

INSTALLATION GUIDE – LP CONVECTORS

1. UNIT DESCRIPTION

A free-standing heater which uses the convection heating principle. Since the heater fully uses physical laws of thermodynamics it represents one of the most efficient methods of interior heating. The convector can be equipped with stone or a wooden panel.

Benefits of free-standing LP convectors:

- › High output
- › Radiating component of thermal output in case of stone panel usage (lengths 1000 and 1 250 mm only)
- › Silent operation
- › No need for additional energy supply
- › Low water consumption
- › Very short response time
- › Design
- › Minimum requirements for operation and maintenance

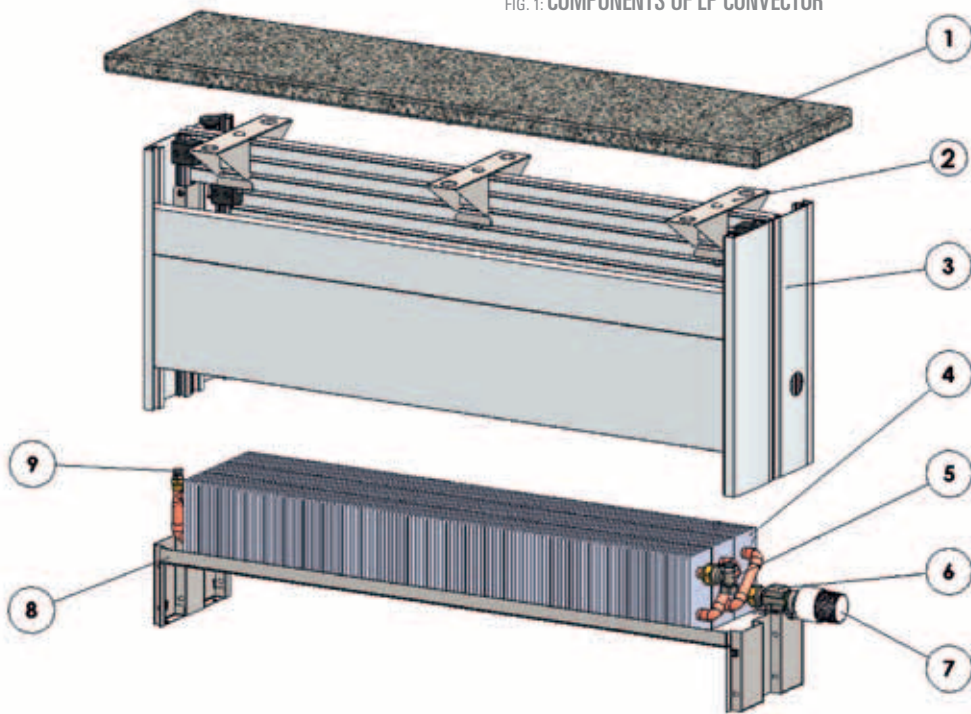
2. CONTENTS OF THE BOX

Contents of the box	LP 1000	LP 1250	LP 1500
Convector			
Convector body	1	1	1
Convector supporting frame	1	1	1
Heat exchanger	1	1	1
Top panel – GRANIT	1	1	-
Top panel – ALL-WOOD (BEECH)	1	1	1
Accessories			
Axial radiator valve	1	1	1
Thermostatic valve	1	1	1
Screw fitting – angular 1/2"	1	1	1
O-RING 18X2 NBR70	2	2	2
Large anti-vibration mounting	6	6	6
Base	6	6	6
Wood screw 3.9x30	6	6	6
Screw M6 x18	4	6	6
Screw anchor No. 10	4	4	4
Wood screw 6x50	4	4	4
VALVE CONNECTION TEMPLATE	1	1	1

3. TECHNICAL PARAMETERS

- › Use: dry environment
 - › Maximum operating pressure: 1 MPa.
 - › Maximum operating temperature: 90 °C.
 - › Operating medium: water. The use of other media is prohibited. Water may not be mixed with other substances, such as antifreeze fluids!
 - › Environment: interiors with temperatures ranging between +5 °C and +40 °C.
 - › Maximum panel loading: 150 kg.
1. TOP PANEL – design element protecting the convector outlet. (wood or granite).
 2. CONSOLE OF THE CONVECTOR PANEL – used for convector mounting.
 3. CONVECTOR BODY – aluminum convector body.
 4. HEAT EXCHANGER – assembly of copper pipes with pressed-on aluminum fins through which the heating water flows.
 5. CONTROL SCREW FITTING – a valve that controls/adjusts heating water flow.
 6. AXIAL RADIATOR VALVE – a valve used for flow regulation.
 7. THERMOSTATIC VALVE – used for manual regulation.
 8. BEARING PIECE OF THE CONVECTOR – Convector supporting frame, bearing piece for convector body and heat exchanger.
 9. AIR VENT VALVE – used for venting (bleeding) the convector

FIG. 1: COMPONENTS OF LP CONVECTOR



4. BEFORE INSTALLATION

- › Select the correct convector position and location – see paragraph 4.1.
- › In terms of manufacturing, there is no difference between left and right connection. It is achieved by rotating the entire unit.

4.1 Convector Position

The free-standing DP convector made by MINIB is to be floor-mounted. Place the convector so that it does not disturb the overall aesthetic experience of the room. We recommend leaving a 50–150 mm space between the convector and the wall – Figure 2. Never cover the bottom and top outlet grille of the convector – this would result in flow reduction and a considerable decrease in the convector output.

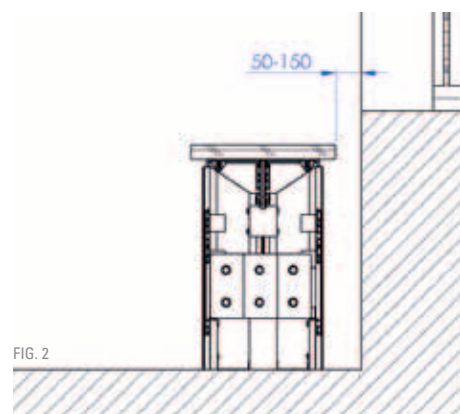


FIG. 2

5. INSTALLATION

Please read the following instructions before you start.

- › Plan the exact position of the heating water distribution layout before installation. The template which is included in the accessories of the LP convector is to be used for determination of the exact position.
- › Fix the LP convector using the supplied mounting accessories.
- › A correctly installed convector is in horizontal position and firmly supported along the entire width of the leg.



FIG. 3: Loosen screws on both legs of the convector body and remove the top cover. (do not remove the screws completely!!!).

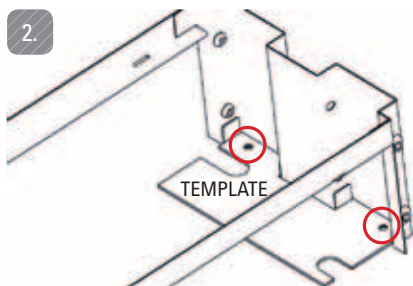


FIG. 4: Remove the convector body. Adjust the convector bearing frame to the required position. Mark the holes for convector fixing in the floor.

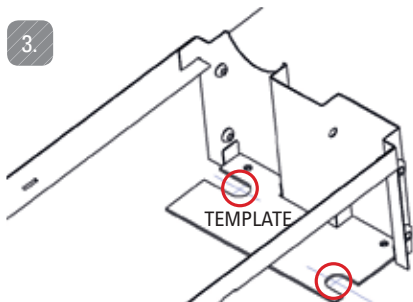


FIG. 5: Mark the heating water pipe position and the return pipe position on the floor. The supply pipe leads toward the bottom outlet of the heat exchanger. This is where the thermostatic valve is installed. The control screw fitting is installed on the outlet – top pipe.

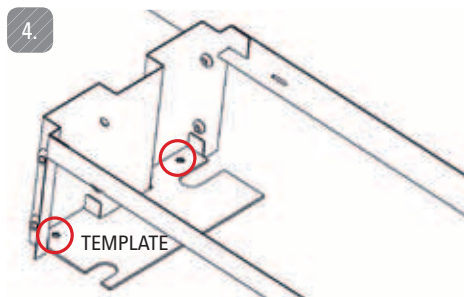


FIG. 6: Use the template to mark the convector fixing holes also on the opposite side.



FIG. 7: Install the supply and return pipes in the floor and drill the holes for attaching the convector to the floor.

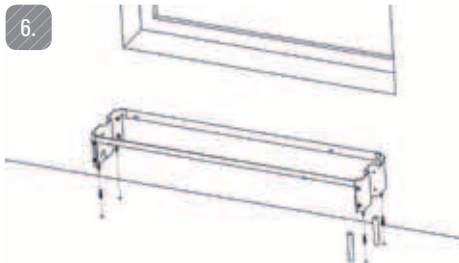


FIG. 8: Insert the screw anchors and fit the convector bearing frame. Fix the convector with screws.

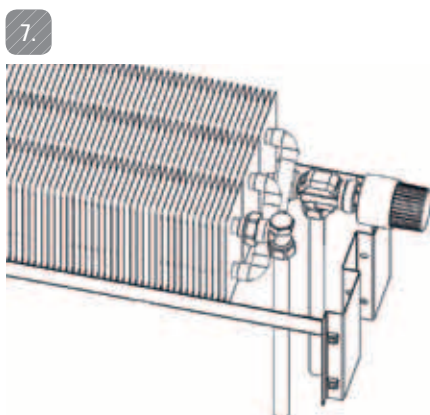


FIG. 9: Fit the heat exchanger and connect the fittings – see paragraph 6. Test fitting connection tightness.

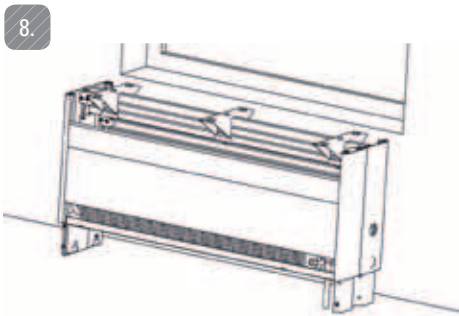


FIG. 10: Replace the top cover on the convector frame.



FIG. 11: Tighten the screws on convector legs.

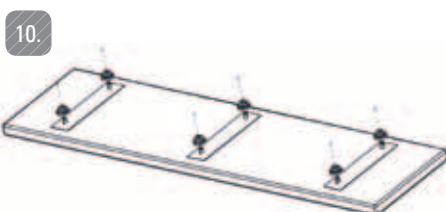


FIG. 12: Place the rubber anti-vibration rings on the panel.

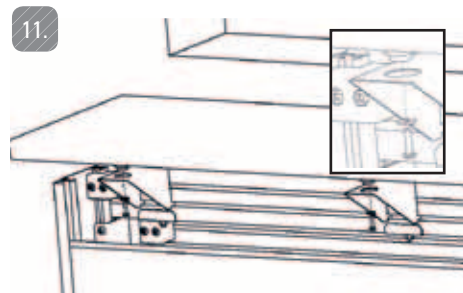


FIG. 13: Attach the panel to the convector body.

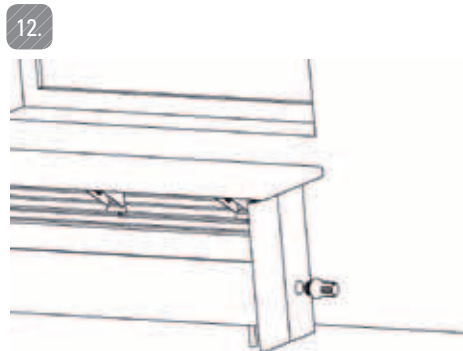


FIG. 14: Connect the thermostatic valve.

6. CONNECTION OF THE FITTINGS

Connect the fittings using the supplied **standard accessories**.

Connect the individual inlet and outlet valves. The axial radiator valve is connected to the water inlet point into the convector. The control screw fitting is installed on the outlet pipe. Insert the O-rings between the axial radiator valve / control screw fitting and the heat exchanger.

7. VENTING THE UNIT

Vent (bleed) the unit using the air vent valve during the first use as necessary. The air vent valve is located on the opposite side of the heating water inlet/outlet on the heat exchanger pipe.

8. OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

- › Granite panel
- › Wooden board (beech – natural varnish)

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