16 LC has 3 protection bricks both on the left and right side of the inner walls of the combustion chamber.

The **protection bricks** are wear parts and have to be replaced when necessary.

Only with HVS 16 LC:
3 protection bricks are placed on both, the left and the right side of the fuel chamber.

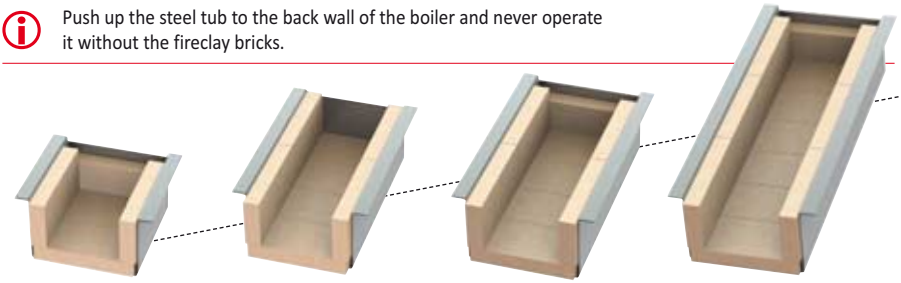
Combustion chamber

Fireclay bricks:
the heat resistant fireclay bricks are loosely placed in the steel tub, as shown in the picture. If the fireclay bricks are arranged incorrectly , the flame may hit the steel tub unhindered and therefore the tub might be destroyed ahead of time.

The fireclay bricks have to overlap the front edge of the steel tub approx. 20 mm.

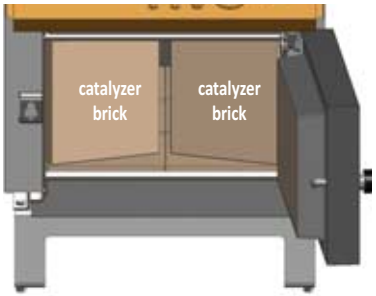
Steel tub (replaceable):
A deformation or an erosive burning of the steel tub do not affect the furnace capacity and are not a defect. This is a normal process.

Push up the steel tub to the back wall of the boiler and never operate it without the fireclay bricks.

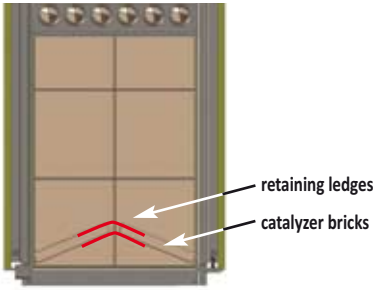


HVS 16 LC HVS 25 E and HVS 25 LC	HVS 40 E HVS 40 LC	HVS 60 E HVS 60 LC	HVS 100 E HVS 100 LC
5 fireclay bricks	**8 fireclay bricks**	**9 fireclay bricks**	**13 fireclay bricks**

Catalyzer bricks (only HVS 25 E and HVS 25 LC):
Both catalyzer bricks (those are identical to the fireclay plates) have to be placed, as displayed below, in the upper retaining ledges of the combustion chamber. Thus, the bricks stand on the fireclay plates and are fixed by the retaining ledges from above.

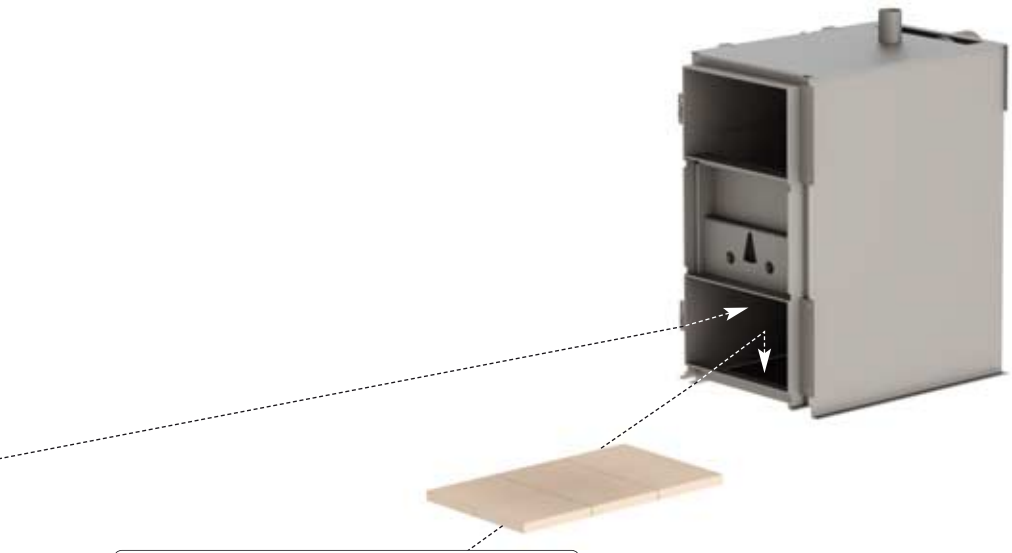


front view

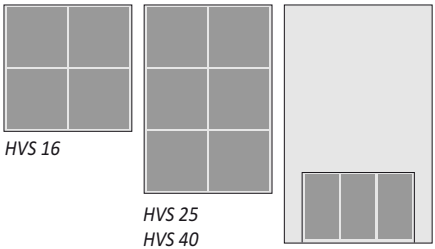


view from above

Maintenance



Position of the fireclay plates on the boiler bottom

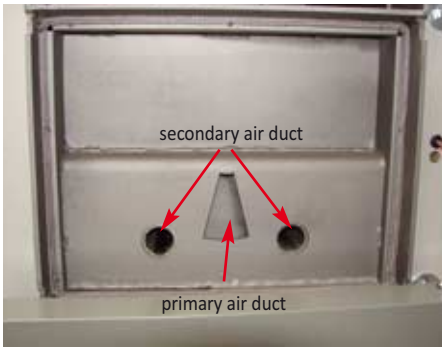


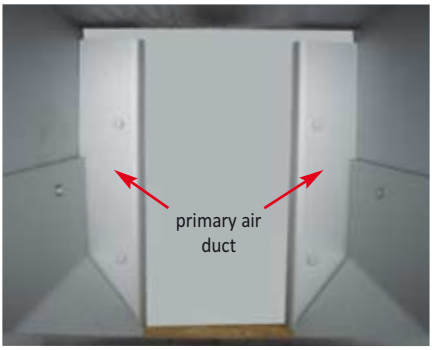
Fireclay plates:
In order to protect the boiler's ash chamber against too much heat impact and possible damages our wood log boilers are equipped with refractory plates that are placed underneath the combustion chamber.

Fireclay bricks, plates and the **steel tub** are wear parts and need to be replaced when necessary.
Only use original spare parts!

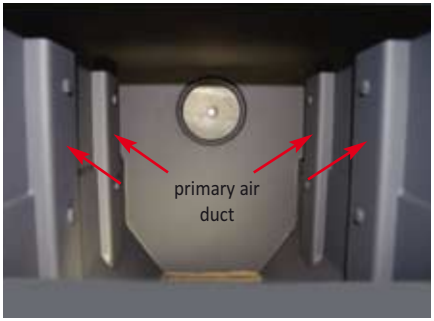
Primary and secondary air duct

After having removed the assembly group the way to the pipes of the primary and secondary air is cleared. The secondary air ducts lead combustion air towards the nozzle's lateral boreholes. The primary air duct leads the air over the ducts into the fuel chamber.

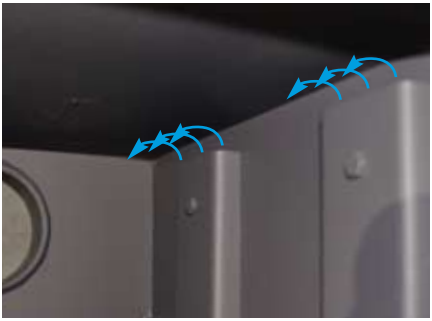




The primary air ducts of the HVS 60 and HVS 100 are placed on the back (2 ducts)



The primary air ducts of the HVS 16, HVS 25 and HVS 40 are placed on the side (2 on each side, left and right)



The primary air steadily pours into the fuel chamber ober the air ducts.

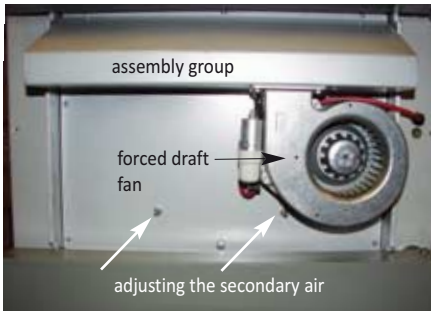
Adjusting the secondary air (only with HVS E)

For a good combustion you should try to achieve an oxygen proportion of approx. 5,5%. This is controlled by secondary air.

Adjusting the secondary air:

- Loosen the lock nuts at the screws
- turn screws clockwise as far as it is possible
- turn screws anti-clockwise for 2 or 3 turns. (reference values - exact adjustment in accordance with local conditions [chimney draft ...]).

The adjustments have to be repeated after each demounting and remounting of the assembly group!



The secondary air has to be adjusted before the boiler's initial operation and, if necessary, adapted to the given chimney conditions (only with HVS E).

Forced draft fan

The forced draft fan is mounted on the fan carrier sheet.

The boilers HVS 16, 25 and 40 have one forced draft fan, and the HVS 60 and 100 have two fans.

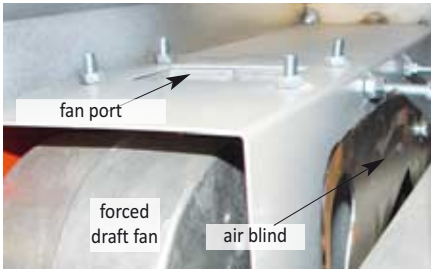
The forced draft fan consists of 4 components: forced draft fan body; motor; capacitor; fan wheel.

Note: A clean and dust-free environment is the basis for a reliable operation of the fan. Dirt on the wings causes loud operation and leads to a changing of the parameters. Thus, a clean combustion is no longer guaranteed. The fan wings should be cleaned from time to time.

Disconnect boiler form the mains supply before removing the casing.
Never touch conducting devices – danger to life exists!

Lambda servo motor and air blind (only with HVS LC)

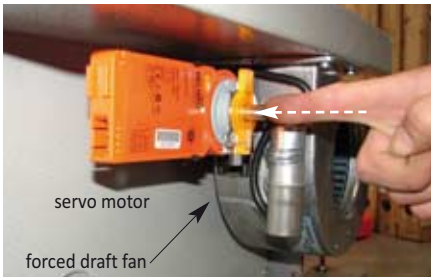
The automatic adjustment of the air supply is carried out electronically. With the aid of the servo motor the lambda sensor measures the air supply via the air blind.



The position of the air blind is found automatically by the servo motor. The final positions in both directions are regulated by the set screws.

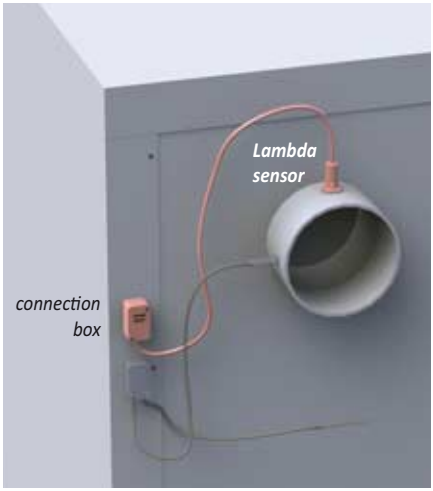
When demounting the lambda servo motor with the air blind you have to take care that the air blind is as close to the boiler body as possible when installing it again.

Push the shaft as far as it goes to the boiler body.



Lambda sensor (only with HVS LC)

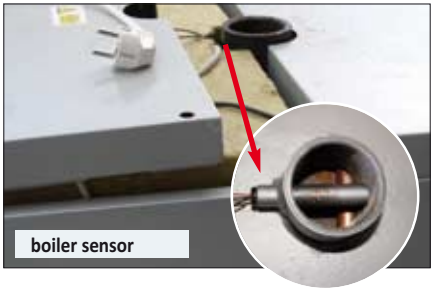
The HVS LC boiler has an integrated lambda sensor in the flue outlet.
The connection is made by the connection box at the boiler's backside.



Position the draft bar during heating phase is „normal heating mode"/"close".
An open exhaust gas damper may harm the lambda sensor when touched by the flames.

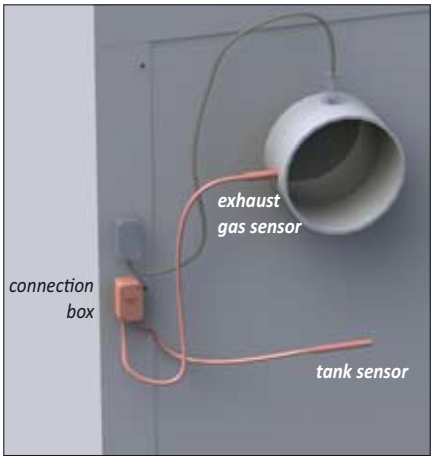
Sensor

PT1000/600 sensors are used for the recording of the boiler, exhaust gas and tank temperature.

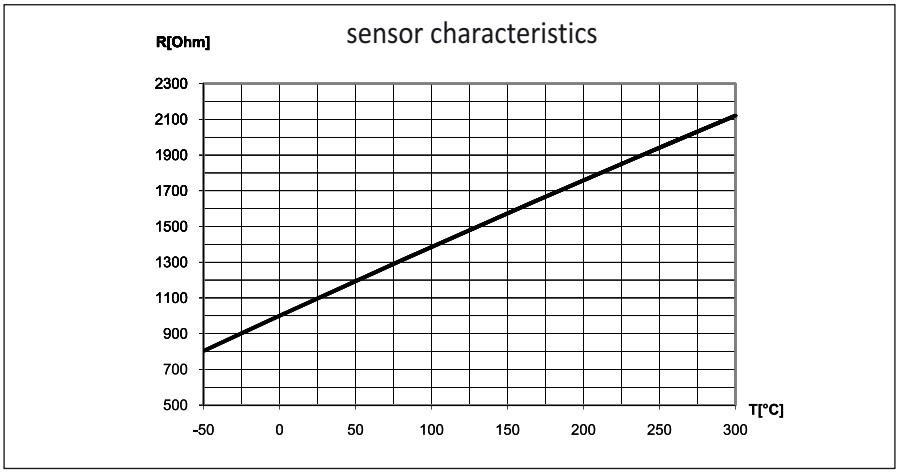


position of the boiler sensor (boiler flow line)

When removing the front top plate you have to unscrew the 2 self-cutting screws at the front. Afterwards remove the caps which are located in the corners of the front plate with a slotted screwdriver. Underneath the caps are self-cutting screws which only should be loosened. Pull the front plate approx. 2 cm to the front and then tilt it carefully to the front.

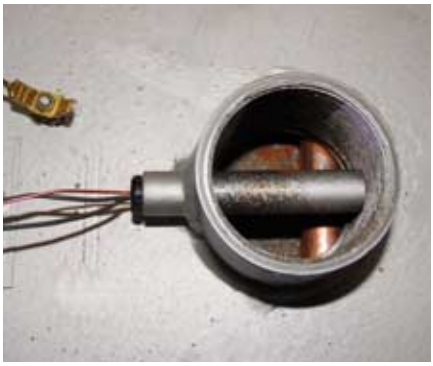


Disconnect mains supply before removing the boiler casing.
Never touch conducting devices – danger to life exists!



Safety temperature limiter - STB

Der Kessel ist mit einem Sicherheitstemperaturbegrenzer ausgestattet.



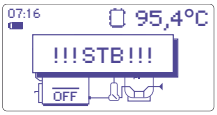
sensor of the safety temperature limiter STB in the boiler flow line

unlocking possibility for the STB

Mode of operation when the boiler is overheated:

The STB is released when the boiler is overheating.

The control panel displays the following warning:



additionally the LED is flashing RED

The forced draft fan is going to be deactivated, the boiler circuit pump (Laddomat) is activated, the boiler shuts off [OFF] and a starting of the boiler is impossible.

Mode of operation for starting the boiler again:

The safety temperature limiter can only be unlocked manually after the boiler temperature falls below the set „boiler maximum temperature“. Remove the black safety cap of the STB and press the green release knob.

By pressing the „ENTER” key afterwards the control unit is returning to the main menu again, the error message disappears.

Now the boiler can be operated again.

Exhaust gas turbulators

The exhaust gas turbulators can be inserted into the exhaust gas heat exchangers, like demonstrated in the picture.

Number of turbulators needed:

HVS 16 - 40	6 turbulators
HVS 60	16 turbulators
HVS 100	24 turbulators

When heating with very resinous wood and/or with scrap wood the turbulators should not be installed

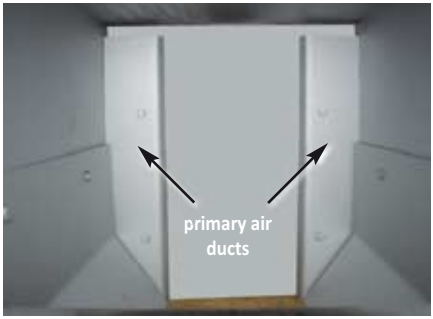
Cleaning the fuel chamber

With an optimal combustion and when the minimal temperature of the return line water is kept at 72°C the fuel and combustion chamber and the heat exchangers will be contaminated to a minimal extend.
Only clean the boiler when cooled down.

Cleaning the fuel chamber

The formation of tar in the upper fuel chamber is a normal process. Already after the first heating tar layer forms itself at the walls of the fuel chamber. You do not have to remove this tar layer, it does not affect the boiler performance. Never try to remove this tar layer mechanically (e.g. by scarping with a putty knife, etc.) because this might cause a damage at the boiler walls.

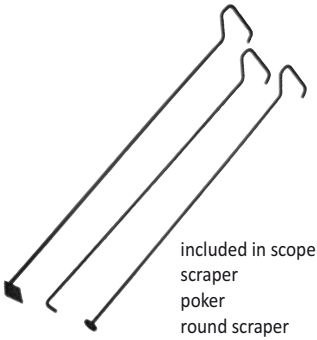
If there is a large amount of ash in the fuel chamber, that cannot slide through the nozzle this as has to be removed.



new fuel chamber


fuel chamber after a couple of days of operation. The formation of tar is absolutely normal and is going to be burned off again during the regular heating.

Attention - danger of burns!
Only clean boiler when cooled down!


included in scope of delivery:
scraper
poker
round scraper

Cleaning the heat exchanger

When operating the boiler without turbulators it is recommended to clean the boiler's pipe system at least once a month; when operating it with turbulators a weekly interval is necessary.

The boiler has to be cooled down when cleaning it.
Take care of good air ventilation during the cleaning process (dust formation).

1 Remove the casing of the heat exchangers *(without tools).*

2 *Loosen the cover of the heat exchangers (flat wrench n°13).*

3 *Clean the heat exchangers with the round scraper. In order to clean the heat exchanger pipes the turbulators have to be removed. Put the turbulators back in place after cleaning.*

A weekly cleaning interval is necessary when operating the boiler with turbulators.
Depending on the degree of dirt the cleaning interval might be extended.

Attention - risk of burns! Only clena the boiler when cooled down!

Cleaning the primary and secondary air ducts

The aeration is one of the most important premises for a perfect combustion. The primary and secondary air ducts should be cleaned at least once a season. By dismantling the fan casing and the fan's assembly group the way to the air ducts is cleared. The air ducts have to be cleaned with a vacuum cleaner. Afterwards the air permeability has to be tested.

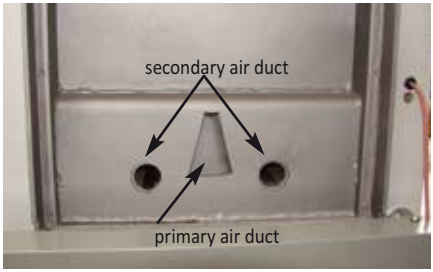
After cleaning the HVS LC boiler the position of the air blind has to be checked when installing it again,
see chapter: ***[Maintenance]*** *Lambda servo motor and air blind*

With the HVS E boiler the secondary air settings have to be checked and maybe readjusted,
see chapter: ***[Maintenance]*** *Adjusting the secondary air*

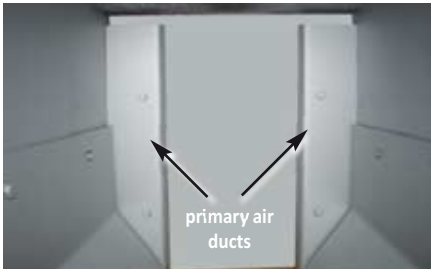
Disconnect boiler from the mains supply before removing the forced draft fan.
Never touch conducting devices – danger to life exists!

❶ *Release the screws of the fan casing and remove the cover.*

❷ *Disconnect the electrical connections.*
Release the screws of the assembly group and remove the plate together with the forced draft fan. Take care that the seals reside correctly when reinstalling it again.



❸ *Clean the primary and secondary air ducts with the vacuum cleaner*



❹ *If the mouthpieces of the primary air ducts are blocked they have to set free again. Check if air is coming out of the primary air ducts (with compressed air).*
If the primary air duct is blocked it can be demounted and cleaned. Test on operability after reinstalling.

Maintenance plan

Maintenance / Maintenance rate	with every filling (daily)	with every fifth filling (twice a week)	with every 30th filling (every 3 weeks)	annual
Fuel chamber ✓ remove wasted ash when necessary [rough cleaning is enough] ✓ charred wood deposits may stay in the fuel chamber since they make the next heating-up easier ✓ black shining soot deposits on the water-cooled steel wall is normal [but: immoderately thick deposits are a sign for wood with to much humidity or for smoldering fire due to overheating/boiler tunr-off]	●	●	●	●
Combustion chamber ✓ clean [(light) grey dust → okay.; black sticky coating → bad combustion!] ✓ check steel tub & fireclay bricks if all is placed correctly & if there area any signs of damage/wearing	–	●	●	●
Nozzle ✓ make sure all ducts are permeable ✓ check for damages/signs of wearing	–	–	●	●
Flue gas heat exchanger & flue gas turbulators ✓ clean	–	–	●	●
Start-up flap ✓ check if start-up flap is closing tightly [remove deposits on the sealing face]	–	–	●	●
Lambda sensor ✓ check probe in the flue gas pipe for dirt [clean with soft, dry cloth; sensor is heated during boiler operation, could be hot! Risk of burns! Check probe while built-in, otherwise disconnect the cables before removing the lambda sensor!]	–	–	–	●
Primary and secondary ducts ✓ check/clean [the secondary air has to be adjusted anew after re-assmebling (standard: both screws open 2,5-3 turns, only with HVS Economic)]	–	–	–	●
Flue gas pipe ✓ check [when necessary remove deposits/dust so the flow cross-section is not narrowed]	–	–	–	●
Doors ✓ grease moveable parts with copper paste [especially the thread of the door handle; door hinge] ✓ when necessary re-adjust door hinges [in order to compensate ‚fading' of the door sealing]	–	–	–	●

Maintenance / Maintenance rate	with every filling (daily)	with every fifth filling (twice a week)	with every 30th filling (every 3 weeks)	annual
Expansion vesselheating water ✓ check [primary pressure: gas overpressure behind the vessel's membrane if the expansion vessel is depressurized on the water-side; system pressure: water overpressure of the cold system]	–	–	–	●
Safety installations ✓ check operability [the thermal discharge safety valve opens automatically in case of overheating and cools the boiler over the safety heat exchanger with tap water; the manometer shows the recent overpressure of the system; the pressure relief valve opens when necessay and thus limits the overpressure to a max. of 3 bar]	–	–	–	●

Sealings, sensors, fireclay and flame-swept parts are wear parts.

Maintenance report

We recommend the annual maintenance to be carried out by a professional HVAC installer in accordance with the valid safety and technical regulations.

Let your installer cofirm the annual maintenance operations.

Bitte kopieren Sie dieses Wartungsprotokoll für weitere Einträge

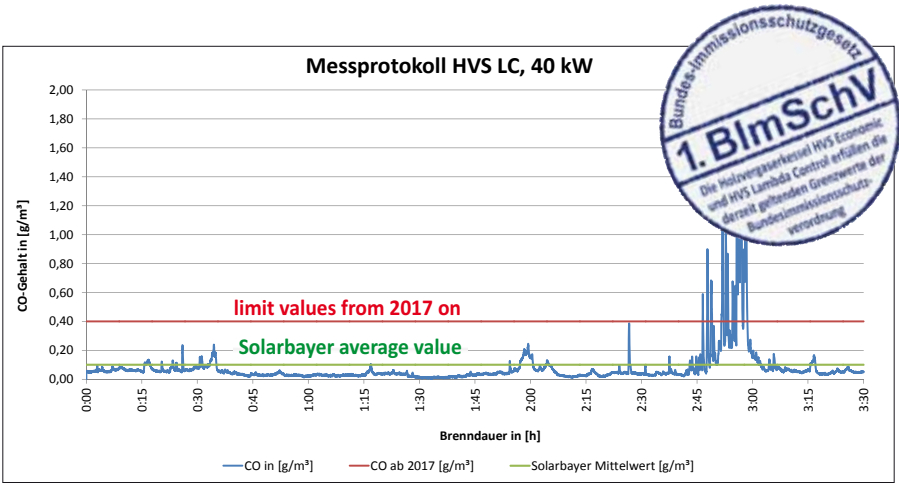
Exhaust gas measurement

Please pay attention to the following aspect for the exhaust gas measurement:

1. clean the boiler approx. 3 days before the measurement
2. maybe increase the exhaust gas temperature (forced draft fan should run on full power, 100%)
3. the buffer tank has to have enough heat capacity, thus, open all mixing and radiator valves
4. use dry, all-natural hard- and softwood in good quality with a max. residual moisture of 10–20%, the log length has to correspond to the length of the fuel chamber, edge length approx. 8x14 cm
5. heat up the boiler approx. 1,5 - 2 hrs before the measurement to create a firebed only fill the boiler half-way and put more logs in when necessary
6. compress the firebed
7. put wood logs on the firebed, fill the fuel chamber
8. wait for about 10 minutes
9. start with the measurement

The exhaust gas measurement has to be carried while the boiler is operating in full load.
The forced draft fan has to run on full power (100%).

The sensory determined value at the boiler corresponds to the average value of the exhaust gas.
Thus, it is possible that the temperature during the measurement in the core stream of the exhaust gas might be higher.



Quelle: Solarbayer-Werksmessung (Messung HVS 40 LC während der Heizphase)

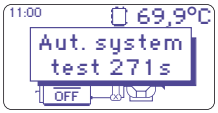
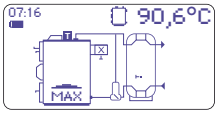
The test record displays the heating phase. Pay attention to the fact the a firebed has been created over a period of 1,5 hrs before the heating phase. The exhaust gas measurement by the chimney sweeper has to take place during the heating phase. During the heating phase the carbon monoxide value is at its lowest point (see diagram above). This is why the measurement has to take place during the heating phase.

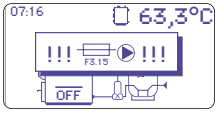
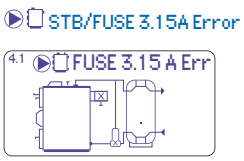
Trouble shooting

Problem	Possible reason	Solution
Power drop of the boiler, boiler does not burn although the fan runs with 100%	Boiler is extremely dirty Nozzle is broken The moisture content of the fuel used is too high, wrong log length Primary air ducts are blocked due to wood that is too moist	Clean the boiler Check nozzle, exchange if necessary Use dry wood, adjust log length Check primary air ducts and clean them *see chapter:* ***[Maintenance]*** *Cleaning...*
After having closed the damper the boiler burns for a little while and then only smokes	Secondary air adjustment is incorrect The moisture content of the fuel used is too high, wrong log length	Check secondary air adjustment Check if the damper (explosion flap) of the forced draft fan opens Adjust log length
After closing the door smoke escapes through the door sealing	Hinge adjusted incorrectly Sealing is broken	Adjust door *see chapter:* ***[Maintenance]*** *Doors* turn around or replace sealing
The damper does not open	The damper is covered with tar The moisture content of the fuel used is too high, wrong log length	Adjust the boiler, exhaust gas and switch off temperature to the Solarbayer settings. Adjust log length
Smoke comes into the boiler room after opening the damper and the fuel chamber door	Low chimney draft	The chimney has to match the technical requirements (chapter „Technical Data“) Retrofit an exhaust gas fan Install a barometric damper
Deformation of the steel tank Cracks in lining		No defect
Forced draft fan does not work	Starting capacitor is broken STB has released No power supply	Replace capacitor Unlock STB Check operability *see chapter:* ***[Operation]*** *Expert level*
Boiler switches off after heating up	Wrong temperature set as boiler switch off temperature	Set parameters correctly *see chapter:* ***[Operation]*** *Basic menu*
Boiler does not switch off	Boiler switch off temperature is set too high	Set parameters correctly *see chapter:* ***[Operation]*** *Basic menu*
Boiler circuit pump (Laddomat) does not operate	No power supply Fuse F1 on the control board is broken Control board (AK 3000 S) is broken	Check fuse and replace when necessary replace control board (AK 3000 S)

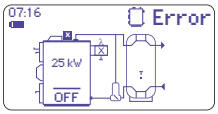
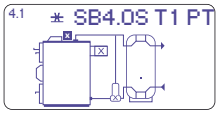
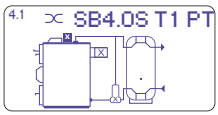
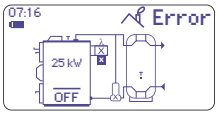
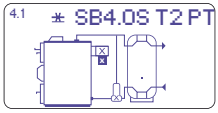
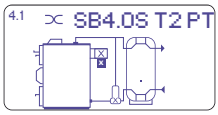
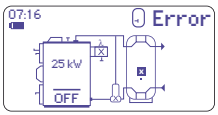
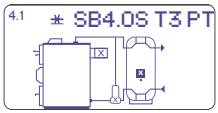
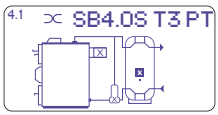
Error messages

Error messages (HVS E HVS LC)

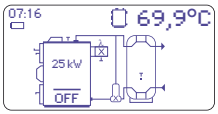
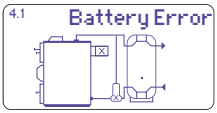
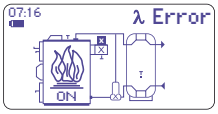
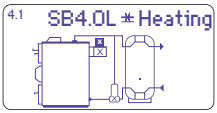
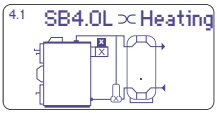
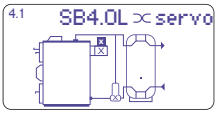
error	cause/solution
no display 	**power supply is interrupted** *(affected parts: fuse F1A/switched-mode power supply; control board AK 4000 S/SL; control panel including cable)* - check power supply - HVS E: check fuse F1 (on AK 4000 S) and complete control board AK 4000 S - HVS LC: check siwtched mode power supply and control board AK 4000 SL - check control panel SB4.0 D and connection cable
system test 	**routine check (pump protection)** In order to maintain the operability of the electrical components over a longer period of idleness the boiler initializes a service check each Sunday at 11:00 am. This process which only takes a couple of minutes will only take place when the boiler is [OFF] at this moment. After having finished the check the control unit will automatically return to the initial function.
maximum boiler temperature  LED flashes red	**the boiler temperature has exceeded the maximum temperature** - When the boiler temperature falls below the max. temperature the boiler will automatically return to heating mode again **addentional protection function:** - boiler circuit pump is activated - forced draft fan is deactivated

error	error identificationg (menu 4)	cause/solution
pump fuse 3.15A  LED flashes red		**pump fuse interrupted** *(affected parts: safety temperature limiter STB; fuse F3.15A)* - check pump incl. cable (short circuit?) - replace fuse F3.15A (control board AK 4000 SL)

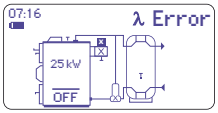
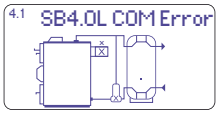
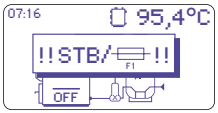
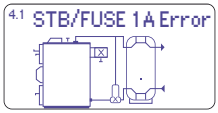
Error messages (HVS E HVS LC)

error	error identificationg (menu 4)	cause/solution
boiler sensor  LED flashes red **additional protection function:** - boiler circuit pump activated - boiler switches off - boiler start not possible	SB4.0S T1 PT1000  	**interruption in the boiler sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/AK 4000 S; sensor boiler temperature)* - check contacts and sensor resistance
	SB4.0S T1 PT1000  	**short circuit in boiler sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/AK 4000 S; sensor boiler temperature)* - check contacts and sensor resistance
exhaust gas sensor  LED flashes red	SB4.0S T2 PT1000  	**interruption in the exhaust gas sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/AK 4000 S; connection box temperature sensor; exhaust gas sensor)* - check contacts and sensor resistance
	SB4.0S T2 PT1000  	**short circuit in the exhaust gas sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/AK 4000 S; connection box temperature sensor; exhaust gas sensor)* - check contacts and sensor resistance
tank sensor  LED flashes red	SB4.0S T3 PT1000  	**interruption in the tank sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/AK 4000 S; connection box temperature sensor; sensor boiler temperature)* - check contacts and sensor resistance
	SB4.0S T3 PT1000  	**Kurzschlussin the tank sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/AK 4000 S; connection box temperature sensor; sensor boiler temperature)* - check contacts and sensor resistance

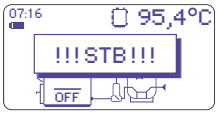
Error messages (only HVS LC)

error (only with HVS LC)	error identificationg (menu 4)	cause/solution
battery  LED flashes red	Batterry Error  	**battery discharged** *(affected parts: AK 4000 L; battery box)* - replace battery (1,5 V „AA")
lambda error  LED flashes red **error is only displayed when boiler is [ON]**	SB4.0L ⧧ Heating Error  	**interruption in the lambda sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 L; connection box lambda sensor; lambda sensor)* - check contacts and connection cable between lambda sensor and lambda control board AK 4000 L
	SB4.0L ⊃⊂ Heating Error  	**short circuit in the lambda sensor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 L; connection box lambda sensor; lambda sensor)* - check contacts and connection cable between lambda sensor and lambda control board AK 4000 L
	SB4.0L ⊃⊂ servo Error  	**short circuit in the servo motor circuit** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/L; cable servo motor; servo motor)* - check contacts and connection cable between servo motor and lambda control board AK 4000 L - check 2-pin coupling AK4000 L / AK 4000 SL

Error messages (only HVS LC)

error (only with HVS LC)	error identificationg (menu 4)	cause/solution
communication error  LED flashes red	SB4.0L COM Error SB4.0L LAMBDA COM Error  	**communicatiaon between AK 4000 SL and AK 4000 L is interrupted** *(affected parts: AK 4000 SL/L)* - check 4-pin coupling between AK 4000 L and AK 4000 SL
STB or fuse F1A  LED flashes red	STB/FUSE 1A Error  **additional protection function:** - boiler circuit pump is activated - forced draft fan is deactivated - boiler turns off [OFF] - boiler start is not possible	**boiler overheated, STB has released or fuse is interrupted** *(affected parts: safety temperature limiter STB; fuse F1A)* **when boiler is overheated:** - STB unlock *see chapter:* ***[Maintenance]*** *Safety temperature limiter - STB* **when fuse is interrupted:** - check forced draft fan and exhaust gas fan including connection cables (short circuit?) - replace fuse F1A (control board AK 4000 SL)

Error message (only HVS E)

error (only with HVS E)	error identificationg (menu 4)	cause/solution
safety temperature limiter STB  LED flashes red	**additional protection function:** - boiler circuit pump is activated - forced draft fan is deactivated - boiler turns off [OFF] - boiler start is not possible	**boiler overheated, STB has released or fuse is interrupted** *(affected parts: safety temperature limiter STB)* - the safety temperature limiter has to be unlocked manually after the temperature has fallen below the set maximum temperature *see chapter:* ***[Maintenance]*** *Safety temperature limiter - STB*

Declaration of confirmity

We herewith declare on our own responsibility that the following products answer the momentarily valid European Directives and Regulations

CE

Product: Wood log boiler HVS

Type: HVS 16^{LC},
HVS 25^{E}, HVS 25^{LC}
HVS 40^{E}, HVS 40^{LC}
HVS 60^{E}, HVS 60^{LC}
HVS 100^{E}, HVS 100^{LC}

Manufacturer: SOLARBAYER GmbH

Directives and regulations used:

machinery directive 2006/42/EG
DIN EN 303-5: 1999-06
DIN EN 303-5: 2012
MV directive 2004/108/EG
directive 97/23/EG
directive 2006/95/EG

Pollenfeld, 01.03.2014

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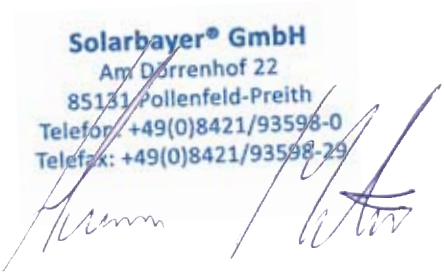
Kraus Martin
CEO Solarbayer GmbH

Manufacturers Declaration

The Solarbayer wood gasification boilers type HVS E Economic and HVS LC Lambda Control are designed solely for the use of timber based biomass fuels. Seasoned logs are the preferred biomass fuel type. The Solarbayer wood gasification boilers are not suitable for the combustion of fossil fuels including oil or solid fuels such as coal or smokeless ovoid coals. The use of any fuels other than timber based biomass fuel will void the manufacturer warranty.



System technology made in Bavaria

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info@solarbayer.de
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- Storage systems
- Fresh water systems
- Wood log boiler
- Solar systems
- Heat pumps

The effective one in each case is the current version on our homepage
www.solarbayer.de