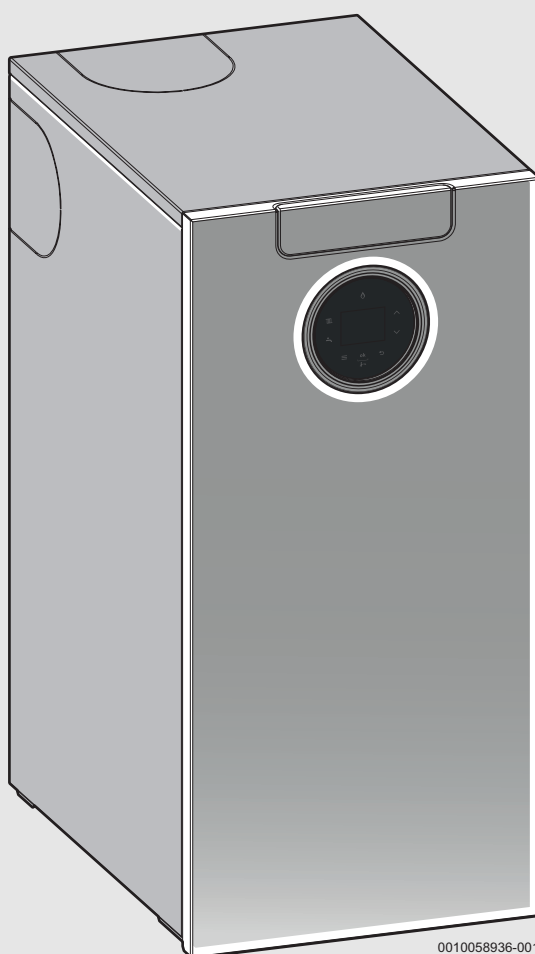


Installation and Maintenance Instructions

Floor standing gas fired condensing appliance

Greenstar 8000 F Regular

GR8700iF 35 R | GR8700iF 50 R



0010058936-001



Table of contents

1	Explanation of symbols and safety instructions	4
1.1	Explanation of symbols	4
1.2	General safety instructions	4
2	Regulations	6
3	Product Information	7
3.1	Information about your product on the Internet	7
3.2	Scope of delivery	7
3.3	Declaration of Conformity	7
3.3.1	Declaration of Conformity	7
3.4	Product identification	7
3.5	Type Overview	7
3.6	Pipework positions and flue outlet	8
3.7	Product overview	9
3.8	Standard accessories	10
3.8.1	Appliance accessories	10
3.8.2	Controls accessories	10
4	Pre-Installation	10
4.1	General notes	10
4.2	System preparation	10
4.2.1	Artificially softened water	10
4.2.2	Water systems and pipework	11
4.3	System layouts examples	11
4.3.1	Appliances converted to sealed primary system	12
4.4	System fill	13
4.4.1	Appliances converted to sealed primary system	13
4.5	Mains supply	13
4.5.1	Electrical supply	13
4.5.2	Gas supply	13
4.6	Appliance location and clearance	14
4.6.1	Locations containing a bath or shower	15
4.6.2	Appliance clearances	16
4.7	Flue systems considerations	16
4.7.1	Flue length	17
4.7.2	Flue options	17
4.7.3	Plume management system	19
4.7.4	Flue terminal positions	20
4.7.5	Plume re-direct and plume management terminal positions	24
4.8	Condensate discharge	26
4.8.1	Condensate pipework	26
4.8.2	Condensate pump	26
4.8.3	Internal connections	26
4.8.4	External connections	27
4.9	Cleaning primary systems	30
4.9.1	Flushing the system	31
5	Installation	31
5.1	Safety instructions	31
5.2	Installing the appliance	32
5.2.1	Preparatory work	32
5.2.2	Position the appliance	32
5.2.3	Appliance connections	34

5.2.4	Locate appliance onto mounting frame	34
5.2.5	Appliance flue connection	37
5.3	Electrical connection	43
5.3.1	Safety instructions	43
5.3.2	Installer wiring connections	43
5.3.3	External controls - Domestic installations	46
6	Commissioning	46
6.1	Safety instructions	46
6.2	Pre-Commissioning checks	46
6.3	Water treatment	46
6.3.1	Filling the appliance and adding Inhibitor	47
6.3.2	Appliances converted to sealed primary system	47
6.4	Starting the appliance	47
6.4.1	Turning on the appliance	47
6.5	Chimney sweep mode	47
6.5.1	Setting the appliance to maximum	48
6.5.2	Setting the appliance to minimum	48
6.5.3	Exiting chimney sweep mode	48
6.6	Checking gas inlet pressure	48
6.7	Checking the gas rate	50
6.8	Checking for gas leaks during operation	50
6.9	CO and combustion check	51
6.10	Checking flue integrity	52
6.11	Flue gas analysis	52
6.12	Finishing commissioning	52
6.12.1	Appliance/product guarantee	53
7	Operation	53
7.1	Safety instructions	53
7.2	Control panel	53
7.2.1	Control panel overview	53
7.2.2	Temperature adjustment	54
7.3	Service menu	54
7.3.1	Operating the service menu	54
7.3.2	Overview of the Service menu	55
7.3.3	Benchmark Menu	56
7.3.4	Info Menu	56
7.3.5	Settings menu	57
7.3.6	Function check Menu	60
7.3.7	Reset menu	60
7.3.8	Demo mode Menu	60
7.4	Thermal disinfection	61
8	Decommissioning	61
8.1	Safety instructions	61
8.2	Temporary Decommissioning	61
8.2.1	Setting frost protection	61
8.3	Recommissioning after Standstill	62
8.4	Final Decommissioning	62
9	Inspection and maintenance	62
9.1	Safety instructions	62
9.1.1	Safety-relevant components	63
9.2	Inspection and maintenance considerations	63
9.3	Component access	64
9.4	Checking the heat exchanger assembly	64
9.5	Check working gas inlet pressure	65

9.6	Flue gas analysis	65
9.7	Checking the flue integrity	65
9.8	Filter serving info	65
9.9	Cleaning the condensate trap and heat exchanger	65
9.9.1	Checking the burner	66
9.9.2	Checking the non-return valve in the mixing device	67
9.9.3	Cleaning the heat exchanger assembly	67
9.9.4	Checking electrodes	69
9.9.5	Cleaning the condensate trap and pump	69
9.10	Setting the air/gas ratio	70
9.11	Draining the appliance	71
9.12	Heat exchanger temperature limiter removal	71
9.13	Heat exchanger temperature sensor removal	72
9.14	Venturi removal	72
9.15	Fan removal	72
9.16	Ignition transformer removal	72
9.17	Heat exchanger assembly removal	73
9.18	Flue gas temperature limiter removal	73
9.19	Gas valve removal	74
9.20	Appliances converted to sealed primary system	74
9.20.1	Checking the expansion vessel	74
10	Troubleshooting	74
10.1	Fault and event history	74
10.2	Operating and fault displays	74
10.2.1	General information	74
10.2.2	Fault code table	75
10.3	Faults that are not displayed	84
10.4	System Gassing Topic	85
11	Environmental protection and disposal	86
12	Data Protection Notice	86
13	Technical information and reports	87
13.1	Technical data	87
13.2	Energy consumption	88
13.2.1	Product data on energy consumption	88
13.3	Component resistance characteristics	89
13.3.1	Sensor values - Flow temperature sensor	89
13.3.2	Sensor values - Heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter	89
13.3.3	Sensor values - Outside temperature sensor	89
13.4	Code Plug	89
13.5	Internal wiring of the appliance	90
13.6	Gas Boiler System Commissioning Checklist and Warranty Validation Record	92
13.7	Inspection and maintenance checklist	93
13.8	Service and Interim Boiler Work Record	94

1 Explanation of symbols and safety instructions

1.1 Explanation of symbols

Warnings

In warnings, signal words at the beginning of a warning are used to indicate the type and seriousness of the ensuing risk if measures for minimizing danger are not taken.

The following signal words are defined and can be used in this document:



DANGER

DANGER indicates that severe to life-threatening personal injury will occur.



WARNING

WARNING indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in serious personal injury or danger to life.



CAUTION

CAUTION indicates a hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor to moderate personal injury.

NOTICE

ATTENTION indicates that material damage may occur.

Important information



The info symbol indicates important information where there is no risk to people or property.

1.2 General safety instructions

⚠ Please read these instructions carefully before starting installation.

- These instructions are applicable to the Worcester appliance model(s) stated on the front cover of this manual only and must not be used with any other make or model of appliance.
- These instructions apply in the UK only and must be followed except for any statutory obligations.
- This appliance must be installed by a competent registered gas engineer, such as a **Gas Safe** registered engineer including a **British Gas** engineer. Failure to install correctly could lead to prosecution.
- If you are in any doubt, contact the Worcester, Bosch Group help line (0330 123 3366).
- Distance learning and training courses are available from Worcester.
- The BENCHMARK Commissioning Checklist can be found on page 92 of this Installation manual.

⚠ Notices for the target group

These installation instructions are intended for gas, plumbing, heating and electrical contractors. All instructions must be observed. Failure to comply with instructions may result in material damage and personal injury, including danger to life.

- ▶ Read the installation, service and commissioning instructions (heat source, heating controller, pumps, etc.) before installation.
- ▶ Observe the safety instructions and warnings.
- ▶ Follow national and regional regulations, technical regulations and guidelines.
- ▶ Record all work carried out.

⚠ Intended use

The appliance may only be used for heating water or domestic hot water in domestic properties.

- ▶ Observe the details on the data plate and the specifications (installation manual) to ensure correct use of this appliance.
- ▶ Worcester, Bosch Group offer flue gas systems which are suitable for use with the appliance. It is the responsibility of the installer of the flue to ensure this flue gas system operates correctly and in a safe manner.

⚠ Misuse

Appliance must be used as per the intended use statement. Operation outside the parameters of the intended use is considered misuse and could cause harm to people and damage to property.

Accessories should be as per accessories list. Minimum operational parameters are included in this document.

Using the appliance outside of its intended use may also invalidate the manufacturer's guarantee.

⚠ If you smell gas

A gas leak could potentially cause an explosion. If you smell gas, observe the following rules:

- ▶ Prevent flames or sparks:
 - Do not smoke, use a lighter or strike matches.
 - Do not operate any electrical switches or unplug any equipment.
 - Do not use the telephone or ring doorbells.
- ▶ Turn off the gas at the meter or regulator.
- ▶ Open windows and doors.
- ▶ Warn your neighbours and leave the building.
- ▶ Prevent anyone from entering the building.
- ▶ Move well away from the building: call the National Gas Emergency Service on 0800 111 999.
- ▶ L.P.G. boilers: Call the supplier's number on the side of the gas tank.

⚠ Danger to life from explosion

An increased and permanent ammonia concentration may lead to stress corrosion cracking on brass (e.g. gas valves, union nuts). As a result, there is a risk of explosion from gas escaping.

- ▶ Do not use gas boilers in rooms where there is an increased or permanent ammonia concentration (e.g. livestock stables or storage room for fertilisers).

⚠ Risk to life from carbon monoxide poisoning.

There is a risk to life from escaping flue gases

- ▶ Do not modify the flue gas system.
- ▶ Ensure that flue pipes and gaskets are undamaged.

If flue pipes are damaged or leaking:

- ▶ Turn off and isolate the appliance.
- ▶ Open windows and doors.
- ▶ If necessary, leave the building and warn your neighbours.
- ▶ Prevent anyone from entering the building.
- ▶ Rectify any damage to the flue system immediately.

⚠ Danger of death from poisoning by flue gas due to inadequate combustion

Danger of death due to flue gas leak. If flues are damaged or leaking, or if you smell flue gas, observe the following rules.

- ▶ Close the fuel feed.
- ▶ Open doors and windows.
- ▶ If necessary, warn all residents and leave the building.
- ▶ Prevent third parties from entering the building.
- ▶ Rectify any damage to the flue gas pipe immediately.
- ▶ Check the combustion air supply.

- ▶ Do not cover or reduce the size of ventilation openings in doors, windows and walls.
- ▶ Ensure that there is adequate combustion air supply, including for any appliances installed at a later date, e.g. extractor fans, kitchen fans or air conditioning units that discharge air to the outside.
- ▶ Never operate the device if there is insufficient combustion air supply.

⚠ Installation and maintenance

Installation and maintenance must only be carried out by a competent registered gas engineer, such as a Gas Safe registered engineer or British Gas engineer.

- ▶ Carry out a gas tightness test after completing work on gas-carrying components.
- ▶ Only use original spares.

⚠ Electrical work

Electrical work must only be carried out by a qualified electrician:

- ▶ Before starting electrical work;
 - Ensure that the electricity supply is safely isolated and secured to prevent inadvertent re-connection. Information on safe isolation can be found in the Health and Safety Executive guidance HSG85.
 - Using test equipment approved to GS38 to confirm that the electricity supply is disconnected.
 - Before touching live parts: Wait at least five minutes to discharge the capacitors.
- ▶ Refer to the manufacturer's information when installing non Worcester components and systems to the Worcester appliance.

⚠ Handover to the user

When handing over, instruct the user how to operate the heating system and inform the user about its operating conditions.

- ▶ Explain how to operate the heating system and draw the user's attention to any safety relevant action.
- ▶ In particular:
 - Advise that alterations, servicing and repairs must only be carried out by a competent, registered gas engineer, such as a Gas Safe registered engineer or British Gas engineer.
 - Advise the user to have the appliance and system serviced annually to help ensure economy, safety and reliability.
 - The heat generator may only be operated with the casing fitted and closed.
- ▶ Point out the possible consequences (including personal injury, danger to life and material damage) of improper or inadequate inspection, cleaning and maintenance.
- ▶ Point out the dangers of carbon monoxide (CO) and recommend the use of CO detectors.
- ▶ Leave the installation instructions with the completed Benchmark Checklist and the operating instructions with the user or at the gas meter.

⚠ Servicing

Advise the user to have the appliance and heating system thoroughly serviced annually by a competent, registered gas engineer, such as a Gas Safe registered engineer or British Gas engineer.

Approved spares must be used to help maintain the efficiency, safety and reliability of the appliance.

⚠ Benchmark Service Record

The service engineer must complete the Benchmark Service Record at the back of this manual after each service.



Benchmark places responsibilities on both manufacturers and installers.

The purpose is to ensure that customers are provided with the correct equipment for their needs, that it is installed, commissioned and serviced in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions by competent persons and that it meets the requirements of the appropriate Building Regulations. The Benchmark Checklist can be used to demonstrate compliance with Building Regulations and should be provided to the customer for future reference.

Installers are required to carry out installation, commissioning and servicing work in accordance with the Benchmark Code of Practice which is available from the Heating and Hot water Industry Council who manage and promote the scheme.

Visit hhic.org.uk for more information.

⚠ Health and safety

The appliance contains no asbestos and no substances have been used in the construction process that contravene the COSHH Regulations (Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1988).

⚠ Combustion and corrosive materials

Do not store or use any combustible materials (paper, thinners, paints etc.) inside or within the vicinity of the appliance.

Chemically aggressive substances can corrode the appliance and invalidate any warranty.

⚠ Fitting and modification

Fitting the appliance and any controls to the appliance may only be carried out by a competent engineer in accordance with the current Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations.

Flue systems must not be modified in any way other than as described in the fitting instructions. Any misuse or unauthorised modifications to the appliance, flue or associated components and systems could invalidate the warranty. The manufacturer accepts no liability arising from any such actions, excluding statutory rights.

⚠ General manual handling guidelines

- ▶ Only remove packaging at the time of the final installation.
- ▶ Always use Health and Safety guidance for manual handling of an appliance.
 - Never lift or carry more than the safe guidance limit on your own.
 - Always use appropriate methods and equipment when lifting/carrying an appliance.
- ▶ Never lift or carry packages by the shipping straps.
- ▶ During handling and unpacking, wear safety gloves to prevent injuries to your hands.
- ▶ Dispose of packing materials appropriately.

⚠ Important handling instructions

Care should be taken when transporting, lifting and carrying the appliance.

- ▶ Use a means of transport suitable for handling appliances (e.g. sack truck with strap, stair climbing or step trolley).
- ▶ When handling appliances, secure them against a fall.
- ▶ Let only trained personnel undertake the handling.
- ▶ The correct method for handling heavy objects should be strictly observed, at all times.

2 Regulations

Installation regulations

Current Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations:

All gas appliances must be installed by a competent, registered gas engineer, such as a Gas Safe registered engineer or British Gas engineer in accordance with the current regulations.

Failure to install appliances correctly could lead to prosecution.

The appliance must be installed in accordance with, and comply to, the current:

- ▶ Gas Safety Regulations
- ▶ IET Regulations
- ▶ Building Regulations (England)
- ▶ Building Regulations (Wales)
- ▶ Building Standards (Scotland) (Consolidation)
- ▶ Health and Safety Document 635 (The Electricity at Work Regulations 1989) and any other local requirements
- ▶ EU Regulations No. 2017/1369 - Energy Labelling (as retained in UK law and amended)
- ▶ EU Regulations No. 811/2013 - Energy Labelling (as retained in UK law and amended)

Building Regulations Part L1A (Current version) - new dwellings

If the installation is in a new build property or it is a first time installation in an existing property, the heating systems must conform to current building regulations Part L1A.

The exception to this are single storey, open plan dwellings where the living area is more than 70% of the total usable floor area. Then this type of dwelling can be controlled as one zone.

An alternative would be individual electronically controlled TRVs.

For dwellings with a floor area over 150m², separate time and temperature control for each zone is required. It is best practice to fit Thermostatic Radiator Valves (TRV's) to all radiators except the area where the room thermostat is sited.

Building Regulations Part L1B (Current version) - existing dwellings

For appliance replacements on an existing system, it is not necessary to zone the upstairs and downstairs separately, compliance with the zone requirements can be achieved by a single room thermostat or programmable room thermostat.

While the system is drained down, it is best practice to fit Thermostatic Radiator Valves (TRV's) to all radiators except the area where the room thermostat is sited.

British Standards

Where no specific instruction is given, reference should be made to the relevant British Standard codes of Practice.

- BS7074:1
 - Code of practice for domestic and hot water supply
- BS6891
 - Installation of low pressure gas pipework up to 28mm (R1)
- BS5546
 - Installation of gas hot water supplies for domestic purposes
- EN12828
 - Central heating for domestic premises
- BS5440:1
 - Flues and ventilation for gas appliances of rated heating not exceeding 70kW (net): Flues
- BS5440:2
 - Flues and ventilation for gas appliances of rated heating not exceeding 70kW (net): Air Supply
- BS7593
 - Treatment of water in domestic hot water central heating systems

- BS6798
 - Installation of gas fired boilers of rated input up to 70kW (net)
- BS7671
 - IET Wiring Regulations

LPG Installations

An appliance using LPG must not be installed in a room or internal space below ground level unless one side of the building is open to the ground.

Timber framed buildings

Where the appliance is to be fitted to a timber framed building the guidelines laid down in BS5440: Part 1 and IGE "Gas Installations in Timber Frame Buildings" should be adhered to.

Water supply:

All seals joints and compounds (including flux and solder) and components used as part of the secondary domestic water system must meet the requirements of the WRC and hold approval by a notified body, e.g. WRAS. The installation must also comply with the requirements of Part G of the Building Regulations.

CH Water

Salt based artificially softened water must not be used to fill the central heating system.

3 Product Information

3.1 Information about your product on the Internet

We want to actively provide you with suitable information about your product relevant to your situation. We therefore recommend you use the information provided on our web pages. You can find the Internet address on the back of these instructions.

3.2 Scope of delivery

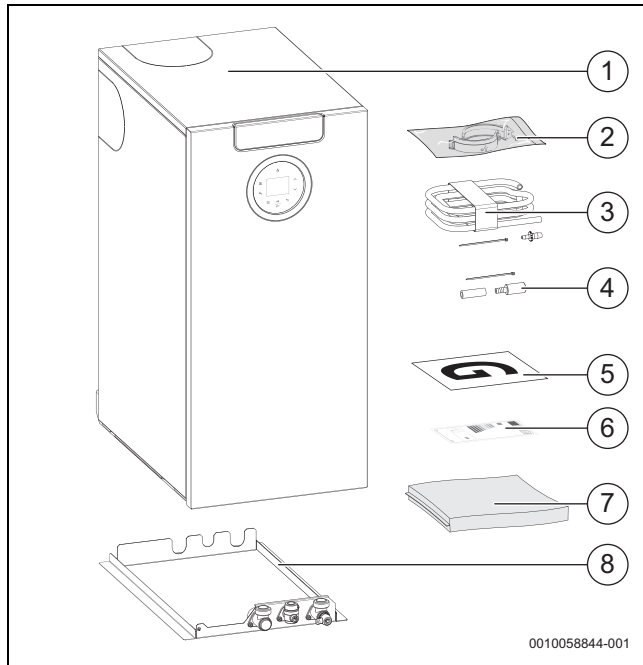


Fig. 1 Scope of delivery

- [1] Gas-fired condensing appliance.
- [2] Horizontal flue adapter clamp.
- [3] Condensate waste pipe and pipe adaptor.
- [4] Condensate discharge to waste pipe adaptor kit.
- [5] Guarantee card.
- [6] ErP label.
- [7] Hardware and literature pack:
 - Installation and Maintenance Instructions,
 - User Instructions,
 - Fittings pack.
- [8] Mounting frame with pre-plumbing manifold assembly.

3.3 Declaration of Conformity

3.3.1 Declaration of Conformity

The design and operating characteristics of this product comply with the British, European and supplementary national requirements.

UK CA **CE** The UKCA and CE markings declare that the product complies with all the applicable British and European legislation, which is stipulated by attaching these markings.

You can request the complete text of the Declaration of Conformity from the UK address indicated in this document.

3.4 Product identification

Data plate

The data plate contains performance data, approval data and the serial number of the product.

The position of the data plate can be found in the product overview in this chapter.

Additional type plate

The additional type plate contains information on the product name and the most important product data.

It is located in an easily accessible place on the outside of the product.

3.5 Type Overview

These appliances are for use with:

- Natural Gas or LPG (Cat.II 2H3P type C13, C33, C53 & C93)
- Open vent or Sealed heating systems

This document refers to the following appliance types:

Appliance type	Part number	Gas Council number
GR8700iF 35 R NG	7 731 600 301	41-800-41
GR8700iF 50 R NG	7 731 600 303	41-800-43
GR8700iF 35 R LPG	7 731 600 302	41-800-42
GR8700iF 50 R LPG	7 731 600 304	41-800-44

Table 1 Type overview

The name of the appliance consists of the following parts:

- GR8700iF: Type name
- 35 or 50: Heat output in kW
- R: Regular appliance
- NG: Gas type (Natural Gas)
- LPG: Gas type (Liquid Petroleum Gas)

3.6 Pipework positions and flue outlet

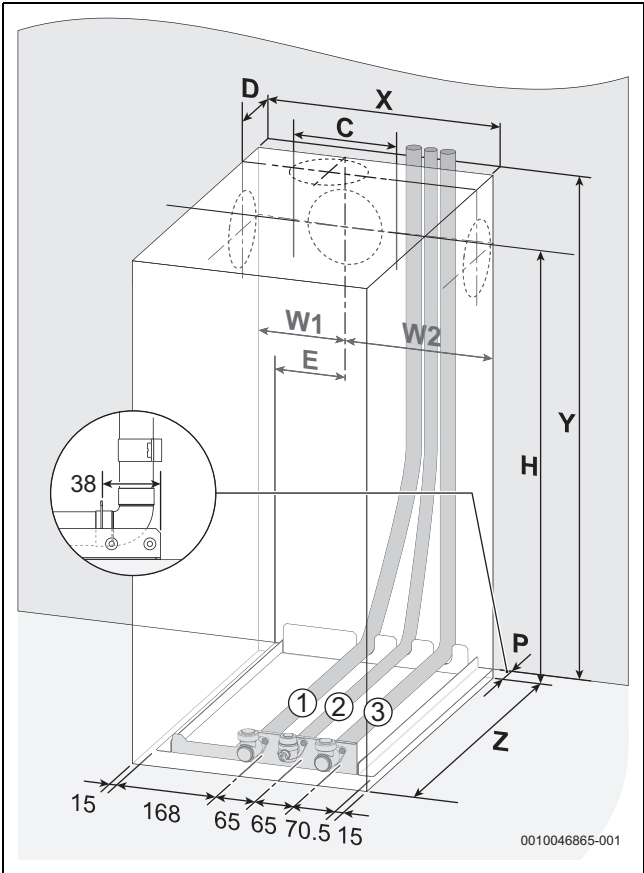


Fig. 2 Pipe and flue outlet dimensions

	Description	Dimensions (mm)
X	Appliance width	400
Y	Appliance height	850
Z	Appliance depth	600
H	Flue centre from floor ¹⁾	730
W1	Flue centre from appliance left side	138
W2	Flue centre from appliance right side	262
E	Flue centre from mounting frame left edge	123
D	Flue centre from rear of appliance ²⁾	123
C	Clearance for flue outlet	200
P	Minimum pipework gap at rear of appliance. Depends on the type of bends employed. ³⁾	38

- 1) **IMPORTANT:** for the side exit flues, increase this height by 5.3mm per 100mm of horizontal length that the flue opening is away from the appliance.
- 2) This depth is increased if pipework gap at rear of appliance is increased.
- 3) If the pipe work gap at the rear of the appliance is increased by more than 38mm. This will increase the position of the flue centres by that extra amount of pipe work gap.

Table 2 Appliance and flue outlet dimensions

#	Function	From left case edge	From left mounting frame edge	Diameter of pipe
1	Primary Flow	183mm	168mm	28mm • Compression fitting
3	Gas	248mm	233mm	22mm • Compression fitting
5	Primary Return	313mm	298mm	28mm • Compression fitting

Table 3 Pipe dimensions



For servicing purposes, keep condensate and pressure release valve discharge pipes away from other hydraulic components.

3.7 Product overview

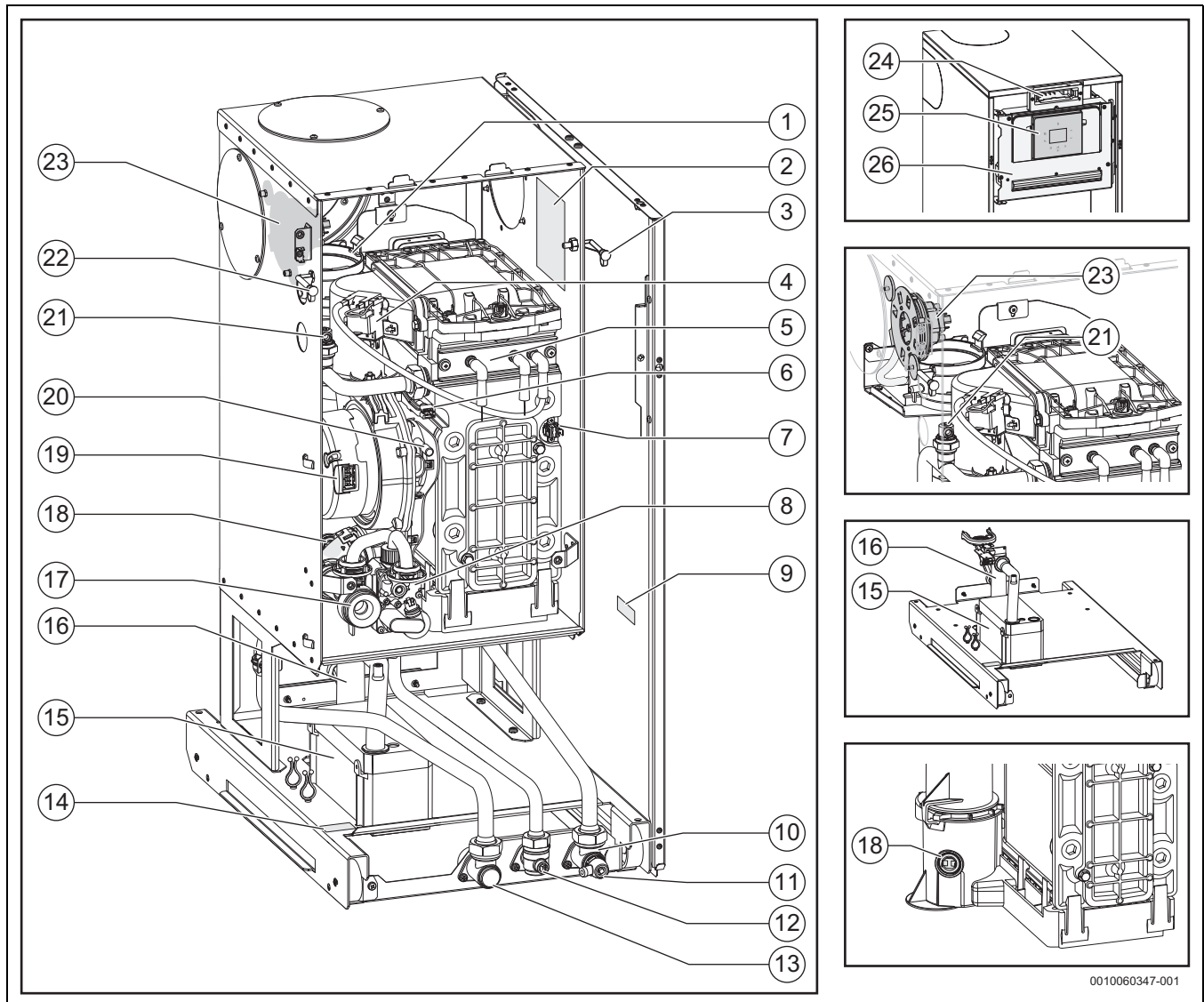


Fig. 3 Product overview (some panels removed for clarity)

Legend to figure 3:

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| [1] Flue system connection | [25] Control unit |
| [2] Data plate | [26] Control panel |
| [3] Air inlet sample point | |
| [4] Ignition transformer | |
| [5] Electrode set | |
| [6] Flow temperature sensor at heat exchanger assembly | |
| [7] Heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter | |
| [8] Gas valve | |
| [9] Product identification label | |
| [10] Return connection | |
| [11] Drain valve | |
| [12] Gas connection | |
| [13] Flow connection | |
| [14] Product identification label | |
| [15] Condensate pump | |
| [16] Condensate trap | |
| [17] Venturi (sealed) | |
| [18] Flue gas temperature limiter | |
| [19] Fan | |
| [20] Fan pressure test point | |
| [21] Manual air vent | |
| [22] Flue gas sample point | |
| [23] Differential pressure switch | |
| [24] Key control (accessory) housing | |

3.8 Standard accessories

3.8.1 Appliance accessories

Part number	Description
7 733 600 237	Greenstar System filter (28mm)
7 738 110 116	Greenstar Wiring Centre ¹⁾
7 716 192 614	Low Loss Header
7 738 113 979	35kW Heat exchanger cleaning kit
7 738 113 980	50kW Heat exchanger cleaning kit

1) Enabling Worcester digital timers/programmers and intelligent controls with existing installation wiring on replacment installations.

Table 4 Appliance accessories

3.8.2 Controls accessories

The Controls listed can be used with the appliances stated on the front of this manual in conjunction with the Greenstar Wiring Centre.

Part number	Description
7 738 112 963	CR11
7 738 114 081	CR400 ¹⁾

1) Preheat time control available

Table 5 Control accessories

Bosch EasyControl smart control system

Part number	Description
7 736 701 560	EasyControl adapter
7 736 701 341	EasyControl (white)
7 736 701 392	EasyControl (black)
7 736 701 555	EasyControl TRV set (white)
7 736 701 556	EasyControl TRV set (black)

Table 6 EasyControl accessories

4 Pre-Installation

NOTICE

Risk of damage to system or appliance!

Before installation

- All the following Pre-Installation sections must be read and requirements met before starting appliance or flue installations.

4.1 General notes

- Observe all the current applicable national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines.
- Obtain all approvals required before installation (gas supplier, etc.).
- Observe the building regulations, e.g. for the use of a neutraliser unit (accessories).
- Do not use galvanised radiators or pipes.
- In the case of LPG, install a pressure regulator with a pressure relief valve.

4.2 System preparation

4.2.1 Artificially softened water

The heating system must not be filled with water which has been treated using an ion exchange (salt based) water softener. Where these water softeners are installed, a permanent untreated water supply should be provided to maintain pressure in the heating system.

A bypass must be provided at the water softener to comply with BS:14743. Where a permanent untreated supply cannot be provided, the system must be initially filled using the bypass provided at the water softener. Occasional topping up of the system with artificially softened water is acceptable. Inhibitor must be added to the system. The pH levels must be between 6.5 and 8.0 at the time of commissioning. When a permanent untreated supply is not provided to the heating system filling point, the pH levels must be checked annually and recorded in the service record.

NOTICE

Risk of damage to appliance!

- The heating system must not be filled with water which has been treated using an ion exchange water softener.
- If the system is partially drained for maintenance or repair work, the system must be refilled by utilising the bypass valve at the water softener. The pH and inhibitor levels should be checked.

4.2.2 Water systems and pipework

Primary system plastic pipework:

- Any plastic pipework must have a polymeric barrier, complying with BS 7921 and installed to BS 5955 with 600mm (minimum) length of copper connected to the appliance.
- Plastic pipework used for under-floor heating must be correctly controlled with a thermostatic blending valve limiting the temperature of the circuits to approximately 50°C with 1000mm (minimum) length of copper or steel pipe connected to the appliance.

Primary system/connections/valves:

- Do not use galvanised pipes or radiators.
- All system connections and components must be capable of sustaining a pressure of 3 bar.
- Radiator valves should conform to BS 2767:10.
- All other valves should conform to BS 1010.
- It is best practice to fit Thermostatic Radiator Valves (TRV's) to all radiators, except the area where the room thermostat is sited which must be fitted with lockshield valves that are left open.
- If the circulating pump speed is fixed, and system circulation can be significantly adjusted by TRV's or zone valves, an auto bypass should be installed and adjusted to provide constant pump head pressure to the heating circuits. If flow to the heating circuits can be stopped completely by zone valves, an auto bypass must be installed and adjusted to open during pump over-run and should provide a minimum 3 metre circuit when activated. If a constant pressure pump setting is selected, and circulation cannot be completely stopped by zone valves, an auto bypass will not be required.
- Drain cocks are required at all the lowest points on the system.
- Air vents are required at all high points on the system.

Primary system considerations - Regular appliances

Open vent

- Close Coupled feed and expansion arrangement:
 - The open vent pipe and feed and expansion pipe must rise continuously from the appliance and be a maximum of 150mm apart.
 - The feed and expansion cistern must be positioned to provide a minimum static head of 1m/1000mm above the highest point in the heating system to the water level in the feed and expansion cistern.
 - Ensure adequate space is left in the expansion cistern for expansion of the system water.
- No valve shall be fitted in the open vent pipe or the feed and expansion pipe.
- The open vent pipe must be at least 22mmØ.
- The feed and expansion pipe must be at least 15mmØ.

Sealed system

Appliance converted to operate on a sealed system

- The CH sealed system must be filled using a WRAS approved filling loop or comply with examples in 4.4.1 "Appliances converted to sealed primary system" section.
- An expansion vessel, of a size suitable for the system, must be fitted as close as possible to the appliance in the central heating return.
- Also fit a pressure gauge, a 3 bar pressure relief valve and stop cock (fixed cylinder type or sealed system approved connection).
- No valve shall be fitted that can isolate the appliance from the expansion vessel or pressure relief valve.
- An automatic air vent must be fitted.

4.3 System layouts examples

Open vent primary system - Cylinder and central heating zone:

Typical S-Plan example

- The cylinder return must be the last connection on the common return pipe to prevent reverse circulation.

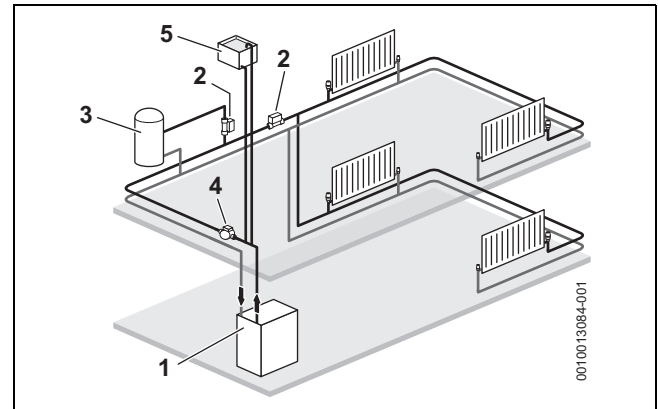


Fig. 4 Cylinder and heating zone

- [1] Appliance
- [2] Zone valves
- [3] Domestic hot water cylinder
- [4] Circulation pump
- [5] Feed and expansion tank

Open vent primary system - Cylinder and 2 x central heating zones:

Typical S-Plan Plus example

- The cylinder return must be the last connection on the common return pipe to prevent reverse circulation.

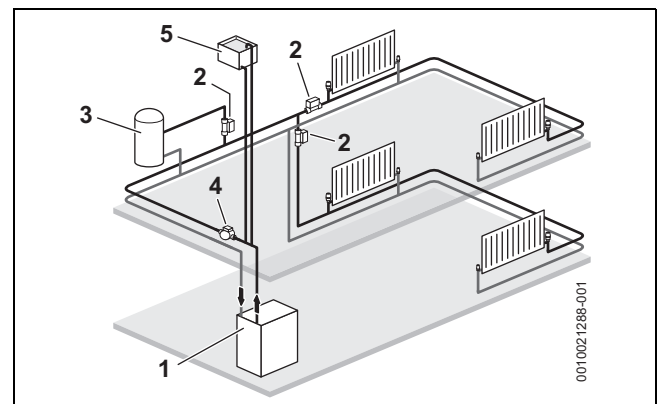


Fig. 5 Cylinder and 2 x heating zones

- [1] Appliance
- [2] Zone valves
- [3] Domestic hot water cylinder
- [4] Circulation pump
- [5] Feed and expansion tank

Open vent primary system - 3-way valve, cylinder and central heating zone:

Typical Y-Plan example

- The cylinder return must be the last connection on the common return pipe to prevent reverse circulation.

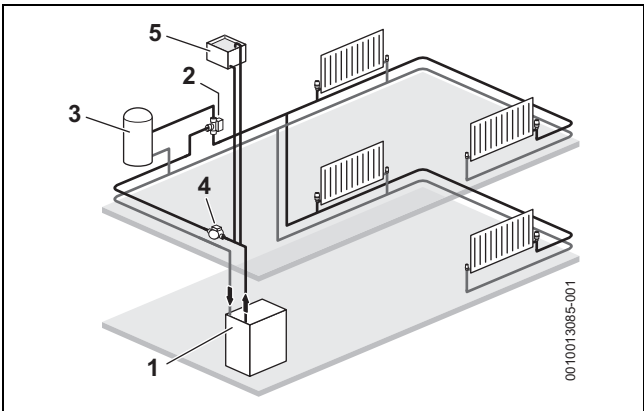


Fig. 6 Cylinder and heating zone

- [1] Appliance
- [2] 3-Way zone valve
- [3] Domestic hot water cylinder
- [4] Circulation pump
- [5] Feed and expansion tank

4.3.1 Appliances converted to sealed primary system

Converted to sealed primary system - Cylinder and central heating zone:

Typical S-Plan example

- The cylinder return must be the last connection on the common return pipe to prevent reverse circulation.

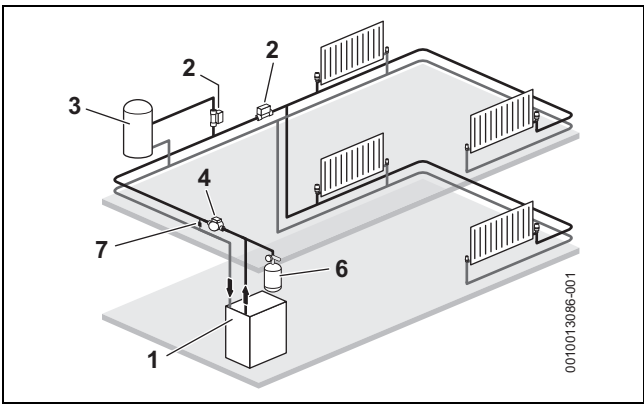


Fig. 7 Cylinder and heating zone

- [1] Appliance
- [2] Zone valves
- [3] Domestic hot water cylinder
- [4] Circulation pump
- [6] Sealed system kit
 - Expansion vessel
 - Pressure gauge
 - 3 bar pressure relief valve
- [7] Auto bypass across flow and return to be at least 1.5m away from the appliance (3m loop of pipe)

Converted to sealed primary system - Cylinder and 2 x central heating zones:

Typical S-Plan Plus example

- The cylinder return must be the last connection on the common return pipe to prevent reverse circulation.

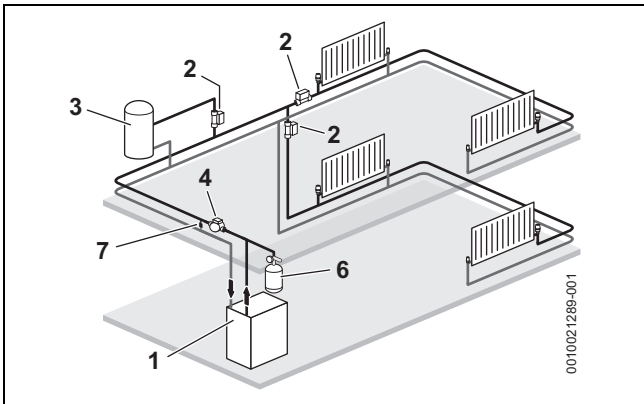


Fig. 8 Cylinder and 2 x heating zones

- [1] Appliance
- [2] Zone valves
- [3] Domestic hot water cylinder
- [4] Circulation pump
- [6] Sealed system kit
 - Expansion vessel
 - Pressure gauge
 - 3 bar pressure relief valve
- [7] Auto bypass across flow and return to be at least 1.5m away from the appliance (3m loop of pipe)

Converted to sealed primary system - 3-way valve, cylinder and central heating zone:

Typical Y-Plan example

- The cylinder return must be the last connection on the common return pipe to prevent reverse circulation.

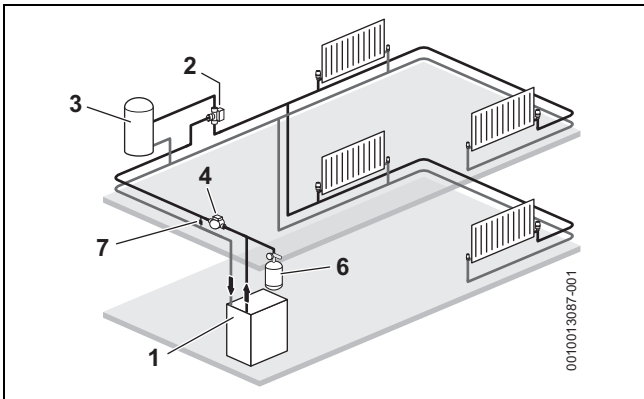


Fig. 9 Cylinder and heating zone

- [1] Appliance
- [2] Zone valves
- [3] Domestic hot water cylinder
- [4] Circulation pump
- [6] Sealed system kit
 - Expansion vessel
 - Pressure gauge
 - 3 bar pressure relief valve
- [7] Auto bypass across flow and return to be at least 1.5m away from the appliance (3m loop of pipe)

4.4 System fill

External filling loop

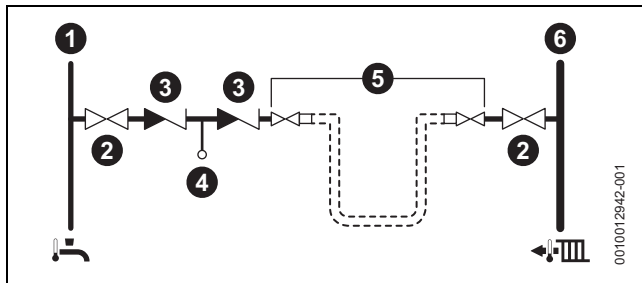


Fig. 10 External filling loop system fill example

- [1] Cold mains water pipe
- [2] Stop valve
- [3] Check valve
- [4] Test point
- [5] Hose union
- [6] Central heating flow pipe

4.4.1 Appliances converted to sealed primary system

Filling primary sealed systems

NOTICE

Filling the primary sealed system

The system must not be filled with salt based softened water.

- Ensure the primary water filling point uses an untreated cold water connection from the mains supply, before a water softener.
- Filling the system must comply with one of the following methods shown.
- The filling point must be at low level and must never be a permanent connection to the mains water supply.
- Filling loops must be WRAS approved.
- If the external filling link is sited away from the appliance, then a pressure gauge should be installed at the filling point.

External filling loop

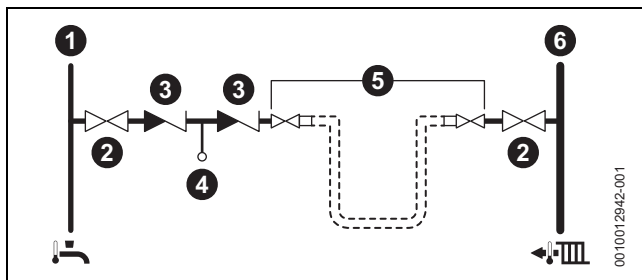


Fig. 11 External filling loop system fill example

- [1] Cold mains water pipe
- [2] Stop valve
- [3] Check valve
- [4] Test point
- [5] Hose union
- [6] Central heating flow pipe

4.5 Mains supply

4.5.1 Electrical supply

- Supply: Single phase, 230V AC - 50 Hz
- The power supply and wiring for the appliance must comply with the current applicable national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines for electrical installations.
- The wiring between the appliance and the electrical supply must comply with the current applicable national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines for electrical installations.
- The appliance should be connected through a switched, fused connection unit. A 3 Amp fuse must be installed in the connection unit.
- The appliance must have a permanently connected earth.
- Cable: Flexible PVC insulated cable, 1.5mm² temperature rated to 90 °C, in accordance with regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines for appliance power supply installations.
- Any additional components that are connected to the appliance must be connected through the same isolator as the appliance.
- Additional equipment wired to the appliance must comply with the current applicable national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines.
- Appliance IP rating - IPX4D

4.5.2 Gas supply

- Appliances using Natural Gas (NG) must be connected to a governed meter.
- Appliances using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) must be connected to a regulator.
- Installation and connection of the gas supply to the appliance must be in accordance with the latest version of BS6891.
- Gas pipe sizing should be calculated to ensure no more than the permitted mbar drop between the meter/governor to the appliance inlet (→ chapter 6).
- The meter or regulator and its pipework must be checked, preferably by the gas supplier. This is to ensure that the equipment is in good working order and can meet the gas flow and pressure requirements, in addition to the demand from any other appliance being served.

Pipe sizing (NG & LPG)



Gas pipework:

- Gas installation pipework must be designed to ensure the pressure loss between the meter outlet (NG) or storage and regulator (LPG) and the inlet to each appliance does not exceed 1mbar (NG) 2.5mbar (LPG) (→ table 26 "Allowed mbar pressure drop").

Basic pipe sizing calculation



Basic pipe sizing calculation.

- **This method is only an estimate - for more complex design please refer to latest version of BS6891 and training given in ACS.**

Natural Gas (NG):

Discharge rates for copper tube with 1mbar differential pressure between the ends for Natural Gas.

Discharge rates for Natural Gas (m ³ /hr) with straight horizontal copper tube					
Pipe length (m)		Pipe size (mm)			
		15	22	28	35
3	Discharge m ³ /hr	2.9	8.7	18	32
6		1.9	5.8	12	22
9		1.5	4.6	9.4	17
12		1.3	3.9	8	15
15		1.1	3.4	7	13
20		0.95	2.9	5.9	11
25		0.92	2.5	5.2	9.5
30		0.88	2.3	4.7	8.5

Table 7 Natural Gas (NG)



Natural Gas:

- When using this table to estimate the gas flow rate in pipework of a known length, the effective length will be increased by 0.5m for each 90° elbow and tee fitted and by 0.3m for each 45° bend.

Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG):

Discharge rates for copper tube with 2.5mbar differential pressure between the ends for LPG.

Discharge rates for LPG (m ³ /hr & kW) with straight horizontal copper tube						
Tubing length (m)	Outside diameter					
	15mm		22mm		28mm	
	kW	m ³ /hr	kW	m ³ /hr	kW	m ³ /hr
3	38.4	1.49	207	8.01	412	15.92
6	26.1	1.01	135	5.21	230	8.86
9	20.5	0.79	108	4.19	215	8.33
12	17.9	0.70	94	3.62	187	7.25
15	15.5	0.60	82	3.20	168	6.51
18	13.5	0.53	74	2.86	145	5.61
21	12.9	0.50	67	2.58	135	5.24
24	12.0	0.47	61	2.58	126	4.87

Table 8 Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG)



Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG):

- When using this table to estimate the Gas flow rate in pipework of a known length, the effective length will be increased by 0.6m for each 90° elbow or tee and by 0.3m for each 45° bend or straight coupler.

4.6 Appliance location and clearance

Floor installation

- Follow local regulations for the location within the property that the appliance is to be installed.
- This appliance is only suitable for installing internally.
 - It should be installed at a suitable location within the property and the installation area must be level and has sufficient load-bearing capacity.
 - It should be installed on the floor, with the back against a solid surface in the property.
- The appliance is not suitable for external installation.
- Protect installation area against dust and moisture.
- Provide fresh air.



Danger from explosive and flammable materials:

Storage of explosive and flammable materials.

- Do not store flammable materials (paper, curtains, clothing, primer, paint, ...) in proximity to the appliance.



Danger to life from explosion!

An increased and permanent ammonia concentration may lead to stress corrosion cracking on brass (e.g. gas valves, union nuts). As a result, there is a risk of explosion from gas escaping.

- Do not use gas appliances in rooms where there is an increased or permanent ammoniac concentration (e.g. livestock stables or storage room for fertilisers).

NOTICE

Damage to appliance:

Contaminated combustion air.

- Do not use any cleaners containing chlorine or hydrogen halide (i.e. spray cans, primers, cleaners, paint and glue).
- Do not store or use these substances in the appliance or room.
- Avoid the build-up of dust.

NOTICE

Damage to system:

The heating system pipework can be damaged by frost if installed in an internal unheated area, such as a loft, basement or garage.

The appliance internal frost protection only monitors the system water temperature within the appliance to provide protection for the appliance.

- Install a frost thermostat and pipe thermostat connected in series, to protect the system pipework.

We recommend that the frost thermostat is sited in the coldest unheated area in which pipework is located and that it is set to call for heat at 5°C. The Pipe stat should be located on whichever pipe is furthest from the heated area where warmer water will be drawn from considering the direction of flow, and set to end the demand at 15°C.
- The system pipework in the internal unheated area should be insulated.
- If the appliance is to be shut down for an extended period, drain the central heating system.



The appliance must be installed where:

- ▶ The area is well lit, allowing to clearly see the appliance to carry out any work or checks.
- ▶ An engineer can gain clear and safe standing space access in front of the appliance to work on the product or component, including making adequate provision for visual inspection of flues in voids.
- ▶ The homeowner can gain clear and safe standing space access in front of the appliance to gain access to the controls or to check, top up or reset the appliance.

4.6.1 Locations containing a bath or shower



CAUTION

Risk of electric shock

- ▶ Any switch or appliance control using mains electricity must not be within reach of a person using the bath or shower.
- Installations in locations containing a bath or shower should only be considered if there is no other option.
 - Observe all the current applicable national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines.
 - These may contain additional or deviating requirements for installations in wet rooms.
- Circuit breaking devices should be used in accordance with the regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines.
- Check the IP rating of any control units to be used on this appliance.
- Figures 12 and 13 are for guidance only.

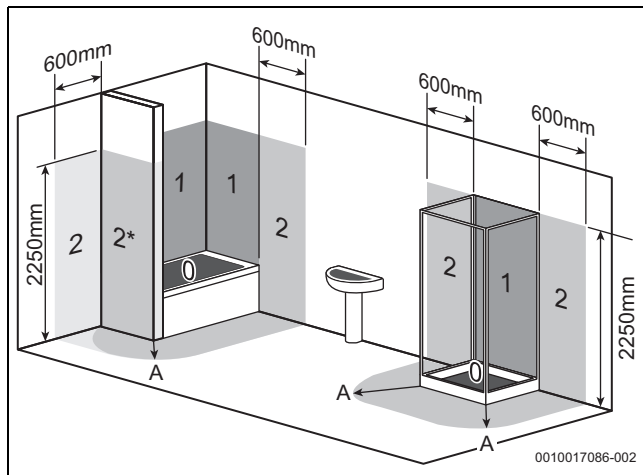


Fig. 12 Bathroom installations

- [0] Zone 0
- [1] Zone 1
- [2] Zone 2
- [2*] Without the end wall, zone 2 must extend 600mm from the bath.
- [A] 600mm radius from the bath or shower.

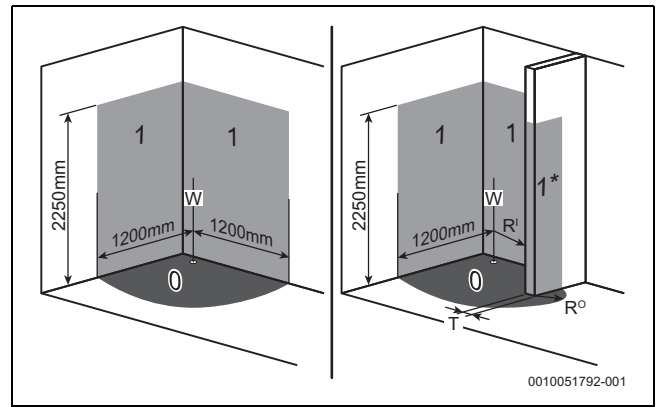


Fig. 13 Wet room installations

- [0] Zone 0:
The floor area where you will stand in water which would replace what is usually the bath or shower tray. This is measured from the centre of the fixed water outlet (waste).
- [1] Zone 1:
The same floor area as zone 0 but extending 2.25m above zone 0.
- [1*] With permanent fixed partitions, zone 0 must extend around the partition to maintain the 1200mm clearance from the fixed water outlet (waste) ($R^l + T + R^o = 1200\text{mm}$).
- [W] Fixed water outlet (waste).
- [R^l] Radial distance from the fixed water outlet (waste) to the inner corner of the partition.
- [T] Thickness of the partition.
- [R^o] Radial measurement from the outer corner of the partition.



Example calculation for how far zone 0 extends around the partition.

- ▶ $R^o = 1200 - (R^l + T)$
- ▶ If R^l is 750mm and T is 120mm
 - $R^o = 1200 - (750 + 120)$, then $R^o = 330\text{mm}$

- Appliance protection rating - IPX4D
 - Appliances must not be installed in zone 1.



When using a control Key product the appliance rating is maintained at IPX4D.

4.6.2 Appliance clearances

Appliance clearances

The following details covering the installation, service and maintenance clearances for the appliance:

- The appliance is suitable for an under work surface installation providing that the minimum clearance is maintained.
- There is clear standing space in front of the appliance.



CAUTION

Risk of damage to appliance or property

The appliance may overheat if the clearance space around the appliance is restricted by objects.

- ▶ Do not restrict this space with the addition of cupboards, shelves etc. next to or around the appliance.
- ▶ Do not store any combustible materials on or next to the appliance, such as clothes, towels, paper or plastic bags.

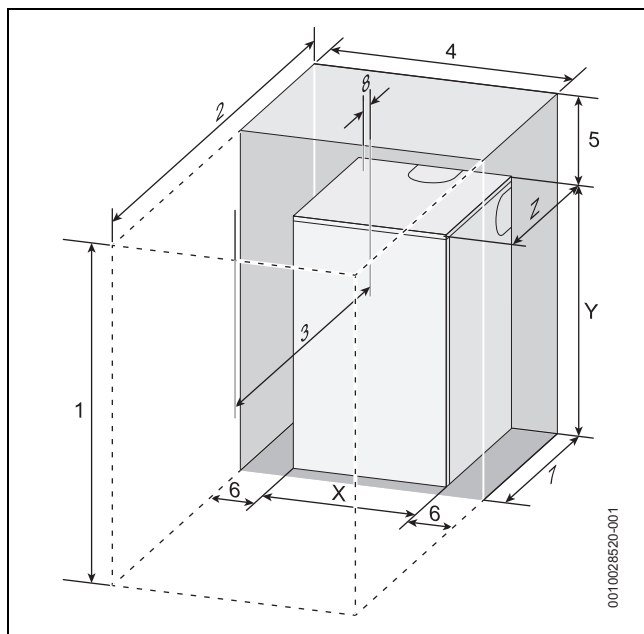


Fig. 14 Appliance minimum clearances

Minimum clearances			
	Description	Dimensions (mm)	
X	Appliance width	400	
Y	Appliance height	850	
Z	Appliance depth	600	
	Description	Installation	Maintenance
1	Overall clearance height	1450	865
2	Overall clearance depth	1200	1200
3	Clear standing space in front of appliance	600 ¹⁾	600 ¹⁾
4	Overall clearance width	410	410
5	Above the appliance	600	15
6	Either side of appliance	5	5
7	Compartment depth	625	625
8	Appliance to removable door	25	25

- 1) The minimum front clearance must be maintained down to the working surface in front of the appliance. This area should not be obstructed in any way that may prevent standing or kneeling within that space.

Table 9 Appliance minimum clearances (Unventilated compartment)

Appliances in compartments

Follow the latest requirements of BS6798 and BS5440 and note:

- Minimum clearances must be maintained.
- An access door is required to install, service and maintain the appliance and any ancillary equipment.
- If the appliance is installed in an unventilated airing/storage cupboard, there is no requirement to make a partition between the appliance and the storage space as long as the minimum clearances around the appliance are maintained.

4.7 Flue systems considerations



WARNING

Flue systems

Possible flue gas escape

- Use Worcester, Bosch Group approved Condensfit II Floor Standing flue systems only, no other manufacturer's flue have been tested or approved for use with Worcester, Bosch Group appliances.



CAUTION

Concealed flue systems:

- ▶ Where a flue system is going to be concealed, provision must be made for service and inspection.
- ▶ Voids containing concealed flues must have at least one inspection hatch no less than 300mm square.
- ▶ Flue joints within the void must not be more than 1.5 metres from the edge of the inspection hatch.
- ▶ Inspection hatches should be located at changes of direction.
- ▶ If this is not possible, bends should be viewable from both directions.



Refer to the manual supplied with the Worcester, Bosch Group flue kit for complete installation instructions.

Flue kit part numbers

Part number	Flue Ø	Description
7 724 001 996	60/100	Telescopic horizontal flue kit
7 724 001 997	60/100	Vertical balanced flue kit
7 724 001 998	80/125	Horizontal flue kit
7 724 001 999	80/125	Vertical balance flue kit
7 733 601 207	80	Flexible flue liner kit

Table 10 Flue kit assembly part numbers

4.7.1 Flue length

Maximum horizontal flue lengths

Appliance	Flue length [L] 60/100	Flue length [L] 80/125
GR8700iF 35 R	4m	13m
GR8700iF 50 R	4m	13m

Table 11 Maximum flue lengths - Horizontal flues

Maximum vertical flue lengths

Appliance	Flue length [L] 60/100	Flue length [L] 80/125
GR8700iF 35 R	6.4m	15m
GR8700iF 50 R	6.4m	15m

Table 12 Maximum flue lengths - Vertical flues

Appliance variant	Max flue length vertical (L _v max)	Max flue length horizontal (L _h max)
GR8700iF 35 R	12m	3m
GR8700iF 50 R	12m	3m

Table 13 Maximum flue length - Flexible RS flue liner

Flue system bends

NOTICE

Effective flue lengths of bends:

Each bend used has an equivalent straight flue length.

► Refer to table 14.

Bend	Effective flue length	
	60/100	80/125
45°	0.75m	1.0m
90°	1.5m	2.0m

Table 14 Effective length of bends

Flue system bends - 80mm Flexible RS flue liner only

NOTICE

Effective flue lengths of bends:

Each bend used has an equivalent straight flue length.

► Refer to table 15 for horizontal [L_H] values.

► Refer to table 16 for vertical [L_V] values.

80/125mm elbow	Effective length (m)
45°	1m
90°	2m

Table 15 Elbow equivalent lengths

Bends in 80mm flexible liner	Effective length (m)
45°	1.5m

Table 16 Bend equivalent length

4.7.2 Flue options

The systems have different maximum flue lengths, refer to the following example flue options for those maximum flue lengths.

Telescopic horizontal flue assembly

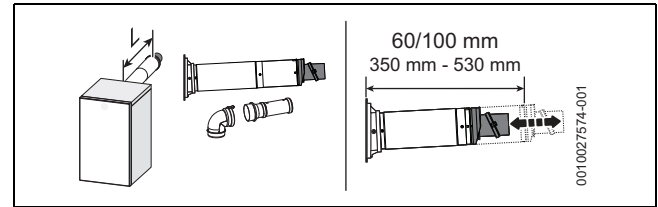


Fig. 15 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L] (internal bend included in length calculation)
 - 60/100 = 140¹⁾ - 530mm
 - 80/125 = 350 - 1,200mm

Extended horizontal flue

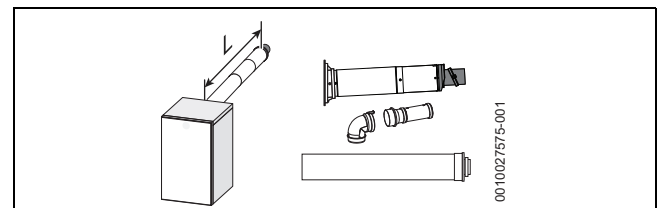


Fig. 16 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L] (internal bend included in length calculation)
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum horizontal flue lengths".

Horizontal flue with 90° elbow

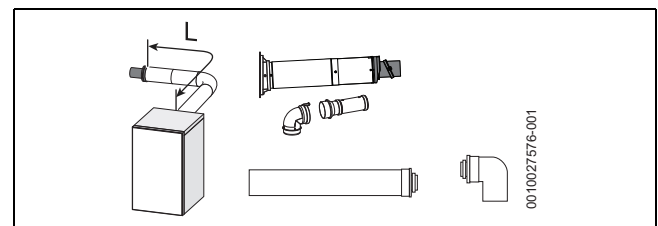


Fig. 17 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L] (internal bend included in length calculation)
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum horizontal flue lengths" minus the 90° bend equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 14 "Effective length of bends".

Horizontal flue with 2 x 90° elbows

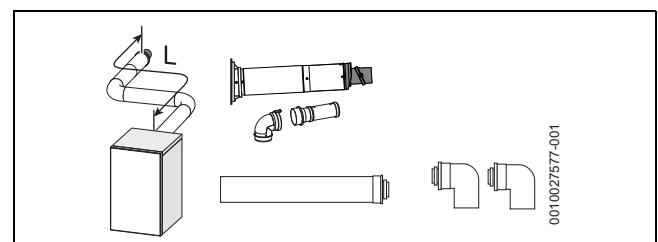


Fig. 18 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L] (internal bend included in length calculation)
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum horizontal flue lengths" minus 2 x 90° bends equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 14 "Effective length of bends".

1) Flue is cut to a minimum of 130mm, flue connector adds the additional 10mm.

High level horizontal flue

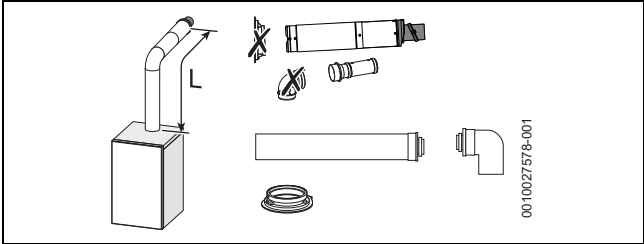


Fig. 19 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum horizontal flue lengths".

High level horizontal flue with 2 x 90° elbows

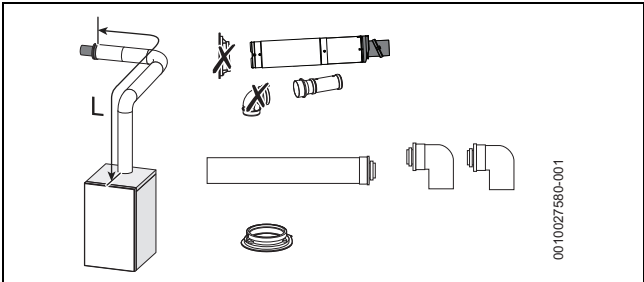


Fig. 20 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum horizontal flue lengths" minus the 90° bend equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 14 "Effective length of bends".

High level horizontal flue with 3 90° elbows

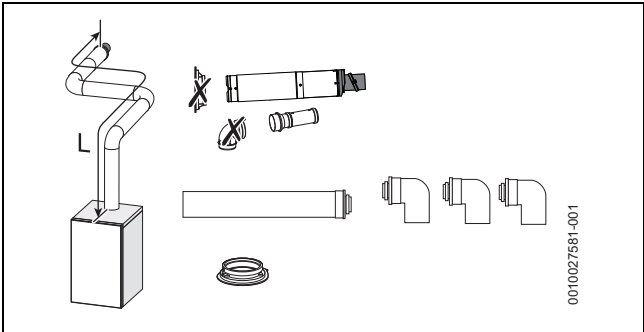


Fig. 21 Horizontal flue option

- Flue length [L]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum horizontal flue lengths" minus 2 x 90° bend equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 14 "Effective length of bends".

Vertical balanced flue assembly

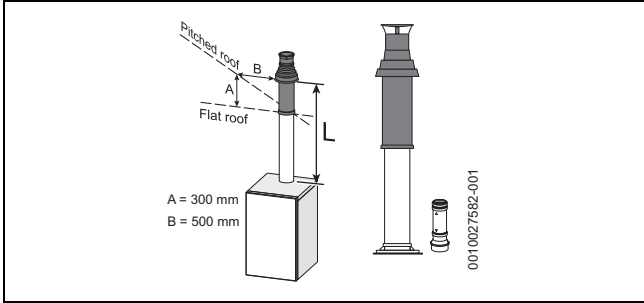


Fig. 22 Vertical flue option

- Flue length [L]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum vertical flue lengths".

Vertical balanced flue with 90° elbow offset

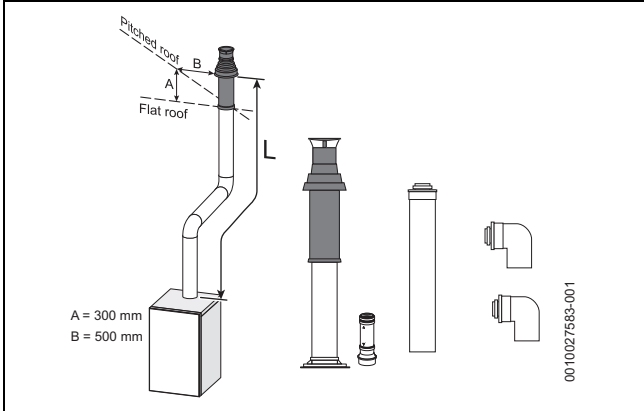


Fig. 23 Vertical flue options

- Flue length [L]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum vertical flue lengths" minus 2 x 90° bends equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 14 "Effective length of bends".

Vertical balanced flue with 45° elbow offset

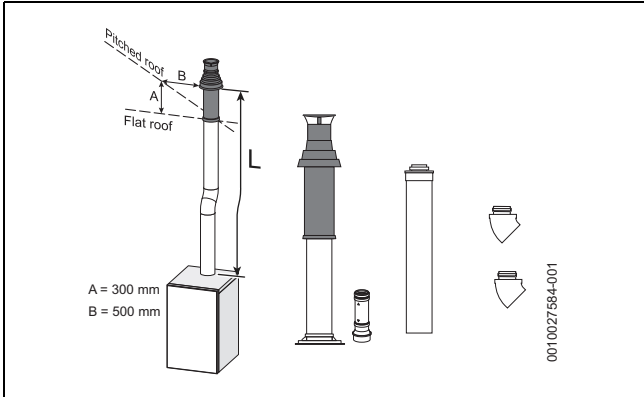


Fig. 24 Vertical flue options

- Flue length [L]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum vertical flue lengths" minus 2 x 45° bends equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 14 "Effective length of bends".

80mm Flexible RS flue liner with 45° elbow offset

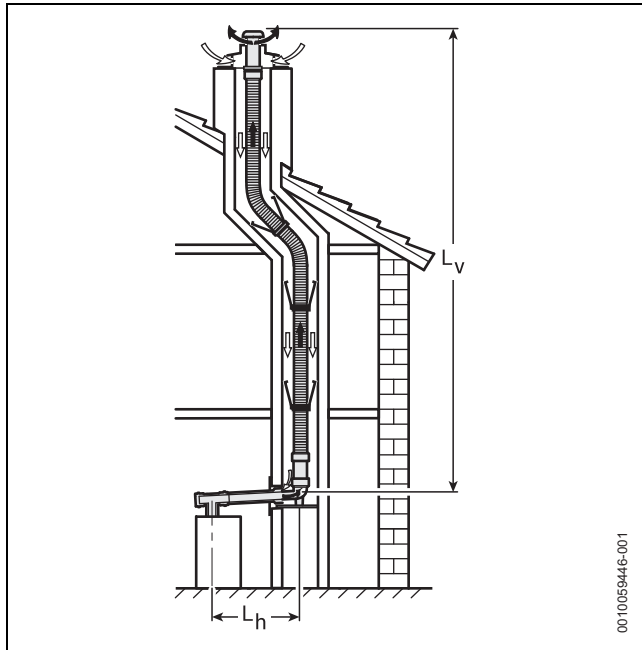


Fig. 25 80mm Flexible RS flue liner option

- Flue length [L_H]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum vertical flue lengths".
- Flue length [L_V]
 - Maximum flue length as stated in "Maximum vertical flue lengths" minus 2 x 45° bends equivalent straight flue length as stated in Table 16 "Bend equivalent length".

4.7.3 Plume management system

The maximum flue length allowed for 0.5m of plume is 4m, each additional 1m of plume reduces the flue length by 700mm, up to a maximum of 4.5m of plume management with 1.2m of flue.

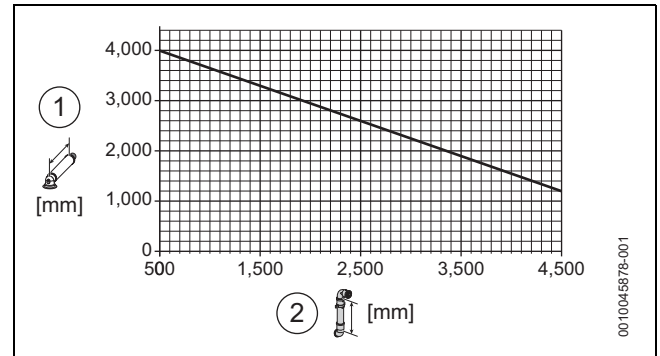


Fig. 26 Plume length to flue length graph

- [1] Flue length [mm] (maximum 4,000mm with minimum 500mm plume)
- [2] Plume length [mm] (maximum plume length 4,500mm)

NOTICE

Plume management terminal:

- The plume management terminal must not be sited within 500mm of the air intake, and must not exceed the maximum straight length for a horizontal Ø 60/100mm flue with a 60mm plume management system.



Horizontal plume management runs

- The initial horizontal run from the terminal elbow must have a minimum 10° fall back, (stop tabs in the elbow prevent less than 10°) to the appliance for proper disposal of condensate.
- Any further horizontal runs after an elbow can be 3°.



WARNING

Minimum plume management length:

The minimum distance of 500mm must be maintained between air inlet and exhaust.

- Do not terminate the plume management inside the terminal exclusion zone (shaded area) shown in figure 27.



CAUTION

Flue terminal positions

- All measurements are the minimum clearances required.
- Terminals must be positioned so to avoid combustion products entering the building.

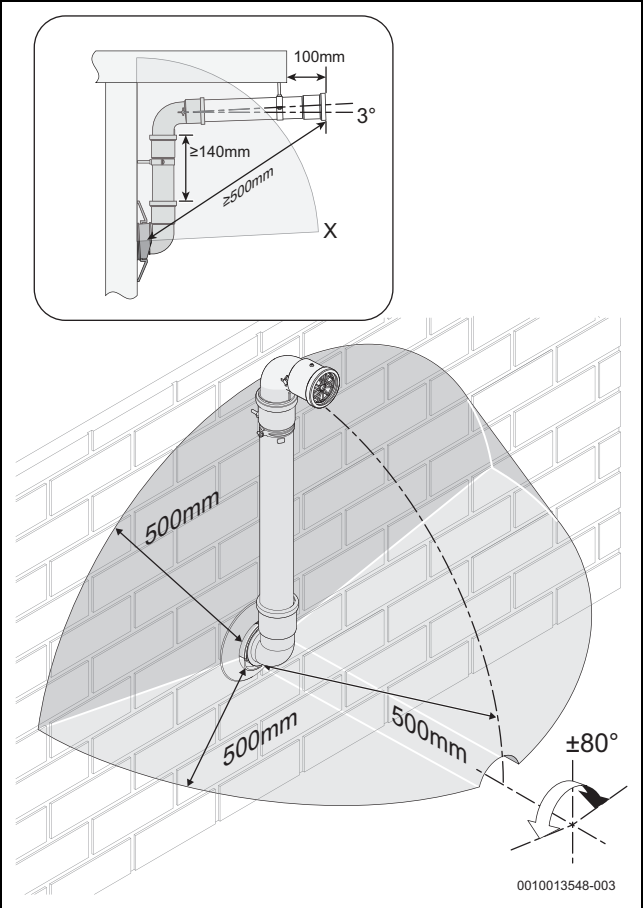


Fig. 27 Terminal exclusion zone

NOTICE

Cutting the 500mm pipe

- The Plume management extension kit contains the components required for such a configuration.

Plume management bends

NOTICE

Effective plume management lengths of bends:

Each bend used has an equivalent straight plume management length.

- Refer to the table 17.

Bend	Effective plume management length
45°	0.75 metres
90°	1.5 metres

Table 17 Effective length of bends

Vertical flue terminal positions

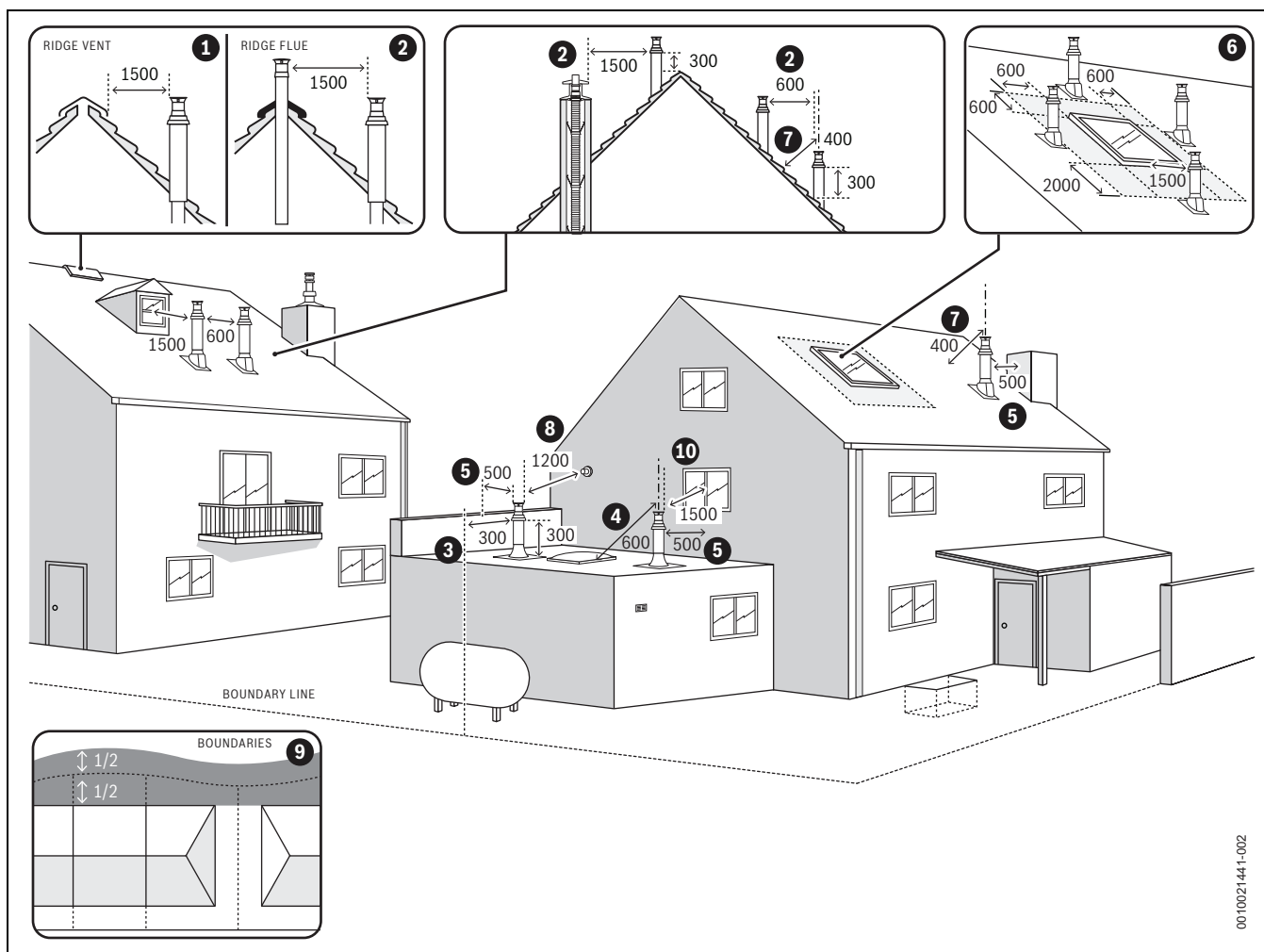


Fig. 28 Vertical flue terminal positions

Key to figure 28:

- [1] 1,500mm measured between a vertical flue terminal and an opening or vented window. 500mm measured horizontally between a vertical flue terminal and an opening or vented window providing the flue terminal is at least 300mm above the opening.
- [2] Minimum clearance to an additional flue, 600mm to a room sealed flue or 1,500mm to an open flue.
- [3] 300mm clearance from a vertical flue terminal adjacent to a boundary line, unless it will cause a nuisance. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting a terminal in relation to boundary lines.
- [4] 600mm minimum clearance measured from an opening or vented skylight to a vertical flue terminal. If the terminal is within 1,500mm of the opening or vented skylight then it must be at least 300mm above the opening.
- [5] 500mm clearance measured horizontally from a vertical flue to a vertical structure.
Not required if the terminal is 300mm above the structure.
- [6] The flue must not penetrate the roof in the shaded area.
The terminal must be at least 1,500mm from the opening or vent when sited below the window or 600mm when sited to either side or above.
- [7] 400mm measured diagonally from a pitched roof or 500mm in regions with heavy snow fall. 300mm measured vertically from the air intake to the closest intersection with the roof.
- [8] 1,200mm separation measured between a vertical flue and a horizontal flue terminal.
- [9] For the purpose of determining suitable flue terminal positions for gas appliances, the boundary can be considered to extend to the

centre line of any adjacent routes or waterways e.g. paths, streets, rights of way, canals, rivers or railways.

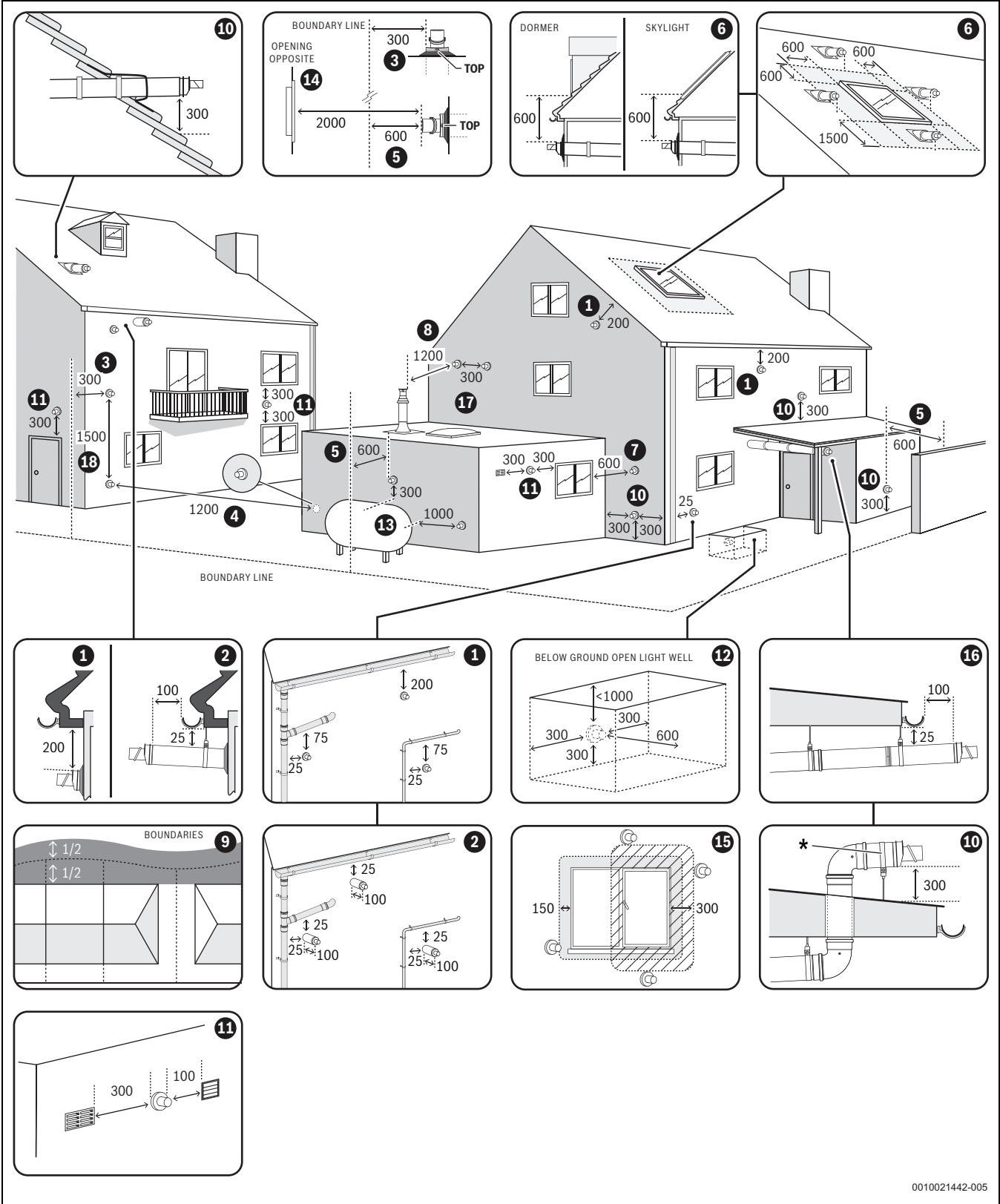
- [10] 1,500mm measured between a vertical flue terminal and an opening or vented window. 500mm measured horizontally between a vertical flue terminal and an opening or vented window providing the flue terminal is at least 300mm above the opening.



Note:

- Where a vertical flue terminates in an area that is enclosed on 3 sides, the flue must be no more than 1,000mm below the lowest roof line. You must ensure that all clearances are maintained and that products of combustion disperse safely from the area.

Horizontal flue terminal positions



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Fig. 29 Horizontal flue terminal positions

Key to figure 29:

- [1] 200mm below eaves and 75mm below gutters, pipe and drains.
- [2] The dimension below eaves, gutters, pipes and drains can be reduced to 25mm, as long as the flue terminal is extended by 100mm past any overhang. The telescopic flue joint must be sealed with suitable silicone sealant if it is external to the building.
- [3] 300mm adjacent to a boundary line, unless it will cause a nuisance. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting terminal in relation to surfaces or boundary lines.
- [4] 1,200mm separation measured between terminals facing each other.
- [5] 600mm distance to a surface or boundary line facing a terminal, unless it will cause a nuisance. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting terminal in relation to surfaces or boundary lines.
- [6] The terminal must be at least 1,500mm from the opening or vent when sited below the window or 600mm when sited to either side or above.
- [7] 600mm diagonally to a door, air vent or opening window. If the flue terminal is at least 300mm above the adjacent door, air vent or opening window, then the diagonal measurement does not apply.
- [8] 1,200mm separation measured between a vertical flue and a horizontal flue terminal.
- [9] For the purpose of determining suitable flue terminal positions for gas appliances, the boundary can be considered to extend to the centre line of any adjacent routes or waterways e.g. paths, streets, rights of way, canals, rivers or railways.
- [10] 300mm to an internal or external corner. 300mm above a surface, such as the ground/ floor level or roof surface.
* If the terminal section is less than 150mm and has two screws securing it to the elbow, the terminal section will not require a supporting bracket.
- [11] 300mm above, below and either side of an door, air vent or opening window.
Extractor fan outlets are not considered as an opening into the building providing there is a mechanical means of preventing flue gasses entering the property through the fan duct. This can be non return flaps either at the fan outlet, in line or at the fan unit. If the fan outlet is sited within minimum clearances permitted from the flue terminal to a opening, then a risk assessment should be carried out to confirm the non-return flaps are present and operational. We advise that a minimum of 100mm is maintained between the flue terminal and fan outlet.
- [12] Below ground level in an open lightwell. The flue must be at least 600mm from the opposing surface and have at least 300mm clearance either side and below. The flue terminal must be no more than 1,000mm from the top of the lightwell.
- [13] Flues should clear any LPG storage by 1,000mm horizontally and 300mm above.
- [14] Proximity of flue duct outlet to boundaries, 2,000mm distance to an opening in adjacent building facing a terminal. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting terminal in relation to boundary lines.
- [15] 300mm from an opening or vented window, 150mm to a fixed unvented window.
- [16] The dimension below eaves, balconies and car ports can be reduced to 25mm, as long as the flue terminal is extended to clear any overhang. The telescopic flue joint of the terminal must be sealed with suitable silicon sealant if it is external to the building.
- [17] 300mm Horizontally from a terminal on the same wall.
- [18] 1500mm Vertically from a terminal on the same wall.


Note:

- Installations in car ports are not recommended.
- The flue cannot be lower than 1,000mm from the top of a light well due to the build up of combustion products.
- Dimensions from a flue terminal to a fanned air inlet to be determined by the ventilation equipment manufacturer.
- A flue terminal guard shall be fitted whenever a terminal or air inlet is fitted less than 2,000mm above ground, above a balcony or above a flat roof to which people have access.

4.7.5 Plume re-direct and plume management terminal positions



Maximum and minimum plume management lengths:

- ▶ A minimum distance of 500mm must be maintained between the plume management outlet and the flue air intake.
- ▶ The maximum plume management length is 4.5 metres for the appliances detailed on the front of this manual.
- ▶ The 45° bend is equivalent to 0.75 metres of straight plume management and the 90° bend is equivalent to 1.5 metres.

NOTICE

- ▶ All measurements are the minimum clearances required.
- ▶ Refer to “Horizontal flue terminal positions” for all concentric flue terminal positions unless the flue position is specified in figure 30 “Plume re-direct and plume management terminal positions”.
- ▶ Terminals must be positioned so to avoid combustion products entering the building.
- ▶ Support the flue at approximately one metre intervals and at a change of direction, use suitable brackets and fittings.

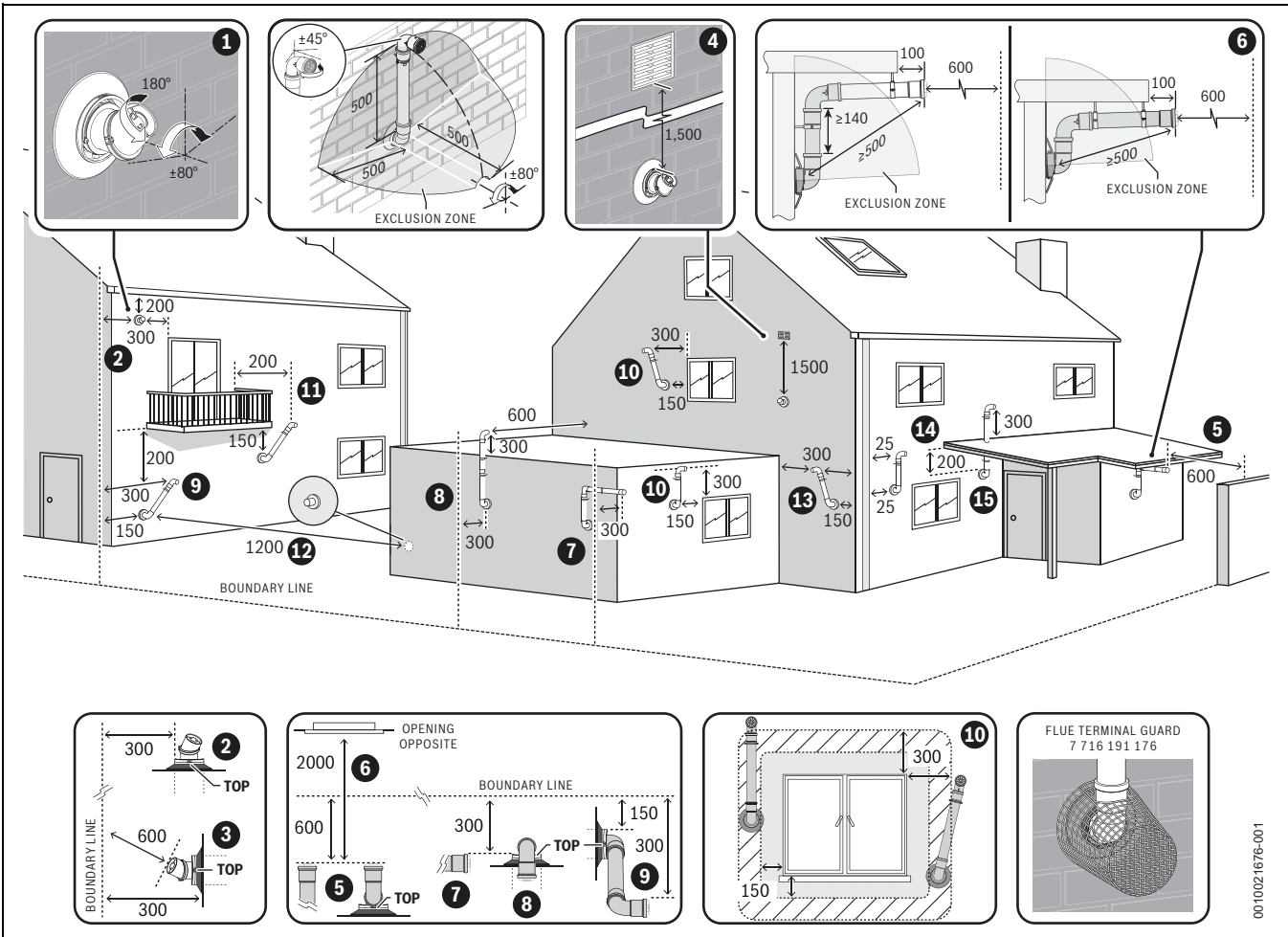


Fig. 30 Plume re-direct and plume management terminal positions

Key to figure 30 - Plume re-direct terminal positions:

- [1] This feature allows some basic plume re-direction options on a standard telescopic horizontal flue terminal.
300mm minimum clearances to a opening e.g. window.
However the minimum clearances to an opening in the direction that the plume management is facing, must be increased to 1,500mm.
Where the flue is less than 150mm to a drainpipe and plume redirection is used the deflector should not be directed towards the drainpipe.
- [2] 300mm adjacent to a boundary line, unless it will cause a nuisance. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting terminal in relation to surfaces or boundary lines.
- [3] Where the flow of products of combustion is not at right angles to the boundary, the 600mm dimension may be measured in the direction of flow as long as the terminal is not less than 300mm from the boundary.
- [4] When redirecting the flue discharge the terminal end must be at least 1,500mm from any opening in the direction of the discharge to prevent combustion products from entering the building.
Extractor fan outlets are not considered as an opening into the building providing there is a mechanical means of preventing flue gasses entering the property through the fan duct. This can be non return flaps either at the fan outlet, in line or at the fan unit. If the fan outlet is sited within minimum clearances permitted from the flue terminal to an opening, then a risk assessment should be carried out to confirm the non-return flaps are present and operational. We advise that a minimum of 100mm is maintained between the flue terminal and fan outlet.

Key to figure 30 - Plume management terminal positions:

- [5] 600mm distance facing a surface or a boundary line, unless it will cause a nuisance. BS 5440:Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting a terminal in relation to surfaces or boundary lines.
- [6] Proximity of flue duct outlet to boundaries, 2000mm distance to an opening in adjacent building facing a terminal. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting terminal in relation to boundary lines.
- [7] 300mm adjacent to a boundary line, unless it will cause a nuisance. BS 5440: Part 1 recommends that care is taken when siting terminal in relation to surfaces or boundary lines.
- [8] 300mm distance from a boundary line to the air intake as long as the exhaust terminal faces away from the boundary line. The exhaust terminal must have a minimum 300mm clearance to a surface below and there must be at least 600mm clearance when measured horizontally in a straight line from the exhaust terminal to any other surface.
- [9] Plume Management kit air intake can be reduced to 150mm providing the flue exhaust outlet is no less than 300mm adjacent to a boundary line.
- [10] Above, below and either side of an opening door, air vent or opening window.
Using a Plume Management kit the air intake measurement can be reduced to 150mm providing the flue exhaust outlet has a 300mm clearance.
Extractor fan outlets are not considered as an opening into the building providing there is a mechanical means of preventing flue gasses entering the property through the fan duct. This can be non return flaps either at the fan outlet, in line or at the fan unit. If the fan outlet is sited within minimum clearances permitted from the flue terminal to an opening, then a risk assessment should be carried out to confirm the non-return flaps are present and

operational. We advise that a minimum of 100mm is maintained between the flue terminal and fan outlet.

- [11] Below balcony or overhang. The air intake clearance can be reduced to 150mm providing the flue exhaust outlet has a 200mm clearance.
- [12] 1,200mm between terminals facing each other¹⁾.
- [13] Internal/external corners. The air intake clearance can be reduced to 150mm providing the flue exhaust outlet has a 300mm clearance.
- [14] Clearances no less than 200mm from the lowest point of the balcony or overhang.
- [15] If a plume management kit is installed within the confines of a carport or other covered, partially enclosed extension, then the exhaust terminal must be positioned at least 1200mm away from any opening into the building which is sited within the footprint of the carport.
If the exhaust terminal is extended at least 300mm beyond the footprint of the carport then the distance from the terminal to an opening within the carport can be reduced to 600mm.
The exhaust terminal can also be routed though the roof of the carport providing 25mm clearance is provided around the flue pipe to any flammable material and that it extends at least 300mm above the roof.
The air intake must have a minimum 150mm clearance to any opening in the building in order to ensure the integrity of the structure is maintained. If the exhaust terminates within the footprint of the carport then the carport must have at least 2 sides completely open. If the exhaust terminates at least 300mm beyond the footprint of the carport then the carport must have at least one completely open side. The exhaust terminal must be positioned to ensure that plume will not cause nuisance or damage to vehicles and that minimum clear distances in front of the terminal will not be impeded by vehicles.


Note:

- Installations in car ports are not recommended.
- The flue cannot be lower than 1,000mm from the top of a light well due to the build up of combustion products.
- Dimensions from a flue terminal to a fanned air inlet to be determined by the ventilation equipment manufacturer.
- Plume kits running horizontally must have at least a 3° fall back to the appliance for proper disposal of condensate, except or the initial horizontal run from the terminal.
The initial plume kit horizontal run will have at least a 10° fall back to the appliance, due to the terminal elbow design, for proper disposal of the condensate.

1) 600mm in case two plume management kits are used on opposing terminals. Each terminal should use a minimum length of 500mm plume management.

4.8 Condensate discharge



Full details on condensate discharge.

- Follow the latest version of **BS6798** and HHIC guidance.

For correct installation and trouble free operation of the appliance the following advice should be followed:

1. **To minimise the risk of freezing, wherever possible: the condensate drain should be installed internally.**
2. All condensate pipework must 'fall' from the appliance by a minimum of 3° (52mm per metre) to ensure adequate condensate flow.
3. Connection to a rainwater down pipe must include an external air break.

Also:

- Assessment of the risk of the condensate pipe freezing must be carried out and appropriate precautions taken where necessary. This must take into account the specific site conditions.
- The condensate pipework connected to the condensate drain outlet on the appliance should have a minimum internal diameter (ID) of 19mm.
- Keep external pipework as short as possible. Further precautions against freezing must be taken if external pipe runs exceed 3m.
- External pipework should have a minimum internal diameter (ID) of 30mm.
- Minimise the number of bends and connectors.
- Remove burrs and debris after cutting the pipe.
- Remove surplus solvent from the interior of the pipe.
- The condensate pipework shall be run in standard drainpipe material, e.g. polyvinyl chloride (PVC), unplasticised poly vinyl chloride (PVC-U), acrylonitrilebutadiene.styrene (ABS), polypropylene (PP) or chlorinated poly vinyl chloride (PVC.C).

4.8.1 Condensate pipework

NOTICE

General consideration

- Where a new or replacement appliance is being installed, access to an internal "gravity discharge" point should be one of the factors considered in determining appliance location.
- Condensate pipe connection at the appliance:
The condensate pipe must have a nominally outside diameter of 22mm plastic pipe.
- Ensure there are no blockages in the pipe run.
- Ensure that the discharge method for the installation can effectively handle the condensate waste from the appliance.

4.8.2 Condensate pump

The condensate pump connects to the condensate pipework via a supplied adaptor and flexible discharge hose.

The condensate pump [4] fills up with condensate and periodically discharges through the flexible discharge hose [2] to the gravity disposal pipe work [3]. The condensate then flows, by gravity, through the 22mm plastic pipe to the condensate disposal point, refer to the following sections for information on condensate disposal.

- Cut the flexible discharge hose to length, keeping the run as short and straight as possible. Ensure it is properly supported throughout its length.
- Secure the flexible discharge hose [2] at either side of a change of direction to prevent the pipe from becoming kinked.
- The gravity disposal pipe work [3] can be mounted between 200mm to 3500mm from floor level.

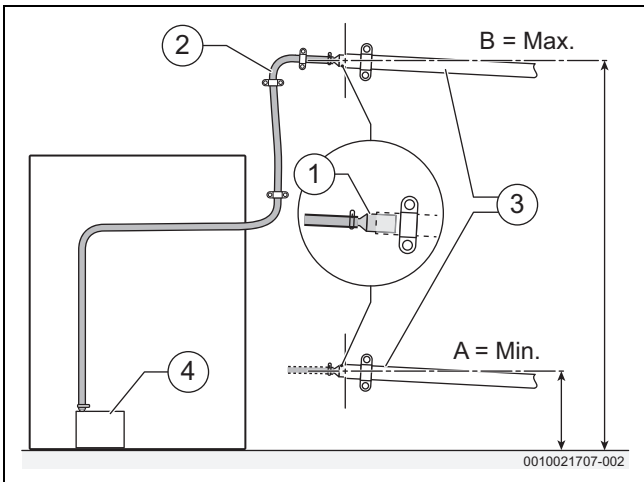


Fig. 31 Condensate pump flexible discharge hose installation

- [A] 200mm
- [B] 3500mm
- [1] Condensate discharge from appliance
- [2] Flexible discharge hose
- [3] Condensate pipework (installation disposal pipework)
- [4] Condensate pump

4.8.3 Internal connections



Good Practice

- The following guidance indicates the good practices that must be maintained for the Installation and Maintenance of a product.

Soil stack connection

→ Figure 32

In order to minimise risk of freezing during prolonged cold spells, the following methods of installing condensate drainage pipe should be adopted.

Wherever possible, the condensate drainage pipe should be routed and terminated so that the condensate drains away from the appliance under gravity to a suitable internal foul water discharge point such as an internal soil and vent stack. A suitable permanent connection to the foul waste pipe should be used.

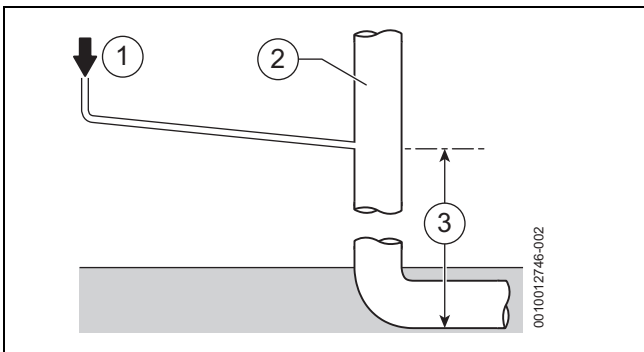


Fig. 32 Disposal to soil vent stack

- [1] Condensate discharge from appliance
- [2] Soil and vent stack
- [3] Minimum 450mm and up to 3 storeys

Waste pipe connection

→ Figure 33

Alternatively if the first option is not possible an internal kitchen, bathroom or washing machine waste pipe etc. can be used. Ensure that the condensate drain pipe is connected “down stream” of the waste trap and that the condensate drain enters into the top of the pipe using a swept tee.

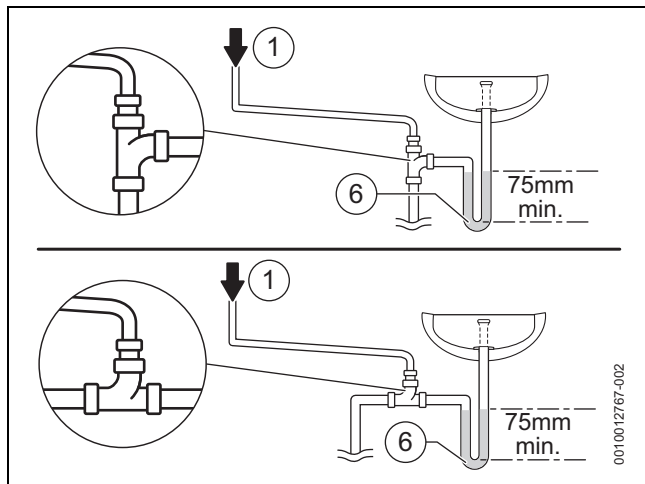


Fig. 33 Waste pipe disposal

- [1] Condensate discharge from appliance
- [6] 75mm sink waste trap

4.8.4 External connections

NOTICE

Septic tanks

Untreated condensate must not be allowed into septic tanks.

- ▶ Connection to systems which drain into a septic tank should be avoided due to the risk of affecting anaerobic bacteria.

NOTICE

Rainwater down pipe or external drain disposal

Untreated condensate must not be allowed to flow into streams or rivers.

- ▶ A rainwater down pipe or an external drain shall only be used for condensate disposal if the down pipe or external drain is connected to a combined foul and rainwater drainage system.
- ▶ Refer to BS 6798 for more information on condensate disposal.

NOTICE

Grey water recovery system

Contamination of recovered water

- ▶ Condensate disposal shall not be allowed into a grey water recovery system that is intended for re-use.

External disposal considerations

NOTICE

Freezing conditions

Frozen condensate will block the condensate drain pipe and stop the appliance from running.

- ▶ Pipe lengths should be kept to a minimum and routed as vertically as possible.

NOTICE

Condensate waste disposal

- ▶ Care should be taken when siting a soak-away to avoid causing damage to existing services and building footings.

If no other discharge method is possible then the use of an externally run condensate drainage pipe terminating at a suitable foul water discharge point, or purpose-designed soak away, may be considered. If this method is chosen then the following measures should be adopted:

- ▶ The external run be kept as short as possible and ideally should not exceed three metres.
Additional precaution against freezing must be taken if the external pipe run does exceed three metres.
- ▶ The pipe should be run internally as far as possible before going externally and the pipe diameter should be increased to a minimum internal diameter (ID) of 30mm before it passes through the wall to the exterior.
- ▶ The hole through the wall for the condensate pipe should be sleeved and be sealed to the building fabric on the internal and external face using a suitable building material.
- ▶ The external pipe should take the shortest and least exposed route to the discharge point, and should “fall” as steeply as possible away from the appliance, with no horizontal runs in which condensate might stand.
- ▶ The use of fittings, elbows etc. should be kept to a minimum and any internal burrs on cut pipework should be removed so that the internal pipe section is as smooth as possible.
- ▶ All external pipe drainage will be improved if the end is cut at 45° as opposed to a straight cut.
- ▶ In situations where there are likely to be extremes of temperature or exposure, the use of a proprietary trace-heating system for external pipework, incorporating an external frost thermostat, should be considered. All other guidance above and the instructions for the trace heating system, should be closely followed.
- ▶ As well as trace heating, other methods for protecting pipework that are run externally should be considered to prevent freezing during prolonged cold periods.
 - Insulation materials can be used, these should be of class “O” grade with an outer coating that is weather proof and have a UV resistant finish. A minimum of 19mm thick insulation is recommended for 32mm external pipes.
 - The use of a drain cover (such as those to prevent leaf blockage) may offer further protection from wind chill.

Additional protection for transition through a wall.

The external pipework can be insulated to help prevent freezing during prolonged cold periods.

- Where insulation is required, the entire run of external pipework [5] should be insulated with a recess in the external face allowing better insulation protection coverage [4] as it transitions to the outside of the building.
- The hole through the wall must be sealed to the building fabric on the internal [1] and external [3] face using a suitable building material, (use a 40mm sleeve [2] to pass the condensate pipework through and then seal the internal and external faces).

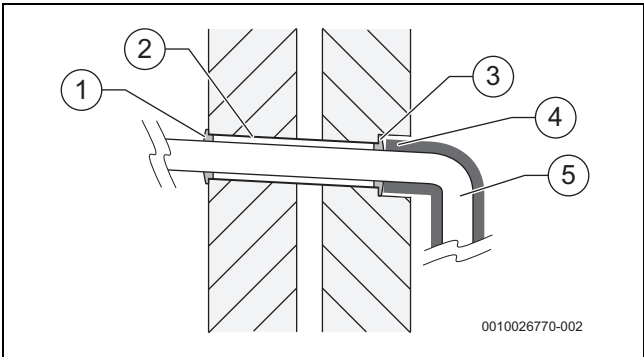


Fig. 34 Additional protection for transition through a wall

- [1] Internal face sealed (32mm pipe sealed to sleeve)
- [2] 40mm sleeve
- [3] External face sealed (32mm pipe sealed to sleeve)
- [4] Insulation recessed into the wall
- [5] Condensate discharge pipe



Good Practice

- The following guidance indicates the good practices that must be maintained for the Installation and Maintenance of a product.

Rain water down pipe with external air break

→ Figure 35

- Refer to following example to dispose of condensate to a rain water down pipe.
- An air break or rain water hopper must be utilised, between the appliance condensate outlet and the drainpipe, outside the property, to avoid flooding of the appliance should the downpipe become obstructed.

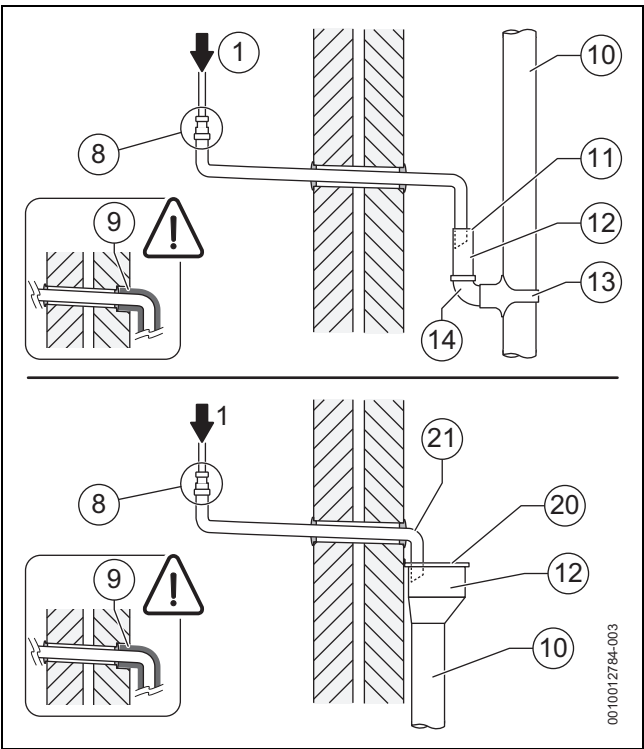


Fig. 35 Disposal into rain water down pipe

- [1] Condensate discharge from appliance
- [8] Pipework transition
- [9] Additional protection for transition through a wall. (→ page 28)
- [10] External rain water pipe to foul water
- [11] External air break
- [12] Air gap
- [13] Strap-on fitting
- [14] 43mm 90° male/female bend
- [20] Rain water hopper
- [21] Increase pipe size

Open drain or gully with external air break

→ Figure 36

Where the pipe terminates over an open drain or gully and there is a risk of ground flooding, then the additional requirement below is recommended:

- An air break should be installed in the external pipework as shown to avoid an airlock during ground flooding/adverse weather conditions which could prevent the condensate from discharging.

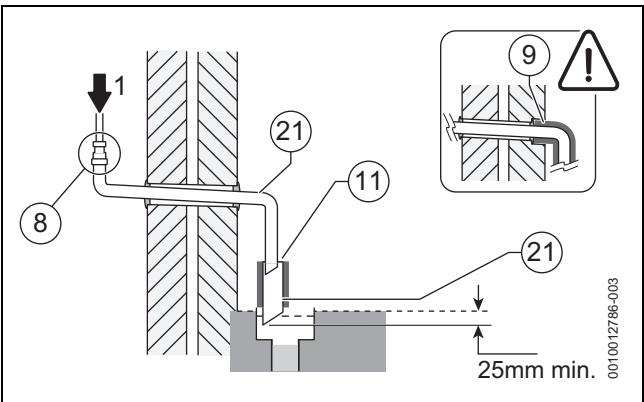


Fig. 36 Disposal to open drain or gully with air break

- [1] Condensate discharge from appliance
- [8] Pipework transition
- [9] Additional protection for transition through a wall. (→ page 28)
- [11] External air break
- [21] Increase pipe size

Condensate soak away considerations

Before deciding to use a purpose-made soak away the history of the locality and the ability of the surrounding area to disperse the condensate should be taken into account, e.g. areas prone to flooding and ground with a high clay content can result in poor drainage with an increased risk of water logging or freezing causing the condensate pipe to become obstructed by water or ice and the boiler to shut down,

Although it is possible to increase the size of the soak away and the area with limestone chippings in clay soil areas, if the clay content is high and prevents effective dispersal of the condensate then a soak away may not be a suitable means of condensate disposal and an alternative method should be used.

Condensate soak away with external air break

→ Figure 37

- Refer to following example to dispose of condensate to a soak away.
- The condensate soak away must be sited at least 500mm away from building footings.
- The condensate drainage pipe may be run above or below the ground to the soak away. The following example shows drainage pipe run above ground.
- The soak away must use a minimum of a 100mm Ø plastic tube with two rows of three 12mm holes on 25mm centres and 50mm from the bottom of the tube. The holes must face away from the house.
- The tube must be surrounded by at least 100mm of limestone chippings to a depth of 400mm.
- An air break must be installed in the external pipework as shown to avoid an airlock during ground flooding/adverse weather conditions which could prevent the condensate from discharging.



Minimum hole size for the condensate soak away must be 400mm deep by Ø 300mm.

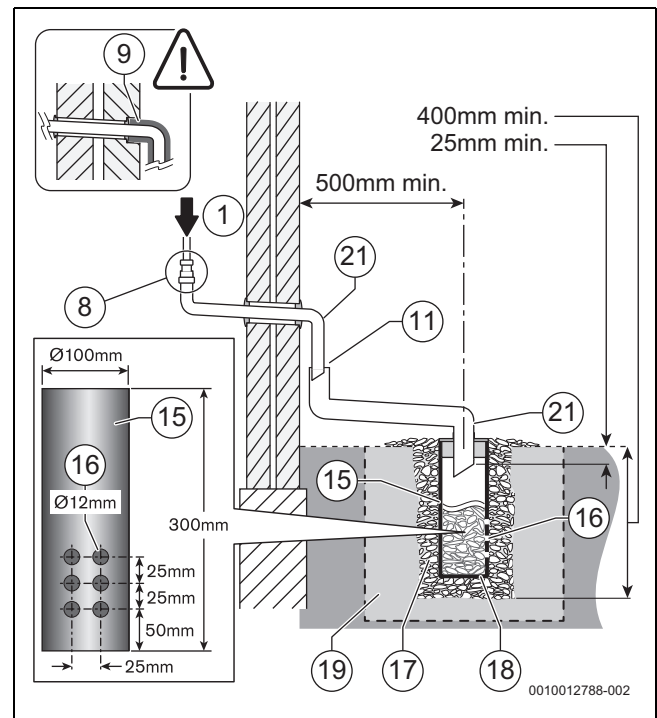


Fig. 37 Disposal to soak-away

- [1] Condensate discharge from appliance
- [8] Pipework transition
- [9] Additional protection for transition through a wall. (→ page 28)
- [11] External air break
- [15] 100mm minimum Ø plastic pipe
- [16] Drainage holes
- [17] Limestone chippings
- [18] Bottom of sealed tube
- [19] Increase size of soak away size and the area with limestone chippings if in clay soil area.
Not recommended for high clay soil areas.
- [21] Increase pipe size



Minimum Standard

- The following guidance indicates the minimum standards that must be maintained for the Installation and Maintenance of a product.

Appliances with condensate pump, CondenseSure accessory or have trace heating fitted.

The need to insulate the pipe work through the wall is not normally required for appliances with a condensate pump or CondenseSure/trace heating fitted for external runs under three metres.

Trace heating fitted:

- Check with trace heating manufactures instructions for additional requirements.

Condensate pump or CondenseSure fitted to the appliance:

- External pipe work exceeding three metres in length or installation with increased risk of freezing due to environmental factors:
 - Additional protection of insulating the entire run of the condensate pipework [2] should be carried out. The pipe should be insulated externally using suitable waterproof and weather resistant insulation.
 - The hole through the wall must be sealed to the building fabric on the internal [1] and external [3] face using a suitable building material.

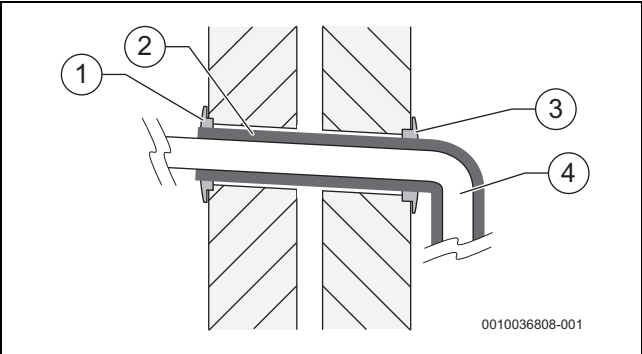


Fig. 38 Through the wall lagging example

- [1] Internal face sealed
- [2] Insulation
- [3] External face sealed
- [4] Condensate discharge pipe

4.9 Cleaning primary systems

NOTICE

Risk of damage to system or appliance!

Debris from the system can damage the appliance and reduce efficiency. Failure to comply with the guidelines for the use of water treatment with the appliance will invalidate the appliance guarantee and contravene the Building Regulations.

- It is a requirement of the Building Services Compliance Guide which is a second tier document to the Building Regulations to flush and inhibit the primary water system in accordance with BS 7593.
- The Building Services Compliance Guide recommends that a primary water cleanser is fitted to the system.
- Worcester Bosch recommend fitting a filter that will help remove both magnetite and non-magnetic debris. Worcester offers various filters that helps remove both magnetite and non-magnetic debris; see accessories list for available options.

NOTICE

Risk of damage to system or appliance!

- Salt based, artificially softened water that adjusts the pH value MUST NOT be used to fill the system.
- Alternatively there are water softening/treatment products that do not adjust or alter the pH levels of the water. With these products it may not be necessary to provide an untreated water by-pass to the primary water filling point of the heat system

NOTICE

Sealing agents

Normally the addition of sealing agents to the system water is not permitted as this can cause problems with deposits left in the heat exchanger.

- Heating systems may lose small amounts of water over time. In cases where all attempts to find a system micro leak have failed, Worcester, Bosch Group supports the use of Fernox F4 leak sealer.

Before cleaning the system:

- Ensure that the system and pipework is in good working order.
- **Where possible keep the existing appliance/circulating pump in place when flushing the system before installing the new appliance. Alternatively use an after market power flushing system or similar to remove magnetite and other debris from the central heating system.**
 - Even new central heating systems contain contaminants that need to be removed before treating the system with inhibitor/anti-freeze.
 - When an appliance is installed onto a new system then it is possible to use the appliance whilst cleaning the system. A system filter must be fitted to the return to reduce the risk of contaminants entering the appliance.
- **Follow the guidance of BS7593.**

Inhibitor

Add a suitable inhibitor or combined inhibitor/anti-freeze, if the system is exposed to freezing conditions, to the heating system in accordance with the DWTa code of practice and manufacturer's guidelines.

Products approved to the BuildCert standard are deemed as compatible with the components and equipment within the appliance and system.



The inhibitor or combined inhibitor/anti-freeze must not cause damage to the materials within the appliance (aluminium, mild steel, stainless steel, copper and brass) and any other materials/components within the system.

- The concentration level of inhibitor in the system should be checked every 12 months or sooner if system content is lost.

Water treatment products

Suitable water treatment products can be obtained from the following manufacturers:

ADEY	01242 546700
	www.adey.com
FERNOX	0330 100 7750
	www.fernox.com
SENTINEL	01928 704330
	www.sentinelprotects.com/uk

Table 18

4.9.1 Flushing the system

Flushing the system using existing appliance/circulating pump or new appliance.



New appliances

- ▶ A new appliance must only be used to assist the cleaning of a newly installed system.
- ▶ Fill the system with cold water and check for leaks.
- ▶ **Open vented systems only:**
 - Turn off the water to the system header tank.
- ▶ Open all drain cocks and drain the system.
- ▶ Close drain cocks and add a suitable flushing agent **compatible with aluminium** at the correct strength for the system conditions in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.
- ▶ Mark the position of the lockshield valves and open them fully.
- ▶ Fully open all TRVs.
- ▶ Circulate the flushing agent before the appliance is fired up.
- ▶ Run the appliance/system at normal operating temperature as directed by the manufacturer of the flushing agent.
- ▶ Drain and thoroughly flush the system to remove the flushing agent and debris.
 - **Appliances converted to sealed primary system only.**
Do not drain the system through the PRV of new appliances.
- ▶ It may be necessary to use a power flushing machine to aid the cleansing procedure in some circumstances.
- ▶ Close the drain cocks and manual air vents.
- ▶ **Existing appliance/circulating pump if continuing to use before new appliance is installed.**
 - Add a suitable inhibitor to the system in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
 - **Open vented systems only:**
Turn on the water to the system header tank and allow the system to fill.
 - **Appliances converted to sealed primary system only.**
Fill the system to between 1 and 1.5 bar via a WRAS approved filling loop.
 - Vent any air from the appliance and system.
- ▶ **New appliance.**
 - Once the new appliance has been installed follow the guidance in Filling the appliance and adding inhibitor section.

5 Installation

5.1 Safety instructions

Risk of explosion from escaping gas!

Escaping gas can cause an explosion.

- ▶ Ensure the mains gas supply is isolated before starting any work and follow all relevant safety precautions.

Risk of poisoning due to escaping flue gases!

Flue gases can escape from incorrectly assembled flue system.

- ▶ Ensure the flue system is correctly installed in accordance to the flue installation instructions.
- ▶ Ensure you carry out a flue integrity check when commissioning the appliance.



CAUTION

Roof space

- ▶ This appliance is not suitable for roof space installations.

NOTICE

Risk of damage to appliance or accessories.

- ▶ All the previous pre-installation sections must be read and requirements met before starting the appliance or flue installations.



CAUTION

Appliance handling

Heavy appliance

- ▶ The correct method for handling heavy objects should be strictly observed, at all times.
- ▶ Take care not to damage the appliance panels or the floor.
- ▶ The appliance may contain some water due to factory testing.
- ▶ Store the appliance in a dry area prior to installation.



Appliance on site

- ▶ Check contents of delivery are undamaged.
- ▶ Remove the appliance from its packaging check the contents against the scope of delivery.
- ▶ Once the appliance is unpacked the installation can commence.



WARNING

Damage to property!

Damage caused by drilling into pipes, electrical cables, damp proof course or other hazards.

- ▶ Before drilling ensure that there are no obstructions or other hazards.

NOTICE

Damage to appliance!

Residue, metal shavings, and contaminants in the system pipe work can damage the appliance.

- ▶ Flush the system pipe work thoroughly to remove all residue.
- ▶ Follow the instructions with respect to cleaning primary systems.

Running pipes behind the appliance.

- The appliance mounting frame should sit from the rear wall to allow enough room for the pipe work.
 - The mounting frame provides a gap of 38mm behind the appliance for running pipes behind.
- Skirting board may need to be removed to allow appliance to fit comfortably in installation space.
- Do not cross a pipe over another.
- The area around a rear flue outlet must be avoided.

5.2 Installing the appliance

5.2.1 Preparatory work

Unpacking the appliance



Lifting and carrying precautions:

- ▶ Lift only a manageable weight, or ask for help.
- ▶ When lifting or putting things down, bend the knees, and keep the back straight and feet apart.
- ▶ Do not lift and twist at the same time.
- ▶ Lift and carry objects close to the body.
- ▶ Wear protective clothing and gloves to protect from any sharp edges.

Unpacking:

It is advised that two or more persons are involved in the transfer of the packaged boiler from the van to the point of delivery.

- ▶ Once the packaged boiler has been delivered, the outer carton is removed first.
 - Care should be taken when releasing the straps.
 - If a sharp implement is used make sure the outer carton is not pierced and that the implement is used in such a way so that it may not cause personal injury.
 - All sharp objects must be covered or the blade retracted after use and put away in a safe place.
- ▶ Lift carton up and away from the boiler.
- ▶ Remove the plastic bag and upper front protection cover from the boiler and place safely aside.

Front panel removal

Refer to figure 39

- ▶ Grip the top outer sides of the front panel [1] pull forward to release the ball catches [2].
- ▶ Lift front panel upwards slightly to disengage from the lip on the baseplate.
- ▶ Store safely away from the working area.

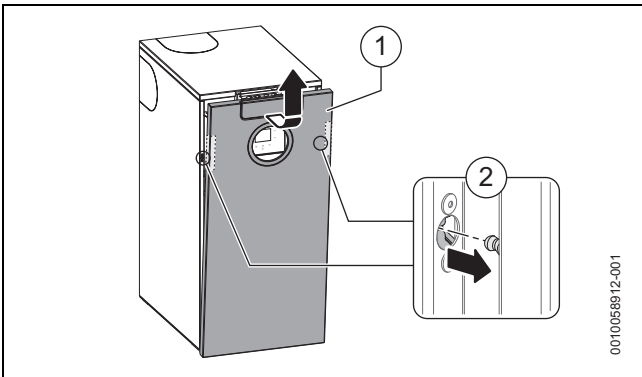


Fig. 39 Front panel removal

Now remove the front casing and set safely aside. This is to protect the casing from damage during installation.

Removing the appliance from transport pallet

Removing transport retaining screws:

The appliance is mounted on small wheels and two people are recommended to move the appliance from the pallet taking care not to damage the panels or the floor.

- ▶ Remove the front and rear retaining screws securing the boiler to the transport pallet.
- ▶ Carefully slide the appliance off the transport pallet onto the floor.

NOTICE

The correct method for handling heavy objects should be strictly followed, at all times.

5.2.2 Position the appliance



Appliance positioning

- ▶ Ensure the appliance is mounted onto a level, rigid surface capable of supporting the appliance weight.
- ▶ Ensure all aspects of the installation are considered when positioning the appliance, flue run and discharge, condensate disposal, PRV discharge etc.

NOTICE

Risk of damage to appliance or property!

Damage caused by insufficient load bearing or unsuitability of the appliance room floor

- ▶ Ensure the floor area is suitable for installing a appliance and can take the "wet weight" of the appliance.

NOTICE

Risk of damage to appliance!

Damaged caused by mechanical strain on the hydraulic and flue gas connections when adjusting the position of the appliance.

- ▶ Do not apply any strain to the connections when adjusting the appliance position.



Safety

- ▶ All relevant safety precautions must be undertaken. Protective clothing, footwear, gloves and safety goggles must be worn as appropriate.

NOTICE

Transport protection covers

- ▶ Remove the transport protection covers from the appliance where applicable.

NOTICE

Risk of damage to appliance/mounting frame!

- ▶ Ensure the area in and around the mounting frame is clear of debris.

Mounting frame fixing



Consideration of the flue outlet position should be carried out before fixing the mounting frame in the final position.

- Refer to details found in following section Flue outlet position.

→ Figure 40

- Position the mounting frame [4] on the floor against the wall [1] with manifold connections facing away from the wall ensuring there is enough space for the pipe work [P].
 - Additional depth maybe required depending on the bends/fittings used.
- Allow the minimum space from each side of the frame [4] for the appliance casing footprint [3] and minimum service clearance.
- Ensure the mounting frame is level, mark and drill fixing points [2].
- Secure mounting frame [4] to the floor using appropriate fittings (not supplied).
- Clear any debris from the site.

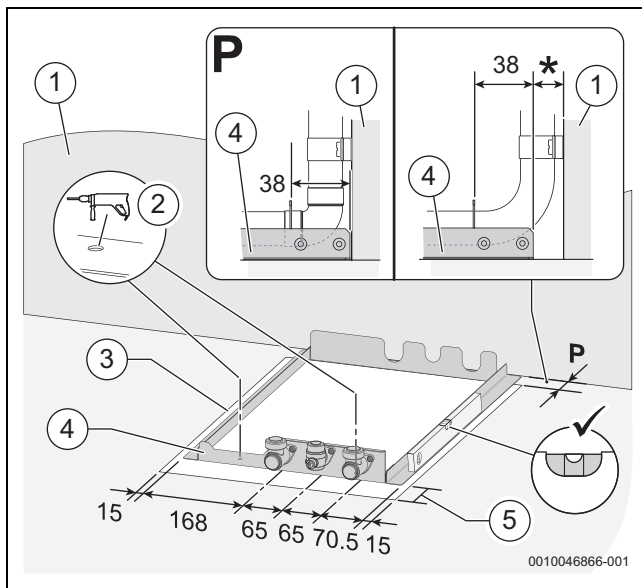


Fig. 40 Mounting frame positioning

- [1] Wall
- [2] Fixing point
- [3] Appliance casing footprint
- [4] Mounting frame
- [5] 81mm (dimension at the front of the jig to where appliance finishes after the jig)
- P Pipe work gap at rear of appliance (minimum 38mm)
* Additional depth for pipe work depending on bends ¹⁾

- 1) The overall depth of the appliance is increased from 600mm if the pipe work gap at rear of appliance is increased from 38mm [P]. This also increases the depth of the flue centre for vertical/side exit flue outlet.

Flue outlet position



Horizontal flue sections

- All horizontal flue sections must rise away from the appliance by 52mm per metre to ensure that condensate flows back into the appliance for safe discharge via the condensate waste pipe.
- Cover the mounting frame manifold assembly to protect the manifold connections.

→ Figure 41

- Mark the centre of the flue outlet required.
 - Vertical exit [1]
 - Rear exit [2]
 - Side exit [3] (left exit example shown)
- Make an opening for horizontal flues through the wall using a core drill or similar at a size relative to the wall thickness as shown in Table 20.



Flue terminal installation that can only be fitted from inside the building.

- Increase the opening to 150mmØ to allow the optional weather collar to fit through the opening for 60/100mm flue.

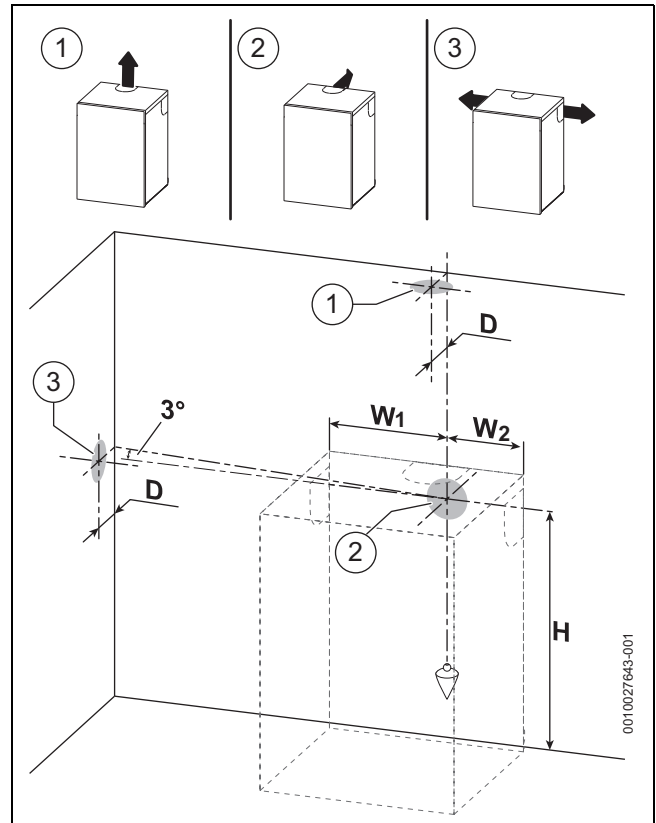


Fig. 41 Flue outlet positions

- [1] Vertical exit flue
- [2] Rear exit flue
- [3] Side exit flue

	Description	Dimension (mm)
W1	Flue centre from appliance left side	138
W2	Flue centre from appliance right side	262
D	Flue centre to rear of mounting frame ¹⁾	123
H	Flue centre from floor ²⁾	730

- 1) This depth increased if pipework gap at rear of appliance is increased

- 2) **IMPORTANT:** for the side exit flues, increase this height by 5.3mm per 100mm of horizontal length that the flue opening is away from the appliance

Table 19 Dimensions

Wall thickness	Flue outlet diameter for Accessory	
	60/100mmØ	80/125mmØ
150 - 240mm	127mmØ	152mmØ
240 - 330mm	127mmØ	152mmØ
330 - 420mm	127mmØ	162mmØ
420 - 500mm	140mmØ	162mmØ

Table 20 Wall thickness depending on the diameter of the flue accessory

- Clear any debris away from the site.
- Remove cover protecting the manifold connections.

Manifold connections

- Ensure all pipe work is clean and each pipe is in the correct position (→ 5.2.3 "Appliance connections").
- Push in each pipe in turn and tighten the fitting to secure.

5.2.3 Appliance connections



WARNING

Appliance - gas connection

- **Ensure the mains gas supply is isolated before starting any work and follow all relevant safety precautions.**

NOTICE

Appliance - hydraulic connections

- Ensure all water pipework, to be connected, are isolated/drained and follow all relevant safety precautions.
- Be careful of plastic components when using a naked flame on pipework.



Surplus water may be present inside the appliance due to factory testing.



External condensate pipework or internal pipe runs in unheated areas such as lofts, basements and garages exposed to prolonged cold temperatures should be protected (→ chapter 4.8).

Appliance connections

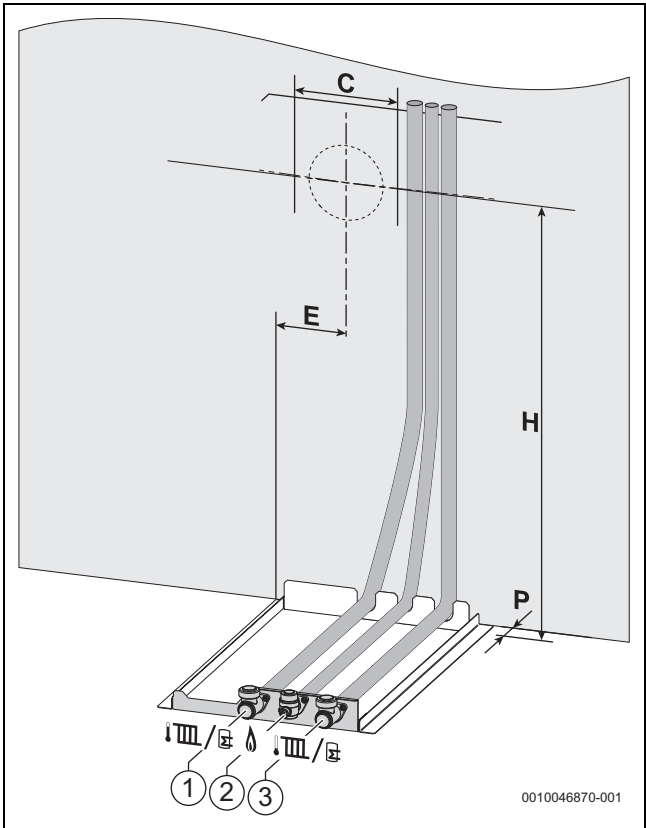


Fig. 42 Connections on the gas and water side

- [1] Primary flow (28mm)
- [2] Gas inlet (22mm)
- [3] Primary return (28mm)
- C Clearance for flue outlet - 200mm.
- E Flue centre from mounting frame left edge - 123mm.
- H Flue centre from floor ¹⁾ - 730mm
- P Minimum pipework gap at rear of appliance. Depends on the type of bends employed. ²⁾ - minimum 38mm.

Condensate connection



The Condensate connection can only be made once the appliance is located in final position.

- Connection details are described later in this chapter after the appliance has been fitted in position on the mounting frame.

5.2.4 Locate appliance onto mounting frame

NOTICE

Transport protection covers

- Remove any internal transport packaging and protection covers from the appliance where applicable.

- 1) **IMPORTANT:** for the side exit flues, increase this height by 5.3mm per 100mm of horizontal length that the flue opening is away from the appliance.
- 2) The overall depth of the appliance is increased from 600mm to 600mm plus the extra pipe work depth.
If the pipe work gap at the rear of the appliance is increased by more than 38mm. This will increase the position of the flue centres by that extra amount of pipe work gap.

Preparing the service valves



The bonded washer supplied is for the Gas connection only.

- Fit the sealing washers to the service valves before installing the appliance onto the mounting frame

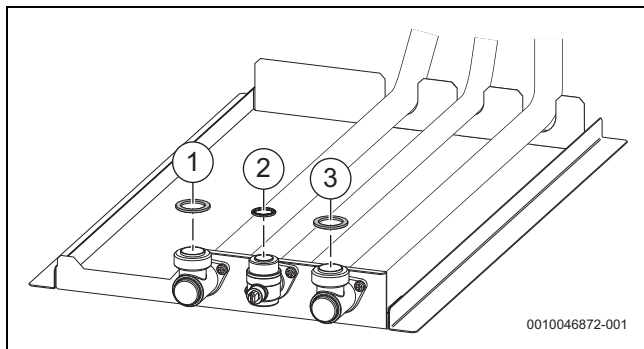


Fig. 43 Fitting the sealing washers

- [1] Primary Flow (28mm)
- [3] Gas Inlet (22mm bonded washer)
- [5] Primary Return (28mm)

Locating the appliance onto the mounting frame

- Ensure that the transit bung has been removed from the gas and water connections on the appliance.
- Ensure the area is clear of debris.

Rear exit flue installations

The flue connector will need to be aligned and loosely fitted before appliance is located in final position to aid flue installation.

Refer to figure 44, A, B and C.



Rear exit flue configuration.

- Locate the flue into the hole so that the flue connector can be aligned with the securing points in the combustion chamber before the appliance is fully pushed back onto the mounting frame.
- Manoeuvre the appliance rear wheels [1] onto the outer rails of the mounting frame [2].
- Slide the appliance onto the mounting frame, taking care to position the front wheels [3] onto the rails and align the gas/water connections and the flue connection.
 - Leave enough of a gap [G] between the appliance and the wall to allow access to connect the bottom fixing point [5] on the flue connector [4] (→ "Rear exit configuration" in the "Appliance flue connection" section of this chapter).
 - Connect the remaining two fixing points.
 - Carefully slide the appliance with rear exit flue the remaining distance onto the mounting frame until fully located in position (the stop tabs [6] on the appliance are against the mounting frame).
The appliance does not sit flush to the wall, but has clearance [P] for the installation pipework.
- Secure appliance to mounting frame with the left hand stop tab [6] and screw [7], supplied in the hardware pack.

Vertical/Side exit flue installations

Refer to figure 44, A and C.



Vertical/Side exit flue configuration.

- The appliance is supplied ready to fit a rear flue outlet.
- To convert the exit point from rear to side or top, the flue outlet blanking plate will need to be moved from the required exit point and fitted to the rear exit point.
- This will need to be carried out before the appliance is located onto the mounting frame (→ Rear exit configuration in the "Appliance flue connection" section of this chapter).
- Manoeuvre the appliance rear wheels [1] onto the outer rails of the mounting frame [2].
- Slide the appliance back onto the mounting frame, taking care to position the front wheels [3] onto the rails and align the gas/water connections and the flue connection.
 - The appliance is fully located in position when the stop tabs [6] on the appliance are against the mounting frame.
The appliance does not sit flush to the wall, but has clearance [P] for the installation pipework.
- Secure appliance to mounting frame with the left hand stop tab [6] and screw [7], supplied in the hardware pack.

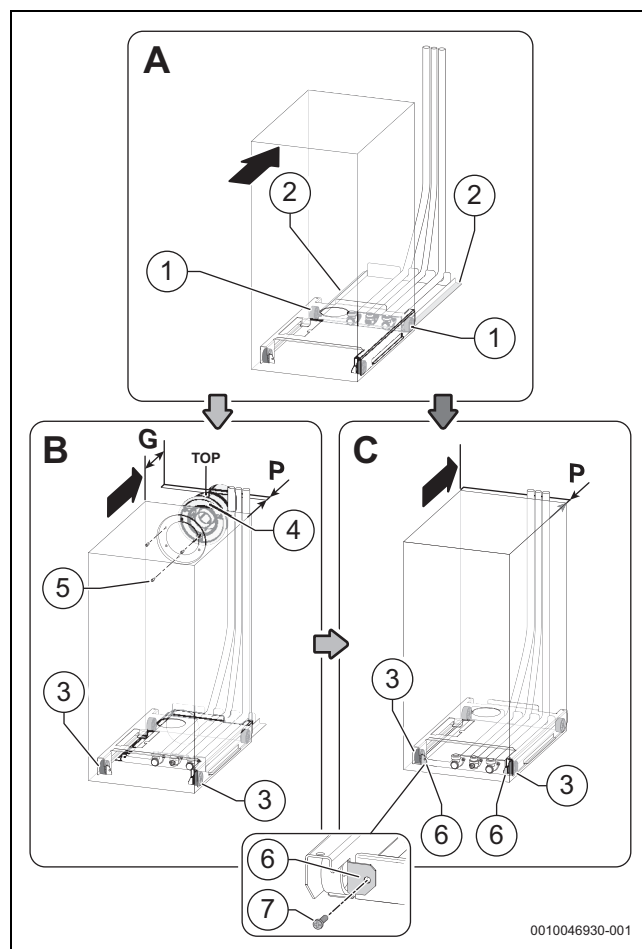


Fig. 44 Locating the appliance onto the mounting frame

- Ensure the sealing washers are correctly seated on the appropriate service valves.
- Connect and tighten the gas and water connections firmly.

Condensate discharge connection



Refer to the Pre-Installation section on Condensate pipe work running from the adaptor to the discharge point.



External condensate pipe work should be increased in diameter and be protected with weather resistant insulation to prevent freezing.

- ▶ The flexible hose must only be used internally within the property.

The condensate pump fills up and periodically discharges through the flexible condensate hose between 200mm to 3500mm from floor level. After this point the condensate flows, due to gravity, down the 22mm plastic pipe to the outlet.

Flexible discharge hose routing

- ▶ Route the flexible discharge hose through the appliance to connect to the 22mm plastic pipe of the condensate discharge installation pipework.
 - Route the flexible discharge hose avoiding any hot components.
 - Ensure it is supported adequately and prevent kinking or restriction along the routing.

Flexible discharge hose connection

Preparing the condensate pump for flexible discharge hose connection. Refer to figure 46.

- ▶ Remove the condensate trap discharge pipe from the condensate pump

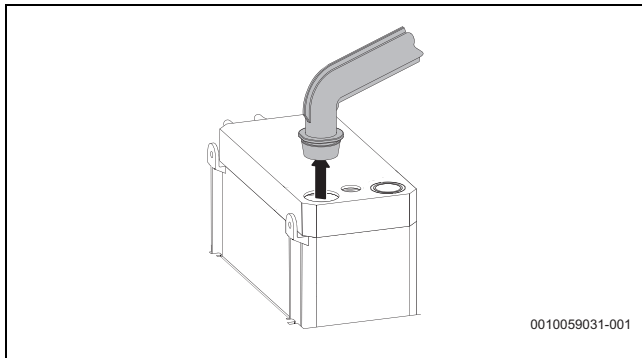


Fig. 45 Condensate trap discharge pipe disconnection

- ▶ Remove the condensate pump to just in-front of the appliance.
 - There is adequate harness length to accomplish this.

Discharge hose installation.

Refer to figure 46.

- ▶ Fit the discharge pipe adaptor kit to the Ø 8mm flexible discharge hose connector in the sequence shown.
 - Insert the thin end of the discharge hose connector into Ø 8mm hose.
 - Secure with the cable tie provided.
 - Insert the discharge hose connector with Ø 8mm hose into the Ø 10mm hose.
 - Secure with the cable tie provided.
 - Fit the Ø 10mm hose onto the adaptor.
 - Connect adaptor to 22mm plastic pipe of the condensate discharge installation pipework connect point

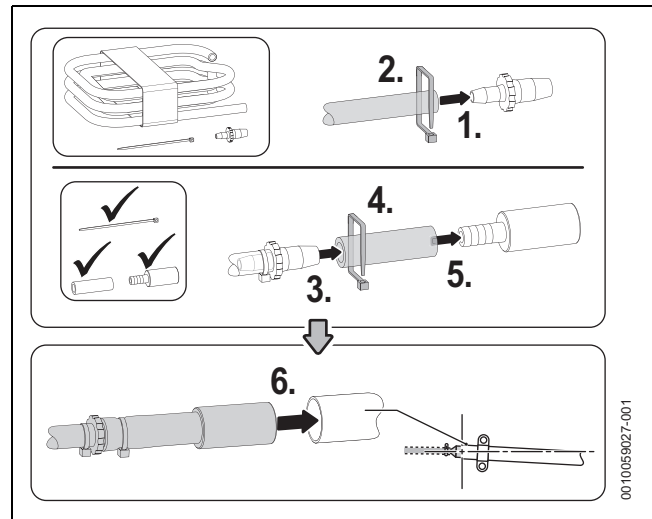


Fig. 46 Condensate discharge flexible hose connection

- ▶ Ensure the routed flexible discharge hose is adequately secured with clips supplied to prevent kinking or restriction.
- ▶ Cut off any excess pipe.

Condensate pump flexible discharge hose connection.

Refer to figure 47.

- ▶ Fit the Ø 8mm flexible discharge hose to the condensate pump in the sequence shown.
 - Remove cover (a slot on the right side between lid and base to aid in separation) and pass flexible discharge hose through outlet hole.
 - Remove locking nut and slide onto flexible discharge hose.
 - Insert the flexible discharge hose onto the outlet connection.
 - Secure flexible discharge hose with the locking nut.
 - Refit cover.

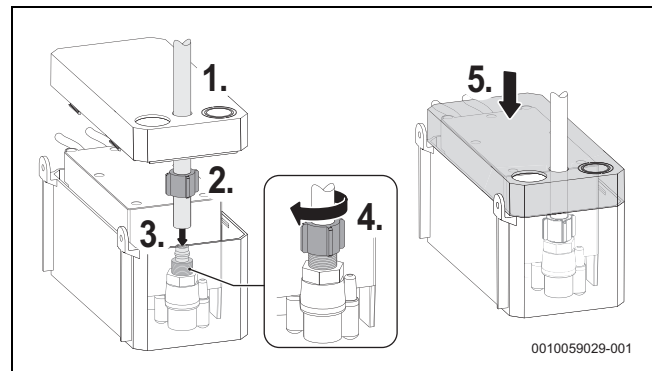


Fig. 47 Condensate pump connection

- ▶ Refit the condensate pump in the appliance.

Refitting condensate trap discharge pipe connection.

Refer to figure 48.

- ▶ Refit the condensate trap discharge pipe to the condensate pump in the sequence shown.
 - Refit condensate trap discharge pipe to the condensate pump.
 - Ensure that connection at condensate trap is fitted correctly (flat edges should indicate that the hose is not twisted).

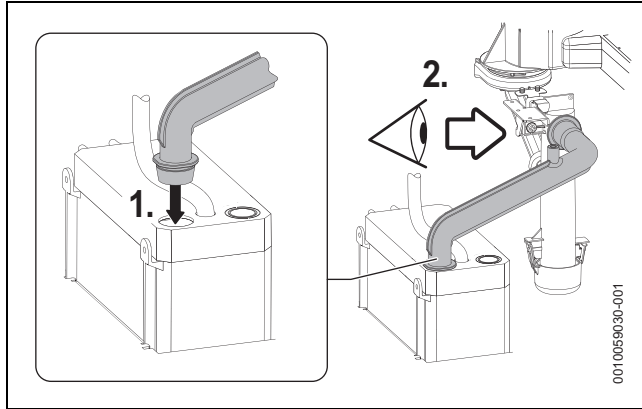


Fig. 48 Condensate trap connection hose refitting

5.2.5 Appliance flue connection

NOTICE

Flue installation

- ▶ Refer to the Flue Kit Installation instructions provided with your flue kit to correctly install the flue with this appliance.
- ▶ Do not exceed the maximum straight length for a horizontal or vertical flue or a 60mm plume management system (if used) as stated in the relevant Installation, Maintenance Instructions or addendum.



To ease assembly of flue components, apply silicone lubricant to sealing surfaces.

Refer to the manual supplied with the flue kit for complete installation instructions.

- ▶ For plume management effective lengths and the effective flue lengths, → 4.7 "Flue systems considerations".

Additional notes and reminders:

- Ensure that all cut lengths are square and free from burrs.
- Ensure that the flue and seals are not damaged.
- The flue is sealed when assembled correctly, the components are pushed fully home and secured.
- The flue is set at an angle of 3° or 52mm per metre length.
- Support the flue at approximately one metre intervals and at a change of direction, use suitable brackets and fittings:
 - Flue bracket 100mm part number: 7 716 191 177.
 - Flue brackets 100mm x 6 part number: 7 716 191 178.
 - Flue bracket 125mm part number: 7 716 191 179.

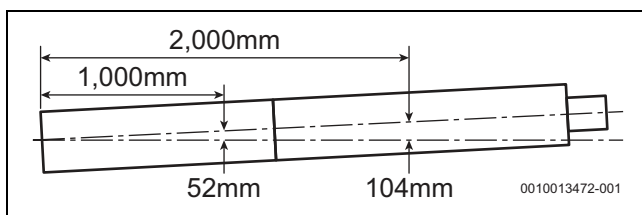


Fig. 49 Slope for condensate disposal

Flue adaptor clamps



The flue adaptor clamps are supplied with the appliance to ensure that the flue components are secure.

- ▶ Clamp [M] is factory fitted to the appliance exhaust outlet.
- ▶ Clamp [L] is supplied in the top tray of the appliance packaging.



The flue adaptor clamp for Vertical options ensures that the flue components are secure.

- ▶ Clamp [S] is supplied with the Vertical flue kit.

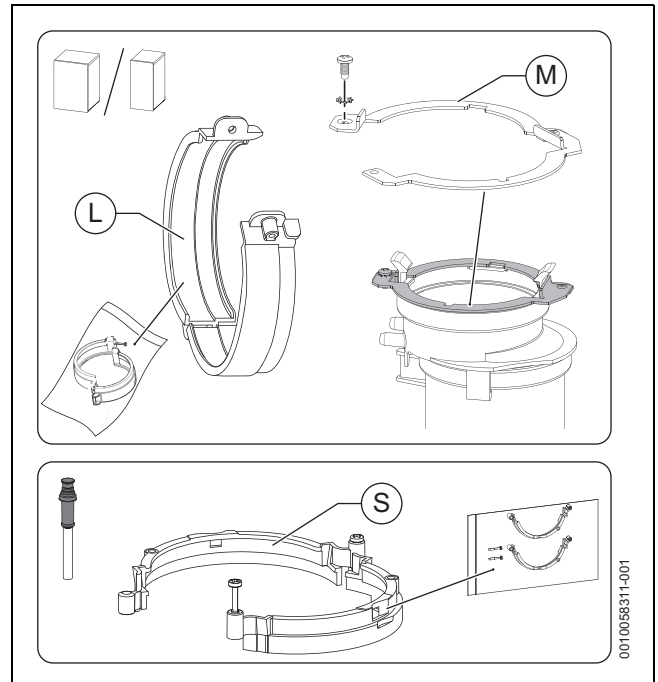


Fig. 50 Flue adaptor clamps

- L Large clamp (used to connect the adaptor elbow and modified flue adaptor together).
- M Metal clamp (used to connect the adaptor elbow to the appliance exhaust outlet).
- S Small clamp (used to connect the flue adaptor to the appliance exhaust outlet).



Clamp Usage

- ▶ Clamp [L] is only required for horizontal flue installation, vertical flue configurations do not require clamp [L].
- ▶ Clamp [M] MUST be used in all horizontal flue configurations.
- ▶ Clamp [S] MUST be used in all vertical flue configurations.

Flue adaptor configuration options

The connection to the appliance exhaust outlet will depend on the exit point from the appliance for the flue installation.
Refer to figure 51.

- Choose the adaptor elbow/flue adaptor combination or flue adaptor to suit the installation flue requirement.



Horizontal exit configurations.

- 60/100 Flue options: 80/60 flue adaptor must be cut to suit all horizontal exit flue configurations.
- 80/125 Flue options: 80/80 flue adaptor must be cut to suit rear and left exit horizontal flue configurations.

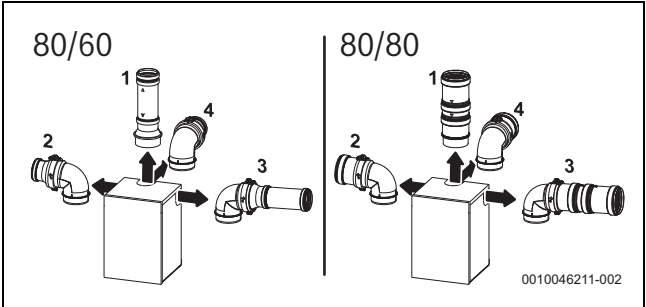


Fig. 51 Flue adaptor configuration options

- [1] **Vertical exit**
Unmodified 80/60 flue adaptor
Unmodified 80/80 flue adaptor
- [2] **Left exit**
93° adaptor elbow and modified 80/60 flue adaptor - short
93° adaptor elbow and modified 80/80 flue adaptor - short
- [3] **Right exit**
93° adaptor elbow and modified 80/60 flue adaptor - long
93° adaptor elbow and unmodified 80/80 flue adaptor - long
- [4] **Rear exit**
93° adaptor elbow and modified 80/60 flue adaptor - short
93° adaptor elbow and modified 80/80 flue adaptor - short

Adaptor elbow and flue adaptor assembly

Adaptor elbow and modified flue adaptor short.

Refer to figure 52.

- Remove the seal [1] from the flue adaptor.
- Cut the excess [2] off the adaptor square along the mark as shown, de-burr and clean the adaptor face.
- Replace the seal [1] in the adaptor.
- Push the adaptor [3] into the elbow [4] until secured with the clip.
- Engage the hinge end [5] onto the pivot [6] of the clamp.
- Test fit the clamp [L] around the flue adaptor/elbow to determine in which clamp half to fit the screw, this will depend upon which flue exit is chosen, left or rear.
 - The screw needs to be accessible for tightening.
 - Ensure that the arrow points in the direction of the exhaust flow.
 - Ensure that the slot in the clamp engages with the tab on the top the adaptor elbow [4].
- Secure the clamp [L] in position.
 - Tighten the screw [7] sufficiently to close up the clamp, do not over-tighten as this will damage the clamp material.

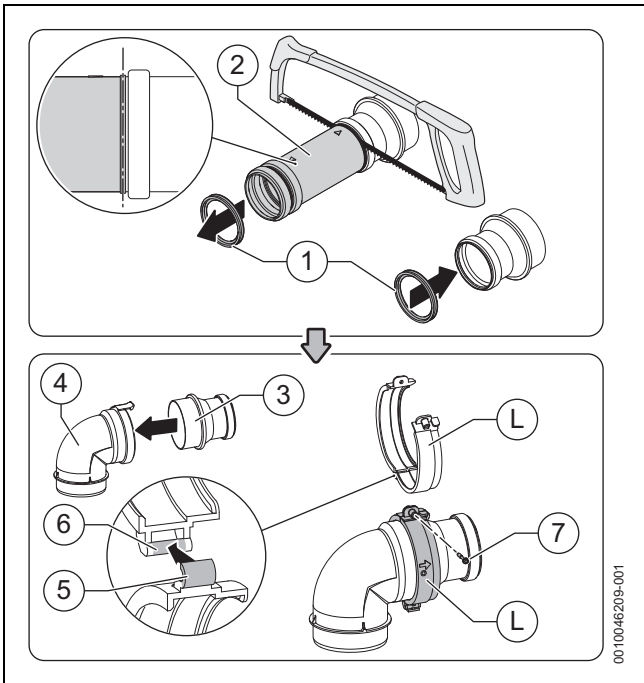


Fig. 52 Short flue adaptor and elbow configuration

Adaptor elbow and modified flue adaptor long.

Refer to figure 53.

- ▶ Remove the seal [1] from the flue adaptor.
- ▶ Cut the excess [2] off the adaptor square along the mark as shown, de-burr and clean the adaptor face.
- ▶ Replace the seal [1] in the adaptor.
- ▶ Push the adaptor [3] into the elbow [4] until secured with the clip.
- ▶ Engage the hinge end [5] onto the pivot [6] of the clamp.
- ▶ Test fit the clamp [L] around the flue adaptor/elbow to determine in which clamp half to fit the screw.
 - The screw needs to be accessible for tightening.
 - Ensure that the arrow points in the direction of the exhaust flow.
 - Ensure that the slot in the clamp engages with the tab on the top the adaptor elbow [4].
- ▶ Secure the clamp [L] in position.
 - Tighten the screw [7] sufficiently to close up the clamp, do not over-tighten as this will damage the clamp material.

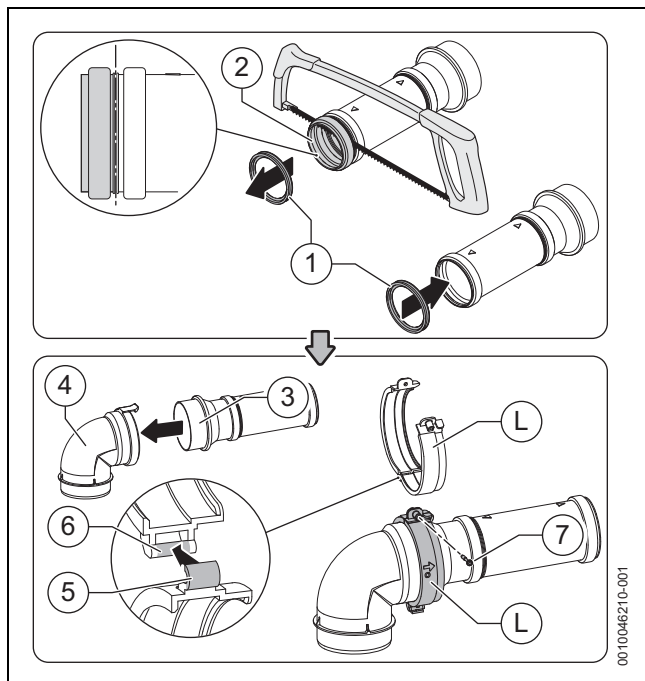


Fig. 53 Long flue adaptor and elbow configuration

Flue measuring and cutting

NOTICE

Flue installation

- ▶ Refer to the Flue Kit Installation instructions provided with your flue kit to correctly install the flue with this Floor standing boiler

NOTICE

Flue length

- ▶ Do not exceed the maximum straight length for a horizontal or vertical flue or a 60mm plume management system (if used) as stated in the relevant Installation, Commissioning and Servicing Instructions manual or addendum.



Cutting the flue to an exact measurement is not normally required as the telescopic flue terminal can allow for some adjustment.

GR8700iF 35 R/GR8700iF 50 R Maximum effective flue length	L max. (mm)
60/100 horizontal	4,000
60/100 vertical	6,400
80/125 horizontal	13,000
80/125 vertical	15,000

Table 21 maximum flue lengths

Flue length guide

Flue length range (mm)	Cut	Number of extensions
140 ¹⁾ - 265	Y	None
319 - 530	N	None
530 - 750	N	None
750 - 1260	Y	1
1260 - 1480	N	1
1480 - 2210	Y	2
2210 - 2430	N	2
2430 - 3160	Y	3
3160 - 3380	N	3
3380 - 4000	Y	4

1) The flue is cut to a minimum of 130mm the flue connector adds the additional 10mm.

Table 22 Flue extension guidance up to 4 metres

Flue connection

Refer to the Flue kit installation instructions supplied with the flue kit to correctly install the flue to this appliance.

Cutting the flue to the exact length should not be necessary as the telescopic flue terminal can allow for the final adjustment.



Ensure that the flue rises away from the boiler by at least 3° or 52mm per metre of flue length.

Rear exit configuration



Apply silicone lubricant supplied in the flue kit to the seals to aid fitting.

Fitting the flue connector to the appliance.

Refer to figure 54.

- ▶ Slide the appliance onto the mounting frame, leaving enough of a gap between the appliance and the wall to allow access to connect the fixing points on the flue connector.
- ▶ Position the flue connector [1] with 'TOP' uppermost to align with the three holes in the appliance inner casing.
- ▶ Secure the flue connector [1] from inside the appliance case using three hexagonal bolts [2].

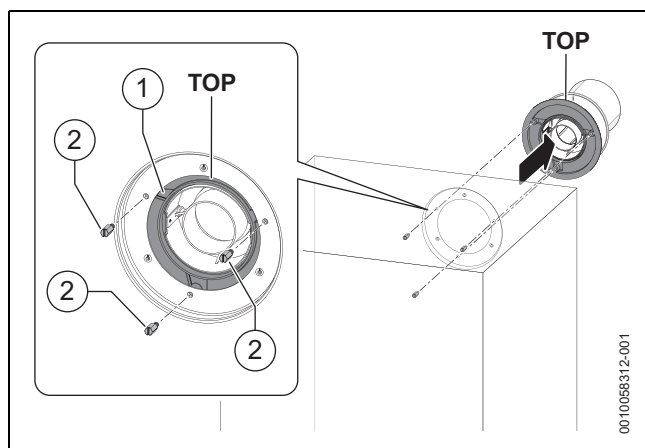


Fig. 54 Rear flue connection

- ▶ Carefully slide the appliance with rear exit flue the remaining distance onto the mounting frame until fully located in position.
- ▶ Secure appliance to mounting frame with screw (left hand side rail).

Fitting the adaptor assembly.

Refer to figure 55.

- ▶ Remove the adaptor clamp [M], already fitted to the appliance exhaust outlet.
 - Remove securing screw [1].
 - Open the clamp utilising the pivot point and remove.
- ▶ Fit the adaptor assembly.
 - Slide the flue adaptor into the inner flue tube.
 - Slide the elbow into the appliance exhaust outlet [3], ensuring that the clips either side [2] secure the elbow into position.
- ▶ Re-fit the adaptor clamp [M] around the appliance exhaust outlet and adaptor joint.
 - Ensure that the adaptor clamp [M] is fully located over the clips [2] of the appliance exhaust outlet [3].
- ▶ Pinch the adaptor clamp [M] halves together to close the clamp and align the screw fittings. Secure with screw [1] to retain the clamp.

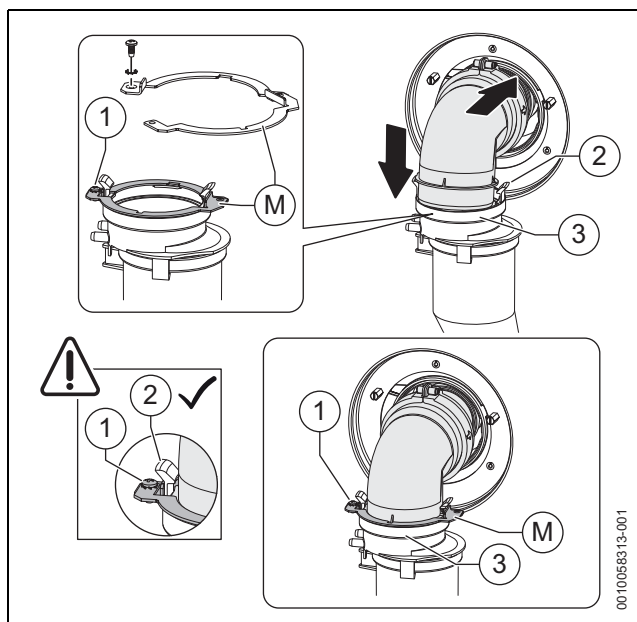


Fig. 55 Adaptor assembly fitting to appliance exhaust outlet

Converting from rear exit flue

The appliance is supplied ready to fit a rear flue outlet. To convert the flue outlet from rear to side or top, the following actions need to be completed:

- ▶ Select the required outlet position for the flue configuration.

Refer to figure 56, right hand side example shown.

- ▶ Remove the knock-out panel [1] from the outer casing.
- ▶ Remove the flue outlet blanking plate, comprising the three screws [2] and the cover plate [3] and gasket [4].

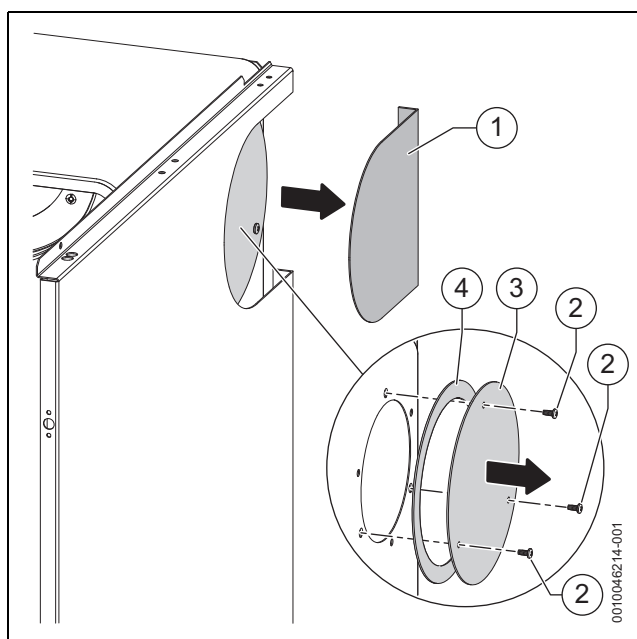


Fig. 56 Removing knock-out panel and flue outlet blanking plate (right hand side example)

- ▶ Refit the flue outlet blanking plate to the rear exit outlet.
 - Ensure gasket is in good condition and secured with the three screws.

Side exit configuration



Apply silicone lubricant supplied in the flue kit to the seals to aid fitting.

Fitting the flue connector to the appliance.

Refer to figure 57, right hand side example shown.

- Position the flue connector [1] with 'TOP' uppermost to align with the three holes in the appliance inner casing.



50kW output appliances for right hand side exit configurations.

Supplied in the flue kit screw pack is a short hexagonal bolt for the lower fixing point of the flue connector.

- Pre fit the lower fixing point with the short head hexagonal bolt into the flue connector and slide into lower slot [5] before securing with remaining two hexagonal bolts.
- Secure the flue connector [1] from inside the appliance case using three hexagonal bolts [2].
- Push the flue [3] firmly into the flue connector [1].
- Drill two 3mm holes through the connector and into the outer sleeve of the flue and secure with the screws [4] provided.

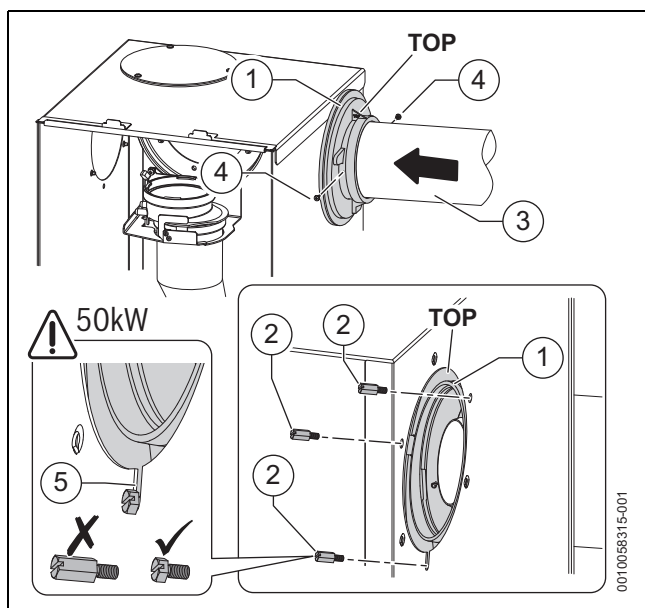


Fig. 57 Side flue connection (right hand side example)

Fitting the adaptor assembly.

Refer to figure 58.

- Remove the adaptor clamp [M], already fitted to the appliance exhaust outlet.
 - Release securing screw [1].
 - Open the clamp utilising the pivot point and remove.
- Fit the adaptor assembly.
 - Slide the flue adaptor into the inner flue tube.
 - Slide the elbow into the appliance exhaust outlet [3], ensuring that the clips either side [2] secure the elbow into position.
- Re-fit the adaptor clamp [M] around the appliance exhaust outlet and adaptor joint.
 - Ensure that the adaptor clamp [M] is fully located over the clips [2] of the appliance exhaust outlet [3].
- Pinch the adaptor clamp [M] halves together to close the clamp and align the screw fittings. Secure with screw [1] to retain the clamp but do not over-tighten as this will damage the clamp material.

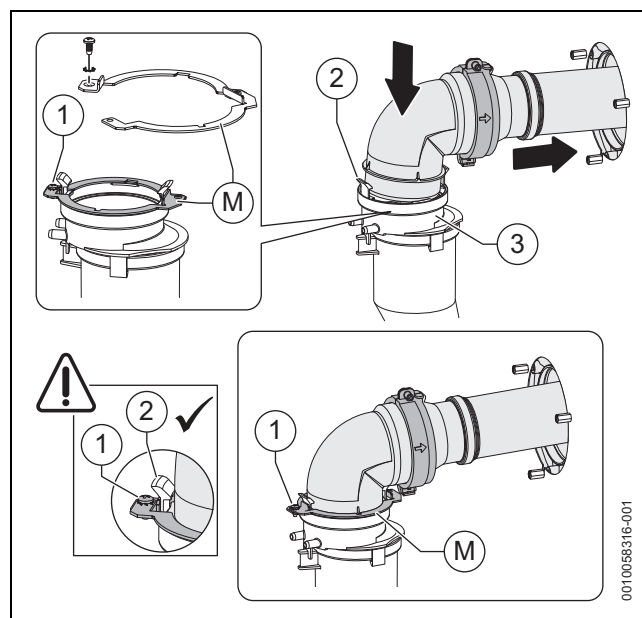


Fig. 58 Adaptor assembly fitting to appliance exhaust outlet

Vertical exit configuration



Vertical flue connector

- ▶ **High level horizontal flue options:**
The vertical flue connector is available separately.
- ▶ **Vertical flue options:**
The vertical flue connector is supplied as part of the vertical flue kit.



Apply silicone lubricant supplied in the flue kit to the seals to aid fitting.

Fitting the flue connector to the appliance.

Refer to figure 59.

- ▶ Slide the vertical flue adaptor [2] over the inner flue tube of the vertical flue section [1].
 - Push the adaptor almost all the way into the flue, leaving enough of the adaptor showing to be able to pull the adaptor down later.
- ▶ Align the holes in the vertical flue connector [3] with the holes in the case and secure from inside the case with the three bolts [4] provided.
- ▶ Fit the vertical flue section [1] into the vertical flue connector [3].
- ▶ Using the two indents, drill two 3mm holes through the connector and into the outer sleeve of the flue and secure with the screws [5] provided.

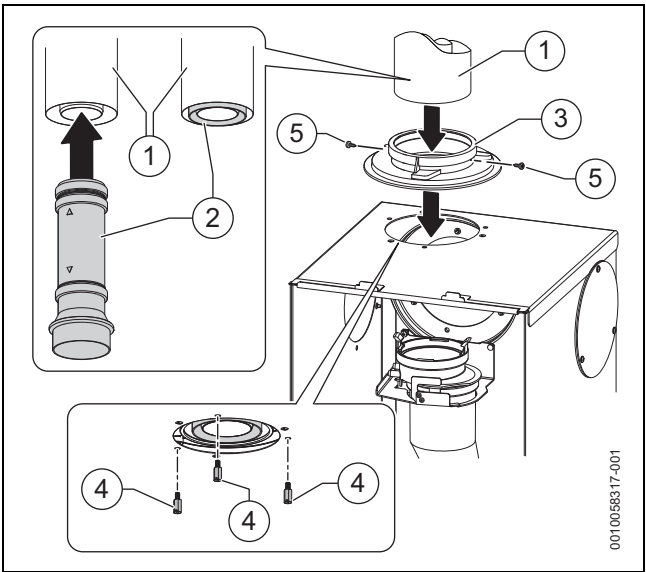


Fig. 59 Top exit flue connection

Fitting the vertical flue adaptor.

Refer to figure 60.

- ▶ Remove the adaptor clamp [M], already fitted to the appliance exhaust outlet.
 - Release securing screw.
 - Open the clamp utilising the pivot point and remove.
 - This component is swapped for vertical exit configurations.
- ▶ Connect the vertical flue adaptor.
 - Slide the flue adaptor [2] down into the appliance exhaust outlet [4].
 - Ensure that the clips either side [3] secure the adaptor into position.
- ▶ Fit the adaptor clamp [S] (supplied in the Vertical flue kit/vertical flue connector) around the appliance exhaust outlet and adaptor joint.
 - Ensure that the adaptor clamp [S] is fully located over the clips [3] of the appliance exhaust outlet [4].
- ▶ Pinch the adaptor clamp [S] halves together to close the clamp and align the screw fittings. Secure with screw [1] to retain the clamp but do not over-tighten as this will damage the clamp material.

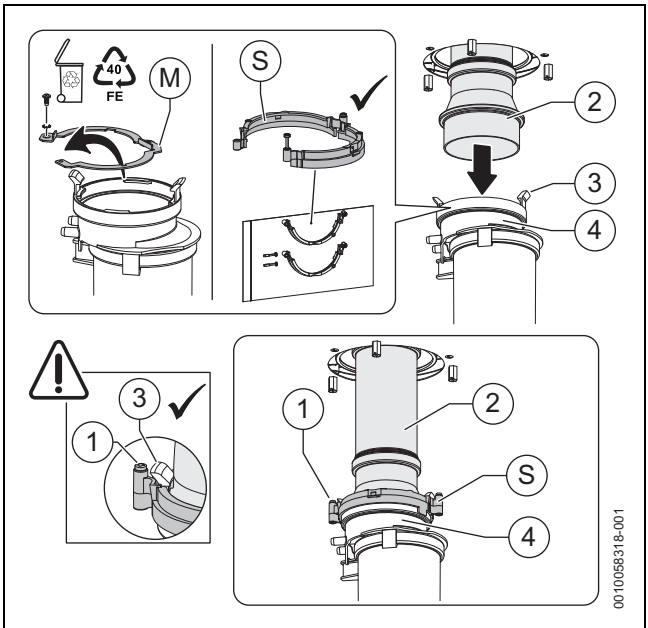


Fig. 60 Vertical flue adaptor fitting to appliance exhaust outlet

5.3 Electrical connection

5.3.1 Safety instructions



DANGER

Risk of electric shock!

- ▶ Isolate electrical components from the power supply (230 V AC) (fuse, circuit breaker) and secure against unintentional re-connection before carrying out any work.
Information on safe isolation can be found in national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines for the country of installation.
- ▶ Check for zero potential (conductors proved to be dead) before proceeding with work, using approved test equipment.

Electrical considerations:

- All electrical work must be carried out by a competent and authorised person.
- All work must comply with the current national and regional regulations, technical regulations and guidelines for electrical installations.
- The mains electrical supply to the appliance must be through a fused double pole isolator.
- An isolator shall be situated next to the appliance for new systems and, where practicable, replacement appliances (this could be the fused double pole isolator).
- Any additional components/equipment that are connected to the appliance that require 230 Volts must be connected through the same isolator as the appliance.
- External fuse 3 Amps.
- When stripping the wires, ensure copper strands do not fall into the control box.

NOTICE

Risk of damage from hot appliance components.

Hot appliance components can damage electrical cables.

- ▶ Ensure all electrical cables are in the correct cable guides and away from hot appliance components.



Cable routing:

- ▶ Run power cables separately from signal cables. Interference from power cables can induce spurious faults on signal cables, ensure that there is at least 100mm separation between power and signal cables.
- ▶ Ensure the cables are of sufficient length to allow the control box to be moved to the service position.

If the power cable is of insufficient length and is to be replaced, access the connection terminal (→ Fig. 62)

- ▶ Replace with the following cable type:
 - Flexible PVC insulated, 1.5mm² temperature rated to 90 °C, in accordance to regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines for appliance power supply installations.
 - A spare strain relief is supplied in the hardware pack, if required.
- ▶ Connect the cable so that the protective conductor (earth) is longer than the other wires.

5.3.2 Installer wiring connections

Control unit to service position

Refer to figure 61.

- ▶ Move to control unit to the service position in the sequence shown.
 - Release the control unit securing screw.
 - Swing the control unit into service position.
The dimple on the lower bracket will hold the control unit in place.

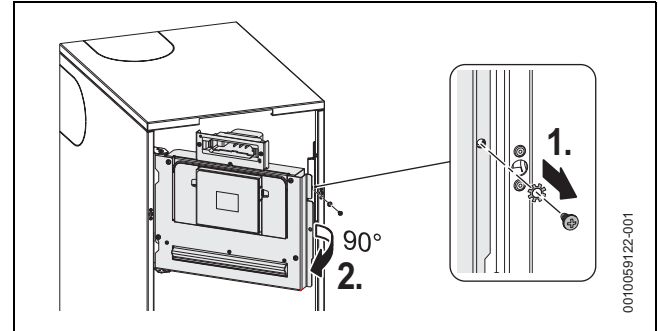


Fig. 61 Service position for the control unit

Access to electrical connections

Refer to figure 62.

- ▶ Remove the cover bracket in the sequence shown.
 - Remove the screws whilst supporting the bracket.
 - Remove the bracket.

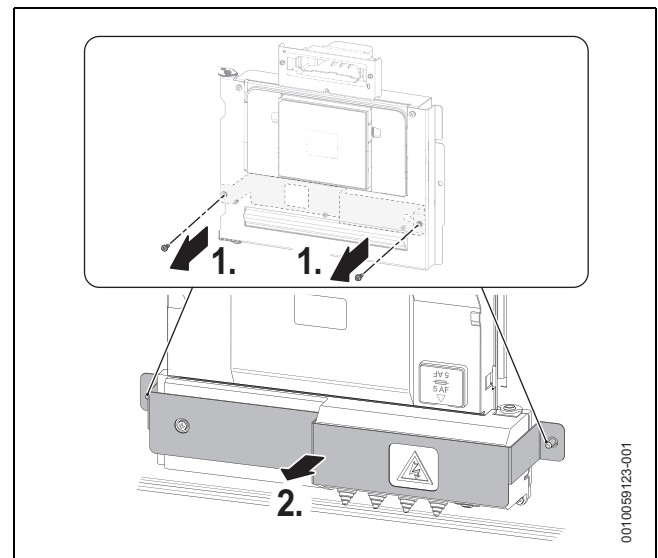


Fig. 62 Bracket removal

Refer to figure 63.

- Accessing the electrical connections in the sequence shown.
 - Remove the screws.
 - Remove the cover.

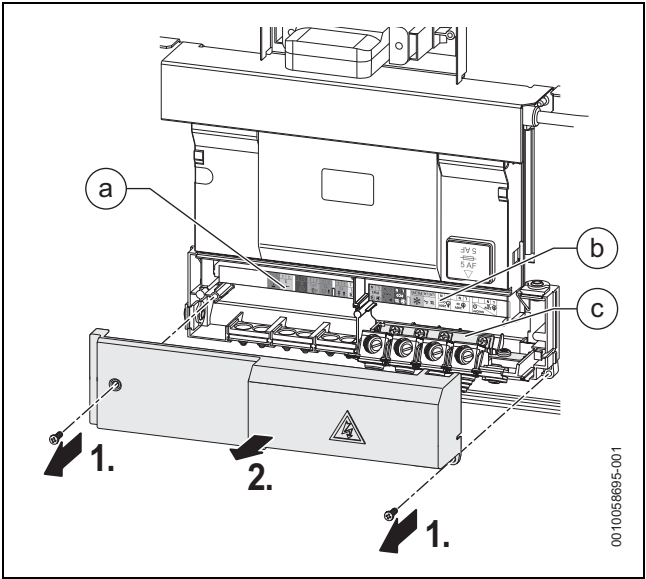


Fig. 63 Cover removal

Stepped cable grommets

- For splash-water protection (IP): cut the stepped cable grommets to match the diameter of the cable.

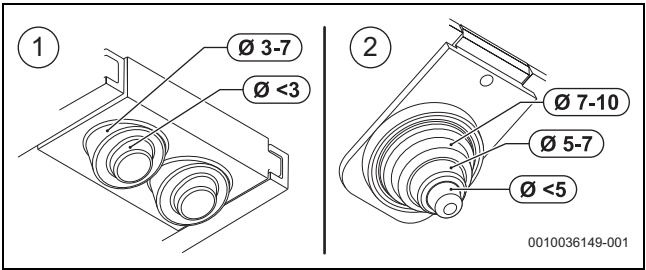


Fig. 64 Adapting the grommets to the cable diameter

- [1] Low voltage (signal cables) grommet
- [2] Power supply (power cables) grommet with strain relief

[1] Low voltage (signal cables)

- Guide the cable through the grommet.
- Connect the cable to the terminal strip for external accessories.

[2] Power supply (power cables)

- Guide the cable through the grommet.
- Connect the cable to the terminal strip for external accessories and the protective conductor (PE) to the $\perp$ rail.
- Secure the cable on the strain relief.

Cable preparations

NOTICE

Damage to control unit!

Small pieces of wire can cause shorts and damage to electronics.

- When stripping wires always ensure copper strands do not fall into the control box.

Power supply (power cables), example → figure 65

- Ensure the conductors (C) can reach the appropriate terminal connection and that the protective conductor (PE) is longer than the other wires.
 - Power cables connected to the appliance may have different conductor lengths depending on the termination point.

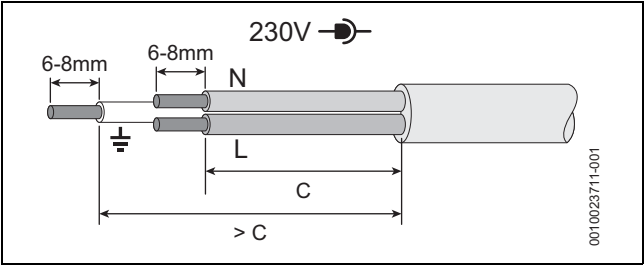


Fig. 65 Power supply (power cables) preparation

Low voltage (signal cables), example → figure 66

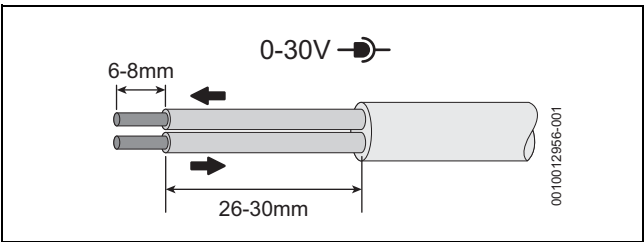


Fig. 66 Low voltage (signal cables) preparation

Power supply (power cables) terminal strip

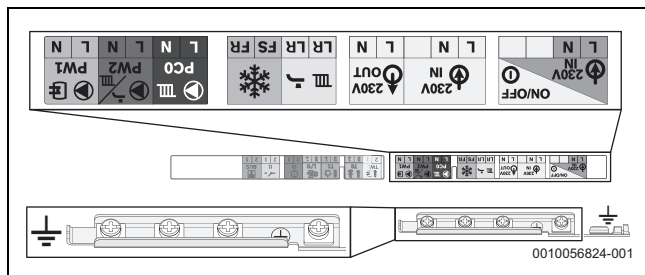


Fig. 67 Power supply (power cables) terminal strip

Power supply (power cables) connections

Symbol	Function
	Protective conductor (PE) $\perp$ rail. ► Connect the protective conductor (PE) ($\perp$) for power supply and external devices.
	Internal condensate pump power supply. • Factory fitted, not rewirable.
	Power supply (power cable). Pre-wired cable (Live and Neutral).
	230V mains output to external controls/wiring centre. ► Connect power supply for external controls.
	Switch live (Live Return) to appliance. • Appliance heat demand input. • No functionality; not used
	External frost thermostat. • FS output (frost thermostat supply). • FR input (frost thermostat return).
	Primary circulation pump (100W as maximum, Pumps exceeding 100W must be connected using a suitable relay). ► Connect power supply for external pump. – L output (Live supply to pump) – N output (Neutral supply to pump) ► Connect the pump protective conductor (PE) to the $\perp$ rail.
	Secondary circulation pump (max. 100W). • Additional heating circuit pump – or – • Cycle circulation pump ► Connect power supply for external pump. – L output (Live supply to pump) – N output (Neutral supply to pump) ► Connect the pump protective conductor (PE) to the $\perp$ rail.
	Secondary circulation pump (max. 100W). • Cylinder circulation pump – or – • External 3-way valve 230V ► Connect power supply for external equipment. – L output (Live supply to equipment) – N output (Neutral supply to equipment) ► Connect the equipment protective conductor (PE) to the $\perp$ rail.

Table 23 Power supply (power cables) terminal strip for external accessories

Low voltage (signal cables) terminal strip

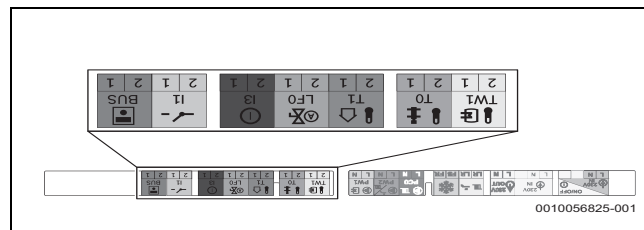


Fig. 68 Low voltage (signal cables) terminal strip

Low voltage (signal cables) connections

Symbol	Function
	Cylinder temperature sensor ► Connect the 2-core cable (NOT USED, unless optional Greenstar Wiring Centre is fitted).
	Low Loss Header (LLH) temperature sensor ► Connect the 2-core cable (NOT USED, unless optional Greenstar Wiring Centre is fitted).
	Outdoor weather compensation sensor (used when outdoor sensor is connected, optional accessory) ► Connect the outside temperature sensor via a 2-core cable (NOT USED, unless optional Greenstar Wiring Centre is fitted).
	No functionality; not used
	Internal condensate pump high level sensor. • Terminals pre wired to Internal condensate pump.
	No functionality; not used
	Communication BUS connection for hard-wired Worcester/Bosch EMS controls. ► Connect 2-core cable (NOT USED, unless optional Greenstar Wiring Centre is fitted).

Table 24 Low voltage (signal cables) terminal strip for optional accessories

5.3.3 External controls - Domestic installations

Appliance external control connections example

- ▶ The electrical power supply to the external equipment [2] is supplied from 230V OUT - L (Live), N (Neutral) and PE - $\perp$ (earth) terminals.
- ▶ The Switch Live from the external equipment [3]:
 - Both pre-wired links are removed, the CH demands are combined and wired to the **III** LR terminal.
- ▶ External frost thermostat connections [4]:
 - The Live supply is terminal FS
 - The Switch Live is terminal FR
- ▶ External heating pump [5]:
 - The Live supply is terminal L to the Pump Live
 - The Neutral supply is terminal N to the Pump Neutral
 - The Earth connection is the Protective conductor (PE) $\perp$ rail to the Pump Earth

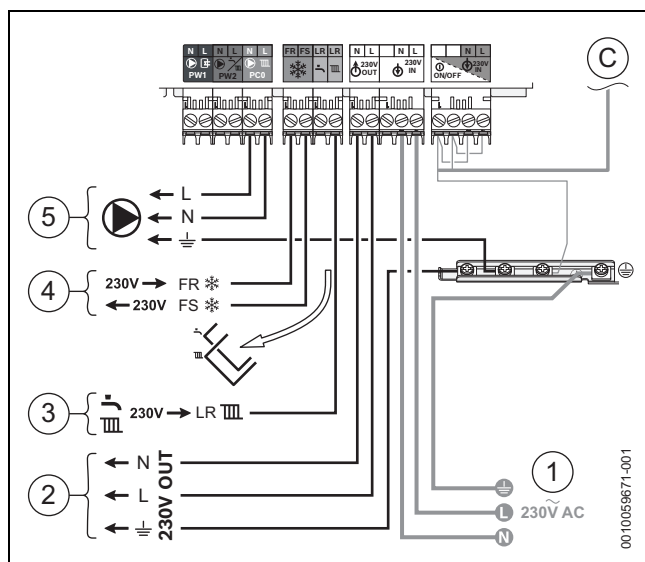


Fig. 69 External controls connections example

- [1] 230V mains supply to the appliance.
- [2] 230V supply from the appliance to the external controls.
- [3] CH & DHW Switch Live (Demand) from the external controls.
- [4] External frost protection Live supply and Switch Live (Demand).
- [5] 230V mains supply to the external heating pump.
- [C] Condensate pump power supply (pre-wired connection).

6 Commissioning

6.1 Safety instructions



DANGER

Risk of electric shock!

- Isolate electrical components from the power supply (230 V AC) (fuse, circuit breaker) and secure against unintentional re-connection before carrying out any work.
Information on safe isolation can be found in national and regional regulations as well as all technical rules and guidelines for the country of installation.
- Check for zero potential (conductors proved to be dead) before proceeding with work, using approved test equipment.



WARNING

Risk of scalding!

- This appliance is supplied with the CH control set at approximately 60 °C, a temperature that should be suitable for most installations. When the boiler switches from CH to DHW, the temperature of the hot water may briefly exceed the DHW set point if the CH temperature is set higher than the DHW temperature. If the CH temperature is changed to 65 °C or above, it is advisable to fit a thermostatic mixing valve (TMV) at the point of use (e.g. before the bath hot tap or shower) to protect vulnerable people from scalding.

6.2 Pre-Commissioning checks

6.3 Water treatment

Primary system flushing (Central Heating)

Ensure that the system has been cleaned:

- Following the guidance of BS 7593:
 - Code of Practice for treatment of water in hot water central heating systems.
- Overview available in Pre-installation, Cleaning primary systems section.

Inhibitor (Central Heating):

Add a suitable inhibitor that is compatible with aluminium (or combined inhibitor/anti-freeze, if the system is exposed to freezing conditions), to the heating system in accordance with the DWTa code of practice and manufacturer's guidelines.



The pH value of the system water must be between 6.5 and 8 or the appliance warranty will be invalidated.



The inhibitor or combined inhibitor/anti-freeze must not cause damage to the materials within the appliance (aluminium, mild steel, stainless steel, copper and brass) and any other materials/components within the system.

- ▶ Record the date when the inhibitor was added to the system on the guarantee card.
- ▶ The concentration level of inhibitor in the system should be checked every 12 months or sooner if system content is lost.

NOTICE

Sealing agents

Normally the addition of sealing agents to the system water is not permitted as this can cause problems with deposits left in the heat exchanger.

- In cases where all attempts to find a system micro leak have failed, Worcester, Bosch Group supports the use of Fernox F4 leak sealer.

6.3.1 Filling the appliance and adding Inhibitor



The analogue pressure gauge [1] within the appliance is for indication purposes only, and is intended to assist when initially filling the system before the appliance is powered.

- Pressure shown on this gauge should not be compared to readings shown in the boiler status menu on the digital display as they will differ, especially when the circulation pump is running.
- Final adjustments to system pressure must be made whilst referring to the digital pressure display [2].

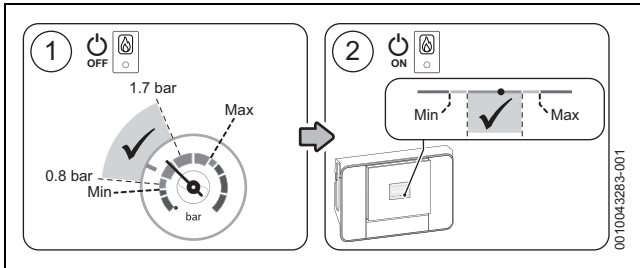


Fig. 70 Initial filling of the system before appliance is powered

Filling the system - Open Vent systems

NOTICE

- Salt based softened water must not be used to fill the central heating system.
- Check drain cocks and manual air vents are closed and all radiator valves are open. Add a suitable inhibitor or combined inhibitor/anti-freeze, if the system is exposed to freezing conditions, to the heating system water in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
- Turn on the water main to the system header and allow the system fill.
- Vent the appliance using the manual air vent (on flow pipe) (→ Fig. 3, item 21) taking care to protect any electrical connection.
- Vent all radiators and the primary side of the hot water cylinder, tighten when completed and check the system for any leaks and correct if required.

6.3.2 Appliances converted to sealed primary system

NOTICE

- Salt based softened water must not be used to fill the central heating system.
- Check drain cocks and manual air vents are closed and all radiator valves are open. Add a suitable inhibitor or combined inhibitor/anti-freeze, if the system is exposed to freezing conditions, to the heating system water in accordance with the manufacturers instructions.
- Turn on the water main and open the system valves.
- Fill the system to between 0.8 and 1.7 bar via a WRAS approved filling loop.
- Vent the appliance using the manual air vent (on flow pipe) (→ Fig. 3, item 21) taking care to protect any electrical connection.

- Manually vent all radiators, tighten when completed and check the system for any leaks and correct if required.
- Top up the system pressure if the pressure drops below 0.8 bar.
- Isolate and remove filling loop connections to the system.

Adjusting the operating pressure of the heating system

Display on the system pressure gauge	
1 bar	Minimum charge pressure (when system is cold)
1 - 1.5 bar	Optimal charge pressure
3 bar	Maximum charge pressure at maximum heating water temperature must not be exceeded (pressure relief valve opens).

Table 25

If the indicator is below 1 bar when the system is cold:

- Top up the water until the indicator is between 1 bar and 1.5 bar again.

If pressure is not being maintained:

- Check expansion vessel pre-charge and for faults.
- Check the heating system for leaks.
- Check pressure relief valve for leaks.

6.4 Starting the appliance

NOTICE

Damage to appliance or system!

Running the appliance:

- Never run the appliance when the appliance/system is empty or partially filled.

6.4.1 Turning on the appliance

- Turn on the appliance at the power supply isolator.

6.5 Chimney sweep mode



You have 15 minutes to take your measurements or to make your settings. After this time the appliance returns to normal operation. You can re-enter chimney sweep mode if necessary. When running in the chimney sweep mode, the external controls will need to be set to ensure that the appliance will not overheat. This is to allow sufficient time for this part of the commissioning procedure.

In chimney sweep mode the rated output of the appliance can be selected.

- Press and hold the **ok** key for 5 seconds until **Chimney sweep** is displayed.
- Confirm you have read and understood the alert message, press **ok**.
- Set the desired rated output using **▲** or **▼** for Max and Min respectively.
The value is accepted after 2 seconds and marked with a tick.
- To exit the chimney sweep mode, press **ok** or **↶**.

Adjustment with casing removed in chimney sweep mode

1. Set the chimney sweep mode and start up the appliance at maximum rated output.
2. Set the chimney sweep mode and set the appliance at minimum rated output.

6.5.1 Setting the appliance to maximum



Maximum output mode

- ▶ A hot water outlet must be opened to prevent the appliance from shutting down due to high temperature during testing.
- ▶ Press the **ok** key for 5 seconds until **Chimney sweep** is displayed.
- ▶ Confirm you have read and understood the alert message, press **ok**.
 - The appliance enters chimney sweep mode and automatically enters maximum output.
 - The display shows “Max.” (power output) and the flow temperature.
 - The appliance will ramp up to maximum output in approximately 30 to 35 seconds.

6.5.2 Setting the appliance to minimum

Whilst the appliance is already in chimney sweep mode - maximum output.

- ▶ Press the ▼ button to set the appliance to minimum output.
 - The display shows “Min.” (power output) and the flow temperature.
 - The appliance will take approximately 30 to 35 seconds to ramp down to minimum output.
 - Wait a further 30 seconds to allow the appliance to stabilise at minimum output.

6.5.3 Exiting chimney sweep mode

To exit the chimney sweep mode:

- ▶ Press **ok** or ↶ and the appliance will return to normal operation.
 - If left in the chimney sweep mode the boiler will return to normal operation after 15 minutes.



When exiting chimney sweep mode the pump will continue to run in order to cool the heat exchanger. Boiler status code 208 will be visible during this operation.

6.6 Checking gas inlet pressure

Measuring the inlet pressure

- ▶ Switch off the appliance and close the gas isolator.
- ▶ Unscrew the screw on the test nipple for the gas supply pressure and connect a manometer.

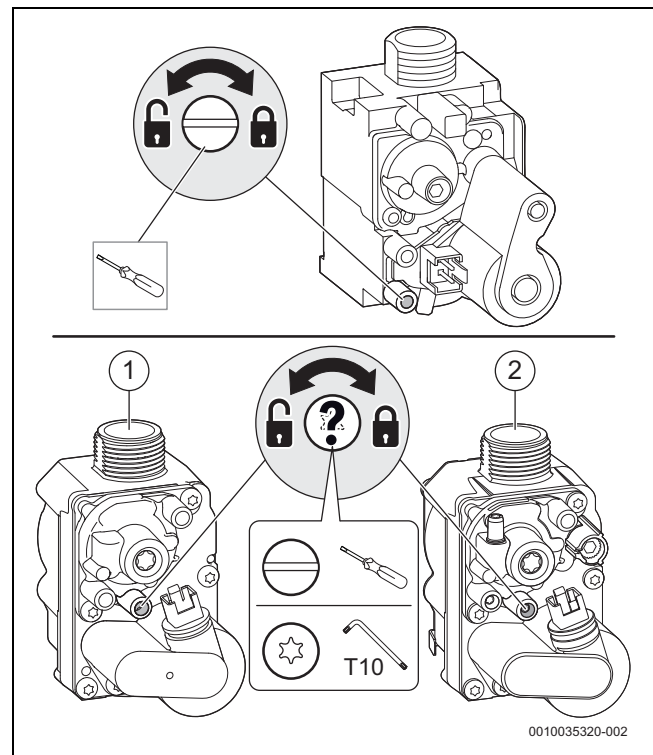


Fig. 71 Checking the gas supply pressure (above: SIT valve, below: Resideo valves)

- [1] Gas valve - NG
- [2] Gas valve - LPG

- ▶ Open the gas isolator and switch on the appliance.
- ▶ Ensure that there is heat transfer by opening the radiator valves and any zone valves fitted. A hot water tap can also be opened for additional heat transfer.
- ▶ Set the appliance running at maximum output in chimney sweep mode (→ 6.5 "Chimney sweep mode").
- ▶ Check the required gas supply pressure according to following section 6.6 "Checking gas inlet pressure".



Commissioning must not take place outside of the permissible pressure range. If necessary:

- ▶ Identify the cause and rectify the fault.
- ▶ If this is not possible: isolate the device on the gas side and notify the gas supplier.
- ▶ Exit the chimney sweep mode.
- ▶ Switch off the appliance, close the gas isolator, remove the pressure gauge and tighten the screw.
- ▶ Refit the casing.

Gas pressure within the system



Combi appliances

- ▶ Running a hot water tap does not guarantee the appliance will operate at maximum output throughout the test.

Natural Gas or LPG pressures.

The pressure drop from the meter or at the LPG gas supply to the gas valve inlet test point must not be more than the values stated in table 26. If the pressure drops are greater than shown in table 26, then this would indicate a problem with the pipework or connections within the system.

NOTICE

- ▶ **Do not continue commissioning until the correct gas pressure is achieved with the appliance running at maximum output.**

Gas pressure within the system



The appliance must be running at maximum output rate when performing the gas rate check (→ chapter 6.5).



Combi appliances

- ▶ Running a hot water tap does not guarantee the boiler will operate at maximum output throughout the test.

The pressure drop from the meter or at the LPG gas supply to the gas valve inlet test point must not be more than the values stated in table 26. If the pressure drops are greater than shown in table 26, then this would indicate a problem with the pipe work or connections within the system.

Description	Gas Type	
	Natural Gas	LPG
NG Meter/LPG Supply pressure from the final stage regulator outlet [A] (mbar range)	18.5 - 23	32 - 45
Final stage regulator when fitted after the ECV or meter [A1] (mbar) ¹⁾	–	32 - 45
Permitted pressure drop [A & A1] (mbar) ²⁾	–	0.5
Primary meter outlet or ECV outlet when the ECV is fitted after the final stage regulator [A & A1] (mbar) ²⁾	–	31.5 - 44.5
Across pipework permitted pressure drop [B] (mbar)	1	2
Appliance inlet [C] (mbar range)	17.5 - 22	30 - 43 ¹⁾ 29.5 - 42.5 ²⁾
Across appliance permitted pressure drop [D] (mbar)	< 40kW: 1.5 ≥ 40kW: 2.5	< 40kW: 1.5 ≥ 40kW: 2.5
Gas valve inlet test point [E] (mbar range)	< 40kW: 16 - 20.5	< 40kW: 28 - 41 ¹⁾
		< 40kW: 28.5 - 41.5 ²⁾
	≥ 40kW: 15 - 19.5	≥ 40kW: 27 - 40 ¹⁾ ≥ 40kW: 27.5 - 40.5 ²⁾

- 1) When no primary meter is installed, and the final stage regulator is installed after the ECV, The pressure at the outlet of the final stage regulator shall be between 32 – 45 mbar.
- 2) When a primary meter is installed or when no primary meter is installed and the ECV is fitted after the final stage regulator, you are permitted a 0.5 mbar pressure drop to the meter outlet or to the outlet of the ECV.

Table 26 Allowed mbar pressure drop

NOTICE

- ▶ **Do not continue commissioning until the correct gas pressure is achieved with the appliance running at maximum output.**

Gas supply pressure drop - Natural Gas

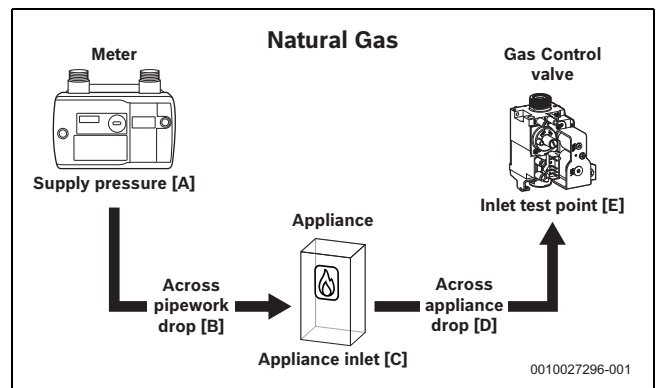


Fig. 72 Natural Gas pressures

Gas supply pressure drop - LPG

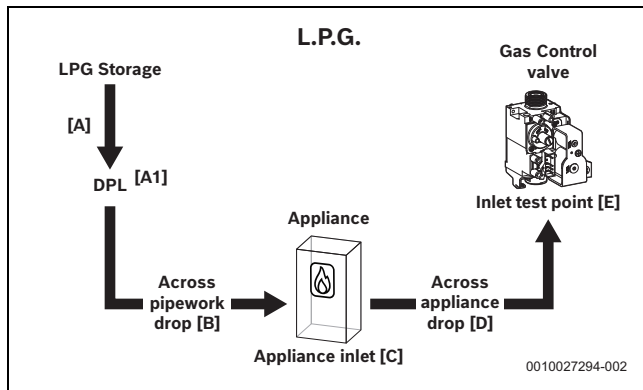


Fig. 73 L.P.G. pressures

[DPL] The design pressure loss between the outlet of the primary meter installation or where no meter is installed the outlet of the ECV or the outlet of the final stage regulator when fitted after the ECV and the point to be connected on any appliance inlet shall not exceed 2 mbar at design installation flow rate.

6.7 Checking the gas rate



The appliance must be running at maximum output rate when performing the gas rate check, (→ chapter 6.5.1).

- ▶ The gas rate should be measured at the gas meter after the appliance has been operating for **a minimum of 10 minutes** at maximum output.
- ▶ Refer to Technical data section of this manual for the appliance gas rates and CO/CO₂ ratios and O₂ values.
- ▶ Where a gas meter is not available (e.g. LPG) the CO/CO₂ and O₂ must be checked.
- ▶ Gas rate must be checked with the appliance in chimney sweep mode at maximum output.
- ▶ Carry out gas rating as per the latest advice in the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations.
- ▶ Ensure all other gas appliances are isolated when carrying out the gas rate check on the appliance.
- ▶ Set the chimney sweep mode and start up the appliance at maximum rated output.
 - Ensure that the appliance has stabilised at maximum output.
- ▶ Where a gas meter is not available (e.g. LPG) the CO/CO₂/O₂ must be checked to the units shown in the setting of the air/gas ratio.
- ▶ If pressure and gas rate are satisfactory press **ok** or **↶** and the boiler will return to normal operation.
 - If left in the service mode the control will return to normal operation after 15 minutes.
- ▶ Close the gas isolation valve.
- ▶ Remove the manometer.
- ▶ Re-seal the screw in the gas inlet pressure test point.
- ▶ Open the gas isolation valve and ensure there are no gas leaks.

6.8 Checking for gas leaks during operation

- ▶ Use an approved gas sniffer or leak detection fluid to check all connections for possible leaks. Leak detection fluid must be certified as a gas leak testing agent.
- ▶ Do not allow leak detection fluid to come into contact with the electrical components.

6.9 CO and combustion check

The following combustion and flue integrity checks are mandatory and these values must be recorded on the Benchmark check list, at the end of these instructions.

Once the gas rate and pressure have been confirmed as acceptable then the CO and combustion checks can be undertaken.

The flow chart is given for guidance, the details of the checks are given in the following sections:

- Checking flue integrity (→ chapter 6.10).
- Flue gas analysis (→ chapter 6.11).

CO and combustion check: Gas type - Natural Gas/LPG

NOTICE

Before CO and combustion checks:

- ▶ Verify the appliance is connected to the correct gas type.
- ▶ Ensure the appliance is supplied with the correct gas inlet pressure and gas rate as specified previously in the Commissioning section.
- ▶ Visually check the integrity of the whole flue system and confirm that all the components are correctly assembled, fixed and supported.
- ▶ The flue gas analyser must be the correct type as specified in BS EN 50379. Before use the analyser must have been calibrated as specified by the manufacturer. The installer must be competent in the use of the analyser.
- ▶ Check and zero the analyser in fresh air as specified by the manufacturer.
- ▶ The air/gas ratio valve is factory set and must not be adjusted during commissioning unless this action is recommended following contact with the Worcester, Bosch Group help line 0330 123 3366.

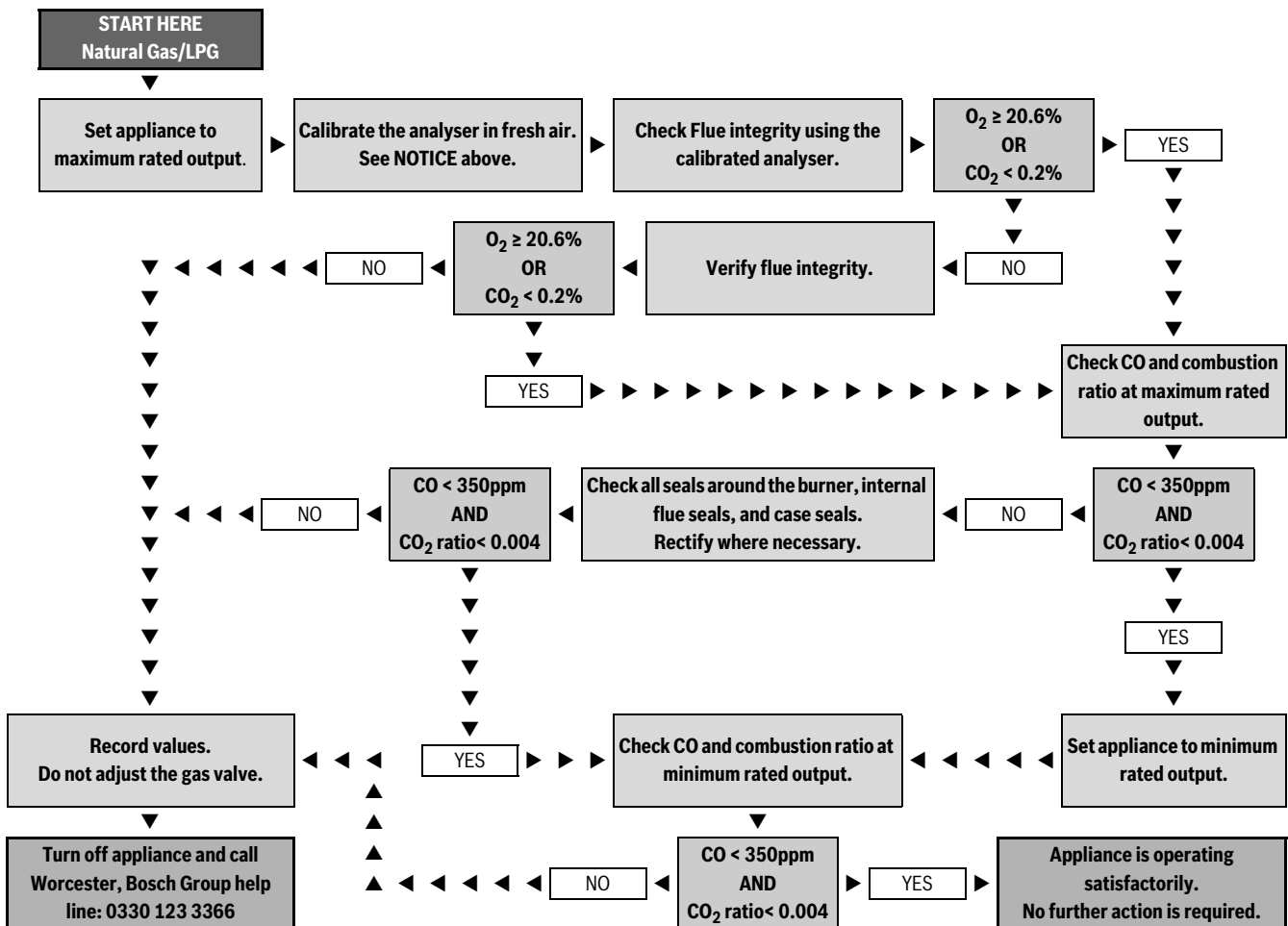


Table 27 Commissioning checks flow chart

- [<] Less than
[≥] Greater than or equal to

6.10 Checking flue integrity



Flue integrity check

- ▶ The combustion casing must be fitted whilst this test is carried out.
- ▶ Refit the test point cap after the test has been completed.

The integrity of the flue system can be checked via the sample point to the top right hand side of the combustion chamber (→ Fig. 74).

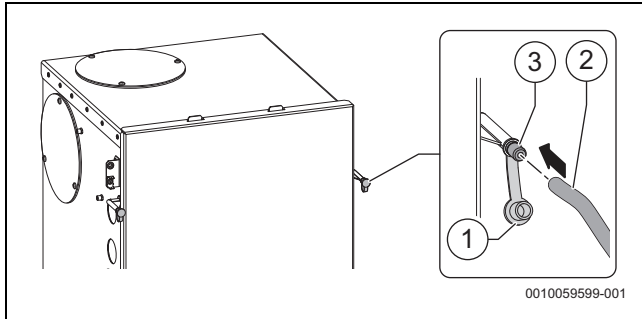


Fig. 74 Flue integrity check test point

- [1] Air inlet test point cap
- [2] Analyser probe sampling hose
- [3] Air inlet test point

- ▶ With the appliance combustion casing on and the appliance running at maximum output in chimney sweep mode (→ chapter 6.5 "Chimney sweep mode"), remove the test point cap [1] for the air inlet sample point [3].
- ▶ Connect the analyser probe to the air inlet sample point [3].
 - You may need to connect a piece of rubber hose [2] between the analyser probe and the test point depending on the type of analyser.
- ▶ Allow the readings to stabilise and check that:
 - O₂ is equal to, or greater than 20.6%
 - CO₂ is less than 0.2%
- ▶ If the readings are outside these limits then this indicates that there is a problem with the flue system or combustion circuit.

6.11 Flue gas analysis

NOTICE

Combustion testing

- ▶ Combustion testing must be carried out by a competent qualified person. Testing must not be attempted unless the person carrying out the combustion check is equipped with a calibrated Flue Gas Analyser conforming to BS EN 50379 and is competent in its use.



Flue gas analysis

- ▶ Ensure that the gas inlet pressure has been checked and is satisfactory.
- ▶ Refit the test point plugs after the test has been completed.

The performance of the appliance can be checked via the sample point to the top left hand side of the combustion chamber (→ Fig. 75).

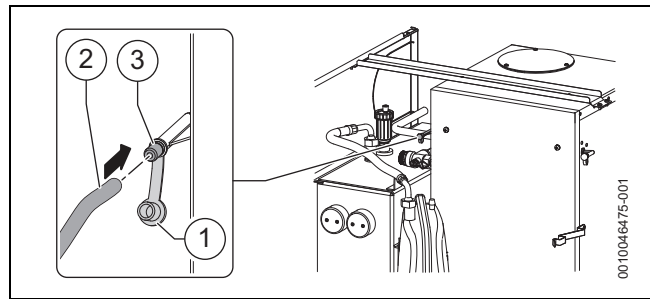


Fig. 75 Combustion test point

- [1] Flue gas test point cap
- [2] Analyser probe sampling hose
- [3] Flue gas test point

The CO and combustion ratio are checked;

- In chimney sweep mode at maximum output.
- In chimney sweep mode at minimum output.

Appliance to maximum output

- ▶ Set the appliance running at maximum output in chimney sweep mode (→ chapter 6.5.1 "Setting the appliance to maximum").

Appliance to minimum output

- ▶ Set the appliance running at minimum output in chimney sweep mode (→ chapter 6.5.2 "Setting the appliance to minimum").
 - Allow the appliance to stabilise at minimum output.

Measuring the CO and combustion ratio.

- ▶ Remove the test point cap [1] for the flue gas sample point [3].
- ▶ Connect the analyser probe to the flue gas sample point [3].
 - You may need to connect a piece of rubber hose [2] between the analyser probe and the test point depending on the type of analyser.
- ▶ Check the CO and combustion ratio.



External diverter valve/s: When running in maximum output in test mode, it is recommended to position any external diverter valve in the central heating position. This is to allow sufficient time for the setting procedure.

6.12 Finishing commissioning



At the time of commissioning, complete all relevant sections of the Benchmark Checklist located in the Technical Specifications/Logs section of this document.

Benchmark menu

- ▶ Press and hold the  and  keys for approximately 3 seconds to enter the **Service menu**.
- ▶ Press the **ok** key to select the **Benchmark** menu.

Benchmark menu information:

- **Flow temp.**

Appliance handover:

- ▶ Complete the Benchmark Gas Boiler Commissioning Checklist.
- ▶ Show the customer the special features of the appliance.
- ▶ Show the customer the efficiency tips in the User Instructions.
- ▶ Set up the appliance controls and show the customer how to operate all the control unit/s for central heating and DHW operation.
 - Also show where in the appliance/controls documentation where this information can be found.
- ▶ Where applicable, instruct the customer on:
 - How to check the system pressure and re-pressurise if necessary.
 - How to set the TRVs.
 - How to reset the appliance.
- ▶ Show the customer the fault finding section in the User Instructions.
- ▶ Show the customer where the serial number/appliance information is located, they will need this information if they call in with a problem (Benchmark Commissioning checklist on page 92 contains all relevant appliance information).
- ▶ Give the customer details of how to contact the installer/ gas emergency numbers.
- ▶ Show the customer how to safely isolate the appliance.
- ▶ Advise the customer where they can find information on the Worcester, Bosch Group website www.worcester-bosch.co.uk.
- ▶ Ensure that all documentation, is left with the appliance or homeowner.
 - Appliance documentation.
 - Controls documentation.
 - Any other equipment documentation that is connected to the appliance or system.
- ▶ Appliance not in use
 - If the appliance is not going to be used immediately and may be exposed to freezing conditions, advise the customer of the precautions necessary to prevent damage to the appliance, system and building.
 - If the appliance is unused and exposed to freezing conditions, safely isolate all the mains supplies and drain the system and appliance, label accordingly.
- ▶ Show the customer the location of the condensate pipe run in unheated or external areas that may be at risk of freezing during prolonged cold spells.
- ▶ **User recommendation:**
 - Advise the user to have the appliance and heating system thoroughly serviced annually by a competent, registered gas engineer, such as a Gas Safe registered engineer or British Gas engineer.
 - Present, where relevant, maintenance aids and reminders within the appliance menus.
 - Arrange an inspection/maintenance contract with an approved heating contractor.

6.12.1 Appliance/product guarantee

This appliance/product has a guarantee against faulty materials or workmanship for a period from the date of installation subject to the terms and conditions.

For full terms and conditions, please visit:

www.worcester-bosch.co.uk/guarantee-terms-and-conditions

Guarantee registration

Your appliance/product carries a guarantee against faulty material or manufacture subject to Terms and Conditions.

To read the full Terms & Conditions please visit us on-line at www.worcester-bosch.co.uk/guarantee.

Your statutory rights are not affected by the manufacturer's guarantee.

7 Operation

7.1 Safety instructions

NOTICE

Damage to appliance or system!

Running the appliance:

- ▶ Never run the appliance when the appliance/system is empty or partially filled.

7.2 Control panel

7.2.1 Control panel overview

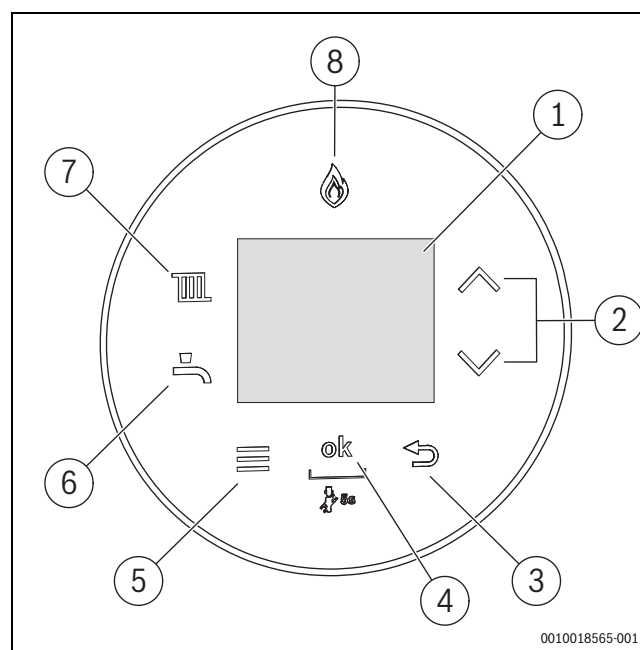


Fig. 76 Overview

- [1] Display.
- [2] ▲ and ▼ buttons: To navigate through menus and increase/decrease settings.
- [3] ↶ button: Return/back.
- [4] **ok** button¹⁾:
 - Confirm/save settings.
 - Toggle between Eco and preheat mode (not applicable for regular appliances).
 - Chimney sweep button: Press and hold for 5 seconds for chimney sweep mode.
- [5] Menu button.
- [6] Hot water button: Hot water mode home screen (not applicable for regular appliances).
- [7] Heating button: Heating mode home screen.
- [8] Burner display: Illuminates when the burner is alight.



See the operating instructions for a description of the user menus.

1) When the display is in power save mode the **ok** button will re-activate the screen

7.2.2 Temperature adjustment

Detailed operating settings



Appliance operation

- ▶ Refer to Operating Instructions for full details on setting the CH flow temperature, DHW temperature set point and the operating settings menu information.

Temperature adjustment overview

Central heating flow temperature adjustment.



With underfloor heating systems observe the maximum permissible flow temperature.

- ▶ Press the  key.
The set maximum flow temperature appears.
- ▶ Press the  or  keys to set the desired maximum flow temperature.
- ▶ The setting is saved automatically after two seconds.
Then the  symbol is briefly displayed.

Hot water temperature adjustment.

- ▶ Adjust the cylinder temperature thermostat on the cylinder.



Cylinder temperature

- ▶ DHW must not be stored below 60 °C. If Outlet temperatures below 60 °C are required then a thermostatic mixing valve (TMV) must be fitted prior to the outlet.

7.3 Service menu

Many appliance functions can be set and checked in the service menu. It includes:

- **Info:** viewing information
- **Settings:** general and appliance-specific settings
- **Function check:** settings for function checks and start of function checks
- **Reset:** restoring the factory settings, resetting the maintenance intervals
- **Demo mode:** mode for testing and demonstrating the functions.
Power off appliance for exit.

7.3.1 Operating the service menu

Opening the service menu

- ▶ Press the  key and the  key simultaneously until the service menu appears.

Closing the service menu

- ▶ Press the  key or the  key.

-or-

- ▶ Press the  key.

Navigating through the menu

- ▶ To highlight a menu or a menu item, press the  key or the  key.
- ▶ Press the **ok** key.
The menu or the menu item is displayed.
- ▶ To return to the next higher menu level, press the  key.

Changing the setting values

- ▶ Select the menu item with the **ok** key.
- ▶ To select the desired value, press the  or the  key.
- ▶ Press the **ok** key.
The new value is saved.

Exiting the menu item without saving values

- ▶ Press the  key.
The value is not saved.

7.3.2 Overview of the Service menu

Benchmark

- Flow temp.

Info

- Current status
- Current fault
- Fault history
- Boiler
 - Max. heat output
 - Flow temp.
 - Set flow temp.
 - HEx temperature
 - Act. burner mod.
 - Burner output
 - Ionisation current
 - Pump mod.
 - Outside temp.
 - HC1 pump ¹⁾
 - Burner starts
 - Hours run
 - System pressure
- Hot water
 - Max. output
 - DHW act. temp. ²⁾
 - Act.DHWtmp.cyl. ²⁾
 - DHW set temp. ²⁾
- System
 - Contr.device ver.
 - Progr. unit ver.
 - Code plug no.
 - Code plug ver.

Settings

- Hydraulics
 - Low-loss header
 - DHW configuration
 - HC1 configuration
 - Pump config.
- Heating
 - Max. heat output
 - Standby time
 - Anticyc. temp. off
 - Anticycle temp. on
- Pump
 - Pump ctr. mode
 - Min. output ³⁾
 - Max. output ³⁾
 - Pump block time
 - Pump overrun
 - Pump outp. overr.
- Special function
 - Ventilation func.
 - Siphon fill. prog.

- 3-WV mid. pos.
- Maintenance
 - Maintenance type
 - Without (off)
 - Burner run time
 - Service date
 - Boiler run time
 - Landlord
 - End date
 - Maint. reminder
 - Installer tel. no.
- Limit values
 - Max. flow temp.
 - Max. DHW temp. ²⁾
 - Min. boiler outp.
- Heating curve
 - Enable
 - Htg. curve base
 - Htg. curve end
 - Summer mode
 - Frost prot.
 - Frost temp. limit
- Hot water ⁴⁾
 - Max. DHW output ⁴⁾
 - DHW circ. pump ⁴⁾
 - TD-Temperature ⁴⁾
 - Start TD ⁴⁾
 - Stop TD ⁴⁾
 - S Circ.pump ⁴⁾

Function check

- Activate test ⁵⁾
 - Burner
 - Ignition
 - Fan
 - Pump
 - 3-way valve
 - DHW circ. pump
 - Ionisat.oscill.

Reset

- Default setting
- Service display ⁶⁾
- Fault history
- Hidden menu: Reset Maintenance Landlord

Demo mode

- Yes
- No

1) Only Visible if **Low-loss header** and **HC1 pump** activated in settings menu.

2) Only active when cylinder sensor is fitted.

3) Available when **Pump range map** has been changed to **Output dependent**

4) Only active when cylinder sensor is fitted.

5) When the Function Check menu is entered only **Burner** will be visible for the first 10 seconds, after this period of time the other components that can be tested will appear in the menu. Components such as HC1 pump, DHW circulation pump and Solar pump will show if connected to the control board.

6) Available when **Maintenance** has been activated

7.3.3 Benchmark Menu

Menu item	Comment/restriction
Flow temp.	Flow temperature in °C

Table 28 Benchmark menu

7.3.4 Info Menu

Menu item	Remark/restriction
Current status	→ 10.2 "Operating and fault displays", page 74 for operating codes.
Current fault	→ 10.2 "Operating and fault displays", page 74 for fault codes.
Fault history	Last 10 faults in chronological order
Boiler	
Max. heat output	Maximum heating output in kW
Flow temp.	Current flow temperature in °C
Set flow temp.	Target flow temperature in °C
HEx temperature	Primary heat exchanger temperature
Act. burner mod.	Current burner modulation %
Burner output	Current burner output in kW
Ionisation current	Current ionisation current in µA
Pump mod.	Current pump modulation %
Outside temp. ¹⁾	Current outside temperature in °C
HC1 pump ²⁾	
Burner starts	Number of burner starts since commissioning
Hours run	Run time of the system since commissioning
System pressure	Current system pressure in bar
Hot water ³⁾	
Max. output ³⁾	Maximum domestic hot water output in kW
DHW act. temp. ³⁾	Current domestic hot water temperature in °C
Act.DHWtmp.cyl. ³⁾	Current domestic hot water temperature in °C
DHW set temp. ³⁾	DHW target temperature
System	
Contr.device ver.	Software version of the control device
Progr. unit ver.	Software version of the control unit
Code plug no.	Coding plug number
Code plug ver.	Code plug version

1) Menu item only visible if outdoor temperature sensor fitted.

2) Only Visible if Low-loss header and HC1 pump activated in settings menu.

3) Only active when cylinder sensor is fitted.

Table 29 Info menu

7.3.5 Settings menu

The menu is adapted to your system automatically. Some menu items are only available if the system has been set up accordingly. The menu items are only displayed in systems in which the corresponding system components are installed, e.g. Key Timer.



The factory settings are depicted as **highlighted** in the following table.

Menu item	Settings/adjustment range	Remark/restriction
Hydraulics		
Low-loss header		Connection of temperature sensor on the low loss header Low loss header installed, minimum pump output must be increased to 60% to ensure correct functionality (→ Pump > Min. output).
	• Off	• Low loss header not installed in the system
	• NTC on device	• Low loss header installed, temperature sensor connected to appliance
	• NTC on module	• Low loss header installed, temperature sensor connected to heating circuit module
	• NTC off	• Low loss header installed, but no temperature sensor connected
DHW configuration	Not installed 3-way valve installed - Cyl. prim. pump inst. after low loss hdr. (only available if Low loss header is installed) - Cyl. primary pump installed	
HC1 configuration	Not installed (HC1 not available or not connected via the heating circuit module) - No dedicated pump installed (flow rate for HC1 is determined by the heating pump)	This service function will only be available, if service function Low-loss header is set.
Pump config.	- None Heating pump	
Heating		
Max. heat output	- Dependent on the appliance output 35kW: 50..100% 50kW: 50..100%	Maximum released heat output [%]. Where applicable: ► Measure the gas rate. ► Compare the measurement with the appliance values (→ Chapter 13.1, page 87). ► Correct deviations.
Standby time	• 3... 5 ...60 min	The time interval specifies the minimum waiting time between switching on the burner and switching it on again in central heating mode. ¹⁾
Anticyc. temp. off	• 2... 6 ...15 K	The difference between the current flow temperature and the set flow temperature until the burner is switched off. ¹⁾
Anticycle temp. on	• -15... -6 ...-2 K	The difference between the current flow temperature and the set flow temperature until the burner is switched on.
Pump		
Pump ctr. mode	- Energy saving Heat demand	- Save energy: intelligent shutdown of heat pump for heating systems with weather-compensated controller. The heating pump is only switched on if required. - With heat demand: the flow temperature controller switches the heating pump. If there is heat energy demand, the heating pump starts up with the burner.
Min. output	• 10 ...100 %	Pump output at minimum heat output. Only available with pump characteristic map 0. Low loss header installed, minimum pump output must be increased to 60% to ensure correct functionality (→ Pump > Min. output).
Max. output	• Min. output ... 100%	Pump output at maximum heat output. Only available with pump characteristic map 0. Can only be reduced to value set in Min. output.

Menu item		Settings/adjustment range	Remark/restriction
	Pump block time	• 0 ... 240 seconds	
	Pump overrun	• 1 ... 2 ... 60 min • 24 h	Overrun time of the heating pump: pump overrun begins when heat demand ends.
	Pump outp. overr.	• 10 ... 100 %	Output of pump during pump overrun
Special function			
	Ventilation func.	• Off • Auto • On	The venting function can be switched on after maintenance work. During ventilation, the following appears in the info area of the standard display Ventilation func.
	Siphon fill. prog.	• Off (only permitted during maintenance) • On, boiler min. • On, heating min.	The siphon filling program is activated in the following cases: • Once the device is switched on using the On/Off switch • Once the burner was not in operation for at least 28 days • Once the operating mode is switched from summer to winter mode • Once the factory settings of the device have been restored The next time there is a heat demand, the device is held at low heat output for 15 minutes. The siphon filling program remains active until the device was in operation with low heat output for 15 minutes. During the siphon filling program the following appears in the info area of the standard display Siphon fill. prog.
	3-WV mid. pos.	• No • Yes	The function ensures that the system is fully drained and that the motor can be easily removed. The 3-way valve remains at the middle position for approx. 15 minutes.
Maintenance			
	Maintenance type	• Without (off) – No reminder. • Burner run time: 1000 ... 6000 h – Service reminder based on the number of hours the burner has been active, (1000 hours up to 6000 hours, default value in bold text). • Service date ²⁾ – Service reminder where a specific calendar date can be selected. • Boiler run time: 1 ... 12 ... 72 months ²⁾ – Service reminder based on the number of months the boiler has been operating, (1 month up to 72 months (6 years), default value in bold text). • Landlord ²⁾ – Operates in the same way as service date with the additional option of reducing CH and DHW comfort.	Landlord: This menu item allows a date to be set for annual service/maintenance (End date). The service display appears as a reminder 30 days before the scheduled date. A contact telephone number (Installer tel. no.) is shown together with service display. The tenant should call this number to arrange a suitable maintenance date. A second reminder appears at the scheduled date. If the service display is not reset by the service engineer, the control unit limits the functions 14 days after the scheduled date. Reduced functions are set at Maint. reminder: • DHW reduced: reduced comfort (max. 35 °C flow temperature) • Boiler off: central heating and hot water functions are set off.
Limit values			
	Max. flow temp.	• 30 ... 60 ... 88 °C	Limits the adjustment range for the flow temperature.
	Max. DHW temp.	• 30 ... 70 ... 80 °C	Limits the adjustment range for the domestic hot water temperature.
	Min. boiler outp.	• “Minimum rated output” ... increases up to – 35kW: 14 - 50% – 50kW: 12 - 50%	Minimum heat output depending on code plug, Max = – 35kW: 14 - 50% – 50kW: 12 - 50%.

Menu item	Settings/adjustment range	Remark/restriction
Heating curve		
Enable	• Yes • No	To turn this function on, when connecting a weather sensor, select Yes to enable. The system control unit optimises this setting. This service function activates a simple, weather-compensated controller with a linear heating curve. Depending on the on/off input, the heating is switched on or off.
Htg. curve base	• 20 ...90 °C	This is only displayed if the control unit was activated. This can be used to set the base point of the heating curve, which corresponds to an outside temperature of +20 °C.
Htg. curve end	• 20... 90 °C	This is only displayed if the control unit was activated. This can be used to set the end point of the heating curve, which corresponds to an outside temperature of -10 °C.
Summer mode	• 0... 16 ...30 °C	This is only displayed if the control unit was activated. This can be used to set the outside temperature threshold at which the heating system switches to summer mode.
Frost prot.	• Yes • No	Not used. The appliance and the optional weather sensor frost protection provide the required functionality.
Frost temp. limit	• 0... 5 ...10 °C	Temperature value for the system frost protection. This service function is only available if the frost protection function was activated. If the outside temperature does not exceed the frost threshold temperature, then the heating pump in the heating circuit switches on.
Hot water³⁾		
Max. DHW output ³⁾	• 50.. 100 %	Maximum power on hot water
DHW circ. pump ³⁾	• Off • On	Only Used if Cylinder Sensor is Fitted
TD-Temperature ³⁾	• 60... 70 °C	Thermal Disinfection hot water temperature set point.
Start TD ³⁾	Start now?	Start legionella protection cycle ► Perform thermal disinfection (→ Chapter 7.4, page 61).
Stop TD ³⁾	Cancel now?	Stop legionella protection cycle
S Circ.pump ³⁾	• Off • On	Only Used if Cylinder Sensor is Fitted

1) This setting is optimised by the outside temperature-controlled heating controller when connected

2) Only available with compatible heating controller (accessory), e.g. Key Timer

3) Only active when cylinder sensor is fitted.

Table 30 Settings menu

7.3.6 Function check Menu



Visibility of the **Activate test** sub-menus.

- The **Burner** test will appear instantly in the sub-menu and after a further 10 seconds the other components that can be tested will appear in the menu.

Menu item		Settings/adjustment range	Remark/restriction
Activate test			
	Burner	• Off ...100 %	This service function enables you to test the burner by adjusting the appliance output.
	Ignition	• On • Off	Permanent ignition. Testing the ignition by means of permanent ignition without gas supply. ► To prevent damage to the ignition transformer: leave the function switched on for a maximum of 2 minutes .
	Fan	• On • Off	Permanent fan operation. Fan runs without gas supply or ignition.
	Pump	• On • Off	Permanent primary circulation pump operation.
	Cyl. prim. pump	• On • Off	Permanent pump run (hot water charge pump). Function check available for DHW configuration menu options. • Cyl. prim. pump inst. after low loss hdr. • Cyl. primary pump installed
	3-way valve	• Heating • Hot water	Permanent position of the 3-way valve.
	Ionisat.oscill.	• On • Off	Check the ionisation measurement function at the flame.
	DHW circ. pump ¹⁾	• On • Off	Selecting "On" will permanently run the pump until switched off.

1) Menu item only visible if a pump is connected to the corresponding appliance control unit connection.

Table 31 Function check Menu

7.3.7 Reset menu

Menu item	Settings/adjustment range	Remark/restriction
Default setting	Restore?	Restore factory settings. ► The system needs to be re-commissioned following this reset!
Service display ¹⁾	Reset?	Reset maintenance period.
Fault history	Delete?	► Reset the maintenance first. The fault history is deleted. Unresolved faults will re-appear after fault history reset

1) Service display sub-menu only available if maintenance options have been selected.

Table 32 Reset menu

7.3.8 Demo mode Menu

Demo mode enables users to navigate through the appliance menus without gas or water supplied to the appliance. Demo mode is designed to increase product familiarity in a pre-sales environment.

Menu item	Settings/adjustment range	Remark/restriction
Demo mode	• Yes • No	► To exit Demo mode: switch the appliance power off and back on.

Table 33 Menu Demo mode

7.4 Thermal disinfection

To prevent hot water from becoming contaminated by bacteria such as legionella, we recommend thermal disinfection after long downtimes.



CAUTION

Risk of scalding:

During thermal disinfection, discharging unmixed hot water can cause serious scalding.

- ▶ Inform occupants of the premises of the risk of scalding.



To prevent the risk of scalding and to ensure mixed hot water, it is advisable to fit a thermostatic mixing valve (TMV) at the point of use (e.g. before the bath hot tap or shower).

Proper thermal disinfection involves the DHW system including the draw-off points.

- ▶ Ensure the cylinder thermostat is set to 60 °C and the appliance temperature control is set to max.
- ▶ Close DHW draw-off points.
- ▶ Set any DHW circulation pump to continuous operation.
- ▶ Wait until the cylinder has reached its set temperature and maintained this temperature for 1 hour.
- ▶ Open all DHW draw-off points, from the nearest to the one furthest away, and draw off hot water until hot water from all draw-off points for at least 3 minutes.
- ▶ Restore the original settings.
 - Ensure the cylinder thermostat is set to at least 60 °C and that any blending valves are set accordingly

8 Decommissioning

8.1 Safety instructions

Damage caused by frost

The system can freeze if it is switched off:

- ▶ Observe the notices regarding frost protection.
- ▶ Due to the additional functions, e.g. DHW heating or pump anti-seizure protection, the system should always be left on.
- ▶ Have faults rectified immediately.

8.2 Temporary Decommissioning

8.2.1 Setting frost protection

Appliance frost protection:

The appliance frost protection function switches the burner and heating pump on when the appliance temperature falls below 5 °C. This prevents the appliance from freezing.

Frost protection for the heating system

Frost protection with the appliance switched on.

Frost protection for the heating system is only ensured if the heating pump is operational and is pumping heating water through the entire system.

- ▶ Leave the heating switched on.
- ▶ Set the room thermostat to 12 °C.
 - This limits the appliance to only fire if the property is below 12 °C but still maintains a safe temperature level, protecting the property and appliance from frost damage.



For further information, see the heating controller operating instructions.



Frost protection can also be achieved for systems with Worcester weather compensating controls installed.

- ▶ Refer to controller instructions for more details.

If installed in an internal unheated area, such as a basement or garage, additional protection is recommended to protect the pipework. The appliance internal frost protection only monitors the system water temperature within the appliance to provide protection for the appliance.

- ▶ Install a frost thermostat and pipe thermostat connected in series, to protect the system pipework.

It is recommend that the frost thermostat is sited in the coldest unheated area in which pipework is located and that it is set to call for heat at 5 °C. The Pipe thermostat should be located on whichever pipe is furthest from the heated area where warmer water will be drawn from considering the direction of flow, and set to end the demand at 15 °C.
- ▶ The system pipework in the internal unheated area should be insulated.

Frost protection when the appliance is switched off.

- ▶ Mix Worcester approved anti-freeze into the heating water (→ Chapter Cleaning primary systems, page 30) and drain the DHW circuit.

-or-

- ▶ Drain the heating system and DHW pipework at the lowest point.

8.3 Recommissioning after Standstill

Recommission the appliance.

- ▶ Following temporary decommissioning an approved contractor must recommission the appliance following the details covered in section 6 "Commissioning".

8.4 Final Decommissioning

Decommission the appliance.



WARNING

Risk of scalding

Hot water can cause severe burns.

- ▶ Ensure the water content of the primary system and appliance has cooled before draining water content.

- ▶ Switch off the appliance.
- ▶ Isolate from the power supply (230V AC) and secure against unintentional reconnection.
 - Disconnect the appliance from the power supply.
- ▶ Isolate the main gas supply.
- ▶ Isolate from the gas supply via the appliance gas isolator.
 - Disconnect the appliance from gas supply.

Primary system side

- ▶ Drain the primary system and appliance.
 - Drain from the lowest point.
 - This includes the primary system side of the hot water cylinder if fitted.

Domestic hot water side

- ▶ Close shut-off valve for cold water inlet.
- ▶ Drain the domestic hot water side.
 - Drain from the lowest point.
- ▶ Close shut-off valves.

With the appliance disconnected, the system and appliance drained:

- ▶ Remove the old appliance in preparation for the replacement appliance.

- ▶ During each maintenance check, the gas valve, all gas joints and test points should be checked for leakage using an analyser/gas sniffer/leak detection fluid.
- ▶ If a leak is found on the gas valve then it needs replacing as a gas valve is a non-repairable component.

⚠ Danger to life through electric shock!

Touching live parts can result in an electric shock.

- ▶ Before carrying out work on electrical components, isolate them from the power supply (230 V AC) and secure against unintentional reconnection.

⚠ Risk of death from escaping flue gas!

Escaping flue gas can cause poisoning.

- ▶ Check for leaks after working on flue gas-carrying components.

⚠ Risk of explosion from escaping gas!

Escaping gas can cause an explosion.

- ▶ Close the gas isolator prior to working on gas-carrying components.
- ▶ Carry out tightness test.



WARNING

Mains supplies - Isolate the appliance

- ▶ Turn off the gas supply and isolate the mains electrical supply before starting any work and observe all relevant safety precautions.
- ▶ Drain the appliance/system where necessary and protect any electrical equipment from water ingress during component replacement.

⚠ Risk of injury from Hot surfaces!

If the appliance has been operating components may be hot.

- ▶ Ensure precautions are taken when working on the appliance.

⚠ Risk of scalding from hot water!

Hot water can lead to severe scalding.

- ▶ Make residents aware of the risk of scalding prior to activating the chimney sweep mode or a thermal disinfection.
- ▶ Carry out thermal disinfection outside the normal hours of use.
- ▶ Do not change the maximum domestic hot water temperature set.

⚠ Escaping water can damage the device.

The control device can be damaged by escaping water.

- ▶ Cover the control device prior to work on parts routing water.

⚠ Resources for inspection and maintenance

- The following measuring devices are required:
 - Electronic flue gas analyser for CO₂, O₂, CO and flue gas temperature
 - Pressure gauge 0 - 30 mbar (minimum resolution 0.1 mbar)
- ▶ Use heat conducting paste 8 719 918 658 0.
- ▶ Use approved greases.

⚠ Gaskets and seals - gas related components!

Hot flue gas can leak through defective gaskets, damage the appliance and endanger safe operation.

- ▶ Burner/electrode assembly gasket must be replaced if disturbed.
- ▶ Other gaskets/seals must be checked and replaced where necessary.
- ▶ Do not attempt the cleaning procedure unless new gaskets and seals are available.
- ▶ Ensure that the gaskets are positioned correctly.

9 Inspection and maintenance

9.1 Safety instructions

⚠ Notes for the target group

Only approved contractors may carry out inspection, cleaning and maintenance in compliance with the system-relevant instructions. Improper execution may result in personal injury, including danger to life or material damage.

- ▶ Inform the user of the possible consequences of non-existent or improper inspection, cleaning and maintenance.
- ▶ Inspect the heating system at least once a year.
- ▶ Carry out any required cleaning or maintenance work according to the checklist (→ page 93).
- ▶ Remedy all defects immediately.
- ▶ Check the heat exchanger assembly once a year, and if necessary clean it.
- ▶ Use only original spare parts.
- ▶ Observe the service life of gaskets.
- ▶ Replace removed gaskets and O-rings with new ones.
- ▶ Record any work carried out.

⚠ Annual maintenance checks

Annual maintenance checks have to be conducted to ensure the continued safe and reliable operation of the appliance.

⚠ **Material damage due to chemicals!**

Using chemicals during the cleaning of the heat exchanger assembly and associated parts or carrying out maintenance can damage the sealing components. This can cause exhaust gas to escape during operation.

- ▶ Do not use chemicals to flush the heat exchanger assembly and associated gas carrying components.

⚠ **Prior to inspection/maintenance**

- ▶ Depressurise the appliance on the heating and DHW side before working on water routing components.

⚠ **After the inspection/maintenance**

- ▶ Re-tighten all the threaded connections that have been released.
- ▶ Restart the appliance (→ chapter 6.4, page 47).
- ▶ Check all joints for leaks.
- ▶ Check the gas/air ratio.

⚠ **Maintenance of gas components**

Maintenance should be performed by a qualified professional.

- ▶ When carrying out any work on the gas components, make sure that the appliance is no longer supplied with gas. The gas valve does not require any particular maintenance.
- ▶ When performing any operation near gas components, make sure that they are in good visual condition.

If a gas component is dismantled, the seals must be replaced with new seals supplied by Worcester.

- ▶ Do not repair, manipulate or deactivate the elements necessary for safety.
- ▶ Use only original spare parts.
- ▶ After any intervention on gas components, check for leaks.

⚠ **Component replacement**

- ▶ After replacement of a gas carrying component, where a gasket or seal has been disturbed or replaced, check for gas tightness using a gas sniffer/leak detection fluid.
- ▶ On re-assembly check all affected seals for cracks, hardness and deterioration.
 - If damaged or in any doubt the seal must be replaced.
- ▶ Also after re-assembly, carry out the following checks:
 - Fan pressure test.
 - Flue gas analysis.

9.1.1 Safety-relevant components

Safety-relevant components (e.g. air/gas ratio control valves) have a limited service life, which depends on their operating time in switching cycles or years.



If the operating time is exceeded or due to increased wear, the affected component may fail and the system safety may be lost.

- ▶ Do not repair, manipulate or disable safety-relevant components.
- ▶ Check safety-relevant components during every inspection and maintenance to determine the continued safety of the system.
- ▶ Replace safety-relevant components in the event of increased wear or at the latest when they have reached the end of their service life.
- ▶ Only use new and undamaged original spare parts for replacement.

Component	Check
Air/gas ratio control valve	▶ Check the air/gas ratio control valve housing for external gas tightness using an analyser certified for gas testing. ▶ Confirm the external gas tightness of the air/gas ratio control valve separately in the inspection and maintenance log.

Table 34 Checking safety-relevant components



CAUTION

Property damage and/or personal injury from unsuitable cleaning agent!

Unsuitable cleaning agent with flammable components may explode and/or cause burns.

- ▶ Do not use cleaning agent with flammable propellants.

⚠ **Resources for inspection and maintenance**

- The following measuring devices are required:
 - Electronic flue gas analyser for CO₂, O₂, CO and flue gas temperature
 - Pressure gauge 0 - 30 mbar (minimum resolution 0.1 mbar)
- ▶ Use heat conducting paste 8 719 918 658 0.
- ▶ Use approved greases.

9.2 Inspection and maintenance considerations

- To ensure continued efficient operation the appliance must be checked at regular interval.
- The frequency of servicing will depend upon the particular installation conditions and usage, however, normally an annual service is recommended.
- The extent of the service work required by the appliance is determined by the operating condition of the appliance when tested by qualified engineers.
- After each service, the service interval record sheet at the rear of this manual, must be completed.

See the following instructions for detail of some of the service requirements:

- ▶ Check all joints and connections in the system and remake any that show signs of leakage. Refill and re-pressurise if applicable as described in the commissioning section.
- ▶ Appliances that have been converted to sealed systems: When it is frequently necessary to add water to maintain pressure in the installation, even though no leaks have been discovered, perform an expansion vessel check.
- ▶ Check ancillary system equipment and appliance accessories are working as intended and any maintenance requirements are carried out according to manufactures instructions.
- ▶ Check that the condensate system is not obstructed, is clean and functioning correctly, including pipework, condensate trap, condensate pump where applicable. Ensuring that correct cleaning and maintenance is carried out for the condensate discharge device according to manufactures instructions.
- ▶ If the appliance is in a compartment or cupboard check that the specified clearances around the appliance is clear.
- ▶ Check that the flue system is unobstructed and undamaged, clean/replace as necessary.
 - If fitted ensure the flue terminal guard is also unobstructed and undamaged.
- ▶ Operate the appliance and take note of any irregularities.
 - Refer to the fault finding pages for rectification procedure.

Maintenance reminder options

Accessing the maintenance reminder options.

- ▶ **Service menu > Settings > Special function > Maintenance.**

Options available.

- **Without (off)**
 - No reminder.
- **Burner run time**
 - Service reminder based on the number of hours the burner has been active, (1000 hours up to 6000 hours, default 6000 hours).

- **Boiler run time**
 - Service reminder based on the number of months the boiler has been operating, (1 month up to 72 months (6 years), default 12 months).
- **Service date** (Only available with installed Key Timer (accessory))
 - Service reminder where a specific calendar date can be selected.
- **Landlord function** (only available with installed Key Timer (accessory)).
 - Operates in the same way as service date with the additional option of reducing CH and DHW comfort.

9.3 Component access

Front panel removal

Refer to figure 77

- ▶ Grip the top outer sides of the front panel [1] pull forward to release the ball catches [2].
- ▶ Lift front panel upwards slightly to disengage from the lip on the baseplate.
- ▶ Store safely away from the working area.

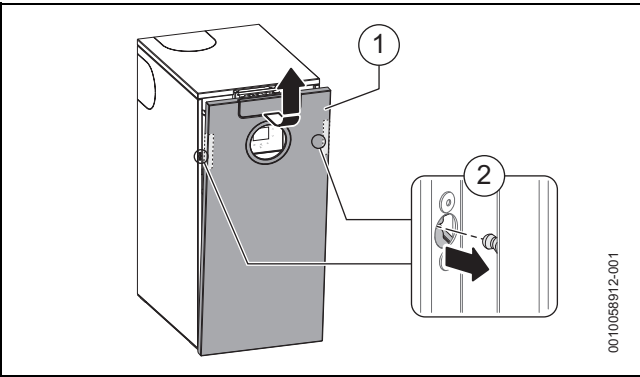


Fig. 77 Front panel removal

9.4 Checking the heat exchanger assembly

Fan pressure test

- ▶ Remove the cap from the test nipple, and connect a pressure manometer.

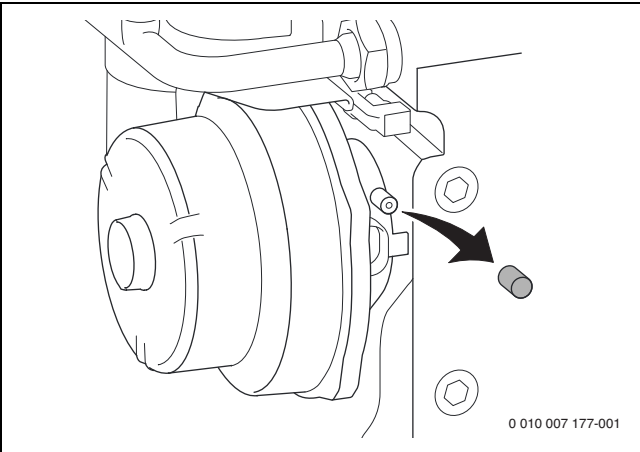


Fig. 78 Test nipple at the mixing device

- ▶ Check fan pressure at mixing device with appliance set to **maximum rated output** in chimney sweep mode.



This check is to determine if the heat exchanger assembly requires cleaning or additional actions.

The measurements in the following table/s will indicate if the heat exchanger assembly must be cleaned.

- ▶ Clean heat exchanger assembly if necessary (→ Section 9.9.3).
- ▶ Remove the pressure manometer.
- ▶ Attach cap to test nipple.
- ▶ Check the gas/air ratio.

Appliance values - Fan pressure test



Pressure check reading

- ▶ The pressure reading will be in negative values.

Natural Gas appliances

Appliance output	Cleaning required		No cleaning required	
	←		→	
		Value		
50kW	0 mbar	↔ -6.0 mbar	-6.1 mbar	⇒ -12 mbar
30kW	0 mbar	↔ -3.5 mbar	-3.6 mbar	⇒ -12 mbar

Table 35 Natural Gas values

LPG appliances

Appliance output	Cleaning required		No cleaning required		
	←		→		
		Value			
50kW	0 mbar	↔	-6.0 mbar	-6.1 mbar	⇒ -12 mbar
30kW	0 mbar	↔	-3.5 mbar	-3.6 mbar	⇒ -12 mbar

Table 36 LPG values

If the manometer reading is within tolerance, in the white area of the table values.

- ▶ The heat exchanger/exhaust path/condensate discharge device does not require attention.

If the manometer reading is out of tolerance, in the shaded area of the table values then carry out the following checks.

- ▶ Check that the condensate discharge device is not restricted or blocked.
- ▶ Check the exhaust paths for restrictions.
- ▶ Clean the heat exchanger with a suitable cleaning tool, refer to cleaning section.
- ▶ Re-check the fan pressure readings.
If the appliance, after completing the above checks, fails the fan pressure check then contact Worcester, Bosch Group for advice.
- ▶ Switch the appliance off after completing pressure check.
- ▶ Disconnect the digital manometer and replace the test point cap.

9.5 Check working gas inlet pressure

NOTICE

Gas inlet pressure

- ▶ Do not continue with the other checks if the correct gas inlet pressure can not be achieved at maximum output.
- ▶ Check the gas supply working pressures in the system conform to the readings shown in the table shown in chapter 6.6 "Checking gas inlet pressure".

9.6 Flue gas analysis

NOTICE

Combustion testing

- ▶ Combustion testing must be carried out to BS 7967 by a competent person. Testing must not be attempted unless the person carrying out the combustion check is equipped with a calibrated Combustion Analyser conforming to BS EN 50379 and is competent in its use.



Flue gas analysis

- ▶ Ensure that the gas inlet pressure has been checked and is satisfactory.
- ▶ Refit the test point caps after the test has been completed.
- ▶ Set the appliance to maximum and minimum output in chimney sweep mode (→ 6.5 "Chimney sweep mode") for the flue gas analysis checks.
- ▶ Check that the readings conform to those given in the following tables. In addition to CO and CO/CO₂ ratio checks, also check the maximum and minimum CO₂ and O₂ percentage readings.

Appliance combustion contents settings

Gas type	Maximum rated output ¹⁾			Minimum rated output ¹⁾		
	CO ₂	O ₂	CO	CO ₂	O ₂	CO
Natural gas	9.5 % ± 0.2	4.0 %	<250ppm	8.6 % ± 0.2	5.5 %	<75ppm
Liquid propane (LPG)	10.8 % ± 0.2	4.6 %	<250ppm	10.2 % ± 0.2	5.5 %	<75ppm

1) Should be measured 10 minutes after firing the appliance

Table 37 Combustion contents settings

If the values are out of tolerance then please check:

- ▶ The gas inlet pressure.
- ▶ The gas rate.
- ▶ The fan pressure.
- ▶ The flue and air intake, plus any possible blockages in the condensate disposal.
- ▶ The condition of burner.
- ▶ For leaks or obstructions in the exhaust paths.
- ▶ That the venturi is clean.

After all checks have been completed and the values are still out of tolerance then contact Worcester, Bosch Group helpline 0330 123 3366 before making any adjustment to the gas valve.

9.7 Checking the flue integrity

NOTICE

- ▶ Check flue joints are secure, the terminal and the terminal guard, if fitted are clear and undamaged.
- ▶ Combustion testing must be carried out to BS 7967 by a competent person. Testing must not be attempted unless the person carrying out the combustion check is equipped with a calibrated Combustion Analyser conforming to BS EN 50379 and is competent in its use.



Flue gas analysis

- ▶ Ensure that the gas inlet pressure has been checked and is satisfactory.
- ▶ Refit the test point cap after the test has been completed.
- ▶ Refer to chapter 6.10 "Checking flue integrity" and check that the readings conform to those given, confirming flue system and combustion circuit are ok.

9.8 Filter serving info

- ▶ Inspect and clean the system filter.
 - Refer to system filter instructions.



If access is difficult to the filter inlet valve.

- ▶ Use the flow isolation valve to isolate the inlet into the filter.

9.9 Cleaning the condensate trap and heat exchanger



CAUTION

Risk of burns due to hot surfaces!

Individual components of the appliance can become very hot even after being shut down for a long time.

- ▶ Allow the appliance to cool down before carrying out any work.
- ▶ If necessary, wear protective gloves.



WARNING

Material damage due to hot flue gas! - Gaskets and seals - gas related components

Hot flue gas can leak through defective gaskets, damage the appliance and endanger safe operation.

- ▶ Burner/electrode assembly gasket must be replaced if disturbed.
- ▶ Other gaskets/seals must be checked and replaced where necessary.
- ▶ Do not attempt the cleaning procedure unless new gaskets and seals are available.
- ▶ Ensure that the gaskets are positioned correctly.

NOTICE

Material damage due to chemicals

Using chemicals during the cleaning of the heat exchanger assembly and associated parts or carrying out maintenance can damage the sealing components. This can cause exhaust gas to escape during operation.

- ▶ Do not use chemicals to flush the heat exchanger assembly and associated gas carrying components.

Access to the heat exchanger

- ▶ Move the control panel into the service position.
- ▶ Remove the combustion door.
- ▶ Disconnect electrical wires to the fan, ignition transformer, spark electrodes, flue overheat thermostat, main heat exchanger temperature sensor and flow pipe temperature sensor.

The following items will have to be removed to gain access to the heat exchanger for cleaning:

- ▶ Flue way
- ▶ Fan assembly
- ▶ Ignition transformer
- ▶ Spark electrode assembly
- ▶ Burner housing, burner and gasket

9.9.1 Checking the burner

Refer to figure 79.

- ▶ Remove the burner cover in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect electrical wires from burner cover ground point.
 - Unscrew the burner cover securing screws.
 - Remove the burner cover.

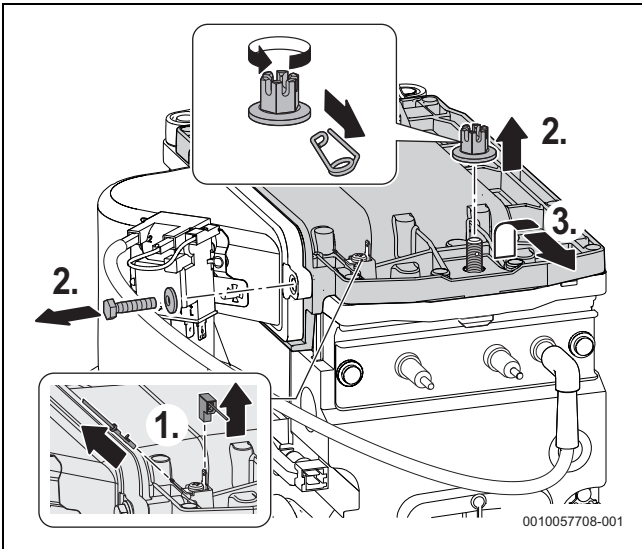


Fig. 79 Removing the burner cover

Refer to figure 80.

- ▶ Remove the burner and clean its components.
 - Check for damage/cracks or deformation and for contamination, replace if required.
 - Remove the gasket.

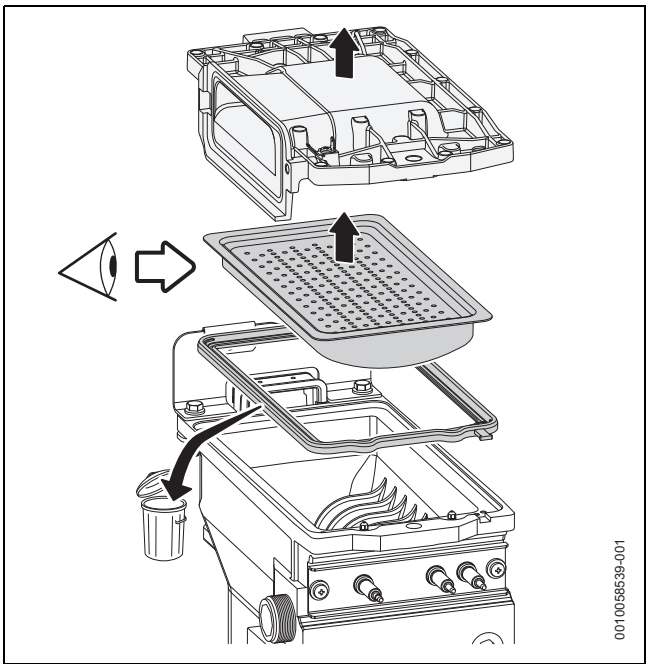


Fig. 80 Burner removal

- ▶ Reinstall the burner in reverse order, including a new gasket. With the burner and the burner cover refitted. Refer to figure 81.



On re-assembly, to ensure a full gas tight seal, tighten the M8 nut down firmly, without over tightening.

- ▶ Tighten the securing nut in the sequence shown.
 - Tighten the nut until the gap in front of the bolt is completely closed and the nut stops turning when the metal surfaces just touch.
 - Ensure the spring clip is refitted through the castellated nut.

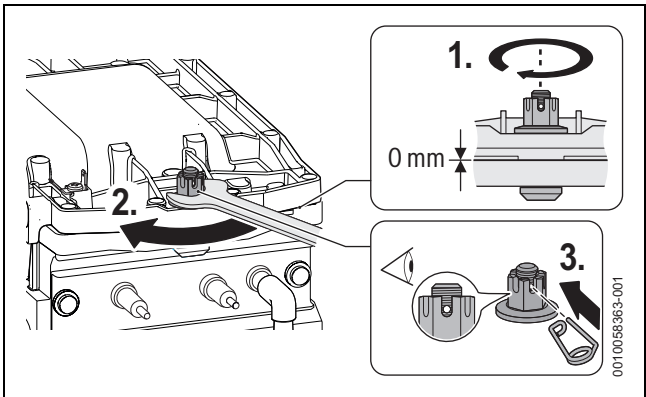


Fig. 81 Burner cover securing nut tightening

- ▶ Check the gas/air ratio.

9.9.2 Checking the non-return valve in the mixing device

Mixing device removal.

Refer to figure 82.

- ▶ Remove the mixing device in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect the cables from the ignition transformer.
 - Loosen the screw [1] and nut [2] on the mixing device.
 - Remove the mixing device.

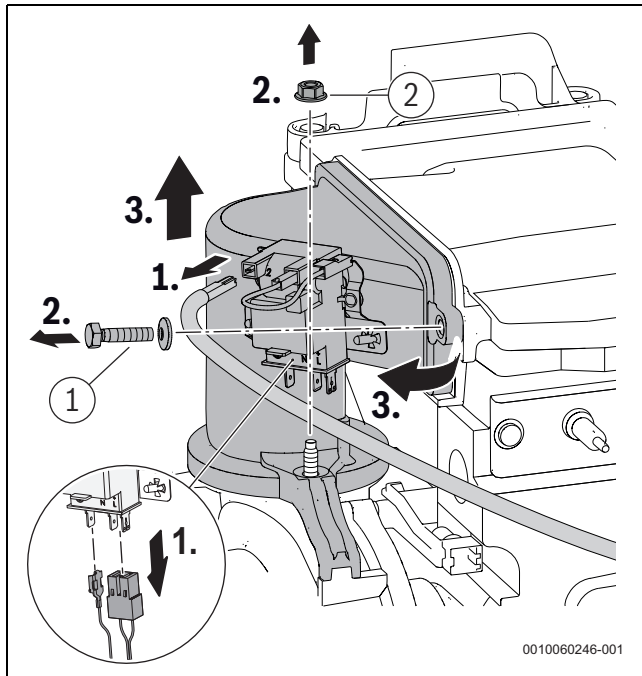


Fig. 82 Removing the mixing device

Non-return valve check.

Refer to figure 83.

- ▶ Remove and check the non-return valve in the sequence shown.
 - Remove the non-return valve and seal.
 - Ensure non-return valve moves freely.

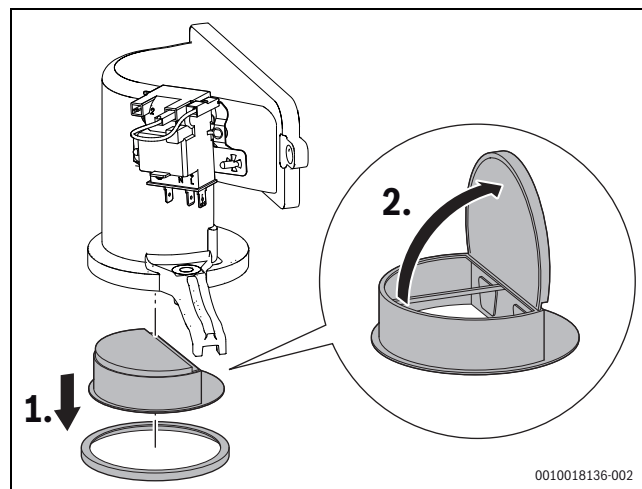


Fig. 83 Non-return valve in the mixing device

- ▶ Check for damage/cracks or deformation and for contamination, replace if required.
- ▶ Refit the non-return valve and seal.
- ▶ Refit the mixing device.
- ▶ Tighten the screw and nut ([1] and [2], Fig. 82) on the mixing device.
- ▶ Refit ignition transformer cables.

9.9.3 Cleaning the heat exchanger assembly

Cleaning the heat exchanger

- ▶ Remove the condensate trap and place a suitable container under the outlet to catch the water and debris.



The heat exchanger does not have to be removed in order to clean.

The heat exchanger is shown removed from the appliance to illustrate cleaning more clearly.

- ▶ Remove the cleaning access cover [1] and seal [2].

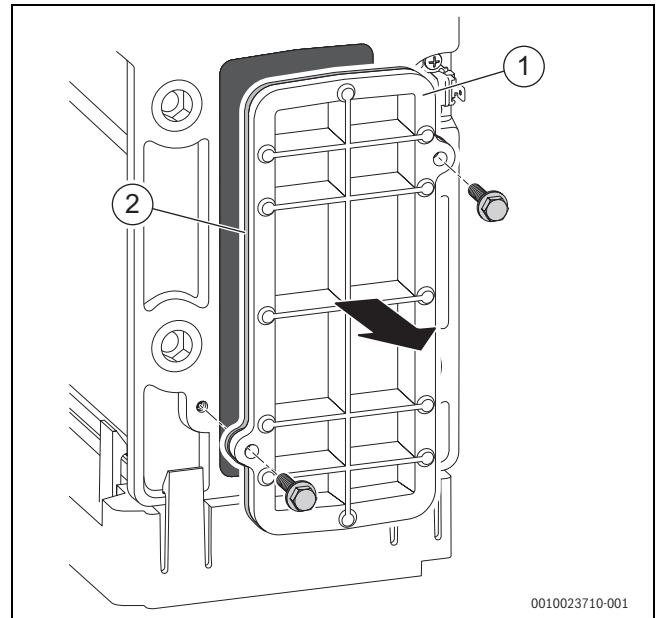


Fig. 84 Access cover removal

- ▶ Using the cleaning blade, working from the bottom to the top, to loosen any deposits in the heat exchanger.

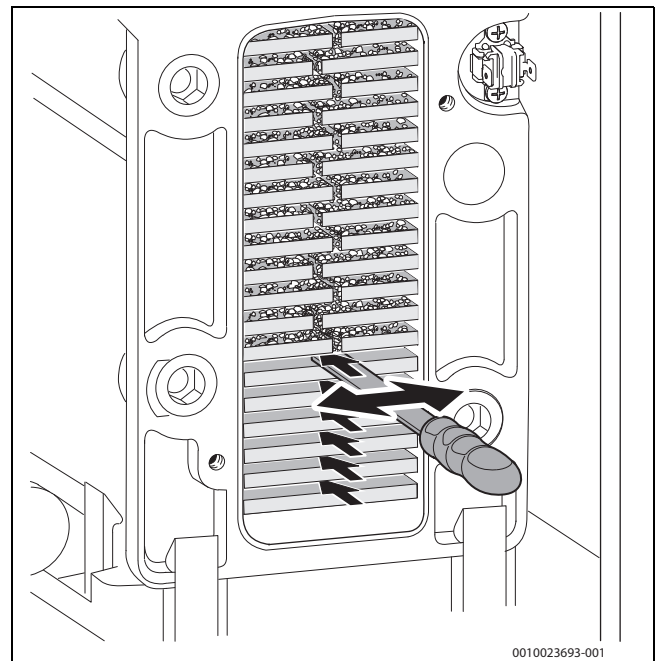


Fig. 85 Cleaning blade

- Using the brush, clean the heat exchanger from top to bottom.

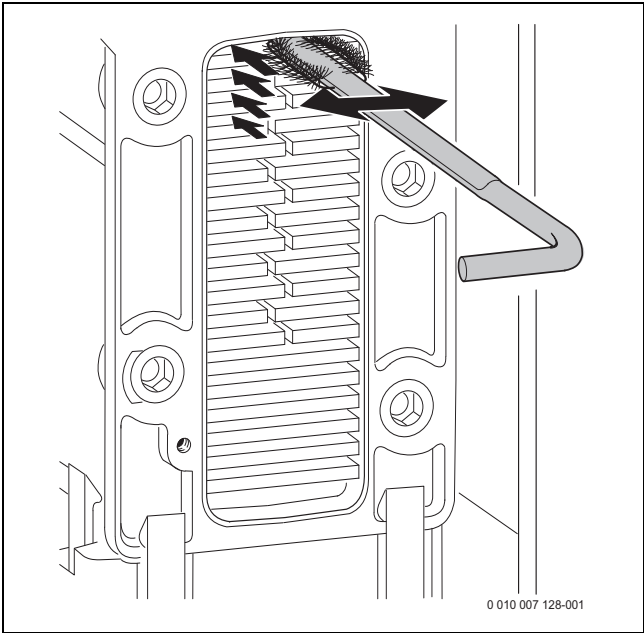


Fig. 86 Cleaning brush

- Use the handle of the brush to remove debris from the condensate tray (→ figure 88.).



It is possible to rinse any remaining debris from the heat exchanger either through the access point or alternatively through the top of the heat exchanger when the burner is removed.

- Pour water into the heat exchanger to rinse the debris through to the suitable container below the outlet to the condensate trap.

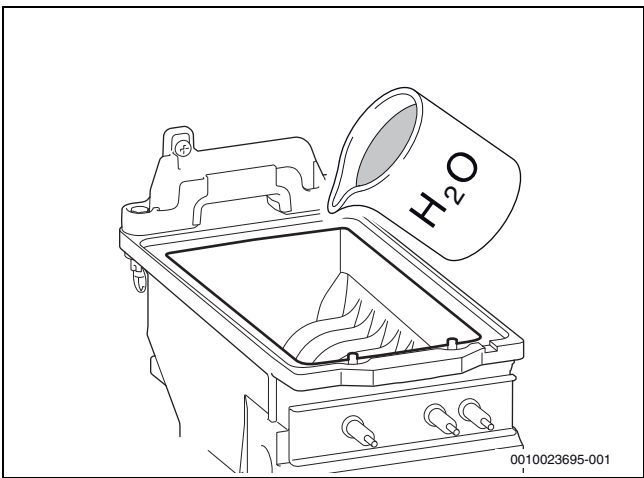


Fig. 87 Pour water into the heat exchanger

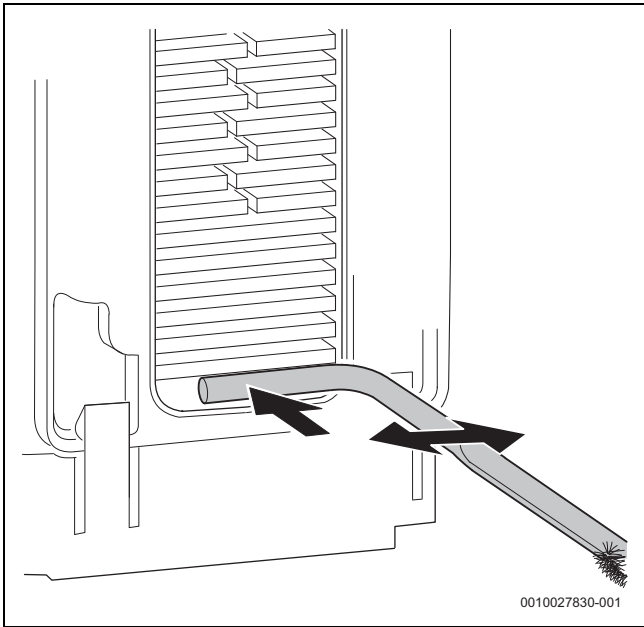


Fig. 88 Cleaning debris

- Refit the cleaning access cover assembly in reverse order the new seal [2], and the access cover [1].
- Fully tighten the bolts.

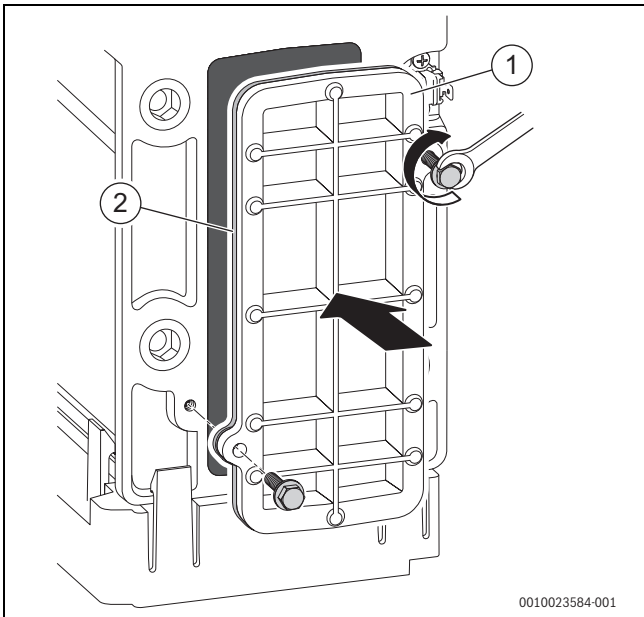


Fig. 89 Re-fitting the access cover

- Ensure that the convex side of the burner faces down into the heat exchanger when re-fitting the burner (→ section 9.9.1.
- Ensure seal is replaced with new seal and is correctly fitted.
- Check the condensate trap is clean before refitting to appliance.



On completion of the heat exchanger assembly cleaning and reassembly, perform the fan pressure check.

9.9.4 Checking electrodes

- ▶ Remove the electrode set with gasket.
- ▶ Check electrodes for contamination.
- ▶ Clean or replace electrodes if required.
- ▶ Install electrode set with new gaskets.
- ▶ Ensure the screws are fully tightened.

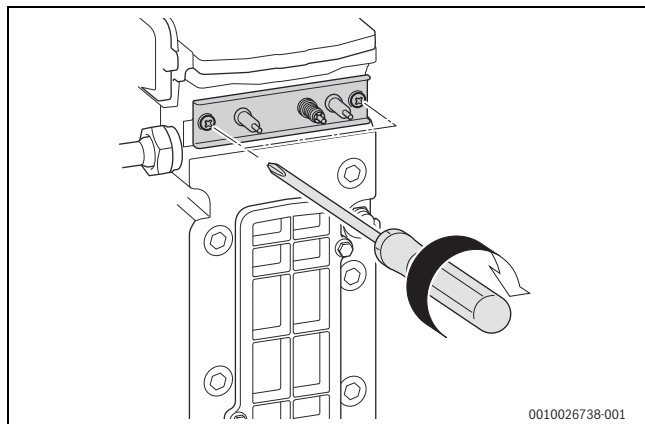


Fig. 90 Installing electrode set

- ▶ Check integrity of seal of electrode set.

NOTICE

To check the electrode seal, use either a mirror or a temperature probe:

Maintain a distance of about 10mm between the electrode seal and the mirror or temperature probe during the check. Do not use flue gas analysers or sniffers, as they may give false readings due to the heating of the gasket material.

- ▶ **Using a Mirror:** Move the mirror slowly around the perimeter of the electrode set and look for any misting on the glass.
- ▶ **Using a Temperature Probe:** Move the probe slowly around the perimeter and ensure there are no spikes in temperature.

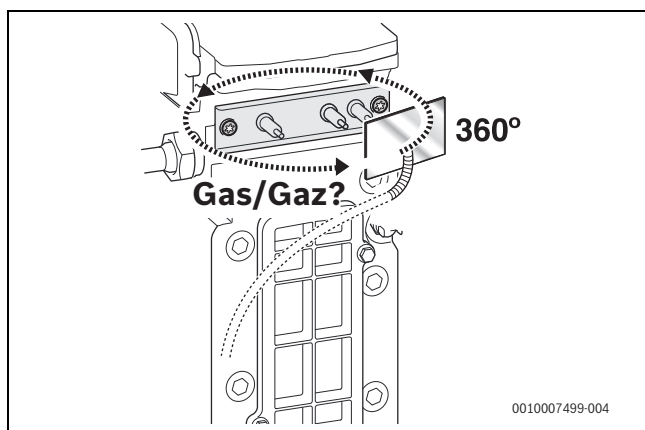


Fig. 91 Checking for leaks with an inspection mirror. Observe for misting.

9.9.5 Cleaning the condensate trap and pump

Cleaning the condensate trap



WARNING

Danger to life due to poisoning

If the condensate trap is not filled, poisonous flue gas can escape.

- ▶ Only turn off the siphon filling program during maintenance, and turn it back on at the end of maintenance.
- ▶ Ensure that the condensate discharge drains off properly.



Damages resulting from an insufficiently cleaned condensate trap are excluded from the warranty.

- ▶ Check and clean the condensate trap during regular maintenance.

Refer to figure 92.



To remove the condensate trap for cleaning, you need to move the condensate discharge pump out of the way.

- ▶ Disconnect the condensate pipe [1] from the condensate trap (move the condensate pump to the back of the appliance or lift it out onto the floor).
- ▶ Remove the retaining screw [2].
- ▶ Release the locking spring [3].
- ▶ Pull the condensate trap [4] forwards to release it from the sump connection.

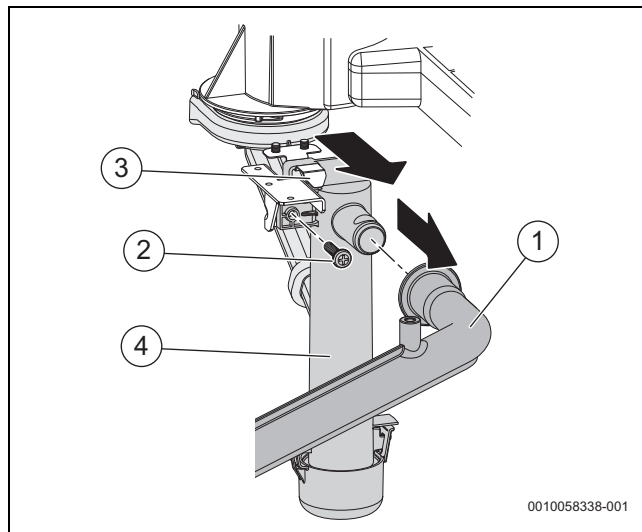


Fig. 92 Removing the condensate trap

- ▶ Tilt the condensate trap sideways and lift it out through the gap where the pump was sited.
- ▶ Clean the condensate trap.
 - The cleaning cap can be released and removed for cleaning.
 - Check that the aperture towards the heat exchanger is clear.
- ▶ Remove the gasket on the top of the condensate trap.
- ▶ Check the gasket for cracks, deformation or breakage and replace if required.

Refer to figure 93.

- ▶ Fit replacement gasket [1] if required.
- ▶ Check the condensate pipe [5] and clean if required.
- ▶ Replace the condensate trap [2] and check for tightness.
 - Ensure the locking spring [3] is engaged.
- ▶ Move the condensate pump back into position.
- ▶ Fit the condensate pipe [5] to the condensate trap.
- ▶ Secure with retaining screw [4].

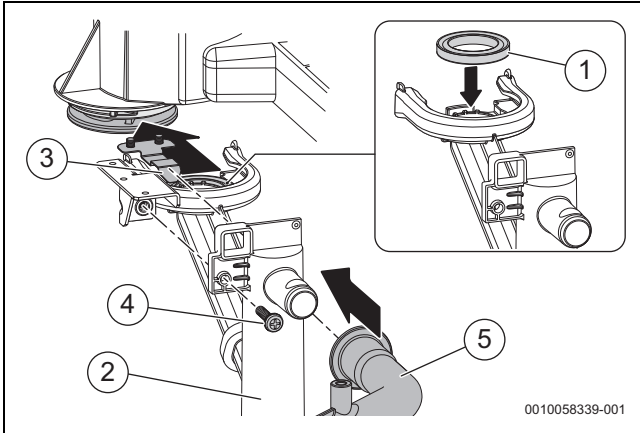


Fig. 93 Refitting the condensate trap

Cleaning the condensate pump

- ▶ **Disconnect Hoses/Piping:** Carefully disconnect inlet hose from the condensate trap. Refer to figure 45.
- ▶ **Access Pump Reservoir:**
 - Locate the pump's lid or cover. Using a screwdriver, gently pry off the lid. Exercise caution to avoid over-stressing the material.
- ▶ **Clean Reservoir/Base Tray:**
 - Carefully empty any remaining water from the pump's base tray.
 - Using a damp cloth and a mild detergent, thoroughly clean the interior surfaces of the base tray to remove any sludge, mold, or debris.
 - Rinse with clean water and wipe dry.
- ▶ **Reassemble Pump:**
 - Replace the lid or cover, ensuring it is securely fastened.
 - **Reconnect Hoses/Piping:** Reconnect the inlet hose to the condensate trap securely. Refer to figure 48.
- ▶ Check any connections in the discharge hose

9.10 Setting the air/gas ratio

NOTICE

Setting the air/gas ratio

- ▶ The combustion is factory set and should not be adjusted. If found to be out of tolerance and when all other possible causes have been checked, please contact the Worcester Bosch Group Helpline 0330 123 3366.

NOTICE

Combustion testing

- ▶ The setting of the air/gas ratio **must** be carried out by a competent registered gas engineer, such as a Gas Safe registered engineer or British Gas engineer.
- ▶ Setting of the air/gas ratio **must not** be attempted unless the person carrying out the test is equipped with a flue gas analyser conforming to BS EN 50379 and is competent in its use.



All CO/CO₂/O₂ readings must be taken with the combustion chamber cover ON. Adjustments can only be made with the cover off.



CO₂/O₂ should be measured 10 minutes after firing the appliance.

Setting the minimum CO₂/O₂ content

- ▶ Set the appliance to minimum output in chimney sweep mode, (→ Chapter 6.5).
With the appliance in minimum rated output.
- ▶ Remove the seal from the adjusting screw of the gas valve and set the CO₂/O₂ content for minimum rated output.

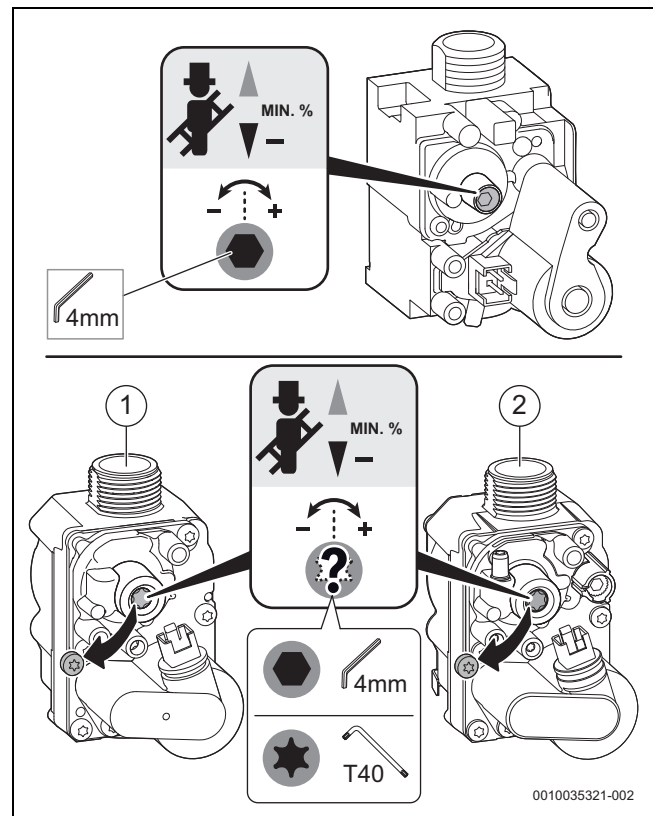


Fig. 94 Setting the CO₂/O₂ content (above: SIT valve, below: Resideo valves)

- ▶ Re-check settings at maximum and minimum rated output and re-adjust if required.
- ▶ Replace the security seal on the minimum adjustment point.
- ▶ Exit the chimney sweep mode.
- ▶ Enter the CO₂/O₂ contents in the servicing record.
- ▶ Remove the flue gas probe from the flue gas test port and refit the cap.

Setting the maximum CO₂/O₂ content



Adjustable venturi security seal

- ▶ Security Seal [2] (→ Fig. 95) must be removed before adjusting the Max CO₂/O₂ setting. Once adjustment has been made the seal must be replaced with part number 8 737 708 988.

- ▶ Set the appliance to maximum output in chimney sweep mode, (→ Chapter 6.6).
With the appliance in minimum rated output.

Refer to figure 95.

- ▶ Remove the security seal [2] from the adjustable venturi [1] and set the CO₂/O₂ content for maximum rated output.

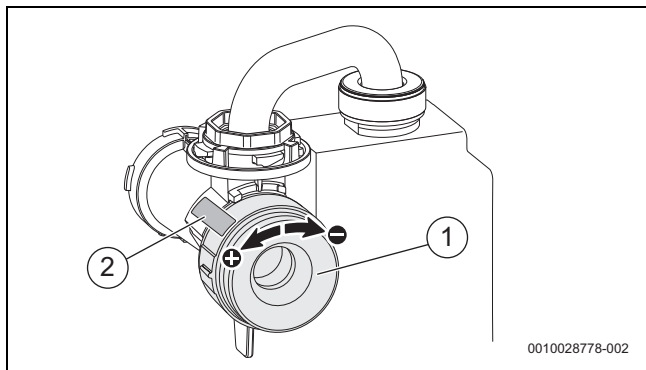


Fig. 95 Setting the adjustable venturi - CO₂/O₂ content

- ▶ Re-check settings at minimum and maximum rated output and re-adjust if required.
- ▶ Replace the security seal on the maximum adjustment point.
- ▶ Exit the chimney sweep mode.
- ▶ Enter the CO₂/O₂ contents in the servicing record.
- ▶ Remove the flue gas probe from the flue gas test port and refit the plug.



WARNING

Mains supplies - Isolate the appliance

- ▶ Turn off the gas supply and isolate the mains electrical supply before starting any work and observe all relevant safety precautions.
- ▶ Drain the appliance/system where necessary and protect any electrical equipment from water ingress during component replacement.



WARNING

Component replacement:

- ▶ After replacement of a gas carrying component, where a gasket or seal has been disturbed or replaced, check for gas tightness using a gas sniffer/leak detection fluid.
- ▶ On re-assembly check all affected seals for cracks, hardness and deterioration.
 - If damaged or in any doubt the seal must be replaced.
- ▶ Also after re-assembly, carry out the following checks:
 - Fan pressure.
 - Flue gas analysis.



Component locations within the appliance.

- ▶ Refer to Product overview for component locations (→ page 9).



Only use Worcester, Bosch Group original spare parts with this appliance. Non Worcester, Bosch Group original spare parts will invalidate the guarantee (if applicable) and any warranty.

- ▶ A comprehensive list of appliance spares can be found on the website www.worcester-bosch.co.uk/spares

9.11 Draining the appliance

NOTICE

Risk of water damage to appliance or property!

Damage from disconnecting water pathways which may have retained some water.

- ▶ Take care after draining the appliance to protect equipment/property from residual water content within components.



Many of the tasks in this section require that the appliance be isolated and drained.

- ▶ Before working on any water carrying pipework and components drain the appliance.
- ▶ Connect a suitable hose firmly to the drain point and run the hose outside to a suitable point or container.
- ▶ Turn the drain valve a ¼ turn anti-clockwise to open the drain. Turn the valve firmly clockwise to close.

9.12 Heat exchanger temperature limiter removal

Refer to figure 96.

- ▶ Remove the heat exchanger temperature limiter in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect the cable from the heat exchanger temperature limiter.
 - Remove heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter.

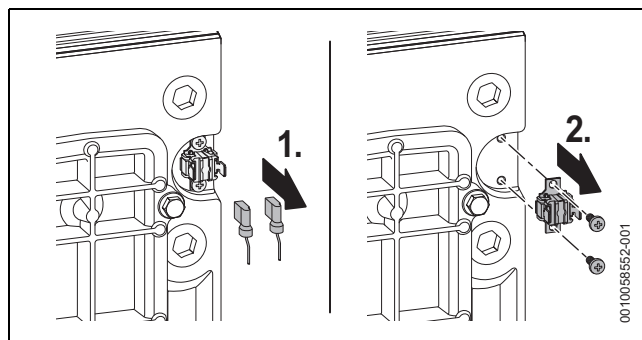


Fig. 96 Heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter removal

- ▶ Refit in reverse order.
 - Ensure that heat conductive paste is used when refitting.

9.13 Heat exchanger temperature sensor removal

Refer to figure 97.

- Remove the heat exchanger temperature sensor in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect the cable from the heat exchanger temperature sensor.
 - Remove heat exchanger temperature sensor.

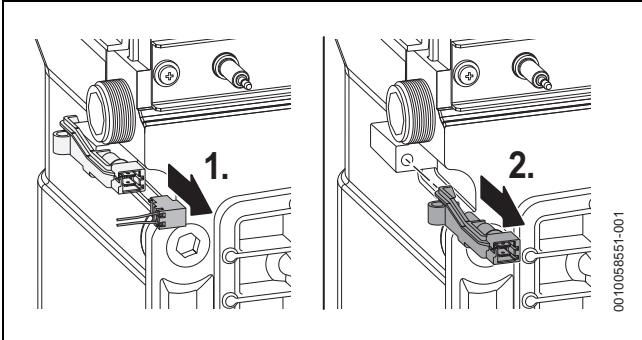


Fig. 97 Heat exchanger temperature sensor removal

- Refit in reverse order.
 - Ensure that heat conductive paste is used when refitting.

9.14 Venturi removal

Refer to figure 98.

- Remove the venturi in the sequence shown.
 - Undo venturi pipe connection.
 - Rotate the pipe connection to the right.
 - Twist to unlock venturi from mixing assembly.
 - Remove venturi.

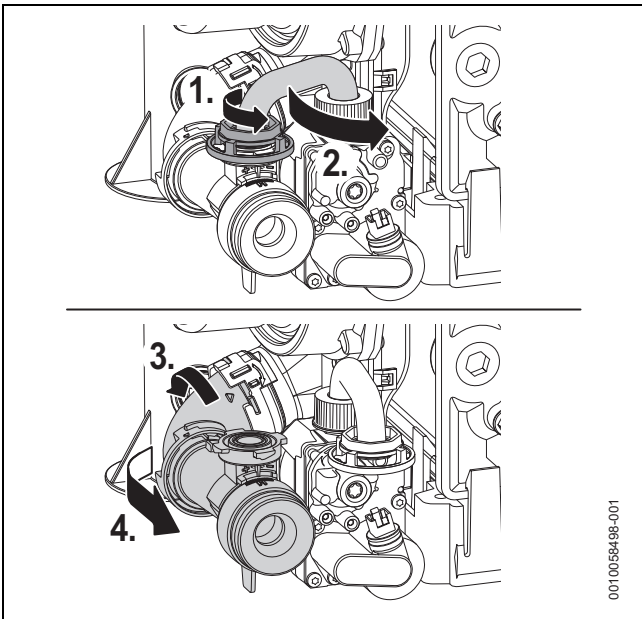


Fig. 98 Venturi removal

- Refit in reverse order.
 - Follow component replacement procedure for gas carrying components → 9.1.

9.15 Fan removal

Ensure the venturi is removed before removing the fan assembly (→ 9.14).

Refer to figure 99.

- Remove the fan in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect fan cable and earth connector (the earth connector has a positive clip fixing).
 - Undo fan connection.
 - Lower fan assembly.
 - Tilt and lift fan over the gas valve to remove.

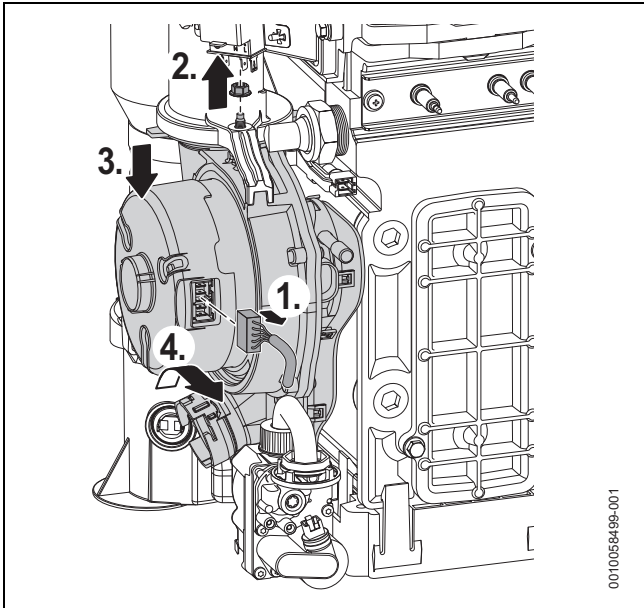


Fig. 99 Fan removal

- Refit in reverse order.
 - Follow component replacement procedure for gas carrying components → 9.1.

9.16 Ignition transformer removal

Refer to figure 100.

- Remove the ignition transformer in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect the cables from the ignition transformer.
 - Remove ignition transformer.

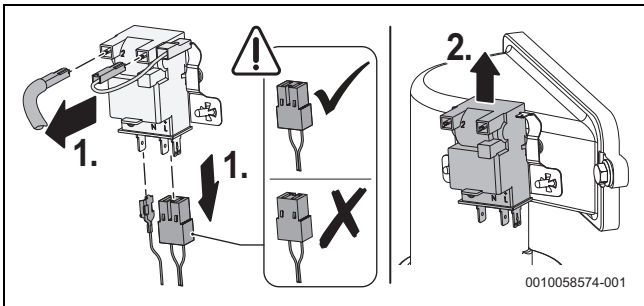


Fig. 100 Ignition transformer removal

- Refit in reverse order.
 - Ensure the power connection plug is the correct orientation when refitting.

9.17 Heat exchanger assembly removal

NOTICE

Risk of water damage to appliance or property!

Damage from disconnecting water pathways.

- Ensure the appliance has been drained before removing component.

The following actions will have to be carried out to gain access and remove the heat exchanger assembly:

- The appliance is isolated and fully drained.
- Move the control unit into the service position.
- Remove the combustion cover.
- Disconnect electrical wires to the fan, electrode assembly, flue gas temperature limiter, temperature limiter and flow temperature sensor.
- Remove the heat exchanger temperature sensor.
- Remove the heat exchanger temperature limiter.
- Remove Fan assembly.
- Remove electrode assembly.
- Remove burner housing, burner and gasket.
- Disconnect the horizontal/vertical flue adaptor depending on flue exit configuration (Reverse the order of installing for the flue exit configuration → 5.2.5 "Appliance flue connection").
- Removal of condensate trap.

Separating components from the heat exchanger assembly.

Refer to figure 101.

- Disconnection of heat exchanger assembly in the sequence shown.
 - Release the flow pipe union nut and detach the flow connection.
 - Disconnect the cables from the flue gas temperature limiter.
 - Remove the plastic nut from the base of the inner casing.
 - Release the return pipe clip at the base of the heat exchanger.
 - Release the return pipe union at the base of the heat exchanger.

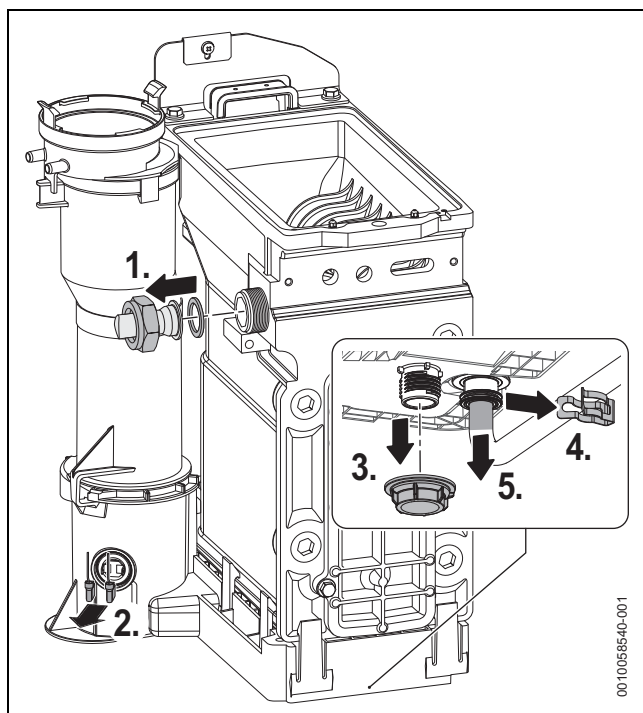


Fig. 101 Separating components from the heat exchanger assembly

Removing the heat exchanger assembly

Refer to figure 102.

- Ensure any electrical wires or connectors are safely out of the way before removing the heat exchanger assembly.
- Ensure the horizontal/vertical flue adaptor depending on flue exit configuration has been disconnected.

- Remove the heat exchanger assembly in the sequence shown.
 - Remove securing screw of vertical locking bracket and rotate release.
 - Remove securing screw of horizontal bracket plate and rotate to release.
 - Release the exhaust pipe clip.
 - Remove the exhaust pipe from the condensate catch pan (sump).
 - Undo the securing bracket captive screw.
 - Remove the heat exchanger assembly.
- Ensure that heat conductive paste is used on sensors when refitting.
- Check the seals and replace if necessary.

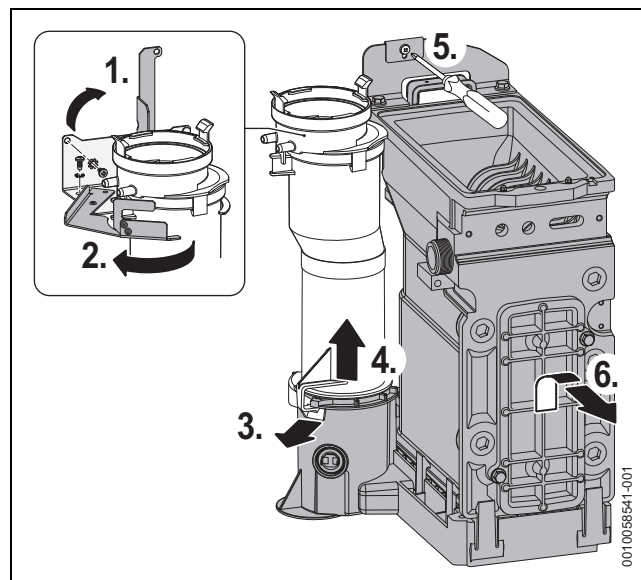


Fig. 102 Removing the heat exchanger assembly

9.18 Flue gas temperature limiter removal

NOTICE

Risk of component damage

- Take care not to damage the housing when removing the thermostat.

Refer to figure 103.

- Remove the flue gas temperature limiter in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect the cables from the flue gas temperature limiter.
 - Using a small screwdriver, gently prise the thermostat from the housing taking care not to damage the housing or grommet.

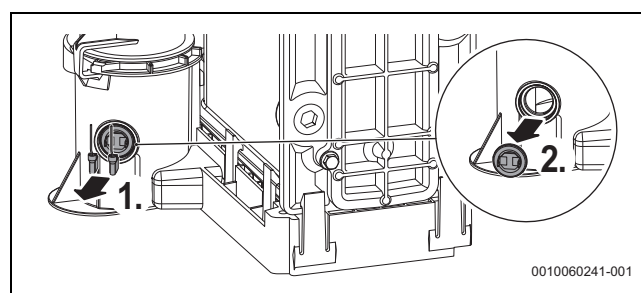


Fig. 103 Removing the flue gas temperature limiter

- To replace, push the thermostat and new grommet gently back into the opening until contact with the locating ridge is felt.
- The exhaust pipe will have to be removed if the thermostat falls into the housing, refer to figure 102, removing the exhaust pipe from the condensate catch pan (sump).

9.19 Gas valve removal

- ▶ Close the gas isolator.

Removing the gas pipe.

Refer to figure 104.

- ▶ Remove the gas pipe in the sequence shown.
 - Disconnect the cable.
 - Undo venturi pipe connection.
 - Unscrew union nut.
 - Remove gas pipe.

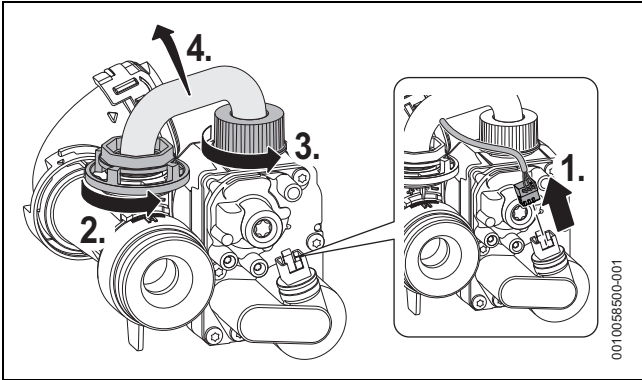


Fig. 104 Gas pipe removal

Removing the gas valve.

Refer to figure 105.

- ▶ Remove the gas valve in the sequence shown.
 - Unscrew union nut.
 - Remove the 2 screws.
 - Remove the gas valve.

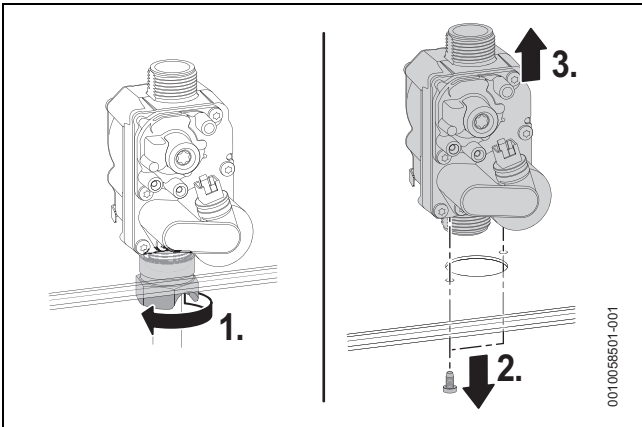


Fig. 105 Gas valve removal

- ▶ Install the gas valve in reverse order, and check the gas/air ratio.
 - Follow component replacement procedure for gas carrying components → 9.1.

9.20 Appliances converted to sealed primary system

9.20.1 Checking the expansion vessel

The expansion vessel must be checked every year.

- ▶ Depressurise the appliance.
- ▶ Adjust the pre-charge pressure of the expansion vessel to the static head of the heating system, if necessary.

After the inspection/maintenance

- ▶ Re-tighten all the threaded connections that have been released.
- ▶ Restart the appliance (→ chapter 6.4, page 47).
- ▶ Check all joints for leaks.
- ▶ Check the gas/air ratio.

10 Troubleshooting



This fault finding information is for guidance only. Worcester cannot be held responsible for costs incurred by persons not deemed to be competent.



This fault finding system assumes that the appliance has been operating normally until the time of failure (i.e. not a first time installation error).

Basic checks

- Ensure that there is 230V power supply and the polarity is correct to the appliance.
- Ensure that the appliance settings and functionality is correct.
- Ensure the CH/DHW programmer/timer is functioning.
- Ensure the room thermostat is functioning.
- Ensure the cylinder thermostat (if fitted) is functioning.
- Ensure the cold water mains is turned on.
- Ensure the primary system has adequate pressure/system content for the system type.
- Ensure there is gas to the appliance.
 - Are other gas appliances working, gas cooker/hob for example?
 - Has the credit run out on the gas pre-payment meter?

NOTICE

On completion of the Service/Fault-Finding task which has required the breaking and remaking of electrical connections, check:

- ▶ Earth continuity,
- ▶ Short circuit check,
- ▶ Polarity,
- ▶ Resistance to earth.

10.1 Fault and event history

10.2 Operating and fault displays

10.2.1 General information

- **Fault code:** indicates which fault is present.
- **Fault category:** indicates what kind of fault is present and its effects.

Fault category O (operating code)

Operating codes indicate the operating conditions in normal operation.

Fault category B (blocking faults)

Blocking faults result in the heating system being shut down temporarily. The heating system restarts automatically as soon as the blocking fault is removed.

Fault category V (locking faults)

Locking faults result in the heating system being shut down, and the system can only be restarted after a reset.

- ▶ Press the ▲ and ▼ keys, until **Reset** is displayed. The appliance resumes operation.

If a fault persists:

- ▶ Rectify the fault according to 10.1.2 Fault code table

Fault category W (maintenance codes)

10.2.2 Fault code table

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
200	O	Boiler in heating mode	Operating message, is not a fault. • Heating circuit is being heated.
201	O	Boiler in hot water mode	Operating message, is not a fault. • Hot water circuit is being heated.
202	O	Boiler in anti-cycle mode	Operating message, is not a fault. • Anti-cycle mode - this is the standby time between heating demands - default 5 minutes. – For example, if there is heating demand for 1 minute, the boiler will wait for 4 minutes after the heating demand before firing for a subsequent heating demand. Fault code 202 will be present during anti-cycle mode.
203	O	Boiler in standby, no heat energy demand	Operating message, is not a fault. • Appliance in standby, awaiting a demand request.
204	O	Current prim. water temp. higher than set val.	Operating message, is not a fault. • System waiting. The actual boiler water temperature is higher than the target boiler water temperature. The boiler heat demand is switched off.
208	O	Chimney sweep demand	Operating message, is not a fault. • Chimney sweep mode active.
214	V	Fan shut down during safety time	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Create a heat demand; check if the boiler fires up. ▶ Check the voltage to the fan and the continuity of the fan harness. ▶ Check the power modulation on the fan. ▶ Control unit may be defective.
224 224	B V	Maximal flue gas thermostat or heat exchanger maximal thermostat has activated	If the blocking fault persists for a prolonged period, it becomes a locking fault. ▶ Check if the lead is disconnected from the safety temperature limiter/thermostat or the flue thermostat or the air pressure switch (overpressure) has tripped. ▶ Check the high limit of the safety temperature limiter/thermostat or the flue thermostat and the harness for continuity. ▶ Check the flow temperature to confirm actual temperature (may have tripped out at lower temperature, leading to a safety temperature limiter/thermostat or the flue thermostat fault). ▶ Check the system pressure and top up as required. ▶ Check if air is trapped in the system and in the boiler. ▶ Pump seized/not running: check the pump for failure or blockage. ▶ Check if a blockage/restriction within boiler/pipework is restricting the flow. ▶ Check the air inlet or exhaust is not blocked.
227	V	No flame signal after ignition	Tip: Check the ceramic insulator is not damaged, this can cause the spark to earth, twist and pull the ceramic insulator to ensure it is not broken. ▶ Check the gas supply to property and the inlet on the gas valve. – Has the gas supply pipework been purged? ▶ Check for low pressure when the gas valve opens. ▶ Gas valve failing to open: check for voltage to the valve and for possible blockage on inlet filter of the gas valve. ▶ Check spark is present,. – If there is no spark, check the plug connection or replace the faulty ignition transformer. ▶ Obstruction in the air intake to the fan leading to incorrect O ₂ levels. Check if non-return valve (bearing plate) is damaged or stuck. ▶ Check the spark electrode or the lead failure. ▶ Check the flame sense or the lead failure. ▶ Check the rectification ground (black wire to heat exchanger). ▶ Check the burner for damage. ▶ Heat exchanger is blocked or restricted. ▶ Condensate trap is blocked or restricted. Condensate pipe is frozen. ▶ Flue is blocked or restricted.

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
228	V	Flame signal without flame present	Tip: Check the ceramic insulator is not damaged, this can cause the spark to earth, twist and pull the ceramic insulator to ensure it is not broken. ▶ Check the flame sense and the lead and replace if required. ▶ Check electrode assembly for damage and replace if required. ▶ Check the earth tags on the appliance and on the electrodes. ▶ Check the operation of the condensate trap and that no water is collecting in the sump. ▶ Replace the electrode assembly. ▶ Replace the gas valve. ▶ Replace the control unit.
229	B	Flame failed during burner operation	Tip: Check the ceramic insulator is not damaged, this can cause the spark to earth, twist and pull the ceramic insulator to ensure it is not broken. ▶ Check the gas supply to the property and check the working pressure on the gas valve inlet. ▶ Check the O₂ combustion levels. ▶ Check electrode assembly for damage and replace if required. ▶ Check UV sensor cable for damage and replace if required.
232	B	Boiler locked by external switching contact	External cut off switch used for condensate pump. ▶ Connection plug for condensate pump is not plugged into control unit. ▶ There is no continuity across the I3 connection. ▶ Check there is no blockage in condensate discharge system.
233	V	Boiler identification module or device electronics faulty	▶ Wrong HCM is inserted. ▶ Check the HCM is not damaged. ▶ Replace the HCM if required.
234	V	Gas valve electrical fault	▶ Check the gas supply to the property and the inlet on the gas valve (check drop on inlet). ▶ Check the connections on the gas valve and the board (loose connection). ▶ Check the continuity down harness and replace if required. ▶ Check the voltage to the gas valve (19–24 V DC approx. when demand). ▶ Check for water on the gas valve connections. ▶ Check the resistance on the gas valve coils pins 1–2 (SIT; 55...66.8...85 Ω / Resideo; 110...114.5...120 Ω). – Replace the gas valve if resistances are incorrect. ▶ If all tests are correct: replace the control unit.
235	V	Conflicting versions of boiler electr. and boiler identification	▶ Replace the HCM or the burner control.
237	V	System fault	▶ Check the HCM is not damaged. ▶ Replace the HCM if required. ▶ Replace the control unit.
238	V	Boiler electronics faulty	▶ Check the gas supply to the property and the inlet on the gas valve (check drop on inlet). ▶ Check the connections on the gas valve and the board (loose connection). ▶ Check the continuity down harness and replace if required. ▶ Check the voltage to the gas valve (19–24 V DC approx. when demand). ▶ Check for water on the gas valve connections. ▶ Check the resistance on the gas valve coils pins 1–2 (SIT; 55...66.8...85 Ω / Resideo; 110...114.5...120 Ω). – Replace the gas valve if resistances are incorrect. ▶ If all tests are correct: replace the control unit.
242	V	Boiler electr. system fault	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). ▶ Replace the control unit.
244	V	System fault boiler electronics / basic controller	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). ▶ Check the HCM is not damaged, replace if required. ▶ Replace the control unit.
245	V	System fault boiler electronics / basic controller	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). ▶ Check the HCM is not damaged, replace if required. ▶ Replace the control unit.

Greenstar 8000 F Regular – 6721106420 (2024/11)

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
265	B	Heat demand lower than energy supplied	Operating message, is not a fault. - The boiler's ignition sequence alone is sufficient enough to maintain room temperature. - The modulating heat demand is higher than the minimum modulation factor of the unit. The unit switches to proportional control.
268	O	Relay test was activated	Operating message, is not a fault. Appliance in component test mode.
269	V	Flame monitoring	- Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). - Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). - Replace the control unit.
273	B	Operation of burner and fan interrupted	Operating message, is not a fault. The burner and fan have been running continuously for 24 hours and have been shut down briefly for an appliance electronic inspection
281	B	Pump stuck or running in air	- Check primary system water pressure. - Check for air in the system and vent the pump. - Check for circulation within heating system. - Check hydraulic connections to the pump. - Check wiring and operation of the pump, replace if necessary.
283	O	Burner starting	Operating message, is not a fault. Burner is starting.
284	O	Opening air/gas ratio control valve/oil solenoid valves	Operating message, is not a fault. Gas valve is opening.
306	V	Flame signal after closing the fuel supply	Tip: Ensure the working pressure returns immediately to the standing pressure when the gas valve closes. - Check if there is a flame present. - Check the gas supply to the property and the inlet on the gas valve (check drop on inlet). - Check the gas valve is not passing and replace if required. - Check electrode assembly for damage and replace if required. - Check UV sensor cable and connector and replace if required. - Replace the control unit.
357	O	Ventilation program	Operating message, is not a fault. Venting/air purge program has been automatically activated.
358	O	Anti-seizing functn. active	Operating message, is not a fault. - Blocking protection for the heating pump and diverter valve active. - The purpose of component kick is to ensure that hydraulic components such as pumps will not get stuck by giving these functional components a "kick", i.e. they are briefly turned on after a period of inactivity. - After power up every 24 hours the appliance will do a component kick, where the pump will run for 10 seconds. - If the appliance is already in a CH or DHW heat request, these heat demands will be prioritised over component kick. But once the heat demand has ended the component kick will take place. - If this causes nuisance then please power the appliance off and on again at a more suitable time; the daily kick will then occur at the time the appliance is turned on again.
360	V	System fault boiler electronics / basic controller	- Wrong HCM is inserted. - Check the HCM is not damaged. - Replace the HCM if required.
362	V	Boiler identification module or boiler electronics faulty	- Wrong HCM is inserted. - Check the HCM is not damaged. - Replace the HCM if required.
363	V	System fault boiler electronics / basic controller	- Check and replace the ionisation cable. - Check and replace the electrodes if required. - Check and replace the control unit and/or burner control unit.
604	V	System fault burner control unit	- Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). - Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). - Replace the control unit.

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
815	W	Low loss header temp. sensor faulty	Tip: Check menu has not been accidentally switched on. ▶ Moisture on the connectors – control unit fault.
1010	O	No communication via EMS BUS connection	▶ Check the HMI for display and remove the HMI and the test voltage to the HMI. ▶ Check the white HMI plug on far right of the control unit (low voltage connection). ▶ If using the Key: Check the Key connections (black, white, red, green) are plugged in to the correct position on the control unit. (Next to orange BUS connection leaving one space.) Check the pins on the plug. ▶ Check that the Key is pushed fully home. ▶ Check the batteries of the room control. ▶ For wired room controls check the EMS BUS Voltage to the remote control is 12 - 15V DC. ▶ Check the bridging links are fitted at LR & 230 V out. ▶ Occasionally the Key connection (green flap) can cause this. ▶ Check the 230 V external wiring does not run alongside the BUS connections, thus causing interference. ▶ Replace the control unit.
1013	W	Max. combustion point reached	▶ Check the maintenance menu. ▶ Reset the maintenance code via the reset menu.
1018	W	Maintenance interval expired	▶ Check the maintenance date set in the menu. ▶ Reset the maintenance code via the reset menu.
1019	W	Incorrect pump type detected	▶ Pump communication failure or wrong pump is fitted (non-ErP). ▶ Check the pump communication wire is connected and has continuity. ▶ Replace the pump for correct modulating pump.
1022	W	Cylinder temp. sensor faulty or contact problems	▶ Plug the connection plug correctly into the cylinder temperature sensor. ▶ Replace the cylinder temperature sensor. ▶ Replace the connecting lead to the cylinder temperature sensor. ▶ Replace the control unit.
1023	W	Maximum run time including standby time reached	▶ Check the maintenance menu. ▶ Reset the maintenance code via the reset menu.
1025	W	Return temp. sensor is faulty	▶ Check the temperature sensor plug is connected. ▶ Check the resistance of sensor and replace if required. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Replace the temperature sensor. ▶ Replace the control unit.
1037	W	Outside temp. sensor faulty - heating back-up operation active	Tip: Check the weather compensation is applicable and the menu has not been accidentally switched on in the menu. ▶ Check the positioning of the outside weather sensor. ▶ Check the weather sensor connections on the control board. ▶ Check the resistance of the sensor and the continuity down the cable and replace if required.
1068	W	Outside temp. sensor or lambda probe faulty.	▶ Check the outdoor sensor plug is connected. ▶ Check the resistance of the sensor and replace if required. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Replace the outdoor sensor.
1070	W	Maintenance is due on <dd.mm.yyyy> please call your service engineer	Advanced service reminder warning. ▶ Check the maintenance menu. ▶ Reset the maintenance code via the reset menu.
1071	W	Maintenance is now due please call your service engineer	▶ Check the maintenance menu. ▶ Reset the maintenance code via the reset menu.
1072	W	Maintenance is overdue please call your service engineer	▶ Check the maintenance menu. ▶ Reset the maintenance code via the reset menu.
1075	W	Heat exchanger temp sensor short circuit	▶ Check the temperature sensor plug is connected. ▶ Check the resistance of sensor and replace if required. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Replace the temperature sensor. ▶ Replace the control unit.

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
1076	W	Heat exchanger temp sensor disconnected	▶ Check the temperature sensor plug is connected. ▶ Check the resistance of sensor and replace if required. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Replace the temperature sensor. ▶ Replace the control unit.
2085	V	Internal fault	▶ Reset the appliance. ▶ Switch off the appliance for 30 s then turn back on. ▶ Check the incoming mains voltage. ▶ Check the polarity. ▶ Replace the control unit.
2908	V	System fault boiler electronics / basic controller	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). ▶ Replace the control unit.
2910	V	Fault in flue system	▶ Check the flue for obstructions and remove any found. ▶ Check the flue integrity test. ▶ Check for water in the sump and check the condensate trap operation.
2914	–	Boiler electr. system fault	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). ▶ Replace the control unit.
2915	V	Boiler electr. system fault	The fan keeps running after the post purge. ▶ Reset the appliance. ▶ Create a heat demand to test the boiler's ignition sequence. ▶ Check the voltage to the fan and the continuity of the fan harness. ▶ Check the power modulation on the fan. ▶ Control unit may be defective.
2916	V	Boiler electr. system fault	Gas valve was detected as open during post-purge. ▶ Carry out a gas tightness test on the gas valve and replace if required. ▶ Check the voltage to gas valve. ▶ The gas valve or the control unit may be defective
2920	V	Fault in flame monitoring	▶ Check cabling ▶ Check electrode assembly for damage and replace if required. ▶ Check UV sensor cable for damage and replace if required. ▶ Check fan ▶ Replace the control unit.
2923	V	Boiler electr. system fault	Unexpected feedback from the modulating/current controlled gas valve. ▶ Check the voltage to the gas valve. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Check the resistance on the gas valve coils pins 1–2 (SIT; 55...66.8...85 Ω / Resideo; 110...114.5...120 Ω). ▶ The gas valve or the appliance electronics (control unit) may have a fault.
2924	V	Boiler electr. system fault	No feedback from the modulating/current controlled gas valve. ▶ Check the voltage to the gas valve. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Check the resistance on the gas valve coils pins 1–2 (SIT; 55...66.8...85 Ω / Resideo; 110...114.5...120 Ω). ▶ The gas valve or the appliance electronics (control unit) may have a fault.
2925	V	Boiler electr. system fault	Unexpected feedback from the modulating/current controlled gas valve. ▶ Check the voltage to the gas valve. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Check the resistance on the gas valve coils pins 1–2 (SIT; 55...66.8...85 Ω / Resideo; 110...114.5...120 Ω). ▶ The gas valve or the appliance electronics (control unit) may have a fault.

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
2926	V	Boiler electr. system fault	Unexpected feedback from the modulating/current controlled gas valve. ▶ Check the voltage to the gas valve. ▶ Check the continuity of harness and replace if required. ▶ Check the resistance on the gas valve coils pins 1–2 (SIT; 55...66.8...85 Ω / Resideo; 110...114.5...120 Ω). ▶ The gas valve or the appliance electronics (control unit) may have a fault.
2927	V	Flame failed during burner operation	No ionisation detected after ignition. ▶ Check the main shut-off valve, open if necessary. ▶ Check the appliance isolation valve, open if necessary. ▶ Measure the gas supply pressure at the rated heat input. If necessary, shut down the appliance and check the gas line. ▶ Check flame sense electrode and connecting lead, replace if required. ▶ Check venturi/injector for potential blockage. ▶ Measure the ionisation current. ▶ Check the protective earth conductor connection (PE) in the control unit. ▶ Check the ignition cable for damage, replace if necessary. ▶ Check functionality of gas valve and replace if necessary. ▶ Check CO₂ and O₂ settings at min and max output. ▶ Check flue system. ▶ Check combustion air supply. ▶ Check the heat exchanger on the flue gas side for deposits, clean if necessary.
2928	V	Internal fault	▶ Restart appliance. ▶ If the fault persists following a reset, the burner control unit is faulty and must be replaced, (replace control unit).
2931	V	System fault boiler electronics / basic controller	Illegal instruction. ▶ Restart appliance. ▶ If the fault persists following a reset, the burner control unit is faulty and must be replaced, (replace control unit).
2940	V	System fault burner control unit	Low voltage. ▶ Restart appliance. ▶ If the fault persists following a reset, the burner control unit is faulty and must be replaced, (replace control unit).
2946	V	Incorrect code plug detected	▶ Check the HCM and the part number. ▶ Check the HCM connections for damage. ▶ Replace the HCM.
2948	B	No flame signal with low output	Burner starts automatically after purging. This can be caused by strong winds. If this fault occurs frequently: ▶ Check the CO₂ and O₂ settings. ▶ Check flue outlet position for effects of excessive wind pressure. ▶ Check flue integrity.
2949	B	No flame signal with high output	May be caused by strong winds or flue gas recirculation. The burner starts automatically after purging. ▶ Check the flue integrity. ▶ Check the flue terminal position. ▶ Check the CO₂ and O₂ settings, adjust if necessary. ▶ Check the burner and the heat exchanger gaskets and the inner flue gaskets. ▶ Check the gas pressure during burning at full load (working pressure, dropping low).
2950	B	No flame signal following starting procedure	Burner starts automatically after purging. ▶ Check gas pressure whilst burning at full load. ▶ Check the CO₂ and O₂ settings, adjust if necessary. ▶ Check Burner and heat exchanger gaskets.

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
2951	V	Loss of flame too many times	Maximum unexpected flame losses exceeded. Note: Combustion cover off can cause this. ▶ Refer to the blocking error(s) that lead to this locking error. Check the fault history on appliance. ▶ Possible incomplete purging of gas pipe. ▶ Could also indicate a wide variety of issues such as undersized pipework or gas pressure dropping off, incorrectly routed condensate discharge, incorrectly sited flues, incorrectly wired etc.
2952	V	Internal fault when testing the ionisation signal	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ If the fault remains after resetting: – Replace the electrode assembly. – If the fault still remains, the burner controller (control unit) is defective.
2955	B	Boiler does not support the parameters set for the hydraulic configuration	Verify that the following settings are correct. This can only be reset by powering off the appliance. ▶ Low loss header setting = OFF ▶ Internal DHW hydraulic = 1/ON ▶ Heat circuit 1 hydraulic = 1/ON ▶ CH hydraulic = 1/ON
2956	O	Hydraulic configuration at the boiler activated	Verify that the following settings are correct. This can only be reset by powering off the appliance. ▶ Low loss header setting = OFF ▶ Internal DHW hydraulic = 1/ON ▶ Heat circuit 1 hydraulic = 1/ON ▶ CH hydraulic = 1/ON
2957	V	Boiler electr. system fault	▶ Reset appliance electronics (factory reset). ▶ Check the electrical connections on the board (check for loose wires etc.). ▶ Replace the control unit.
2961	V	No fan signal available	▶ Check the mains voltage to the fan. ▶ Check the fan harness for continuity and replace if required. ▶ Check the pulse width modulation (PWM). ▶ Replace the fan. ▶ Replace the control unit.
2962	V	No fan signal available	▶ Check the mains voltage to the fan. ▶ Check the fan harness for continuity and replace if required. ▶ Check the pulse width modulation (PWM). ▶ Replace the fan. ▶ Replace the control unit.
2963	B	The heat exchanger sensor or both supply and heat exchanger sensors are defect	▶ Check the flow through the appliance and the system is filled. ▶ Check for air locks in the system and purge if required. ▶ Check the resistance of the temperature sensor and replace if required. ▶ Check the continuity of the temperature sensor harness and replace if required.
2965	B	Flow temperature too high	▶ System is not filled with water or low system pressure.. – Open vent system - Check feed and expansion tank. – Sealed system - Check system pressure. ▶ No water flow, because CH system is closed. ▶ No water flow, because pump is not operating correctly. ▶ Check flow through appliance and system. ▶ Check for air locks in the system. Purge if required. ▶ Check isolation valves.

Fault code	Fault category	Description	Remedy
2966	B	Flow temperature rise in heat exchanger too rapid	▶ System is not filled with water or low system pressure. – Open vent system - Check feed and expansion tank. – Sealed system - Check system pressure. ▶ No water flow, because CH system is closed. ▶ No water flow, because pump is not operating correctly. ▶ Check pump is operating freely check voltage to pump. ▶ Check the isolation valves. ▶ Check for air locks in the system, purge if required. ▶ Check flow through appliance and system pressure.
2972	V	Mains voltage too low	▶ Establish supply voltage of at least 196 V AC. ▶ Replace control unit.
2980	V	Locking fault: To unlock Hold up and down arrow keys pressed simultaneously for 3 s. For more information see operating instr. (Boiler locked. Contact a qualified heating engineer)	Boiler is in the super lock-out condition. Super lock-out (2980) occurs when a potential safety-critical condition is detected and 5 locking faults are reset within a 15-minute period. If the fault is not remedied and the complete system is not checked, there is a risk of personal injury: ▶ Follow remedy actions for fault code 2981.
2981	V	Locking fault: To unlock Hold up and down arrow keys pressed simultaneously for 3 s. For more information see operating instr. (Boiler locked. Contact a qualified heating engineer) The appliance power was switched off and on again with an existing super lock-out (fault code 2980).	▶ Diagnose and remedy the locking fault. Check the complete system, including sensors and harnesses. ▶ When remedied and system checked, turn the boiler power off and on again. ▶ Fault condition 2981 will appear, the boiler is still in super lock-out ▶ Press the up and down arrows simultaneously for 3 seconds. ▶ Immediately after 22 seconds have elapsed, perform an additional reset by pressing the up and down arrows simultaneously for 3 seconds. ▶ Super lock-out is remedied, boiler returns to normal operating condition. ▶ Fault history is now available, double check the last 10 faults to confirm the fault has been remedied

Table 38 Indicators and fault displays

10.3 Faults that are not displayed

Appliance faults	Remedy
Combustion noises too loud; rumbling noises	▶ Check the gas type. ▶ Check the gas supply pressure. ▶ Check the flue system; clean or repair if required. ▶ Check the gas/air ratio. ▶ Check the gas valve; replace if required. ▶ Check condense discharge pipework and drain is clear. ▶ Check fan pressure at test point.
Flow noises	▶ Set the external pump rate or pump characteristic map correctly and match to the maximum output.
Heat-up takes too long.	▶ Set the external pump rate or pump characteristic map correctly and match to the maximum output.
Flue gas values incorrect; CO content too high.	▶ Check the gas type. ▶ Check the gas supply pressure. ▶ Check the flue system; clean, repair or replace if required. ▶ Check the gas/air ratio. ▶ Check the gas valve; replace if required.
Delayed ignition, poor ignition.	▶ Check the ignition transformer function for misfiring in the Function check menu Ignition test, replace if required. ▶ Check the gas type. ▶ Check the gas supply pressure. ▶ Check the power supply. ▶ Check the electrodes with cable; replace if required. ▶ Check the flue system; clean or repair if required. ▶ Check the gas/air ratio. ▶ For natural gas: check the external gas flow monitor, replace if required. ▶ Check the burner, replace if required. ▶ Check the air/gas ratio control valve; replace if required.
Condensate in air box	▶ Check the non-return valve in the burner hood assembly, replace if required.
Heat Only appliance with domestic hot water: Hot water outlet temperature is too low.	▶ Check the cylinder temperature setpoint.
Heat Only appliance with domestic hot water: No hot water.	▶ Check the external controls function; replace if required.
No function, the display remains dark.	▶ Check the electrical wiring for damage. ▶ Replace defective cables. ▶ Check the fuse, replace if required. One spare fuse is supplied.

Table 39 Faults that are not shown on the display

10.4 System Gassing Topic

Appliances converted to sealed primary system



WARNING

If you suspect the heating system is gassing, you must exercise caution when carrying out testing or remedial work as the gasses produced can be flammable.

Do not vent air from radiators whilst the central heating is switched on. Allow 30mins after venting the radiators before using the central heating or hot water.

- ▶ Whilst venting radiators, do not allow the pressure on the boiler to drop below the point at which it is normally set.
- ▶ If the system is to be drained, the boiler must be electrically isolated.



CAUTION

If system pressure is repeatedly increasing, even when the appliance is not operating, you should first check that the filling link is fully closed and confirm that it is not passing. If radiators are also not heating to the top of the panels and repeatedly need venting, the heating system may be suffering from gassing. This is an indication that corrosion is taking place and requires the system being cleaned and treated to BS7593.

- ▶ This should be confirmed by taking water samples to check pH levels and turbidity.
- ▶ Failure to properly maintain the heating system may result in damage to the system and appliance, and may affect the boiler warranty.

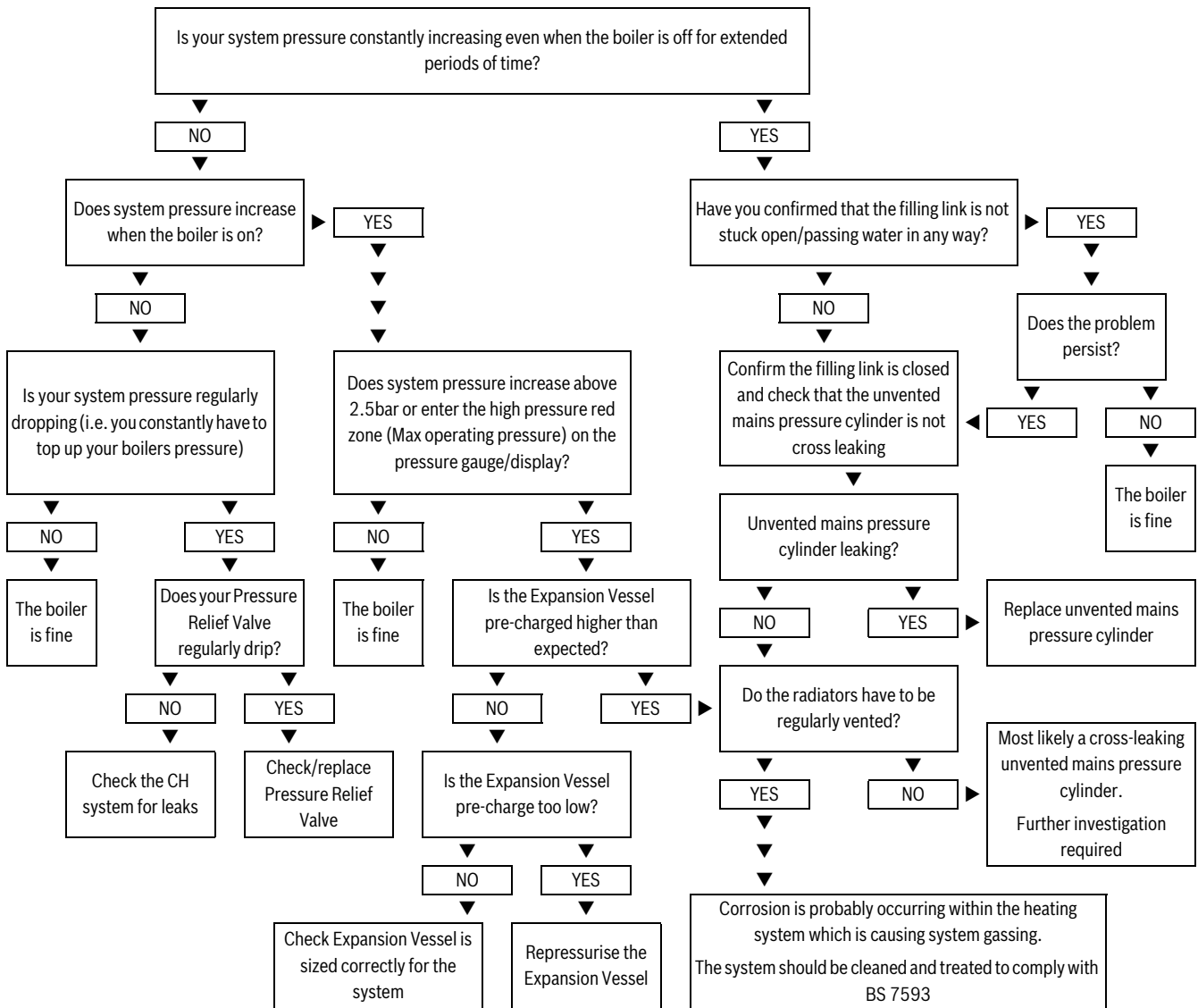


Table 40 System gassing flow chart

11 Environmental protection and disposal

Environmental protection is a fundamental corporate strategy of the Bosch Group.

The quality of our products, their economy and environmental safety are all of equal importance to us and all environmental protection legislation and regulations are strictly observed.

We use the best possible technology and materials for protecting the environment taking account of economic considerations.

Packaging

Where packaging is concerned, we participate in country-specific recycling processes that ensure optimum recycling.

All of our packaging materials are environmentally compatible and can be recycled.

Used appliances

Used appliances contain valuable materials that can be recycled.

The various assemblies can be easily dismantled. Synthetic materials are marked accordingly. Assemblies can therefore be sorted by composition and passed on for recycling or disposal.

Old electrical and electronic devices



This symbol means that the product cannot be disposed of with other waste, but must be taken to waste collection points for treatment, collection, recycling and disposal.

The symbol is valid for countries that have directives on electronic waste, e.g. "European Union Directive 2012/19/EC on end-of-life electrical and electronic appliances". These provisions define the regulatory framework of the directive valid for the return and recycling of used electronic appliances in each country.

Electronic appliances that may contain hazardous substances must be recycled responsibly in order to minimise possible damage to the environment and dangers to people's health. To this end, the recycling of electronic waste contributes to the preservation of natural resources.

For more information on the environmentally safe disposal of used electrical and electronic appliances, please contact the local authorities, waste disposal company or distributor from which you purchased the product.

You can find more information here:

www.bosch-homecomfortgroup.com/en/company/legal-topics/weee/

Batteries

Batteries must not be disposed together with your household waste. Used batteries must be disposed of in local collection systems.

12 Data Protection Notice



We, **Bosch Termotecnologia, S.A., with registered office at Av. Infante D. Henrique Lotes 2E-3E, 1800-220 Lisbon, Portugal**, process product and installation information, technical and connection data, communication data, product registration and client history data to provide product functionality

(art. 6 §1.1 (b) GDPR), to fulfil our duty of product surveillance and for product safety and security reasons (art. 6 §1.1 (f) GDPR), to safeguard our rights in connection with warranty and product registration questions (art. 6 §1.1 (f) GDPR) and to analyse the distribution of our products and to provide individualized information and offers related to the product (art. 6 §1.1 (f) GDPR). To provide services such as sales and marketing, contract management, payment management, programming, data hosting and hotline services, we may request and transfer data to external service providers and/or Bosch affiliates. In some cases, but only if adequate data protection is ensured, personal data may be transferred to recipients located outside the European Economic Area. Additional information is provided upon request. You can contact our Data Protection Officer under: Data Protection Officer for Information Security and Privacy (C/ISP), Robert Bosch GmbH, Postfach 30 02 20, 70442 Stuttgart, GERMANY.

You have the right to object to the processing of your personal data at any time on the basis of Art. 6 §1.1 (f) GDPR on grounds relating to your particular situation or if your data is used for direct marketing purposes. To exercise your rights, please contact us at **privacy.ttpo@bosch.com**. For more information, follow the QR code.

13 Technical information and reports

13.1 Technical data

Technical data table - Greenstar 8000 F Regular

Greenstar 8000 F Regular Description	Unit	GR8700iF 35 R		GR8700iF 50 R	
		NG	LPG	NG	LPG
Gas flow maximum rate - 10 minutes from lighting					
Gas inlet pressure (nominal) ¹⁾	mbar	20.0	37.0	20.0	37.0
Natural gas ²⁾	m ³ /h	3.7	–	5.1	–
Propane Gas (LPG) ³⁾	kg/h	–	2.7	–	3.8
Heat output/load					
Modulation range, heat input Q	kW	5.1 - 34.4	5.1 - 34.4	6.3 - 48.9	6.3 - 48.9
Heat input of heating Q _n	kW	34.4	34.4	48.9	48.9
Heat output (80/60 °C) P _n	kW	33.8	33.8	47.8	47.8
Heat output (50/30 °C) P _{cond}	kW	35.0	35.0	49.9	49.9
Maximum flow temperature	°C	60	60	60	60
Maximum flow temperature possible	°C	88	88	88	88
Maximum permissible operating pressure (PMS)	bar (MPa)	2.5 (0.25)	2.5 (0.25)	2.5 (0.25)	2.5 (0.25)
Flue					
Flue gas temperature 80/60 °C, rated/min. load	°C	72/57	72/50	70/57	69/50
Flue gas temperature 50/30 °C, rated/min. load	°C	56/32	53/31	53/31	49/30
CO ₂ level at max. rated heat output (after 10 minutes)	%	9.5	10.6	9.5	10.6
CO ₂ level at min. rated heat output (after 10 minutes)	%	8.6	10.2	8.6	10.2
O ₂ level at max. rated heat output (after 10 minutes)	%	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.6
O ₂ level at min. rated heat output (after 10 minutes)	%	4.6	5.5	4.6	5.5
NOx rating (EN 15502-1)	mg/kWh	37	49	35	56
NOx Class	–	6	6	6	6
Condensate					
Maximum condensate rate	l/h	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
pH value, approx.	–	4.5 - 5.0	4.5 - 5.0	4.5 - 5.0	4.5 - 5.0
Electrical					
Electrical power supply voltage	a.c. V	230	230	230	230
Frequency	Hz	50	50	50	50
Maximum power consumption (stand-by)	W	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Maximum power consumption (heating)	W	51	50	86	82
Approval data					
Gas group classification (gas type) UK		CATII _{2H/3P}			
Installation type		C ₁₃ , C ₃₃ , C ₅₃			
General data					
Appliance protection rating ⁴⁾	IP	X4D	X4D	X4D	X4D
Permissible ambient temperature	°C	0-50/40 (Long time)	0-50/40 (Long time)	0-50/40 (Long time)	0-50/40 (Long time)
Nominal capacity of the appliance	l	5.2	5.2	5.9	5.9
Total package weight	kg	64	64	66	66
Total appliance weight (excluding packaging)	kg	56	56	58	58

1) For minimum and maximum permissible pressure refer to "Gas pressure within the system", section 6.6.

2) The Gas Rate provided assumes the accepted NG averaged calorific value of 34.9 MJ/m³ net.

3) Propane/butane mixture for fixed containers with capacity up to 15 000 litres.

4) Protection rating may change depending on the control unit/s used on this appliance.

Table 41 Technical data Greenstar 8000 F Regular

13.2 Energy consumption

13.2.1 Product data on energy consumption

The following product data comply with the requirements of the EU Regulations No. 811/2013, No. 812/2013, No. 813/2013 and No. 814/2013 supplementing the Regulation (EU) 2017/1369.

Product data	Symbol	Unit	7731600301/7731600302	7731600303/7731600304
Product type	–	–	GR8700iF 35 R NG/LPG	GR8700iF 50 R NG/LPG
Condensing boiler	–	–	✓	✓
Low temperature boiler	–	–	✗	✗
B1 boiler	–	–	✗	✗
Cogeneration space heater	–	–	✗	✗
Equipped with a supplementary heater?	–	–	–	–
Combination heater	–	–	✗	✗
Rated heat output	P_{rated}	kW	35	50
Seasonal space heating energy efficiency	η_s	%	93	93
Energy Efficiency Class	–	–	A	A
Useful heat output				
At rated heat output and high temperature regime ¹⁾	P_4	kW	33	47.4
At 30 % of rated heat output and low temperature regime ²⁾	P_1	kW	11.2	15.9
Efficiency				
At rated heat output and high temperature regime ¹⁾	η_4	%	87.3	87.8
At 30 % of rated heat output and low temperature regime ²⁾	η_1	%	97.9	97.4
Auxiliary electricity consumption				
At full load	el_{max}	kW	0.051	0.086
At part load	el_{min}	kW	0.014	0.015
In standby mode	P_{SB}	kW	0.004	0.004
Other items				
Standby heat loss	P_{stby}	kW	0.092	0.098
Ignition burner power consumption	P_{ign}	kW	–	–
Emissions of nitrogen oxides (only gas- or oil fired)	NO_x	mg/kWh	37	35
Annual energy consumption	Q_{HE}	kWh	–	–
Annual energy consumption	Q_{HE}	GJ	104	84
Sound power level, indoors	L_{WA}	dB	48	53

1) High-temperature regime means 60 °C return temperature at heater inlet and 80 °C feed temperature at heater outlet.

2) Low temperature means for condensing boilers 30 °C, for low-temperature boilers 37 °C and for other heaters 50 °C return temperature (at heater inlet).

Table 42 Product data on energy consumption Greenstar 8000 F Regular

13.3 Component resistance characteristics

13.3.1 Sensor values - Flow temperature sensor

Temperature [°C ± 10 %]	Resistance [Ω]
0	33 404
5	25 902
10	20 247
15	15 950
20	12 657
25	10 115
30	8 138
35	6 589
40	5 367
45	4 398
50	3 624
55	3 002
60	2 500
65	2 092
70	1 759
75	1 486
80	1 260
85	1 074
90	918.3
95	788.5

Table 43 Flow temperature sensor

13.3.2 Sensor values - Heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter

Normally closed thermostat	Temperature (°C)
Opening temperature	≥ 105
Close temperature	≤ 88

Table 44 Heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter

13.3.3 Sensor values - Outside temperature sensor

Temperature [°C ± 10 %]	Resistance [Ω]
-20	2 392
-16	2 088
-12	1 811
-8	1 562
-4	1 342
0	1 149
4	984
8	842
12	720
16	616
20	528
24	454

Table 45 Outside temperature sensor (for weather-compensated control units, accessory)

13.4 Code Plug

Type	Gas type	Number
GR8700iF 35 R	Natural gas	20657
GR8700iF 35 R	Liquid propane (LPG)	20661
GR8700iF 50 R	Natural gas	20658
GR8700iF 50 R	Liquid propane (LPG)	20662

Table 46 Code plug

13.5 Internal wiring of the appliance

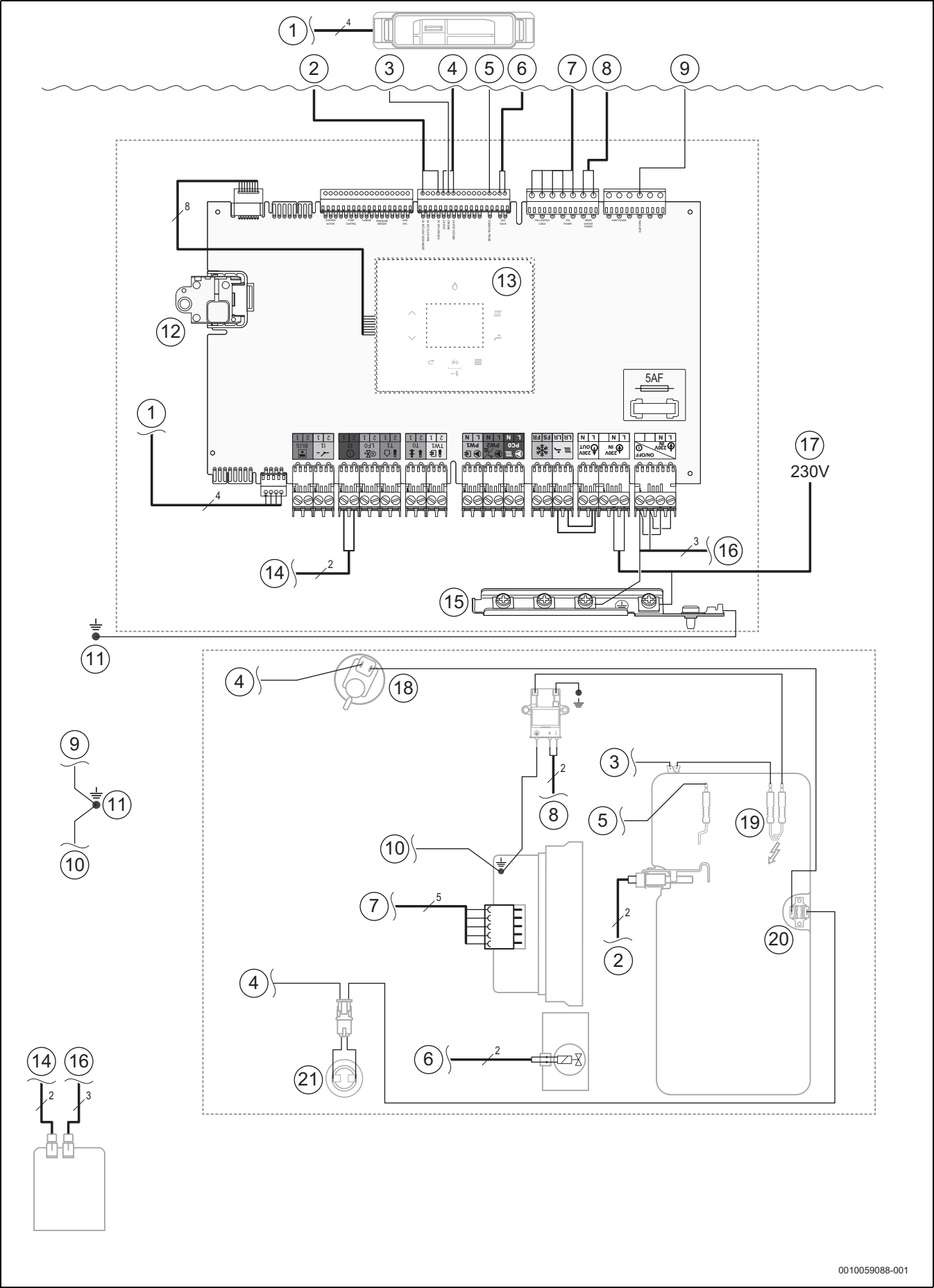


Fig. 106 Electrical wiring

Legend to figure 106:

- [1] Key accessory housing (wireless gateway)
- [2] Flow temperature sensor at the heat exchanger assembly
- [3] Ground
- [4] Temperature limiter safety circuit cables
- [5] Flame sense electrode
- [6] Gas valve
- [7] Fan power and control cable
- [8] Ignition transformer
- [9] Cable between PCB and chassis earth
- [10] Fan earth
- [11] Chassis earth
- [12] HCM (code plug)
- [13] Display
- [14] Condensate pump high limit cut-off
- [15] Earth rail
- [16] Condensate pump power cable (230V)
- [17] Appliance mains cable (230V)
- [18] Air Pressure Switch
- [19] Electrode set
- [20] Heat exchanger assembly temperature limiter
- [21] Flue gas temperature limiter

GAS BOILER SYSTEM COMMISSIONING CHECKLIST & WARRANTY VALIDATION RECORD

Address:															
Boiler make and model:															
Boiler serial number:															
Commissioned by (PRINT NAME):								Gas Safe registration number:							
Company name:								Telephone number:							
Company email:								Company address:							
												Commissioning date:			
Heating and hot water system complies with the appropriate Building Regulations?													Yes		
Optional: Building Regulations Notification Number (if applicable):															
Time, temperature control and boiler interlock provided for central heating and hot water								Yes							
Boiler Plus requirements (tick the appropriate box(s))															
Boiler Plus option chosen for combination boiler in ENGLAND								Weather compensation			Smart thermostat with automisation and optimisation				
								Load compensation			Flue Gas Heat Recovery				
Time and temperature control to hot water		Cylinder thermostat and programmer/timer							Combination boiler						
Zone valves		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
Thermostatic radiator valves		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
Automatic bypass to system		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
Underfloor heating		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
Water quality															
The system has been flushed, cleaned and a suitable inhibitor applied upon final fill, in accordance with BS7593 and boiler manufacturers' instructions												Yes			
What system cleaner was used?								Brand:		Product:					
What inhibitor was used?								Brand:		Product:					
Primary water system filter		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
CENTRAL HEATING MODE measure and record (as appropriate)															
Gas rate (for combination boilers complete DHW mode gas rate)				m³/hr		or		ft³/hr							
Central heating output left at factory settings?				Yes				No							
If no, what is the maximum central heating output selected?				kW											
Dynamic gas inlet pressure				mbar											
Central heating flow temperature				°C											
Central heating return temperature				°C											
System correctly balanced/rebalanced?				Yes											
COMBINATION BOILERS ONLY															
Is the installation in a hard water area (above 200ppm)?				Yes				No							
Water scale reducer/softener		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
What type of scale reducer/softener has been fitted?				Brand:		Product:									
Water meter fitted?				Yes				No							
If yes- DHW expansion vessel		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
Pressure reducing valve		pre-existing			Fitted			Not required							
DOMESTIC HOT WATER MODE Measure and record															
Gas rate				m³/hr		or		ft³/hr							
Dynamic gas inlet pressure at maximum rate				mbar											
Cold water inlet temperature				°C											
Hot water has been checked at all outlets				Yes				Temperature		°C					
CONDENSATE DISPOSAL															
The condensate drain has been installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and/or BS5546/BS6798												Yes			
Point of termination				Internal				External (only where internal termination impractical)							
Method of disposal				Gravity				Pumped							
ALL INSTALLATIONS															
Record the following		At max rate:		CO	ppm	CO ₂	%	CO/CO ₂		Ratio					
		At min rate (where possible)		CO	ppm	CO ₂	%	CO/CO ₂		Ratio					
Where possible, has a flue integrity check been undertaken in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, and readings are correct?										Yes					
The operation of the boiler and system controls have been demonstrated to and understood by the customer										Yes					
The manufacturers' literature, including Benchmark Checklist and Service Record, has been explained and left with the customer										Yes					
Commissioning Engineer's signature															
Customer's signature (To confirm satisfactory demonstration and receipt of manufacturers' literature)															

* All installations in England and Wales must be notified to Local Authority Building Control (LABC) either directly or through a Competent Persons Scheme. A Building Regulations Compliance Certificate will then be issued to the customer.

13.7 Inspection and maintenance checklist

Inspection and maintenance checklist		Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	Year 11	Year 12	Year 13	Year 14	Year 15
Date:																
1	Check appliance operation (CH & DHW) and fault history	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
2	Visual inspection:-	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
Check compliance of appliance, system and components																
3	Internal visual inspection	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
Check for signs of leaking, corrosion and distress																
4	Appliance performance checks:															
4.1	Check Fan pressure test	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
was cleaning required?		No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐	No ☐
		Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.2	Check and clean condensate discharge device, including condensate pump if fitted	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.3	Correct working gas inlet pressure	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.4	Flue gas analysis															
Check combustion settings: Min/Max test modes		Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.5	Gas rate appliance at maximum output in test mode	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.6	Check flame failure appliance	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.7	Fit casing	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
4.8	Check flue integrity	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
6	Gas Safe/Benchmark documentation updated	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
8	Appliance left to customer settings	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐	Yes ☐
9	Gas Safe registration number															
Gas Safe Engineers Signature																

Table 47 Inspection and maintenance checklist

SERVICE & INTERIM BOILER WORK RECORD

It is recommended that your boiler and heating system are regularly serviced and maintained, in line with manufacturers' instructions, and that the appropriate service / interim work record is completed.

Service provider

When completing a service record (as below), please ensure you have carried out the service as described in the manufacturers' instructions. Always use the manufacturers' specified spare parts.

SERVICE/INTERIM WORK ON BOILER delete as appropriate				Date:	
Engineer name:		Company name:			
Telephone N°:		Gas Safe registration N°:			
Max rate	CO	ppm	CO ₂	%	CO/CO ₂
Min rate	CO	ppm	CO ₂	%	CO/CO ₂
Where possible, has a flue integrity check been undertaken in accordance with manufacturers' instructions, and readings are correct?"			yes		
Gas rate:		m³/h	OR	ft³/h	
Were parts fitted? delete as appropriate		Yes	No		
Parts fitted:					
System inhibitor concentration has been checked and appropriate action taken, in accordance with BS 7593 and boiler manufacturers' instructions. *			yes		n/a
Comments:					
Signature:					

*A System inhibitor efficacy test is required on every annual service in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and BS 7593. It is only acceptable to not have undertaken this if the service engineers attendance visit was in between annual services to attend a non-water facing component.

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TECHNICAL SUPPORT: 0330 123 3366
RENEWABLE SUPPORT: 0330 123 9229
CONTROLS AND CONNECTIVITY TEAM: 0330 123 3641
APPOINTMENTS: 0330 123 9339
SPARES: 0330 123 9779
LITERATURE: 0330 123 9119
TRAINING: 0330 123 0166
SALES: 0330 123 9669

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