

Laddomat[®] 21 Charging package

Part.No.
11 23 72 1

User and installation instructions

NOTE! Diagrams in this brochure only describe connection principles. Each installation must be measured and carried out according to the applicable regulations.



Manufacturer
Termoventiler AB
Sweden
www.termoventiler.se



The Laddomat 21 is designed to...

...allow the boiler to reach a high working temperature soon after firing.

...to heat the cold tank water in the bottom of the boiler so that the boiler does not rust away through corrosion.

...charge the tank with water at a high and even temperature and low flow, to ensure optimal separation in the tank.

...transfer the residual heat in the boiler to the tank after the fire has gone out.

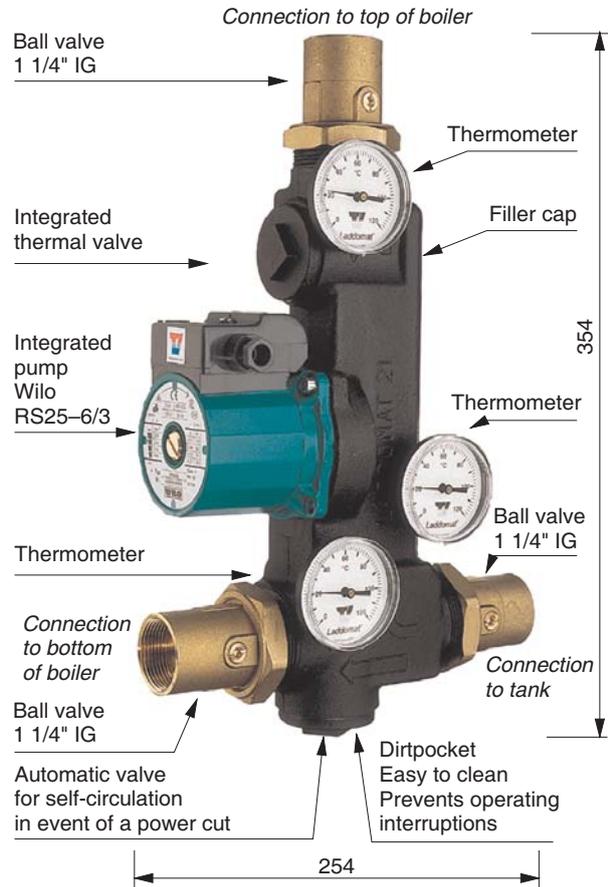
...in the event of a power cut stopping the pump, transfer the heat in the boiler to the tank through self-circulation.

Operation

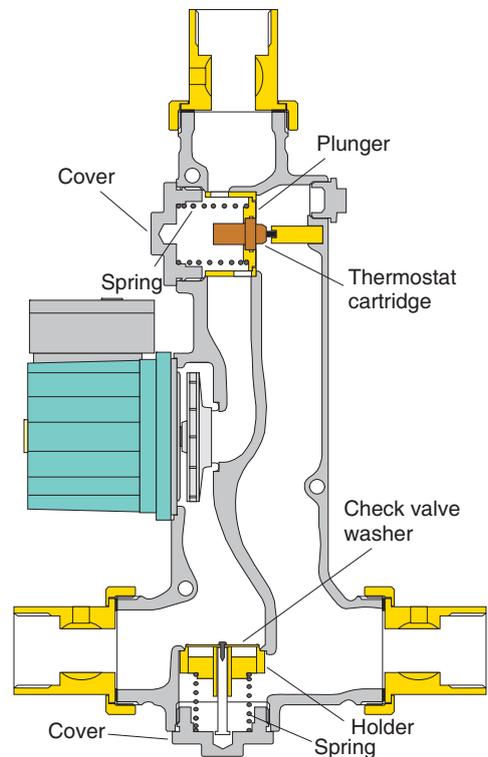
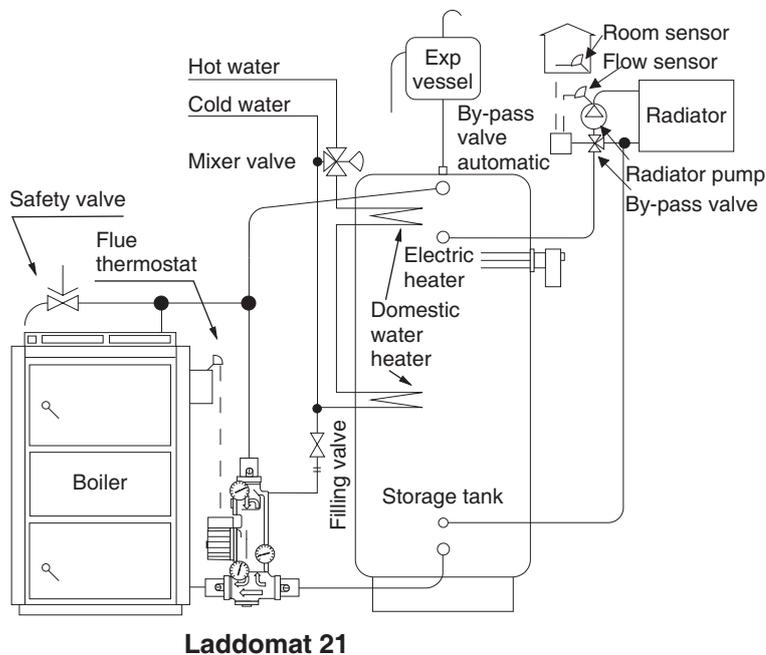
The Laddomat 21 functions fully automatically provided that pump start and stop is automated. See page 4.

The settings described in this User manual are normally made only once.

The Laddomat requires no special supervision or service.



The main parts of a wood burning set-up



Description of functions

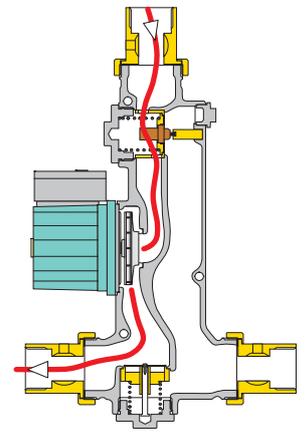
Starting the boiler

To achieve a high level of efficiency and low emissions of unburned substances, it is important that the boiler reaches working temperature quickly.

This is achieved by the circulation pump starting as firing starts. This prevents cold water from the bottom of the tank cooling the boiler unnecessarily, through self-circulation. The circulation pump can be started in three different ways, see page 4.

Firing has started in the illustration to the right. The pump has started. The thermostat cartridge has not started to open yet.

The valve plate of the self-circulating valve is kept closed by the water pressure from the circulation pump.



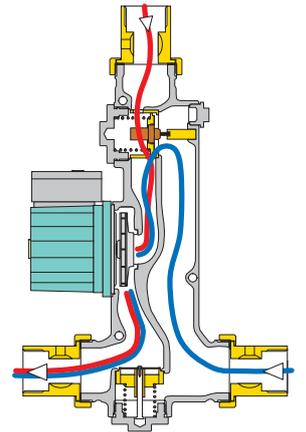
Start up

Operating phase

The boiler has reached operating temperature. The thermostat cartridge has opened and mixes in cold water from the tank.

The mixed water entering the bottom of the boiler has a temperature of about 5–20°C below the opening temperature of the thermostat cartridge. The higher the output of the boiler and the higher the temperature of the water exiting the boiler, the more cold water is mixed in from the bottom of the tank.

This is the same characteristic that allows Laddomat 21 to separate effectively = charging to the tank under all different operating conditions in different boilers.



Operating phase

Final phase

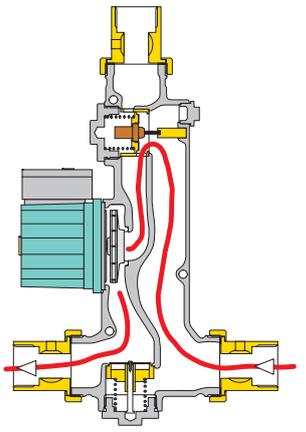
During the final phase of charging the by-pass port in Laddomat 21 is completely closed to the top of the boiler. All water is routed to the tank which becomes fully charged.

Self circulation when the burner has stopped

If a flue thermostat or similar equipment is installed, it will stop the pump immediately after the fire goes out.

The advantage of stopping the pump quickly after the fire goes out is that the cool return water from the radiator circuit flows into the bottom of the boiler through self-circulation. The stored heat in the boiler is then transferred to the top of the tank, and the house then benefits from it.

Stopping the pump when heating ceases, either manually or automatically, is important for one further reason. The hot water in the tank will otherwise be mixed with cold radiator water down to the closing temperature of the thermostat cartridge. If the tank is heated to 90°C and the thermostat cartridge closes at 75° the whole tank falls to this temperature if the pump is not switched off .



Final phase

Self circulation in event of a power cut

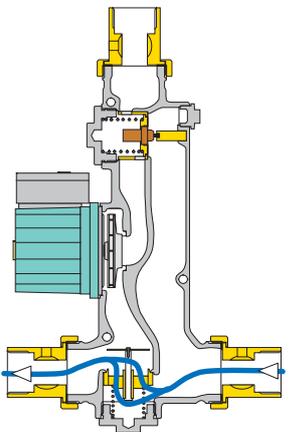
If a power cut occurs during firing, self-circulation starts automatically through the easily opened check valve, on the condition that the water in the tank is colder than the water in the boiler.

The self-circulation power is created by the weight difference between lighter hot water and heavier cold water. If the tank is completely heated all the way to the bottom, self-circulation will be limited, and the boiler could still hit boiling point.

This boiling can be stopped by feeding a small quantity of cold water directly into the bottom of the boiler through the system filling tap.

In the event of a sustained power cut, the whole house can be heated through self-circulation, if the pipe-runs and dimensions are suitable.

The firing should be matched to the output which can be transferred to the storage tank through self-circulation.



Self-circulation

Installation

Dimensioning

Generous pipe dimensions and short lengths guarantee operating reliability, even when the demand for heat is high. This also allows effective self-circulation in the event of power cuts.

Pipe dimensions at a maximum boiler to tank distance of 3 m.

Boilers up to:

35 kW min. 28 cu pipe or R25

50 kW min. 35 cu pipe or R32

80 kW min. 42 cu pipe or R40

The dimensions must be increased for longer pipes.

If there are special requirements for self-circulation, the pipes must be dimensioned accordingly.

Connection

The Laddomat® 21 must always be connected in the upright position as shown in the diagrams.

Position Laddomat 21 close to the boiler and on the level of the boiler's bottom outlet, no higher than approximately 20 cm above the floor on which the boiler stands.

Pipe-runs must be as short as possible and have the minimum number of bends. Make sure that all air pockets are eliminated.

The diameter of the pipe from the top of the boiler to the T-pipe and down to the Laddomat 21 must be as large as possible. This gives low water-velocity, and allows air released in the boiler to separate out in the expansion chamber or the vent.

The location of the filler serves two purposes. Firstly, in filling the system, both the boiler and the tank are filled through the bottom connections to facilitate the venting of all air. Secondly, boiling can be prevented, by adding cold water. Connect a union coupling between the filler tap and the outlet to make future servicing easier.

Bleeding

9 out of 10 operating interruptions are due to air in the charging circuit preventing circulation.

For optimum operation, pipe-runs should be arranged so as to allow all air to escape from the system.

High points in the pipe-runs should be avoided, but, if this is not possible, they should be fitted with vents of the air gauge type. NOTE! Not automatic air vents.

There are substantial variations in the ability of different waters to hold air. This air is released in the boiler when the water is heated. Think of the amount of air bubbles which occur when heating water in a saucepan.

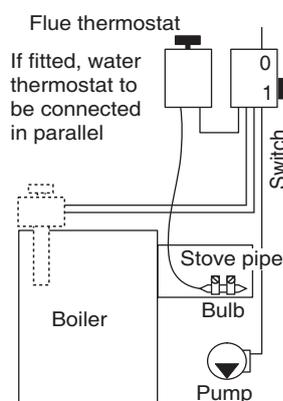
Starting and stopping the charging pump

It is important to start the pump as soon as the firing starts to ensure that the boiler heats up rapidly.

Stopping the pump quickly when the fire has gone out will make the hot water self-circulate from the top of the boiler to the storage tank.

Some boilers have integrated thermostats to control the pump. Check that this control system operates correctly with the boiler.

NOTE Not included in delivery



Laddomat Flue thermostat
Part.no.131001

Setting the pump speed

The speed control for the circulation pump must be in position 3. Position 2 is only used for boilers that produce less than 25 kW.

Position 1 must not be used because the lower starting torque at this speed cannot guarantee a good start.

If higher or lower charging temperatures than the standard thermostat cartridge can provide are required one can easily change to a thermostat which opens at 63°, 72°, 78°, 83° or 87°C.

Service

Before carrying out any servicing work, close the three shut-offs by setting the screwdriver slot on the valves at right angles to the direction of the pipe. This makes it easy to access the pump, thermal valve and check valve for service.

If operating interruptions still occur, even though the system has been bled, there may be dirt such as lint, tape or thread swarf stuck in the coupling. Disassemble and clean. Clean all sealing surfaces when reassembling:

1. The thermal valve
2. The self-circulation valve
3. The pump impeller

In some installations, there are problems with extremely high levels of contaminants. These can form deposits inside the pump, which may result in stoppages.

Stoppages can be avoided if the pump is disassembled and the rotor and pump housing are cleaned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Expansion vessel

If stoppages due to air continue to occur, despite the fact that the system has been installed in accordance with the instructions provided, check that:

The expansion vessel is sufficiently large, at least 5 % of the total volume when the tank is open. Operating pressure must always be at least 2 metre water column = 0.2 bar more than the height difference from the pressure gauge to the upper edge of the highest radiator.

If a pressure vessel is installed, this must be at least 10–20% of the total volume. Each installation must be specially dimensioned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Check that the operating pressure, where the installation is cold, is never lower than the height difference between the pressure gauge and the highest radiator + 2 meter water column (mwc).

Example: Height from centre of pressure gauge to upper edge of highest radiator = 3 m.
Lowest operating pressure = 3 + 2 mwc = 5 mwc = 0.5 bar

Radiator system

To make the maximum use of the storage tank, it is very important that the radiator system is fitted with:

1. Automatic by-pass control
2. Thermostatic valves with integrated pressure reduction devices, which are set to suit the radiator size. Both measures are intended to reduce the flow and so reduce the return temperature. Without raising the delivery temperature. The lower the return temperature, the longer the heat in the tank lasts.

Thermostat cartridge

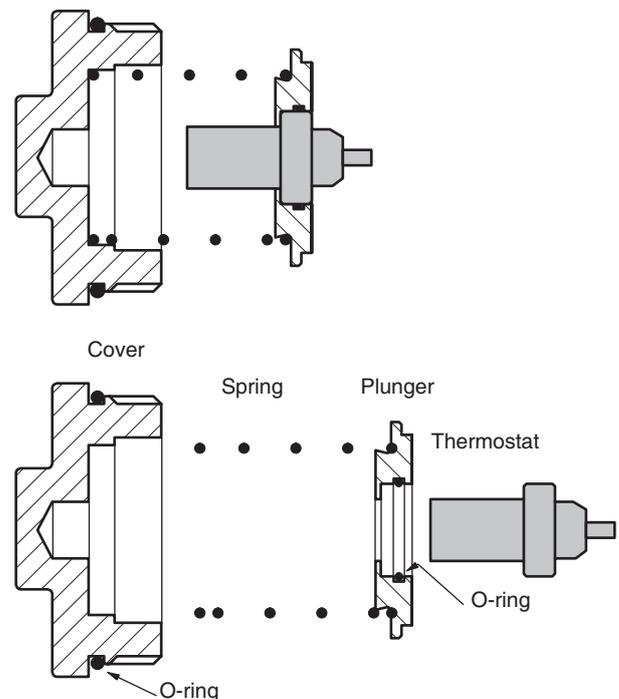
The thermostat cartridge is available as a spare part, and may need to be replaced if it is regularly exposed to temperatures close to, or above, boiling point.

The number is engraved on the cartridge.

No.	Opening temperature
5839	63°C
8719	72°C
1456	78°C
1467	83°C
8222	87°C

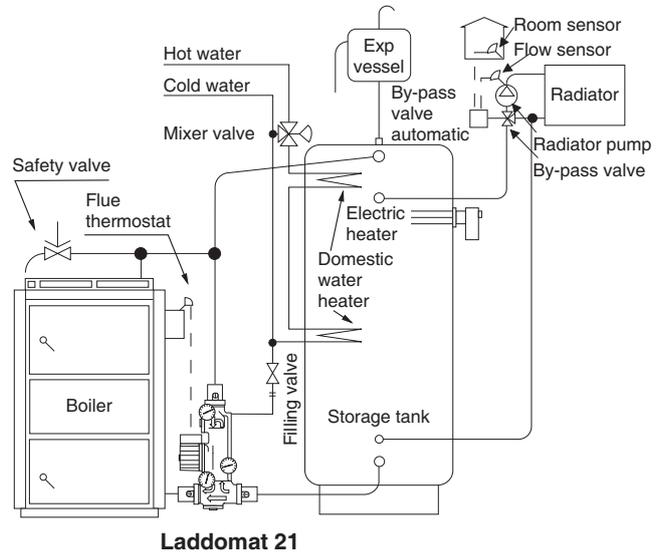
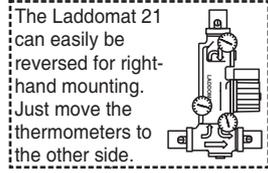
Technical data

Pump:	Wilo RS25-6-3
Connections:	R32 (3 pcs)
Opening temperature:	63, 72, 78, 83 or 87°C
Kv value:	14
Boiler output:	max 80 kW



Connecting to a tank

1. The pipe-runs shown on the diagram are optimised to reduce air-related operating interruptions to a minimum.
2. The hot water pipe to the by-pass valve can be connected in two ways.
 - a) Approx 30 cm from the top of the tank to prioritise domestic hot water.
 - b) On the charge line connection to the tank to prioritise heating. The connection is directed downwards to prevent air rising to the radiators.



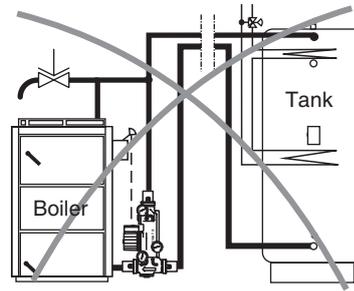
Connecting 2 – 3 tanks

The tanks must be located up against each other, and as close as possible to the boiler. The pipe-runs from the bottom of the tanks are always laid close to the floor.

It is important that the flow to the tanks during charging and discharging is distributed equally. If the system is connected wrongly, then charging will be cut off when tank number 1 is full of hot water which will reach the boiler before the other tanks are completely filled. Tanks 2 and 3 will be virtually unused.

If the system is connected wrongly the warm water and the heat will run out earlier than estimated after the burner has stopped, since tank 1 will cool down more quickly than the others.

If these requirements cannot be met, there are other connection options.



The pipe to the bottom of the tank must not be routed through the roof.

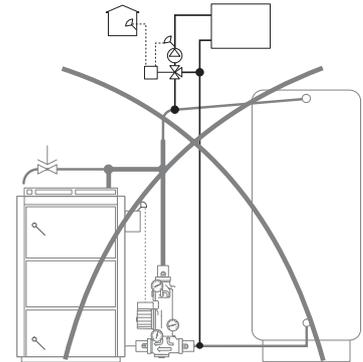
Equal pipe lengths

To achieve equal resistance, it is essential to use approximately the same pipe-lengths to the tanks, this is achieved by:

1. Connecting the charging circuit diagonally, A–A
2. Connecting the radiator circuit diagonally, B–B.

In addition, the dimension of the pipes between the tanks must be large enough to facilitate self-circulation between the tanks. Alternatively, locate the hot water heater in the centre. It is an advantage if the tanks are connected together in the centre, to further distribute the heat.

NOTE If the radiator is connected in this way there is a large risk of heat retention in the boiler and/or reduced heat to the radiator circuit.

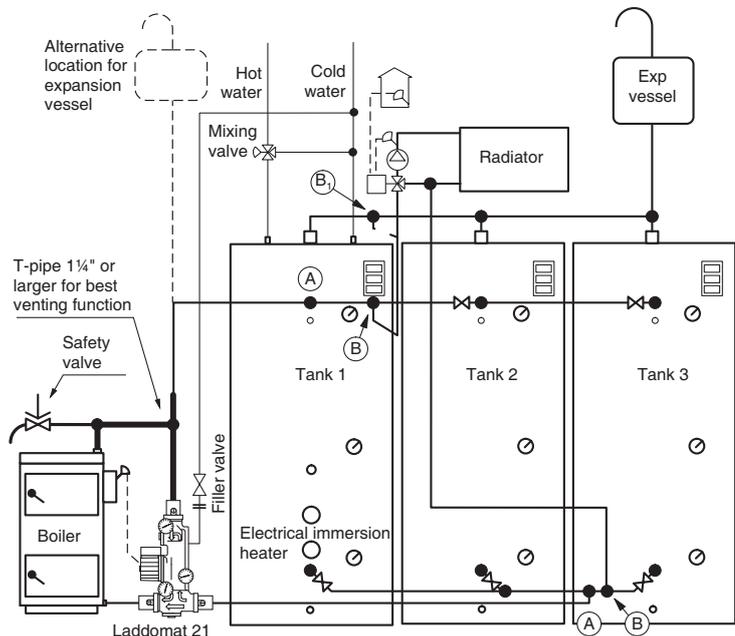


Connecting the by-pass valve

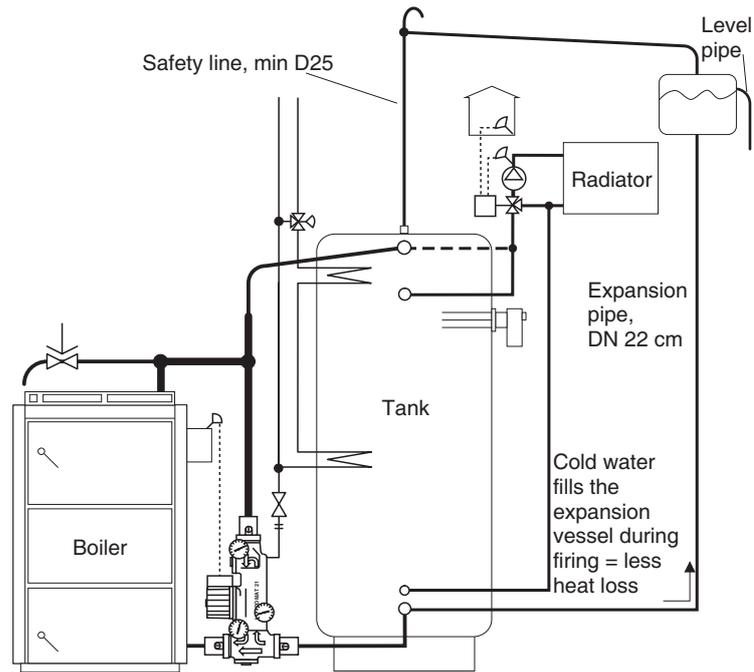
The hot water port is connected at B, which prioritises hot water, or at B1, which prioritises heating.

Electrical immersion heater operation

When operating solely on the electrical immersion heater, it is an advantage only to heat the first tank to prevent heat loss. Shut off the other tanks using the valves at the bottom of each tank.



Connection suggestions

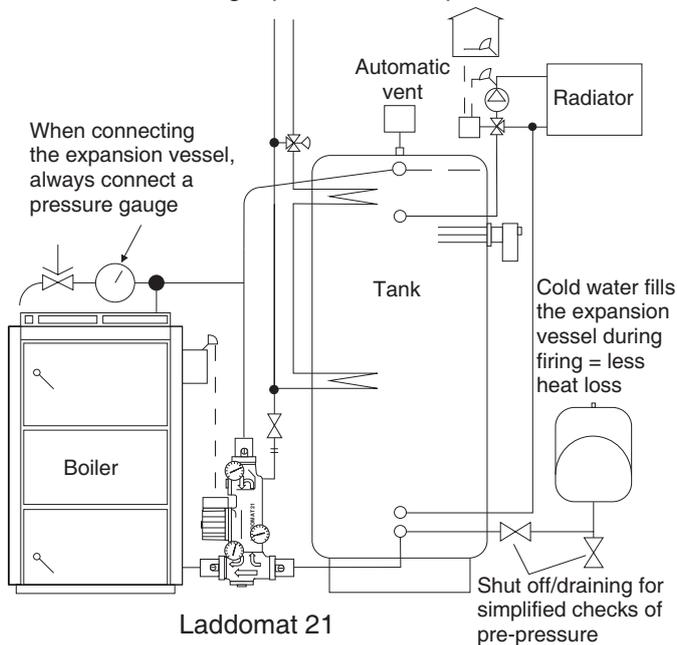


Laddomat 21

Bottom connection of the expansion vessel gives reduced heat losses

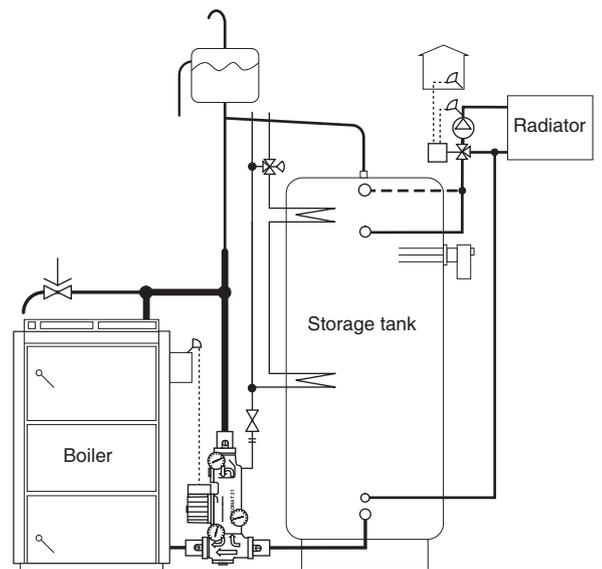
NOTE See information on page 5 about the expansion vessel

Connecting a pressurised expansion vessel



Laddomat 21

Alternative installation with open expansion vessel



Laddomat 21

Instructions for replacing the thermostat in the Laddomat 21

Check that the pump is switched off.

Close the three shut-offs.

Unscrew the cover above the pump

Remove the cover with the spring, plunger and thermostat from the Laddomat 21.

The thermostat is held in place on the plunger by an O-ring.

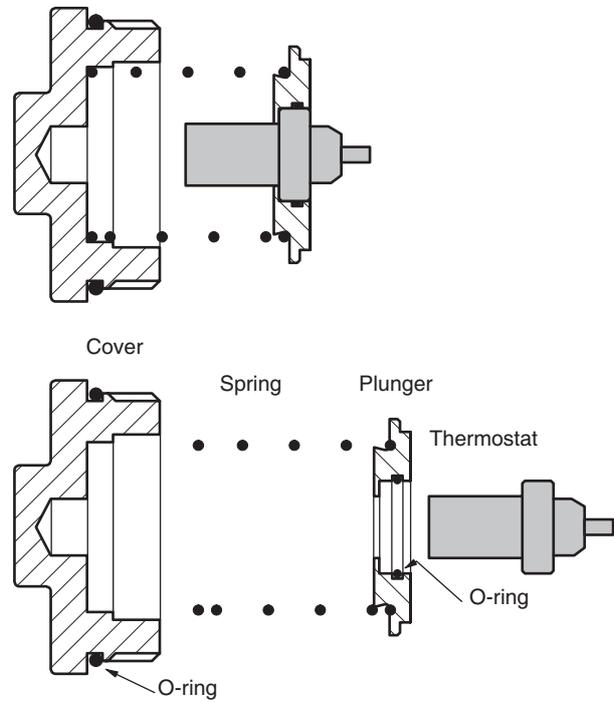
Press the thermostat gently out of the plunger.

Push the new thermostat into the plunger.

Reinstall the cover with the spring, plunger and thermostat. Open the shut-off valves.

Wait a few minutes before starting the pump to allow any air to rise and escape from the system.

The installation is now ready for use.



In the event of operating problems.

Whenever wood firing for the storage tank, it is very important that the boiler burns without interruption, from starting until the wood fire has gone out. All stoppages in the firing process that cause the combustion fan or the damper to be shut by the overheat thermostat catastrophically reduce efficiency. If this continues over time, tar builds up in the boiler and chimney and there is a severe risk of a chimney fire.

The most common reason for operational stoppages when starting up new installations is air, which prevents circulation at high temperatures.

In all new installations, there are varying amounts of air trapped in the fresh water. This air is released as the water is heated. The warmer the water, the more air is released.

The released air collects in large bubbles, which can prevent circulation if they reach the pump.

At lower temperatures, the air is released more slowly, and it can rise up and be vented away through the expansion vessel or via a vent.

Operational stoppage because of air

A.

Uncontrolled operational stoppages at start up can be avoided if the boiler is lit without the thermostat insert being installed in Laddomat 21, at the same time as the upper ball valve in Laddomat 21 is completely closed. During the entire firing phase, the full flow of water from the tank will cool the boiler. Firing must continue until the tank is heated as high as the safety devices permit, 90-95°C. On installations with a lot of air in the water, repeated firings for up to a week may be required.

B.

Installations that have functioned without a problem for some time can also experience operational stoppages due to aeration of the water.

The most common causes of aeration are:

1. The filler tap for the heating system is continuously leaking small amounts of fresh water. Because the large water volume reduces in volume when it cools, any leakage of excess water is not noticed until the tank is fully heated.
2. The expansion vessel is too small.
3. Incorrect pre-pressure in the pressure expansion vessel.
4. The radiator pump that is located on the return line causes air to be drawn in through the gasket boxes of the radiator valves due to the vacuum, which the pump creates when the radiator thermostats close on sunny spring days.
5. Air diffusion through underfloor heating pipes.

If, when firing, a rushing/murmuring noise is heard in the Laddomat pump – there are air problems in the installation. Venting is most easily carried out by allowing the pump to remain unaffected for 1-2 minutes. Any air will then rise and be evacuated through the expansion pipe or vent. If that does not help, try as in point A. If the problems return, check according to points B 1-5.

C.

If the remedial action given above does not help, the thermostat cartridge may be faulty and require changing.

A thermostat cartridge with lower opening temperature can be installed. The lower operating temperature means that not as much air is released when firing the boiler.