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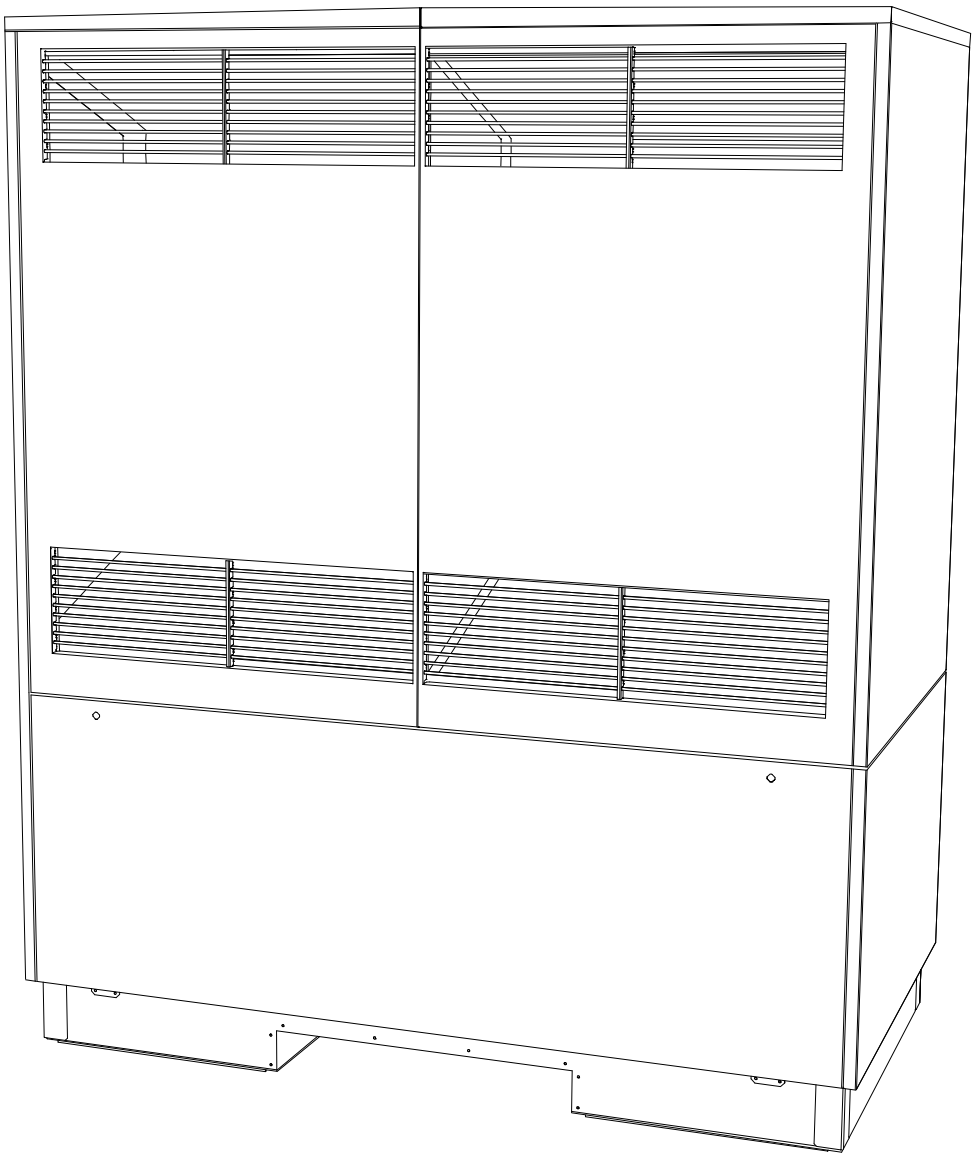
manual

Installation and operating instructions



Air-to-water heat pump for outdoor installation WWP LA 60-A R

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Table of contents

1 Safety notes ... 5
1.1 Symbols and markings ... 5
1.2 Intended use ... 5
1.3 Legal regulations and directives ... 5
1.4 Energy-efficient use of the heat pump ... 6

2 Inte nded use of the heat pump ... 7
2.1 Area of application ... 7
2.2 Operating principle ... 8

3 Scope of supply ... 9
3.1 Basic device ... 9
3.2 Switch box ... 9
3.3 Heat pump manager ... 10

4 Accessories ... 11
4.1 External 4-way reversing valve ... 11

5 Transport ... 12

6 Installation ... 13
6.1 General information ... 13
6.2 Condensate pipe ... 14

7 Installation ... 15
7.1 General information ... 15
7.2 Connection on heating side ... 15
7.3 Water quality in heating systems ... 16
7.4 Electrical connection ... 21

8 Commissioning ... 23
8.1 General information ... 23
8.2 Preparation ... 23
8.3 Procedure ... 24

9 Cleaning/maintenance ... 25
9.1 Care ... 25
9.2 Cleaning the heating system ... 25
9.3 Cleaning the air system ... 26

10 Faults/troubleshooting ... 27

11 Decommissioning/disposal ... 28

12 Device information ... 29

13 Dimension drawings ... 31
13.1 Dimension drawing ... 31

14 Diagrams ... 32
14.1 Characteristic curve, heating ... 32
14.2 Characteristic curve, cooling ... 33
14.3 Operating limits diagram, heating ... 34
14.4 Operating limits diagram, cooling ... 35

15 Integration diagrams 36
15.1 Sample system diagram 36
15.2 Circuit diagram 37
15.3 Circuit diagram, extension module 38

1 Safety notes

1.1 Symbols and markings

Particularly important information in these instructions is marked with

CAUTION! and NOTE.

⚠ CAUTION

Immediate danger to life or danger of severe personal injury or significant damage to property.

⚠ Note

Risk of damage to property or minor personal injury or important information with no further risk of personal injury or damage to property.

1.2 Intended use

This device is only intended for use as specified by the manufacturer. Any other use beyond that intended by the manufacturer is considered improper use. This requires the user to abide by the relevant project planning documents. Please refrain from tampering with or altering the device.

1.3 Legal regulations and directives

This heat pump is designed for use in a domestic environment according to Article 1, Paragraph 2 k) of EU directive 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive) and is thus subject to the requirements of EU directive 2014/35/EU (Low Voltage Directive). It is thus also intended for use by non-professionals for heating shops, offices and other similar working environments, agricultural establishments and hotels, guest houses and other residential buildings.

The construction and design of the heat pump complies with all relevant EU directives, and DIN/VDE regulations (see CE declaration of conformity).

When connecting the heat pump to the power supply, the relevant VDE, EN and IEC standards are to be adhered to. Any further connection requirements stipulated by local utility companies must also be observed.

When connecting the heating system, all applicable regulations must also be adhered to.

This device can be used by children aged 8 and over and by persons with limited physical, sensory or mental aptitude or lack of experience and/or knowledge, providing they are supervised or have been instructed in safe use of the device and understand the associated potential dangers.

Children must not play with the device. Cleaning and user maintenance must not be carried out by children without supervision.

⚠ CAUTION

When operating or maintaining a heat pump, the legal requirements of the country where the heat pump is operated apply. Depending on the refrigerant fill quantity, the heat pump must be inspected for leaks at regular intervals by a certified technician, and these inspections must be recorded.

More information can be found in the accompanying log book.

1.4 Energy-efficient use of the heat pump

By operating this heat pump, you are helping to protect the environment. A prerequisite for energy-efficient operation is the correct design of the heat source system and heating system.

To maintain heat pump efficiency, it is particularly important to keep the temperature difference between the heating water and heat source to a minimum. For this reason, it is advisable to design the heat source and heating system very carefully. **A temperature difference that is higher by 1 Kelvin (1°C) increases the power consumption by around 2.5%.** When designing the heating system, it should be borne in mind that special consumers such as domestic hot water preparation should also be taken into consideration and dimensioned for low temperatures. **Underfloor heating systems (panel heating)** are optimally suited for heat pump use on account of the low flow temperatures (30 °C to 40 °C).

It is important to ensure that the heat exchangers are not contaminated during operation, as this increases the temperature difference, which in turn reduces the coefficient of performance (COP).

When set correctly, the heat pump manager is also an essential factor in the energy-efficient use of the heat pump. Further information can be found in the heat pump manager operating instructions.

2 Inte nded use of the heat pump

2.1 Area of application

The air-to-water heat pump is to be used exclusively for the heating and cooling of heating water. It can be used in new or existing heating systems.

The circulating pump(s) must be controlled using the heat pump manager.

If function-relevant or safety-relevant pump functions, such as integration of the heat pump into the building management system, are not supported, then this can result in loss of warranty and cause a write-off of the heat pump.

The circulating pump(s) and the heat pump controller must always be ready for operation.

The specifications in the technical documents must be followed, particularly limit values for the minimum and – if available – maximum warm/cold water volume flow.

The heat pump is suitable for mono energy and bivalent operation in outside air temperatures to -22 °C.

Proper defrosting of the evaporator is guaranteed by maintaining a heating water return temperature of more than 22 °C during continuous operation.

The heat pump is not designed for the increased heat consumption required when a building is being dried out. For this reason, the additional heat consumption should be met using special devices on-site. For drying out a building in autumn or winter, it is advisable to install a suitable 2nd heat generator (e.g. an electric heating element available as an accessory).

In cooling operation, the heat pump is suitable for air temperatures ranging from +10 °C to +45 °C.

It can be used for silent and dynamic cooling. The minimum water temperature is +7 °C.

⚠Note

The device is not suitable for operation with a frequency converter.

2.2 Operating principle

Heating

Surrounding air is drawn in by the fan and fed through the evaporator (heat exchanger). The evaporator cools the air, i.e. extracts heat from it. This extracted heat is then transferred to the working medium (refrigerant) in the evaporator.

The heat is "pumped" to a higher temperature level by increasing its pressure with the aid of the electrically driven compressors. It is then transferred to the heating water via the liquefier (heat exchanger).

Electrical energy is used to raise the temperature level of the heat from the environment. Since the energy extracted from the air is transferred to the heating water, this type of device is referred to as an air-to-water heat pump.

The air-to-water heat pump consists of the main components evaporator, fan and expansion valve, as well as the low-noise compressors, the liquefier and the electrical control system.

At low ambient temperatures, humidity accumulates on the evaporator in the form of frost, reducing the transfer of heat. Uneven accumulation during this process does not indicate a fault. The evaporator is defrosted automatically by the heat pump as required. Under certain atmospheric conditions, steam may be emitted from the air outlet.

Cooling

The functions of the evaporator and the liquefier are reversed in the "Cooling" operating mode.

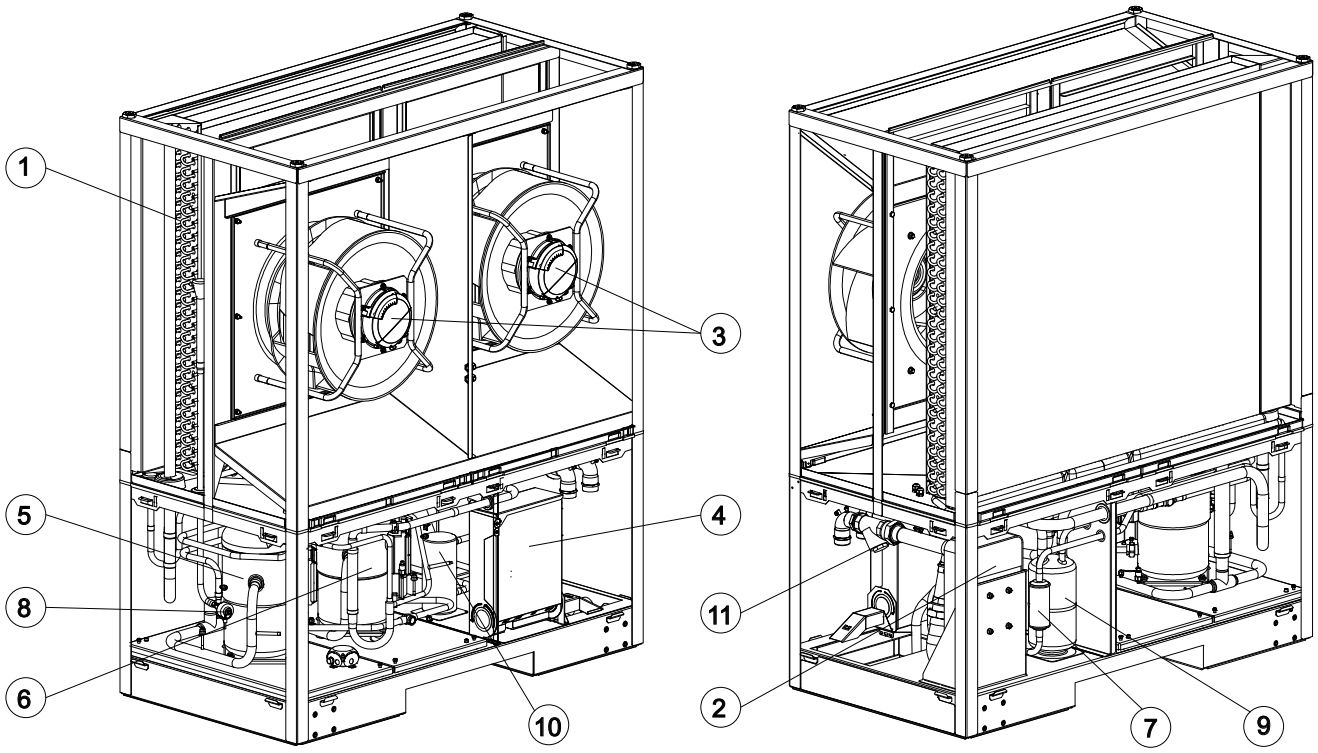
The heating water transfers its heat to the refrigerant via the liquefier, which is now functioning as an evaporator. The refrigerant is brought to a higher temperature level using the compressor. Heat is transferred to the surrounding air via the liquefier (which, in heating operation, functions as an evaporator).

3 Scope of supply

3.1 Basic device

The heat pump contains the components listed below.

The refrigeration circuit is "hermetically sealed" and contains the fluorinated refrigerant R407C incorporated in the Kyoto protocol. Information on the GWP value and CO_2 equivalent of the refrigerant is available under “Device information”. The refrigerant is CFC-free, non-ozone depleting and non-combustible.



1. Evaporator
2. Liquefier
3. Fan
4. Switch box
5. Compressor 1
6. Compressor 2
7. Filter dryer
8. Expansion valve
9. Internal heat exchanger
10. Collector
11. Dirt trap

3.2 Switch box

The switch box is located in the heat pump. The switch box can be pulled out after removing the lower front cover and loosening the upper left-hand fastening screw.

The switch box contains the power supply terminals as well as the power contactors and the soft starter units.

3.3 Heat pump manager

The heat pump manager included in the scope of supply must be used to operate the air-to-water heat pump.

The heat pump manager is a convenient electronic regulation and control device. It controls and monitors the entire heating system based on the outside temperature, as well as domestic hot water preparation and safety systems.

The outside temperature sensor to be mounted on-site incl. fixing materials is included with the heat pump and heat pump manager unit.

The functions and usage of the heat pump manager are described in the operating instructions supplied with it.

4 Accessories

4.1 External 4-way reversing valve

The external 4-way reversing valve (Y12) enables optimised heating and cooling operation of the reversible air-to-water heat pump. Switching the direction of flow ensures an optimal flow through the heat exchanger in the heat pump in heating operation as well as in the opposite direction in cooling operation. The actuator, driven by an electrical motor and required for automatic switching, is controlled by the heat pump manager. (Max. permissible switching current 2A).

The external 4-way reversing valve with an actuating time of max. 30 seconds ensures switching of the water flow over the complete temperature operating range without any mixing losses.

The installation of the 4-way reversing valve, available as an accessory, is required to reach the heating and cooling capacity and coefficient of performance (COP) mentioned in the device information. The specified operating limits are only fulfilled in combination with this accessory. A detailed installation description can be found in the instructions included with the valve.

⚠Note

For operation of the heat pump with the external 4-way reversing valve, it is essential to set up the hydraulic connections according to the instructions included with the valve. These instructions describe the procedure for setting up the correct hydraulics in more detail. The alternating direction of flow in the heating and cooling operation is to be checked as part of commissioning.

The hydraulic diagram in the appendix shows the basic design.

5 Transport

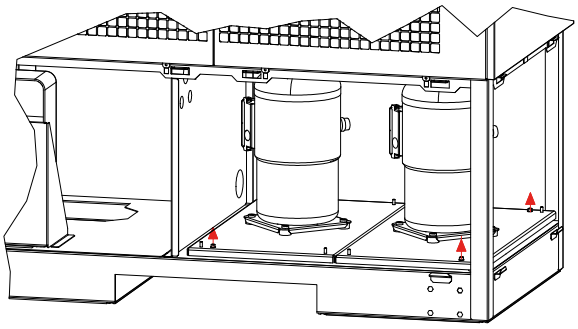
⚠ CAUTION

When transporting the heat pump, ensure that it is not tilted by more than 45° (in any direction).

A pallet should be used for transportation to the final installation location. The basic device can be transported with a lift truck or a crane.

After the crane transport, the transport eyebolts must be removed and the openings closed with the vent plugs supplied.

After transportation, the transport fastening in the device is to be removed from both sides of the base.



Removing/screwing in transport fastening (4x)

⚠ CAUTION

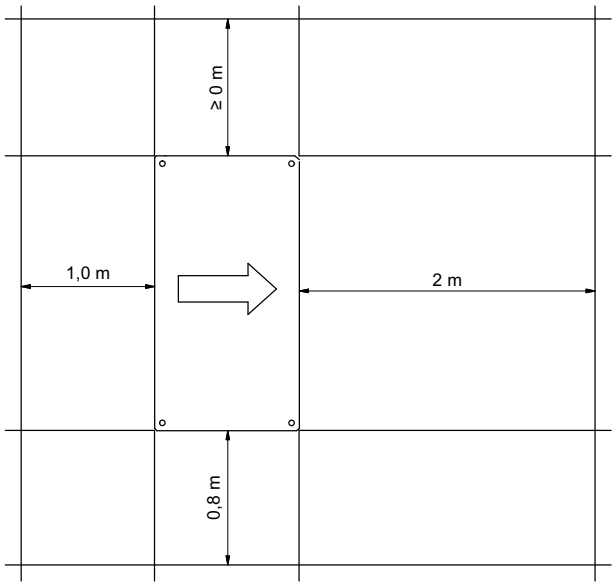
Before commissioning, the transport fastening must be removed.

6 Installation

6.1 General information

The heat pump is designed for areas that are accessible to the general public, as well as for areas that are not accessible to the general public.

The device must be installed on a permanently even, smooth and horizontal surface. The entire frame should be in direct contact with the ground in order to ensure an adequate soundproof seal, to prevent the water-bearing components from becoming too cold and to protect the inside of the device from small animals. If this is not the case, additional insulation measures may be necessary. To prevent small animals from entering the inside of the device, the connection hole in the base plate must be sealed, for example. Furthermore, the heat pump should be set up so that the air outlet direction of the fan is perpendicular to the main wind direction to allow unrestricted defrosting of the evaporator. The heat pump is fundamentally designed for installation on even ground. For different conditions (e.g.: fitting on a platform, flat roof, etc.) or where there is a greater risk of the heat pump tipping over (e.g. due to an exposed position, high wind exposure, etc.), additional protection against tipping over must be provided. The responsibility for the heat pump installation lies with the specialist system construction company. During the installation, local requirements such as building regulations, the static load of the building, and wind exposure must be accounted for. It must be possible to carry out maintenance work without hindrance. This is ensured when observing the distances to solid walls as shown in the figure.



The specified dimensions are valid for stand-alone installation only.

⚠ Note

The heat pump is not intended for use above 2000 metres (mean sea level).

⚠ CAUTION

Do not restrict or block the area around the intake or the air outlet area.

⚠ CAUTION

Observe country-specific building regulations!

⚠ CAUTION

The physical impacts must be observed for installation close to walls. No windows or doors should be present in the area surrounding the air outlet of the fan.

⚠ CAUTION

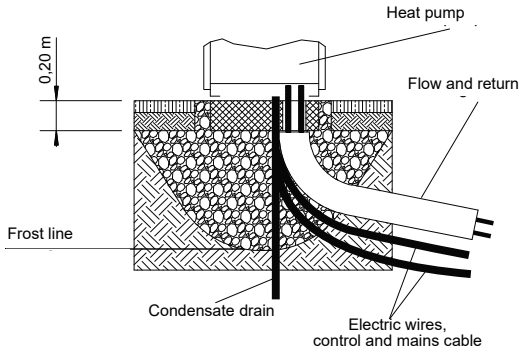
In cases of installation close to walls, there may be more contamination in the intake and air outlet area due to the air flow. The colder outside air outlet should discharge in such a way as to not increase the heat losses in heated neighbouring rooms.

⚠ CAUTION

Installation in a hollow or in an inner courtyard is not permitted because cooled air collects at ground level and is drawn in again by the heat pump during extended periods of operation.

6.2 Condensate pipe

Condensate that forms during operation must be drained off frost free. To ensure proper drainage, the heat pump must be mounted horizontally. The condensate pipe must have a minimum diameter of 50 mm and must be fed into a sewer in such a way that it is safe from frost. Do not discharge the condensate directly into clarifiers or cess pits. The aggressive vapours and a condensate pipe laid in an area which is not frost-free can destroy the evaporator.



⚠ CAUTION

The frost line can vary according to the climatic region. The regulations of the countries in question must be observed.

7 Installation

7.1 General information

The following connections need to be established on the heat pump:
- Heating system flows and returns
- Condensate drain
- Control cable to the heat pump manager
- Power supply

7.2 Connection on heating side

The heating system connections on the heat pump are to be made inside the device. Refer to the device information for the connection sizes. The connection hoses are routed out of the device in a downwards direction. An optional pipe kit is available as an accessory, which can be used to lead the connections out to the side.

A spanner must be used to firmly grip the transitions when connecting the heat pump.

Before connecting the heating water system to the heat pump, the heating system must be flushed to remove any impurities, residue from sealants etc. Any accumulation of deposits in the liquefier may cause the heat pump to completely break down.

Once the heat pump has been connected to the heating system, it must be filled, purged and pressure-tested.

⚠ CAUTION

Pump assemblies with check valves guarantee defined flow directions. If there is incorrect distribution or breaking off of the volume flow, these units (and the check valves in particular) must be checked! The use of check valves is mandatory in the event of several heating circuits or parallel connections for heat pumps in order to avoid incorrect distribution.

7.3 Water quality in heating systems

7.3.1 Scale formation

Scale formation in heating systems cannot be avoided, but in systems with flow temperatures below 60 °C the problem is so small that it is negligible. With high-temperature heat pumps and in particular with bivalent systems in the higher performance range (heat pump + boiler combination), flow temperatures of 60°C and more can be achieved. One preferred method for preventing scale formation is softening because this permanently removes alkaline earths (calcium and magnesium ions) from the heating system.

The following values for water quality in heating water and cold water must be observed and checked during an on-site check:
- Degree of hardness
- Conductivity
- pH value
- Filterable materials

The following (limit) values must absolutely be observed:
- Maximum degree of hardness in filling water and supplementary water 11 dGH.
- The conductivity of demineralised water (DM water) (low-salt) may not be greater than 100 ì S/cm.
- The conductivity in partially demineralised water (saline) may not be greater than 500 ì S/cm.
- The pH value must be between 8.2 and 9.
- The limit value for filterable materials in heating water is < 30 mg/l

If necessary, for example in bivalent systems, the specifications listed in the table below must also be observed, or the precise guidelines for filling water and supplementary water and the total hardness must be taken from the table in accordance with VDI 2035 – Sheet 1.

⚠ Note

The specific volumes of a heating system must be determined before filling the system.

The saturation index SI is used to determine whether water has a tendency towards lime dissolution or lime separation. This shows whether the pH value corresponds to a neutral pH point or by how much it undershoots it due to excess acid or by how much it exceeds it due to carbonic acid deficit. At a saturation index below 0, the water is aggressive and will tend towards corrosion. At a saturation index above 0, the water is calcareous.

The saturation index SI should be between - 0.2 < 0 < 0.2

Filling and supplementary water as well as heating water, depending on heat output			
Overall heat output in kW	**Total alkaline earths in mol/m³ (total hardness in dGH)**		
	≤ 20	> 20 to £ 50	> 50
	Specific system volume in l/kW Heat output [1]		
≤ 50 Specific water content heat generator > 0.3 k per kW [2]	none	≤ 3.0 (16.8)	< 0.05 (0.3)
≤ 50 Specific water content heat generator > 0.3 k per kW [2] (e.g. circulation water heaters) and systems with electrical heating elements	≤ 3.0 (16.8)	≤ 1.5 (8.4)	
> 50 kW to ≤ 200 kW	≤ 2.0 (11.2)	≤ 1.0 (5.6)	
> 200 kW to ≤ 600 kW	≤ 1.5 (8.4)	< 0.05 (0.3)	
> 600 kW	< 0.05 (0.3)		
Heating water, depending on heating output			
Operating mode	Electrical conductivity in µS/cm		
Low-salt [3]	> 10 to ≤ 100		
Containing salt	> 100 to ≤ 1500		
	Appearance		
	clear, free from sedimentary substances		

1. For the purpose of calculating the specific system volume, the smallest individual heat output is to be used for systems with several heat generators.
2. In systems with several heat generators with different specific water contents, the smallest specific water content is decisive.
3. Full softening is recommended for systems with aluminium alloys.

Abb. 7.1:Guideline values for filling and supplementary in accordance with VDI 2035

⚠ CAUTION

When using demineralised water, ensure that the minimum permissible pH value of 8.2 is not undershot. Failure to comply with this value can result in the heat pump being destroyed.

7.3.2 Corrosion

The VDI 2035 standard recommends the use of partially demineralised water or demineralised water in systems with larger-than-average specific system volumes of 50 l/kW.

These measures (e.g. pH stabilizers) are implemented to set the pH value of the heating water to minimise the risk of corrosion in the heat pump and in the heating system.

Irrespective of the legal requirements, the following limit values in the heating water used for various substances must not be undershot or exceeded. This is to ensure safe operation of the heat pump. A water analysis must be carried out before commissioning the system. If the water analysis produces a "-" for a maximum of one indicator or a "o" for a maximum of two indicators, the analysis must be classed as negative.

Evaluation characteristic	Concentration area (mg/l or ppm)	Stainless steel	Copper
Bicarbonate (HCO_3^-)	< 70	+	o
	70 - 300	+	+
	> 300	+	o
Sulphate (SO_4^{2-})	< 70	+	+
	70 - 300	o	o/-
	> 300	-	-
Hydrogen carbonate/sulphate HCO_3^-/SO_4^{2-}	> 1.0	+	+
	< 1.0	o	-
Electrical conductivity [1]	< 10 µS/cm	o	o
	10 - 500 µS/cm	+	+
	> 500 µS/cm	o	o
pH value [2]	< 6.0	-	-
	6.0 - 8.2	o	o
	8.2 - 9.0	+	+
	> 9.0	o	o
Ammonium (NH_4^+)	< 2	+	+
	2 - 20	o	o
	> 20	-	-
Chloride ions (Cl^-)	< 50	+	+
	50 - 150	o	o
	> 150	-	-
Free chlorine (Cl_2)	< 0.5	+	+
	0.5 - 5	-	o
	> 5	-	-
Hydrogen sulphide (H_2S)	< 0.05	+	+
	> 0.05	+	o/-
Carbon dioxide (CO_2)	< 5	+	+
	5 - 10	+	o
	> 10	o	-
Nitrate (NO_3^-)	< 100	+	+
	> 100	o	o
Iron (Fe)	< 0.2	+	+
	> 0.2	o	o
Aluminium (Al)	< 0.2	+	+
	> 0.2	+	o
Manganese (Mn)	< 0.05	+	+
	> 0.05	o	o

Saturation Index	< -0.2	o	o
	-0.2 - 0.1	+	+
	0.1 - 0.2	+	o
	> 0.2	o	o
Filterable materials	< 30	+	+
	> 30	-	-
Total hardness	< 6 °dGH	o/+	o/+
	6 - 11 °dGH	+	+
	> 11 °dGH	-	-
Oxygen (O_2)	< 0.02	+	+
	< 0.1	+/o	+/o
	> 0.1	-	-
Nitrite (NO_2^-)	< 0.1	+	+
	> 0.1	-	-
Sulphide (S^{2-})	< 1.0	+	+
	> 1.0	-	-

1. If the limit values in the VDI 2035 are more restrictive, these apply accordingly.
2. When using demineralised water, ensure that the minimum permissible pH value of 8.2 is not undershot. Failure to comply with this value can result in the heat pump being destroyed.

Abb. 7.2:Limit values for the quality of heating water

Resistance of copper-soldered or welded stainless-steel plate heat exchangers to the substances present in water:

Notes
- "+" = Normally good resistance
- "o" = Corrosion problems may arise,particularly if several factors receive an evaluation of "o"
- "-" = Should not be used

⚠Note

The water quality should be checked again after 4 to 6 weeks, as the quality could change during the first few weeks of operation due to chemical reactions.

⚠Note

It is mandatory to use hydraulically closed systems. It is not permissible to use any open hydraulic systems!

Note:

For operation of the heat pump with the 4-way reversing valve, it is essential to set up the hydraulic connections according to the instructions included in the scope of supply of the valve. These instructions describe the procedure for setting up the correct hydraulics in more detail. Non-observance of this will lead to restrictions in the operation of the heat pump.

⚠ CAUTION

If the heat pump is only operated in heating operation and without an external 4-way reversing valve, the hydraulic connections must be established according to the counterflow principle (see dimension drawing table Fig. 13.1 on page 31). Activation of the Cooling operating mode is not permissible in this case and must be refrained from!

Important:

The notes/settings in the instructions of the heat pump manager must always be observed and carried out accordingly; not doing so will lead to malfunctions.

Minimum heating water flow rate

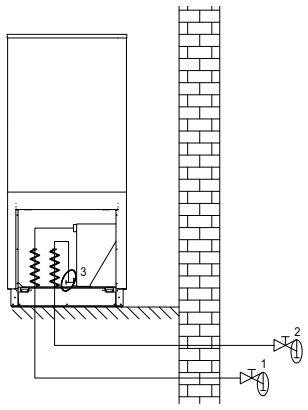
The minimum heating water flow rate through the heat pump must be assured in all operating statuses of the heating system. This can be accomplished, for example, by installing a hydraulic switch. When the minimum heating water flow rate is undershot, the plate heat exchanger in the refrigeration circuit can freeze, which can lead to total loss of the heat pump.

The nominal flow rate is specified depending on the max. flow temperature in the device information and must be taken into account during planning.

The specified minimum heating water flow rate for pump sizing (See "Device information" on page 29.) must be ensured during defrosting and cooling operation. An installed flow rate switch is used only for switching off the heat pump in the event of an unusual and abrupt drop in the heating water flow rate and not to monitor and safeguard the nominal flow rate.

Frost protection

On heat pump systems where protection from frost cannot be guaranteed, there must be an option for draining the system (see figure). The frost protection function of the heat pump manager is active whenever the heat pump manager and the heat circulating pump are ready for operation. If the heat pump is taken out of operation or in the event of a power failure, the system must be drained and, if necessary, blown out at the points shown (see figure). The heating circuit should be operated with a suitable frost protection if heat pump systems are implemented in buildings where a power failure cannot be detected (holiday home).



7.4 Electrical connection

3 lines/cables must be routed to the heat pump in total:

- A standard 5-core cable is used to connect the heat pump to the power supply. The cable must be provided on-site. The conductor cross section is selected in accordance with the power consumption of the heat pump (see appendix Device Information) and the applicable VDE (EN) and VNB regulations. An all-pole disconnecting device with a contact gap of at least 3 mm (e.g. utility company blocking contactor or power contactor) must be installed in the heat pump power supply. A 3-pole circuit breaker with joint tripping of all outer conductors (trip current in accordance with device information) provides the short circuit protection taking into account the layout of the internal wiring.
  The relevant components in the heat pump contain an internal overload protection. When connecting, ensure that the incoming supply has a clockwise rotating field. Phase sequence: L1, L2, L3.

⚠ CAUTION

Ensure that there is a clockwise rotating field: With incorrect wiring, starting of the heat pump is prevented. A corresponding warning is indicated on the display of the heat pump manager (adjust wiring).

- The control voltage is supplied via the heat pump manager.
  A 3-pole line must be laid for this in accordance with the electrical documentation. Further information on the wiring of the heat pump manager is available in the heat pump manager operating instructions.
- A shielded communication line (J-Y(ST)Y ..LG) (not included in the scope of supply) connects the heat pump manager with the refrigerant circuit controller installed in the heat pump. More detailed instructions can be found in the heat pump manager operating instructions and in the electrical documentation.

⚠ Note

The communication cable is necessary for the function of air-to-water heat pumps in outdoor installation. It must be shielded and laid separately from the mains cable.

7.4.1 Demand sensor connection

The demand sensor R2.2 (NTC 10) is included with the heat pump manager. It must be installed depending on the hydraulics used.

If a demand sensor is not connected, the second heat generator cannot be controlled with the heat pump manager in the event of an interruption in communication either.

⚠ Note

The return sensor R2 installed in the heat pump is active when the compressor is running and must not be disconnected.

⚠ Note

Sensor cables can be extended up to 50 m with 2 x 0.75 mm cables.

7.4.2 High-performance circulating pump connection

In many cases, the supply voltage of the pump is stuck on continuous current when using larger electronically controlled circulating pumps (the manufacturer's information on the pump being used should be taken into consideration). The pump is then generally actuated using the Start/Stop input. This input is operated with extra low voltage from the pump (a link cable is usually inserted in the factory default of the pump). In order to be able to actuate the input, a coupling relay with a floating contact is required. This must be controlled with the pump function of a 230 V relay output of the controller. Due to the extra low voltage to be switched, a suitable relay with the appropriate contact material (gilded) must be selected and integrated on-site.

7.4.3 Frost protection

Regardless of the settings for the heat circulating pumps, they always run in heating, defrost and frost protection mode. In systems with multiple heating circuits, the 2nd and 3rd heat circulating pump has the same function.

⚠ CAUTION

In order to guarantee the frost protection function on the heat pump, the heat pump manager must not be deenergised and there must be a flow through the heat pump.

⚠ CAUTION

The primary pump (M11 – responsible for the heat source flow rate) and the secondary pump (M16 – responsible for the warm/cold water flow rate) must always be clamped to the heat pump manager in all cases. This is the only way to ensure the pump flows and returns necessary for operation and to ensure that the necessary safety measures are in place.

8 Commissioning

8.1 General information

To ensure that commissioning is performed correctly, it should only be carried out by an after-sales service technician authorised by the manufacturer (Weishaupt technician). Under certain conditions, this may be associated with an additional warranty service.

8.2 Preparation

The following items must be checked prior to commissioning:
- All of the heat pump connections must be installed as described in chapter 7.
- All valves which could impair the proper flow of the heating water in the heating circuit must be open.
- The air intake and air outlet paths must be clear.
- The fan must turn in the direction indicated by the arrow.
- The settings of the heat pump manager must be adapted to the heating system in accordance with the operating instructions.
- Ensure that the condensate drain functions properly.
- The hydraulic network must be flushed correctly before installing the heat pump. This includes the supply line to the heat pump. Only when flushing is complete can the heat pump be hydraulically integrated.
- The dirt traps present as standard or included for assembly must be inspected between 4 and 8 weeks after the heat pump is commissioned or changes made to the heating system and cleaned if necessary. Further maintenance intervals must be scheduled depending on the level of soiling, which must be defined and carried out by a suitably qualified person.

Special notes for integration of heat pumps into existing systems (renovations):

The existing heat distribution network (pipe materials, connection types, etc.) and the existing heating systems (e.g. radiators, underfloor heating, etc.) can impact the quality of the water in existing systems. Particularly when welded steel pipes or pipes that are not oxygen diffusion-proof are used, deposits, scaling, silting or similar may be present that can cause damage in the heat pump system. This can result in a total failure of the heat pump. The following measures must be observed to avoid this:
- Compliance with the water properties and water quality
- Flushing of the hydraulic system
- Maintenance interval of the dirt traps

If silting or ferromagnetic particles are to be expected in the hydraulic network, dirt separators or magnetite separators must be installed on-site before the medium enters the heat pump. The maintenance intervals must be defined by a suitably qualified person.

8.3 Procedure

The heat pump is commissioned via the heat pump manager. Settings should be made in compliance with the heat pump manager's instructions.

At heating water temperatures under 7 °C, commissioning is not possible. The water in the buffer tank must be heated with the 2nd heat generator to at least 22 °C.

To ensure problem-free commissioning, the following procedure is to be implemented:

1. Close all consumer circuits.
2. Ensure that the heat pump has the correct water flow.
3. Select "Winter" mode on the heat pump manager.
4. In the special functions menu, start the "Commissioning" program.
5. Wait until a return temperature of at least 29 °C has been reached.
6. Now slowly reopen the heating circuit valves in succession so that the heating water flow rate is constantly raised by slightly opening the respective heating circuit. The heating water temperature in the buffer tank must not be allowed to drop below 24 °C during this process. This ensures that the heat pump can be defrosted at any time.
7. When all heating circuits are fully open and a return temperature of at least 22 °C is maintained, the commissioning is complete.

⚠ CAUTION

Operating the heat pump at low system temperatures may cause the heat pump to break down completely.

9 Cleaning/maintenance

9.1 Care

To protect the paintwork, avoid leaning anything against the device or putting objects on the device. External heat pump parts can be wiped with a damp cloth and commercially available domestic cleaner.

⚠Note
Never use cleaning agents containing sand, soda, acid or chloride, as these can damage the surfaces.

To prevent faults due to contamination in the heat exchanger of the heat pump, ensure that the heat exchanger in the heating system cannot be contaminated. Should operating malfunctions due to contamination still occur, however, the system should be cleaned as described below.

9.2 Cleaning the heating system

⚠ CAUTION
The installed dirt traps must be cleaned at regular intervals.

The cleaning intervals should be defined according to the degree of soiling in the system. The filter insert should also be cleaned.

For cleaning, the heating circuit must be made pressureless in the vicinity of the dirt trap, the filter compartment unscrewed, and the filter insert removed and cleaned.

Assembly carried out in reverse order requires attention to correct assembly of the screen inserts and tightness of the screw joints.

The ingress of oxygen into the heating water circuit may result in the formation of oxidation products (rust), particularly if steel components are used. These enter the heating system via the valves, the circulating pumps and/or plastic pipes. A diffusion-resistant installation is therefore essential, especially with regard to the complete piping.

⚠Note
We recommend the installation of a suitable corrosion protection system to prevent the formation of deposits (e.g. rust) in the condenser of the heat pump.

Residue from lubricants and sealants may also contaminate the heating water.

In the event of severe contamination leading to a reduction in the performance of the liquefier in the heat pump, the system must be cleaned by a heating technician.

Based on current information, we recommend using a 5% phosphoric acid solution for cleaning purposes. However, if cleaning needs to be performed more frequently, a 5% formic acid solution should be used.

In both cases, the cleaning fluid should be at room temperature. We recommend flushing the heat exchanger in the direction opposite to the normal flow direction.

To prevent acidic cleaning agents from entering the heating system circuit, we recommend connecting the flushing device directly to the flow and return of the liquefier of the heat pump.

It is then important that the system be thoroughly flushed using appropriate neutralising agents to prevent any damage from being caused by cleaning agent residue remaining in the system.

Acids must be used with care and the regulations of the employers liability insurance associations must be adhered to.

The instructions of the cleaning agent manufacturer must always be observed.

9.3 Cleaning the air system

The evaporator, fan and condensate drain should be cleaned of contamination (leaves, twigs, etc.) before each new heating period.

⚠ CAUTION

Before opening the device, ensure that all electric circuits are disconnected from the power supply.

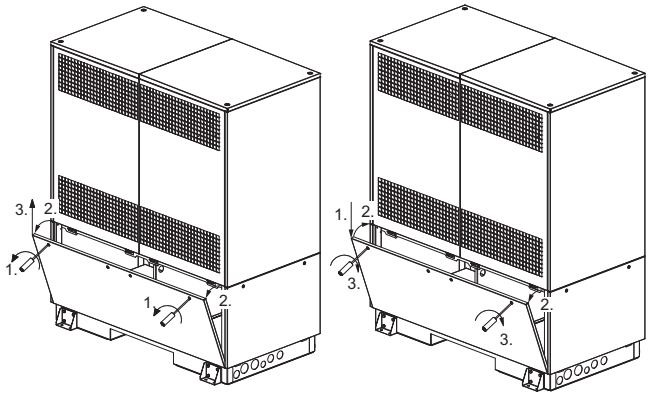
To prevent the evaporator and the condensate tray from being damaged, do not use hard or sharp objects when cleaning.

Under extreme weather conditions (e.g. snow drifts), ice formation may occur on the air intake and air outlet grids. If this happens, the ice and snow must be removed from the vicinity of the intake and air outlet area by the operator to ensure that the minimum air flow is maintained.

To ensure proper drainage from the condensate tray, it must be regularly inspected and cleaned, if necessary.

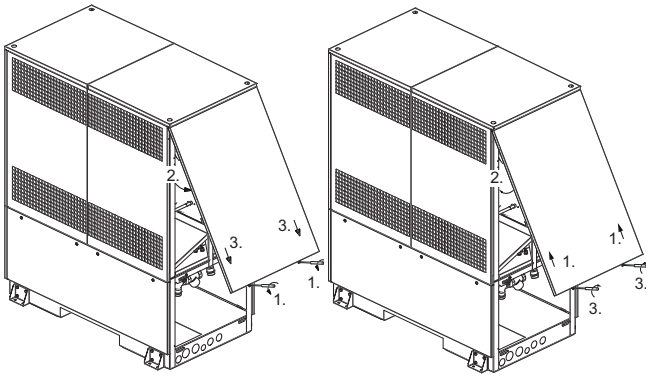
All panelling can be removed to allow access to the inside of the device.

The two sash fasteners must be opened for this purpose. The cover must then be slightly tilted forward and lifted off toward the top.



Opening the lower covers | Closing the lower covers

The upper panels are hooked into the cover panel. To dismantle, undo the two screws and unhook the panels by pulling them back.



Opening the upper cover panels | Closing the upper cover panels

10 Faults/troubleshooting

This heat pump is a quality product and is designed for trouble-free operation. In the event that a fault should occur, it will be indicated on the heat pump manager display. In this case, consult the "Faults and troubleshooting" page in the operating instructions of the heat pump manager. If you cannot correct the fault yourself, please contact your after-sales service technician.

⚠ CAUTION

Before opening the device, ensure that all electric circuits are disconnected from the power supply.

After switching off the power supply, wait at least 5 minutes to allow the electrically charged components to discharge.

⚠ CAUTION

Work on the heat pump must only be performed by authorised and qualified after-sales service technicians!

11 Decommissioning/disposal

Before removing the heat pump, disconnect it from the power source and close all valves. The heat pump must be dismantled by trained personnel. Observe all environmental requirements regarding the recovery, recycling and disposal of materials and components in accordance with all applicable standards. Particular attention should be paid to the proper disposal of refrigerants and refrigeration machine oil.

12 Device information

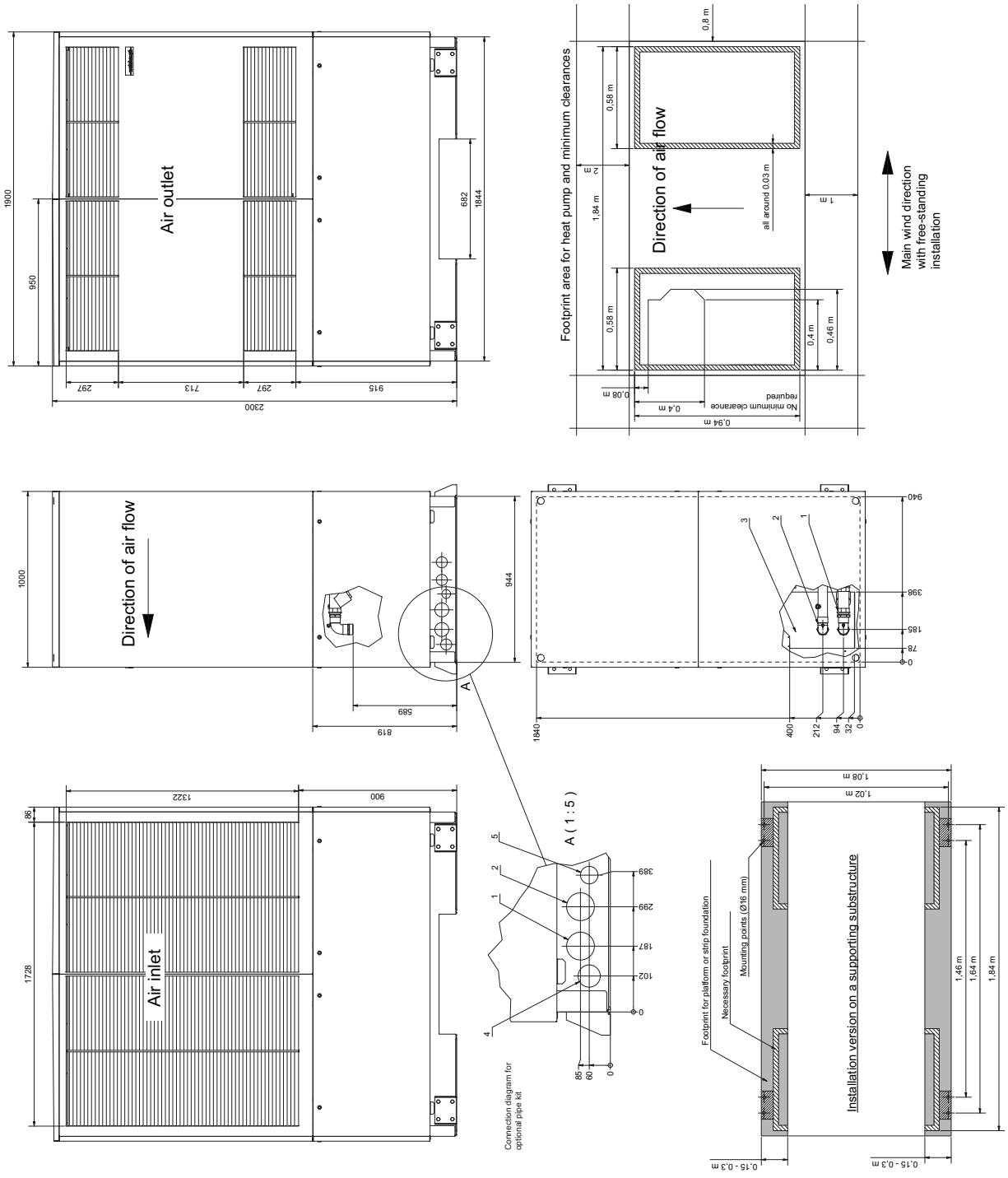
1	**Type and order code**		WWP LA 60-A R
2	**Design**		
	Heat source		Air
2.1	**Version**		Universal, reversible
2.2	**Controller**		WPM wall-mounted
2.3	**Thermal energy metering**		Integrated
2.4	**Installation location**		Outside
2.5	**Performance level**		2
3	**Operating limits**		
3.1	**Heating water flow / return** [1]	**°C**	to 60 -2(to 62 -2) [2] / from 22
	Cooling water flow / return	**°C**	[3] +7 to +20 / min. 10 °C to max. 28 °C
	Air (heating)	**°C**	-22 to +40
	Air (cooling)	**°C**	+10 to +45
4	**Flow/sound**		
4.1	**Heating water flow rate / internal pressure differential**		
	Minimum heating water flow rate for pump sizing A7/W35/30	**m³/h / Pa**	6.0 / 18000 [4]
	A7/W45/40	**m³/h / Pa**	5.8 / 16800
	A7/W55/47	**m³/h / Pa**	3.4 / 9400
4.2	**Cooling water flow rate/internal pressure differential**		
	A35 / W18/23	**m³/h / Pa**	10.2 / 52000
	A35 / W7/12	**m³/h / Pa**	8.3 / 34400
	Minimum cooling water flow	**m³/h / Pa**	6.0 / 18000
4.3	**Sound power level according to EN 12102 Normal operation/reduced operation** [5]	**dB(A)**	72 / 66
4.4	**Sound pressure level at a distance of 10 m (air outlet side)**[6] **Normal operation/reduced operation** [5]	**dB(A)**	44 / 38
4.5	**Maximum sound power level (A-7 / W55)** [7] **Full-load operation / reduced operation** [5]	**dB(A)**	75 / 71
4.6	**Sound power level (A2 / W31)** [7] **Normal operation**	**dB(A)**	71
4.7	**Air flow (controlling range, EC fan)**	**m³/h**	0 – 25000
5	**Dimensions, weight and filling quantities**		
5.1	**Device dimensions without connections**[8]	**H x W x L mm**	2300 x 1900 x 1000
5.2	**Weight of the transportable unit(s) incl. packaging**	**kg**	870
5.3	**Device connections for heating**	**Inches**	Rp 2"
5.4	**Refrigerant/total filling weight**	**Type/kg**	R407C / 15.7
5.5	**GWP value / CO_2 equivalent**	**--- / t**	1774 / 27
5.6	**Refrigeration circuit hermetically sealed**		Yes
5.7	**Lubricant/total filling quantity**	**Type/litres**	POE (RL32-3MAF) / 8.0
5.8	**Volume of heating (cooling) water in device**	**Litres**	10.4
6	**Electrical connection**		
6.1	**Supply voltage/fusing/RCD type**		3~/PE 400 V (50 Hz) / C50A / B
6.2	**Control voltage / fusing for WPM**		1~/N/PE 230 V (50 Hz) / 6.3 AT
6.3	**Degree of protection according to EN 60 529**		IP24
6.4	**Starting current limiter**		Soft starter
6.5	**Rotary field monitoring**		Yes
6.6	**Starting current**	**A**	60
6.7	**Nominal power consumption A7/W35/max. consumption** [9]	**kW**	7.8 / 26.4
6.8	**Nominal current with A7/W35/cos φ**	**A/---**	14.2 / 0.80

6.9	**Power consumption of compressor protection (per compressor)**		**W**	120	
6.10	**Power consumption of fan**		**kW**	up to 3.9	
7	**Complies with the European safety regulations**			See CE declaration of conformity	
8	**Additional model features**				
8.1	**Type of defrosting (according to need)**			Reverse circulation	
8.2	**Condensate tray frost protection/water in device protected against freezing** [10]			Heated/yes	
8.3	**Max. operating overpressure (heat source/heat sink)**		**bar**	3.0	
8.4	**Hydraulic four-way reversing valve (external)**[11]			Accessories	
9	**Performance/coefficient of performance (COP)**				
9.1	**SCOP (seasonal coefficient of performance (COP)) average climate 35 °C/55 °C**			4.01 / 3.40	
9.2	**η_s average climate 35 °C/55 °C**			157 / 133	
9.3	**Heat output / coefficient of performance (COP)** [9] [11]		**Heat source/heat**	EN 14511	
		Air/water	**Performance level**	1	2 [12]
		at A-15 / W35	**kW / ---**	16.9 / 2.6	31.7 / 2.6
		at A-7 / W35	**kW / ---**	22.2 / 3.2	38.0 / 3.0
		at A2 / W35	**kW / ---**	26.6 / 3.6	43.4 / 3.4
		at A7 / W35-30	**kW / ---**	35.3 / 4.5	
		at A12 / W35	**kW / ---**	38.1 / 4.8	
		at A7 / W45-40	**kW / ---**	32.9 / 3.7	
		at A7 / W55-47	**kW / ---**	31.7 / 3.2	
9.4	**Cooling capacity / coefficient of performance (COP)** [9] [11]		**Heat sink / heat**	EN 14511	
		Air/water	**Performance level**	1	2
		at A35 / W23-18	**kW / ---**	33.4 / 3.2	63.3 / 2.8
		at A27 / W18	**kW / ---**	34.8 / 3.7	67.8 / 3.5
		at A35 / W12-7	**kW / ---**	23.1 / 2.5	48.1 / 2.5
		at A27 / W7	**kW / ---**	25.2 / 3.0	51.6 / 3.0

1. For air temperatures between -22 °C and 0 °C, flow temperature increasing from 45 °C to 60 °C.
2. The specified maximum heating water flow temperature applies to a set minimum heating water flow.
3. The minimum achievable flow temperature depends on the current volume flow, the set return set temperature and the current performance level.
4. The specified “Minimum heating water flow rate for pump sizing” must be ensured for trouble-free operation in the pump flow and during defrosting. Electronic control of the M16 heat generation circuit pump via the WPM enables a reduction of the volume flow in heating operation.
5. The heat output and COP is reduced by approx. 5% in lower operation
6. The specified sound pressure level corresponds to the operating noise of the heat pump in heating operation with a flow temperature of 55 °C. The specified sound pressure level represents the free sound area level. The measured value can deviate by up to 16 dB(A) depending on the installation location.
7. Heat output at the operating point A-7 / W55: Full-load operation: 39.0 kW, lower operation: 37.9 kW; heat output at operating point A2 / W31: Normal operation: 27.5 kW
8. Note that additional space is required for pipe connections, operation and maintenance
9. This data indicates the size and capacity of the system. For an analysis of the economic and energy efficiency of the system, the bivalence point and the regulation should be taken into consideration. These figures are only achieved with clean heat exchangers. Instructions for maintenance, commissioning and operation can be found in the relevant sections of the assembly and operating instructions. The specified values have the following meaning, e.g. A7/W35: heat source temperature 7 °C and heating water flow temperature 35 °C.
10. The heat circulating pump and the heat pump manager must always be ready for operation.
11. The values specified apply when using the hydraulic four-way reversing valve (observe instructions for accessories).
12. For special applications with increased heat consumption at high outside temperatures, please contact our project planning department.

13 Dimension drawings

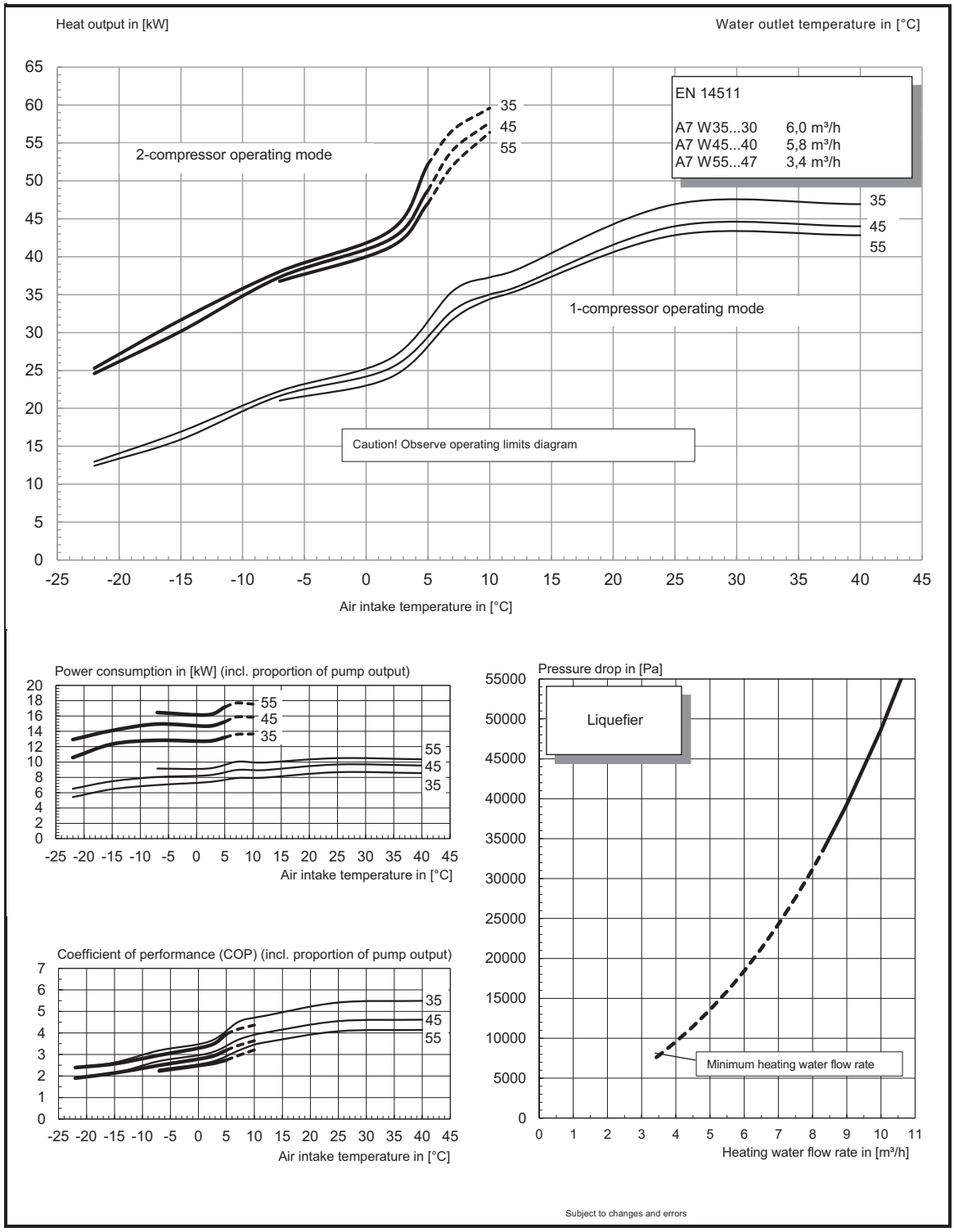
13.1 Dimension drawing



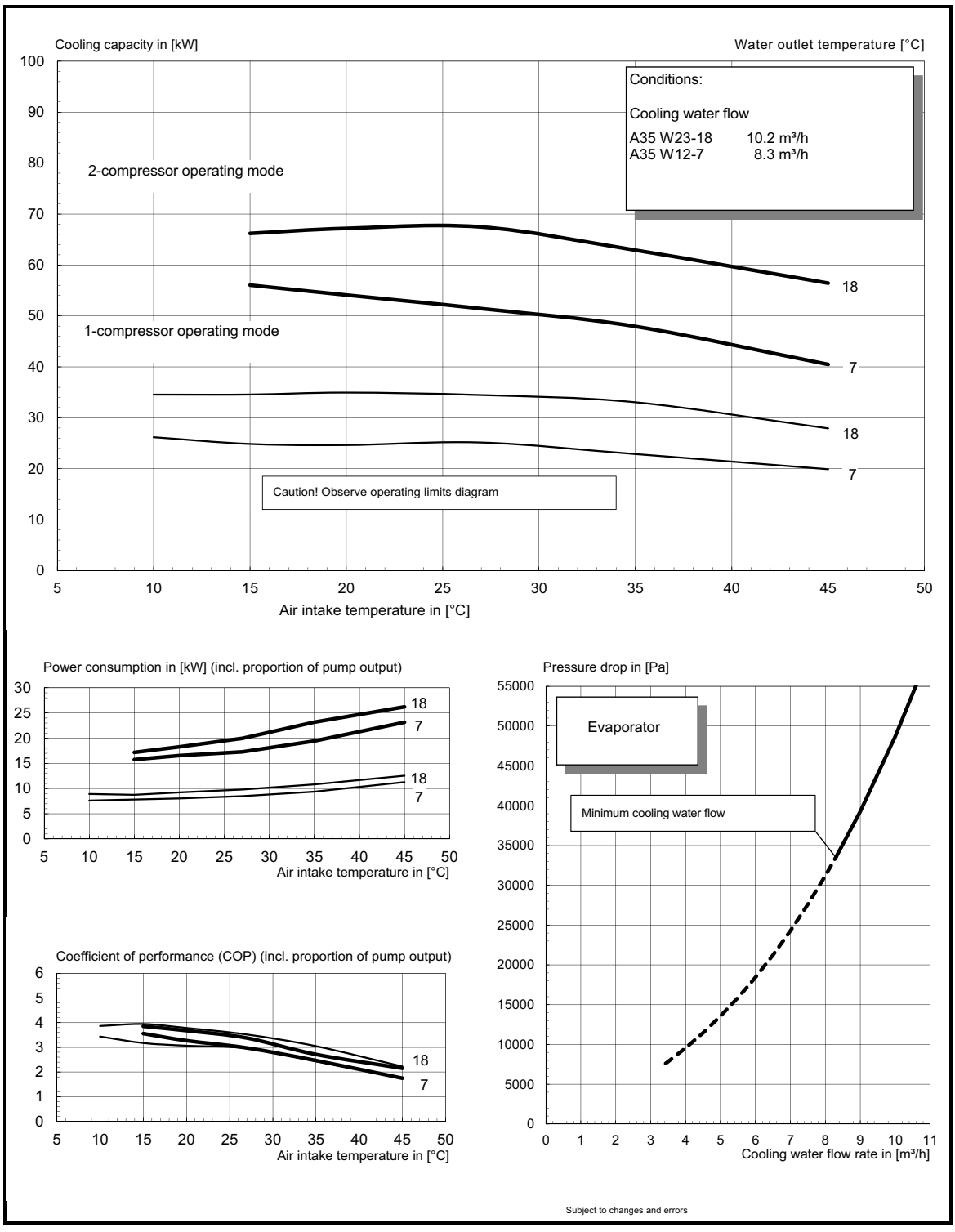
	Connection method: only heating	Connection method: heating and cooling
1 (A)	Heating water flow, output from heat pump R2	Connection A of ext. 4-way reversing valve R2
2 (B)	Heating water return, input into heat pump R2	Connection B of ext. 4-way reversing valve R2
3	Feedthrough area, electric wires/condensate	Feedthrough area, electric wires/condensate
4	Optional feedthrough, electric wires	Optional feedthrough, electric wires
5	Optional feedthrough, condensate, frost protection required	Optional feedthrough, condensate, frost protection required

14 Diagrams

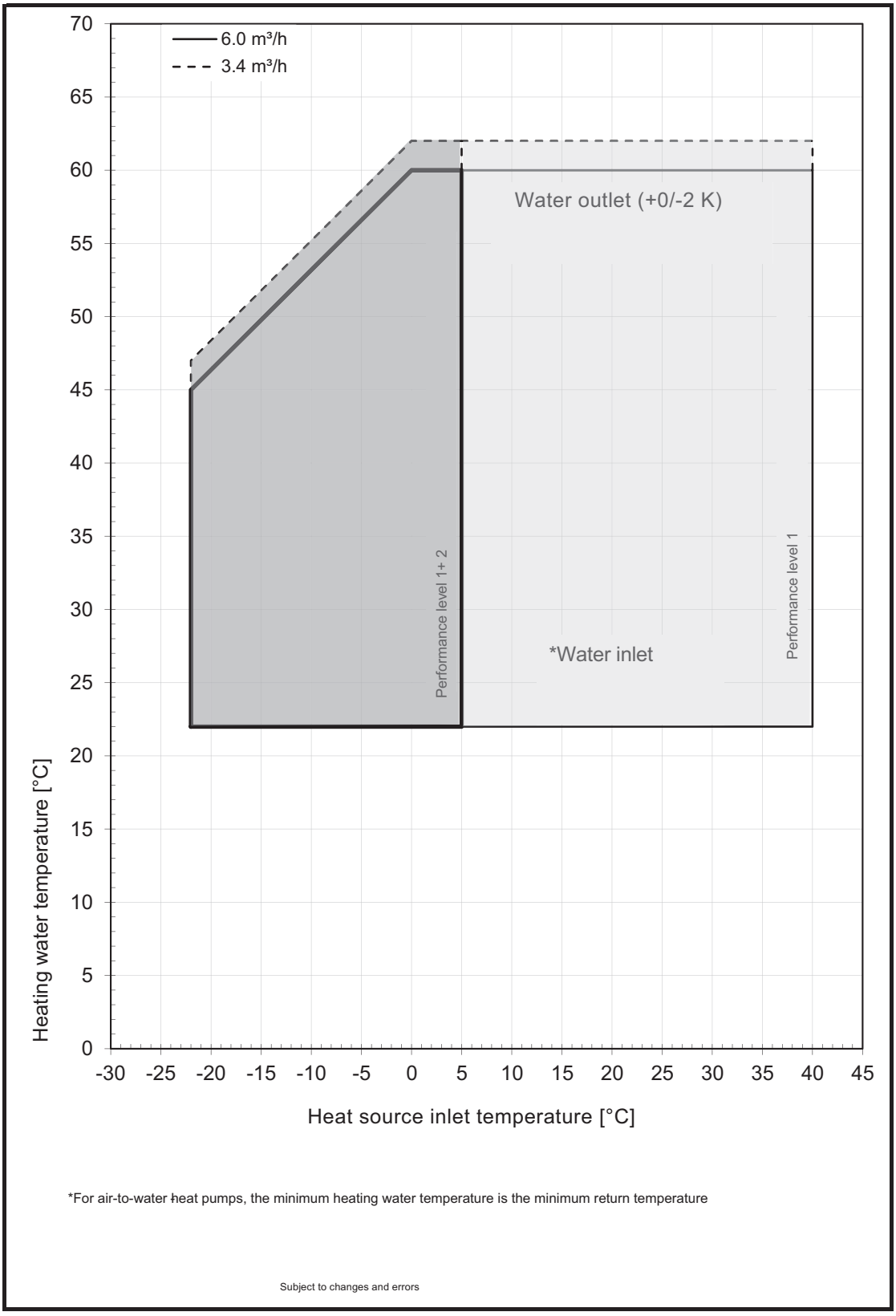
14.1 Characteristic curve, heating



14.2 Characteristic curve, cooling



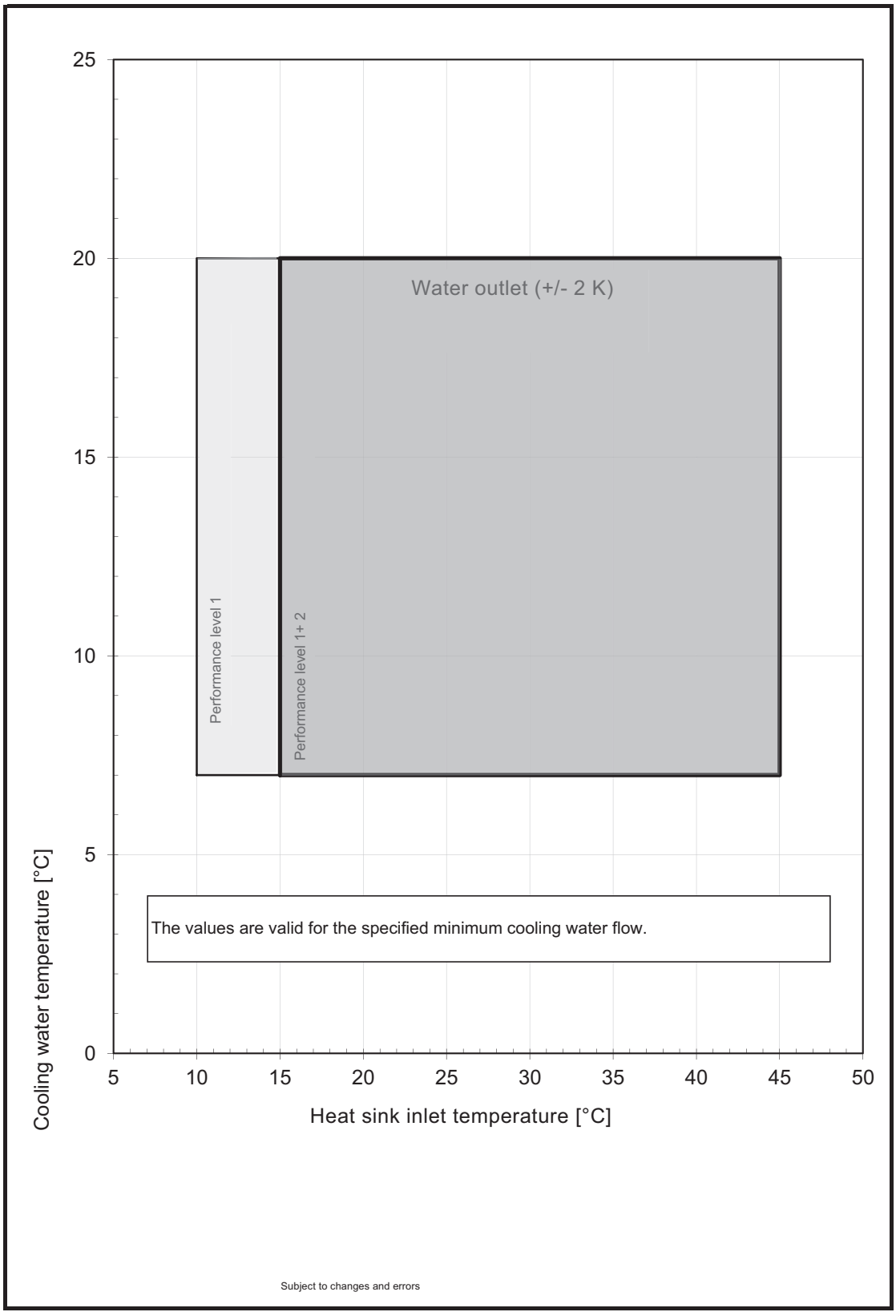
14.3 Operating limits diagram, heating



*For air-to-water heat pumps, the minimum heating water temperature is the minimum return temperature

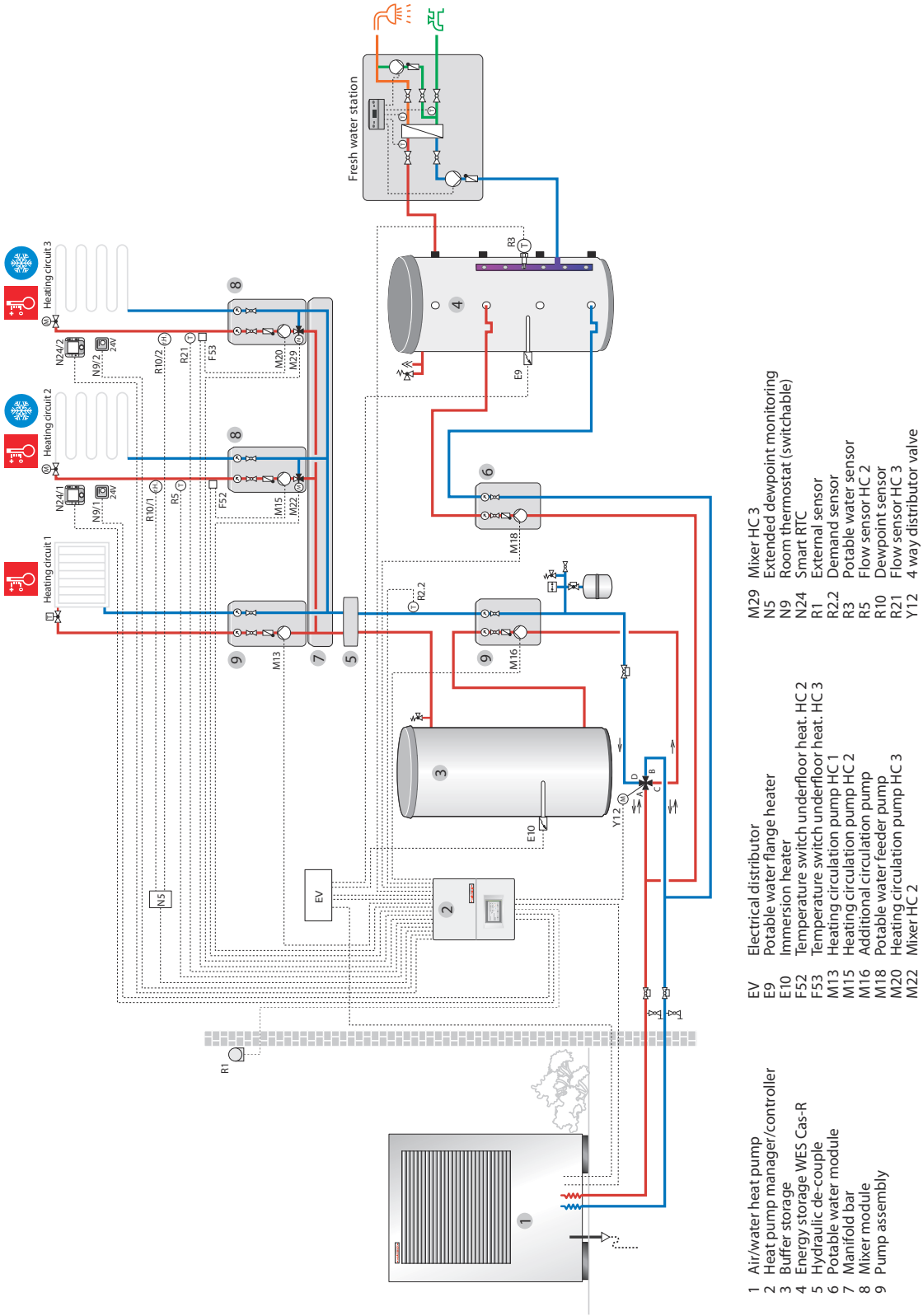
Subject to changes and errors

14.4 Operating limits diagram, cooling



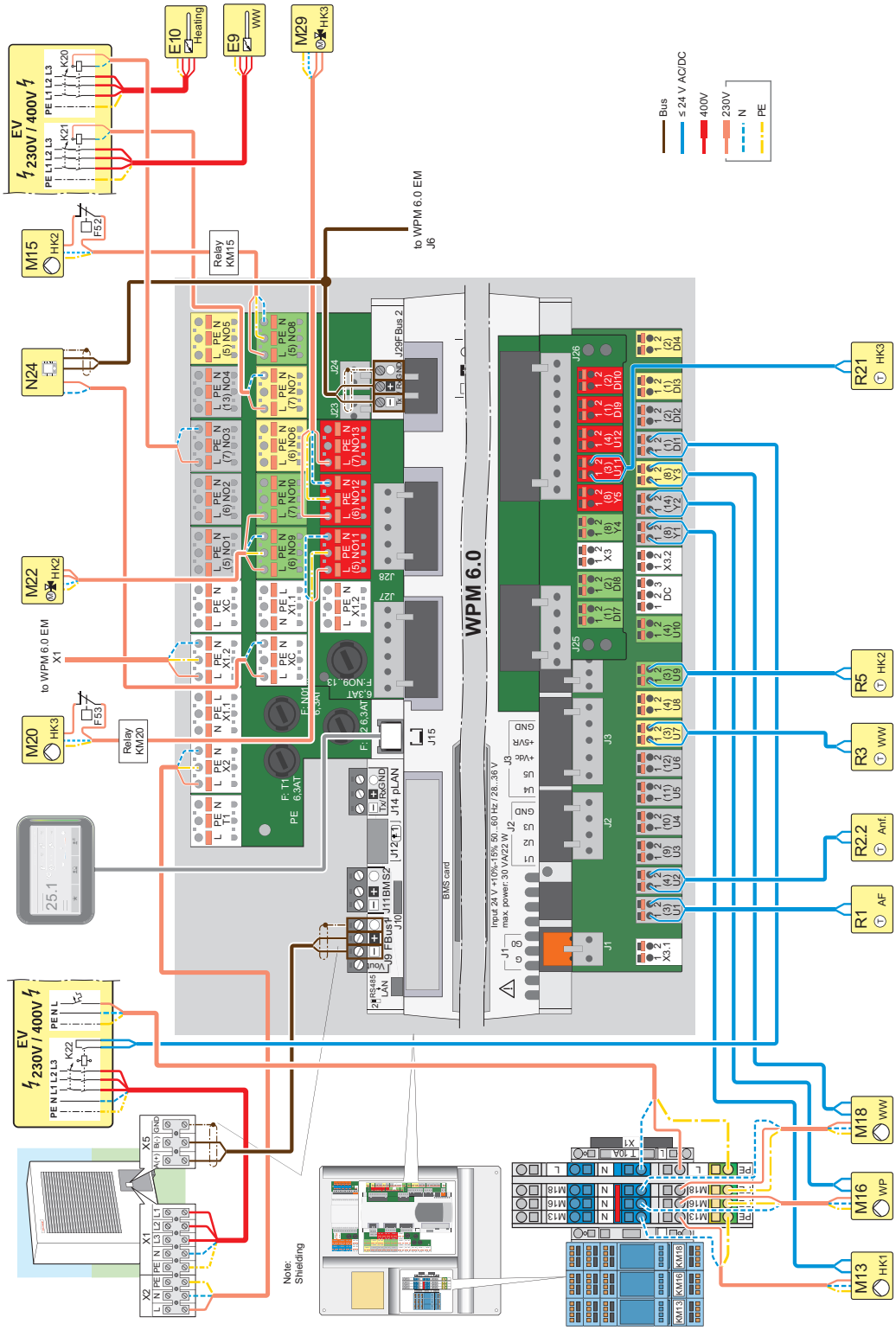
15 Integration diagrams

15.1 Sample system diagram

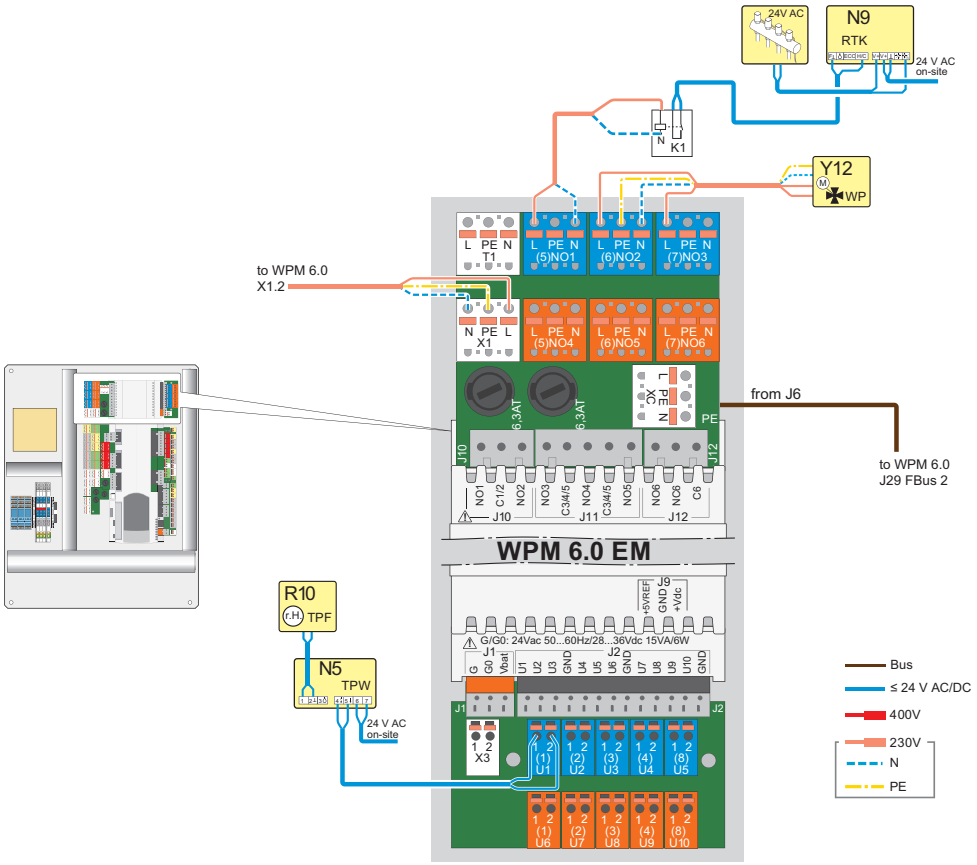


The system example is a non-binding draft design with no claims of completeness. Final system design must be carried out in consultation with an expert planner.

15.2 Circuit diagram



15.3 Circuit diagram, extension module



–weishaupt–

Max Weishaupt SE · 88475 Schwendi

Weishaupt close by? Addresses, telephone numbers etc. can be found at www.weishaupt.de

Das ist Zuverlässigkeit. C'est la fiabilité. That's reliability. Questa è affidabilità. 信頼性とは、ころいろものです。Това е надеждност. Ez a megbízhatóság. Đó là sự đáng tin cậy. تسا نانیمطم تیناباق نیا To je zanesljivost. Güvence budur. Αυτό σημαίνει αξιοπιστία. 그것은 바로 신뢰성입니다. To je spoľahlivosť. Dat is betrouwbaarheid. Tämä on luotettavuutta. ةيقوقوثلا يه هذه See on usaldusväärsus. Pouzdana tvrtka. To jest niezawodność. นั่นคือความเชื่อถือได้ Це надійність. Isto é fiabilidade. To je spolehlivost. यही वश्विसनीयता है. Det är pålitlighet. .זאת אמינות Esto es fiabilidad. Это надежность. Itulah kepercayaan. 值得信赖。 Is é sin iontaofacht. Iyan ang maaasahan. Aceasta este fiabilitatea. ہے وشوسنیی ات۔ Tai - patikimumas. Det er pålitelighet. Tā ir uzticamība. Sa se fyab. To je pouzdanost. La fiabilité avant tout. Det er pålidelighed.