

ELECTRIC PREHEATER





Electric Preheater

The high recovery ratio and the need to ensure frost protection for the Genvex heat exchanger require the installation of an electric preheater.

The preheater is installed on the air intake duct right before the unit (see illustration).

Optima 250

The preheater is connected to switch H3 (230 V) and to the ground bus. The existing sensor (T3) is removed from switch L3, terminal 3 and 4. A new sensor (accessories) is installed. Sensor placement: See illustration.

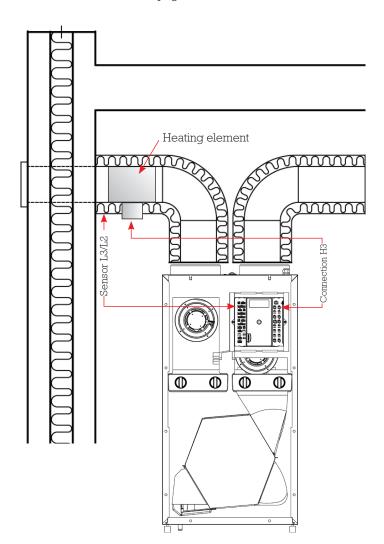
Optima 100

The preheater is connected to switch H3 (230 V) and to the ground bus. The sensor (T9) (accessories) is to be connected to switch L2, terminal 3 and 4.

Sensor placement: See illustration.

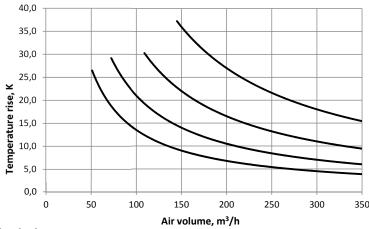
Preheater's heating capacity

You can change the output of the heating battery by changing the terminal connections. See page 3.



Installation (only by an authorised electrician)

An illustration of a preheat installed on a Genvex unit is provided below. See also the electric preheater "Installation Instructions".



by the heater.

To ensure as low energy consumption as possible, opt for as low output as possible.

However, take into consideration the following:

- For the minimum required air flow at a given installation output, see the electric preheater's "Installation Instructions".
- The supply air fan in Genvex unit will move into a lower gear when the exhaust air temperature gets close to 0 °C.

To ensure that this does not happen at an unnecessarily high temperature, you must opt for a high enough installation output. The exhaust air temperature gets close to zero when the temperature of the outdoor air supplied to Genvex unit, i.e. after the electric preheater, is approx. -3 °C. Based on the value and temperature increase in the diagram above, it is possible to compute the outdoor temperature when the supply air fan moves into a lower gear.

Possible construction regulations with regard to output.



Connection diagram

