

# AQUAS™ POOL PACKAGE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

## FOR MODELS: APN 1000, 1250, 1500, and 2000

### AQUAS Pool Package

The AQUAS pool package system is a high efficiency commercial condensing boiler package system pre-piped to an indirect heat exchanger from the factory. This pool heater is a low temperature operating system designed to take advantage of the stainless steel heat exchanger and condensing operating temperatures to ensure the highest efficiency possible. The AQUAS is designed around a predetermined flow, set by the manufacturer, between the boiler and the indirect heat exchanger. The AQUAS operates off the pool system pump itself which will continually supply water to the indirect heat exchanger. This means there is no need to purchase a dedicated circulator to deliver water to this package system.

### Installation Instructions

To achieve the optimum operating efficiency of your AQUAS it is recommended that you keep the pool water flow of each appliance within plus or minus five gallons per minute of the recommended flow as stated in Table A. Low flow through the indirect heat exchanger will result in elevated temperatures supplied to the pool.

TABLE A		
MODEL	RECOMMENDED SYSTEM WATER FLOW	CONNECTION SIZE
1000	133	2"
1250	168	2"
1500	200	4"
2000	267	4"

**RECOMMENDED CLEARANCES:**  
BOILER - SEE CREST I & O MANUAL

### Piping

Pool / spa connections to the indirect heat exchanger are SCH 80 CPVC glue fittings. The connections from the field loop to the heat exchanger may be done in CPVC or PVC pipe as follows:

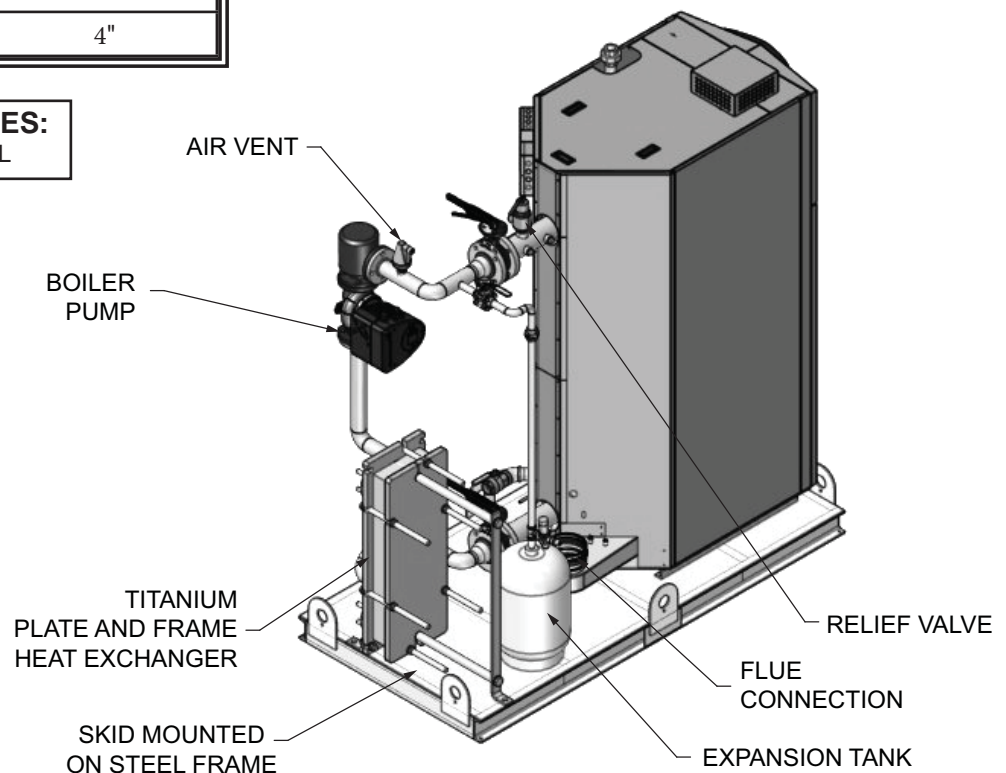
- Use cement on the connections that is rated for CPVC.
- To make the connection, apply glue to both the CPVC flange and the section of pipe.
- Insert the pipe into the flange until it reaches the bottom of the flange.
- Turn the pipe a half turn in the socket to ensure that a proper seal is made.

Pool water is designed to flow from bottom to top standing in front of the boiler.

### Throttling Valve

A  $\Delta T$  of 15°F across the indirect heat exchanger is recommended. Throttling valves should be used to set the flow through the indirect heat exchanger on the pool loop. (Standard gate valves are acceptable.)

**Figure 1** Component Location



**NOTE:** Model 1000 shown for illustration purposes only.

**The system can be installed in either a Full Flow or Diverted Flow orientation:**

**Full Flow** (reference FIG. 8)

If the total system flow of the swimming pool or spa system is within five gallons per minute of the recommended system water flow as shown in Table A on page 1, this type of system is recommended.

**Diverted Flow** (reference FIG.'s 9 & 10)

Criteria for installing a diverted flow system is as follows:

- If the total system flow is greater than the amount required by the indirect heat exchanger.
- Installations with temperatures in excess of 95°F. This is necessary so the pool high limit will not trip. No water should enter the pool / spa in excess of 115°F. If the heat exchanger pool outlet is in excess of 115°F the water must be tempered down.
- Multiple unit installation.

**Example:** Total system flow is 500 gallons per minute (GPM). If two 1,500,000 Btu/hr units were installed, each of the pool packages would require 200 GPM for a total of 400 GPM of the pool water being diverted through the indirect heat exchangers, while the other 100 GPM would be diverted back to the pool.

**Auxiliary Mixed Water Limit Control**

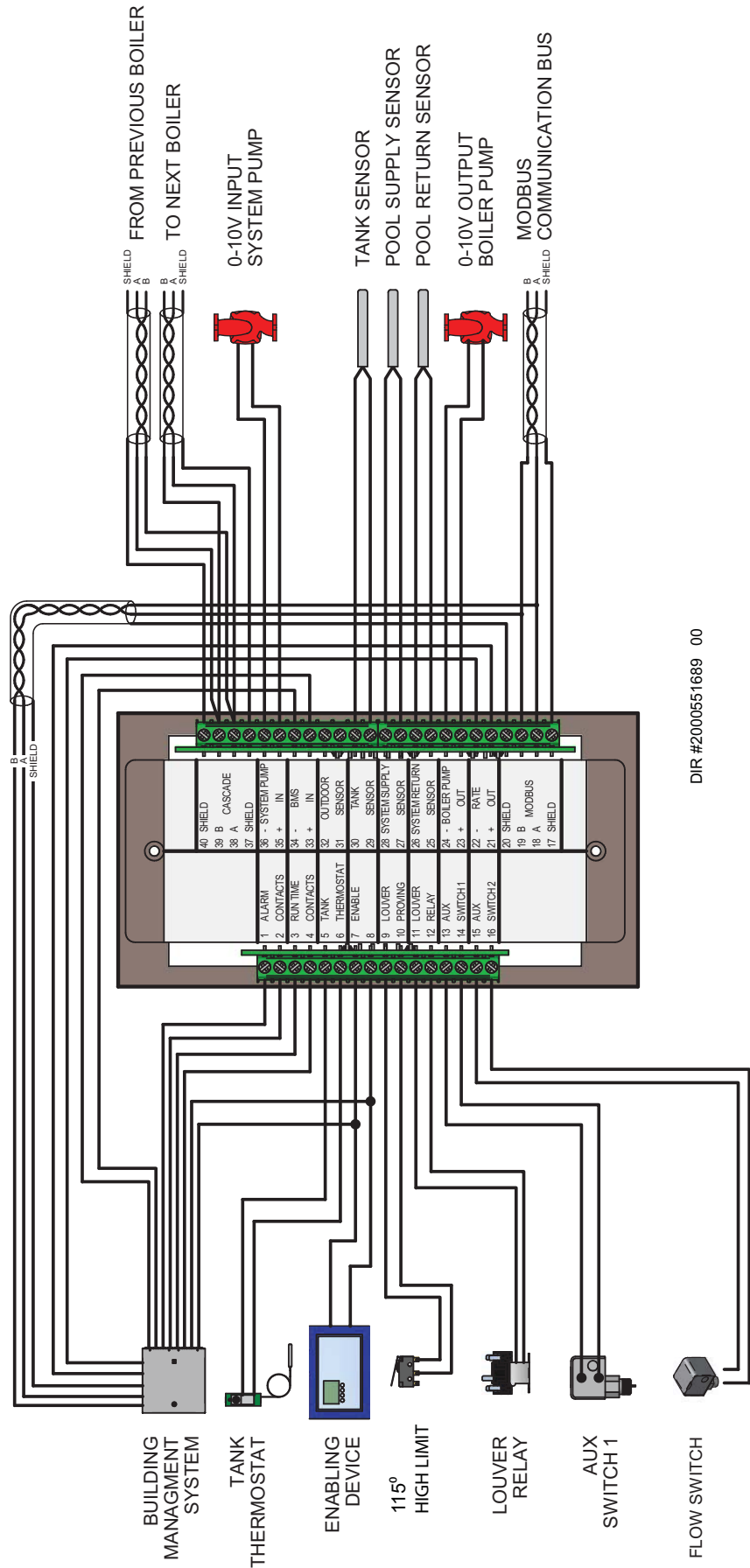
Ensure that the auxiliary 115°F mixed water limit control is installed in the filter system piping. Install the auxiliary limit a minimum of three feet downstream from the point where the heated water from the indirect heat exchanger is added to the filtration system (see FIG.'s 8 - 10). If the water leaving the heat exchanger is in excess of 115°F a bypass must be installed to temper the water below 115°F before re-entering the pool/spa.

The limit will be mounted in a 3/8" NPT tapped fitting installed in the filtration system piping or it may be installed directly into a tapped opening in the PVC filter system piping. Turn off the filter system pump when installing the auxiliary limit in the filtration system piping. Tapped openings can be added to the PVC pipe by first drilling 9/16" pilot holes in the PVC pipe at least three feet downstream of the point where the heated water from the indirect heat exchanger is added to the filter piping. The drilled pilot holes can now be carefully threaded with a 3/8" NPT tap. After the pipe threads have been cut into the PVC pipe wall the limit and bulbwell can be inserted into the tapped openings.

Apply a small amount of a high quality RTV silicone sealant to the threads to prevent leaks and install the limit and bulbwell into the threaded opening in the pipe. Install the limit control and bulbwell and tighten to seal. Do not over-tighten either part into the threaded opening in the PVC pipe. Over tightening can damage the parts and/or strip the threads cut into the plastic pipe. Wire the 115°F limit into the pool heater control circuit as shown in FIG. 2 on page 3. If additional wire length is needed, use 18 gauge wire for distances up to 30 feet. For longer distances, size the wire per Table B.

TABLE B Remote Wire Connection	
WIRE GAUGE	MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LENGTH
12 GA	100 ft.
14 GA	75 ft.
16 GA	50 ft.
18 GA	30 ft.

Figure 2 Low Voltage Connections



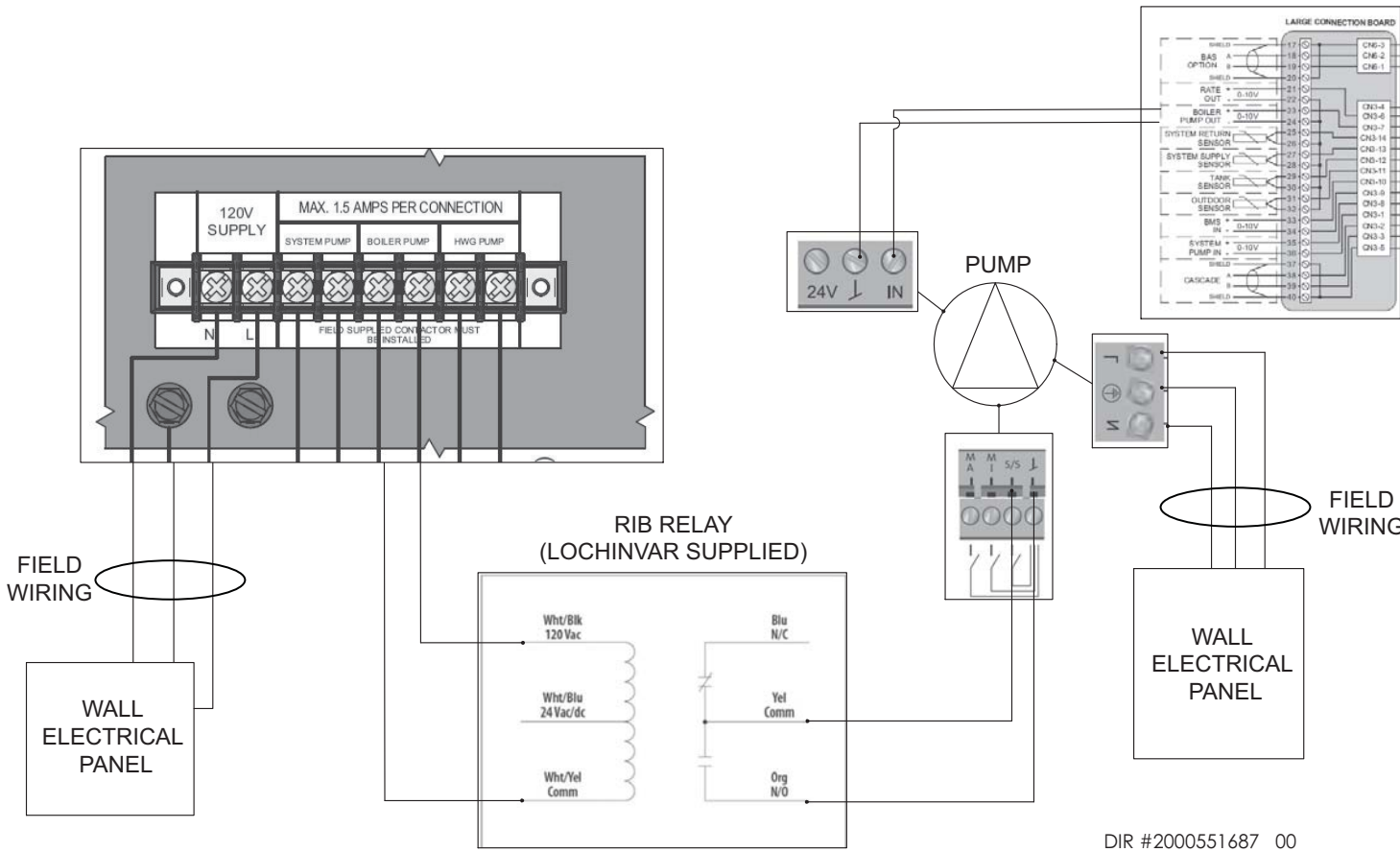
DIR #2000551689 00

Line Voltage Connections

The AQUAS pool package has a single point line voltage connection for the boiler and the pump (FIG. 3). Connect 120 VAC wiring to the line voltage terminal strip in the junction box. Provide and install a fused disconnect or service switch (20 amp recommended) as required by local codes. Refer to Table C for total amps by model.

TABLE C Total Amps		
Model	Boiler	Pump
1000	6	5.54
1250	7	5.54
1500	10	5.54
2000	13	5.54

Figure 3 Line Voltage Field Wiring Connections



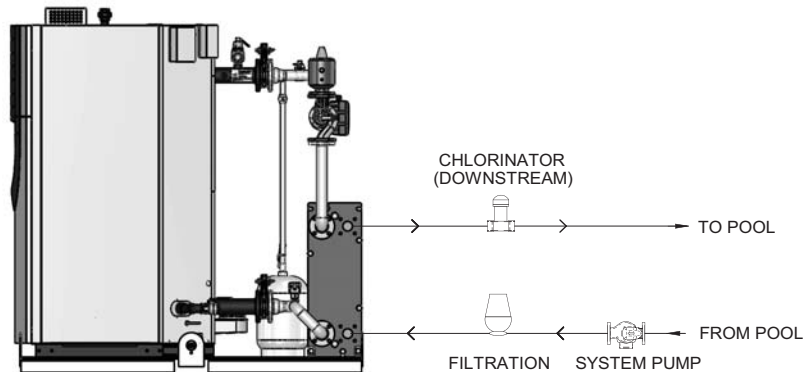
DIR #2000551687 00

# Indirect Heat Exchanger

## Installation Instructions

Heat exchangers should be installed downstream of the pumping and filtration equipment (FIG. 4).

**Figure 4** Pumping and Filtration Equipment



### Pool Water Chemistry

It is essential that the instructions in this section and the Ryznar Stability Index and/or Calcium Stability Index are followed to prevent corrosion / erosion of the indirect heat exchanger:

- Always keep pH within correct levels. The ideal pool pH should be kept within 7.4 to 7.6.
- Under no circumstances should the pH fall below 7.2 or rise above 7.8 (see FIG. 5). Check on a day-to-day basis. Alter pool conditions as necessary.
- Ensure that chlorine levels are within the range recommended by the chemical manufacturer and are in accordance with the type of pool, for example; private, hotel, school or municipal.
- If a bypass is fitted to the indirect heat exchanger circuit, it is essential that any or all of the valves are correctly positioned to allow the recommended pool water flow to pass through the heat exchanger.
- The system filter unit should be checked regularly, especially sand filters (to detect sand and diatomaceous earth). Sand filters, if working incorrectly, can allow sand to pass around the pool circuit causing erosion of the pipe work and heat exchanger. Keep the pool free from debris such as leaves, grass cuttings, etc. This foreign matter can cause decay and increase pH.
- It is essential that the correct chlorine dosage is added to the pool. To allow proper dispersion of the dose in the pool water, distribute the chemicals to various areas of the pool. Do not dose in one area only, as this will create highly acidic areas which can cause corrosion / erosion of the pool equipment.

- Chlorinators must feed downstream of the pool heater and have an anti-siphoning device to prevent chemical backup in the heater when the pump is shut off.

### CAUTION

High chemical concentrations from improperly adjusted feeders, chlorinators, or salt levels above 5000 ppm can cause rapid corrosion to the heat exchanger.

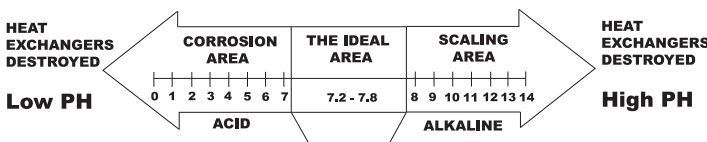
### Filling the System

The boiler is filled through the pressure reducing auto-fill valve. The operating pressure of this system is 15 psi between the heater and the indirect heat exchanger. There are no adjustments necessary for the fill valve cartridge (factory set). The expansion tank is set at 20 psi. It is necessary to check the pressure of the expansion tank when annual maintenance is performed. The boiler system operates off a city or potable water system which feeds a closed loop system. A hard line is piped from the potable water supply to the pressure reducing valve. This water is to remain ON at all times when the system is in operation.

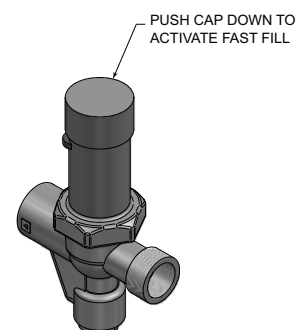
### Pressure Reducing Valve

The valve is equipped with a fast-fill feature that can be used to override normal operation when filling and purging the system. To activate fast-fill, push and hold down the fast-fill knob on top of the cartridge as shown in FIG.6.

**Figure 5** pH Scale



**Figure 6** Pressure Reducing Auto-Fill Valve



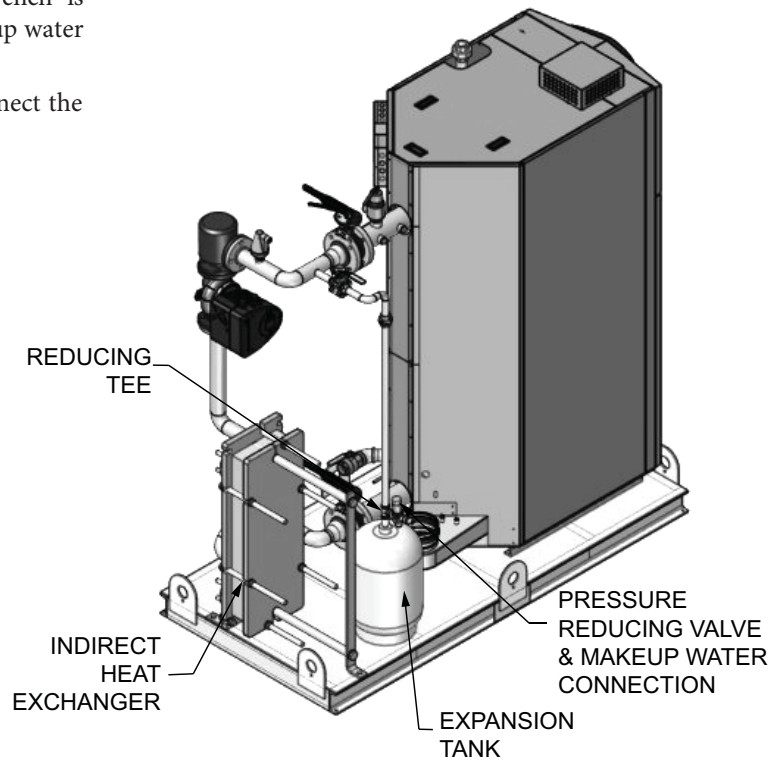
## Makeup Water Assembly

### NOTICE

In the following steps, a backup wrench is necessary to properly attach the makeup water assembly.

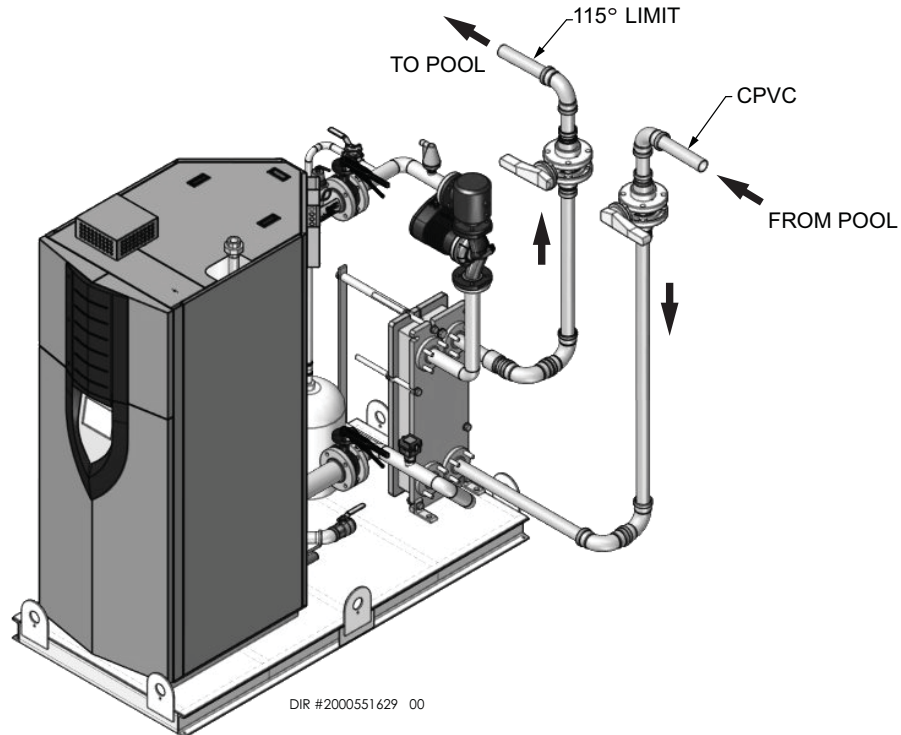
1. Connect the 1/2" nipple to the reducing tee and connect the pressure reducing valve to the 1/2" nipple.

**Figure 7** Connecting the Makeup Water Assembly



DIR #2000551048 00

**Figure 8** Full Flow



DIR #2000551629 00

### NOTICE

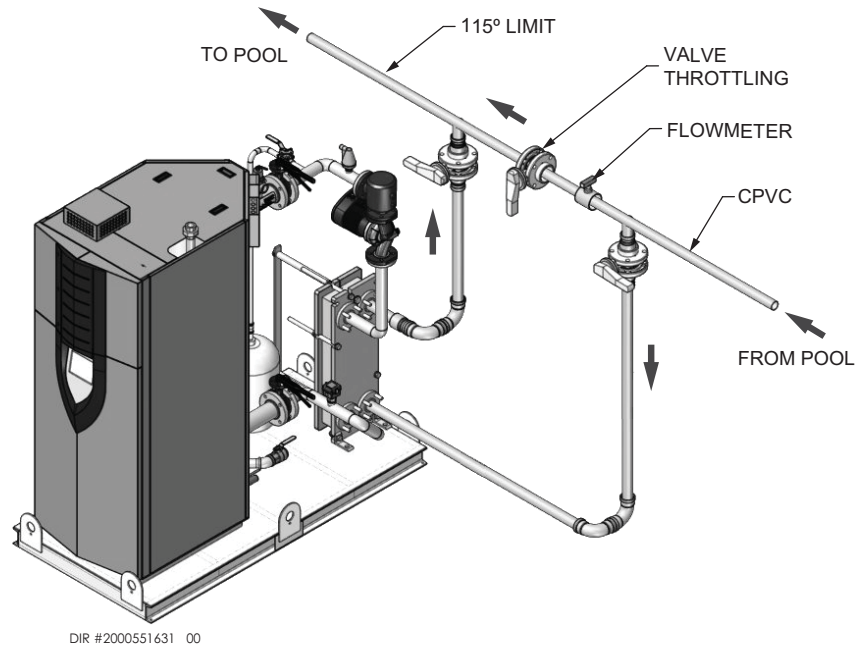
Please note that these illustrations are meant to show system piping concept only, the installer is responsible for all equipment and detailing required by local codes.

### NOTICE

System flow should always remain higher than the required flow for the boiler(s) when the boiler(s) is in operation to prevent short cycling and high limit issues.



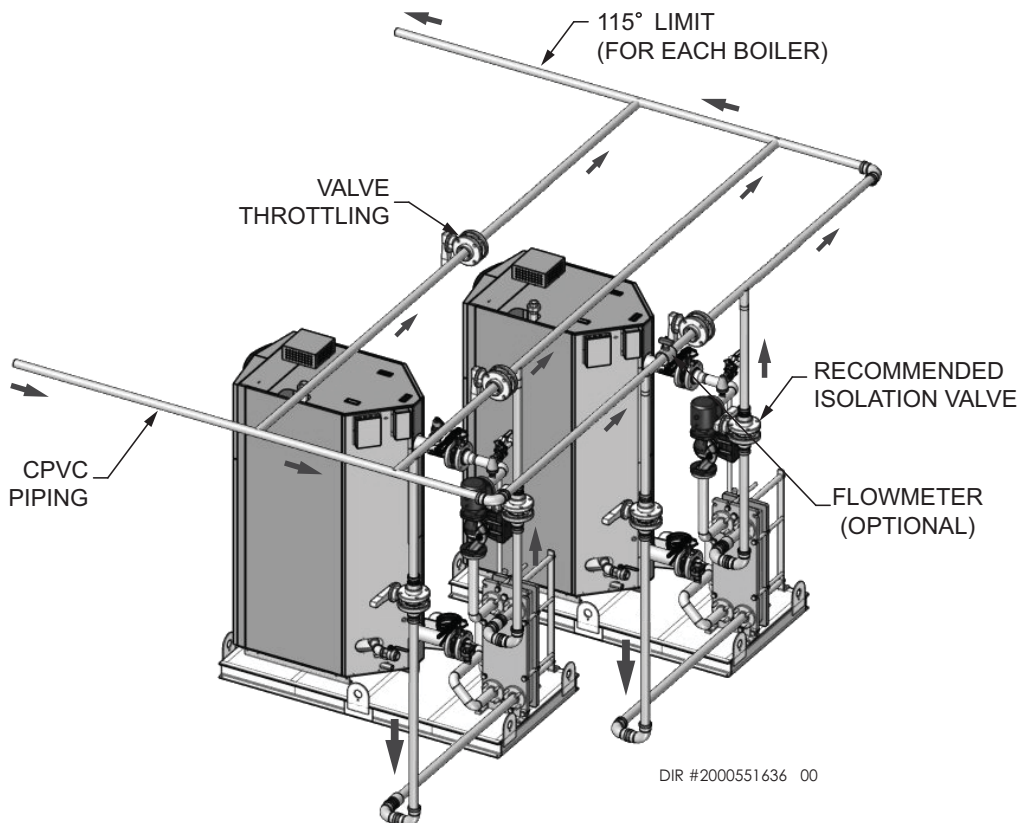
**Figure 9** Bypass (if flow is greater than required by heat exchanger)



**NOTICE**

Adjust valves to provide suggested flow per Table A on page 1.

**Figure 10** Bypass Multiple Units (if flow is greater than required by heat exchanger)



**NOTICE**

Please note that these illustrations are meant to show system piping concept only, the installer is responsible for all equipment and detailing required by local codes.

**NOTICE**

System flow should always remain higher than the required flow for the boiler(s) when the boiler(s) is in operation to prevent short cycling and high limit issues.

# DHW / Spa Tappings (Optional)

## Pump sizing

The AQUAS has a single pump for the pool heat exchanger along with an additional pump for a DHW/Spa loop.

### Example:

Boiler: FB2001

A  $\Delta T$  of 40° requires a flow through the heat exchanger of 96 GPM. The heat exchanger head loss is 1.3 ft. of head.

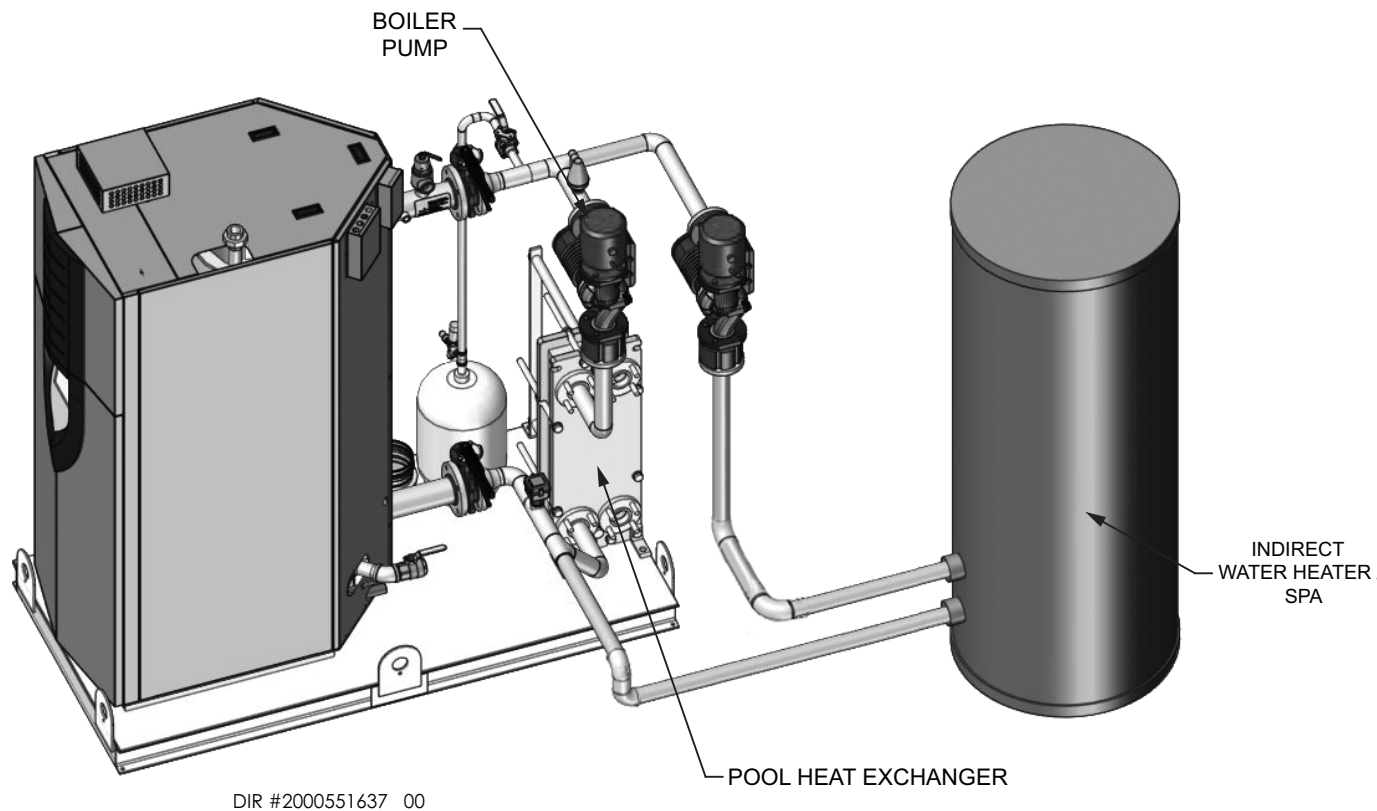
## Heater Pump

The pump that is factory supplied with the optional Auxiliary Heat Exchanger package is a Grundfos VersaFlo pump. It is factory-set at “Speed 3” which is the maximum speed (100%). “Speed 2” is 80% of the maximum speed and “Speed 1” is 60% of the maximum speed. The current speed selections appear in the terminal box window and the speed may be adjusted between the three possible settings.

It is recommended that a 30° - 35° Delta T be maintained across the boiler side of the Auxiliary HEX. Refer to Table D for HEX specific pump speed settings.

TABLE D		
Auxiliary Heat Exchanger	Part Number	Optimal Pump Speed Settings
200,000 BTU	100061682	Speed 2 (80%)
400,000 BTU	100147366	
650,000 BTU	100147368	Speed 3 (100%)
1,000,000 BTU	100147369	

Figure 11 Piping Connections for DHW / Spa





The Home Screen displays the available basic system information. It is divided into the following sections: Status, System, Boiler, Modulation, and Navigation.

**Figure 12 Home Screen**



## AQUAS Pool Setup

When the ON/OFF switch is turned to the ON position, the first screen visible on the LCD display will be the Home Screen. This screen displays the current status of the Crest boiler.

- The **Status** Section is located on the left of the screen and displays how the unit is currently running (i.e. Off, Standby, Blocking, and Lockout) including: the Power Button, current driving demand (i.e. Pool or DHW), the next Pool or DHW Setback scheduled, the reason for any blocking or lockout, and the current set point temperature with a button that allows you to change the set points.
- The **System** Section is located in the middle of the screen and displays exterior sensor data. If hooked up it will display the following: Outdoor Air, Hot Water Temp, System Supply Temperature, and System Return Temperature.
- The **Boiler** Section is located in the lower middle of the screen and displays sensor data for those sensors installed in the factory as follows: Inlet, Outlet and Delta Water Temperature, Outlet Water Temperature, Flue Temperature, Flame Currents, and Premix Air Temperatures.
- The **Modulation** Section is located on the right of the screen and displays the target modulation of the unit.
- The **Navigation** Section is located across the top of the screen. There are three (3) main sections located next to the Lochinvar icon: Home, View, and Setup. The Home Section is the screen shown above. The View Section takes you to several screens that allows you to view sensor data. The View Screens consists of Boiler, Modulation, Pump, Cascade, BMS/BAS, Graph, History, and Service Notes. The Setup Screen has several screens to aid in setting up the boiler. The Setup Screens consist of Set Points, Rapid Setup, Advance Setup, HW Night Setback, Service Maintenance, Service Notification, and BAS. There is also a HELP button located on the right side of the screen along with an expanded HELP option (About, Save/Load Parameters - also known as Loch'n Load, System Update, and Wifi Setup).

## Cascade

When multiple boilers are installed, they can be wired together in a cascade sequence. A maximum of eight boilers can be controlled from a single control. In this application one boiler would be designated as the Leader control and all others would be designated as Member controls.

Once the Leader boiler receives a call for heat from the Enable input or 0 - 10 VDC input, ModBus, or BACnet, the control will determine what the set point will be.

If the water temperature at the controlling sensor is less than the set point + the turn-off offset - the off-on differential, the control will initiate a call for heat on the Cascade (see the Crest Service Manual for an explanation of the offset and differential). The Leader will energize the lead boiler on the Cascade. For a new startup, this will be the Leader boiler.

### Efficiency optimization

Efficiency optimization is chosen when the application is such that overall heating efficiency is most important. The Cascade will fire the boilers in a way that is the most efficient. This allows more boilers to fire at one time, at a lower rate, thus more efficient. This Cascade is **NOT** allowed in a common vent application.

### Lead/Lag

The Lead/Lag method is chosen when the application requires firing as few boilers at a time as possible. This method will not bring on another boiler until the current number of boilers cannot meet the demand. This Cascade is also ***required*** when cascading boilers in a common vent application.

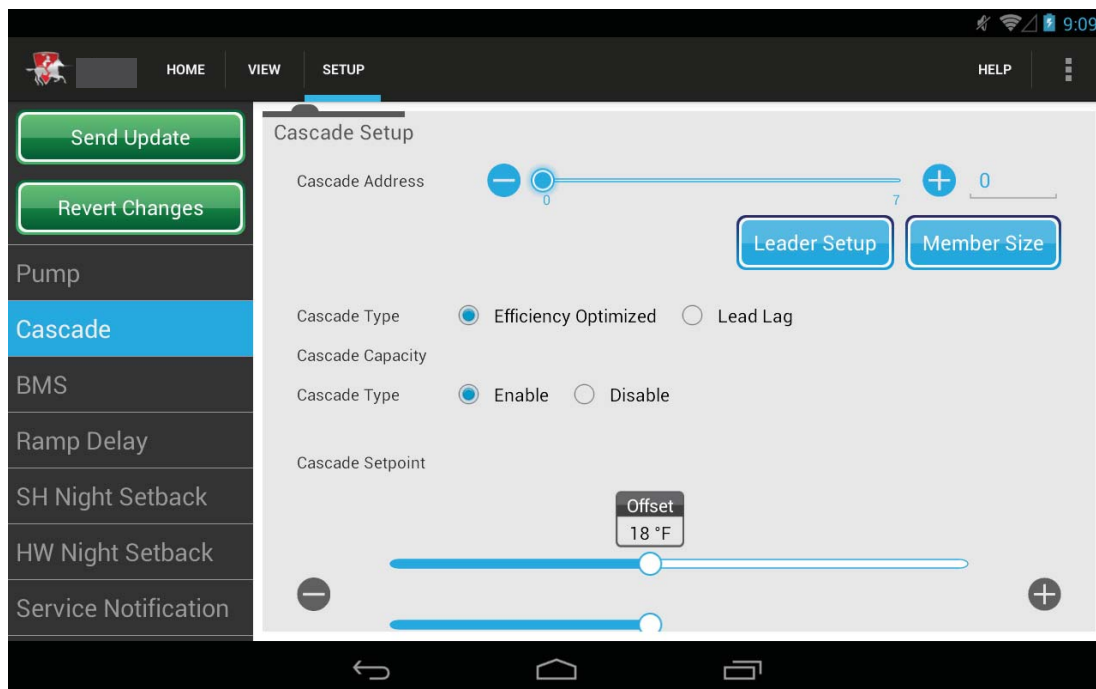
The parameters for both types of Cascade are adjustable. Reference the Crest Service Manual for a more detailed description of these adjustments.

### Sequence of the cascade

To equalize the run time of all boilers on the Cascade, the firing sequence will automatically be changed at set intervals.

For the first 24 hours after initializing the Cascade, the sequence will be changed every hour. After that the sequence will be changed once every 24 hours.

## Cascade Parameters Screen:



### Cascade Address

The boiler designated as the Leader needs to be programmed with address 0. All the Member boilers require addresses from 1 to 7, and the addresses must be different for each Member. The addresses can be in any order, regardless of the order in which the units are wired together. The outdoor air (if used) and system supply sensor must be connected to the Leader boiler.

### Cascade Status

The boiler is part of a group of units sequenced together. The designated Leader unit determines the total output needed from the group based on the set point and controlling sensor reading. It assigns portions of the output to itself (Leader) and the Member units. When Cascade is active, each boiler in the group requires a unique address.

### Cascade Set point Offset

This parameter determines how much the temperature can go above set point before the lead boiler will turn off.

### Cascade Set point Differential

This parameter determines how much the temperature must go below the turn-off temperature (Set point + Offset) before the lead boiler turns on.

## Configuration of the cascade

**Note:** For more detailed instructions, please refer to the Crest Service Manual.

When installed in a Cascade system, the individual controls must be programmed for Cascade operation. Access the Cascade Setup options as follows:

1. Press the SETUP button on the top of the display screen.
2. Enter the installer password.

3. Scroll through the scrolling menu feature to access the Cascade option.
4. Press the CASCADE button.
5. Once all the updates are complete, press the SEND UPDATE button at the top of the screen to save changes.

**Note:** The SEND UPDATE button must be pressed to ensure proper programming of the controls. Failure to press the SEND UPDATE button will require all changes to be reprogrammed.

## Sequence of operation

1.	Upon a call for heat, the control turns on the appropriate pumps (boiler pump for a pool heating call, HW pump for a DHW call).
2.	The control confirms that the low water cutoff contacts are closed and energizes the louvers (optional) and damper (optional) relays.
3.	The control confirms that the gas pressure switch, blocked drain switch, limits, louver proving switch (optional) and damper proving switch (optional) contacts close. The Pre-Purge cycle begins.
4.	The control confirms the blower is up to the desired speed, and the air pressure switch is closed.
5.	Once the Pre-Purge cycle is complete, the control lowers the blower speed, closes the air metering valve, initiates sparking of the ignition electrode, and opens the gas valve.
6.	After a short wait, the control stops sparking and checks for the presence of flame current through the flame sense electrodes.
7.	If flame is not detected after the sparking ends, the control will perform a postpurge, then start another prepurge cycle and try to light the burner again.
8.	If the control detects flame current, the control will hold the blower speed constant for a few seconds to allow the flame to stabilize, then begin modulating the firing rate in order to maintain the controlling sensor to the desired set point temperature.
9.	If the current call for heat is for pool heating and a HW call for heat becomes active, the control will turn on the HW pump relay output, then turn off the boiler pump. It will then modulate the blower speed in order to maintain the outlet temperature to the desired HW outlet set point temperature (Normal Mode Only).
10.	If the boiler is unable to maintain the desired set point using gas valve 1, control will transition to the larger gas valve 2. The blower will modulate to a fixed speed and the air metering valve will start to open. As it opens, gas valve 2 will be turned on and gas valve 1 will be turned off. If the flame should be lost at any time during this process, the control will immediately try to reignite the burner. Once the air metering valve is fully open and the flame is confirmed to be present, the control will hold the fan speed constant for a few seconds in order to allow the flame to stabilize. The fan speed will then modulate as needed to maintain the set point. If the flame is not present when the air metering valve is fully open, the boiler will go through a complete shutdown and restart of the burner. If the heat load should decrease sufficiently, a similar process is used to transition from gas valve 2 to gas valve 1.
11.	Once both the pool heating and HW calls for heat are satisfied, the control will turn off the gas valve and begin the Post-Purge cycle. Any pumps that are running will begin their respective Pump Delay cycles. The air metering valve will be opened.
12.	At the end of the Post-Purge cycle, the louver relay contacts will de-energize.
13.	At the end of the Pump Delay cycle(s), the pump(s) will be turned off.

# Pool Heat Exchanger Maintenance

## ⚠ WARNING

To avoid hand injuries from sharp edges, protective gloves should always be worn when handling plates and protective sheets.

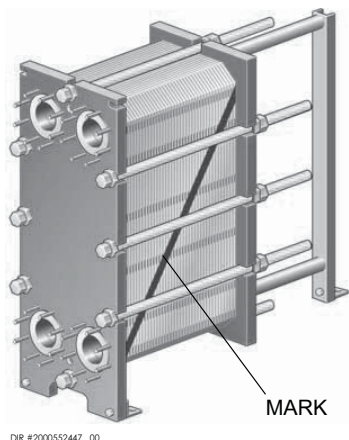
## ⚠ WARNING

If the heat exchanger is hot, wait until it has cooled down to about 104°F (40°C).

### Opening the heat exchanger

1. Drain the plate heat exchanger.
2. Inspect the sliding surfaces of the carrying bar and wipe clean.
3. Mark the outside of the plate assembly with a diagonal line to facilitate proper reassembly (FIG. 13).

**Figure 13** Mark Location on Plate Assembly

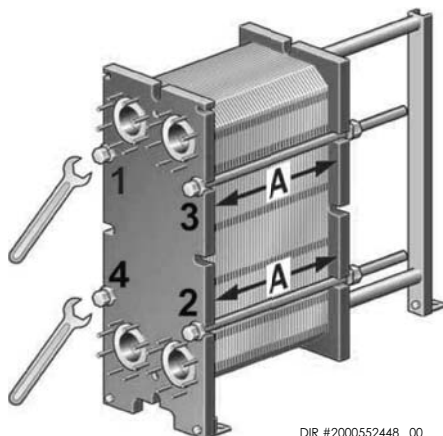


4. Measure and make note of dimension A (FIG. 14).
5. Loosen and remove all bolts except for the four (4) bolts at the positions indicated below. Use the remaining four (4) bolts to open the plate pack according to the following scheme:

Step	Bolt Number	To Dimension
1	1-2-3-4	1.05A
2	1-2 or 3-4	Opening

**NOTE:** Ensure that the plate and pressure plate are always in parallel. Skewing the pressure plate during opening must not exceed 10 mm (2 turns per bolt) across the width and 25 mm (5 turns per bolt) vertically.

**Figure 14** Measure Across the Plate Assembly



6. Open the plate pack by letting the pressure plate glide on the carrying bar. If plates are to be numbered, do this before removing the plates. Plates need not be removed if cleaning is done using water only (i.e., without cleaning agent).

## ⚠ WARNING

The plate pack may still contain a small residual amount of liquid after draining. Depending on the type of product and type of installation, special arrangements may be necessary to avoid damages to personnel and equipment (e.g., drainage box).

### Manual cleaning of the heat exchanger

1. Remove deposits from the plates using a soft brush and running water.  
**NOTE:** Plate removal is not required if deposits are removable by water and a brush.
2. Rinse with water using a high pressure hose.
3. If deposits are not removable with water and a brush, the plates must be removed from the plate heat exchanger. Brush the plates with a cleaning agent and rinse with water.

## NOTICE

Be careful not to damage the gasket during manual cleaning.

**Table E** Cleaning Agents - Incrustation, Scaling

Incrustation - Scaling	Sediment	Cleaning Agent
Calcium	Corrosion products	Nitric acid
Calcium sulphate	Metal oxides	Sulfamic acid
Silicates	Silt	Citric acid
	Alumina	Phosphoric acid
	Diatomaceous organisms and their excrement of various colors	Complexing agents (EDTA, NTA), Sodium polyphosphates
Concentration Max 4%		
Temperature Max 140°F (60°C)		

**Table F** Cleaning Agents - Biological Growth, Slime

Biological Growth - Slime	Cleaning Agent
Bacteria	Sodium hydroxide
Nematodes	Sodium carbonate
Protozoa	Cleaning effect can be considerably increased by the addition of small quantities of hypochlorite or agents for the formation of complexes and surfactants.
Concentration Max 4%	
Temperature Max 176°F (80°C)	

**Table G** Cleaning Agents - Oil Residues, Asphalt, Fats

Deposit	Cleaning Agent
Oil residues Asphalt Fats	Paraffinic naphta-based solvent (e.g., kerosine)  <b>NOTE:</b> Gaskets made of EPDM rubber swell in these materials. Contact time should be limited to 30 minutes.

**CAUTION**

The following solutions should not be used:

- Ketones (e.g., Acetone, Methyl ethyl ketone, Methyl isobutyl ketone)
- Esters (e.g., Ethyl acetate, Butyl acetate)
- Halogenated hydrocarbons (e.g. Chloro-thene, Carbon tetrachloride, Freons)
- Aromatics (e.g., Benzene, Toulene)

**Closing the heat exchanger**

1. Ensure that all sealing surfaces are clean.
2. Use a steel wire brush to clean the threads of the bolts. Lubricate the threads using a thin layer of grease.
3. Attach gaskets to the plates and ensure that all gaskets are properly attached.
4. Insert the plates with the herringbone pattern positioned in alternating directions and with the gaskets turned towards the frame plate.
5. Press the plate assembly together. Follow the two-step process below to tighten the plate assembly. Ensure that the frame plate and pressure plate are always parallel.

Step	Bolt Number	To Dimension
1	1-2 or 3-4	1.10A
2	1-2-3-4	A

Tighten the two (2) diagonal pairs of bolts alternately until the plate package measures 1.10A (FIG. 15). Tighten the middle pair of bolts and the upper and lower bolts.

**NOTICE**

The actual measurement must never be less than Dimension A (FIG. 14).

**Pressure test after maintenance**

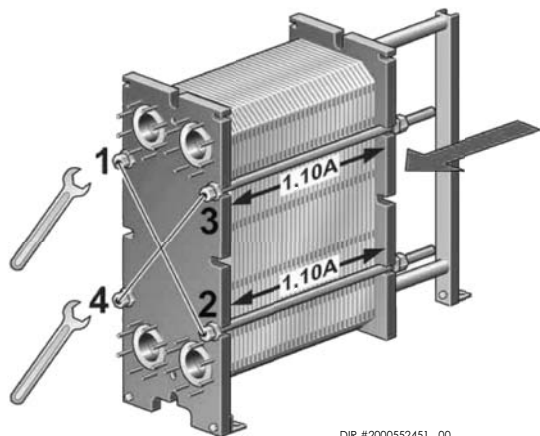
Whenever plates or gaskets have been removed, inserted, or exchanged, it is strongly recommended to perform a pressure test to confirm the internal and external sealing functions of the PHE before starting-up the unit. During this test, one side must be tested at a time with the other side open to the atmosphere.

Pressure testing should be performed at a pressure equal to the operating pressure of the actual unit, but never above the design pressure as stated on the nameplate.

The recommended test time is 10 minutes.

Please note that PHE units for refrigeration applications and units with media that will not mix with water must be dried after hydrostatic pressure testing.

Please consult the local office / representative of the supplier for advice on the pressure testing procedure.

**Figure 15** Tighten the Bolts

DIR #2000552451 00



## Notes

