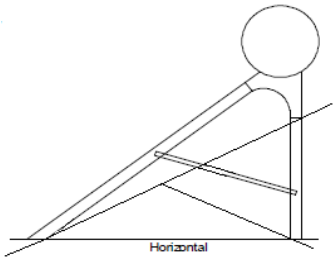
HIGH PRESSURE GEYSER INSTALLATION

- Remember that the system works best when facing north.
- The optimal angle for the glass tubes is latitude +10o. For the Pretoria area it will be ± 35o .The stand is designed for 38o, so the stand can be used without any modification.
- When installing on a 26o pitch roof the short leg with the right angle end is not installed. The angle of the roof plus the remaining angle of the stand will give the required ± 35o.

How to assemble the stand:

- The tank holders, thus the parts on which the tank rests are in the box marked "water tank".
- All the other parts are in the long, thin box marked "bracket"
- If the stand is mounted on a 26 degree roof, the rear upright f



- The white plastic washer is fitted on the side of the nut.
- There are three horizontal bars (J profiles):
- One has only the two holes at the ends: Always fitted at the rear of the stand, in the lowest hole (for horizontal or 26 degree roofs)
- The one with the two holes closest to the middle is always to the rear, under the tank, together with the long cross struts. In the 100 litre systems, when fitted on a 26 degree roof, the cross struts actually cross.
- The horizontal bar with the two holes the farthest from the middle, goes in the front of the stand, under the glass tubes, together with the two short cross struts.

Glass tubes with heat pipes (High pressure systems):

- Before sliding the copper protrusions (condensers) into the sleeves in the tank, draw the copper tube out about 10cm, so it can be **pushed as deep as possible into the sleeves**
- The condensers can be coated with grease or liquid soap if lubrication is needed to slide the condensers into the sleeves.
- The mirror side of the tube fits into the black cup and ring which clips into the two rectangular slots in the bottom rail of the stand.
- If the condenser does not slide into the sleeve easily, pull the copper tube out slightly. Using pliers, move the condenser, using a anticlockwise / clockwise screw motion, until it slides in. The copper is very soft, so be careful not to damage the copper tube.
- Take care not to make the angle between the stand and the tube too big, as it may damage the sleeve or the condenser.

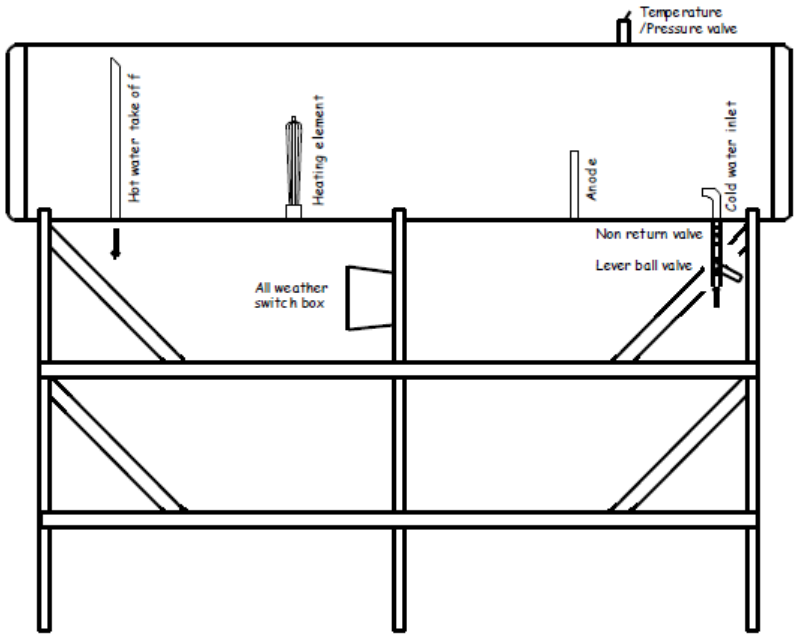
Anode:

Like any geyser, these solar geysers must also be fitted with an anode. Made from magnesium, scale and rust will first deposit on the anode. Yearly inspection of the anode, and replacement when necessary, will make the geyser last much longer.

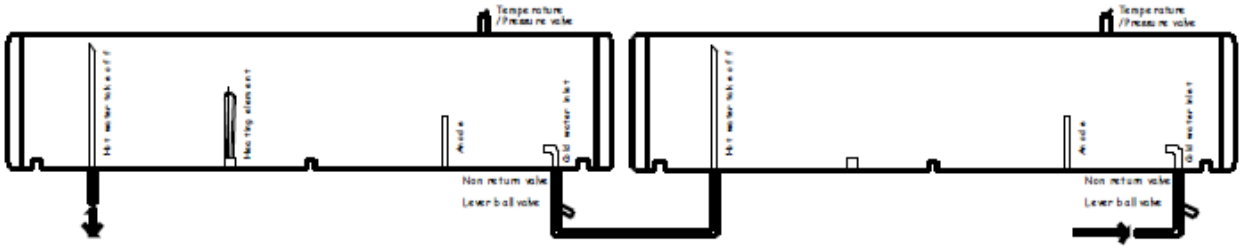
The anode is attached to the drain plug on the underside of the tank. If the drain plug is unscrewed, the anode can be pulled out of the tank.

There are two main methods of connection:

1) NON RETURN VALVE: The factory prefers to use a one way valve at the cold inlet. This is the easiest and quickest method. Because the hot water is drawn from the top of the tank, the tank cannot run dry when the non return valve is closed, and the element will not overheat.



Series installation:



The backup element need only be in the last tank

2) ANTI SIPHON LOOPS:

The SABS prefers an anti siphon loop to be installed on both the in- and outlets, like with standard electric geysers. The advantage of this method is that the valve cannot stick or cause noise, and water hammer can be avoided.

Remember the lever ball valve at the inlet.

When connected in series, these anti siphon loops need only be installed at the first inlet and the last outlet.