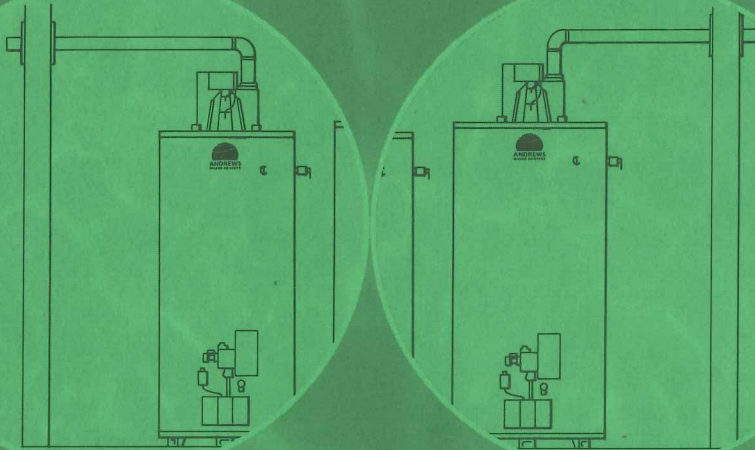


**ANDREWS  
WATER HEATERS**



**INSTALLATION  
GUIDE,  
OPERATION  
AND SERVICE  
MANUAL**

**NATURAL GAS  
FIRED STORAGE  
WATER HEATERS**

**Models RFF190  
RFF280**

*'A' Series*

**THIS MANUAL MUST BE KEPT WITH THE APPLIANCE**

Part No. E184



Reproduction of any information in this publication by any method is not permitted unless prior written approval has been obtained from Andrews Water Heaters.

Andrews Storage Water Heaters have been designed and manufactured to comply with current International standards of safety. In the interests of the health and safety of personnel and the continued safe, reliable operation of the equipment, safe working practices must be employed at all times. The attention of U.K. users is drawn to their responsibilities under the Health and Safety Regulations 1993.

All installation and service on the Andrews Water Heater must be carried out by properly qualified personnel, and therefore no liability can be accepted for any damage or malfunction caused as a result of intervention by unauthorised personnel.

The Andrews Water Heaters policy is one of continuous product improvement, and therefore the information in this manual, whilst completely up to date at the time of publication, may be subject to revision without prior notice.

Further information and assistance can be obtained from:

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**THE ANDREWS WATER HEATERS COVERED IN THIS MANUAL  
ARE FOR USE WITH NATURAL GAS ONLY**

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## GENERAL INFORMATION

The Andrews Water Heater has been designed for use with NATURAL GAS only and is manufactured to give an efficient, reliable and long service life.

To ensure the continued, trouble-free operation of your heater at maximum efficiency, it is essential that correct installation, commissioning, operation and service procedures are carried out strictly in accordance with the instructions given in this manual. By law, installation and commissioning of the heater must be carried out by properly qualified personnel.

The heater(s) must be installed in accordance with the following requirements;  
The current GAS SAFETY (INSTALLATION AND USE) REGULATIONS  
The current BUILDING REGULATIONS  
The Water Supply (WATER FITTINGS) REGULATIONS 1999

Additionally, installation should be performed in accordance with all relevant requirements of the Gas Supplier, Local Authority and recommendations of the British Standards and Codes of Practice detailed below.

## BRITISH STANDARDS AND CODES OF PRACTICE

BS 6700: 1997	Specification for design, installation, testing and maintenance of services supplying water for domestic use within buildings and their curtilages. This standard supersedes the following British Standards and Codes of Practice: CP99, CP310, CP324, 202, CP342 Part 2, Centralised Hot Water Supply.
BS 5440	Installation of flues and ventilation for gas appliances of rated output not exceeding 60kW.
Part 1:2000	Specification for installation of flues.
Part 2:1989	Specification for installation of ventilation for gas appliances.
BS 5546:1990	Installation of gas hot water supplies for domestic purposes.
BS 6891	Installation of low pressure gas pipework of up to 28mm in domestic premises.
BS 7206:1990	Specification for unvented hot water storage units and packages.
I/M2	Purging procedures for non-domestic gas installations.
I/M5	Soundness testing procedures for industrial and commercial gas installations.
I/M11	Flues for commercial and industrial gas fired boilers and air heaters.
I/M16	Notes on installation of gas pipework (excluding 25mm and below).

**NOTE:** Consideration should be given to amendments or updates to the above standards.



It is the duty of manufacturers and suppliers of products for use at work to ensure, so far as is practicable, that such products are safe and without risk to health when properly used and to make available to users, adequate information about their safe and proper operation.

Andrews Water Heaters should only be used in the manner and purpose for which they were intended and in accordance with the instructions in this manual. Although the heaters have been manufactured with paramount consideration to safety, certain basic precautions specified in this manual must be taken by the user.

It is imperative that all users of the heater must be provided with all the information and instruction necessary to ensure correct and safe operation.

## **HEALTH AND SAFETY REGULATIONS 1993**

Water systems in buildings have been associated with outbreaks of Legionnaires' Disease, particularly in health care facilities where occupants are significantly more susceptible to infection.

In recognition of the risks in hospitals, a Code of Practice for the Control of Legionellae in Health Care premises has been issued by the Department of Health (1991). Codes of Practice applicable to other premises have been published by other organisations, principally the Health and Safety Executive (HS)(G70) and the Chartered Institute of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE, TM13).

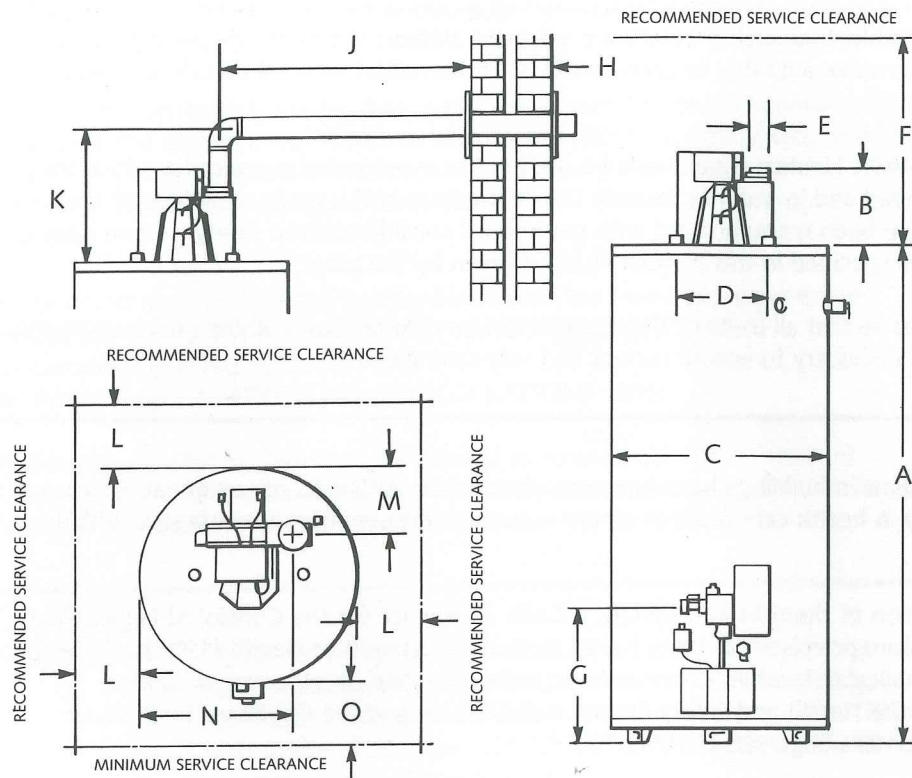
All Codes of Practice draw attention to the design and operation of water systems with reference to avoidance of factors that favour colonisation by Legionellae bacteria. These factors include stagnation, lukewarm conditions (20°C to 45°C) and the accumulation of debris, scale and corrosion in the base of tanks and calorifiers.

Andrews Water Heaters has commissioned an independent evaluation of their products to investigate their resistance to build-up of legionellae bacteria.

Experiments were conducted to determine whether, following a substantial challenge by legionellae pneumophila, after overnight and stagnation conditions, the system was rendered free from viable recoverable legionellae. It was found that at 61°C, following a challenge of approximately 107 organisms per litre, within one hour, more than 99.999% of organisms had been killed. After a subsequent stagnation period, sampling did not reveal any residual contamination. The design of the base of the water heater precludes legionellae colonisation, even after build-up of debris. The burner positioning ensures that the water at the bottom of the heater reaches the same, or higher temperature as in the rest of the heater.

Based on data obtained through experiment, the Andrews Water Heater can be described as legionellae resistant as it is considered unlikely that, at the temperature tested, the organism would colonise the water heater and present a possible health risk.

## **EFFECTIVENESS IN COMBATING LEGIONELLAE**



**Fig 1.**

**APPLIANCE DIMENSIONS**

MODEL		RFF190	RFF280
A	mm inches	1448 57	1524 60
B	mm inches	267 10½	267 10½
C	mm inches	559 22	660 26
D	mm inches	279 11	279 11
E	mm inches	80 3	80 3
F	mm inches	1397 55	1397 55
G	mm inches	356 14	395 15½
H	mm Min - Max inches Min - Max	150 - 300 6 - 12	150 - 300 6 - 12
J	mm Min - Max inches Min - Max	1676 - 7000 66 - 276	1676 - 4000 66 - 156
K	mm inches	419 16½	419 16½
L	mm inches	305 12	305 12
M	mm inches	171 6¾	222 8¾
N	mm inches	394 14	444 17½
O	mm inches	610 24	610 24

ANDREWS MODEL NO.		RFF190	RFF280
Storage Capacity	litre gallons	190 42	280 62
Recovery thro' 44°C/80°F	l/h gal/h	291 64	<del>339</del> 75
Heat Input	kW Btu/hr	19.5 66,534	23 78,476
Gas Flow Rate	m <sup>3</sup> /hr ft <sup>3</sup> /hr	1.82 64.3	2.15 76
Flue Gas Temp. (Approx)	°C °F	70 158	70 158
Inlet & Flow Connections	R R (in BSPT/Ext)	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
Return Connection	R (in BSP/Int) Rp (in BSP P/Int)	3/4 3/4	3/4 3/4
Weight Empty	kg lb	75 165	132 292
Weight Full	kg lb	273 603	418 908
Hydraulic Working Pressure (Max)	bar psi	10 150	10 150
Hydraulic Working Pressure (Min)	bar psi	0.3 4.3	0.3 4.3
U/V System Nominal Working Pressure	bar psi	3.5 50.8	3.5 50.8
U/V System Max Working Pressure	bar psi	5.0 72.5	5.0 72.5
Gas Family	1 <sub>2</sub> H (Natural)		
Gas Connection	Rp BSPT	1/2 1/2	1/2 1/2
Burner Pressure	mbar wg	10.0 4.0	10.0 4.0
Injector Diameter	mm in	3.81 0.150	3.98 0.157
Shipping Weight	kg lb	84 185	144 317
Shipping Dimension Carton H x W x D	mm in	1785 x 600 x 660 70 x 24 x 26	1840 x 680 x 755 72 x 27 x 30
Natural Ventilation (High/Low)	cm <sup>2</sup> in <sup>2</sup>	62.5/125 9.7/19.4	80/160 12.4/24.8
Mains Voltage	220/240 - IP20		
Frequency	50Hz		
Power Consumption	236W		
Fuse	5 amp		



**INTRODUCTION**

THE LAW REQUIRES THAT INSTALLATION IS CARRIED OUT BY A PROPERLY QUALIFIED PERSON

Install in accordance with current British Standard Code of Practice 342 part 2 and British Standards 5440, 5546, 6644, 6700, 6798 and 6891.

**LOCATION**

The location chosen for the heater must permit the provision of a satisfactory flue and an adequate air supply.

The heater must not be installed in a room which contains a bath or a shower and must not be installed in a bedroom or bedsitting room.

A clearance of 300mm (12in) should be left around the heater for fitting and servicing purposes and 762mm (30in) above the heater for removal of the flue baffle. The above clearances are recommended for ease of servicing. They can be reduced if necessary but a clearance of 300mm (12in) must be left in front of heater for access to the burner and controls. The flue baffle clearance should also be maintained if possible to avoid servicing problems.

The floor on which the heater is installed must be flat, level and of sufficient strength to withstand the weight of the heater when filled with water, and should satisfy the requirements of the Local Authority & Building Regulations.

Any combustible material adjacent to the heater must be so placed or shielded as to ensure that its temperature does not exceed 65°C (150°F).

**FLUE SYSTEM**

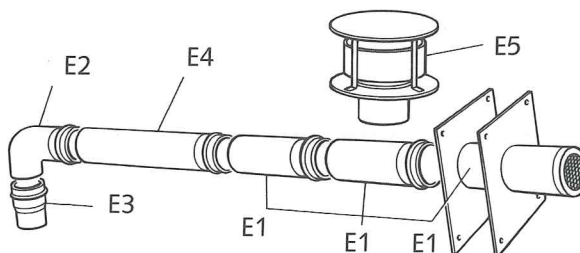
Detailed recommendations for flueing are given in British Gas booklet IM/11 and BS 5440 part 1. The following notes are intended to give general guidance:

- Route. The route of the flue is not critical but, when planning horizontal runs, potential condensate traps must be avoided.  
When calculating maximum flue runs, a reduction must be made of 1 metre run per 90° elbow and a 1/2 metre run per 45° elbow.
- Existing chimney. If using an existing brick chimney, it must be swept clean before connecting the new flue and must be suitably lined with an approved lining.
- Location. The siting of the flue terminal is not critical with respect to the performance of the unit. However, areas where the discharge of combustion products would cause a nuisance should be avoided.

In accessible positions a suitable guard should be provided.

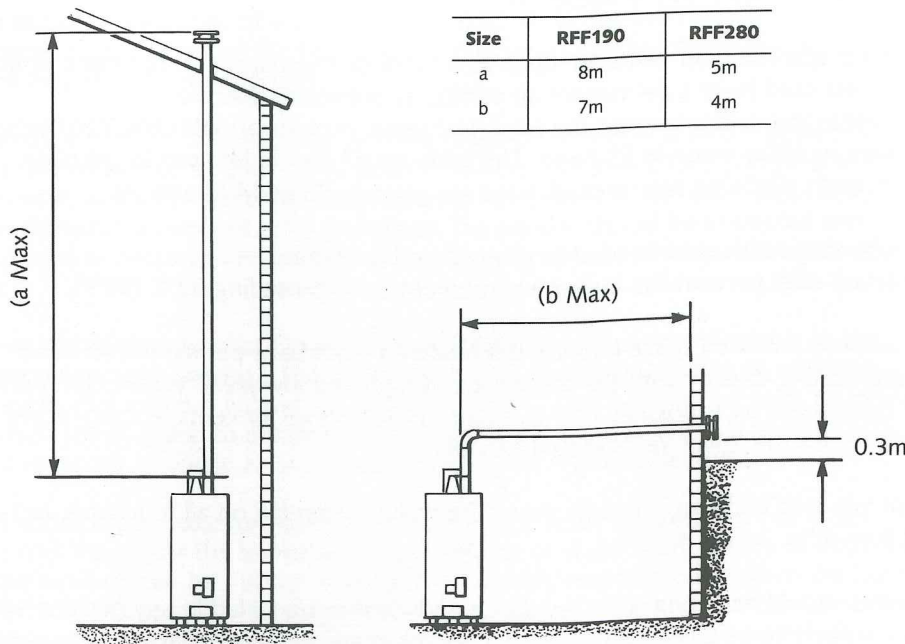
**RFF190 & RFF280 FLUE FITTING INSTRUCTIONS**

1. Fit spigot adaptor E3 to heater flue spigot in the direction shown. Note! Fire resistant silicon sealant should be used on this joint.
2. Fit elbow E2 into spigot adaptor E3 for horizontal flue routes or E4 for vertical flue routes.
3. Fit E4 and or E1 into E2 to give required length of flue route. Refer to manual for maximum horizontal and vertical flue routes.
4. Determine correct position and fit outer wall plate using 4 screws and rawplugs provided. Cut flue sleeve to suit wall thickness and fit flue pipe through wall to outer wall plate. Fit inner wall plate and fix using 4 screws and rawplugs provided.
5. The lengths of flue pipe may be cut to obtain correct length of flue route required.
6. On vertical flue installations it is important to fit the correct flue terminal E5 supplied by Andrews Water Heaters.
7. For further information contact Andrews Technical Dept.



**Components  
supplied  
in Flue Kit**

**FLUE SYSTEM**



**Fig 2.  
Typical Flue  
Installation**

Detailed recommendations for air supply are given in BS 5440 part 2.

The following notes are intended to give general guidance:

Where the heater is to be installed in a room or internal space the heater requires the room or internal space containing it to have a permanent air vent. The vent must be either direct to outside air or to an adjacent room or internal space which must itself have a permanent vent of at least the same size direct to outside air. The minimum effective area of the permanent air vent(s) required is as follows:

$$5 \text{ cm}^2 \text{ per kW in excess of } 7 \text{ kW}$$

Where the heater is to be installed in a compartment, permanent air vents are required in the compartment at high and low level. These air vents must either communicate with a room or internal space or be direct to outside air.

The minimum effective areas of the permanent air vents required in the compartment are as follows:-

Position of Air Vents	Air Vent Areas	
	Air from room or internal space	Air direct from outside
High Level	10 cm <sup>2</sup> per kW	5cm <sup>2</sup> per kW
Low level	20cm <sup>2</sup> per kW	10cm <sup>2</sup> per kW

**AIR SUPPLY**

**AIR SUPPLY**

**Note:** - Both air vents must communicate with the same room or internal space or must both be on the same wall to outside air.

Where compartment air vents are open to a room or internal space, the room or internal space must itself have a permanent air vent(s) as previously specified. For multiple installations where the total heat input exceeds 60 kW (204,720 Btu's/hr), reference must be made to BS 6644. The table on p7 should be used to calculate requirements. Detailed recommendations are given in BS 6644 Clause 19.

The following notes are intended to give general guidance. Ventilation shall prevent the heater environment from exceeding 32°C (90°F).

The purpose provided space housing the heater(s) must have permanent air vents communicating directly with the outside air, at high and low level. Where communication with the outside air is possible only by means of high level air vents, ducting down to floor level for the lower vents should be used.

For an exposed building, air vents should be fitted preferable on all four sides, but on at least two sides.

Air vents should have negligible resistance and must not be sited in any position where they are likely to be easily blocked or flooded or in any position adjacent to an extraction system which is carrying flammable vapour or other contaminated air.

**IMPORTANT**

The supply of air to a space housing the heater(s) by mechanical means should be:-

- (a) Mechanical inlet with natural extraction.
- (b) Mechanical inlet with mechanical extraction.

**NB - Natural inlet with mechanical extraction must not be used.**

Where a mechanical inlet and mechanical extraction system is used, the design extraction rate must not exceed one third of the design inlet rate. All mechanical ventilation systems must be fitted with automatic gas shut off safety systems which cut off the supply of gas to the heater(s) in the event of failure of either the inlet or extract fans.

The permanent air vents shall be sited away from any extract fans. Where an extract fan is fitted, check for spillage at the draught diverter as set out in BS 5440 part 1, appendix B. It may be necessary to increase the ventilation area to compensate for the extractor fan.

**NB - The vapours given off by halogen based compounds can, if drawn into the combustion air, cause corrosion of the Storage Vessel and premature failure of the thermocouple.**

If water heaters are to be installed in locations where halogens are likely to be present they should be isolated from such compounds and ventilated from and to outside, uncontaminated, atmosphere.

Some of the vulnerable areas are listed below:-

- (i) Hairdressing salons and adjoining rooms and basements.
- (ii) Establishments where dry cleaning solutions are used or stored.
- (iii) De-greasing plants using hydrocarbon solvents.
- (iv) Premises where refrigerant gases are used or stored.
- (v) Environments with dust laden atmosphere



**WATER QUALITY AND TREATMENT**

Where extreme conditions of water hardness exist, scale can form in any water heating equipment, especially when the heater is working under conditions of constant heavy demand and at high temperatures.

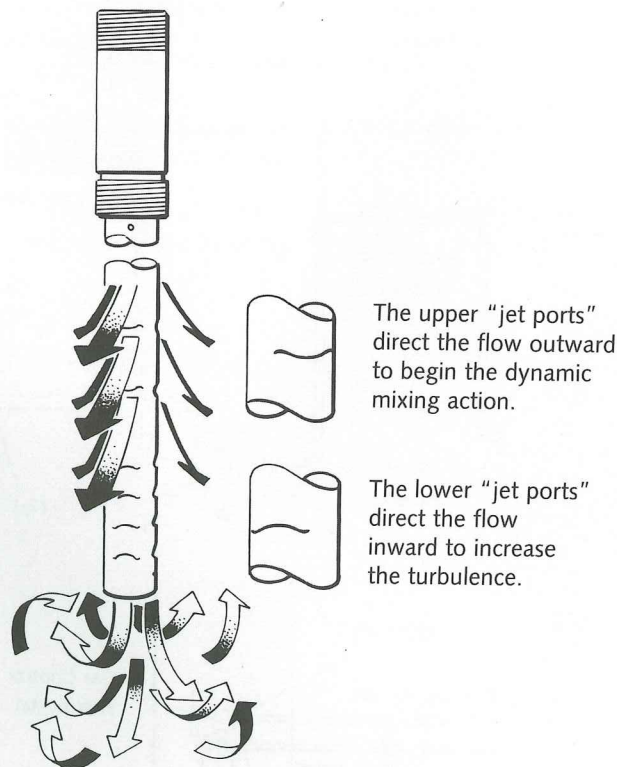
Each water heater is fitted with one or more magnesium anode(s) which protect the tank from corrosion caused by electrolytic action. Magnesium anodes are sacrificial in that they corrode as they protect. When the anode has eroded to less than 50% of its original diameter, it may not offer protection. The anodes should be inspected annually and replaced as necessary. Frequency of anode replacement will vary dependent on water quality.

Andrews Water Heaters offer Correx™ UP powered anodes as an alternative to the standard magnesium anodes. These anodes do not need maintenance or replacement. The potentiostat which regulates the current to the Correx™ anode, features an indicator light which shows green to indicate correct function and red to indicate malfunction. These anodes are available as an optional extra on all Andrews heaters.

In hard water areas, scale formation can occur in hot water systems and hot water heaters and the higher the temperature and volume of water used, the more problematic the scale build-up can be. Water treatment is normally recommended when the hardness reaches 100 - 150ppm (7 - 10 degrees Clark) and above. This problem can be minimised by reducing the water temperature in the heater and by fitting suitable water pre-treatment equipment.

**When installing Andrews Water Heaters in hard water areas we would recommend that a water treatment specialist is consulted.**

How the system works



The heater is fitted with the Hydrojet Total Performance System incorporated in the cold inlet dip tube. The tube is designed to increase turbulence and reduce sediment build up, reduce thermal stacking and increase delivery.

**WATER CONNECTIONS - GENERAL**

**HYDROJET SYSTEM**

## WATER CONNECTIONS - VENTED SYSTEMS

The water heater must be supplied from a cold water feed cistern and the hot water supply pipe must be fitted with an open vent pipe in accordance with BS 5546. Local regulations and bye-laws must be observed when installing the system but typical water service layouts are shown in Figs. 3 and 6.

The cold water feed cistern must have an actual capacity greater than the hourly recovery rate of the heater or heaters to which it is fitted, the minimum actual capacity allowed for a feed cistern is 227 litres (50 gall).

The actual cistern capacity is the capacity to the normal water line of the cistern. All cisterns used should be to the relevant British Standard and the distance from the normal water line to the top of the cistern should be as laid down by the water authorities.

The cold water inlet and hot water outlet are identified on top of the heater. Connect the cold water feed and hot water outlet to these nipples with union adaptors for ease of servicing. (See Servicing Section 4).

**CAUTION - DO NOT APPLY HEAT TO THESE NIPPLES IF MAKING CAPILLARY SOLDERED JOINTS AS THEY ARE FITTED WITH PLASTIC INSERTS. MAKE THE CAPILLARY JOINTS TO THE PIPES BEFORE CONNECTING TO THE HEATER. A DRAIN COCK IS SUPPLIED WITH THE HEATER AND THIS SHOULD BE FITTED TO THE APPROPRIATE BOSS AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWING.**

After installation of the water system open the main water supply valve, flush the system and fill the heater. Open the hot taps to allow air to escape from the system. When the system is free of air, close the taps and check for leaks at the gas control thermostat, drain cock and pipe connections at the top of the heater.

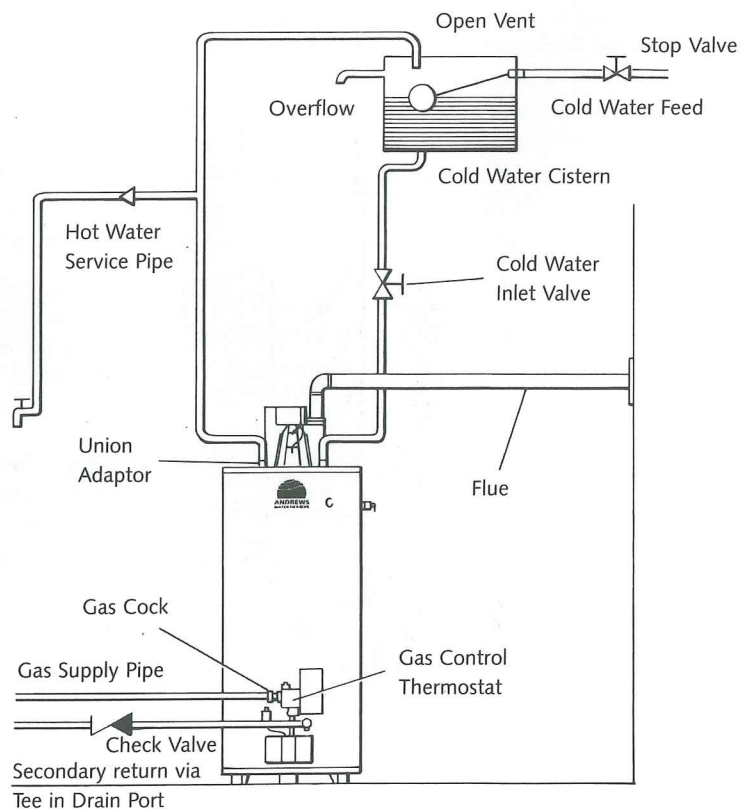


Fig 3.

When used in an unvented system, the Andrews storage water heater will supply hot water at a pressure of 3.5 bar (50.8 psi) providing this pressure is available at the mains feed. During conditions of no flow, whilst the burner is operating, the pressure of the system will rise to a maximum of 6 bar (87.0 psi).

When testing the system, it is recommended that a maximum test pressure of 8.62 bar (125 psi) be employed.

The Andrews range of storage water heaters can be used on unvented hot storage water systems with the addition, to the standard heater, of an "Unvented Systems Kit" Part No. B171 obtainable from Andrews Water Heaters.

All fittings and materials must be suitable for use with drinking water and listed in the current Water Research Centre "Materials and Fittings Directory".

Installation of unvented hot storage water systems must comply with Part G of Schedule 1 to the Building Regulations 1991.

Fig.4 p12 lists and illustrates the component parts of the Unvented Systems Kit.

Fig.5 p13 illustrates the general arrangement of the components.

The Wall Mounting Kit is available as an optional extra.

Item F4 must be fitted into the Temperature Relief port (see Fig.6, p13).

When assembling items F1 and F2 care must be taken to ensure that the flow arrows marked on the components are pointing in the direction of flow i.e. towards the water heater.

The cold water for services may be drawn from the 22mm compression port on item F1(a). The water pressure at this point will be similar to that available at the hot water outlet of the water heater. If port (a) is not used it should be sealed with the blanking plug supplied.

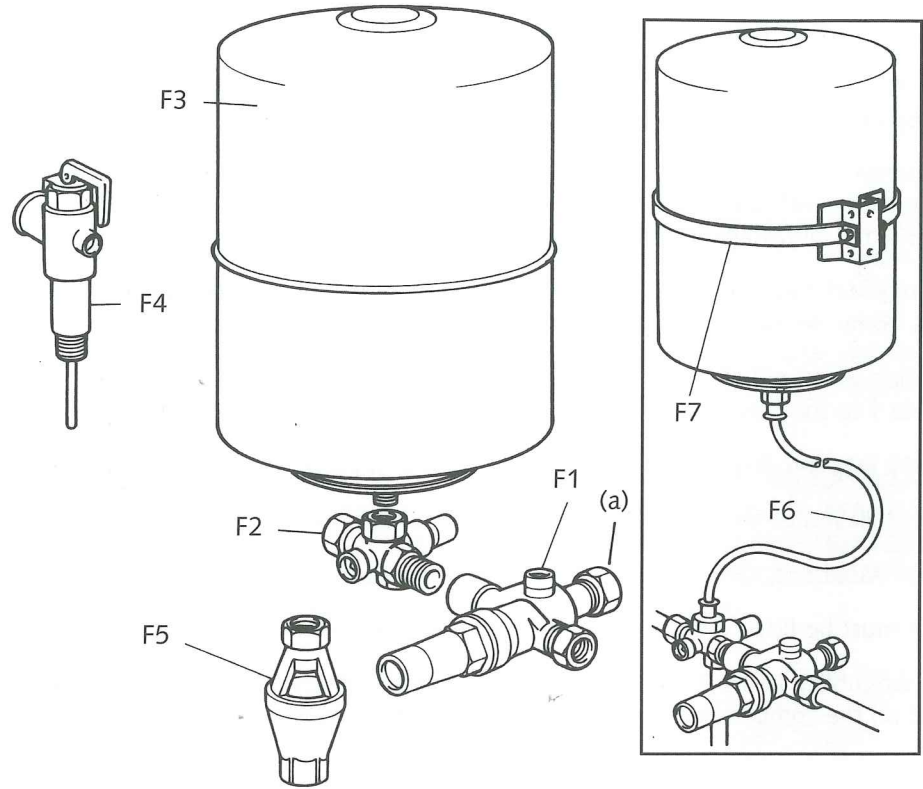
If higher flow rates are required for the cold water services a suitable "tee" fitting should be included in the pipework upstream of item F1.

The pipework fitted to both tundish outlets should be at least 28mm diameter and should be terminated at a suitable drain (see Building Regulations 1991, Approved Document G3).

## **WATER CONNECTIONS - UNVENTED SYSTEMS**

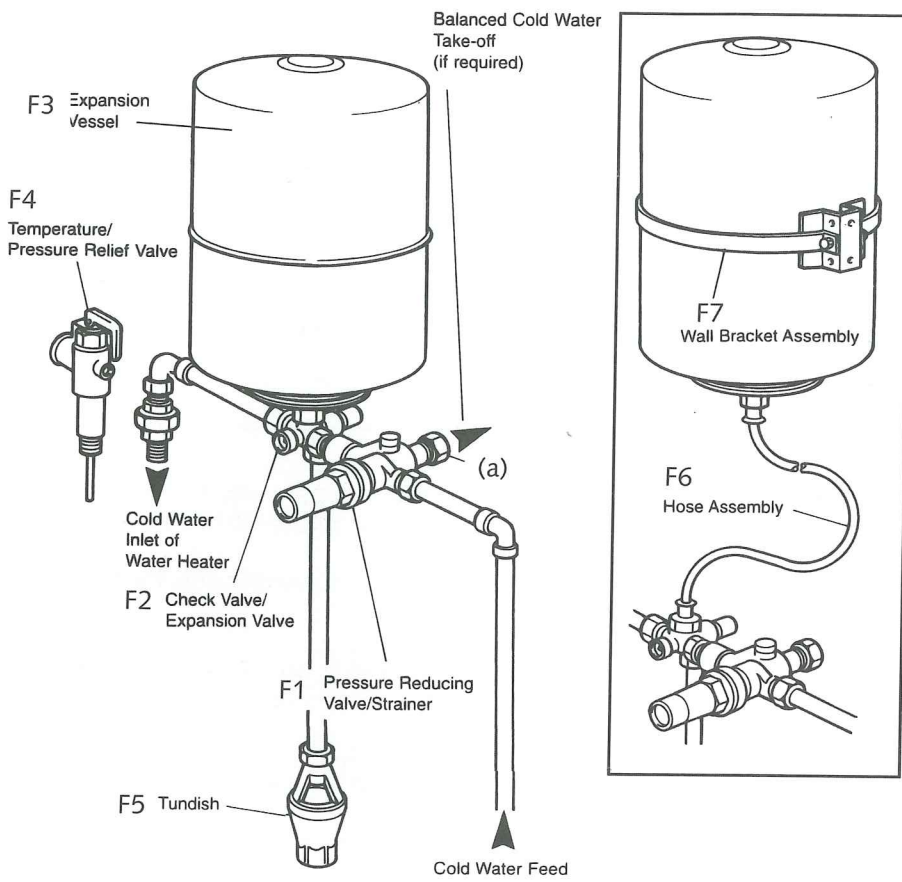


**Unvented Systems Kit**

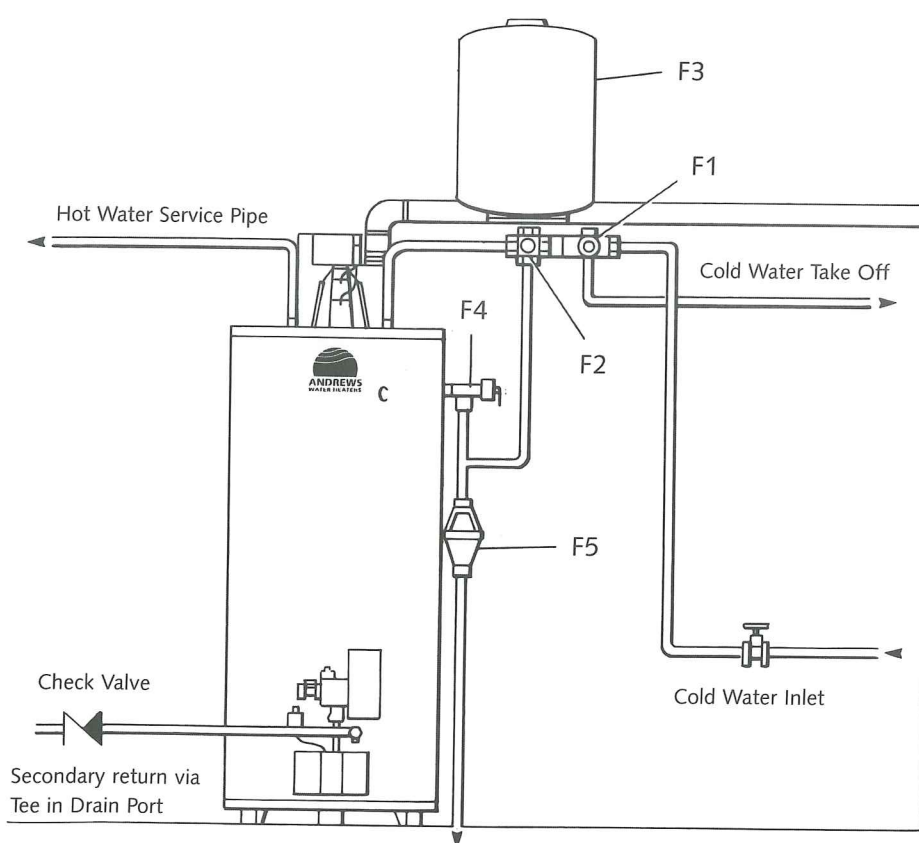


**Fig 4.**  
**Unvented**  
**Systems Kit**

Ref.	Part No.	Description	Qty
	B171	Unvented Systems Kit Complete	1
		Comprises	
F1	C780	Pressure Reducing Valve/Strainer	1
F2	C781	Check Valve / Expansion Valve	1
F3	C782	Expansion Vessel	1
F4	C456	Temperature/Pressure Relief Valve	1
F5	C783	Tundish	1
	B173	Wall Mounting Kit for Expansion Vessel	
		Comprises	
F6	C788	Hose Assembly	1
F7	C787	Wall Bracket Assembly	1



**Fig 5.**



**Fig 6.**

## **GAS CONNECTIONS**

THE APPLIANCE MUST ONLY BE USED WITH NATURAL GAS.

The installation of the gas supply should conform to the requirements of IM/16 published by British Gas p.l.c. or BS 6891. Jointing compound used must conform to BS 5292 pt 5.

**CAUTION - DO NOT APPLY HEAT IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE GAS CONTROL THERMOSTAT AS THIS WILL RESULT IN DAMAGE OCCURRING TO THE CONTROL.**

Fit a  $\frac{1}{2}$  gas supply cock immediately upstream of the gas control thermostat and connect to the gas supply. Pressure test the gas installation for soundness. If any doubt exists as to size of gas supply pipe, consult your local Gas Region.

It is recommended that a pressure test point is fitted on the input next to the gas supply valve.

---

## **ELECTRICAL SUPPLY**

The method of connection to the mains electricity supply should facilitate complete electrical isolation of the appliance preferably by use of an unswitched fused spur.

Alternatively, a fused double pole switch or fused spur box, serving only the heater, may be used.

The point of connection to the mains should be readily accessible and adjacent to the appliance.

Wiring external to the water heater must be installed in accordance with the I.E.E. Regulations for the wiring of buildings and to any local regulations that may apply.

The Heater is designed to run off a permanent 220/240V 1 Ph 50 Hz supply and the fuse rating is 5 Amp.



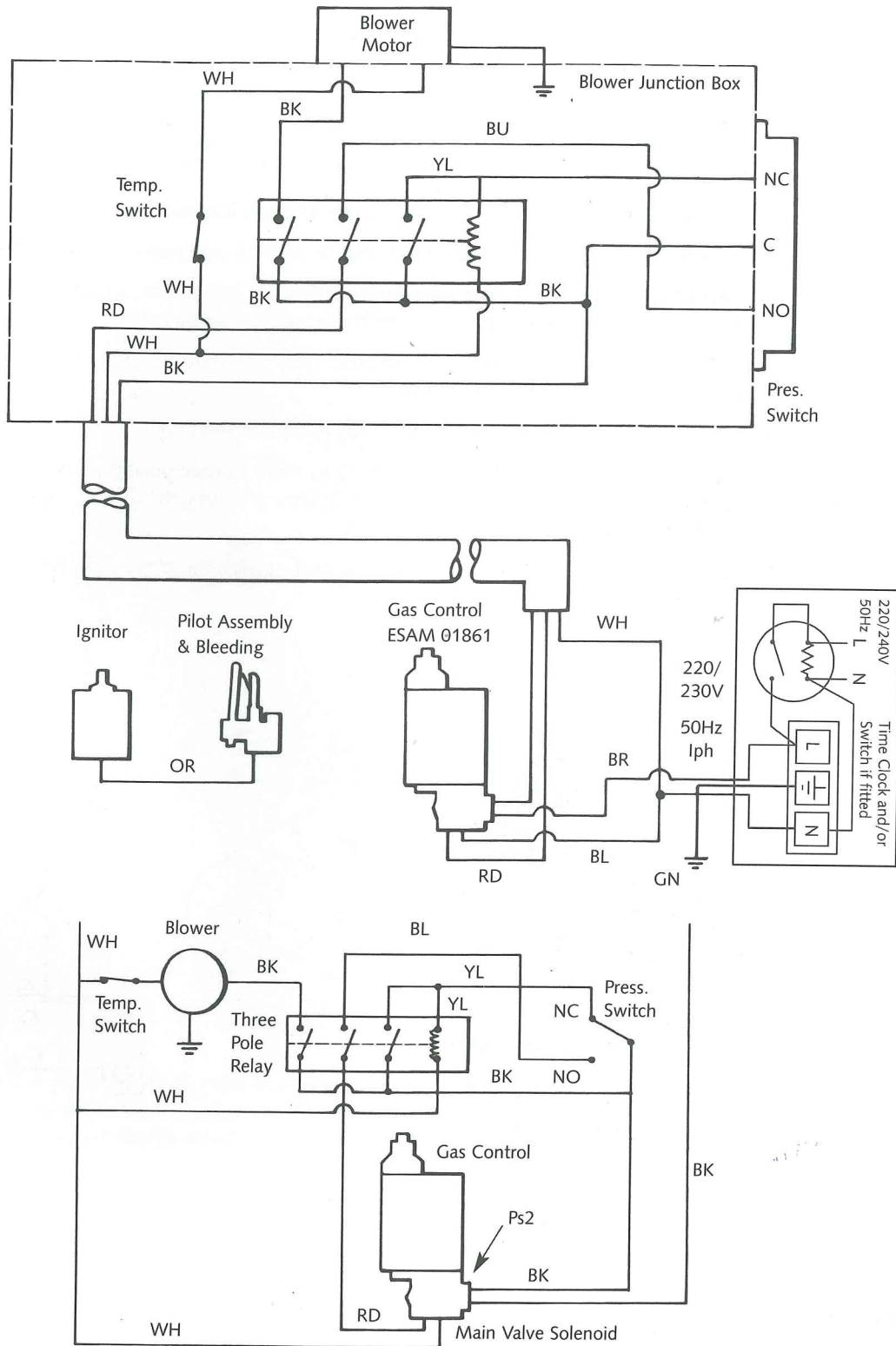


Fig 7.

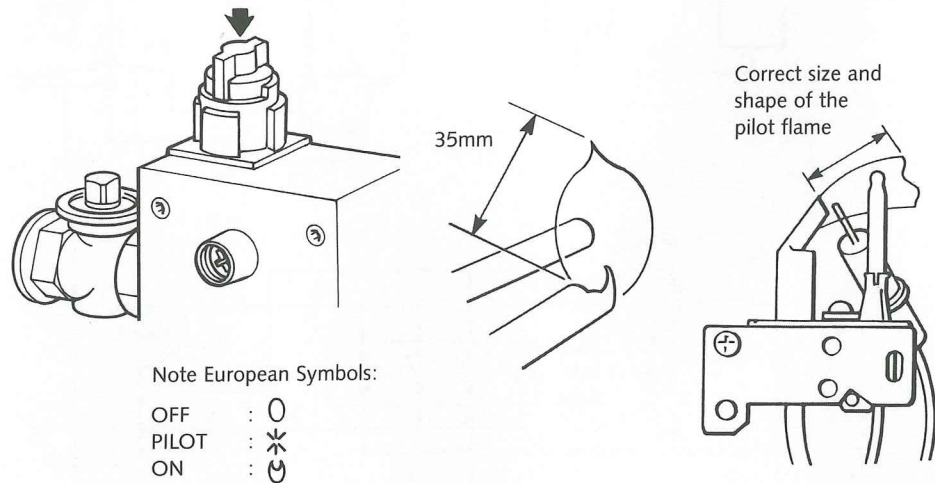
**WARNING - DO NOT SWITCH OFF HEATER ELECTRICAL SUPPLY UNLESS CARRYING OUT MAINTENANCE**

**CAUTION:** DO NOT OPERATE THE WATER HEATER UNTIL THE STORAGE VESSEL IS COMPLETELY FILLED WITH WATER, WITH WATER RUNNING FROM ALL HOT TAPS.

Open the main gas supply valve after all connections to the gas control thermostat are complete, and test all connections with soap solution.

**TO LIGHT THE BURNER**

1. Unhook and remove outer door. Slide inner door to the side on the RFF190 model, or swing open the sight hole on the RFF280 model.
2. Locate the pilot which is to the right or in front of the main burner.
3. Turn thermostat control knob (top knob) to pilot (front) position and hold down.
4. Depress piezo switch button repeatedly until pilot lights. This step may need to be repeated several times until the system is purged with gas.
5. Hold down thermostat knob for approximately one minute and release. Pilot should stay lit, if not repeat the operation
6. Set thermostat temperature (front knob) to desired setting.
7. Turn thermostat control knob (top knob) to main burner position (counter clockwise). The flue fan should start to run and the burner should light. If not, repeat this operation starting at step 2.
8. Once main burner is lit close inner door, or if applicable, close sight hole cover and replace outer door.



**Fig 8.**

**TO SHUT OFF THE BURNER**

**To Shut Off the Burner**

1. For short periods - Turn gas control knob to 'PILOT'.
2. For long periods - Turn gas control knob to 'OFF', turn off the gas cock.

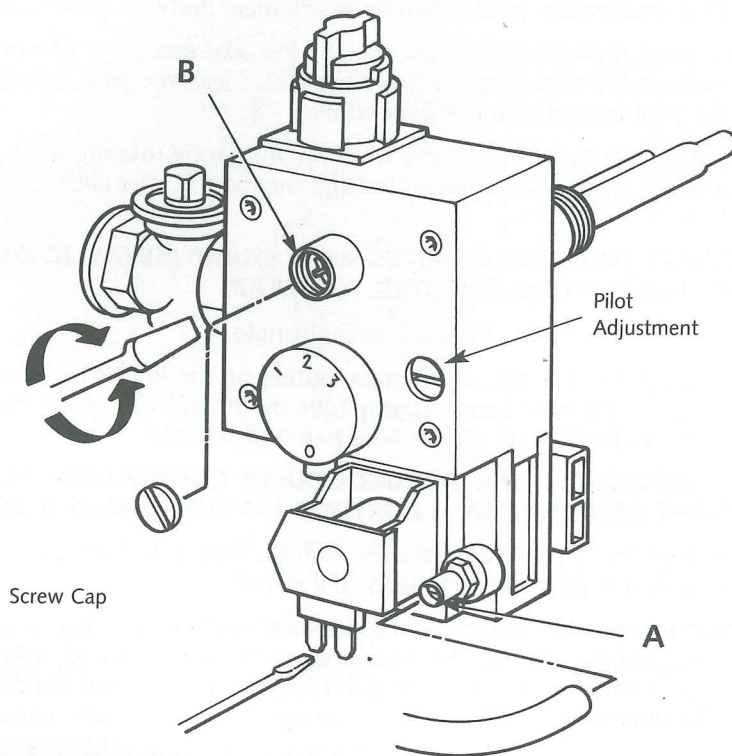
**WARNING!**

If pilot should become extinguished for any reason, no attempt should be made to relight the gas until at least 3 minutes have elapsed.

Thermostat Setting	0		1		2		3	
Approx. Water Temperature	104°F	40°C	126°F	52°C	143°F	62°C	160°F	71°C

1. Turn burner off as instructions on page 16.
2. Open bleed screw A one turn and connect pressure gauge tube. (Remove valve cover).
3. Light burner according to the preceding instructions.
4. Check that pressure is in accordance with the data plate. If so, proceed to step 7. If not, proceed to step 5.
5. Remove screw cap in centre of control.
6. Adjust burner pressure at screw B in accordance with data plate. Turn screw clockwise to increase pressure and anticlockwise to decrease pressure.
7. Turn burner OFF.
8. Remove pressure gauge tube and tighten screw A.
9. Replace screw cap.

**TO CHECK  
MAIN BURNER  
PRESSURE**



**Fig 9.**

When properly installed and adjusted the Heater will require the minimum of attention. Should it become necessary to completely drain the heater, close the cold water inlet valve, open a hot water tap to allow air to enter the system. Fit a suitable hose to the drain cock and open.

Whenever the Heater is filled with cold water condensation will form on the cold storage vessel surfaces when the burner is lit. Condensation is normal and does not indicate a leak. It will disappear when the storage vessel becomes heated.

The gas control fitted to this heater has a built in limit thermostat. In case of dangerous water temperatures the gas supply will be automatically shut off. The heater cannot be relit until the gas control has been changed. The reason for such high temperature must be corrected before the heater is relit. The gas control must be replaced with an identical model having the same code number.

**IF IN DOUBT CONTACT ANDREWS WATER HEATERS.**



Whilst giving the following instructions for the care of the Andrews Water Heater, we would recommend that an arrangement is made with your local gas region or installer to carry out periodic checks of the appliance to ensure trouble free operation and continued satisfaction.

## **BURNER ASSEMBLY**

The burner assembly should be cleaned and checked annually as follows:-

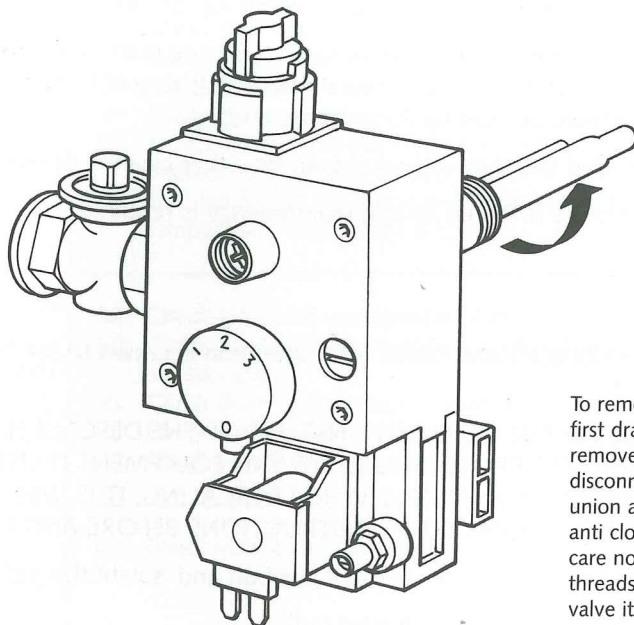
1. Move the gas control knob to "OFF". Isolate from the electrical supply. Unhook and remove the outer door. Remove inner door by sliding it to the side on the RFF190 model, or by removing two screws on the RFF280 model.
2. Disconnect from the bottom of the multifunction control valve, the pilot tube, thermocouple, bleedline and main burner supply tube. Withdraw the burner assembly from the heater.
3. Remove the screw securing the pilot assembly to the main burner supply tube.
4. Remove the gland nut connecting the pilot tube to the pilot assembly. Withdraw the pilot tube and remove the pilot restrictor from the end. Clean the pilot restrictor and blow through the pilot burner with compressed air.
5. Remove the main burner pipe jet assembly from the burner by rotating jet anticlockwise, remove jet and clean. Blow through the main burner with compressed air.

**DO NOT ATTEMPT TO CLEAN ORIFICES WITH SHARP METALLIC OBJECTS, IF NECESSARY, USE A WOOD SPLINTER TO CLEAR.**

6. Re-assemble in the reverse order of steps 2 to 5 but note:
  - i) Be sure to engage the rear pins of the main burner on the RFF280 model or the flattened flange of the main burner supply tube on the RFF190 model into their proper locations in the bracket on the base pan of the heater.
  - ii) **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE THERMOCOUPLE CONNECTION, SCREW IN FINGER TIGHT AND TIGHTEN A FURTHER 1/4 TURN USING A SPANNER.**
7. Turn the control knob to "PILOT" and depress. Using a leak detection fluid check the joints at both ends of the pilot supply tube. Seal if necessary.
8. Allow 3 minutes for any unburned gas to disperse and light the pilot flame, check that the flame is correct, see Fig. 8. Slide the inner door to the left on the RFF190 model, or replace inner door with two screws on the RFF280 model, and turn the control knob to "ON". The main burner will light.
9. Check the main burner tube connection at the control valve with leak fluid and seal if necessary. Replace the outer cover.

This should be checked and serviced by an engineer fully conversant with every aspect of this piece of equipment.

## GAS CONTROL VALVE



To remove gas control, first drain appliance, remove valve cover, disconnect gas pipe union and turn control anti clockwise, taking care not to damage threads, knobs or the valve itself.

Fig 10.

1. Move the gas control knob to "OFF". Isolate from the electrical supply. Unhook and remove the outer door and remove the inner door by sliding to the side on the RFF190 model, or by removing two screws on the RFF280 model.
2. Disconnect burner gas tube, pilot tube and thermocouple at gas control.
3. Remove burner assembly complete with pipes and thermocouple lead.
4. Disconnect electrical connection from the top of the heater. Remove the screws that hold the flue-fan in place and remove the flue fan.
5. Withdraw the flue baffle.
6. Clean the flueway with a brush and clean any deposit from the underside of the storage vessel bottom and from the flue baffle.
7. Re-assemble in the reverse order.

**IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE BURNER IS CORRECTLY LOCATED IN THE BURNER SUPPORT BRACKET ON BASE OF COMBUSTION CHAMBER. DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE THERMOCOUPLE CONNECTION.** Screw in hand tight and tighten an extra  $\frac{1}{4}$  turn with a spanner.

8. Re-light and carry out commissioning check as pages 16 and 17.

## FLUEWAY

## MAGNESIUM ANODE

A magnesium sacrificial anode is fitted in the water storage vessel. The function of the anode is to provide additional protection, against corrosion, for the inside of the vessel. The condition of the anode should be checked regularly and replaced. In order to remove the anode close the cold water feed stop valve, open a hot water tap and, by opening the water heater drain valve, drain off sufficient water to clear the top of the vessel. The anode/outlet nipple can then be unscrewed from the top of the heater.

The original diameter of the anode is 22mm ( $\frac{7}{8}$ ""). If, at any point along its length, the anode is eroded to half, or less, of the original diameter it should be replaced with new. Particular attention should be paid to the extreme ends.

If the anode is encrusted with limescale it should be either cleaned or replaced.

Where Correx Anodes are fitted no Anode maintenance is required.

## DESCALING INFORMATION

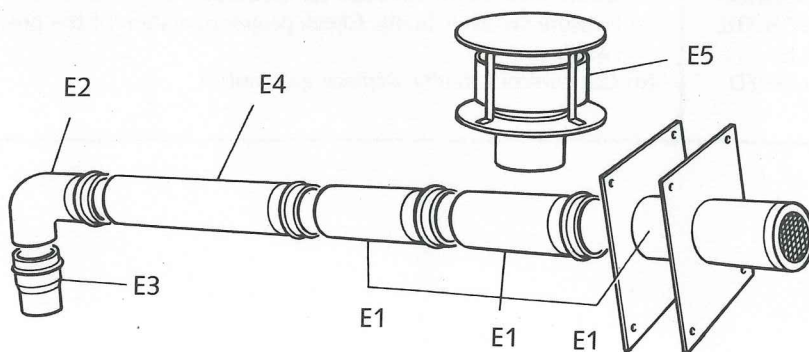
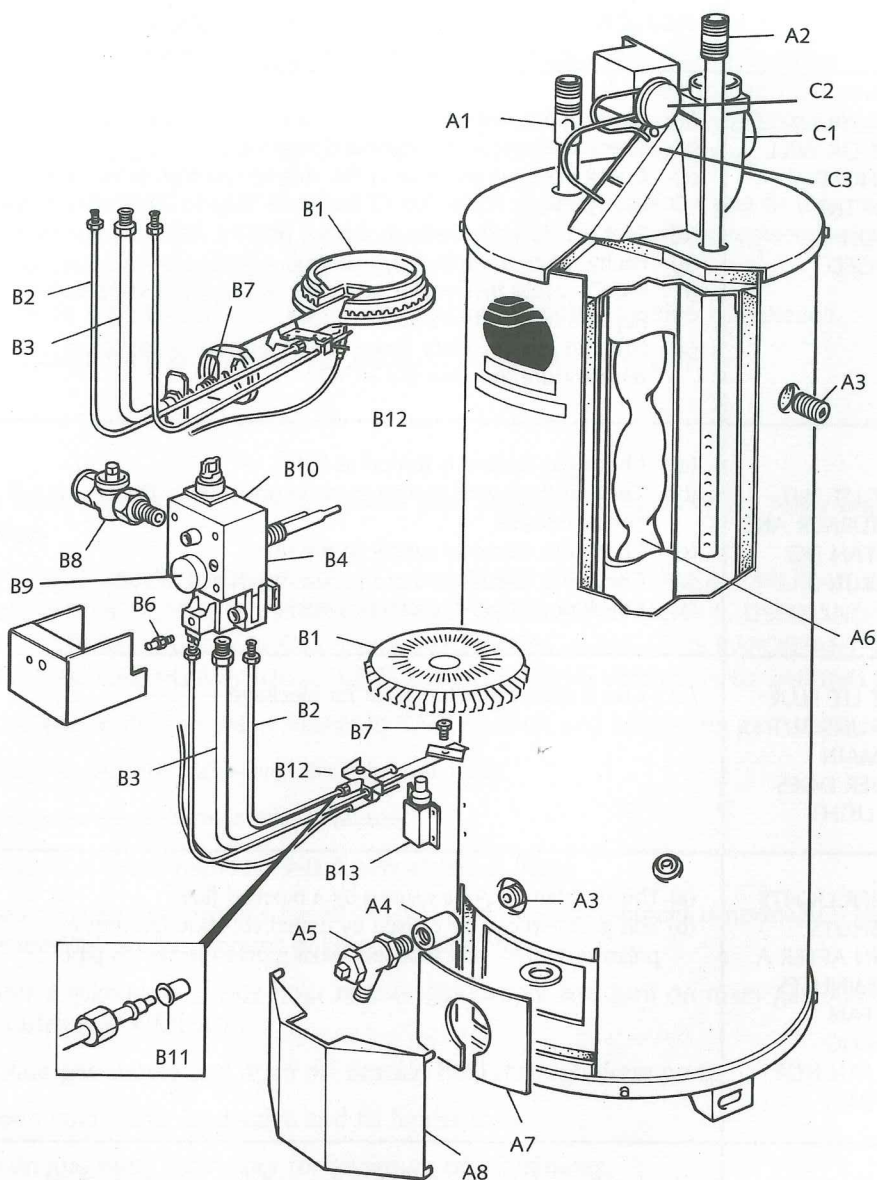
When descaling the storage water heater your attention is drawn to the following guidelines.

**SAFETY FIRST** - DUE TO THE CORROSIVE NATURE OF THE DESCALE FLUID IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT SUITABLE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING EQUIPMENT IS USED AND ADEQUATE VENTILATION IS AVAILABLE WHEN DESCALING. IT IS IMPORTANT TO FOLLOW DESCALING MANUFACTURES INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE AND DURING USE.

1. Turn gas control on water heater to 'OFF' position and isolate the gas supply.
2. Close water inlet valve and drain heater tank.
3. Remove magnesium sacrificial anode.  
Note: It is recommended that a new anode is fitted.
4. Add suitable hydrochloric based descale acid, the requirement is normally 5 litres for dependent on the amount of limescale present.
5. After a minimum of one hour restore gas supply and turn on main gas burner for 2 minutes (MAXIMUM).
6. Isolate gas supply and drain off descale fluid through drain port.
7. Open cold water feed valve and fill heater tank.
8. Drain and flush out heater for minimum of 30 minutes.
9. Replace anode.
10. Restore gas supply and re-light heater.



<b>FAULT</b>	<b>ACTION</b>
<p>1. PILOT WILL NOT LIGHT OR WILL NOT HOLD WHEN THE BUTTON IS RELEASED</p>	<p>(a) Check gas is available.                      (b) Check thermocouple, replace if necessary.                      (c) Check inlet gas pressure as this maybe too high or too low. The inlet pressure should be 17.5mbar (7"Wg) to 25mbar (10"Wg).                      (d) Pilot jet blocked. Clean or replace jet.                      (e) Faulty magnet, replace gas control.                      (f) E.C.O. safety thermostat operating at too low a temperature. Replace the multifunctional control.                      (g) Flue fan E.C.O. safety thermostat operating at too low a temperature. Replace the E.C.O.</p>
<p>2. PILOT LIT BUT THE BURNER AND FLUE FAN DO NOT RUN</p>	<p>(a) Check gas control is turned to 'ON'.                      (b) Check if the water temperature is correct, if so the burner will not be needed.                      (c) Check the electrical supply to the unit.                      (d) Check the flue fan motor has not developed a fault.                      (e) Check operation of pressure switch.</p>
<p>3. PILOT LIT, FLUE FAN RUNS BUT THE MAIN BURNER DOES NOT LIGHT</p>	<p>(a) Check main burner injector for blockage.</p>
<p>4. BURNER LIGHTS BUT SHUTS DOWN AFTER A FEW MINUTES                      (a) FLUE FAN RUNNING                      (b) FLUE FAN NOT RUNNING</p>	<p>(a) This problem may be caused by a blocked flue.                      (b) This problem can be caused by defective:- flue fan motor, pressure switch, or a blocked/leaking pressure switch pipe.</p>
<p>5. MAIN BURNER OUTAGE AT PERIODIC INTERVALS</p>	<p>Check action of flue fan E.C.O. if this switch is actuating, check:-                      (a) Sufficient ventilation is provided (see pages 7 &amp; 8).                      (b) The resistance of the flue system is too high (see technical data).                      (c) The burner pressure is too high.                      (d) The fan purge switch is not operating correctly.</p>
<p>6. FLUE FAN RUNS CONTINUOUSLY, ALTHOUGH THE BURNER IS EXTINGUISHED</p>	<p>(a) Check gas is available.                      (b) Check main burner injector for blockage.                      (c) Pressure switch is faulty. Check proper operation of the pressure switch.                      (d) Gas control is faulty. Replace gas control.</p>



Model	RFF190	RFF280		
Ref.	Part Numbers		Description	Qty
A1	E163	E164	Hot Outlet Nipple/Anode	1
A2	E165	E166	Hydrojet Cold inlet nipple	1
A3	C247	C247	3/4NPT x 3/4 BSP Nipple	2
A4	C103	C103	Socket Coupler	1
A5	C381	C381	Drain Cock	1
A6	E167	E167	Flue Baffle	1
A7	E168	C660	Cover, Combustion Chamber	1
A8	E169	C329	Cover, Burner Access	1
B1	E170	E171	Burner Assy. Comprising items, B1, B3, B5, B7, B12	1
B2	E172	E173	Pilot Supply Pipe	1
B3	E174	E175	Burner Supply Pipe	1
B4	E176	E176	Multifunctional Control Valve	1
B6	C136	C136	Pressure Test Nipple	2
B7	E178	E179	Injector	1
B8	C382	C382	Gas Cock	1
B9	E016	E016	Temperature Control Knob	1
B10	E112	E112	Knob	1
B11	C252	C252	Pilot Burner Jet N18	1
B12	E180	E180	Pilot Assembly Inc Thermocouple	1
B13	C514	C514	Piezo Igniter	1
C1	E181	E181	Flue Fan Assembly	1
C2	E182	E182 ✱	Pressure Switch	1
C3	E183	E183	Flue Fan ECO c/w Lead Assembly	1

Ref.	ANDREWS Part Numbers	Description	Qty
	B176	Flue Terminal Assembly	1

Comprises

E1	C791	Wall Outlet (includes flue 500mm x 80mm ø x2)	1
E2	C792	Elbow 90°	1
E3	C790	Adaptor	1
E4	C793	Flue 1000mm x 80mm ø	1

Optional Extras

E5	C794	Elbow 45°	
	E045	Flue Terminal	

**NOTE:**

Extra elbows and flue lengths can be ordered as required. Flue terminal is only used on vertical flue installations.





**ANDREWS  
WATER HEATERS**

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