

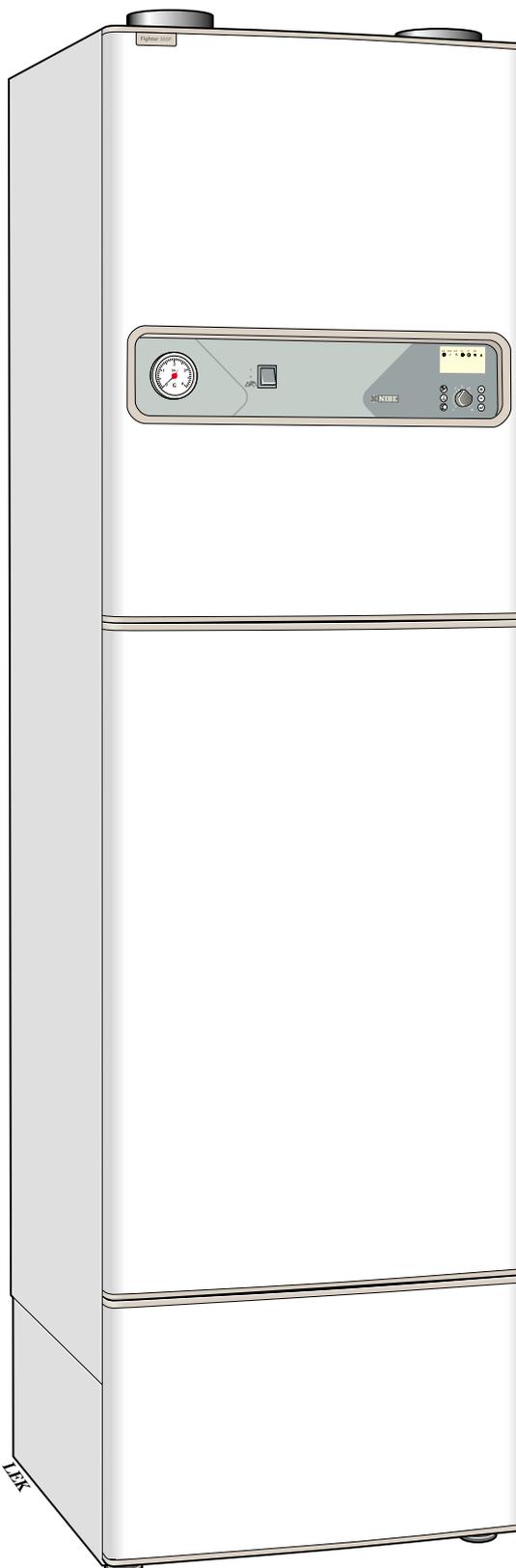


INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTION

# FIGHTER 360P

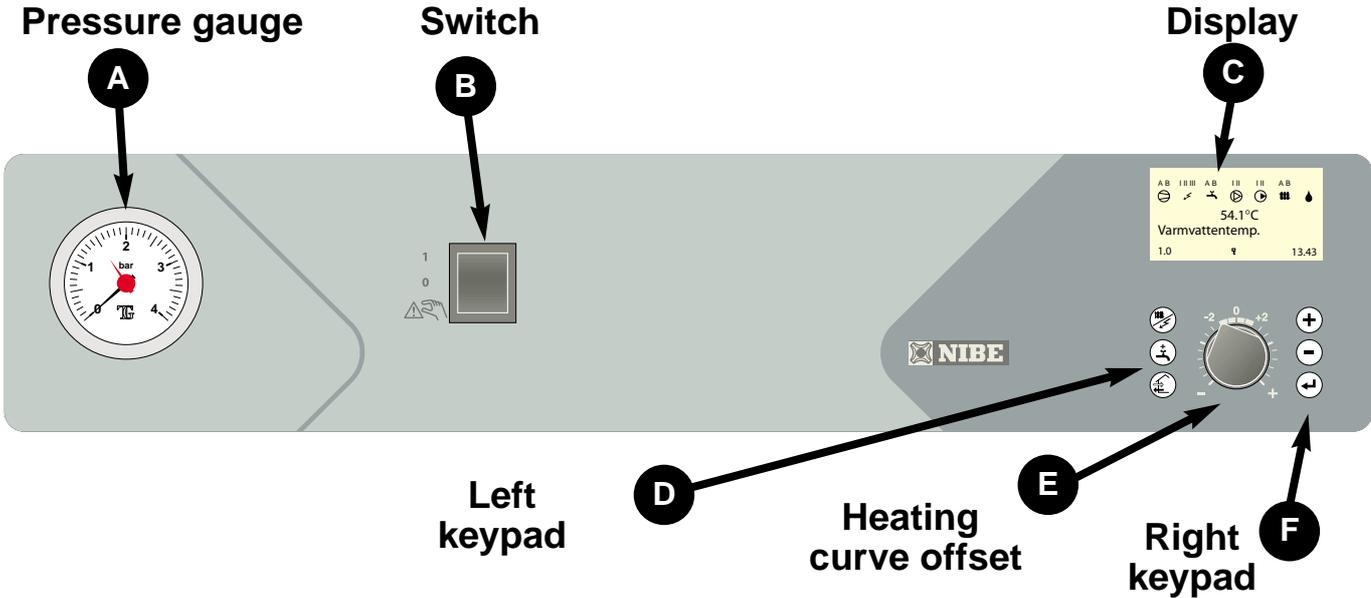
MOS GB 0418-1  
FIGHTER 360P

411482



# 1 Front panel

## Layout



## Explanation

### A Pressure gauge

The radiator circuit pressure is displayed here. Gauge graduation is 0 - 4 bar. Normal pressure is 0.5 - 1.5 bar.

### B Switch

with three positions 1 - 0 - 

1 Normal mode. All control functions connected.

0 Heat pump off.

 Standby. This position is used in the event of operating disturbances.

**The switch must not be turned to 1 or “” before filling the boiler with water.**

### C Display First row:

 Compressor symbol. Indicates when the compressor is operational.

 Supplement symbol. Displayed when supplementary energy is connected, usually the immersion heater. The line indicates which power step/steps are currently connected.

- I 3 kW supplementary power is connected
- II 6 kW supplementary power is connected
- III 4,5 kW supplementary power is connected

A B



Hot water symbol.

Indicates when the Extra hot water function is activated. A is shown when temporary selected temperature increase is activated and B when periodic temperature increase is activated.

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Fan symbol.

Indicates when the fan is operational. Normal speed is indicated by just the fan symbol. When one line is visible fan speed I is activated and when two lines are visible fan speed II is activated.

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Heating system symbol.

Indicates when the house is being heated, i.e. the circulation pump is operational. When the heat pump is connected to two heating systems, I is shown for circulation pump 1 and II for circulation pump 2.



Defrosting symbol

Indicates when evaporator defrosting is in progress.

**Second row:** Value of the current parameter.

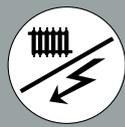
**Third row:** Description of current display parameter. Normally shows the Hot water temperature

**Fourth row:** Show the current menu number.



A key lock can be activated in the main menus by simultaneously pressing the Plus and the Minus buttons. The key symbol will then be shown on the display. The same procedure is used to deactivate the key lock.

## D Left keypad



### Operating mode

This button is used to set the required operating mode with regard to permitting/blocking the circulation pump and supplementary energy.

The different operating modes are:

**Winter mode:** The circulation pump is operational. Operation of the immersion heater is permitted when there is a need.

**Summer mode:** The circulation pump and immersion heater are blocked. However, when Extra hot water is activated the immersion heater is connected. The circulation pump is automatically exercised twice a day.

**Spring/Autumn mode:** The circulation pump is operational. The immersion heater is disabled. However, when Extra hot water is activated the immersion heater is connected.

The current operating mode is shown on the display when the button is pressed and the mode changes when you continue to press the button. The display returns to the normal display mode once the enter button is pressed.



### Extra hot water

The Extra hot water function is activated using this button.

**24 hours:** Means that the hot water temperature is increased to 60 °C during 24 hours. The temperature then returns to the normal value.

**Periodic:** Means that the hot water temperature is increased to 60°C at regular intervals. The interval is set in the menu 1.1, Interval per. XHW. The value is adjustable from 1 to 90 days.

**Not selected:** Pressing the button again deactivates the Extra hot water function.

The current function is shown on the display when the button is pressed and the mode changes when you continue to press the button. The display returns to the normal display mode once the enter button is pressed.



### Fan speed:

This button is used to change the fan speed. Return to normal speed occurs automatically (Does not apply however in the Off position).

**Speed II:** A choice is made during installation whether this should be a reducing or forced mode. A return to normal speed occurs after a specific time. This time is set under the menu 7.11, Return-time speed II. The time can be set from 1 to 10 hours.

**Off:** Means that the fan stops and hence no ventilation is obtained. Note that the compressor is then blocked too, which means no recovery is obtained. NOTE! In the Off position there is no automatic return to normal speed.

**Speed I** You can choose whether this should be a reducing or forced mode during installation. A return to normal speed occurs after a specific time. This time is adjustable under menu 7.12, Return-time speed I. The time can be set from 1 to 10 hours or 1 to 16 days.

**Normal:** Normal fan speed.

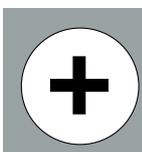
The current function is shown on the display when the button is pressed and the mode changes when you continue to press the button. The display returns to the normal display mode once the enter button is pressed.

## E Offset heating curve



This knob is used to change the heating curve's parallel offset and in doing so the room temperature. Turning clockwise increases the room temperature. When the knob is turned menu 2.0 is shown on the display screen and the value for the calculated supply temperature changes.

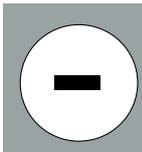
## F Right keypad



### Plus button

This button is used to scroll through the menu system (forwards) or increase the value of the selected parameter.

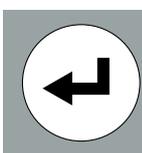
See the section, Control Menu system.



### Minus button

This button is used to scroll through the menu system (backwards) or lower the value of the selected parameter.

See the section, Control Menu system.



### Enter button

This button is used to select a lower menu in the menu system, to activate a parameter change as well as confirm a parameter change.

See the section, Control Menu system.

## Automatic heating control system

The indoor temperature depends on several factors. During the hot season, solar radiation and heat given off by people and equipment are sufficient to keep the house warm. When it gets colder outside, the heating system must be started. The colder its gets, the hotter the radiators must be.

This adjustment is made automatically, however the basic settings must first be made on the boiler, see the section Room temperature — Default setting.



### Basic setting

The basic heating is set using menu 2.4 and with the Offset heating curve knob.

If you do not know the correct settings use the basic data from the map opposite.

If the required room temperature is not obtained, readjustment may be necessary.

**NOTE!** Wait one day between settings so that the temperatures have time to stabilise.

### Readjustment of basic settings.

#### Cold weather conditions

When the room temperature is too low, the heating curve value is increased in menu 2.1 by one increment.

When the room temperature is too high, the heating curve value is decreased in menu 2.1 by one increment.

#### Warm weather conditions

If the room temperature is low, increase the offset heating curve setting by one step.

If the room temperature is high, reduce the offset heating curve setting by one step.

## Changing the room temperature

### Changing the room temperature manually.

If you want to temporarily or permanently lower or raise the indoor temperature relative to the previously set temperature, turn the Offset heating curve knob anticlockwise or clockwise. One to three lines approximately represents a 1 degree change in room temperature.

**NOTE!** An increase in the room temperature may be inhibited by the radiator or floor heating thermostats, if so these must be turned up.

## Basic values for the automatic heating control system

The values stated on the map apply for the "Heating curve selection".

The first value applies for low temperature \* radiator systems. "Heating curve offset" is set to -2.

The value in brackets refers to floor heating systems\*\* installed in concrete floor structures. When the system is installed in a timber floor structure you can use the number before the brackets, but this value must be reduced by two units. In these cases the "Heating curve offset" is set to -1.

The map values are usually a good starting point and concern an approximate room temperature of 20°C. The values can be adjusted later if necessary.

The lower values in the north of Sweden are due to the lower design outdoor temperature.

### Examples of basic data selection:

#### 1. House with low temperature\* radiator systems

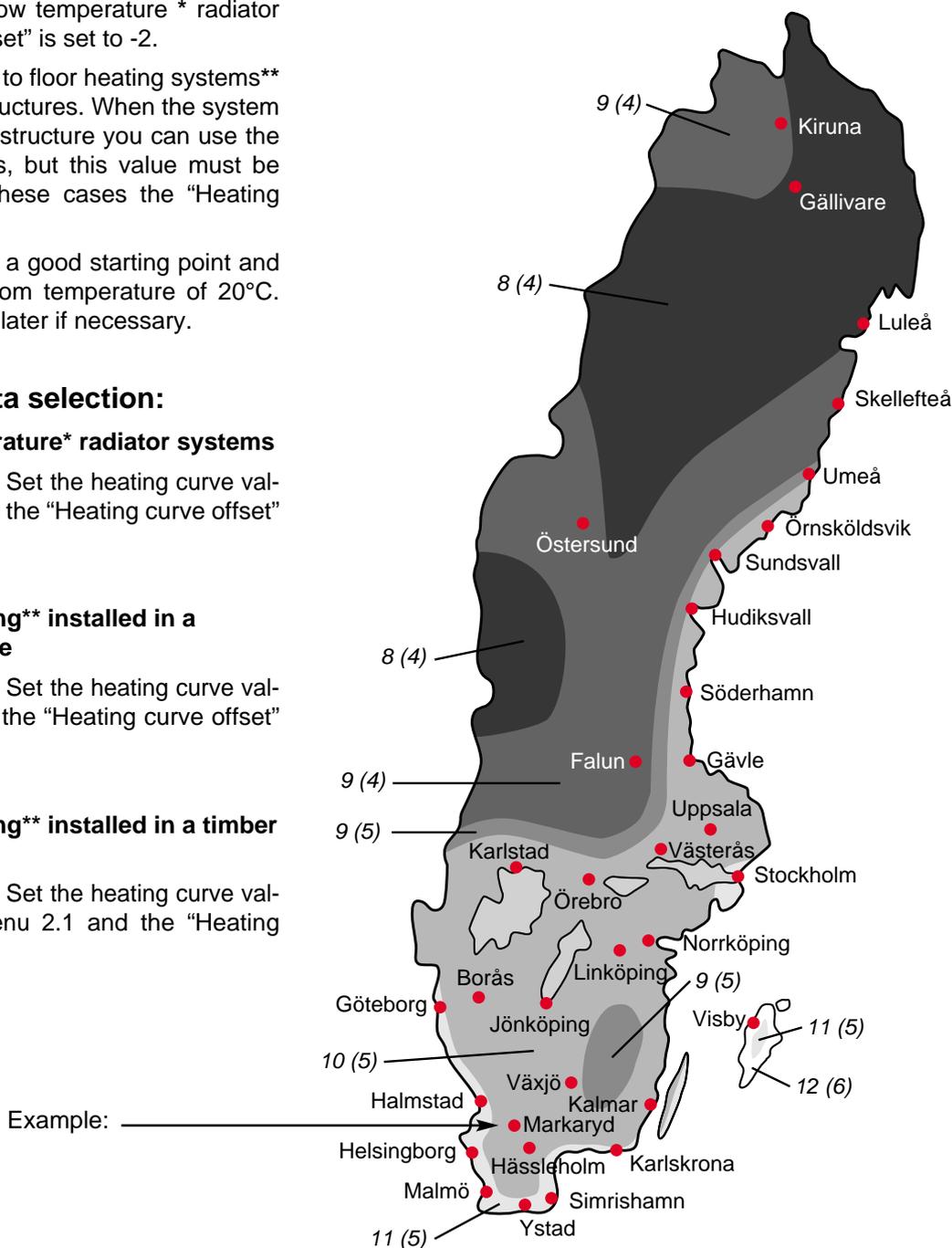
Markaryd = Area 10 (5). Set the heating curve value to 10 in menu 2.1 and the "Heating curve offset" knob to -2.

#### 2. House with floor heating\*\* installed in a concrete floor structure

Markaryd = Area 10 (5). Set the heating curve value to 5 in menu 2.1 and the "Heating curve offset" knob to -1".

#### 3. House with floor heating\*\* installed in a timber floor structure

Markaryd = Area 10 (5). Set the heating curve value to 8 (10-2=8) in menu 2.1 and the "Heating curve offset" knob to -1".



\* A low temperature radiator systems refers to a system where the flow temperature needs to be 55 °C on the coldest day.

\*\* Floor heating can be dimensioned very differently. Examples 2 and 3 above refer to a system where the flow temperature needs to be approximately 35 - 40 °C resp 45 - 50 °C on the coldest day.