

Operation and Maintenance Manual Water Heater Electric - WHE-3 With Remote Panel

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Review

This document is subject to review and revision in accordance with ISO 9001.



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DANGER, WARNING AND CAUTION

Danger, Warnings, Cautions and Notes where used within this manual are placed prior to the text to which they are pertinent. Their uses are as follows;



INFORMS THE READER OF AN OPERATION OR CONDITION WITCH MAY INVOLVE RISK TO LIFE.



INFORMS THE READER OF AN OPERATION OR STATE WITH POTENTIAL FOR PERSONNEL INJURY.

CAUTION

Informs the reader of an operation or state with potential for damage to equipment.

Note Informs the user of additional information for clarification or to assist with an operation.



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Introduction

The JFD Electric Powered Water Heating Unit, (WHE-3), has been designed and manufactured for use in professional diving systems. The WHE-3 with Remote Control additionally allows the remote fine control of the outlet water temperature. It allows operator manipulation of the temperature set point on the WHE-3 unit from a remote location, usually dive control, through the use of a remote control panel hard wired to the main WHE-3 unit.

The system will control the heating of seawater within an inlet-to-outlet temperature rise range of 0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F) with fine selectable remote control. The system incorporates a positive displacement pump, electric heaters and all electrical controls necessary to provide a complete water heating system for deep diving.

1.1 **Basic Description**

The WHE-3 assembly is comprised of a motor, pump, heater tank, pipe work and control panel. These components are mounted into a robust stainless steel frame. The system requires a constant supply of seawater and runs from a 440, 3 phase, 60 Hz or 380, 3 phase, 50 Hz power supply. The output is heated seawater at pressures up to 68 bar and 45 litres/

The remote control panel of the WHE-3 is a 19" rack-mounted face plate comprising the following:

- Fine Temperature Control Potentiometer
- Water Outlet Temperature Display
- Pump Run Indication
- · General Fault Indication
- Emergency Stop Push Button

The remote control panel is supplied with the remote controlled WHE-3 unit as standard, however a remote panel may be fitted to a standard WHE-3 with minimal modifications.

Note The temperature controller used in a remote controlled version of the WHE-3 differs to that of a standard WHE-3. The remote version makes use of a controller with control set point input and a retransmission module to accommodate the integration of the remote control panel.

1.2 **Specifications**

Shipping Weight 590 kg Dry Weight 460 kg

Power Requirements AA, AC 440 VAC, 3 phase, 60 Hz, 180 kW, 240 to 260 A

> AB 380 VAC, 3 phase, 50 Hz, 180 kW, 260 to 280 A

Fresh Water or Seawater Input Fluid

3 to 10 bar Input Pressure

Input Flow 45 litres/min minimum

Output Pressure Up to 68 bar

Output Flow Up to 45 litres/min

Temperature Rise Control Range 0 to 50°C (32 to 122°F)

Temperature Control

± 1°C (± 2°F)

1.3 Theory of Operation

1.3.1 Basic Control

The temperature control system of the WHE-3 has been designed to be simple and effective. The unit heats water in the heater tank using five banks of heater elements. These heater banks are controlled with five switches, mounted on the electrical enclosure. The banks of heaters are configured to deliver a variety of heating capacities depending on the combination of banks selected. When all five heater circuits are on, the total rated heater output is approximately 180 kW. The appropriate heater circuits must be selected manually according to the relative temperature rise required. A schedule is attached to the front of the control panel door indicating the heater banks to be used for the required temperature rise.

Example: Temperature rise through the WHE and heater bank selection.

Td	Required outlet water temperature, at diver	43°C
T∆h	Temperature drop (Hose from deck to diver)	11°C
Ti	WHE Inlet water temperature is	5°C
То	WHE desired outlet water temperature	Td + TΔh
		= 43 + 11°C
		= 54°C
ΔΤ	Temperature rise through the WHE	To - Ti
		= 54 - 5°C
		= 49°C (Use heater banks 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

The above example shows that if a bottom temperature of 43°C is required with a temperature drop through the hose to the diver of 11°C and an inlet water temperature of 5°C. The temperature required at the outlet of the WHE would be 54°C. The Temperature rise through the unit would be 49°C. The heater selection schedule shown in Table 3, indicates that heater banks 1 through to 5 should be used as this would provide a temperature rise of 47 - 50°C through the unit.

Once the correct configuration of heater banks has been selected, the temperature controller regulates the temperature of the outlet by adjusting the flow rate of water passing through the heater tank. This is achieved by controlling the electric actuator on the bypass valve. The valve is connected in such a way that it will dump water overboard to increase the flow rate through the heater tank. A higher flow rate through the heater reduces effective temperature rise and maintains the desired set point temperature. The temperature controller monitors temperature at the fluid outlet manifold using a PT100 temperature sensor and adjusts the temperature control valve position to achieve the set point temperature.

Switching the temperature controller input from local to remote input allows fine control of the outlet temperature by adjustment of the potentiometer on the remote control panel. Manipulation of the potentiometer will change the set point of the temperature controller. Refer to the temperature controller manual in Appendix B for instructions regarding switching between local and remote temperature set-point adjustment.

Notes 1 The calculated required temperature rise may be indicated on the heater bank selection table as a maximum for one configuration and a minimum on the subsequent selection of heater banks. In this case practical application will dictate



which configuration should be used. The higher capacity configuration is usually used to allow for better control.

- 2 If the bypass dump valve remains fully open during normal operation, indicating heating over-capacity then the lower kW heater configuration should be used to improve control and unit performance.
- 3 If the bypass valve remains fully closed during normal operation, indicating heating under-capacity or a possible heater bank fault then a higher kW configuration should be used to improve control.

1.3.2 Fluid System

The WHE-3 may function with either salt water or fresh water as the heating medium. The unit is provided with two inlets for fluid, one for fresh water and one for seawater. The fresh water line is typically used for flushing the system after use. The freshwater line is fitted with a check valve to prevent salt water contamination of the fresh water supply. The unit uses small immersion heater elements mounted in the flange plates at either end of the stainless steel heater tank to heat the fluid. The flow rate of the fluid through the heating tank is governed by the action of the bypass valve.

Note Fluid supply to the unit by the vessel must be maintained above 45 litres/min at 3 bar for correct operation.

The flow rate of fluid from the heater tank to the divers is determined by the motor speed and the ratio of the pulley set used to couple the motor to the pump. The pump is a positive displacement pump and is supplied with a pulley arrangement to provide a flow rate of 45 litres/min.

The fluid to be heated enters the unit at the chosen inlet and flows through a manifold and a quarter-turn hand valve. The manifold is equipped with analogue temperature and pressure gauges to provide operator feedback on the fluid supply. The fluid is then piped to the fresh water inlet tee and distributed to two separate inlet filters. The filters may be isolated using hand valves on the inlet and outlet of each filter. These filters clean input water of particulate matter down to 50 µm in order to protect the piston pump and umbilical coupling from being damaged and prevent clogging of the heating water tubes in the diver suits. The inlet filters are each fitted with pressure gauges in order to monitor pressure drop across the filter and indicate the condition of the filter cartridge. A pressure regulating valve fitted after each filter outlet ensures that fluid is supplied from filters to heater tank at a consistent and safe pressure, (Factory setting is 2 bar).

The fluid flows through the heater tank which houses immersion heater elements where fluid is heated. The heater tank is fitted with a pressure relief valve (PRV), set to 2.5 bar. A float switch housed in the level control tank mounted on top of the heater tank is used to ensure the heater elements and pump are not run without sufficient supply. If the level in the tank drops the level switch shuts down the system. From the level control tank, the fluid is distributed to the temperature control valve, manual temperature control valve and pump. The manual control valve controls the process in the same way as automatic control valve and is provided to control the outlet temperature if automatic control is inactive. The pump supply is directly coupled to the level control tank.

The pump is a positive displacement pump and provides consistent supply flow rate. An accumulator is fitted to reduce the effect of pulsation caused by the pump. The fluid from the pump flows through a flexible reinforced hose to a pressure relief valve which may be set between 7 - 70 bar and is sufficiently sized to allow full flow bypass if a downstream blockage occurs. During normal operation, the fluid flows to the outlet via the outlet manifold. The outlet manifold is fitted with both pressure and temperature gauges to provide operator feedback.



A complete flow diagram is provided in Appendix C.

Fresh Water Inlet

Sea Water Inlet

PRV set to 68bar

Outlet Pressure Gauge

Hot Water Outlet

High Pressure Out

Dump Manifold

Outlet Temperature

Gauge

Figure 1 WHE-3 Gauge identification

1.4 Electrical System Overview

The WHE-3 electrical system comprises a 380 or 440 VAC power circuit and a 24 VDC control circuit. The power circuit is the electrical supply for the heaters, pump motor and DC power supply unit. The control circuit provides power supply to all control, indication and safety circuits.



HIGH VOLTAGE – HIGH CURRENT

THIS IS A HIGH VOLTAGE / HIGH CURRENT SYSTEM AND ONLY TRAINED, COMPETENT PERSONNEL SHOULD ATTEND TO INSTALLATION, SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS. ALL RELEVANT SAFETY PROCEDURES MUST BE FOLLOWED.

The remote control panel requires cable connection to the WHE-3 unit and these connections are detailed in the electrical drawings provided in Appendix C.

The WHE-3 main panel and remote control panel are operated with a 24 VDC control system. Ideally this should be supplied directly from the WHE-3 unit, however it may utilize an independent supply if required. Terminals are provided on the remote panel and in the WHE-3 main panel to facilitate installation and faultfinding.



1.5 **Heater System and Heater Selection**

The heaters are arranged into heater banks comprised of groups of heater elements. Each heater bank is controlled by a switch mounted in the control panel. The switch supplies 24V to the coil of the contactor/s of the relevant bank. The following table shows the control structure of the heater banks and the composition of the heater groups.

Table 1 Heater Component Identification

Bank No.	Switch No.	Element Grouping No.	Element Group- ing Composition	Circuit Breaker ID	Contactor ID	Element Grouping kW	Total Bank kW
1	1	Heater H1.1	3 x 4.5 kW Elements	мсв3	C2	13.5	13.5
2	2	Heater H2.1	3 x 4.5 kW Elements	MCB4	C3	13.5	27.0
		Heater H2.2	3 x 4.5 kW Elements	MCB5	C4	13.5	
3	3	Heater H3.1	3 x 4.0 kW Elements	мсв6	C5	25.5	39.0
		Heater H3.2	3 x 4.5 kW Elements				
		Heater H3.3	3 x 4.5 kW Elements	МСВ7	C6	13.5	
4	4	Heater H4.1	3 x 4.0 kW Elements	МСВ	C7	25.5	49.5
		Heater H4.2	3 x 4.5 kW Elements				
		Heater H4.3	3 x 4.0 kW Elements	МСВ	C8	24.0	
		Heater H4.4	3 x 4.0 kW Elements				
5	5	Heater H5.1	3 x 4.0 kW Elements	MCB10	C9	24.0	48.0
		Heater H5.2	3 x 4.0 kW Elements				
		Heater H5.3	3 x 4.0 kW Elements	MCB11	C10	24.0	
		Heater H5.4	3 x 4.0 kW Elements				

Note The total heater bank capacity is the combined capacity of the related element grouping. (e.g. Heater bank 5 = Heaters H5.1, H5.2, H5.3 & H5.4 = 24 kW + 24 kW = 48 kW)

The grouping of heater elements into banks allows the sequential switching of the banks, reducing the instantaneous load on the power supply. Additionally, as heater banks have separate control circuits and protection, the failure of any single bank of heaters will not affect the operation of the other banks.

1.6 **Control System**

The 24 VDC control circuit is used to control the contactors, relays, timer and the safety circuits in the system. The contactors, controlled by switches mounted in the control panel door, switch the high voltage to the heaters and the pump.

The temperature of the output fluid is regulated by dumping excess capacity thereby increasing the flow rate of fluid through the heater tank and lowering the output temperature



of the fluid outlet. The amount of fluid dumped is controlled by an electronic controller that operates the actuator on the control valve. The amount to which the valve is opened is determined by the controller based on feedback received from the PT100 temperature probe mounted into the outlet manifold.

Several safety interlocks are incorporated into the control system which provide protection against low fluid level in the heater tank, over-temperature and motor overload. The control circuit also includes indication via LED's and the controller display for operator feedback. The power and control system wiring diagrams are detailed in the electrical schematics in Appendix C. Refer to Table 2 and Figure 2 below for the control panel layout and part identification.

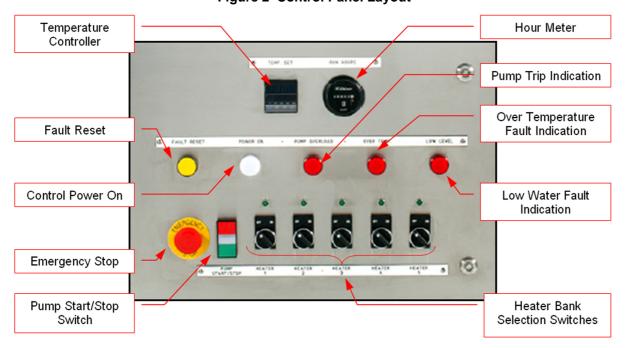


Figure 2 Control Panel Layout

The following table identifies the major control components, and outlines their function within the control circuit. (Refer to wiring diagrams in Appendix C for full wiring details).

Table 2 Control component identification

Component	Component ID	Function Description
Contactor 1	C1	Pump contactor coil
Contactor 2-10	C2-C10	Heater contactor coils
Hour Meter	H1	The hour meter records the running hours of the pump and is wired through the auxiliary contact on the pump contactor C1/1.
Run Light (Green) Motor On	L1	Local indication that the pump motor contactor is operational and power is supplied to heater switches. Wired to the normally open contact of the start switch S2NO and the auxiliary C1/1 of the motor contactor C1.



Component	Component ID	Function Description
Run Light (Green) Motor On	L2	Remote indication that the pump motor contactor is operational and power is supplied to heater switches. Wired to the normally open contact of the start switch S2NO and the auxiliary C1/1 of the motor contactor C1.
Run Light (Green) Heater Bank On	L3-L7	Lamp indication of heater bank power on.
Fault Light (Red) Pump Overload	L8	Lamp indicating pump fault/overload trip. Wired to contact R5/1 of relay R5.
Fault Light (Red) Over Temperature	L9	Lamp indication of system over temperature fault wired to the relay contact R1/2 of relay R1.
Fault Light (Red) Low Level	L10	Lamp indicating low water level fault. This fault is linked to the contact R2/2 of the low level relay R2.
Power On (White) Indication	L11	Lamp indicating 24 VDC power to control circuit form the 24V power supply.
Fuse Transformer Supply	F1 & F2	Fuses for short circuit protection or overload of the supply to the power supply unit.
Fuse Control Circuit	F3 & F4	Fuse for short circuit protection or overload of the supply from the power supply unit to the control circuit.
Pump Overload	O/L1	This overload trips if the pump draws excessive current. The normally open contact of the overload supplies the pump run indication. The normally closed contact of the overload is used in the safety circuit.
Fault Relay Over Temperature	R1	Fault relay de-energizes during fault when the over temperature relay R3 or the thermostat contacts are open. The over temperature relay is interlocked with its normally open R1/3 contact.
Fault Relay Low Water Level	R2	The fault relay de-energizes during fault when the normally closed contact on the float level de-bounce timer is open. The timer is triggered by the normally closed contact of the float switch. This arrangement is used to reduce nuisance faults attributed to level switch vibration or bouncing.
		The normally open contact R2/1 is used in the safety circuit to remove power from the pump and heaters during fault.
		The normally open contact R2/3 is used to interlock the relay. To reset the fault circuit, the fault reset push button must be pressed.
Fault Relay (controller) Over Temperature	R3	This relay is activated by the controller output. The normally closed contact R3/1 of the relay is used in the over-temperature relay R1 circuit.



Component	Component ID	Function Description
Switch Push Button Motor Start/Stop	S2	This switch is used to make and break the circuit to the motor contactor and the heater selection switches. This is the main start/stop switch for the unit.
Switch Rotary 2p Heater Selection	S3-S7	The heater ON/OFF switches control the switching of power to the coils of the respective heater contactors
Switch Fault Reset	S8	The fault rest switch unlatches the over-temperature and low level fault interlocks and allows normal function.
Switch Mushroom Emergency Stop	S9	This switch contact de-energizes the motor and heater control circuits. The pump and heaters are switched off but the controller and safety circuits remain energized.
Switch Float	S10	The float switch mounted in the level control tank is used to prevent the system function if the water level in the heater tank is low. The contact is used to activate the de-bounce timer.
Timer	T1	The de-bounce timer is used to eliminate nuisance faults due to the bouncing of the float switch in the level control tank. The normally closed contact T1 is used to de-energize the low level relay R2. Timer is factory set to 2 seconds.

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Installation

2.1 **General Mounting and Unit Placement**

The Electric Powered Hot Water Heating Module, WHE-3, is built into a robust stainless steel frame, which ensures that all the required systems and controls can be securely mounted inside a single convenient assembly. The unit should be securely mounted in an area that is protected from environmental elements. The unit mounting should allow free access on three sides of at least 0.6 to 1 m for service and maintenance. The WHE-3 remote control panel is fabricated using 316 stainless steel and designed to fit into a standard 19" rack mounting arrangement. The remote control is to be connected to the WHE-3 via a multi-core shielded cable.

2.2 Fluid Connections

The WHE-3 requires both salt and fresh water supply with a minimum flow rate of 45 ltr/min at 3 bar. The recommended minimum tubing size is 1". The fluid input connections are made by attaching the 1" pipes to the relative 3/4" NPT penetrator of the unit. Flexible hoses with suitable connections may also be used to facilitate the integration of the unit into an installation. The maximum acceptable water inlet pressure is 10 bar.

The WHE-3 outlet is a 3/4" NPT stainless steel penetrator. This may supply a valve manifold or a single pipe connection depending on the installation requirements. The plumbing used should be capable of withstanding the maximum working pressure of 68 bar. All valves, fittings, tubing and manifolds connected to the hot water system must be capable of working at this pressure. If the system is not required to deliver this pressure, the internal relief valve may be set to a lower setting, and all the attached hot water delivery plumbing may be selected to suit this reduced pressure.

A 1" (minimum) pipe must be connected to the overboard dump fitting allowing unrestricted flow of bypass and dumped fluid from the unit.



DUMP LINE BLOCKAGE

TO ENSURE SAFE OPERATION OF THE UNIT THE DUMP LINE MUST ALWAYS BE OPEN. SHUTTING OFF THE DUMP LINE WILL COMPROMISE THE SYSTEM SAFETY AND COULD LEAD TO SEVERE INJURY.

The 1" dump line may be connected to any water dump system that has minimal back pressure. The volume of water being dumped during manual and/or automatic control may vary from 0 to approximately 15 ltr/min. When the pump relief valve vents, this vented flow is added to the temperature control bypass flow that is flowing through the overboard dump. In the event of full restriction of the pump output line the total dumped flow through the dump line could reach 60 ltr/min.



CAUTION

DUMP LINE RESTRICTION

To ensure correct machine operation, the dump line should never restrict flow of dumped water.

2.3 Electrical Installation

The electrical requirements of the system are:

Variant	Requirements
AA, AC	440 VAC ±20 V and 60 Hz
AB	380 VAC ±20 V and 50 Hz



ELECTRICAL SUPPLY FREQUENCY

A 380 V supply at 60 Hz may cause damage to the skid. A 440 V supply at 50 Hz whilst not causing damage, will reduce heating capacity.

The power supply cable installed should be capable of handling 315 A as the unit is fitted with a 315 A isolator. Supply cable should be a suitably rated armoured cable, to an approved marine standard specification.

The mains power input to the system should be fitted to the bottom right hand side of the stainless steel electrical enclosure. The mains power cable should be installed through a suitable gland and correctly grounded to the armour. Mains cable connections to the isolator terminals must be tightened and checked.



POWER CONNECTION ENSURE THAT THE POWER SUPPLY IS TURNED OFF BEFORE CONNECTING ANY WIRING

After the mains power cable is installed, check for acceptable grounding and continuity. Do not start up the system until these tests have been conducted.

2.4 Initial System Check

The following initial system checks should be conducted to ensure that the WHE-3 and remote control panel are in good working order and the unit is correctly set up for operation.



Fluid System Priming Procedure 2.4.1

After the electrical and pipe work installations have been completed, purge the piping system of air in order for the pumps to function properly and for the electric heater elements to be fully immersed.



LOW WATER LEVEL OPERATION

The equipment may be severely damaged if heaters are supplied with power when there is no water in the system.

Use the following procedure to correctly prime the system:

- Open the salt or fresh water input valve slightly to allow water to flow into the system. Water supply should be at sufficient pressure (3 bar minimum).
- 2 Check that all the ball valves on the filters are open.
- 3 With the vent valve on top of the level control tank open, leave the water supply on until water flows out of the vent tube.
- Close the vent valve and wait for water to flow through the pump and out of the HP water outlet fitting.
- 5 Allow the water to run for 5 to 10 minutes in this mode.
- Confirm that the heater tank is full by opening the tank vent valve to purge any residual bubbles in the heater tank.
- 7 To complete priming shut the vent valve and supply valve(s).

2.5 Start Up and Function Check – Local Control

After installation is complete the WHE-3 must be thoroughly checked prior to being put into service. The following procedure outlines the steps used in conducting a comprehensive start-up and functional check. Ensure that the controller is set in local control mode and carry out all local control checks before commencing remote control checks. Refer to the temperature controller manual in Appendix B for detail on how to switch between remote and local operation switching.

Power Supply - Turn on the mains power to the unit. Input power must be as defined at Paragraph 2.3.



FAULT INDICATION

The system will be prevented from being started if faults are indicated. Press the fault reset button to clear any fault indication.

If fault indication is not reset or the fault recurs refer to troubleshooting for corrective action.



- Pump Oil Level Check the oil level in the pump crankcase (level with dot on sight glass).
- Pump Rotation To check the rotational direction of the motor push the start button and then stop button. This will momentarily power the pump motor. Confirm the correct rotation of the pump as indicated by the rotation arrows on the both sides of the pump. Pulley rotation should be anti-clockwise when viewed from the control panel side of the unit. Incorrect rotation may be solved by interchanging any two phases of the supply to the motor.
- 4 Controller Setup and check To power up the controller ensure that the main isolator and all the circuit breakers are switched on. Check the controller settings before function testing. The controller display indicates the Measured Value (PV), Set Value (SV) and run indication for the Auto tuning (AT), Output 1 and 2 (OUT1, OUT2) and Alarm 1 and 2 (ALM1, ALM2). The display is used during setting to show parameters and functions.
- Changing Set Point In local mode the set point is changed using the controller interface by pressing the "Set" key to enter the SV Setting Mode and modify SV (set point) value. Change the controller set point, using the <R/S key to select the digit to be changed and the arrow keys to change the digit. (Determine the required outlet temperature from section 3.1).
- Parameter Setting Mode Refer to the controller manual in Appendix B for parameter detail, selection and operation.
- Fill Umbilical Connect umbilical to HP water outlet port and open the salt water inlet valve. Allow water to flow through the system until it flows out of the umbilical. Salt water or fresh water may be used depending upon which is available.
- Pump Motor Start Push the pump Start button, the pump will start running and system pressure will rise to balance the pressure drop down the length of umbilical. The flow rate will be approximately 45 lit/min.
- 9 Pump Flow Rate The pump is a positive displacement type and the flow rate may only be limited by an under-supply of water to the pump. To check flow rate, use an inline flow meter on the outlet or collect the water from the output in a container of known volume and measure the time it takes to fill this know volume.
- Heater Bank Selection Determine the temperature rise required through the unit to provide the correct temperature of fluid at the user. Use the heater selection table, (see Table 3.1), mounted on the panel door to determine which heater banks should be used to achieve calculated temperature rise. Switch on the required heater bank switches sequentially. Refer to trouble shooting if any fault lights illuminate during this operation.
- 11 Monitor Performance Monitor the unit inlet and outlet temperature and the differential temperature rise. The outlet temperature should rise until the set point is reached. As the outlet temperature approaches the set point the controller begins to govern the process by activating the automatic dump valve. The process should stabilize and accurately maintain the temperature differential provided that the inlet flow and temperature is sustained and consistent. The inlet water pressure should be a minimum of 3 bar and should be maintained during dumping of excess hot water.
- Filter Check Two water filters are provided to clean inlet water. One for operation and the other for stand-by. The pressure drop across each filter should be between 0.5 1 bar. Check the pressure drop after running the unit for a 4 to 5 hour settling-in period. The filter will trap all contaminants introduced into the system during installation



- and should be regularly checked after set-up. Replace/rinse the filter elements when the pressure drop rises above 1.2 bar.
- 13 Current Drawn - Check input current and voltage to make sure acceptable limits are maintained.
- Process Control When the unit is set-up and operating properly with the correct 14 heater selection and supplies it will deliver water heated to within ± 1°C of the controller set point. Confirm that the unit controls the process as specified.



SYSTEM FLUSHING

When the system is not in use it should be thoroughly flushed with fresh water and completely drained according to the Shutdown Procedure detailed in section 3.5.

Note When diving in dirty water it may be necessary to pre-filter the water supply to the water heater to 100 micron, or less to ensure satisfactory performance and manageable filter element changeovers.

2.6 Start Up and Function Check – Remote Control

The function of the WHE-3 remote control must also be thoroughly checked prior to being put into service. This should be done after the start up and function checks on the WHE-3 unit have successfully been completed. The following procedure outlines the steps used in conducting remote control start-up and functional checks.

- 1 Remote Emergency Stop - Test the function of the remote emergency stop with the WHE-3. Activation of the remote emergency stop will remove power from the main control circuit, stop the pump motor and de-energize the heater banks. The heater banks will remain selected as the rotary selector switches are not reset. An alarm will be generated and the general fault on the remote panel will illuminate in addition to the indication on the local control panel.
- 2 Remote Pump Run Indication - Check that pump run indication illuminates when the pump motor is running and is extinguished when it is stopped normally.
- 3 Remote General Fault Indication – The general fault indication on the remote control panel will be illuminated when the pump trip, over-temperature or low level fault indication is present on the local control panel.
- 4 Remote Temperature Display – The remote temperature display is calibrated during factory testing. Calibration should be confirmed by comparison of the remote display indication against the local controller indication.
- 5 Remote Control Selection (Remote vs. Local) - Remote fine control is selected using the temperature controller in the WHE-3 electrical panel. Refer to the temperature controller manual for details on switching between local and remote set point input, Refer to the temperature controller manual in Appendix B.
- 6 Remote Set Point Potentiometer Calibration - The potentiometer is a 0 - 10 V output signal generator. The output bias and ratios are set so as to match the temperature set points and range indicated on the remote panel faceplate, i.e. 35 to 65°C.



3 Operations

3.1 General

The JFD Electric Powered Water Heating Module, WHE-3, has been designed to run with the minimum amount of operator input. The temperature controller governs the process based on the set point and feedback from the PT100 probe giving the measured output temperature (PV). The operator is required to input the set point to the controller and switch on the appropriate heater banks to provide the required capacity. When operating the WHE-3 from the remote control panel, remote fine temperature control of the outlet water is achieved by adjusting the temperature control knob. All other function and control will be selected and governed locally on the WHE-3 unit.

Note Heater element selection and switching for temperature rise range must still take place locally at the machine control panel. If a temperature set-point is selected on the remote panel that is above the range of the heater element selection then the unit will close the temperature control valve in an effort to achieve the required set-point but will have insufficient heat input to achieve the set-point. Similarly if a set-point is selected that is below the range of the heater element selection then the unit will fully open the temperature control valve and may control temperature to some extent but massive energy losses will be incurred due to excessive dumping of heated water.

3.2 Heating Requirement

Before running the unit the operator must determine the heating required for the divers. The following steps outline the procedure for calculating the heating required.

- 1 Obtain the following information:
 - · Approximate length of umbilical in water
 - Approximate operating temperature of fluid desired at bottom (T_b)
 - Inlet water temperature (T_{in})
- 2 Determine the temperature loss along the umbilical (T_{loss})

Using the graph (Fig 3.1) to determine the temperature loss along the umbilical hose, select the length of the umbilical hose on the vertical y-axis and move horizontally to the right until the line is intersected then move vertically upward to the horizontal x-axis. The value on the x-axis will yield the approximate temperature loss (T_{loss}) through the specified length of umbilical.

3 Determine outlet temperature (T_{out}).

Add the temperature loss through the umbilical (T_{loss}) to the temperature required at the diver (T_b) . This will give the total outlet temperature (T_{out}) required. This value must be entered into the controller as the control set point value (SV).



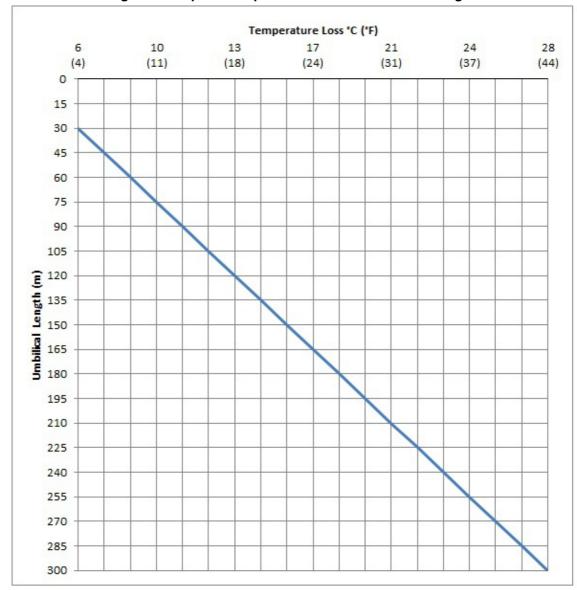


Figure 3 Graph of Temperature Loss vs. Umbilical Length

Note The above graph is based on the approximate temperature loss through a 1/2" Synflex or equivalent, used in conditions with 2 - 5°C (35 - 45°F) water temperature.

Determine temperature rise required (Trise).

To determine the required temperature rise (T_{rise}) through the unit, subtract the inlet temperature (T_{in}) from the required total outlet temperature (T_{out}) calculated in step 3.

5 Heater bank selection.

After calculating T_{rise} use the table in Table 3 to determine the heater banks to be used. Locate the temperature rise in the left column. Read across to determine which heaters are required to achieve the temperature rise. A tick indicates that a heater bank should be switched on.



Table 3 Heater Selection for Required Temperature Rise

	Heater on (✔)				
Temp Rise °C (°F)	Heater 1	Heater 2	Heater 3	Heater 4	Heater 5
0-4 (0-7)	~				
4-8 (7-14)		→			
8-11 (14-20)			~		
11-14 (20-25)	~		~		
14-18 (25-32)		~	~		
18-22 (32-40)	~	~	~		
22-25 (40-45)			~	>	
25-29 (45-52)	~		>	>	
29-32 (52-58)		~	~	>	
32-36 (52-65)	~	~	~	>	
36-40 (65-72)			~	>	>
40-43 (72-77)	~		~	>	>
43-47 (77-85)		~	~	>	>
47-50 (85-90)	~	~	>	>	>

3.2.1 Example Temperature Rise Calculation

Umbilical Hose Length 180 m

Desired Temperature at Bottom (T_b) 35°C (95°F)

Inlet Water Temperature (T_{in}) 5°C (40°F)

From Figure 3: T_{loss} for 180 m 17°C (30°F) T_{out} = $T_b + T_{loss}$ = 35 + 17
= 52°C (95 + 30 = 125°F)

The Temperature Controller set-point (SV) should be set to the calculated Total Outlet Temperature (T_{out}) 52°C.

 T_{rise} = $T_{out} - T_{in}$ = 52 - 5= 47° C (125 - 40 = 85°F)

As indicated in Table 3, for a $43 - 47^{\circ}$ C (77-85°F) temperature rise heater banks 2, 3, 4 and 5 should be switched on.



The above heater selection will supply the approximate heating capacity required to produce the specified temperature rise through the unit. The controller will accurately control the outlet temperature and keep this temperature at the set point.

Note Table 3 is intended as a guide. Due to variations in installations, operating conditions and working environments. It is important to monitor the function of the unit to ensure that the process is correctly controlled. If the control valve is constantly open this indicates over-heating and a lower heater selection may be used. If the control valve is constantly closed this indicates under-heating and if required a higher heater selection may be used.

3.3 **Operator Controls**

Local operator control of the WHE-3 is achieved using the Temperature Controller keypad to change the set point and rotary switches for heater bank selection.

For remote control the WHE-3 operator will select the heater banks to be used and start the pump motor locally. Once the controller has been set to use the remote set-point input the remote control may be used for the fine control of the outlet temperature. The operator controls are shown below.

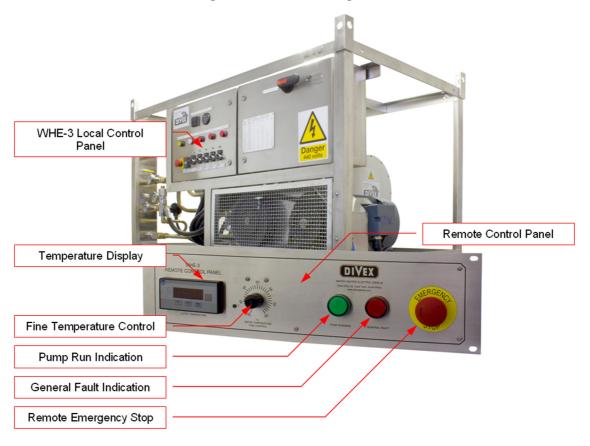


Figure 4 General Arrangement

Operator control of the WHE-3 is achieved using the Temperature Controller keypad to change the set point and switches for heater bank selection. The WHE-3 is also equipped with several analogue gauges displaying fluid temperature and pressure throughout the system. The layout of the operator interface is shown in Figure 4.



Temperature Controller Hour Meter Power On Indication **Fault Indication** Filter Outlet Pressure Gauge Heater Bank Selection Chart Inlet Pressure Gauge /4 Heater Bank On Inlet Water Indication Temperature Gauge Heater Bank **Outlet Water** Selection Switches Pressure Gauge Pump On/Off Switch **Outlet Water** Temperature Gauge **Emergency Stop** Fault Reset Switch

Figure 5 General Arrangement

3.4 Operating Start-Up Procedure

- 1 Carry out pre-operation checks on the following:
 - Machinery is secure No damage to mountings, brackets, pipe connections etc.
 - Belt drive In a good condition, belts correctly tensioned and belt guard secure.
 - Pipe work and valves Secure with no leaks.
 - Filter units Check that clean cartridges are fitted to the units
 - Water supply and drain Drain line unrestricted and supply operating correctly.
 - Electrical connections Electrical fittings and cables are secure and undamaged.
 - Switches Electrical breakers and isolator are switched to the on position.
 - · Emergency switch Check that the switch is de-activated
- 2 Open the sea water supply valve and allow water to flow through the system.

Note If the indicated pressure drop across the inlet filters exceeds 1 bar the filter cartridge may need to be changed to maintain optimum performance.

- 3 Check the inlet water temperature and determine the required temperature rise as outlined in section 3.2.
- 4 Press the pump start button.

Note The pump should start and no fault indicator lights should be illuminated. If any faults are present refer to Chapter 5 for troubleshooting.

- 5 Enter the required outlet temperature into the controller as the control set point value (SV). (See 2.5 step 5.)
- Turn on the appropriate heater banks as deduced in the procedure outlined in section 3.2.



The system should now be operating and all systems functioning correctly. Allow the outlet temperature to rise to the set point and monitor the control of the process to confirm correct heater bank selection and temperature output.

Note The supply inlet pressure should be maintained above 3 bar with a sufficient flow rate to supply the unit with 45 lit/min. The positive displacement pump used generates an output pressure equivalent to the differential pressure drop through the hose or umbilical while maintaining a constant flow rate.

3.5 **Shutdown Procedure**

- Turn off all electric heaters. 1
- 2 Push Pump Stop Button.
- 3 Turn off main power switch.
- Shut sea water valve and open fresh water valve to flush the entire system with fresh water for at least 15 to 20 minutes after each usage. This will flush out the heating system, plumbing, valves, umbilical and most important, the breathing gas heat exchanger and the hot water suit. If required, run the pump to ensure adequate flushing of the system pipework with fresh water.
- 5 During the flushing process ensure that the entire system is flushed out by momentarily opening the venting valve and both dump valves.
- 6 Shut the fresh water valve off. Open the drain valve and tank vent valve and allow the water to drain from the system.

3.6 **Drain System**



To prevent damage due to freezing of the water in the system it is important to drain all the water before storing the unit. In warmer climates draining the system may not be necessary. However, flushing the unit remains necessary prior to storage, especially to prevent corrosion of stainless steel components by stagnant seawater (MIC or Microbiologically Induced Corrosion).



4 Maintenance

4.1 Routine Maintenance

Good maintenance practices are essential to ensure satisfactory operation and extend the service life of the equipment. All steel and painted parts should be periodically cleaned and repainted where necessary.

4.2 Periodic Maintenance

Periodic maintenance of the unit should be conducted in order to identify and replace worn components. The following are components that must be inspected:

4.2.1 Belts

The drive belts should be checked for wear periodically depending on how often the machine is operated. Belts may need to be replaced due to wear after periods of high duty or due to deterioration after long periods spent out of service. Following periods where the unit has been out of service, the pulley grooves should be checked for corrosion and all moving parts should be thoroughly inspected. Belt tension should be checked regularly.

4.2.2 Inlet Filters

The inlet water filter elements should be checked following the first few hours of operation in a new installation and after long periods spent out of service. Under normal working conditions the filters should be changed when the pressure drop across the filter units rises about 1 bar. The pressure drop across the filters is deduced by subtracting the outlet pressure indicated on the filter gauge from the inlet pressure gauge. The two filters are arranged with valves to allow the isolation of each filter for service. The unit is designed to run using a single filter.

4.2.3 Anode Plugs

Four zinc anodes are mounted in the heater tank. These provide sacrificial corrosion protection to the system and will deteriorate. They should be inspected regularly and replaced when necessary.

4.2.4 Heater Elements

Heater element cover plates should be removed to check for leaks and, if necessary, check element insulation. To remove any elements use WHE-3 element socket, JFD part no. DO05547.

Note Heated seawater is extremely corrosive and heater elements will not last indefinitely. Always keep sufficient spare elements available.

4.3 Pump Maintenance

Helpful Information

(Refer to the Pump Specific Fault Diagnosis and Maintenance table in section 5.1. Refer to Appendix B for the detailed pump manual)

4.3.1 Interpreting Pressure Readings

Abnormal pressure readings that are out of the specified range during normal operation may indicate a fault or problem with the pump.



Note Pressure irregularities are not a definitive diagnosis of pump faults and it is essential to carry out full fault finding in order to maintain the unit operation.

Before servicing the pump it is prudent to carry out checks on the following:

- Inlet plumbing for size
- Restriction and/or air leaks
- Condition of the by-pass valve
- Condition of the pressure gauge
- Shut-off valves in the inlet or discharge plumbing to be sure they are fully open

4.3.2 **Pump Service**

JFD advises that the service of the CAT pump on the WHE-3 unit should be carried out by an approved CAT service agent or JFD regional office.

4.3.3 **Ordering of Parts**

When ordering parts, be sure to give the model and serial number of the pump in addition to the part number, description and quantity of the items required.

4.3.4 **Material Returns**

Should it become necessary to return a Cat Pump, please secure approval and shipping directions from JFD. Items authorised for return must be shipped with freight prepaid. A full description of the operating conditions, medium being used and full details of the problem with the pump.

4.3.5 **Filter Inspection**

The most common cause of low pump pressure is damage due to foreign matter carried in the fluid being pumped. Small abrasive particles in the fluid may damage the pump valves, valve seats, cylinder walls, cups and block the filter screens. It is essential to ensure that the fluid being pumped is properly filtered to increase the service life of the pump. The inline filter cartridges of the WHE-3 should be inspected and replaced at regular intervals as required. The unit should not be run with blocked or damaged filter cartridges or without filter cartridges in the filter housings as this may cause damage to the pump.

4.4 **Pump Specifications**

Flow Rate 45 I/min Pressure Range 7 to 155 bar 1.4 to 4 bar Inlet Pressure Range Speed 1150 rev/min 71°C Maximum Fluid Temperature Crankcase Capacity 1.26 ltr

Inlet Ports 3/4" NPTF 1/2" NPTF Discharge Ports **Pulley Mounting** Either Side **Shaft Diameter** 30 mm Weight 19.9 kg



5 Troubleshooting

The tables in this section are designed as a troubleshooting guide to aid in the identification of faults and outline possible corrective action.

5.1 Pump Specific Fault Diagnosis and Maintenance

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Pulsation	Faulty Pulsation Damper	Check pre-charge of pulsation Damper; if low, recharge or install a replacement component.
Low Pressure	Belt slippage.	Tighten or replace; use correct belt.
	Air leak in inlet plumbing.	Disassemble, reseal and reassemble.
	Pressure gauge inoperative or not registering accurately.	Check with new gauges, replace faulty gauge.
	Relief valve stuck, partially plugged or improperly adjusted, valve seat worn.	Clean and adjust relief valve; check for worn and dirty valve seats. Replace worn parts.
	Inlet filter clogged or improperly size.	Clean. Use 50 micron filter element. Check more frequently.
	Worn packing. Abrasives in pumped fluid or severe cavitation. Inadequate water supply.	Install proper filter. Check fluid supply available to the pump.
Low Pressure	Fouled or dirty inlet or discharge valves.	Clean inlet and discharge valve assemblies.
	Worn inlet or discharge valves.	Replace worn valves, valve seats and
	Leaking discharge hose.	/ or discharge hose.
Pump runs extremely rough, pressure very low	Restricted inlet or air entering the inlet plumbing.	Size inlet plumbing correctly; check for air tight seals.
	Inlet restrictions or stuck inlet or discharge valve.	Clean out foreign material.
	Leaking HP seals.	Replace worn seals.
Water leakage from under the inlet manifold	Worn packing.	Install new packing.
the met manifold	Worn male and female adaptor.	Install new male and female adaptor.
Oil leak between crankcase and pumping section.	Worn crankcase piston rod seals.	Replace crankcase piston rod seals.



Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Oil leaking in the crankshaft area.	Worn crankshaft seal or improperly installed oil seal retainer o-ring.	Remove oil seal retainer and replace damaged o-ring and/or seals.
	Worn bearing.	Replace bearing.
Excessive play on the crank shaft pulley	Worn main bearing from excessive tension on drive belt.	Replace bearing. Properly tension belt.
Water in crankcase	May be caused by humid air condensing into water inside the crankcase.	Change oil at 3 month or 500 hour intervals using JFD part no. DO03764.
	Leakage of packing seals. Over- pressure or faulty pressure regulator.	Replace packing. Check pressure regulator.
Oil leaking from underside of crankcase.	Worn crankcase seals.	Replace seals.
Oil leaking at the rear portion of the crankcase.	Damaged or improperly installed oil gauge or crankcase rear cover oring and drain plug o-ring.	Replace oil gauge or cover o-ring and drain plug o-ring.
Oil leaking from drain plug.	Loose drain plug or worn drain plug o-ring.	Tighten drain plug or replace o-ring.
Loud knocking noise in	Pulley loose on crankshaft.	Check key and tighten set screw.
pump.	Broken or worn bearing.	Replacing bearings.
Frequent or premature failure of the inlet manifold	Scored plungers.	Replace plungers.
seals.	Over pressure to inlet manifold.	Reduce inlet pressure (2.5 bar).
	Damaged or worn plungers.	Replace the plungers.
	Abrasive material in the fluid being pumped.	Install proper filtration pump inlet plumbing.
	Excessive pressure and / or temperature of fluid being pumped.	Check pressures and fluid inlet temperature; be sure they are within specified range.
	Over pressure of pumps.	Reduce supply pressure.
	Running pump dry.	Do not run pump without water.
Strong surging at inlet and low pressure on discharge side.	Foreign particles in the inlet or discharge valve or worn inlet and / or discharge valves.	Check for smooth lap surfaces on inlet and discharge valve seals. Discharge valve seals and inlet valve seals may be lapped on a very fine oil stone.



5.2 General Troubleshooting Chart

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Low output pressure.	Leaking relief valve.	Check relief valve function, repair or replace.
	Water inlet to system low or turned off.	Turn inlet water on. Check water supply and hose sizing.
	Insufficient flow in water feed lines to system.	Check inlet hose diameter is sufficient and is not restricted or crushed.
	Low pressure in umbilical line or system.	This is expected. As the system's output depends upon the flow resistance, if there is low resistance the pressure will be low but the flow rate will be maintained.
Water will not heat.	Circuit breakers tripped in heating circuits.	Switch off - reset breaker(s). If breaker(s) trip again when switched on, investigate cause. (In an emergency faulty element may be switched off, leaving other banks operational).
	Manual over board dump valve open.	Close manual overboard dump valve.
	Temperature control valve is stuck in the fully open position due to valve or actuator failure.	Check the actuator function by manipulating the actuator manually. If the valve cannot be turned manually service or replace the control valve. If the actuator does not return when release from manual disturbance repair of replace the actuator.
Relief valve will not close.	Dirt lodged in seat of relief valve.	Clean set of relief valve, reset and test.

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Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Motor fault - will not run.	Fault in wiring to contractor, control circuit to main control circuit is broken.	Trace wiring; make sure there is no broken circuit to wiring. If there is, correct malfunction. If main power control circuit is open, it may be due to some other fault in system such as low water, over temperature relay created open circuit, or float switch indicating low water. If any of these fault indicators are on corrective action is required.
	Overload relay tripped.	Reset overload relay and make sure that relay is set in the "automatic" position.
		Electrical supply greater than 2% below specified minimum.
	Defective pump motor contactor.	Remove and replace.
	Burned out motor.	Replace motor.
Pump chattering loudly.	Low inlet water pressure with restricted flow.	Increase inlet water pressure and flow rate to unit.
	Pump supply "pressure reducing" regulator malfunction.	Clean regulator and reassemble. If unit will not regulate pressure on pump to 2.5 bar, replace or repair regulator.
		Emergency Corrective Action
		Bypassing the regulator will allow operation in an emergency but this is not recommended as this will put increased load and water on pump as well as causing seals to leak and allow water into crankcase. Refer to Pump Troubleshooting, 5.1 and 0.
Sea water mixing with fresh water.	Faulty check valve in sea water circuit.	Remove, clean reassemble or replace.
Hot water output will not maintain control.	Too many or too few heaters on.	Check graphs and table to determine amount of heat necessary.
	Temperature Control valve faulty.	Clean and check or replace.
		Emergency Corrective Action
		Shut temperature control valve off by depressing the button on the side of the valve actuator housing and turn the lever fully clockwise. Then use the manual bypass valve to manually control output temperature.
Large flow in overboard dump line.	Leaking relief valve.	Clean relief valve and reset. If valve continues to leak, replace.

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Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Large flow in overboard dump line.	Manual bypass valve left open.	Close valve.
	Too many heaters on for load on system.	Refer to table to determine proper number of heaters on or shut one heater off and monitor temperature.
System will not run, fault light is on.	No water is coming to system. Float switch shut off.	Supply water to system and purge. Make sure that water is flowing out of system through umbilical hose.
	Faulty float switch.	Repair or replace float switch.
	Overheated water in the heater tank.	Make sure that water is flowing through the system.
	No water in heater tank.	Re-prime system, making sure that water is flowing through system.
	Over temperature control needs adjustment.	Readjust over temperature controls, whichever one is turning the system off if temperature of water is low.
	Fault over temperature switch.	Determine which over temperature switch is open circuited and replace. The over temperature switches in system are TC 1/1 and TC 1/2.
System will not run, pump overload fault light on.	Pump overload relay has tripped.	Possible low voltage, single phase of incorrect frequency. Check the input voltage and frequency. Measure the current on the pump motor to see if it's within rating. Reset overload and start system again.
	Faulty fault indicator relay, R1/R2.	Replace.
	Fault overload relay.	Replace.
Inlet pressure to pump is	Faulty pressure regulator.	Replace.
low.	Low pressure to system, below 3.5 bar.	Increase pressure and flow rate to the system.
Pump varies in speed.	Belts slipping.	Check tension on belts. If tension is loose, tighten belt by adjusting tension bolts on motor mount.
		Check belts condition. If belts are torn, ragged, or in poor condition, replace.
Water temperature will not rise adequately.	Insufficient number of heaters on for load.	Turn on one additional heater. Check Heater Selection Table 3



Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
Contactors buzzing.	Dirt, debris or rust on pole pieces of contactors.	Disassemble contactor and sand pole pieces and clean.
	Low frequency on system.	Check frequency. If frequency is below 60 Hz, see if frequency can be increased.
	Faulty contactor.	Replace.
Contactors will not close.	Open circuit in wiring to holding coil.	Check wiring and if required replace broken wire.
	Faulty holding coil.	Replace.
	Faulty contactor.	Replace.
System will not start.	Input power off.	Check input power. Check fault indicator lights to see if any lights are on. If any fault lights are on, remedy fault. Example: low water. Water to system shut off and float switch will open thus keeping system off.
	Main power switch not turned on.	Turn switch on.
	Control circuit breaker tripped.	Check, reset. If faulty replace.
	Faulty main power contactor.	Replace.
Pump turns on and off rapidly.	Faulty overload relay.	Replace.
	Motor shorted.	Replace.
Pump will not run for long periods of time without overloading.	Low voltage to system.	Check voltage. If voltage is not a minimum of 420 V, pump will overload.
	Pump is corroded or jammed inside and very difficult to turn.	Check pump to see if there are any mechanical problem with it. If there is, the pump must be repaired. See Pump Troubleshooting, section 5.1
Heater shuts off with water less than 70°C (160°F).	Over temperature switch set incorrectly.	Reset over temperature switch to 70°C (160°F).
Contactors will not open.	Faulty contactor.	Replace.
	Shorted wire on holding coil.	Check out wiring for short and repair.
System inoperable, no fault indicator.	Burned out fault light.	Replace.
iaun indicator.	Faulty fault replays, R1 and R2.	Replace.



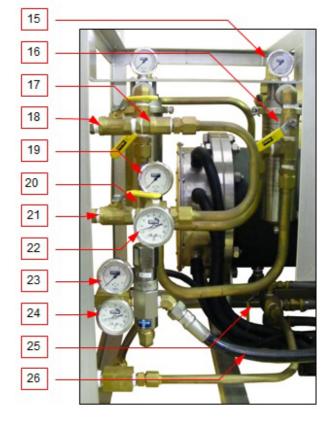
Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
No 24 VDC control power.	Control power supply unit faulty.	Check output of power supply. If it is not 24 V on the feed with 440 V on the supply, replace power supply unit.
	Control power fuse F3 burned out.	Replace.
Fault lights will not come on.	Faulty fault relays.	Replace.
OH.	Burned out fault lights.	Replace.
Remote and local temperature readings differ.	The remote display is not calibrated to the controller output.	Check the bias, ratio and offset setting on the controller and the remote display.
		Refer to the Appendix B section for the controller for manual and details on the controller parameter settings.
Remote analog dial not calibrated to controller.	If there is incorrect scaling between the remote potentiometer and the temperature controller, the pointer knob may be loose or incorrectly aligned.	Remove the pointer, re-align and refit.
	If the analogue range scale is incorrect the bias and / or ratio of the input on the local temperature controller may have been tampered with or the signal generator may be faulty.	Check that the controller settings have not been changed and that the output from the signal generator is within specification.

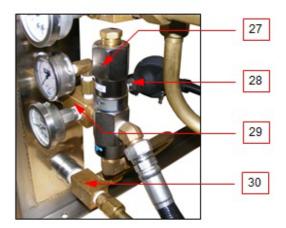


6 Part Identification

Figure 6 General Arrangement Front View

Figure 7 Inlet, Outlet and Pressure Relief Valve







Item	Description	JFD Part No.		
1	Hour Meter	DO03903		
2	Temperature Controller DO03900			
3	Power On Indication	DO04991		
4	Fault Reset Button	DO04838		
5	Pump On / Off Push Button with indication	DO04823		
6	Emergency Stop Button	DO03260		
7	Heater On / Off Rotary Switch	DO02937		
8	Heater Selection table (AA and AC)	DO03009		
	Heater Selection table (AB)	DO05132		
9	Main Isolator	DO05796		
10	Fault indication (Red)	DO04992		
11	Heater Run Indication (Green)	DO04835		
12	Belts (Matched pair) (AA and AC)	DO03077		
	Belts (Matched pair) (AB)	DO04356		
13	Motor Pulley (Taper Lock Bush Part No. DO02831)	DO02830		
14	Pump Pulley (Taper Lock Bush Part No. DO02829)	DO02828		
15	Filter Gauge	DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A		
16	Filter Inlet Valve 3/4"	VB36265		
17	Check Valve	DO02780		
18	Fresh Water Inlet Valve 3/4"	VB36265		
19	Inlet Pressure Gauge	DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A		
20	Inlet Manifold Block	DO05902		
21	Salt Water Inlet Valve 3/4"	VB36265		
22	Inlet Temperature Gauge	DO05836		
23	Outlet Pressure Gauge	DOPSBA63BB02 QJ3A		
24	Outlet Temperature Gauge	DO05836		
25	Water Dump Manifold	DO05668		
26	Pump Outlet Hose	DO06069		
27	Relief Valve (Set to 68 Bar)	DO02723		
28	PT100 Temperature Probe DO04564			
29	Outlet Manifold Black	DO05901		



Item	Description	JFD Part No.
30	Front Dump Manifold	DO05900

Figure 8 General Assembly Rear Side View

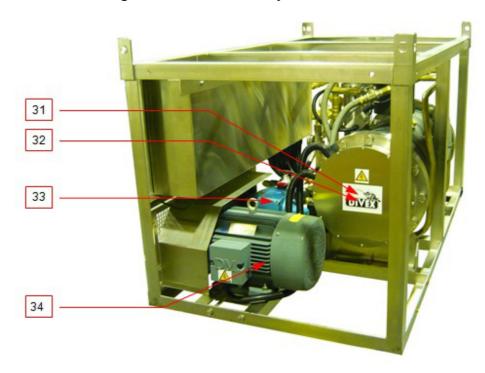




Figure 9 Control Valve, Thermostat and Filter Arrangement

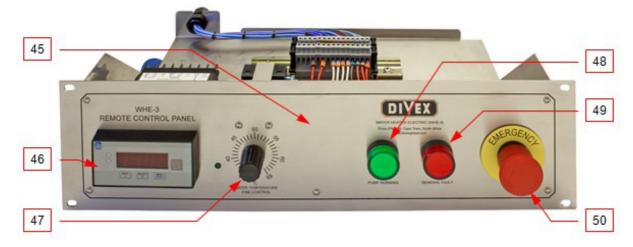
Item	Description	JFD Part No.
31	Heater Element (Inside Heater Tank) 4.0 kW (AA and AC)	DO02798-SPARE
	Heater Element (Inside Heater Tank) 4.0 kW (AB)	DO39912
32	Heater Element (Inside Heater Tank) 4.5 kW (AA and AC)	DO02776-SPARE
	Heater Element (Inside Heater Tank) 4.5 kW (AB)	DO39113
33	Pump CAT 1057	DO02722
34	Motor	DO02777
35	Pressure Reducing Valve (Set to 2 bar)	DO02359
36	Filter Housing	DO04768
37	Filter Element (Inside Housing, 10" 50 µm)	DO04793
38	Level Float Switch	DO02779
39	Mechanical Safety Thermostat	DO02374
40	Relief Valve, Tank (Set to 2.5 bar)	DO02304

Item	Description	JFD Part No.
41	Manual Temperature Control Valve	DO03326
42	Bleed Valve	VB36264
43	Temperature Control Valve	DO02788
44	Zinc Anode 1/2" NPT, 100 mm	DO02369

6.1 Hoses

Service	JFD Part No.			
OC! VICE	3.1 Cert	3.2 Cert		
Heater Tank Relief Valve to Dump Manifold	HP621	HM047		
Manual Temperature Control Valve to Dump Manifold	DO801-3/4	HM045		
Motorised Temperature Control Valve to Dump Manifold	DO801-3/4	HM045		
Heater Tank to Pump	DO801-3/4	HM048		
Heater Tank Outlet (open end)	HP621	HM049		
Pump Discharge to Hot Water Outlet	KI6069	DO06069		

Figure 10 Remote Control Panel Arrangement



Item	Description	JFD Part No.
45	Remote Panel Face Plate	DO06499
46	Remote Temperature Display	DO06034



Item	Description	JFD Part No.
47	Remote Set Point Signal Generator	DO04798
48	Remote Pump Running Indication	DO04990
49	Remote General Fault Indication	DO04992
50	Remote Emergency Stop Button	DO03260

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6.2 Spare Parts List

Description	JFD Part No.		
Hour Meter	DO03903		
Temperature Controller	DO03900		
Power On Indication	DO04991		
Fault Reset Button	DO04838		
Pump On / Off Push Button with indication	DO04823		
Emergency Stop Button	DO03260		
Heater On / Off Rotary Switch	DO02937		
Fault indication (Red)	DO04992		
Heater Run Indication (Green)	DO04835		
Belts (Matched pair) (AA and AC)	DO03077		
Belts (Matched pair) (AB)	DO04356		
Filter Gauge	DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A		
Filter Inlet Valve 3/4" NPT	VB36265		
Check Valve 3/4" BSP	DO02780		
Fresh Water Inlet Valve 3/4" NPT	VB36265		
Salt Water Inlet Valve 3/4" NPT	VB36265		
Inlet Temperature Gauge	DO05836		
Outlet Pressure Gauge	DOPSBA63BB02QJ3A		
Outlet Temperature Gauge	DO05836		
Pump Outlet Hose	DO06069		
Filter Housing	DO04768		
Filter Element (In Filter Housing), (10" 50 μm)	DO04793		
Level Float Switch	DO02779		
Mechanical Safety Thermostat	DO02374		
Manual Dump Control Valve	DO03326		
Bleed Valve 1/2" NPT	VB36264		
Valve, Actuated, 24 Vdc	DO02788		
Zinc Anode 1/2" NPT, 100 mm	DO02369		
Cartridge, Pressure Reducing Valve, 3/4"	DO02359-C		
	ı		



Description	JFD Part No.		
Circuit Breaker Miniature 20 A 10 kA 3 pole	DO02880		
Circuit Breaker Miniature 32 A 10 kA 3 pole	DO04005		
Circuit Breaker Miniature 50 A 10 kA 3 pole	DO04828		
Contact Block Support for Switch S120	DO03897 & DO04923		
Contact Element N/C Contact Block	DO02891		
Contact Element N/O Contact Block	DO02889		
Contactor 11 kW 3-pole 24 V	DO05936		
Contactor 7.5 kW 3-pole 24 V	DO03905		
Diode Safety Back EMF 24-48V	DO04924		
Spare Element, 4.5 kW 1-1/4" BSPT 400 mm	DO02776-SPARE		
Fuse Glass 5 x 20 1 Amp	DO03913		
Fuse Glass 5 x 20 5 Amp	DO03914		
Gasket Flange WHE-3	DO04692		
Lamp Filament BA9s 24 Vdc 2 W	DO03912		
Lamp Holder (for Start/Stop Switch DO04823)	DO04921		
Module Diode Plug-In 6 - 220 Vdc	DO03910		
Neoprene Gasket (2 mm thick, 364 mm Diameter)	DO02760		
Oil JFD Cat Pump Lube SAE 40	DO03764		
Overload Thermal 3 Pole, 9-14 A	DO02904		
Pocket Thermostat 1-1/4 BSP brass Boss	DO03961		
Power Supply 340-550 V 24 Vdc 5 A	DO03904		
Relay Base Socket Din Rail Mount	DO04173		
Relay Miniature 24 VDC Coil 4 C/O	DO04171		
Terminal Din Rail 0.5 - 4.0 mm	DO02901		
Terminal Fuse 5 x 20 mm	DO03902		
Thermo pocket 316 SS 20 mm PKT x 75 mm O/A	DO04564-PKT		
Timer On-Delay 24 Vdc	DO04840		
Valve Relief 1/2 MNPT 2 Psi Brass	DO02304-SPARE		
Kit Valve Relief 1/2 MNPT 3-50 Psi	DO02304-KIT		
Kit Service Pump CAT 1057 NAB	DO02722-KIT		



Description	JFD Part No.
Kit Seal for CAT 7012.1 SS Relief Valve	DO02723-KIT
Spare Element WHE-3 for DO02798	DO02798-SPARE
Heater Selection Table	DO03009
Main Isolator	DO05796
Motor Pulley (Using Taper Lock Bushing, Part No. DO02831)	DO02830
Pump Pulley (Using Taper Lock Bushing, Part No. DO02829)	DO02828
Inlet Manifold Black	DO05902
Water Dump Manifold	DO05668
Relief Valve	DO02723
PT100 Temperature Probe	DO04564
Outlet Manifold Block	DO05901
Front Dump Manifold	DO05900
Pump CAT 1057, NAB Head	DO02722
Motor	DO02777
Pressure Reducing Valve	DO02359
Accumulator CAT S/S 6031 70 bar M.O.P	DO02724
Valve Relief 1/2 MNPT 3-50 psi Brass	DO02304
Remote Set Point Signal Generator	DO04798
Remote Temperature Display	DO06034
Heater Element (In Heater Tank) 4.0 kW 440 Vac	DO02798-SPARE
Heater Element (In Heater Tank) 4.5 kW 440 Vac	DO02776-SPARE
Heater Element (In Heater Tank) 4.0 kW 380 Vac	DO39912
Heater Element (In Heater Tank) 4.5 kW 380 Vac	DO39113



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APPENDIX A TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER PARAMETER SETTINGS

To set the parameters of the display press the SET key for 2 seconds. Use the SET key to page through the function blocks. Use the shift (<) key to select the parameter to change. Change the setting using the arrow keys. Press the SET key to store the new value and move to the next function block.

 Table 1
 Parameter Setting Mode

Temperature Controller		Parameter Set Mode			
Function	Parameter		Spec.	Description	
Block	Code	Description	Value	2000	
	EV1	Event 1 set value	50	Value at which event occurs	
	EV2	Event 2 set value	50	Value at which event occurs	
	EV3	Event 3 set value	50	Unused	
	EV4	Event 4 set value	50	Unused	
	LbA	Control loop break alarm	210	Unused	
	Ldb	LBA deadband	0.0	Unused	
	Р	Proportional band (heat-side)	32	Set during AT	
	I	Integral time (heat-side)	105	Set during AT	
	d	Derivative time (heat-side)	26	Set during AT	
	rPT	Control response parameter	2		
	Pc	Proportional band (cool-side)	30	Set during AT	
	Ic	Integral time (cool-side)	240	Set during AT	
	de	Derivative time (cool-side)	60	Set during AT	
	db	Overlap/Dead band	0.0	Overlap of hot/cold control	
	Mr	Manual reset	0.0	Unused	
	SVrU	Setting change rate limiter (up)	0 (off)		
	SVrd	Setting change rate limiter (down)	0 (off)		
	AST	Area soak time	0.00		
	LnKA	Link area number	0 (off)		

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To enter the Setup Setting Mode, press the Shift (MODE) key while pressing the SET key. Move through the parameters by pressing the SET key. Use the mode key to highlight a digit and use the arrow keys to change the highlighted digit.

Table 2 Setup Setting Mode

Temperature Controller		Setup Setting Mode		
Function		Parameter		Description
Block	Code	Description	Value	Description
	HbA1	Heater break alarm 1 set point	0 (off)	Unused
	Hbl1	Heater break alarm determination point 1	30	Unused
	HbH1	Heater melting determination point 1	30	Unused
	HbA2	Heater break alarm 2 set point	0 (off)	Unused
	Hbl2	Heater break alarm determination point 2	30	Unused
	HbH2	Heater melting determination point 2	30	Unused
	Pb	PV Bias	0	Range/Sensitivity of PV scale
	dF	PV Digital filter	0(off)	
	Pr	PV Ratio	1	Rotation of PV scale
	PLC	PV Low input cut-off	0	Unused
	rb	RS Bias	30.0	Range/Sensitivity of RS scale (Increase=Increase of range)
	dF2	RS Digital filter	0 (off)	
	rr	RS Ratio	0.330	Rotation of RS scale (increase=anticlock)
	Т	Proportional cycle time (heat-side)	20	Unused
	t	Proportional cycle time (cool-side)	20	Unused
	Add1	Device address 1	0	Unused
	bPS1	Communication Speed 1	19.2	Unused
	b1T1	Data bit configuration 1	8n1	Unused
	InT1	Interval time 1	10	Unused
	Add2	Device address 2	0	Unused
	bPS2	Communication Speed 2	19.2	Unused
	b1T2	Data bit configuration 2	8n1	Unused
	InT2	Interval time 2	10	Unused
	LCK	Set lock level	0000	To lock functionality of keypad

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To enter the Engineering Mode, press the Shift (MODE) key for 2 seconds while pressing the SET key. Move to the required function block using the arrow keys. To page through the selected function block press the SET key. When at the correct parameter highlight the digit to be changed using the MODE key and use the arrow keys to change the highlighted digit.

Engineering Mode Settings require the RUN/STOP transfer function to be set to STOP. When in PV/SV display, press the SET key for 1 second to show the operation mode. Press the MODE key several times to display the RUN/STOP screen. Use the arrow keys to change to STOP mode.

Table 3 Engineering Mode

Temperature Controller		Enginee	Engineering Mode				
Function		Parameter	Spec.	Description			
Block	Code	Description	Value	Description			
F10	SPCH	Stop display	1				
	dE	Bar graph display	1				
	dEUT	Bar graph display resolution	100				
	dSoP	PV Flashing display at input error	1				
F11	Fn1	Direct key 1	1	AIM Transfer Type 1 and 2			
	Fn2	Direct key 2	1	Type 1 = MON I, Type 2 = RIL Transfer			
	Fn3	Direct key 3	1	Type 1 =AREA, Type 2 = RIL RUN/STOP			
	Fn	Direct key type	1	Selects the type of action of direct keys			
F21	InP	Input type	12	Type of input device (transmitter) used			
	UniT	Display Unit	0				
	PGdP	Decimal point position	1				
	PGSH	Input scale high	100	High scale of input device			
	PGSL	Input scale low	0	Low scale of input device			
	PoV	Input error determination point (high)	105				
	PUn	Input error determination (low)	-5				
	boS	Burnout direction	0				
	Sqr	Square root extraction	0				
	PFrq	Power supply frequency	0				
	SmP	Sampling cycle	1				
F22	R1nP	Remote setting input type	16	0 to 1 OV DC (Signal Generator)			
F23	diSL	Digital input (DI) assignment	1				

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Table 3 Engineering Mode (Continued)

Temperature Controller		Engineering Mode				
Function		Parameter	Spec.	Description		
Block	Code	Description	Value	Description		
F30	LoGC	Output assignment	1			
	oTT1	Timer 1	0.0			
	oTT2	Timer 2	0.0			
	oTT3	Timer 3	0.0			
oTT4	Timer 4	0.0				
	EXC	Energized/De-energized	0011	Status of DO 1-4		
	ALC1	Alarm (ALM) lamp lighting condition 1	0001	Lamp status of EV1-4		
	ALC2	Alarm (ALM) lamp lighting condition 2	0000	Lamp status of HBA1 & 2		
	ss	Output status at STOP mode	0010			
F33	Ao	Transmission output type	1	Selection of output to display (PV, MV, etc.)		
	AHS	Transmission output scale high	100.0	High limit of output to display		
	ALS	Transmission output scale low	0.0	Low limit of output to display		
F41	ES1	Event 1 type	0	MV1 High (Heat Side)		
	Eho1	Event 1 hold action	0	Off		
	EIL1	Event 1 interlock	0	Unused		
	EH1	Event 1 differential gap	2	Prevents chattering of event output		
	EVT	Event 1 delay timer	0	Delay of action of event after trigger		
	EEo1	Event 1 action at input error	0000			
F42	ES2	Event 2 type	0	MV1 High (Cool Side)		
	Eho2	Event 2 hold action	0	Off		
	EIL2	Event 2 interlock	0	Unused		
	EH2	Event 2 differential gap	2	Prevents chattering of event output		
	EVT2	Event 2 delay timer	0	Delay of action of event after trigger		
	EEo2	Event 2 action at input error	0000			

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Table 3 Engineering Mode (Continued)

Temperature Controller		Enginee	ring Mod	de	
Function		Parameter	Spec.	Description	
Block	Code	Description	Value		
F43	ES3	Event 3 type	0	Type of input used to trigger this event	
	Eho3	Event 3 hold action	0		
	EIL3	Event 3 interlock	0		
	EH3	Event 3 differential gap	2	Prevents chattering of event output	
	EVT3	Event 3 delay timer	0	Delay of action of event after trigger	
	EEo3	Event 3 action at input error	0000		
F44	ES4	Event 4 type	0	Type of input used to trigger this event	
	Eho4	Event 4 hold action	0		
	EIL4	Event 4 interlock	0		
	EH4	Event 4 differential gap	2	Prevents chattering of event output	
	EVT4	Event 4 delay timer	0	Delay of action of event after trigger	
	EEo4	Event 4 action at input error	0000		
F45	CTr1	CT1 ratio	800		
	CTA1	CT1 assignment	1		
	HbS1	Heater break alarm 1 (HBA1) type	1		
	HbC1	Number of heater break alarm 1 (HBA 1) delay times	5		
F46	CTr2	CT2 ratio	800		
	CTA2	CT2 assignment	0		
	HbS2	Heater break alarm 2 (HBA2) type	0		
	HbC2	Number of heater break alarm 2 (HBA2) delay times	5		
F50	Pd	Hot/Cold start	0	Hot start 1	
	PdA	Start determination point	3		
	CAM	External input type	0		
	МСН	Master channel selection	0		
	TrK	SV tracking	1	Used	
	MVTS	MV Transfer function	0		
	PVTS	PV Transfer function	0	Unused	

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Table 3 Engineering Mode (Continued)

Temperature Controller		Engineering Mode				
Function		Parameter	Spec.	Description		
Block	Code	Description	Value	Description		
F51	oS	Control action	0	Direct, reverse, heat/cool water, air etc.		
	lddP	Integral/derivative time decimal point position	0			
	dGA	Derivative gain 6.0				
	оНН	ON/OFF action differential gap (upper)	1.0			
	oHL	ON/OFF action differential gap (lower)	1.0			
	AoVE	Action (high) at input error	0			
	AUnE	Action (low) at input error	0			
	PSM	Manipulated output value at input error	0.0			
	rMV1	Manipulated output value (MV1) at STOP mode	-5.0			
	rMV2	Manipulated output value (MV2) at STOP mode	-5.0			
	orU	Output change rate limiter (up) [MV1]	0.0			
	ord	Output change rate limiter (down) [MV1]	0.0			
	oLH	Output limiter (high) [MV1]	105.0	Limits the max. opening angle of actuator 1		
	oLL	Output limiter (low) [MV1]	-5.0	Limits the min. opening angle of actuator 1		
	orU2	Output change rate limiter (up) [MV2]	0.0			
	ord2	Output change rate limiter (down) [MV2]	0.0			
	oLH2	Output limiter (high) [MV2]	105.0	Limits the max. opening angle of actuator 2		
	oLL2	Output limiter (low) [MV2]	-5.0	Limits the min. opening angle of actuator 2		
	dTP	Derivative term operating factor	0	Measured value Derivative		
	us	Undershot suppression factor	1	Set offset AT point from SV to stop overshoot during AT		

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Table 3 Engineering Mode (Continued)

Temperature Controller		Enginee	ngineering Mode		
Function		Parameter	Spec.	Description	
Block	Code	Description	Value	Description	
F52	ATb	AT Bias	0.0	Offset	
	ATC	AT cycles	1	0=1.5, 1 =2, 2=2.5, 3=3 cycles	
	ATH	AT differential gap time	10.0		
	Aton	Output value with AT turned on	105.0		
	AToF	Output value with AT turned off	-105.0		
	PLH	Proportional band limiter (high) [heat-side]	100		
	PLL	Proportional band limiter (low) [heat-side]	0		
	ILH	Integral time limiter (high) [heat-side]	3600		
	ILL	Integral time limiter (low) [heat-side]	0		
	DLH	Derivative time limiter (high) [heat-side]	3600		
	DLL	Derivative time limiter (low) [heat-side]	0		
	PcLH	Proportional band limiter (high) [coolside]	100		
	PcLL	Proportional band limiter (low) [coolside]	0		
	IcLH	Integral time limiter (high) [cool-side]	3600		
	IcLL	Integral time limiter (low) [cool-side]	0		
	DcLH	Derivative time limiter (high) [cool-side]	3600		
	DcLL	Derivative time limiter (low) [cool-side]	0		
	PAJ	Proportional band adjustment factor [heat-side]	1.00		
	IAJ	Integral time adjusting factor [heat-side]	1.00		
	dAJ	Derivative time limiter (low) [cool-side]	1.00		
	PcAJ	Proportional band adjusting factor [cool-side]	1.00		
	IcAJ	Integral time adjusting factor [coolside]	1.00		
	dcAJ	Derivative time adjusting factor [coolside]	1.00		

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Table 3 Engineering Mode (Continued)

Temperature Controller		Engineering Mode				
Function		Parameter	Spec.	Description		
Block	Code	Description	Value	Description		
F53	Ydb	Open/Close output neutral zone	2.0			
	YHS	Open/Close output differential gap	1.0			
	Ybr	Action at feedback resistance (FBR) input error	0			
	PoS	Feedback adjustment preparation	AdJ			
	MoT	Control motor time	10			
	oLA	Integrated output limiter	150.0			
	VAL	Valve action at STOP	0			
F54	STS	ST Start condition	0			
	STPK	ST Proportional band adjusting factor	1			
	STIK	ST Integral time adjusting factor	1			
	STdK	ST Derivative time adjusting factor	1			
F55	CHcG	Automatic temperature rise group	0			
	rSG	RUN/STOP group	0			
	CHrd	Automatic temperature rise dead time	10.0			
	CHrT	Automatic temperature rise gradient data	1.0			
F60	CMP1	Communication protocol1	0			
	CMP2	Communication protocol2	2			
F70	SVrT	Setting change rate limiter unit time	60			
	STdP	Soak time unit	1			
F71	SLH	Setting limiter (high)	100	Sets the value at max input from signal generator		
	SLL	Setting limiter (low)	0	Sets the value at min input from signal generator		
F91	C277	ROM version monitor				
	WT	Integrated operating time monitor	6			
	TCJ	Holding peak value ambient temperature monitor	39.5			

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APPENDIX B MANUFACTURER RELATED DOCUMENTS

The following details web links where manufacturers' operating, service and maintenance information for the major components of the WHE-3 may be sourced.

RKC FB100 Digital Controller Manual

https://www.rkcinst.co.jp/english/pdf manual/imcb25e3.pdf

BELIMO Control Valve (Belimoseoul Part Number R2020-6P3-S2+LR24A-SR)

http://belimoseoul.com/data/medium/3c6db9b8997c2f27dd43695fc64656db.pdf

Water Pressure Reducing Valve (Caleffi part number 5360)

http://www.caleffi.com/sites/default/files/file/01026 05en.pdf

CAT Triplex Pump Manual (Model 1057)

http://www.catpumps.co.uk/products/pdfs/1050(1).pdf

CAT Pulsation Dampener (Model 6031)

http://www.catpumps.co.uk/products/pdfs/1050(1).pdf

CAT Pressure Regulator (Model 7012.1)

http://www.catpumps.co.uk/products/pdfs/1050(1).pdf

Float Switch (Dwyer part Number L6EPS-S-S-3A)

http://www.dwyer-inst.co.uk/Product/Level/LevelSwitches/Float/SeriesL6#model-chart

Note Should you not be able to locate the relevant data sheets please contact you nearest JFD office for assistance.

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B.2 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3

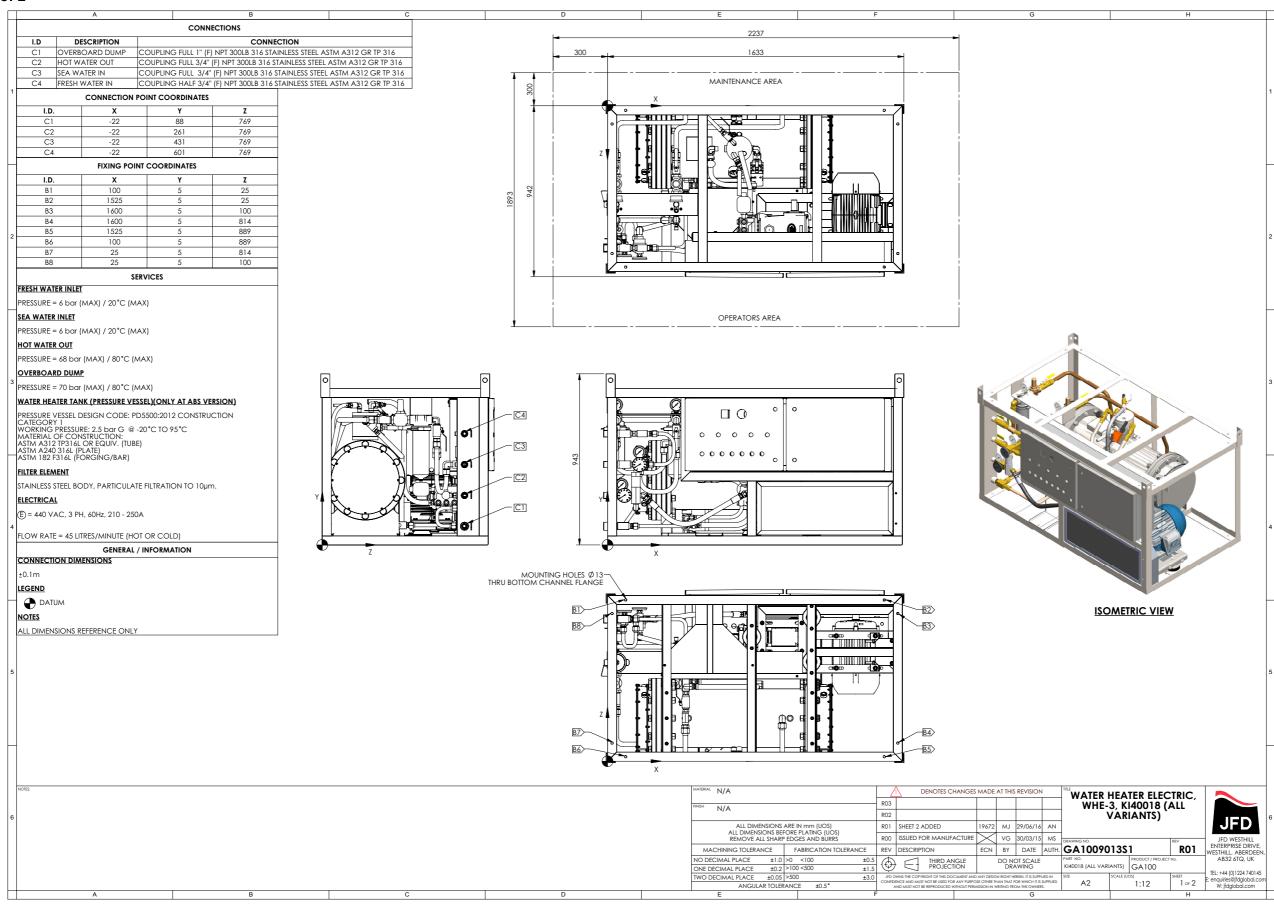


APPENDIX C SYSTEM DRAWINGS

General Arrangement, Water Heater Electric, WHE-3 KI40018 (All Variants	s)
Sheet 1 of 2	C.2
Sheet 2 of 2	
WWHE-3 Electrical Schematic 24 VDC Control Circuit - With Remote	
Sheet 1 of 2	C.4
Sheet 2 of 2	
WHE-3 Electrical Schematic (440 V) Heater Circuit (With Remote)	C.6
WHE-3 Electrical Schematic - With Remote Busbar Manufacturing Detail	C.7
Schematic, Water, Heater Electric, WHE-3 Upgrade, With PV'S 3.1 Cert	
Sheet 1 of 2	C.8
Sheet 2 of 2	
Schematic, Water, Heater Electric, WHE-3 Upgrade, With PV'S 3.2 Cert	
Sheet 1 of 2	C.10
Sheet 2 of 2	
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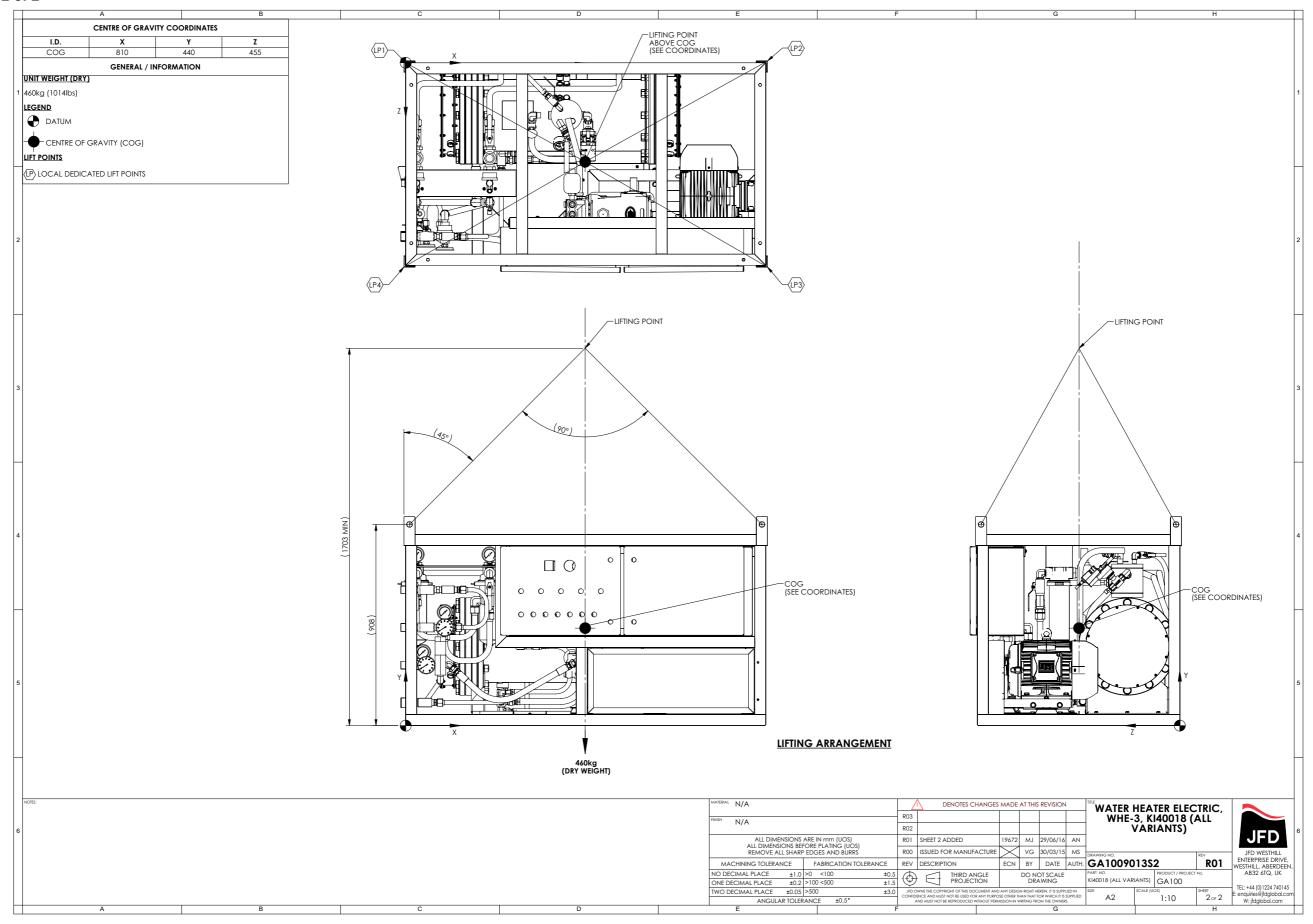
General Arrangement, Water Heater Electric, WHE-3 KI40018 (All Variants) Sheet 1 of 2



C.2 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3

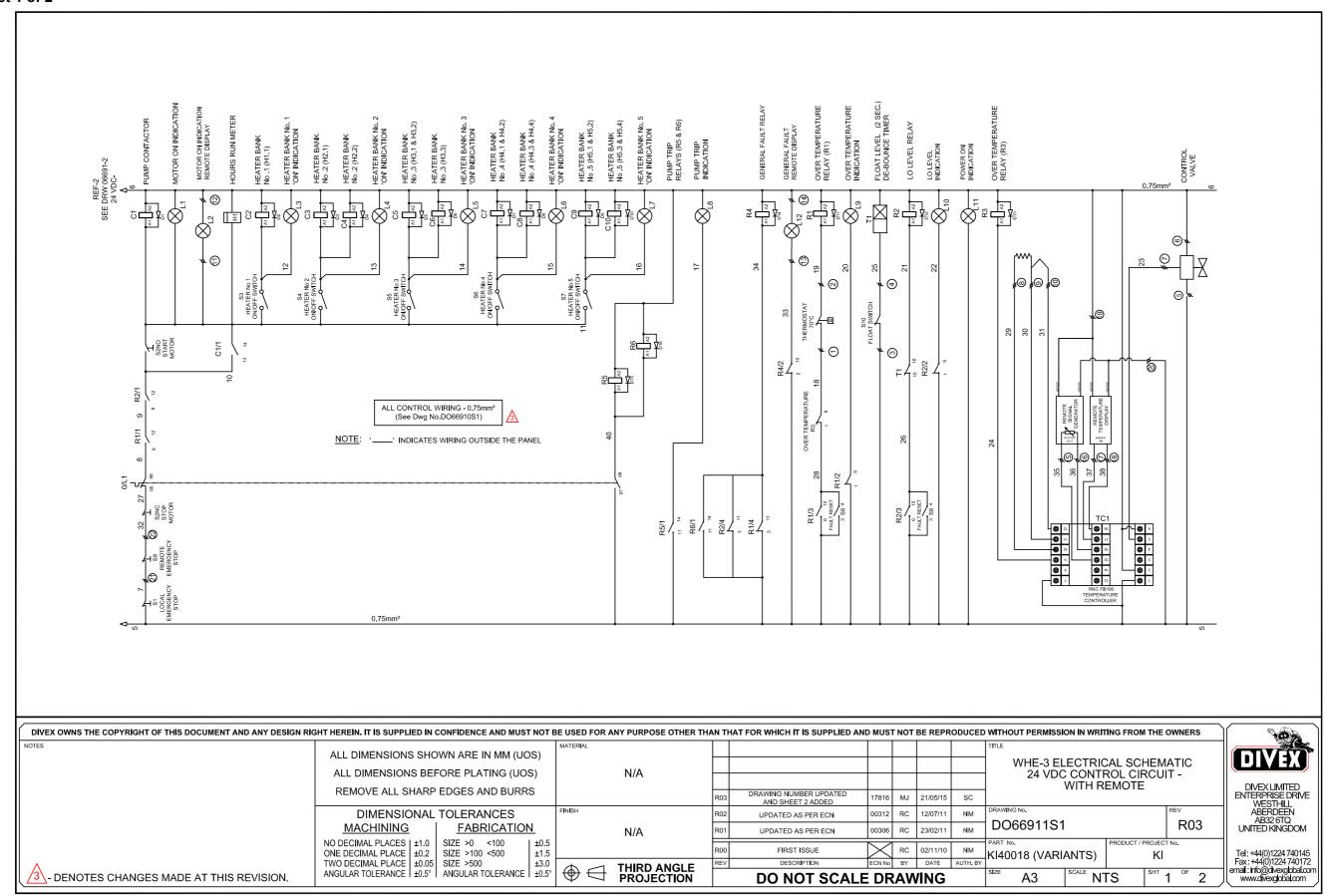


Sheet 2 of 2



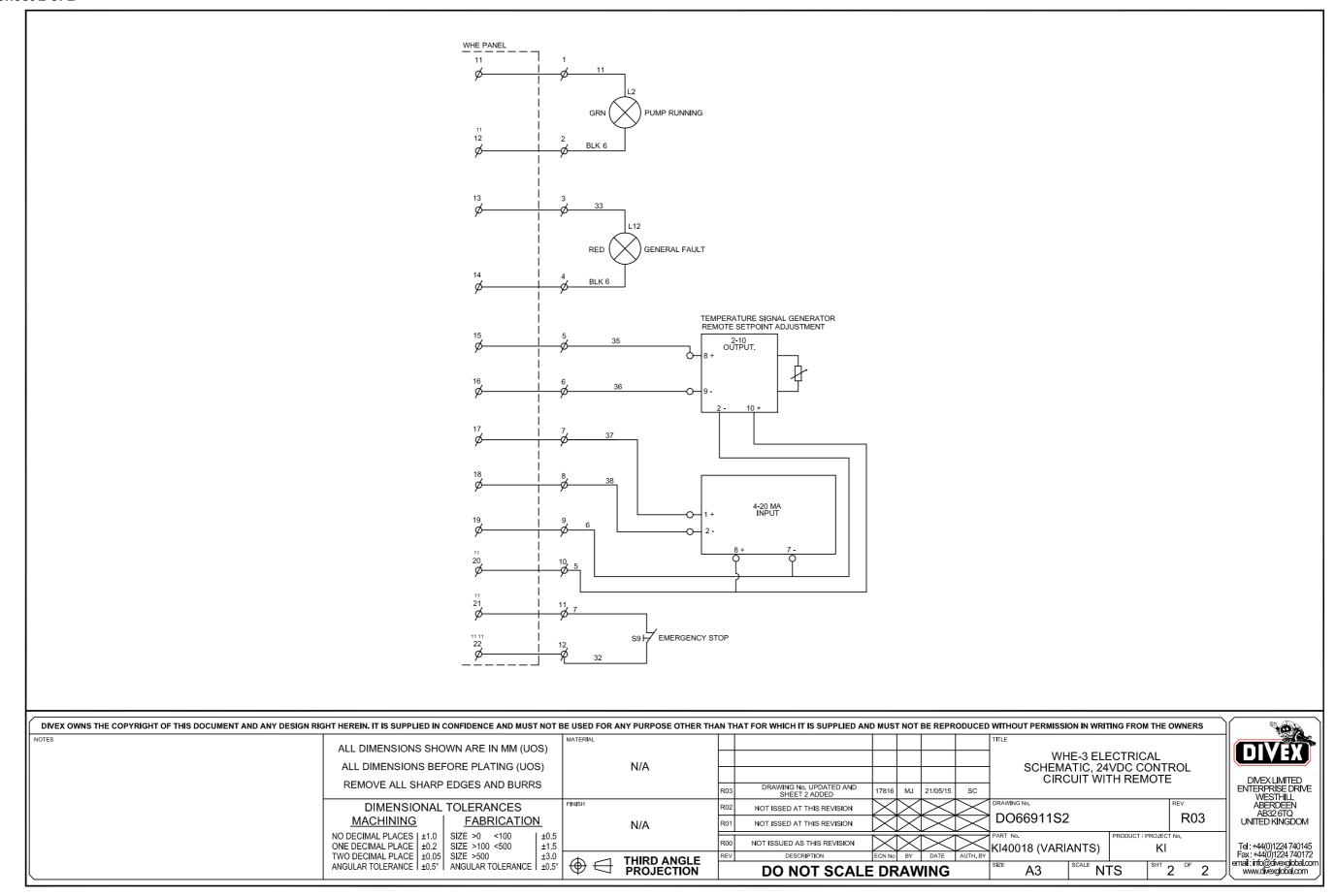


WWHE-3 Electrical Schematic 24 VDC Control Circuit - With Remote Sheet 1 of 2



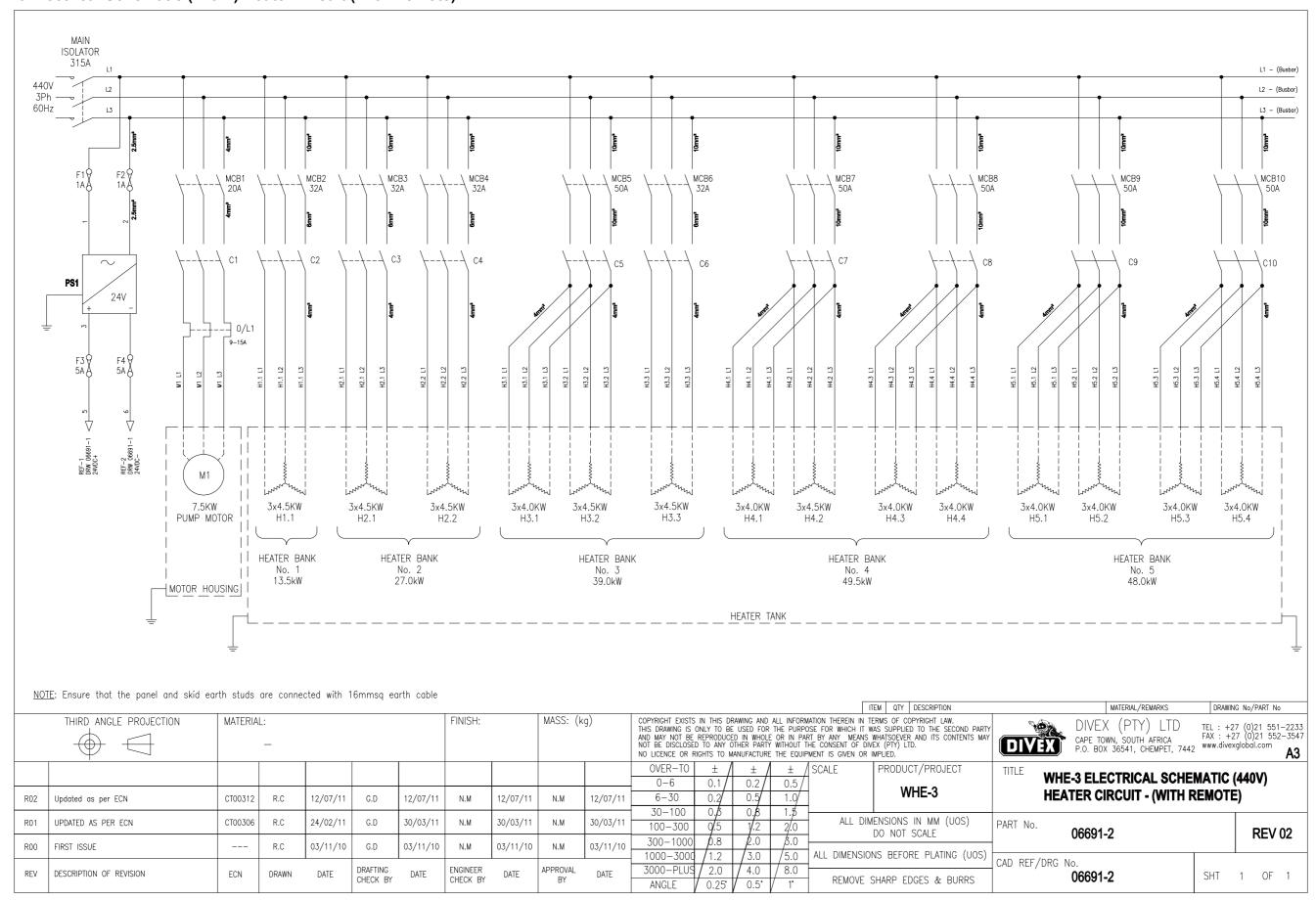
C.4 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3

Sheet 2 of 2





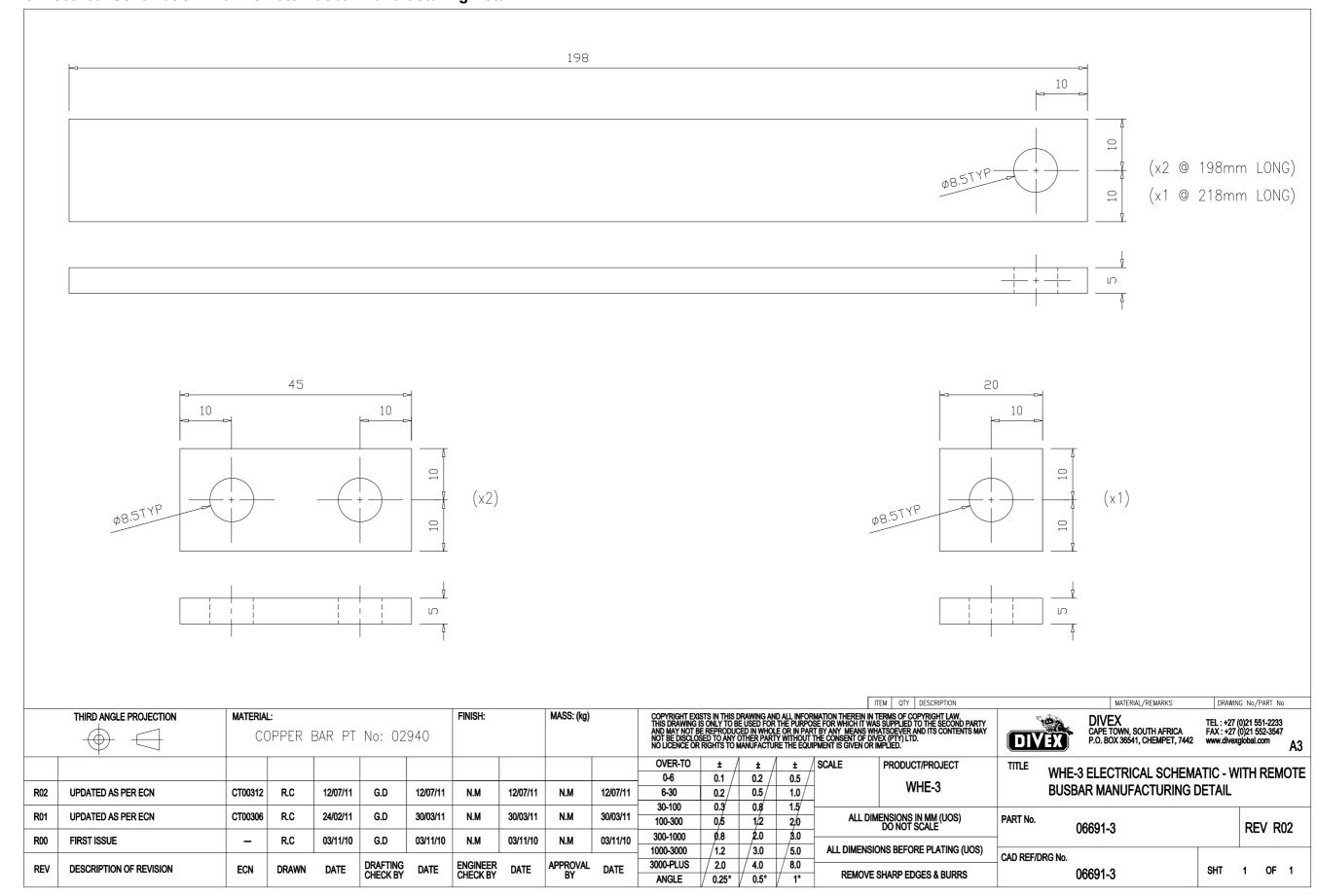
WHE-3 Electrical Schematic (440 V) Heater Circuit (With Remote)



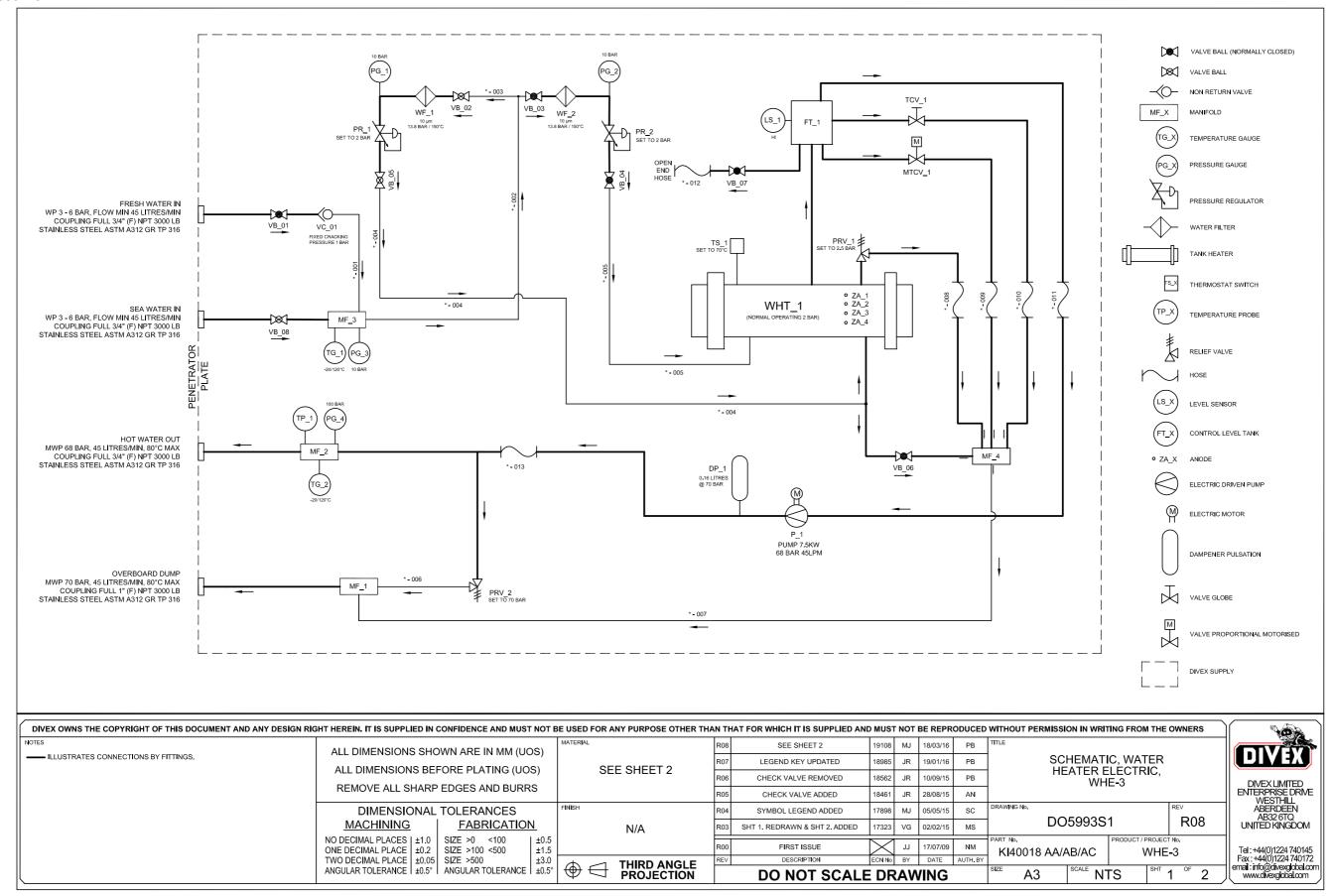
C.6 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3



WHE-3 Electrical Schematic - With Remote Busbar Manufacturing Detail



Schematic, Water, Heater Electric, WHE-3 Upgrade, With PV'S 3.1 Cert Sheet 1 of 2



C.8 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3

Sheet 2 of 2

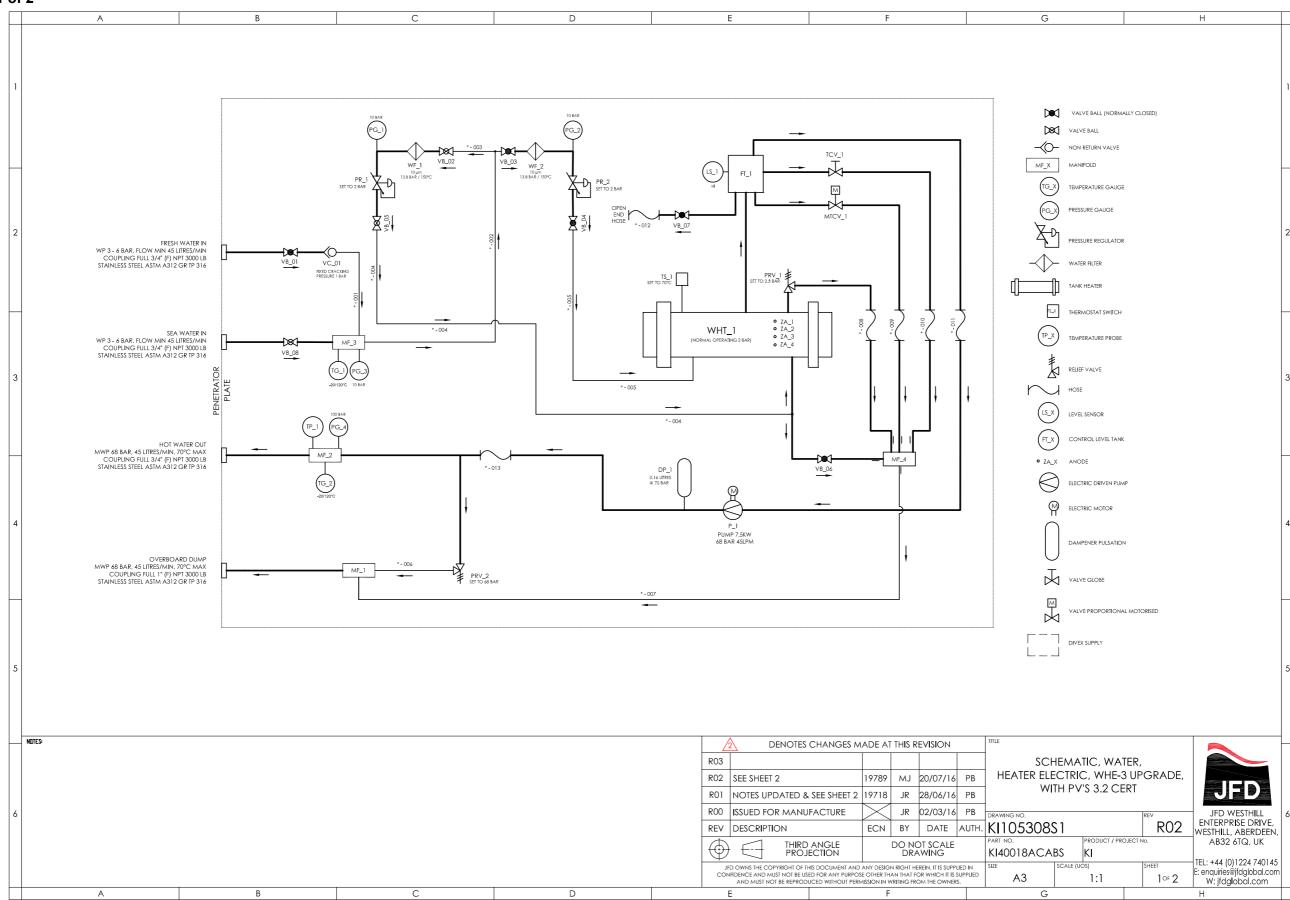
			Line Tel	-1-			
			Line Tab				
Line No.	Size	Wall THK/SWG	Material	Media	WP (bar)	Hydro Test (Bar)	Process Description
*-001	3/4"	1.22/18	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water	6	9	Piping Water in to Pressure Regulator
*-002	1"	1.63/16	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water/Sea Water	6	9	Piping Water in to Pressure Regulator
*-003	1"	1.36/16	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water/Sea Water	6	9	Piping Water in to Pressure Regulator
*-004	1"	1.63/16	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Pressure Regulator to Heater Tank
*-005	1"	1.63/16	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Pressure Regulator to Heater Tank
*-006	3/4"	1.22/18	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water/Sea Water	68	102	Piping Heater to Outlet
*-007	3/4"	1.22/18	TUBE TUNGUM	Fresh Water/Sea Water	68	102	Piping Heater to Dump
*-008	1/2"	N/A	HOSE, HYDRAULIC, 1/2", PARKER, 801-8-GRA-RL	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Heater Tank to Dum Manifold
*-009	3/4"	N/A	HOSE, PUSH-LOK, 3/4", PARKER, 801-3/4	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Heater Tank to Dum Manifold
*-010	3/4"	N/A	HOSE, PUSH-LOK, 3/4", PARKER, 801-3/4	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Heater Tank to Dum Manifold
*-011	3/4"	N/A	HOSE, PUSH-LOK, 3/4", PARKER, 801-3/4	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Heater Tank to Pump
*-012	3/4"	N/A	HOSE, PUSH-LOK, 3/4", PARKER, 801-3/4	Fresh Water/Sea Water	2	3	Piping Tank to Outlet
*-013	3/4"	N/A	HOSE, HIGH PRESSURE, 3/4", HYDRASUN, 540N-12	Fresh Water/Sea Water	68	102	Piping Pump to Outlet

VB_02 VB_03 VB_03 VB_04 VB_05 VB_06 VB_06 VB_07 VB_08	GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR	Component Table Reference DIVEX P/N VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02782 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	Material BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS 316SS	Pressure/Temp. Rating 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar
VB_02 VB_03 VB_03 VB_04 VB_05 VB_06 VB_06 VB_07 VB_08	VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, 7/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"SP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT, 3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36264 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02782 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 10 to 120°C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
VB_03 VB_04 VB_05 VB_06 VB_06 VB_07 VB_08	VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT, 3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR	VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36264 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar
VB_04 VB_05 VB_06 VB_06 VB_07 VB_08	VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT, 3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	VB36265 VB36265 VB36265 VB36264 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120°C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
VB_05 VB_06 VB_06 VB_07 VB_08 TCV_1 MTCV_1 PRV_1 PRV_2 PG_1 PG_2 PG_3 PG_4 TG_1 TG_1 TG_2 TF_1 TS_1	VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, PARKER, 1/2"NPT VALVE, BALL, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	VB36265 VB36265 VB36264 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRASS BRASS BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
VB_06 VB_07 VB_08 VB_07 VB_08 VB_08 VB_07 VB_08	VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, PARKER, 1/2"NPT VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	VB36265 VB36264 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRASS BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
VB_07 VB_08	VALVE, BALL, PARKER, 1/2"NPT VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, BALL, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	VB36264 VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) 10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
VB_07 VB_08	VALVE, BALL, 3/4"NPT(F) VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	VB36265 DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	10.34 Bar (max) - 204°C (max) TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
VB_08 TCV_1 MTCV_1 PRV_1 PRV_2 PG_1 PG_2 PG_3 PG_4 TG_1 TG_2 TF_1 TS_1	VALVE, GLOBE, 3/4"BSP(F), BRONZE CRANE, P/N: 3326 VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	DC03326 DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRONZE CRANE HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	TBC 16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
MTCV_1 V PRV_1 V PRV_2 V PG_1 C PG_2 C PG_3 C PG_4 C TG_1 C TG_1 C TG_2 C TP_1 F	VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	DC02782 DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	HOUSING NICKEL-PLATED, HOT-PRESSED BRASS BRASS 316SS 316SS	16 Bar (max) -10 to 120 °C (max) Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
MTCV_1 V PRV_1 V PRV_2 V PG_1 C PG_2 C PG_3 C PG_4 C TG_1 C TG_1 C TG_2 C TP_1 F	VALVE, CONTROL, PROP. 2-WAY, DN20, RP 3/4" KVS 6.3 VALVE, RELIEF, 1/2" MNPT,3-50 PSI VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL	DC02304 DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	BRASS 316SS 316SS	Set to 2.5 Bar Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
PRV_2 V PG_1 C PG_2 C PG_3 C PG_4 C TG_1 C TG_2 C TP_1 F	VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR,BOTM ENTRY,GL	DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	316SS 316SS	Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
PRV_2 V PG_1 C PG_2 C PG_3 C PG_4 C TG_1 C TG_2 C TP_1 F	VALVE, RELIEF, CAT 7012.1, SS GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR,BOTM ENTRY,GL	DC02723 DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	316SS 316SS	Set to 70 Bar 10 Bar
PG_2	GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE,PRESSURE,BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR,BOTM ENTRY,GL	DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A		
PG_3	GAUGE, PRESSURE, BOTTOM ENTRY, 0-10 BAR GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR, BOTM ENTRY, GL		316SS	40.5
PG_3	GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR,BOTM ENTRY,GL	DODDD A SODD SOO ISA		l 10 Bar
PG_4 C TG_1 C TG_2 C TP_1 F TS_1 T	GAUGE, PRESSURE, 0-100 BAR,BOTM ENTRY,GL	DOPBBA63BB02QJ2A	316SS	10 Bar
TG_1 C TG_2 C TP_1 F TS_1 T		DOPSBA63BB02QJ3A	316SS	100 Bar
TG_2 C TP_1 F TS_1 T		DC05836	316SS	-20/120°C
TP_1 F	GAUGE, 0/100°C, PROBE 20MM L X 6MM OD,1/2"NPT	DC05836	316SS	-20/120°C
TS_1 T	PROBE, T100, 1/2"NPT X 75MM, 6MM OD, 3 WIRE SYSTEM	DC04419	TBC	TBC
	THERMOSTAT, 70DEG C, 220V, 10A, BI METAL	DC03657	PHENOLIC BODY WITH STAINLESS STEEL END CAP	0/+150°C (MAX) SET TO 70°C
	MANIFOLD, FRONT DUMP, WHE-3 UPGRADE	DC05900	BRASS (CZ121)	TBC
MF 2	MANIFOLD, DELIVERY, WHE-3 UPGRADE	DC05901	BRASS (CZ121)	TBC
	MANIFOLD, COLD WATER SUPPLY, WHE-3 UPGRADE	DC05902	BRASS (CZ121)	TBC
_	MANIFOLD, WATER DUMP, WHE-3 UPGRADE	DC05668	BRASS (CZ121)	TBC
	SWITCH, LEVEL, DIVEX HOT WATER MACHINE	DC02779	BODY BRASS	13.8 Bar (max) / -20 + 105°C (ma
_	CONTROL, LEVEL TANK, WHE-3 UPGRADE	DC05669	316SS	TBC
	VALVE, PRESSURE REDUCING., DIVEX HOT WATER MACHINE		SEE DATA SHEET	0.5 - 6 Bar/80°C (max)
	VALVE, PRESSURE REDUCING,, DIVEX HOT WATER MACHINE		SEE DATA SHEET	0.5 - 6 Bar/80°C (max)
	VALVE, CHECK, 3/4" BSP(FEM), BRASS, H/WATER	DC02780	BODY BRASS	12 Bar (max)/-30+100°C (max)
	ANODE, WHE-3, 1/2"NPT BRASS PLUG & ZINC ROD, 02369	DC02369	ZINC/BRASS	TBC
	ANODE, WHE-3, 1/2"NPT BRASS PLUG & ZINC ROD, 02370	DC02369	ZINC/BRASS	TBC
	ANODE, WHE-3, 1/2"NPT BRASS PLUG & ZINC ROD, 02371	DC02369	ZINC/BRASS	TBC
	ANODE, WHE-3, 1/2"NPT BRASS PLUG & ZINC ROD, 02372	DC02369	ZINC/BRASS	TBC
	PUMP, CAT,1057, 45LTR@70 BAR,C/W, NAB HEAD	DC02722	STAINLESS STEEL	155 Bar (max)
	DAMPENER, PULSATION, SS, 1621SS180, ACCUMULATOR	DC02724	STAINLESS STEEL	168 Bar (max) / -20 +82°C (max
	ASSEMBLY, TANK, WHE-3 UPGRADE	DC05720	STAINLESS STEEL	TBC
	FILTER, HOUSING, 3/4" NPT, ST/ST 316 10", 04768	DC04768	STAINLESS STEEL	13.8 Bar (max) 150°C (max)
WF 2 F		DC04769	STAINLESS STEEL	13.8 Bar (max) 150°C (max)

DIVEX OWNS THE COPYRIGHT OF THIS DOCUMENT AND ANY DESIGN RIGHT HEREIN. IT IS SUPPLIED IN CONFIDENCE AND MUST NOT BE USED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN THAT FOR WHICH IT IS SUPPLIED AND MUST NOT BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE OWNERS WHT_1 CORRECTED 19108 MJ 18/03/16 PB ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE IN MM (UOS) SCHEMATIC, WATER HEATER ELECTRIC, TS_1 CORRECTED РВ JR 19/01/16 ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE PLATING (UOS) N/A 18562 JR 10/09/15 CHECK VALVE REMOVED PB DIVEX LIMITED ENTERPRISE DRIVE WESTHILL ABERDEEN AB32 6TQ UNITED KINGDOM WHE-3 REMOVE ALL SHARP EDGES AND BURRS CHECK VALVE ADDED JR 28/08/15 AN 8461 DIMENSIONAL TOLERANCES SEE SHEET 1 17898 MJ 05/05/15 SC DO5993S2 R08 **MACHINING FABRICATION** FIRST ISSUE 17323 VG 02/02/15 MS N/A ±0.5 ±1.5 ±3.0 NO DECIMAL PLACES | ±1.0 SIZE >0 <100 ONE DECIMAL PLACE | ±0.2 | SIZE >100 <500 | ±1.5 |
TWO DECIMAL PLACE | ±0.05 | SIZE >500 | ±3.0 |
ANGULAR TOLERANCE | ±0.5° | ANGULAR TOLERANCE | ±0.5° | Tel: +44(0)1224 740145 Fax: +44(0)1224 740172 email: info@divexglobal.com www.divexglobal.com ISSUED FOR MANUFACTURE KI40018 AA/AB/AC WHE-3 DESCRIPTION THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION ECN No BY DATE AUTH, BY 8 DENOTES CHANGES MADE AT THIS REVISION DO NOT SCALE DRAWING А3 NTS



Schematic, Water, Heater Electric, WHE-3 Upgrade, With PV'S 3.2 Cert Sheet 1 of 2



C.10 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3



Sheet 2 of 2





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C.12 KI-OM-0591 Rev 3