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RGMAT E R8 5/4F KK

# Installation and Operation Manual
# RegulusRGMAT E R8 5/4F KK LOAD UNIT
# for heating systems

EN

## RGMAT E R8 5/4F KK

# 1. Introduction

RegulusRGMAT E R8 5/4F KK Load Unit makes the installation of fireplaces and sold-fuel boilers quicker. It contains all important components needed for boiler circuit circulation and boiler protection against low-temperature corrosion. It is designed to be installed directly on a boiler return piping. The min. distance of the pipe axis from a wall is 100 mm to enable insulation removal if needed. This Load Unit is intended for hydronic fireplaces and solid-fuel boilers. The unit is completed with a set of 3 ball valves with pipe fittings which makes repairs easier and permits removal of separate parts without the need of draining the system.

# 2. RGMAT E R8 5/4F KK Description

RegulusRGMAT E R8 5/4F KK keeps the temperature at the boiler inlet above the flue gas condensation temperatures, which prevents so called low-temperature corrosion of the boiler combustion chamber. This limits condensation and boiler tarring significantly, the efficiency of fuel combustion increases and service life of the boiler is extended.

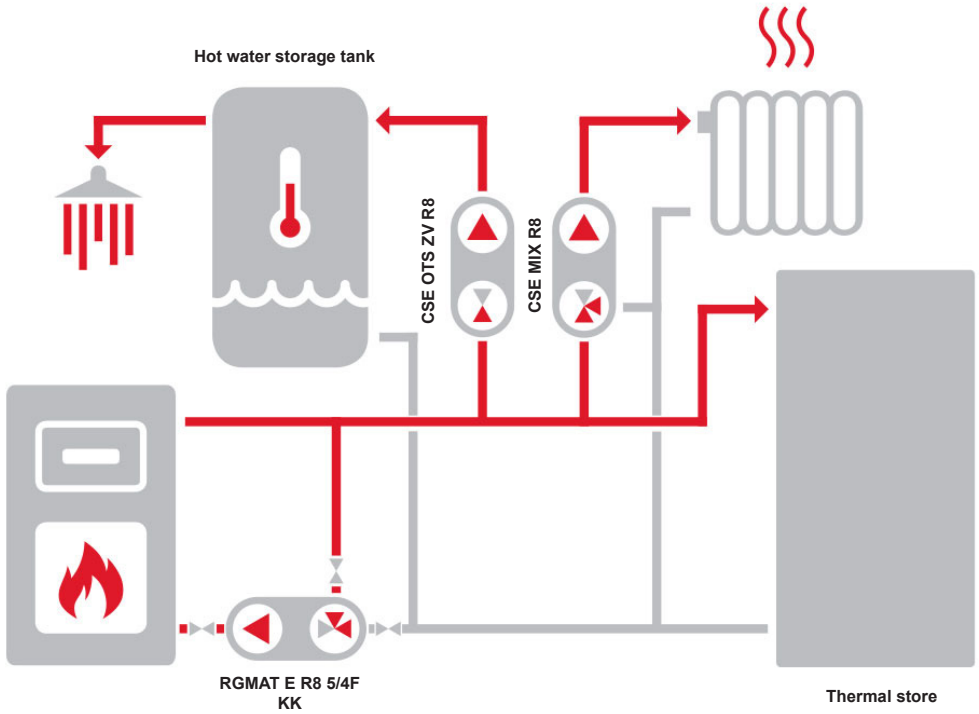
| **Main Features** | |
|---|---|
| Function | maintaining a minimum inlet temperature into a boiler (fireplace) through a load valve |
| Application | Load Unit for solid-fuel boilers and fireplaces; it prevents low-temperature corrosion and boiler (fire) fouling |
| Description | consists of a Wilo RPA 25-8 pump, TSV5BMF 6/4Mx5/4F valve (with automatic bypass balancing), thermometer, insulation and 3 ball valves with union nuts |
| Working fluid | water, water/glycol mixture (max. 1:1). pH range 6.5-8.5. It is recommended to place a filter with a mesh size of max. 0.6 mm – e.g. Magnet FilterBall – upstream of the pump station, see the Catalogue for codes |
| Installation | on boiler return piping, min. distance of the pipe axis from a wall is 100 mm |

| **Codes** | **Max. boiler output** |
|---|---|
| **22048** for opening temperature 55 °C | max. 55 kW |
| **22049** for opening temperature 65 °C | max. 40 kW |

| **RGMAT Technical Data** | |
|---|---|
| Fluid working temperature | 5 - 95 °C |
| Max. working pressure | 6 bar |
| Min. working pressure | 0.5 bar |
| Ambient temperature | 5 - 40 °C |
| Max. relative humidity | 80%, non condensing |
| Insulation material | EPP RG 60 g/l |
| Overall dimensions incl. fittings | 350 x 185 x 155 mm |
| Total weight | 4.2 kg |
| Connections | 3 x G 5/4“ F |

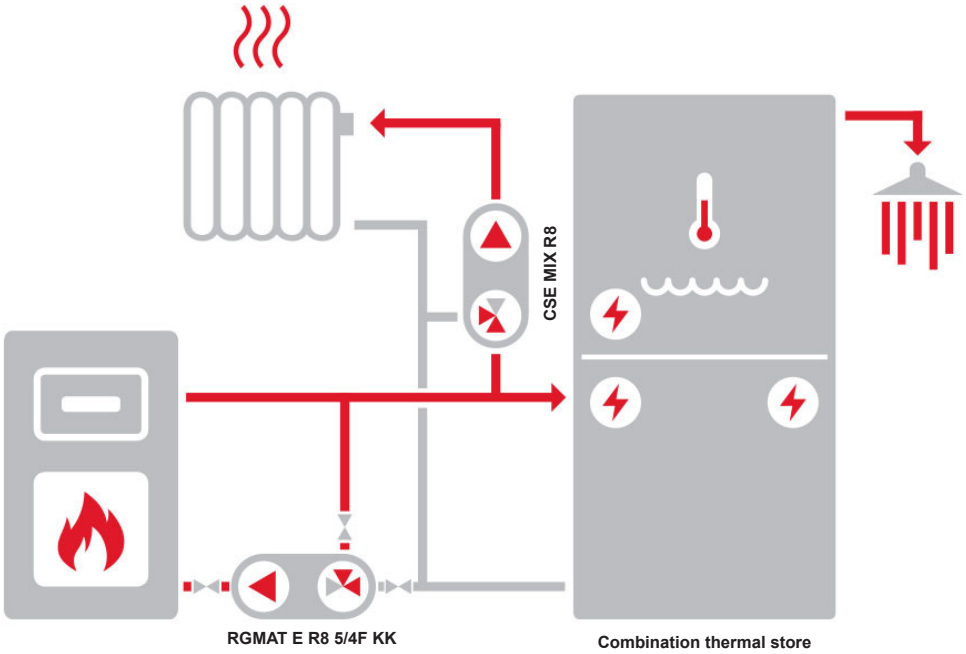
# 3. RGMAT E R8 5/4F KK Connection Diagram

## Possible Connection Example I.




The diagram shows a typical connection of a solid-fuel boiler, thermal store and a heating circuit (with a recommended CSE MIX R8 pump station - not included in supply). If the boiler is also used for DHW heating, it is recommended to install also CSE OTS ZV R8 pump station (not included in supply).

## Possible Connection Example II.




The diagram shows a typical connection of a solid-fuel boiler, combination thermal store (permitting DHW heating) and a heating circuit (with a recommended CSE MIX R8 pump station - not included in supply).

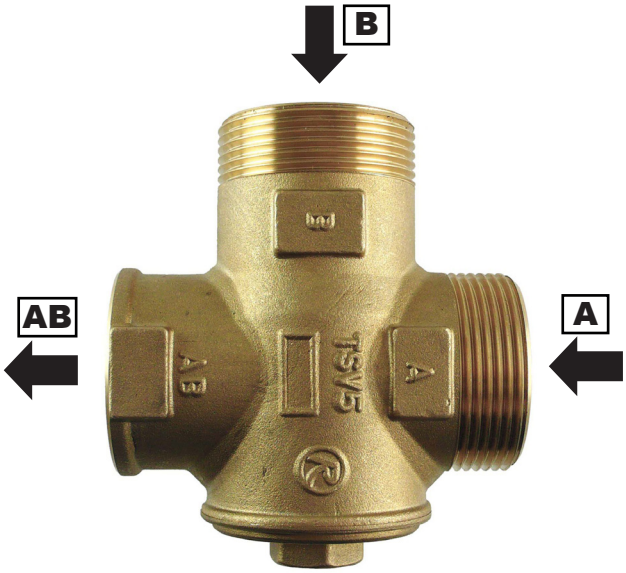
## Install the Load Unit respecting the following instructions:

Connect the boiler inlet piping to the Load Unit outlet marked ***AB***. Connect the return line from the heating system to the ***A*** inlet, and the outlet pipe from the boiler to the ***B*** inlet via a T-piece. Take care to install shut-off valves and filter where necessary to avoid draining the whole system for valve cleaning or replacing the thermostatic element.

When the connecting pipes are not arranged or sloped properly, the load valve may get blocked by air inside. This may hinder or even disable its operation.

Always respect valid rules and boiler manufacturer's data during installation.

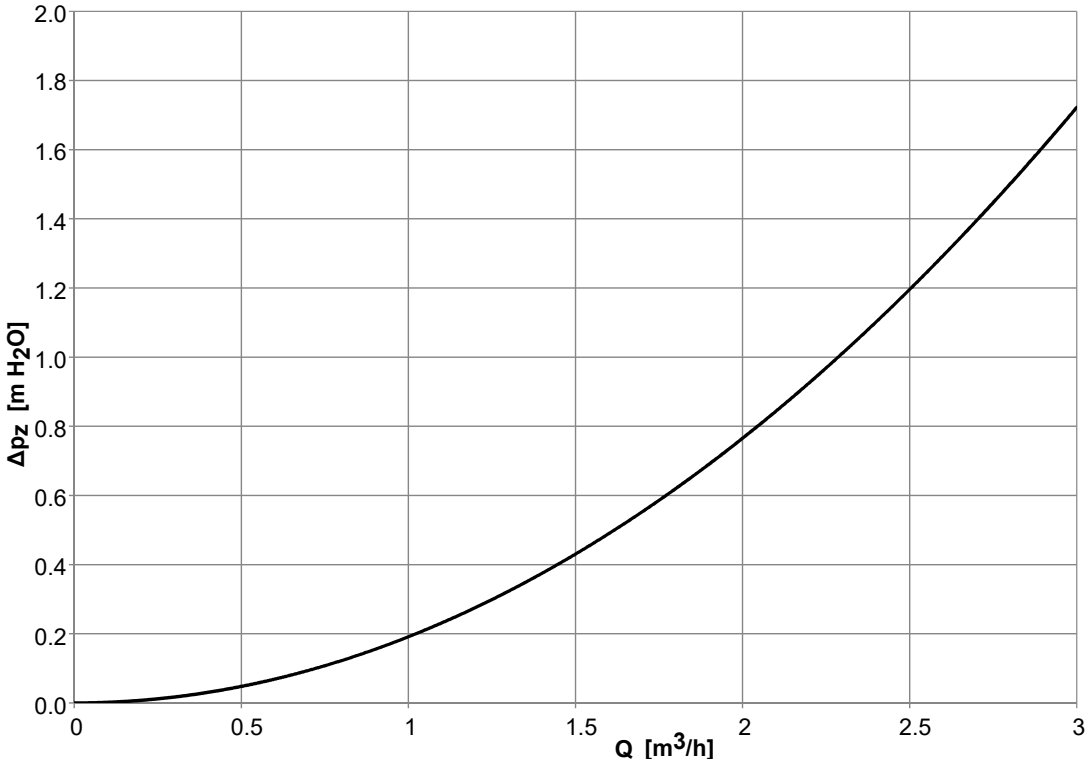
# 4. Function description of a TSV5BMF 6/4Mx5/4F valve




TSV5B 6/4Mx5/4F load valve is fitted with an integrated thermostatic insert that will close the ***A*** inlet (from a heating system), if the return water temperature to the boiler (***AB*** outlet) is lower than the opening one. As soon as the opening temperature is reached, the thermostat starts opening the ***A*** inlet slowly and mixing the cold return water with the hot water from the boiler flow (***B*** inlet) with the aim to reach the opening temperature in the return pipe (***AB*** outlet).
At the same time, the valve closes the ***B*** inlet, limiting so the hot water flow coming from the bypass till its complete tight closure. Thanks to this, no balancing valve is needed. The load valve is made of brass, element and plug seals are in EPDM, cone seal is made of NBR.

| Technical Data | |
|---|---|
| Valve opening temperature | depending on the thermostatic element |
| Control range | $t_{valve.opening}$ + 5 °C |
| Valve Kvs (A→AB direction) | 7.3 m³/h |
| Valve Kvs (B→AB direction) | 7.3 m³/h |
| Nominal inner diameter | DN 32 |

## Valve Pressure Drop Graph



# 5. RPA 25-8 Circilation Pump

## 5.1. General Information

The high efficiency circulation pumps of the RPA series are used exclusively for the circulation of liquids in hot water heating systems. Operating the pump in other systems or in systems containing too little water, air bubbles or not pressurized can lead to its rapid destruction.

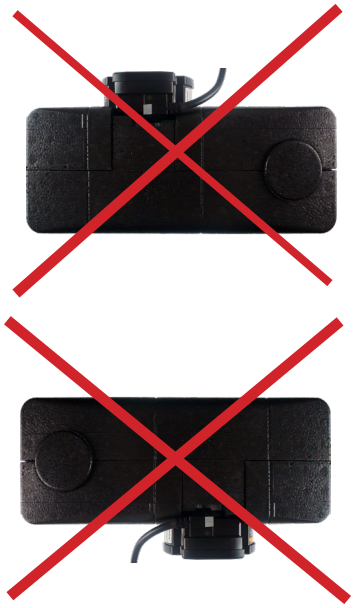
## 5.2. Pump Description

High efficiency wet-running ON/OFF circulation pump designed for circulation of fluids in heating systems; the pump is equipped with an anti-blocking motor and integrated electronic performance control; LED indication of operation for an easy check; choice between constant speed mode I, II, III, PP mode for variable differential pressure or CP mode for constant differential pressure.

## 5.3. Permitted and Prohibited Pump Positions

**Permissible positions**

**Prohibited positions**



## 5.4.Pump Wiring

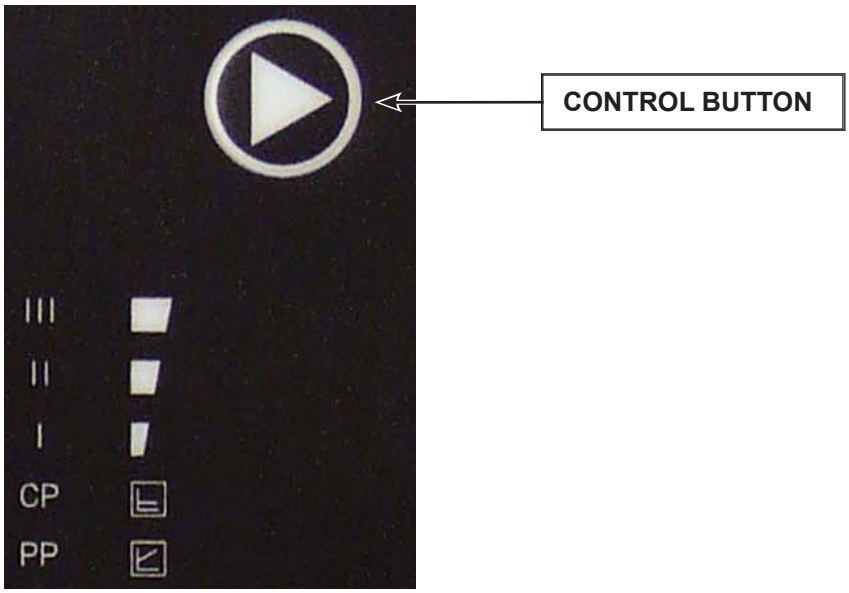
**Connecting/disconnecting the pump must be done by a professionally qualified person!**

Insert the power cable into the connector on the pump. Connect the wires at the other end of the cable to the corresponding terminals in the terminal block.

## 5.5. Pump Control

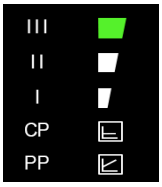
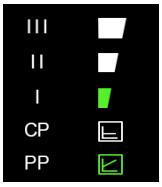
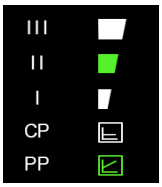
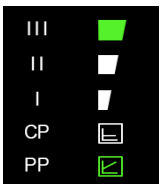
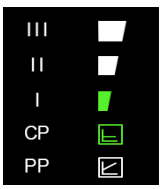
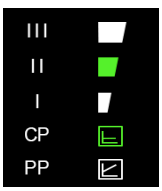
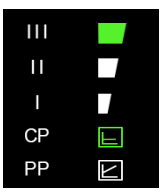
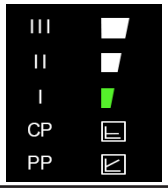
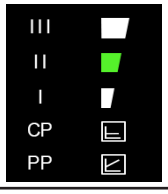
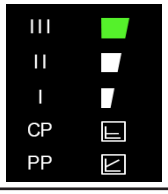
In the factory settings of the RPA 25-8 pump, the Constant Speed (CS) operating mode and the pump performance curve III are preset. After switching on, the pump runs at the factory setting or at the last setting.

**The settings can be changed using the control button, see below.**




### By briefly pressing the control button:

You select the **operating mode** of the pump: constant speed (CS), proportional pressure (PP) or constant pressure (CP) and the pump **performance curve** (I, II, III). The LED lights show the pump settings (operating mode and performance curve).

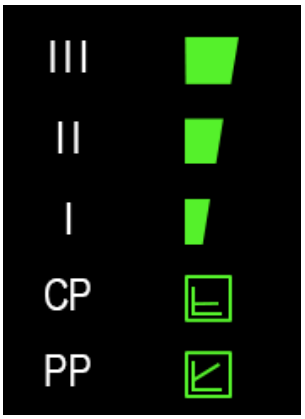
| NUMBER OF PRESSES | OPERATING MODE | | LED INDICATORS |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | CS III<br>(factory setting) | constant speed III |  |
| 1 | PP I | proportional pressure I |  |
| 2 | PP II | proportional pressure II |  |
| 3 | PP III | proportional pressure III |  |
| 4 | CP I | constant pressure I |  |
| 5 | CP II | constant pressure II |  |
| 6 | CP III | constant pressure III |  |
| 7 | CS I | constant speed I |  |
| 8 | CS II | constant speed II |  |
| 9 | CS III | constant speed III |  |

## PUMP AIR VENTING

**If the pump is aerated:**

Activate the vent function by pressing and holding the control button for 5 seconds. Venting is indicated by five flashing LED lights - see picture.

The pump alternately switches on and off during venting. Venting lasts for 5 minutes, after which the pump switches to normal mode.

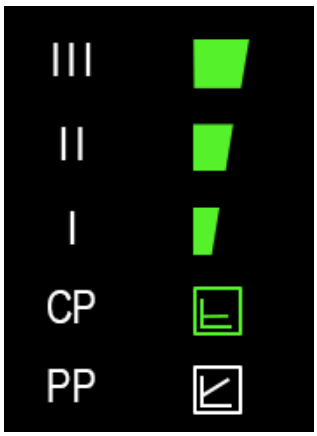



## MANUAL RESTART

In case the pump has been stopped for a long time or is blocked, activate the manual restart by holding the control button for 8 seconds. A manual restart is signalled by four flashing LED lights - see the pic., and during it the pump alternately switches on and off.

Manual restart lasts for 5 minutes, after which the pump switches to normal mode.

If the pump is not unblocked, contact a specialist technician.



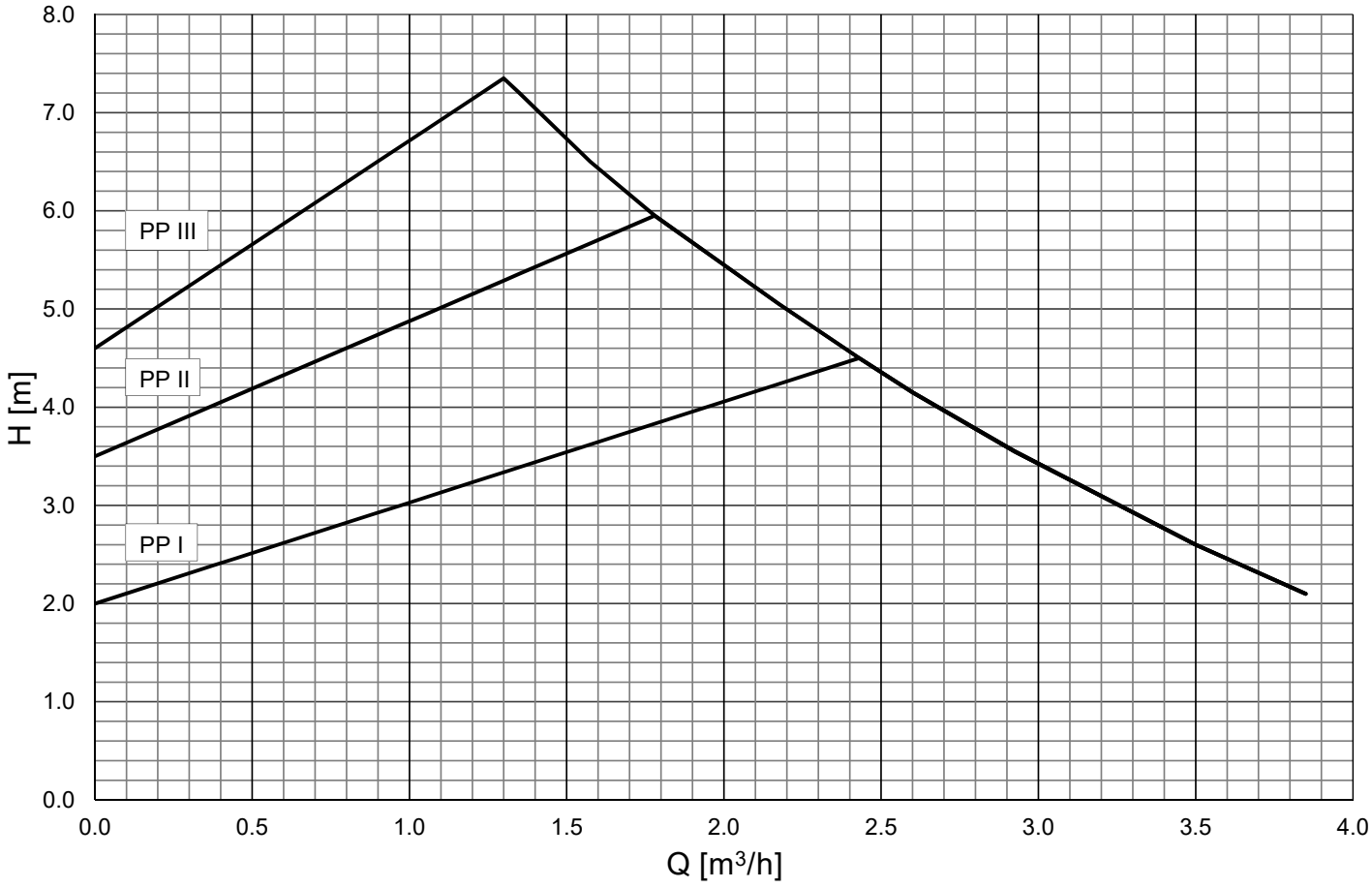
## PUMP OPERATING MODES

### Proportional pressure PP

The operating mode „proportional pressure“ is recommended in systems where it is appropriate to reduce the pump discharge pressure together with the decrease of the required flow rate. A typical example is a heating circuit with radiators equipped with thermostatic valves, when choosing this operating mode can reduce the noise of the thermostatic valves, which is usually caused by closing of a larger number of radiators in the system. **This mode, on the other hand, is unsuitable for circuits of heat sources where a decrease in head together with flow rate can even cause that these sources stop working.**

As the pump also reduces the head when reducing the flow rate, there is a substantial reduction in the pump power consumption and thus also the operating costs. For larger heating circuits and for circuits where there are significant differences in the heating performance requirements in separate heating zones, this mode can temporarily cause underheating. For these systems, it may be more appropriate to switch the pump to constant pressure mode CP.

**Performance curves**

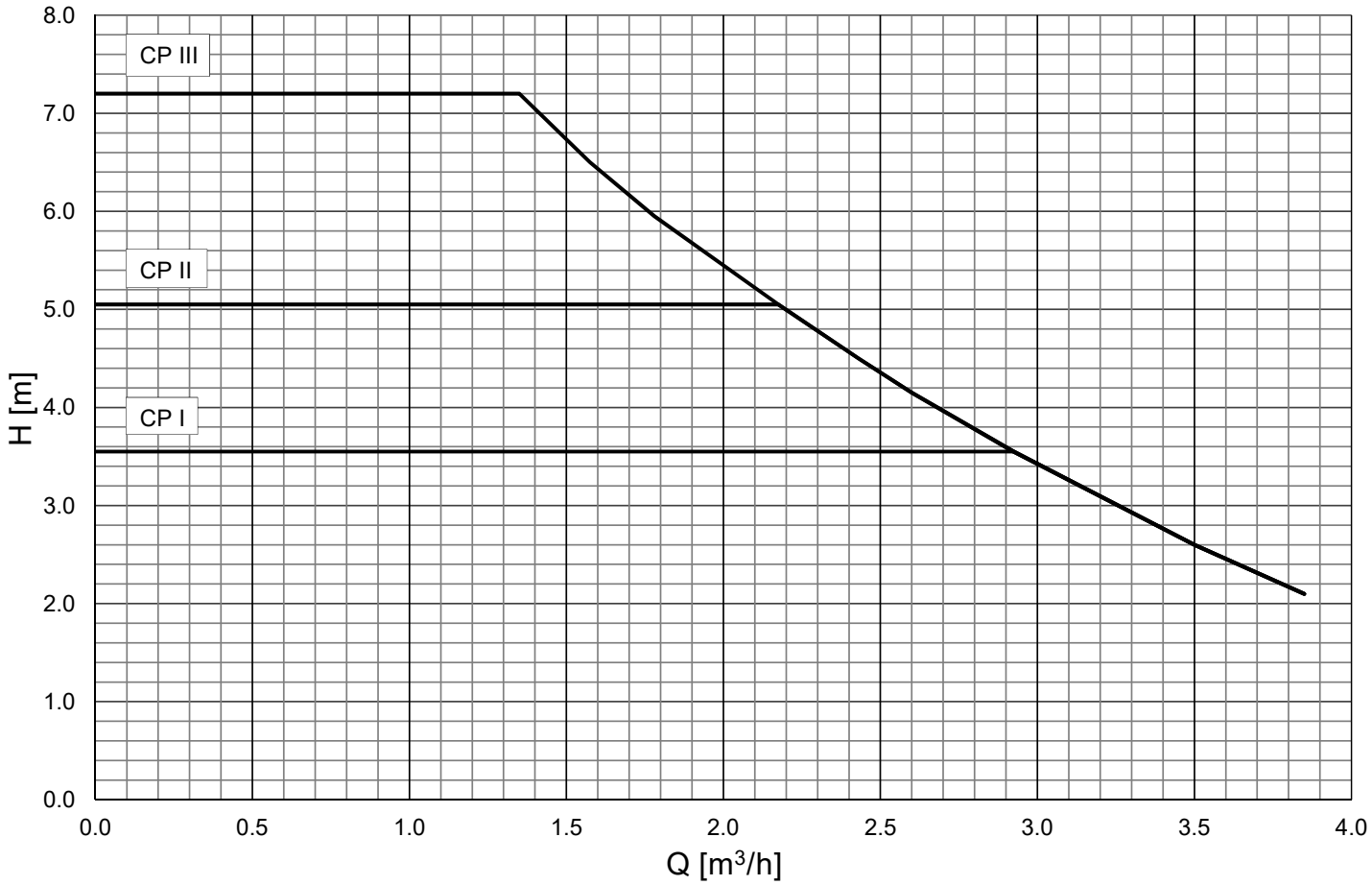


## Constant pressure CP

The operating mode „constant pressure“ (constant head) is suitable for hydraulic circuits of heat sources (boilers, heat pumps, solar thermal systems, etc.), hot water tanks, hot water heaters, floor heating systems and extensive heating circuits where the previous PP mode could cause underheating by reducing the head.

By reducing the required flow, the pump maintains a constant head, so the reduction of pump performance is more gradual than in the PP mode.

### Performance curves

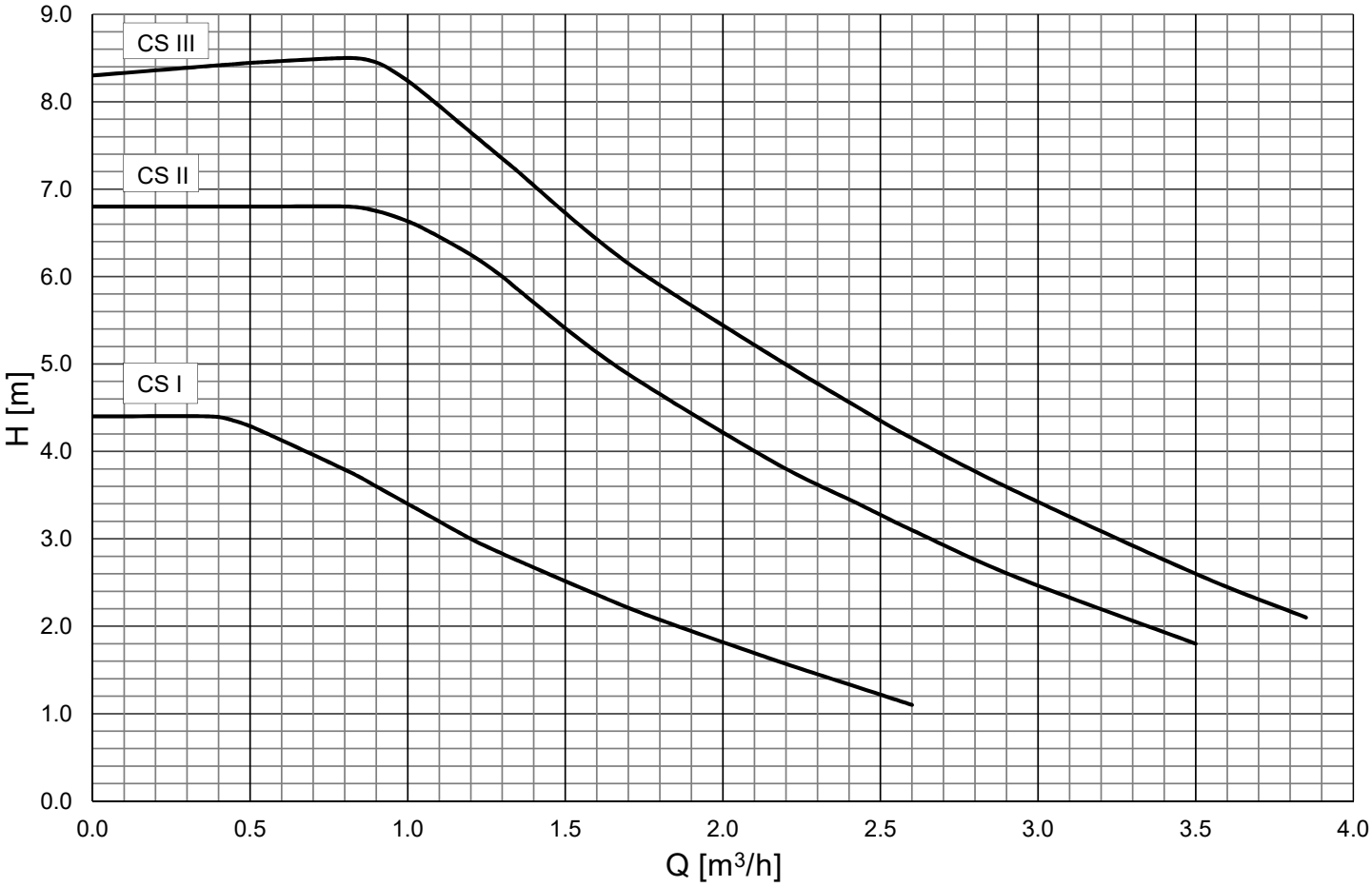


## Constant speed CS

The operating mode „constant speed“ means that the pump does not adjust its speed in any way depending on the flow rate or head of the hydraulic circuit. The flow rate and head of the pump is therefore completely dependent on the set speed level (I, II, III) and on the setting of the hydraulic circuit. This mode is used where the more economical CP mode is not suitable. This is the same mode that older types of classic circulation pumps had, where the speed mode I, II, III was selected with a switch.

The mode may be suitable e.g. for older types of circuits where the flow rate is regulated by a throttle and the requirement is to maintain it. Furthermore, it can be suitable for solid fuel boilers that are equipped with older types of TSV valves with balancing by means of a manual throttle valve, or in other similar specific cases of a requirement for a constant pumping performance of the pump.

**Performance curves**



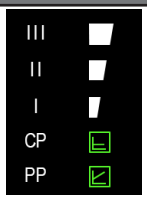
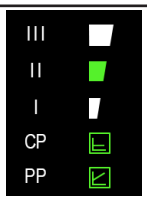
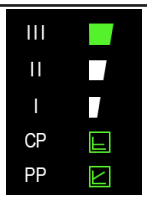
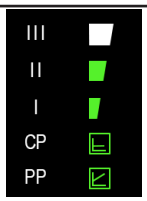
## 5.6. Technical Data

| Electric Data | |
|---|---|
| Power supply | 1~230 V, 50/60 Hz |
| Max. power consumption | 65 W |
| Max. current | 0.65 A |
| IP rating | IP 44 |
| Insulation class | F |
| Motor protection | not needed (block resistant) |
| Power cable length | 3 m |

## 5.7. FAULTS, THEIR CAUSE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

| FAULT | PROBABLE CAUSE | TROUBLESHOOTING |
|---|---|---|
| Pump not running | Loose cable or power interruption | Check the power supply and power cable connection |
| | Damaged pump control electronics | Replace the pump |
| | Blocked pump impeller | Disconnect the actuator and clean the pump |
| Noise in heating system / pump | Low pump suction pressure | Increase the pressure above the min. working pressure value - see chap. 2 |
| | Air in the system or pump | Vent the system and the pump |
| Pump is running but no fluid circulation through system | Closed valve in system | Check that valves are open |
| | Air in the system | Vent the system |

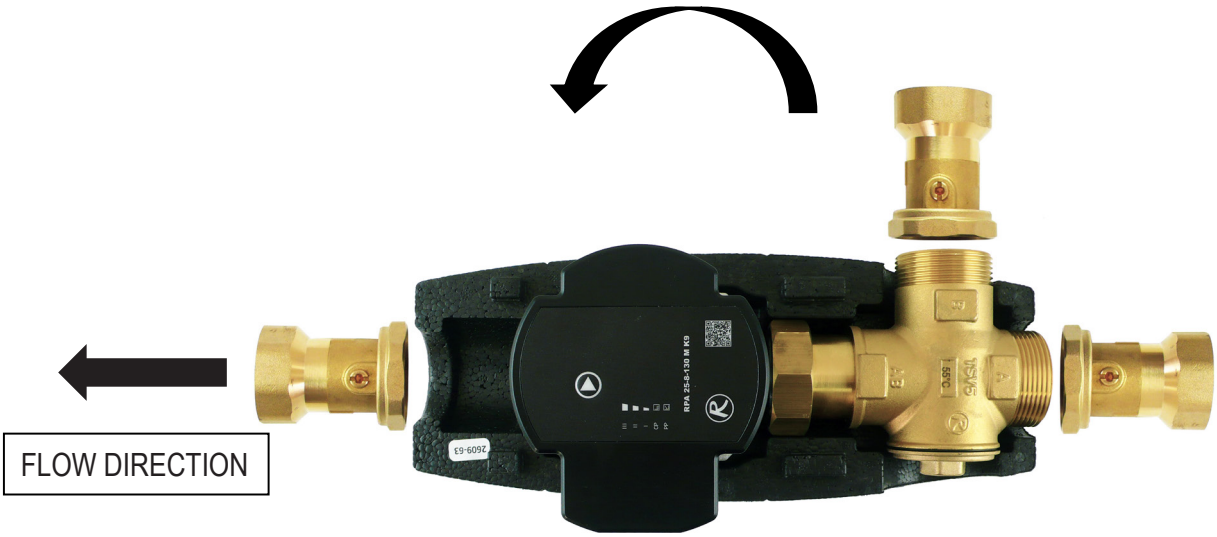
Some types of faults are signaled on the pump with LED lights:

| FAULT | SIGNAL | PROBABLE CAUSE | TROUBLESHOOTING |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blocked pump impeller |  | Impurities in the pump | Remove the actuator and clean the pump |
| Overvoltage or undervoltage |  | The mains voltage is too high or too low | Check that the power cable is correctly atta-ched and that the mains voltage is correct |
| Power phase interruption in-side the pump |  | Broken motor winding or other interruption of the power pha-se inside the pump | Replace the pump |
| Electrical short circuit inside the pump |  | Damaged motor winding or other electrical short inside the pump | Replace the pump |

**If the fault cannot be rectified, contact a specialist technician.**

# 6. Installation options

This Load Unit comes in the version for horizontal installation to the right of a boiler. However, it can be installed also into vertical piping or horizontally to the left of a boiler. When being installed horizontally to the left of a boiler, the Load Unit needs to be turned by 180° and the TSV5BMF 6/4Mx5/4F valve turned as shown in the pics below.



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*v1.0-04/2026*

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