

atmoMAG

MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)



Installation and maintenance instructions

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1 Safety

1.1 Action-related warnings

Classification of action-related warnings

The action-related warnings are classified in accordance with the severity of the possible danger using the following warning symbols and signal words:

Warning symbols and signal words



Danger!

Imminent danger to life or risk of severe personal injury



Danger!

Risk of death from electric shock



Warning.

Risk of minor personal injury



Caution.

Risk of material or environmental damage

1.2 Intended use

There is a risk of injury or death to the user or others, or of damage to the product and other property in the event of improper use or use for which it is not intended.

The product is designed for use as a heat generator for hot water generation.

Depending on the unit type, the products referred to in these instructions must only be installed and operated in conjunction with the air/flue pipe accessories listed in the other applicable documents.

The use of the product in vehicles, such as mobile homes and caravans, is not classed as intended use. Units that are not classed as vehicles are those that are installed in a fixed and permanent location (known as "fixed installation").

Intended use includes the following:

- observance of accompanying operating, installation and maintenance instructions for the product and any other system components
- installing and setting up the product in accordance with the product and system approval
- compliance with all inspection and maintenance conditions listed in the instructions.

Intended use also covers installation in accordance with the IP code.

Any other use that is not specified in these instructions, or use beyond that specified in this document, shall be considered improper use. Any direct commercial or industrial use is also deemed to be improper.

Caution.

Improper use of any kind is prohibited.

1.3 General safety information

1.3.1 Risk caused by inadequate qualifications

The following work must only be carried out by competent persons who are sufficiently qualified to do so:

- Set-up
- Dismantling
- Installation
- Start-up
- Inspection and maintenance
- Repair
- Decommissioning
- ▶ Proceed in accordance with current technology.

1.3.2 Risk of death from escaping gas

What to do if you smell gas in the building:

- ▶ Avoid rooms that smell of gas.
- ▶ If possible, open doors and windows fully and ensure adequate ventilation.
- ▶ Do not use naked flames (e.g. lighters, matches).
- ▶ Do not smoke.
- ▶ Do not use any electrical switches, mains plugs, doorbells, telephones or other communication systems in the building.
- ▶ Close the emergency control valve or the main isolator.
- ▶ If possible, close the gas stopcock on the product.
- ▶ Warn other occupants in the building by yelling or banging on doors or walls.
- ▶ Leave the building immediately and ensure that others do not enter the building.
- ▶ Alert the police and fire brigade as soon as you are outside the building.



- ▶ Use a telephone outside the building to inform the emergency service department of the gas supply company.

1.3.3 Risk of death from leaks if the product is installed below ground level

Liquid gas accumulates at floor level. If the product is installed below ground level, liquid gas may accumulate at floor level if there are any leaks. In this case, there is a risk of explosion.

- ▶ Make sure that liquid gas cannot escape from the product or the gas pipe under any circumstances.

1.3.4 Risk of death due to blocked or leaking flue gas routes

Installation errors, damage, tampering, impermissible installation sites or similar can cause flue gas to escape and result in a risk of poisoning.

What to do if you smell flue gas in the property:

- ▶ Open all accessible doors and windows fully to provide ventilation.
- ▶ Switch off the product.
- ▶ Check the flue gas routes in the product and the flue gas diversions.

1.3.5 Risk of death due to explosive and flammable materials

- ▶ Do not use the product in storage rooms that contain explosive or flammable substances (such as petrol, paper or paint).

1.3.6 Risk of poisoning caused by insufficient combustion air supply

Condition: Open-flued operation

- ▶ Ensure that the air supply to the product's installation room is permanently unobstructed and sufficient in accordance with the relevant ventilation requirements.

1.3.7 Risk of corrosion damage due to unsuitable combustion and room air

Sprays, solvents, chlorinated cleaning agents, paint, adhesives, ammonia compounds, dust or similar substances may lead to corrosion on the product and in the flue system.



- ▶ Ensure that the supply of combustion air is always free of fluorine, chlorine, sulphur, dust, etc.
- ▶ Ensure that no chemical substances are stored at the installation site.
- ▶ If you are installing the product in hairdressing salons, painter's or joiner's workshops, cleaning businesses or similar locations, choose a separate installation room in which the room air is technically free of chemical substances.
- ▶ Ensure that the combustion air is not routed through chimneys which have previously been used with floor-standing oil-fired boilers, or with other boilers, which could cause soot to build up in the chimney.

1.3.8 Risk of poisoning due to missing flue gas monitoring device

Flue gases may escape into the installation room under unfavourable conditions. If this happens, the flue gas monitoring device switches the heat generator off. If a flue gas monitoring device has not been installed, the heat generator will continue to run.

- ▶ Never decommission the flue gas monitoring device.

1.3.9 Risk of death due to cabinet-type casing

Cabinet-type casing can give rise to dangerous situations when used on a product which is operated with an open flue.

- ▶ Ensure that the product is supplied with sufficient combustion air.

1.3.10 Risk of material damage caused by frost

- ▶ Do not install the product in rooms prone to frost.

1.3.11 Risk of death due to lack of safety devices

The basic diagrams included in this document do not show all safety devices required for correct installation.

- ▶ Install the necessary safety devices in the installation.
- ▶ Observe the applicable national and international laws, standards and directives.



1.3.12 Risk of burns or scalding caused by hot components

- ▶ Only carry out work on these components once they have cooled down.

1.3.13 Risk of poisoning and burns caused by escaping hot flue gases

- ▶ Only operate the product if the flue gas guiding has been completely installed.
- ▶ With the exception of short periods for testing purposes, only operate the product when the front casing is installed and closed.

1.3.14 Risk of material damage caused by using an unsuitable tool

- ▶ Use the correct tool.

1.4 Regulations (directives, laws, standards)

- ▶ Observe the national regulations, standards, directives, ordinances and laws.



2 Notes on the documentation

2.1 Observing other applicable documents

- Always observe all the operating and installation instructions included with the system components.

2.2 Storing documents

- Pass these instructions and all other applicable documents on to the end user.

2.3 Validity of the instructions

These instructions apply only to:

Product	Article number
MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)	0010022594

3 Product description

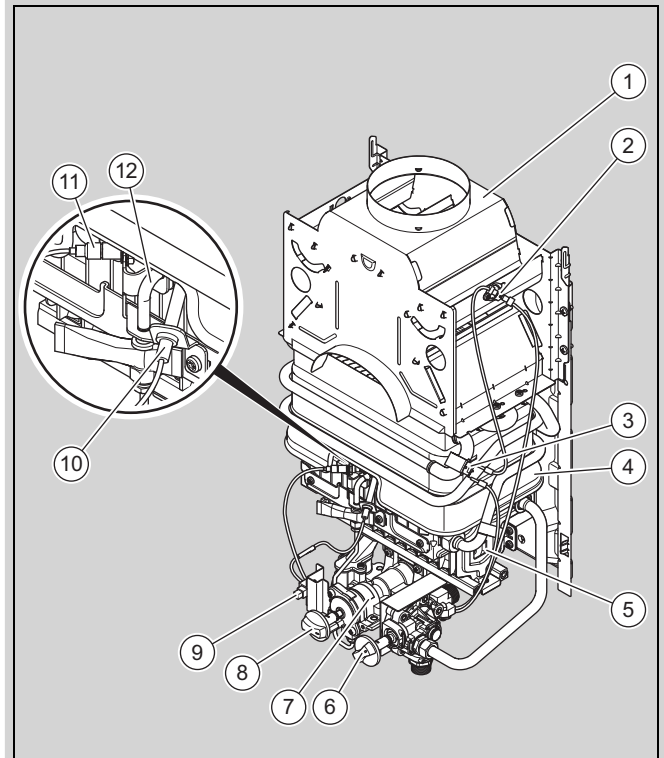
3.1 Information on the data plate

The data plate is mounted at the front of the down-draught diverter, under the product casing, at the factory.

Information on the data plate	Meaning
MAG	Product category
11/14	Power in l/min
-4/1	Chimney connection/product generation
Z	With Piezo ignition
atmoMAG	Product series
Type B11 BS	Approved gas-fired units
Cat II	Multiple gas type boiler
2H3P	Unit category
G20/31	Permitted gas types with connection pressures
P _{nom.}	Maximum heat output
P _{min.}	Minimum heat output
Q _{nom.}	Maximum heat input
Q _{min.}	Minimum heat input
P _{w max.}	Maximum permissible water pressure
Serial number	7th to 16th digit = product article number

3.2 Product design

Validity: MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)



1	Down-draught diverter	7	Gas valve assembly
2	Flue gas sensor	8	Rotary power switch
3	Safety cut-out	9	Piezo igniter
4	Heat exchanger	10	Ignition electrode
5	Burner	11	Thermocouple
6	Flow rate selector/temperature selector	12	Pilot burner

3.3 CE marking



The CE marking shows that the products comply with the basic requirements of the applicable directives as stated on the declaration of conformity.

The declaration of conformity can be viewed at the manufacturer's site.

4 Set-up

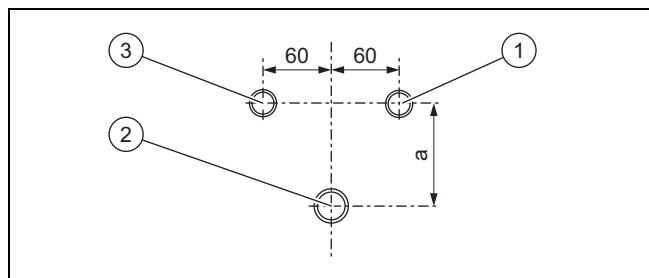
4.1 Checking the scope of delivery

1. Remove the product from its box.
2. Check that the scope of delivery is complete and intact.

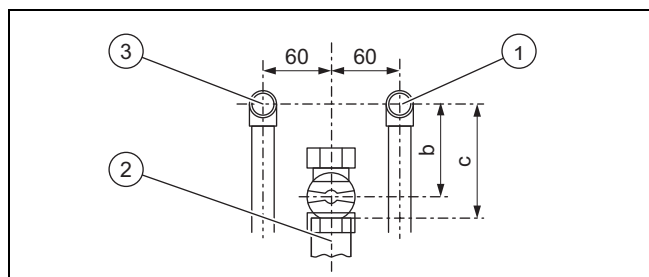
4.1.1 Scope of delivery

Number	Description
1	Gas-fired instantaneous water heater
1	Connection accessories that are included
1	Enclosed documentation

4.2 Wall pre-installation



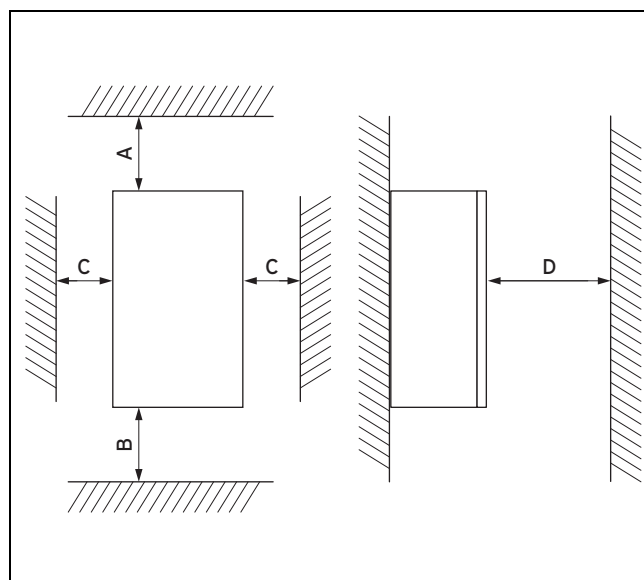
Flush mounting



Surface installation

- Install the connections as follows:
 - 1 = Cold water connection R 1/2
 - 2 = Gas connection
 - 3 = R 1/2 hot water connection
- Observe the following clearances for all product types:
 - a = 92 mm
 - b = 85 mm
 - c ≈ 100 mm without thermal isolator device
 - c ≈ 145 mm with thermal isolator device

4.3 Minimum clearances for installation and maintenance

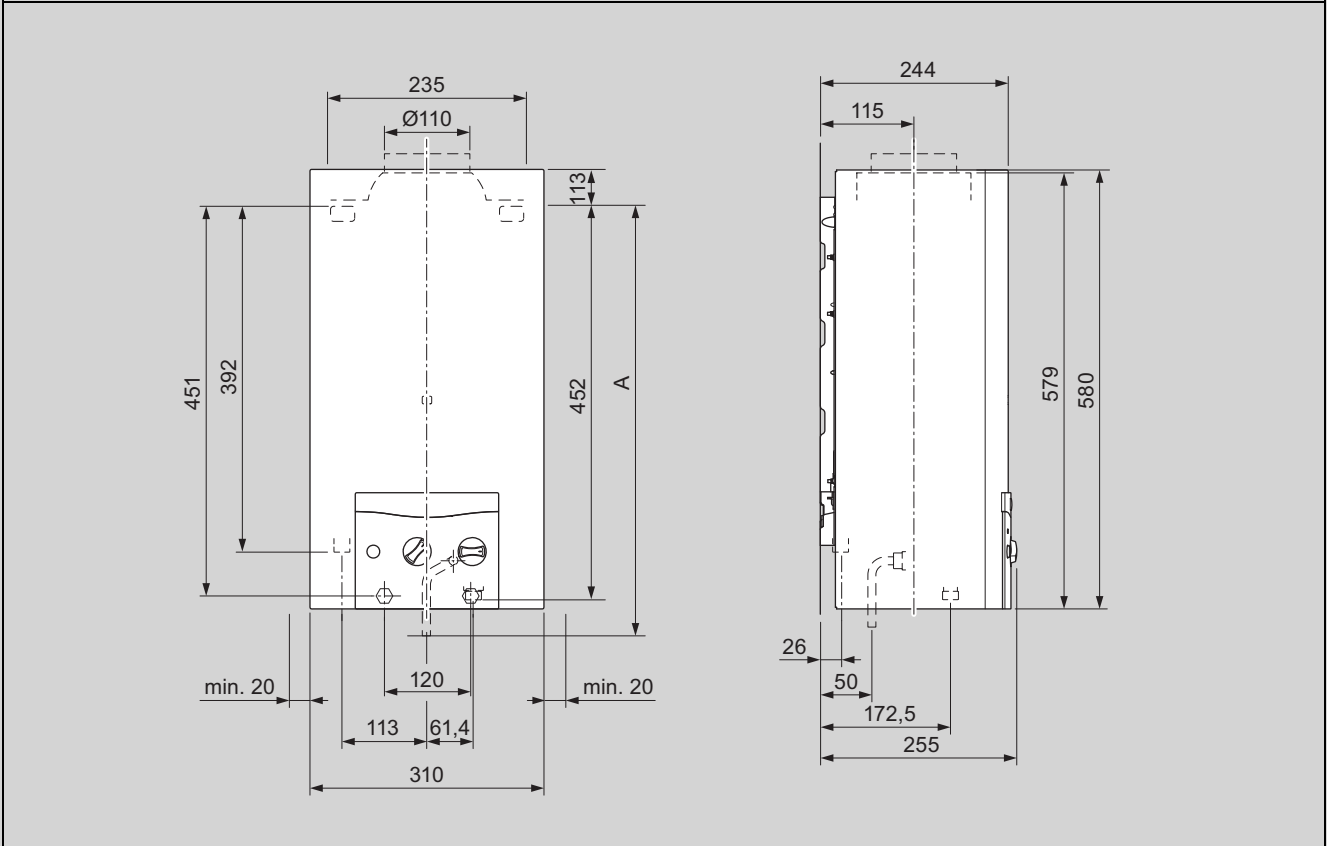


	Minimum clearance
A	50 mm
B	180 mm; optimum approx. 250 mm
C	20 mm; optimum approx. 50 mm
D	500 mm in front of the heat generator to enable easy access for maintenance work (may be provided by an opening door).

It is not necessary to maintain a clearance between the product and components made of combustible materials that go beyond the minimum clearances.

4.4 Dimensions

Validity: MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)



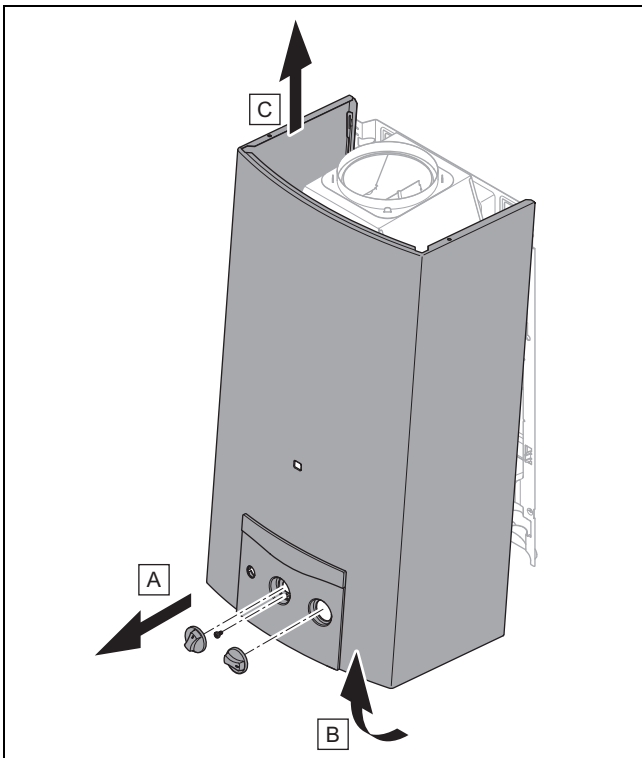
Height, dimension A

	Malta
MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)	465 mm

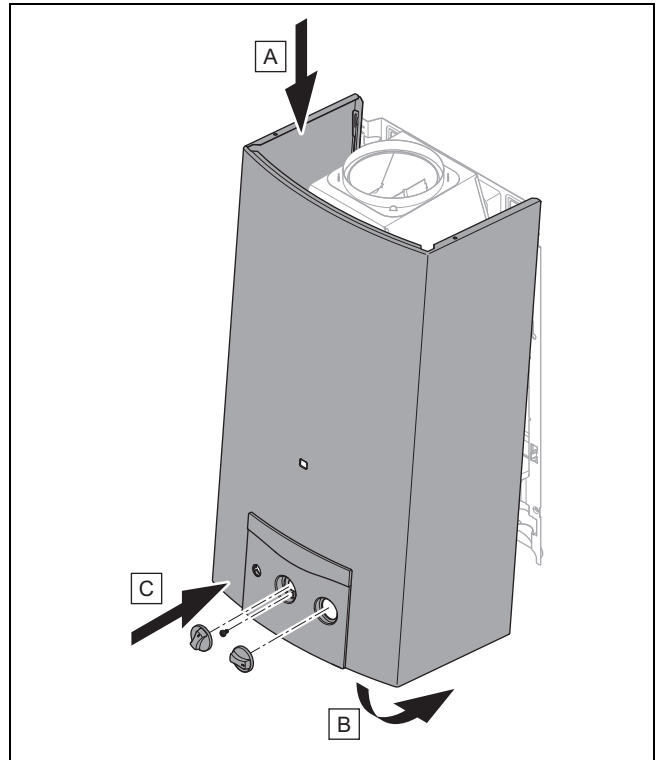
4.5 Requirements for the installation site

- ▶ Select the installation site so that the pipes can be easily routed (gas supply, water supply and drain).
- ▶ Do not install the product above an appliance whose use may damage the gas-fired instantaneous water heater (e.g. above a cooker that can emit grease vapours).
- ▶ Heat-insulate the wall on which you want to install the product if the wall is made of a combustible material, such as wood, so that the minimum clearance between the hot back panel of the product and the wall is complied with.
- ▶ Do not install the product in closed rooms.
- ▶ Install the product at a minimum height of 1.60 m from the floor. If this is not possible, use other means to provide protection against direct access.

4.6 Removing the product casing



4.7 Installing the product casing



4.8 Wall-mounting the product

1. Check the load-bearing capacity of the wall.
2. Note the total weight of the product.
3. Only use fixing material that is permitted for the wall.
4. If required, ensure that mounting apparatus on-site has sufficient load-bearing capacity.
5. Wall-mount the product as described.
6. Drill the holes for the fixing screws while taking into consideration the dimensions.
7. To secure the product, depending on the installation site, use wall anchors, hooks, bolts or threaded bolts as the fixing material.
8. Use suitable fixing material to install the back wall of the unit to the wall.

5 Installation



Danger!

Risk of scalding and/or damage due to incorrect installation leading to escaping water.

Stresses in supply lines can cause leaks.

- ▶ Install the supply lines so that they are free from mechanical stress.
- ▶ If you use plastic supply lines for the domestic hot and cold water connection, these must withstand temperatures up to 95 °C and pressures up to 1.3 MPa (13 bar).



Caution.

Risk of material damage due to the gas leak-tightness test.

At a test pressure of >11 kPa (110 mbar), gas leak-tightness tests may cause damage to the gas valve.

- ▶ If, during gas leak-tightness tests, you also place the gas lines and the gas valve in the product under pressure, use a max. test pressure of 11 kPa (110 mbar).
- ▶ If you cannot limit the test pressure to 11 kPa (110 mbar), close any gas isolator cocks that are installed upstream from the product before you carry out the gas leak-tightness test.
- ▶ If, during gas leak-tightness tests, you have closed the gas isolator cock that is installed upstream of the product, relieve the gas line pressure before you open this gas isolator cock.

- ▶ Make sure that the existing gas meter is capable of passing the rate of gas supply required.

5.1 Information about the gas group

In its as-supplied condition, the product is preset for operation with the gas group indicated on the data plate.

If you have a product that is preset for operation with natural gas, you must convert it for operation with liquefied petroleum gas. You will need a conversion set for this. The conversion procedure is described in the instructions supplied with the conversion set.

These adjustments and alterations must only be performed by a qualified competent person.

5.2 Purging the liquid gas tank

If the liquid gas tank is not purged properly, this may result in ignition problems.

- ▶ Ensure that the liquid gas tank has been purged properly before installing the product.
- ▶ If required, contact the filler or the liquid gas supplier.

5.3 Using the correct gas group

Using the incorrect gas group may cause fault shutdowns in the product. Ignition and combustion noise may occur in the product.

- ▶ Only use the gas groups specified on the data plate.

5.4 Sequence for installing the connection

1. Install the domestic hot water connection.
2. Install the cold water connection.
3. Install the gas connection.

5.4.1 Descaling the water

Scale deposition increases as the water temperature increases.

- ▶ Descale the water as required.

5.4.2 Installing the domestic hot and cold water connection



Warning.

Risk of adverse health effects caused by impurities in the potable water.

Sealing residues, dirt or other residues in the pipelines may adversely affect the quality of the potable water.

- ▶ Flush all of the hot and cold water pipes thoroughly before you install the product.

- ▶ Make the water connections in accordance with the relevant standards.
- ▶ The inlet temperature must not exceed 23 °C.

5.4.3 Installing the gas connection

- ▶ Install the gas pipe in accordance with the recognised rules of technology.
- ▶ Connect the product to the gas pipe in accordance with the recognised rules of technology.
- ▶ Remove the residues from the gas pipe by blowing through the gas pipe beforehand.
- ▶ Purge the gas pipe before start-up.
- ▶ Check the entire gas supply properly for leak-tightness.

5.5 Connecting the flue pipe

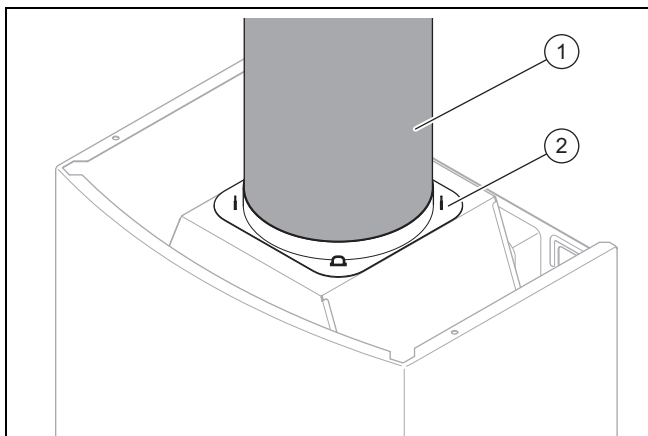


Danger!

Risk of poisoning due to escaping flue gas.

The product must not be connected to chimneys or flue systems (e.g. plastic pipes or pipes with an internal plastic coating) that may leak due to the high flue gas temperature.

- ▶ Only connect the product to uncoated metal flue systems and chimneys that can withstand the product's maximum flue gas temperature.



- ▶ Use a flue pipe with the diameter that is specified in the technical data to connect the product to a flue system that has a natural draught (hearth).
- ▶ Insert the flue pipe (1) into the flue pipe connection (2) on the down-draught diverter.

6 Start-up

6.1 Carrying out the initial start-up

Initial start-up must be carried out by a customer service technician or a qualified competent person.

- ▶ Remove the product casing (→ Page 9).
- ▶ When starting up the unit, proceed in accordance with the attached checklist.
Commissioning checklist (→ Page 18)

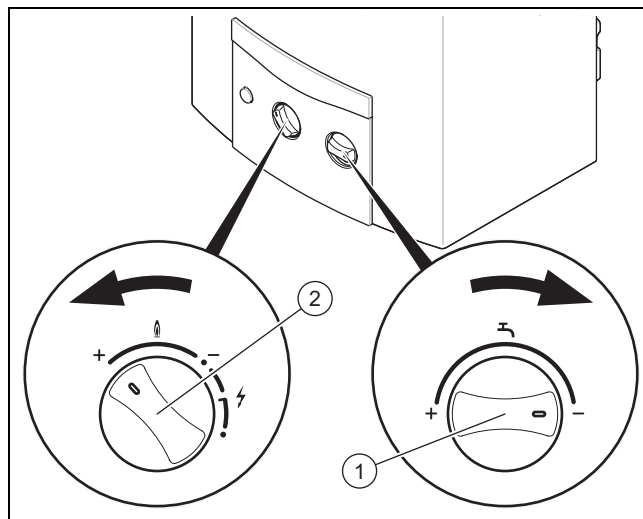
6.2 Gas conversion

1. The gas conversion must only be carried out by a qualified competent person.
2. Observe the applicable national regulations.
3. To convert the gas, use only Vaillant conversion sets or Vaillant spare parts.
4. Follow the instructions contained in the documentation that is supplied with the conversion sets or spare parts.

6.3 Checking that the flue gas sensor works correctly

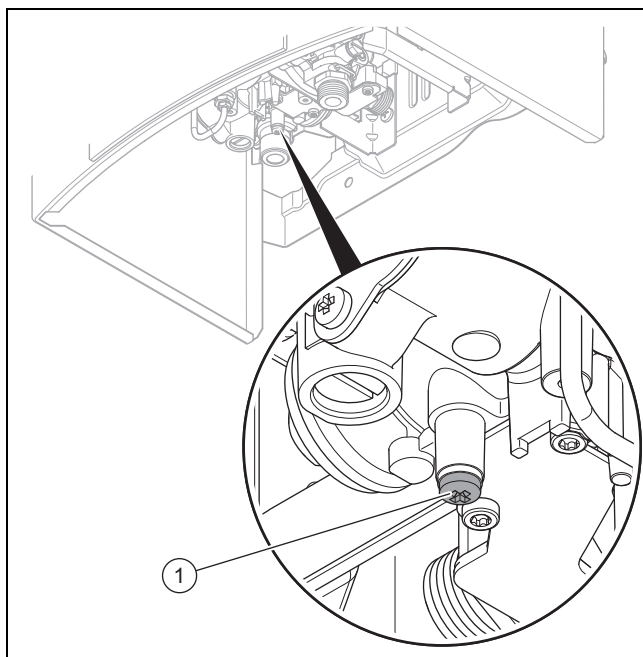
If the flue system is fully or partially blocked or the local air pressure conditions restrict the smooth flue system, the flue gas sensor registers an increase in temperature and interrupts the gas supply.

Check that the flue gas sensor is working correctly, as described below.



- ▶ Start up the product with the product casing attached.
- ▶ Turn the temperature selector (1) clockwise as far as it goes and turn the rotary power switch (2) anti-clockwise as far as it goes in order to set the lowest water volume and the maximum gas volume.
- ▶ Open a hot water tap.
- ▶ Ensure that the water pressure is at least 0.13 MPa (1.3 bar) during the test.
- ▶ Operate the product until a steady state is reached (approx. 10 minutes).
- ▶ Block off the flue gas route with a Vaillant flue gas restrictor, for example. Also observe the documentation enclosed with the flue gas restrictors.
 - ◁ The flue gas sensor must automatically interrupt the gas supply within two minutes.
- ▶ Close the hot water tap.
- ▶ Allow the flue gas sensor to cool for at least 15 minutes.
- ▶ Start up the product again.
- ▶ If the start-up does not work or the product is repeatedly blocked by a safety device, check the product or contact Vaillant Customer Service.
- ▶ In this case, shut down the product.

6.4 Checking the gas flow pressure



- ▶ Close the gas stopcock.

- ▶ Unscrew the sealing screw (1) from the test nipple on the gas valve assembly.
- ▶ Remove the seal.
- ▶ Connect a manometer to the test nipple on the gas valve assembly.
- ▶ Open the gas stopcock.
- ▶ Start up the product in accordance with the operating instructions and draw off domestic hot water.
- ▶ Measure the gas flow pressure.

Gas family	Permissible gas flow pressure
Natural gas G20	1.7–2.5 kPa (17–25 mbar)
Liquid gas G31	2.5–4.5 kPa (25–45 mbar)

Condition: Gas connection pressure not in the permissible range



Danger!

Risk of material damage and operating faults caused by incorrect gas flow pressure.

If the gas flow pressure lies outside the permissible range, this can cause operating faults in and damage to the product.

- ▶ Do not make any adjustments to the product.
 - ▶ Check the gas installation.
 - ▶ Do not start up the product.
-
- ▶ If you are unable to eliminate the fault, contact the gas supply company.
 - ▶ Close the gas stopcock.
 - ▶ Remove the manometer.
 - ▶ Position the seal on the sealing screw.
 - ▶ Screw the sealing screw (1) into the test nipple on the gas valve assembly again.
 - ▶ Open the gas stopcock.
 - ▶ Check the test nipple for gas tightness.

6.5 Checking leak-tightness

- ▶ Check the gas pipe and the hot water circuit for leak-tightness.
- ▶ Check that the flue system has been installed correctly.

6.6 Handing the product over to the end user

1. Explain to the end user how the safety devices work and where they are located.
2. Inform the end user how to handle the product. Answer any questions the end user may have.
3. Draw special attention to the safety warnings which the end user must follow.
4. Inform the end user that they must have the product maintained in accordance with the specified intervals.
5. Pass all of the instructions and documentation for the product to the end user for safe-keeping.
6. Inform the end user about measures taken to ensure the combustion air supply and flue system, and instruct the end user that he must not make any changes.

7 Eliminating the fault

- ▶ Use the table that is included in the appendix to eliminate the fault.
- ▶ After each time you eliminate a fault, check that the flue gas sensor is working without any problems.
- ▶ If you are unable to eliminate the fault, contact Vaillant Customer Service.

8 Inspection and maintenance

- ▶ Adhere to the minimum inspection and maintenance intervals. The inspection may require maintenance to be carried out earlier, depending on the results. You can find the inspection and maintenance work table in the appendix.

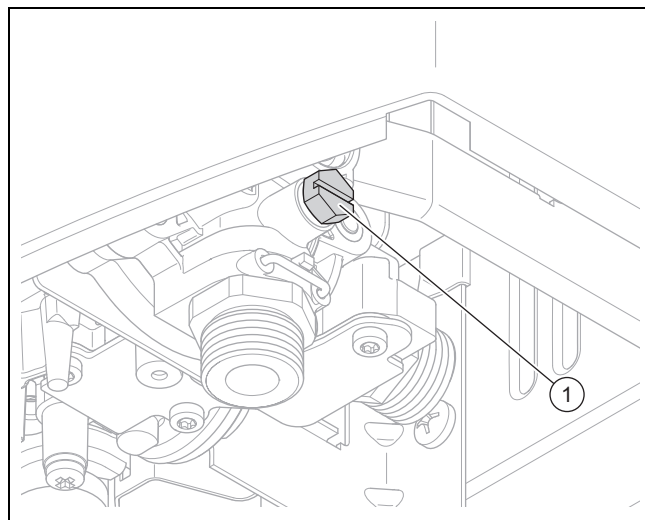
8.1 Procuring spare parts

The original components of the product were also certified by the manufacturer as part of the declaration of conformity. If you use other, non-certified or unauthorised parts during maintenance or repair work, this may result in the product no longer meeting the applicable standards, thereby voiding the conformity of the product.

We strongly recommend that you use original spare parts from the manufacturer as this guarantees fault-free and safe operation of the product. To receive information about the available original spare parts, contact the contact address provided on the back page of these instructions.

- ▶ If you require spare parts for maintenance or repair work, use only the spare parts that are permitted for the product.

8.2 Draining the product



1. Close the gas isolation valve and the isolation valve upstream of the cold water inlet.
2. Loosen the drain screw (1) and the sealing ring for the draining.
3. Open all of the hot water taps that are connected to the product so that the product and lines drain until they are completely empty.

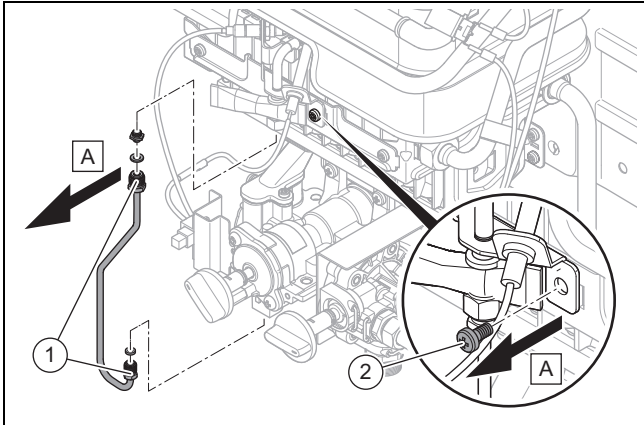
8.3 Removing the ignition electrode and ignition gas filter



Danger!
Risk of being burned or scalded by hot components!

The burner assembly and all water-carrying components present a risk of burns and scalding.

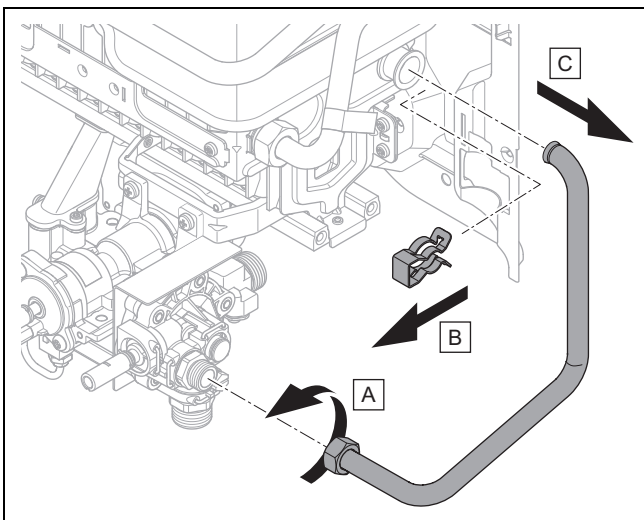
- Only carry out work on these components once they have cooled down.



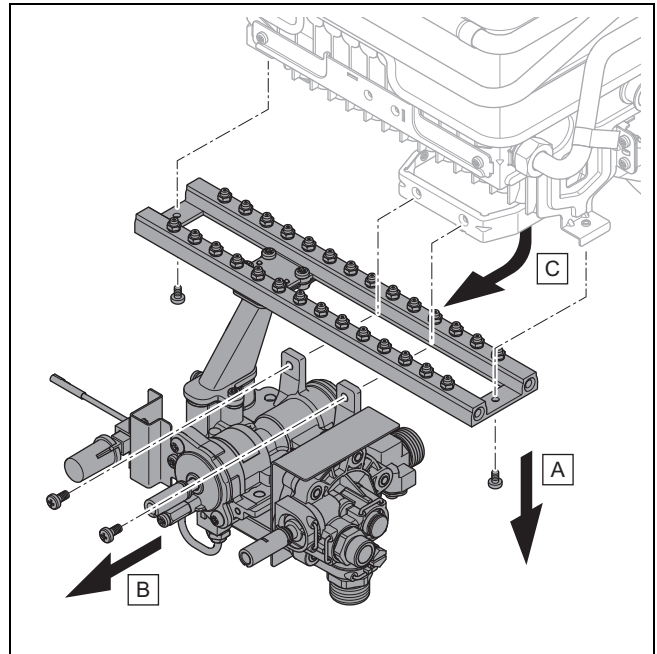
1. Unscrew the nuts **(1)** from the ignition gas pipe.
2. Carefully remove the ignition gas pipe.
3. Unscrew the bolt **(2)** for securing the ignition gas fitting to the burner and remove the ignition gas fitting.

8.4 Removing the burner

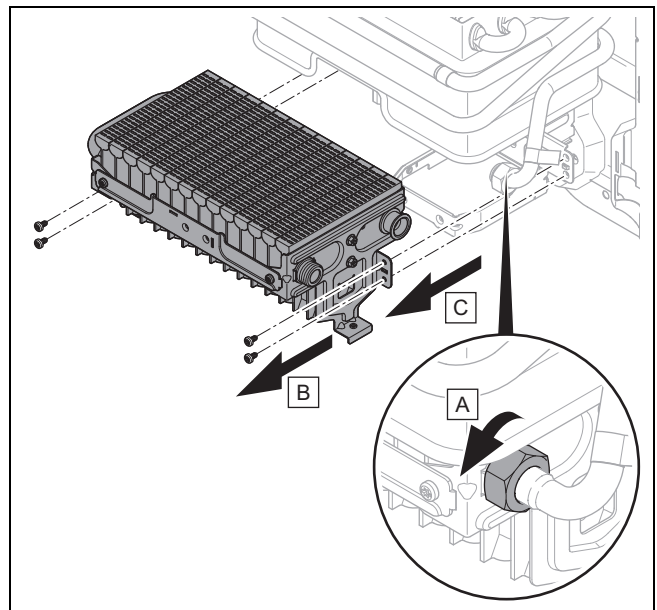
1. Drain the product.
2. Remove the cold water connection from the product.
3. Remove the gas connection from the product.



4. Unscrew the union nuts from the water valve. Remove the clip from the cold water connection on the burner.
5. Remove the pipe from the water valve and pull it out of the cold water connection on the burner.



6. Remove the two screws from the injector rail.
7. Remove the two screws from the gas valve assembly.
8. Remove the gas valve assembly together with the water valve.

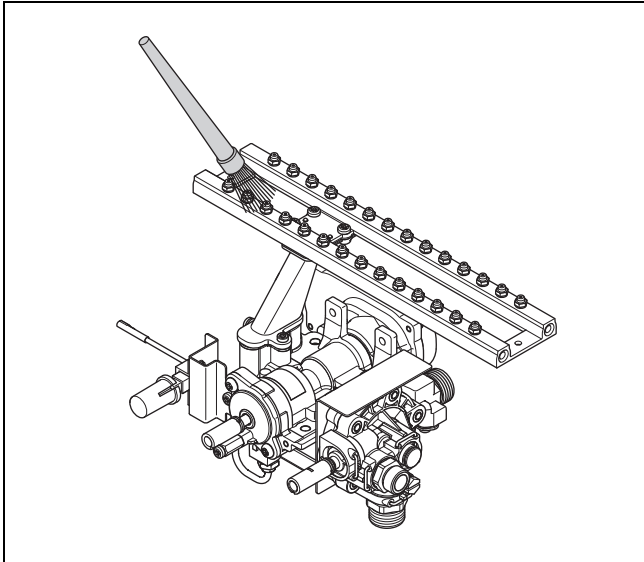


9. Unscrew the union nuts from the water connection for the heat exchanger on the burner.
10. Remove four screws.
11. Raise the burner slightly and carefully pull the burner forwards and out.

8.5 Cleaning the burner

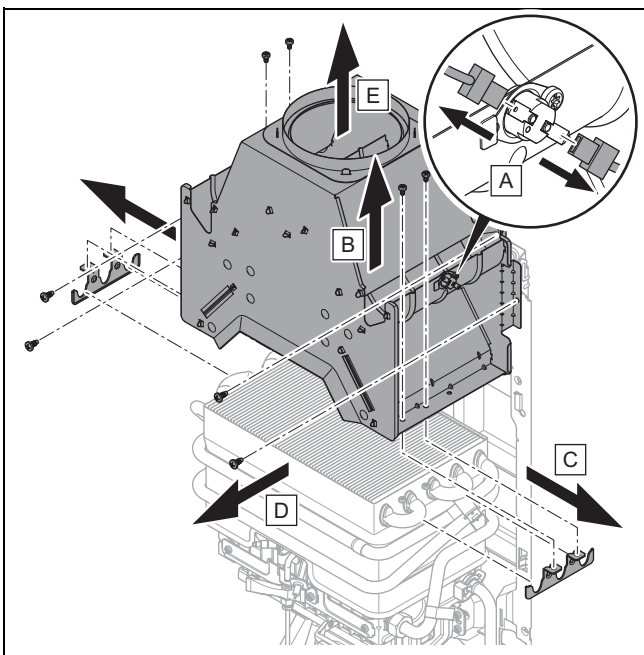
1. Use a brass wire-brush to carefully remove combustion residues from the burner without damaging the burner.
2. Clean the jets, injectors and burner rails with a soft brush and blow out any dust or dirt outside the installation room from the outside to the inside using compressed air.
3. If the burner is extremely dirty, clean it with soapy water and rinse it thoroughly with clean water.

8.6 Cleaning the injector rail



1. Check the components of the injector rail for dirt and damage. You must never remove the burner jets.
2. Clean the dirty components using a soft brush (leaving the installation room to do so), and replace any damaged components if required.
3. Check whether the burner jets are blocked. If a jet is blocked, carefully remove the blockage without damaging this jet.

8.7 Removing the down-draught diverter



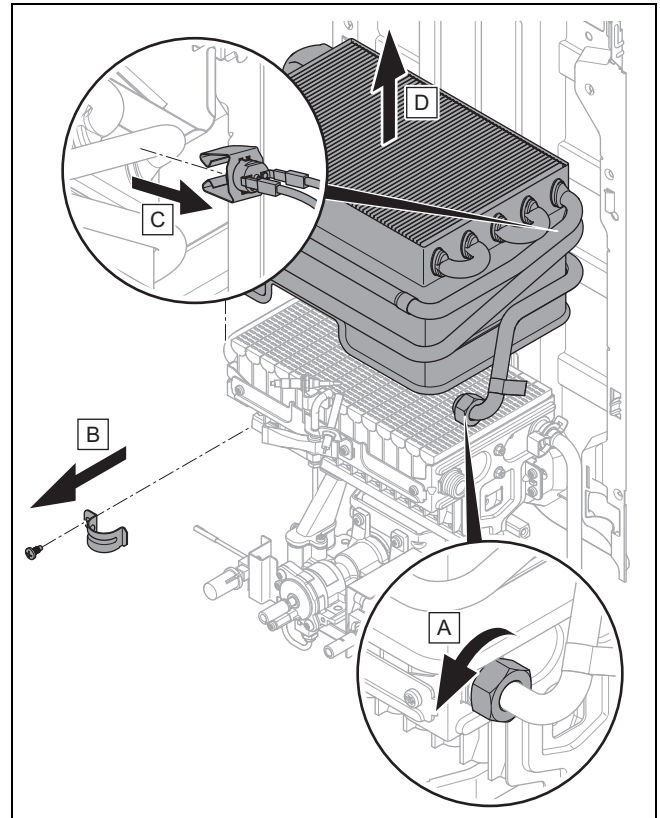
1. Remove the cables from the flue gas sensor.

2. Remove two screws each from the fixing plates on the heat exchanger.
3. Remove two screws each for securing the down-draught diverter on the back panel of the product.
4. Pull out the down-draught diverter.

8.8 Cleaning the down-draught diverter

1. Remove the down-draught diverter. (→ Page 14)
2. Blow any dust and dirt out of the slits in the down-draught diverter. Use a soft brush to remove any dust and greasy dirt from the outside of the down-draught diverter. Only use water if the flue gas sensor has been removed.

8.9 Removing the heat exchanger



Caution.

Risk of material damage caused by damage to the heat exchanger.

Damage that occurs when installing and removing the heat exchanger leads to premature wear.

- When installing or removing the heat exchanger, ensure that it does not become damaged or bent out of shape.
- Remove the heat exchanger in the specified sequence.

1. Unscrew the union nuts from the domestic hot water connection on the heat exchanger.
2. Unscrew the screw from the clamp for securing the domestic hot water outlet.
3. Remove the safety cut-out that is secured using a clip on a pipe to the right on the heat exchanger.
4. Remove the heat exchanger.

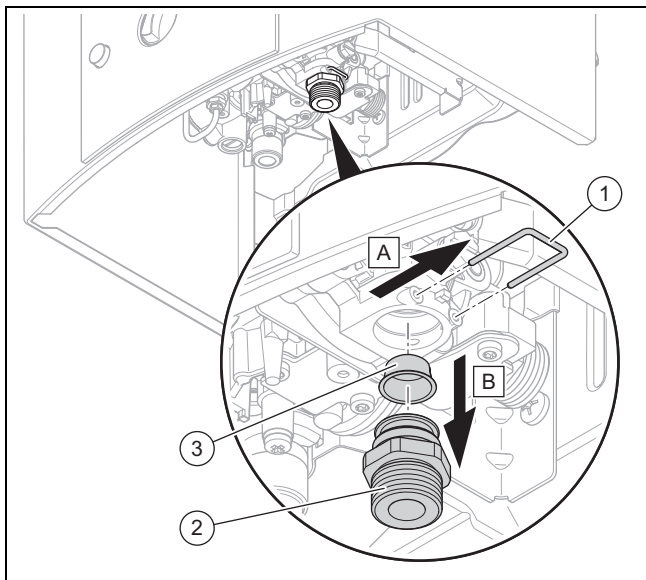
8.10 Cleaning the heat exchanger

1. Use a spray of water to rinse through the fins of the heat exchanger.
2. Use a soft brush to remove the heavier soiling on the fins of the heat exchanger.
 - Ensure that you do not bend the fins on the heat exchanger.
3. If required/necessary, remove any grease and dust by adding a fat-dissolving cleaning agent to a container of hot water.
4. Use a commercial descaler to remove any limescale, while taking into consideration the corresponding documentation.
5. Rinse the heat exchanger under running water.

8.11 Repairing any damage to the coating of the heat exchanger

1. Use a Supral pen to repair minor damage to the heat exchanger coating.
2. Ensure that the damaged area is free from deposits and greasy residues.
3. Shake the Supral pen vigorously before use.
4. Apply the coating material thinly and evenly.

8.12 Checking the water valve



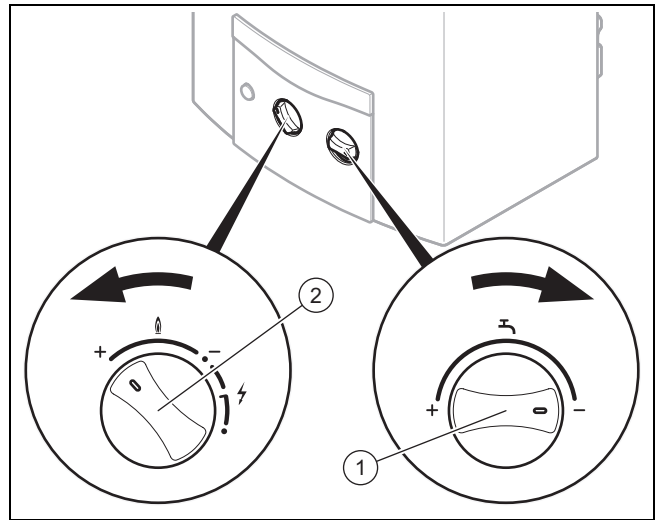
1. Remove the cold water connection line from the cold water connection (2).
2. Visually check the cold water strainer (3) that is downstream of the cold water connection for dirt and scale.
3. If the cold water strainer is dirty or calcified, remove the clamp (1) and pull out the cold water connection.
4. Remove the cold water strainer from the cold water connection and clean the cold water strainer.
5. Reinsert the cold water strainer into the cold water connection.
6. Reinsert the cold water connection into the product's retainer and secure the clip.
7. Secure the cold water connection line to the cold water connection again.
8. Check whether the temperature selector spindle can be turned. Otherwise, loosen the clamps on the temperature selector spindle, remove these and clean the temperature selector spindle.

9. Check the stuffing box for tightness. If a stuffing box is leaking, replace the water valve.

8.13 Checking the heat input

- Check the heat input either by reading off the gas flow values at the counter (volumetric method) or by checking the burner pressure (burner pressure test method).

Volumetric method



- When carrying out the check, ensure that no additional gases (e.g. mixtures of liquefied petroleum gas and air) are fed in to cover the peak demand. Contact the responsible gas supply company for this.
- Ensure that no other gas-fired boilers are operated during the check.
- Start up the product.
- Turn the temperature selector (1) clockwise as far as it will go in order to reduce the water volume and set the maximum water temperature.
- Turn the rotary power switch (2) as far as it will go anti-clockwise to set the maximum product output.
- Determine the required gas flow value at nominal heat input in accordance with the tables of gas settings in the appendix.
- Note down the gas meter reading.
- Draw off domestic hot water with the water tap fully open to enable the nominal water volume to flow (→ Technical data).
- After approx. five minutes of the product running in continuous operation, read off the gas flow value at the meter and compare this with the gas flow value at nominal heat input in the tables of gas settings in the appendix.



Note

Deviations of $\pm 5\%$ are permitted.

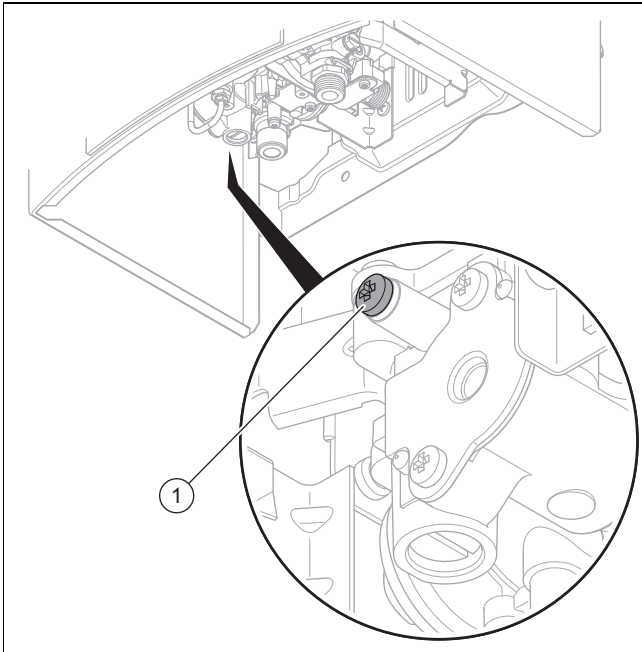
Condition: The deviation is greater than $\pm 5\%$

- Check whether the correct burner jets have been used in the injector rail for the burner by comparing the labels on the burner jets with the specifications in the tables of gas settings in the appendix.
- If incorrect burner jets have been used, contact Customer Service. Do not start up the product.
- If the correct burner jets are being used, continue with the following steps.

- ▶ Remove the burner. (→ Page 13)
- ▶ Clean the burner. (→ Page 14)
- ▶ Refit the burner assembly in the reverse order.
- ▶ Repeat the check of the heat input.

- ▶ If the deviation continues to be greater than $\pm 5\%$, adjust the maximum heat input (→ Page 16).

Burner pressure test method



- ▶ Unscrew the sealing screw from the test nipple (1) for the burner pressure.
- ▶ Remove the seal.
- ▶ Connect a manometer (resolution at least 0.1 mbar).
- ▶ Start up the product.
- ▶ Turn the temperature selector clockwise as far as it will go in order to reduce the water volume and set the maximum water temperature.
- ▶ Turn the rotary power switch as far as it will go anti-clockwise to set the maximum product output.
- ▶ Draw off domestic hot water with the water tap fully open to enable the nominal water volume to flow (→ Technical data).
- ▶ Look up the required burner pressure in the tables of gas settings in the appendix and compare the value with the corresponding value in the table.



Note

Deviations of $\pm 10\%$ are permitted.

- ▶ Remove the manometer.
- ▶ Place the sealing screw and the seal on the test nipple, tighten the sealing screw and check that it is leak-tight.

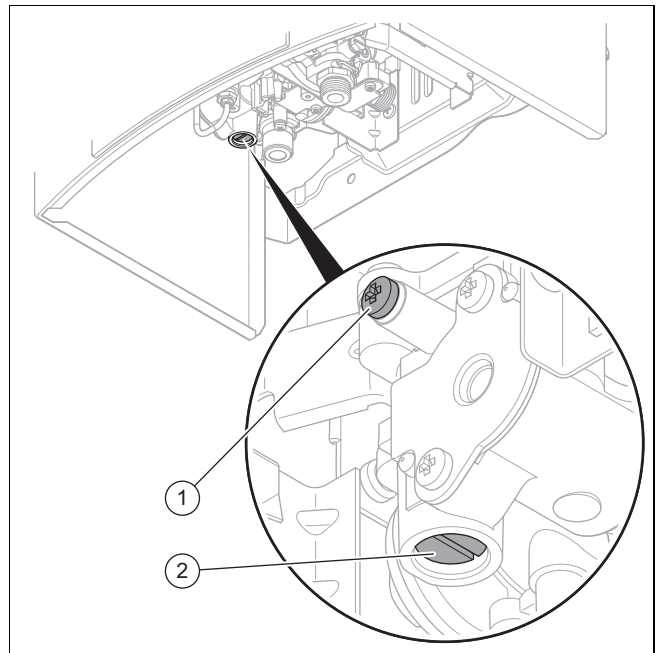
Condition: The deviation is greater than $\pm 10\%$

- ▶ Check whether the correct burner jets have been used in the injector rail for the burner by comparing the labels on the burner jets with the specifications in the tables of gas settings in the appendix.
- ▶ If incorrect burner jets have been used, contact Customer Service. Do not start up the product.
- ▶ If the correct burner jets are being used, continue with the following steps.

- ▶ Remove the burner. (→ Page 13)
- ▶ Clean the burner. (→ Page 14)
- ▶ Refit the burner assembly in the reverse order.
- ▶ Repeat the check of the heat input.

- ▶ If the deviation continues to be greater than $\pm 10\%$, adjust the maximum heat input (→ Page 16).

8.14 Setting the maximum heat input



1. Turn the temperature selector clockwise as far as it will go in order to reduce the water volume and set the maximum water temperature.
2. Turn the rotary power switch as far as it will go anti-clockwise to set the maximum product output.
3. Unscrew the sealing screw from the test nipple (1) for the burner pressure.
4. Connect a manometer (resolution at least 0.1 mbar).



Caution.

Risk of a gas leak

The adjusting screw seals the gas valve assembly in the housing.

- ▶ Never fully unscrew the adjusting screw.

5. Use a flat-blade screwdriver to set the maximum heat input on the adjusting screw (2).
6. Read off the value for the maximum heat input on the manometer.
7. If you are unable to set the correct values in accordance with the tables of gas settings in the appendix, do not start up the product. Report this to customer service.
8. Remove the manometer.
9. Place the sealing screw and the seal on the test nipple, tighten the sealing screw and check that it is leak-tight.

8.15 Completing inspection and maintenance work

- ▶ Install all of the components in reverse order.
- ▶ Install the product casing (→ Page 9).
- ▶ Start up the product.
- ▶ Check that all control, regulation and monitoring devices and, in particular, the flue gas sensor (→ Page 11) are working properly.
- ▶ Check that the product and the flue system are leak-tight.
- ▶ Log all maintenance work that is carried out.

8.16 Checking the product for leak-tightness

- ▶ Check that the product is leak-tight. (→ Page 12)

9 Decommissioning

- ▶ Close the gas isolator cock.
- ▶ Close the cold water stop valve.
- ▶ Drain the product. (→ Page 12)

10 Disposing of the packaging

- ▶ Dispose of the packaging correctly.
- ▶ Observe all relevant regulations.

Appendix

A Commissioning checklist

No.	Procedure	Comment	Required tool
1	Starting up the product		
2	Checking that the flue gas sensor works correctly	See section "Checking that the flue gas sensor works correctly".	Vaillant flue gas restrictor
3	Check the entire gas route for tightness	Use leak detection spray or a leak detector.	Leak detection spray/leak detector
4	Check the entire water route for tightness	Carry out a visual check.	
5	Measuring the chimney draught	The maximum draught must not exceed 15 Pa. If the draught is too great, the chimney draught must be restricted using suitable measures.	Analyser for chimney draught
6	Checking combustion	Check for flue gas exit. Target value for nominal heat input: Only carry out the measurement after ten minutes of normal operation. – Natural gas: CO 200 ppm Liquefied petroleum gas: CO 300 ppm	Dew point hygrometer CO analyser
7	Checking the gas flow pressure	See section "Checking the gas flow pressure".	U-tube or digital manometer
8	Setting the domestic hot water function		
9	Handing over the operating instructions to the customer		
10	Stick the sticker "Read the operating instructions" on the front of the product, in the language spoken by the end user		

B Troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible cause	Measure
The product cannot be started up. The ignition flame does not ignite.	The gas supply is interrupted.	1. Secure the gas supply. 2. For liquefied petroleum gas: Replace an empty gas cylinder with a full one. 3. Ensure that the isolation valve on the gas connection is open.
	There is air in the gas supply line.	► Open and close the water tap several times in order to remove air from the gas supply.
	The Piezo igniter is defective.	► Replace the entire thermocouple.
	The safety cut-out or flue gas sensor is defective.	1. Check the safety cut-out and flue gas sensor. 2. Replace the defective component.
The ignition flame goes out after the rotary power switch is released.	The safety cut-out has been triggered or is defective.	► Replace the entire thermocouple.
	The flue gas sensor is defective.	► Replace the entire thermocouple.
	The thermoelectric voltage is insufficient.	► Replace the entire thermocouple.
The ignition flame is burning but the product does not start up.	The cold-water isolation valve is closed.	► Ensure that the cold-water isolation valve is open.
	The strainer in the cold water inlet is dirty.	► If required, clean the strainer in the cold water inlet.
The product switches off during operation.	Incorrect installation of the flue gas guiding (flue pipe is too short).	► Check that the flue system has been installed correctly and that there are no problems with the flue system.
	The flue gas guiding is restricted, which causes overheating (flue pipe is blocked).	► Check that the flue system has been installed correctly and that there are no problems with the flue system.

Symptom	Possible cause	Measure
The product switches off during operation.	Cable break or short circuit in the cable on the safety cut-out or flue gas sensor.	► Check how the cables are laid.
	The safety cut-out or flue gas sensor is defective.	1. Check the safety cut-out and flue gas sensor. 2. Replace the defective component.

C Tables of gas settings

Factory-set gas setting

Unit type for	Natural gases	Liquefied petroleum gases
Label on the data plate	2H G20 – 2.0 mbar (20 kPa)	3P G31 – 3.7 kPa (37 mbar)
Factory setting	G20	G31
Burner jets label	114/1	114/1
	085	050
Pilot burner jet label	0.25	0.18

Gas flow

Gas family	Gas flow at nominal heat input in l/min
	114/1
Natural gas 2H (G20)	38.3
Liquefied petroleum gas 3P (G31)	14.8

Burner pressure

Gas family	Burner pressure for nominal heat input
	114/1
Natural gas 2H (G20)	1.12 kPa (11.2 mbar)
Liquefied petroleum gas 3P (G31)	3.17 kPa (31.7 mbar)

D Inspection and maintenance interval

The table below lists the manufacturer requirements with respect to minimum inspection and maintenance intervals. If national regulations and directives require shorter inspection and maintenance intervals, you should observe these instead of the intervals listed. Each time inspection and maintenance work is carried out, carry out the required preparatory and completion work.

#	Maintenance work	Interval	
1	Remove any dirt from the product	Annually	
2	Check the flue gas sensor for dirt and damage. Checking that the flue gas sensor is working correctly by completely blocking the flue gas with flue gas restrictors	Annually	
3	Checking the safety cut-out for dirt and damage	Annually	
4	Cleaning the burner	If required, at least every 2 years	14
5	Cleaning the heat exchanger	If required, at least every 2 years	15
6	Cleaning the injector rail	If required, at least every 2 years	14
7	Cleaning the down-draught diverter	If required, at least every 2 years	14
8	Check the ignition electrode and thermocouple for damage, and replace any bent and damaged components	Annually	
9	Checking the seals on the test nipples for damage and replacing any damaged seals	Annually	
10	Checking that the water flow switch (micro switch) is working correctly	Annually	
11	Carry out a test operation on the product, incl. domestic hot water generation	Annually	
12	Checking leak-tightness	Annually	12

#	Maintenance work	Interval	
13	Checking the heat input	Annually	15
14	Check the flame pattern. Flames must not touch the heat exchanger shaft	If required, at least every 2 years	
15	Visually inspecting the test nipples and hoses	Annually	
16	Interrupt the thermocurrent by disconnecting the connection between the thermocouple and holding magnet. The product must be shut down	Annually	
17	Checking the water valve	If required, at least every 2 years	15
18	Logging flue-gas measured values and any maintenance work that was carried out	Annually	
19	Checking the product to see if flue gas is escaping at the down-draught diverter, with the doors and windows closed and the casing installed	Annually	

E Technical data

Technical data – General

	MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)
Designated country (designation in accordance with ISO 3166)	MT
Approved unit categories	II _{2H3P}
Unit dimensions, height	580 mm
Unit dimensions, width	310 mm
Unit dimensions, depth (incl. rotary switch)	255 mm
Flue pipe connection diameter	110 mm
Min. length of the flue pipe	0.5 m
Gas connection diameter	1/2" conical
Water connection diameter (inlet)	G1/2"
Water connection diameter (outlet)	G1/2"
Net weight	9.6 kg
Gross weight	12.1 kg
Test symbol/registration no.	2806DP0322

Technical data – Power/load

	MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)
Domestic hot water volume at the "hot" temperature selector position	2.3 to 5.5 l/min
Domestic hot water volume at the "warm" temperature selector position	5.0 to 11.0 l/min
Max. heat input (in relation to the net calorific value H _i)	21.7 kW
Min. heat input (Q _{min.})	7.6 kW
Max. heat output (P _{max.})	18.1 kW
Min. heat output (P _{min.})	6.4 kW
Control range	6.4 to 18.1 kW
Max. permissible water pressure P _{w max.}	1.3 MPa (13.0 bar)
Min. permissible water pressure P _{w min.} when the temperature selector is positioned at "warm"	27 kPa (270 mbar)
Min. permissible water pressure P _{w min.} when the temperature selector is positioned at "hot"	13 kPa (130 mbar)
Flue gas temperature at max. heat output	200 °C

	MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)
Flue gas temperature at min. heat output	105 °C
Min. chimney draught	1.5 Pa
Min. chimney draught when using a thermal flue non-return flap	10.0 Pa

Technical data – Natural gas G20

	MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)
Gas flow rate at max. heat output	2.30 m³/h
Gas connection pressure at max. heat output	1.7 to 2.5 kPa (17.0 to 25.0 mbar)
Number of burner jets	24
Burner jet	0.85 mm
Burner pressure	1.12 kPa (11.20 mbar)
Air requirement for combustion at max. heat input	38.77 m³/h
Air requirement for combustion at min. heat input	30.62 m³/h
CO ₂ content at max. heat output	6.30 %
CO ₂ content at min. heat output	2.70 %
Max. flue gas mass flow rate	12.04 g/s
Min. flue gas mass flow rate	9.12 g/s

Technical data – Liquid gas G31

	MAG mini 114/1 Z(P-INT)
Gas flow rate at max. heat output	1.69 kg/h
Gas connection pressure at max. heat output	2.5 to 4.5 kPa (25.0 to 45.0 mbar)
Number of burner jets	24
Burner jet	0.5 mm
Burner pressure	31.7 mbar
Air requirement for combustion at max. heat input	38.3 m³/h
Air requirement for combustion at min. heat input	28.9 m³/h
CO ₂ content at max. heat output	7.30 %
CO ₂ content at min. heat output	3.30 %
Max. flue gas mass flow rate	13.81 g/s
Min. flue gas mass flow rate	11.55 g/s

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