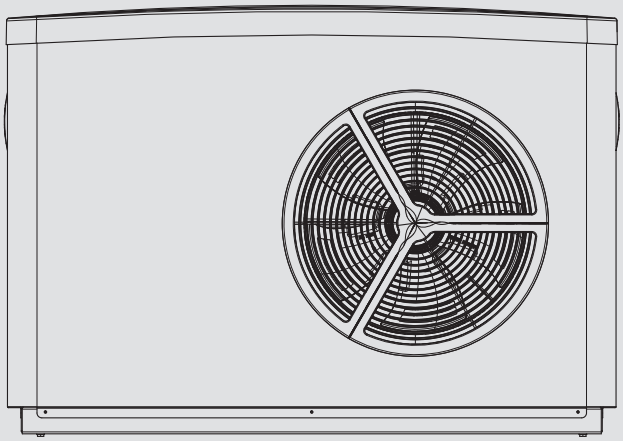
OPERATION AND INSTALLATION

Air | water heat pump

- » WPL 15 AS
- » WPL 25 A
- » WPL 25 AS
- » WPL 15 ACS
- » WPL 25 AC
- » WPL 25 ACS



STIEBEL ELTRON

CONTENTS

SPECIAL INFORMATION

OPERATION

1. General information 4
1.1 Safety instructions 4
1.2 Other symbols in this documentation 4
1.3 Information on the appliance 4
1.4 Units of measurement 4
1.5 Standardised output data 4

2. Safety 5
2.1 Intended use 5
2.2 Safety instructions 5
2.3 CE designation 5

3. Appliance description 5
3.1 Properties 5
3.2 Function 5

4. Settings 6

5. Maintenance and care 6

6. Troubleshooting 6

INSTALLATION

7. Safety 7
7.1 General safety instructions 7
7.2 Instructions, standards and regulations 7

8. Appliance description 7
8.1 Standard delivery 7
8.2 Accessories 7

9. Preparations 7
9.1 Sound emissions 7
9.2 Minimum clearances 8
9.3 Preparation of the installation location 8
9.4 Installation 8
9.5 Installing supply lines and supply cables 9
9.6 WPM 3 heat pump manager 9
9.7 Buffer cylinder 9
9.8 Preparing the electrical installation 10

10. Installation 10
10.1 Handling 10
10.2 Siting 10
10.3 Heating water connection 10
10.4 Flow and return connection 10
10.5 Fitting the push-fit connecto 11
10.6 Oxygen diffusion 11
10.7 Filling the heating system 12
10.8 Minimum flow rate 12
10.9 Setting the flow rate on the heating side 12
10.10 Condensate drain 13
10.11 External second heat generator 13
10.12 Safety temperature controller for underfloor heating system STB-FB 13
10.13 Power supply 13

11. Commissioning 17
11.1 Checks before commissioning 17
11.2 Using the appliance with an external second heat generator 18
11.3 Settings 18
11.4 Operation and control 19
11.5 Decommissioning 19

12. Maintenance 19

13. Troubleshooting 19
13.1 Light emitting diodes (LEDs) 21
13.2 Reset button 21
13.3 Resetting the high limit safety cut-out 22
13.4 Fan noise 22

14. Specification 24
14.1 Dimensions and connections WPL 15 AS | WPL 15 ACS 24
14.2 Dimensions and connections WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AS | WPL 25 AC | WPL 25 ACS 25
14.3 Wiring diagram for WPL 15 AS | WPL 25 AS | WPL 15 ACS | WPL 25 ACS (single-phase) 26
14.4 Wiring diagram for WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AC (3-phase) 28
14.5 Output diagrams WPL 15 AS | WPL 15 ACS 30
14.6 Output diagrams WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AC | WPL 25 AS | WPL 25 ACS 32
14.7 Details on energy consumption 34
14.8 Data table 35

WARRANTY

ENVIRONMENT AND RECYCLING

SPECIAL INFORMATION

- The appliance may be used by children aged 8 and up and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or a lack of experience and know-how provided that they are supervised or they have been instructed on how to use the appliance safely and have understood the resulting risks. Children must never play with the appliance. Children must never clean the appliance or perform user maintenance unless they are supervised.
- Use a permanent connection to the power supply. The appliance must be able to be separated from the power supply by an isolator that disconnects all poles with at least 3 mm contact separation.
- Maintain the minimum clearances to ensure trouble-free operation of the appliance and facilitate maintenance work.
- Maintenance work, such as checking the electrical safety, must only be carried out by a qualified contractor.
- We recommend an annual inspection (to establish the system's current condition), and maintenance by a qualified contractor if required (to return the system to the desired condition).
- Following isolation from the mains supply, parts of the appliance may remain live for up to 2 minutes since the capacitors still have to discharge into the inverter.
- Never interrupt the power supply, even outside the heating period. The system's active frost protection is not guaranteed if the power supply is interrupted.
- If the heat pump and frost protection are completely switched off, drain the system on the water side.

OPERATION

1. General information

The chapter "Operation" is intended for appliance users and qualified contractors.

The chapter "Installation" is intended for qualified contractors.

Note
Read these instructions carefully before using the appliance and retain them for future reference.
Pass on the instructions to a new user if required.

1.1 Safety instructions

1.1.1 Structure of safety instructions

KEYWORD Type of risk
Here, possible consequences are listed that may result from failure to observe the safety instructions.
► Steps to prevent the risk are listed.

1.1.2 Symbols, type of risk

Symbol	Type of risk
	Injury
	Electrocution
	Burns (burns, scalding)

1.1.3 Keywords

KEYWORD	Meaning
DANGER	Failure to observe this information will result in serious injury or death.
WARNING	Failure to observe this information may result in serious injury or death.
CAUTION	Failure to observe this information may result in non-serious or minor injury.

1.2 Other symbols in this documentation

Note
General information is identified by the symbol shown on the left.
► Read these texts carefully.

Symbol	Meaning
	Material losses (appliance and consequential losses, environmental pollution)
	Appliance disposal

► This symbol indicates that you have to do something. The action you need to take is described step by step.

1.3 Information on the appliance

Symbol	Meaning
	Never cover the appliance

1.4 Units of measurement

Note
All measurements are given in mm unless stated otherwise.

1.5 Standardised output data

Explanations to determine and interpret the specified standardised output data.

1.5.1 EN 14511

The output data specifically mentioned in text, diagrams and technical datasheets has been calculated according to the test conditions of the standard shown in the heading of this section. However, there is a deviation from this norm in the output data for air/water inverter heat pumps at source temperatures of > -7 °C as this concerns partial load values. The associated percentage weighting in the partial load range can be found in EN 14825 and EHPA quality label regulations.

Generally, the test conditions stated above will not fully meet the conditions found at the installation site of the system user.

Depending on the chosen test method and the extent to which this method deviates from the test conditions defined in the first paragraph of this section, any deviations can have a considerable impact.

Further factors that have an influence on the test values are the measuring equipment, the system configuration, the age of the system and the flow rates.

A confirmation of the specified output data can only be obtained if the test conducted for this purpose is also performed in accordance with the test conditions defined in the first paragraph of this section.

2. Safety

2.1 Intended use

Observe the application limits listed in chapter "Specification / Data table".

This appliance is intended for domestic use. It can be used safely by untrained persons. The appliance can also be used in a non-domestic environment, e.g. in a small business, as long as it is used in the same way.

Any other use beyond that described shall be deemed inappropriate. Observation of these instructions and of instructions for any accessories used is also part of the correct use of this appliance.

2.2 Safety instructions

Observe the following safety instructions and regulations.

- Only qualified contractors should carry out the electrical work and installation of this appliance.
- The qualified contractor is responsible for adherence to all currently applicable instructions during installation and commissioning.
- Operate the appliance only when fully installed and with all safety equipment fitted.
- Protect the appliance from dust and dirt ingress during building work.

WARNING Injury
The appliance may be used by children aged 8 and up and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or a lack of experience and know-how provided that they are supervised or they have been instructed on how to use the appliance safely and have understood the resulting risks. Children must never play with the appliance. Children must never clean the appliance or perform user maintenance unless they are supervised.

2.3 CE designation

The CE designation shows that the appliance meets all essential requirements according to the:

- Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive
- Low Voltage Directive

3. Appliance description

3.1 Properties

The appliance is a heating heat pump for outdoor installation that operates as an air|water heat pump. Heat is extracted from the outdoor air at a low temperature level, and is then transferred to the heating water at a higher temperature. The heating water can be heated up to a flow temperature of 65 °C.

The appliance is equipped with an electric emergency/booster heater (DHC). If the dual mode point can no longer be maintained in mono mode operation, the electric emergency/booster heater is activated to safeguard heating operation and the provision of high DHW temperatures. In such cases, the electric emergency/booster heater is activated in mono energetic operation as a booster heater.

This appliance has further operational characteristics:

- Suitable for underfloor and radiator heating.
- Preferred for low temperature heating systems.
- Extracts heat from the outdoor air even at –20 °C outside temperature.
- Corrosion-protected, external casing made from hot-dipped galvanised sheet steel plus stove-enamelled finish.
- Comprises all components and safety equipment required for operation.
- Filled with non-combustible safety refrigerant.

Note
For centralised control of the heating system you will need heat pump manager WPM 3.

3.2 Function

3.2.1 Heating

Heat is extracted from the outdoor air via the heat exchanger (evaporator) on the air side. The evaporated refrigerant is compressed by a compressor. Electrical energy is necessary for this process. At this point, the refrigerant is at a higher temperature level. A further heat exchanger (condenser) transfers the heat to the heating circuit. During this process, the refrigerant expands, and the cycle restarts from the beginning.

At air temperatures below approx. +7 °C, the humidity in the air condenses as hoarfrost on the evaporator fins. Any hoarfrost is automatically defrosted. Water created by this process collects in the defrost pan and is drained off via a hose.

Material losses
In the defrost cycle, the fan is switched off and the heat pump circuit is reversed. The heat required for defrosting is drawn from the buffer cylinder. For operation without a buffer cylinder, the general conditions defined in chapter "Installation without buffer cylinder" must be adhered to. Otherwise the heating water freezes under unfavourable conditions.

The heat pump automatically reverts to heating mode at the end of the defrost cycle.

Material losses
In dual mode operation, the return water of the second heat generator can flow through the heat pump. Please note that the return temperature must be no higher than 60 °C.

3.2.2 COOLING

Rooms are cooled by reversing the heat pump circuit. Heat is extracted from the heating water and the evaporator transfers this heat to the outdoor air.

Material losses
- ▶ The heat pump is not suitable for continuous, year-round cooling.
- ▶ Observe the application limits (see chapter “Specification / Data table”).

4. Settings

The system is operated exclusively by the WPM 3 heat pump manager.

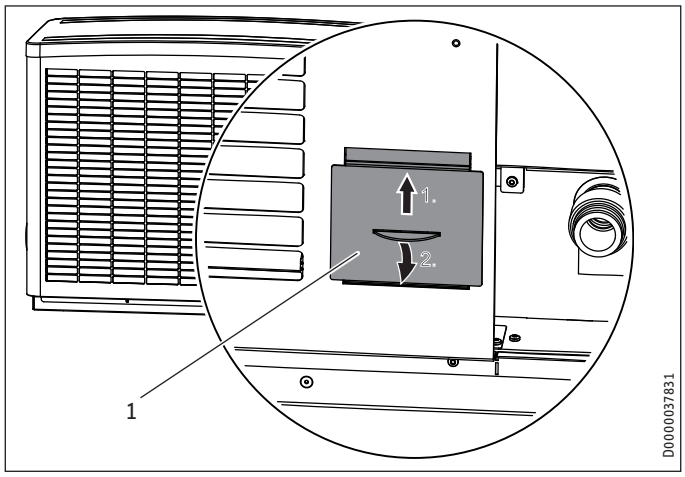
▶ Please observe the heat pump manager operating and installation instructions.

5. Maintenance and care

Material losses
Maintenance work, such as checking the electrical safety, must only be carried out by a qualified contractor.

A damp cloth is sufficient for cleaning all plastic and sheet metal parts. Never use abrasive or corrosive cleaning agents.

Check the condensate drain monthly (visual inspection). Remove contamination and blockages immediately (see chapter "Installation / Condensate drain").



1 Inspection port

Material losses
Keep the air discharge and intake apertures free from snow and leaves.

We recommend an annual inspection (to establish the current condition of the system), and maintenance by a qualified contractor if required (to return the system to its original condition).

Protect the appliance from dust and dirt ingress during building work.

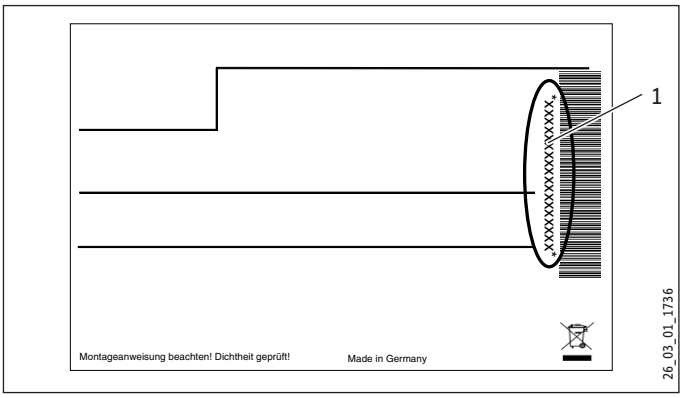
6. Troubleshooting

Störung	Ursache	Behebung
The external unit leaks water.	The condensate drain may be blocked.	Clean the condensate drain as described in chapter ‘Care and maintenance’.
This can cause the humidity in the outdoor air to accumulate as dew or frost on the cooled heat pump casing	The heat pump is drawing heat from the outdoor air to heat the building. This can cause the humidity in the outdoor air to accumulate as dew or frost on the cooled heat pump casing. This is not a defect.	

Note
Even when the condensate is draining away correctly, expect water to drip from the appliance onto the floor.

If you cannot remedy the fault, notify your qualified contractor. To facilitate and speed up your enquiry, please provide the serial number from the type plate. The type plate is located at the front top, on the right or left hand side of the casing.

Sample type plate



1 Number on the type plate

INSTALLATION

7. Safety

Only a qualified contractor should carry out installation, commissioning, maintenance and repair of the appliance.

7.1 General safety instructions

We guarantee trouble-free function and operational reliability only if original accessories and spare parts intended for the appliance are used.

7.2 Instructions, standards and regulations

Note
Observe all applicable national and regional regulations and instructions.

8. Appliance description

The appliance offers frost protection for the connection lines. The integral frost protection circuit starts the circulation pump in the heat pump circuit automatically at a condenser temperature of 8 °C, and thereby ensures circulation in all water-carrying sections. If the temperature inside the buffer cylinder drops, the heat pump starts automatically no later than when the temperature falls below +5 °C.

8.1 Standard delivery

The following are delivered with the appliance:

- Wiring diagram

8.2 Accessories

8.2.1 Required accessories

Designation
Heat pump manager in wall mounting enclosure, WPM 3

8.2.2 Further accessories

Designation
Remote control for heating systems FEK
Remote control for heating systems FE7
Ribbon heater HZB-SK 1
Ribbon heater HZB-SK 2
Safety temperature controller for underfloor heating system STB-FB

9. Preparations

The appliance is designed for siting in front of a wall. Observe the minimum clearances. If the appliance is installed in an open space or on a roof, protect the air intake side. Do this by erecting a wall to shield it against the wind.

9.1 Sound emissions

The appliance is louder on the air intake and air discharge sides than on the two enclosed sides. Observe the following information when selecting the installation location.

Note
For details regarding the sound power level, see chapter "Specification / Data table".

- Lawn areas and shrubs help reduce the spread of noise.
- Sound propagation can also be reduced by installing closely spaced palisade fencing around the appliance.

▶ Ensure that the air intake direction is the same as the main wind direction.

▶ Air should not be blown out against the wind.

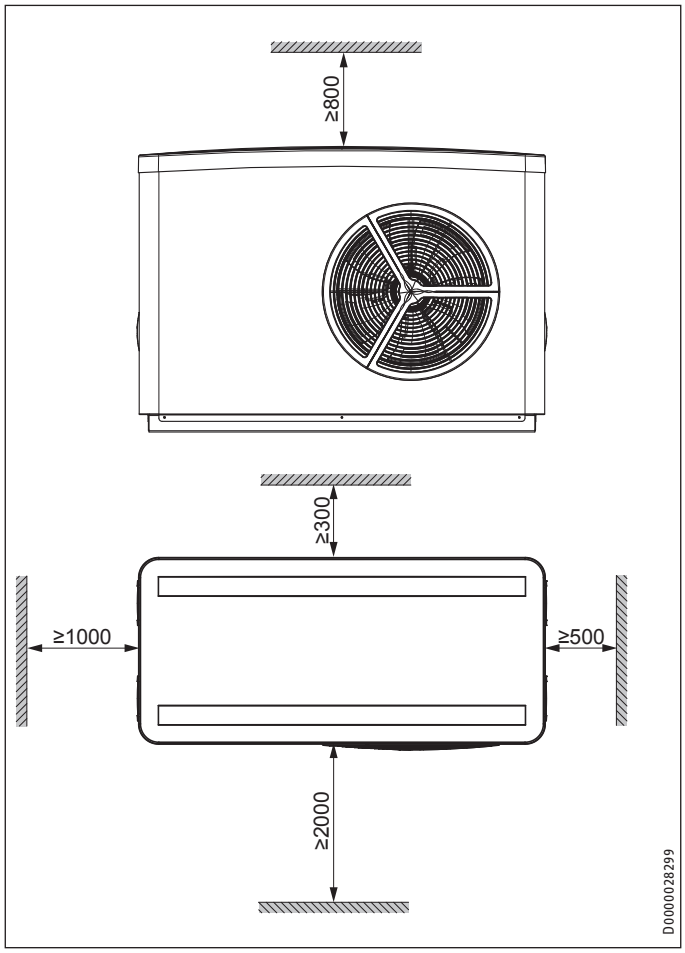
▶ Never direct the air intake or discharge towards noise-sensitive rooms of the house, e.g. bedrooms.

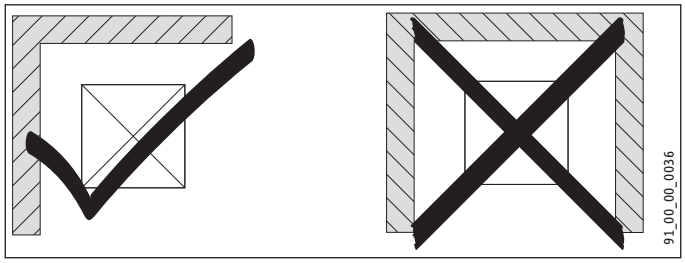
▶ Avoid installation on large, echoing floor areas, e.g. tiled floors.

▶ Avoid installation between reflective building walls. Reflecting building walls can increase the sound level.

▶ Maintain the minimum clearances to ensure trouble-free operation of the appliance and facilitate maintenance work.

9.2 Minimum clearances





► Do not install the appliance in a recess. Two sides of the appliance must remain exposed.

9.3 Preparation of the installation location

► Observe chapter “Sound emissions”.

► Ensure that the appliance is accessible from all sides.

9.4 Installation

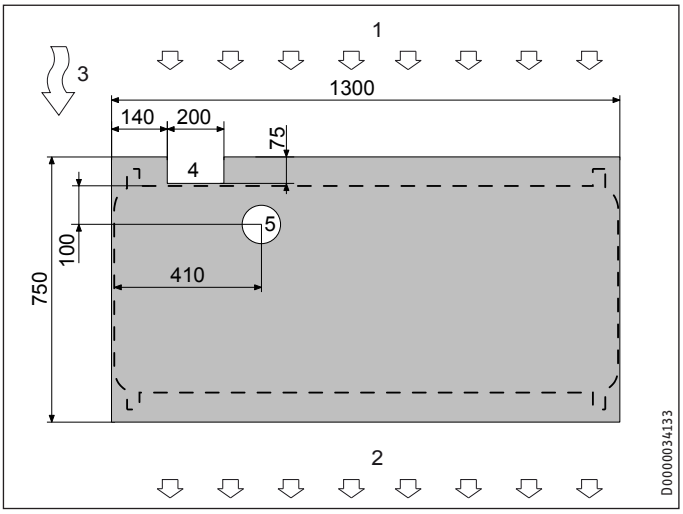
Example: Foundations with recess

- The substrate must be horizontal, level, solid and permanent.

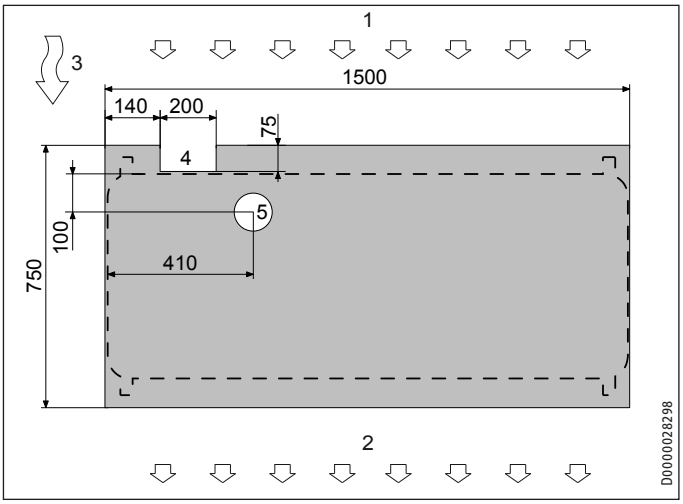
► Ensure the entire appliance frame is in full contact with the substrate. Uneven substrates can increase noise emissions.

If the supply lines are run downwards through the ground, they must be laid in a recess (space) in the foundation.

WPL 15 AS | WPL 15 ACS



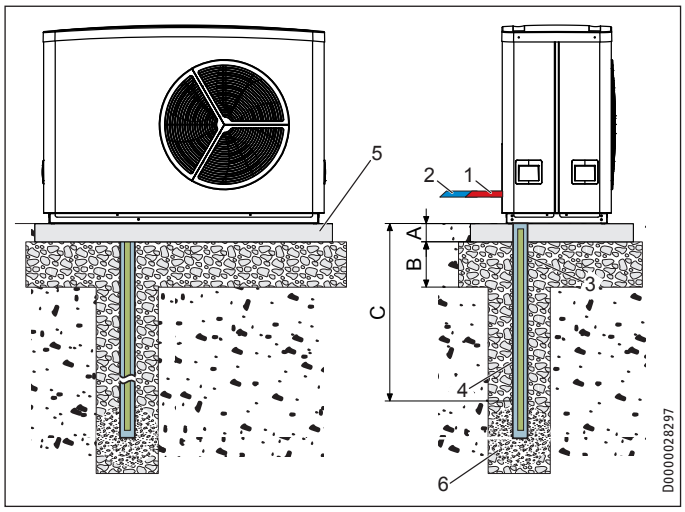
WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AS | WPL 25 AC | WPL 25 ACS



1 Air intake
2 Air discharge
3 Main wind direction
4 Supply line recess
5 Condensate drain recess (minimum diameter 70 mm)

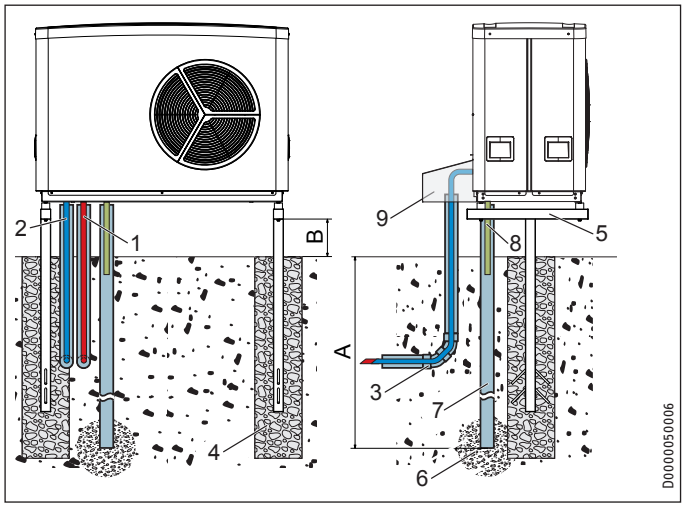
► Ensure that the foundations offer the necessary recess.

Example: Laying pipes above ground



A 100
B 300
C Depth of frost line
1 Heating flow
2 Heating return
3 Condensate drain
4 Condensate drain pipe
5 Foundation
6 Gravel bed

Example: Floor plinth SK-WPL



A Depth of frost line
B 300
1 Heating flow
2 Heating return
3 Conduit for supply lines/cables
4 Foundation
5 T-support
6 Gravel bed
7 Drainage pipe
8 Condensate drain
9 Cover

▶ Observe the static limits of the T-support used.

9.5 Installing supply lines and supply cables

The supply lines are all electric cables plus the heating flow and return lines.

▶ Use only weather-resistant cables, e.g. NYY.

▶ Protect the flow and return lines against frost, with sufficient thermal insulation. Provide the thermal insulation in accordance with applicable regulations.

▶ Also protect all supply lines/cables against humidity, damage and UV radiation by means of a conduit.

▶ Protect the supply lines and cables routed through the ground from moisture and damage by routing them through a conduit.

▶ Protect all pipe fixings and outer wall transitions with anti-vibration insulation.

Note
When routing the condensate hose, observe chapter "Installation / Condensate drain".

9.6 WPM 3 heat pump manager

A WPM 3 heat pump manager is required to operate the appliance. This controls the entire heating system.

9.7 Buffer cylinder

A buffer cylinder is recommended to ensure trouble-free appliance operation. The buffer cylinder (SBP) not only provides hydraulic separation of the throughput in the heat pump circuit and heating circuit, but also serves as an energy source for defrosting the evaporator. In this connection, read chapter "Minimum flow rate".

9.8 Preparing the electrical installation

WARNING Risk of electrocution!
Carry out all electrical connection and installation work in accordance with national and regional regulations.

WARNING Risk of electrocution!
Use a permanent connection to the power supply. The appliance must be able to be separated from the power supply by an isolator that disconnects all poles with at least 3 mm contact separation. This requirement can be met by contactors, isolators, fuses, etc.

Material losses
The specified voltage must match the mains voltage. Observe the type plate.

Material losses
Provide separate fuses for the 3 power circuits (for the appliance, the electric emergency/booster heater and the control unit).

▶ Route cables with the following cross-sections in accordance with the respective fuse rating:

Fuse protection	Assignment	Cable cross-section
1x C 20 A	Heat pump (single phase) WPL 15 AS WPL 15 ACS	2.5 mm² for routing above the surface 4.0 mm² for routing through a wall
1x C 35 A	Heat pump (single phase) WPL 25 AS WPL 25 ACS	6.0 mm² for routing through a wall 4.0 mm² when routing multi-core cables on a wall or in an electrical conduit on a wall.
3x C 16 A	Heat pump (3-phase) WPL 25 A WPL 25 AC	2.5 mm² 1.5 mm² with only two live cores and routing on a wall or in an electrical conduit on a wall.
2x B 16 A	Electric emergency/booster heater WPL 15 AS WPL 15 ACS WPL 25 AS WPL 25 ACS	2.5 mm² for routing through a wall 1.5 mm² when routing multi-core cables on a wall or in an electrical conduit on a wall.
3x B 16 A	Electric emergency/booster heater WPL 25 A WPL 25 AC	2.5 mm² 1.5 mm² with only two live cores and routing on a wall or in an electrical conduit on a wall.
1x B 16 A	Control	1.5 mm²

The electrical data is provided in the "Specification" chapter. You require a J-Y (St) 2x2x0.8 mm² cable as BUS cable.

10. Installation

Note
The device is designed in such a way that it can be positioned and connected without removing the cover or side panels.

10.1 Handling

▶ Use the recessed grips provided at the sides.

Material losses
Protect the appliance against heavy impact during transport.

Only allow the appliance to be tilted during transport for a short time to one of its longitudinal sides. The longer the appliance is tilted, the greater the distribution of refrigerant oil in the system. Wait approx. 30 minutes before starting the appliance after it has been tilted.

10.2 Siting

▶ When installing the appliance, observe the air intake direction.

▶ Position the standard appliance on the prepared substrate.

10.3 Heating water connection

The heat pump heating system must be connected by a qualified contractor in accordance with the water installation drawings, which are part of the technical guides.

▶ Thoroughly flush the pipework before connecting the heat pump. Foreign bodies, such as welding beads, rust, sand, sealant, etc. can impair the operational reliability of the heat pump.

▶ Connect the heat pump on the heating water side. Check for tightness.

▶ Ensure the correct connection of the heating flow and return.

To facilitate connection to the heating system, push-fit connectors are enclosed with the appliance (see chapter "Fitting the push-fit connectors").

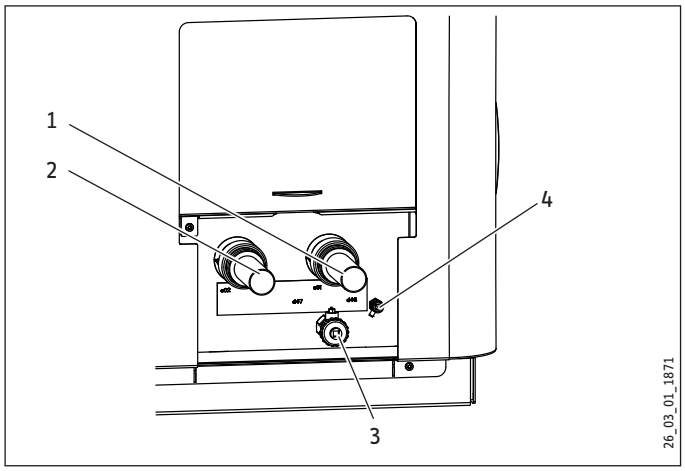
▶ Provide the thermal insulation in accordance with applicable regulations.

▶ When designing the heating circuit, observe the internal pressure difference (see chapter "Specification / Data table").

10.4 Flow and return connection

Material losses
Insulate the heating flow and return lines with vapour diffusion-proof material.

▶ Take the position of the heating flow and return from the following figure:



1 Heating flow
2 Heating return
3 Drain
4 Ventilation

▶ Connect the heat pump to the heating circuit. Check for tightness.

10.5 Fitting the push-fit connecto

Note
Never install the push-fit connectors in the DHW line. Only install the push-fit connectors in the heating circuit and the solar circuit.

Material losses
Tighten the screw cap of the push-fit connector by hand. Never use a tool.

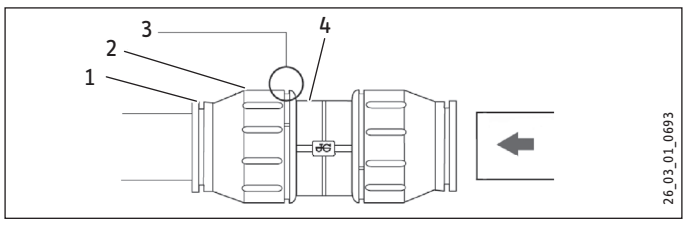
Material losses
Support sleeves are required when using plastic pipes.

How the push-fit connectors work

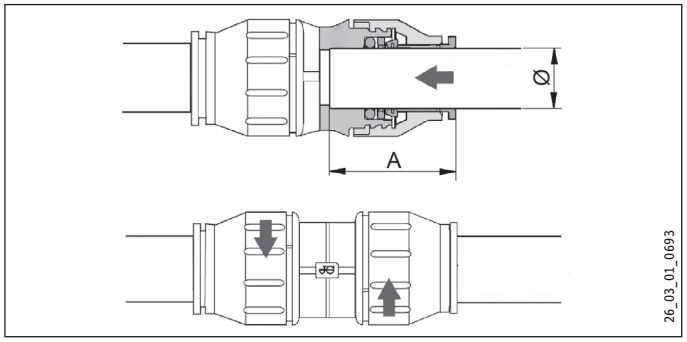
The push-fit connectors are equipped with a retainer with stainless steel serrations and an O-ring seal. In addition, the push-fit connectors are equipped with the “twist and lock” function. Simply turning the screw cap by hand will secure the pipe in the connector and push the O-ring against the pipe to seal it.

Making the push-fit connection

The connector must be in its relaxed position before the pipe is inserted. In this position, there is a small gap between the screw cap and main body.



1 Retainer
2 Screw cap
3 Gap between screw cap and main body
4 Main body



Pipe Ø	28 mm
Depth of insertion A	44 mm

Material losses
Pipe ends must be deburred.
▶ Always use a pipe cutter to trim pipes.

▶ Push the pipe through the O-ring into the push-fit connector until it reaches the prescribed insertion depth.

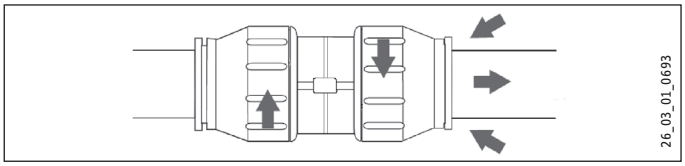
▶ Tighten the screw cap by hand against main body as far as it will go. This locks the push-fit connection.

Undoing the push-fit connection

If the push-fit connectors later need to be undone, proceed as follows:

▶ Turn the screw cap anti-clockwise until there is a narrow gap of approx. 2 mm. Press the retainer back with your fingers and hold on to it.

▶ Pull out the inserted pipe.



10.6 Oxygen diffusion

Material losses
In underfloor heating systems with plastic pipes that are permeable to oxygen, avoid open vented heating systems or steel pipework.

With permeable plastic underfloor heating system pipes or open vented heating systems, oxygen diffusion can cause corrosion of steel components if steel radiators or steel pipes are used.

The products of corrosion, e.g. rusty sludge, can settle inside the heat pump condenser and result in a lower output by reducing the cross-section, or in a shutdown being activated by the high pressure switch.

10.7 Filling the heating system

▶ Fill the heating system via the drain (see chapter "Specification / Dimensions").

10.7.1 Water quality

Before the system is filled, a fill water analysis must be made available. This may, for example, be requested from the relevant water supply utility.

To avoid damage as a result of scaling, it may be necessary to soften or desalinate the fill water. The fill water limits specified in chapter "Specification / Data table" must always be observed.

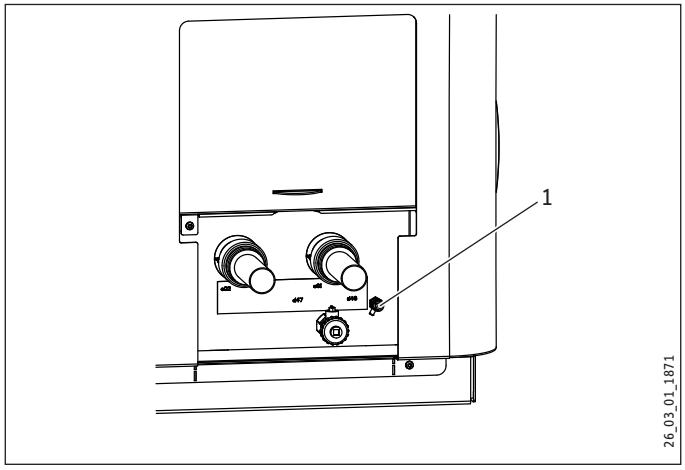
▶ Recheck these limits 8-12 weeks after commissioning and as part of annual system maintenance.

Note
With conductivity of >1000 µS/cm, desalination treatment is recommended in order to avoid corrosion.

Note
If you treat the fill water with inhibitors or additives, the same limits as for desalination apply.

Note
Suitable appliances for water softening, as well as for filling and flushing heating systems, can be obtained via trade suppliers.

10.7.2 Venting the heating system



1 Ventilation

▶ Vent the pipework by activating the ventilation.

10.8 Minimum flow rate

For heating operation without a buffer cylinder, safeguard the minimum flow rate specified in the following table as well as the defrost energy.

Heat pump	Minimum flow rate
WPL 15 AS / 15 ACS	0,7 m³/h
WPL 25 A / WPL 25 AS / WPL 25 AC / WPL 25 ACS	1,0 m³/h

▶ Make the correct adjustments to the overflow valve.

Pump head	Pump head to be adjusted at the overflow valve*
6 m	4.1 m
7 m	5.1 m
8 m	6.1 m

*Relative to commercially available Wilo and Grundfos pumps.

Note
When installing a heat meter, note that most heat meters cause a substantial pressure drop. Consequently, size the circulation pump correspondingly larger.

10.9 Setting the flow rate on the heating side

Material damage
For operation without a buffer cylinder, it is essential that the electric emergency/booster heater (DHC) is connected.

The appliance is designed in such a way that no buffer cylinder is required to provide hydraulic separation of the flow in the heat pump circuit and the heating circuit in conjunction with area heating systems.

For installations with several heating circuits, we recommend the use of a low loss header.

The setting is made in heat pump mode. For this, make the following settings first:

Operate the appliance in heating mode.

To do so, switch on the appliance using the parameter SET FIXED TEMPERATURE in the COMMISSIONING menu.

10.9.1 Minimum flow rate with individual room control via FEK/FE 7 for systems without a buffer cylinder and without a low loss header

For operation without buffer cylinder, make the following setting at the WPM: In the menu SETTINGS / HEATING / STANDARD SETTING, set parameter BUFFER OPERATION to OFF.

In such cases, one or more heating circuits in the heating system must remain open. The open heating circuit(s) should be installed in the lead room (room in which the external programming unit is installed, e.g. the living room). Individual rooms can then be controlled with the external programming unit or indirectly by adjusting the heating curve or by activating room influence.

▶ Fully open the heating circuit(s) in the lead room.

▶ Close all other heating circuits.

- ▶ If an overflow valve is installed in the heating system, close this fully before determining the minimum flow rate.
- ▶ Make the settings for the heating circuit pump so that the minimum flow rate required for system operation is ensured (see chapter „Specification / Data table“).

The current flow rate can be called up in the menu INFO / HEAT PUMP / PROCESS DATA, under WP WATER FLOW RATE.

10.9.2 Minimum flow rate for systems with buffer cylinder or low loss header

For operation with buffer cylinder, make the following setting at the WPM: In the menu SETTINGS / HEATING / STANDARD SETTING, set parameter BUFFER OPERATION to ON.

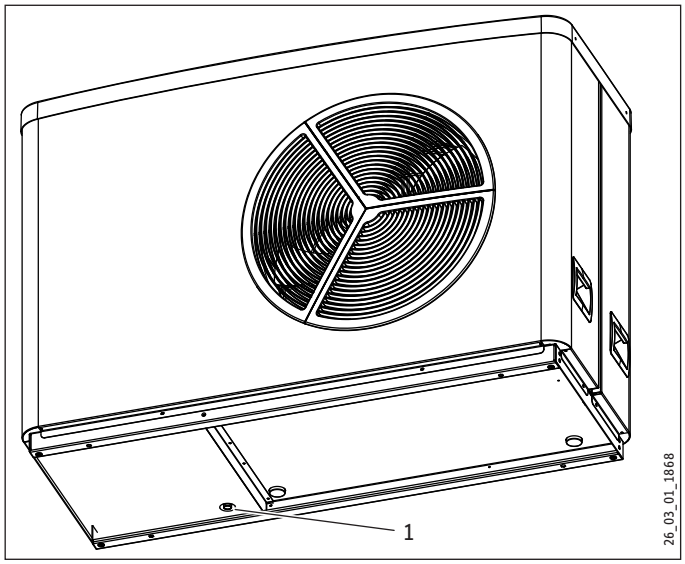
- ▶ Make the settings for the heating circuit pump so that the nominal flow rate required for system operation is ensured (see chapter „Specification / Data table“).

The current flow rate can be called up in the menu INFO / HEAT PUMP / PROCESS DATA, under WP WATER FLOW RATE.

- ▶ For operation without a buffer cylinder and with a low loss header, ensure that the electric emergency/booster heater is connected.

10.10 Condensate drain

A condensate drain connector is factory fitted to the defrost pan to enable any condensate that may form to drain off.



1 Condensate drain

If required, you may install a supplementary heating facility inside the condensate drain pipe on site. We recommend that you install a supplementary heating facility if the routing of the condensate hose means it is at risk of frost or is fully exposed to the elements. If the appliance is mounted on a wall mounting bracket or T-support, a supplementary heating facility must be fitted.

- ▶ If the appliance is mounted on a wall bracket or T-support, attach a condensate hose to the condensate drain.
- ▶ Protect the condensate hose against frost with sufficient thermal insulation.

Material losses
Ensure the condensate hose is not kinked. Route the hose with a slope.

- ▶ After routing the condensate hose, check that the condensate can drain correctly.
- ▶ Please also observe the chapter "Electrical connection of supplementary heating facility".

10.11 External second heat generator

For dual mode systems, always connect the heat pump into the return of the second heat generator (e.g. oil boiler).

10.12 Safety temperature controller for underfloor heating system STB-FB

Material losses
In case of failure, in order to prevent an excessively high flow temperature in the underfloor heating system, we generally recommend the use of a safety temperature controller to limit the system temperature.

10.13 Power supply

WARNING Electrocution
- ▶ **Before any work, isolate the appliance from the power supply at the control panel.**

Following isolation from the mains supply, parts of the appliance may remain live for up to 2 minutes since the capacitors still have to discharge into the inverter.

The connection must only be carried out by a qualified contractor and in accordance with these instructions.

Permission to connect the appliance may need to be obtained from your local power supply utility.

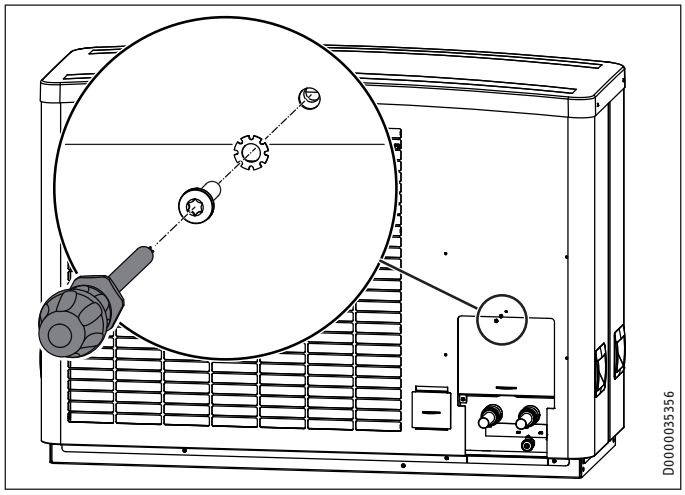
Note
Observe the operating and installation instructions for the WPM 3 heat pump manager.

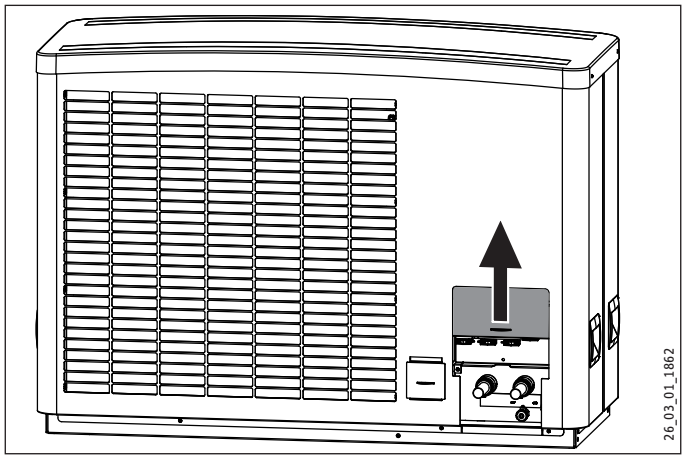
The terminals are located in the wiring chamber of the appliance.

Observe chapter "Preparing the electrical installation".

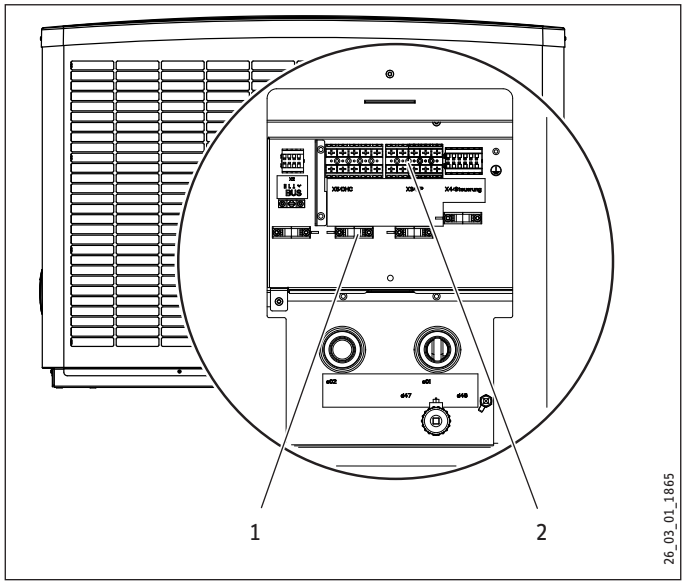
- ▶ Use appropriate electrical cables in accordance with local regulations for all connections.

Access to the wiring chamber





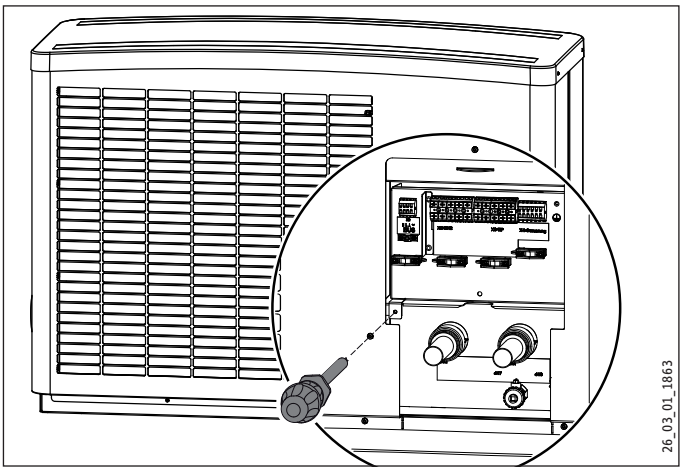
▶ Push the cover upwards.

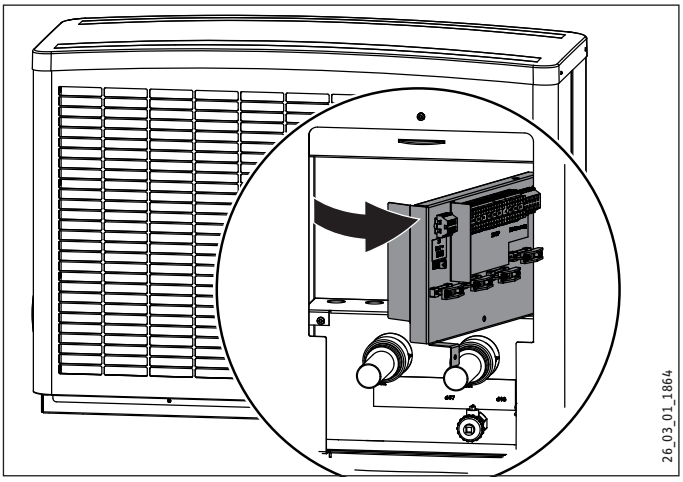


1 Strain relief
2 Wiring chamber

▶ Route cables and leads through the strain reliefs.

If space behind the appliance is limited, the wiring chamber can be folded out.





▶ Connect the electric emergency/booster heater if you want to utilise the following appliance functions:

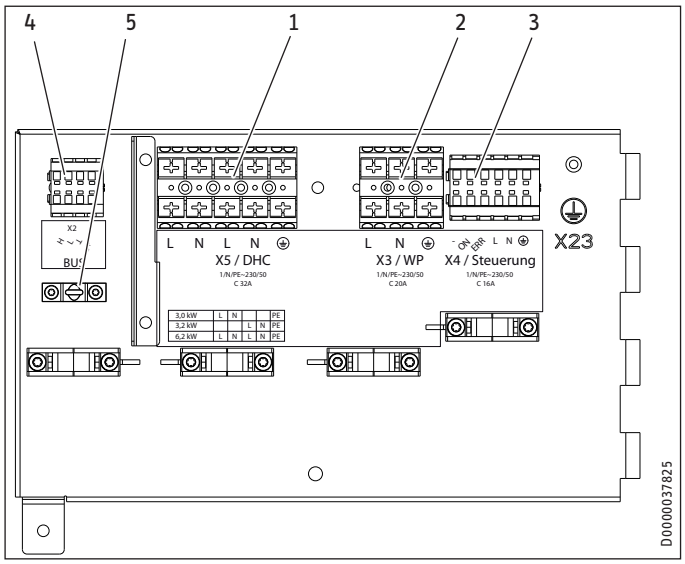
Appliance function	Effect of the electric emergency/booster heater
Mono energetic operation	If the heat pump cannot reach the dual mode point, the electric emergency/booster heater ensures both the heating operation and the provision of high DHW temperatures.
Emergency mode	Should the heat pump suffer a fault that prevents its continued operation, the heating output will be covered by the electric emergency/booster heater.
Heat-up program (only for underfloor heating systems)	Where return temperatures are <25 °C, the electric emergency/booster heater must provide the necessary heat for screed drying. With these low system temperatures, the drying heat must not be provided by the heat pump, otherwise the frost protection of the appliance can no longer be guaranteed during the defrost cycle. When the heat-up program has ended, you can disconnect the electric emergency/booster heater if it is not required for the appliance operation. Please note that during the heat-up program, the emergency mode cannot be selected.
Pasteurisation control	The electric emergency/booster heater starts automatically when the pasteurisation control is active in order to regularly heat the DHW to 60 °C to protect it against the growth of legionella bacteria.

▶ Connect cables according to the following diagram.

▶ Earth the LV lead by inverting the screen over the external sheath and clamping it under the earth terminal.

▶ Then check the function of the strain relief fittings.

10.13.1 Power connection WPL 15 AS | WPL 15 ACS



1	X5	Electric emergency/booster heater (DHC)
		L, N, L, N, PE

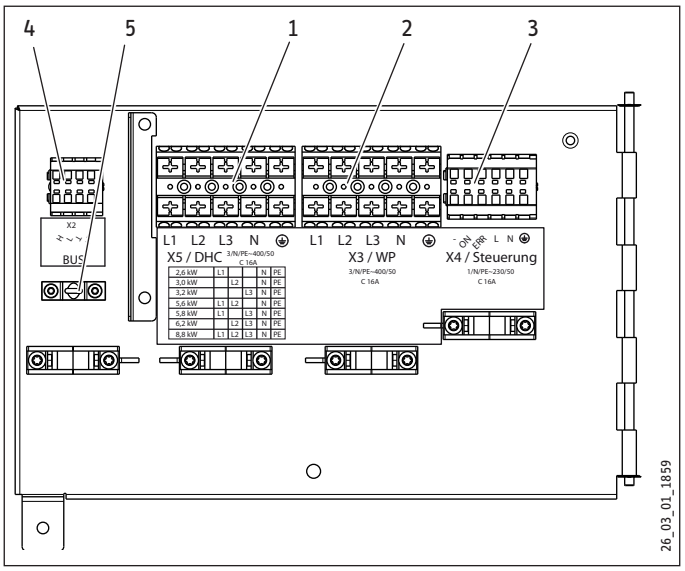
Connected load	Terminal allocation				
3,0 kW	L	N			PE
3,2 kW			L	N	PE
6,2 kW	L	N	L	N	PE

2	X3	Compressor (inverter)
		L, N, PE
3	X4	Control voltage
		Power supply: L, N, PE
4	X2	Low voltage (BUS cable)
		BUS High H BUS Low L BUS earth ⊥ BUS "+" (is not connected)
5		Earth terminal for screening the LV lead

The tested appliance conforms to IEC 61000-3-12.

The maximum permissible mains impedance is indicated in chapter “Specification / Data table”.

10.13.2 Power connection WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AC

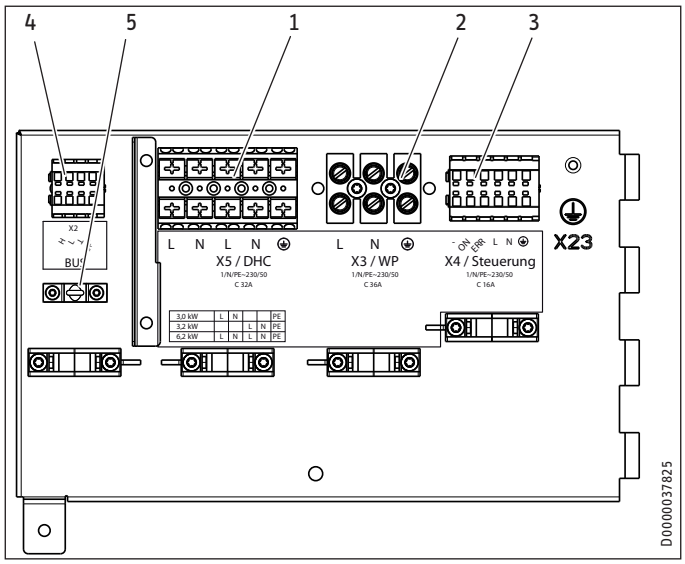


1	X5	Electric emergency/booster heater (DHC)
		L1, L2, L3, N, PE

Connected load	Terminal allocation			
2,6 kW	L1			PE
3,0 kW		L2		PE
3,2 kW			L3	PE
5,6 kW	L1	L2		PE
5,8 kW	L1		L3	PE
6,2 kW		L2	L3	PE
8,8 kW	L1	L2	L3	PE

2	X3	Compressor (inverter)
		L1, L2, L3, N, PE
3	X4	Control voltage
		Power supply: L, N, PE
4	X2	Low voltage (BUS cable)
		BUS High H BUS Low L BUS earth ⊥ BUS "+" (is not connected)
5		Earth terminal for screening the LV lead

10.13.3 Power connection WPL 25 AS | WPL 25 ACS

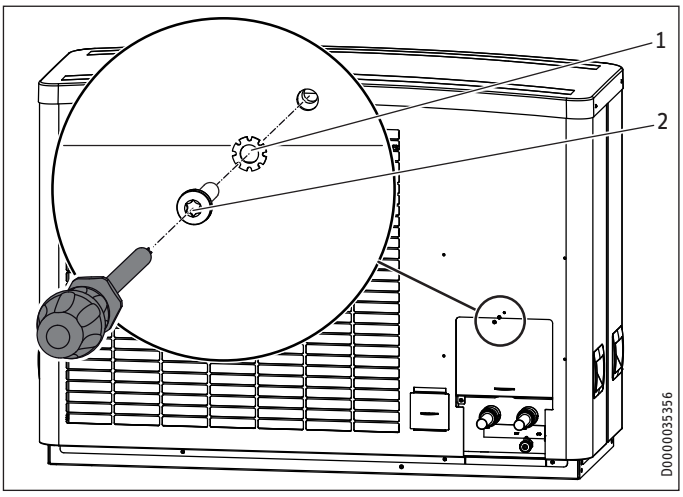


1	X5	Electric emergency/booster heater (DHC)
		L, N, L, N, PE

Connected load	Terminal allocation				
3,0 kW	L	N			PE
3,2 kW			L	N	PE
6,2 kW	L	N	L	N	PE

2	X3	Compressor (inverter)
		L, N, PE
3	X4	Control voltage
		Power supply: L, N, PE
4	X2	Low voltage (BUS cable)
		BUS High H BUS Low L BUS earth ⊥ BUS "+" (is not connected)
5		Earth terminal for screening the LV lead

Closing the wiring chamber



1 Serrated washer
2 Screw

▶ Secure the cover with the screw and serrated washer.

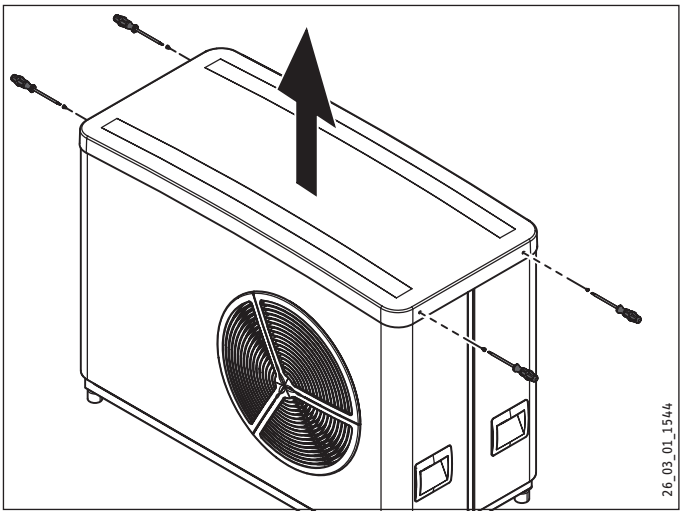
▶ Connect the following components to the heat pump manager in accordance with the technical guides:

- Circulation pump for the heat consumer side
- Outside temperature sensor
- Return sensor (only for operation with buffer cylinder)

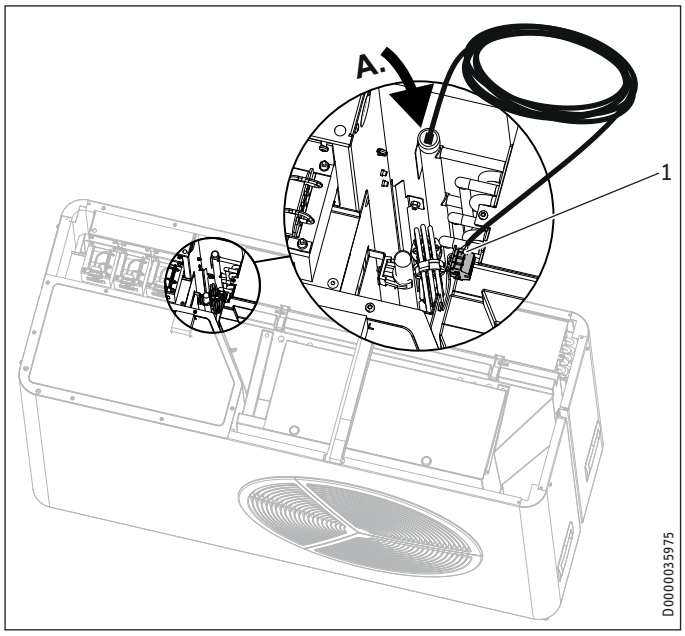
10.13.4Electrical connection of supplementary heating facility

If required, you can mount a ribbon heater on the condensate pan and the condensate hose on site. We recommend that you install a ribbon heater if the routing of the condensate hose means it is at risk of frost or is fully exposed to the elements. A ribbon heater must be fitted if the condensate hose is installed on a wall mounting panel. See also chapter “Electrical connection”.

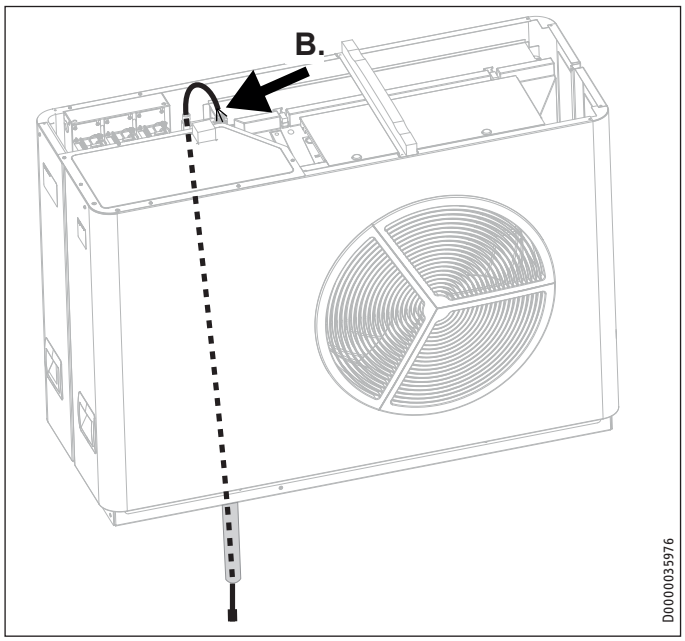
Access to the wiring chamber

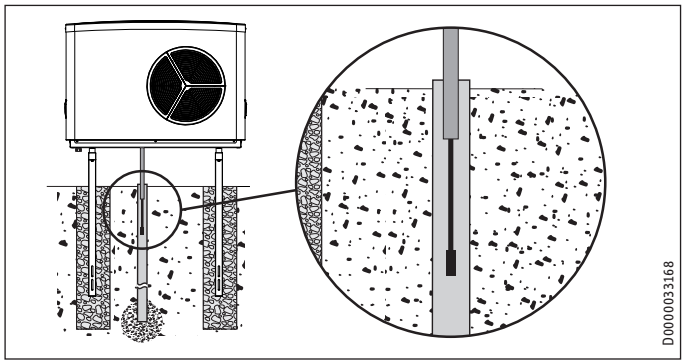


▶ Remove the cover.

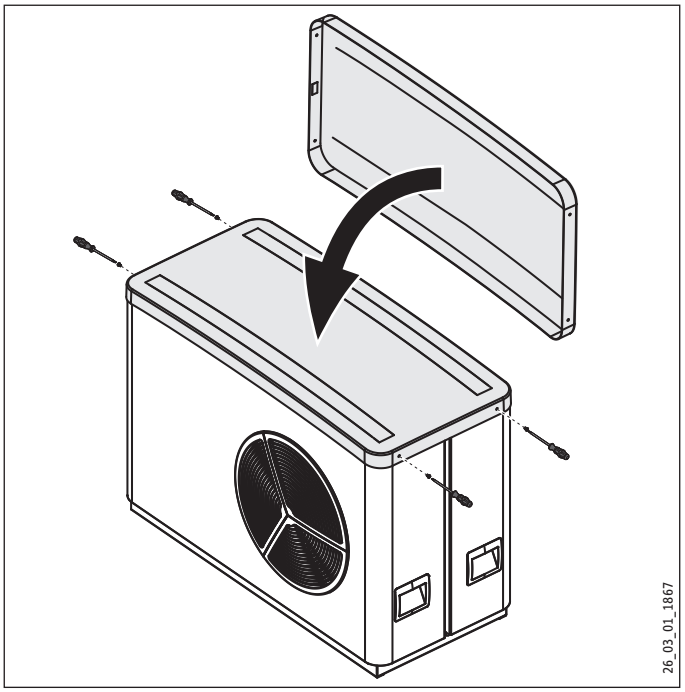


1	Electrical connection for ribbon heater Power supply: L, N, PE





Closing the wiring chamber



- ▶ Position the cover on the appliance.
- ▶ Secure the cover with the four screws.

11. Commissioning

A WPM 3 heat pump manager is required to operate the appliance. All necessary adjustments prior to and during operation are made on this device.

Only qualified contractors may carry out the adjustments on the heat pump manager commissioning report, commission the appliance and instruct the owner in its use.

Carry out commissioning in accordance with these installation instructions and the operating and installation instructions of the heat pump manager. Our customer service can assist with commissioning, which is a chargeable service.

Where this appliance is intended for commercial use, the rules of the relevant Health & Safety at Work Act must be observed at commissioning. For further details, check your local authorising body.

After commissioning, complete the commissioning report that is included in these instructions.

11.1 Checks before commissioning

Before commissioning, check the following points.

11.1.1 Heating system

- Have you filled the heating system to the correct pressure, and opened the quick-action air vent valve?

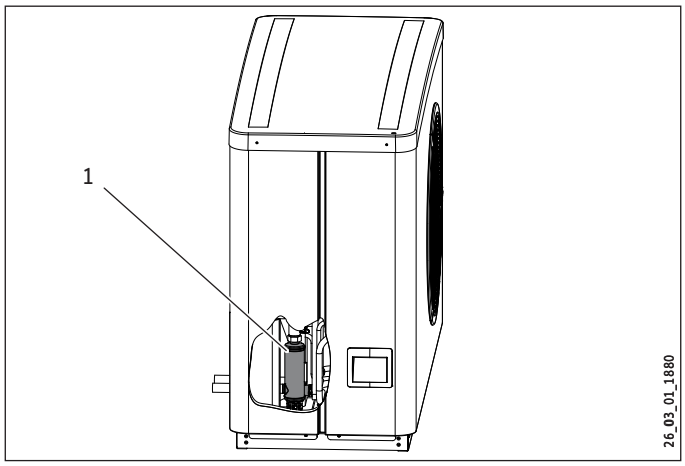
11.1.2 Temperature sensor

- Have you correctly positioned and connected the outside temperature sensor and the return temperature sensor (in conjunction with a buffer cylinder)?

11.1.3 High limit safety cut-out

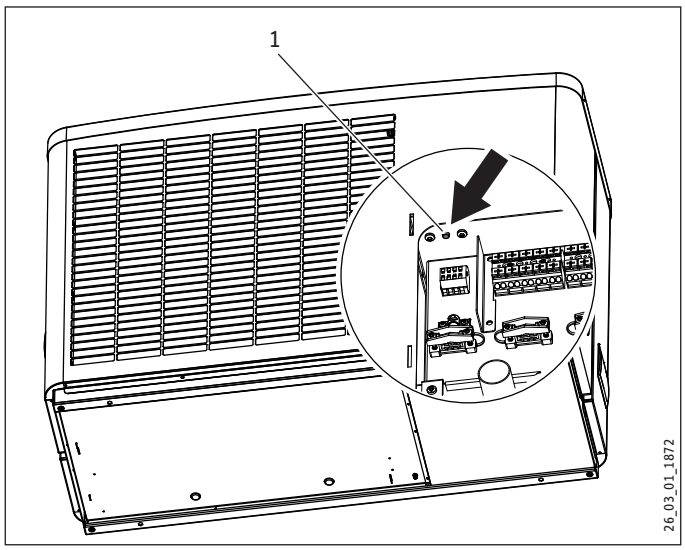
In ambient temperatures of below -15 °C it is possible that the high limit safety cut-out of the electrical emergency/booster heater may trip.

► Check whether the high limit safety cut-out has tripped.



1 Electric emergency/booster heater

► Remove the cause of the fault.



1 High limit safety cut-out reset button

► Reset the high limit safety cut-out by pressing the reset button.

11.1.4 Power supply

- Have you correctly connected the power supply?

11.2 Using the appliance with an external second heat generator

The appliance is factory set for Compressor operation with an electric emergency/booster heater. If the appliance is used in dual mode with an external second heat generator or as a module with an additional identical heat pump, you must set the DIP switch to WP Type 4 (see chapter "Troubleshooting / Checking the IWS DIP switch settings / Compressor mode with an external second heat generator").

11.3 Settings

11.3.1 Heating curve adjustment

The efficiency of a heat pump decreases as the flow temperature rises. The heating curve should therefore be adjusted with care. Heating curves that are set too high cause the zone valves and thermostatic valves to close, which may lead to the minimum flow rate required for the heating circuit not being achieved.

► Observe the WPM 3 operating and installation instructions.

The following steps will help you to adjust the heating curve correctly:

- Fully open thermostatic or zone valves in a lead room (e.g. living room and bathroom).
  We do not recommend installing thermostatic or zone valves in the lead room. Control the temperature for these rooms via remote control.
- At different outside temperatures (e.g. –10 °C and +10 °C), adjust the heating curve so the required temperature is set in the lead room.

Standard values for the start:

Parameter	Underfloor heating system	Radiator heating system
Heating curve	0.4	0.8
Control dynamic	25	50
Room temperature	21 °C	23 °C

If the room temperature in spring and autumn is too low (approx. 10 °C outside temperature), the value of parameter SET ROOM TEMPERATURE must be raised in the heat pump manager menu under SETTINGS / HEATING / HEATING CIRCUIT.

Note
If no remote control is installed, raising the parameter "room temperature" leads to a parallel offset of the heating curve.

Increase the parameter "heating curve" if the room temperature is not high enough when outside temperatures are low.

If the parameter "heating curve" has been raised, adjust the zone valve or thermostatic valve in the lead room to the required temperature at high outside temperatures.

Material losses
Never reduce the temperature in the entire building by closing all zone or thermostatic valves, but by using the setback programs.

When everything has been implemented correctly, the system can be heated to its maximum operating temperature and vented once again.

Material losses
With underfloor heating systems, observe the maximum permissible temperature for the system.

11.3.2 Further WPM 3 settings

For operation without buffer cylinder

- ▶ Connect the heating circuit pump to the buffer cylinder primary pump terminals in accordance with the technical guide.

When everything has been implemented correctly, the system can be heated to its maximum operating temperature and vented once again.

Material losses
With underfloor heating systems, observe the maximum permissible temperature for the underfloor heating system.

For operation with buffer cylinder

- ▶ Call up the BUFFER OPERATION parameter in the heat pump manager menu under SETTINGS / HEATING / STANDARD SETTING.
- ▶ Set the parameter to ON.
- ▶ Connect the heating circuit pump to the buffer cylinder primary pump terminals in accordance with the technical guide.

When using the heat-up program

If you use the heat-up program, make the following settings on the WPM 3:

- ▶ Initially set parameter “DUAL MODE TEMP HZG” to 30 °C.
- ▶ Then set parameter “LOWER APP LIMIT HZG” to 30 °C.

Note
After completing the heat-up process, reset the parameter “DUAL MODE TEMP HZG” and “LOWER APP LIMIT HZG” to their respective standard values or to the respective system values.

11.4 Operation and control

Material losses
Never interrupt the power supply, even outside the heating season. The system's active frost protection is not guaranteed if the power supply is interrupted.

The system does not have to be switched off in summer. The heat pump manager has an automatic summer / winter changeover.

11.5 Decommissioning

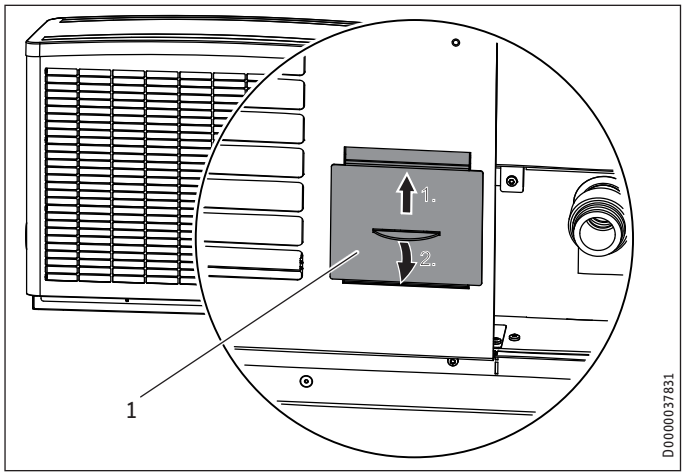
If the system is to be taken out of use, set the WPM 3 to standby. This retains the safety functions designed to protect the system (e.g. frost protection).

Material losses
If the heat pump and frost protection are completely switched off, drain the system on the water side.

12. Maintenance

We recommend that you perform an annual inspection (to establish the current condition of the system), and as required have maintenance carried out (to return the system to its original condition).

Check the condensate drain (visual inspection). Remove contaminants and blockages immediately.



1 Inspection port

Material losses
Keep the air discharge and intake apertures free from snow and ice.

Remove any leaves or other foreign bodies from the evaporator fins periodically.

13. Troubleshooting

WARNING Electrocution
- ▶ **Before any work, isolate the appliance from the power supply at the control panel.**

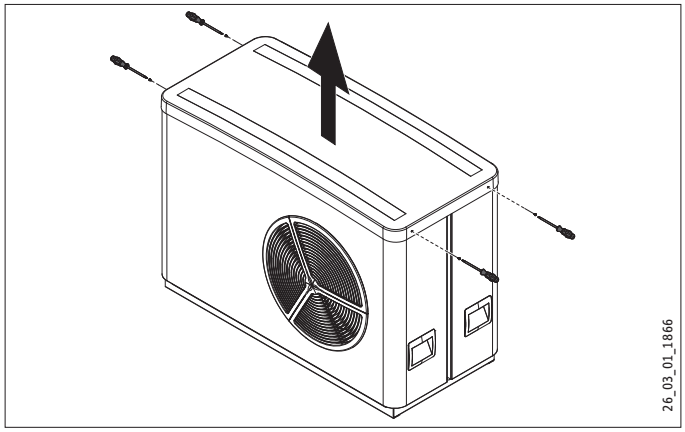
Following isolation from the mains supply, parts of the appliance may remain live for up to 2 minutes since the capacitors still have to discharge into the inverter.

Note
Please observe the heat pump manager operating and installation instructions.

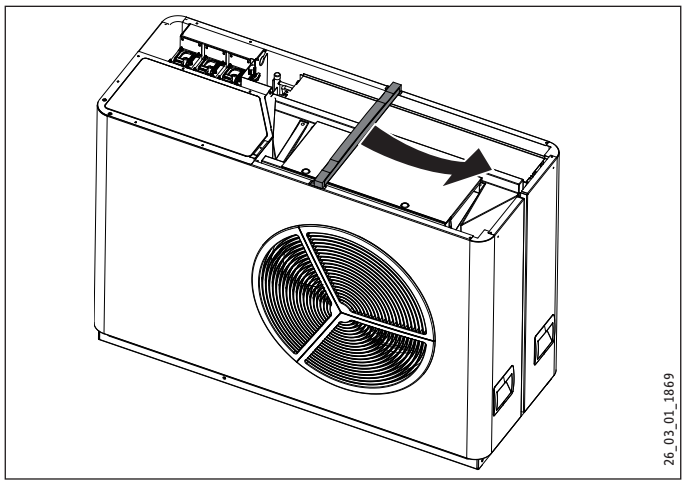
If a fault cannot be located during service using the heat pump manager, open the control panel in emergencies and check the IWS settings. This check must only be carried out by a qualified contractor.

13.5.1 Checking the IWS DIP switch settings

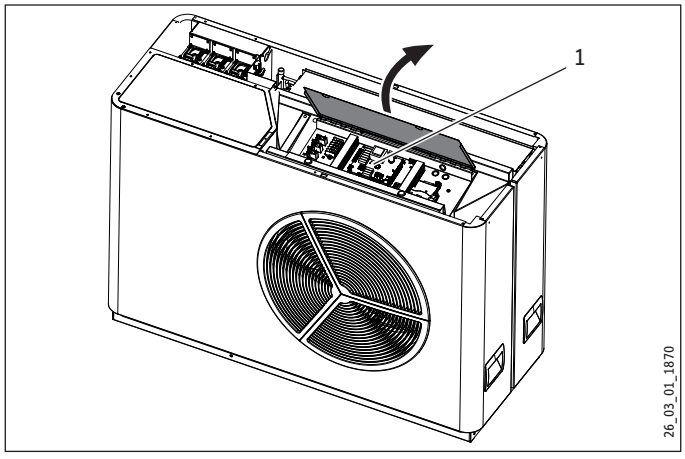
Carry out the following steps to make the IWS accessible.



▶ Remove the cover.



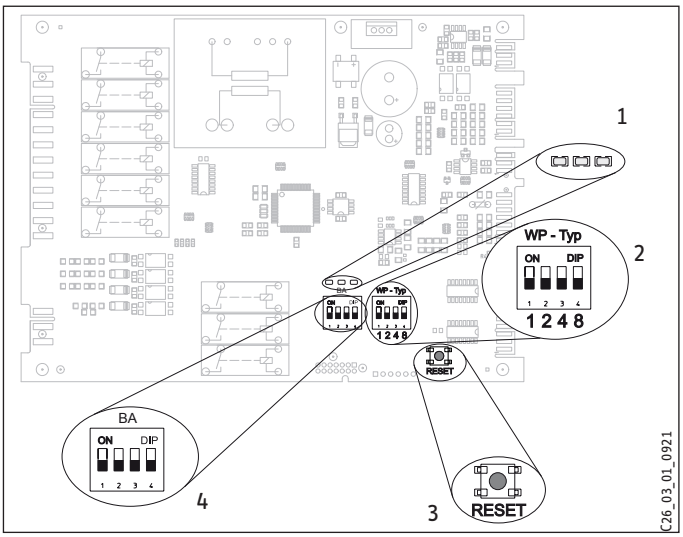
▶ Remove the bracket highlighted in grey.



1 IWS

▶ Lift the cover.

IWS

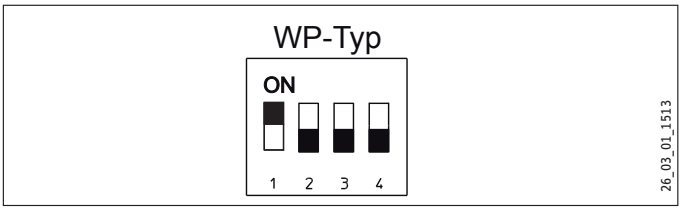


1 LEDs
2 DIP switch (WP-Typ)
3 Reset button
4 DIP switch (BA)

DIP switch (WP-Typ)

With the DIP switch ("WP-Typ"), you can select the various heat pump types on the IWS.

Factory setting
Compressor mode with electric emergency/booster heater



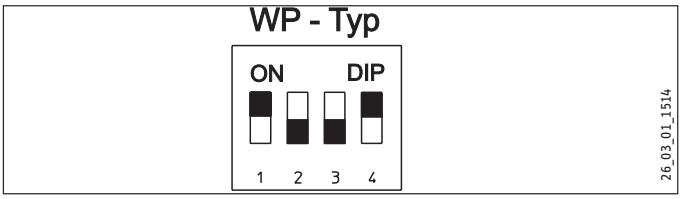
▶ Check whether the DIP switch is set correctly.

Compressor mode with an external second heat generator

Damage to the appliance and environment
In this case, do not connect the electric emergency/booster heater.

If the appliance is operated in dual mode with an external second heat generator or as a module with a further heat pump of the same design, set the DIP switch to "WP Type 4".

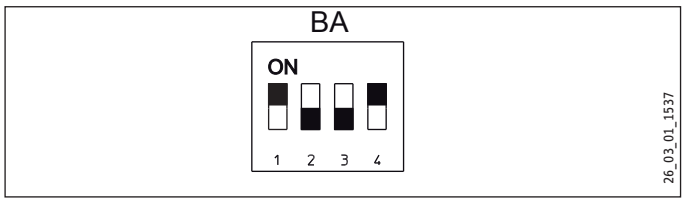
▶ Set the DIP switch as follows.



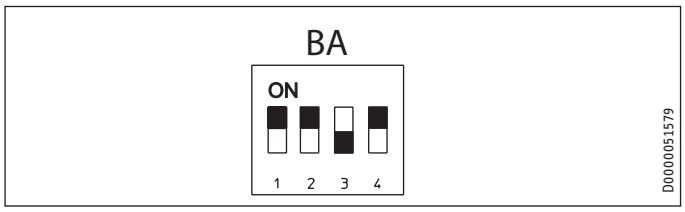
DIP switch (BA)

▶ Check whether the DIP switch (BA) is set correctly.

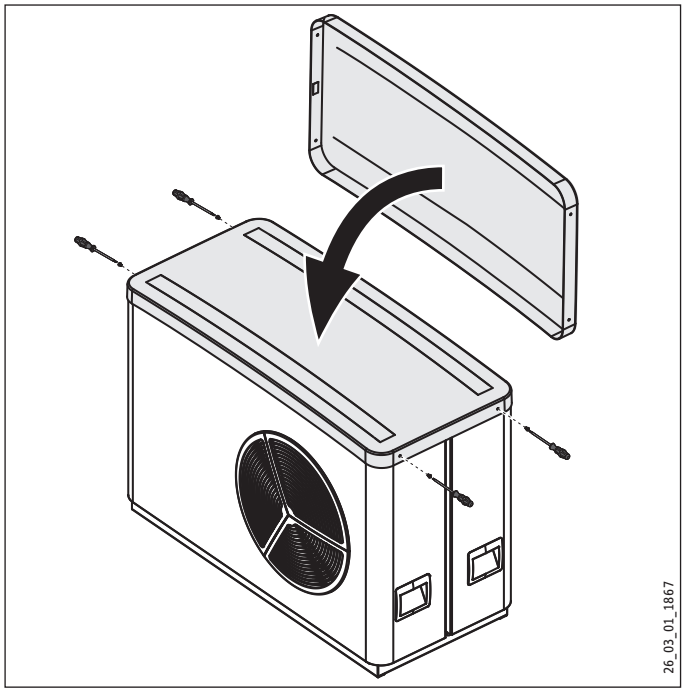
Heating operation



Cooling operation



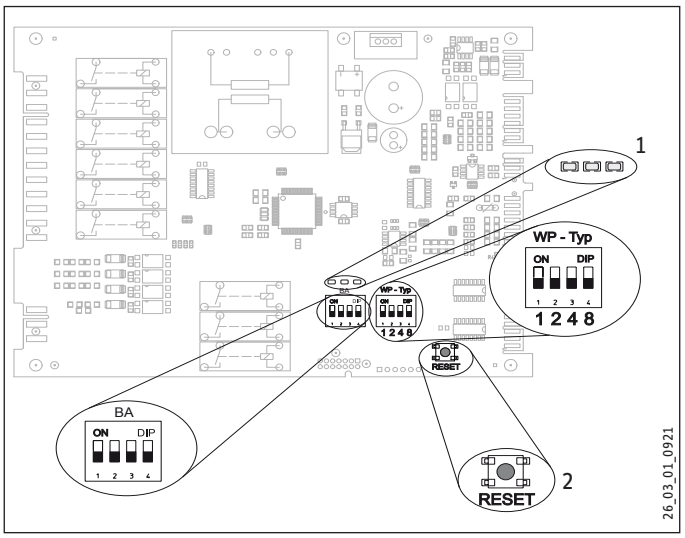
13.5.2 Closing the wiring chamber



▶ Position the cover on the appliance.

▶ Secure the cover with the four screws.

13.1 Light emitting diodes (LEDs)



1 LEDs
2 Reset button

The following table shows the meaning of the LEDs of the IWS.

LED indicator	Meaning
Red LED flashes	Single fault. Appliance stops and restarts after 10 minutes, and the LED extinguishes.
Red LED illuminates	More than 5 faults within 2 hours run. The appliance is shut down permanently and only restarts following a reset on the IWS. The internal fault counter will then be reset. The appliance can be restarted after 10 minutes. The LED extinguishes.
Green LED (centre) flashes	The heat pump is initialising.
Green LED (centre) illuminates	The heat pump has been initialised successfully and the connection with the WPM 3 is active.

Faults indicated by the red LED:

- High pressure fault
- Low pressure fault
- Other fault and
- Hardware fault on the IWS (see fault list)

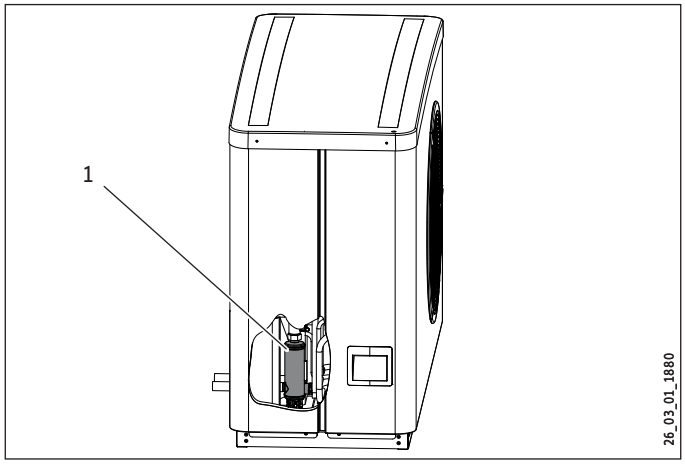
13.2 Reset button

If the IWS was not initialised successfully, you can reset the settings with this button.

▶ For this, also observe chapter "Reinitialising the IWS" in the heat pump manager operating and installation instructions.

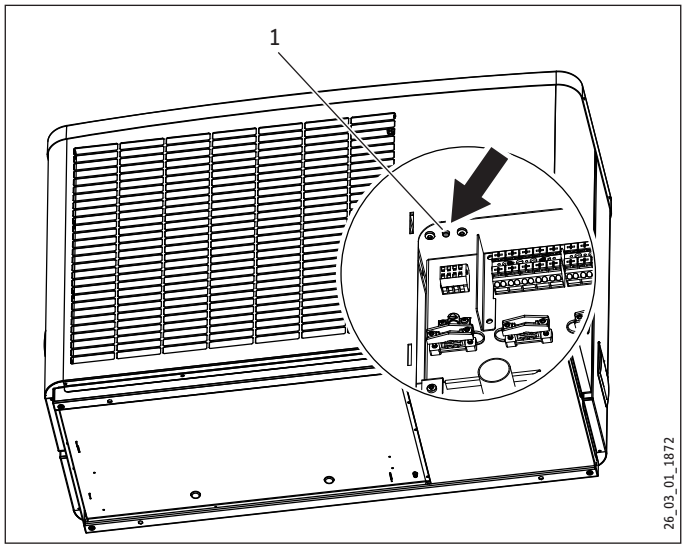
13.3 Resetting the high limit safety cut-out

The electric emergency/booster heater stops if the heating water temperature exceeds 85 °C, for example on account of a low flow rate.



1 Electric emergency/booster heater

▶ Remove the cause of the fault.



1 High limit safety cut-out reset button

▶ Reset the high limit safety cut-out by pressing the reset button.

▶ Check whether the heating water is being circulated at a sufficient flow rate.

13.4 Fan noise

The heat pump draws heat from the outdoor air. This causes the outdoor air to cool down. At outside temperatures of 0 °C to 8 °C, the air may be cooled to below freezing point. If under these conditions precipitation occurs in the form of rain or fog, ice may form on the air grille, the fan blades or the air routing. If the fan comes into contact with this ice, noise develops.

How to remedy rhythmically scratching or grinding noises:

▶ Check whether the condensate drain is free from obstruction.

▶ Check whether the design output and temperature are set correctly. Ice formation is particularly pronounced when a high heating output is demanded at moderate outside temperatures.

▶ Carry out a manual defrost, repeatedly if required, until the fan runs free again.

▶ At outside temperatures above + 1 °C, switch the appliance off for around 1 hour or switch it over to emergency mode. After this, the ice should have melted.

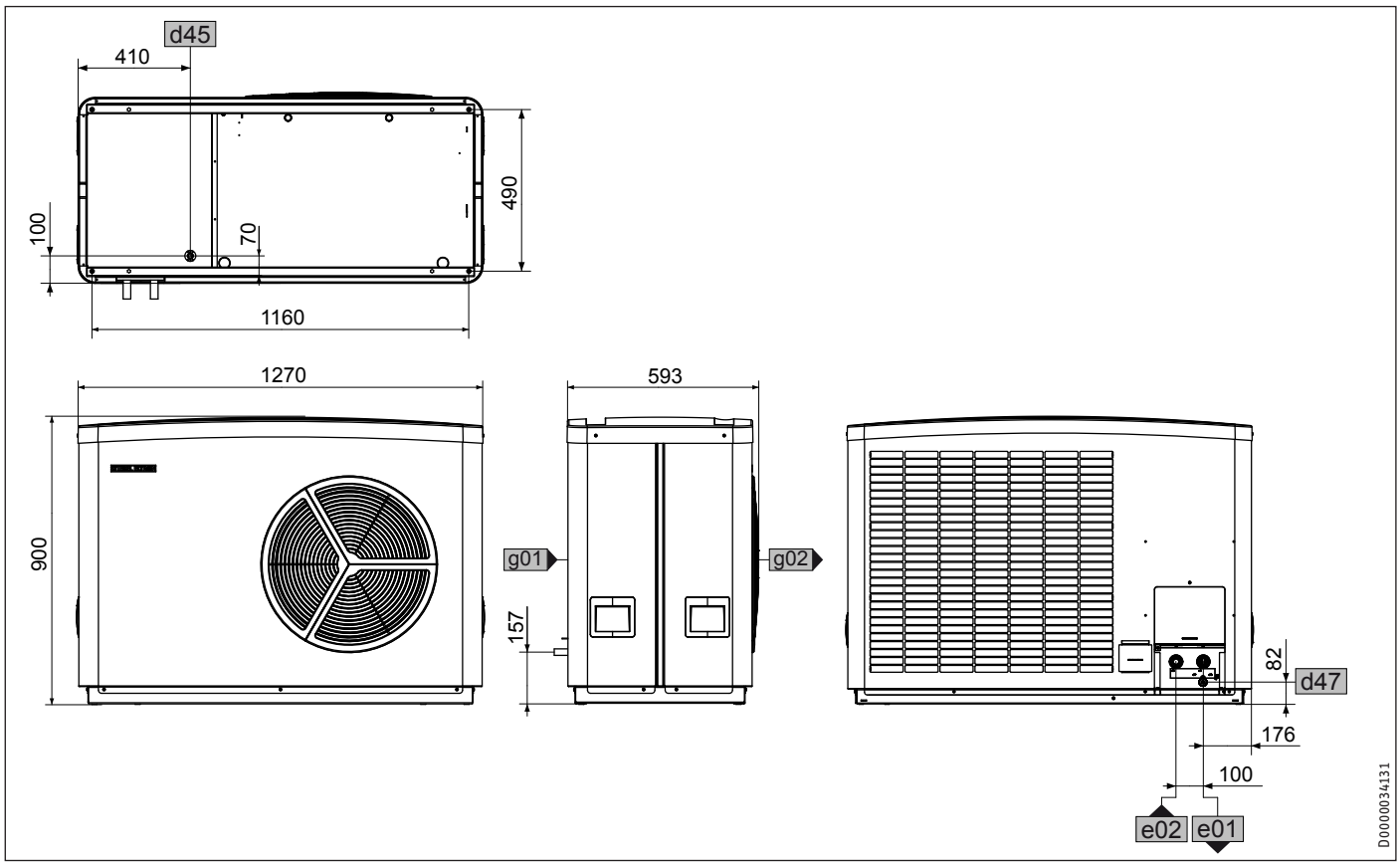
▶ Check whether the appliance is installed in line with the installation conditions.

▶ If the noises occur frequently, notify customer support.

Troubleshooting

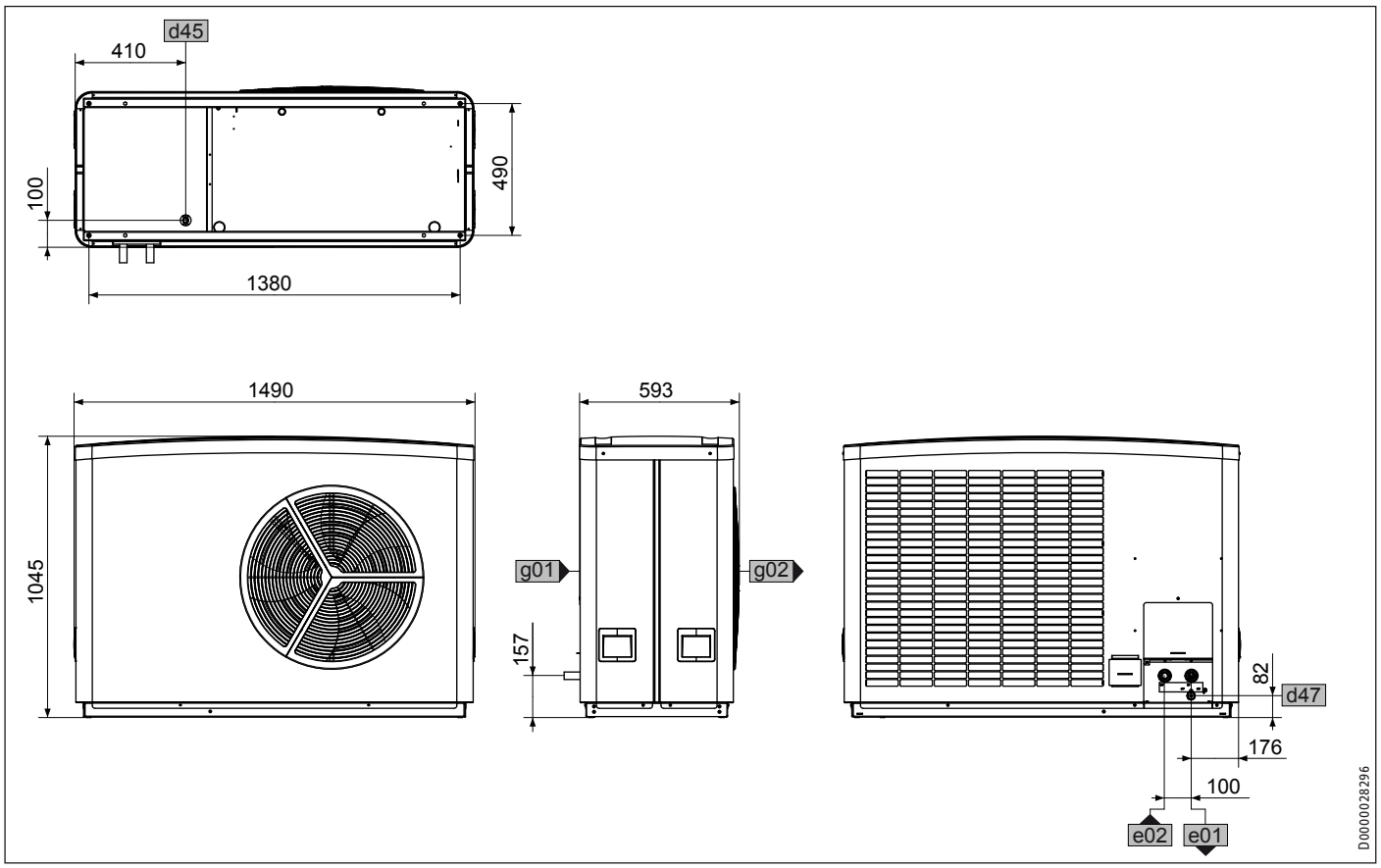
14. Specification

14.1 Dimensions and connections WPL 15 AS | WPL 15 ACS



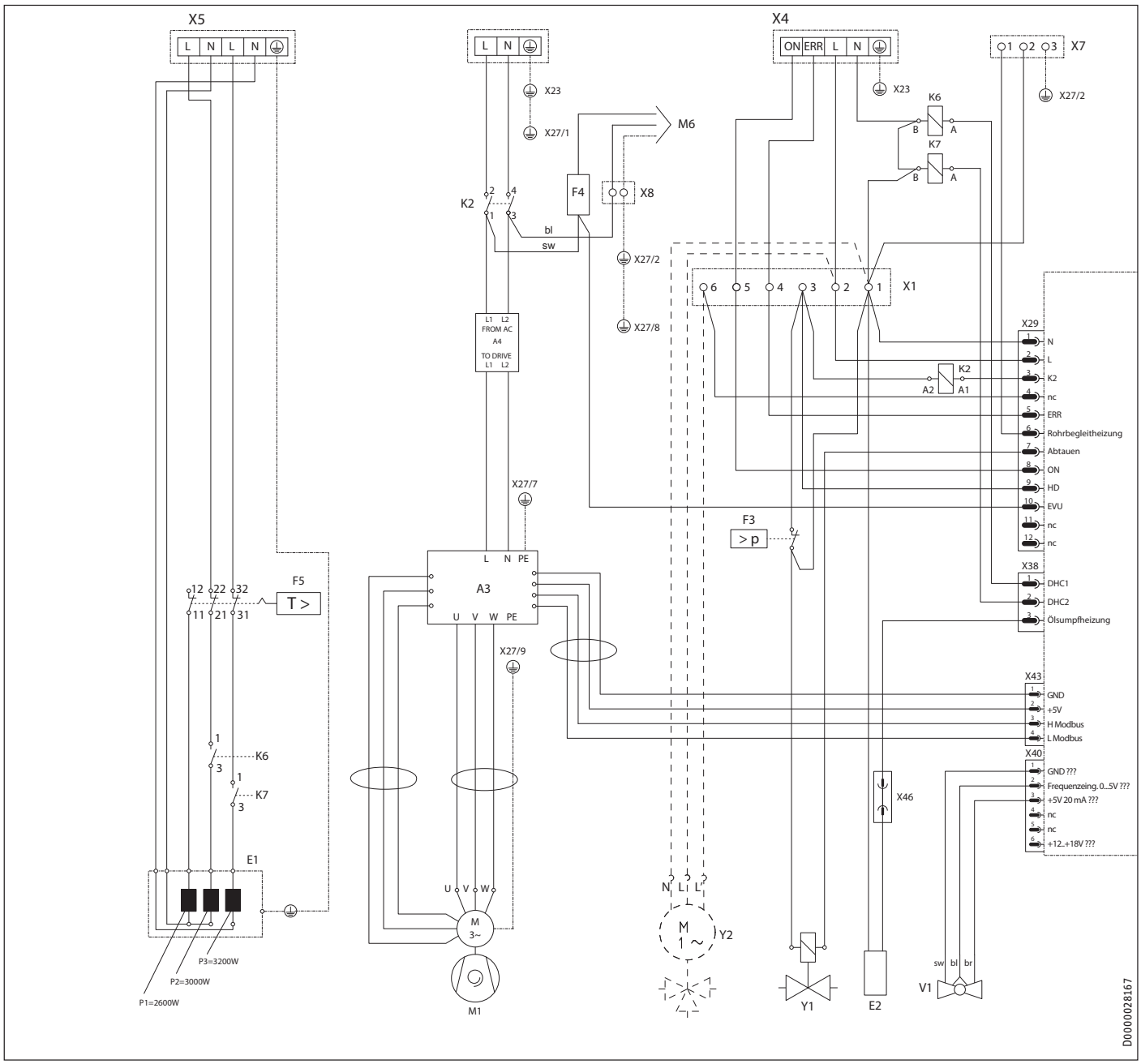
				WPL 15 AS	WPL 15 ACS
e01	Heating flow	Type of connection		Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection
		Diameter	mm	28	28
e02	Heating return	Type of connection		Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection
		Diameter	mm	28	28
d45	Condensate drain	Diameter	mm	22	22
d47	Drain				
g01	Air intake				
g02	Air discharge				

14.2 Dimensions and connections WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AS | WPL 25 AC | WPL 25 ACS

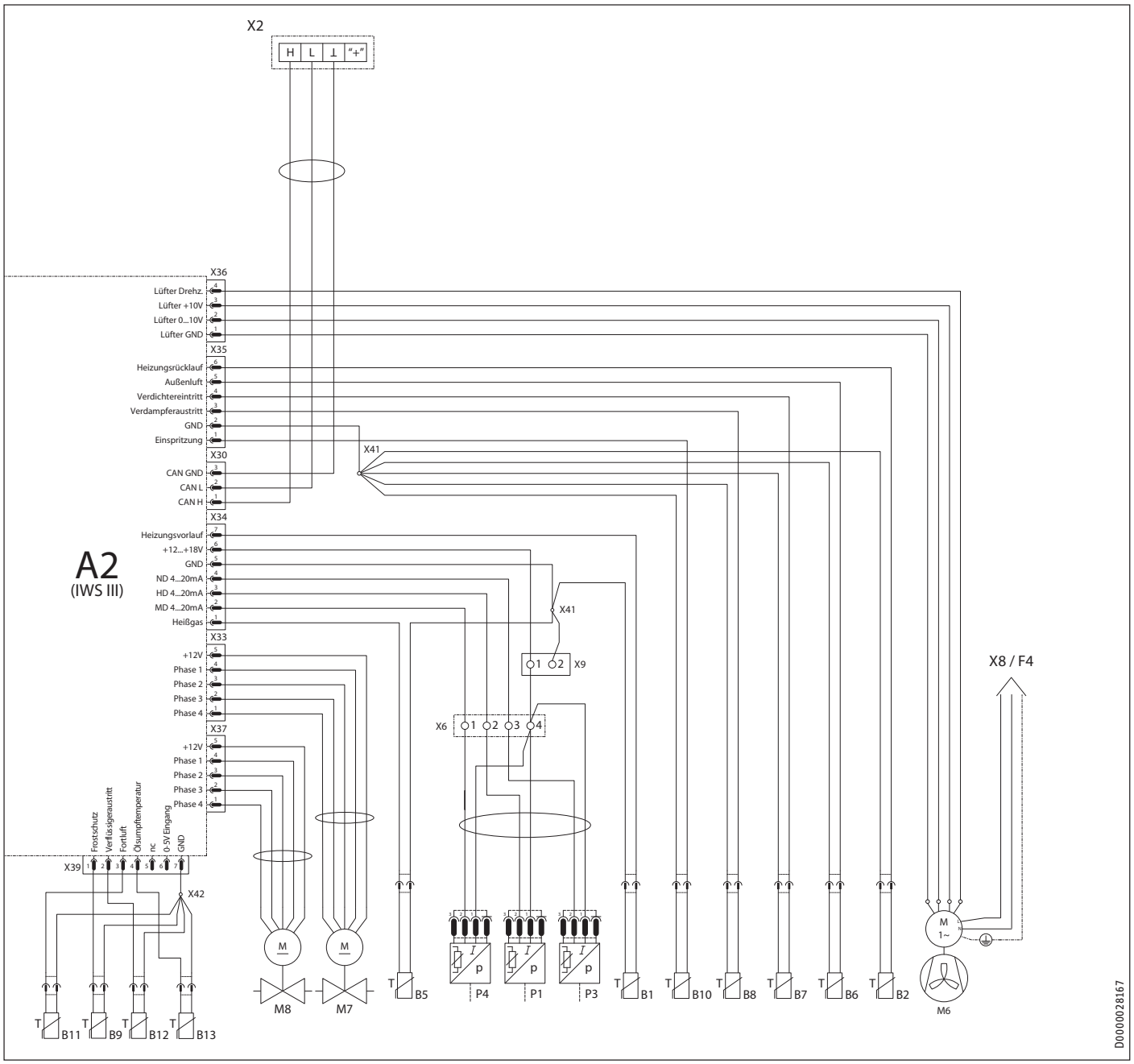


				WPL 25 A	WPL 25 AC	WPL 25 AS	WPL 25 ACS
e01	Heating flow	Type of connection		Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection
		Diameter	mm	28	28	28	28
e02	Heating return	Type of connection		Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection	Plug-in connection
		Diameter	mm	28	28	28	28
d45	Condensate drain	Diameter	mm	22	22	20	20
d47	Drain						
g01	Air intake						
g02	Air discharge						

14.3 Wiring diagram for WPL 15 AS | WPL 25 AS | WPL 15 ACS | WPL 25 ACS (single-phase)

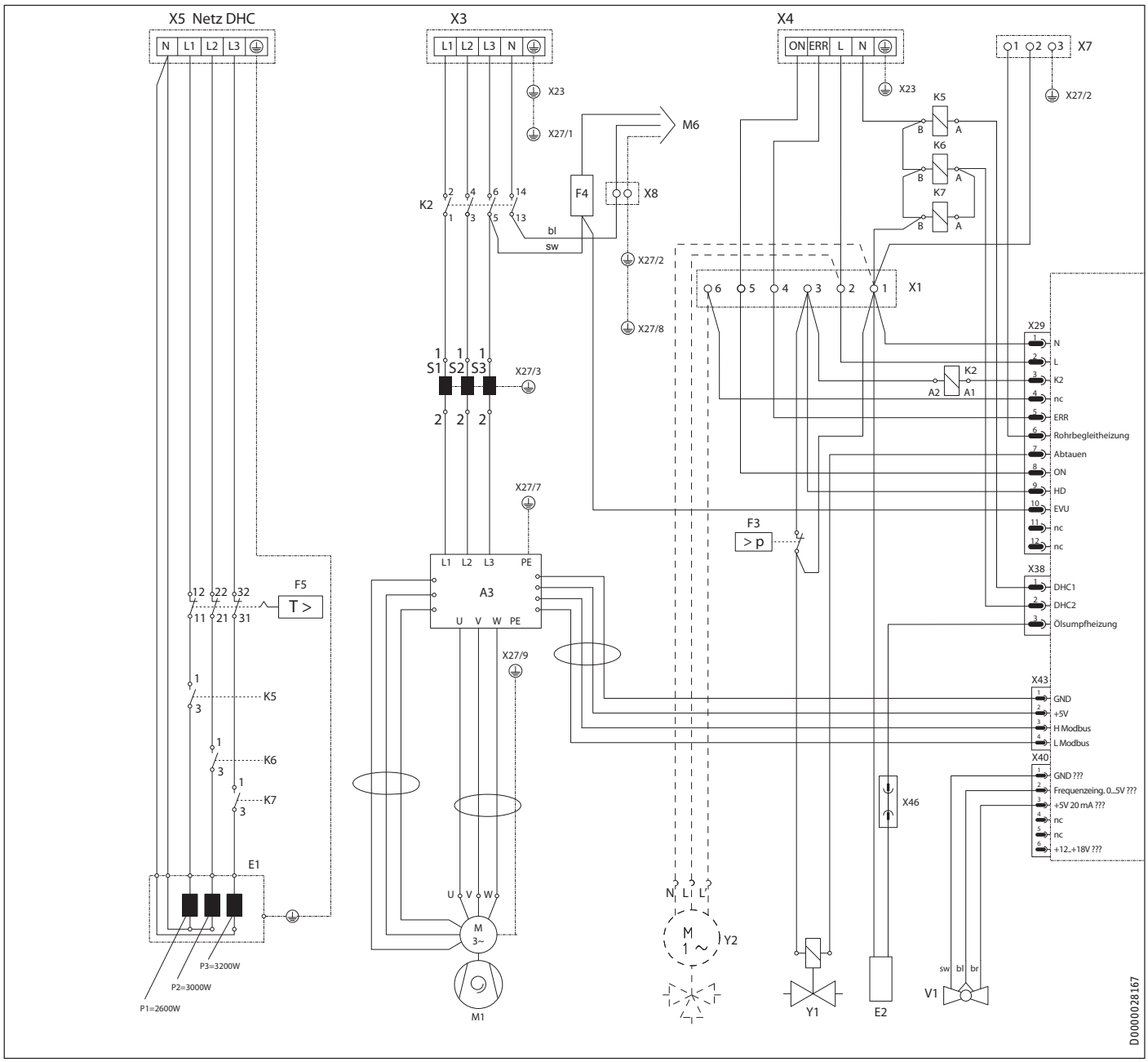


A2 Integral heat pump control unit (IWS)
A3 Inverter compressor
A4 Filter assembly
B1 Heating flow temperature sensor - KTY
B2 Heating return temperature sensor - KTY
B5 Hot gas temperature sensor - PT1000
B6 Outdoor air temperature sensor - PT1000
B7 Compressor intake temperature sensor - PT1000
B8 Evaporator discharge temperature sensor - PT1000
B9 Frost protection temperature sensor - KTY
B10 Injection temperature sensor - PT1000
B11 Exhaust air temperature sensor - KTY
B12 Condenser outlet temperature sensor - KTY
B13 Oil sump temperature sensor - KTY
E1 DHC
E2 Oil sump heater
F3 High pressure switch 42 bar
F4 Fuse 10 A (fan)
F5 High limit safety cut-out for DHC
K2 Compressor start contactor L
K5 DHC relay
K6 DHC relay
M1 Compressor motor
M6 Fan motor
M7 Electrical expansion valve stepper motor
M8 Electrical injection valve stepper motor
P1 High pressure sensor (42 bar)
P3 Low pressure sensor (16 bar)
P4 Mean pressure sensor (30 bar)
V1 Flow sensor
X1 Internal distribution terminal
X2 External BUS terminal

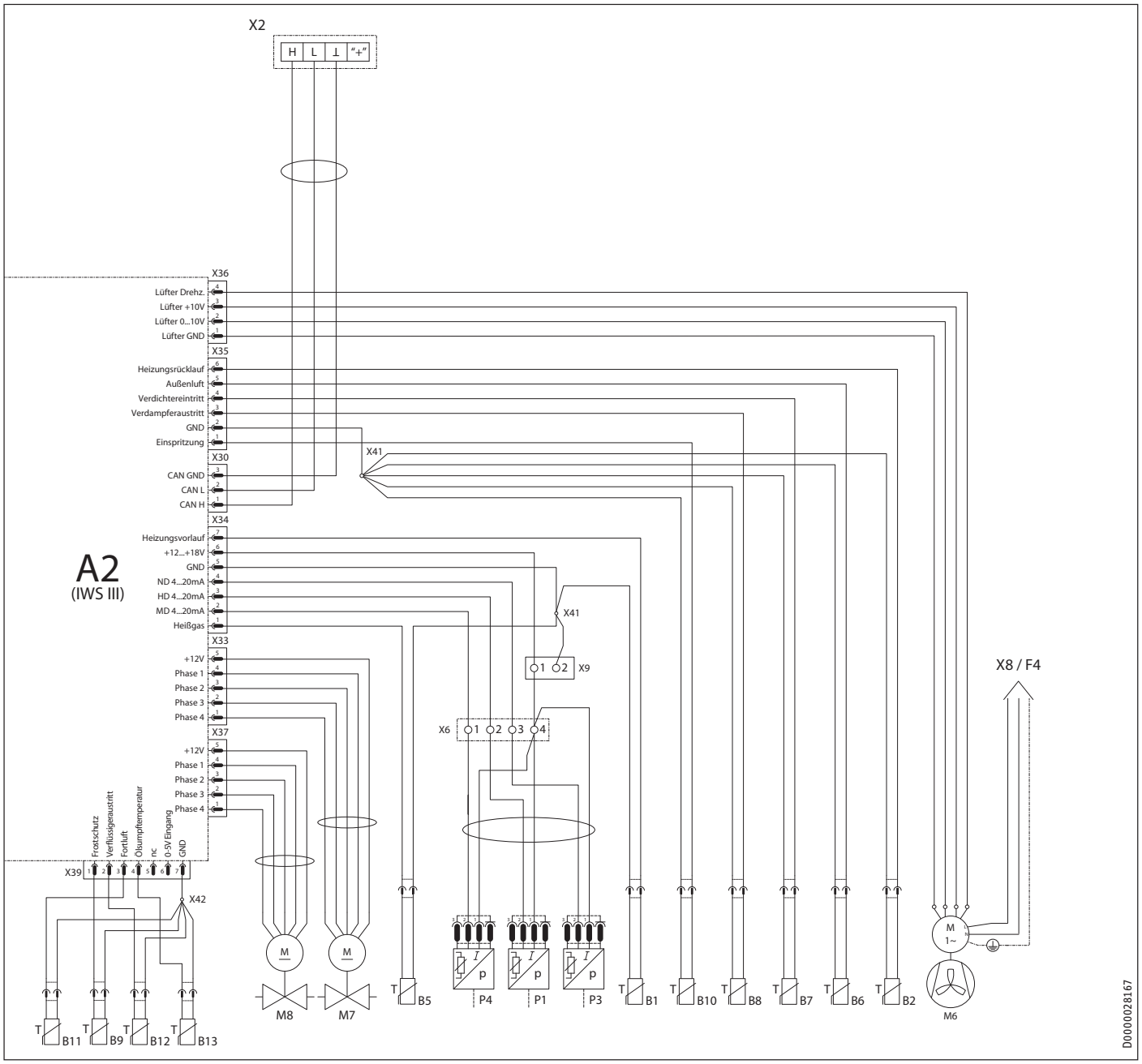


X3 External power terminal
X4 External control terminal
X5 External DHC terminal
X6 4-pole terminal
X7 3-pole terminal
X8 2-pole terminal
X23 Power supply earth block
X27 Earth stud
X29 IWS plug 12-pin - control unit
X30 IWS plug 3-pin - BUS
X33 IWS plug 5-pin - electrical expansion valve
X34 IWS plug 7-pin - sensors
X35 IWS plug 6-pin - temperature sensors
X36 IWS plug 3-pin - fan
X37 IWS plug 5-pin - electrical injection valve
X38 IWS plug 3-pin - oil sump
X39 IWS plug 7-pin - temperature
X40 IWS plug 6-pin - HT special
X41 Link PCB ground
X42 Link PCB ground
X43 IWS plug 3-pin - Modbus
X45 Plug-in connector
Y1 Diverter valve - defrost
Y2 Diverter valve (only for WPL ACS)

14.4 Wiring diagram for WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AC (3-phase)



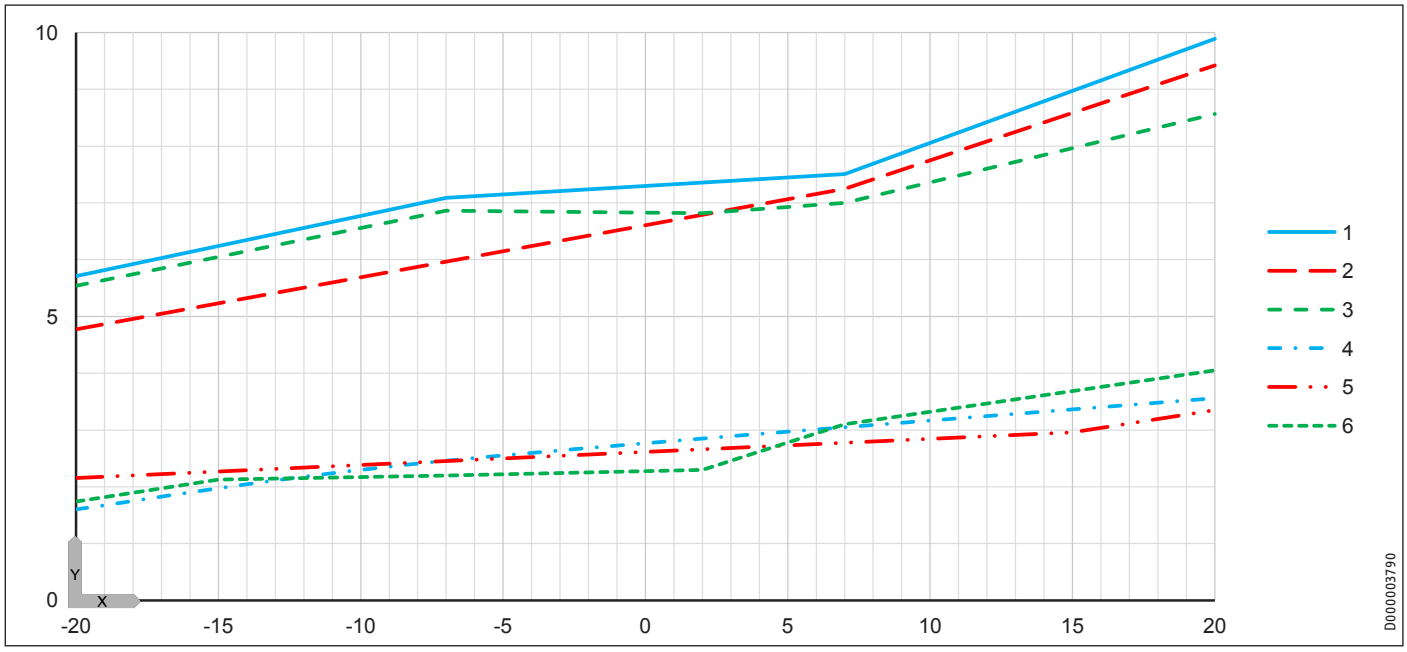
A2 Integral heat pump control unit (IWS)
A3 Inverter compressor
B1 Heating flow temperature sensor - KTY
B2 Heating return temperature sensor - KTY
B5 Hot gas temperature sensor - PT1000
B6 Outdoor air temperature sensor - PT1000
B7 Compressor intake temperature sensor - PT1000
B8 Evaporator discharge temperature sensor - PT1000
B9 Frost protection temperature sensor - KTY
B10 Injection temperature sensor - PT1000
B11 Exhaust air temperature sensor - KTY
B12 Condenser outlet temperature sensor - KTY
B13 Oil sump temperature sensor - KTY
E1 DHC
E2 Oil sump heater
F3 High pressure switch 42 bar
F4 Fuse 10 A (fan)
F5 High limit safety cut-out for DHC
K2 Compressor start contactor L
K5 DHC relay
K6 DHC relay
K7 DHC relay
M1 Compressor motor
M6 Fan motor
M7 Electrical expansion valve stepper motor
M8 Electrical injection valve stepper motor
P1 High pressure sensor (42 bar)
P3 Low pressure sensor (16 bar)
P4 Mean pressure sensor (30 bar)
S1 Sinter filter coil
S2 Sinter filter coil
S3 Sinter filter coil
V1 Flow sensor
X1 Internal distribution terminal



X2 External BUS terminal
X3 External power terminal
X4 External control terminal
X5 External DHC terminal
X6 4-pole terminal
X7 3-pole terminal
X8 2-pole terminal
X23 Power supply earth block
X27 Earth stud
X29 IWS plug 12-pin - control unit
X30 IWS plug 3-pin - BUS
X33 IWS plug 5-pin - electrical expansion valve
X34 IWS plug 7-pin - sensors
X35 IWS plug 6-pin - temperature sensors
X36 IWS plug 3-pin - fan
X37 IWS plug 5-pin - electrical injection valve
X38 IWS plug 3-pin - oil sump
X39 IWS plug 7-pin - temperature
X40 IWS plug 6-pin - HT special
X41 Link PCB ground
X42 Link PCB ground
X43 IWS plug 3-pin - Modbus
Y1 Diverter valve - defrost
Y2 Diverter valve (only for WPL AC)

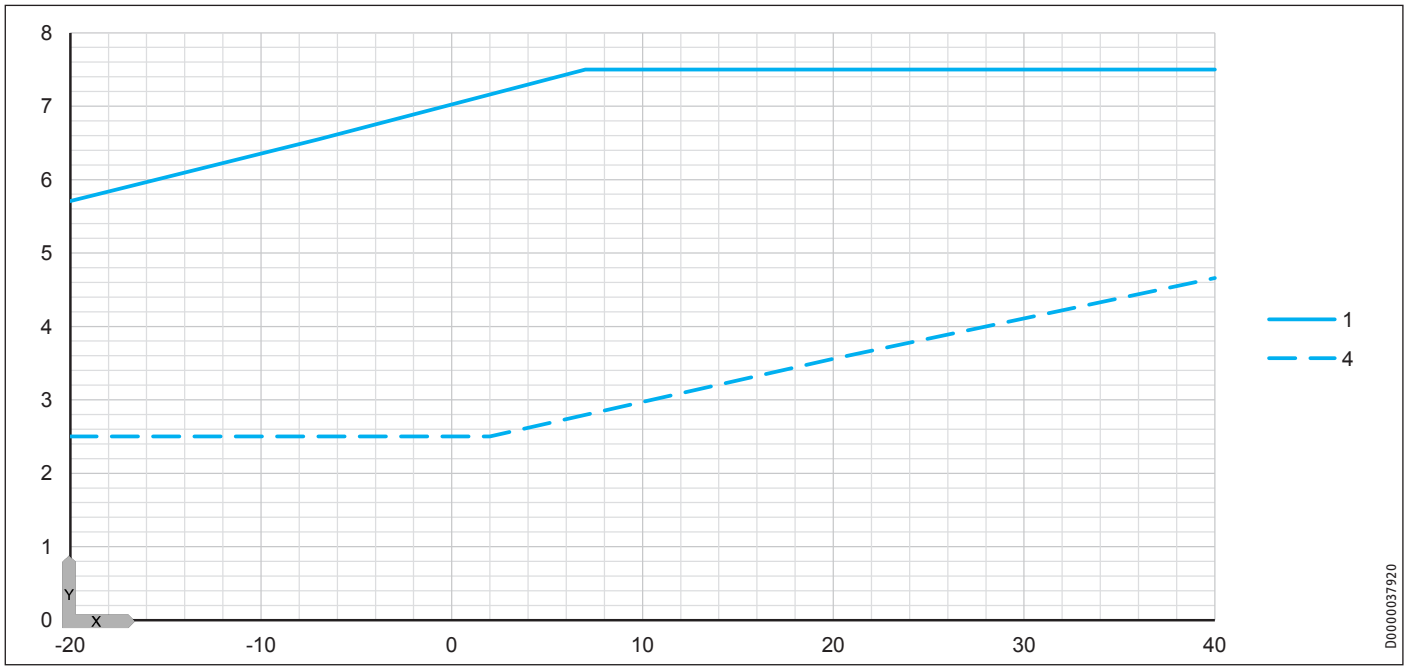
14.5 Output diagrams WPL 15 AS | WPL 15 ACS

Heating output



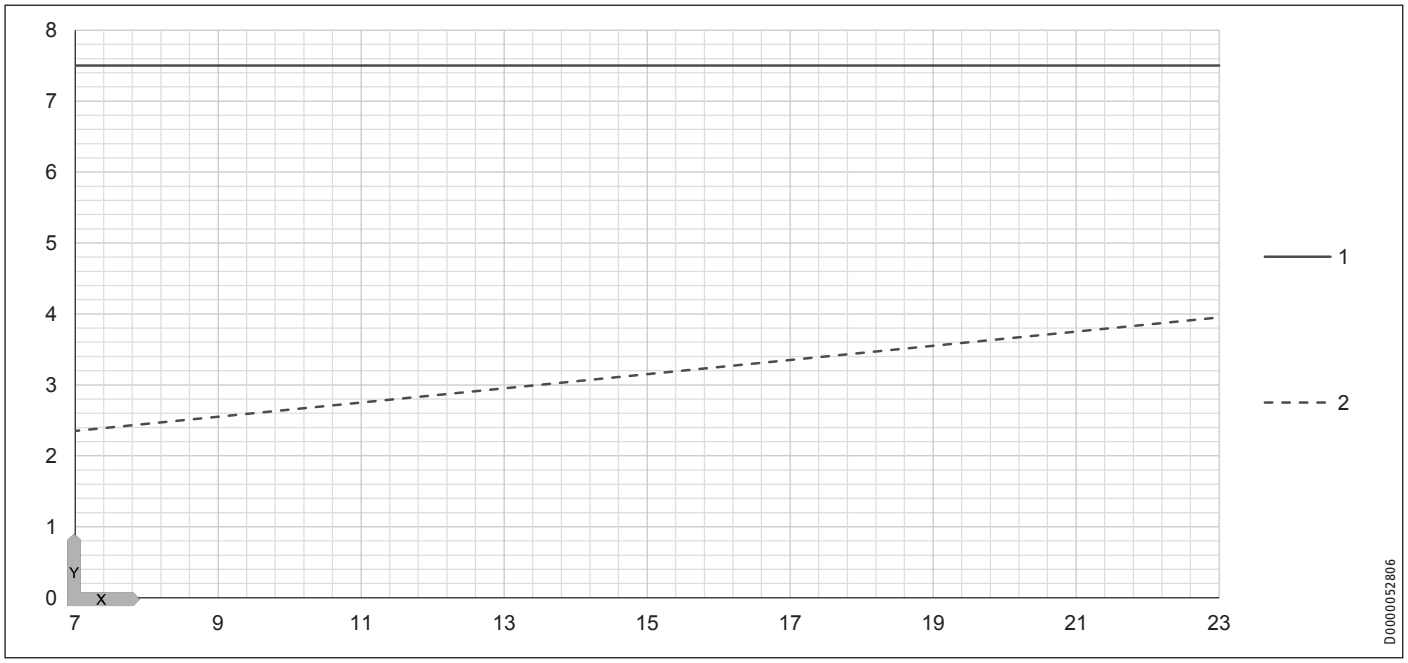
X Outside temperature [°C]
Y Heating output [kW]
1 max. W55
2 max. W45
3 max. W35
4 min. W55
5 min. W45
6 min. W35

DHW output



X Outside temperature [°C]
Y DHW output [kW]
1 max. W55
4 min. W55

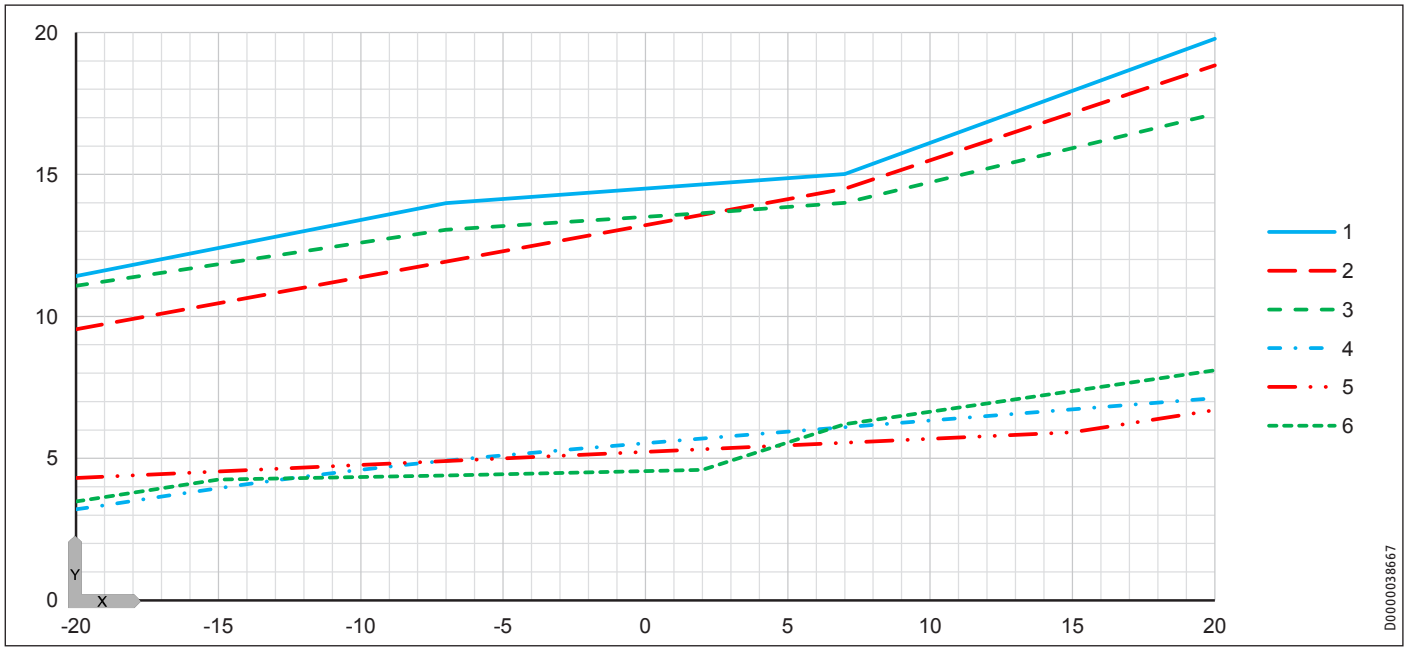
Cooling capacity



X Flow temperature [°C]
Y Cooling capacity [kW]
1 max. W35
2 min. W35

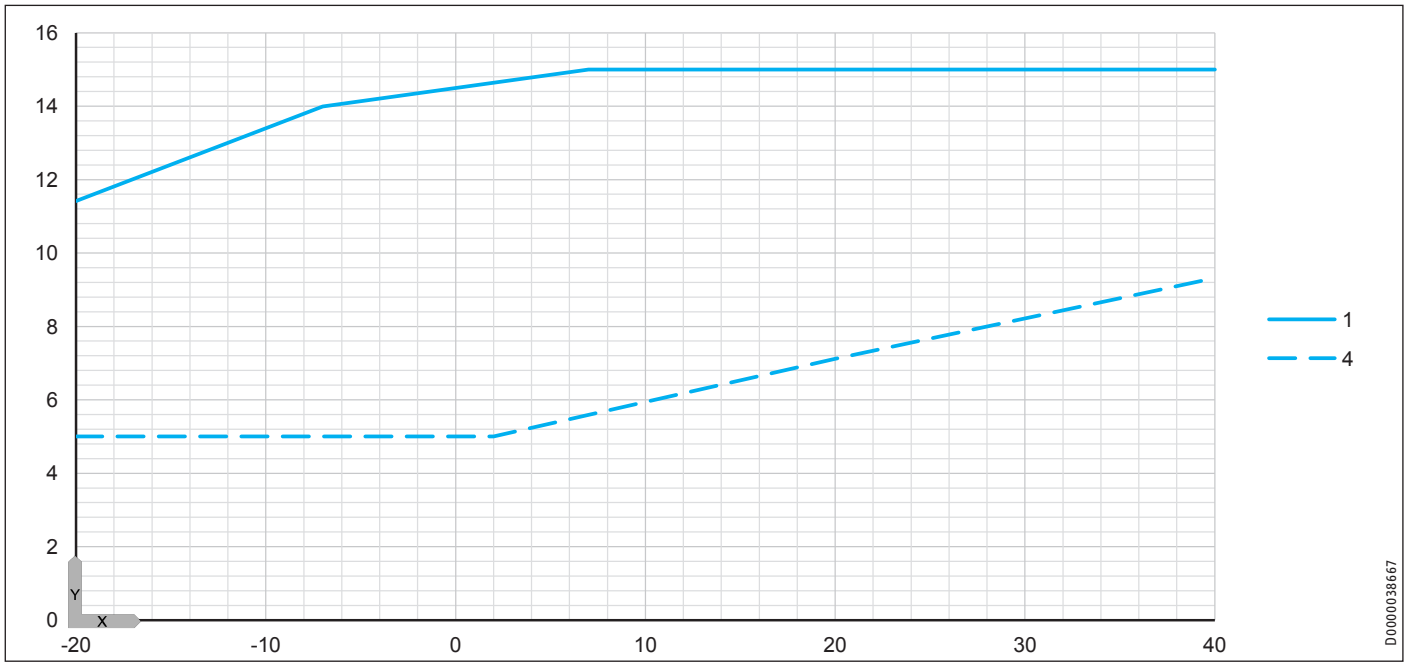
14.6 Output diagrams WPL 25 A | WPL 25 AC | WPL 25 AS | WPL 25 ACS

Heating output diagram



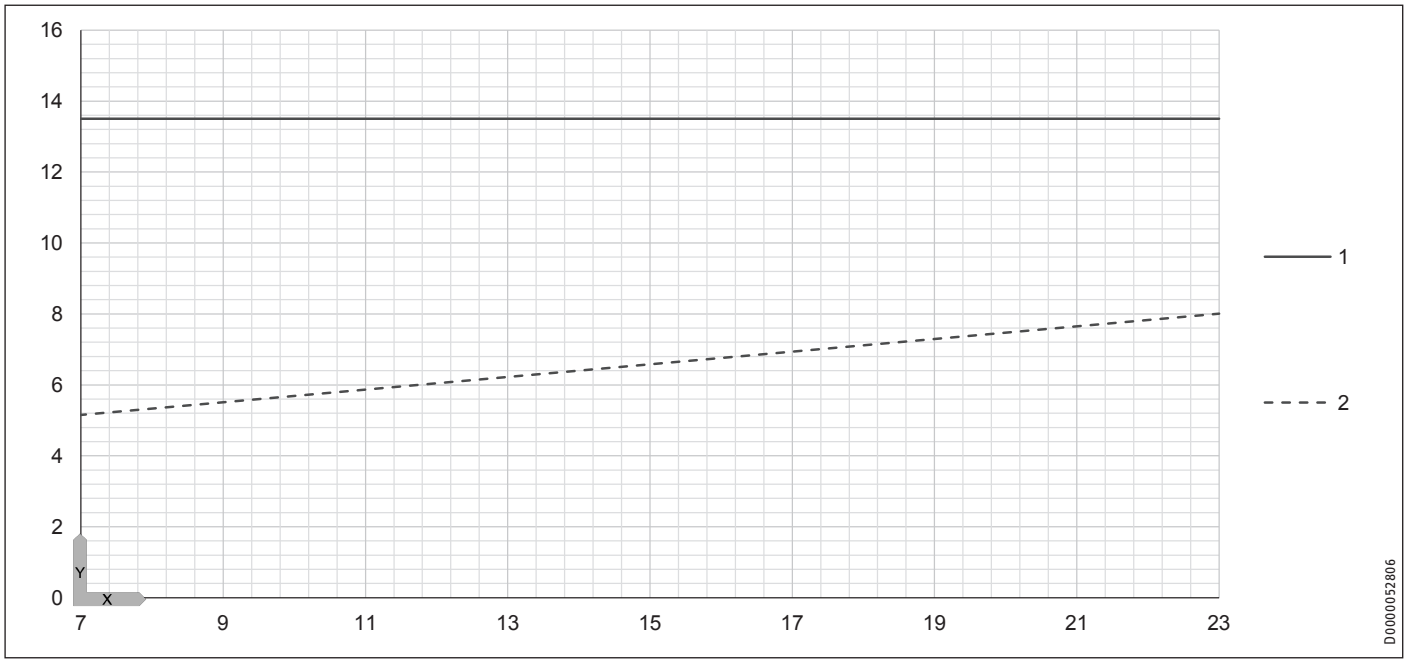
X Outside temperature [°C]
Y Heating output [kW]
1 max. W55
2 max. W45
3 max. W35
4 min. W55
5 min. W45
6 min. W35

DHW output diagram



X Outside temperature [°C]
Y DHW output [kW]
1 max. W55
4 min. W55

Cooling capacity diagram



X Flow temperature [°C]
Y Cooling capacity [kW]
1 max. W35
2 min. W35

14.7 Details on energy consumption

Product data complies with EU regulations relating to the Directive on the ecodesign of energy related products (ErP).

		WPL 15 AS	WPL 25 A	WPL 25 AS	WPL 15 ACS	WPL 25 AC	WPL 25 ACS
		232491	232493	232492	234759	234760	234761
Manufacturer		STIEBEL ELTRON	STIEBEL ELTRON	STIEBEL ELTRON	STIEBEL ELTRON	STIEBEL ELTRON	STIEBEL ELTRON
Energy efficiency category for central heating in moderate climates for medium temperature applications		A+	A++	A++	A++	A++	A++
Energy efficiency category for central heating in moderate climates for low temperature applications		A++	A++	A++	A++	A++	A++
Rated heating output in moderate climates for medium temperature applications	kW	8	15	15	8	15	15
Rated heating output in moderate climates for low temperature applications	kW	8	15	15	8	15	15
Energy efficiency for central heating in moderate climates for medium temperature applications	%	122	141	130	127	144	133
Energy efficiency of central heating in moderate climates for low temperature applications	%	165	182	171	175	187	177
Energy consumption in moderate climates for medium temperature applications	kWh/a	5544	9058	9745	5107	8706	9317
Energy consumption in moderate climates for low temperature applications	kWh/a	4040	6693	7189	3603	6341	6752
Rated heating output in colder climates for medium temperature applications	kW	12	22	22	12	22	22
Rated heating output in colder climates for low temperature applications	kW	11	21	21	11	21	21
Rated heating output in warmer climates for medium temperature applications	kW	4	15	8	4	8	8
Rated heating output in warmer climates for low temperature applications	kW	4	8	8	4	8	8
Energy efficiency of central heating in colder climates for medium temperature applications	%	118	130	124	120	131	125
Energy efficiency of central heating in colder climates for low temperature applications	%	153	157	159	156	159	156
Energy efficiency of central heating in warmer climates for medium temperature applications	%	121	141	151	142	178	166
Energy efficiency of central heating in warmer climates for low temperature applications	%	163	215	194	204	242	222
Energy consumption in colder climates for medium temperature applications	kWh/a	9533	16458	17222	9271	16246	16959
Energy consumption in colder climates for low temperature applications	kWh/a	7222	13021	13400	6959	12809	13138
Energy consumption in warmer climates for medium temperature applications	kWh/a	2170	9058	3210	1644	2535	2684
Energy consumption in warmer climates for low temperature applications	kWh/a	1648	2182	2457	1123	1758	1932
Sound power level external	dB(A)	55	56	56	55	56	56

14.8 Data table

The performance data apply for new appliances with clean heat exchangers.

The power consumption figures for the integral auxiliary drives are maximum values and may vary subject to operating point.

The power consumption of the integral auxiliary drives is included in the output details of the heat pump (to EN 14511).

		WPL 15 AS	WPL 25 A	WPL 25 AS	WPL 15 ACS	WPL 25 AC	WPL 25 ACS
		232491	232493	232492	234759	234760	234761
Heat output							
Heating output at A7/W35 (min./max.)	kW	3.50/7.40	6.20/14.00	6.20/14.00	3.50/7.40	6.20/14.00	6.20/14.00
Heating output at A2/W35 (min./max.)	kW	3.10/7.09	4.59/13.64	4.59/13.64	3.10/7.09	4.59/13.64	4.59/13.64
Heating output at A-7/W35 (min./max.)	kW	2.50/6.86	4.40/12.86	4.40/13.05	2.50/6.86	4.40/12.86	4.40/13.05
Outputs to EN 14511							
Output at A7/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	4.28	7.84	8.00	4.28	7.84	8.00
Output at A2/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	4.23	8.33	8.32	4.23	8.33	8.32
Output at A-7/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	6.86	12.86	13.05	6.86	12.86	13.05
Output at A-7/W55 (EN 14511)	kW	7.09	13.93	13.97	7.09	13.93	13.97
Output at A-15/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	6.16	12.05	11.96	6.16	12.05	11.96
Cooling capacity at A35/W7 max.	kW				7.50	13.50	14.88
Cooling capacity at A35/W7 partial load	kW				2.15	4.80	4.80
Cooling capacity at A35/W18 max	kW				7.50	13.50	17.06
Cooling capacity at A35/W18 partial load	kW				3.25	6.76	6.76
Power consumption							
Power consumption, fan heating max.	kW	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Power consumption, emergency/booster heater	kW	6.2	8.8	6.2	6.2	8.8	6.2
Power consumptions to EN 14511							
Power consumption at A2/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	1.09	2.00	2.10	1.09	2.00	2.10
Power consumption at A7/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	0.94	1.54	1.66	0.94	1.54	1.66
Power consumption at A-7/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	2.42	4.16	4.38	2.42	4.16	4.38
Power consumption at A-7/W55 (EN 14511)	kW	3.38	5.76	5.94	3.38	5.76	5.94
Power consumption at A-15/W35 (EN 14511)	kW	2.45	4.48	4.56	2.45	4.48	4.56
Coefficients of performance to EN 14511							
Coefficient of performance at A7/W35 (EN 14511)		4.55	5.09	4.82	4.55	5.09	4.82
Coefficient of performance at A2/W35 (EN 14511)		3.88	4.17	3.96	3.88	4.17	3.96
Coefficient of performance at A-7/W35 (EN 14511)		2.83	2.93	2.98	2.83	2.93	2.98
Coefficient of performance at A-7/W55 (EN 14511)		2.10	2.42	2.35	2.10	2.42	2.35
Coefficient of performance at A-15/W35 (EN 14511)		2.51	2.69	2.62	2.51	2.69	2.62
Cooling capacity factor at A35/W7 max.					2.41	2.38	2.38
Cooling capacity factor at A35/W7 partial load					2.39	2.84	2.84
Cooling capacity at A35/W18 max.					2.87	2.83	2.83
Cooling capacity factor at A35/W18 partial load					3.78	3.76	3.76
Sound data							
Sound power level (EN 12102)	dB(A)	55	56	56	55	56	56
Sound pressure level at 5 m distance in a free field	dB(A)	33	34	34	33	34	34
Sound power level, outdoor installation (EHPA, A7/W65)	dB(A)	58	56	56	58	56	56
Sound power level, outdoor installation, high	dB(A)	65	67	67	65	67	67
Application limits							
Heat source application limit (min.)	°C	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20	-20
Heat source application limit (max.)	°C	40	40	40	40	40	40
Min. application limit on the heating side	°C	15	15	15	15	15	15
Max. application limit on the heating side	°C	65	65	65	65	65	65
Application limit heat source at W60	°C	-12	-15	-15	-12	-15	-15
Application limit heat source at W65	°C	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4	-4
Min. application limit, outside temperature, cooling mode	°C	15	15	15	15	15	15
Max. application limit, outside temperature, cooling mode	°C	40	40	40	40	40	40
Water hardness	°dH	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3	≤3
pH value (with aluminium compounds)		8.0-8.5	8.0-8.5	8.0-8.5	8.0-8.5	8.0-8.5	8.0-8.5
pH value (without aluminium compounds)		8.0-10.0	8.0-10.0	8.0-10.0	8.0-10.0	8.0-10.0	8.0-10.0
Conductivity (softening)	µS/cm	<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000	<1000
Conductivity (desalinating)	µS/cm	20-100	20-100	20-100	20-100	20-100	20-100
Chloride	mg/l	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30	<30
Oxygen 8-12 weeks after filling (softening)	mg/l	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
Oxygen 8-12 weeks after filling (desalinating)	mg/l	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1

Specification

		WPL 15 AS	WPL 25 A	WPL 25 AS	WPL 15 ACS	WPL 25 AC	WPL 25 ACS
Electrical details							
Emergency/booster heater fuse	A	2 x B 16	3 x C 16	2x B 16	2 x B 16	3 x C 16	2x B 16
Rated compressor voltage	V	230	400	230	230	400	230
Rated control voltage	V	230	230	230	230	230	230
Rated voltage, emergency/booster heater	V	230	400	230	230	400	230
Compressor phases		1/N/PE	3/N/PE	1/N/PE	1/N/PE	3/N/PE	1/N/PE
Control phases		1/N/PE	1/N/PE	1/N/PE	1/N/PE	1/N/PE	1/N/PE
Phases, emergency/booster heater		2/N/PE	3/N/PE	2/N/PE	2/N/PE	3/N/PE	2/N/PE
Fuse - compressor	A	1 x C 20	3 x C 16	1 x C 35	1 x C 20	3 x C 16	1 x C 35
Control circuit fuse	A	1 x B 16	1 x B 16	1 x B 16	1 x B 16	1 x B 16	1 x B 16
Starting current	A	7	5	10	7	5	10
Versions							
Refrigerant		R410 A	R410 A	R410 A	R410 A	R410 A	R410 A
Refrigerant capacity	kg	4.2	5.5	5.5	4.2	5.5	5.5
IP-Rating		IP14B	IP14B	IP14B	IP14B	IP14B	IP14B
Condenser material		1.4401/Cu	1.4401/Cu	1.4401/Cu	1.4401/Cu	1.4401/Cu	1.4401/Cu
Dimensions							
Height	mm	900	1045	1045	900	1045	1045
Width	mm	1270	1490	1490	1270	1490	1490
Depth	mm	593	593	593	593	593	593
Weights							
Weight	kg	140	175	175	140	175	175
Connections							
Heating flow/return connection		28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm	28 mm
Values							
Heating flow rate (EN 14511) at A7/W35, B0/W35 and 5 K	m³/h	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.4
Permissible operating pressure - heating circuit	MPa	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Flow rate, heat source side	m³/h	2300	4000	4000	2300	4000	4000
Heating flow rate (min.)	m³/h	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0
Internal pressure differential	hPa	60	110	110	60	110	110

NOTES

NOTES

Guarantee

The guarantee conditions of our German companies do not apply to appliances acquired outside of Germany. In countries where our subsidiaries sell our products a guarantee can only be issued by those subsidiaries. Such guarantee is only granted if the subsidiary has issued its own terms of guarantee. No other guarantee will be granted.

We shall not provide any guarantee for appliances acquired in countries where we have no subsidiary to sell our products. This will not affect warranties issued by any importers.

Environment and recycling

We would ask you to help protect the environment. After use, dispose of the various materials in accordance with national regulations.

KYOTO | R407C

This device is filled with refrigerant R407C.

Refrigerant R407C is a CFC greenhouse gas mentioned in the Kyoto protocol with a global greenhouse potential (GWP) = 1653.

Never release refrigerant R407C to atmosphere.

Deutschland
STIEBEL ELTRON GmbH & Co. KG
Dr.-Stiebel-Straße 33 | 37603 Holzminden
Tel. 05531 702-0 | Fax 05531 702-480
info@stiebel-eltron.de
www.stiebel-eltron.de

Verkauf Tel. 05531 702-110 | Fax 05531 702-95108 | info-center@stiebel-eltron.de
Kundendienst Tel. 05531 702-111 | Fax 05531 702-95890 | kundendienst@stiebel-eltron.de
Ersatzteilverkauf Tel. 05531 702-120 | Fax 05531 702-95335 | ersatzteile@stiebel-eltron.de

Australia
STIEBEL ELTRON Australia Pty. Ltd.
6 Prohasky Street | Port Melbourne VIC 3207
Tel. 03 9645-1833 | Fax 03 9645-4366
info@stiebel.com.au
www.stiebel.com.au

Austria
STIEBEL ELTRON Ges.m.b.H.
Eferdinger Str. 73 | 4600 Wels
Tel. 07242 47367-0 | Fax 07242 47367-42
info@stiebel-eltron.at
www.stiebel-eltron.at

Belgium
STIEBEL ELTRON bvba/sprl
't Hofveld 6 - D1 | 1702 Groot-Bijgaarden
Tel. 02 42322-22 | Fax 02 42322-12
info@stiebel-eltron.be
www.stiebel-eltron.be

China
STIEBEL ELTRON (Guangzhou) Electric Appliance Co., Ltd.
Rm 102, F1, Yingbin-Yihao Mansion, No. 1 Yingbin Road
Panyu District | 511431 Guangzhou
Tel. 020 39162209 | Fax 020 39162203
info@stiebeleltron.cn
www.stiebeleltron.cn

Czech Republic
STIEBEL ELTRON spol. s r.o.
K Hájům 946 | 155 00 Praha 5 - Stodůlky
Tel. 251116-111 | Fax 235512-122
info@stiebel-eltron.cz
www.stiebel-eltron.cz

Finland
STIEBEL ELTRON OY
Kapinakuja 1 | 04600 Mäntsälä
Tel. 020 720-9988
info@stiebel-eltron.fi
www.stiebel-eltron.fi

France
STIEBEL ELTRON SAS
7-9, rue des Selliers
B.P 85107 | 57073 Metz-Cédex 3
Tel. 0387 7438-88 | Fax 0387 7468-26
info@stiebel-eltron.fr
www.stiebel-eltron.fr

Hungary
STIEBEL ELTRON Kft.
Gyár u. 2 | 2040 Budaörs
Tel. 01 250-6055 | Fax 01 368-8097
info@stiebel-eltron.hu
www.stiebel-eltron.hu

Japan
NIHON STIEBEL Co. Ltd.
Kowa Kawasaki Nishiguchi Building 8F
66-2 Horikawa-Cho
Saiwai-Ku | 212-0013 Kawasaki
Tel. 044 540-3200 | Fax 044 540-3210
info@nihonstiebel.co.jp
www.nihonstiebel.co.jp

Netherlands
STIEBEL ELTRON Nederland B.V.
Daviottenweg 36 | 5222 BH 's-Hertogenbosch
Tel. 073 623-0000 | Fax 073 623-1141
info@stiebel-eltron.nl
www.stiebel-eltron.nl

Poland
STIEBEL ELTRON Polska Sp. z O.O.
ul. Działkowa 2 | 02-234 Warszawa
Tel. 022 60920-30 | Fax 022 60920-29
biuro@stiebel-eltron.pl
www.stiebel-eltron.pl

Russia
STIEBEL ELTRON LLC RUSSIA
Urzhumskaya street 4,
building 2 | 129343 Moscow
Tel. 0495 7753889 | Fax 0495 7753887
info@stiebel-eltron.ru
www.stiebel-eltron.ru

Slovakia
TATRAMAT - ohrievače vody s.r.o.
Hlavná 1 | 058 01 Poprad
Tel. 052 7127-125 | Fax 052 7127-148
info@stiebel-eltron.sk
www.stiebel-eltron.sk

Switzerland
STIEBEL ELTRON AG
Industrie West
Gass 8 | 5242 Lupfig
Tel. 056 4640-500 | Fax 056 4640-501
info@stiebel-eltron.ch
www.stiebel-eltron.ch

Thailand
STIEBEL ELTRON Asia Ltd.
469 Moo 2 Tambol Klong-Jik
Amphur Bangpa-In | 13160 Ayutthaya
Tel. 035 220088 | Fax 035 221188
info@stiebeleltronasia.com
www.stiebeleltronasia.com

United Kingdom and Ireland
STIEBEL ELTRON UK Ltd.
Unit 12 Stadium Court
Stadium Road | CH62 3RP Bromborough
Tel. 0151 346-2300 | Fax 0151 334-2913
info@stiebel-eltron.co.uk
www.stiebel-eltron.co.uk

United States of America
STIEBEL ELTRON, Inc.
17 West Street | 01088 West Hatfield MA
Tel. 0413 247-3380 | Fax 0413 247-3369
info@stiebel-eltron-usa.com
www.stiebel-eltron-usa.com

STIEBEL ELTRON

4 017213 184829

A 318482-38559-9038
B 318480-38559-9038

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