

Low Energy Positive Input Ventilation Unit

SUNWARM TILE I or 2

Installation and Maintenance Details

 The EMC Directive 2004/108/EC
 The Low Voltage directive 2006/95/EC

1.0 Important notes to installers

The successful operation of the unit depends entirely upon installation and ongoing maintenance being carried out strictly in accordance with these instructions.

Please read this guide in its entirety before installation and then repeat the exercise step by step to ensure satisfactory completion.

Suitably qualified persons may achieve installation of the unit, however the provision of the electrical supply and the connection of the unit to the mains supply should only be carried out by a qualified electrician.

The unit can be installed in a home with a "cold roof" construction. These instructions are limited to installation in a home with a "cold roof". "Warm roofs" vary considerably and advice should be sought from Nuairé on an individual basis.

2.0 General description

The unit is a unique Low Energy Positive Input Ventilation (LEPIV) unit. Unlike conventional LEPIV units which only draw in external air via the loft in a "cold roof", the unit is capable of drawing in external air from different roof locations via three air inlet spigots each fitted with their own low energy open/close damper. (See fig. 1).

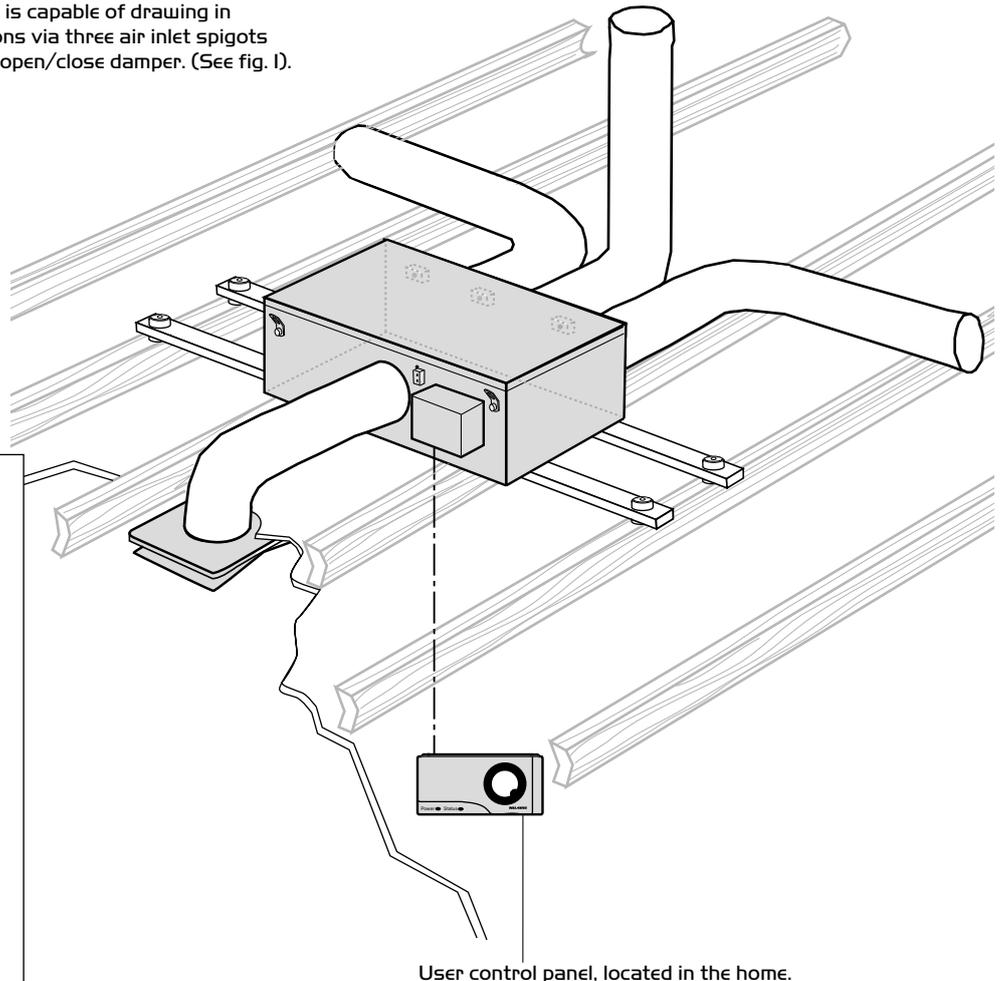
The units airflow and the opening/closing of each air inlet damper is controlled via an integral intelligent control system that measures, and appropriately responds to, temperatures at the various air inlet locations, the home itself, the "target temperature" selected by the occupants on the user control panel provided and the delivered air temperature into the home.

There are two standard versions of the unit available. Each is coded/identified as follows:

SUNWARM TILE 1 (Code: SWTL1) Unit supplied with control panel providing On/Off/Auto/Boost/Target Temperature selection and Unit/Filter Status Indication.

SUNWARM TILE 2 (Code: SWTL2) Unit supplied with control panel providing Target Temperature selection and Unit/Filter Status Indication.

Figure 1. General view of unit in a loft. (Shown located on AV mounts).



Please note:

1. Only the items shown shaded are supplied as standard with the unit.

All other installation materials (see table on page 3) must be purchased separately by the installer.

2. The 4 temperature sensors (one for each of the air inlet locations and one for the home itself) and associated sensor cables (15m long) are also supplied with the unit.

3. The cable (10m long) connecting the unit to the user control is also supplied.

3.0 Loft inspection

Check to ensure that the loft has adequate ventilation. Look for ridge vents, tile vents, eaves vents and continuous air gaps etc. making sure none are blocked. In older properties these vents may not be provided. However, there should be enough 'leakage' to accommodate the requirements of the unit. A useful way of checking such lofts is to close the hatch, switch off the lights and look for any daylight penetration. If you can see daylight it is reasonable to assume that the loft has sufficient ventilation.

There may be occasions where a loft is so well sealed that additional ventilation may have to be provided by the owner/occupier or the unit installer.

This will not only assist the operation of the unit, but will help prevent possible expensive structural damage caused by inadequate air movement in the loft itself.

It should be noted that there cannot be too much ventilation into the loft.

Additional checks should be carried out as follows:

Ensure that all water tanks are covered and sealed.

Check that all water pipes are sealed.

Ensure that any extract fans are discharging to outside and not into the loft.

Check that the loft hatch is tightly sealed.

Ensure all holes in the ceilings are sealed i.e. ceiling light fittings etc.

A visual inspection of flues or chimneys for leakage in the loft should be carried out by the installer.

If leakage points are found, or if there is any doubts regarding the same the installer should advise the house owner/provider and seek instruction from them before continuing with installation.

The unit must be able to pass through the loft access (minimum dimensions required are 555 x 370 mm).

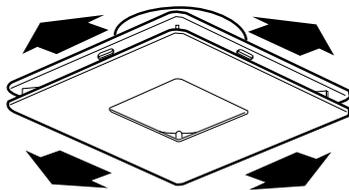
4.0 Siting the Diffuser

The diffuser has a unique air discharge pattern and it must be located correctly in the central hallway in single storey properties or in the ceiling of the top floor landing on 2 or more storey dwellings.

As can be seen (Figure 2) the diffuser discharges air from all four sides along the underside of the ceiling.

Note: Obstructions The diffuser must not be allowed to discharge air if there is an obstruction such as a wall within 1 metre of the diffuser sides, otherwise unacceptable draughts may be experienced. If the diffuser cannot be repositioned, up to two sides of the diffuser may be closed off using the two foam strips supplied. (see figure 3).

Figure 2.



Airflow from four sides

Note: Smoke Detectors

It is important that any open side of the diffuser is not positioned within 1m of a smoke detector.

If the diffuser cannot be repositioned, two sides of the diffuser must be closed off using the foam strips supplied so that the open sides face a minimum 1.5m unobstructed path away from the detector.

As an alternative to the aforementioned, a smoke detector maybe fitted directly onto the underside of the diffuser.

5.0 Fitting the Diffuser

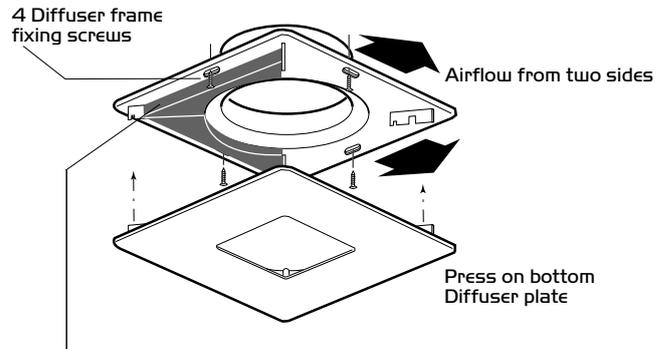
5.1 Plastic Type

Cut a circular hole 225mm diameter in the ceiling between two convenient joists. Position the diffuser frame and secure it to the underside of the ceiling with the 1 1/2" x 8 csk. hd. screws and plugs provided.

Attach the diffuser plate to the frame using the four built in press on clips provided.

Foam strips should also be used as required when this method of installing the diffuser is used.

Figure 3. Fitting the 2 foam strips.



2 Foam strips (supplied) fit on any of the diffuser sides to guide airflow away from a smoke detector and/or obstructions as required.

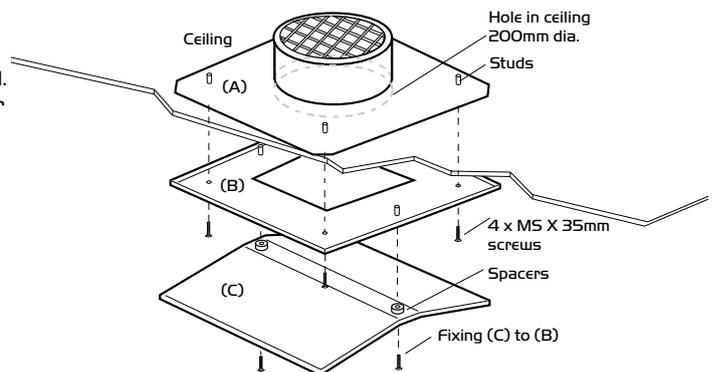
5.2 Painted aluminium type c/w intumescent fireblock

Cut a 200mm hole in ceiling and align the top portion of unit (A) above the ceiling over the hole.

Position the central ceiling plate (B) on the ceiling in the room ensuring the the central hole is aligned with the hole in the ceiling. Use the 4 MS X 35mm screws to fix (B) to (A) through the 4 studs positioned on the upper side of (B).

Screw bottom part of the unit (C) to the the ceiling plate (B) through the plastic spacers and into the 2 studs positioned on the upper side of (A).

Figure 4.



Note: Due to the higher air resistance of the fireblock, the speed of the unit should be increased by one increment for the particular property (see I2.0 speed setting).

6.0 Fitting the Main Fan Unit

The main fan unit is supplied with eyelets for suspension between the roof trusses. It is the responsibility of the installer to supply and fit suitable hanging brackets/wires (See Figure 5).

Install the unit in a position that ensures that all ducting takes the least complex route.

The main fan unit should be positioned to ease maintenance. Please note that a clear distance of 500 mm should be available above the unit to allow access for maintenance.

Figure 5. Fan unit shown suspended.

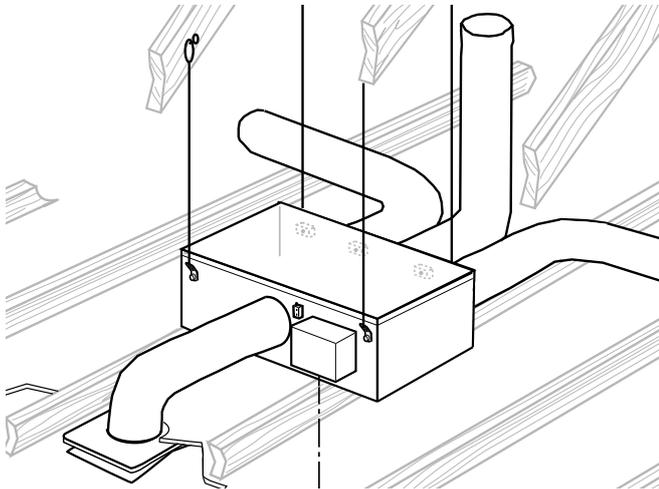
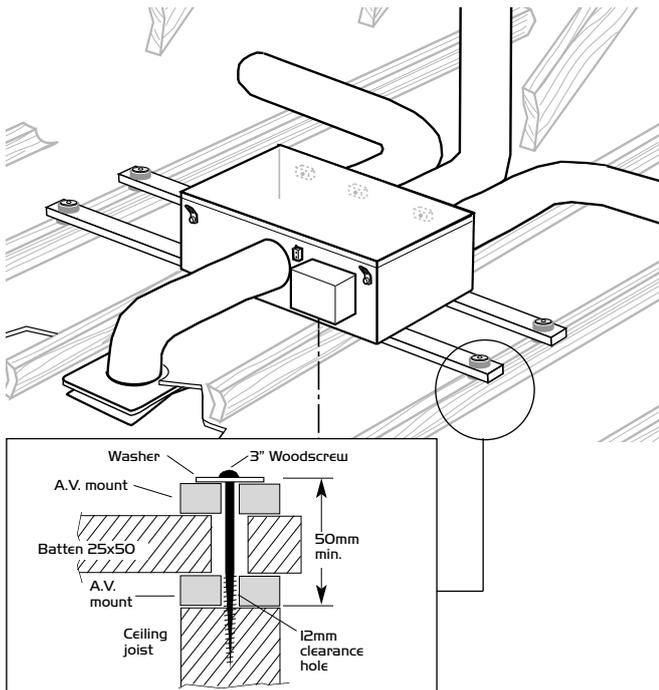


Figure 6. Fan unit shown mounted on roof joists using AV mounts.



The fan unit can also be mounted directly onto the roof joists using an AV mounting kit available from Nuairé (Part No. 771393). Screw the battens (not supplied), to the unit via the 5mm dia. holes in the base under the filters, then lower complete onto the joists. (See Figure 6).

Mark and drill the 12mm dia. clearance holes required in the ends of the battens and place anti-vibration mounts above and below each batten fixing point. Using the four large screws and special washers, fix the unit to the joists.

Do not over tighten fixings. The distance from the top washer to the joist when installed must not be less than 50mm.

7.0 Main fan unit air outlet connection

The main fan single air outlet spigot should be connected to the diffuser spigot using a length of 200mm diameter insulated ducting and dynotie connector, both supplied by the installer.

8.0 Main fan units air inlet and associated sensor connections

As explained previously the unit is capable of drawing in external air from different roof locations via three air inlet spigots each fitted with their own low energy open/close damper. Air inlet locations may include the following:

1. A portion of the roof tiles/slates on a southerly facing roof (using them to heat or cool the outside air) using felt (or breather membrane fitted in a similar way) spacers, a specially created insulated plenum and insulated ducting all supplied by the installer, (see 8.1).
2. The loft space at high level through uninsulated ducting supplied by the installer, (see 8.2).
3. Depending on the property, ONE of the following options:
 - a) The soffit through a grille and ducting supplied by the installer, (see 8.3).
 - b) or wall grille and ducting supplied by the installer, (see 8.4).
 - c) or roof tile vents by others and ducting supplied by the installer, (see 8.5).

The following installation materials, not supplied with the unit, can be purchased separately by the installer direct from Nuairé Home Ventilation, Tel: 08705 002555 Fax: 08705 002666. E-mail: info@nuaire.co.uk

Part No	Description
190554	50m by 1.05m roll of foil backed bubble wrap insulation. Type as manufactured by Encon Insulation or equivalent. This is used to create the plenum (See 8.1) to the underside of the rafters and should be sufficient for 3 average plenum installations.
011694	Galvanised steel felt spacers. For use when plenum created (See 8.1). Approximately 20 are required per installation.
777834	200mm dia. spigot. (See 8.1).
140452	600mm long foam wedges, 125 x 100 x 160mm used to seal the plenum chamber (See 8.1). Approximately 18 are required per installation.
190553	45m long roll of aluminium foil tape used to seal the plenum chamber (See 8.1). Should be sufficient for 3 average installations.
PVC 933WH	3m length of 222mm x 90mm flexible PVC ducting for use on soffit inlets (See 8.3). This length should be sufficient for 3 average installations.
775299	128mm x 260mm soffit grille (See 8.3).
FDC 200	200mm duct connector for connecting 222 x 90 flexible duct to 200 dia. insulated duct (See 8.3).
FB250	199 x 215 x 20mm white plastic wall grille (See 8.4).
GB250-T200	150mm dia. pipe for wall grille (See 8.4).
541044	Dynotie Zip ties, used for connecting 200mm ducting to spigots. 8 off should be sufficient for all types of installation.
FLDI 200	5m length of 200mm dia. insulated ducting.
FLD 200	5m length of 200mm dia. un-insulated ducting.
011740	200mm dia. outlet spigot. For use with "Fireblock" (See figure 4).
771393	AV mounting kit (See figure 6).

Please note that Nuairé do not supply any timber for the AV mounts or the installation of the plenum to the rear of the rafters. Typical installation details of each of the aforementioned air inlet arrangements using the material above are detailed on the following page. The installer may use alternative materials to those above. In these circumstances Nuairé cannot take responsibility for their suitability.

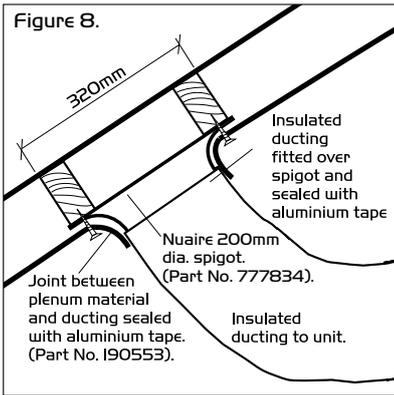
8.1 Via a portion of the roof tiles/slates on a southerly facing roof (using them to heat or cool the outside air) using felt (or breather membrane fitted in a similar way) spacers, a specially created insulated plenum and insulated ducting supplied by the installer.

In order to draw external air in via the tiles/slates, a plenum, as airtight as possible, has to be constructed by the installer. Ideally the plenum should be around 10-15 m². Roof structures vary and the diagrams that follow are for indication purposes only. It is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that there is sufficient air movement across rafters, that the plenum is as airtight as possible and that the felt (or breather membrane) is suitably parted to allow air to enter the plenum via the tiles/slates as required.

Note:

1. All insulation joints to be sealed using aluminium sealing tape.
2. Timber supports to be 50 x 25mm minimum size.
3. The sensor head with attached cable should be pushed through the gap in felt adjacent to a centrally located spacer, to the underside of the tile. The cable can then be fed through the plenum material, clipped to the roof structure and connected to the unit.

Figure 7. Section through plenum.



Typical sensor location.
Approx position of 2 additional timber supports nailed short side to rafters between central rafters for spigot. See figure 8.

Foam wedges top and bottom. (Part No. 140452) inserted between rafters. See figure 10. for detail at top of plenum.

Timber support nailed long side to rafter across full width of plenum area.

Felt
Foil backed bubble wrap insulation (Part No. 190554) stapled to timber supports and at end of rafters.

Timber support nailed short side to rafter across full width of plenum area.

200mm dia. insulated ducting connected to unit.

Timber support nailed short side to rafter across full width of plenum area.

Felt spacer (Part No. 011694) 1 at each lap and rafter spacing. See figure 9.

Timber support nailed long side to rafter across full width of plenum area.

Figure 10.

Foam wedge. Cut if required and sandwich between rafters, timber supports and underside of felt, to make as airtight a seal as possible.

Felt spacer.

Timber support.

150mm min

Insulation returned around end and stapled to make plenum as airtight as possible.

Note regarding roofs with sarking between top of rafters and the roofing felt (or breather membrane).

In these roofs, gaps in the sarking, 100mm wide, centred on the felt laps and running the full width of the plenum, are required to allow access for installation of the felt spacers and free flow of air into the plenum.

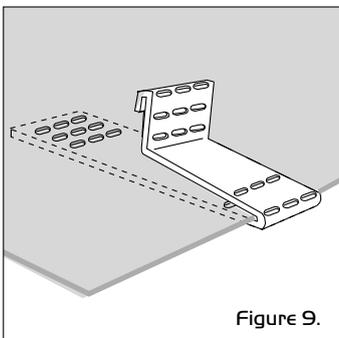
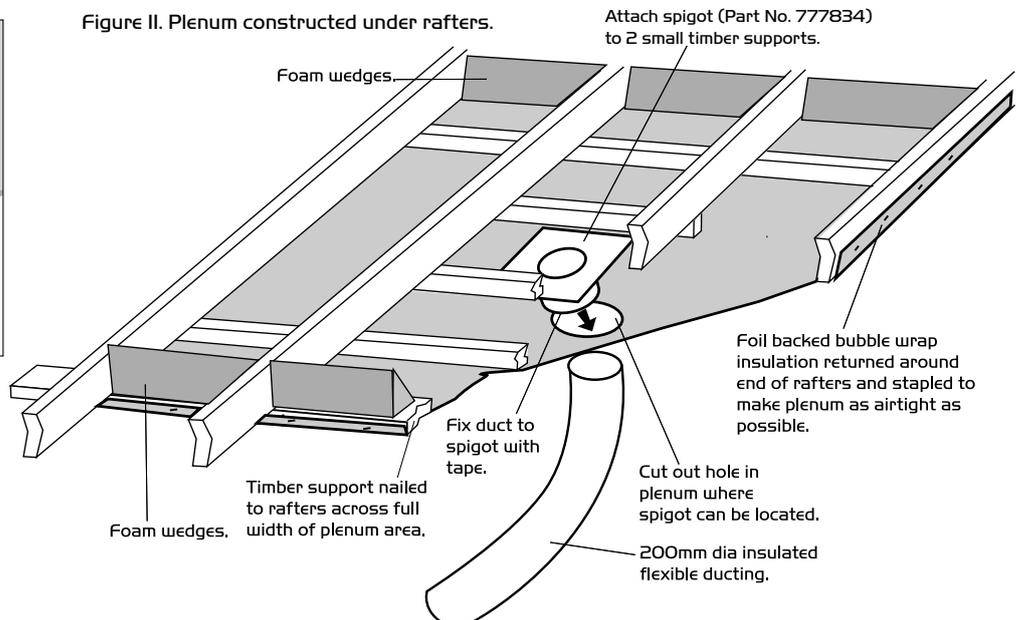


Figure 9.

Figure 11. Plenum constructed under rafters.



Attach spigot (Part No. 777834) to 2 small timber supports.

Foam wedges.

Timber support nailed to rafters across full width of plenum area.

Foam wedges.

Fix duct to spigot with tape.

Cut out hole in plenum where spigot can be located.

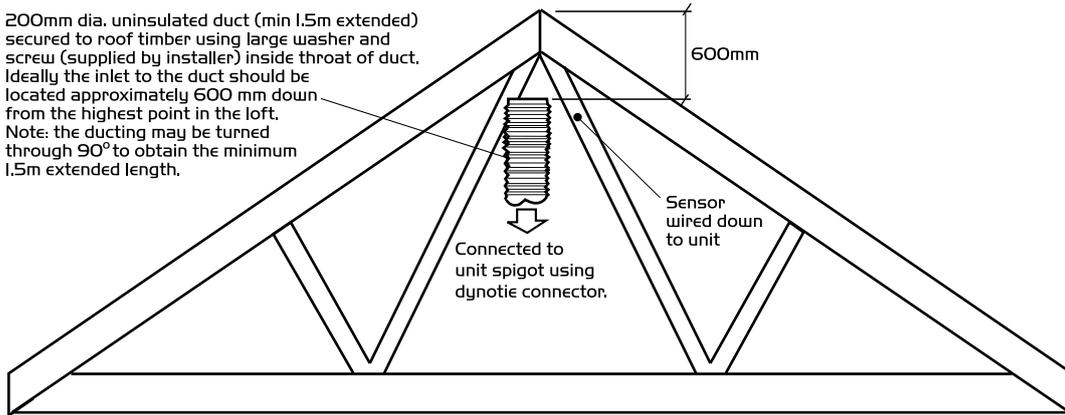
200mm dia insulated flexible ducting.

Foil backed bubble wrap insulation returned around end of rafters and stapled to make plenum as airtight as possible.

8.2 Via the loft space at high level through uninsulated ducting supplied by the installer

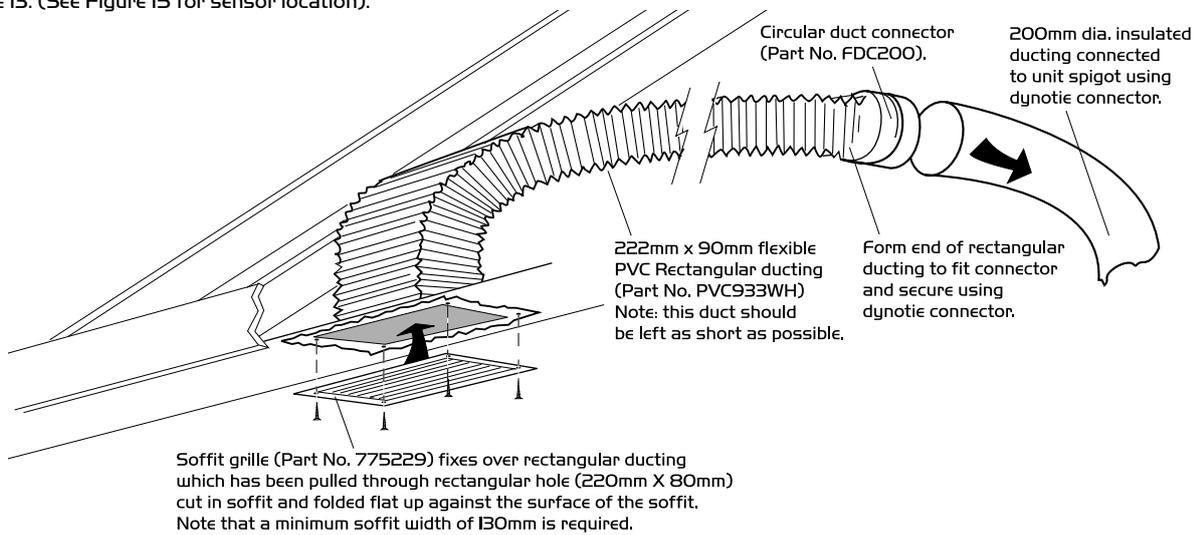
Figure 12.

200mm dia. uninsulated duct (min 1.5m extended) secured to roof timber using large washer and screw (supplied by installer) inside throat of duct. Ideally the inlet to the duct should be located approximately 600 mm down from the highest point in the loft. Note: the ducting may be turned through 90° to obtain the minimum 1.5m extended length.



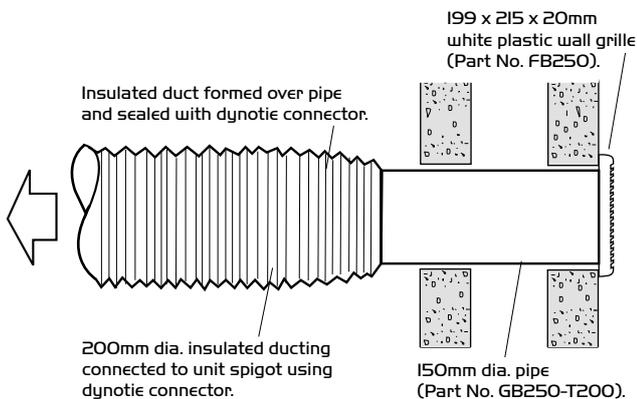
8.3 Via the soffit through a grille and ducting supplied by the installer

Figure 13. (See Figure 15 for sensor location).



8.4 Via a wall grille and ducting supplied by the installer

Figure 14. (See Figure 15 for sensor location).



IMPORTANT

Any air intake terminal **MUST** be installed in accordance with the appropriate regulation. As a guide, the B55440 series of British Standards deals with this issue and currently states that an air intake must be at a minimum distance of 300mm from a gas boiler balanced flue. Installers are advised to be aware of the requirements of this standard when installing 'through the wall' supply air ducting. Similarly, supply and extract air grilles should be at least 300mm apart.

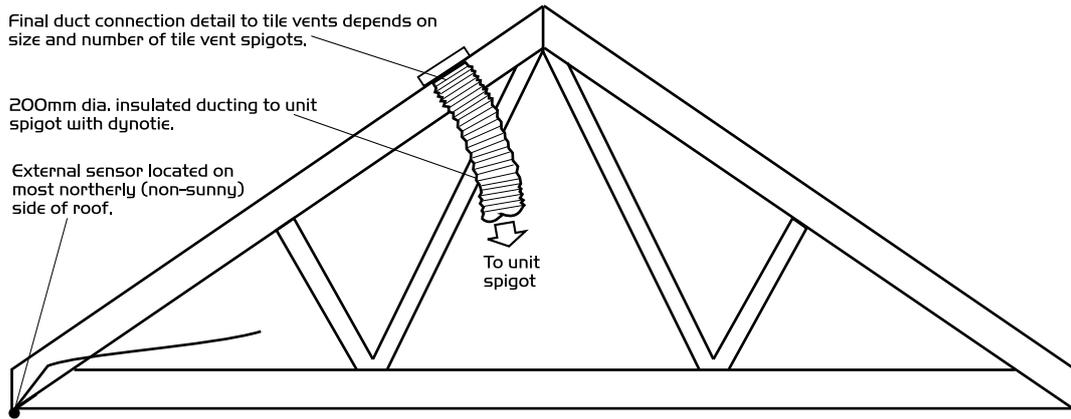
8.5 Via roof tile vents by others and insulated ducting supplied by the installer

Figure 15.

Final duct connection detail to tile vents depends on size and number of tile vent spigots.

200mm dia. insulated ducting to unit spigot with dynotie.

External sensor located on most northerly (non-sunny) side of roof.



9.0 Connecting the temperature sensors to the main fan unit

Supplied with the unit are four black leads each incorporating a temperature sensor which is sealed at one end.

The sensor end of the leads connected to connection 1, 2 and 3 (see figure 16) should be located as follows:-

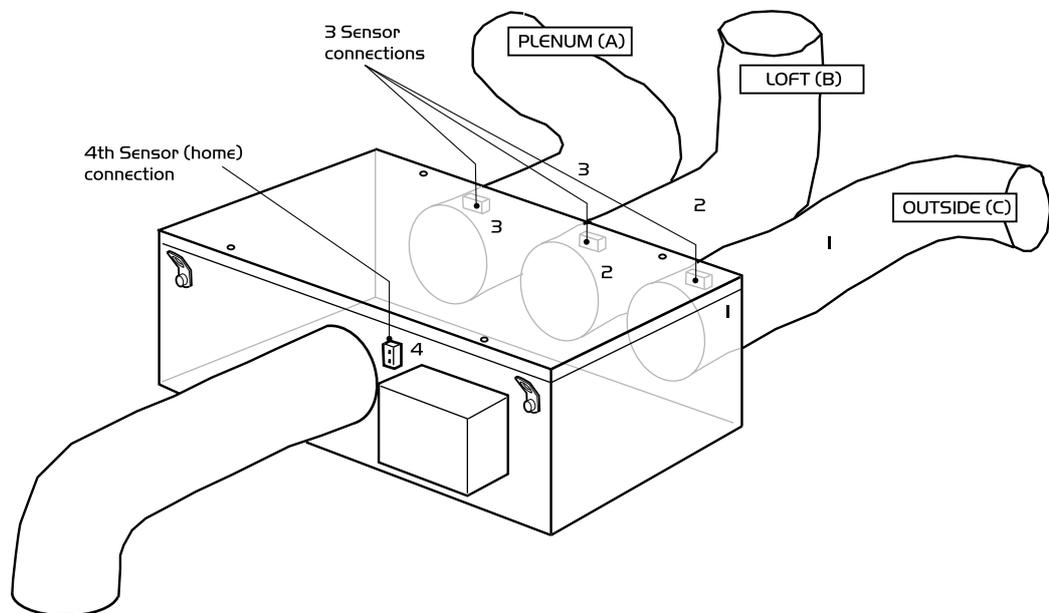
- i) Measuring the outside air temperature at the eaves. (see figure 15).
- ii) Any two of 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 as required.

With the cable sensors installed as described above, attach the other ends of the cables to the appropriate connector block on the main unit.

Fit the fourth temperature sensor in a suitable location in the home. Select a position unaffected directly by heating radiators or possible draughts from opening windows. Using a small screwdriver, pierce a hole in the corner of the ceiling and push the end of the sensor through until it just protrudes into the room.

Connect the other end of the sensor cable to the fourth connector block (Figure 16).

Figure 16.



IMPORTANT

Ensure temperature sensor wires are connected to their respective plugs adjacent to duct spigots.

10.0 Electrical Connection

Please note: the electrical connection of the unit must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

Electrical details:-

Voltage: 240V 1ph 50Hz

Consumption: 40W (max)

Fuse rating: 3 Amp

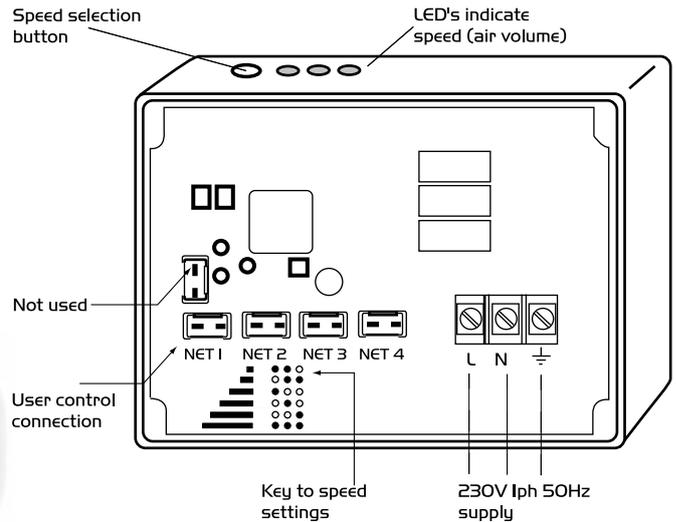
NOTE This unit must be earthed

The three core cable from the mains power supply should be connected to a fixed wiring installation, via a fused isolator, in accordance with current IEE wiring regulations.

IMPORTANT

For good EMC engineering practice, any sensor cables or switched live cables should not be placed within 50mm of other cables or on the same metal cable tray as other cables.

Figure 18. Control module panel on unit (cover removed).



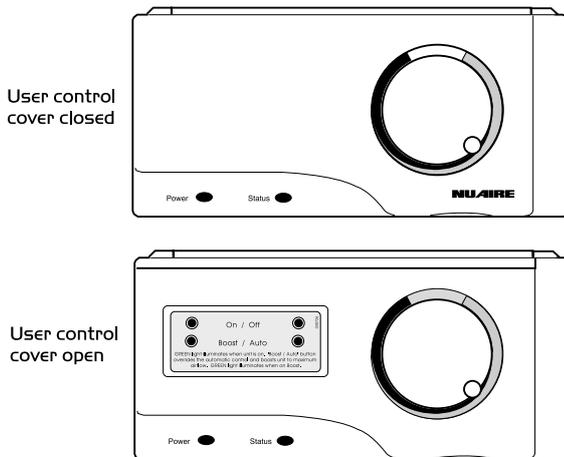
11.0 User Control

The user control should be fitted to an appropriate wall (fixings supplied). Position the control so that the user can gain easy access. Instructions for fixing are supplied with the control.

Screw the backplate to the wall. Connect the cable (supplied) and clip the control into place. Route the cable to the loft and connect to the main unit control module panel (see figure 18).

Secure the cable to prevent accidental dislocation.

Figure 17.



12.0 Airflow Adjustment on fan unit

The unit has six air volume (speed) settings. The setting switch is located on the main control box on the fan case.

Figure 19. shows the LED's that, when illuminated, indicate the corresponding air volume for the unit.

For example, a one bedroom, one person bungalow would be adjusted to the lowest setting (two LED's on the left illuminated). A five bedroom seven person detached house would need to be set to the highest (all three LED's illuminated).

With power connected the three LED's will flash randomly for approximately 2 minutes and will then indicate the speed currently set. To select another speed, simply continue to press the button down until the required setting is shown.

User Control Test

Ensure the power light is on green and the status light is either green or amber.

If the power light is not on check the wiring and connections between the fan unit and the user control.

SUNWARM TILE 1

The user control as shown in figure 18 above, has a target temperature setting dial knob and two press buttons (under the flap) which enable the fan to be switched off or the airflow to be boosted to its maximum duty.

SUNWARM TILE 2

The user control is similar to the one shown above but excluding the "on/off" and "boost/auto" switches. It has a target temperature setting dial knob and provides automatic control of the airflow into the dwelling.

13.0 Dimensions (in mm) and weights

Figure 19. Diffuser.

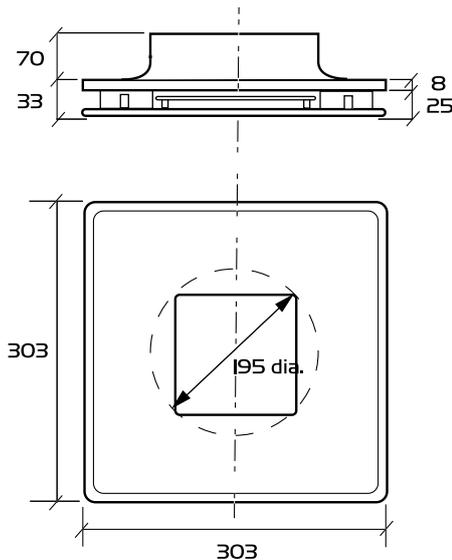


Figure 20. Main fan unit

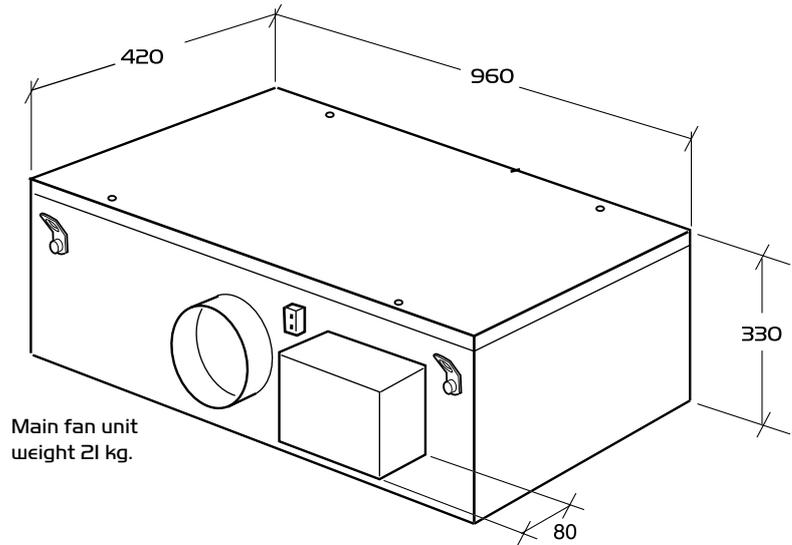
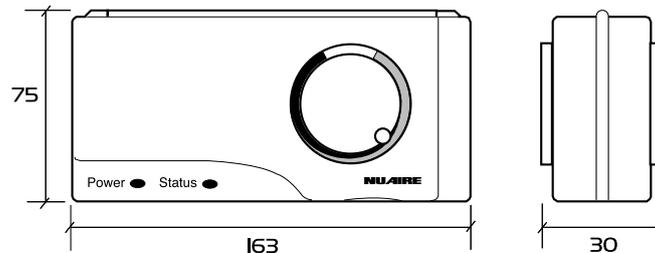


Figure 21. User control.



14.0 Maintenance

The unit does not require any maintenance other than a filter change and a check of electrical connections every 5 years. The status light on the user control panel will flash red when a filter change is required.

New filters can be purchased direct from Nuaire using the following code: 775631 (5 year filter).

If the status light is permanently red, or if the units performance has been reduced dramatically and there is no flashing red light, please contact our service department.

Dust can occasionally accumulate through static, on the diffuser and the adjacent ceiling. This can be removed if required by vacuuming.

Note: A clear distance of 500mm should be available above the unit to allow access for maintenance.

14.1 Filter Change

Once every 5 years the status LED on the main user control will flash red. This indicates filters need changing.

- Make sure power to the unit is off.
- Open the lid of the Air Handling Units by removing the 6 screws which hold the lid on.
- Remove the 2 filters in each Air Handling Unit by pulling them away from the rim. (green fan housing).
- Replace the filters by pushing the metal rim into the slots on the green fan housing.

e) Replace and secure the lids.

f) Reset the LED light that was flashing, by:

- Turn the power to the unit on.
- Press and hold the black push button switch on master control switch.
- A number of LED patterns will show.
- When  shows up release the button.
ON OFF OFF
- The led light should now be reset

15.0 Warranty

The 5 year warranty starts from the day of delivery and includes parts and labour for the first year. The remaining 4 years covers parts only. This warranty is conditional on planned maintenance being undertaken.

16.0 Service Enquiries

Nuaire can assist you in all aspects of service. Our service department will be happy to provide any assistance required, initially by telephone and if necessary arrange for an engineer to call.

Telephone 02920 858 255

Technical or commercial considerations may, from time to time, make it necessary to alter the design, performance and dimensions of equipment and the right is reserved to make such changes without prior notice.

DECLARATION OF INCORPORATION AND INFORMATION FOR SAFE INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

We declare that the machinery named below is intended to be assembled with other components to constitute a system of machinery. The machinery shall not be put into service until the system has been declared to be in conformity with the provisions of the EC Machinery Directive.

Designation of machinery: SUNWARM TILE 1 or 2
Machinery Types: SUNWARM TILE 1 or 2
Relevant EC Council Directives: 98/37/EC as amended by 98/79/EC (Machinery Directive)
Applied Harmonised Standards: BS EN ISO 12100-1, BS EN ISO 12100-2, EN294, EN60204-1, BS EN ISO 9001
Applied National Standards: BS848 Parts One, Two and Five

Signature of manufacture representatives:

Name:	Position:	Date:
1) C. Biggs 	Technical Director	20. 07. 07
2) W. Glover 	Manufacturing Director	20. 07. 07

CE DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

We declare that the machine named below conforms to the requirements of EC Council Directives relating to Electromagnetic Compatibility and Safety of Electrical Equipment.

Designation of machinery: SUNWARM TILE 1 or 2
Machinery Types: SUNWARM TILE 1 or 2
Relevant EC Council Directives: 2004/108/EC (EMC)
 2006/95/EC (Low Voltage Directive)
Applied Harmonised Standards: EN55014-1, EN55014-2, EN60335-2-80
Basis of Self Attestation: Quality Assurance to BS EN ISO 9001
 BSI Registered Firm
 Certificate No. FM 149

Signature of manufacture representatives:

Name:	Position:	Date:
1) C. Biggs 	Technical Director	20. 07. 07
2) W. Glover 	Manufacturing Director	20. 07. 07

INFORMATION FOR SAFE INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF NUAIRE VENTILATION EQUIPMENT

To comply with EC Council Directives 98/37/EC Machinery Directive and 2004/108/EC (EMC).

To be read in conjunction with the relevant Product Documentation (see 2.1)

1.0 GENERAL

- 1.1 The equipment referred to in this Declaration of Incorporation is supplied by Nuairé to be assembled into a ventilation system which may or may not include additional components.
- The entire system must be considered for safety purposes and it is the responsibility of the installer to ensure that all of the equipment is installed in compliance with the manufacturers recommendations and with due regard to current legislation and codes of practice.

2.0 INFORMATION SUPPLIED WITH THE EQUIPMENT

- 2.1 Each item of equipment is supplied with a set of documentation which provides the information required for the safe installation and maintenance of the equipment. This may be in the form of a Data sheet and/or Installation and Maintenance instruction.
- 2.2 Each unit has a rating plate attached to its outer casing. The rating plate provides essential data relating to the equipment such as serial number, unit code and electrical data. Any further data that may be required will be found in the documentation. If any item is unclear or more information is required, contact Nuairé.
- 2.3 Where warning labels or notices are attached to the unit the instructions given must be adhered to.

3.0 TRANSPORTATION, HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 3.1 Care must be taken at all times to prevent damage to the equipment. Note that shock to the unit may result in the balance of the impeller being affected.
- 3.2 When handling the equipment, care should be taken with corners and edges and that the weight distribution within the unit is considered. Lifting gear such as slings or ropes must be arranged so as not to bear on the casing.
- 3.3 Equipment stored on site prior to installation should be protected from the weather and steps taken to prevent ingress of contaminants.

4.0 OPERATIONAL LIMITS

- 4.1 It is important that the specified operational limits for the equipment are adhered to e.g. operational air temperature, air borne contaminants and unit orientation.
- 4.2 Where installation accessories are supplied with the specified equipment eg. wall mounting brackets. They are to be used to support the equipment only. Other system components must have separate provision for support.
- 4.3 Flanges and connection spigots are provided for the purpose of joining to ductwork systems. They must not be used to support the ductwork.
- 4.4 In the event of RF interference the fan may change speed. This is normal and will have no adverse effect on the fan. The speed will return to normal once the interference has subsided.

5.0 INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the particular requirements given for the individual product, the following general requirements should be noted.

- 5.1 Where access to any part of equipment which moves, or can become electrically live are not prevented by the equipment panels or by fixed installation detail (eg ducting), then guarding to the appropriate standard must be fitted.
- 5.2 The electrical installation of the equipment must comply with the requirements of the relevant local electrical safety regulations.
- 5.3 For EMC all control and sensor cables should not be placed within 50mm or on the same metal cable tray as 230V switched live, lighting or power cables and any cables not intended for use with this product.

6.0 COMMISSIONING REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 General pre-commissioning checks relevant to safe operation consist of the following. Ensure that no foreign bodies are present within the fan or casing.
- Check electrical safety. e.g. Insulation and earthing.
- Check guarding of system.
- Check operation of Isolators/Controls.
- Check fastenings for security.
- 6.2 Other commissioning requirements are given in the relevant product documentation.

7.0 OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- 7.1 Equipment access panels must be in place at all times during operation of the unit, and must be secured with the original fastenings.
- 7.2 If failure of the equipment occurs or is suspected then it should be taken out of service until a competent person can effect repair or examination. (Note that certain ranges of equipment are designed to detect and compensate for fan failure).

8.0 MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 8.1 Specific maintenance requirements are given in the relevant product documentation.
- 8.2 It is important that the correct tools are used for the various tasks required.
- 8.3 If the access panels are to be removed for any reason the electrical supply to the unit must be isolated.
- 8.4 A minimum period of two minutes should be allowed after electrical disconnection before access panels are removed. This will allow the impeller to come to rest.
- NB: Care should still be taken however since airflow generated at some other point in the system can cause the impeller to "windmill" even when power is not present.**
- 8.5 Care should be taken when removing and storing access panels in windy conditions.