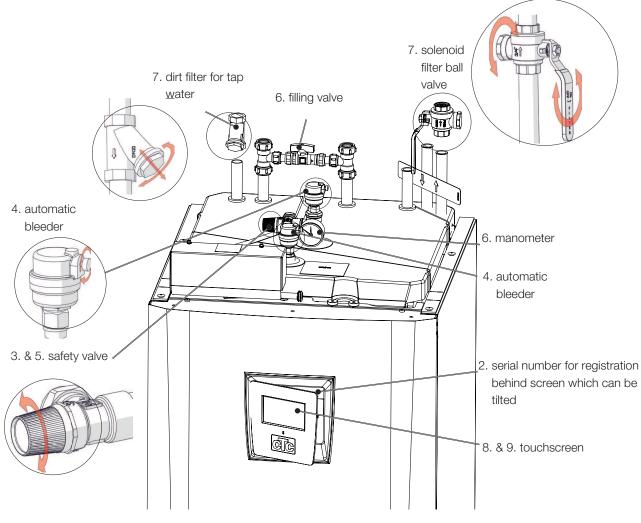
End customer overview

CTC EcoZenith i350

Indoor module with heat pump control

- 1. Sign the installation checklist.
- 2. Serial no. behind touchscreen.
- 3. Bleed radiator system and products, approx. one month after installation + at least once per year.
- 4. Screw in/close the bleeding valve screws on the two automatic bleeding valves approx.3 months after installation.
- 5. Fit/turn the safety valve, approx. four times per year.
- Check the system pressure regularly and ask the installer what system pressure your system should have; this will normally be around 1 bar. If the pressure is too low, the system must be refilled.

- Regularly clean the dirt filter (close off incoming tap water; remove and clean the filter)/solenoid filter ball valve (close off the flow to the heat pump; remove and clean the filter).
- 8. Set the correct heating curve for a comfortable room temperature; check that the thermostat valves on the element or floor heating are set up correctly. These may need to be opened.
- 9. Set the hot water mode according to your requirements.



Read the full instructions in the Installation and Maintenance Manual

Touchscreen

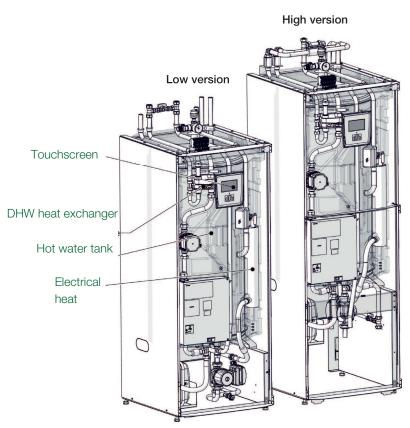
All product settings are set up via the touchscreen. Set the heat and hot water settings here.

Outdoor sensor

Measures outdoor temperature; placement should not be in direct sunlight or where the measured outdoor temperature may be misleading. The outdoor sensor provides the product with information on the current need for heat.

Room sensor

Measures indoor temperature and finely adjusts the heating curve so that the product runs more evenly. The room sensor is optional and the product can work using only the heating curve. The room sensor should preferably not be activated until the heating curve has been completely adjusted. The room sensor is fitted at a central point in the house, in the most open position possible. This is the



best position for the sensor to record an average temperature for the house.

Clean, safe hot water

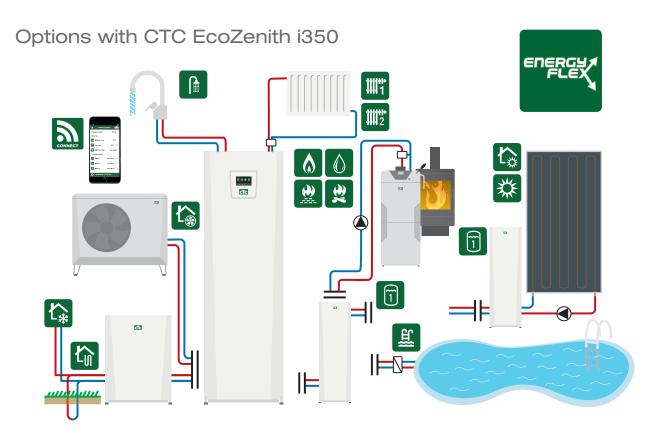
The water in the tank (as in the heat pump and radiators) rises and is layered so that the hottest water surrounds the DHW heat exchanger where the tap water flows through quickly, draws energy and flows out to the tap or shower. This provides fresh hot water and minimises the risk of legionella bacteria.

Heat pump

The heat pump is connected to the product and provides energy obtained from the air or bedrock. See the heat pump manual for information on servicing and checking the heat pump. Remember that the brine fluid must be checked and refilled as needed.

Electrical operation

The product can also provide both heating and hot water to the building when running on electricity only. With the heat pump connected, the immersion heater works to provide additional heat as needed only. The touchscreen can be used to set whether the immersion heater goes in and with how much power.



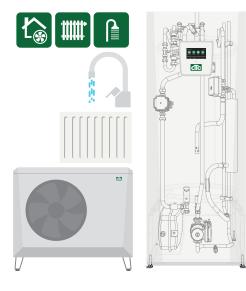
* In addition to the basic installation, accessories are required such as: Extra sensor, mixing valve group 2, expansion card etc.

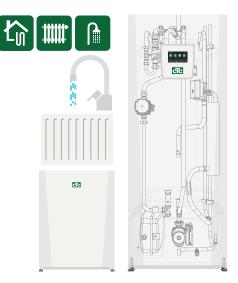
Volume tank CTC VT 80 may be required for some houses (see installation manual for more information).

Basic installation, CTC EcoZenith i350

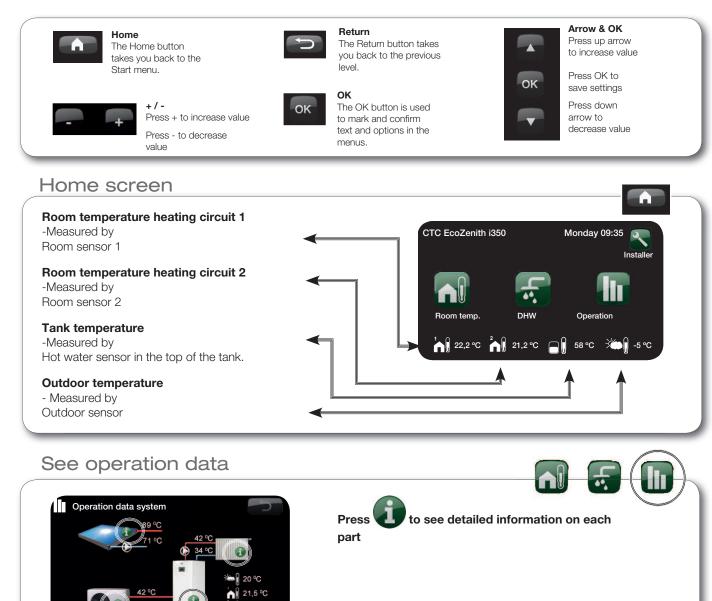
CTC EcoZenith i350 1 heating circuit 1 compatible heat pump in the CTC EcoAir 400, 500 or 600M series CTC EcoZenith i350

- 1 heating circuit
- 1 compatible heat pump
- in the CTC EcoPart 400 series





Navigate on the touchscreen

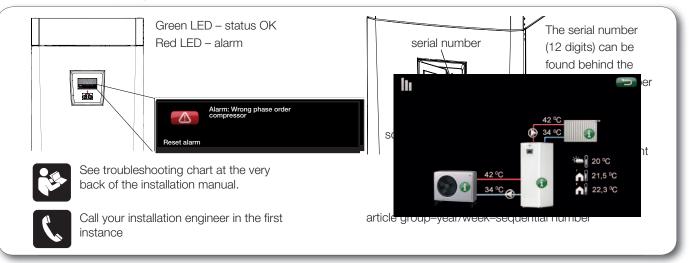


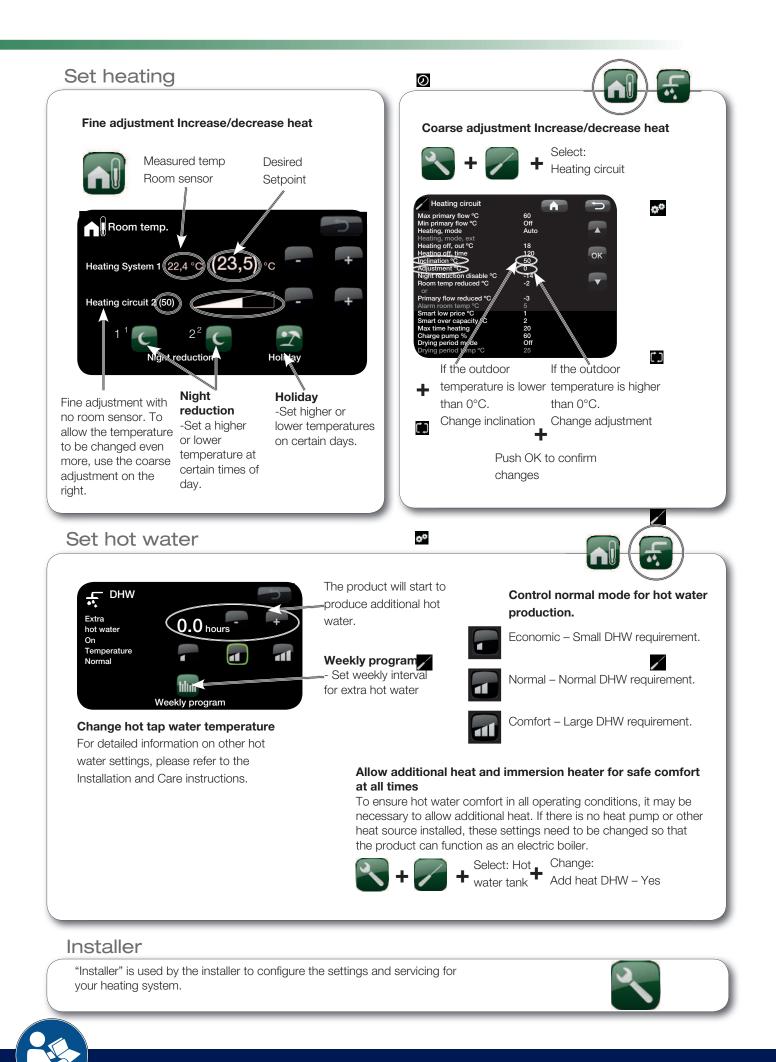
Alarm management

42 °C

34 °C

^ 22,3 ℃



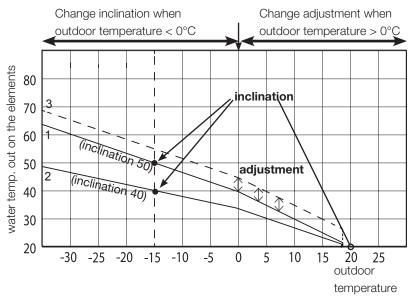


Heat settings

The product regulates itself to provide a constant, comfortable temperature throughout the year using the set heating curve. The curve may need to be changed using the touchscreen if the room temperature feels too cold or hot over time. For information on how to do this, see "Navigate touchscreen" on the previous page. Correction may be required for a few weeks after installation until the system has been matched to the building. For more information, see the Installation and Maintenance Manual, section: The house heating curve.

Find the right heating curve

- The heating curve for the house is determined by two main factors: inclination and adjustment. These can be changed to fit the house's energy needs for heating.
- The house's heating needs depend on: The size of the house (volume/area) Insulation Window area
 - -> inclination and adjustment increase the more energy is required
- Thermal conductivity of the radiators
 - Elements
 - Floor heating
 - Number of elements/surface for heat transfer
 - -> inclination and adjustment decrease the faster energy is discharged



Examples of inclination values for different systems Floor heating only

inclination = 35inclination = 40inclination = 50

Low temperature system (well insulated houses) Normal temperature system (factory setting)

High temperature system (older houses, small radiators, poorly insulated) inclination = 60

Example in image:

- 1. Inclination 50, Adjustment 0°
- 2. Inclination 40, Adjustment 0°
- 3. Inclination 50, Adjustment 5°

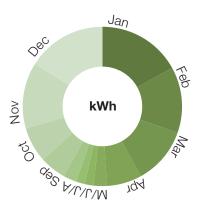
Energy consumption

The total energy consumption of the product is linked to:

- The energy needed by the house, which varies significantly through the year depending on the outdoor temperature (see image on energy consumption, right).
- DHW consumption.

Remember:

- Energy consumption is much higher in the winter months than in the summer months
- Energy consumption increases when DHW consumption is high
- What is important is the total energy bill for the year.



Energy-saving tips

- Make sure that the thermostat valves on the house's element are open in most rooms; only adjust downwards in bedrooms, for example.
- Use the DHW chart for extra DHW to avoid high-temperature operation when it is not needed.
- Install a room sensor; this provides more even heat and compensates for natural solar radiation or other natural heat sources.
- Clean any dirt filters regularly; a deterioration in water flow can increase the electricity used by the circulation pump.
- Make sure the speed of the charge/circulation pump provides the right flow (see the chapter "System adjustments" in the Installation and Maintenance Manual).



Checklist

The checklist must always be completed by the installation engineer

- In the event of a service, this information may be called for.
- Installation must always be carried out according to the installation and maintenance instructions.
- Installation must always be carried out in accordance with best professional practice.
- Following installation, the unit must be inspected and checked for functionality.

The points below must be checked off.

Pipe installation

- Product filled, positioned and adjusted in the correct manner according to the instructions.
- □ Product positioned so that it can be serviced.
- □ Capacity of charge pump (G11) adjusted for correct flow.
- □ Open radiator valves and other relevant valves.
- □ Tightness test.
- Bleed the system.
- □ Safety valve function test.
- □ Waste pipe connected to floor drain.

Electrical installation

- Omnipolar switch
- $\hfill\square$ If the heat pump is installed: heat pump activated and started
- Electric power (kW) and fuse, adapted to the property, in heating mode, in hot water mode and backup mode
- Correct tight wiring
- Requisite sensors for selected system
- Outdoor sensor
- Room sensor (optional)
- Current sensor
- □ Accessories

Information for the customer (adapted to current installation)

- □ Start-up with customer/installer.
- □ Menus/controls for selected system
- □ Installation and maintenance manual supplied to the customer
- $\hfill \Box$ Check and filling, heating system
- □ Trimming information, heat curve
- □ Alarm information
- Safety valve function test
- □ Warranty and insurance
- □ Information on procedures for fault registration

The above points have been reviewed upon installation

Date/Place	Signature/DHW installation engineer Tel. no.
Customer's signature	Signature/Electrician Tel. no.
Product	Serial number