# User's Manual

Version 1.1

(Please read carefully the manual before use)

This product has adopted the national standard of Q/321282 YZD08-2001 The manufacturer has quality control system certified by ISO9001: 2000 This product is approved by Solar Keymark(EN12976)

Thank you for using our solar water heater. You're now having a solar heater with the world's top-level technology, superb performance and safe and reliable solar water heater. To bring its full effectiveness to you, please carefully read the User's Manual before installing and using your solar heater and proceed with your installation and use according to the manual.

Please keep your User's Manual for later reference.

(This manual is exclusively for heat pipe vacuum tube pressured solar water heater.)

#### **Content: I. Features**

- II. Name of Each Parts and Components
- III. Technical Performance Parameters
- IV. Method of Installation
- V. Using Method and Notices
- VI. Common Failures and Troubleshooting

#### I. Features

### 1. Advanced technology:

The core parts of the solar water heater --- Heat pipe vacuum tube and Enamel coated inner tank involve numerous national patented technology. The heat pipe vacuum tube with advanced technology in gathering solar energy features water-tightness, high heat absorption, independent heat supply, fast energy output, wide scope of application and long working life.

#### 2. Low heat loss:

With imported polyurethane foam en-bloc high pressurized, which is of high density and strength, the solar heater has excellent heat insulation.

### 3. Superb process technology:

The Enamel coated inner tank is made of special metal, formed up with advanced punching technology and auto non-electrode replacing welding technology. A special silicate is sintered by high temperature to the inner tank's walls, forming a special protection layer featuring freedom of leakage, rust/erosion and scaling, thereby effectively preventing leakage between the water tank and the heat-gathering tubing and ensuring the cleanness of water.

#### 4. Low heat diffusion

- •Connections to water outlet, sensor and electrical auxiliary element are all underneath the water tank.
- •Heat diffusion at all connections is greatly reduced, virtually eliminating heat diffusion by convection, resulting in high heating efficacy.
- •Thorough draining of hot water in the tank, effectively enhancing the volume utilization rate
- •Air deletion/overflow outlet is led indoor through pipeline, easy to monitor and reducing waste of water

•Water inlet can be fitted with built-in high-level single-line valve to realize automatic water feeding, stopping water feed when full.

### 5. Easy for functional extension:

This solar water heater is fitted with water feed-in connection; overflow connection, and connections to computerized controller and electrical element. The user can have a number of options depending on his actual needs.

- Connections to sensor and electrical element are plugged
- •Sensor is an accessory to the computerized controller and is sold together with computerized controller, electrical element and water feed-in valve as accessories.

### II. Names of the parts and components

1. Compact heat pipe solar water heater (see Fig 1)

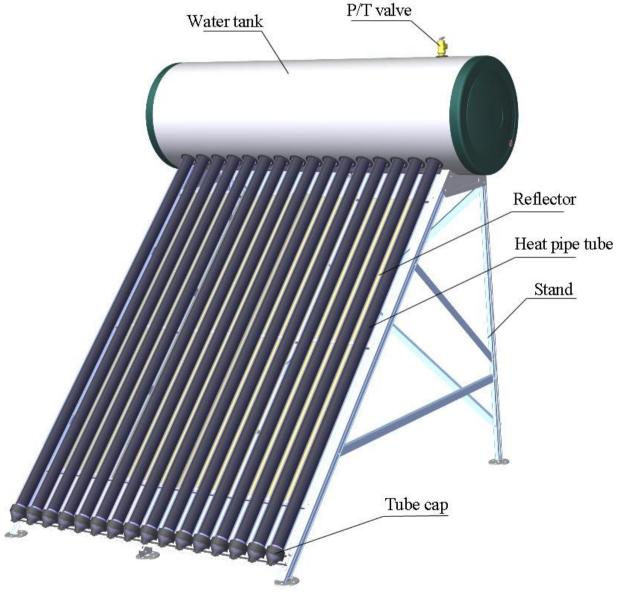


Fig. 1

### 2). Water tank (see Fig 2)

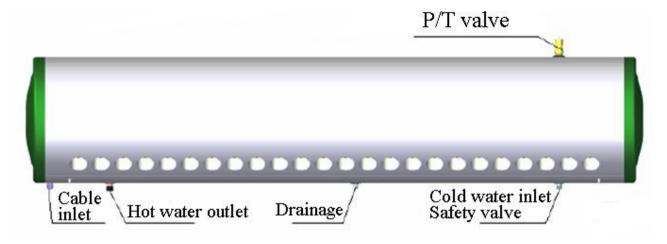


Fig. 2

3. Heat pipe vacuum tube (see Fig. 3)

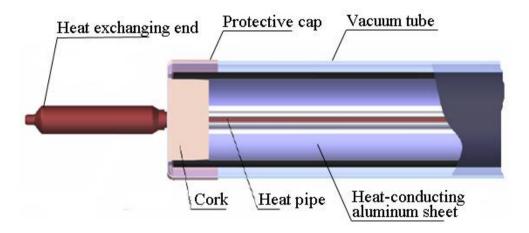


Fig. 3

### III. Technical Performance Parameters

Item Model	Capacity of water tank (L)	Number of heat pipe vacuum tube	Specification of heat pipe vacuum tube	Aperture area (m²)	Working pressure (MPa)	Rated voltage (V~)	Rated power (kw)	Dimensions (mm)
BRJ2-108-1.98-0.6-C	108	12	Φ58×1500	1.98				1338*1677*1863
BRJ2-136-2.65-0.6-C	136	16	Ф58×1500	2.65				1678*1677*1863
BRJ2-153-2.97-0.6-C	153	18	Ф58×1500	2.97	0.6	220		1848*1677*1863
BRJ2-172-3.30-0.6-C	172	20	Ф58×1500	3.30	0.6	220	1.5	2018*1677*1863
BRJ2-201-3.96-0.6-C	201	24	Ф58×1500	3.96				2358*1677*1863
BRJ2-250-4.96-0.6-C	250	30	Ф58×1500	4.96				2868*1677*1863

### IV. Method of Installation

#### **Attention!**

- Qualified professionals must do installation of the solar heater
- Location of installation must be flat, with no object blocking in the front to reduce heat gathering efficiency
- Installation foundation of the solar heater shall bear twice the weight of water container holding capacity
- Installation must be secure and stable to prevent damage and accident
- It is recommended to provide the hot/cold water pipelines with adequate insulation in order to prevent freezing in winter times, which will affect the normal use of the heater
- before installation be sure to check the water tank of the heater for alien matter and flush it clean with water

### 1. Supporting stand assembly (see Fig 4):

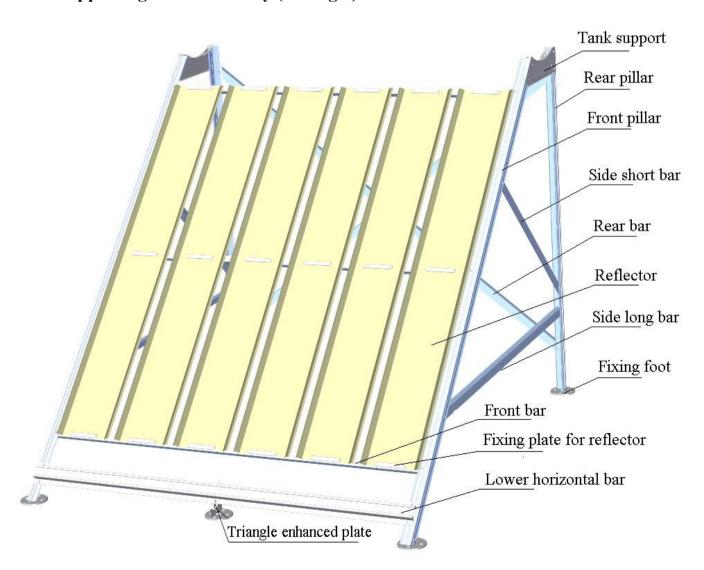


Fig. 4

● Assemble Right and Left tank supports, Right and Left front pillars, and fixing feet by M6\*12 and M6 screws.

•Assembly rear bars, rear pillars, side short bars, side long bars, etc by M6\*12 and M6 screws.

•Assembly reflecting plates and their fixing plate, middle horizontal bar and front bar by M6\*10 screws.

Attention! The flat side of the fixation foot must be parallel with the end Attention! Foundation must be level and fastening must be firm and reliable.

### 2. Installation of water tank and heat pipe vacuum tube

- A. Set the water tank symmetrically on the supporting frame and secure with 4 sets of M8 nuts, please see Fig 5
- B. Installation of heat pipe vacuum tube to the water tank:

Run in the upper protection ring at the condensing end of the heat pipe vacuum tube, apply heat conducting silicon grease to the condensing end of the tube and then insert the condensing end of the inner tube into the water tank's heat conducting sleeves, see Fig 6.

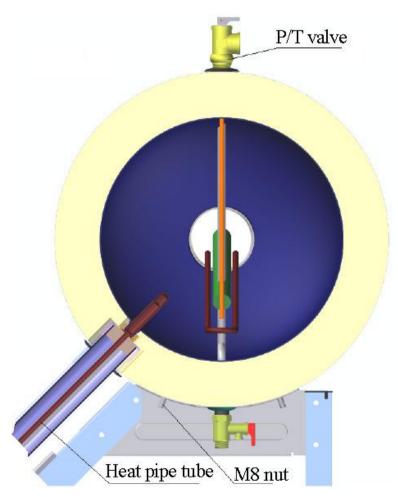


Fig 5

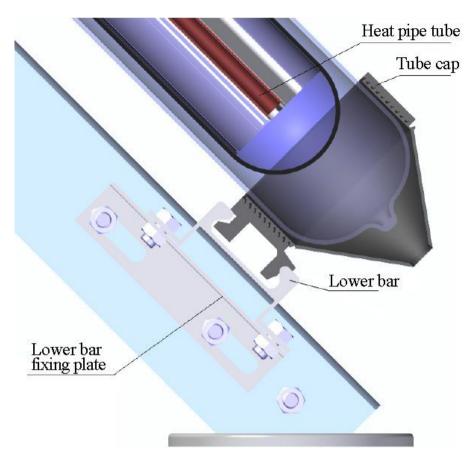


Fig. 6

#### Attention!

- ▲ Apply ample quantity of silicon grease to the top of the condensing end
- ▲ Make sure that the condensing end of the heat pipe vacuum tube is in close contact with heat conducting sleeve, free of any clearance
- ▲Before installation, make sure that heat pipe vacuum tube is not exposed in sunlight for a long time in case the condensing end gets scorched and expands and becomes impossible to be inserted in the heat conducting sleeve

### C. Installation of the adjustable tail seat:

Run in the tail seat retention ring at the tail end of the heat pipe vacuum tube and fit the tail seat retention ring to the lower horizontal linkage rod as shown in Fig.6. Then fit the tail seat adjusting ring to the retention ring by turning the former; while turning, apply appropriate force to lift the heat pipe vacuum tube upward so that there is no room for it to move up/down.

### 3. Installation of the reflector

Set the reflector and the reflector fastening between the two pairs of heat pipe vacuum tube, fastening them with M4x55 bolts and M4 nuts respectively.

### 4. Installation of pipeline

please pay attention to the following when doing the installation: see Fig 7

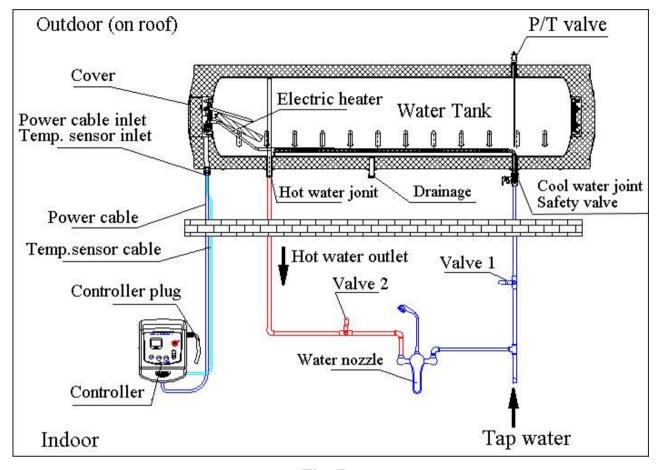
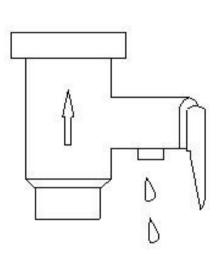


Fig. 7

- ① There are G1/2" screw thread for all the joints of tank's cold and hot water, and the joint of P/T valve is G3/4"
- 2 Layout should be according to the pipe installing regulation.
- ③One- way safe draining valve should be installed at cool water inlet joint(Fig.8), which should be connected with air and towards downside, the position cannot be too deep, normally 10mm.
- ④ The outside pipes need over 50mm warm-keeping to avoid being frozen in winter.
- (5) While connecting pipes, do not use too big force. (Fig.9)



- During electric heating element working, there are drops from the one-way safety valve, it is normal. It shows that the pressure in tank is over 0.6 MPa. Don't block this outlet!
- Water drain pipe Ø 9 is suggested to connect to the above safety valve to keep safe pressure-releasing.

Fig.8

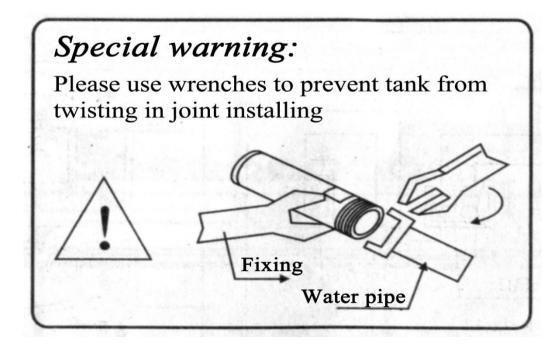


Fig.9

⑥If solar water heater is higher than the around buildings, lightening rod is needed. The lightening rod of building should be 50cm higher than the water tank and the interval space not less than 30mm.

### 5. Installing micro controller:

#### Caution

- 1) The socket and plug should be connected well.
- ②If auxiliary electric heating system installed, do connect the live wire, null wire and ground wire correctly with power-leakage protection plug. The socket should be connected to ground reliably. (Fig.10)

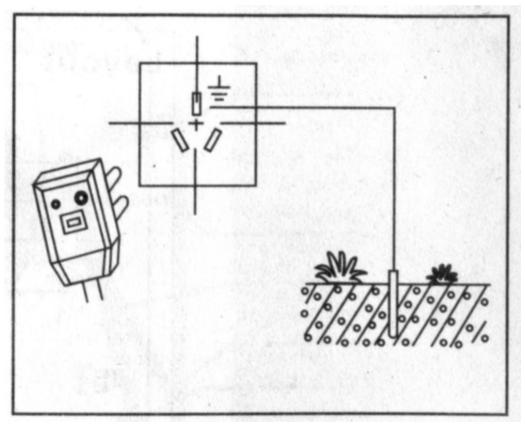


Fig. 10

- ③Use tri-wire plug of safe protection, and the rated current value of socket ≥ 10A
- (4) Safe measures should be taken and layout to specification.
- ⑤Installing micro controller (Fig.11) Details see the manual of Micro Controller. Layout sees Fig.11 and Fig.12

Correctly use micro controller. Please read the manual before using. Details see its manual.

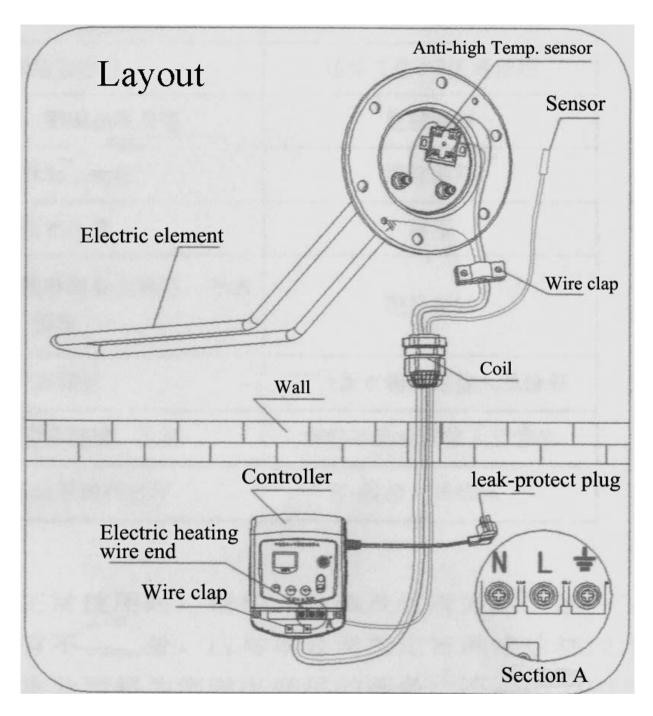


Fig.11

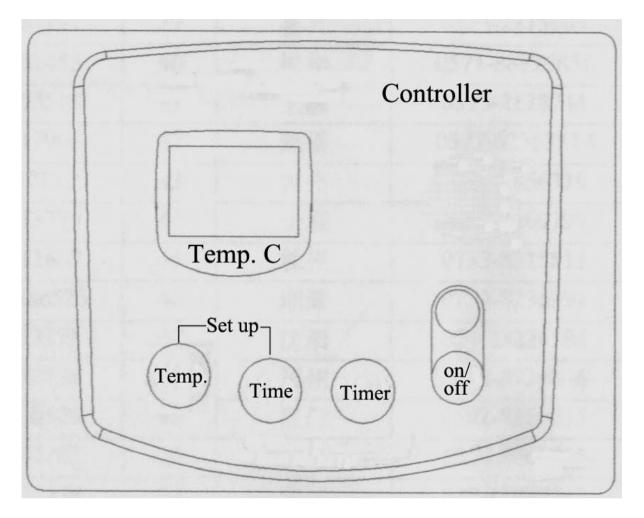


Fig.12

# V. Using Method and Notices

Caution: The light collecting plates should face south with nothing blocked, and supports be reliable to anti-strong wind.

① Filling water: The heater is filled water by pressure and free of filling device (Fig.6), water will be automatically filled till fullness and then stops.

②Using water: Water can be used under pressure.

# VI. Common Failures and Troubleshooting

**Trouble shooting** 

Symptoms of trouble	Causes	Way of removing		
No self check at switch on, no display or confused display	Poor contact at power input plug	Unplug power, and check the plug and plug in again		
Display is ""	Poor contact of sensor plug in or wire broken	Plug in again or replace		
Leakage protection's power indicator not lit up	Leakage protection is activated	Check the cables and electrical heating tubing for power leakage		
No heating and no temperature-rise, heating indicator is constantly on	Electrical heating tube is damaged Temperature reaches the set value	Replace the heating tube Set water temperature at a higher value		
	Heat gathering tubing covered up by dust etc	De-dusting, remove covering		
	Low solar radiation	Let the heater work 2—3 days before using		
Water in the tank not hot	Heat gathering tubing damaged, low absorption	Replace heat gathering tubing		
	Scaling on the heat conducting sleeve	Remove the scaling		
	Low tap water pressure	Boosting the pressure		
No hot water or no water	Feed in valve not shut properly or damaged one way safety valve, resulting in hot water returning	Replace the valve		
comes out	Leakage in water tank	Replace tank or send for repairs		
	Freezing of outdoor plumbing	De-freezing or send for repair crew		
	Pipeline fallen off or valve failure	Send for repairs		