



User manual

**DHP-A
DHP-A Opti
DHP-AL
DHP-AL Opti
DHP-C
DHP-H
DHP-H Opti
DHP-H Opti Pro
DHP-L
DHP-L Opti
DHP-L Opti Pro**

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The Swedish language is used for the original instructions. Other languages are a translation of the original instructions.

(Directive 2006/42/EC)

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1 Foreword

Buying a heat pump from Danfoss is an investment in a better future.

A Danfoss heat pump is classed as a renewable energy source, which means that it is considerate of our environment. It is a safe and convenient solution that provides heating, hot water and in certain cases cooling, for your home at a low cost.

We thank you for the confidence that you have shown in us by buying a heat pump from Danfoss. We hope that you will benefit from it for many, many years to come.

With best wishes

Danfoss Heat Pumps

2 Safety precautions



DANGER! The front of the heat pump must only be opened by authorised service technicians.



Caution! This product is not intended for persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or psychological capacity, or who do not have knowledge or experience, unless supervised or they have received instructions on how the apparatus functions from a safety qualified person.



Note! Children are not permitted to play with the product.

The system can be considered maintenance free but certain checks are necessary.

Before changing the control computer's settings, first find out what these changes mean.

Contact your installer for any service work.

2.1 Installation and maintenance



DANGER! Only authorized installers may install, operate and carry out maintenance and repair work on the heat pump.



DANGER! Only authorized electricians may modify the electrical installation.



DANGER! Only authorized refrigeration technicians may work on the refrigerant circuit.

2.2 System modifications

Only authorized installers may carry out modifications on the following components:

- The heat pump unit
- The pipes for the refrigerant, brine, water and power
- The safety valve

Do not carry out construction installations that may affect the operational safety of the heat pump.

2.3 Safety valve

The following safety precautions apply to the hot water circuit's safety valve with corresponding overflow pipe:

- Never block the connection to the safety valve's overflow pipe.
- Water expands when it is heated, this means that a small amount of water is released from the system via the overflow pipe. The water that exits the overflow pipe can be hot! Therefore, allow it to flow to a floor drain where there is no risk of burning yourself.

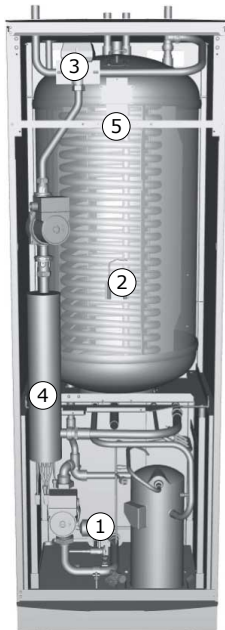
3 About your heat pump

The heat pump is a complete heat pump installation for heating and hot water. Certain models have an integrated water heater. Using the TWS (Tap Water Stratificator) technology, more effective heat transfer and efficient layering of the water in the water heater is achieved.

The heat pump is equipped with control equipment, which is operated via a control panel.

Heat enters the house via a water borne heating system. The heat pump supplies as much of the heat demand as possible before auxiliary heating is engaged and assists.

The heat pump unit consists of five basic units:



Symbol explanation

- 1 Heat pump unit with compressor, heat exchanger, circulation pumps for brine and heating systems, valves and safety equipment.
- 2 Water heater
- 3 Exchange valve or shunt valve that the heated water either passes through to the heating system or to the water heater depending on whether heating or hot water is to be produced
- 4 Auxiliary heater with an immersion heater installed on the heating system's supply line.
- 5 Control equipment

Outdoor and defroster function

Applies to DHP-A.

DHP-A are equipped with an outdoor unit that uses air as a heat source down to -20°C . The outdoor unit has a coil where brine recovers energy

from the outside air. During operation the coil is cooled by the energy exchange at the same time as the humidity causes it to become covered in frost. DHP-A has an automatic function to defrost the coil using the produced heat energy. If necessary, a defrosting sequence starts which means the following:

- The defrosting sequence starts when the temperature of the brine reaches its set parameter for defrosting.
- The compressor is stopped so that the defrosting sequence should not load the compressor unnecessarily. But the compressor is not stopped when it produces hot water because the water heater is cooled when defrosting. The fan on the outdoor unit is stopped in conjunction with defrosting to shorten the time of defrosting.
- The shunt valve in the heat pump opens so that hot brine from the defrosting tank is mixed with the cold brine circulating to the outdoor unit. The mixture has a temperature of about 15°C.
- The fifteen degree heated brine melts the frost on the outside of the coil at the same time as the liquid is cooled.
- When the brine is no longer cooled to temperatures below 11°C the coil is sufficiently defrosted.
- The shunt valve closes the flow of hot brine from the defrosting tank.
- Operation returns to normal.

Speed (rpm) control

Applies to certain heat pump models.

A heat pump requires optimum conditions in the heating system and brine circuit in order to be able to run as efficiently as possible. The temperature difference between the heating system's supply line and return line must be constant between 7–10°C. For the brine circuit a temperature difference of 3°C between input and output line applies. If the differences are greater or less, the heat pump is less efficient and savings are lower.

A heat pump with speed controlled circulation pumps always ensures that they retain the temperature differences. The control equipment detects if the balance is upset and increases or decreases the speed of the circulation pumps as necessary.

HGW technology

Applies to certain heat pump models.

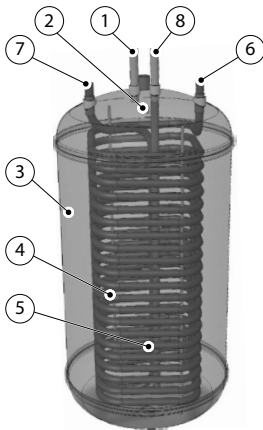
HGW technology is a new and unique method of water heating.

At the same time as the water is heated to be distributed around the house heating system, a small proportion flows via an extra de-superheater, which heats the water before it enters the water heater. A shunt valve controls the flow between hot water and heating system.

During heating production, the shunt ensures a certain flow over the de-superheater to the water heater. The flow through the shunt is continuously regulated by the heat pump control by sending opening or closing pulses to the shunt.

Water heater

Danfoss heat pumps DHP-H and DHP-C are supplied with an integrated 180 litre water heater. They are equipped with a TWS coil that means more effective heat transfer and efficient layering of the water in the water heater.



Symbol explanation

- 1 Tap hot water
- 2 Peak temperature sensor
- 3 Water heater
- 4 TWS coil
- 5 Start temperature sensor
- 6 Supply line to TWS coil
- 7 Return line from TWS coil
- 8 Cold water line

Hot water production is prioritised over heat production.

The temperature of the hot water cannot be adjusted. Normally, hot water production does not cease at a determined temperature but when the compressor's operating pressure switch reaches its maximum operating pressure, which corresponds to a hot water temperature of approximately 50-55°C.

Using a regular time interval, the water in the water heater is given extra heat by the integrated auxiliary heater to prevent the build up of bacteria (anti-legionella function). The factory set time interval is seven days (can be adjusted). When the anti-legionella function is active the heat pump produces hot water until the temperature for the start temperature sensor (5) has reached 60°C.

In the control system's TEMPERATURE menu, a number of measured and calculated temperatures for the hot water and supply are displayed. The current temperature for the peak temperature sensor (2) and the temperature of the supply line during heating and hot water production are displayed. The temperature of the supply line often exceeds the maximum permitted hot water temperature, but usually during hot water production.

The hot water heaters for DHP-A differ from the other heat pumps in that the function for defrosting the outdoor unit is different.

Auxiliary heat

If the heat demand is greater than the heat pump's compressor capacity, the auxiliary heater engages automatically in operating mode AUTO. The auxiliary heater is made up of an electric heating element on the supply line that has two outputs, AUX. HEAT 1 and AUX. HEAT 2, and can be controlled in three steps. DHP-A has three outputs, AUX. HEAT 1, AUX. HEAT 2 and AUX. HEAT 3 and output can be controlled in five steps.

Table 1. auxiliary heater output steps in kW

	DHP-H, DHP-L, DHP-C		DHP-A	
	230V	400V	230V	400V
Step 1	1,5	3	1,5	3
Step 2	3	6	3	6
Step 3	4,5	9	4,5	9
Step 4				12
Step 5				15
Step +4				12
Step +5				15

The two power steps, step 4 and step 5 for DHP-A cannot be activated when the compressor is running. Auxiliary heater step: +4 and +5 can be

connected when the compressor is running and must only be selected on the condition that the building where the heat pump is installed has a large heating demand and the building's electric installation is suitable for high current consumption.

In the event of an alarm, the auxiliary heater engages automatically on the condition that operating mode AUTO is selected and that at least one additional step is permitted.

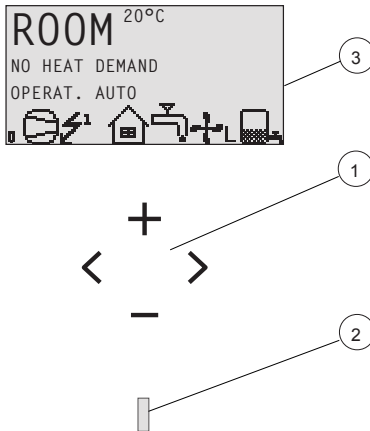
4 Control system

The heat pump has an integrated control system which automatically calculates the heat demand in the house to ensure that the correct amount of heat is produced and emitted where necessary.

The control panel is operated using a keypad and information is shown in a display and by an indicator.



Note! The information in the display and menus will vary depending on the heat pump model and connected accessories.



4.1 Keypad

- + Plus sign used to scroll up a menu and increase the values.
- Minus sign used to scroll down a menu and reduce the values.
- > Right arrow used to select a value or open a menu.
- < Left arrow to cancel selection or exit a menu.

4.2 Indicator









The indicator at the bottom of the control panel has three modes:



- Not lit, means that the heat pump is not powered.
- When the green light shines continuously, the heat pump has power and is ready to produce heat or hot water.
- Flashing green, means an active alarm.

4.3 Display

The display shows information about the heat pump's operation, status and any alarms.

Symbols that show the heat pump status:

Symbol		Meaning
	HP	Indicates that the compressor is in operation.
	LIGHTNING	Indicates that the auxiliary heater is in operation. The number indicates what additional step is activated.
	HOUSE	Indicates that the heat pump produces heat for the heating system.
	TAP	Indicates that the heat pump produces heat for the water heater.
F	FLOW SENSOR	An F indicates that a flow sensor is installed.
	CLOCK	Indicates that tariff control is active.
	TANK	Indicates the level of hot water in the water heater. When hot water is produced for the water heater, this is indicated by a flashing icon for the tank. A lightning symbol by the symbol indicates peak heating charging (anti-legionella function).
	SQUARE	Either indicates that the operating pressure switch has deployed, or that the pressure pipe temperature has reached its maximum temperature.
	DEFROST	Displayed when defrosting is active (applies to DHP-A).

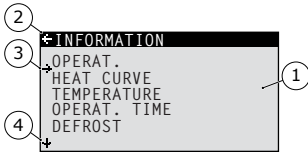
Symbol		Meaning
	FAN	Displayed when the fan is active (applies to DHP-A). L = Low speed, H = High speed
	COOLING	Displayed if cooling is produced. A = Active cooling.

The following operating information may also appear:

Message	Meaning
ROOM	Shows the set ROOM value. Standard value: 20°C. If the accessory room sensor is installed it shows the actual temperature and the desired indoor temperature is shown within brackets.
START	Indicates that there is a need for heat production or hot water and that the heat pump will start.
EVU STOP	Indicates that the additional function EVU is active. This means that the heat pump is off as long as EVU is active.
NO HEAT DEMAND	Indicates that there is no heating or hot water production demand.
HEAT PUMP START -- XX	Indicates that there is a need for heat production or hot water and that the heat pump will start in XX minutes.
HEAT PUMP +ADD.HEAT	Indicates that heat production is active with both compressor and auxiliary heater.
START_MIN	Indicates that there is a demand for heating or hot water production but that a start delay is active.
ADD. HEATER	Indicates that there is an auxiliary heater demand.
COOLING	Displayed if cooling is produced passively.
ACTIVE COOLING	Displayed if cooling is active.
DEFROST X(Y)	Displayed when defrosting is active. X shows the actual reached temperature. Y shows at which temperature defrost is complete (applies to DHP-A).

4.4 Main Menu

The display's INFORMATION menu is used to set and adjust the heat pump functions and is opened by pressing the left or right buttons. The menu has the following appearance:



1. Sub-menus
2. Return
3. Cursor
4. If an arrow is shown, it indicates that more sub menus are continued underneath

Press the + and - buttons to move the cursor between the sub-menus. Press the right button to select a sub-menu. Press the left button to go back in the menu.

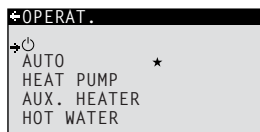
5 Settings and adjustments

An authorized installer carries out the basic settings of the heat pump at installation. A number of settings and adjustments that you can carry out yourself are described below.



Note! Before changing the control computer's settings, first find out what these changes mean. Make a note of the default setting.

5.1 Setting operating mode



1. Open the menu OPERAT. in the INSTALLATION menu. The asterisk shows the current selection
2. Mark new mode using + or – button.
3. Press the right button once to confirm the choice.
4. Press the left button twice.

The following operating modes can be selected:

Operating mode	Meaning
(OFF)	The installation is fully switched off. This mode is also used to acknowledge certain alarms.
AUTO	The heat pump and the auxiliary heater are automatically controlled by the control system.
HEAT PUMP	The control system is controlled so that only the heat pump unit (compressor) is allowed to operate. In this operating mode peak heating charging (anti-legionella function) of the hot water will not run because the auxiliary heater is not used.

Operating mode	Meaning
ADD. HEATER	The control system only permits the auxiliary heater to be in operation.
HOT WATER	In this mode the heat pump only produces hot water, no heat goes to the heating system.



Caution! If the operating mode OFF or HOT WATER is to be used for long periods during the winter, the water in the heating system in the heating system must be drained, otherwise there is a risk of frost damage.

5.2 Adjusting the indoor temperature

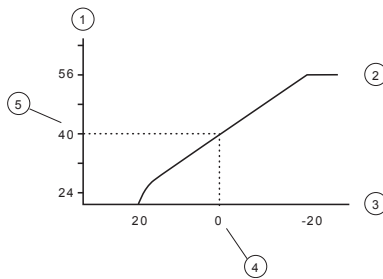
The indoor temperature is adjusted by changing the heat pump's heat curve, which is the control system's tool for calculating what the supply temperature should be for water that is sent out in the heating system. The heat curve is a graph that compares the outdoor temperature with the supply temperature. The colder the outdoor temperature the more heat is supplied to the heating system. The heat curve will be adjusted in connection with installation. It must be adapted later on, however, to obtain a pleasant indoor temperature in any weather conditions. A correctly set heat curve reduces maintenance and saves energy.

There are two ways of adjusting the heat curve, partly in the HEAT CURVE sub-menu, partly with the ROOM value.

Adjusting the HEAT CURVE

A typical heat curve is shown below. At an outdoor temperature of 0°C the supply temperature should be 40°C. At outdoor temperatures colder than 0°C, supply water hotter than 40°C is sent out to the radiators and at outdoor temperatures greater than 0°C, supply water cooler than 40°C is sent out. When you increase the CURVE value, the heat curve will become steeper and when you reduce it, it will become flatter.

This is the most energy and cost efficient way to set the indoor temperature and should therefore be used for long term temperature settings.



1. Supply temperature (°C)
2. Maximum setpoint value°
3. Outdoor temperature (°C)
4. 0°C
5. °Set value (standard 40°C)

The following parameters can be adjusted:

Parameter	Description
CURVE	If the CURVE value is increased, the heat curve will become steeper and if the value is reduced, it will become flatter. Raise for hotter indoor temperature, reduce for lower temperature.
MIN	Lowest set point for supply temperature.
MAX	Highest set point for supply temperature.
CURVE 5	Used to adjust the heat curve at an outdoor temperature of +5°C.
CURVE 0	Used to adjust the heat curve at an outdoor temperature of 0°C.
CURVE -5	Used to adjust the heat curve at an outdoor temperature of -5°C
HEAT STOP	This function stops all production of heat when the outdoor temperature is equal to, or higher than, the set heat stop value.



Note! High temperatures in an underfloor heating system can damage parquet floors.

Adjust the heat curve in the HEAT CURVE menu as follows:

HEAT CURVE	
CURVE	40 °C
MIN	22 °C
MAX	70 °C
CURVE 5	0 °C
CURVE 0	0 °C
CURVE -5	0 °C
HEAT STOP	17 °C

1. Open the menu HEAT CURVE. in the INSTALLATION menu.
2. Mark desired parameter using + or - button.
3. Open the parameter by pressing the right button once.
4. Raise or reduce the value with the + or - button.
5. Press the left button three times.

Adjusting ROOM values

The heat curve and therefore the indoor temperature can be affected by changing the "ROOM" value. If the ROOM value is used to affect the system's heat curve, the heat curve does not become steeper or flatter, which the curve becomes if the CURVE value changes, instead the entire heat curve is moved by 3°C for every degree change of the ROOM value.



Note! For a temporary increase or reduction of the indoor temperature, adjust the ROOM value instead.

Change the ROOM value as follows:

1. Press either the + or - button once to open and change the ROOM value.
2. Raise or reduce the ROOM value using the + or - buttons to change the indoor temperature.
3. Wait ten seconds or press the left button once to exit the menu.

5.3 Reading off temperatures

*TEMPERATURE	
OUTDOOR	0 °C
ROOM	20 °C
SUPPLY LINE	38(70) °C
RETURN LINE	34(48) °C
HOT WATER	52 °C
INTEGRAL	-660
↓BRINE OUT	-7 °C

The set point value for the supply line and the max value of the return line is shown within brackets. The max value indicates the temperature at which the compressor is stopped. No values can be changed in this menu.

The different temperatures that the installation has are shown here. All temperatures are stored for 100 minutes back in time so that they can also be displayed in the form of graphs.

If ROOM shows 20°C the heat curve is unaffected. If ROOM shows higher or lower, this indicates that the heat curve has been adjusted up or down.

5.4 Reading the operating time

*OPERAT. TIME	
HEAT PUMP	0H
AUX. HEAT 1	0H
AUX. HEAT 2	0H
HOT WATER	0H

HEAT PUMP shows the total time in hours that the heat pump has been in operation since installation.

AUX. HEAT 1 and 2 refer to the auxiliary heater power stage 3 kW and 6 kW.

HOT WATER is included in the total time HEAT PUMP and indicates the number of hours that hot water production has been in operation since installation.

5.5 Manual defrost, outdoor unit

If the heat pump requires defrosting you can run a defrosting procedure manually from the control computer.

To defrost manually:

1. Press either the right or left button once to open the INFORMATION menu. The cursor is in the OPERATION menu option.
2. Press the down button to move the cursor to the DEFROST menu option.
3. Open the menu by pressing the right button once.
4. Press the down button to move the cursor to the MANUAL DEFROST menu option.
5. Press the right button once.
6. Press the up button once to start defrost.
7. Press the left button three times to exit the menu.

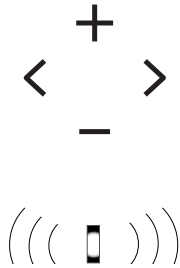
6 Regular checks

6.1 Checking operation

During normal operation, the alarm indicator lights green continuously to show that everything is OK. When the alarm is triggered, it flashes green at the same time as a text message is shown in the display.



Regularly check the alarm indicator to ensure that the installation is working correctly. In event of alarm the heat pump will if possible supply heating to the house, primarily with the compressor, secondarily with the auxiliary heater. Hot water will stop to indicate that something noteworthy has occurred.



In event of alarm this is indicated in the display with the text ALARM and an alarm message. The potential alarm messages are:

Message	Meaning
HIGH PRESSURE ERROR	The heating circuit is the heat pump's high pressure circuit. Check, and, if necessary, rectify the circuit level as below. Reset the alarm as follows
LOW PRESSURE ERROR	The brine circuit is the heat pump's low pressure circuit. Check the circuit level as below. Contact the service technician.

Message	Meaning
ERR PHASE SEQ.	Can be displayed in conjunction with interference in the mains network, for example after a temporary power cut. Reset the alarm as follows. If necessary switch off the power supply for a minute or two.
Other alarm message	Reset the alarm as follows. If the alarm remains contact a service technician.

Resetting the alarm

For alarms that are not reset automatically acknowledgement is required. Acknowledge the alarm by setting the heat pump to operating mode OFF and then back to the desired operating mode.

6.2 Check the water level in the heating circuit

The line pressure of the installation must be checked once a month. The external manometer must show a value between 1-1.5 bar. If the value is below 0.8 bar, when the water in the heating system is cold, the water must be topped up (applies in the event of an empty expansion tank). You can use normal tap water when topping up the heating system. In certain exceptional cases the water quality may be so poor (for example very hard water) that it is not suitable for filling the heating system. If unsure, contact your installer.



Note! Do not use any additives for water treatment in the heating system's water!



Note! The closed expansion tank contains an air filled bladder that absorbs variations in the heating system's volume. Under no circumstances may it be drained of air.

6.3 Check the brine circuit level

The brine circuit must be filled with the correct amount of fluid otherwise operational interruptions may occur.

The brine must be topped up when the level drops so that it is no longer visible in the expansion tank.

Symbol explanation

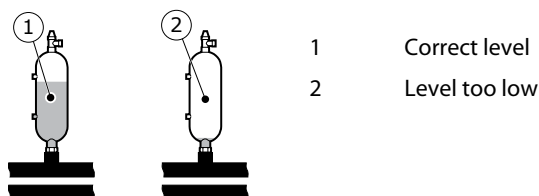


Figure 1. Level, brine

During the first month of operation the brine level might drop a little, which is quite normal. The fluid level may also vary depending on the temperature of the heat source. Under no circumstances, however, must the fluid level be allowed to drop so much that it is no longer visible in the expansion tank.

For DHP-A with pressurized brine circuit the manometer on the expansion tank must show approx. 1.0 bar.

Always call your installer for refilling of refrigerant.

6.4 Checking safety valves

Both the safety valves for the installation must be checked at least four times a year to prevent lime deposits clogging the mechanism.

The safety valve of the water tank protects the enclosed heater against over pressure in the water tank. It is mounted on the cold water inlet line, its outlet opening facing downwards. If the safety valve is not checked regularly, the water tank might be damaged. It is quite normal that the safety valve lets out small amounts of water when the water tank is being charged, especially if a lot of hot water was used previously.

Both safety valves can be checked by turning the cap a quarter of a turn clockwise until the valve lets out some water through the overflow pipe. If a safety valve does not work properly, it must be replaced. Contact your installer.

The opening pressure of the safety valves is not adjustable.

6.5 In the event of leakage

In the event of leakage in the hot water pipes between the heat pump and water taps, close the shut-off valve on the cold water inlet immediately. Then contact your installer.

In the event of leakage in the brine circuit, turn off the heat pump and call your installer immediately.

6.6 Cleaning the strainers for the heating and brine circuits



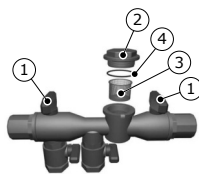
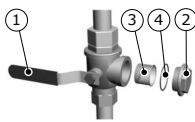
Note! The heat pump must be switched off at the main switch before cleaning can be started.



Note! The strainers must be cleaned twice a year after installation. The interval can be extended if there is evidence that cleaning twice a year is not necessary.



Note! Have a cloth to hand when opening the strainer cover as a small amount of water usually escapes.



1. Shut off tap
2. Cover
3. Strainer
4. O-ring

Clean the strainers as follows:

1. Switch off the heat pump.
2. For the brine circuit strainer - remove the insulation around the filler cock.
3. Turn the shut-off cocks to the closed position (see figure above).
4. Unscrew the cover and remove it.

5. Remove the strainer.
6. Rinse the strainer.
7. Reinstall the strainer.
8. Check that the o-ring on the cover is not damaged.
9. Screw the cover back into place.
10. Turn the shut-off cock to the open position.
11. For the brine circuit strainer - reinstall the insulation around the filler cock.
12. Start the heat pump.

7 Default setting in the control computer

The first column in the table below shows the parameters that can be adjusted by the User. The second column shows settings made at the factory, and the third column the settings made by the installation contractor in connection with installation of the heat pump.

Setting	Factory setting	Any customer specific settings
ROOM	20°C	
OPERAT.	AUTO	
CURVE	40°C	
MIN	10°C	
MAX	55°C	
CURVE 5	0°C	
CURVE 0	0°C	
CURVE -5	0°C	
HEAT STOP	17°C	

8 References

8.1 Check list

Installed model:

- Setting up
 - Surface adjustment
- Piping installation
 - Leak test
 - Bleeding
 - Open radiator valves
 - Function test safety valve
- Electrical Installation
 - Direction of rotation of the compressor
 - Outdoor sensor
 - Accessories:
- Brine installation
 - Type of brine:
 - Filling, number of litres:
 - Leak test
 - Function test safety valve
- Control computer
 - Basic settings
- Test operation
 - Manual test carried out
 - Noise check
- Customer information
 - Control computer, menus, User manual
 - Checking and filling, heating system
 - Alarm information
 - Function test safety valve
 - Strainers, cleaning
 - Trimming information
 - Warranties

8.2 Installation carried out by:

Piping installation

Date

Company

Name

Tel. No.

Electrical Installation

Date

Company

Name

Tel. No.

System adjustment

Date

Company

Name

Tel. No.

VUBMA902