

**Rowan Standard & Low Noise** 

240/160kW

360/240kW

480/320kW

600/400kW

**Installer Manual** 

PD-Rowan-03

Version: 2.1

## Contents

S		cautions	
		rtation	
		on	
		tallation	
		ıl Wiring	
		rtation and Repairs	
1		nical Specification	
	1.1	Construction Table	
	1.2	Refrigerant Charge	
	1.2.1 1.2.2	Characteristics of R290 refrigerant	
	1.2.2	Gas Leak Detection	
	1.2.3	Operating Ranges	
2		Selection	
_	2.1.1	General Notes:	
	2.1.1	Structural	
	2.1.3	Positioning	
	2.1.5	Pressure Relief Valve Refrigerant Side	
	2.1.6	Condensate	
	2.1.7	Freezing Prevention	
	2.2	Water quality	
	2.2.1	New Systems	
	2.2.2	Existing Systems	
	2.2.3	Water Filter	
	2.2.4	Exclusions	.16
	2.2.5	Anti-freeze Solutions	
	2.2.6	Minimum Water Quality Requirements for Rowan Units	
	3	Installation Space Requirements	
3.		nsions Standard Noise	
3.		nsions Low Noise	
	3.3	Installation Space Requirements	
	3.3.1	Single Unit Installation	
	3.3.2	Clearance Above the Unit	
	3.3.3 3.4	Multiple Unit Installation	
	3.4.1	Service Connections Rowan SN + LN 240/160 kW	
	3.4.1	Rowan SN + LN 360/240 kW	
	3.4.2	Rowan SN + LN 480/320 kW	
	3.4.4	Rowan SN + LN 600/400 kW	28
4		nstallation	
·	4.1	Delivery & Unpacking	
	4.2	Heat Pump Installation	.30
	4.3	Lifting Centers and Structural Loading Points	.31
	4.3.1	Rowan SN + LN 240/160 kW	.31
	4.3.2	Rowan SN + LN 360/240 kW	.32
	4.3.3	Rowan SN + LN 480/320 kW	
	4.3.4	Rowan SN + LN 600/400 kW	
5		g and Hydraulics	
	5.1	Piping Connections (per module)	
	5.1.1	Pipe Connection Sizes	
	5.1.2	Header Details	
	5.2	Defrost	
	5.2.1	Minimum Free Flowing Water Content	
	5.2.2	Optimal Buffer Sizing	
	5.2.3	Buffer Design Considerations	
	5.3 5.3.1	System Pressure	
	5.3.1	Safety Valves	
	5.3.2 5.4	Frost Protection	
6		ical Install & Wiring	
J	6.1	Electrical data	
	6.1.1	Supply voltage 400/3/50+N	
	6.2	Mains Supply Installation	

	6.2.1	Unit Details	40
	6.2.2	Terminal Block Arrangement	4
	6.2.3	Maximum Cable Sizes	
	6.2.4	Control Connections	42
	6.2.5	Rowan Backplate Controls Layout	43
7	Contr	ols	44
	7.1	Individual Heat Pump Controls	44
	7.1.1	Off/On Switch	44
	7.2	Control Type	44
	7.3	Multiplex Controls	. Error! Bookmark not defined
	7.3.1	Multiplex Control	
	7.3.2	Multiplex System Network Diagram	. Error! Bookmark not defined
	7.3.3	Heat Pump Data	. Error! Bookmark not defined
	7.4	BMS Control	. Error! Bookmark not defined
	7.5	Local control	
8		Diagrams	
	8.1	Rowan 360/240kW Power Wiring	56

## **Safety Precautions**

- Thoroughly read the following safety precautions prior to use.
- Observe these precautions carefully to ensure safety.

<b>⚠ WARNING</b>	Indicates a risk of death or serious injury
<b>⚠</b> CAUTION	Indicates a risk of injury or structural damage
<b>⚠ IMPORTANT</b>	Indicates a risk of damage to the unit or other components in the system

#### General

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Do not use refrigerant other than the type indicated in the manuals provided with the unit and on the nameplate.

Doing so may cause the unit or pipes to burst, or result in explosion or fire during use, during repair, or at the time of disposal of the unit.

It may also be in violation of applicable laws.

CLADE ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD cannot be held responsible for malfunctions or accidents resulting from the use of the wrong type of refrigerant.

Do not install the unit in a place where large amounts of oil, steam, organic solvents, or corrosive gases, such as sulfuric gas, are present or where acidic/alkaline solutions or sprays containing Sulphur are used frequently.

These substances can compromise the performance of the unit or cause certain components of the unit to corrode, which can result in refrigerant leakage, water leakage, injury, electric shock, malfunctions, smoke, or fire.

Do not try to defeat the safety features of the unit or make unauthorized setting changes.

Forcing the unit to operate by defeating the safety features of the devices such as the pressure switch or the temperature switch, making unauthorized changes to the switch settings, or using accessories other than the ones recommended by CLADE ENGINEERING SERVICES LTD may result in smoke, fire, or explosion.

To reduce the risk of fire or explosion, do not use volatile or flammable substances as a heat carrier.

To reduce the risk of burns or electric shock, do not touch exposed pipes and wires.

To reduce the risk of shorting, current leakage, electric shock, malfunctions, smoke, or fire, do not splash water on electric parts.

To reduce the risk of electric shock, malfunctions, smoke or fire, do not operate the switches/buttons or touch other electrical parts with wet hands.

To reduce the risk of electric shock and injury from the fan or other rotating parts, stop the operation and turn off the main power before cleaning, maintaining, or inspecting the unit.

Before cleaning the unit, switch off the power.

To reduce the risk of injury, keep children away while installing, inspecting, or repairing the unit.

Children should be supervised to ensure that they do not play with the appliance.

To reduce the risk of burns or frost bites, do not touch the refrigerant pipes or refrigerant circuit components with bare hands during and immediately after operation.

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

Keep the space well ventilated. Refrigerant can displace air and cause oxygen starvation.

Always replace a fuse with one with the correct current rating.

The use of improperly rated fuses or a substitution of fuses with steel or copper wire may result in fire or explosion.

If any abnormality (e.g., burning smell) is noticed, stop the operation, turn off the power switch, and consult your dealer.

Continuing the operation may result in electric shock, malfunctions, or fire.

Properly install all required covers and panels on the terminal box and control box to keep moisture and dust out. Dust accumulation and water may result in electric shock, smoke, or fire.

Consult an authorized agency for the proper disposal of the unit.

#### **CAUTION**

Do not operate the unit without panels and safety guards properly installed.

To reduce the risk of injury, do not sit, stand, or place objects on the unit.

Do not connect the makeup water pipe directly to the potable water pipe. Connecting these pipes directly may cause the water in the unit to migrate into the potable water and cause health problems.

To reduce the risk of adverse effects on plants and animals, do not place them where they are directly exposed to discharge air from the unit.

Do not install the unit on or over things that are vulnerable to water damage.

Condensation may drip from the unit.

To prevent environmental pollution, dispose of brine in the unit and cleaning solutions according to the local regulations.

It is punishable by law not to dispose of them according to the applicable laws.

The water heated by the heat pump is not suitable for use as drinking water or for cooking it may cause health problems or degrade food.

In areas where temperature drops to freezing during the periods of non-use, blow the water out of the pipes or fill the pipes with anti-freeze solution.

Not doing so may cause the water to freeze, resulting in burst pipes and damage to the unit or the furnishings.

The model of heat pump unit described in this manual is not intended for use to preserve food, animals, plants, precision instruments, or art work.

To reduce the risk of injury, do not touch the heat exchanger fins or sharp edges of components with bare hands.

Do not place a container filled with water on the unit.

If water spills on the unit, it may result in shorting, current leakage, electric shock, malfunction, smoke, or fire.

Always wear protective clothing when touching electrical components on the unit.

Several minutes after the power is switched off, residual voltage may still cause electric shock.

To reduce the risk of injury, do not insert fingers or foreign objects into air inlet/outlet grills.

To reduce the risk of injury, wear protective gear when working on the unit.

In areas where temperature drops to freezing, use an anti-freeze circuit and leave the main power turned on to prevent the water in the water circuit from freezing and damaging the unit or causing water leakage and resultant damage to the furnishings.

Use clean tap water.

The use of acidic or alkaline water or water high in chlorine may corrode the unit or the pipes, causing water leakage and resultant damage to the furnishings.

In areas where temperature can drop low enough to cause the water in the pipes to freeze, operate the unit often enough to prevent the water from freezing.

Periodically inspect and clean the water circuit.

Dirty water circuit may compromise the unit's performance or corrodes the unit or cause water leakage and resultant damage to the furnishings.

## **Transportation**



#### ♠ WARNING

Lift the unit by using the designated lifting eyes on each side of the unit. Support the unit securely at these four points to keep it from slipping and sliding

If the unit is not properly supported, it may fall and cause personal injury.



To reduce the risk of injury, products weighing 20 kg or more should be carried by two or more people.

#### Installation

#### **⚠ WARNING**

Do not install the unit where there is a risk of leaking flammable gas.

If flammable gas accumulates around the unit, it may ignite and cause a fire or explosion.

Properly dispose of the packing materials.

Plastic bags pose suffocation hazard to children.

The unit should be installed only by personnel certified by Clade Engineering Ltd according to the instructions detailed in the Installation/Operation Manual.

Improper installation may result in refrigerant leakage, water leakage, injury, electric shock, or fire.

Any additional parts must be installed by qualified personnel.

Take appropriate safety measures against wind gusts and earthquakes to prevent the unit from toppling over and causing injury.

Periodically check the installation base for damage.

If the unit is left on a damaged base, it may fall and cause injury.

Be sure to install the unit horizontally, using a level.

If the unit is installed at an angle, it may fall and cause injury or cause water leakage.

Remove packing materials from the unit before operating the unit. Note that some accessories may be taped to the unit. Properly install all accessories that are required.

Failing to remove the packing materials or failing to install required accessories may result in refrigerant leakage, oxygen starvation, smoke, or fire.

The unit should be installed on a surface that is strong enough to support its weight.

As an anti-freeze, use ethylene glycol or propylene glycol diluted to the specified concentration.

The use of other types of anti-freeze solution may cause corrosion and resultant water leakage. The use of flammable anti-freeze may cause fire or explosion.

## **Pipe Installation**

### **⚠ WARNING**

To prevent explosion, do not heat the unit with refrigerant gas in the refrigerant circuit.

## **⚠** CAUTION

Check that no substance other than the specified refrigerant (R744) is present in the refrigerant circuit.

Infiltration of other substances may cause the pressure to rise abnormally high and cause the pipes to explode

To prevent damage from water due to condensation, properly insulate all pipes.

Check for refrigerant leakage at the completion of installation.

Piping work should be performed by a competent person according to the instructions detailed in the Installation Manual.

Improper piping work may cause water leakage and damage.

## **Electrical Wiring**

#### ⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of wire breakage, overheating, smoke, and fire, keep undue force from being applied to the wires.

Properly secure the cables in place and provide adequate slack in the cables so as not to stress the terminals.

Improperly connected cables may break, overheat, and cause smoke or fire.

To reduce the risk of injury or electric shock, switch off the main power before performing electrical work.

To reduce the risk of current leakage, overheating, smoke, or fire, use properly rated cables with adequate current carrying capacity.

Keep the exposed part of cables inside the terminal block.

If an exposed part of the cable come in contact with each other, electric shock, smoke, or fire may result.

All electric work must be performed by a qualified electrician according to the local regulations, standards, and the instructions detailed in the Installation Manual.

Capacity shortage to the power supply circuit or improper installation may result in malfunction, electric shock, smoke, or fire.

To reduce the risk of electric shock, smoke, or fire, install an inverter circuit breaker on the power supply to each unit.

Use properly rated breakers and fuses (inverter breaker, Local Switch + Type-B fuse>, or no-fuse breaker).

The use of improperly rated breakers may result in malfunctions or fire.

Proper grounding must be provided by a licensed electrician. Do not connect the grounding wire to a gas pipe, water pipe, lightning rod, or telephone wire.

Improper grounding may result in electric shock, smoke, fire, or malfunction due to electrical noise interference.

#### **A** CAUTION

To reduce the risk of current leakage, wire breakage, smoke, or fire, keep the wiring out of contact with the refrigerant pipes and other parts, especially sharp edges.

To reduce the risk of electric shock, shorting, or malfunctions, keep wire pieces and sheath shavings out of the terminal block

## **Transportation and Repairs**

#### **⚠ WARNING**

The unit should be moved, disassembled, or repaired only by qualified personnel. Do not alter or modify the unit.

Improper repair or unauthorized modifications may result in refrigerant leakage, water leakage, injury, electric shock, or fire. After disassembling the unit or making repairs, replace all components as they were.

Failing to replace all components may result in injury, electric shock, or fire.

If the supply cord is damaged, it must be replaced by the manufacturer, its service agent or similarly qualified persons in order to avoid a hazard.

#### **A** CAUTION

To reduce the risk of shorting, electric shock, fire, or malfunction, do not touch the circuit board with tools or with your hands, and do not allow dust to accumulate on the circuit board.

#### **IMPORTANT**

To avoid damage to the unit, use appropriate tools to install, inspect, or repair the unit

Do not unnecessarily change the switch settings or touch other parts in the refrigerant circuit. Doing so may change the operation mode or damage the unit.

To reduce the risk of malfunctions, use the unit within its operating range.

Do not switch on or off the main power in a cycle shorter than 10 minutes.

Short-cycling the compressor may damage the compressor.

To maintain optimum performance and reduce the risk of malfunction, keep the air pathway clear

To ensure proper operation of the unit, periodically check for proper concentration of anti-freeze.

Inadequate concentration of anti-freeze may compromise the performance of the unit or cause the unit to abnormally stop.

Take appropriate measures against electrical noise interference when installing the heat pumps in hospitals or facilities with radio communication capabilities.

Inverter, high-frequency medical, or wireless communication equipment as well as power generators may cause the heat pump system to malfunction. Heat pump system may also adversely affect the operation of these types of equipment by creating electrical noise.

Check the water system, using a relevant manual as a reference.

Using the system that does not meet the standards (including water quality and water flow rate) may cause the water pipes to corrode.

To reduce the risk of power capacity shortage, always use a dedicated power supply circuit,

# 1 Technical Specification

## 1.1 Construction Table

Rowan Range		240/160kW	360/240kW	480/320kW	600/400kW	
		REFRIGER	ATION SIDE			
Compressor Type	-		Recipro	ocating		
Compressor Qty	Pcs.	2	3	4	5	
Refrigerant	-		Propane	e (R290)		
Refrigerant Circuits	Pcs	2	3	4	5	
Variable speed drive (VSD)	Pcs.	2	3	4	5	
Refrigerant charge	kg	11.4	17.1	22.8	28.5	
No. evaporators	Pcs.	2	3	4	5	
Evaporators Type	-		Flat	bed		
Fin Material	-		AL/	MG		
Defrost Type	-		Hot	Gas		
Defrost medium	Defrost medium - R290					
Electrical supply	-		3~ 400	V 50 HZ		
	DIMENSIONS & NOISE					
Colour - RAL7016 Anthracite						
	STANDARD NOISE					
Unit Weight (empty)	kg	3950	5640	7340	9030	
Unit Weight (operational)	kg	4018	5742	7475	9200	
Sound Power Level L <sub>W(A)</sub> (dB)*	dB	86	88	90	92	
		LOW	/ NOISE			
Unit Weight (empty)	kg	4290	6172	8053	9935	
Unit Weight (operational)	kg	4358	6270	8188	10105	
Sound Power Level L <sub>W(A)</sub> (dB)*	dB	72	74	77	78	
		AC	CESS			
Minimum free space side	mm	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Minimum free space front	mm	1000	1000	1000	1000	
Minimum free space back	mm	1200	1200	1200	1200	
Minimum free space above	mm	6000	6000	6000	6000	
		WATE	R SIDE			
Type of internal exchangers	-		Stainless steel pla	te heat exchanger		
Number of internal heat exchangers	I	2	3	4	5	
Exchanger Water Content (per module)	I		8	.4		
Connections waterside inlet/outlet	DN	67	67	67	67	
Connections waterside pressure rating	PN	6				
Factory pressure test rating	PN	PN 6				
Control Methodology	-		Pl	CV		
Pressure Drop Across Each Module (A7/W65) 15K TD	kPa	48.8				

Rowan Range		240/160kW	360/240kW	480/320kW	600/400kW			
	•	WATER	FLOW RATES					
PER MODULE								
Nominal dT 10 K	l/s		2	.78				
Nominal dT 15 K	l/s		1.	81				
Nominal dT 20 K	l/s		1.36					
Minimum Water Flow Rate	l/s		0.	.46				
		Р	ER UNIT					
Nominal dT 10 K	l/s	5.56	8.34	11.12	13.9			
Nominal dT 15 K	l/s	3.62	5.43	7.24	9.05			
Nominal dT 20 K	l/s	2.72	4.08	5.44	6.8			
Minimum water volume in heating	I		22	239				
Total internal water volume	I	58.2	87.3	116.4	145.5			
		FANS	SECTION					
Fans type	-		Axia	l fans				
N° fans	Pcs.	4	6	8	10			
Standard air-flow	m³/s	17.8	26.7	35.6	44.4			
Additional Static Pressure Available	Pa	0	0	0	0			
Fan regulation	-		0-	10V				
Fan Power Input	kW	7.1	10.6	14.1	17.1			
		ELECT	RICAL DATA					
Total Absorbed Power (at 7°C ambient)	kW	83.4	125.1	166.8	208.5			
Total Current per phase	Α	141.6	212.4	283.3	354.1			
Starting Method	-		Soft	Start				
Max Starting Current	Α	205.8	110.7	147.6	184.5			
Total kVA	kVA	98.1	147.2	196.2	245.5			
Electrical supply	-		3~400	V 50 HZ				
Communication protocol	-		BACNET over I	P (optional extra)				
IP-Class	-	- IP54						

## 1.2 Refrigerant Charge

## 1.2.1 Characteristics of R290 refrigerant

The Rowan range of heat pumps manufactured by Clade Engineering Systems are equipped with propane (R290). Propane is classified as an A3 refrigerant (low toxicity but highly flammable) and must be handled in accordance with flammable gas safety guidelines.

Propane is odorless in its pure form and is heavier than air. If released in an enclosed or low-lying area, it can accumulate and form a flammable mixture with air. All personnel involved with specification, installation, operation, and maintenance of these units must be fully qualified, competent, and hold any certifications required for work on flammable refrigerants.

Propane is listed with two GWP values to the difference between its theoretical warming impact and its practical behaviour in the atmosphere. Its theoretical GWP, as defined by the IPCC, is approximately 3 and represents propane's inherent ability to absorb infrared radiation, assuming it behaves like long-lived greenhouse gases such as CO<sub>2</sub>. However, in real-world applications, propane breaks down rapidly in the atmosphere, typically within two weeks, due to reactions with hydroxyl radicals. This short atmospheric lifetime means it does not accumulate and has a negligible long-term climate impact. As a result, its adjusted GWP over a 100-year timeframe is approximately 0.02, reflecting its true environmental impact in practical use.

Each unit is evacuated and pre-charged at the factory with the correct amount of R290, so no additional charge is required. The refrigerant charge can be found on the PED label.

In the event of component failure or a leak, the system should be stopped immediately. The remaining charge must be reclaimed or vented in a safe, controlled manner, observing all local regulations for flammable refrigerants. See the system maintenance manual for service valve access points and isolation procedures. Once repairs have been made, the system must be thoroughly evacuated and re-charged with the specified quantity of refrigerant as recorded on the PED label.

Model (SN & LN)	Refrigerant (Kg)	Equivalent CO <sub>2</sub> tons (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
Rowan 240/160 kW	9.6	0.029
Rowan 360/240 kW	14.4	0.043
Rowan 480/320 kW	19.2	0.058
Rowan 600/400 kW	24.0	0.072

Physical characteristics of the R290 refrigerant					
Safety class (ISO)	A3 (Low toxicity, Highly flammable)				
GWP (kg.CO₂e)	3				
Low flammability limit (LFL) (Kg/m³ @ 60°C)	~0.038 (varies with temperature)				
Burning velocity (BV) (cm/s)	~46				
Boiling point (°C)	-42				
GWP (100 yr ITH)	0.02				
ODP (Ozone Layer Depletion)	0				
Self-ignition temperature (°C)	470				

#### 1.2.2 Gas Leak Detection

The Rowan heat pump is supplied with full leak detection safety systems. The design of the heat pump includes enhanced tightness joints and the refrigerant circuit is a sealed system. The design also separates electrical equipment to protect the system from any sources of ignition.

In the unlikely event of component failure or a leak the heat pump will detect a gas escape and shut down operation. Electrical systems will power down at 20% of the LFL (Lower Flammable Limit) except for the ventilation fan within the heat pump housing. The fan will continue to operate to remove any gas from the housing, ensuring any remaining charge is vented to atmosphere in a controlled manner.

The system will require a manual reset in the event of a gas leak shut down event. This prevents the system from automatically restarting until the cause of the leak or leak alarm is fully investigated and resolved.

See system maintenance manual for access points and isolation procedures. Once the issue has been rectified the system would need to evacuated and re-charged with the correct amount of refrigerant as recorded on the PED label.

#### **⚠ WARNING**

The designer/installer must consider adequate protection for gas escapes

### 1.2.3 Hazardous Area Classification (HAC)

We hereby declare that the hazardous area classification for the space above the Rowan has been assessed and calculated in accordance with the requirements of:

## BS EN IEC 60079-10-1: Explosive atmospheres - Part 10-1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres

This assessment has determined that the area directly above the heat pump qualifies as a **Zone 2** hazardous area, defined as:

"An area in which an explosive gas atmosphere is not likely to occur in normal operation and, if it does occur, will persist for a short period only."

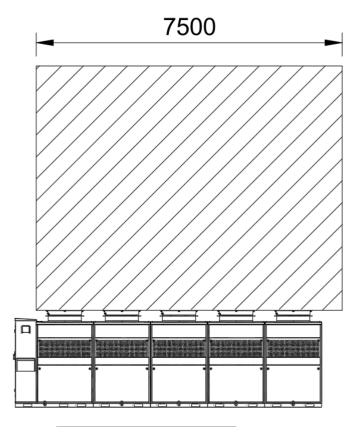
The classification was based on the following considerations:

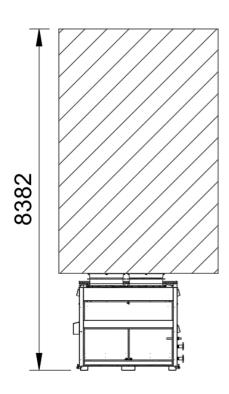
- Identification of potential sources of release of flammable refrigerants or gases.
- Evaluation of ventilation conditions and dispersion characteristics.
- Estimation of the frequency and duration of potential explosive atmospheres.
- Application of qualitative and, where appropriate, quantitative methods as outlined in BS EN IEC 60079-10-1 and relevant industry codes.

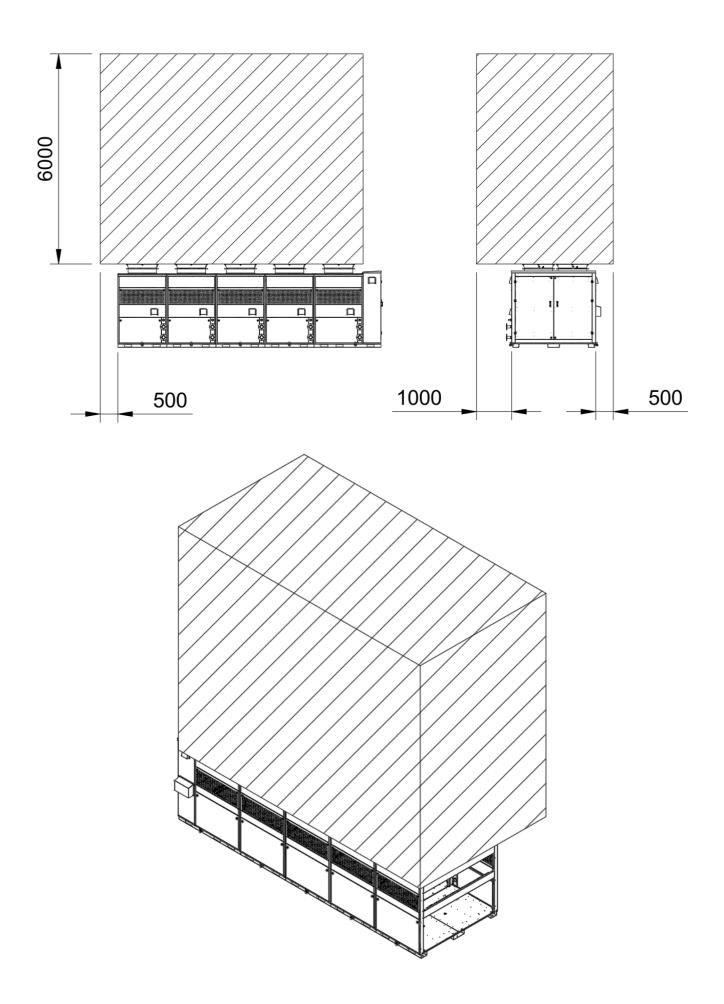
All relevant documentation, including hazard identification, zone extent drawings, and supporting calculations, has been compiled.

This declaration affirms that the classification has been carried out by competent personnel and that the installation complies with applicable UK legislation, including the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR).

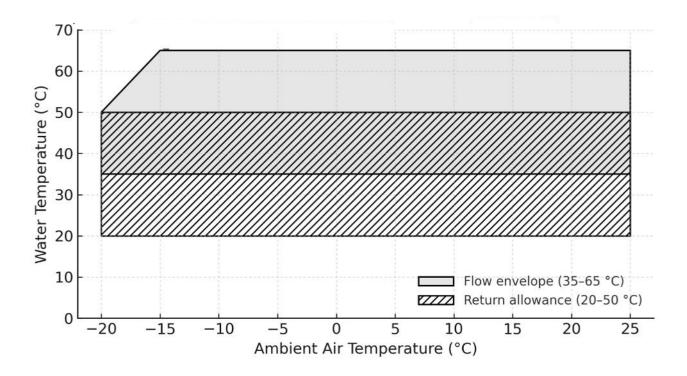
The Zone 2 requirements can be seen in the images below:







## 1.3 Operating Ranges



## 2 Site Selection

#### 2.1.1 General Notes:

#### Accessibility & Space

- Select a location that is safely and easily accessible for maintenance.
- Allow sufficient technical clearance around the unit for its overall dimensions, airflow paths (intake and exhaust), and service access (as specified in this manual).
- Ensure unobstructed airflow by avoiding siting near tall walls, in corners, beneath overhangs, or below ground level where air can stagnate or recirculate.

#### Structural Support

- Verify that all support points can bear the unit's weight.
- Mount the unit above ground level to facilitate condensate drainage and reduce moisture ingress.
- Align and level all bearing points accurately to prevent vibration and uneven loading.

#### **Environmental Considerations**

- Avoid flood-prone areas and account for maximum potential snow levels—ensure snow drift won't block airflow or drainage.
- Protect against debris accumulation (leaves, litter, etc.) on the air coil.
- Avoid siting near strong wind corridors that could impede or exaggerate airflow, and steer clear
  of nearby heat or pollution sources (e.g. chimneys, flues, vehicle exhausts).
- Prevent cold-air stratification by ensuring intake air remains free-flowing and that expelled air cannot be drawn back in.
- Consult the unit's declared sound power level (dBA) in the technical specifications. Use this to model expected sound pressure levels at neighbouring facades and property boundaries.

#### **Utilities & Drainage**

- Confirm that electrical connection runs do not exceed the maximum allowable distance specified by the manufacturer.
- Provide a dedicated condensate drainage system to prevent standing water beneath the unit.
- Ensure water from the unit can be drained properly at all times.

#### Security & Safety

- If there is a risk of unauthorised access (children, vandalism, wildlife), install appropriate barriers or fencing.
- This unit is designed for outdoor installation only and must not be enclosed indoors.

#### Final Verification

 After positioning and securing the unit, verify that all space requirements (clearances for airflow, service access, and noise dissipation) outlined in this manual are met.

Adherence to these guidelines will ensure safe installation, effective airflow, and long-term reliability of the outdoor unit.

#### 2.1.2 Structural

- Concrete bases are preferred.
- Check that all supports are level.
- Provide adequate condensate drainage when the unit is in heating mode, ensuring water drains safely away from traffic areas where ice may form.
- Separate the foundation from the building structure to limit noise and vibration transmission.
- Use the factory-provided holes to secure the unit to its foundation.

#### 2.1.3 Positioning

The unit is intended for outdoor use in a permanent, flat orientation, either at ground level or on a roof. In roof installations, verify that the structure supports both the unit's weight and potential maintenance loads.

#### Minimising vibration:

- Install anti-vibration mounts or neoprene pads under the heat pump support.
- Use flexible joints in the water circuit to reduce transmitted vibration.
- Keep the unit perfectly level.

#### Key considerations:

- Required service clearances.
- Electrical connection routes.
- Water/hydraulic connection access.
- Potential increases in overall height if optional vibration dampers are used.

## 2.1.4 Charging lines

Where heat pumps are installed at roof level, ensure that dedicated charging lines are provided. These lines must allow for safe and efficient charging of refrigerant, either during commissioning when precharging is not feasible, or for subsequent top-ups during maintenance. The charging lines should be easily accessible from ground or plant level, designed to minimise pressure drop, and clearly identified to avoid confusion with other services.

### 2.1.5 Pressure Relief Valve Refrigerant Side

PRVs are included on the refrigerant loop within the unit.

#### 2.1.6 Condensate

Heat pumps produce significant condensate from defrost cycles. Route condensate away from areas where frozen water could pose hazards. Use a downward-sloping drainpipe to prevent ice buildup. In colder climates, consider trace heating cables to prevent freezing.

### 2.1.7 Freezing Prevention

In event of pump power failing, it is essential to protect all external pipework and equipment from ice formation. Install self-regulating trace heating cables beneath the insulation on external water lines to maintain fluid temperatures above  $0\,^{\circ}$ C, even when the air temperature drops to  $-25\,^{\circ}$ C. After commissioning, verify under worst-case conditions that inlet and outlet pipe temperatures remain above freezing. Where trace heaters alone may not suffice, use one or more of the following measures—particularly if outdoor temperatures hover around  $0\,^{\circ}$ C—to avoid permanent damage (which voids warranty):

- Mix the system water with an appropriate concentration of antifreeze glycol.
- Install electric heating cables directly under the insulation on all exposed piping.
- Drain down and isolate the system during extended shutdown periods.

Select self-regulating heaters to prevent local hot spots or overheating and always ensure adequate control and monitoring of pipe temperatures.

## 2.2 Water quality

### 2.2.1 New Systems

Before commissioning any new installation, remove the circulator and thoroughly flush the entire system to clear out welding residue, waste, sealants, mineral oils, and other preservatives. Only then should you fill the system with clean, high-quality tap water.

### 2.2.2 Existing Systems

When replacing or adding a heat pump to an existing system, first drain and flush all pipework before installing the new unit. Flush each section separately, paying special attention to areas prone to debris build-up due to reduced flow, then refill with clean, high-quality tap water. If the water is still unsuitable, install an appropriate filter, such as a coarse (mesh) filter for larger debris or a finer tissue filter for smaller particles.

#### 2.2.3 Water Filter

- Use a filter of ≥30 mesh at the water inlet, positioned for easy cleaning.
- Never remove the filter, as doing so invalidates the warranty.

#### 2.2.4 Exclusions

Warranty coverage does not extend to damage caused by limescale, deposits, or impurities from the water supply, nor to issues stemming from improper system cleaning.

#### 2.2.5 Anti-freeze Solutions

Adding antifreeze increases system pressure drop, and only inhibited (non-corrosive) glycol compatible with the circuit should be used. Do not use different glycol mixture (i.e. ethylene with propylene).

% PROPYLENE GLYCOL BY WEIGHT	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%
Freezing temperature (°C)	-1.6	-3.3	-5.1	-7.6	-9.6	-12.7	-16.4	-21.1	-27.9	-33.5
Safety temperature (°C)	-7.0	-8.0	-10.0	-13.0	-15.0	-18.0	-21.0	-26.0	-33.0	-39.0

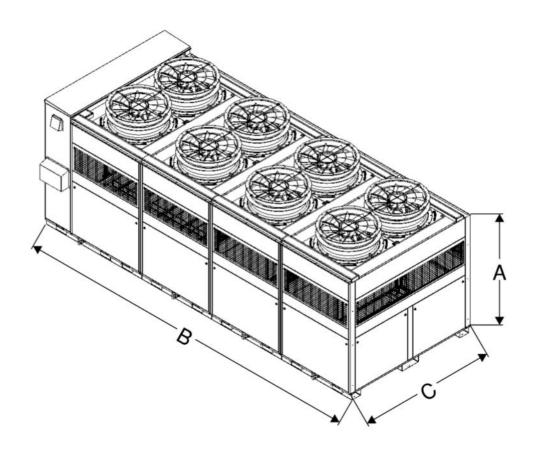
## 2.2.6 Minimum Water Quality Requirements for Rowan Units

The water system should be maintained to BS 8552. Below is an extract of the figures the minimum performance requirements for on site analysis for closed systems.

Parameter	Typical level in system	Lower detection limit of method (A, B)	Resolution of method (A, B)	Uncertainty of method (A, B)
Conductivity (µS/cm)	100 to 3,000	100	10% MV	20% MV
pH (pH units)	5 to 11	n/a	0.1	0.2
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L O <sub>2</sub> )	0.1 to 10	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total alkalinity (mg/L CaCO₃)	20 to 500	10	10% MV	20% MV
Total hardness (mg/L CaCO₃)	20 to 500	10	10% MV	20% MV
Ammoniacal nitrogen (mg/L N)	1 to 50	0.5	0.5	1.0
Nitrite (NO <sub>2</sub> ) <sup>c</sup>	0 to 1,000	10	10% MV	20% MV
Molybdate (mg/L MoO <sub>4</sub> ) <sup>c</sup>	0 to 1,000	10	10% MV	20% MV
Sulfate (as mg/L SO <sub>4</sub> ) °	20 to 200	10	10% MV	20% MV
Total iron (mg/L Fe)	0 to 10	0.2	0.2	0.5
Soluble iron (mg/L Fe)	0 to 10	0.2	0.2	0.5
Total copper (mg/L Cu)	0 to 5	0.2	0.1	0.2

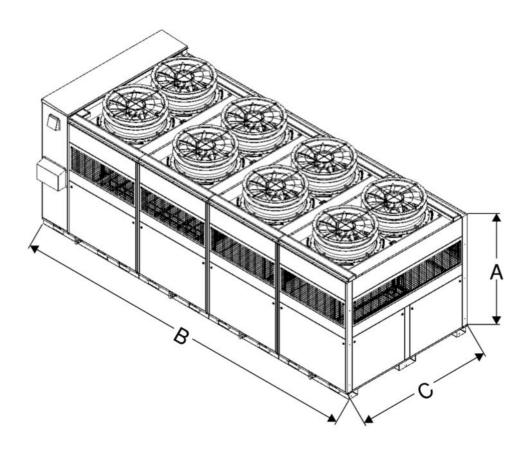
# 3 Installation Space Requirements

## 3.1 Dimensions Standard Noise



Unit	Height 'A' (mm)	Length 'B' (mm)	Depth 'C' (mm)	Operating Weight (kg)	Shipping Weight (kg)
240/160 kW SN	2640	3315	2400	4018	3950
360/240 kW SN	2640	4715	2400	5742	5640
480/320 kW SN	2640	6115	2400	7475	7340
600/400 kW SN	2640	7515	2400	9200	9030

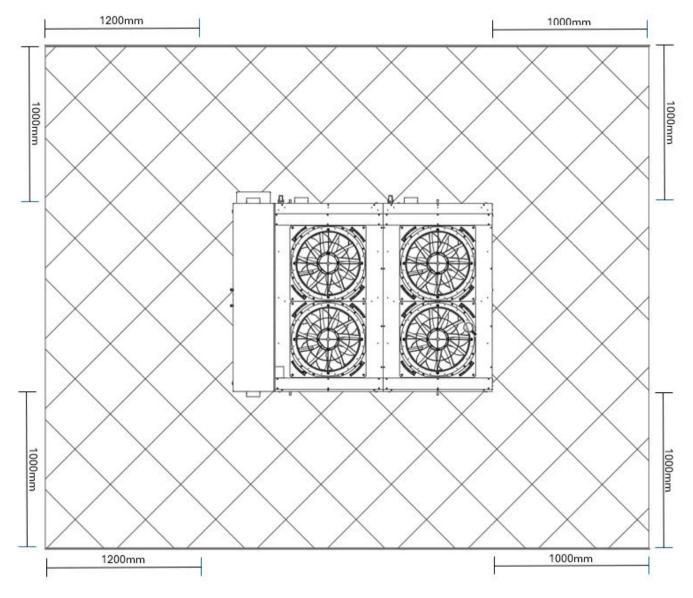
## 3.2 Dimensions Low Noise



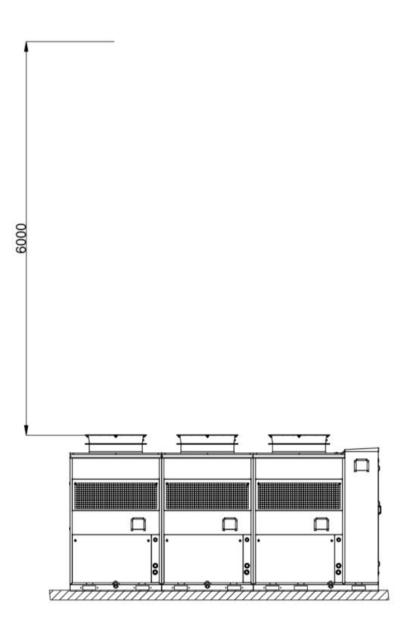
Unit	Height 'A' (mm)	Length 'B' (mm)	Depth 'C' (mm)	Operating Weight (kg)	Shipping Weight (kg)
240/160 kW LN	2840	3315	2400	4358	4290
360/240 kW LN	2840	4715	2400	6270	6172
480/320 kW LN	2840	6115	2400	8188	8053
600/400 kW LN	2840	7515	2400	10105	9935

## 3.3 Installation Space Requirements

## 3.3.1 Single Unit Installation



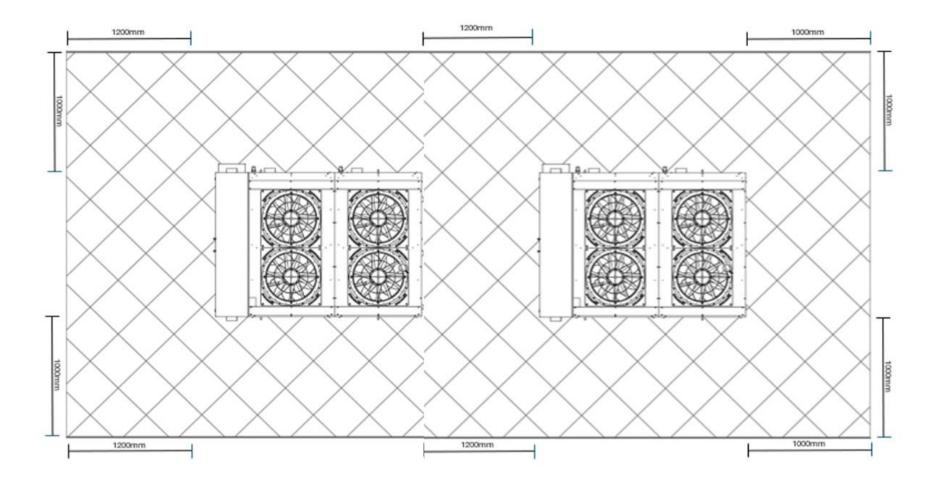
## 3.3.2 Clearance Above the Unit



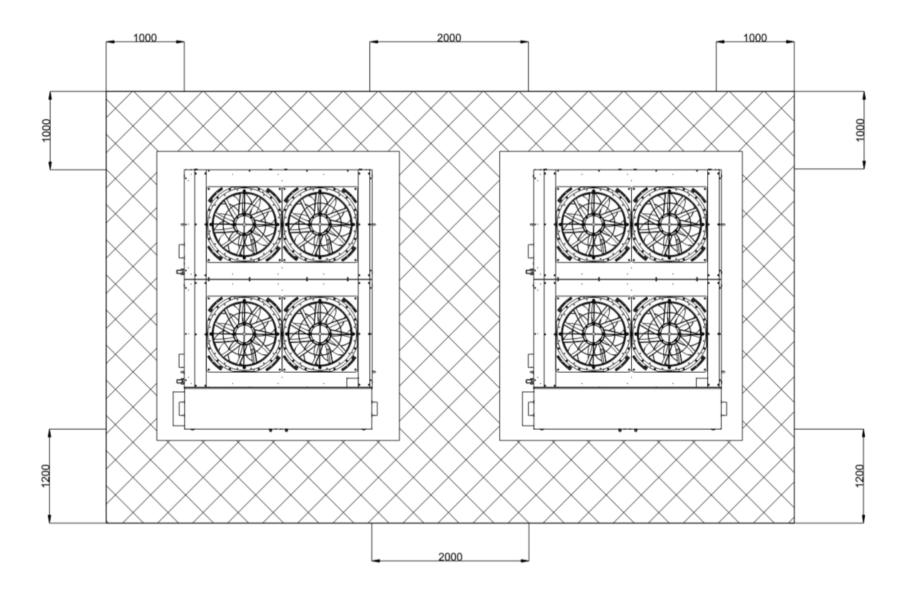
## 3.3.3 Multiple Unit Installation

When installing multiple units, make sure to take into consideration factors such as providing enough space for people to pass through, ample space between blocks of units, and sufficient space for airflow.

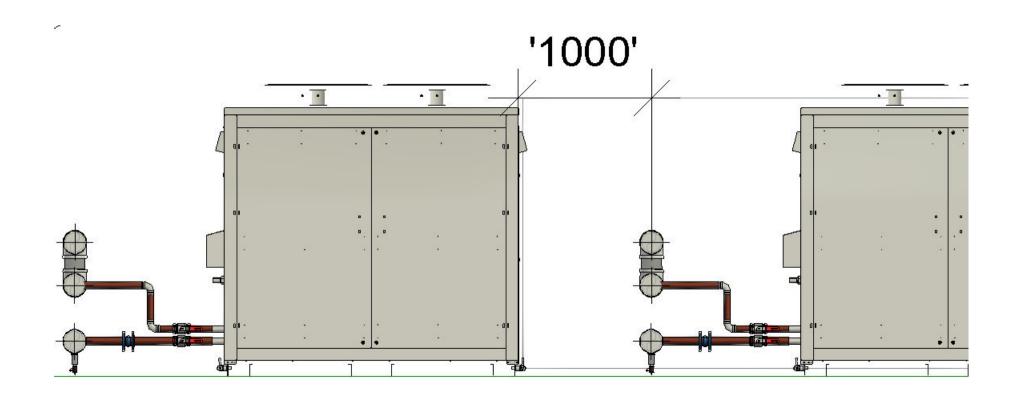
Side by side installation, allow access to side of each unit for access.



Side by side installation, allow access to side of each unit for access. Ensure there is at least 2m between each unit. This allows ample room for pipework and access to the compressor in case of repair.



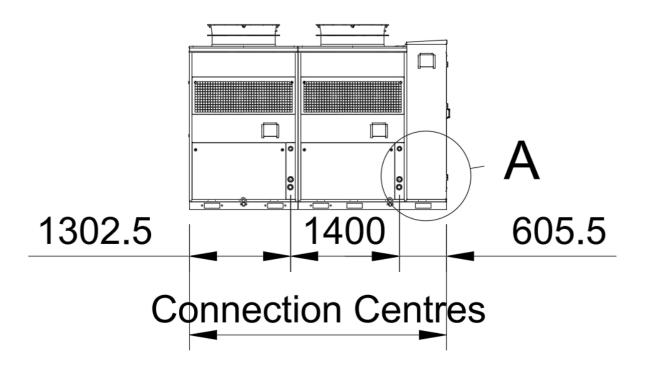
When installing units side by side there must be at least 1 meter between the header and the back of the next unit.

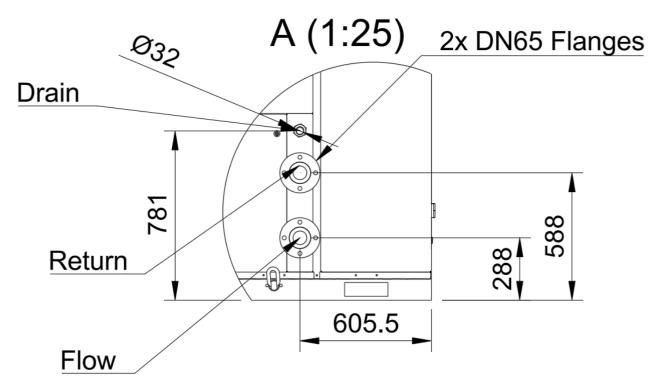


### 3.4 Service Connections

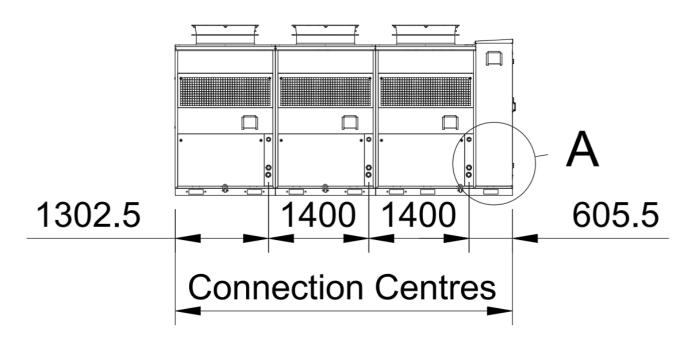
When selecting a location for the unit(s) consideration of the service connection positions is required. Each module has its own water service connections which are located on the right hand side panel. The electrical cabinet and termination point are at the back of the heat pump.

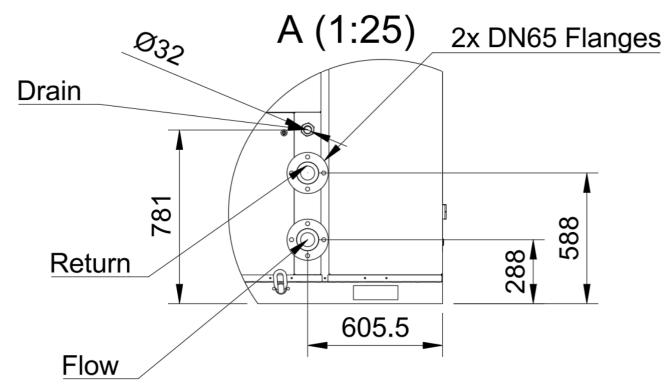
#### 3.4.1 Rowan SN + LN 240/160 kW



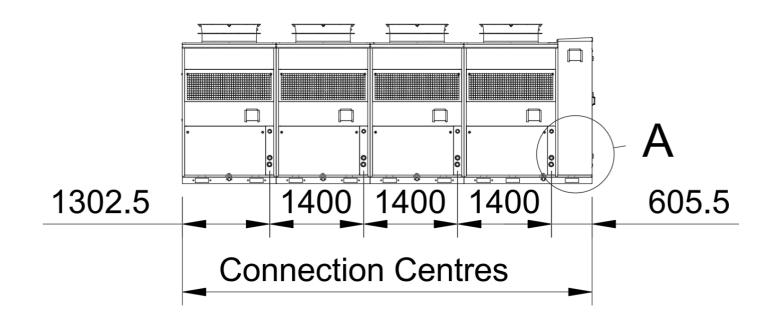


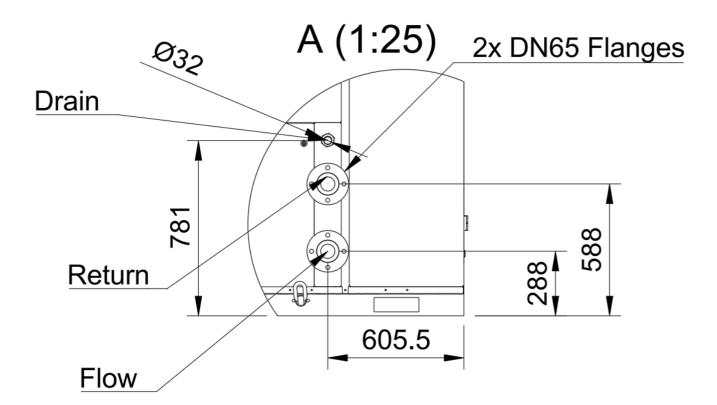
### 3.4.2 Rowan SN + LN 360/240 kW



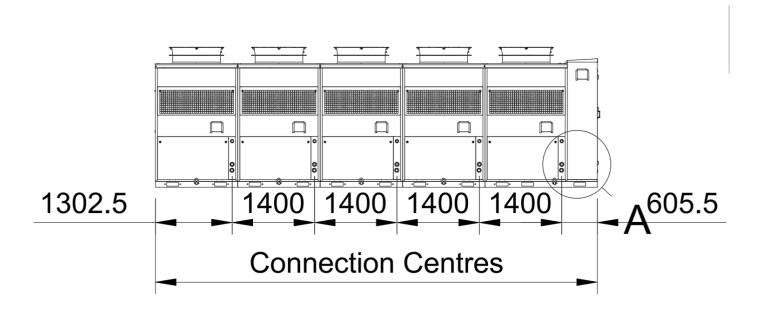


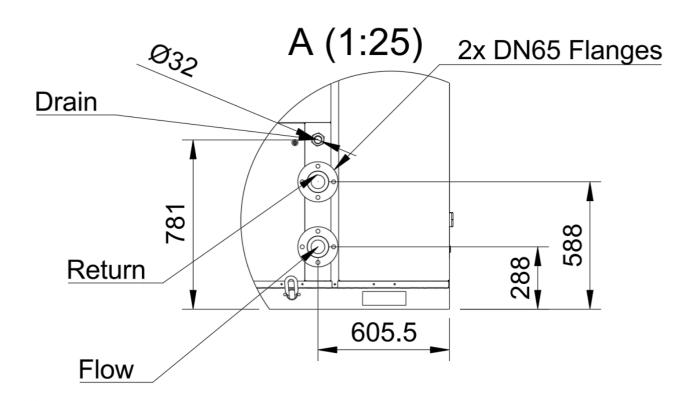
### 3.4.3 Rowan SN + LN 480/320 kW





### 3.4.4 Rowan SN + LN 600/400 kW





## 4 Unit Installation

## 4.1 Delivery & Unpacking

Clade Engineering Systems manufactures these units with provisions for forklift tines or crane/Hiab lifting straps. Only qualified personnel should conduct all lifting operations.

The base mounting frames are designed so that straps can be passed underneath and between the mounting points. Refer to the following section for specific frame identification. It is advisable to use a spreader bar during lifting to prevent straps from damaging the aluminium grille at the front of the unit.

The image below shows the recommended configuration of lifting straps to lift the unit. Detailed drawings of the lifting centers can be seen in section 4.2.1



If the equipment arrives damaged, the recipient must notify the supplier immediately. Record any issues on the delivery sheet before signing and take photographs for evidence. If concealed damage is discovered after unpacking, it must be reported within seven working days of receipt for any claim to be valid. The recipient is responsible for compiling all evidence and submitting it to the supplier.

## 4.2 Heat Pump Installation

Install and operate the unit strictly following all instructions provided in this manual, along with any relevant legislation and health and safety directives. The installation area must have sufficient ventilation and feature a level, structurally sound surface capable of supporting the total weight of the system.

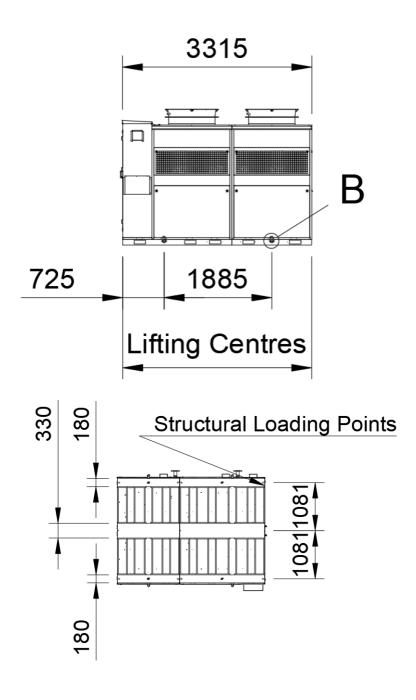
Securely fasten the unit to its base using bolts that prevent movement and vibration transmission into the connected system. After the unit is fixed in place, remove the transportation bolts from the internal base plate to allow for proper operation.

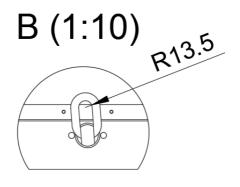
The electrical supplies must comply with the requirements of the latest IEE regulations and the supply must be correctly rated for the unit.

The drainpipe connection should be installed with a downward inclination to prevent drain water from freezing in the winter. For cold climate installations it is recommended that a drain heater tape is used to prevent the drain water from freezing.

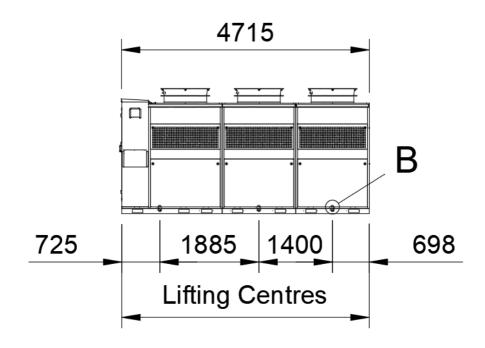
## 4.3 Lifting Centers and Structural Loading Points

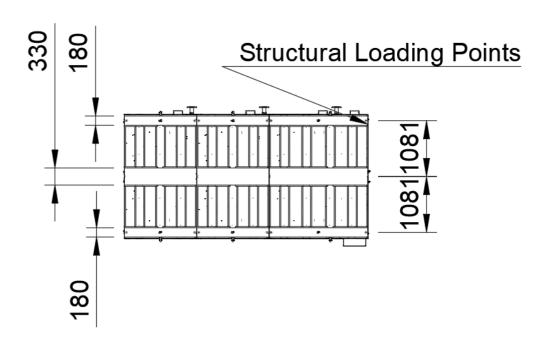
## 4.3.1 Rowan SN + LN 240/160 kW

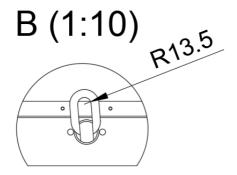




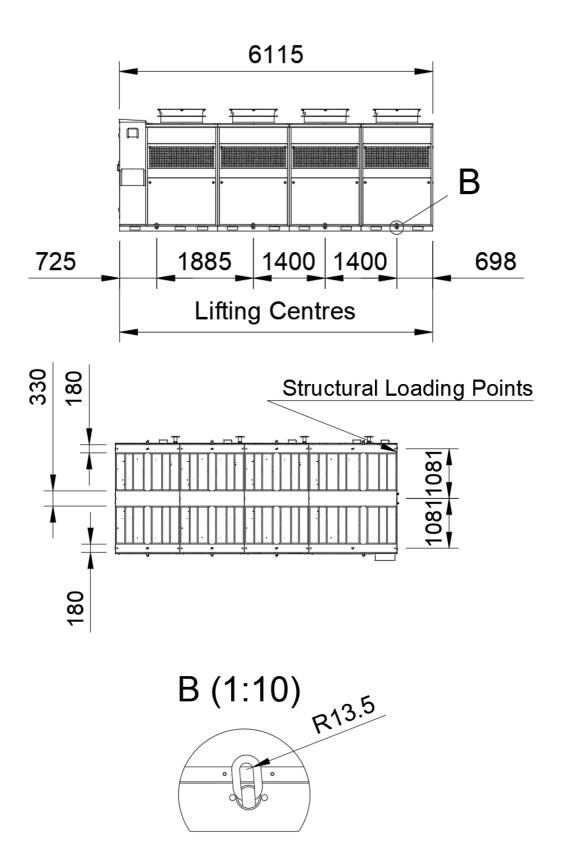
## 4.3.2 Rowan SN + LN 360/240 kW



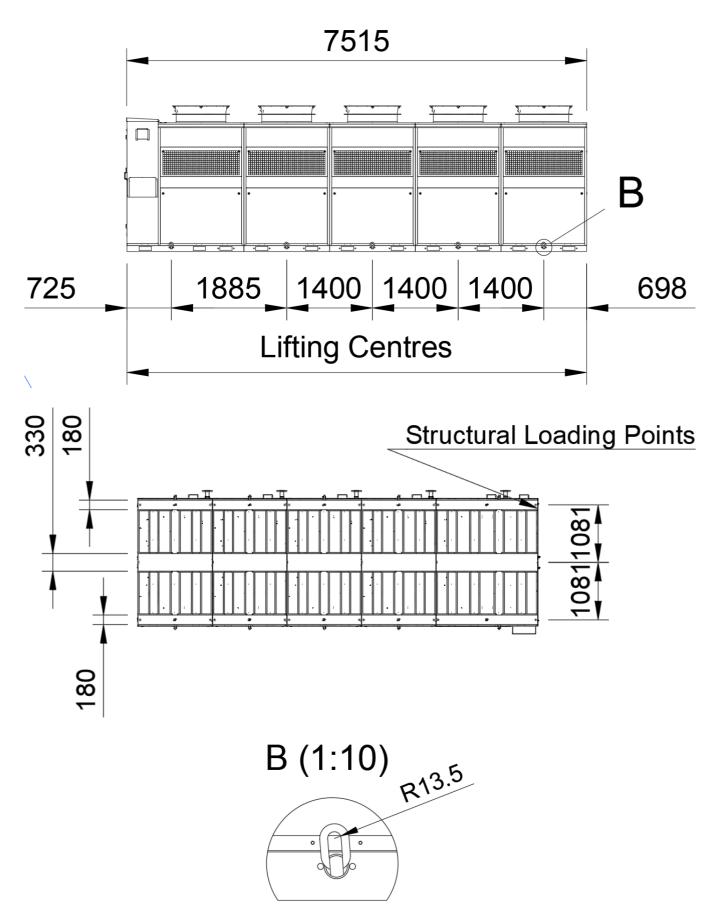




## 4.3.3 Rowan SN + LN 480/320 kW

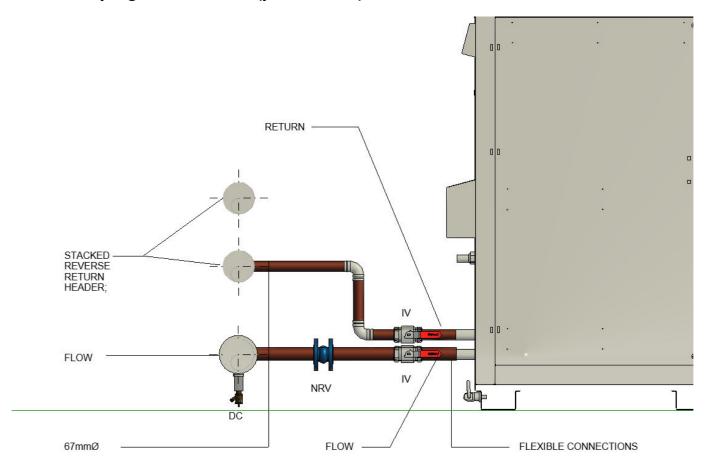


### 4.3.4 Rowan SN + LN 600/400 kW



## 5 Piping and Hydraulics

## 5.1 Piping Connections (per module)



Each module must be fitted with the above ancillaries before tying into the main header. The abbreviations on the diagram can been seen below.

IV	Isolation Valve	Allow for isolation for maintenance
NRV	Non return Valve	Prevents reverse flow of fluid ensuring unidirectional flow.
DC	Drain valve	Allows for drainage during servicing of components

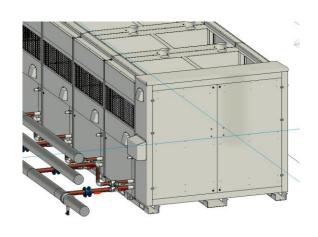
Optional: Flow rates per module can be measured from the PICV valves inside the unit, however a commissioning set or orifice plate can be added on the return for easier access to confirm flow rates.

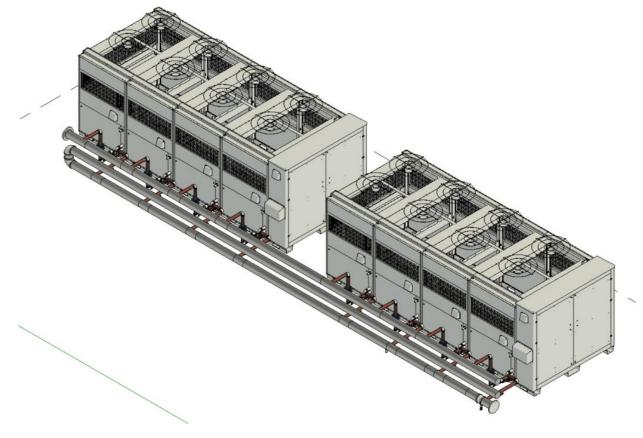
Each of these items should be located on the modules inlet and outlet pipework, as illustrated, before connecting to the common reverse-return header. Further installation details and header-pipe arrangement are provided on the following page.

## 5.1.1 Pipe Connection Sizes

Connection Type	Rowan (each module)
Heating Flow	67mm Copper - plain end
Heating Return	67mm Copper - plain end
Condensate	32mm solvent weld waste pipe - plain end

#### 5.1.2 Header Details





For Rowan units, a stacked reverse-return header is the recommended configuration to achieve optimal hydraulic performance with minimal manual balancing. This arrangement consists of two parallel headers, one for flow and one for return—mounted in a compact "stacked" format, typically one directly above the other. Implementing this stacked reverse-return header setup on Rowan units delivers consistent flow distribution, reduces commissioning time, and simplifies ongoing maintenance by inherently balancing all circuits.

#### 5.2 Defrost

The ASHPs come with their own hot gas frost protection cycle. This shuts off the internal LTHW flow through the ASHPs and directs hot gas through the evaporation coils removing any ice build-up. To mitigate the loss of output while in defrost, the system buffer vessel must be sized accordingly.

### 5.2.1 Minimum Free Flowing Water Content

In order to protect the integral components of the unit the Elm units require a minimum water content on the primary system side. These represent the minimum storage requirements necessary to protect the heat pump and allow for a maximum of six starts per hour.

Minimum water volume per (liters)	Rowan
The state of the s	2239

Please Note: This is the minimum volume to protect the compressor and extend the lifespan of the units. If the units are to be controlled on capacity control, there will need to be more volume in the vessel to allow for stratification control.

#### 5.2.2 Optimal Buffer Sizing

While the minimum buffer sizes ensure basic heat pump protection and operational stability, optimally sized buffers enhance system efficiency, reduce cycling frequency, and improve overall performance. Buffer vessel sizing ultimately rests with the system designer however, the following recommendations provide guidance on selecting the ideal buffer capacity to maximise energy efficiency and maintain consistent heating output.

**Defrost Cycle Management**: Air source heat pumps undergo periodic defrost cycles, during which the heat pump uses hot gas to clear ice from the evaporator. During this period, the buffer vessel provides stored thermal energy to maintain heating supply to the building. The vessel must be sized to cover the full heat load during defrost to prevent temperature drops. Clade recommends a minimum of 30 minutes storage to cover this.

**Peak Load Consideration**: The buffer volume should accommodate the total peak kWh heating demand of the building while accounting for variations in heat pump output due to defrost.

**Building Load Profiles**: CIBSE Guide A shows how to perform detailed analysis of building heating load profiles. Factors such as occupancy patterns, thermal mass, and intermittent heating requirements should be evaluated to determine the total time the peak load is required and the necessary storage capacity.

#### 5.2.3 Buffer Design Considerations

To ensure optimal performance and efficiency in heat pump systems, proper buffer vessel design is crucial. A well-designed buffer enhances stratification, maximises usable volume, and provides precise control for charging and discharging cycles. Key aspects of an effective buffer design include:

- Height-to-Width Ratio: A buffer vessel should have a minimum height-to-width ratio of 2.5:1. This
  geometry promotes better thermal stratification by reducing the potential for mixing between layers,
  ensuring a stable temperature gradient within the vessel.
- Sparge Pipes: Increases the useable volume of the vessel.
- External Combined Headers: One in, one out header based on CIBSE CP1. Prevents mixing an and maintains stratification and sized to achieve less than 0.3 m/s velocity into the vessel. The header helps maintain stable pressure conditions across both the primary and secondary circuits. This is essential for variable flow systems and avoids issues with fluctuating demand.

#### Temperature sensors

Five temperature sensors distributed vertically within the buffer need to be distributed properly for precise monitoring and adjustments to maintain optimal conditions. When there are multiple buffers, these need to be spread across the vessels evenly.

## 5.3 System Pressure

All mechanical/LTHW systems require pressure relief equipment to maintain the safe working condition of the system. This will be designed and specified by the system designer/installer.

#### 5.3.1 Safety Valves

Safety valves on the low-temperature hot-water side are compulsory on all Rowan installations. Their role is to prevent system pressure from rising above the maximum allowable working pressure, thereby protecting pipework, heat exchangers and ancillary equipment from over-pressure incidents. It is the system designer's or installer's responsibility to select, size and install these valves in accordance with the national standards ensuring correct set pressure, sufficient discharge capacity and proper discharge piping.

#### 5.3.2 Degasser

A degasser is a specialised component installed in the heating system's pipework. In the rare event of a propane leak from the plate heat exchanger into the heating water circuit, the degasser helps mitigate the risk by Separating propane from water and then safely venting the gas.

As the contaminated water circulates through the degasser, the internal pressure drop and design features cause any dissolved propane to come out of solution and form gas bubbles. The separated propane gas is directed to a dedicated vent line that safely discharges it to the outside atmosphere. This prevents the gas from recirculating within the system or accumulating indoors, where it could pose a fire or health hazard.

For systems using propane refrigerant and a plate heat exchanger, it is strongly recommended to install a degasser with an appropriate gas separation and venting mechanism. Ensure the vent line is compliant with EN378 and terminates in a safe, well-ventilated outdoor location.

## 5.4 Frost Protection

In low ambient conditions the system designer must keep the primary circulation pump energised so that low temperature hot water continues to pass through the plate heat exchangers. When the pump is running the pressure-independent control valve will open automatically and maintain the required flow.

Refer to Section 5.1.7 for additional freeze-protection measures that apply to any external pipework when pump power fails. Implementing these measures is also the responsibility of the system designer.

# 6 Electrical Install & Wiring

## 6.1 Electrical data

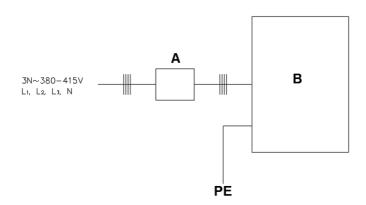
## 6.1.1 Supply voltage 400/3/50+N

ROWAN SN + I	ROWAN SN + LN 240/160kW 360/240kW 480/320kW 600/400kW													
F.L.A Full load current at max admissible conditions (per phase)														
F.L.A Total A 141.6 212.4 283.3 354.1														
	F.L.I Full load power input at max admissible conditions													
F.L.I Total kW 83.4 125.1 166.8 208.5														
M.I.C Maximum inrush current														
M.I.C Total A 199.0 263.1 327.1 406.7														

Power supply 400/3/50 (+ NEUTRAL) +/- 10%. Maximum Phase Unbalance: 2%.

For non-standard voltage please contact Clade technical office

## 6.2 Mains Supply Installation



A: Upstream Protection (by others)

B: ASHP

## 6.2.1 Unit Details

UNIT SN + LN	External power supply						
UNIT SN + LN	Power supply	Local Protection					
Rowan 240/160 kW	380-415V 3N~ 50Hz	200A (pre mounted)	200A				
Rowan 360/240 kW	380-415V 3N~ 50Hz	315A (pre mounted)	315A				
Rowan 480/320 kW	380-415V 3N~ 50Hz	400A (pre mounted)	400A				
Rowan 600/400 kW	380-415V 3N~ 50Hz	500A (pre mounted)	500A				

Each Rowan ASHP requires a dedicated 400/3/50 +N power supply with tolerance ±10% and a maximum allowable phase imbalance of 2%.

- Each unit is supplied with its own local isolator and protection device.
- Upstream protection must be provided by the installer and correctly sized to suit the unit's full load and inrush currents (see Section 4.1).
- Cable sizing must consider local climatic conditions, service routes, ambient temperature, installation method, and grouping factors.
- The electrical installation must comply with BS 7671:2018 (IET Wiring Regulations) or the equivalent national wiring regulations in the country of installation.

#### **⚠** CAUTION

- Always use correctly rated fuses or breakers. Incorrectly sized protective devices may result in malfunction, overheating, or fire.
- Ensure cables are adequately supported and that no external mechanical stress is imparted on terminations. Loose or stressed connections can cause overheating and arcing.

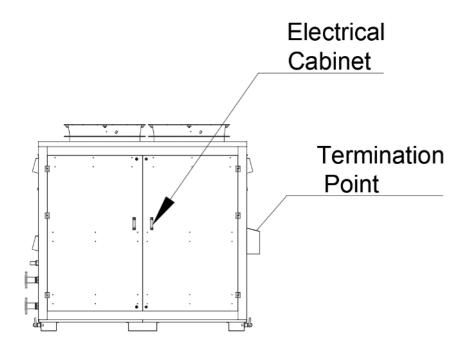
#### 6.2.2 Terminal Block Arrangement

Each Rowan heat pump is fitted with a dedicated terminal-box for the incoming mains supply. The termination entry point is identical across the entire Rowan range and is positioned on the rear, right-hand side of the unit (refer to the illustration below).

- Route supply conductors through the factory-installed gland plate.
- Size cables to suit the full-load current.
- Tighten all terminals to the torque values specified on the terminal-strip label.



Earth tabs must be reconnected prior to refitting access panels



#### 6.2.3 Maximum Cable Sizes

The maximum cable sizes into the isolators of the unit can be seen below.

Model SN + LN	Maximum Cu cable cross-section (mm²)
Rowan 240/160 kW	95
Rowan 360/240 kW	150
Rowan 480/320 kW	185
Rowan 600/400 kW	240

## **⚠ WARNING**

Be sure to use specified wires and ensure no external force is imparted to terminal connections. Loose connections may cause overheating and fire.

### **⚠** CAUTION

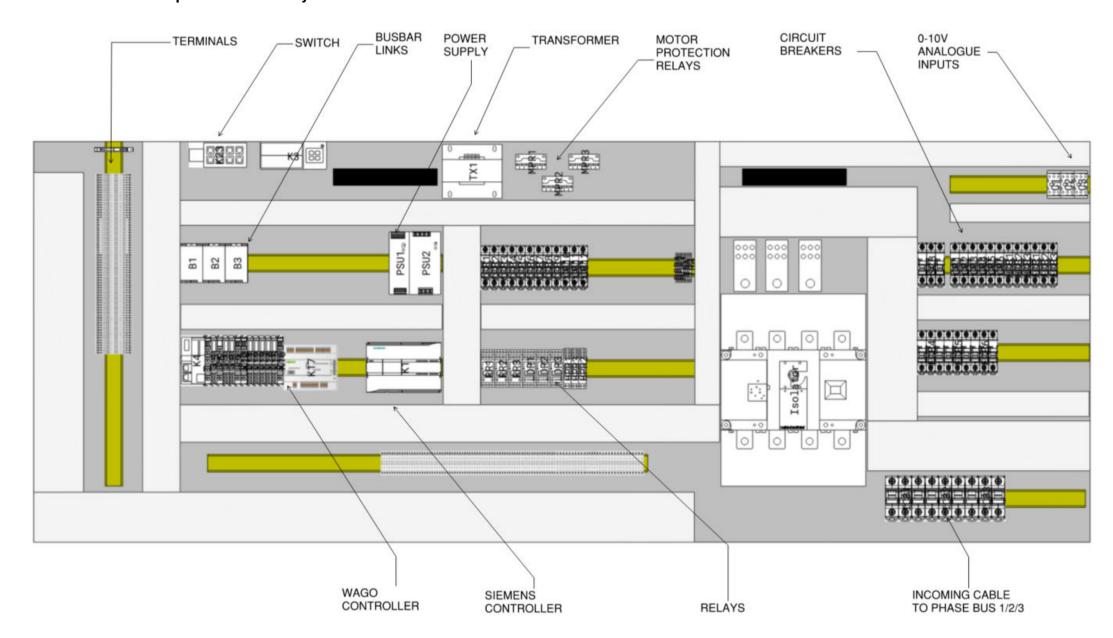
Only use properly rated breakers and fuses. Using a protection device of the wrong size may cause the unit to malfunction or set fire.

#### 6.2.4 Control Connections

The following control cable specifications are required:

Remote controller cable size	0.3 - 1mm²
Cable between units	Cat 6 data cable

## 6.2.5 Rowan Backplate Controls Layout



## 7 Controls

## 7.1 Individual Heat Pump Controls

Each heat pump is equipped with its own integrated, independent control system. It is designed to maintain a constant temperature differential ( $\Delta T$ ) between flow and return. The standard flow temperature can be set between 35 °C and 65 °C. Heating capacity and flow temperature are automatically regulated based on the return temperature, with  $\Delta T$  set at 10K.

#### 7.1.1 Off/On Switch

The Off/On switch selects the operation of the heat pump. Selecting the on position will start the heat pump. Selecting the Off position will instigate a stop sequence and stop the heat pump from running. The heat pump will continue to run for a short period until it has completed the stop sequence.

#### **⚠** CAUTION

The Off/On switch should not be used in an emergency. Any emergency isolation should be carried out at the local isolator.

The inverter should be fully discharged, prior to removal of the compressor terminal box cover.

## 7.2 Control Type

There are three options for the method of control on the heat pump:

- Multiplex
- BMS
- Local control

These will be described in the following sections.

## 7.3 Multiplex Controls

#### 7.3.1 Multiplex Control

Multiplex control should be used when the heat pump is to be controlled by a Clade Multi Heat Pump Controller. This enables the control of the heat pump by the Clade Controller which can operate multiple heat pumps.

NOTE: Should the return water temperature go above 55°C, this will initiate a high return water fault and shut down the heat pump instantly.

The controller generates a single demand signal (0-100%) and apportions it across the connected heat pumps to stage units in/out in line with instantaneous load.

Target A - Buffer energy state.

Multi-point sensing within the buffer vessel (typical probes T1-T5) is used to estimate the vessel's usable thermal charge. An internal weighting and normalisation routine produces a Buffer Charge Index. As the vessel approaches its calibrated "full" condition (accounting for stratification), the index tapers so that additional capacity is requested progressively less aggressively.

Target B - return protection.

The controller monitors either the common heat-pump return or the lowest vessel sensor (typically T5) against a protected maximum return limit. The deviation below this limit generates a Return Temperature Assist signal via a calibrated proportional slope with built in damping. This biases capacity upward when return water is comfortably below the limit, and backs capacity off as the limit is approached.

#### Blending of targets

The demand signal is derived from a proprietary mapping that blends the Buffer Charge Index with the Return Temperature Assist. The resulting demand (0-100%) is divided across the available heat pumps to determine staging increments for each unit.

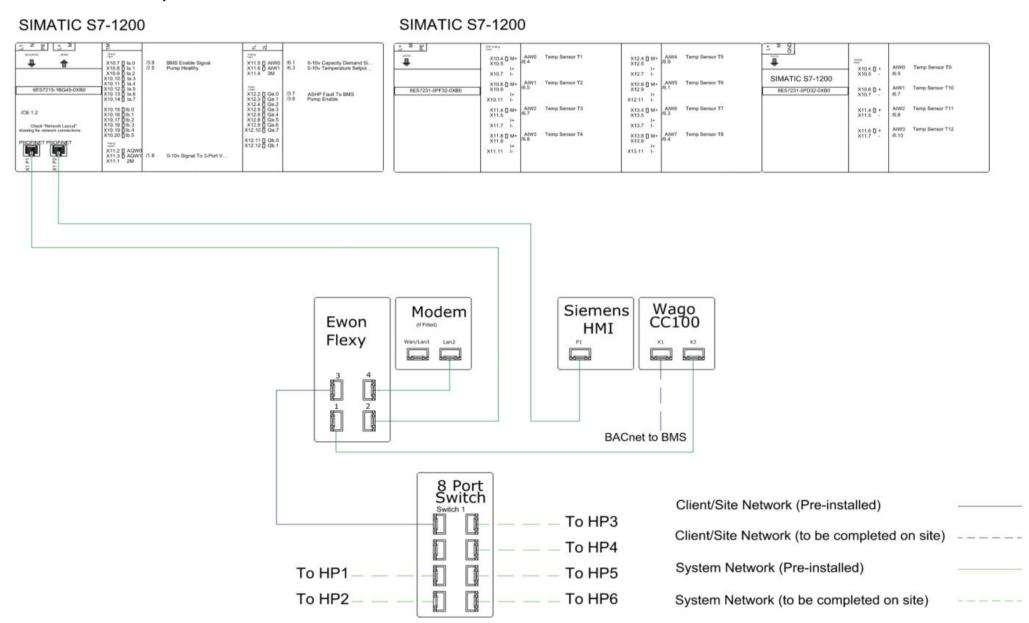
The strategy maintains a slight bias toward higher flow on the heat pump circuit so that hotter supply water is continuously pulled through the buffer and blended with the system return. This steadily raises the vessel's usable charge while keeping source-side returns within the safe operating envelope. If the monitored return approaches the protected limit, capacity is progressively reduced, and may be suspended, to prevent sending excessively hot water back to the heat pumps.

An optional, selectable weather compensation function is available within the controller. By progressively lowering the flow temperature in response to higher outdoor temperatures, this mode optimises seasonal efficiency and delivers higher coefficients of performance.

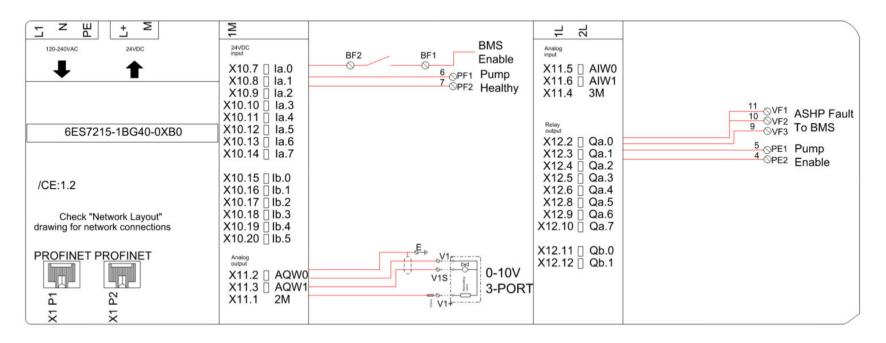
Clade Multi Heat Pump Controller will be installed as a standalone unit. The heat pumps will connect to the controller by CAT6 cable between the two units, installed by the contractor as below.

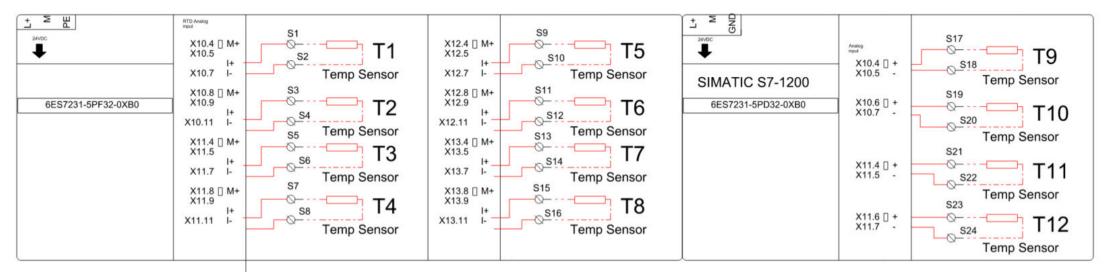
## 7.3.2 Multiplex System Network Diagram

## **Clade Multi Heat Pump Controller**

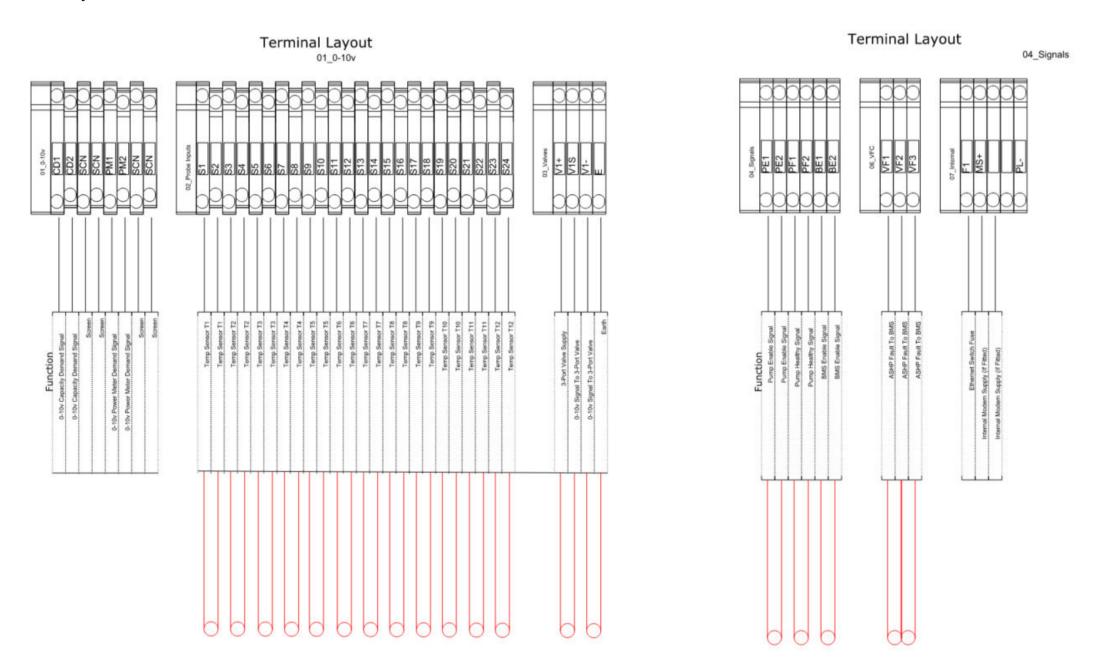


#### **Siemens Controller**





## **Terminal Layout**



## 7.3.3 Heat Pump Data

A single connection to the Clade Multi Heat Pump Controller is all that is required to access all connected heat pump data. If the client wishes to monitor or log this data via their Building Management System, the Clade controller can be integrated through its BACnet interface. The table below details the data points available via the BACnet connection from the Clade controller:

		Clade Multi Heat Pump Cor	itioner (large)	
	vice Name		BACnet	
	nstNo.		280028	
Obj. Type	Object Name	Description	Unit	Read/Write
во	obj_1	System Healthy	On=Healthy / Off=Fault	Read
AO	obj_2	Ambient Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj 3	ASHP Target Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj 4	Heating Demand	%	Read
AO	obj 5	T1 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj 6	T2 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_7	T3 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj 8	T4 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_9	T5 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_10	T6 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_10	T7 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_12	T8 Temp	°C	Read
AO			°C	Read
	obj_13	T9 Temp		
AO	obj_14	T10 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_15	T11 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_16	T12 Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_17	HP1 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj_18	HP1 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_19	HP1 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_20	HP2 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj 21	HP2 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_22	HP2 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj 23	HP3 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj 24	HP3 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj 25	HP3 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_26	HP4 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj_27	HP4 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_28	HP4 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_20	HP5 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj_29	HP5 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
			°C	
AO	obj_31	HP5 P12 Return Temp		Read
AO	obj_32	HP6 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj_33	HP6 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_34	HP6 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_35	HP7 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj_36	HP7 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_37	HP7 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_38	HP8 Status	*See Status Table	Read
AO	obj_39	HP8 P11 Flow Temp	°C	Read
AO	obj_40	HP8 P12 Return Temp	°C	Read
		*Status Table		
		0=Off		
		1=Heating		
		2=Defrost		
		3=Satisfied		
		4=Initialising		
		5=Fault		
		6=Not Present		

#### 7.4 BMS Control

This control type must be selected when it is intended to control the heat pump from an independent BMS.

Selecting BMS will allow the heat pump to operate on a 0-10V input signal from the BMS, overriding the local return temperature control.

**NOTE:** Should the return water temperature go above 55°C, this will initiate a high return water fault and cause the heat pump to eventually shut off.

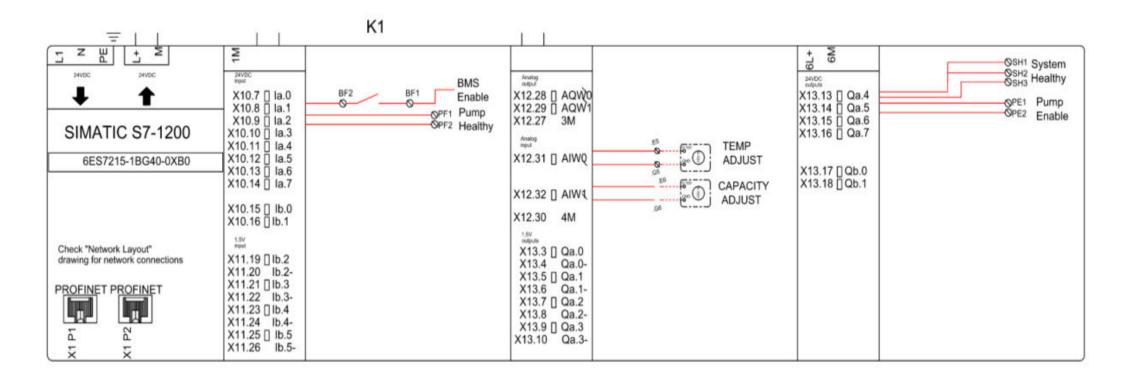
A 0-10V signal allows the heat pump to be controlled to a desired capacity (QH) based on a percentage of maximum capacity.

**NOTE:** Maximum capacity will alter dependent on ambient temperatures. Therefore, the minimum QH at 2V (50%) at -5°C will be less than the minimum capacity during times of warmer ambient conditions. When sizing and selecting buffer vessels the low demands of the building need to be considered in conjunction with minimum turn capacity of the heat pump. Published capacities at 7°C ambient temperatures are deemed as maximum capacities.

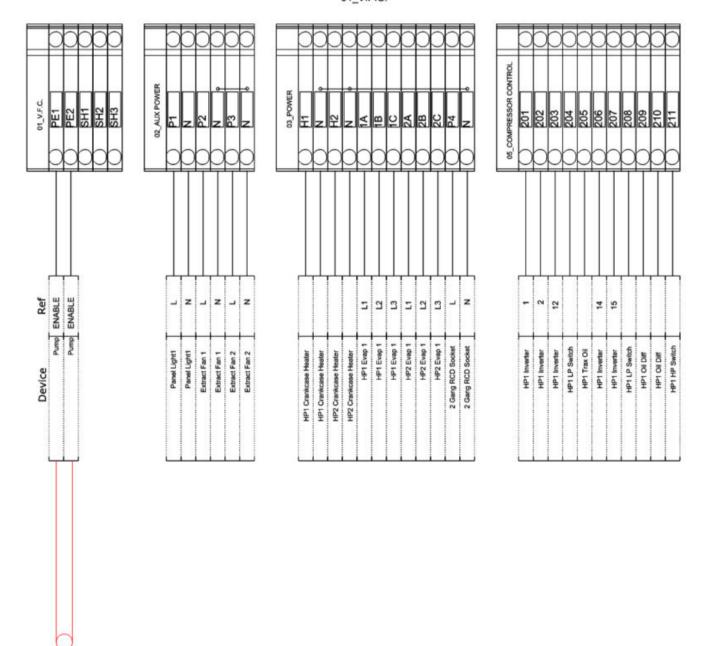
The table below denotes the controls associated with a 0-10V signal:

Voltage Signal	Status
0-0.9	Fault
1-1.9	Off
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	Capacity Control (50-100%)
7	
8	
9	
10	

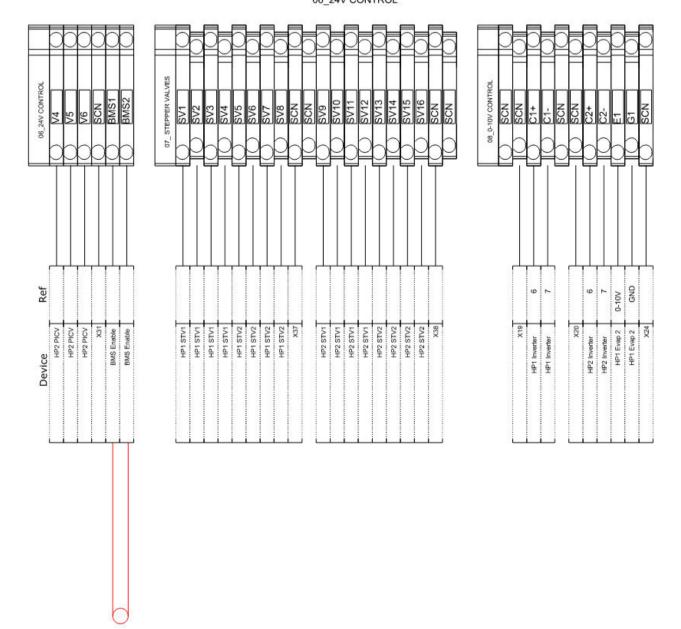
**NOTE:** The function will not be available when operating as a multiplex installation using the Clade controller



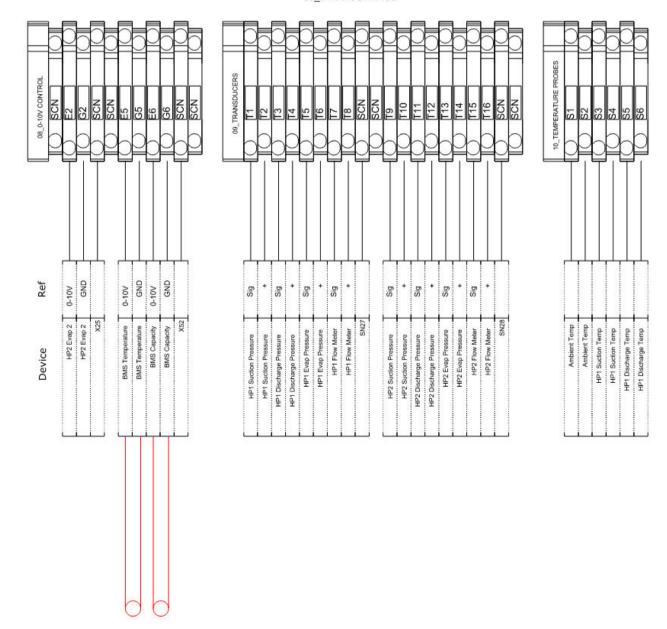
Terminal Layout 01\_V.F.C.



Terminal Layout 06\_24V CONTROL



Terminal Layout 08\_0-10V CONTROL



#### 7.5 Local control

Selecting LOCAL control means the heat pump will control without any external control signals. This should be selected when there is no BMS 0-10V capacity control input or Clade Multi Heat Pump Controller input. Selecting this control type means the unit will operate on return temperature control.

Flow Temperature and Return Temperature Control

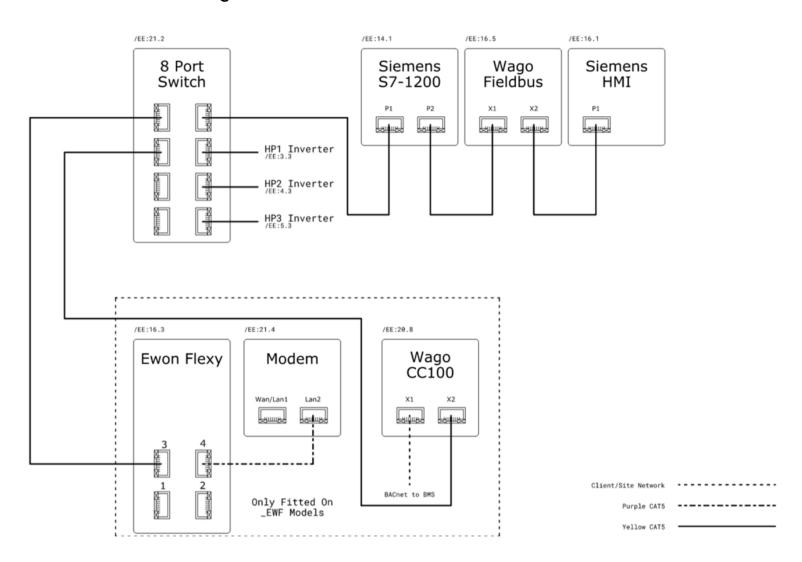
When the return water temperature rises into the designated delta-temperature ( $\Delta T$ ) range, the heat pump automatically reduces its heat output. This reduction lowers the pump's flow rate while still maintaining the desired flow temperature. Conversely, if the return water temperature drops, the heat pump's heating capacity increases, thereby increasing the flow rate to maintain a constant flow temperature.

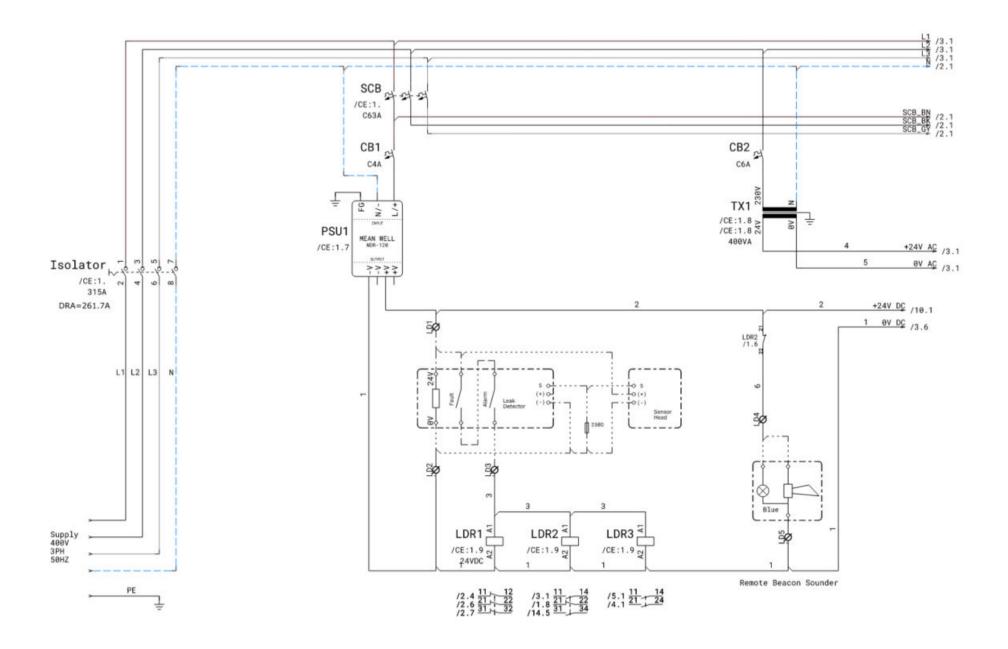
High Return Water Condition

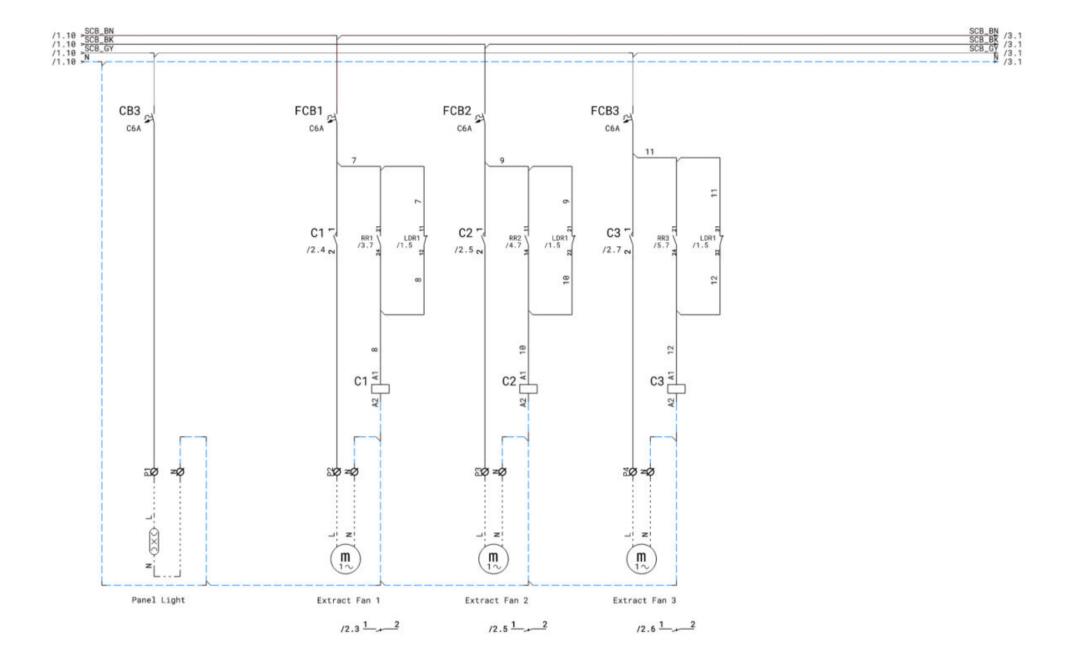
If the return water temperature increases further, the system will trigger a high return water stop condition. In this state, the heat pump switches to a 'Satisfied' status, indicating that the required heating has been met. The heat pump will resume its normal 'Heating' mode once the return water temperature drops enough so that the temperature difference exceeds the reactivation threshold.

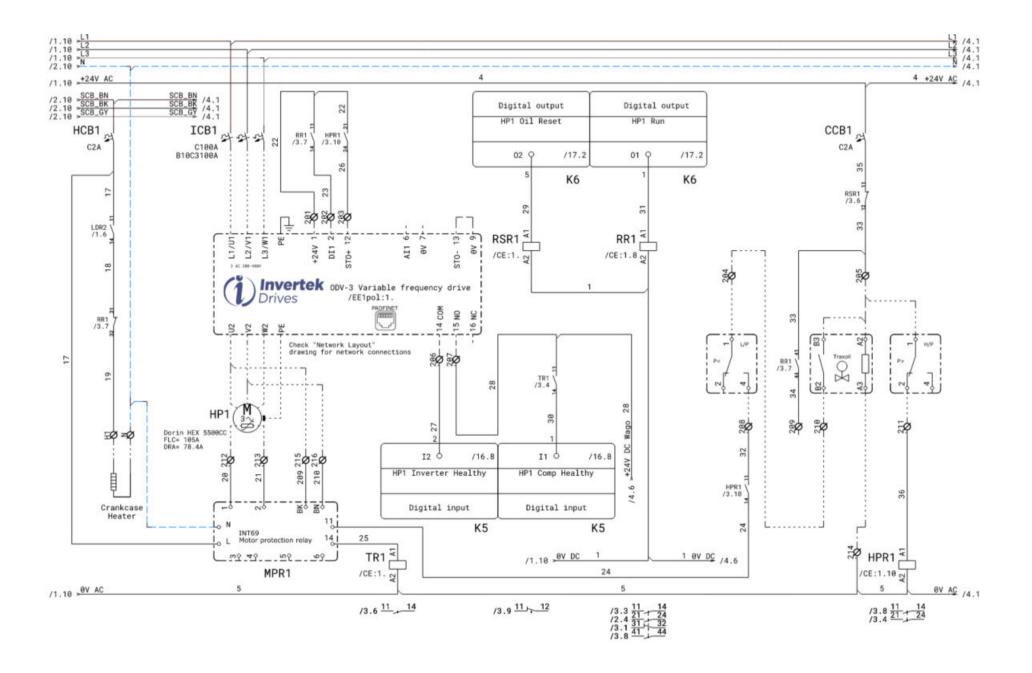
# **8 Wiring Diagrams**

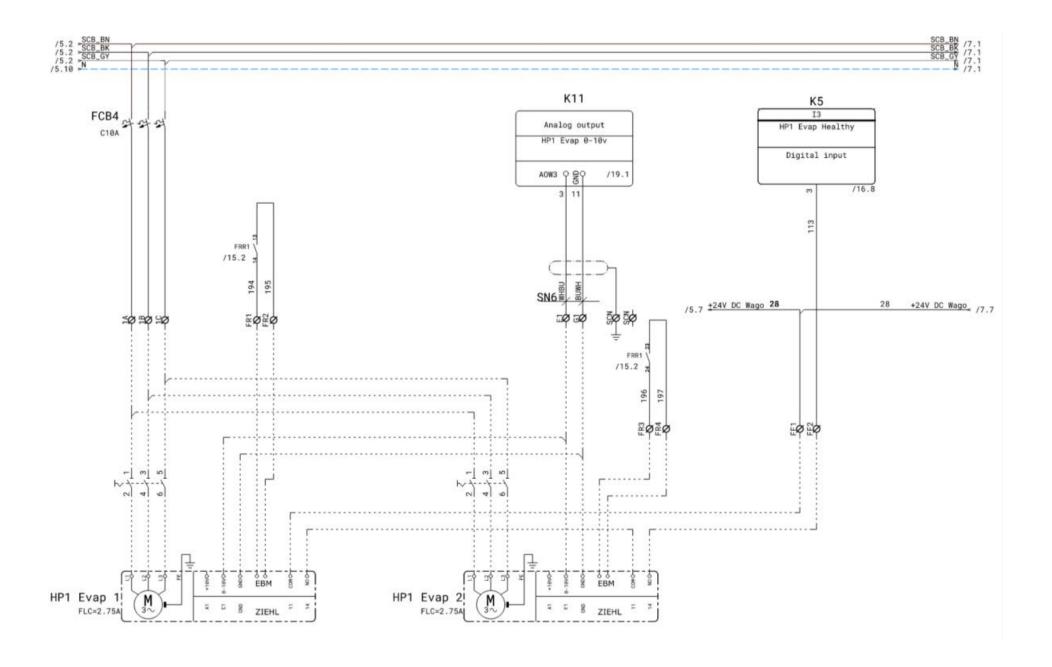
## 8.1 Rowan 360/240kW Power Wiring

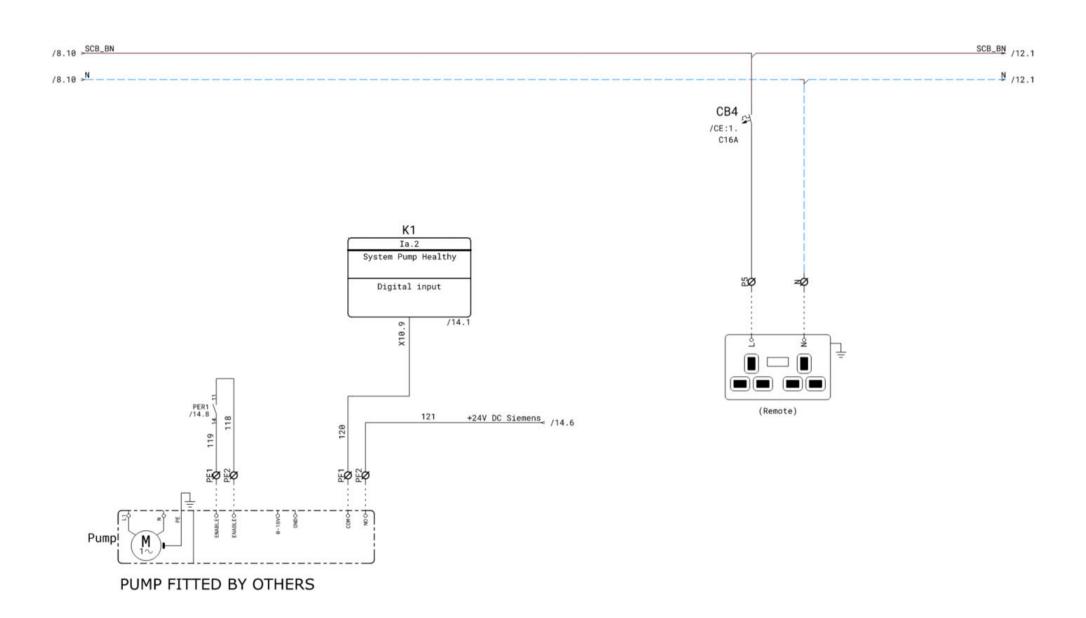


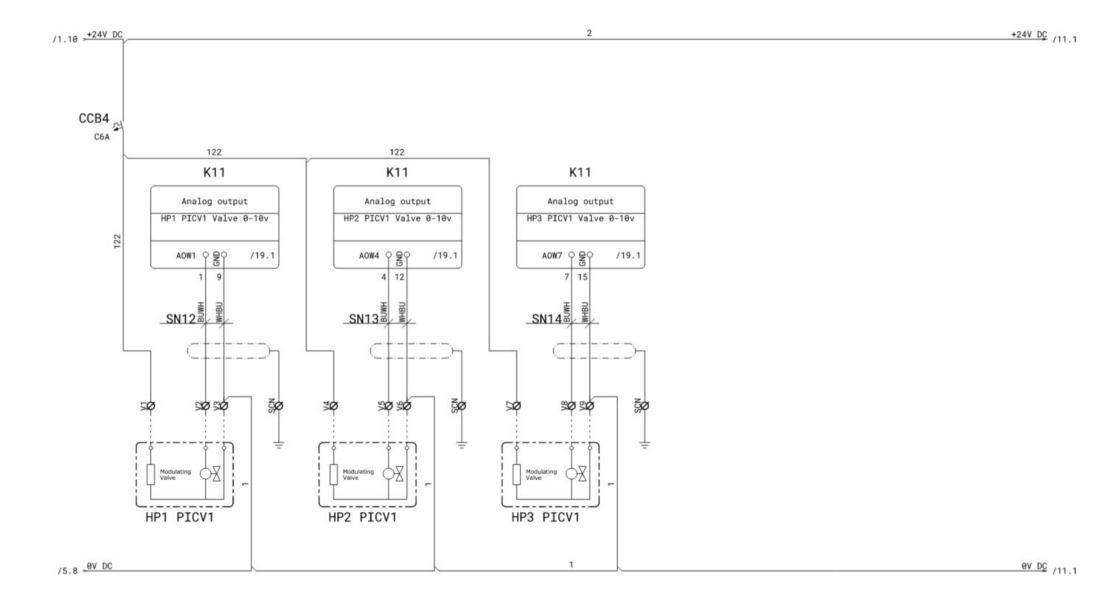


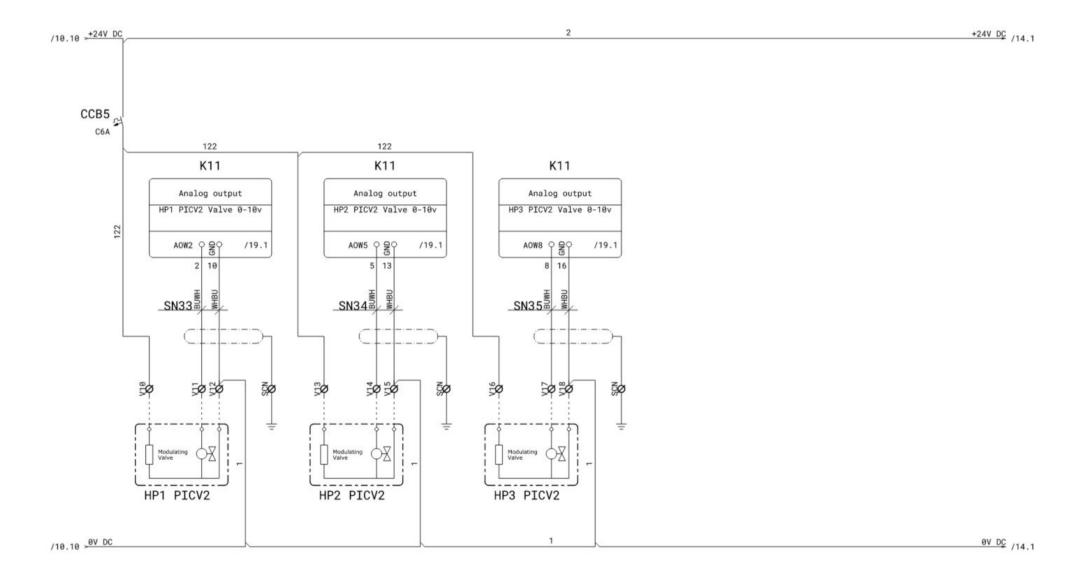


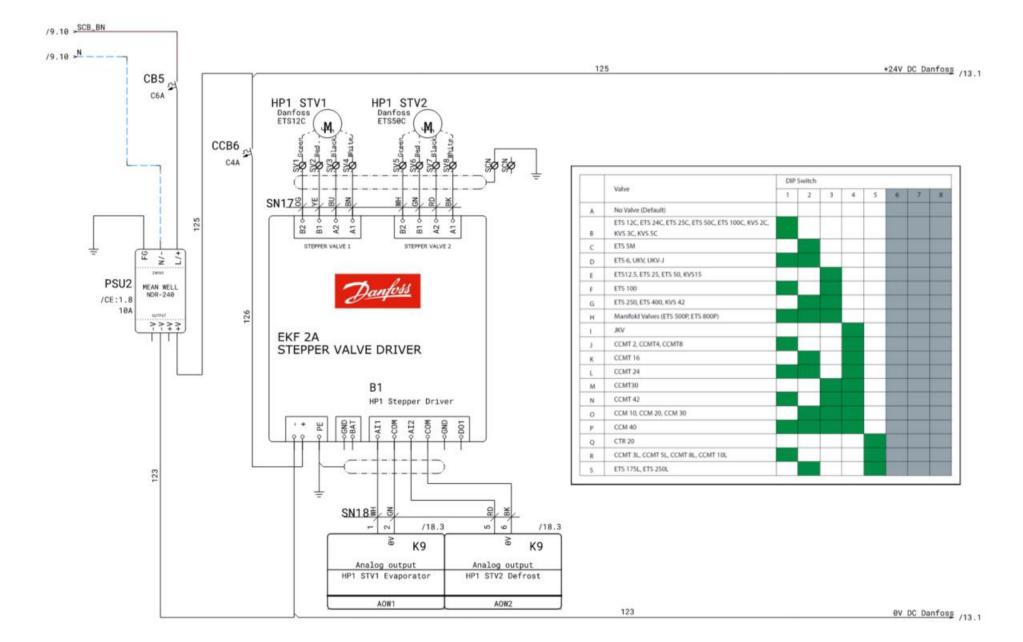


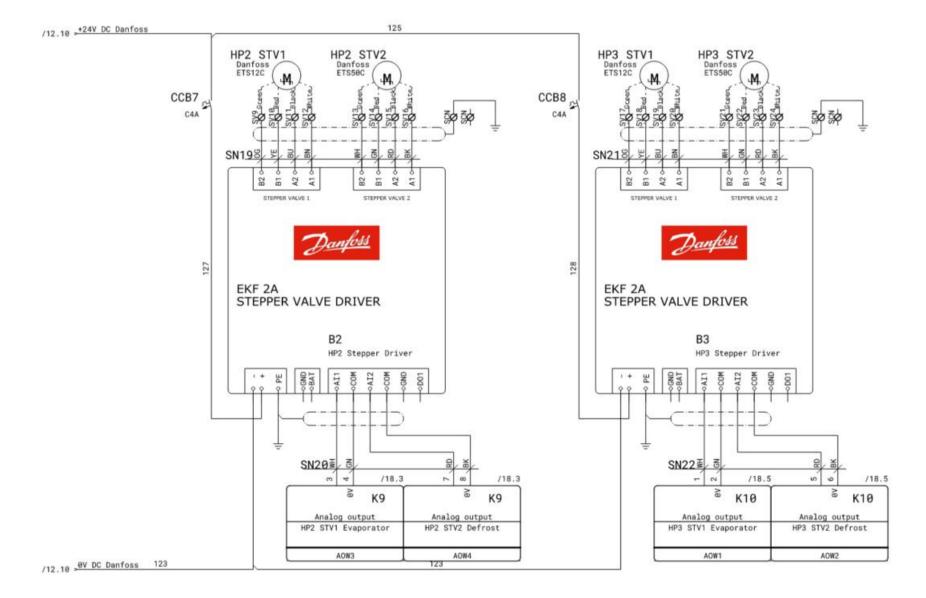


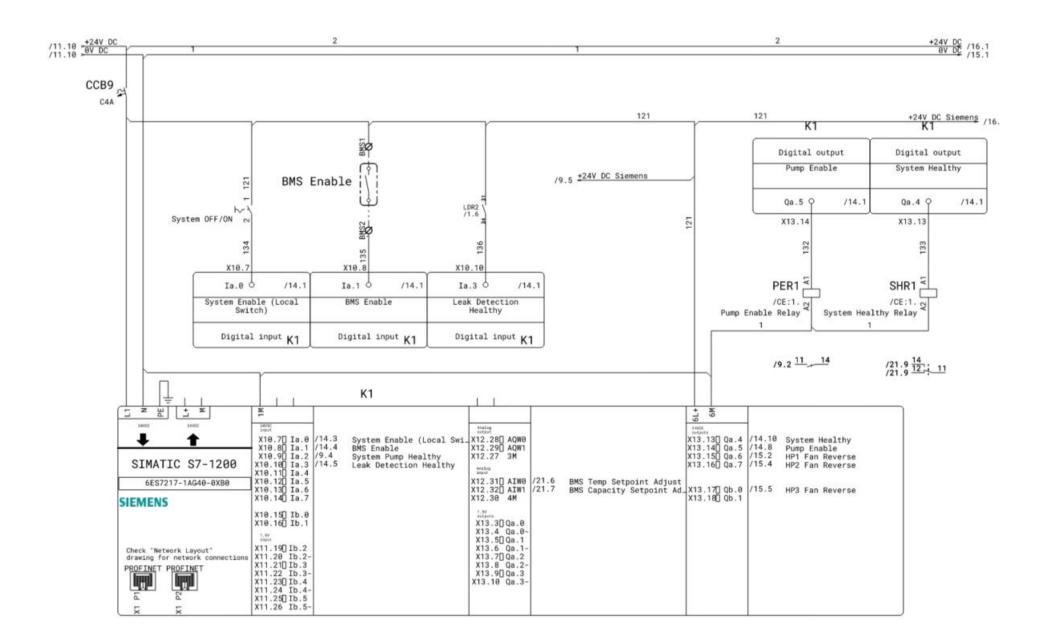




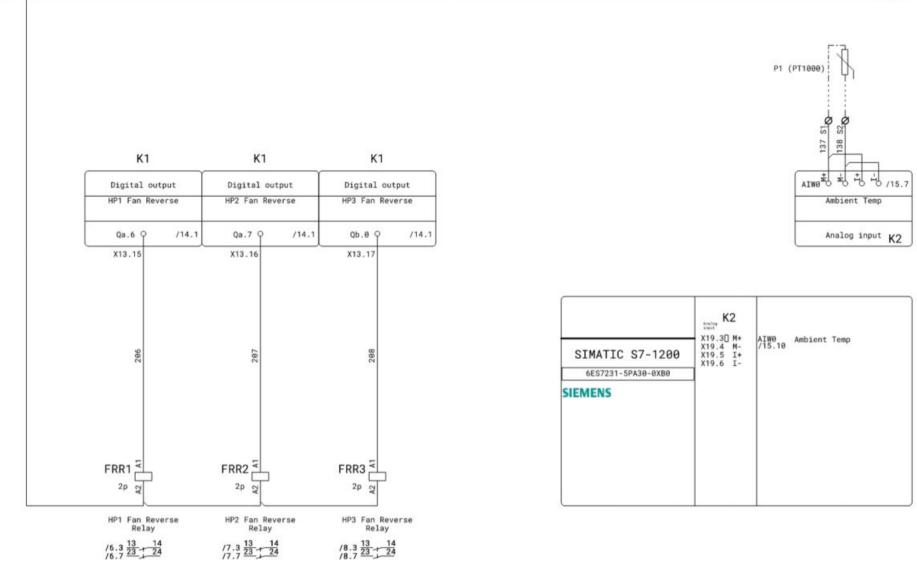


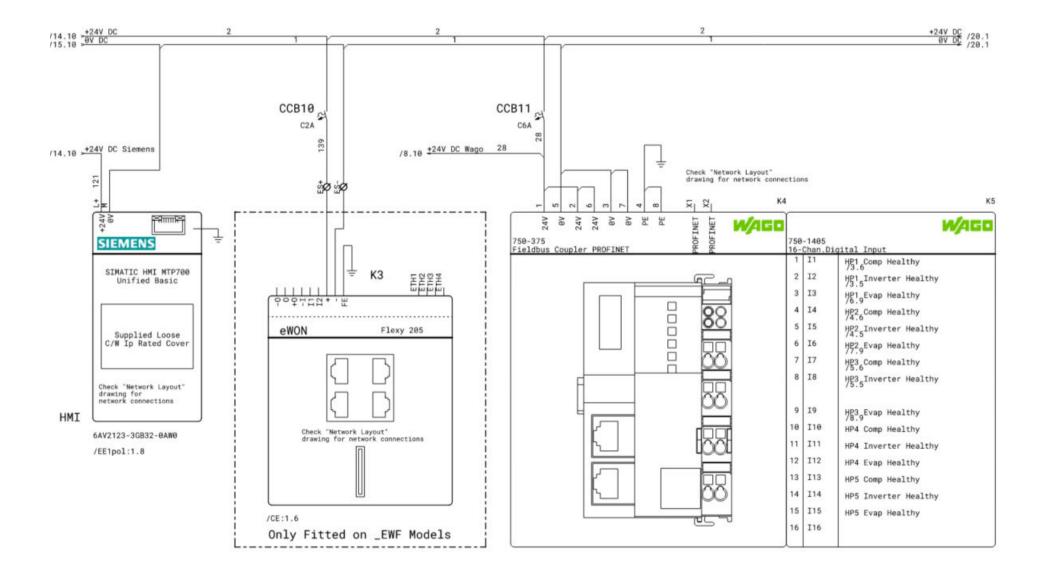






/14.18 = OV DC /16.1



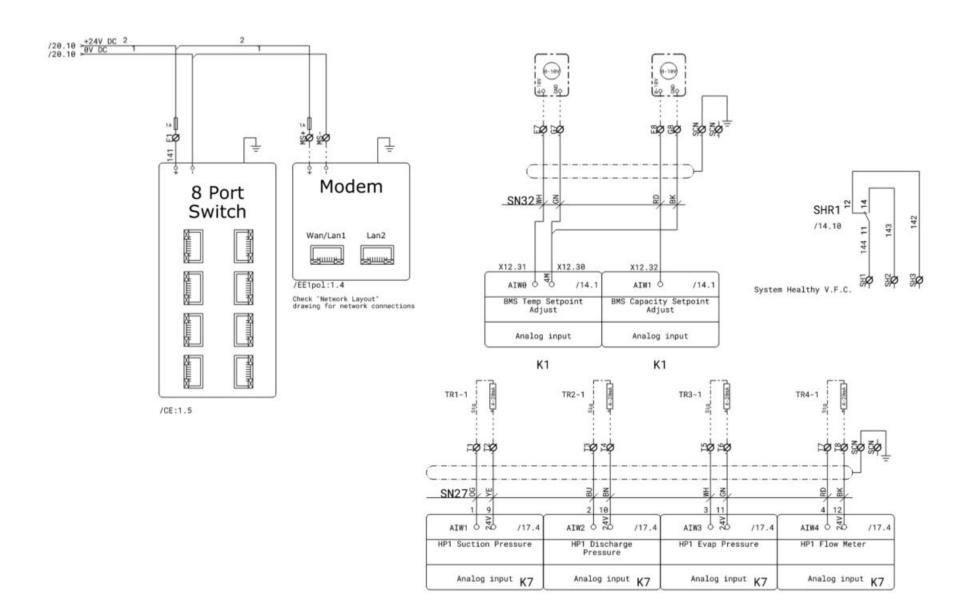


758-538   8-Chan, Digital Output   758-496   8-Chan, Analog Input   759-496   759-496   8-Chan, Analog Input   759-496	W/			W/AGO		W/AGO			
1   01	alog Input		750	200 - 10 - 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	-496 han Ana	750	gital Output		
2 03	HP3 Suction Pressure	AIW1 24V	1 9	HP1 Suction Pressure	AIW1 24V	1 9			
6 04	HP3 Discharge Pressure	AIW2 24V	2	HP1 Discharge Pressure	AIW2 24V	2	10000000000000000000000000000000000000		
3 05		AIW3	3	HP1 Evap Pressure		3			
75.6  AIW5 13 24V  AIW5 14 24V  AIW6 14 24V  AIW7 15 24V  AIW7 15 24V  AIW7 15 24V  AIW8	35,000,000	AIW4	4	Internal		4	HE37Run		
8 08 6 AIW6 HP2 Discharge Pressure 6 AIW6 14 24V 7 AIW7 15 24V 8 AIW8 HP2 Flow Meter 8 AIW8	/22.10	AIW5	5	10000		5	HE3.6011 Reset		
7 AIW7 15 24V HP2 Evap Pressure 7 AIW7 15 24V 8 AIW8 HP2 Flow Meter 8 AIW8		AIW6	6	0.5390		6		08	8
8 AIW8 HP2 Flow Meter 8 AIW8		733		100000		198			
16 24V HP2 Flow Meter 16 24V		24V				181			
		24V		HP2 Elow Meter	24V	16			

K9 K10

750 4-C	-555 han , Ana	log Output	W/AGO	750 4-C		log Output
1 2	AOW1 ØV	HP1 STV1 Evaporator		1 2	AOW1 ØV	HP3.STV1 Evaporator
5 6	AOW2 ØV	HP1 STV2 Defrost		5 6	AOW2 ØV	HP3.8TV2 Defrost
3	AOW3	HP2 STV1 Evaporator		3 4	AOW3 0V	
7 8	AOW4 ØV	HP2 STV2 Defrost		7 8	AOW4 ØV	

		W/AGO			W/AGO	$\Gamma$		W/AGO			W/AGO
	-597 han.Anal		750	-597 han.Anal	og Output	750	-451 han.Ana]			-451 han . Ana:	log Input
1 9	AOW1 GND	HP1.2ICV1 Valve 0-10v	9	AOW1 GND	HP3 <sub>6</sub> Evap 0-10v	1 9	+AI1 -AI1	AIW1 HP1 Suction Temp /23.1	9	+AI1 -AI1	AIW1 HP2 Suction Temp
2 10	AOW2 GND	HP1 PICV2 Valve 0-10v	2 10	AOW2 GND		2 10	+AI2 -AI2	AIW2 HP1 Discharge Temp /23.2	2 10	+AI2 -AI2	AIW2 HP2 Discharge Temp /23.2
3 11	AOW3 GND	HP1 <sub>6</sub> Evap 0-10v	3 11	AOW3 GND		3 11	+AI3 -AI3	AIW3 HP1 PHX Liquid Outlet /23.4	3 11	+AI3 -AI3	AIW3 HP2 PHX Liquid Outlet /23.4
4 12	AOW4 GND	HP2 PICV1 Valve 0-10v	4 12	AOW4 GND		4 12	+AI4 -AI4	AIW4 HP1 Evap Inlet Temp /23.5	4 12	+AI4 -AI4	AIW4 HP2 Evap Inlet Temp
5 13	AOW5 GND	HP2 PICV2 Valve 0-10v	5 13	AOW5 GND		5 13		AIW5 HP1 Evap Outlet Temp /23.6	5 13	+AI5 -AI5	AIW5 HP2 Evap Outlet Temp /23.6
6 14	AOW6 GND	HP2 <sub>6</sub> Evap 0-10v	6 14	AOW6 GND		6 14	+AI6 -AI6	AIW6 HP1 Flow Temp /23.7	6 14	+AI6 -AI6	AIW6 HP2 Flow Temp
7 15	AOW7 GND	HP3 PICV1 Valve 0-10v	7 15	AOW7 GND		7 15	+AI7 -AI7	AIW7 HP1 Return Temp /23.8	7 15	+AI7 -AI7	AIW7 HP2 Return Temp
8 16	AOW8 GND	HP3 PICV2 Valve 0-10v	8 16	AOW8 GND		8 16	+AI8 -AI8	AIW8 Spare /23.10	8 16	+AI8 -AI8	AIW8 Spare /23.T0



/16.10 +24V DC /16.10 OV DC

2

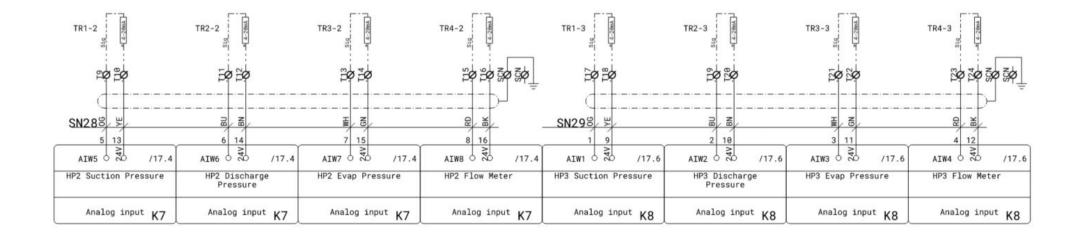
2 +24V DC /21.1 1 8V DC /21.1 CCB12 C4A \$ \$ Check "Network Layout" drawing for network connections X4.1 X4. K17 24V 8V W/AGO Compact Controller 100

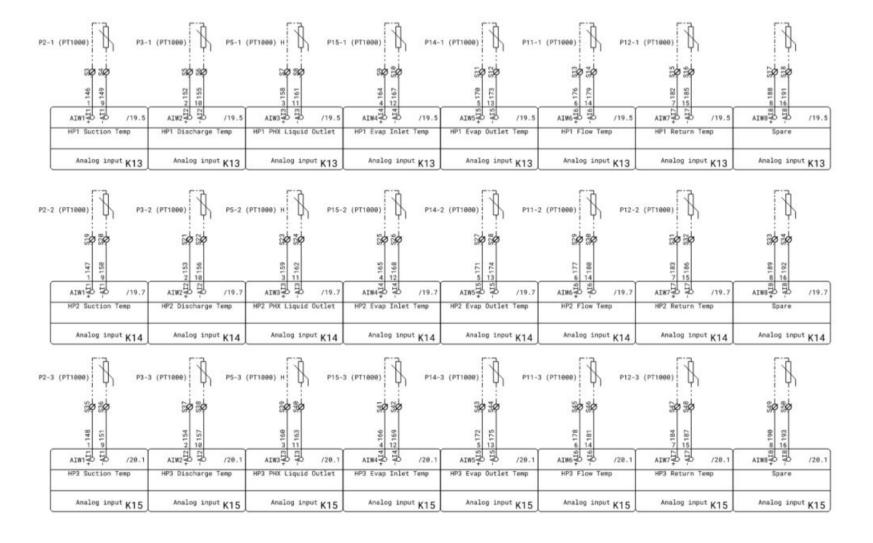
W/AGO W/AGO 750-600 End Module 750-451 8-Chan.Analog Input 1 +AI1 9 -AI1 AIW1 HP3 Suction Temp 2 +AI2 10 -AI2 AIW2 HP3 Discharge Temp 3 +AI3 AIW3 HP3 PHX Liquid Outlet 4 12 +AI4 -AI4 AIW4 HP3 Evap Inlet Temp 5 13 +AI5 AIW5 HP3 Evap Outlet Temp 6 +AI6 -AI6 AIW6 HP3 Flow Temp 7 15 +AI7 -AI7 AIW7 HP3 Return Temp 8 16 +AI8 -AI8 AIW8 Spare /23.10

K15

K16

Only Fitted on \_EWF Models

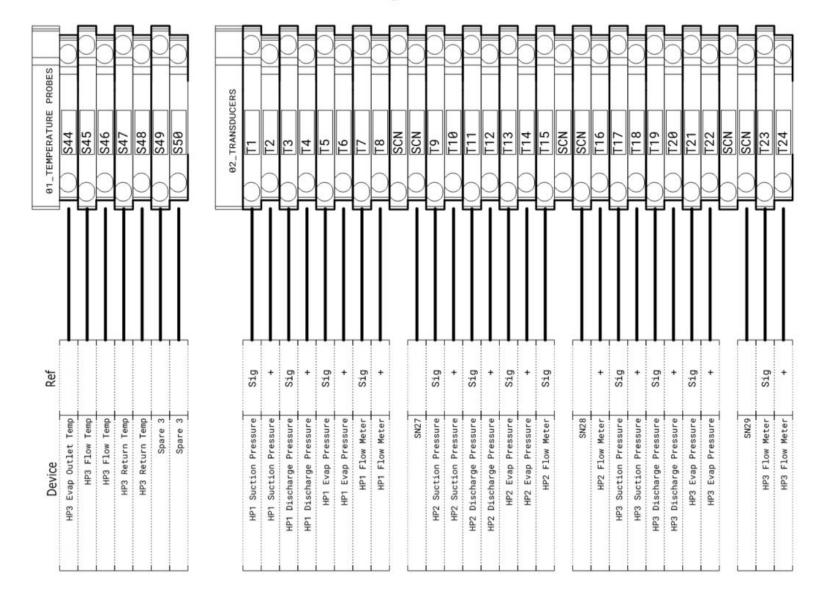




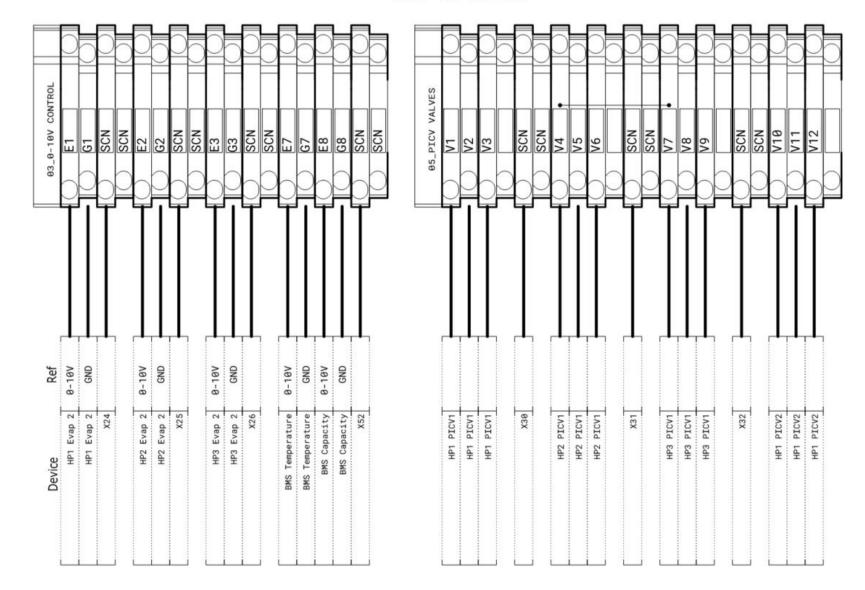
### Terminal Layout 01\_TEMPERATURE PROBES

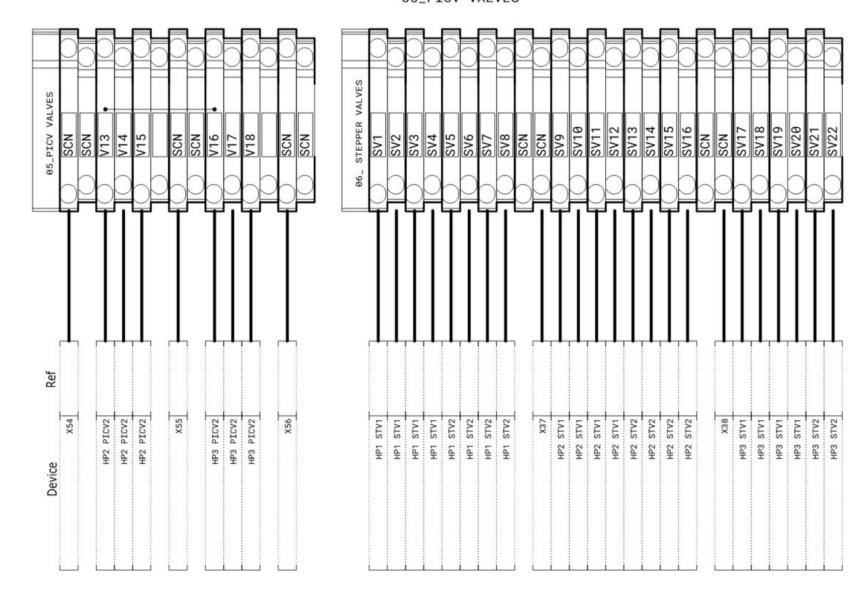
Ambient Temp		
Ambient Temp		
HP1 Suction Temp		
HP1 Suction Temp		
HP1 Discharge Temp		
HP1 Discharge Temp		
HP1 PHX Liquid Outlet		
HP1 PHX Liquid Outlet		
HP1 Evap Inlet Temp	68	
HP1 Evap Inlet Temp		
HP1 Evap Outlet Temp		
Evap Outlet Temp		
HP1 Flow Temp	S13	
HP1 Flow Temp		
HP1 Return Temp	S15	
HP1 Return Temp		
Spare 1		
Spare 1		
HP2 Suction Temp	S19	
HP2 Suction Temp		
HP2 Discharge Temp	S21	
HP2 Discharge Temp		0
HP2 PHX Liquid Outlet	(C) S23	
HP2 PHX Liquid Outlet		
HP2 Evap Inlet Temp	S25	
HP2 Evap Inlet Temp		
HP2 Evap Outlet Temp	S27	
HP2 Evap Outlet Temp		0
HP2 Flow Temp	829	
HP2 Flow Temp		
HP2 Return Temp	S31	
HP2 Return Temp		
Spare 2	833	
Spare 2		
HP3 Suction Temp	835	
HP3 Suction Temp		
HP3 Discharge Temp		
HP3 Discharge Temp		
HP3 PHX Liquid Outlet	839	
HP3 PHX Liquid Outlet		
HP3 Evap Inlet Temp		
HP3 Evap Inlet Temp		

01\_TEMPERATURE PROBES



03\_0-10V CONTROL





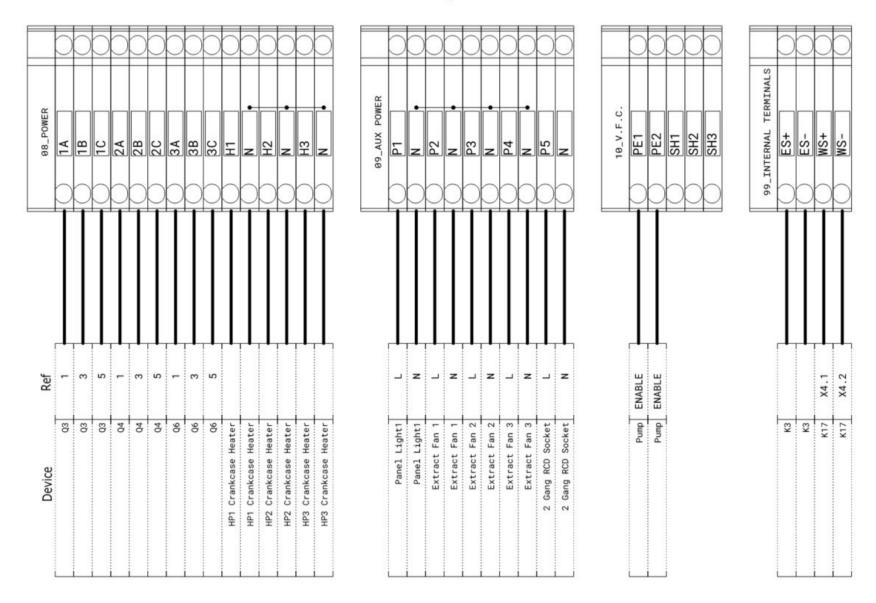
## Terminal Layout 06\_ STEPPER VALVES

O				, i	0	0				0		0		0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0		X	)C	C		0		NTROL	0	O	0		
SV23	SV24	SCN	SCN	06_24V CONTROL	LD1	LD2	LD3	LD4	LD5	FF1	FF2	FF3	FF4	FF5	FF6	FR1	FR2	FR3	FR4	FR5	FR6	FR7	FR8	FR9	TRI0	FR17	PF1	PF2	BMS1	BMS2	07_COMPRESSOR CONTROL	201	202	203	204	205
0	0			96	0	0	0	Ō						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		$\times$	c	C		0	<u></u>	07_C0	0	0	0	0	C
								22		COM	ON	COM	ON	MOO	00												COM	ON					2	12		
HP3 STV2	HP3 STV2		X49		Leak Detector	Leak Detector	Leak Detector	LDR2	Beacon Sounder	HP1 Evap 1	HP1 Evap 2	HP2 Evap 1	HP2 Evap 2	HP3 Evap 1	HP3 Evap 2	HP1 Evap 1	HP1 Evap 1	HP1 Evap 2	HP1 Evap 2	HP2 Evap 1	HP2 Evap 1	HP2 Evap 2	HP2 Evap 2	HP3 Evap 1	Evap	HP3 Evap 2		dwnd	BMS Enable	BMS Enable		HP1 Inverter	HP1 Inverter	HP1 Inverter	HP1 LP Switch	Trax 011

# Terminal Layout 07\_COMPRESSOR CONTROL

Inverter	15	207	Ť
Switch		208	T
RR1	44	209	
011		210	
Switch		211	
HP1		212	
HP1		213	
011		214	
MPR1	¥	215	
MPR1	BN	216	
Inverter		221	
HP2 Inverter	2	222	
HP2 Inverter	12	223	
HP2 LP Switch		224	
HP2 Trax Oil		225	
HP2 Inverter	14	226	
HP2 Inverter	15	227	
HP2 LP Switch		228	
RR2	44	229	
011		230	
Switch		231	
HP2		232	
НР2		233	
011		234	
MPR2	¥	235	
MPR2	Na Na	236	
Inverter		241	
HP3 Inverter	2	242	
HP3 Inverter	12	243	
HP3 LP Switch		244	
HP3 Trax Oil		245	
HP3 Inverter	4-	246	
HP3 Inverter	15	247	
HP3 LP Switch		248	
RR3	44	249	
110		250	
Switch		251	
нРЗ		252	
нРЗ		253	
011		254	
MPR3	BK W	255	
-			

08\_POWER



## Terminal Layout 99\_INTERNAL TERMINALS

