

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex

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ABOUT THE PRODUCT

Transportation and Storage

As a rule, the unit should be stored packaged in an upright position and without water. Transported with care and over short distances, the unit may be tilted to up to 45 °C.

Transportation and storage may take place at temperatures between -20 and +70 °C.

Transportation with a Forklift Truck

When the heat pump is transported with a forklift truck, it must be placed on the provided base mount. Lifting must be conducted slowly. As the unit has a high centre of gravity, the unit must be secured so as not to topple during transportation.

Transportation with a Sack Trolley

Secure the unit against slipping on the sack trolley. Do not use water pipe connections, etc. for transportation purposes. Make sure that the sack trolley does not damage the cabinet and the connectors.

Unloading

To prevent damage, offload the unit onto a level surface.

Directions/Safety Instructions

- The construction of the unit conforms to all EU regulations (see also the CE certificate).
- Take measures against fire during maintenance work that has to do with opening the coolant circuit, in particular, when the work involves fire (soldering, welding, etc.)
- Before starting work on the unit, remember to always disconnect all electrical connections.
- When connecting the unit, observe all applicable laws and regulations.
- The water used must be potable grade. A reduction valve should be installed if the water pressure is high.
- All connections for potable water must be certified.

Note: *Work should only be done by a certified contractor.*

Product Description

Use

The Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex is a combined ventilation unit and domestic water heat pump which can be used for:

- Heating hot domestic water;
- Ventilating a dwelling;
- Supplementing the heating of the dwelling with heated supply air when the heat pump is not busy producing domestic hot water.

Description

The Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex is a ready-to-connect unit whose most important components are: cabinet, tank, coolant, atmosphere and water circulation components as well as a control unit and regulating and monitoring unit.

In the heat pump, the Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex utilises the residual heat in the extract air to either heat the supply air or to produce domestic hot water.

The Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex unit can heat domestic water corresponding to a family's hot water needs all year round. The used and cooled air is expelled outside via the discharge duct.

The tank has a built-in immersion stem which makes it possible to regulate temperature in the tank by sensors placed at the bottom and in the middle of the tank. The Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex has an electric heating element installed in the tank which acts as a backup.

Output

Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex can, in the course of 24 hours, heat 380 litres of domestic water to a temperature of 55

°C. This can, of course, vary depending on the temperature of the heat source, the temperature of the cold water and the drainage pattern. The integrated electric immersion heater, which has an output of 1 kW, can be engaged at peak loads. The Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex only consumes approx. 30% of the electric energy that would be consumed by a directly heated tank.

Coolant Circuit

The coolant circuit is a self-contained circuit where the R134a HFCKW-free coolant acts as energy carrier.

Heating Module

Heat in the air is removed by the condenser at low evaporating temperatures and transferred to the coolant. The coolant is sucked out in the form of steam by a compressor and compressed at a higher pressure/temperature and then transported to either the domestic water heater of the condenser, and/or its supply air duct. The energy which the compressor has pumped into the coolant and the part of the energy that comes from the condenser are transferred here to either the water or the air that is being heated. In the process, the coolant condenses and reverts to a fluid state.

The high pressure in the coolant subsequently goes through an expansion valve where it is reduced, and the coolant can once again absorb heat from the extract air via the evaporator.

Process

The control unit (Optima 312) starts the compressor shortly after hot water starts to be used and as soon as the sensors detect a temperature drop in the tank. The compressor runs until the entire tank has once again reached the set temperature.

The Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex will normally be able to satisfy the needs for hot water of an entire family. If a situation comes where the Combi 185 BP/Combi Flex is not able to produce enough hot water, the immersion heater in the tank can be activated manually via the control unit.

This will make it possible to produce double the amount of hot water. The immersion heater can be set to the desired heating temperature of the water in the upper section of the tank. (Only use the immersion heater at peak loads as it consumes more energy than the compressor).

Defrosting

When the temperature difference between the temperature prior to the cooling coil and the temperature of the cooling coil itself becomes too large, which occurs when there is ice formed on the cooling surface, the unit will begin to defrost.

The supply air ventilator and the electric heating coils will disengage. The discharge air ventilator will continue to run together with the compressor, which will send hot gas directly into the evaporator until the ice melts and the cooling coil reaches a temperature of around 5 °C, depending on the temperature that has been set in Section 50. The supply air fan and the electric heating coil will then re-engage.

Scope of Delivery

- Combined ventilation unit and domestic water heat pump with a control unit.
- Installations Instructions and Instructions for use

Accessories

- Replacement filters
- Electric preheater
- Electric or water-based reheater
- Anode

INSTALLATION

Setup

Only set up the unit in *frost-free premises*.

The premises should fulfil the following prerequisites:

- Room temperature of between 8 and 35 °C for operation using room air
- Good insulation to adjoining premises
- Condensate drainage
- No abnormal dust load in the air
- Solid foundation (approx. 500 kg/m²)

To ensure problem-free operation of the unit and provide access for repairs and maintenance, it is recommended to keep 0.6 m clear in front of the unit.

On setup:

Remove the packaging material from the pallet

1. Remove the corner protectors
2. Remove the transport mounts on the pallet
3. Lift the unit off the pallet and position it
4. Align the unit by turning the adjustable support legs

KVM-Genvex A/S always recommends that you carefully plan where to set up your Genvex product in relation to the position of any living room. Since this is an engineering product fitted with fans and/or a heat pump, this may result, on rare occasions, in combination with unsuitable installation conditions, in unsatisfactory noise or vibration. As a rule, we always recommend that the system be installed so that it is not immediately adjacent to a bedroom. As regards the fastening of the Genvex system to the building structure, we simultaneously recommend that it be fastened to a heavy structure like, e.g. concrete.

Also make sure that sound or vibrations cannot be transmitted through materials that are in contact with the technical system. If there is a risk of transmission of sound and vibrations, we recommend the additional installation of anti-vibration materials and the soundproofing of the setup room.

Connecting to a Water Main

During installation, to ensure that there is sufficient pressure and water where the water is drawn, take into consideration the pipe dimensions in relation to the existing water pressure and pressure loss.

The aspects of the installation that have to do with water must comply with the local HWS regulations. The water pipes can either be made hard or flexible. However, they must be approved for drinking water. Take into consideration the corrosive properties of the pipes to avoid damage.

As with all pressurised containers, the tank of the unit must be fitted with an approved safety valve and an approved check valve on the supply side (always check the local requirements).

The inflow of fresh cold water and the outflow of hot water take place underneath the tank (3/4" RG connection). The maximum operating pressure is 10 bar, and the maximum operating temperature is 65 °C.

If necessary, the supply pipe must be fitted with a pressure reduction valve and possibly with a filter.



When fitting the piping in the dwelling, avoid contaminating the pipes. If required, flush the pipes with clean water before connecting the unit.



When fitting pipes, take care not to twist the pipe connections. Use a pipe wrench to apply counter pressure.



If the circulation line to the hot water tank is not used, it must be ensured that the connection is securely plugged to prevent leakage.

Connecting to Condensate Drain

Quite a bit of condensate will form due to the cooling of the air that passes through the heat exchanger. The condensate drain is fitted with a hose which guides the water to a proper hose.

Depending on air humidity, the flow can reach 0.5 l/h.

It is a requirement to fit the drain with a sealed water trap with a minimum water head of 100 mm in order to allow the water to drain from the unit unhindered.

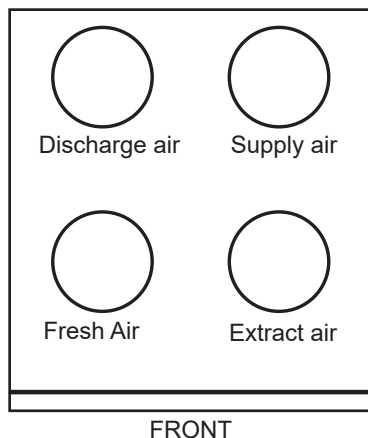
Failure to fit the water trap properly will void the warranty.

Supply air and extract air

The supply air and extract air may not be polluted with aggressive substances (such as ammonia, sulphur, chlorine) as these can damage the components of the refrigerant and ventilation system.

Connecting Ducts

The duct connectors carry a yellow sticker which specifies which ventilation duct is to be connected to the various connectors.



Connecting Supply Air

The ducting system leading from the unit to air injected in living quarters.

Connecting Extract Air

The ducting system leading from the wet rooms to the unit.

Connecting Fresh Air

The ducting system leading from the fresh-air roof cowl/ fresh-air grating outdoors to the unit.

Connecting Discharge Air

The ducting system leading from the discharge air roof cowl/discharge air grating to the outside.

Combi Flex

This version of Combi has, in addition to the 4 connections at the top, 4 corresponding connections on the side. This can achieve a reduced installation height under cramped conditions. When using side connections, the end cap with insulation for the relevant connection is removed and then relocated to the corresponding top connection. Check the tightness of the top connection after relocation of the end cap.



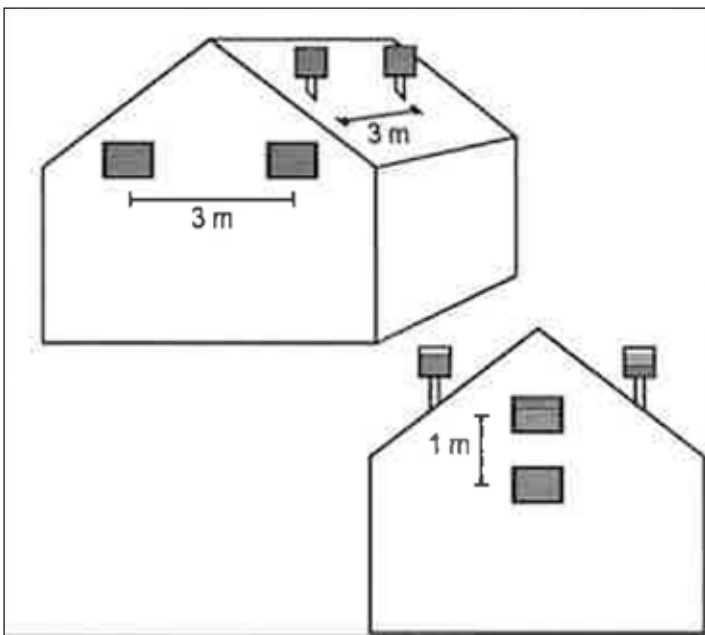
Ducting System

To build an airtight and durable ducting system, we recommend that the ducting system be made from spirally flanged pipes using fittings with a rubber ring seal.

To keep the noise level from the unit satisfactorily low, always mount silencers on the supply air and extract air ducting systems between the unit and the first air intake and extract valves.

To prevent the air intake and extract valves from generating any noise, it is recommended that air speeds in the ducting be kept sufficiently low.

When place is found for fresh air and discharge air roof cowls/air gratings, avoid short-circuiting the two air streams so that the discharge air is sucked back in. To achieve maximum comfort in the dwelling, it is recommended that roof cowls/air gratings be placed on the northern or eastern side of the building. **Minimum distance between roof cowls/air gratings: 3 m.**



Insulation of Ducts in Cold Spaces

To take advantage of the high recovery potential of the units (efficiency), it is necessary to insulate the ducts properly.

Genvex recommends, as follows:

Supply Air and Extract Air Ducts

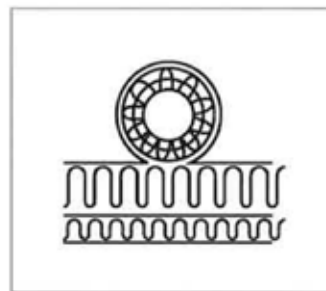
To minimise heat loss from the ducting system in cold lofts, insulate the supply air and extract air ducts with a minimum of 100 mm insulation. If insulation form alternative (A) is used, it is recommended that it takes the form of two layers of 50 mm lamella mats with paper or foil externally and staggered joints between the two layers. If the ducts are laid on the rafter foot, alternative B may be used. The insulation must always be tightly packed around the ducts.

Fresh Air and Discharge Air Ducts

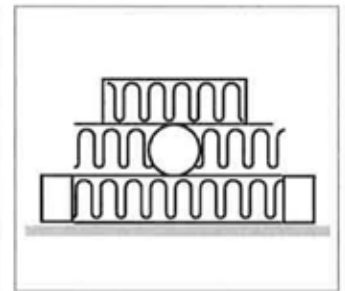
It is recommended that fresh air and discharge air ducts be insulated with a minimum of 50 mm insulation followed by aluminium foil. The fresh air duct is insulated to prevent warm air in the loft from heating up the fresh air in the summer.

To avoid condensation damage, make sure that the place where the discharge air duct passes through the roof or the gable end is sealed well.

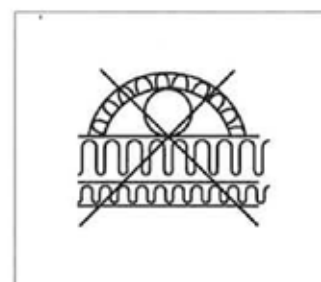
Refer to your local distributor for guidance on national insulation directives.



Duct insulation, alt. A



Duct insulation, alt. B



Incorrect duct insulation

Insulation of Ducts in Heated Spaces

Genvex recommends, as follows:

Supply Air and Extract Air Ducts

If the loft is warm, insulate the supply air and extract air ducts with 50 mm of insulation followed by aluminium foil.

Supply air and extract air ducts passing through heated spaces in dwellings do not require insulation unless cooling, a bypass or an earth heat exchanger is used. In this case, the supply air duct must be insulated.

Alternatively 13 mm vapor tight insulation – eg armaflex – can be used.

Fresh Air and Discharge Air Ducts

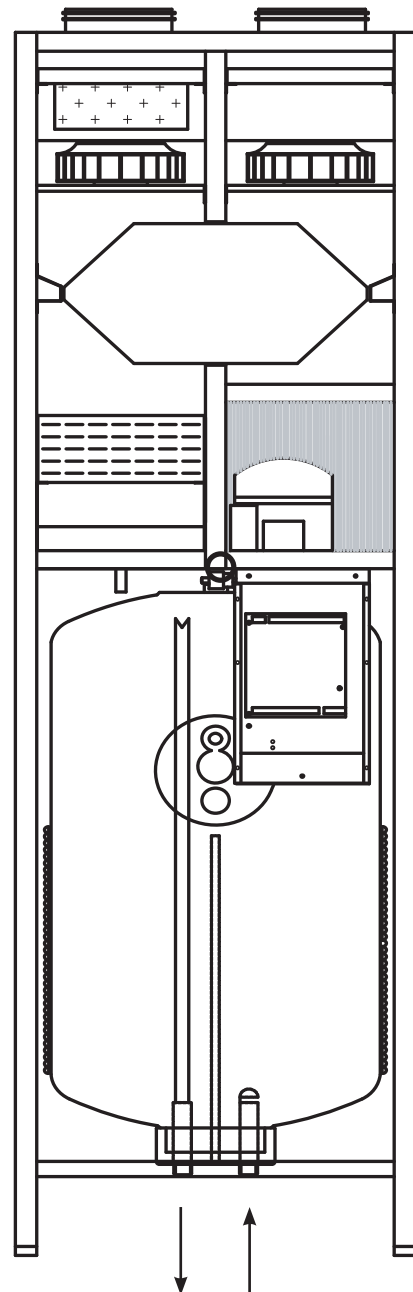
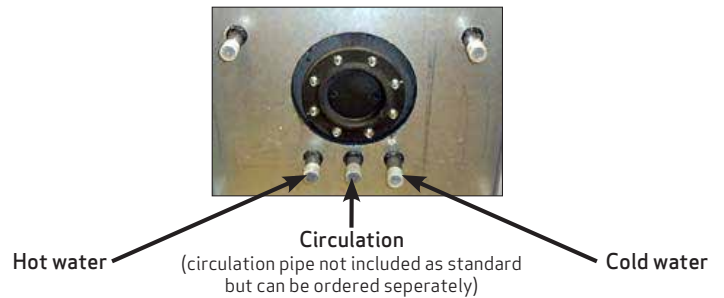
Insulate the fresh air and discharge air ducts in warm lofts and heated rooms in dwellings with a minimum of 50 mm insulation. Also cover the insulation externally with plastic film or aluminium foil to avoid formation of condensate in the insulation. Refer to your local distributor for guidance on national insulation directives.

We recommend 100 mm of insulation on the fresh air duct when an earth heat exchanger is used.

Water Connection

The following connectors are placed underneath the unit:

- 3/4" RG branch pipe for: Cold water/Recirculation/Hot water



Electric hot water tank/sensor/anode/thermostat

These are located at the bottom of the unit (behind the front cover and under a steel cover).

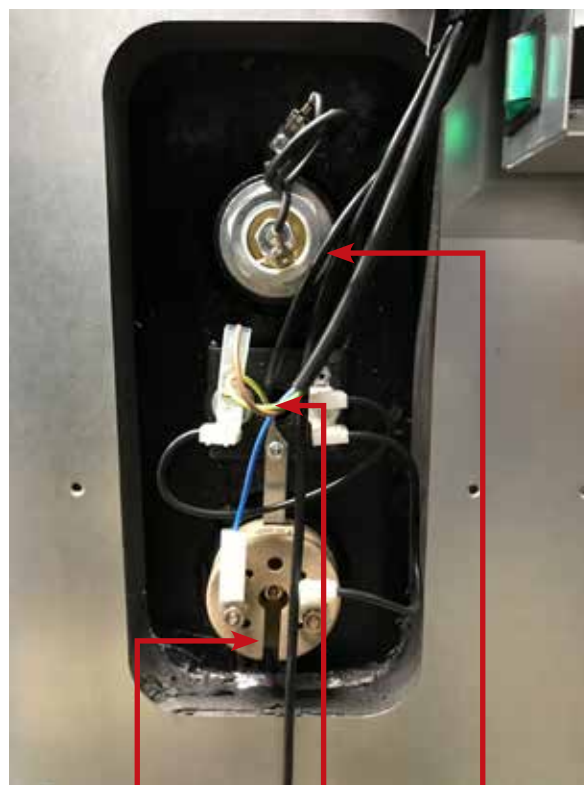
The electric heating element serves as a backup and ensures that supplementary heat can be provided if necessary. This can be advantageous if the full output of the Combi unit is used for heating a room. Activating the electric heating element as a backup will simultaneously allow for the production of hot water.

The safety thermostat is triggered at 80°C and ensures that the electric heating element is not activated until the safety thermostat is reset. To reset the thermostat, press the small button on it.

The anode protects the hot water tank from rust and corrosion and should be checked every other year to ensure sufficient protection.

To verify adequate anode protection, the hot water tank's ground connection must be removed, and a multimeter should be used to check if the anode current exceeds 0.3 mA by measuring directly on the anode and ground connection.

Between the anode and the electric heating element, there is a pocket for the temperature sensor, which turns the heating element on and off. Do not remove the temperature sensor from the sensor pocket, as this would prevent the combi control unit from shutting down the heating element if the water temperature setpoint in the tank has been reached.



Electrical water heater

Thermostat

Anode

Electrical Installation

The connection to the mains must be performed by a certified electrician. (See the enclosed electrical diagram).

The cable connecting the unit to the Design control panel must be a 4-conductor, 0.25-mm cable with a maximum length of 50 m.



The unit may only be operated with a full tank.



The unit must always be disconnected from the electrical power source before the front hatch is dismantled. Once the unit has been disconnected from the mains, wait until the fan has come to a standstill before opening the hatch.



Do not drill any holes in the unit.

System Inspection and Fine-Tuning

To ensure optimal operation of the system, fine-tune it first using professional air-measuring equipment.

Check the following points, while keeping in mind that the system can be put into operation before the fine-tuning.

1. Check that the system has been mounted correctly and that all ducting has been insulated in accordance with the instructions.
2. Check that the various hatches can be opened so that it is possible to service and maintain the unit.
3. Check that the filters are clean (they can be dirty after installation), and replace if necessary before fine-tuning.
4. Check that the condensation drainage is mounted correctly with a water trap and that this is protected against frost.
5. Pour 1 l of water into the condensation tray and check that it flows away without impediment via the condensation drainage hose.

Default setting if the system is started up prior to fine-tuning:

- Adjust all supply air valves so that the valve which is closest to the unit is open at 3 turns from the closed position, while the one furthest away is open at 8 turns from the closed position.
- Then open the valves in between at 4 to 7 turns depending on how close they are to the unit.

Optimal Fine-Tuning of the System

Use air-measuring equipment. Check that all 5 items in the section above have been carried out before performing the fine-tuning. Then put the system into operation.

Set up the system for basic ventilation, i.e. speed 2. To reduce energy consumption as much as possible, first adjust the overall atmospheric volume to the desired level by changing the speed settings in the Service Menu.

Then fine-tune the supply air and extract air valves with the air-measuring equipment. Remember to lock the valves when performing the fine-tuning and to turn the conducting plate on the supply air valves so that air blows in the right direction.

Finally, recheck and fine-tune the overall atmospheric volume by adjusting the speeds for Step 2 in the Service Menu. Then adjust Step 1 and Step 3 to an appropriate interval in relation to Step 2.

Requirements to the Hot Water Circuit

The following materials can be used for the hot water installation:

- Copper
- Stainless stain
- Brass
- Synthetic materials

This naturally depends on the materials that have already been used in the water circuit (of the dwelling). Incorrect material combinations may result in corrosion damage.



This requires particular attention when galvanised components and components containing aluminium are used.

Initial Operation of the Water Circuit

- Fill the tank via the connector spigot and then air it out by leaving one of the uppermost hot water spigots open until no more air comes out.
- Recheck the entire water circuit for leaks.
- Connect the unit to the mains.

Inspect all connections of the water circuit for leaks after start-up.

Cooling Circuit

The unit is delivered in running order. No work needs to be done on the cooling circuit. The control unit will automatically assume control of all functions and start up the compressor, fan, etc. in order to maintain the set water temperature.

Energy-Saving Tips

Do not set the water temperature higher than necessary. The lower the temperature, the higher the efficiency of the unit. Only use high temperatures when necessary.

Fan Operation Tips

Do not ventilate more than necessary. Over-ventilation often results in very low humidity inside the dwelling, which causes discomfort. In addition, it is a waste of energy to over-ventilate. However, always make sure that there is compliance with the required minimum atmospheric volume.

Rechecking

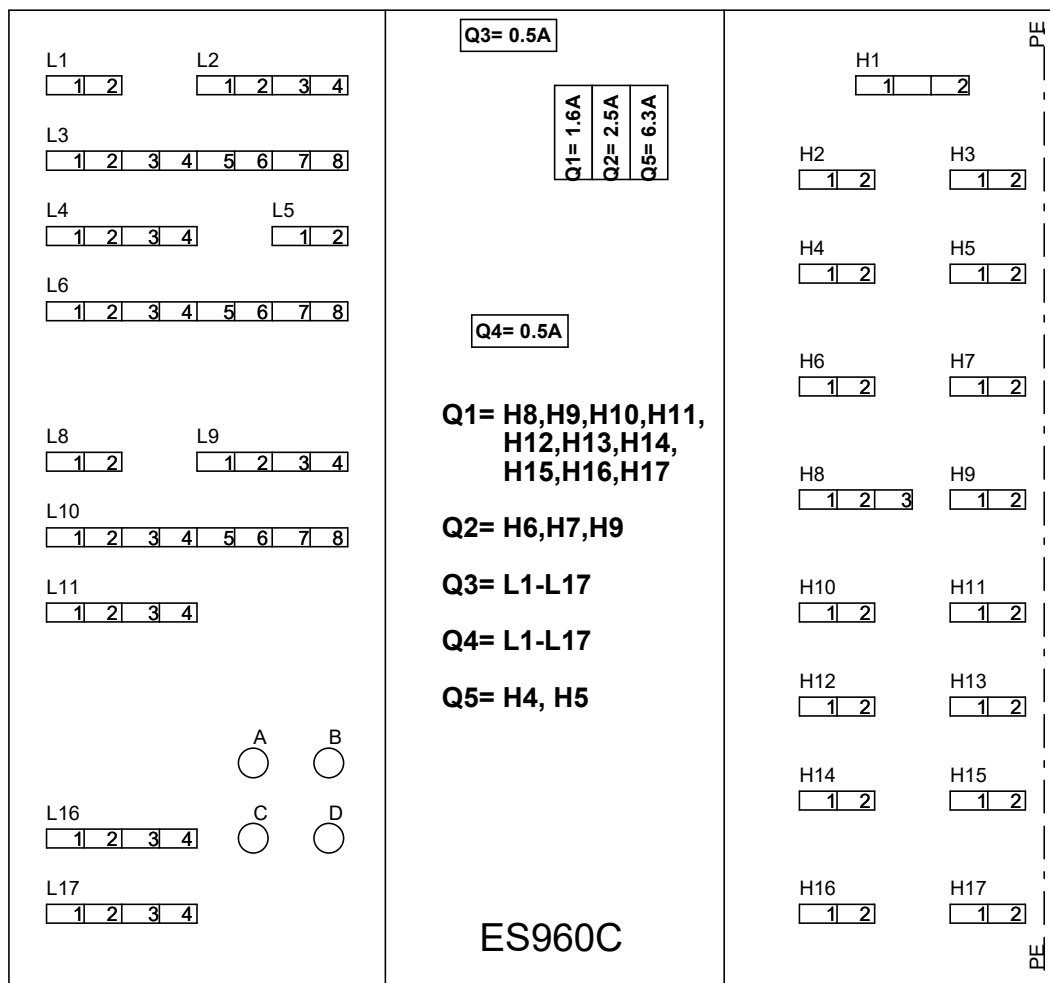
After installation, we recommend that you check that all connections are water and airtight and that condensed water will flow off without a hindrance.

For maintenance, see the instruction manual.

For troubleshooting, see the instruction manual.

DIAGRAMS

Electrical diagram Optima 312 with ES 960 Print

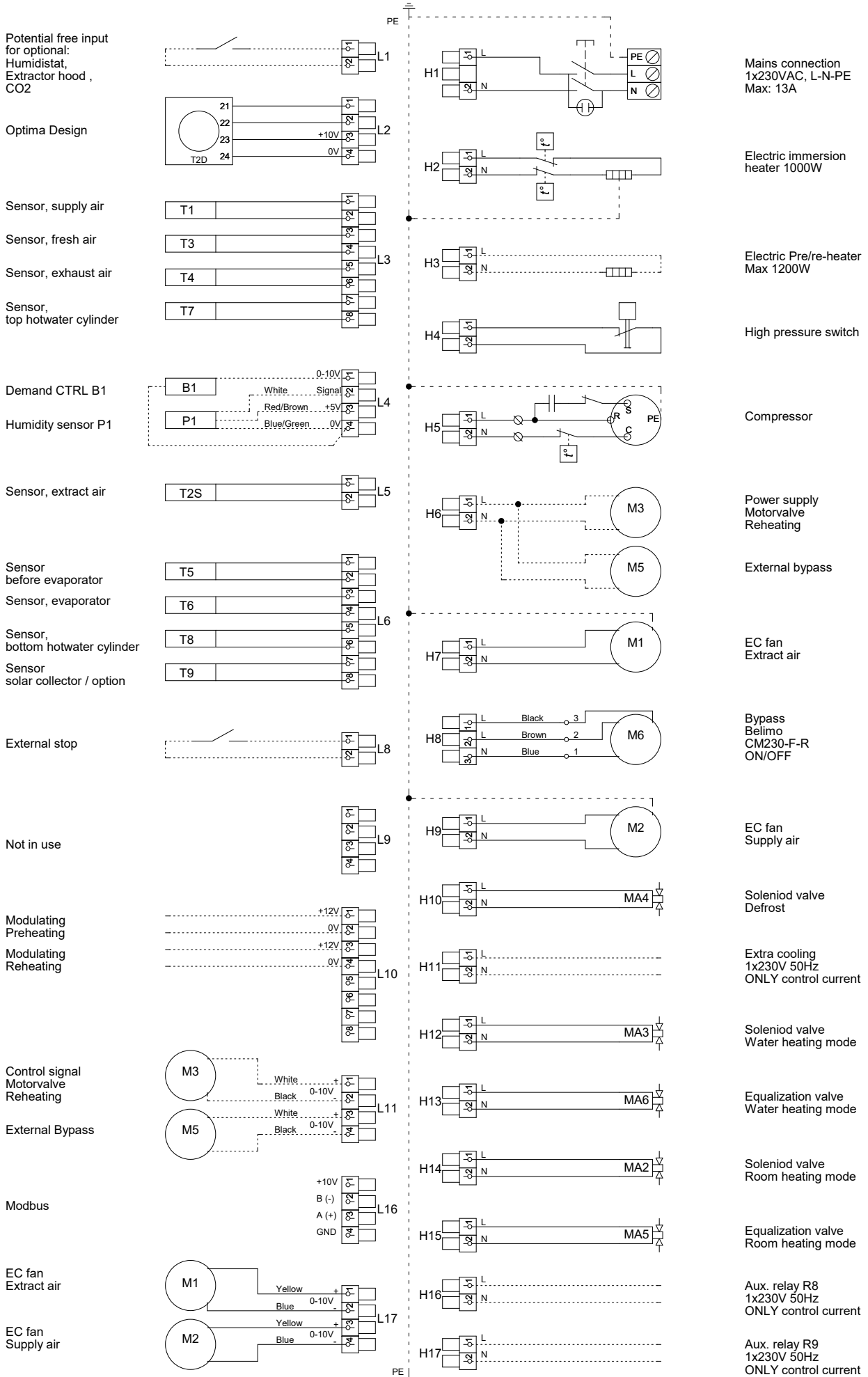


A = LED Flash - Power on
 B = LED Flash (20 Second intervals) - Communication to Optima Display
 D = LED Flash - Modbus Communication
 Q = Fuse
 SV = Solenviod valve

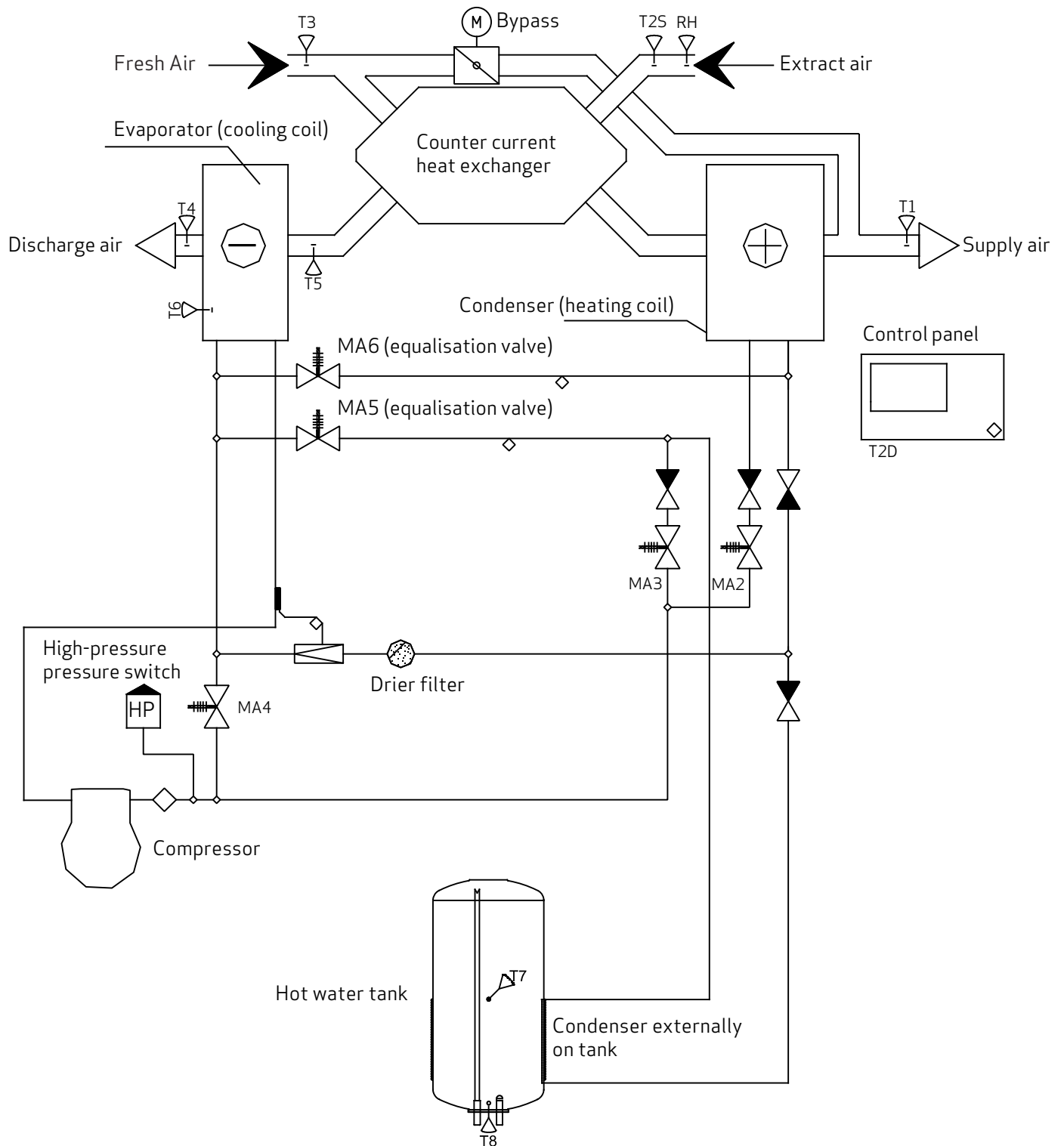
L1 = Potential free input for optional:
 Humidistat, Extractor hood ,CO2
 L2 = Optima Display
 L3 = Sensors T1,T3,T4,T7
 L4 = Humidity sensor P1
 = Demand CTRL B1
 L5 = Sensor T2S
 L6 = Sensors T5,T6,T8, T9
 L8 = External stop
 L9 = Not in use
 L10 = Modulating Pre / Reheating
 L11 = 0-10V Control signal
 Motorvalve
 Reheating
 0-10V External bypass
 L16 = Modbus
 L17 = 0-10V extract air fan and
 0-10V supply air fan

H1 = Mains connection 230 VAC
 H2 = (R2) Electric immersion heater 230VAC
 H3 = (R3) On/Off Electric Pre/reheater 230VAC
 H4 = (R1) High pressure switch
 H5 = (R1) Compressor 230VAC
 H6 = (R10) Power supply Motorvalve Reheating,
 External Bypass 230VAC
 H7 = (R10) Fan, extract air 230VAC
 H8 = (R12) Belimo CM230-F-R ON/OFF Bypass 230VAC
 H9 = (R10) Fan, supply air 230VAC
 H10 = (R4) SV Defrost 230VAC
 H11 = (R7) Extra Cooling 230VAC
 H12 = (R5) SV Water heating mode 230VAC
 H13 = (R5) SV Equalization valve 230VAC
 H14 = (R6) SV Room heating mode 230VAC
 H15 = (R6) SV Equalization valve 230VAC
 H16 = (R8) AUX relay 230VAC
 H17 = (R9) AUX relay 230VAC

Print ES 960 to Optima 312



Flow Diagram



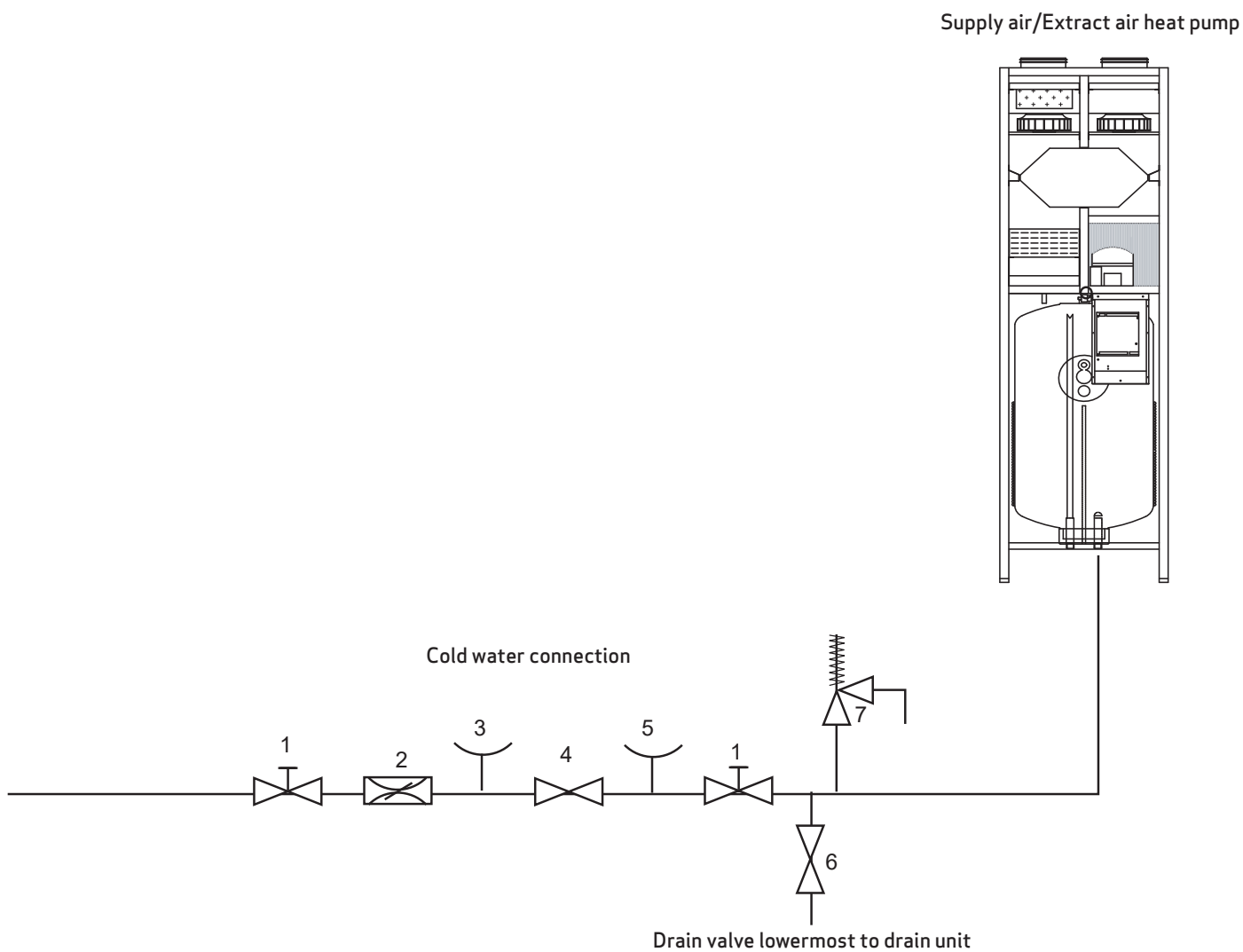
Sensors

- T1: Supply air
- T2D: Room display
- T2S: Extract air
- T3: Fresh Air
- T4: Discharge air
- T5: Before cooling coil
- T6: Cooling coil
- T7: Tank, top
- T8: Tank, bottom
- RH: Humidity sensor
(Only for Combi Flex)

Solenoid valves

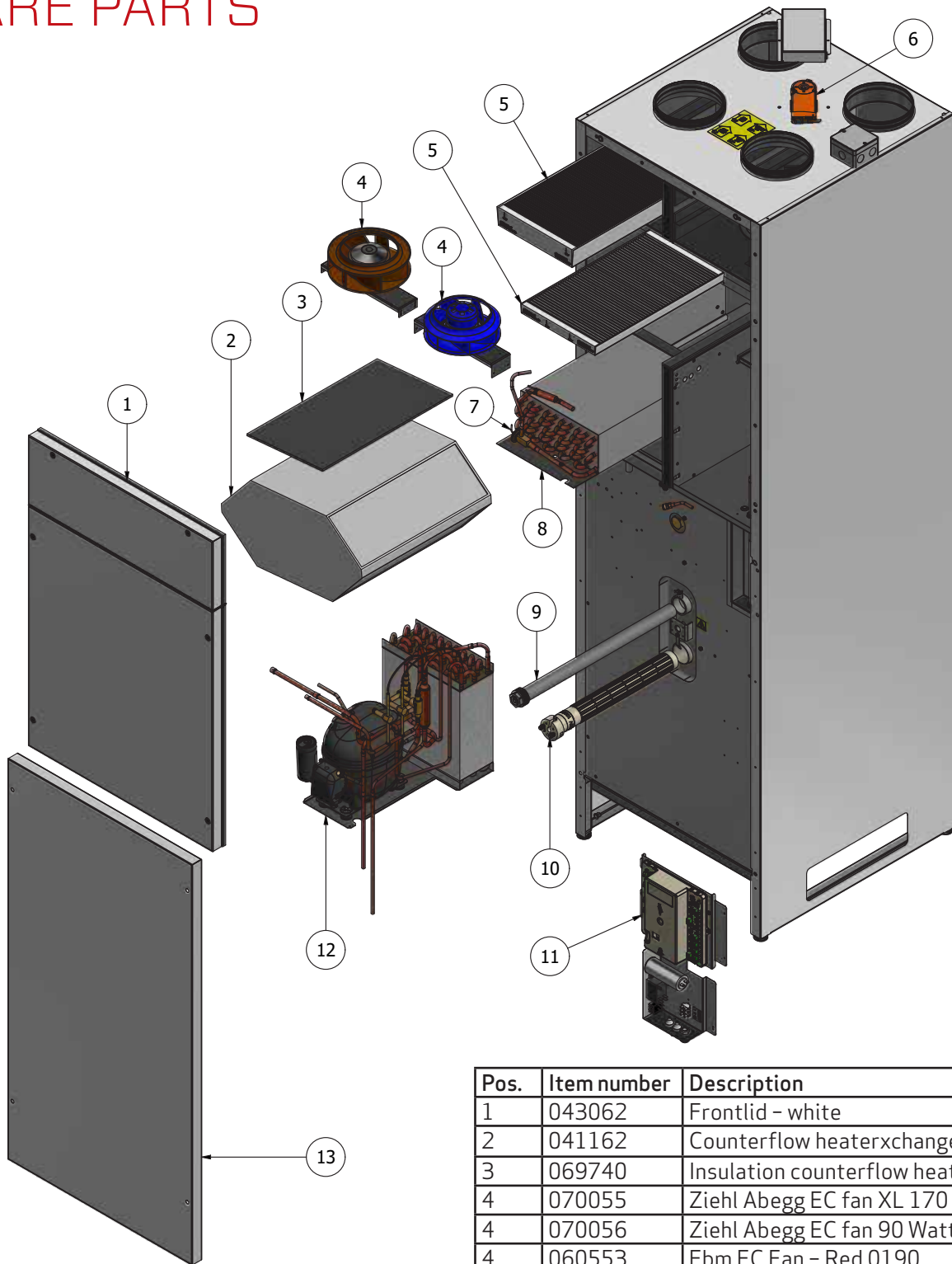
- MA2: Roomheating
- MA3: Domestic hotwater heating
- MA4: Defrost evaporator
- MA5: purge valve (roomheating)
- MA6: purge valve (DHW)

Hydraulic connections



- 1: Check valve
- 2: Pressure reducing valve
- 3: Test valve
- 4: Non-return valve
- 5: Pressure gauge connection piece
- 6: Drain valve
- 7: 10.0 bar safety valve

SPARE PARTS



Please note:

Component configurations might vary depending on the current model. Please state the serial number of the unit when ordering spare parts.

Pos.	Item number	Description
1	043062	Frontlid - white
2	041162	Counterflow heaterxchanger - Alu
3	069740	Insulation counterflow heatexchanger
4	070055	Ziehl Abegg EC fan XL 170 Watt
4	070056	Ziehl Abegg EC fan 90 Watt
4	060553	Ebm EC Fan - Red 0190
5	060701	Filter F7/ePM1 55 % - 50 mm
5	060776	Filter G4/Coarse 65 % - 25 mm
5	060761	Filter M5/ePM10 50 % - 50 mm
6	060536	Bypass-motor
7	061092	Expansion valve
8	040180	Evaporator assembly
9	045776	Anode
10	045724	Immersion heater
11	040146	PCB Assembly OPT 312
12	040384	Kompressor assembly LS 6210Z
12	061022	Kompressor LS - large
12	061017	Kompressor S - small
13	042897	Bottom lid - white

DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

The declaration of conformity can be found on our website: www.genvex.com

THE AIR WE BREATHE

All
Genvex
systems are
rated with
energy label
A

As of 1 January 2025, Genvex has merged with our parent company METRO THERM into one company under the name METRO THERM A/S.

With the merger, both physical addresses will be retained: The head office and production for METRO THERM will remain in Helsingør, while administration and production for Genvex and KVM-Conheat will remain at the Haderslev address as a subdivision.

The three strong brands - METRO THERM, Genvex and KVM-Conheat - remain unchanged and will continue to be treated as independent brands under METRO THERM A/S.



Genvex - the original Danish ventilation system

Genvex is a true Danish original. We started producing ventilation systems in 1978 and are still the front runners when it comes to development and production of the most innovative and durable ventilation systems on the market.

Our units are installed in thousands of homes, providing clean, fresh air free from pollen, dust and harmful particles. They help lots of families with maintaining a healthy and comfortable indoor climate and prolong the longevity of the house itself. With very high heat recovery rates, a Genvex system lets you recover and reuse up to 95 % of the heat inside your home. As a result, our units provide a strong contribution to energy savings in both in family homes and in society as a whole.

