## Buffer, Accumulators and Thermal stores

Design and specifications



#### Buffers, accumulators and thermal stores explained

The biomass industry has several name conventions for process of storing heat energy in water. At Euroheat the following system descriptions are used to define the type of heat storage, buffer, accumulator or thermal store, and assist with the system design and project requirements.

A biomass boiler burning wood pellets, logs or wood chip needs time to operate. It needs time to introduce fuel and ignite it, time for the fire to establish before producing its full output and time to burn the remaining wood in the fuel chamber at the end of its cycle. This differs from fossil fuel boilers which can quickly achieve their full output and switch off, biomass boilers need time to react and respond.

Older generations of wood boilers do not have the ability to switch on, and off, because they were designed to be used in parts of the world where there are sustained periods of very cold weather. In such places having only full and partial load is possible because there is always a heat demand. In the UK where outside temperatures and weather conditions can change quickly boilers need to be able to adapt to different heating demands.

All automatic HDG boilers constantly monitor the amount of heat being stored in the buffer, ignite only when there is a need to produce heat and stop when the demand is met. This greatly increases the overall annual efficiency, reduces fuel consumption, reduces environmental emissions, servicing costs and extends the boilers life.

Manually fed log boilers require greatly increased human input because the fuel needs to be loaded by hand, even though the actual ignition can now be automatic. Poorly conceived installations can result in many trips to reload the boiler on colder days. A correctly sized log boiler and accumulator will allow the user, in most cases, to provide enough heat by lighting and loading the boiler once each day.

#### Accumulator

As the name suggests its main purpose is to accumulate energy. In this case the energy is heat energy from a log wood boiler.

The function of the log boiler is to convert the energy stored in wood log to heated water. To be able to do this cleanly and efficiently the combustion needs to be able to proceed in a controlled and steady fashion. A correctly sized accumulator will ensure that the boiler will be able to maintain a high temperature without needing to choke the fire causing smoke and tar, reducing the efficiency and life of the boiler.

The accumulated heat is then used on demand from the accumulator. In very cold weather the property may use this energy in a matter of hours, most of the winter over the course of 24 hours, and in the summer, because the accumulators are highly insulated, the heat will be available for heating domestic water for a number of days.

Accumulator designs come with stratification columns, and snorkels as standard for log boilers. Also available are additional stratification plates, solar coils and electric heating elements. Sizes range from 1500 litres to 10,000 litres and multiple accumulators can be connected in parallel.

#### Buffer

As the name suggests the vessel is used as a buffer of energy between the heat source and the heating system.

Because automatic biomass boilers take more time to respond to a heating demand than a fossil fuel boiler, a buffer is used between the boiler and the heating system, when there is a demand the heat being drawn from the buffer signals the biomass boiler to ignite and produce heat.

The buffer also ensures that when the automatic biomass boiler is started it runs for an optimum length of time irrespective of the amount of heat being used by the building. The boiler then stops when the buffer is fully charged and waits for the heating system to use the energy produced, when it then repeats the cycle. This is done by sensing the water temperature, and because the buffer is highly insulated, during periods of light load it may not be required to fire again for a day or more. As a method of preventing the boiler starting and stopping more often than necessary the buffer has a huge impact on the boiler efficiency, a reduction in wear and tear, reduced emissions and fuel consumption. Buffer sizing is based on the output of the biomass boiler, but may be over-sized when being connected to large district heating systems to accommodate the volume of water in the system. Buffers are generally much smaller than the accumulators used with log boilers, and are of a similar construction with stratification plates, domestic hot water coils, solar coils and electric heating elements. Sizes range from 1500 litres to 10,000 litres and multiple accumulators can be connected in parallel.

Probably the most poorly explained and confusing term is for a buffer/accumulator. These are generally best described as a small buffer undertaking many functions. These include some buffering and some accumulation, although their ability to do both is limited because they are generally small in size, normally 200 litres to 500 litres.

They are used on small heating demands and to produce domestic hot water with either an internal coil or external heat exchanger. They are also used to integrate multiple primary sources such as wood stoves, fossil fuel boilers, heatpumps, solar thermal, and electric heating.

Although smaller they are of a similar construction to buffers and accumulators with options of domestic hot water coils, solar coils and electric heating elements.

#### Hydraulic system design

Whether the biomass heating system is using a buffer, accumulator or thermal store, in order for the system to work it is imperative that the system side pumps and controls are designed and installed correctly. A correctly designed system can achieve temperature differences of up to 20°C and this can be maintained using flow management control.



#### Stratification

This term describes the natural tendency for water to settle with the hotter, less dense, water at the top of the vessel, and cooler, more dense, water at the bottom. This property is used in both accumulators and buffers to maintain high flow temperatures for longer while using the heat from the accumulator, and increasing the temperature rise across the boiler when loading the accumulator with energy. De-stratification, or stirring, can be seen when the movement of the water inside the vessel is too great for the strata, or layers of water at different temperatures to form. The most common reason for this is the velocity of the water entering and leaving the accumulator or buffer on either the boiler side or the system side.

There are a number of devices, and practices which can greatly reduce, and almost eliminate destratification leading to a much more efficient and economical heating system.

#### **Connection size and snorkels**

The velocity of the water entering and leaving the accumulator or buffer is dictated by the amount of water being pumped, and the diameter of the opening where the pumped water meets the water in the vessel. As a guide the velocity at this point should be around 0.5m/s, and should not exceed 0.7m/s, where often distribution pipework can be 2m/s. The size of the connections on the accumulator should be large enough to connect 1m pipe, which has a diameter that will reduce the velocity of the water to around 0.5m/s. Alternatively on accumulators and buffers over 500 litres snorkels can be used which protrude into the vessel and slow down the entering water in the same way. This enables the connection at the accumulator or buffer to be line size, saving space and money on fittings and tube. All standard automatic boiler buffers and log boiler accumulators are supplied with snorkels.



#### Stratification column

This a perforated column within the accumulator into which the system return flows, and from which the boiler return originates. The lower snorkels link the stratification column to the boiler and system return connections outside the accumulator or buffer.

Return water that has already slowed to approximately 0.5m/s in the snorkel enters the column, and slows down further. Quite often the temperature of the system return water is higher than the water at the base of the accumulator. Inside the column the return water will either float up to the level at which its temperature matches the surrounding water, or it will be drawn into the boiler return without entering the main body of the accumulator or buffer.

All standard automatic boiler buffers and log boiler accumulators are supplied with stratification columns.

#### Solar thermal

Most accumulators or buffers can include at least one solar thermal coil, some models can accommodate two coils. The HDG control will manage solar thermal system and loading the accumulator with solar energy. Where two coils are used the HDG control will prioritize the upper coil before diverting the solar heat to the lower coil to make the best use of the solar heat when available. The use of solar thermal coils can greatly reduce the amount of wood fuel used through the summer when there is only a domestic hot water demand, and including solar thermal coils for future development of the system is worth considering.

#### Domestic hot water coils (potable water)

Buffers and thermal stores can be used to produce instantaneous mains pressure hot water. A stainless steel coil running through the heating water inside the vessel carries mains cold water which increases in temperature before exiting the coil as hot water. It is essential that the mains cold water kit, expansion vessel, and hot water mixing kits are used to prevent scolding at the taps.

Instantaneous hot water is only recommended for use with automatic boilers and buffers, not for use with log boilers and accumulators.

#### **Electric elements (immersion heaters)**

There are two main reasons for using electric elements in buffers and accumulators:

1. Where hot water is produced from the accumulator and the main heating source is not in use. 2. Where photovoltaic solar is in use, and the excess electrical power is used to heat water.

The electric elements are available as 3kW single phase and 9kW three phase.

H<sub>2</sub>O Store-Plus



H<sub>2</sub>O Flow-Plus Accumulator with domestic hot water production

## H<sub>2</sub>O Accumulator & hot water accumulators Purpose built or bespoke accumulators

#### Euroheat range of accumulators explained

The aim of any accumulator or buffer is to remain stratified. This means hotter water at the top and cooler water at the bottom. Water returning to the accumulator from a heating system is cooler than the water at the top of the accumulator. If the return water enters the accumulator slowly it will sink to the bottom. If however it returns to the accumulator at high velocity it will stir the water in the accumulator and the temperature will become the almost the same top to bottom.

To prevent this occurring, either the speed at which the water enters the accumulator is reduced by increasing the connection size based on the system kW demand, or the return water is introduced into a neutral area, a stratification tube of the correct size to suit the flow rate. The Euroheat range of accumulators has been specially designed to suit UK heating system designs. We offer four different options to suit requirements.

#### H<sub>2</sub>O Plus accumulator

The H<sub>2</sub>O Store-Plus range of accumulators are produced as standard with stratification tubes and column to suit boiler and system size. Versions R1 have an internal coil for thermal solar or other applications. The H<sub>2</sub>O Store-Plus range feature side top connection for boiler and system flow connections to reduce room height requirements.

The  $\rm H_2O$  plus range come in two ranges. One for wood log boilers and one for automatic boilers.

#### H<sub>2</sub>O Flow domestic hot water

The  $H_20$  Flow are designed as accumulator/buffer or accumulator/buffer with domestic hot water production for smaller boilers.

The H<sub>2</sub>0 Flow allows for the common connection of different input and output requirements. These include heat sources from wood burning stoves, fossil fuel boilers (oil & gas) automatic wood fuel boilers such as HDG K Series.

The domestic hot water is produced instantly through a copper finned tube heat exchanger. The large surface area of the heat exchanger 4.54m<sup>2</sup> ensure good hot water flow rates. In addition, the choice of the R1 model includes a coil which can be used for other heat input appliances or thermal solar.

#### H<sub>2</sub>O Store-Plus accumulator insulation

Insulation is very important as an accumulator is generally heated 24 hours a day. Heat loss unless well insulated can be very large over a period of time.

Our standard insulation is 100mm on tanks up to 2000 litres and 125mm on tanks 2500 litres and above.

Insulation is Polyster fiber 9000 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Reaction to fire class B1, external finish grey PVC.

#### H<sub>2</sub>0 Store-Plus accumulator insulation

Insulation is very important as an accumulator is generally heated 24 hours a day. Heat loss unless well insulated can be very large over a period of time.

The H<sub>2</sub>O flow is fitted with hard shell insulation and external cover. Thermal conductivity coefficient 0.025 W/mk.



The  $H_20$  Flow-Maxi is a combined instantaneous domestic hot water cylinder combined with an accumulator/buffer for central heating. The hot water production coil is manufactured from stainless steel 32 x 16mm connected in parallel and mounted through the top on a flanged ring. This allows the possibility of its removal at any time in the future. The hot water production is mounted in the top of the cylinder and protects against legionella, due to its location. The design of the hot water temperatures. Standard insulation is 125mm.

Our standard insulation is 100mm on tanks up to 2000 litres and 125mm on tanks 2500 litres and above. Insulation is Polyster fiber 9000 g/m<sup>2</sup>. Reaction to fire class B1, external finish grey PVC.

When installing the  $H_20$  Flow-Maxi it is essential the mains cold water supply is connected via a check valve, pressure reducing valve (3bar), and an expansion vessel. There must also be a thermostatic mixing valve (TMV2) installed in the domestic hot water flow with the cold input also pressure reduced to 3 bar.

#### H<sub>2</sub>O Store bespoke accumulator

The accumulators of series " $H_20$  Store bespoke" can be produced to almost any requirement. Produced from high quality steel, with versions R1 and R2 have internal coil/s for connecting to solar systems or other heating sources.

#### **Options include**

Multiple flow and return connections for multiple boiler and heating system connections.

Multiple flow and return connections for multiple boiler and heating system connections.

Internal stratification tubes in sizes 65mm-150mm. Stratification columns up to 400kW heating circuits. External connections from DN40-DN150. Hot water production up to 60 litres per minute. Insulation options 100mm or 150mm thermal conductivity coefficient 0.039 W/mk. Elastic efficiency 44%. Free from HCFC.









Accumulator and sizing

Depending on HDG boiler type and fuel, a minimum accumulator size will be required. The size of the accumulator should be adapted to the boiler type, the wood type, the heat requirements of the building, district heating circuit and/or any direct hot water production.

Log Boilers	Softwood minimum accumulator size		Hard minimum acc	Hardwood minimum accumulator size		
HDG R 15kW	1,(	000	1,2	50		
HDG R 20, 25, 30kW	1,	500	2,0	00		
HDG F Series 20, 25, 30kW	2,0	000	2,500			
HDG F Series 40kW	2,	500	3,000			
HDG F Series 45, 50kW	3,0	000	4,0	00		
HDG Euro 30, 40kW model	3,0	000	4,0	00		
HDG Euro 45, 50kW model	3,0	000	4,0	00		
HDG Turobotec 50	4,0	000	5,0	00		
HDG Turobotec 60	4,0	000	5,0	00		
SHT Thermodual HV 25	2,	500	3,0	00		
SHT Thermodual HV 30	2,	500	3,0	00		
SHT Thermodual HV 35	2,	500	3,0	00		
SHT Thermodual HV 40	2,	500	3,0	00		
Dual fuel boilers	Softwood minimum accumulator size		Hard <sup>ı</sup> minimum acc	wood umulator size		
SHT TDA Thermodual 15	2,0	000	2,5	00		
SHT TDA Thermodual 25	2,0	000	2,5	00		
SHT TDA Thermodual 30	2,	500	3,000			
SHT TDA Thermodual 40	2,	500	3,0	00		
Domestic / small commercial automatic boilers	Minimum	Minimum with hot water	Recommended	Recommended with hot water		
SHT Evo Aqua 9	400	500	500	600		
SHT Evo Aqua 15	500	600	600	700		
SHT PNA Thermocomfort 15	300	400	400	500		
SHT PNA Thermocomfort 20	300	400	400	500		
SHT PNA Thermocomfort 25	400	500	500	600		
SHT PNA Thermocomfort 30	400	500	500	600		
HDG K10	200	300	300	400		
HDG K15	300	400	400	500		
HDG K21	400	500	500	600		
HDG K26	500	600	600	800		
HDG Compact 25/35	1,000	1,250	1,250	1,500		
HDG Compact 45/50	1,250	1,500	1,500	2,000		
Commercial automatic boilers	Mini	mum	Recom	nended		
HDG Compact 65	1,	500	2,5	00		
HDG Compact 80	2,	000	2,5	00		
HDG Compact 99/100	2,000		3,0	00		
HDG Compact 115	2,500		3,0	000		
HDG Compact 150	3,	000	4,0	000		
HDG Compact 200	4,	000	5,0	000		
Industrial automatic boilers	Mini	mum	Recom	nended		
HDG M 300/350/400	6,000/7,	000/8,000	7,000/8,000/9,000			

### H<sub>2</sub>O Plus log boiler accumulator Accumulator details and prices

The  $H_20$  Plus range of accumulators are produced specially for our log boiler range They feature stratification tubes and a stratification column for optimum water stratification both in buffering and accumulation mode.

#### Accumulator insulation

Insulation is very important. The  $\rm H_2O$  range have very high levels of insulation.

Standard insulation is 100mm on tanks up to 2000 litres,

and 125mm on tanks 2500 litres and above.

Soft polyurethane 18kg/m<sup>3</sup> density. Thermal conductivity coefficient 0.039 W/mk.

Elastic efficiency 44%. Free from HCFC.



I <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus for log boilers		Model Type	Profile	Insulation thickness	Туре	Order code
R1 single solar coil		LI 0 1000	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4855
fitted to standard		n <sub>2</sub> 0 1000	ldii/liiii	TUUTITI	R1	TS4855R1
H <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus		LI 0 12500	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4856
		n <sub>2</sub> 0 12000	ldii/liiii	TUUTITI	R1	TS4856R1
		LI 0 1500	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4801
		n <sub>2</sub> 0 1300	tall/ tilli	TUUTITI	R1	TS4801R1
			tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4802
		H <sub>2</sub> 0 2000		TOOTIIII	R1	TS4802R1
		H 0 2500	tall/thin	125mm	Standard	TS4803
		Π <sub>2</sub> 0 2500		TZJIIIII	R1	TS4803R1
		H 0 2550	short/wide	125mm	Standard	TS4804
		H <sub>2</sub> 0 2550	Short, which	12511111	R1	TS4804R1
		H 0 3000	tall/thin	125mm	Standard	TS4805
Standby boiler		H <sub>2</sub> 0 5000			R1	TS4805R1
Standard H <sub>2</sub> O Plus		H 0 2050	ale ant / wida	12Emm	Standard	TS4806
	<b></b>	H <sub>2</sub> 0 5050	SHOL WILL	TZJIIIII	R1	TS4806R1
		H 0 4000	tall/thin	125mm	Standard	TS4807
	-	H <sub>2</sub> 0 4000		TZJIIIII	R1	TS4807R1
	8	H 0 4050	short/wide	125mm	Standard	TS4808
		11 <sub>2</sub> 0+050	SHOLD WIDE	12311111	R1	TS4808R1
		H 0 5000	tall/thin	125mm	Standard	TS4809
		H <sub>2</sub> 0 5000		12311111	R1	TS4809R1
Standby boiler connection kit Order code	£ ex VAT					

stands, soner tonnettion kit	oraci couc	2 64 141
1 x top mounted DN40 1 x DN65 stratification tube 1 x stratification plate	To order add B to the end of H <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus Order code	82.00

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## H<sub>2</sub>O Plus log boiler accumulator

Technical and dimensions



#### Connection options

1	Flow from log boiler or flow to heating or flow from backup boiler	DN40
2	Return to log boiler accumulator buffering or return to backup boiler	DN40
3	Return to log boiler in accumulating mode or return from heating	DN40
4	Flow from log boiler or flow to heating or flow from backup boiler	DN40
5	Return to log boiler accumulator buffering/ return to backup boiler	DN40
6	Return to log boiler in accumulating mode or return from heating	DN40
7	Auto vent or top exit	DN40
8	Temperature gauge or sensor pocket	DN15
9	Expansion vessel connection	DN40
10	Return stratification column	

#### Features of the H<sub>2</sub>0 log boiler accumulator

These purpose designed accumulators feature special additions to improve the stratification of heated water. Stratification is extremely important. If returning water from the heating system is allowed to enter the accumulator at the incorrect speed or location, stirring of the accumulated water will occur. This stirring will mix the hot and colder water together resulting in a mean temperature from top to bottom of the accumulator. This contradicts the concept of having a high flow temperature and a lower return

temperature to the heating system reducing comfort and efficiency.

The H<sub>2</sub>O accumulators are installed as standard with special stratification tubes and columns. These slow the speed of the returning water reducing the stirring effect. In addition the HDG

log boilers include a special accumulator loading system which first loads the upper third of the accumulator (buffering) and then accumulates heated water in the lower two thirds if the heated water is not required.

The specially designed stratification column also allows the returning system water to continue directly to the log boiler bypassing the accumulator if heat production is occurring. This greatly improves the speed at which the heated water passes to the heating system. Multiple sensor pockets allow the installation of HDG Lambda 1 Plus which can calculate the required amount of fuel needed for heating and if fitted ignite the log boiler (F Series & Euro models) when heating is required.

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#### H<sub>2</sub>O Accumulator design and special features

- High level of insulation 0.039W/mk
- Insulation jacket can be fitted after placement to reduce access requirements
- Specially designed for HDG Log boilers
- Includes stratification tubes as standard
- Includes stratification columns as standard
- Includes buffering level connections
- Stratification column allows accumulator by pass with heavy heating demands
- Flow in and out stratification tubes are snorkelled to the top to reduce room height installation
- Connections allow installation on the left or right of the accumulator

Model type	Connections	Stratification tube	Stratification column	ØD1 Diameter without insulation	ØD2 Diameter with insulation	Tank height without insulation	Tilt height without insulation	Height with insulation	Weight (Kg) H <sub>2</sub> 0 Store Plus/R1	Capacity litres	Maximum operating pressure	Maximum operating temperature	Solar coil R1 m <sup>2</sup>	Solar maximum operating pressure
1000	DN40	DN65	<80kW	790	990	2041	2090	2109	114/156	915			3.0	
1250	DN40	DN65	<80kW	950	1150	2017	2090	2085	146/189	1284			3.0	
1500	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1000	1200	2152	2220	2212	162/210	1515			3.6	
2000	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1100	1300	2377	2450	2437	225/278	2055			4.2	
2500	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1200	1450	2443	2515	2528	252/308	2590			4.2	
2550	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1400	1650	2070	2220	2155	270/326	2660	3 bar	95°C	4.2	
3000	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1250	1500	2644	2705	2729	280/343	2959			5.4	10 bar
3050	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1400	1850	2318	2490	2403	290/353	3050			5.4	
4000	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1400	1650	2818	2910	2883	431/498	3820			6.0	
4050	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1600	1850	2380	2575	2465	441/508	4050			6.0	
5000	DN40	DN65	<80kW	1600	1850	2917	3010	3002	504/585	5055			7.2	

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# H<sub>2</sub>O Plus automatic boiler accumulator

Accumulator details and prices

The H<sub>2</sub>O Plus range of accumulators are produced specifically for automatic boiler range and feature stratification tubes and stratification column for water stratification.

20 Plus for Automatic boilers		Model Type	Profile	Insulation thickness	Туре	Order code	
		600	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4847	
		000	ldii/liiiii	TUUTIIII	R1	TS4847R1	
R1 single solar coil		200	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4849	
H <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus		800	ldii/ liiiii	TUUTIIII	R1	TS4849R1	
H <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus		1000	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4810	
		1000	ldii/ liiiii	TUUTIIII	R1	TS4810R1	
		1250	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4811	
		1250	taii/thin	TUUMM	R1	TS4811R1	
		1500	. 11/41 *	100	Standard	TS4812	
		1500	taii/thin	TOOMIN	R1	TS4812R1	
R2 single solar coil		2000	tall/thin	100mm	Standard	TS4813	
fitted to standard		2000			R1	TS4813R1	
H <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus		2500	tall/thin	125	Standard	TS4822	
				125mm	R1	TS4822R1	
		2550	short/wide	125mm	Standard	TS4823	
					R1	TS4823R1	
		2000	. 11/41 *	125	Standard	TS4814	
		3000	tall/thin	125mm	R1	TS4814R1	
Standby boiler		2050	1 1/11	125	Standard	TS4815	
connection kit with		3050	short/wide	125mm	R1	TS4815R1	
Standard H <sub>2</sub> 0 Plus	•	1000		425	Standard	TS4816	
		4000	tall/thin	125mm	R1	TS4816R1	
Standby boiler		4050	1	125	Standard	TS4817	
additional		4050	short/wide	125mm	R1	TS4817R1	
Flow		5000		125	Standard	TS4818	
Return		5000	tall/thin	125mm	R1	TS4818R1	
		(000	t-11/11 *	125	Standard	TS4819	
		6000	tall/thin	125mm	R1	TS4819R1	

Standby boile external, 2 in	er connection kit, 2 ternal stratification tubes	Order code	£ ex VAT
600-2,000	2 x DN40 threaded 2 x DN65 stratification tube	To order add B to the	164.00
2,500-5,000	2 x DN65 flange 2 x DN100 stratification tube	end of H <sub>2</sub> O automatic order code	238.00

## H<sub>2</sub>O Plus automatic boiler accumulator

Technical and dimensions



Conne	ction options	Size
1	Flow from automatic boiler or flow to heating	
3	Return to automatic boiler or return from heating	Dependant on
4	Flow from automatic boiler or flow to heating	size
6	Return to automatic boiler or return from heating	SIZC
7	Auto vent	DN40
8	Temperature or sensor	DN15
9	Expansion vessel connection	DN40
10	Return stratification column	

#### Accumulator insulation

Insulation is very important. The  $H_2O$  range have very high levels of insulation. Standard insulation is 100mm on tanks up to 2000 litres and 125mm on tanks 2500 litres and above. Soft polyurethane 18 kg/m<sup>3</sup> density. Thermal conductivity coefficient 0.039 W/mk. Elastic efficiency 44%. Free from HCFC.

#### Features of the H<sub>2</sub>O Automatic boiler accumulator

These purpose designed accumulators feature special additions to improve the stratification of heated water. Stratification is extremely important. If returning water from the heating system is allowed to enter the accumulator at the incorrect speed or location, stirring of the accumulated water will occur. This stirring will mix the hot and colder water together resulting in a mean temperature from top to bottom of the accumulator.

This contradicts the concept of having a high flow temperature and a lower return temperature to the heating system reducing comfort and efficiency.

The H<sub>2</sub>O accumulators are installed as standard with special stratification tubes and columns. These slow the speed of the returning water reducing turbulence. The specially designed stratification column also allows the returning system water to continue directly to the automatic boiler bypassing the accumulator if heat production is occurring. This greatly improves the speed at which the heated water passes to the heating system.



#### H<sub>2</sub>O Accumulator Design and Special Features

- High level of insulation 0.039W/mk
- Insulation jacket can be fitted after placement to reduce access requirements
- Specially designed for automatic boilers
- Includes stratification tubes as standard
- Includes stratification columns as standard

- Stratification column allows accumulator by pass with heavy heating demands
- Flow in and out stratification tubes are snorkelled to the top to reduce room height installation
- Connections allow installation on the left or right of the accumulator

Model type	Connections T=Threaded F=Flange	Stratification tube	Stratification column	ØD1 Diameter without insulation	ØD2 Diameter with insulation	Tank height	Height with insulation	Tilt height without insulation	Maximum operating temperature (° C)	Weight (Kg) H <sub>2</sub> 0 Store Plus/R1	Capacity litres	Maximum operating pressure	Maximum operating temperature	Solar coil R1 m²	Solar maximum operating pressure
600	DN40 T	DN65	<80kW	700	900	1644	1704	1690		84/109	572			1.8	
800	DN40 T	DN65	<80kW	790	990	1686	1746	1740		97/130	792			2.4	
1000	DN40 T	DN65	<80kW	790	990	2041	2101	2090		114/156	915			3.0	
1250	DN40 T	DN65	<80kW	950	1150	2017	2077	2090		146/189	1285			3.0	
1500	DN40 T	DN65	<80kW	1000	1200	2152	2212	2220		162/210	1516			3.6	
2000	DN50 T	DN100	<200kW	1100	1300	2377	2437	2450		225/278	2055			4.2	
2500	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1200	1450	2443	2528	2515	0E	252/308	2590	2 har	05°C	4.2	10 har
2550	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1400	1650	2070	2155	2220	95	252/308	2660	2 DOI	95 C	4.2	IU Ddi
3000	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1250	1500	2644	2729	2705		280/343	2959			5.0	
3050	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1400	1650	2318	2403	2490		290/353	3050			5.0	
4000	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1400	1650	2818	2903	2910		431/498	3820			6.0	
4050	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1600	1850	2380	2465	2575		441/508	4050			6.0	
5000	DN65 F	DN100	<200kW	1600	1850	2917	3002	3010		504/585	5056			7.2	
6000	DN80 F	DN150	<400kW	1600	1850	3367	3517	3500		605/TBC	6060			TBC	

## H<sub>2</sub>O Flow domestic hot water Accumulator/buffer/thermal store details and prices

The H<sub>2</sub>O Flow is designed for accumulation or accumulation and domestic hot water storage. The H<sub>2</sub>O Flow allows for the common connection of different input and output requirements. These include heat sources from wood burning stoves, fossil fuel boilers (oil and gas) automatic wood fuel boilers such as HDG K Series.

The domestic hot water is produced instantly through a copper finned tube heat exchanger. The large surface area of the heat exchanger 4.54m<sup>2</sup> ensures good hot water flow rates. In addition, the choice of the R1 model which includes a coil which can be used for other heat input appliances or thermal solar.

#### Four versions available

 $H_2O$  Flow = this model is suitable only as accumulator/buffer.

H<sub>2</sub>O Flow

 $H_2O$  Flow M = this model provides domestic hot water and provision as accumulator/buffer.

 $H_2O$  Flow R1 = this model includes an additional coil for energy input by an alternative source hydraulically separated, such as thermal solar or open vented equipment.

H<sub>2</sub>O Flow M, domestic hot water

 $H_2O$  Flow R1 M = all the above combined in one accumulator/buffer.

#### Small in size and weight, requires minimum space for installation. Big in functionality, myriad of heating sources can be connected.



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5	
	H <sub>2</sub> O Flow R1
	-

Model type	Description	Order code
200	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow	TS4701
200	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M, Hot water	TS4709
200	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow	TS4702
300	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M, Hot water	TS4710
400	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow	TS4703
400	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M, Hot water	TS4711
500	H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow	TS4704
	H <sub>2</sub> O Flow M. Hot water	TS4712

All H<sub>2</sub>0 Flow tanks require mains cold starter kit (EV4718) and hot water mixing kit (EV4720), and 8 litre potable expansion vessel (EV4716)

/ R1	H <sub>2</sub> O Flow M R1 coil and hot water	Model type	Description	Order code	
	11		H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow R1	TS4705	
		200	H <sub>2</sub> O FlowM R1, Hot water	TS4713	
			H <sub>2</sub> 0 FlowR1	TS4706	
<b>→</b>		300	H <sub>2</sub> O FlowMR1, Hot water	TS4714	
			H <sub>2</sub> 0 FlowR1	TS4707	
		400	H <sub>2</sub> O FlowMR1, Hot water	TS4715	
			H <sub>2</sub> 0 FlowR1	TS4708	
		500	H <sub>2</sub> 0 FlowMR1, Hot water	TS4716	

All H<sub>2</sub>O Flow tanks require mains cold starter kit (EV4718) and hot water mixing kit (EV4720), and 8 litre potable expansion vessel (EV4716)

And an eads

H<sub>2</sub>O options



	Urder code	
Expansion vessel with fixed membrane 8 Litre	EV4716	
Mounting kit for expansion vessel	EV4717	
Mains cold starter kit	EV4718	
Hot water mixing kit	EV4723	
Domestic hot water production coil for models H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow & H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow R1	TSH101	

# H<sub>2</sub>O Flow domestic hot water

Technical and dimensions



#### Connection options

1	Flow from wood boiler or alternative heat source or 8	DN40	9	Primary Fl hot water
2	Primary Flow to heating system for H <sub>2</sub> 0 M hot water model or 9	DN40	10	Return to system
3	Electric immersion option	DN40	11	Return to system
4	Flow from solar or alternative heat source with hydraulic coil separation	DN40	12	Primary flo water. H <sub>2</sub> C
5	Return to wood boiler with coil (solar) system	DN15	13	Auto vent H <sub>2</sub> 0 M
б	Return to wood boiler with no coil (solar) system	DN40	14	Temperati
7	Return to solar or alternative heat source with hydraulic coil separation	DN15	AF	Mains colo
8	Flow from wood boiler or alternative heat source or 1. Alternative system flow to 12, when no hot water production. $H_2O$ flow & $H_2O$ flow R1	DN40	AC	Mains hot

N40	9	Primary Flow to heating system for H <sub>2</sub> O M hot water model or 2	DN40
N40	10	Return to wood boiler with coil (solar) system	DN40
N40	11	Return to wood boiler with no coil (solar) system	DN40
N40	12	Primary flow to heating system with no hot water. $H_2O$ flow & R1	DN40
N15	13	Auto vent location for hot water models H <sub>2</sub> O M	DN15
N40	14	Temperature or sensor	DN15
N15	AF	Mains cold inlet	3/4″
N40	AC	Mains hot outlet	3/4″

H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow performance information - one off withdrawal							
Withdrawal of hot domestic water 10 -	45° C	Туре	200	300	400	500	
Withdrawal of hot domestic water	Store	Flow -I/m	15	15	15	15	
Duration of flow	temperature	Time - min	6.7	9.8	12.3	15.4	
Total withdrawal	otal withdrawal 70°C		100	147	184	231	
U.O.F							

#### H<sub>2</sub>0 Flow performance information - Continuous withdrawal with boiler input

Boiler input	kW	10	15	20	25
Continuous withdrawal 10-45°C	0°C I/min	4.1	6.2	8.3	10.3



#### Pressure loss DHW exchanger & technical



I/1	mn
Material	Copper
Surface area	4.54m <sup>2</sup>
Water capacity	4.2L
Connection (AS and FS)	3/4″
Maximum operating pressure	10 bar

H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow	, $H_2$ 0 Flow	$M \& H_2 0 Flo$	ow M R1 In	formation									Solar coils		
Model Type	3 electric immersion	RS1 H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M R1	AS1 H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M R1	L = length of immersion heater	D2 diameter with insulation	Height	Minimum installation height	Tilt height	Maximum operating pressure (Bar)	Maximum operating temperature (° C)	Lower Coil m <sup>2</sup>	Lower Coil capacity (L)	Maximum operating pressure (Bar)	Weight (Kg) H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M	Weight (Kg) H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow M R1
200	595	205	543	350	600	1210	1410	1230	3	95	3.0	19.8	10	72	84
300	720	210	660	450	650	1342	1542	1385	3	95	3.0	19.8	10	80	96
400	707	211	656	550	750	1371	1571	1425	3	95	3.0	19.8	10	92	117
500	811	211	751	550	750	1621	1821	1670	3	95	3.6	23.7	10	102	126

# H<sub>2</sub>O Flow-Maxi commercial hot water

Hot water / accumulator details and prices

The H<sub>2</sub>0 Flow-Maxi is a combined instantaneous domestic hot water cylinder combined with an accumulator/buffer for central heating. The hot water production coil is manufactured from stainless steel 32 x 16mm connected in parallel and mounted through the top on a flanged ring. This allows the possibility of its removal at any time in the future. The hot water production coil is mounted in the top of the cylinder and protects against legionella, due to its location. The design of the hot water heat exchanger allows for excellent flow rates even with lower than normal water temperatures.

The insulation jacket is made from soft polyurethane and CFC. This is delivered separately and can be simply fitted on site. This greatly helps with access and location.

When installing the H<sub>2</sub>0 Flow-Maxi it is essential the mains cold water supply is connected via a check valve, pressure reducing valve (3bar), and an expansion vessel.

There must also be a thermostatic mixing valve (TMV2) installed in the domestic hot water flow with the cold input also pressure reduced to 3 bar. See equipment options below.

Standard insulation is 125mm can be ordered as an option. Soft polyurethane 18kg/m<sup>3</sup> density.

Thermal conductivity coefficient 0.039 W/mk. Elastic efficiency 44%. Free from HCFC.

## Suitable for heating systems up to 45kW with the stratification tube. For systems above this level use H<sub>2</sub>0 bespoke version.



<b>Capacity litre</b>	Insulation mm	Order code
600	125	TS4739
800	125	TS4740
1000	125	TS4741
1250	125	TS4742
1500	125	TS4743
2000	125	TS4744

i R1 with single coil	<b>Capacity litre</b>	Insulation mm	Order code
	600	125	TS4745
	800	125	TS4746
	1000	125	TS4747
	1250	125	TS4748
	1500	125	TS4749
	2000	125	TS4750

**Capacity litre** 

600

800

1000

1250

1500

Hot water mixing kit

Insulation mm

125

125

125

125

125

H<sub>2</sub>O Flow-Maxi R2 with dual coils



Hot water control equipment



2000	125	TS4756	
<b>Capacity litre</b>	Insulation mm	Order code	
Expansion vessel w 8 litre	rith fixed membrane	EV4716	
Mounting kit for ex	pansion vessel	EV4717	
Mains cold starter	kit	EV4718	

Order code

TS4751

TS4752

TS4753

TS4754

TS4755

EV4723

## H<sub>2</sub>O Flow-Maxi commercial hot water Technical and dimensions





Conne	ction options				
1	Flow from wood boiler or alternative heating source	DN40	11	Sensor or temperature gauge	DN15
2	Flow from alternative heating source	DN40	12	Auto vent x 2	DN15
3	Electric immersion	DN40	AS	Flow from solar	DN40
4	Return to wood boiler or alternative heating source lower solar coil installed	DN40	RS	Return to solar or (RS1) DN15 sensor connection if no solar coil	DN40
5	Electric immersion secondary	DN40	D1	Diameter without insulation	
6	Primary return from heating system or return to boiler	DN40	D2	Diameter with insulation	
7	Flow from wood boiler or alternative heating source	DN40	SF	Upper solar coil temperature sensor position	DN15
8	Flow to heating system	DN40	SU	Lower solar coil temperature sensor position	DN15
9	Secondary return from heating system or alternative boiler return	DN40	AF	Potable (mains cold) water inlet	1 1/4″
10	Primary return from heating system or return	DN40	AC	Potable (hot) water outlet	1 1/4″



100°
H <sub>2</sub> O Flow Plus performance information - one off withdrawal

Withdrawal of hot domestic water 10 - 45°C	Туре	600	800	1000	1250	1500	2000	
Withdrawal of hot domestic water	Store	Flow -l/min	30	30	30	60	60	60
Duration of flow	temperature 70°C	Time - min	8.5	10.2	13.1	8.5	9.6	9.6
Total withdrawal	70 0	Quantity - litres	255	307	393	573	577	576
H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow Plus performance information - continue	with boiler input							
Boiler input	Boiler flow	kW	15	20	25	30	35	50
Continuous withdrawal 10-45°C	70°C	l/min	6.2	8.2	10.2	12.3	14.3	20.5

H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow-Maxi commercial hot water										Solar coils														
Model Type	1&7	2&8	3	4&9	5	6 & 10	RS1	AS1	RS2	A52	ØD1 Diameter without insulation	ØD2 Diameter with standard insulation	Tank height	Height standard insulation	Max pressure (Bar)	Max temperature (°C)	Lower Coil m <sup>2</sup>	Lower Coil capacity (L)	Upper Coil m <sup>2</sup>	Upper Coil capacity (L)	Maximum pressure (Bar)	Weight (Kg)	Weight (Kg) H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow-MaxiR1	Weight (Kg) H <sub>2</sub> 0 Flow-MaxiR2
600	1394	994	804	594	490	224	224	724	994	1344	700	950	1661	1695	3	95	1.8	11.9	1.2	7.9	10	172	196	213
800	1426	1026	866	626	547	256	256	8001	1026	1386	790	1040	1708	1745	3	95	2.4	15.9	1.8	11.9	10	185	227	253
1000	1720	1249	1040	844	635	300	300	970	1180	1720	790	1040	2063	2095	3	95	3.0	19.8	2.4	15.9	10	228	271	309
1250	1700	1239	1085	784	632	300	300	970	1160	1700	950	1200	2048	2095	3	95	3.0	19.8	2.4	15.9	10	257	299	334
1500	1750	1285	1128	900	740	325	325	1000	1240	1750	1000	1250	2176	2205	3	95	3.6	19.8	2.4	15.9	10	270	320	360
2000	2025	1489	1214	959	730	325	325	1105	1475	2025	1100	1350	2413	2445	3	95	4.2	23.7	2.8	19.8	10	357	403	444

# SYSTEM & HYDRAU

Cold in

Hot water out

## H<sub>2</sub>O Store bespoke accumulator H<sub>2</sub>O Store bespoke accumulator details and prices

The accumulators of series  $\rm H_2O$  Store bespoke can be manufactured to almost any requirement. Produced from high quality steel, R1 and R2 have internal coil/s for connecting to solar systems or other heating sources.

#### **Options include:**

- Multiple flow and return connections for multiple boiler and heating system connections
- Multiple flow and return connections for multiple heating system connections, i.e. act as a low loss header
- Internal stratification tubes in sizes 65mm-150mm up to 400kW
- Stratification columns up to 400kW heating circuits.
- External connections from DN40-DN150
- Hot water production up to 60 litres per minute
- Insulation options 100mm or 150mm thermal conductivity coefficient 0.039 W/mk. Elastic efficiency 44%. Free from HCFC



#### Step $\overline{1}$ - Select your basic accumulator

Store bespoke	Model Type	Order code 100mm insulation	£ ex VAT	Order code 125mm insulation	
	600	TS4901	896.00	TS4938	
	800	TS4902	958.00	TS4939	
	1000	TS4903	1,076.00	TS4940	
	1250	TS4904	1,153.00	TS4941	
	1500	TS4905	1,202.00	TS4942	
	2000	TS4906	1,454.00	TS4943	
	2500	TS4907	2,066.00	TS4944	
	3000	TS4908	2,516.00	TS4945	
	3050	TS4909	2,719.00	TS4946	
	4000	TS4910	3,099.00	TS4947	
	4050	TS4911	3,358.00	TS4948	
	5000	TS4912	3,614.00	TS4949	
	6000	TS4913	5,423.00	TS4950	
	8000	TS4914	7,398.00	TS4951	
	10000	TS4915	9,248.00	TS4952	
I₂O Store bespoke - R1 with single coil					
	600	TS4916	1,017.00	TS4953	
-	800	TS4917	1,105.00	TS4954	
	1000	TS4918	1,259.00	TS4955	
	1250	TS4919	1,350.00	TS4956	
	1500	TS4920	1,426.00	TS4957	
	2000	TS4921	1,713.00	TS4958	
	2500	TS4922	2,375.00	TS4959	
	3000	TS4923	2,775.00	TS4960	
	3050	TS4924	2,978.00	TS4961	
	4000	TS4925	3,407.00	TS4962	
	4050	TS4926	3,666.00	TS4963	
	5000	TS4927	3,984.00	TS4964	
1.0 Store bespoke - R2 with dual coil			,		
	600	TS4928	1.073.00	TS4965	
	800	TS4929	1.176.00	TS4966	
	1000	TS4930	1.379.00	TS4967	
	1250	TS4931	1,470.00	TS4968	
	1500	TS4932	1,556.00	TS4969	
	2000	T\$4933	1.853.00	TS4970	
	2500	TS4934	2,555,00	TS4971	
	3000	TS4935	2,925,00	TS4972	
	4000	T\$4936	3 597 00	T\$4973	
	5000	TC 4027	4 212 00	TC 4074	

## H<sub>2</sub>O Store bespoke accumulator

Option prices, technical and dimensions

Larger models and additional technical data available on request

6.0 39.6

23.7

3.6

Flange or straight connection

Stratification tube

Step 2 - Select connections type, stratification column, stratification tube, plate or hot water production you require you require

Order code
TSS15
TSF50
TSF65
TSF80
TSF100
TSF125
TSF150
TSS40
TSS50
TSS65
TSS80
TSS100
TSN65
TSN100
TSN150
TSC340
TSC500
TSC750
TSP500
TSP750
TSW500
TSW750
Ø D2
40°
n Hot water out Cold in
er 2
ovent
tube
light connection
tion
plate 🖤 📰 🔍
column

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