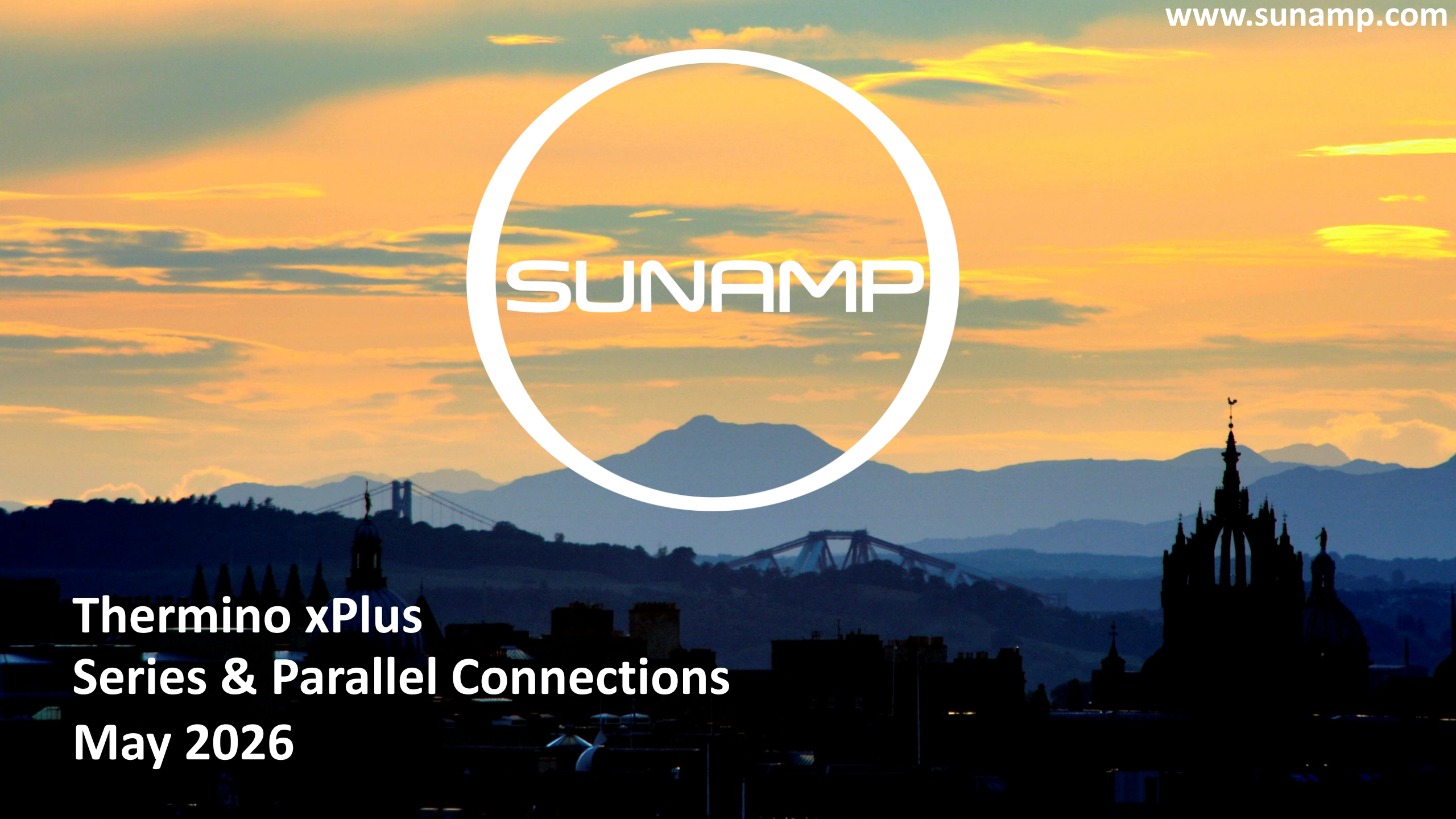
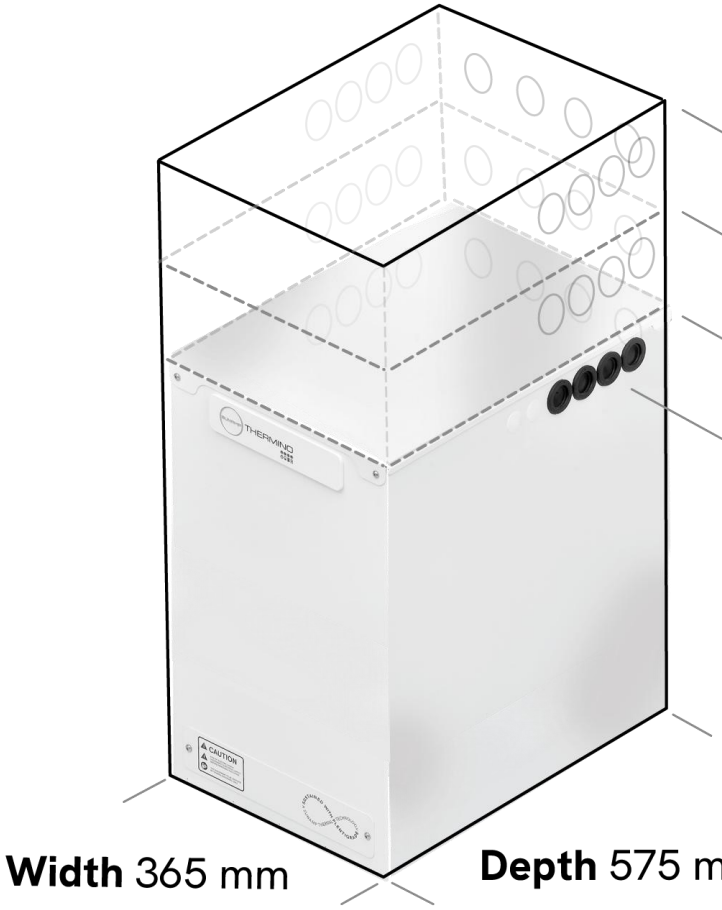



# Thermino xPlus
# Series & Parallel Connections
# May 2026

# Thermino xPlus - Dimensions

## **Thermino xPlus** Dimensions



**Height**

1050 mm **300 xPlus**

870 mm **210 xPlus**

640 mm **150 xPlus**

**Pipe access on 3 sides**

**Width** 365 mm

**Depth** 575 mm

# Thermino xPlus - Technical Specification

| | Unit | Thermino 150 xPlus | Thermino 210 xPlus | Thermino 300 xPlus |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Water content Primary Circuit | L | 3.7 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| Fresh water content Secondary Circuit[1] | L | 3.7 | 5.3 | 6.4 |
| Equivalent Hot Water Cylinder Size[2] (when charged to back-up heating element set points) | L | 142 | 212 | 284 |
| Volume of hot water available at 40°C (V40)[3] (when charged to back-up heating element set points) | L | 199 | 301 | 402 |
| Equivalent Hot Water Cylinder Size[4] (when charged to heat pump set points) | L | 128 | 192 | 256 |
| Volume of hot water available at 40°C (V40)[5] (when charged to heat pump set points) | L | 167 | 271 | 333 |
| Heat loss[6] | kWh/24h (W) | 0.67 / (28.1) | 0.77 / (32.1) | 0.84 / (34.9) |
| Energy label class[7] | - | A+ | A+ | A+ |
| Recommended maximum charging flow rate | L/Min | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Recommended maximum HW flow rate[8] | L/Min | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| Minimum supply pressure at Heat Battery inlet | MPa (Bar) | 0.15 (1.5) | 0.15 (1.5) | 0.15 (1.5) |
| Recommended operating pressure/PRV set point | MPa (Bar) | 0.3 (3) | 0.3 (3) | 0.3 (3) |
| Maximum operating pressure/PRV set point | MPa (Bar) | 0.5 (5) | 0.5 (5) | 0.5 (5) |
| Recommended ERV set point | MPa (Bar) | 0.6 (6) | 0.6 (6) | 0.6 (6) |
| Maximum ERV set point | MPa (Bar) | 0.8 (8) | 0.8 (8) | 0.8 (8) |
| Maximum design pressure | MPa (Bar) | 1.0 (10) | 1.0 (10) | 1.0 (10) |
| Maximum Heat source flow temperature[9] | °C | 80 | | |
| Minimum Heat source return temperature[10] | °C | 63 | | |
| Maximum ambient temperature | °C | 40 | | |
| Pressure loss characteristics | - | See Figures 3 & 4 | | |
| Recommended TMV setting | °C | 45-55 | | |
| Connected load at ~ 230 V, 50Hz | W | 2800*/1800** | | |
| Minimum MCB requirement (type A or B only) | A | 16*/10** | | |
| Power supply \| Standby consumption | W | 1 PH AC 230 V \| 7 | | |
| IP rating | - | IP31 (suitable for indoor use only!) | | |

Table 1 - Thermino xPlus technical specifications

**** Applies to Thermino xPlus products with MPNs beginning with BKP, BNP & BRP**

1. Water content of the Heat Battery for sizing expansion vessels.
2. Calculated from the storage capacity of the Heat Battery when charged to back-up heating element set points and assuming that the equivalent hot water cylinder thermostat is set at 60° C, mains cold water inlet temperature is at 10° C and the stored energy utilisation factor of the cylinder is 0.85.
3. The hot water volume available from the Heat Battery normalised to an average outlet temperature of 40° C when it is fully charged by the back-up electric heating element.
4. Calculated from the storage capacity of the Heat Battery when charged to heat pump set points and assuming that the equivalent hot water cylinder thermostat is set at 60° C, mains cold water inlet temperature is at 10° C and the stored energy utilisation factor of the cylinder is 0.85.
5. The hot water volume available from the Heat Battery normalised to an average outlet temperature of 40° C when charged to heat pump set points.
6. Tested in alignment with the requirements of standards EN 12897, EN 15332 and EN 60379.
7. When heated by an External Heat Source.
8. While the Heat Battery can deliver higher flow rates than those listed, doing so will result in reduced performance in terms of duration of discharge and energy provided.
9. DO NOT exceed this temperature value when charging the Heat Battery using an External Heat Source. A thermal regulating or cut-off device MUST be present on the external heat source to prevent this.
10. The External Heat Source MUST be able to reach this temperature on the Return back to the External Heat Source from the Heat Battery Outlet at the end of the charging cycle.

**The following abbreviations are used in the manual:**

- ASHP – Air Source Heat Pump
- DHW – Domestic Hot Water
- DSR – Demand Side Response
- ERV – Expansion Relief Valve
- EV – Expansion Vessel
- GSHP – Ground-Source Heat Pump
- HP – Heat Pump
- HW – Hot Water
- MCB – Miniature Circuit Breaker
- PCBA – Printed Circuit Board Assembly
- PCM – Phase Change Material
- PRV – Pressure Reducing Valve
- TMV – Thermostatic Mixing Valve
- VIP – Vacuum Insulation Panel

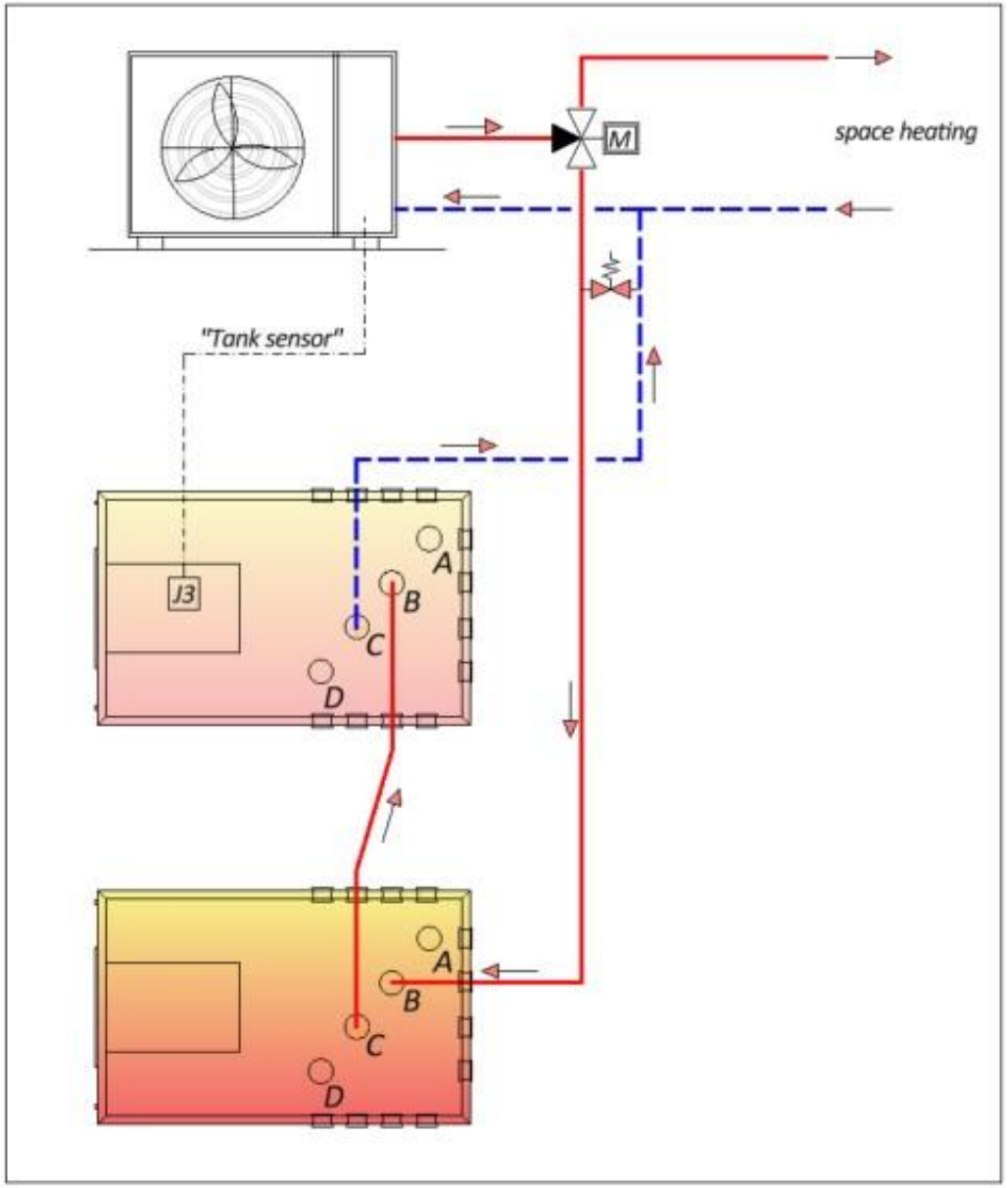
# Mandatory plumbing components

- Since the heat batteries can be physically excluded, mandatory safety equipment (including plumbing components) must be installed with each unit.

- Refer to the installation manual for a comprehensive list of all mandatory components which must be installed:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Mains cold water pressure reducing valve (PRV) | Mains back-expansion relief valve (BERV) | Expansion vessel | Hot water tempering valve | Heat battery isolation valve |

# Thermino xPlus Connected in Series




Charging side only

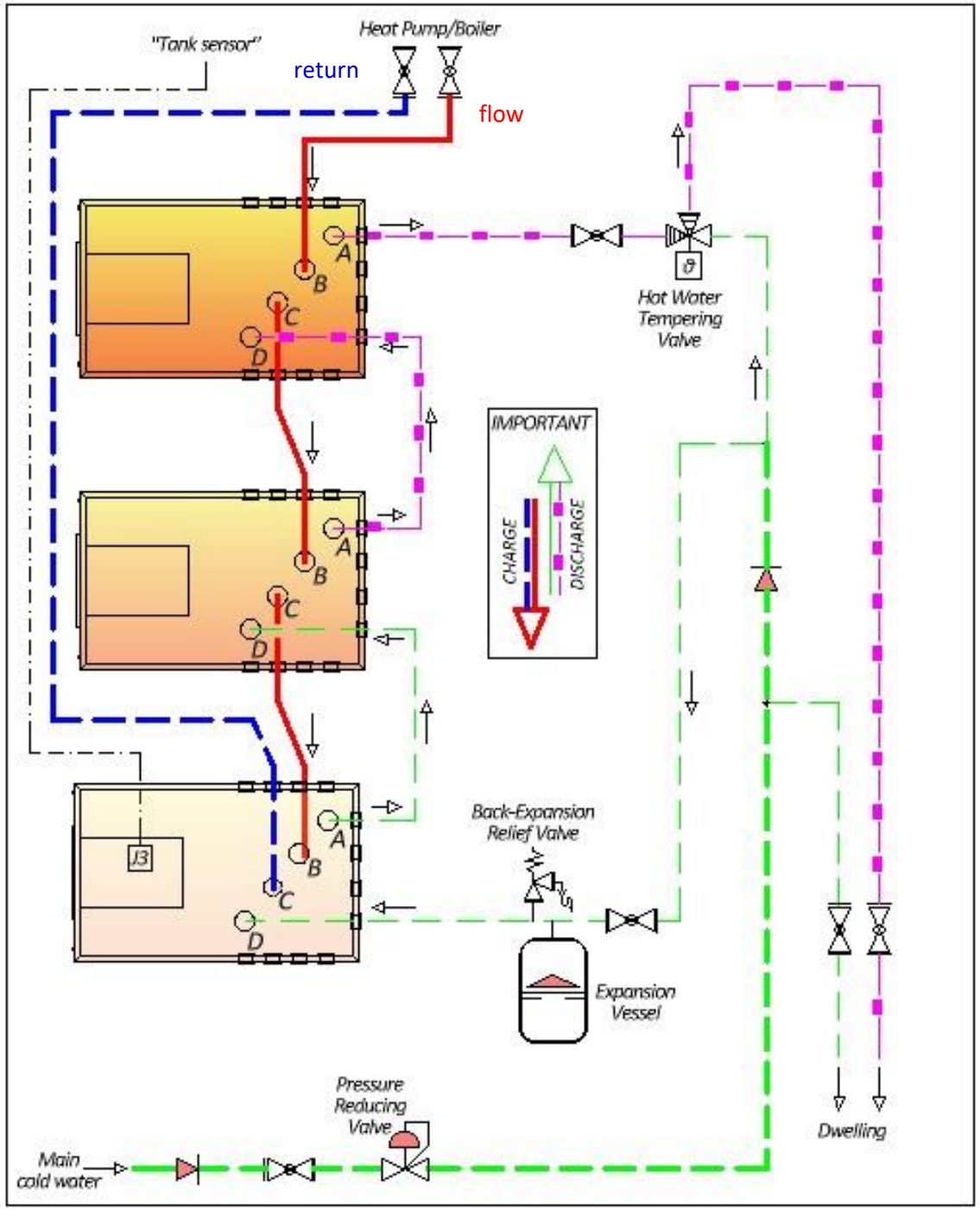
The communication between the heat pump and the OPTB (J3 connector) should be made only on the last Thermino in the series (See: Thermino xPlus Manual – document D0084).

Pros:

- Same flow rate for all heat batteries.
- The series configuration offers the advantage of maximising the heat battery utilisation coefficient.
- When one heat battery is charged, the system can be discharged to provide DHW faster than a parallel layout.

Cons:

- The heat batteries cannot be physically isolated: If one heat battery fails, the system fails.
- Until the first heat battery in the series is fully charged, It is likely that the subsequent ones will not receive the minimum temperature sufficient to melt the PCM.
  The resulting Heat Pump dT can also be too big.




# 3 Thermino xPlus Connected in Series

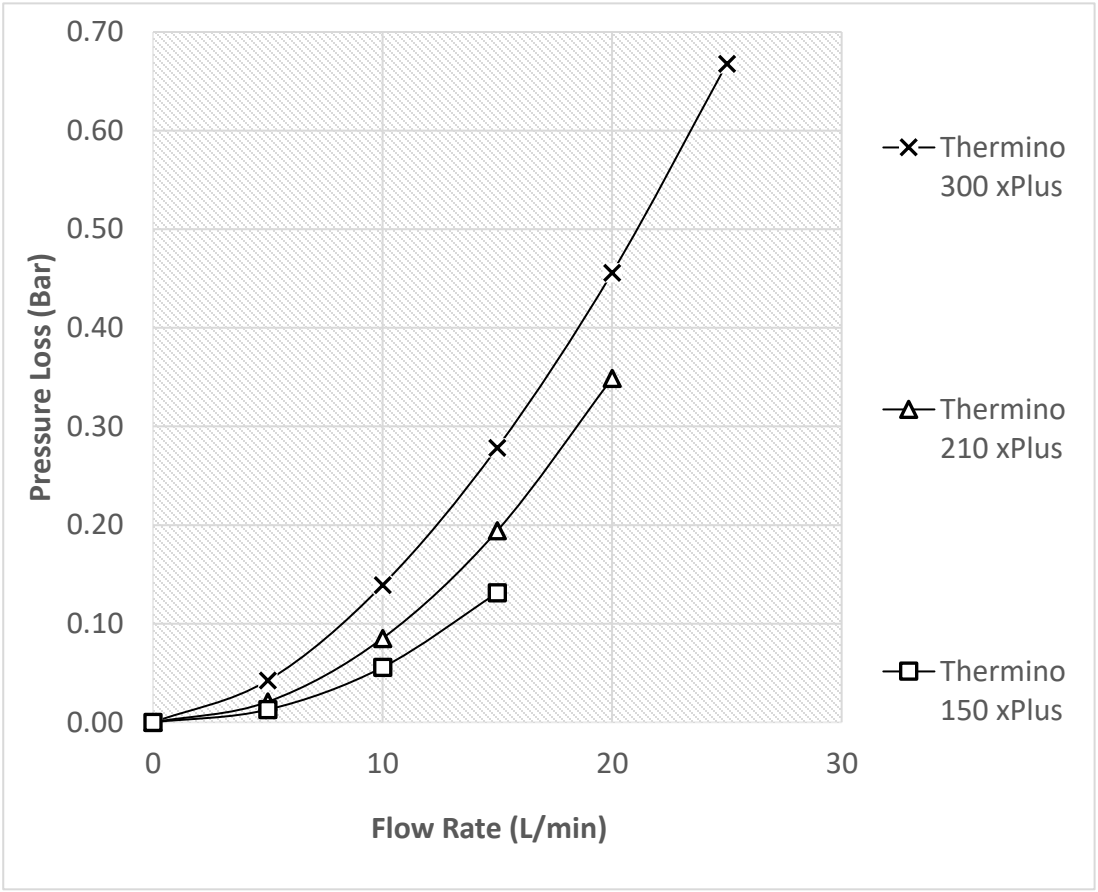
IMPORTANT:

- The primary circuit (CHARGE) and sanitary water circuit (DISCHARGE) must be implemented in counterflow to prevent energy transfer between the thermal batteries through the domestic water circuit.
- Expansion and safety devices can be merged.
  They must be sized for the water content of the entire circuit.
- Pay attention to pressure losses (see the following table).

# Thermino xPlus Connected in Series - Pressure Losses

| SAME SIZE | 150 xPlus | 210 xPlus | 300 xPlus |
|---|---|---|---|
| Max Flow rate (L/min) | 15 | 20 | 25 |
| **1 unit** | 0.14 bar (14 kPa) | 0.35 bar (35 kPa) | 0.7 bar (70 kPa) |
| **2 units** | 1.15*(14+14) = 30.1 kPa | 1.15*(35+35) = 80.5 kPa | 1.15*(70+70) = 161 kPa |
| **3 units** | 1.15*(14x3) = 48 kPa | 1.15*(35x3) = 121 kPa | 1.15*(70x3) = 242 kPa |

| MIXED SIZE | 150 + 210 | 150 + 300 | 210 + 300 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Max Flow rate considering the smallest size **(L/min)** | 15 | 15 | 20 |
| **Pressure loss** | 0.14 + 0.20 (1.15*24 kPa) = **28 kPa** | 0.14 + 0.29 (1.15*43 kPa) = **49 kPa** | 0.35 + 0.46 (1.15*81 kPa) = **93 kPa** |



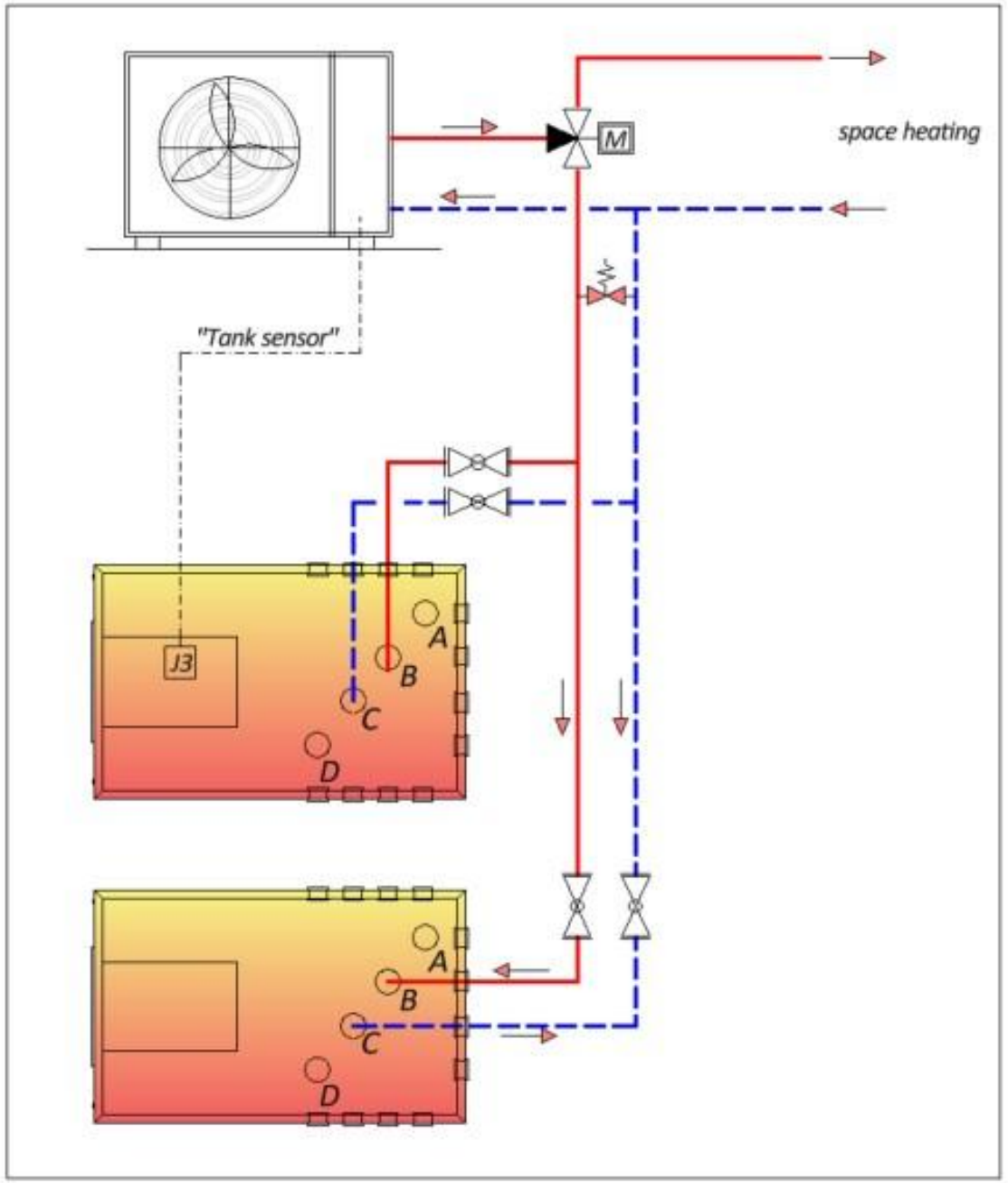

**The indicated pressure losses, even if increased by a 15% safety margin, refer only to the units.**

**Other pressure losses (e.g., pipe length, valves..) are not included and must be added.**

**Check the available charging circuit pump head and resulting dT before proceeding with the series connection.**

# Thermino xPlus Connected in Parallel

Charging side only




The communication between the heat pump and the OPTB (J3 connector) can be made in any Thermino xPlus unit in the system (See: Thermino xPlus Manual - document D0084).

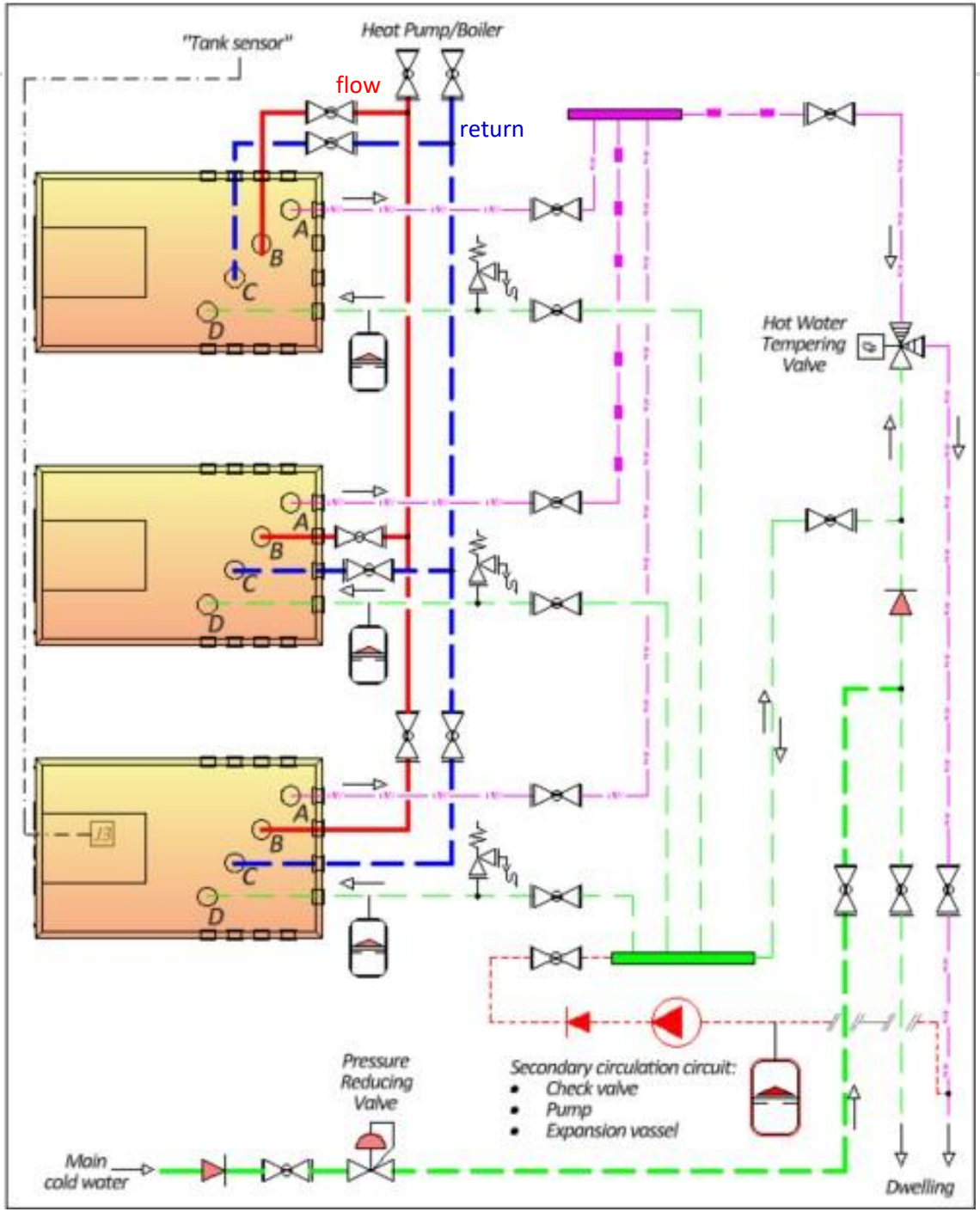
Pay attention to the heat pump relation between:
Power - Flow Rate - dT
(See: Thermino xPlus with Heat Pumps - Wiring & Settings, document D0086 series)

Pros:

- The Heat Pump flow rate is split in all the heat batteries.
- Greater reliability, as the failure of one heat battery does not significantly impact the system (the heat batteries can be physically isolated).

Cons:

- All the heat batteries are charged at the same time.
- The system can only provide DHW when all the batteries are charged.




# 3x Thermino xPlus Connected in Parallel

In this layout, the following points must be considered:

- The sanitary water circuit (DISCHARGE) should be designed to minimize pressure losses and balance the circuits (e.g., using manifolds).
- If a Secondary Circulation Circuit is required, take all precautions to minimize energy losses (e.g., pipe insulation, timer…). Provide a dedicated expansion vessel and add sufficient check valves and position them to ensure proper circulation and prevent unwanted backflows.
- Consider the power and water flow rates at different delta T by dividing the total power and flow rate by the number of installed units.
- Verify their compatibility (see the following table)

# Thermino xPlus Connected in Parallel

Thermino xPlus with Heat Pumps - Wiring & Settings – D0086 document series

| Heat Battery Size | Heat Pump Capacity Range (kW) (3 to 5) | (5.5 to 7.5) | (8 to 10.5) | (11 to 14) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thermino 150 xPlus | o | o | o | Δ |
| Thermino 210 xPlus | ! | o | o | Δ |
| Thermino 300 xPlus | ! | ! | o | o |

! – Caution: Special consideration must be given to heat up and reheat times when combining low powered heat pumps with high capacity heat batteries.
o – fully compatible sizing.
Δ – compatible with the use of an Autobypass valve to ensure the flow rate of the heat pump is within the recommended flow rate for the Heat Battery sizing.

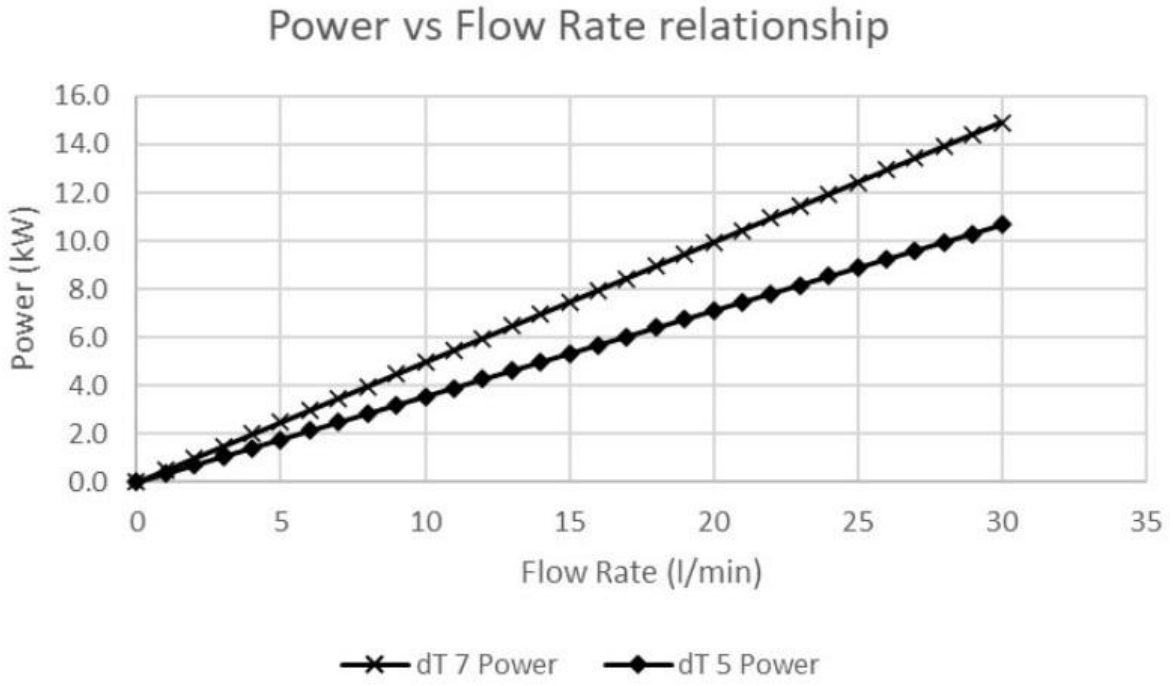



Figure 1 – Power vs Flow Rate relationship

**Please note:** we **do not** recommend installing units of different sizes in parallel due to different pressure losses & flow rates required to discharge products in the same timeframe – appropriate measures to balance flow, charge and discharge times need to be taken, but Sunamp cannot advise on this.

# Self-Consumption Device/ Power diversion controller



If two heat batteries are joined (in series or parallel) and connected to a self-consumption device like a Myenergi eddi PDC,

Please note the following:

- Myenergi eddi is rated at 16A which is ~ 3 kW connected load
- Both heat batteries will require separate independent fuses with their dedicated isolator.
- Therefore, a **Myenergi eddi can be connected to ONE heat battery only!**
- If connecting both heat batteries in parallel – the connected load will be 6kW, fuses will go, and electricity from one isolator will feed into the second isolator resulting in a **VERY UNSAFE and Dangerous installation**.
- If you treat them as two immersion heaters in a tank, there will be cross-feed power from one heat battery controller to the second heat battery controller.

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