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SOLAR HEATING SYSTEM INSTALLED AT BELZ INVESTMENT COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE - FINAL REPORT

Prepared from documents furnished by

Belz Investment Company
5118 Park Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38117

Under Contract DOE EM-78-F-01-5210

Monitored by
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
George C. Marshall Space Flight Center, Alabama 35812

For the U. S. Department of Energy

U.S. Department of Energy

Solar Energy
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**SHELBY OAKS CORPORATE PARK**
**QUAT IV COMPLEX**

5710 Summer Trees Drive  
Memphis, Tennessee  38138

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Application</strong></th>
<th>Solar heating for 4 separate buildings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>System Type</strong></td>
<td>Active hot air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collector Type</strong></td>
<td>Flat plate air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collector Manufacturer</strong></td>
<td>Solaron Corporation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Collector Area</strong></td>
<td>780 square feet/bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Storage Capacity</strong></td>
<td>390 cubic feet/bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Load</strong></td>
<td>99.23 x 10^6 BTU/year without any credit for internal load/bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BTU's Produced</strong></td>
<td>60.15 x 10^6 BTU/year/bldg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Building Owner</strong></td>
<td>Belz Investment Co.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5118 Park Avenue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Memphis, TN  38117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Building Name</strong></th>
<th>Shelby Oaks Office Complex Quad IV</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Architect and Engineer</strong></td>
<td>McFarland &amp; Associates 5763 Summer Trees Drive Memphis, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designer</strong></td>
<td>Alfred M. Alperin A. T. Distributors Memphis, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mechanical Contractor</strong></td>
<td>Stephen's Brothers 2222 York Memphis, TN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>General Contractor</strong></td>
<td>Angel Contractors, Inc. 505 Perkins Road Memphis, TN 38117</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This new building was built as a speculative office complex with 4 identical buildings around a landscaped courtyard. The setting is a tree studded flat lot between Highway 64 and I-40 with one story office and warehouse units near and a two story large office complex approximately one block to the east. The trees are deciduous.

The structure is on a concrete slab with heated space of approximately 6430 sq. ft. per building. Perimeter walls, with insulated bronze glass areas, are constructed with 1/2" gyp board, metal studs, batt insulation, exterior grade plywood, and aggregate panels. Roof insulation and all considerations of construction were to comply with ASHRAE 90-75, to minimize heat loss and heat gain.

Each building storage is within a concrete vessel built as part of the structure, insulated internally with 1 1/2 inch rigid insulation board,
six pound density fiberglass. This storage facility is located below the collectors on the building concrete slab at one end within the building perimeter.

Included, in the mechanical system of each building, is a Carrier Roof-
top Cooling Unit connected to a system of supply sheet metal ducts and to Carrier Moduline Variable Volume Units.

Heating via the solar system and electric duct heaters are through the same sheet metal perimeter duct system, air handling unit and perimeter diffusers, for each building.

Design Philosophy

As heating systems in the area are generally of the hot air type dis-
tributed via a ducted system with cooling, most of the installing mechanics
are trained to install sheet metal. Therefore, a hot air solar system
seemed a natural for this building.

Flat plate air collectors, more particularly, Solaron Corporation col-
lectors, were chosen by the designer, with the Architects' permission, for the
following reasons:

(a) The designer has been trained in Solaron's design and installation
techniques.
(b) The designer honestly believes the end user, in this case, is
best served by solar air systems with a quality collector,
properly installed. The problems of maintenance, deterioration,
freeze-up, stagnation and control failure are minimized.
(c) In the opinion of the designer, equal or more BTU's are delivered
to the space by Solaron air systems. They usually begin collecting
usable energy earlier in the day and can continue doing so until
later in the day. Heated air is taken directly into the space
with no additional heat transfer loss, and stratification of
usable heat is better in rocks than in liquid storage.
(d) As there was no need for high temperature, there was no consideration
of concentrating or tracking collectors.

Solar hot water was not included as office buildings use so little hot
water; it was not considered economically feasible.

Operation of the System

A Solaron air system has a special air handling unit to move air through
the collectors and into and out of the rock storage, with connection to
the air duct distribution system. The motor has Class B insulation on the
windings to prevent deterioration as hot air passes over it. The heat of this
motor is added to the heat delivered to the system.

Four motorized special low-leakage dampers and two gravity-fabric dampers
are also part of the system.
The system is designed to be automatically controlled by a Solaron-provided solid state controller with three thermistors – one located in the collectors, one in the rock box top plenum, one in the return air duct from the heated space. A three stage heating thermostat located in the conditioned space controls the operation.

Modes of Operation are:

1) Heating the space from the collectors.
2) Storing heat in the rock storage.
3) Heating from storage.
4) Storing heat in the rock storage and air conditioning the conditioned space, as the air conditioning is a separate system.
5) Solar system off while providing air conditioning to the conditioned space.
6) Solar system off while providing conventional heating to the conditioned space.

If solar heat is insufficient to maintain space temperature, the electric heat backup system can come into operation in conjunction with modes one and three, thereby taking advantage of any solar BTU’s available for the space.

As a three-stage heating thermostat controls the perimeter temperature, backup heat can only be energized by the thermostat's second stage for the electric heat's first stage, and the third stage of thermostat operates the second stage of the electric heat. A time clock is provided to operate night set-back.

The first building was completed in the fall of 1979, and the solar system operated during the winters of 79-81, for the north building, and for the south and east building for 80-81. The west building is now in operation. In the closet adjacent to the rock storage, a panel was fabricated by the contractor. It has indicating lights for the mode the system is in, as well as the seven day program clock, and perimeter electronic thermostat set point controllers.

Problems Encountered and Solutions

(A) At the design review with DOE representatives, construction details were reviewed and all major parts of the solar system were scrutinized and any indecisions were cleared up.

(B) However, when the steel supports were detailed and fabricated by the steel erectors, the smooth surface needed for the collectors was not adhered to and the steel had to be reworked. Also, the hole punching for the collector hold down bolts was not always aligned correctly, so some field corrections were made.

(C) As the installation of the collectors was new to the installing contractor's personnel, the collector supplier supervised the first few to alleviate any fears they might have, and afterwards the collector installation was accomplished very smoothly.
(D) The inside glass of the double glazed cover of one collector shattered after installation (several weeks later), but the installer decided to wait until the building was to be occupied to see if anyone noticed the solar system. He received numerous calls indicating the public really was watching the job.

The cause of the glass to shatter was never determined, but it was suspected that it expanded with heat from the collector and the tempering was defective.

(E) After check out, the fan motors all had to be increased one size and the fans speeded up to produce enough air on the perimeter.

(F) One fan wheel disintegrated and had to be replaced. Two fan motor bases came loose.

(G) Some trees need to be trimmed to reduce shadowing in mid-winter of some of the collectors.

(H) The steel supports for the collectors are probably of heavier construction than absolutely necessary. However, no leaks or movement has been detected. In future jobs, this support should be studied to see if it can be reduced in cost.

Costs

Prior to submission of the application to DOE, a substantial set of mechanical plans of the solar system was developed and priced by Stephens' Brothers. However, the collector penthouses and steel supports cost the owner more than was anticipated.

The cost of the system for four buildings, including architectural and engineering fees, was approximately $159,880.00.
The following photograph shows the building's location. It has been provided with trees that will provide winter shading of the building. It should be noted that the vast majority of the trees are of the evergreen type, except for deciduous.
SYSTEM START UP
AND
ACCEPTANCE TEST RESULTS
The Solaron series 2000 flat plate air type collector represents the most advanced technology and manufacturing know-how available today in the solar heating field. The collector is based on thirty years of research and testing and has proven highly efficient, reliable and maintenance free.

The collectors are completely factory pre-assembled to minimize field installation time and assure uniform quality and performance. The exclusive port and manifold system allows the collectors to be simply butted together and bolted in place. No field fittings are required between collectors.

The Solaron series 2000 collector is universal in application. Substantial energy savings can be realized in commercial, industrial and residential applications such as:

- **MAKEUP AND FORCED AIR HEATING**
- **HYDRONIC SPACE HEATING**
- **DOMESTIC HOT WATER HEATING**
- **PROCESS HOT WATER APPLICATIONS**
- **PROCESS HOT AIR DRYING APPLICATIONS**

The Solaron System can be used where application temperatures can be satisfied directly by the collectors as well as where the collectors are used to preheat air or water for high temperature applications.

The Solaron series 2000 collector conforms to the interim performance standards established by the Energy Research and Development Administration for solar collectors. These standards include:

- **RESISTANCE TO HAIL, WIND FLUTTERING AND WIND LOAD.**
- **FREEDOM FROM FREEZING, CORROSION, AND OUTGASING.**
- **RESISTANCE TO THERMAL AND SOLAR DEGRADATION.**
- **CONFORMITY TO NATIONAL SAFETY AND FIRE CODES.**

**FEATURES**

- The Solaron series 2000 air type collector can be used in hydronic applications through the use of a high efficiency air to water heat exchanger. Since the collector uses air as the transfer medium, costly field piping, maintenance and wear are reduced or eliminated.
- Attractive appearance allows for architecturally pleasing applications, including construction of entire roofs and wall sections with solar panels.
- Factory preassembly includes insulation, manifolding and glazing to eliminate field assembly.
- Simple installation system includes all hold down hardware and cap strap necessary for a complete installation. Perimeter flashing, typically field measured is provided by the builder.

**CONSTRUCTION**

The series 2000 collector module, designed for high efficiency and ease of installation, is constructed of the following materials:

- **PAN** - 20 gauge steel, fully insulated with 3-3/4” fiberglass batt. Painted external surfaces.
- **GLAZING** - Two 1/8” sealed special low iron tempered glass panels with long life EPDM perimeter gasket. Plates can be easily removed for service or replacement.
- **ABSORBER** - 28 gauge steel with porcelain enamel coating.
- **CAP STRIP** - Painted steel. Designed to assure weather seal between modules.
- **CONNECTION PORTS** - Unique flange configuration permits tight air seal automatically as modules are installed.

**PERFORMANCE**

- **EFFICIENCY** - collector efficiency is as high as 64.5% as a function of outlet minus ambient temperature over solar insolation. Where $T_{out} - T_{amb}$ equals 120° and insolation equals 300 BTU’s per hour per square foot, a typical operating environment, the Solaron series 2000 collector efficiency exceeds that of flat plate liquid type collector.
- **REFLECTANCE** - the total reflectance of the absorber surface averages only about 5%.
- **COVER TRANSMITTANCE** - the transmittance of the two plate, low iron tempered glass cover is 89 percent from a 0 to 45 degree angle of solar incidence.

**HEAT DELIVERY** - the excellent heat delivery characteristics of the Solaron series 2000 collector are shown on Figure 3.
MEASURED COLLECTOR PERFORMANCE DATA

A—Collector efficiency as a function of outlet minus ambient temperature over insolation.

\[
\frac{T_{\text{OUT}} - T_{\text{AMB}}}{H_T} \quad \left( \frac{\text{HR FT}^2 \cdot \text{F}}{\text{BTU}} \right)
\]

B—Collector efficiency as function of outdoor temperature for various solar inputs.

C—Collector heat delivery as a function of outdoor temperature for various solar inputs.


CORRECTIONS FOR NON-OPTIMUM ORIENTATION & TILT

Example: Project at 40° N Latitude, 500 ft.² Collector Area

1. If Orientation is 20° to the West
   The relative collector area required to provide the same annual fuel savings as a system at due South is approximately 1.04 times the calculated collector area. Therefore, if the calculated collector area is 500 ft.² at due South, (1.04) (500) = 520 ft.² would be required at 20° West (or 500 ft.² could be used with the understanding that there will be a 4% loss in performance from the optimum due South.)

2. The optimum collector tilt would be 45° to 55° (i.e. L +5° to L +15°)
   If the collectors were at a tilt of 35° (i.e. L +5°) the relative collector area required would be (1.03) (500) = 515 ft.². If both conditions exist (i.e. 20° West & 35° tilt) the correction would be (1.04) (1.03) (500) = 535.6 ft.²

*Measured according to the guidelines set forth in ASHRAE proposed standard 93.3 (Jan. 15, 1977) “Methods of Testing to Determine the Thermal Performance of Solar Collectors.”
The Solaron series 2000 solar collector can be installed in either a horizontal or vertical position. Installation can be efficiently accomplished by a two-man crew. No special tools or installation techniques are required.

The optimal air flow rate through the collector is 2 SCFM/ft². The design static pressure is 0.23" when the collectors are ducted as shown above.

On a special order basis, Solaron can provide collectors with precut manifold openings and manifold ports omitted where specified to further reduce field installation time.

Solaron Corporation provides mechanical engineering and field services to assist the local engineer and HVAC contractor in design and installation.

For additional information on the Solaron collector and related Air Handling and Automatic Control systems, contact Solaron Corporation Marketing Services.
SOLARON COLLECTOR PANEL DETAILS

NOTE
THE SERIES 2000 COLLECTOR
IS AVAILABLE IN 4 MODELS:
2001 - Std. for 2 panels HIGH
2002 - Special order for ANY Array
2003 - Std. for 1 panel HIGH
2004 - Center panel of 3 HIGH Array

The Solaron series 2000 collector is flexible in application. The modules can be installed on a roof section, wall section or free standing roof frame. The collectors are installed as shown in the mounting system details above. Return and supply air is provided by simply installing a standard starter collar on the bottom of the collector anywhere within the 29" x 35" manifold area, thus collars can easily be located to clear roof trusses or wall studs. Perimeter flashing is field measured and installed to complete the system.

Other product information:
- COLLECTOR WEIGHT - 153 pounds
- INSTALLED DIMENSIONS - 35" x 78", center to center
- PORT NET FREE AREA - 26.7 square inches each
- PORT END CAPS & PORT GASKETS - provided by Solaron as required
COLLECTOR
INSTALLATION
MANUAL
Collectors must be stored in dry area
STEP M1

The builder and/or framer must install the roofing felt and the 1-1/2" x 1-1/2" starter strip at the bottom edge of the collector array as shown above, BEFORE any collector panel installation is started. This strip serves as support for bottom row of collectors until hold downs are installed and also is used to ensure proper alignment of the entire collector array. The collector array must be laid out so that it will fit on the roof with 6" clear on all sides for cap strip support and perimeter insulation. (see Drawing #2). Do not install 1-1/2" x 7-1/8" perimeter frame prior to collector mounting.

RECOMMENDED TOOL LIST

1/4" or 3/8" reversible, variable speed electric drill, sabre saw, reciprocating saw or skill saw, medium slot-type screw driver, 50 ft. or longer tape measure, 10 ft. to 16 ft. tape, chalk line, square (18"x24"), 2-7/16" hex sockets for 1/4" driver, two 1/4" x 6" extensions (to be mounted in drill chuck), utility knife, pliers (standard), Solaron pull-up tool (limited application), come-along with 30' min. cable length, sunglasses (polarizing), work gloves, safety helmets, safety ropes & accessories (if needed), ladders (appropriate for height of array being worked on), roof jacks (if required), machine for lifting collector onto roof (crane, front loader, etc.), matches or cigarette lighter, caulk gun, left & right snips, scratch awl, 5/16" dia. drill bit 10" long, Scribe.
STEP #2

Chalk outline of actual perimeter of the collector array onto the roofing felt, as shown above, making certain that your lines are square and plumb.

STEP #3

From plan of collector array (mech. drawing) determine location of holes to be cut in sheathing. These holes permit access for starting collar connection between panel and duct work (see drawing #3 & #5). The holes in the collector panels can only be cut in the manifold section as shown in drawings 3 and 5. This must be coordinated with roof sheathing holes. Cut roof sheathing holes 2" in diameter larger than collar (i.e. plans show an 8" collar, cut a 10" hole. Hole may be either round or square.
NOTE
TILT PANEL TO ALLOW ACCESS FOR CUTTING HOLE IN BOTTOM (DUCT CONNECTION), DO NOT INVERT PANEL. GLASS IS NOT CLAMPED IN PLACE AND COULD DROP FROM FRAME WITH IMPROPER HANDLING.
LAY BEAD OF DOW-CORNING CAULKING NO. 732-CL-11 UNDER COLLAR FLANGE FOR AIRTIGHT SEAL.
SEE COLLECTOR ARRAY PLAN (MECH. PLAN) FOR HOLE SIZE.
STARTING COLLAR (W FLANGE) FOR FLEX DUCT connection MUST BE INSULATION GUARD TYPE (COLLAR EXTENDS 1" INTO PANEL).

MANIFOLD SECTION

LENGTH (To Slip On Flex Duct & Clamp)

CLAMPING RING FOR SECURING FLEX DUCT CONNECTION TO COLLAR

DWG. 3  CUTTING OF COLLAR HOLE (method 4a)

STEP #4
Collar holes to be cut in the collector panels by one of two methods as follows:

(a) Should the location of the mounted panel prevent easy access for hole cutting use method shown above for cutting hole before the collector panel is mounted to the roof sheathing. Make sure the hole you cut in the bottom of the panel and through insulation lines up with hole already cut in the roof sheathing.

(b) After collectors are installed securely on the roof (as per Step #5) cut the required holes in the bottom of each predetermined collector panel (confirm the size & location of each hole with the mechanical plans).

Any method of collar mounting requires caulking with Dow-Corning #732-CL-11 to form air-tight joint between collar flange and the collector.
STEP #5
Referring to drawings 4 and 5, drill 5/16" holes in roof sheathing for collector hold downs in designated places, as shown in drawing 5. Secure exterior hold downs after collector is in place. When two panels are mated, drill 5/16" holes for the interior hold downs after the adjoining collector is pulled tightly against the port gasket. The gasket must be kept clean and applied to a clean surface.
STEP #5 (Cont.)

Place each bolt with clamp into its proper hole (external hardware around the perimeter and internal hardware between collector panels - see drawing 4). One person must put a washer and a lock nut onto the same bolt from the attic side of the roof and tighten. A 7/16" socket & 7/16" open end wrench or adjustable wrench is recommended for tightening hold down bolts. Internal hold down should "dimple" collector metal. Exterior hold down should catch rivet. Should the location of the collector place the hold down bolt directly over a structural member you have two methods of mounting. 1) Discard the 6" x 1/4" bolt and use a 6" x 1/4" lag bolt. Tighten directly into the structural member. 2) Discard the 6" x 1/4" bolt and drill a 5/16" hole all of the way through the structural member. Use 1/4" all-thread to the required length and mount as described above. CAUTION - be sure the structural integrity of a member is not affected by this method of mounting BEFORE you start drilling.
Lag Hold-Downs

Place the hold down hardware (i.e. 6" x 1/4" lag bolt with the appropriate interior or exterior clamp) at the attachment points shown in drawing 5. Screw the lag bolt into the roof sheathing by using a 7/16" hex socket (on a 1/4" extension) and a 1/4" or 3/8" electric drill. Interior hold down clamps must dimple the collector metal to hold properly. Exterior clamps should catch one of the rivet heads on the collector. After lags have been drilled into place, a washer and tinnerman must be placed on the tip of lag from the underside of the roof.

Screw Hold-Downs

After placing collector in position, secure in place using 4 lag bolts or bolts. Using bugle-head drywall screws (2 3/8" #512 or 6-20 X 1 5/16" flooring screws) drill into the backside of the collector and roof sheathing from the attic area. Eight (8) screws are required; four on each side near the edge of the collector. This procedure is recommended for very steep roof angles. DO NOT use sheetmetal screws for this application. Eight washers are also required and should be placed on the screw before drilling.
STEP #6
Install the silicone gasket and attach end cap with screws to the collector panel, as shown above, making sure you obtain an airtight seal. As each panel is positioned in its location be sure that the gasket has been properly mounted around each port that will be immediately mated to an adjacent collector panel port. The gasket must seat evenly around the port to insure an airtight seal.

STEP #7
Lay a bead of Dow-Corning #732-CL-11 caulking compound around the opening in the bottom of the collector panel as shown in Drawing 3. This is to insure an airtight seal between the collector and the starting collar flange. Mount the starting collar in such a manner that will make a solid, airtight connection.

STEP #8 Relief Tube
When collector is in place and secured, but before cap strip is installed, check red nylon pressure relief tube to make sure it is open so that pressure between panes of glass has had time to equalize to local atmospheric pressure. Next, seal tube by tying knot in tube and permanently sealing end by melting and squeezing the open end closed. Now place closed tube under neoprene gasket along the edge of the glass (see detail on dwg 6) & return gasket to normal position.

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STEP #9

After all the collectors are in place and secured, coordinate with builder to install 1-1/2" x 7-1/8" frame assembly around perimeter of array as per drawings 8 and 9 (mounting cap strip and flashing). Flashing must be installed before perimeter sealant and perimeter cap strip can be installed.
STEP #10

Referring to Drawings 7 & 8 start installation of cap strip. Cap strip is mounted with 2-1/2" screws and metal backed neoprene washer. Place screw with washer through pre-drilled holes in cap strip. See Drawing 7. Turn the screw into the tinnerman clip approximately 3 turns. Place cap strip so that each edge is lined up on collector glass gasket evenly with nut plates under glass enclosure lip. By pressing on the screw while turning to secure nut plate, you will keep nut plate straight so that it will secure itself under adjacent glass enclosure shelves. Cap strips between collectors should be mounted during collector installation to hold glass in place.
NOTE: Wood Frame Assy. (11/2"x7 1/8" plus Plywd. Strip) To Be Installed After Collector Panels Are In Place

STEP #11
When you install the perimeter cap strip, the same procedure is followed, except that you will be placing one edge of cap strip on glass gasket and the other edge into the perimeter flashing sealant (See drawing 9). Flashing sealant is placed on flashing prior to cap strip mounting.

STEP #12
When installing the "Cross, El or Tee" cover plates, run a double bead of Dow-Corning 732-CL-11 silicone caulk on the cap strip as shown in Drawing 8. Install 5/8" Tec self-drilling screws in pre-drilled holes and tap into cap strip. A third hole must be drilled into the 90 degree L in accordance with the wood backing to obtain a tight seal in the corners (see Drawing 8).

NOTE: 2-1/2" screws, metal backed neoprene washers, nut-plate and tinnermans & 5/8" self-tapping screws furnished by Solaron.
DWG. 10  ASSEMBLY DETAILS

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SOLARON Corporation™
1 HIGH VERTICAL ARRAY

(2003” X” and “Y” PANELS)

END CAP PAIR - TYPICAL TO CLOSE OFF OUTSIDE PORTS - PERIMETER OF COLLECTOR ARRAY. SEE PAGES 6, 10, INSTALLATION MANUAL

HOT AIR FROM COLLECTOR

COLD AIR TO COLLECTOR

36” O.C.

PORT GASKETS BETWEEN ALL INTERIOR PORT CONNECTIONS (PAGES 6, 10, INSTALLATION MANUAL)

HOLE CUT IN PANEL AND SHEATHING FOR COLLAR (PAGE 3, INSTALL. MANUAL)

SEE INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

© Copyright 1976 SOLARON Corporation
END CAP PAIR—TYPICAL
TO CLOSE OFF OUTSIDE
PORTS—PERIMETER OF
COLLECTOR ARRAY. SEE
PAGES 6, 10, INSTALL-
ATION MANUAL.

PORT GASKETS
BETWEEN ALL
INTERIOR PORT
CONNECTIONS. SEE
PAGES 6, 10, INSTALL-
ATION MANUAL.

HOLE CUT IN PANEL AND
SHEATHING FOR COLLAR
(PAGE 3, INSTALL. MANUAL)

COLD AIR TO
COLLECTOR

1 1/2 x 1 1/2" SUPPORT STRIP
(SEE PAGE 1, INSTALL. MANUAL)

SEE INSTALLATION MANUAL
FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

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1 HIGH HORIZONTAL ARRAY

(2001 PANEL)

END CAP PAIR - TYPICAL TO CLOSE OFF OUTSIDE PORTS - PERIMETER OF COLLECTOR ARRAY. SEE PAGES 6, 10, INSTALLATION MANUAL.

PORT GASKETS BETWEEN ALL INTERIOR PORT CONNECTIONS (PAGES 6, 10, MANUAL)

HOT AIR FROM COLLECTOR THRU HOLE CUT IN PANEL AND SHEATHING FOR COLLAR (SEE PAGE 3, INSTALL. MANUAL)

3 x 3 x 1/2" PLYWOOD BLOCK AS SHIM TO EQUAL PROTRUSION OF CAPPED PORTS

3 x 3 x 1/2" SPACER

1 1/2 x 1/8" SUPPORT STRIP (SEE PAGE 1, MANUAL)

SEE INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

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3 HIGH HORIZONTAL ARRAY

(2001 PANEL)

HOT AIR FROM COLLECTOR THRU HOLE CUT IN PANEL AND SHEATHING FOR COLLAR (SEE PAGE 3, INSTALL. MANUAL)

PORT GASKETS BETWEEN ALL INTERIOR PORT CONNECTIONS (PAGES 6, 10, INSTALLATION MANUAL)

COLD AIR TO COLLECTOR

3 x 3 x 1/2" PLYWOOD BLOCK AS SHIM TO EQUAL PROTRUSION OF CAPPED PORTS AND BETWEEN PANELS TO EQUAL PORT INTER-CONNECTIONS

1 1/2 x 1 1/8" SUPPORT STRIP (SEE PAGE 1, INSTALL. MANUAL)

SEE INSTALLATION MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS

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INLET

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INSTALLATION MANUAL

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33
SOLARON AU0400 AIR HANDLING UNIT

Solaron's model AU0400 series air handler units are shipped less motor and internal wiring to facilitate installation in a wide variety of applications. All AU0400 series units are manufactured with highly reliable belt drive type blowers. Motors are to be field installed to match each installations air delivery requirements. Compatible motors are 1/3, 1/2 & 3/4 H.P. of 115 or 230 volt power input. Class "B" insulation types of motors are required for use in the AU0400 units due to the higher operating temperatures typical of an air-type solar heating system. All units have a factory mounted "J" box for convenient line voltage field wiring.

WARNING: Do not install the AU0400 unit in a corrosive, explosive or contaminated atmosphere for any reason. Installation of this unit is subject to all applicable local and national building codes and ordi- nances.

The Solaron AU0400 may be mounted in several positions. Any mounting position must result in the blower shaft being in a horizontal position (i.e. parallel to the floor). DO NOT MOUNT in a position that places the blower shaft in a vertical orientation.

The AU0400 may be suspended from ceiling joists, wall-mounted or floor mounted. Provide adequate vibrations isolators to insure quiet opera- tion.

NOTE: The AU0400 contains no electric heating coils or gas-fired ex- changers that produce inherently high temperatures.

REQUIRED DAMPER MOUNTING

Mounting the Solaron dampers on the inlet and outlet of the AU0400 air handler is easily accomplished if the steps listed below are followed:

1. If the system incorporates the optional domestic water preheating, mount the water coil assembly to the inlet of the AU0400 unit using sheet metal screws. (If the inlet is to be on the end of the AHU, an opening must be field cut). Next, mount damper MD1 onto the mounting flange of the water coil assembly.

2. Position and mount with sheetmetal screws damper MD1 (inlet from collector "normally closed") over the opening on the inlet of the air handler, or water coil if used. Dampers are labeled to indicate direction of air flow and must be installed accordingly.

3. Position and mount with sheetmetal screws damper MD2 (outlet to auxiliary heating unit "normally open") over one of the openings on the outlet of the air handler. Field cutting may be required.

4. Position and mount the field supplied duct over one of the other openings on the outlet of the air handler going to the top of the heat storage bin.

NOTE: The damper motor must be mounted in a position that results in the output shaft of the damper motor being in a horizontal position (i.e., damper blades must be parallel to the floor). All joints must be sealed air-tight with silicone caulking.
The above drawing will furnish orientation information as well as essential dimensional data.
COVER PANEL
(2) SUPPLIED

SECTION X-X

UNIT CASE

TOP

MOUNTING POSITIONS

blower
shaft always
parallel to
floor

COVER PANEL

UNIT CASE

TOP

MOUNTING POSITIONS

blower
shaft always
parallel to
floor

DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNIT</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU-0400</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>AU-0500</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES

INLETS

A1 FACTORY CUT (DO NOT USE)
A2 FIELD CUT (RECOMMENDED)
A3 FIELD CUT (8% FAN CAPACITY REDUCTION)

OUTLETS

B1 FACTORY CUT (STANDARD)
B2 FIELD CUT (OPTION)
C SERVICE ACCESS FOR MOTOR AND DRIVE REMOVAL

AU0400 & AU0500 AIR HANDLING UNIT

(c) copyright 1977
Solaron Corporation, Denver, Colorado
Locate the filter "upstream" of backdraft damper BD-1 (and "by-pass" duct when used).

FILTERS

The Solaron air system requires a filter in the return air duct supplying air to the inlet side of the collector and the heat storage bin. A filter is not needed in the AU0400/AU0500 unit.

Should an electronic air cleaner be desired, install it in the return air duct mentioned above. DO NOT install on the inlet of the auxiliary furnace as the air temperatures at this location may exceed the electronic air cleaner's maximum operating temperature (usually 125°F).

HUMIDIFIERS

Horizontally mounted type humidifiers are recommended. Locating the humidifier in a horizontal supply duct coming off of the auxiliary heating unit is ideal. Utilizing a sail-switch activated duct humidistat (similar to a Honeywell H49B) will simplify the wiring requirements of most installations.

DO NOT wire low voltage humidifiers or air cleaner relays in series with the thermostat wires (W1 or W2) as this can damage the Solaron controller. Sail or air pressure switches are recommended.

LOCATING THE THERMOSTAT

The Solaron multi-element thermostat should be located on an interior wall free from cold and warm drafts. Be sure adequate room air movement is present so the thermostat will provide a comfortable building temperature.

Do not locate the thermostat near lamps, heat outlets, stoves, refrigerators, television sets, etc. The heat given off by these appliances will not allow the thermostat to properly control the building temperature.

The thermostat heat anticipators should be set as follows: W1 @ .10 amp, W2 @ .10 amp.
### SOLARON CONTROLLER & THERMOSTAT LIST

AU0400 and AU0500 air handler can be used in various applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Solaron Controller</th>
<th>Thermostat &amp; Sub-base</th>
<th>Additional Relays Needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating Only</td>
<td>HC0115</td>
<td>HC0020</td>
<td>*(3)#SR0225 Relays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HC0040</td>
<td>1-AU0400 Blower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Dom. Water Pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Aux. Blower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating Only with continuous fan</td>
<td>HC0115</td>
<td>HC0020</td>
<td>*(3)#SR0225 Relays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>option</td>
<td></td>
<td>HC0041</td>
<td>Same as Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>*(1)#SR0157 Relay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating/cooling with continuous</td>
<td>HC0115</td>
<td>HC0022</td>
<td>*(2)#SR0225 Relays</td>
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<tr>
<td>fan option</td>
<td></td>
<td>HC0042</td>
<td>1-AU0400 Blower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-Dom Water Pump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat pump-reversing valve</td>
<td>HC0116</td>
<td>HC0023</td>
<td>*(2)#SR0225 Relays</td>
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<tr>
<td>energized for heating</td>
<td></td>
<td>HC0042</td>
<td>Same as Above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heat Pump-reversing valve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>energized for cooling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Insert SR0157 relay into fourth base of HC0115

### LOCATING THE SOLARON CONTROL PANEL

Mount the control panel in a convenient location that allows easy access for electrical wiring and "summer/winter" switch operation. Generally the mechanical room is the best location. Electrical service consisting of one 115 vac circuit is ample to power the 100 VA, 120 VAC/24 VAC transformer accompanying the control panel. Separate power circuits may be needed for the AU0400/AU0500 unit and the auxiliary heating unit (refer to local and national building codes).

Low voltage wiring is needed to connect the Solaron space thermostat to the Solaron control panel as well as between the auxiliary heating unit, damper motors and the control panel. Damper motors are low voltage.

The thermostat MUST be wired through the Solaron control panel, it CANNOT be wired direct to the auxiliary heating unit and Solaron air handling unit.

See instructions with each controller for specific directions and information on wiring schematics.
SOLAR SYSTEMS SENSORS

Sensors must be properly placed in the following locations before system start-up can be accomplished:

1. Tco - Sensor must be in absorber plate air channel (not in duct connection or manifold plenum).
2. Tci - Locate at junction of house return air duct and duct connecting to bottom of heat storage (for systems with by-pass of heat storage for summer water pre-heating, locate in duct to collector where by-pass tees in).
3. Ts - Top of rock in heat bin.
4. Tw - Locate in bottom of water storage tank (not the auxiliary water heater) near inlet of heat exchanger coil. (If using an unwired electric water heater for a storage tank, the thermostat in the tank can be used as Tw. Disconnect power leads from thermostat and power element and wire through terminals that “open” on temperature rise).

SYSTEM START-UP

Please review all steps before proceeding with the system start up of the Solaron Air Handler AU0400/AU0500.

1. Check for proper mounting of belt-drive motor (field installed).
2. Check belt tension.
3. Check pulleys for tightness on shafts.
4. Remove all tools, materials, etc. from inside unit.
5. Check auxiliary heating unit as per manufacturers recommendations.
6. Turn on power to solar air handling unit and controller.
7. Check rotation of solar air handler blower.
8. Turn on power to auxiliary heating unit.
9. Secure all access doors.
10. Check operation of all components and systems as per Solaron control instructions.
11. Give the system owner instructions on how to operate their new Solaron solar system.
1. Refer to building plans for air flow and static pressure requirements. Include pressure drop of all dampers and coils in system. (See Selection Example this Manual Pg. 10.)

2. Refer to the Air Delivery Table for each respective air handler:
   a. select the row which indicates that static pressure required, and
   b. select the column which shows the CFM required.
   The point where the row and column intersect will indicate what blower RPM and H.P. motor are needed to deliver the required air flow.

### AU0400 AIR DELIVERY TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;W.C.&quot; Ext. Static Pressure</th>
<th>1/4 H.P. CFM</th>
<th>1/3 H.P. CFM</th>
<th>1/2 H.P. CFM</th>
<th>3/4 H.P. CFM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>1038</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>1045</td>
<td>1058</td>
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<tr>
<td>400</td>
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<td>1279</td>
<td>1270</td>
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<td>1405</td>
<td>1385</td>
<td>1370</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1400</td>
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</table>

### AU0500 AIR DELIVERY TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&quot;W.C.&quot; Ext. Static Pressure</th>
<th>3/4 H.P. CFM</th>
<th>1 H.P. CFM</th>
<th>1-1/2 H.P. CFM</th>
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<tr>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1028</td>
<td>1021</td>
<td>1116</td>
</tr>
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<td>1032</td>
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<td>1171</td>
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<tr>
<td>1500</td>
<td>1043</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>1200</td>
</tr>
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<td>1600</td>
<td>1053</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>1234</td>
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<tr>
<td>1700</td>
<td>1064</td>
<td>1111</td>
<td>1266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1800</td>
<td>1078</td>
<td>1132</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>1900</td>
<td>1093</td>
<td>1155</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2100</td>
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<td>1200</td>
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<td>1205</td>
<td>1274</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500</td>
<td>1234</td>
<td>1307</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>1266</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
DRIVE ASSEMBLY SELECTION

Since the RPM is now known, merely refer to the Drive Assembly Table. Select the RPM needed in the left-hand column. To the right of the RPM column are other columns indicating the number of turns open a specific driver pulley must be in order to deliver that particular RPM. Select whichever column gives the RPM desired. The driven pulley, or fixed blower pulley, is selected from the extreme right hand column. V-belts are noted under each "Driver" column. To determine bore sizes of driver pulleys refer to the Blower Motor Chart for shaft dimensions. Bore size for all fixed pulleys is 3/4" for the AU0400 and 1" for the AU0500.

AU0400 DRIVE ASSEMBLY TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPM</th>
<th>Browning VL-44 Driver 1/2&quot; or 5/8&quot; Bore</th>
<th>Browning VM50-Driver 1/2&quot; or 5/8&quot; Bore</th>
<th>Fixed Blower Pulley-Driven (Browning AK56) 3/4&quot; Bore</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1025</td>
<td>3/2&quot; &quot; 3 1/2&quot; &quot; 4 1/2&quot; &quot; 5 1/2&quot; &quot; 6 1/2&quot; &quot;</td>
<td>- &quot; - &quot; - &quot; - &quot; - &quot;</td>
<td>All RPM Ranges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1058</td>
<td>3 &quot; 4 &quot; 5 &quot; 6 &quot; 7 &quot;</td>
<td>- &quot; - &quot; - &quot; - &quot; - &quot;</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1092</td>
<td>2 1/2 &quot; 3 1/2 &quot; 4 1/2 &quot; 5 1/2 &quot; 6 1/2 &quot;</td>
<td>- &quot; - &quot; - &quot; - &quot; - &quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>1125</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>3/2 &quot; 3 &quot; 4 &quot; 5 &quot; 6 &quot;</td>
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</table>

V-Belt 4L350 4L360

AU0500 DRIVE ASSEMBLY TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FAN RPM</th>
<th>Driver - Motor Sheave Browning VP50 (or VM50) X 5/8&quot; (use w/3/4 or 1 H.P. motors)</th>
<th>Belt</th>
<th>Driver - Motor Sheave Browning VP56 X 5/8&quot; (use w/1 or 1 1/2 H.P. motors)</th>
<th>Belt</th>
<th>Driven - Fan Sheave Browning BK70</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>994</td>
<td>6 Turns Open</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1021</td>
<td>5 1/2 &quot; A</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1048</td>
<td>5 &quot; B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1075</td>
<td>4 1/2 &quot; B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1102</td>
<td>4 &quot; B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1129</td>
<td>3 1/2 &quot; B</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>1155</td>
<td>3 &quot; B</td>
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<td>&quot; C</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot; C</td>
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<td>&quot; C</td>
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<td>&quot; C</td>
<td>4 1/2</td>
<td>&quot; C</td>
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<td>&quot; C</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
<td>&quot; C</td>
</tr>
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<td>1368</td>
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<td>&quot; C</td>
<td>3 1/2</td>
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<td>&quot; C</td>
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<td>1421</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>&quot; C</td>
<td>2 1/2</td>
<td>&quot; C</td>
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Copyright 1977 Solaron Corporation, Denver, Colorado
### V-BELTS FOR AU0500

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>V-Belts</th>
<th>Type V-Belts</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>5L420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>5L430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>5L440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>5L450</td>
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### AU0400 AND AU0500 BLOWER MOTORS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1/4</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>48z</td>
<td>1/2&quot; X 2 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5KH33FN15T**</td>
<td>15 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/3</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>56z</td>
<td>1/2&quot; X 2 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>5KH35JN30T**</td>
<td>18 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>56z</td>
<td>1/2&quot; X 2 1/4&quot;</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>5KH36MN22T**</td>
<td>23 lbs.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Split Phase Motors - 1725 RPM 115/230V - 60 Hz - 1Ø (Class A)**

**Capacitor -Start Motors - 1725 RPM 115/230 - 60 Hz - 1Ø (Class B)**

The above General Electric "Serv-S-Line" or Dayton motors are 1725 RPM, 115/230 Volt, 60 Hz, 1 phase, automatic reset, thermally protected types recognized by UL under the Motor Component Recognition Program. These motors are open, drip-proof type motors with Class "A" or "B" insulation, ball bearings, resilient base. The motor rotation can be reversed by reconnecting various electrical leads within the motor.

* Motors operated on 200 volts, 60 Hz will have a 1.0 service factor.

** Manufacturers producing motors of equal specification may be used.

CLASS B MOTORS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR REPLACEMENT.
Selection Example:

Given: 312 ft² solar collector area (i.e. 2 high, 8 wide, vertical)
Solution: Air handler flow rate (2 CFM/ft²)(312 = 624 CFM, round up to 625 CFM

The air handler motor and drive assembly must be selected to handle the external static pressure on the Solaron air handler. This selection should be based on the mode which has the highest static pressure drop. The possible modes are:

1. Heating from collector
2. Storing heat
3. Heating domestic water

The highest pressure drop for this example is #1, heating from collectors. The external static pressure drop for this is:

- Return grille (see mfg. data) 0.05" w.g.
- Return air filter (sized @ 300 to 350 FPM) (see mfg. data) 0.25
- Backdraft dampers (2 each) (see A&E Manual pg. 89) 0.20
- Collectors (2 panels in series, 2 CFM/ft²) (see A&E Manual, pg. 80) 0.23
- Domestic water coil (see this Manual, pg. 11) 0.08
- Ductwork (see below) 0.19
- **External Static Pressure** 1.00" w.g.

**Motor:** 625 CFM and 1.0" external static pressure
RPM would be 1158 (see AU0400 Air Delivery Table)
This falls in the region for the 1/2 H.P. motor.

**Drive Assembly:** 1158 RPM is required at the 700 CFM point. Select 1157 RPM for the 625 CFM requirement. This RPM would be obtained with the driver: Browning VL-44 set at 1-1/2 turns open.

**Blower Pulley:** Would be Browning AK-56.

**Summary:** 625 CFM at 1.0" external static pressure
1/2 H.P. motor Solaron MT0050
Driver VL-44 Solaron #DR0120
Pulley AK-56 Solaron #DR0120 Package
V-Belt 4 L 350 Solaron #DR0120

**Ductwork:** Static pressure drop through the ductwork is determined by the length and number of fittings. Solaron recommends that ductwork be sized at 0.08" w.g. pressure drop per 100 ft of duct. Fittings and elbows can be estimated by using 15 ft equivalent length of duct for each elbow with turning vanes.

The example above was based on:

\[
\text{Length of ductwork} = \frac{150'}{90'} = 1.67\text{ ft} \\
\text{Total equivalent length} = \frac{240'}{240'} = 1\text{ ft} \\
\]

\[
(240\text{ ft})(0.08''\text{ w.g.}) = 0.192\text{ w.g. pressure drop in ductwork}
\]
DOMESTIC WATER COIL CAPACITIES

The Solaron domestic water coil is a 1-row copper tube coil.

Calculated coil capacities for size and CFM as listed: 1/2" tube, 10 FPI, one 1/2" inlet and one 1/2" outlet, aluminum fin stock .0055, copper tube .017", capacities based on 3 GPM, ENT. water 50°, E.A.T. 180°F.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AIR HANDLER</th>
<th>SIZE</th>
<th>CFM</th>
<th>FACE VELOCITY</th>
<th>WATER P.D. FT. @ 3 GPM</th>
<th>LV.W.</th>
<th>LV.A</th>
<th>BTU/HR.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AU0400</td>
<td>13 3/4 X 14</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>447</td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>64.7</td>
<td>146.3</td>
<td>22,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>800</td>
<td>597</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>67.0</td>
<td>150.7</td>
<td>25,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>746</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.20</td>
<td>69.1</td>
<td>153.7</td>
<td>28,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU0500</td>
<td>17 1/2 X 18</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>642</td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>151.7</td>
<td>46,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1700</td>
<td>780</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.40</td>
<td>83.9</td>
<td>152.6</td>
<td>50,700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: MINIMUM WATER FLOW IS 1.5 GPM

The Solaron domestic water heating option is designed to be used with pump #WP3060 (115/60/Ø ---- .85 amp).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AU0400</th>
<th>OPTIONAL DOMESTIC WATER HEATING COIL - PRESSURE DROP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFM</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres. Drop</td>
<td>.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Au0500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CFM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pres. Drop</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GENERAL OPERATING PROCEDURE
FOR THE SYSTEM OWNER
SOLARON AU0400 AND AU0500 AIR HANDLERS

By simply adjusting the wall mounted thermostat you will be able to maintain a comfortably living or working environment.

By setting the switches located directly under the thermostat, and the sliding levers on top, you can select the type of operation you desire.

For winter heating set the top lever at the desired temperature that you wish to maintain. The thermostat will automatically operate the solar portion of your heating system as well as the auxiliary heating unit if conditions warrant its operation. Please do not "jiggle" the levers.

Should your space conditioning system feature cooling as well as heating, you merely move the switch underneath the thermostat to any desired position ("System Switch - Off - Heat - Auto - Cool"). Locating the switch in the "Auto" position will permit the thermostat to automatically place the system in a heating or cooling mode of operation without further adjustment.

Space conditioning systems incorporating a heat pump heating and cooling auxiliary unit will have a thermostat switch position marked "Emerg. Heat". The only function of this switch is to provide emergency electric heat should the heat pump malfunction during a period of time when a serviceman is not readily available.

Nominal maintenance is required with this system. Please refer to "Maintenance Instructions" provided in the Installation Manual.

Please call your qualified Solaron serviceman should problems develop.

Installing Solaron Solar System Contractor

Name: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________
Phone: ____________________________

The Solaron controller requires that its "Summer-Winter" switch be placed in the appropriate season position. When switching seasons it may be necessary to move some system dampers. Please have your installing contractor indicate these dampers to you.

______________
______________
______________
______________

Maintenance Instruction

The AU0400 and AU0500 require minimal upkeep for economical and long lasting operation.

Blower Type 1 - Permanently sealed bearings - no oil required.

Motor Type 2 - Blower Motor - Oil twice a year (#20 S.A.E. non-detergent oil).

Blower bearings - Permanently sealed - no oiling required.

V-Belt - Check wear and tension, replace if necessary.

Damper Motors - Oil with #10 S.A.E. non-detergent oil (similar to #465 Anderol or Goodlight #10 oil) Twice a year.

Water Pump - The Grundfos circulator pump requires no oiling as it is water lubricated during normal operation.
COMMERCIAL HEAT STORAGE UNIT

STORAGE CAPACITY GREATER THAN 270 CU. FEET

SOLARON\textsuperscript{R} INSTALLATION MANUAL

SOLARON\textsuperscript{R} CORPORATION
Solar Energy Systems

300 GALLERIA TOWER, 720 S. COLORADO BLVD
DENVER, COLORADO 80222

HOT AIR FROM COLLECTORS

COLD AIR TO COLLECTORS

RETURN AIR

HEAT STORAGE UNIT

TOP PLENUM

BOTTOM PLENUM

COLLECTOR ARRAY

BACK DRAFT DAMPERS (2 REQ'D)

HOT WATER COIL

AIR HANDLER

SUPPLY AIR

Copyright May 1978

Solaron Corporation

LT 3018
THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO BE USED ON PROJECTS WITH A MINIMUM COLLECTOR AREA OF 540 SQUARE FEET.

TO THE READER:

THIS MANUAL IS INTENDED TO BE A GENERAL GUIDE FOR SIZING AND BUILDING THE HEAT STORAGE UNIT FOR A SOLARON SOLAR HEATING SYSTEM. THE STORAGE UNIT FOR SPECIFIC PROJECTS SHOULD BE CHECKED TO ENSURE IT IS DESIGNED AND BUILT PROPERLY TO ACCOUNT FOR ALL THE VARIABLES INVOLVED.

The drawings, illustrations and text contained in this manual are protected by copyright. Publication, reproduction, or use of all or any part of this manual (except for actual construction and design use with Solaron systems engineering plans) without special written permission from Solaron Corporation, is prohibited.

Due to our policy of continual improvement to our products, Solaron reserves the right to change the materials, installation procedures and specifications without notice.

Soloron assumes no responsibility for improperly designed or constructed heat storage units where this manual is used as a guide.
Solaron Corporation
300 Galleria Tower
720 S. Colorado Blvd.
Denver, Colorado 80222

Re: Solaron Installation Manual
Commercial Heat Storage Unit

Gentlemen:

Structural details and specifications contained in this manual are derived from engineering analysis and design calculations done by KKBNA, Consulting Engineers. These calculations are based on strength of materials and performance criteria in accordance with latest design standards and specifications.

The structural drawings, material and installation specifications in this manual have been reviewed to check their conformance to the design calculations.

Sincerely,

Charles D. Reyes
Vice President

CDK: et
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<th>PAGES</th>
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</table>
DESCRIPTION

The use of pebbles in the heat storage unit is particularly effective with an air circulating solar heating system. The pebble bed maintains a high degree of temperature stratification (i.e., hot on top and cold on the bottom). This allows air to be provided at the highest available temperature to the heated space from the top of the pebble bed. It also allows air to return from the bottom of the bed to the collector at essentially room temperature, thus maximizing efficiency of solar heat collection and delivery.

The heat storage container can be constructed of any of the following materials:

a. Poured, reinforced concrete with a rigid fiberglass insulation inner liner (i.e., insulation is inside, separating the rock from the concrete wall).

b. Wood frame, plywood on 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 studs with a non-combustible inner liner suitable for temperatures as high as 200°F.

The heat storage unit should be built and installed by the local contractor to Solaron standard drawings and specifications. The air flow through the pebble bed must be vertical. Horizontal flow in pebble beds must be avoided due to channeling and "hot spot" problems.

It is important that the heat storage container be airtight and insulated as follows:

a. Storage unit inside a heated space: R-11 minimum.

b. Storage unit inside an unheated space: R-30 minimum.

c. Storage unit inside a heated space with wall in unheated area: R-30 minimum.

The heat storage unit can be conveniently placed in the basement or crawl space or set into the ground. Buried heat storage units must be waterproofed on all buried external surfaces (do not use asphalt or other sealers on inside walls) DO NOT bury heat storage unit below the high ground-water level due to possibility of water leakage into heat storage unit and resulting loss of performa. Support footings must be designed for local soil conditions. Due to the weight of the rocks, it should not be placed in the attic or on the upper floors without proper structural support. Typical floor loading with a rock depth of 5 feet is 500 pounds per square foot of floor area.

Design Criteria

Rock:
- Hard dense rock (i.e., density = 100 lbs./ft.³, or greater).
- River gravel or hard, dense crushed rock is OK.
- Uniform size (i.e., most systems will use rock sized at 3/4" to 1-1/2" in diameter).
- Clean the rock before is is loaded in the storage box (i.e., wash it).
- Minimum of fines (i.e., 0 to 5%).

Storage:
- Airtight, insulated, structurally sound and, if buried, externally waterproofed. The inside surface materials must be able to withstand temperatures of approximately 200°F.
1. ANY SUBSTITUTION OF MATERIALS, CHANGES OF DIMENSIONS OR OTHER CHANGES IN HEAT STORAGE UNIT AS SHOWN MUST BE APPROVED BY SOLARON CORPORATION IN WRITING PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.

2. ALL FOOTING AND STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNER AND/OR ARCHITECT AND SHALL BE SIZED ACCORDING TO SOIL REPORT INFORMATION. COORDINATE THIS DRAWING WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS FOR TYPE, SIZE AND LOCATION OF FOOTING AND STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS.

3. JOINTS, CRACKS, SEAMS AND PENETRATIONS INSIDE AND OUT IN WALLS, FLOOR AND LID OF HEAT STORAGE UNIT SHALL BE SEALED AIR-TIGHT WITH DOW CORNING #732 SILICONE SEALANT CAULK OR APPROVED EQUAL.

4. BOND BEAM BLOCK - 2 OR 3 WEB. WEB MUST BE AT A RIGHT ANGLE TO WALL CONTAINING BOTTOM OPENING (SEE DETAIL FOR TRANSITE DUCT AND BOND BEAM BLOCK ORIENTATION).

5. METAL LATH - USE JR. DIAMOND MESH 3.4 LB./SQ. YD. (GALVANIZED) ADJOINING PIECES TO BE OVERLAPPED A MINIMUM OF 6". TURN EDGE UP ONTO INNER WALLS OF HEAT STORAGE UNIT A MINIMUM OF 12".


7. TREATMENT FOR THE INSIDE SURFACES OF THE BOX SHALL BE SUITABLE FOR TEMPERATURES OF 200°F. NO COMBUSTIBLE MATERIAL WILL BE USED.

8. NON-LOAD BEARING LID SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 1/2" EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD INSIDE AND OUT--2 x 4'S - 24" ON CENTER AND 1/2" MOISTURE-RESISTANT TYPE "X" DRYWALL ON INSIDE SURFACE TOWARD PEBBLES. 28-GAUGE SHEET METAL CAN BE USED IN LIEU OF DRYWALL.

9. LOAD BEARING LID SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED OF 1/2" EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD INSIDE AND OUT--2 x 6'S - 24" ON CENTER AND 1/2" MOISTURE-RESISTANT TYPE "X" DRYWALL ON INSIDE SURFACE TOWARD PEBBLES. 28-GAUGE SHEET METAL CAN BE USED IN LIEU OF DRYWALL.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEAT STORAGE UNIT DESIGN PARAMETERS</th>
<th>DESIGN TEMPERATURE</th>
<th>PRESSURES</th>
<th>AIR FLOW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE (200°F)</td>
<td>ENTIRE STORAGE UNIT</td>
<td>THRU ROCK 20 TO 40 FPM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERATING RANGE (90° TO 180°)</td>
<td>ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE ±3&quot; W. C.</td>
<td>THRU OPENINGS 800 TO 1000 FPM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINIMUM TEMPERATURE (AMBIENT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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9. CONCRETE:
   A. ALL CONCRETE SHALL ATTAIN 3,000 PSI ULTIMATE COMPRRESSIVE STRENGTH IN 28 DAYS.
   B. ALL REINFORCING SHALL BE HIGH STRENGTH DEFORMED BARS ASTM DESIGNATION A615, GRADE 40 OR GRADE 60.

10. STEEL:
    ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM SPECIFICATION A36.

11. MASONRY:
    A. ALL MORTAR SHALL DEVELOP 1,800 PSI ULTIMATE COMPRRESSIVE STRENGTH IN 28 DAYS.
    B. ALL MASONRY SHALL DEVELOP 1,500 PSI ULTIMATE COMPRRESSIVE STRENGTH IN 28 DAYS.
    C. ALL REINFORCING SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM 615, GRADE 40 OR GRADE 60.

12. WOOD:
    A. ALL FRAMING LUMBER SHALL BE DRY HEM-FIR GRADE 2.
    B. ALL PLYWOOD SHALL BE OF THICKNESS SPECIFIED C-C EXT DFPA OR BETTER. NAILED TO SUPPORTS WITH 10d NAILS SPACED 6" O.C. AT PANEL EDGES AND SPACED 12" O.C. AT ALL OTHER SUPPORTS. PLYWOOD SHALL BE APPLIED WITH FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO SUPPORTS.

13. TRANSITE DUCT:
    TRANSITE DUCT CAN BE USED INSTEAD OF THE EXTERNAL BOTTOM DUCT OPENING TO ALLOW AIR FLOW TO AND FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE HEAT STORAGE UNIT WITHOUT PENETRATING THE UNIT OR RUNNING AN EXTERNAL DUCT. EXAMPLE: WHEN MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT IS INSTALLED ON TOP OF THE HEAT STORAGE UNIT OR WHEN THE HEAT STORAGE UNIT IS BURIED.

    ONE 16" DIAMETER DUCT SERVES 270 CU. FT. OF STORAGE AT 1,080 CFM.
    TWO 16" DIAMETER DUCTS SERVE 540 CU. FT. OF STORAGE AT 2,160 CFM.
    THREE 16" DIAMETER DUCTS SERVE 810 CU. FT. OF STORAGE AT 3,240 CFM.
HEAT STORAGE UNIT AND ROCK SIZING SHEET

a. VOLUME: Storage size is determined from the collector area. 1/2" ft.³ to 3/4" ft.³ of rock is required per ft.² of collector area.

Collector Area = ft.²

Volume = ( _ _ ft.³/ft.²)(___ ft.² collector) = ___ ft.³

( ___ ft.³)(100 lbs./ft.³)(1 ton/2,000 lbs.) = ___ tons

( ___ ft.³) : 27 ft.³/cu. yd. = ___ cu. yds.

b. DIMENSIONS:

( ___ ft.³) : ( ___ * ft. rock depth) = ___ ft.² floor area

Storage unit inside dimensions = ___ ft. long x ___ ft. wide

Minimum dimension of 3' for length or width

c. ROCK SIZE: (see chart below)

( ___ cfm) : ( ___ ft.² floor area) = ___ fpm

___ fpm = 3/4" to 1-1/2" and ___ w.g.

___ ft. rock depth } 0 rock static pressure drop thru rock

Top: ___" high x ___" wide

Bottom: ___" high x ___" wide

(Note: Bottom opening must always be at least twice as wide as top opening to account for restriction caused by bond beam block. Optional top opening as per pages 6 and 13.)

The following data should be used to determine the proper combinations of rock size and rock depth. Minimum allow static pressure loss 0.12" w.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ROCK DEPTH-FEET</th>
<th>ROCK SIZE</th>
<th>20 FPM</th>
<th>25 FPM</th>
<th>30 FPM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5'</td>
<td>3/4&quot; to</td>
<td>0.12&quot;</td>
<td>0.22&quot;</td>
<td>0.31&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6'</td>
<td>3/4&quot; to</td>
<td>0.14&quot;</td>
<td>0.23&quot;</td>
<td>0.34&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7'</td>
<td>3/4&quot; to</td>
<td>0.17&quot;</td>
<td>0.27&quot;</td>
<td>0.40&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1-1/2&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 5'0" minimum depth for commercial unit; 7'0" maximum rock depth.

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HEAT STORAGE UNIT SIZING

ALTERNATE OPENING LOCATIONS
(note that top & bottom
openings need NOT be
located on same
side)

TONS OF ROCK
(100 lbs. per C.U.F.T.)

CU. FT. ROCK
(A x B x N)

DIMENSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>J</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: 14" x 14" high sidewall opening location can be used when air handler outlet is mounted directly to box.

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COMMERCIAL HEAT STORAGE UNIT
CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

1. WALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE 8" MINIMUM REINFORCED CONCRETE.
   VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL RE-BAR:
   A. 4 - #5 RE-BAR CONTINUOUS 2 EACH FACE.
   B. #4 RE-BAR AT 8" O.C. VERTICAL IN OUTSIDE FACE.
   C. #5 RE-BAR AT 8" O.C. HORIZONTALLY FOR 8" THICK WALLS.
   D. DOWEL WALL TO FLOOR WITH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
      1. #4 RE-BAR "L" 1'-6" x 1'-6" AT 16" O.C.
         OR
      2. 5/8" Ø x 8" HEADED ANCHOR BOLT W/NUT AT 18" O.C.
         OR
      3. 5/8" Ø EXPANSION ANCHOR W/5" BOLT AT 24" O.C.
   CENTER ANY OF THE OPTIONS ON WALL.

2. FORM OUT FOR BOTTOM AND TOP OPENINGS AS REQUIRED FOR A GIVEN
   APPLICATION WITH 2 X DIMENSION LUMBER WHICH SHOULD BE LEFT
   INTACT WHEN FORMS ARE REMOVED TO PROVIDE MOUNTING FRAME FOR
   DUCTWORK. PLACE TWO #5 RE-BARS (1 ON EACH FACE) WITH 2'-0"
   PROJECTION AROUND ALL OPENINGS IN CONCRETE. PROTECT WOOD
   FRAMING FROM AIRSTREAM WITH SHEET METAL COLLAR OR GYP BOARD.
   THE FINISHED FRAMED INSIDE DIMENSION SHOULD BE THE SAME SIZE
   AS THE DUCT. SEE EXAMPLE BELOW:

   EXAMPLE: FOR AN 8" X 20" DUCT, THE OPENING SHOULD BE

   (Diagram of example)

3. INSULATE INTERIOR SURFACE WITH 2" RIGID FIBERGLASS BOARD IN-
   SULATION (6 LB. DENSITY OR R-8 MINIMUM). "CERTAIN-TEED #16600,
   2" PLAIN. SECURE TO WALL. DO NOT USE STYROFOAM OR URETHANE
   INSULATION.

5. INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE NATIONAL AND
   LOCAL BUILDING CODES.
NOTE: INSULATION R-11 MIN. (R-20 IN HEATED AREA)

COMMERICAL HEAT STORAGE UNIT
CONCRETE

NOTE:
IF AIR HANDLER LOCATION OPTION NO. 1 IS USED A 14"x14" OR 16"x18" OPENING WITH ROCKS SCOOPED AWAY SHALL BE NEEDED
SEE pg. 12

24" O.C.
(TYP.)

LID TO BE PLACED DIRECTLY ON 2"x6" PLATE AND SEAL AIRTIGHT

ROCK MUST BE CAREFULLY LOADED TO AVOID DAMAGE TO THE METAL LATH AND BOX.

CAST IN CONTROL JOINT OR SAW CUT JOINT

5/8" DIA. BOLT WITH NUT OR 5/8" DIA. EXPANSION ANCHOR 16" O.C.

2" RIGID INSULATION 6 1/2 FIBER GLASS (R-8 MIN.)

1/2" EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD
2"x4" STUD
3 1/2" FIBER GLASS BATT INSULATION
(SEE NOTE 1, PG 2)

3/8"x6" LAG BOLT W/ WASHER 24" O.C. 8 ONE EACH CORNER

1/2" MOISTURE-RESISTANT TYPE "X" DRY WALL (INSIDE LID) OR 28 GAUGE SHEET METAL

2"x6" PLATE
4"x4"x3/8" PLATE (WASHER)

5/4" DIA. ROD (10" MAX SPACING)

1/2" MOISTURE-RESISTANT TYPE "X" DRY WALL ON ALL EXPOSED WOOD SURFACES

2" MIN. RIGID INSULATION 6 1/2 FIBER GLASS (R-8 MIN.)
(SEE NOTE 3, PG 6)

EXPANDED METAL LATH TURN UP EDGES ALL AROUND (SEE GEN NOTE NO. 5 PG 2)

ROCK - 3" TO 4"
SPACE BETWEEN BLOCKS AND WALLS

SEE 1-A P 6
SEE 1-B P 6
SEE 1-C P 6
SEE 2 P 6

Copyright May 1978 Solaron Corporation
1. WALL CONSTRUCTION TO BE SINGLE 2" x 8" NAILED VERTICALLY 16" O.C. (NO TOE NAILING). VERTICAL 2" x 8" AT CORNER TO BE NAILED. A SINGLE 2" x 8" HORIZONTAL BEAM WILL BE NAILED IN (USING 'SIMPSON' LU 26 JOIST HANGER AT EACH VERTICAL STUD) 6'-0" FROM FLOOR ALL AROUND. A DOUBLE 2" x 8" BEAM HORIZONTAL AT TOP AND BOTTOM TO BE NAILED IN (USING 'SIMPSON' LU 26 JOIST HANGER AT EACH VERTICAL STUD). THE INLET AND OUTLET OPENING TO BE FRAMED WITH 2" x 8" BLOCKING; OUTSIDE DRYWALL SHEATHING TO BE INSTALLED AFTER WALL FRAMING IS SET, ANCHORED AND INSULATED. INSIDE SHEATHING TO BE 1/2" EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD OVERLAI"D WITH 1/2" TYPE X DRYWALL (ALL SEAMS TO BE CAULKED WITH DOW CORNING 732 SILICONE SEALANT. 28-GA. SHEET METAL MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR THE DRYWALL. ROCK BOX MUST BE AIRTIGHT; SEAL ALL JOINTS.

2. INSULATE ALL VOIDS WITH 3" TO 3-1/2" FIBERGLASS BATT INSULATING (R-11 MINIMUM). ADDITIONAL INSULATION REQUIRED WHEN PEBBLE BED IS LOCATED IN AN UNHEATED SPACE (R-30 MINIMUM). DO NOT USE STYROFOAM OR URETHANE INSULATION AS BED INNER LINER.

3. TIE RODS RUNNING IN EACH DIRECTION HORIZONTALLY FROM FLOOR (6'-0") THROUGH WALL SHALL BE STEEL TIE RODS 7/8" DIA. THERE SHALL BE TWO 5" x 6.7# CHANNEL STEEL BEAMS ON TOP AND BOTTOM OF TIE ROD WHERE THE ROD PENETRATES OUTSIDE OF WALL. AT POINT OF TIE ROD CONTACT WITH CHANNEL STEEL BEAMS SHALL BE A 3/8" x 3" x 3" STEEL PLATE WELDED TO THE TWO CHANNEL BEAMS WITH A BOLT AND NUT AT EACH END OF TIE RODS. PRE-TENSION RODS UNTIL WALL CENTERS HAVE CONCAVED INWARD APPROXIMATELY 1/8" BEFORE APPLYING SEALANT TO JOINTS.

4. INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE NATIONAL AND LOCAL BUILDING CODES.
COMMERICAL
HEAT STORAGE UNIT
WOOD

NOTE:
IF AIR HANDLER LOCATION OPTION NO. 1
IS USED A 14" x 14" OR 16" x 16" OPENING WITH
ROCKS SCOOPE D AWAY SHALL BE NEEDED.
SEE pg. 12

SEE NOTE ABOVE

LID TO BE PLACED
DIRECTLY ON 2 x 6 PLATE
AND SEAL AIRIGHT

ROCK MUST BE CAREFULLY
LOADED TO AVOID DAMAGE
TO THE METAL LATH AND
BOX.

NOTE: INSULATION R-11 MIN. (R-30 IN HEATED AREA)

NOTE: INTERIOR SURFACES AND INSULATION OF ROCK BOX MUST BE
NON-COMBUSTIBLE AND SUITABLE FOR TEMPERATURES UP TO 200°F

1/2" EXTERIOR GRADE
PLYWOOD (SEE WOOD CONST.
NOTES NO. 1, pg 9)

2 1/2" STUD

3 1/2" FIBER GLASS
BATT INSULATION (SEE NOTE)

3/8" x 6" LAG BOLT W/
WASHER @ 24" O.C. & ONE
EACH CORNER

DOUBLE BEAD OF
SEALANT ALL JOINTS
(SEE GENERAL NOTE 3, p.2)

1/2" MOISTURE-RESISTANT
TYPE X DRY WALL
(INSIDE LID) OR 28 GA
SHEET METAL

DBL 2 x 8 HORIZ. (SEE WOOD
CONST. NOTE NO. 1, p.8

2 x 8 16" O.C.

2 x 8 BLOCKING

3/16

3/8" x 3" x 3" PLATE WITH
WASHER & NUT @ EA TIE ROD

(2) 5 x 6.7 AROUND BOX
TIE ROD SEE NOTE 3, p.8

5/8" EXTERIOR GRADE
PLYWOOD

1/2" MOISTURE-RESISTANT
TYPE X DRY WALL

8" FIBER GLASS BATT
INSULATION (SEE NO. 2 pg 8)
SIMPSON LU 26 JOIST HANGER
EA. 2 x 8 (OR EQUAL

DBL 2 x 8 PLATE SHALL BE
ANCHORED W/5/8" DIA X
8" HEADED ANCHOR BOLT OR
5/8" x 8" EXP. ANCHOR
(16" O.C. TYP.)

EXPANDED METAL LATH
TURN UP EDGES ALL
AROUND (SEE GEN NOTES
NO. 5, pg 2)

BOND BEAM BLOCK 3" TO 4"
SPACE BETWEEN BLOCKS &
WALLS

2" RIGID - 6 LB FIBERGLAS
INSULATION (R 8 MIN.)

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ORIGINAL PAGE IS
OF POOR QUALITY
COMMERCIAL
HEAT STORAGE UNIT
WOOD

NOTE:
ALL SURFACES IN CONTACT
WITH AIR STREAM MUST BE
COVERED WITH NON-COMBUSTIBLE
MATERIAL (STEEL METAL OR
GYP. BOARD)

D W A L L O R
SHEET METAL

TOP OPENING

SEE NOTE
ABOVE

DBL 2x6

SEE NOTE
ABOVE

B O N D B E A M
BLOCK
SEE NOTE BELOW

4'-0" MAX

B O T T O M
OPENING

CHANNEL STEEL
WALL BRACE

T I E R O D

OPTION DRY WALL
ON OUTSIDE OF
BOX

INSULATION BETWEEN
STUDS

D W A L L O R
SHEET METAL

P L Y W O O D

P L Y W O O D

SOLAR CORPORATION (3

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COMMERCIAL HEAT STORAGE UNIT
ATTACHMENT DETAILS

WOOD CONSTRUCTION PLAN

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION PLAN

SECTION "A"

SECTION "B"

SECTION "D"

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OPTIONAL AIR HANDLER & DUCT LOCATIONS

NOTE: FOR USAGE SEE
GENERAL NOTE 13, pg. 3.

COOL AIR TO & FROM
BOTTOM OF ROCK BOX

TRANSITE DUCT

HOT WATER COIL

MD-2

OPTION NO. 1 SOLARON
AIR HANDLER LOCATED
ON SIDE OF ROCK BOX

SOLARON AIR HANDLER
SUPPORT BRACKETS

HEAT STORAGE
UNIT (ROCK BOX)

MD-1

METAL LATH

HEAT STORAGE
UNIT (ROCK BOX)

COOL AIR TO & FROM
BOTTOM OF ROCK BOX

MD-1

HOT WATER COIL

OPTIONAL BYPASS

MD-2

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METAL LATH SAMPLE
(MUST BE GALVANIZED)

This is a sample of
USG JUNIOR DIAMOND MESH
METAL LATH

3.4 Lbs PER SQ. YD.

UNITED STATES
GYPSUM COMPANY
CHICAGO

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BOND BEAM BLOCK & TRANSITE DUCT DETAILS

2 WEB
3 WEB

BOND BEAM BLOCK

7 5/8"
15 5/8"

DO NOT USE STANDARD BLOCK

TRANSITE DUCT DEFLECTOR
SUPPORT BASE

TRANSITE DUCT

BOND BEAM BLOCK ARRAY - PLAN VIEW

8 x 8 x 16
BOND BEAM BLOCK
(2 WEB TYPE SHOWN)

ARRAY SHOWN IS FOR TRANSITE DUCT APPLICATIONS ONLY

TOP
SIDE

TRANSITE DUCT DEFLECTOR - SUPPORT BASE

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ROCK & SIZING METHOD

ANY ROCK USED IN THE HEAT STORAGE UNIT MUST BE CLEAN AND CONTAIN LESS THAN 5% FINES. ROUND RIVER BED ROCK OF A GRANITE TYPE IS PREFERRED. HOWEVER, FRACTURED HARD ROCK MAY BE USED.

WASH ALL ROCK BEFORE IT IS INSTALLED IN THE HEAT STORAGE UNIT. WASHING MAY TAKE PLACE AT THE QUARRY OR AT THE JOB SITE. ROCK MAY BE POURED INTO PLACE WHILE IT IS DAMP BUT SHOULD NOT BE DRIPPING WATER. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD ROCK BE WASHED AFTER IT IS IN PLACE.

ROCK SIZING METHOD

CORRECTLY SIZED ROCKS PASS THROUGH A 1 1/2" SCREEN, BUT NOT THROUGH A 3/4" SCREEN.

ROCK MUST BE WASHED AFTER SIZING.
HEAT STORAGE UNIT
CONSTRUCTION CHECK LIST

☐ Calculate size of heat storage unit
☐ Determine location of storage unit
☐ Excavate (if required)
☐ Prepare and install footings
☐ Construct walls of storage unit
☐ Install tie rod thru walls of storage unit
☐ Seal interior of storage unit airtight
☐ Install wall insulation in concrete box
☐ Install bond beam block (if required, install transite duct support base and transite duct)
☐ Install diamond mesh over bond beam block overlap 6" and turn up wall 12". Clamp mesh to transite duct, if used
☐ Obtain rock of proper size
☐ Clean rock
☐ Fill rock carefully onto diamond mesh
☐ Fill remainder of storage unit, leave supply opening clear and maintain 8" plenum space with smooth surface
☐ Caulk and install lid to seal airtight

Refer to
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SYSTEM OWNER'S MANUAL
FOR
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE
SYSTEM
OWNER'S
MANUAL

SPACE HEATING
SPACE HEATING
DOMESTIC WATER PREHEAT

SOLARON
SOLAR ENERGY SYSTEMS
SOLARON® CORPORATION
SYSTEM OWNER'S MANUAL

You are to be congratulated on what could well be the most gratifying purchase you will ever make in your life. By reading the material contained within this manual you will be able to better understand and appreciate not only your investment, but also your personal contribution to help in easing the Nation's energy crisis.

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System Installed By:

System Supplied By:

Solaron® is a registered trade name of the Solaron Corporation.

A DESCRIPTION OF YOUR SOLARON® SYSTEM

Overview of System

Space heating with solar energy has been the subject of research and development in the United States since 1938 when MIT built its first solar heated house. In 1943, Dr. G.O.G. Löf built and installed a successful solar air heating system in his home in Boulder, Colorado; a prototype system, also using circulating air, has worked continuously in his Denver home since 1957 with no major problems and minor maintenance cost.

Thus, the technology of space heating by a solar energy air system has been well developed for a number of years and could have been applied to large scale use if it was economical. However, low fossil fuel and electrical energy costs discouraged the use of relatively expensive solar heating systems until the 1973 oil and energy shortages. When fuel and electricity prices began a rapid upward spiral, solar heating became economically competitive in many parts of the world.

In early 1974, Dr. Löf and several associates organized Solaron Corporation to design, manufacture, and market solar heating systems for residential, commercial, and industrial buildings. The company’s technical staff designed a solar air heating production model, based on Dr. Löf’s knowledge and the accumulated years of practical experience with the 1957 prototype system in the Löf residence. Since 1974, Solaron has furnished solar heating systems for a large number of residences and commercial buildings throughout the U.S.A. and overseas.

The Solaron Corporation solar heating system is effective in residential, commercial and industrial buildings. Air is the circulating heat transfer medium. The patented flat plate collector array consists of a combination of factory preassembled panels which can be mounted directly on a south facing roof of proper tilt, with proper supports on a flat roof or in another suitable location near the space to be heated. A factory preassembled air handling unit containing automatically actuated dampers, an optional domestic water preheater and a temperature control panel completes the Solaron package. A full-size, auxiliary conventional heating system and the installation labor are provided by others.
GENERAL SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

This drawing is intended to show a typical installation and relationship of the collectors, air handler, heat storage unit, motorized dampers, backdraft dampers and domestic water coil. The dampers used in solar AIR systems are very important to the successful operation of the system. Therefore, Solaron provides special dampers with airtight seals which are designed for long life and trouble-free service. The purpose or function of each damper is described below:

- **MD-1**: Motorized damper. Closes to prevent cold air from falling from the collector and leaking into the system in the “Heating from Storage Mode”

- **MD-2**: Motorized damper. Closes in the “Storing Heat Mode” to direct air to the heat storage unit.

- **BD-1**: Backdraft damper. Closes in the “Storing Heat Mode” to prevent reverse flow down the return air duct.

- **BD-2**: Backdraft damper. Closes in the “Heating from Storage Mode” to prevent the possibility of cold air from being drawn down from the collector and leaking into the system.
The following are generalized system modes of operation. The system in your building may have different design features.

**Mode A. Heating from Collectors**

Air, the circulating heat transfer medium, is drawn through the flat plate collector where it is normally heated to about 120°F - 150°F. When the space requires heat, the solar heated air is drawn through the air handling unit in which a motorized damper is automatically opened to direct the hot air through the auxiliary heating unit and out into the space. The air then returns to the collector at about 70°F where it is again heated and the cycle repeats itself.

**Mode B. Storing Heat**

When the space temperature is satisfied, the automatic control system diverts the solar heated air into the heat storage unit where the heat is absorbed by the pebble bed. Relatively cool air from the bottom of the heat storage unit (i.e., normally at 70°F) returns to the collector where it is heated.
Mode C. Heating from Storage

At night or on cloudy days when solar energy is unavailable and when heat is needed in the space, the automatic control system directs the building return air into the bottom of the heat storage unit, up through the pebbles where the air is heated, through a portion of the air handling unit and into the space via the auxiliary heating unit fan. When the solar heated air does not maintain the space thermostat setting, the automatic control turns on the auxiliary heater to add the required heat.

Mode D. Summer Water Heating

In the summer, when space heating is not required, air is drawn through the collector where it is heated and then across the water heat exchanger coil. The solar heated air transfers its heat to the water which is being circulated through the coil and the cooled air is then return back to the collector inlet.
Mode E. Heat Pump Systems - Second Stage Heating
(solar energy available)

Heat pump systems should not operate in their heating mode when the return air temperature is high (above 75°F). Therefore, on a call for second stage heating with heat pumps, the solar system is bypassed. All the return air goes through the MD-3 bypass damper to the indoor heat pump unit. Note the solar energy is not wasted since it will go into storage and be used later when there is a call for first stage heating.

Mode F. Heat Pump Systems - Second Stage Heating (no solar)

This is the same as Mode E except the solar air handling unit is not storing heat. All the return air goes through MD-3. As soon as there is a call for first stage heating the system will heat from storage and the system operates as in Mode C.
Collectors

The Solaron air heating collector has a flat absorber and heat exchanger plate, is internally manifolded and insulated, is constructed of steel and is covered by special high transmittance glazing. The solar radiation is absorbed and converted to useful heat energy with air as the transfer medium. The collector is subjected to its most severe thermal conditions of up to 400°F when it is in direct sunlight and the system is not operating because there is no heating requirement. The collector performance is optimal if it is oriented due South and tilted at an angle of latitude plus 5 to 15 degrees for space heating and latitude minus 5 degrees for domestic hot water heating and many process heat applications. A variance of 60 degrees from due South, as an example, will generally require an additional 20 percent collector area and a 5 degree variation in tilt from optimum will require approximately 3 percent additional collector area.

The air flow in the Solaron collector passes beneath the absorber in a duct that is formed by the absorber and a second metal sheet. The absorber, therefore, is insulated by a dead air space between it and the glazing. This design makes for a more efficient collector in most applications and protects the absorber surface from dust or other airborne contamination.

The collector utilizes a patented air manifold system to minimize field installation labor and assure uniform high performance. The manifold system replaces most of the ductwork normally used to interconnect other types of air heating collectors.
Heat Storage

The use of pebbles in the heat storage unit is particularly effective with an air circulating solar heating system. The pebble bed maintains a steep temperature stratification (i.e., hot on top and cold on the bottom). This allows air to be provided at the highest available temperature to the heated space from the top of the pebble bed. It also allows air to return from the bottom of the bed to the collector at essentially room temperature. This ensures maximum efficiency of solar heat collection and delivery.

The most efficient and least expensive heat storage device for use with a circulating air system is a bin of clean pebbles between 3/4 inch and 1 1/2 inches in size. The storage volume is normally sized in accordance with the parameters illustrated. Increasing the storage above the range of 0.50 to 0.75 cubic feet for every square foot of collector will have little or no effect on increasing heat obtained from the solar system.
**Charge Cycle***

A typical solar system during the winter starts in the morning after having used most of the stored solar energy for the nighttime heating requirement. The collector outlet temperatures (and temperatures into storage) typically peak during the middle of the day and are lower in the early morning and late afternoon. This results in stratified layers of heat such as 120°F to 140°F at the top, approximately 140°F near the middle, 100°F to 120°F near the bottom and 70°F at the bottom.

**Discharge Cycle***

Heat is extracted from the storage unit in reverse of the charge cycle.

The energy stored in the late afternoon is used first.

Energy stored at the highest temperatures during the middle of the day is used at night during the peak heating hours.

Energy stored from the early morning hours is used towards the end of the peak nighttime heating hours.

* Propagation of the temperature profile through the pebble bed during a typical charge-discharge cycle as measured in actual system operation at Colorado State University.

The length of time that the system can heat from the solar storage unit will vary as a function of the amount of solar energy available and how cold it is outside. There can be times when there will be no heat in the storage unit (i.e. cold winter days when all of the solar energy collected during the day is entirely used up during the same day).
Solaron Air Handling Units

Solaron provides a standard factory-preassembled air handling unit, including a blower and field installed motor. A separate pair of motorized dampers is furnished for mounting in the duct system. The installer attaches ducts from the collector, heat storage, and auxiliary heating system to the air handling unit. Certain systems may require additional motorized dampers.

The air handler can be mounted either vertically or horizontally. The motorized dampers are mounted at convenient positions in the ductwork between the collector and the air handler and between the air handler and the auxiliary heating system.

Gravity-Operated Dampers

A typical Solaron system will contain two gravity-operated dampers located on the return air side of the solar system. These dampers automatically open when air is blown through the ducts by the solar system. However, when the system is not operating these dampers will automatically close to prevent the cold night air from leaking down the ducts and into the heat storage unit.

Domestic Water Preheater

This is an option which may or may not be included in your system. The water preheater system contains an air-water heat exchanger coil, a small water circulating pump and an insulated storage tank. During all months of the year, hot air from the collector heats the water circulated by the pump through the heat exchanger coil. Warmed water is collected in the insulated storage tank, from which the regular water heater draws its supply. The preheater is replenished from the cold water line. A simple control turns the pump on when solar heated air is being delivered from the collector. While many systems have two domestic water tanks, certain system designs require only one.
System Controls

As part of the complete heating system, Solaron furnishes an automatic control system, including the necessary sensors and switches. The controller acts to shift the system automatically from one mode of operation to another, as required. The control system turns on the blower for collector operation when the sun is providing enough energy for storage or use. It also controls the blower in the auxiliary heating unit when air circulation to the heated space is required. The controller shifts operation between heating the building space and storing heat during a sunny day, and later acts to circulate heated air through the storage into the building at night. In addition, the control system turns on the auxiliary furnace when more heat is required than the solar collector or heat storage can furnish.

Auxiliary Heating System

Every solar heated building requires a full size, auxiliary heating unit which uses locally available fuel (electricity, gas, oil, wood, propane, etc.). Because Solaron’s solar heating systems use air as the circulating heat transfer medium, they are easily integrated into conventional air distribution systems.

The auxiliary unit must be sized to furnish the entire building heating load on the coldest day of the year.

The auxiliary heating is furnished by gas, oil, or electric duct heaters or hydronic coils mounted in the conventional duct system. The automatic damper system in the Solaron air handler will automatically respond by directing air to the space or to storage, as required. Control interlock between the solar system and the conventional heating unit utilizes standard temperature control practices.
The following information sets forth a detailed description of the control logic to operate a Solaron system. You should refer to the following system schematic and the legend to assist in understanding this section.

There are two models of Solaron controllers used in most Solaron systems:

1.) For use with conventional heating systems (which may include air conditioning).

2.) For use with most conventional heat pump auxiliary systems.

1. SOLAR ENERGY AVAILABLE. When a 40°F differential is achieved between sensors \( T_{CO} \) (collector outlet) and \( T_{CI} \) (collector inlet), the following events take place:

A. Storing Heat - no demand for space heating.

1. Differential thermostat in controller will energize control circuit to: open MD-1; turn on Solaron air handler blower; turn on hot water pump (optional); close MD-2.

B. First Stage Heating - demand for solar heat in space.

1. The controller circuit will: turn on auxiliary unit \( \) (auxiliary heat source is off); open MD-2.

C. Second Stage Heating - demand for additional heat (auxiliary).

1. The conventional space heating control circuit will bring on the auxiliary heat source (gas, electric, oil, etc.).

2. The heat pump control circuit will bring on the heat pump compressor and fully open MD-3. (Note: MD-2 closes on second stage for heat pump.)

D. Third Stage Heating (heat pump applications only).

1. A second thermostat will bring on electric resistance strip heating elements in auxiliary heating unit. (An outdoor temperature sensor may be used instead of a second thermostat.)
SYSTEM SCHEMATIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODE</th>
<th>MD-1</th>
<th>MD-2</th>
<th>BD-1</th>
<th>BD-2</th>
<th>D-1</th>
<th>D-2</th>
<th>AHU</th>
<th>AUX FAN</th>
<th>MD-3</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating from Collector</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>On</td>
<td></td>
<td>☀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating from Storage</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storing Heat</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>☀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Heating (Summer)</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>Off</td>
<td>☀</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Conditioning and Water Heating</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>On</td>
<td>☀</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O = Damper is Open
C = Damper is Closed

**Symbols:**
- ☀ = See MD-3 design Criteria

**Definitions:**
- \( \Delta T \): Differential thermostat
- \( T_{ci} \): Temperature sensor collector inlet
- \( T_{co} \): Temperature sensor collector outlet
- \( T_s \): Temperature sensor rock bin storage
- \( W_1 \): First stage of heat (solar)
- \( W_2 \): Second stage of heat (auxiliary)
II. SOLAR ENERGY NOT AVAILABLE. When the differential between $T_{CO}$ and $T_{Cl}$ drops to $25^\circ$F or less the following takes place:

A. The conventional space heating control circuit will: close MD-1; turn off air handler blower; turn off hot water pump (optional); open MD-2.

B. First Stage Heating - demand for stored solar heat in space.

1. When $T_s$ sensor (heat storage box) is above $90^\circ$F, the conventional space heating control circuit will automatically bring on the auxiliary heating unit to ensure a minimum supply air temperature which will avoid the sensation of drafts. (Note: The heating system will still be circulating air through the heat storage unit to ensure all of the solar energy is used.)

C. Second Stage Heating (same as I-C above).

D. Third Stage Heating (same as I-D above) - heat pump only.

III. DOMESTIC WATER HEATING

A. Winter operation permits domestic water to be preheated any time the system is storing heat. The sensor $T_w$ will shut off the hot water pump when set point temperature of $140^\circ$F (can be adjusted) in the domestic water storage tank is reached.

B. Summer operation permits the $T_w$ sensor, when satisfied, to shut down the hot water pump and Solaron air handler and close MD-1 until water temperature in the storage tank drops $15^\circ$F below set point of $T_w$.

IV. AIR CONDITIONING

A. Solar available: System preheats domestic water, auxiliary system cools space as demand is dictated by thermostat and MD-3 opens fully.

B. Solar unavailable: Auxiliary system operates as in IV-A above and the solar air handler and domestic water pump are off.
HOW TO OPERATE YOUR SOLARON® SYSTEM

The Solaron system is simple to operate. All you have to do is set the thermostat to the desired temperature. The automatic control system will do the rest. We recommend that to obtain the most benefit from your solar system you reduce the thermostat temperature setting to 65°F (18°C) or less at night during the coldest period of the year when the storage will typically be depleted before morning. (Heat pump auxiliary units may be left at one temperature setting. Consult your heat pump supplier for setback information.)

For the rest of the year, to minimize auxiliary energy usage, the thermostat should not be set back at night. If it is reduced, the usage of backup fuel may actually be increased. The system is designed to turn on the auxiliary system when there is a two degree (or more) difference in the temperature of the heat space and the thermostat setting. Accordingly, when you increase the thermostat setting in the morning, the auxiliary heating system could be turned on even though there may still be sufficient heat (solar) in storage.

**Winter - Summer Operation**

Many solar systems have two operating cycles. The winter cycle is for heating your home and preheating the domestic hot water (if you selected this option). The summer cycle is only for preheating the domestic hot water. The system controller has a switch which is visible from the outside. You should move this switch to the desired operating cycle. The system controller is typically located in the mechanical room, near the air-moving equipment. **YOU DO NOT HAVE TO REMOVE THE COVER OF THE SYSTEM CONTROLLER TO MAKE THIS ADJUSTMENT.**

A typical system may also have one or more dampers which must be changed at the same time. See schematics on pages 13, 4, 5 and 6 for the location of these dampers D-1 and D-2. These dampers are generally manually operated. These dampers are not supplied by Solaron so you should have the installer explain how to operate the dampers he selected for your system. **IF THE DAMPER IS SET IMPROPERLY YOU MAY GET NO STORED HEAT IN THE WINTER WHEN YOU NEED IT OR YOU MAY STORE HEAT IN THE SUMMER WHEN YOU DO NOT NEED IT.** Some locations may require heat to be stored in the summer due to night heating needs.
Optional System Monitor

Your system may have an optional “System Monitor” which would typically be installed near the thermostat. Six operations are monitored and will indicate which functions of the system are operating. Typically the monitor will show the simultaneous operation of more than one function.

A light by these operations indicates the following functions.

System On: System is ready to operate. If this light is not on then check circuit breaker or fuse box. If the light still is not on then call serviceman.

Solar Collecting: Power is being supplied to the solar air handler, the blower motor is operating and air is circulating through the collector.

Water Preheating: Power is being supplied to the water pump and the domestic hot water preheat is operating. This operation will function only if you selected this option.

Solar Heating: Solar heat is being supplied to the house. If solar collection light is also on then heat is being supplied directly by the collector; otherwise, heat is being supplied from storage. If auxiliary heating light is also on then the solar system is supplying part of heat requirement.

Auxiliary Heating: Auxiliary heating system is operating.

Cooling: This operates only if the house has conventional air conditioning.
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

The Solaron system requires only minimal upkeep for economical and long-lasting operation. We recommend that a qualified serviceman check the operation of the system twice a year. The system installer will either perform this service for you or will recommend a serviceman.

BE SURE TO DISCONNECT ELECTRICITY BEFORE SERVICING ANY ELECTRICAL COMPONENTS (controller, air handler, dampers, etc.).

The minimum maintenance requirements to be done are described below:

**Solaron Air Handler Model AU0400 AND AU0500**

**Blower Motor**
Visually check motor to confirm which type you have. **DO NOT OVER-OIL.**

Type 1 — Permanently sealed bearings - no oil required.

Type 2 — Motor with oil cups - oil twice a year (#20 S.A.E. non-detergent oil).

**Blower Bearings**
Permanently sealed - no oil required.

**V-Belt**
Check wear and tension, replace if necessary.

**Solaron Motorized Dampers**

**Damper Motors**
Oil twice a year (#10 S.A.E. non-detergent oil, similar to #465 Anderol or Goodlight #10 oil). **DO NOT OVER-OIL.**

**Damper Linkage**
Check play and tension of all push rods and arms. Check damper closing for tight seal. Readjust if needed. Oil (same as damper motor above).

**Water Pump**
The Grundfos circulation pump requires no oiling since it is water lubricated during normal operation. Your system will have a water pump only if the domestic water preheat option is selected.

**Filters**
These should be changed twice yearly or more often if conditions warrant. It is important that filters be clean if the system is to operate efficiently. New system owners should change filters after the first four weeks of operation.
ESTEPS TO FOLLOW TO OBTAIN MAXIMUM PERFORMANCE
FROM YOUR SOLARON® SYSTEM

Estimates of system performance are typically based on average weather
bureau data accumulated over many years. Yearly variations are to be
expected because of changes such as solar radiation available, tempera-
tures, wind conditions and living habits.

The amount of heat supplied by the solar system will vary by month. For
example, a system designed to supply 60 percent of the ANNUAL heating
requirement may supply only 25 percent in the coldest month of the year
and virtually all the heating requirements in the spring, summer and fall.
If a system is supplying only 25 percent of the heating requirement for a
month, then most of the heat produced by the solar collector that month
will be supplied directly to the heated space during the day and very little,
if any, heat will be retained in storage for use at night.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF THE ANNUAL FUEL SAVINGS PERCENTAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating Load (Btu)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time of Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JASONDJFMAMJ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100% OF THE YEARLY HEATING LOAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPACE HEATING LOAD AS A FUNCTION OF THE TIME OF THE YEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUILDING SPACE HEATING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE LOAD VARIES WITH THE TIME OF THE YEAR. THE SOLAR SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOULD NORMALLY BE SIZED TO PROVIDE 25% TO 75% OF THE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEARLY HEATING LOAD.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOTE: THE 100% SYSTEM HAS A LARGE AMOUNT OF NONUTILIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENERGY AND IS IMPractical &amp; UNECONOMICAL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To improve the effectiveness of your solar system you should do the following:

- Insulate your house. Consult local insulation suppliers for exact R value recommended for your area.
- Use double pane glass or storm windows.
- Remember that many fireplaces waste heat when they are in use.
- Keep fireplace dampers closed when not in use.
- Run exhaust fan for minimum time.
- Keep windows and doors closed during heating season.
- Set thermostat at maximum of 70°F (21°C) during day and maximum of 65°F (18°C) at night only during the coldest period of the year. See section on "How to Operate Your Solaron System" for a description of the problems of improper night setback.
- Caulk your house to minimize air leaks.
- Minimize usage of electrical, fuel oil and/or gas operated appliances. What may appear as fuel usage may also be increased usage of other appliances.
- Insulate the preheat water tank and hot water tank, if tanks are not supplied with adequate insulation.
- Insulate hot water lines.
- Note that the collectors are free from shading.

You should contact your serviceman only after concluding that you have done everything possible to conserve energy.
IF YOUR SOLARON® SYSTEM DOES NOT WORK

To obtain assistance you should:

○ First, contact the system installer. If you do not know the company’s name then call your builder.

○ If your system installer should not be readily available, then contact any installer of Solaron equipment (see telephone Yellow Pages).

○ If you need further assistance, contact the nearest Solaron distributor (see telephone Yellow Pages).

○ Should all efforts to obtain local assistance not be successful, then contact:

Solaron® Corporation  
300 Galleria Tower  
720 So. Colorado Boulevard  
Denver, Colorado 80222  
Telephone (303) 759-0101

Due to Solaron®’s continuing policy of product improvement, products and specifications may change without notice.
AS BUILT DRAWINGS
### System Schematic

A system schematic applies to systems at all levels.

#### Sequence of Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODE</th>
<th>MD1</th>
<th>MD2</th>
<th>MD4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Heating from Collectors</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heating from Storage</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storing Heat</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Original page is of poor quality**
SOLAR HEATING SYSTEM
QUAD COMPLEX
SHELBY OAKS CORPORATE PARK

As Built

BY
A T DISTRIBUTORS

SCALE: 1:100

DATE: NOV 2, 77

APPROVED BY: L. E. G.

DRAWN BY: L. E. G.

802 ROZELLE, MEMPHIS, TENN.
(901) 278-7211

DRAWING NUMBER
S-137-1
TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE AND ABILITY, THIS LOADING, THE EQUIPMENT, AND ITS INSTALLATION COMPLIES WITH I.M.P.'S (SOLAR 0037.02), 5-07-01 THROUGH 5-07-12.

SEE EXCEPTION IN WRITE UP.

COLLECTOR ARRAY DUCTING DETAIL

ALL CONNECTIONS TO COLLECTORS 10 & 8 EXCEPT AS NOTED.

SOLAR HEATING SYSTEM

DATE: JAN '78

SHELBY OAKS CORP. P.A.R.K.
QUAD FOUR COMPLEX
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

S-137-3.REV

SCALE: 1/4" : 1'-0"

DRAWN BY: G.L.

REVISED: 5/16/78
COLLECTOR ARRANGEMENT
ALL DIMENSIONS SHOWN ARE APPROX.