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# Installation and Operation Manual **EN** CSE1 SOL W P SOLAR PUMP STATION

**CSE1 SOL W P** 

# **1. Introduction**

Thanks to its design, CSE1 SOL W P solar pump station enables a simple and quick conenction into a solar circuit. It is fitted with a high-efficiency solar pump of the latest generation that permits continous flow control.

The pump station is designed for solar controllers with control by PWM signal (profile for solar thermal systems). The pump will not run without a PWM signal. iPWM signal can be read from the pump, for current flow rate measurements.

# **2. Pump Station Description**

Main Features	
Application	This single-line solar pump station contains all components (except for a controller) necessary for current and efficient operation.
Description	<ul> <li>The pump station consist of a Para 25/7 iPWM2 pump, check and safety valves, 2 ball valves, flow indicator, pressure gauge, thermometer, installation kit and insulation.</li> <li>The pump station further involves:</li> <li>connection point for an expansion vessel</li> <li>safety valve outlet</li> <li>ball valves for filling, draining and topping up a solar thermal system</li> </ul>
Installation	on a tank or wall
Working fluid	water-glycol mixture (max. 1:1)

Codes corresponding to connection sizes			
Connection	G 3/4" M	G 1" M	Cu 22 mm
Flow measurement range	2-12 l/min	8-28 l/min	2-12 l/min
Code	19981	19991	20568

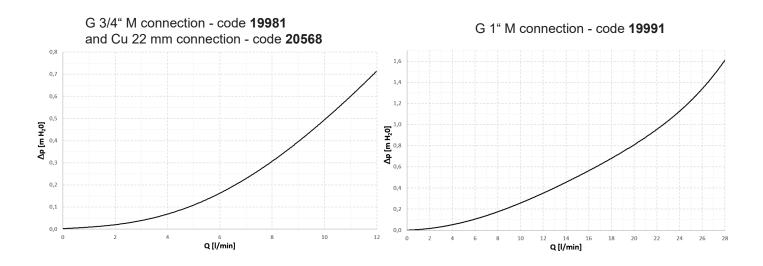
### **3. Pump Station Data**

Data for CSE1 SOL W P Pump Station		
Max. fluid working temperature	110 °C	
Max. working pressure	6 bar	
Power supply	230 V, 50 Hz	
IP rating	IP20	
Ambient temperature	5 - 40 °C	
Max. relative humidity	85 % at 25 °C	
Insulation material	EPP RG 60 g/l	
Overall dimensions (H x W x D)	510 x 195 x 155 mm	
Total weight	4.4 kg	

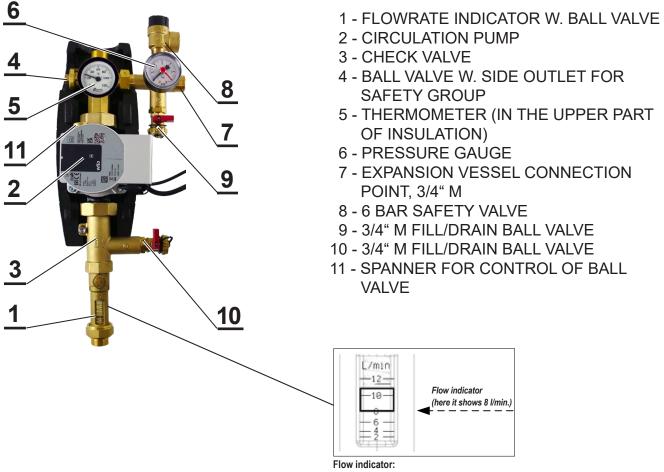
Min. values of working pressure**		
Values of min. working pressure	0.8 bar at 50 °C	
at the pump suction port	1.2 bar at 90 °C	
depending on temperature	1.8 bar at 110 °C	

\*\* this condition is met for current installations when the initial system pressure is set following the formula (see the Instructions for solar collectors): p = 1,3 + 0,1 ·h [bar], where h... is the height from pressure gauge to the middle of collector array [m]

#### 3.1 Pressure drop diagram



#### 4. Pump Station Components



When reading the flow rate, the value at the lower edge of the sliding indicator applies.

### 4.1 Check valve

The check valve prevents the tank from cooling down due to gravity circulation when the sun is not shining. It is located between the ball valves and can therefore be removed and cleaned without having to drain the solar fluid from the entire circuit.

# 4.2 Ball valves

Ball valves are used to separate the pump station from the solar circuit. During servicing (including cleaning of the check valve) there is no need to drain the fluid from the solar system. For greater rigidity of the hydraulic part of the pump station, the upper ball valve is attached to the fixing back plate.

The upper ball valve is operated by a lever which is not located on the valve during operation. A spanner or pliers must be used to operate the lower ball valve, which is part of the flow indicator. Turning the lever or the spanner or pliers a quarter turn to the right closes the ball valve. It opens when the lever is turned to the left. Before closing / opening the ball valve, it is necessary to remove the top part of the insulation. As a result, closing the system is reserved for installation or service technicians only. Thus, the user cannot simply close the solar circuit and cause stagnation and subsequent degradation of the solar fluid.

The ball values are equipped with a spindle packing with two O-rings with dimensions of 8.7x1.8 mm that can be easily replaced by removing the control element with stop ends and loosening the packing nut with a # 21 spanner.

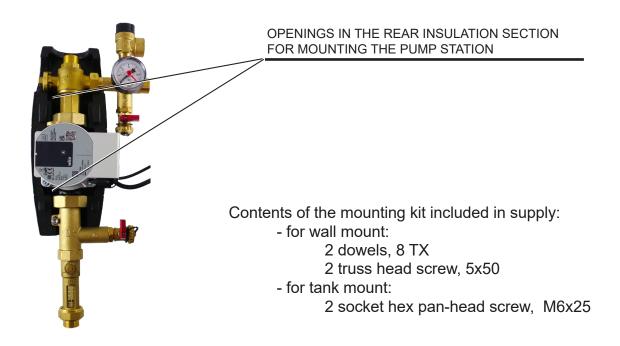
#### WARNING! IMPORTANT!

The safety valve, expansion vessel and upper filling ball valve always remain connected to the solar thermal system, even if the ball valves are closed! For this reason, never try to separate them from the filled solar system, as there is a risk of serious injury and damage to the solar system!

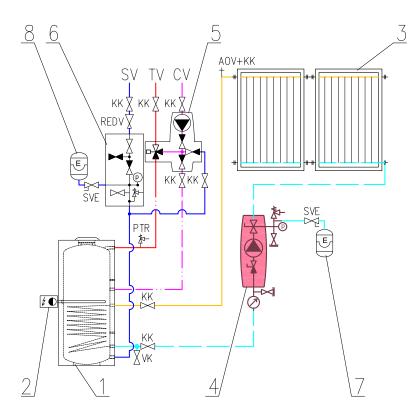
Never close the drain line of the safety valve, it must always be free for any liquid leaking from the safety valve!

# **5. Installation Options**

The solar pump station is designed to be mounted on a wall or a tank. In the rear section of the insulation there are two mounting holes with 160 mm vertical pitch.



### **6. Pump Station Connection Diagram**



#### KEY

- 1 hot water storage tank
- 2 el. heating element w. thermostat
- 3 solar collectors
- 4 CSE1 SOL solar pump station
- 5 pump station for DHW recirculation CSE TVMIX ZV
- 6 safety kit for HW storage tank
- 7 solar expansion vessel
- 8 DHW expansion vessel

SV - cold water

- TV hot water
- CV hot water recirculation

KK – ball valve ZV – check valve AOV – automatic air vent valve PTR – pressure temperature relief valve REDV – pressure reducing valve (optional) VK – drain valve SVE – expansion vessel service valve

#### 7. Wilo-Para iPWM2 Pump

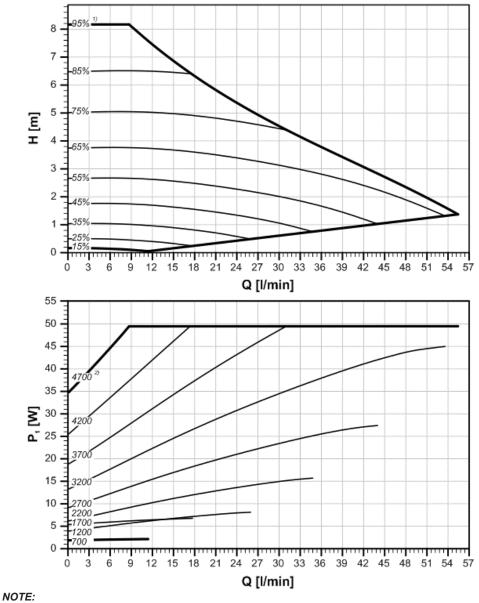


The Wilo Para 25/7 iPWM2 is a wet running circulation pump. The pump speed is controlled by the PWM signal. When the PWM signal is disconnected, the pump stops running (PWM profile for solar thermal system pump). The operating status and possible faults of the pump are indicated by LEDs directly on the pump. The pump is able to send the current flowrate electronically to an external controller. The controller must be equipped with an iPWM read input and a flow calculation function.

The high efficiency circulation pumps of the PARA iPWM2 series are used exclusively for the circulation of liquids in solar thermal

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.

#### 7.1 Performance curves



PWM signal value in %,
 speed in 1/min

# 7.2 Technical Data

Wilo PARA 25/7 iPWM2				
Electric Data				
Power supply	1 ~ 230 V, 50 Hz			
Power input (min./max.)	1.8 / 50 W			
Current (min./max.)	0.02 / 0,43 A			
Max. speed	4700 rpm			
Energy Efficiency Index	≤ 0.20 by EN 16 297/3			
IP rating	IPX4D			
Motor protection	integrated			
Operating Parameters				
Fluid working temperature	-10 to 110 °C			
Max. static pressure	10 bar			

# 7.3 Visual indication of pump operation



The LED light signals a defect. The pump will switch off (depending on the defect type) and try to restart.

LED Signals		State Description and Possible Fault Reasons
	GREEN IS LIT	1 - pump is running in trouble-free operation
RED IS LIT		1 - rotor is blocked
	RED IS LIT	2 - electric motor winding defect
		1 - power supply lower/higher than 230 V
	BLINKING RED	2 - electric short circuit in pump
		3 - pump overheated
	BLINKING RED AND GREEN	1 - unforced fluid circulation through the pump
		2 - pump speed lower than desired
		3 - air in pump

If the fault cannot be rectified, contact a qualified technician.

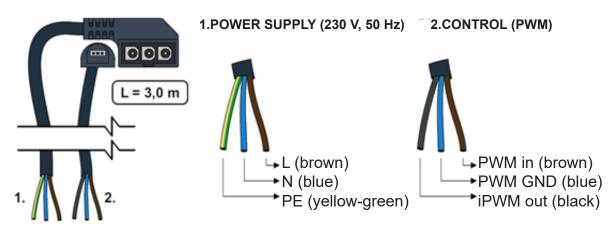
#### WARNING! IMPORTANT!

For the pump to run, it is necessary to connect a controller that controls the pump speed through a PWM signal for solar pumps. The pump is switched on and off and it speed changes within the range set by its performance curves (see page 6) depending on the PWM signal value. The pump connects to a controller using the PWM signal cable, included in supply.

OPERATION OF THE PUMP WITHOUT A PWM SIGNAL IS NOT POSSIBLE!

### 7.4 Wilo PARA 25/7 iPWM2 Pump Wiring

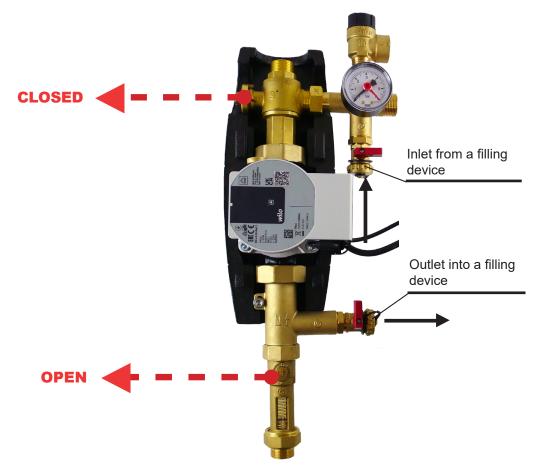
The pump must be wired to / disconnected from power supply and a controller by a qualified person in compliance with EN 50110-1!



# 8. Filling a Solar Thermal System

For filling a solar thermal system, the ball valve above the pump must be closed and the ball valve below the pump open. The ball valve above the pump is operated by means of the enclosed spanner. Connect the filling pump to the fill and drain ball valves using hoses – see Chap. 4, and open these valves.

Prior to commissioning the system, both the ball valves must be open!



# 9. Solar System Air Venting

- During operation of the filling pump, close the lower drain valve and increase the pressure to about 5 bar;
- close the upper filling valve and turn off the filling pump, open the ball valve above the pump, do not disconnect the filling pump hoses!
- The pump shall be set to max. speed using the controller and by PWM signal setting to max. Vent the system by turning the pump on and off several times, using the air vent valve of the air separator and other automatic air vent valves, especially on the solar collectors and others, if they are installed in the system (the de-aerated pump works almost silently);
- continuously monitor the system pressure and if it drops, increase it to 5 bar by turning on the filling pump and opening the filling valve;
- repeat the venting until the float of the flow indicator takes a stable position during pump operation, shows a measurable flow and no bubbles appear in the sight glass. Then let the circulation pump run for at least 5 minutes;
- if an automatic venting valve(s) is (are) anywhere in the solar circuit, also close this valve after venting.

After filling and air venting the solar thermal system, close the fill and drain ball valves, adjust the system pressure to the required value, disconnect the hoses of the filling pump and check that both the ball valves are open!

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