**INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS**

- For the installation of the differential thermostat, refer to the producer’s manual which is included in the package.
- All of the units function with 220-240V / 50Hz.
- In the case where an electric resistance is installed, the voltage must be checked. The electric resistances up to 4kW are 1-230V with thermostats, while for the electric resistances 6kw, 9kw and 12kw the voltage is 3-380V and the installation of a thermostat is the installer’s obligation.

**ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS**

- The thermostat once installed and adjusted functions automatically on the boiler. According to the needs of the client: the temperature of the water can be adjusted by the installer to lower or higher levels from the original adjustment and between 30°C - 80°C. In the case that for some reason the temperature exceeds the tolerated safety level, the safety unit is activated. This is adjusted to be activated when the temperature of the thermostat reaches 100°C (±10). In the case that this happens, you must determine if a cause. After the water cools down, we can reactivate it manually by pressing the red button.
- During the transport of the thermostats and during the process of installation avoid the hitting / banging, dropping of the thermostats, because they can cause serious damage to the thermostat with very dangerous consequences to its operation. The electric installation should be made by a licensed electrician. A faulty electric connection can cause an explosion of the boiler.
- In the case where the hot water consumption needs are during periods of the day with little or no sunlight, for instance after 17:00 or before 10:00 a.m., the use of a timer is recommended. This will automatically activate the electric resistance and as long as there is a need for hot water. All the connections must conform with the regulations (electrical, plumbing, urbanism and others) that apply in your area.

**SNYΣΕΔΕΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΕΡΓΩΜΑΤΙΣΤΗ ELECTRIC CONNECTIONS OF THE ELECTRIC RESISTANCE AND THERMOSTAT**

**BAROS ΧΙΟΝΙΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΕΝΤΑΣΗ ΑΕΡΑ**

The pressure of snow and air are significant factors for structural planning. European norms were established, albeit without specifically taking solar installations into account. Wind and snow loads affect the collectors and the installation system. Depending on the conditions and height of the installation site as well as the collector inclination, the mechanical loads on the system can vary considerably. See also guidelines for the planning of structural frameworks and standards EUROCODE 1, (European guidelines for structural planning). With combined snow and wind loads the maximum strain for the solar collector is 1.000 N/m². Note that wind suction spikes may occur on roof edges. It is mandatory to follow best practice rules for static planning, especially related to snow and wind loads. Different codes and regulations apply in different countries and regions. In case of doubt and/or in absence of exact static calculations (not recommended) always allow for additional fixtures, weight, anchors, and screws, especially in regions with known weather extremes.

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**LIGHTING PROTECTION**

This type of installation, do not increase the risk of attracting lightning and there are no records of ever happened such incident. However we suggest that you check for a lightning rod in your area and also check if it gives protection to the place of your system. If it exists, and if it is not enough, we suggest that you provide a lightning rod according to your country rules and to EN 61024-1. We suggest that you connect the visible metallic parts (solar collectors, and support devices) to the lightning rod installation with copper cable never less 50 mm² cross section. Note: the lightning protection must be done by qualified professionals.

**ΑΝΤΙΚΕΡΑΜΙΚΗ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑ**

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