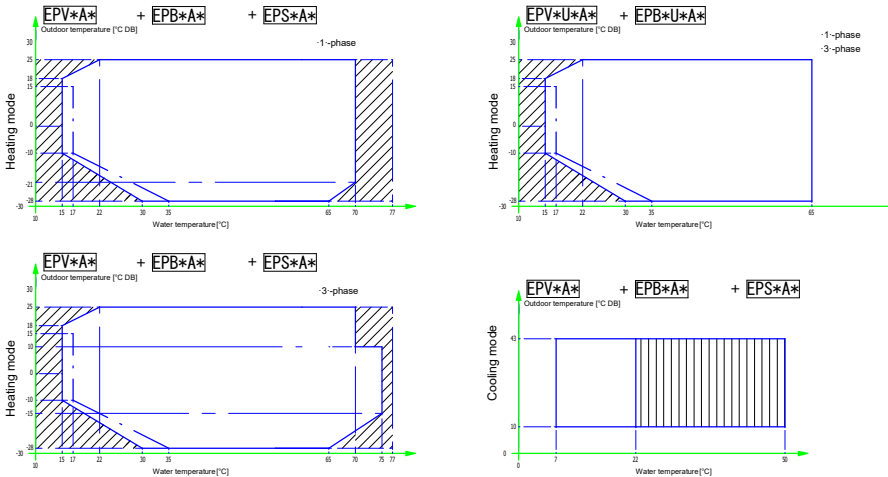


EPSK06-10AV3
EPSK08-10AW1

Operation Range Drawing - Simplified Version



Legend

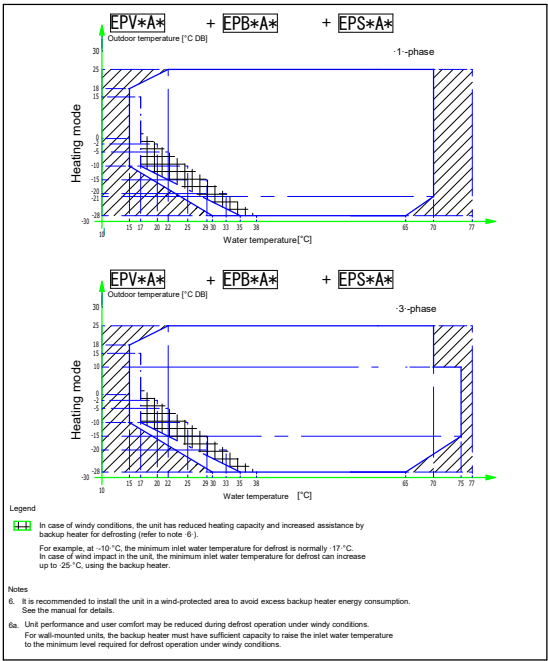
- Backup heater only operation
- No outdoor unit operation
- Pull-down area

- - - Minimum inlet water temperature for defrost (refer to note 5)

Notes

- Tank preheating
For details, see the installer reference guide.
- If negative ambient temperatures are expected, both in operation or at standstill, take adequate countermeasures against freezing.
For more information, refer to the installation manual.
- In restricted power supply mode, the outdoor unit and backup heater can only operate separately.
- If the leaving water temperature setpoint is higher than -55 °C, ΔT must be higher or equal to -10 °C.
- Define the setpoint in the following way to avoid excess backup heater operation.
Setpoint = minimum inlet water temperature to start defrost + ΔT according to installation (+5 °C for UFH and HPC/ -10 °C for radiators)
Example: in an installation with UFH and design temperature of -10 °C
- ΔT = 5 °C
- Minimum inlet water temperature for defrost (from the graph) = -17 °C
- Setpoint = -17 °C + +5 °C (UFH) = -22 °C
The outdoor unit is supported by the backup heater when the setpoint falls below the recommended setpoint.

Operation Range Drawing – Detailed Version (align with SBU prior to EDB release)



Legend

- In case of windy conditions, the unit has reduced heating capacity and increased assistance by backup heater for defrosting (refer to note 6).
- For example, at -10 °C, the minimum inlet water temperature for defrost is normally -17 °C.
In case of wind impact in the unit, the minimum inlet water temperature for defrost can increase up to -25 °C, using the backup heater.

Notes

- It is recommended to install the unit in a wind-protected area to avoid excess backup heater energy consumption.
See the manual for details.
- Unit performance and user comfort may be reduced during defrost operation under windy conditions.
For well-insulated units, the backup heater must have sufficient capacity to raise the inlet water temperature to the minimum level required for defrost operation under windy conditions.