

**Original Instructions for Installation, Use
and Maintenance**

Fan Coil Unit QVC



LTG Aktiengesellschaft

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EC Declaration of Conformity



EC declaration of conformity

As defined by the EC Council Directive on Machinery 2006/42/EG, Annex II, Nr. 1A

We herewith declare that the machine described in the following conforms to all relevant provisions of the EC Machinery Directive 2006/42/EC.

Manufacturer: **LTG Aktiengesellschaft, Grenzstr. 7, D-70435 Stuttgart**

Designation of machinery: **Fan Coil Unit**

Machinery type: **QVC**
all sizes

Relevant EC Council Directives: **Machinery Directive (2006/42/EC)**

Applied harmonized standards, in particular: **DIN EN ISO 13857, DIN EN 349, DIN EN ISO 12100-1, DIN EN ISO 12100-1, DIN EN 60335-1**

Other standards: **VDI 6022**

Stuttgart, 29. Dezember 2009

Signature of manufacturer


Position of signatory: **Dr. Schaal**


ppa. Dehlwes

Air technology for humans and products. Since 1924

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Konformitätserklärung-GB.docx/ Seite 1 of 1

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Carefully read the safety instructions before using any LTG fan coil unit.
Always follow the safety instructions!

Safety Instructions

The units meet any pertinent safety standards.



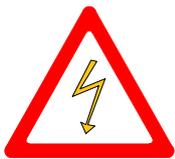
The installation and maintenance of air conditioning units may be dangerous because of high pressures and electrical components being alive. Therefore, the installation, maintenance, and repair must be performed by qualified and trained staff only.

In particular electrical connections are to be provided, removed, or modified by authorized persons only observing all relevant safety instructions.

Safety instructions in the technical documentation and on unit labels must be followed at all times.

Do not open the unit for cleaning, maintenance, or repair and do not remove covers and casings (air diffuser) unless all conducting lines have been completely disconnected. **Do not connect** or remove the plug-in connector when under tension.

Any work regarding the electrical equipment is to be performed by skilled and trained staff only. Connections to the main power supply and the safety earth terminal must be executed exactly as described in the wiring diagram.



Electrical operation of the unit in a partly disassembled condition or of individual components is not permitted since earth terminals might be interrupted.

The standard version of the heat exchangers is designed for an operating pressure of 10 bar (test pressure 16 bar). High water pressures may be hazardous. Higher operating pressures, therefore, require LTG's express permission. Wear safety glasses.

During continuous operation the motor may reach temperatures of up to 65 °C. If necessary, allow the motor to cool off or wear gloves.

Be careful when performing work on the heat exchangers. Blades and housing parts are sharp-edged. Wear gloves during work and handling.

Be careful when working overhead and provide protection against parts falling from above.

Never remove the protective grille of the fan impeller and the motor cover during operation.

Keep objects and dirt from entering the impeller. A damaged fan impeller or objects being ejected by the impeller may be hazardous.



The casing on site also serves as a protection and should be removed for maintenance and cleaning only.

Avoid any additional load to the unit or the suspensions since stability might be insufficient.

In the heating mode a temperature of up to 80 °C may be achieved. Water-carrying parts may be hot so do not touch with your bare hands to avoid burns.

The unit must be checked by an expert immediately

- if it has been mechanically damaged or is suffering from a water damage,
- if the fan shows signs of damages (imbalance, damage to the bearing or motor),
- if the suspension or the casing show clear signs of corrosion or ageing.

Do not put the unit back into operation before all necessary maintenance and repair has been performed!

Take the unit entirely off the main power supply until all repairs have been completed even if this might result in not being able to operate undamaged units

It is in any case imperative to take a damaged unit completely off the main power supply!

1. **Transport and Storage**

The unit requires dry and dust-free conditions during transport, storage, installation, and operation.

The unit is supplied in corrugated board boxes secured with straps.

Units are stacked on Euro or single trip pallets and secured with straps. Pallets may be moved using forklifts or cranes.

Do not remove the packaging unless immediately prior to installation on site to protect the unit from pollution and damages.



LTG Aktiengesellschaft will not take responsibility for any pollution of or damages to the unit.

1.1 **Transport Instructions**

Handle units appropriately and with care during transport.

Do not throw, let drop to the ground or bump into other items or walls.

Make sure that units are safely fastened during transport and avoid damage through other items.

It is recommended to always have units handled by at least two persons.

The packaging is not weather-resistant.

1.2 **Storage**

Make sure that units are entirely protected against weathering, humidity, and other adverse conditions that might result in damages during storage.

The storage location must meet the following climatic requirements:

Temperature between +5 °C and +55 °C with a relative humidity of 90 % max. (non-condensing).

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Date: Feb. 2010**2. Function**

The valve-controlled four-pipe perimeter displacement fan coil unit type QVC is particularly suitable for cooling or heating whenever highest standards of comfort are required.

It may be used as a simple recirculating air system where the room is supplied with fresh air using an independent ventilation system or when an air exchange is ensured through openable windows. In this way, the room climate can be manipulated by the user according to individual requirements.

Due to the displacement operation (low-impulse, horizontal discharge of the air) a short-circuit between the discharge and suction openings is caused in the heating mode. Therefore, the specific heating capacity is significantly lower than the cooling capacity which limits the QVC to applications in rooms with modest heating loads.

A cross-flow fan draws in the ambient air through the heat exchanger. Depending on the water temperature in the heat exchanger, the air is either cooled or heated. The cooled or heated air then enters the distribution box which is equipped with a displacement distributor. A uniform discharge along the entire outlet height and width is guaranteed by specially arranged guide vanes inside the discharge duct. Thanks to the special arrangement of the discharge openings, an additional induction effect is achieved resulting in a quick reduction of temperature differences.

When designing the sill the notes (see "Dimensions") will have to be considered to ensure a trouble free operation of the ventilation system. The LTG Engineer Services is at your disposal to discuss any technical details. Thermal energy transport to the heat exchanger is performed by water; water connection on the right or left.

If the cold water temperature drops in the cooling mode below dew point the condensate will be collected by a condensate tray with possible connecting socket. For reasons of hygiene, the unit should be dimensioned in a way to ensure that no condensation occurs during standard operation. For operation below dew point insulated units are available.

Output is water-side controlled by valves.

The fan speed is controlled by a five-speed capacitor motor with low energy consumption, with individual switch activation.

For group activation a total of 5 units may be connected in parallel.

Take care to connect in parallel identical speeds only, i.e. connect speed I of unit 1 to speed I of unit 2, etc.

With view to dimensioning, the most important data are the caloric output, the sound power level and the air flow rate.

The units' caloric output is determined through the fan speed, the water flow rate, and the valve setting which may be controlled by a regulating device.

The units' sound power and the air flow rate are determined through the fan speed.

The use of a filter results, at the same speed level, in a reduction of both the caloric output and the air flow rate while the sound power level of the units is higher when increasing the fan speed.

2.1 Intended Use

The LTG fan coil unit type QVC is intended for use in closed rooms.

It is designed for ambient temperatures of +5 °C to +40 °C and a maximum relative humidity of up to 90% (non-condensing).

In order to ensure safe motor functioning the ambient temperature when installed should not exceed +40 °C.

The maximum admissible supply temperature is, therefore, limited to +80 °C.

Any other operating conditions require the express and written permission of LTG Aktiengesellschaft.

LTG Aktiengesellschaft does not assume responsibility for any damages resulting from unintended use.

Room Air Temperatures and Temperature Layer Formation QVC

Dimensioning of a displacement air system should not be based exclusively on performance data since the type of air guidance will, system-related, reach comfort limits even with moderate cooling loads.

In general, two criteria must be considered when dimensioning the system:

1. the diffused air temperature should not exceed 20 °C
2. the maximum temperature gradient in height must not exceed certain limits as specified in various standards.

Standard	Maximum temperature gradient
DIN 1946/2 January 1994	2 K / m [0.1 .. 1.1 m]
DIN ISO 7730 October 1987, draft	3 K / m [0.1 .. 1.1 m]
CEN/TC 156 WG 6 October 1993, draft Category A	2 K / m [0.1 .. 1.1 m]
CEN/TC 156 WG 6 October 1993, draft Category B	3 K / m [0.1 .. 1.1 m]
CEN/TC 156 WG 6 October 1993, draft Category C	4 K / m [0.1 .. 1.1 m]

Usually, displacement air systems meet indoor air speed requirements if temperature gradient requirements are taken into consideration with the parapet diffused air speed remaining below 20 cm/s.

Because of the indoor air flow's linear character it is advantageous to base the specific room load and air flow rates on the parapet length instead of the base surface since the entire air volume has to flow away from the parapet.

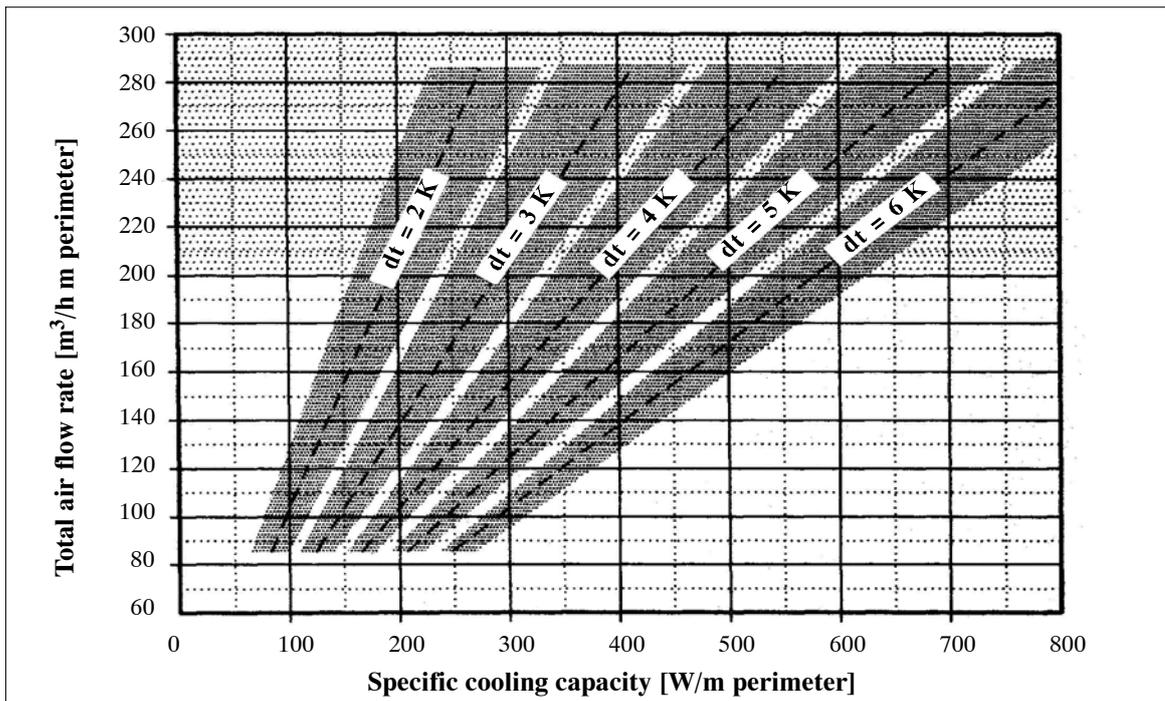
The following shows examples for displacement air system application areas.

These application areas depend on the parapet design, the room load distribution, and other factors which is why they must be determined through lab testing.

Application Area for Induction Units Type QVC (may vary depending on load distribution)

Maximum temperature gradient 1 to 1.5 m in front of parapet.

Temperature gradient dt at a height of 0.1 to 1.1 m.



3. Technical Specifications

3.1 Specification, Dimensions, Performance Data

Specification

Torsion-resistant casing of galvanized sheet steel. Heat exchanger designed for high output, consisting of copper tubing with press-fitted aluminum fins. Maximum operating pressure (standard version): 10 bar.

Lateral connection of hot, cold and condensate water.

Condensate receiver of galvanized sheet steel with a 15 mm diameter drainage socket.

On request, self-extinguishing easily replaceable secondary air filter of synthetically bonded polyamide fibres.

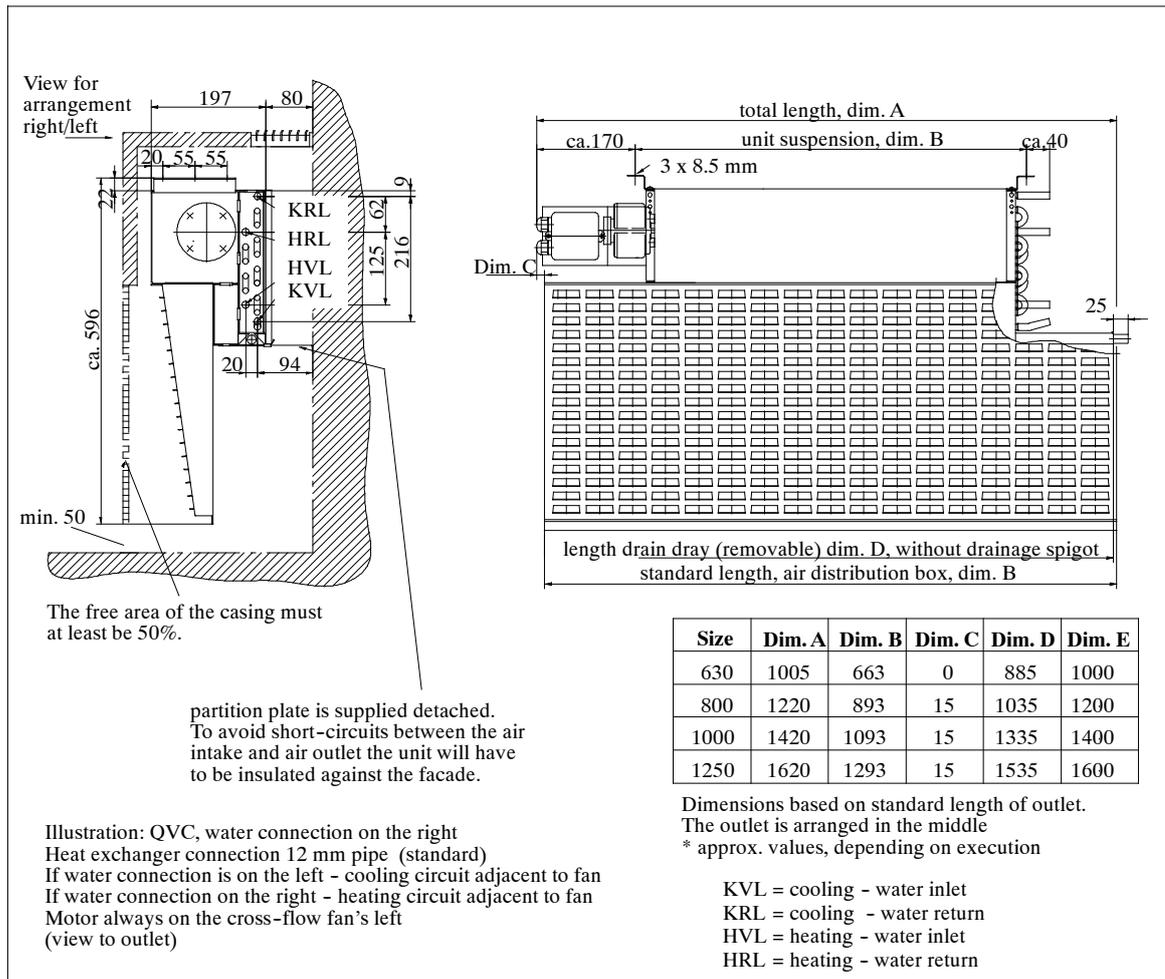
The perimeter displacement outlet offers a low pressure loss and may be detached very easily.

The integrated guide vanes divert the air flow and ensure a uniform discharge and an additional inductive effect.

The outlet may be adjusted to the sill height and width.

Low-noise cross-flow fan with capacitor motor (max. 5 speeds). The customer must provide a switch for each unit meeting the required power stages. Wiring on site.

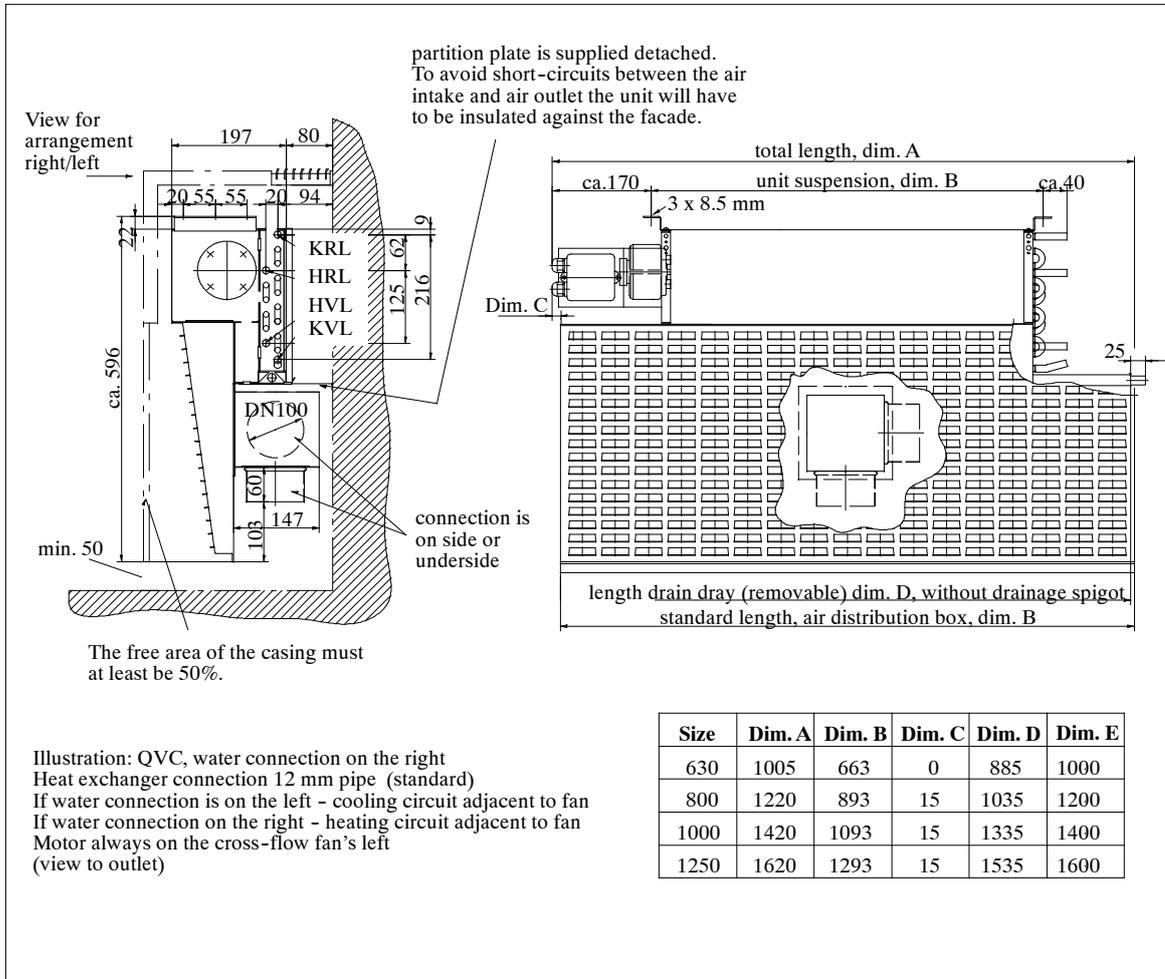
Dimensions Type QVC, Standard Version



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Dimensions Type QVC, Version with Fresh Air Supply



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Performance Data
Size 630

n [-]	V [m ³ /h]	L _{A18} [dB(A)]	L _{wA} [dB(A)]	Q _{k mF} /Δt [W/K]	Q _{h mF} /Δt [W/K]	w _{ok} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	w _{oh} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	P _{el} [W]	I _{max} [mA]
I	160	28	34	42	26	200 / 14	100 / 2.7	17	90
II	210	32	38	48	29			20	
III	250	39	45	55	32			22	
IV	290	43	49	59	34			24	
V	340	46	52	62	35			27	

Size 800

n [-]	V [m ³ /h]	L _{A18} [dB(A)]	L _{wA} [dB(A)]	Q _{k mF} /Δt [W/K]	Q _{h mF} /Δt [W/K]	w _{ok} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	w _{oh} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	P _{el} [W]	I _{max} [mA]
I	230	27	33	51	31	200 / 16	100 / 3.1	17	90
II	260	32	38	57	34			20	
III	310	36	42	65	37			22	
IV	350	38	44	69	40			24	
V	400	41	47	73	41			27	

Size 1000

n [-]	V [m ³ /h]	L _{A18} [dB(A)]	L _{wA} [dB(A)]	Q _{k mF} /Δt [W/K]	Q _{h mF} /Δt [W/K]	w _{ok} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	w _{oh} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	P _{el} [W]	I _{max} [mA]
I	260	28	34	57	36	200 / 18	100 / 3.4	17	130
II	320	30	36	65	38			20	
III	400	36	42	77	44			24	
IV	500	41	47	87	49			27	
V	650	48	54	103	57			32	

Size 1250

n [-]	V [m ³ /h]	L _{A18} [dB(A)]	L _{wA} [dB(A)]	Q _{k mF} /Δt [W/K]	Q _{h mF} /Δt [W/K]	w _{ok} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	w _{oh} /Δp _w [kg/h]/[kPa]	P _{el} [W]	I _{max} [mA]
I	275	26	32	66	41	200 / 20	100 / 3.6	17	130
II	340	30	36	73	43			20	
III	440	36	42	84	50			24	
IV	550	41	47	96	56			27	
V	725	48	54	108	67			32	

Legend

n - speed
V - flow rate
 (approx. values, tolerance ±10%)
L_{A18} - sound pressure level
L_{wA} - sound power level ±3 dB(A)
 (without casing)
Q_{k mF} - cooling capacity (with filter)
Q_{h mF} - heating capacity (with filter)

Δt - temperature difference between induction air
 temperature before entering the heat exchanger
 and water supply
w_{ok} - standard flow rate at cooling capacity
w_{oh} - standard flow rate at heating capacity
Δp_w - water-side pressure loss
P_{el} - electric power consumption (± 20%)
I_{max} - maximum current input at speed V

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Sound Power Values with Fresh Air

Sound power L_{wA} for size 630 with fresh air

n [-]	$V_P = 40 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 50 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 60 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 70 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 80 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]
I	34	34	36	38	42
II	38	38	38	41	42
III	45	45	45	45	45
IV	49	49	49	49	49
V	52	52	52	52	52

Sound power L_{wA} for size 800 with fresh air

n [-]	$V_P = 60 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 70 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 80 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 90 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]
I	33	35	37	40	42
II	38	38	39	40	42
III	42	42	42	43	45
IV	44	44	44	44	45
V	47	47	47	47	47

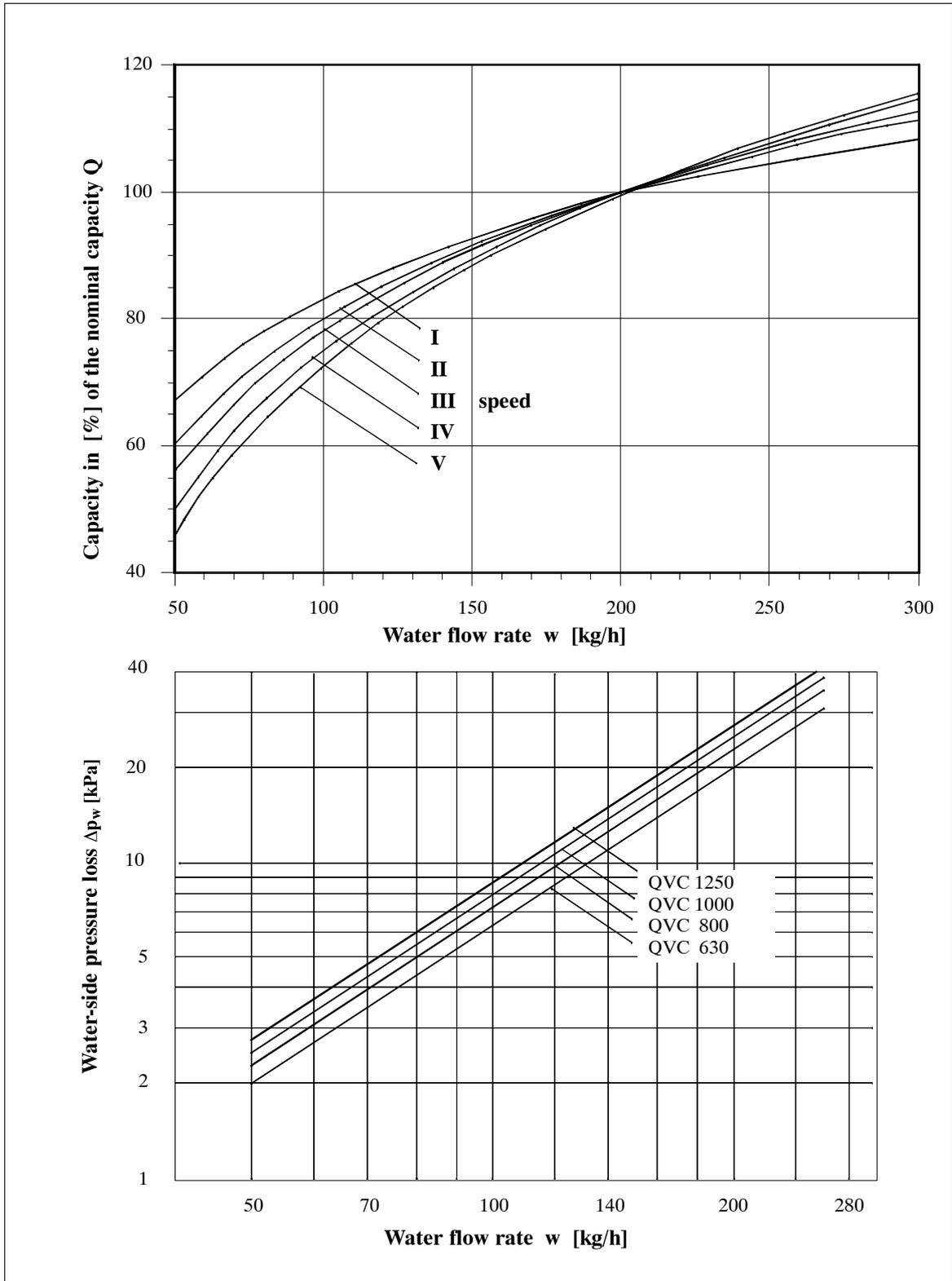
Sound power L_{wA} for size 1000 with fresh air

n [-]	$V_P = 70 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 80 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 90 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 120 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]
I	34	35	37	39	41
II	37	38	38	39	41
III	43	41	41	41	44
IV	48	47	47	47	47
V	54	54	54	54	54

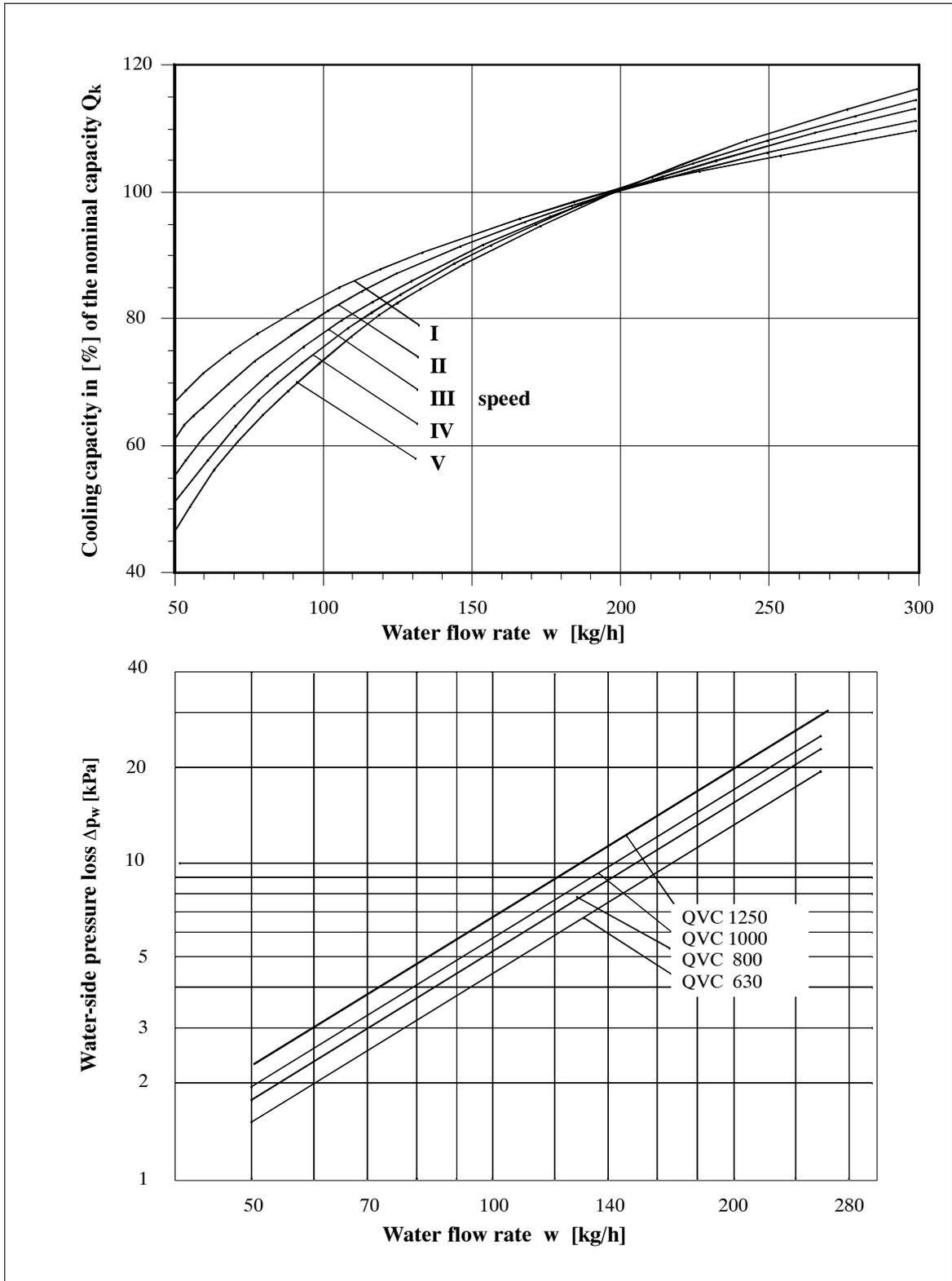
Sound power L_{wA} for size 1250 with fresh air

n [-]	$V_P = 80 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 90 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 100 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 120 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]	$V_P = 140 \text{ m}^3/\text{h}$ [dB(A)]
I	34	34	36	40	42
II	37	34	36	40	42
III	43	39	39	43	43
IV	48	45	45	45	46
V	53	53	53	53	53

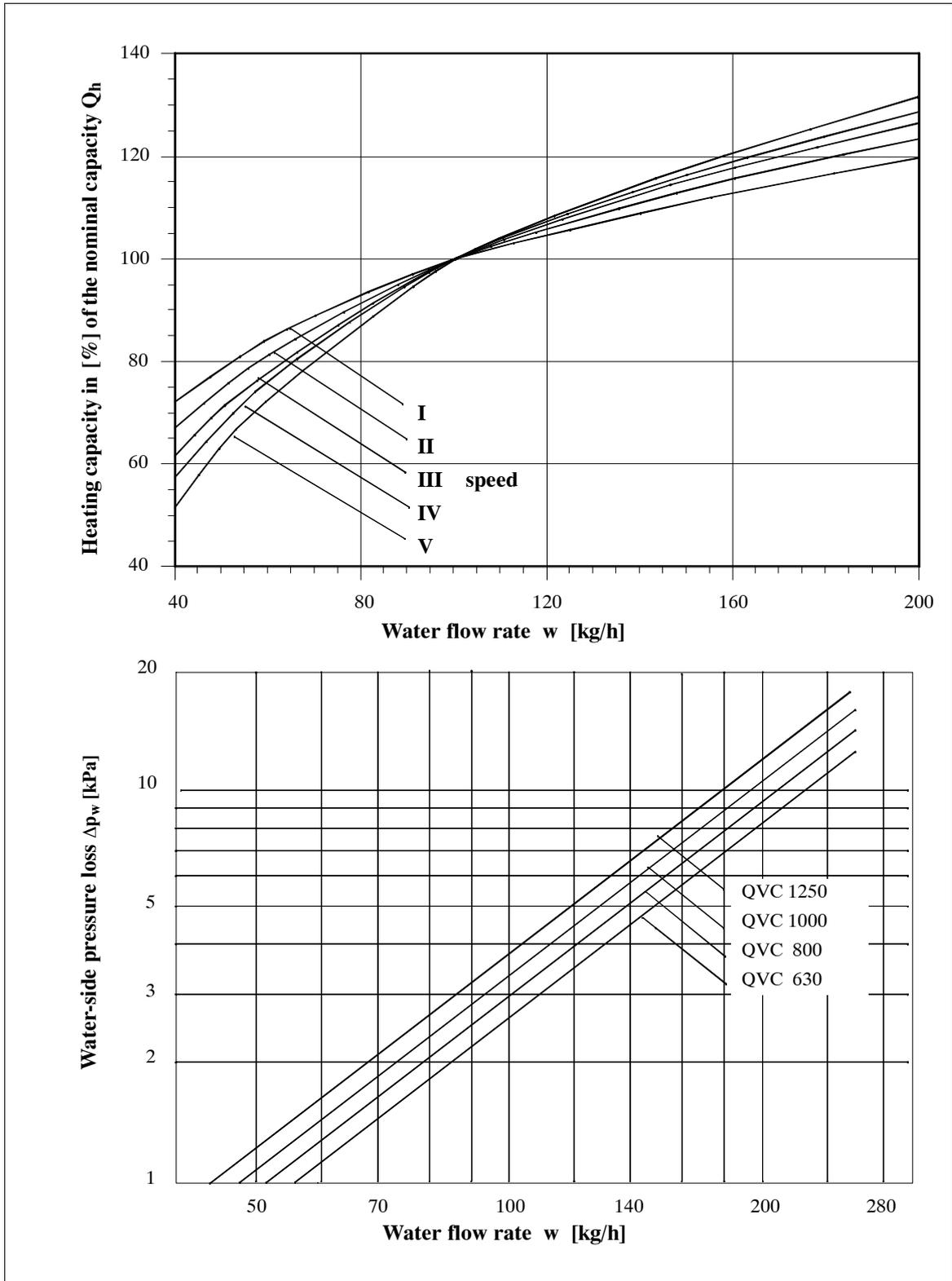
**Water-side Pressure Loss and Capacity for different Flow Rates,
 2-pipe System**



Water-side Pressure Loss and Cooling Capacity for different Flow Rates, 4-pipe System



Water-side Pressure Loss and Heating Capacity for different Flow Rates, 4-pipe System



3.2 Caloric Output Data

Caloric output data were determined at a test stand in the LTG test lab.

Data are valid if the following applies:

- unit at operating temperature, steady-state condition
- steady-state condition during measurements
- no condensation at the heat exchanger in the cooling mode
- water without additives (drinking water quality)*
- water supply temperatures from 12 °C to 16 °C in the cooling mode and 50 °C - 60 °C in the heating mode.

Parameters used:

- specific heat capacity of the water 4186 J/(kgK)
- specific heat capacity of the air 1004 J/(kgK)
- air density 1.2 kg/m³

To ensure easy transferability, the specific caloric outputs - i.e. the absolute caloric outputs in relation to the temperature difference between water intake and induction air before entering the heat exchanger - are given.

The outputs given in the chart do apply with specific nominal flow rates only. These are stated for each type and size.

The correction charts give a graphic illustration of how outputs change with other flow rates compared to nominal flow rate output.

Flow rates have been determined through calculation and may vary by about 10%.

*** Addition of ethylene glycol to lower the freezing point:**

To lower the freezing point, cooling water is often added some ethylene glycol. The lower specific thermal capacity of the mixture reduces the unit's cooling capacity.

3.3 Acoustic Data

Acoustic data have been determined in a reverberation chamber in the LTG test lab.

The technical data sheet contain the A weighted sound pressure levels L_{A18} for different fan speeds.

Sound pressure levels apply to a room absorption surface of 18 m² which equals a room absorption of about 6 dB(A). Thus, sound power levels may easily be calculated.

$$L_{WA} = L_{A18} + 6 \text{ dB(A)}$$

The data given apply to one unit, i.e. one room axle. If more than one unit is installed in the same room, the sound pressure level will rise accordingly.

Increase in sound level with several sound sources of the same type:

Number of sound sources of the same type	1	2	3	4
Sound level increase [dB]		3	5	6

Measuring accuracy is ± 10%.

3.4 Hydraulic Data

Heat exchangers are approved for an operating pressure of 10 bar max. (test pressure 16 bar).

Pressures exceeding 10 bar require the express permission of LTG.

Water-side pressure losses have been measured directly at the heat exchanger connections. Further resistances will have to be added.

Measuring accuracy is ± 10%.

3.5 Weight

Weights (without packaging) in kg

Size	Unit for sill installation
QVC 630	18
QVC 800	22
QVC 1000	27
QVC 1250	31

3.6 Electrical Data

3.6.1 Electrical Connection (on-site control)



Connect the unit to a residual current device (RCD).

All units are provided with a terminal box installed inside the unit, degree of protection IP 44.

A total of 5 units may be connected in parallel and triggered through a single switch.



Take care to connect in parallel identical speeds only, i.e. connect speed I of unit 1 to speed I of unit 2, etc.

For a safe start of the fans it is indispensable to use speed III.

The main power supply on site is to be performed according to the wiring diagram and by skilled and trained staff only.

Electrical lines on site must be realized using the outputs on the terminal box and on the unit housing.

It is not permitted to work on the electrical equipment with the unit being alive.



Units must be provided with a possibility to completely disconnected them from the main power supply!

Any work must be performed in compliance with national regulations and safety instructions.

The technical specifications contain the electrical output data for the units.

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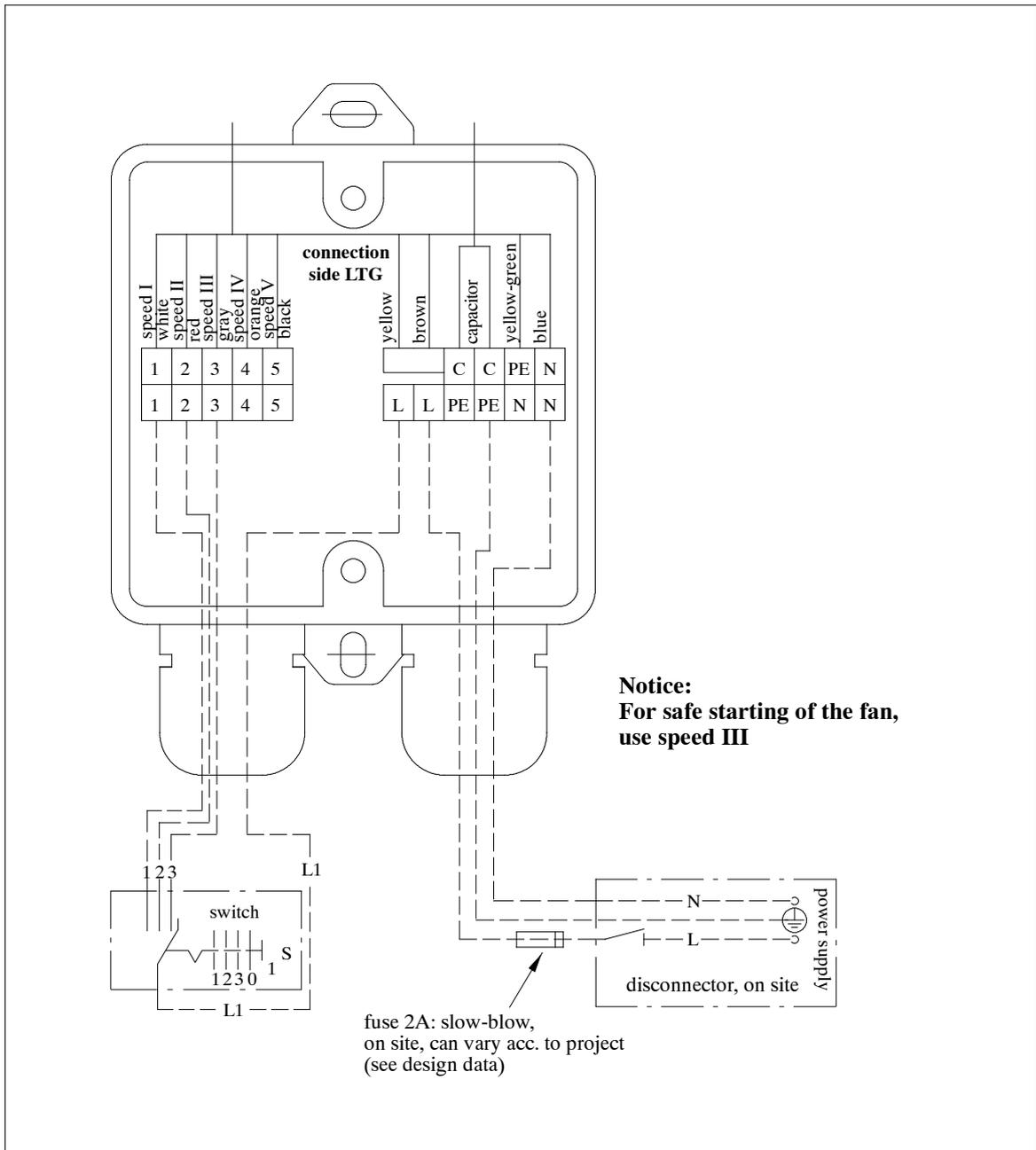
For an individual activation all units are equipped with a terminal box mounted to the unit.
 A total of 5 units may be connected in parallel and triggered using a single switch.



Connection to the main power supply on site is to be performed according to the wiring diagram and by skilled and trained staff only.

It is not permitted to work on the electrical equipment with the unit being alive. Units must be provided with a possibility to completely disconnect them from the main power supply.

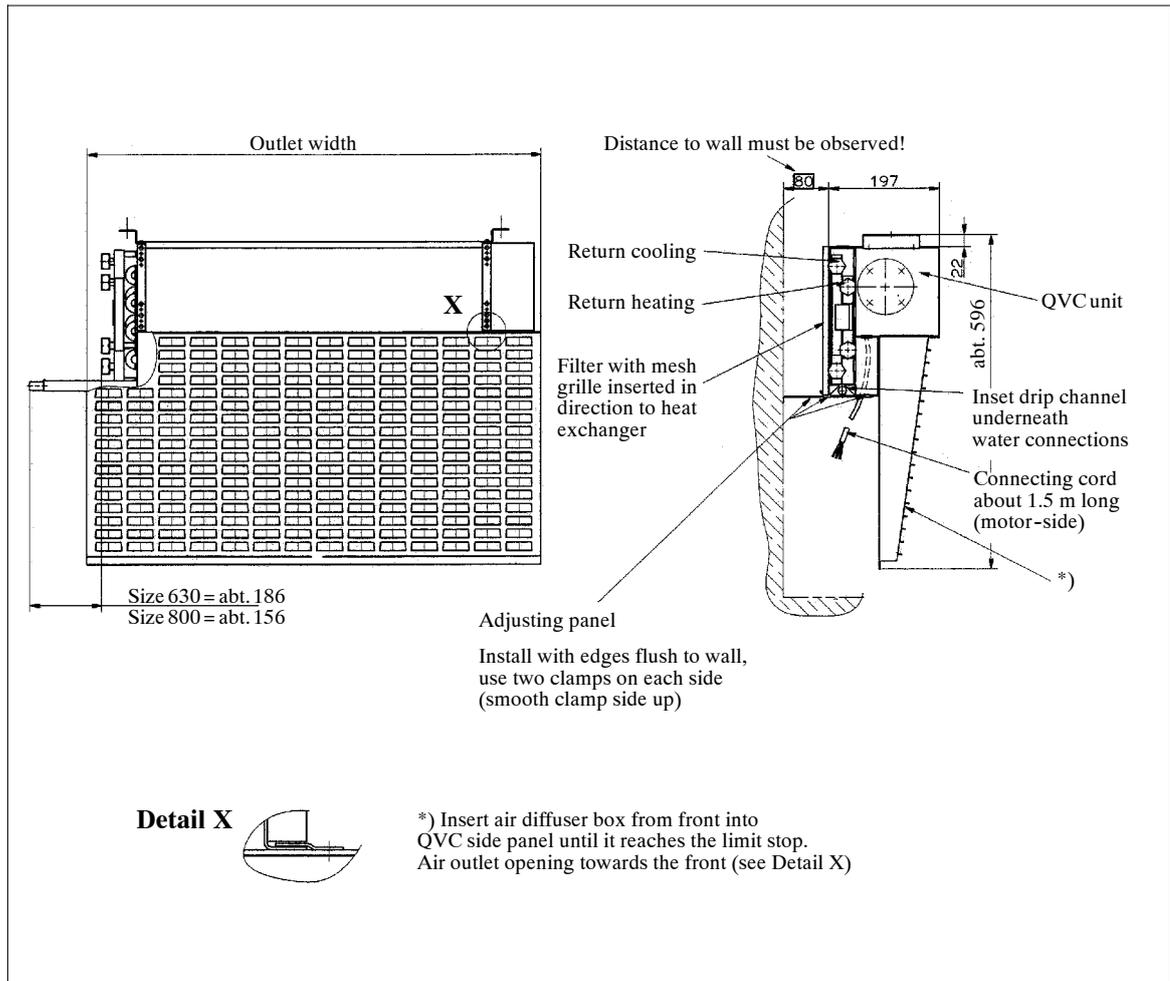
It is not permitted to operate the units in a partly disassembled condition.



4. Installation

4.1 Installation / Suspension

shown QVC left



- Units are installed using the two angle brackets on the unit's top and 4 bolts.
 - Using an angle bracket on the unit's backside, the unit may be fixed to a wall or floor support.
- Additionally, the unit may be secured against the wall using rubber stops.



Select fittings in a way to ensure that sound transmission is avoided.

4.2 Water Connections



Remove the heat exchanger plugs prior to water connection!

Units are provided with heat exchangers with copper tubes and aluminum blades for 4-pipe operation with separate heating and cooling circuits or for 2-pipe operation.

The heat exchangers have been approved for a maximum operating pressure of 10 bar (other pressures on request).

Depending on the unit type, water connections are supplied in the following versions:

1. copper fitting with 12 mm outer diameter.
This connection is only suitable for flexible connection with quick coupling.
2. 1/2" internal thread fitting, conical and sealing.

Always follow the installation instructions for the water connections attached to each unit.



Connections must be strainless.

Connecting lines must be able to expand.

Attention:

Prior to allowing water to enter the unit the flexible water connection hoses will have to be checked for proper and leakproof fixation. Even though hoses to the heat exchanger are preinstalled, fixations might have loosened during transport or installation of the unit on site.

You may use off-the-shelf control valves and shut-off valves.

When tightening the fittings, avoid damaging the heat exchanger pipes through bending or twisting. Pipe fittings must always be flush.

In order to adjust the water volume specified in the selection data, a regulating device or restricting olive will be required. If identical units with exactly the same water volume and pressure losses are used, an individual regulating device for each unit is superfluous. In this case, one regulating device for the entire line may be sufficient. Otherwise, a regulating device will be required for each heat exchanger.

If removal of a heat exchanger without draining the entire system is a requirement, two or four isolation valves will have to be provided for each unit. You may use off-the-shelf shut-off valves.

The unit fitting will only be provided with an integrated vent if specifically asked for. The water speed inside the heat exchanger is usually sufficient to carry along air bubbles and one ventilation device per line is therefore appropriate. In a case of emergency, the line may be ventilated by slightly loosening the standard fitting of the unit.

Included in the unit price and also in general provided with the unit - (unless special fittings such as transitions, straight-way or angle valves or hose connections are ordered) is a complete compression fitting for unit-side water connection, appropriate to take copper pipes with a 12 mm outer diameter, wall thickness of 0.7 - 1.0 mm, suitable for connecting hoses. The union nut is fixed to the heat exchanger pipe's flared end, while olive and banjo bolt will be delivered in packs of 2 or 4 - according to type of unit - in a bag attached to the unit.

Exception: The water connections of units HFG-4 and HFS-4 are provided with a sleeve with fixed internal thread or a soldered-on smooth 12 mm tube to take a quick coupling.

Due to possible condensation, the connections to the heat exchanger for cooling should be insulated, e.g. using Armaflex insulation.

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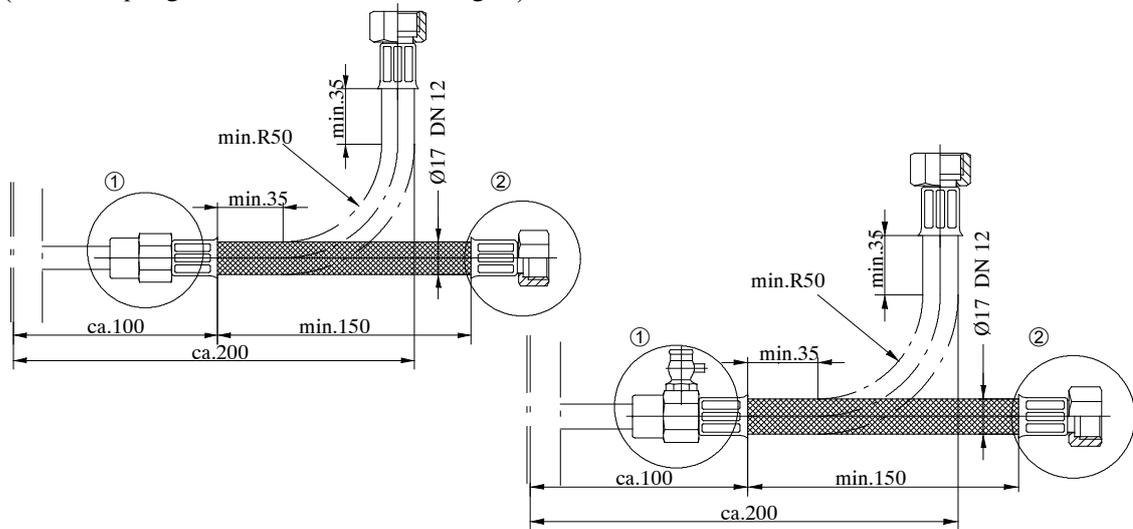
The water connection side is to be specified when ordering the unit. Some units offer a possibility to still change the side during installation by removing 4 bolts.

Execute the heat exchanger connection as follows:

- Vertical heat exchangers: water supply below, water return above
- Horizontal heat exchangers: unit's front side: water supply, unit's back side: water return

Example for water connection using flexible hose

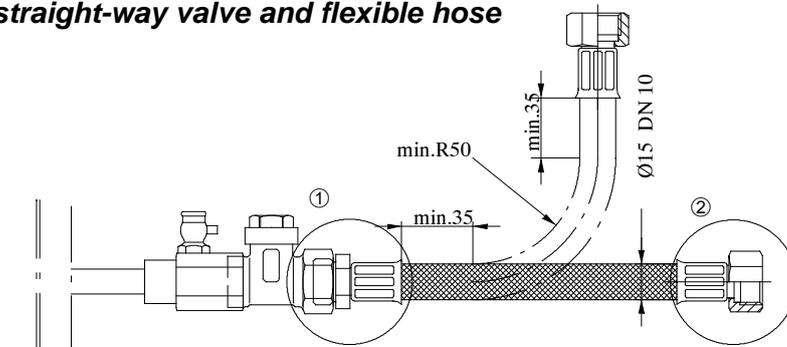
(Quick coupling connection to heat exchangers)



Hose without insulation. For insulated hoses, dimensions will change accordingly (10 mm Armaflex insulation).

- ① Hose for connection to heat exchanger with smooth tube end diameter 12 mm, connection types: quick coupling, quick coupling with venting
- ② Different hose connections, thread diameter acc. to customer requirements or standard 1/2"

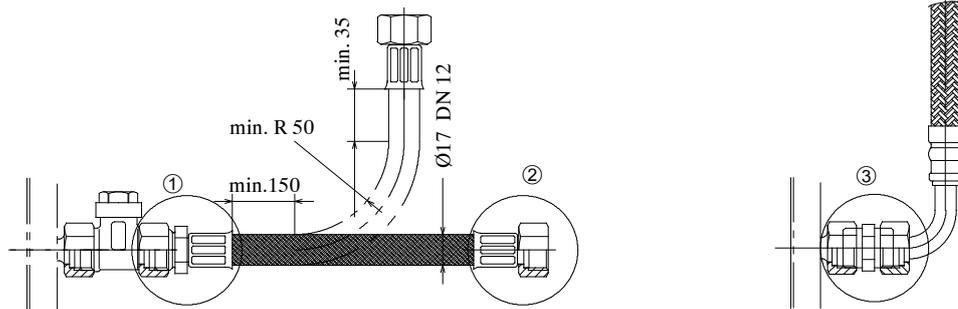
Example for water connection using transition - LTG description VSG 10/2 EH (venting) -, straight-way valve and flexible hose



Hose without insulation. For insulated hoses, dimensions will change accordingly.

- ① Hose for connection to angle or straight-way valve, connection type: AGK, external thread, tapered 1/2"
- ② Different hose connections, thread diameter acc. to customer requirements or standard 1/2"

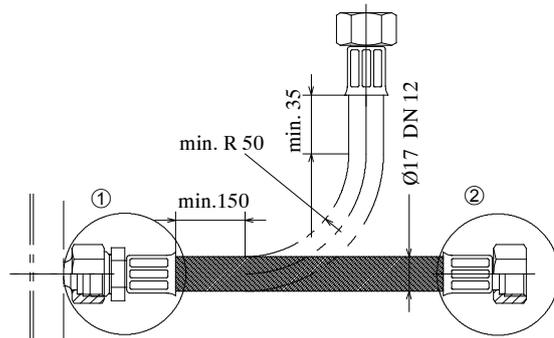
Example for water connection using valve and flexible hose (straight and 90° variant)



Hose without insulation. For insulated hoses, dimensions will change accordingly.
 (10 mm Armaflex insulation)

- ① Hose for connection to angle or straight-way valve,
 Connection type AGK, external thread, tapered 1/2"
- ② Different hose connections, thread diameter acc. to customer requirements or standard 1/2"
- ③ Connection for direct screwing into the heat exchanger in case of angle connection,
 Connection type: double nipple 1/2"-1/2"; UFD hose connection, 1/2" flat seal union nut

Example for water connection for direct screwing into the heat exchanger



Hose without insulation. For insulated hoses, dimensions will change accordingly.

- ① Connection for direct screwing into the heat exchanger
 Connection type: AGK, external thread, tapered 1/2"
- ② Different hose connections, thread diameter acc. to customer requirements or standard 1/2"

4.2.1 Instructions for Installation of Water Connections Using Flexible Hoses



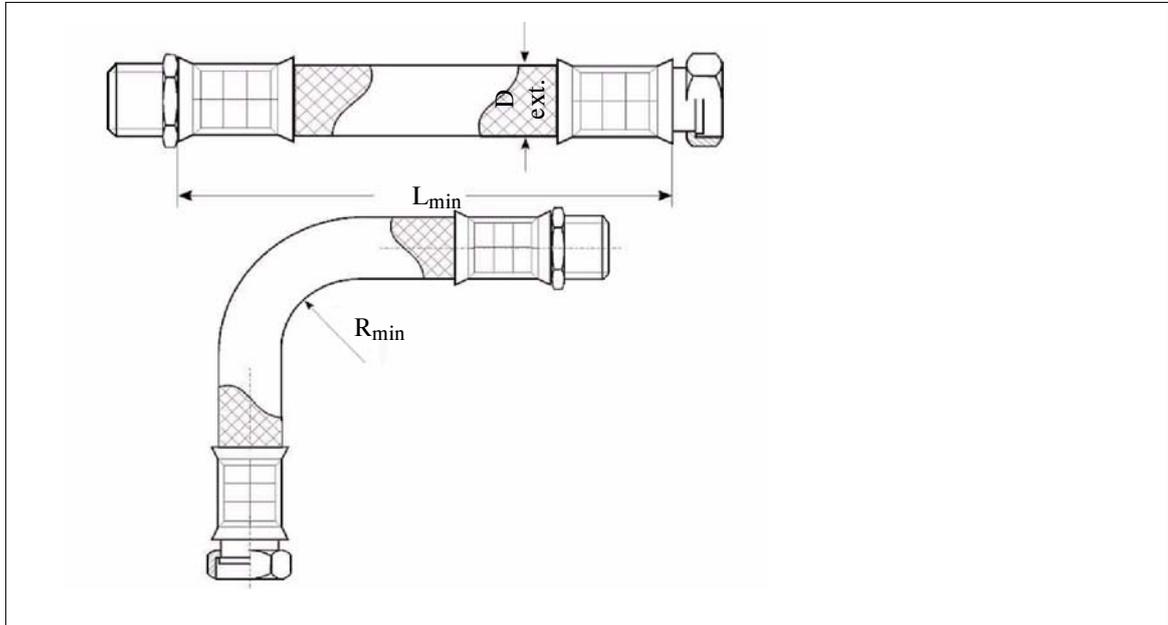
Warranty will only apply if the following instructions are observed and if installation is performed in compliance with DIN-EN regulations. In particular, corrosive, electrochemical, and bacteriological charges are to be excluded taking appropriate preventive measures.

correct	incorrect

- Pressure and exposition to heat may result in slight elongation of the hose. Therefore, newly placed hoses must consider such potential elongation.
- Do not fall below the admissible bending radius R_{min} (chart), neither during transport, nor during installation or when installed. If it should turn out impossible to keep the admissible bending radius, choose a different installation type.
- For minimum length see chart below. If the hose is being placed by bending it, check whether there is sufficient hose length to allow for an open bow in order to avoid kinking and destruction of the hose at the connecting points.
- Absolutely avoid distorting or kinking the flexible connection.
- Do not subject the hose to any tensile or pressure loads applied from outside, neither during installation nor operation.
- Do not retighten rigid connections (outer thread) after fixing the second connection since this might result in distortion of or damage to the hose.
- In general, tightness of the connection (hose/connector) is the responsibility of the technician performing the installation.
- Any sealing material included in the delivery is to be verified by the technician for its suitability since the hose manufacturer has no information about the material or geometry of the connections.

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Armoured hose Oxystop up to +70 °C (diffusion inhibiting, marked through weaved-in blue strip)
Armoured hose EPDM up to +93 °C (vapour permeable, not marked)

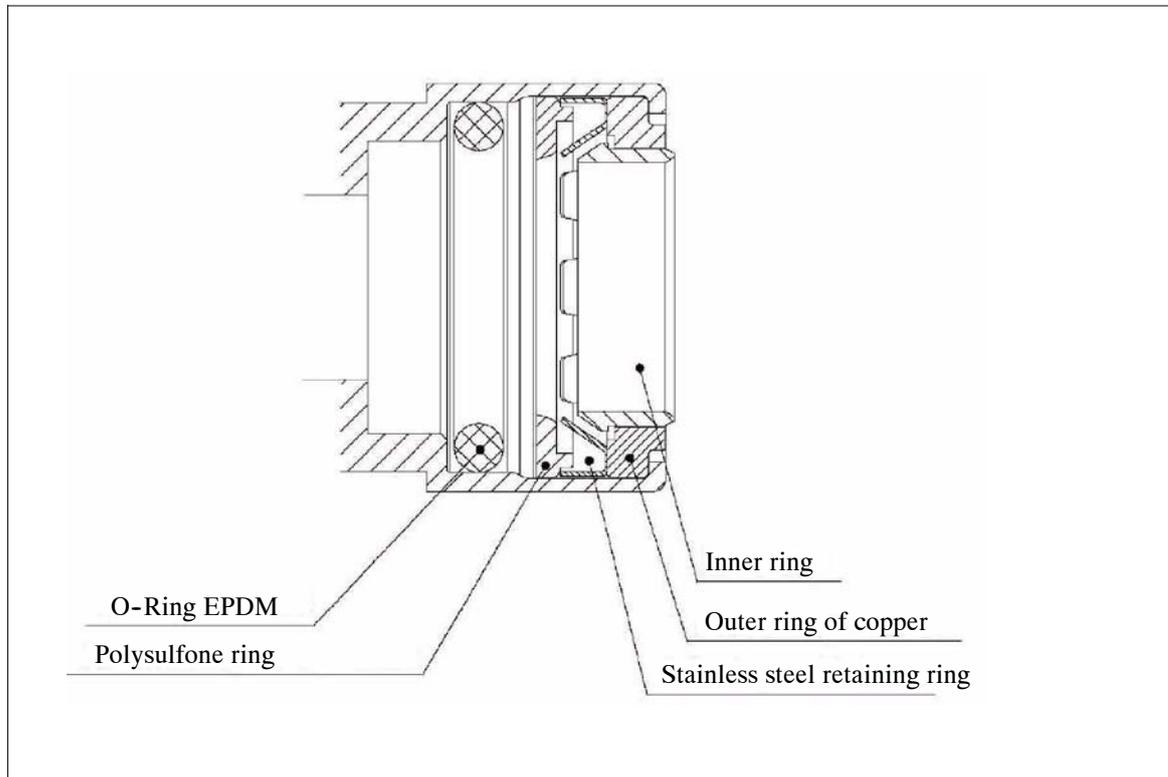
ND hose	D _A	PN [bar]	R _{min}	L _{min}	L _{min} α = 90°	L _{min} α = 180°	L _{min} α = 360°
06/08	12	15	27	60	140	180	260
10	14	15	40	60	190	250	260
12	18	15	60	80	260	360	550
15	22	12	70	95	300	420	640
19	27	10	80	100	350	480	730
25	34	10	100	125	430	590	900
32	44	10	160	140	650	900	1400
40	54	6	180	160	750	1030	1600
50	64	6	230	210	940	1300	2020

Armoured hose Oxyblock

* at + 30 °C / 10 bar at + 50 °C (vapour impermeable, marked through weaved-in blue-white strip)

ND hose	D _A	PN [bar]	R _{min}	L _{min}	L _{min} α = 90°	L _{min} α = 180°	L _{min} α = 360°
08	13,5	16 *	110	100	310	490	830
10	16	16 *	130	100	380	580	990
12	17	16 *	150	100	450	680	1150

4.2.2 Plug-in Connection Cuprofit



Tube connection of plug-in fitting and bright copper tube according to EN 1057 and RAL 641/1 or suitable brass or red brass socket.

This permanently tight connection is suitable for concealed installation.

Using special tools, this connection may be detached up to three times when not under pressure. Prior to reconnection, check for undamaged condition of the seal.

Check every installation for tightness when completed.

Due to their specific design, Cuprofit connectors are not suitable for use as grounding conductors for electrical installations and therefore not to be considered in the compensation of potential.

Maximum operating pressure 10 bar / 93 °C. Test pressure 16 bar / 30 °C.

4.3 Condensate Connection



Remove the condensate drainage plugs before connecting the condensate lines!

Condensate formation occurs when the cold water supply temperature is below the ambient air dew point temperature. Neither LTG Induction Units nor LTG Fan Coil Units have been designed for an operation with steady condensate formation which is why special care must be taken when setting the water inlet temperature not to fall below the dew point temperature. If necessary, provide a continuous control of the water temperature based on outside air humidity.

On request, units are available in a special insulated version for condensing operation (please consider when designing and ordering). In any case, please observe the following:

• **Air conditioning with centralized cooling and dehumidification** (water temperature > 13 °C)

A certain water supply temperature will result in condensate formation since the temperature is below the ambient air dew point. This dew point, however, depends on indoor air humidity. The water supply temperature may be 1–2 K below the dew point of the air since the air temperature on the pipes is higher than the actual water temperature.

If rooms are ventilated with a maximum supply air humidity of e.g. 8.5 g/kg L_{tr} the water supply temperature may be lowered to 15°C without risk of condensate formation.

In case of an increased humidity of the air, there are two solutions:

Case A: Condensate tray not connected (condensate socket closed by plug)

- If outside air humidity is high keep windows closed.
- Alternative: If windows are opened use a window contact with closing/time-delayed opening system.
- Alternative: A central system controls the water supply temperature based on the outside air humidity whenever windows are opened, i.e. in case of a high humidity of the air the water supply temperature is increased. This will, however, reduce the cooling capacity.

Case B: Condensate tray connected

- No need for a window contact or central cold water supply temperature raise in case of high outside air humidity.
- If a short-term increase of the indoor air humidity is probable (unit in the intermediate ceiling above a wet room, e.g. a hotel) it is recommended to provide the tray with a thermal insulation.
- In general, VPI 6022 requirements are to be met with the installation of any condensate drain connection on site.

• **Ventilation without dehumidification or window opening** (water temperature > 16 °C)

In case of a ventilation without dehumidification the water supply temperature must be 16 °C or up.

If the supply air is not dehumidified or the ventilation is realized by opening windows, the air humidity might be very high which is why the following case will have to be considered:

The condensate tray must be connected.

- A central cold water control and weather related cold water supply temperature raise is recommended since opening the windows might result in outside air with a high humidity entering the room and the temperature dropping below the air's dew point.



Whatever the case of application, all water carrying pipes and fittings outside the condensate tray's range must be insulated.

If a condensate drainage system is connected there must be sufficient slope and proper drainage of the condensate produced. Condensate trays and the condensate drainage system require cleaning and sanitation checks on a regular basis.

4.4 Check after Installation



Verify for the unit's proper connection to a residual current device (RCD).

Mechanical Check

Having completed the installation the unit is to be checked for any mechanical damages. Reminders of the packaging material and dust in or on the unit must be removed.

Check the following:

- leakproofness of the water connections (including heat exchanger connections),
- the insulation of all cold water carrying components to the heat exchanger for damage,
- the condensate drainage (optional) for clear passage and sufficient slope,
- the fixing screws for proper fit,
- the suspension for rigidity and sufficient load-bearing capacity (ceiling units),
- the unit for not contacting the facade and the raw floor except via the seals provided and the supporting feet (floor units),
- the fine filter for proper installation (direction of air flow),
- the line voltage and frequency to match the data given on the type plate,
- the electrical connections for proper execution and conformity to pertinent regulations,
- proper functioning of the control (optional),
- proper functioning of the motors (fan, actuators) without friction noises,
- the unit's fixation,
- the diffusion area/diffusion grille of the unit to be free of any obstructions,
- proper horizontal alignment, accurate to dimension,
- sufficient water hose lengths and strainless laying,
- if required, for tightness of the unit's connection to the outside air suction duct.

Check for Media Supply

- Check for proper availability of primary air, cold water, warm water, and electrical power or compressed air for the control.
- Check whether voltage and line frequency comply with the data given on the actuator's type plate. Never operate control devices with inappropriate voltage or frequency since this might result in destruction of the units and put people at risk.

Control Technical Equipment

Supply of control devices by LTG Aktiengesellschaft is optional, however it is the rule for actuators for units with dampers. Control valves are often factory-mounted.

Check for Proper Functioning

Turn the temperature control's selection knob slowly from one end position to the other while keeping an eye on the control dampers and linkage or the valves. Dampers and valves must move correspondingly quite smoothly and without rattling noises from one end position to the other. No exceptional noise must be produced by the electric actuators. In case the units show damages have them properly repaired by an expert. Damper linkages have been gauge adjusted in the factory and, therefore, require LTG Aktiengesellschaft's skilled personnel for readjustment.

Starting Standard Operation

Then set the temperature controller to the desired temperature. After a certain time the indoor air temperature should meet the setpoint.

5. First Use

Prior to first use any installation work and all checks must have been completed.

Check for proper water and power supply.

Please take special care to ensure that the starting voltage is adequate.

Having started the unit an air flow should be perceivable from the outlet grille. Only very minor air diffusion and motor sounds should be audible. Other sounds such as friction or impact might indicate damages resulting from transport or installation.

6. Operation, Maintenance and Repair

All units are virtually maintenance free, however certain things should be observed.



Any maintenance and repair work must be performed by skilled and trained staff only.

Before starting any maintenance or repair work the unit is to be completely disconnected from the main power supply!

6.1 Heat Exchanger, Water Connections and Condensate Tray

It is recommended to vacuum clean the heat exchanger and the dry condensate tray on a regular basis.



The heat exchanger blades are sharp-edged. Wear gloves for protection!

Check water connections and heat exchanger for tightness and possible corrosion damages.

If corrosion occurs inside the heat exchangers skilled staff must check the water treatment.

In case of condensation and existing condensate drainage the condensate tray will have to be wet cleaned and checked for contamination on a regular basis as required by VDI 6022.

6.2 Filter

Unit with filter

If a recirculated air filter exists it requires replacement about 2-3 months after first use of the unit. By that time, it will probably be saturated from carpet lints and construction dust residues.

Exact timing is subject to local conditions.

The filter must be replaced on a regular basis, every 6 months to 2 years depending on dust formation.

A 6-month filter change interval will be required if the unit is operated in an environment with heavy dust load, a lot of foot traffic, and only minimum primary air filter quality.

A 2-year filter change interval might be appropriate if the unit is operated under conditions without foot traffic, in a clean environment, and with a very good primary air filter quality.

Unit without filter

The exchanger(s) is/are to be vacuum cleaned about 2 to 3 months after their putting into operation. By that time, heat exchangers are usually visibly polluted from carpet lints and construction dust remainders. Exact timing is subject to local conditions.

Heat exchanges will then have to be vacuum cleaned on a regular basis, every 6 months to 2 years depending on dust formation. This gains particular importance considering that condensate formation might result in hard-to-remove dust caking.

A 6-month cleaning interval might be required if the unit is operated in an environment with heavy dust load, a lot of foot traffic, and only minimum primary air filter quality, in case of condensate formation on the cooler even sooner.

A 2-year cleaning interval might be appropriate if the unit is operated under conditions without foot traffic, in a clean environment, with a very good primary air filter quality and without condensate formation on the cooler.

6.3 Fan

The fan is virtually maintenance-free. However, after an operating time of about 20,000 hours a failure of the fan may occur. The fan must be checked for smooth and proper running, possible imbalance, and damages to the bearing. The fan must also be checked on a regular basis, every 6 to 12 months, for potential dust and foreign bodies on the impeller. Severe pollution and foreign bodies may result in premature wear of the bearing and fan.

6.4 Repair

If the damage is not obviously a mere "damage to the bodywork", e.g. on the condensate tray or outlet, units should be completely replaced and checked by the factory (in case of defects to the fan it might be sufficient to replace the fan unit without need to disconnect the system entirely from the water supply system).

First, the unit is to be completely disconnected from the power supply by an expert.

The filter in front of the heat exchanger is easy to replace since it is fixed to the unit with a simple adhesive strip.



Replacement of the control unit should be performed by skilled staff only or by the factory.

Replacement of individual components, e.g. a fan bearing, is not recommended since the greater number of settings can only be performed in the factory using special equipment.

Warranty applies to complete fans only.

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6.5 Troubleshooting and Corrective Action

Trouble	Source	Action
No heating or cooling by the unit despite of fan running	Cold or hot water supply not operating. Heat exchanger and water supply lines have room temperature	Ensure cold or hot water supply Check and remove trouble Check fan coil unit shut-off valve
No air movement at the unit's outlet grille	The unit's fan is not operating	Put fan into operation. If necessary, force starting with highest speed level Check fan power supply. If necessary, replace fuses or switch on main power supply Replace drive unit.
No control signal is applied to the (valve) actuator, or it is not the one according to setting	Deficient control	Have unit checked by a specialized technician replacing or repairing broken parts
No valve spindle movement when actuator motor signal is being changed	Actuator is stuck	Try to release the stuck actuator by setting the temperature controller from "max. hot" to "max. cold" and vice versa. If unsuccessful, remove actuator, clean or replace
Unit is heating or cooling, but set temperature is not achieved	Window is open	Close window
Despite highest fan speed only weak air movement at the fan diffuser	Filter or heat exchanger polluted Suction or diffuser opening blocked or polluted	Replace filter Clean heat exchanger Remove objects in front of the diffuser and protective grille. Observe a minimum distance of 10 cm in front of the casing. Clear of objects
Measured cold water temperature is lower than the setting (ask technician for setting). Therefore, diffused air temperature is extremely low	Cold water temperature to the units is too low	Check cold water control including valve and actuator. If necessary, restore proper settings, replace or repair broken parts

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Trouble	Source	Action
Part of the condensate trays is overflowing despite of drainage system	Condensate drainage system clogged	Remove clogging In the meantime, increase inlet temperature or shut off unit
Unit drips	Leaking or overflowing condensate tray	Replace leaking condensate tray Check condensate pump Check drainage system
Increased indoor air humidity perceivable	Considerable moisture sources in the room	Remove moisture sources If impossible, temporarily shut off unit water-side
Water inlet/return temperature difference too low	Water volume possibly too high	Check water volume balancing Check fan and terminals Maybe speed is too low
	Fan not running or not conveying sufficient air	Heat exchanger and filter polluted
	Inlet temperature too high in the cooling mode	Check temperature and cooling circuit
Audible impact noises	Fan bearing damage	Replace bearing or drive (only by LTG Aktiengesellschaft)
	Foreign bodies in the fan	Remove foreign body from impeller (only with the unit off)
Audible grinding noises	Fan imbalanced resulting in contact to the casing	Replace drive and impeller unit
Audible knocking noises	Suspension improperly fixed Casing vibrations	Check and fix suspension

6.6 Maintenance Intervals of the Individual Components

Component	Activity	To perform	
		months	as required
Unit, in general	Check for pollution, damage, corrosion, correct positioning and fixation	12	
Filter	Check for pollution, damage and odours	3	
	Check the filter layer for tightness	3	
	Replace filter medium (document)	12*	x
	Check for hygienic condition	3	
Heat exchanger	Check for pollution, damage and corrosion	6	
	Clean to maintain function	6	x
	Check water connections	12	
	Check proper function of entry and return	12	
	Vent		x
Dirt and condensate tray	Check for pollution, damage, leak tightness and corrosion	3	
	Clean to maintain function		x
	Check for hygienic condition	3	
	Check heat insulation for damage (visual check)		x
	Check drain and siphon for proper functioning		x
Fan	Check for pollution, damage, corrosion and proper fixation	6	
	Clean to maintain function		x
	Check impeller for imbalance	12	
	Check bearing for noises	12	
	Check vibration damper for proper functioning	12	
	Check safety device for proper functioning	12	
	Clean chambers from the inside		x
Check for hygienic condition	6		

* Shorten replacement intervals if outside or recirculating air are extremely dust loaded.

VDI 6022 sanitation requirements must be observed.

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7. Spare Parts

The following spare parts are available and may be ordered from **LTG Aktiengesellschaft** stating unit type and description.

Quantity	Ident No.	Description	Minimum order quantity
1		4-pipe heat exchanger size 630 for QVC	1
1		4-pipe heat exchanger size 800 for QVC	1
1		4-pipe heat exchanger size 1000 for QVC	1
1		4-pipe heat exchanger size 1250 for QVC	1
1		2-pipe heat exchanger size 630 for QVC	1
1		2-pipe heat exchanger size 800 for QVC	1
1		2-pipe heat exchanger size 1000 for QVC	1
1		2-pipe heat exchanger size 1250 for QVC	1
1	530065	Drain tray size 630 for QVC	10
1	530073	Drain tray size 800 for QVC	10
1	531170	Drain tray size 1000 for QVC	10
1	1003369	Drain tray size 1250 for QVC	10
1	124663	Terminal box electrical connection	1
1		Fan size 630 with 5-speed motor	1
1		Fan size 800 with 5-speed motor	1
1		Fan size 1000 with 5-speed motor	1
1		Fan size 1250 with 5-speed motor	1
1		Capacitor 1 uF	5
1		Capacitor 1.5 uF	5
		Filter mats in rolls of 40 m	1 roll
		Adhesive Velcro tape	100 m

For heat exchangers please state connection (1/2", smooth copper tube)

8. Decommissioning, disposal

When the fan is taken out of service, is no longer used and is disposed of as waste, the following must be complied with:

- all steel parts are waste for recycling
- all plastic parts are waste for recycling
- all secondary substances and lubricants must be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the EWC (European Waste Catalogue) classification.