



MRXBOX95-WHI

Mechanical Ventilation Unit with Heat Recovery for Wall Mounting

Installation and Maintenance

CE The EMC Directive 2004/108/EC
The Low Voltage Directive 2006/95/EC

I.0 Introduction

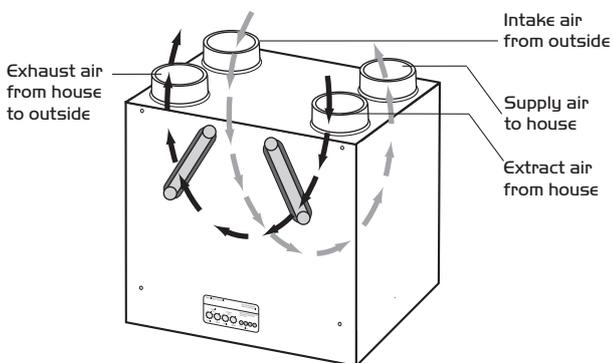
IMPORTANT

The unit must remain switched on at all times to maintain ventilation within the dwelling. Turning the unit off will cause long term damage to the unit and building fabric.

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning the use of the appliance by a person for their safety. Children should be supervised so that they do not play with the appliance.

MRXBOX95-WHI wall mounted unit is designed to provide mechanical supply and extract ventilation with heat recovery. The unit is fitted with two independent fans. Each fan has full speed control for background and boost ventilation rates. To recover heat from the extract air the heat exchanger block is utilised. The heat exchanger can recover up to 95% of the normally wasted heat.

Figure 1. Airflow through unit.



2.0 Installation

Installation must be carried out by competent personnel in accordance with the appropriate authority and conforming to all statutory governing regulations. All mains wiring must be in accordance with the current I.E.E. Regulations, or the appropriate standards. Ensure that the mains supply (Voltage, Frequency and Phase) complies with the rating label.

If installed in conjunction with MRXBOX-AB-WHI refer to the installation instructions supplied with MRXBOX-AB-WHI.

Please note a clear working space is required around the installed unit to allow the cover to be removed and provide sufficient access for maintenance such as filter change. Please allow a minimum of at least the depth in front of the unit.

The fan must be installed indoors, on a suitable wall away from direct sources of frost, heat, water spray or moisture generation. For a vibration-free result the unit must be mounted to a solid wall.

The unit is designed for wall mounting only via a patress.

1. One part of the mounting bracket should be offered up to the wall, ensuring it's located horizontally. Mark the fixing points through the pre drilled holes in the bracket and install with screws (by others), ensuring the interlock side is at the top, fig. 2.
2. Fix the remaining part of the bracket to the unit using the M5 screws ensuring the interlock side is at the bottom, fig.3a.
3. Install the unit on the wall by ensuring the bracket on the unit interlocks over the wall mounted bracket (fig. 3b).

Note: Care must be taken to ensure the unit is installed true in all 3 dimensions. Failure to do so may result in overflow from the internal condensation drip tray.

Figure 2. Fixing the mounting bracket to the wall via a patress.

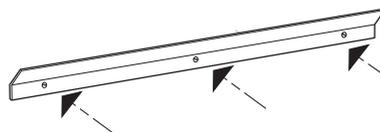


Figure 3a. Fixing the mounting bracket to the rear of unit.

Figure 3b. Mounting the unit on the wall mounted bracket.

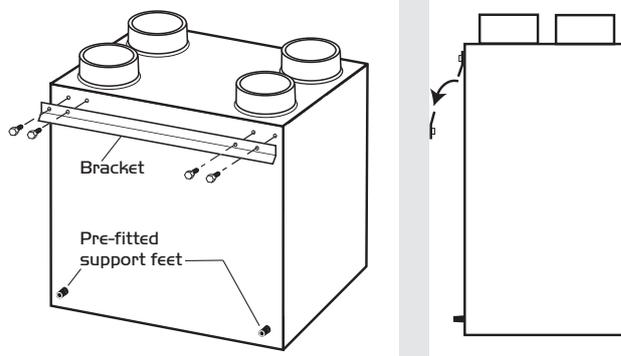


Figure 4. Typical example of a cupboard mounted unit on a patress using the bracket.

2.1 Condensate Drain

1. The condensate must be discharged under a water level in a U-trap drainpipe or an alternative drain method which acts as an airlock.
2. This condensate discharge connection is suitable for 21.5mm dia. overflow pipe.
Solvent cement should be used to make the joint.
3. If using a U-trap please ensure the U-trap has been filled to a suitable level of water to avoid any air locks.
4. If the condensation pipe is fitted in an unheated space the pipe should be insulated to prevent freezing.

Nuairé recommend MVHR-DRAIN be used as the primary condensate take-off. (See figure 5b and 5c.

Figure 5a. Wet option. Condensate pipe connection to unit and a typical example of a "U" trap drainpipe.

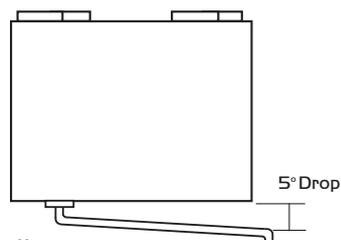


Figure 5b. MVHR-DRAIN option. Condensate drain, uninsulated drain pipe with 10° fall running to SVP.

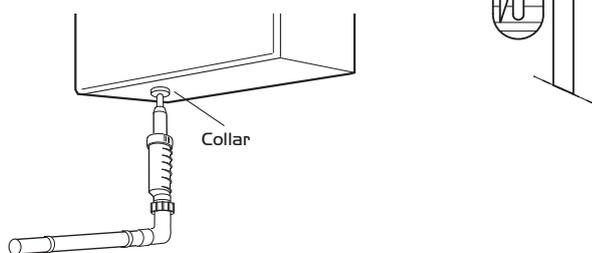
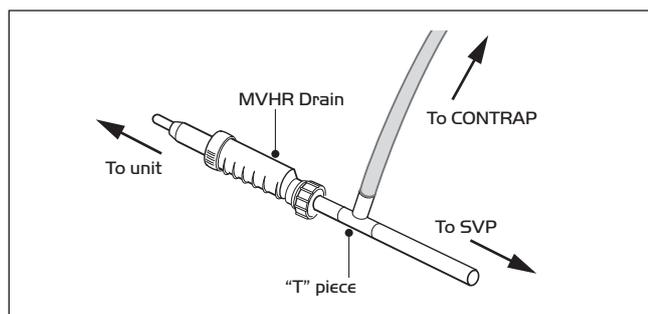


Figure 5c. **IMPORTANT:** When using a "T" Piece to connect the CONTRAP drainage and the MVHR drain pipework the MVHR drain must always be fitted before the "T" Piece to prevent condensate from feeding back into the MVHR system.



2.2 Extract/input areas

The unit is designed to extract air from all wet rooms e.g. bathroom, kitchen, en-suite, utility room (with sink). WC's do not need to be ventilated if openable windows are fitted.

Supply air should be to all habitable rooms e.g. bedrooms and lounge. Extract / input grilles should be adjustable valve types (not supplied).

External grilles to have a minimum free area of 12,250 sq mm.

2.3 Ducting

Before commencing ducting installation reference should be made to building regulations document "Domestic ventilation compliance guide". This document supports ADF2010 and details installation, testing and commissioning of all ventilation systems.

It is recommended that rigid ducting be used it all times. Flexible ducting has a very high resistance and it is impossible to calculate how much resistance will be on a system if used.

If used the flexible ducting must be kept to a minimum and should always be pulled taut. A maximum of 500mm should be used on each leg.

To prevent condensation on the outside of the outside air inlet duct and the air outlet duct from the MRXBOX95-WHI, these ducts should be insulated.

Ducting must be installed in such a way that resistance to airflow is minimised. Bends should be kept to a minimum.

A minimum distance of 200mm between the appliance and any bends in ductwork is recommended.

Ideally 150mm diameter or 204 x 60mm rectangular ducting should be used. (Refer to dwelling design drawing, figure 7a and 7b on page 4 for further information).

Ducting joints must be sealed with silicone type sealant and shall be adequately and reliably fixed to the appliance.

2.4 Ventilation flow rates

Table 1.

ADF2006 / 2010 - Extract ventilation rates

Room	Min high rate	Min low rate
Kitchen	13 l/s	Total extract rate should be at least the whole dwelling ventilation rate given in table 2.
Utility room	8 l/s	
Bathroom	8 l/s	
Sanitary accommodation	6 l/s	

Table 2.

Whole dwelling ventilation rates

	Number of bedrooms in dwelling				
	1	2	3	4	5
Whole dwelling ventilation rate l/s	13	17	21	25	29

Notes:

1. In addition, the minimum ventilation rate be should be not less than 0.3 l/s per m² of internal floor area.

(This includes all floors, e.g. for a two-story building add the ground and first floor areas).

2. This is based on two occupants in the main bedroom and a single occupant in all other bedrooms. This should be used as the default value. If a greater level of occupancy is expected add 4 l/s per occupant.

IMPORTANT

Any air intake terminal **MUST** be installed in accordance with the appropriate regulation.

As a guide, the B55440 series of British Standards deals with this issue and currently states that an air intake must be at a minimum distance of 300mm from a gas boiler balanced flue.

Installers are advised to be aware of the requirements of this standard when installing 'through the wall' supply air ducting.

Similarly, supply and extract air grilles should be at least 300mm apart.

2.5 Air permeability and infiltration

Is the uncontrolled exchange of air between inside and outside through cracks, porosity and other unintentional openings in the building. ADF2006 gives an allowance for this in both multi and single storey buildings, however ADF2010 has an allowance for multi storey only. Additionally ADF2010 only applies this allowance for dwellings leakier than $5 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ at 50Pa. (See below).

2.6 ADF 2006 Ventilation calculations Continuous supply and extract

Step 1: Determine the whole building ventilation rate from **Table 2**. Allow for infiltration by subtracting from this value:

- for multi-storey dwellings: $0.04 \times$ gross internal volume of the dwelling heated space (m^3);
- for single-storey dwellings: $0.06 \times$ gross internal volume of the dwelling heated space (m^3).

Step 2: Calculate the whole dwelling air extract rate at maximum operation by summing the individual room rates for 'minimum high rate' from **Table I**.

(For sanitary accommodation only, as an alternative, the purge ventilation provisions given in ADF 2006 can be used where security is not an issue. In this case 'minimum high extract rate' for the sanitary accommodation should be omitted from the step 2 calculation).

Step 3: The required airflow rates are as follows:

- the maximum extract rate (e.g. boost) should be at least the greater of step 1 and step 2. Note that the maximum individual room extract rate should be at least those given in **table I**. for minimum high rate.
- the minimum air supply rate should be at least the whole building ventilation rate found in step 1.

2.7 ADF 2010 Ventilation calculations Design of MVHR systems

The MVHR system has been sized for the winter period. Additional ventilation may be required during the warmer months and it has been assumed that the provisions for purge ventilation (e.g. openable windows) could be used.

Step 1: For any design air permeability, determine the whole dwelling ventilation supply rate from **Table 2**.

As an alternative where the design air permeability is intended to be leakier than ($>$) $5 \text{ m}^3/(\text{h.m}^2)$ 50 Pa, allow for infiltration for all dwelling types by subtracting from the whole dwelling ventilation supply rate from **Table 2**; $0.04 \times$ gross internal volume of the dwelling heated space (m^3).

Step 2: Calculate the whole dwelling extract ventilation rate by summing the individual room rates for 'minimum high rate' from **Table I**.

(For sanitary accommodation only, as an alternative, the purge ventilation provisions given in ADF 2010 can be used where security is not an issue. In this case 'minimum high extract rate' for the sanitary accommodation should be omitted from the step 2 calculation).

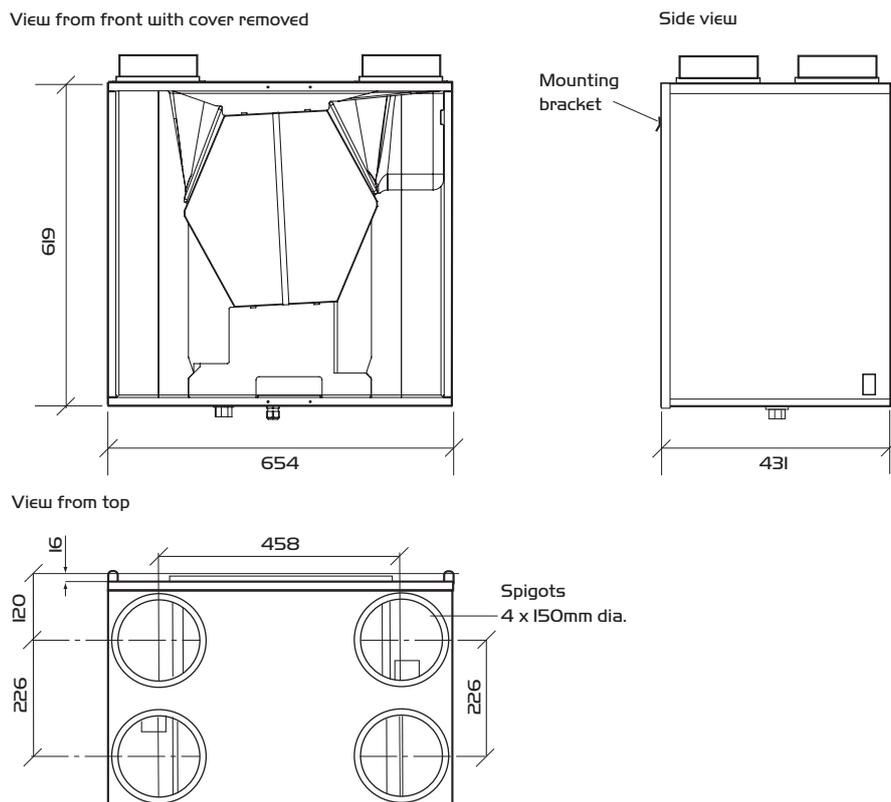
Step 3: The required airflow rates are as follows:

- the maximum whole dwelling extract ventilation rate (e.g. boost) should be at least the greater of step 1 and step 2. Note that the maximum individual room extract rate should be at least those given in **table I**. for minimum high rate.
- the minimum air supply rate should be at least the whole building ventilation rate found in step 1.

For Scotland refer to **BRE Digest 398**.

3.0 Dimensions

Figure 6.



4.0 Ducting arrangements

Figure 7a. Typical ducted arrangement for a wall mounted unit using 150mm dia. ducting.

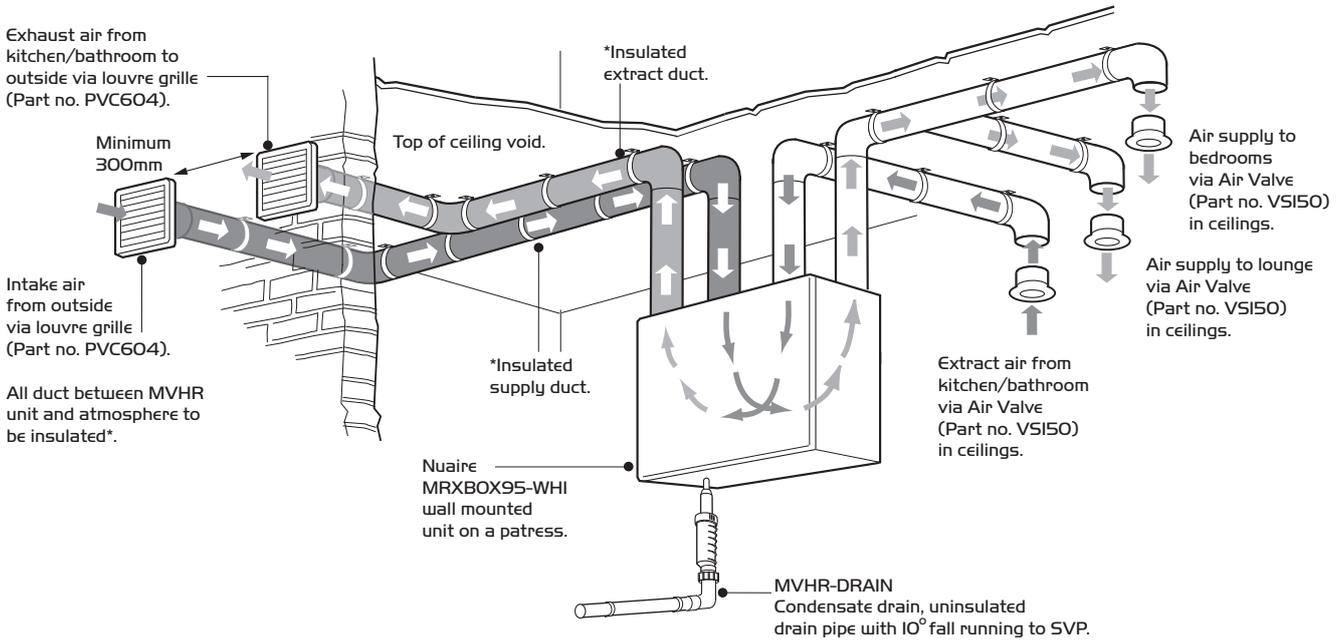
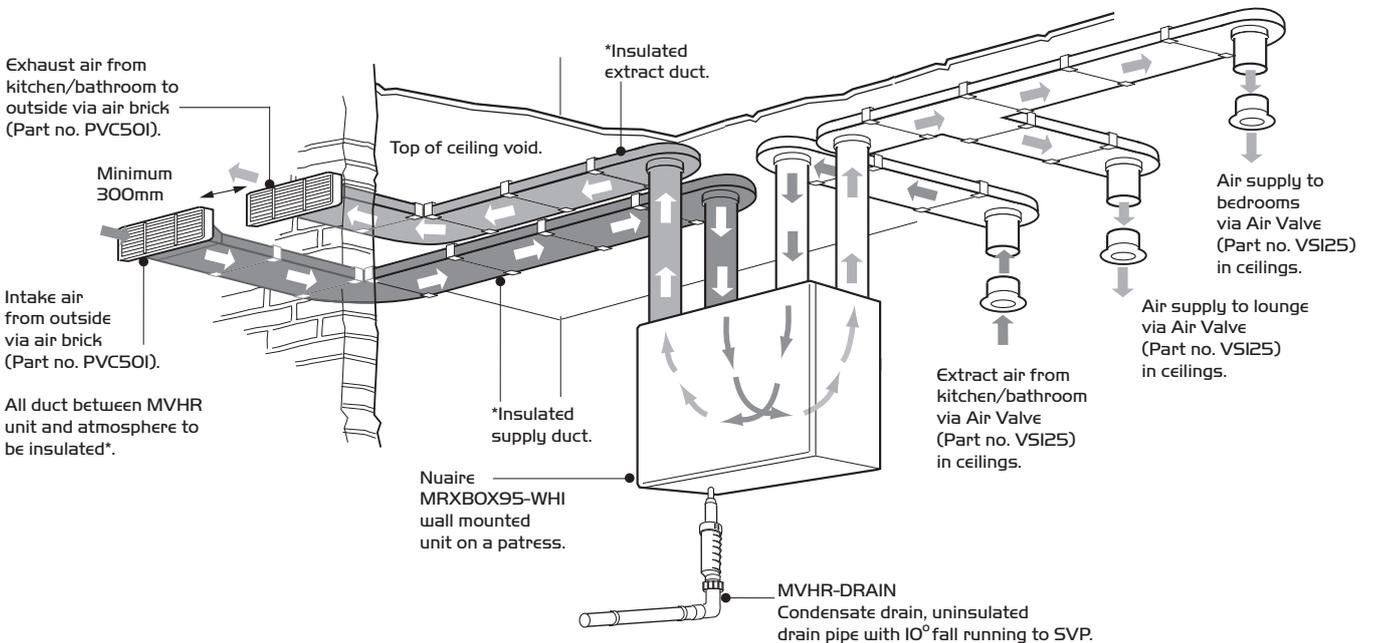


Figure 7b. Typical ducted arrangement for a wall mounted unit using rectangular 204 x 60mm ducting.



ALSO FROM NUAIRE -



New **ductmaster** range of thermal ducting, an all-in-one insulated ducting system. (see installation document 671620).

5.0 Electrical Connection

IMPORTANT

For good EMC engineering practice, any sensor cables or switched live cables should not be placed within 50mm of other cables or on the same metal cable tray as other cables.

Please note: the electrical connection of the unit must be carried out by a qualified electrician.

The unit is supplied with a flexible cord for connection to the mains supply.

Electrical details:-

Voltage: 240V Iph 50Hz

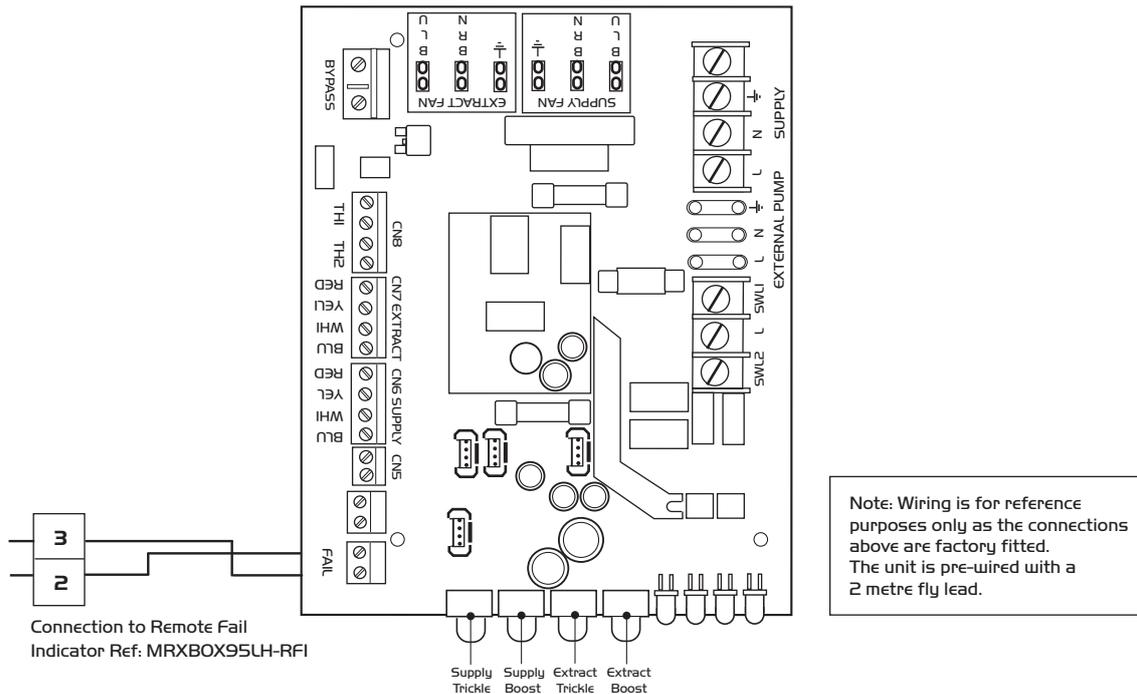
Consumption: WHI - 1.3 Amp

Fuse rating: 3 Amp

NOTE This unit must be earthed.

The three core cable from the mains power supply should be connected to a fixed wiring installation, via a fused isolator, in accordance with current IEE wiring regulations.

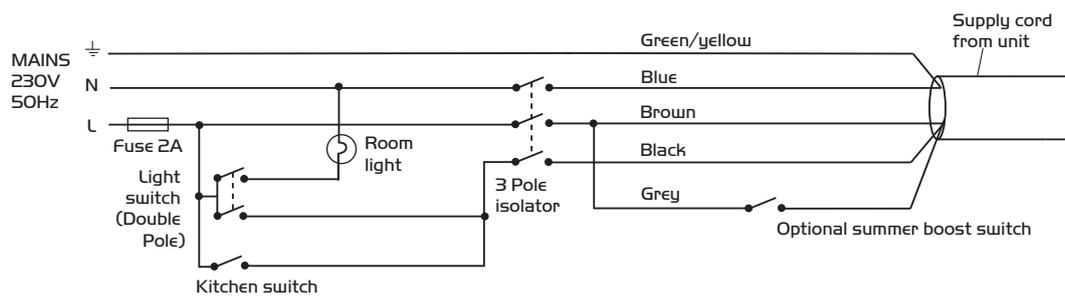
Figure 8.



Unit serving kitchen and bathroom

Figure 9.

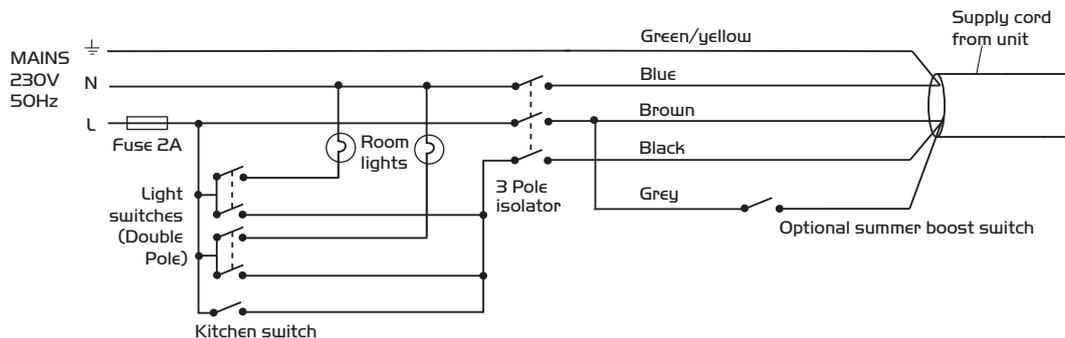
Disconnection from the supply mains must be incorporated within the fixed wiring in accordance with the wiring regulations and shall have a minimum contact separation of 3mm.



Unit serving kitchen and two bathrooms

Figure 10.

Disconnection from the supply mains must be incorporated within the fixed wiring in accordance with the wiring regulations and shall have a minimum contact separation of 3mm.



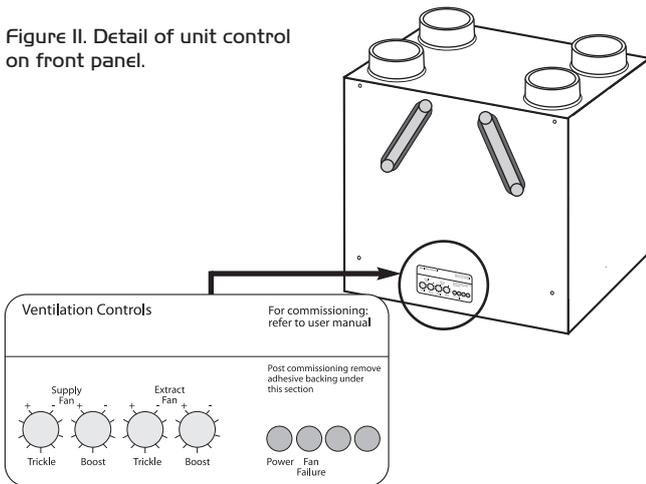
6.0 Commissioning

IMPORTANT

The filters fitted inside the unit are protected with a plastic film. Prior to commissioning remove the covers (fig 13), take off the film and replace.

1. For the required air flow rates please refer to the design specification for the property, follow 2.4, or refer to building regulations ADF 2006/2010.
2. The unit is supplied with independent control for both normal and boost airflows. (see fig. 11).
3. Correct commissioning is essential to ensure the ventilation air flow rates are met. It also ensures the unit is not over ventilating and causing excessive power consumption.
4. Commissioning should be carried out in accordance with building regulations document "Domestic ventilation compliance guide". A calibrated moving vane anemometer and hood will be required to carry out commissioning.
5. Adjustment valves should be locked in place to prevent further adjustment.
6. Once commissioned the home owner / tenant should be informed that the unit should not be adjusted as it will have a detrimental effect on the indoor air quality and could result in condensation and mould growth. The label covering the control has an adhesive panel which should be removed post commissioning to prevent tampering.

Figure 11. Detail of unit control on front panel.



6.1 Summertime boost facility

The unit has the ability to override both the trickle and boost speeds to operate the fan to maximum airflow. See wiring diagram for details of operating this facility.

7.0 Status Indication

The status of the unit is indicated by a series of LED's on the front cover. The variants are listed below.

Normal Mode	●	○	○	○
Supply Fan Fault	●	●	○	○
Extract Fan Fault	●	●	●	○
Boost	●	○	●	○
Summer Boost	●	○	●	○
Frost Protection	●	○	●	●
Filter Change	●	○	○	●

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8.0 Maintenance/Cleaning

IMPORTANT

Isolation - Before commencing work make sure that the unit, switched live and Nuaire control are electrically isolated from the mains supply and switched live supply.

We recommend that the two G3 filters are inspected after 6 months, and replaced every 12 to 18 months.

The filters can be removed from the unit by removing the two filter covers on the front panel of the unit. Take hold of the two circular tabs either end of the filter covers and pull out.

The filter can now be extracted by pulling the removal loop on the front edge of the filter. Once the filters have been inspected return or replace them as necessary.

Inspect the heat exchanger every 5 years. Generally check for damage and security of components. Refit cover.

Figure 12. Removing the two filter covers on the front panel of the unit.

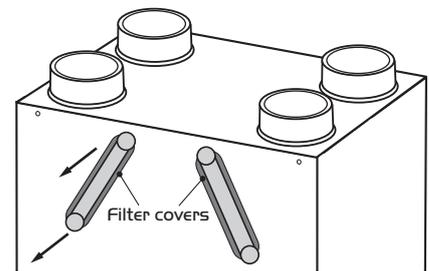
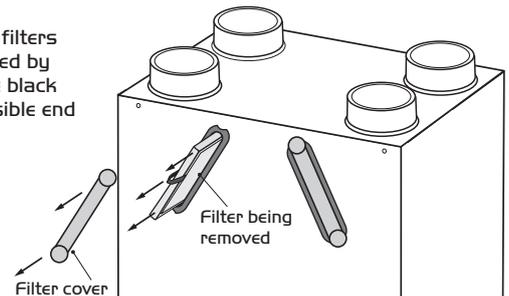


Figure 13. The filters can be removed by pulling on the black tab on the visible end of the filters.



9.0 Replacement of Parts

Should any component need replacing Nuaire keep extensive stocks for quick delivery. Ensure that the unit is electrically isolated, before carrying out any work.

Note: The supply cable must be replaced by an electrically competent person.

When ordering spare parts, please quote the serial number of the unit and the ARC number of the purchase if possible. (This information will be available on the fan label).

10.0 Warranty

The 5 year warranty starts from the day of delivery and includes parts and labour for the first year and parts only for the remaining 4 years. This warranty is conditional on planned maintenance being undertaken.

11.0 Service Enquiries

Nuaire can assist you in all aspects of service. Our Technical Support department will be happy to provide any assistance required.

**Technical Support
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Technical or commercial considerations may, from time to time, make it necessary to alter the design, performance and dimensions of equipment and the right is reserved to make such changes without prior notice.