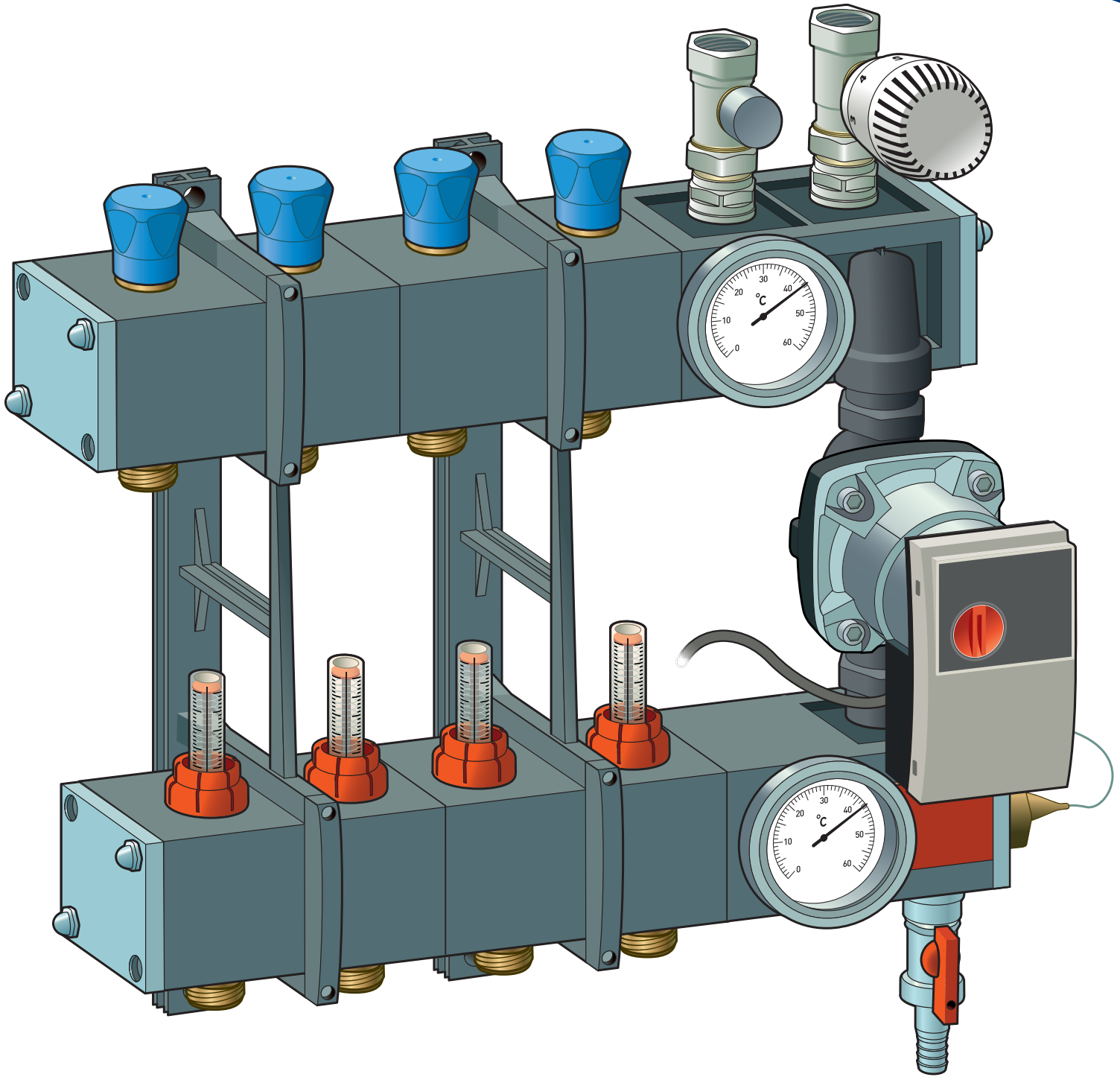


HENCO INSTALLATION GUIDE

COMPOSITE DISTRIBUTOR WITH PUMP GROUP



Composite distributor with pump group

Introduction

The composite distributor with pump group is used to distribute the medium in systems for underfloor heating and cooling. This series of distributors has been created using a special composite which makes it suitable for systems which use low temperatures.

Static or dynamic adjustment

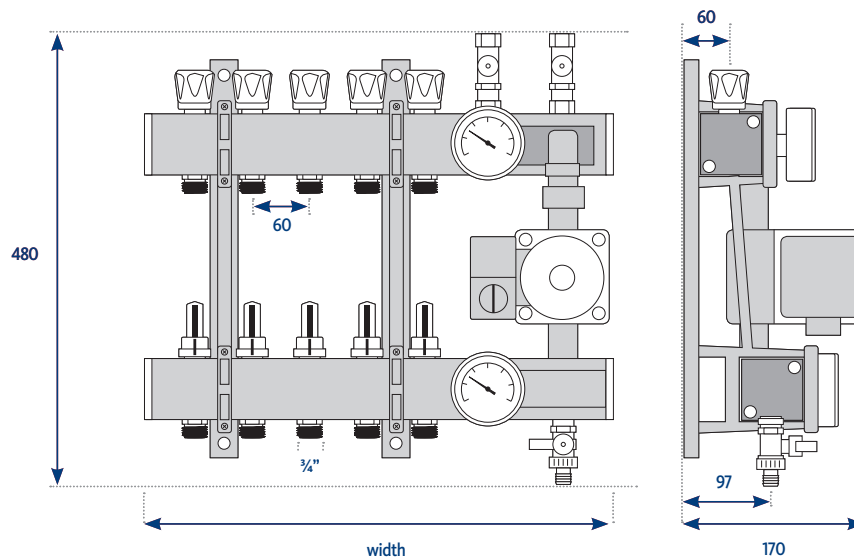
The distributors can be pre-assembled in two ways. The supply valve on the first type has been equipped with flow meters for the flow's **static setting**; the supply valve on the second type has been equipped with regulator valves for a **dynamic setting**.

The other components are identical in both versions.

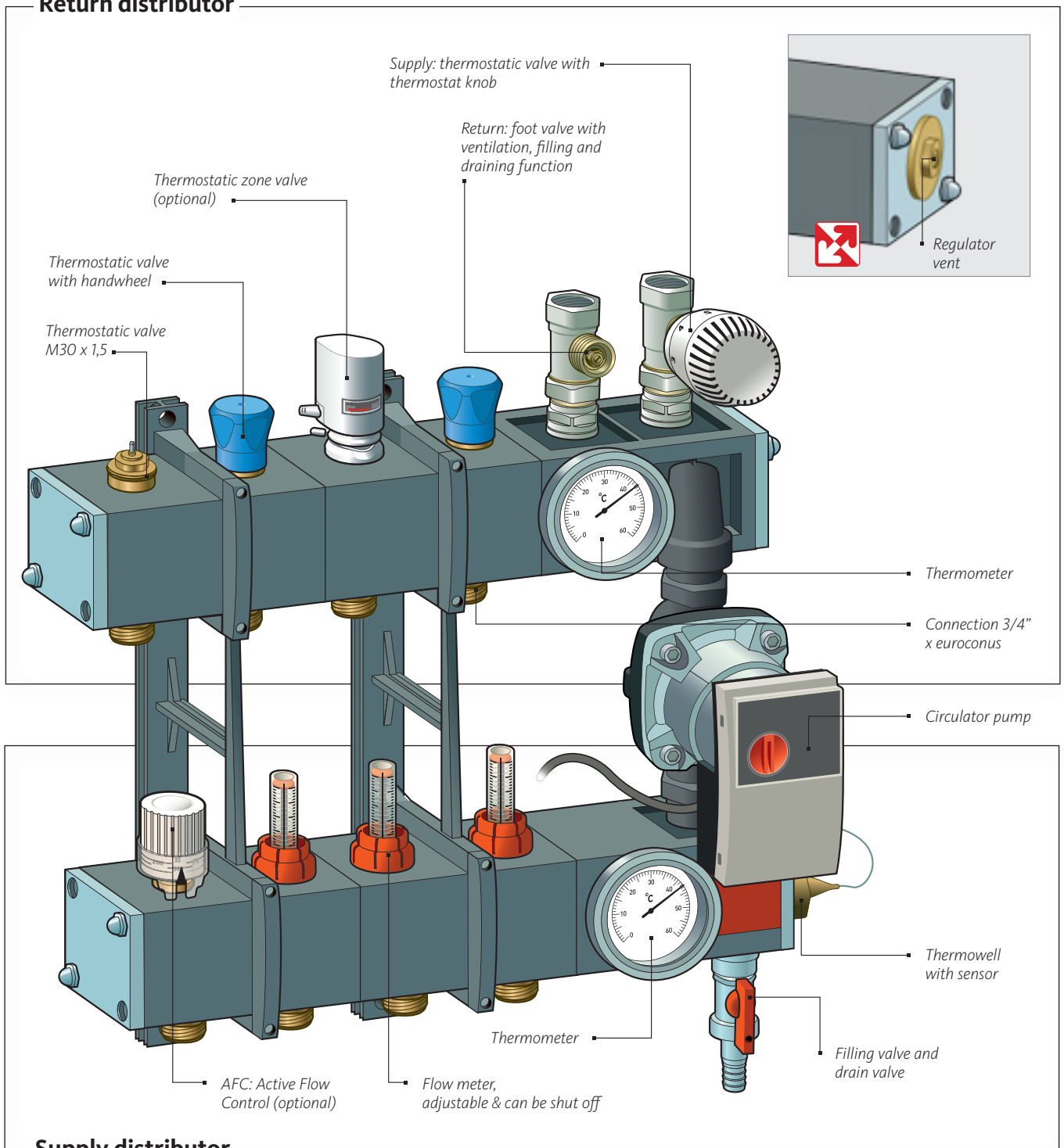
Dimensions

The width of the distributor depends on the number of groups and is measured from the start of the first group to the end of the last group.

Groups	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Width (mm)	210	270	330	390	450	510	570	630	690	750	810	870	930	990	1050	1110



Return distributor



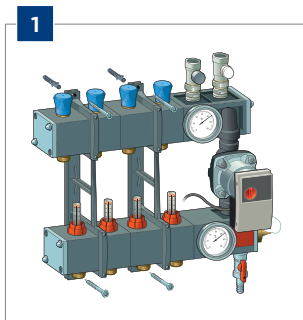
Supply distributor

Technical specifications

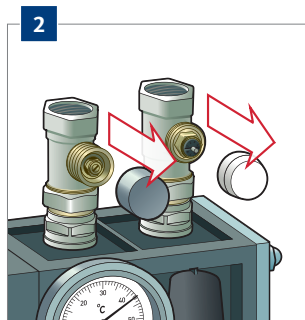
Medium	water or water glycol solutions
Maximum percentage glycol	30%
Maximum working pressure	4 bar
Maximum static pressure using cold water	6 bar
Temperature range	5° - 55° C
Flow meter range	1 - 5 l/min
Temperature scale	0° - 60° C
Connection of the distributor	1/2" or 3/4"
Connection of the groups	3/4" M - euroconus
Centre interval between the groups	60 mm

1. Assembly

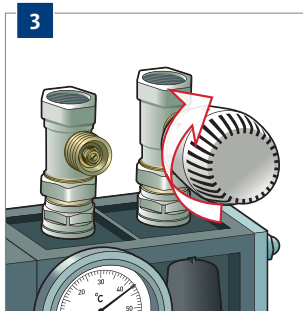
Mount the distributor to the wall and turn the thermostat knob on the thermostat valve.



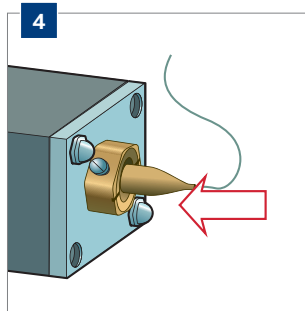
Mount the distributor on the wall with the **bolts and plugs** provided.



Remove the **protective cap** from the **thermostat valve**.



Attach the **thermostat knob** to 6 and connect it to the **thermostat valve** by hand.

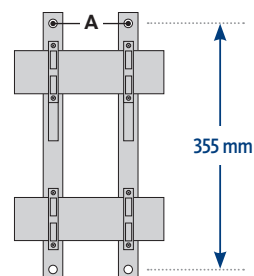


Place the **sensor** in the **thermowell**.

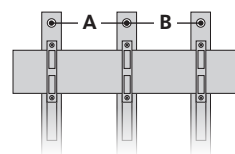
Distance between the brackets

The **number of brackets** needed depends on the number of groups connected to the distributor. Interval in millimetres.

2 brackets	A (mm)
2-groups	60
3-groups	60
4-groups	120
5-groups	180
6-groups	240
7-groups	300
8-groups	360
9-groups	420
10-groups	480



3 brackets	A	B
11-groups	240	300
12-groups	300	300
13-groups	300	360
14-groups	360	360
15-groups	360	420
16-groups	420	420



Tips & comments

General safety regulations

- Please read this manual before using the distributor.
- The distributor should be installed by a qualified professional.
- The water in the distributor can reach 55° C. Please prevent skin contact at all times.
- We are not responsible for any damages or injuries resulting from a failure to comply with this manual.
- The distributor is solely intended for wall assembly using the bolts and plugs provided.
- Using the right pipes during installation is necessary to ensure that the distributor will function properly.

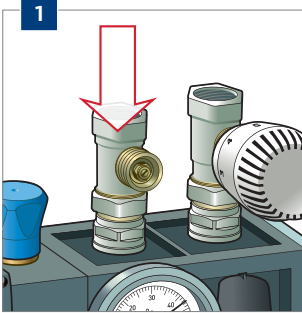
Tips when removing the distributor

Follow the steps below if you wish to remove the distributor.

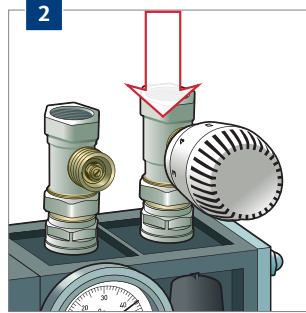
- 1 Release all the water from the distributor.
- 2 Remove the supply and the return pipes.
- 3 Remove the distributor from the wall.
- 4 After disassembly, take the distributor to the proper collection or recycling point.

2. Connection

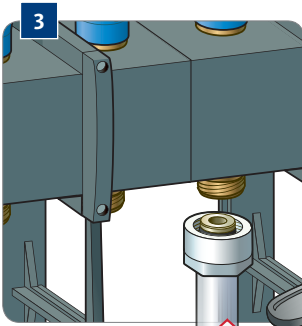
Connect the heating's warm and/or cold source (primary), and connect the underfloor heating pipes (secondary).



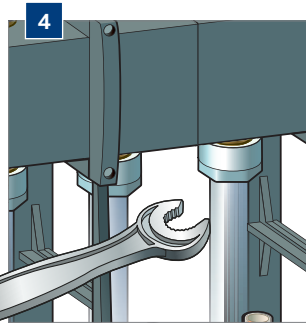
Connect the **main pipes** to the **regulator valve**.



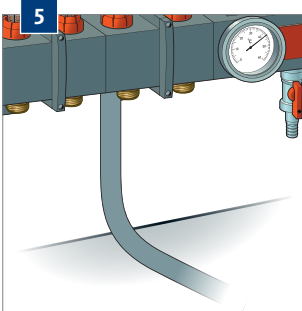
Connect the **main pipe** to the **thermostat valve**.



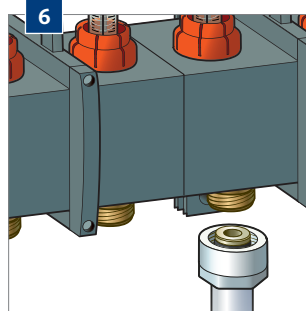
Connect the **underfloor heating pipe** to the **return distributor**.



Tighten the **coupling** using the plastic **assembly spanner** provided.



Install the pipe. Avoid creating tension on the distributor by making a perpendicular, but flowing curve.

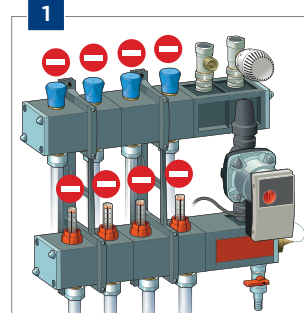


Cut the other end of the pipe to the **right length** and connect it to the **supply distributor** the same way.

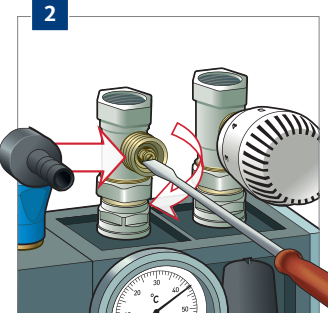
Repeat steps 3 through 6 for all the groups connected to the distributor.

3. Filling

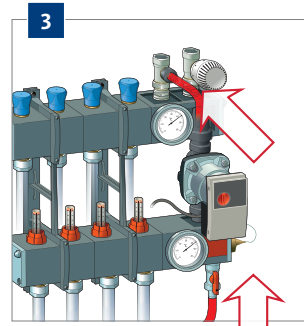
Fill the underfloor heating pipes.



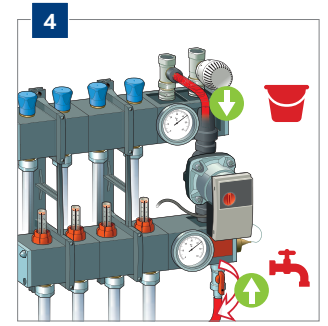
Close all groups.
Turn the thermostat knob to 0.



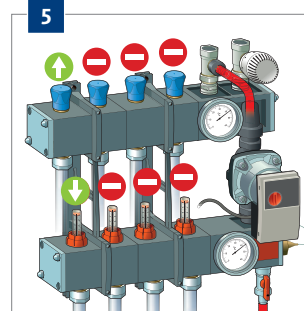
Connect the **return valve** by using a screwdriver and screw the **hose nipple** provided to the **return valve**.



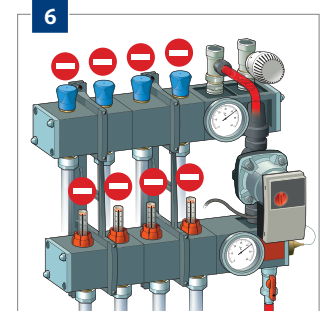
Connect the **filling pipe** to the **filling and draining tap**, and the **draining pipe** to the **return valve**.



Open the filling and the draining taps.



Fill the **first group** by opening it. Make sure that all air is removed from the circuit.

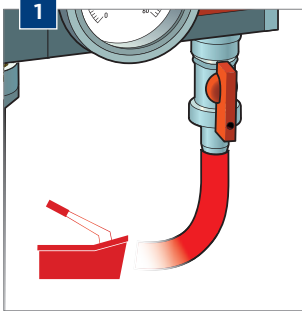


Close the first group.

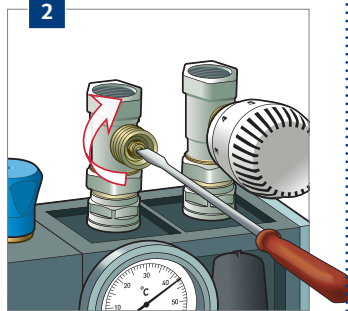
Repeat steps 5 and 6 for all the other groups.

4. Pressure test

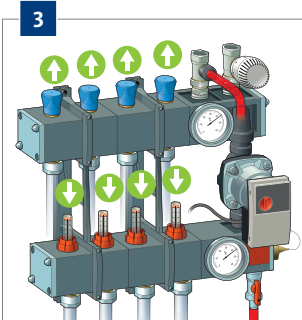
Pressurise the system and complete the pressure report.



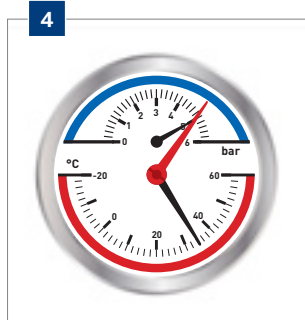
Connect the **test pump** to the **supply distributor's filling and draining valves**.



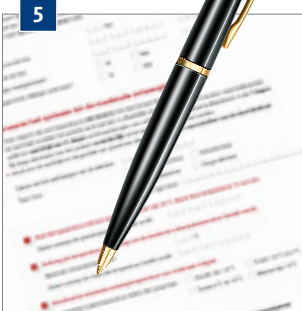
Make sure that the **return valve** is closed.



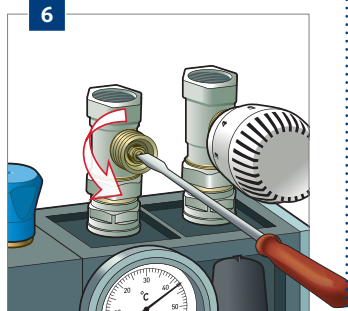
Open all groups.



Pressurise the distributor.
Minimum 4 bar, maximum 6 bar
(as per standard NEN-EN 1264-4).



Check the operation and confirm that there are no leaks in the **pressure report**.



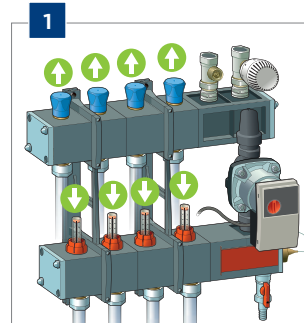
Open the **return valve** with the help of a screwdriver.

You will find the pressure report included in the packaging.

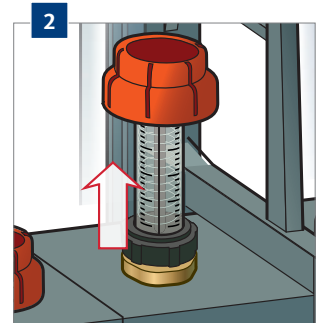
5. Adjustments

Set the calculated flow per group to ensure optimal comfort. This will occur statically or dynamically depending on the choice that you make.

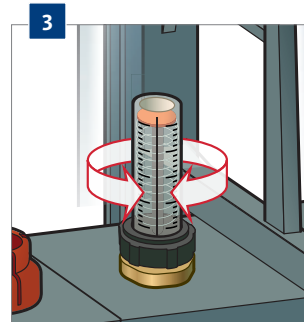
Static



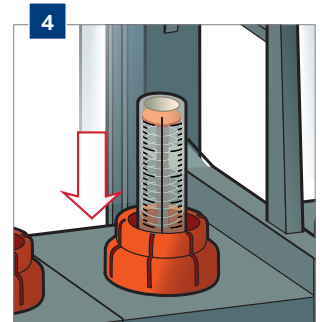
Open all groups and **operate** the system as usual.



Remove the **red cap** from the flow meter.



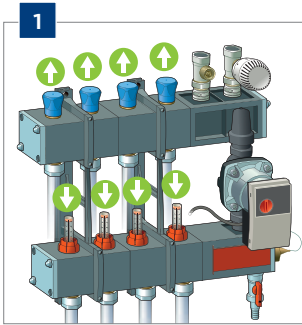
Set the calculated flow by turning the **black gland** in the desired direction.



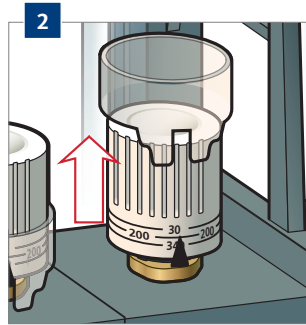
Reposition the red cap back over the flow meter to prevent the settings from changing.

Repeat steps 2 through 4 for all the groups connected to the distributor.

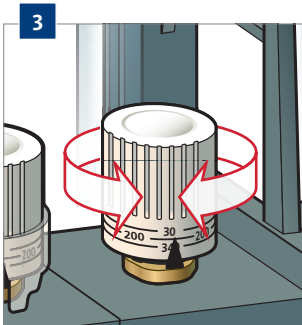
Dynamic



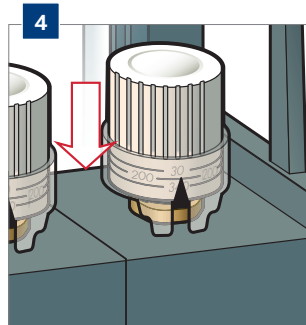
1 Open all groups and make sure the installation runs under normal working conditions.



2 Remove the transparent locking cap.



3 Set the calculated flow by turning the handwheel to the desired value.



4 Reposition the transparent locking cap to the handwheel to prevent the settings from changing.

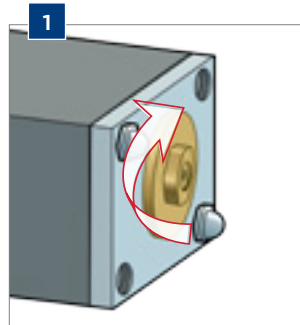
Repeat steps 2 through 4 for all the groups connected to the distributor.

The adjustment valve

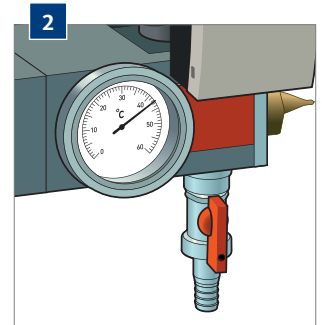
Adjusting the adjustment valve

You can use the adjustment valve on the distributor to determine whether the distributor will operate hydraulically neutral or hydraulically active.

- The default setting is **hydraulically neutral**. That means that the adjustment valve will be completely open. The return water will be mixed with the supply water as much as possible.
- By setting the adjustment valve, you increase the resistance of the mixed water on the return distributor. As a result, the circulation pump will take the hot water from the primary side. From that moment on, the distributor is **hydraulically active**.



1 Turn the adjustment valve with an Allen key (size 4) on the desired opening. The more you close the value, the less return water will be mixed with the supply and drain-off water.

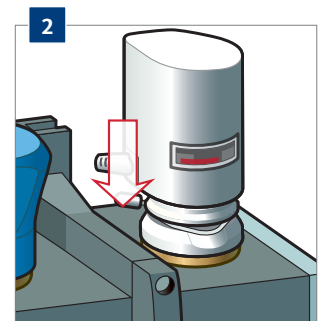
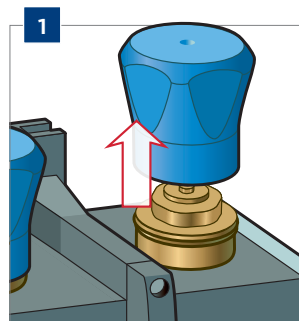


2 You can read the temperature of the mixed water on the thermometer on the supplier distributor.

Assembling zone motors

You can connect zone valves if desired. When combined with zone controls, zone valves make it possible to set the temperature in each area independently.

- 1** Remove the handwheel from the thermostat valve.
- 2** Attach the zone valve to the thermostat valve by hand.



Emergency help in the event of a breakdown

Malfunction	Cause	Resolution
The underfloor heating does not get hot or does not give off any heat.	The thermostat valves and/or flow meters are closed.	Open the thermostat valves and/or flow meters.
	The ball valve of the supply and/or return distributor is closed.	Open the ball valve(s).
	The thermostat and/or return valve are closed.	Open the thermostat and/or return valve.
All groups are open but there is little or no flow in the distributor.	<p>There is too much resistance in the pipe-line circuit. Possible causes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Groups that are too long 2. Contamination in the system 3. Incorrect assembly 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check whether the maximum length of the groups has been exceeded. 2. Rinse the installation. 3. Consult your installer.



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Your Connection to Perfection

