

Service instructions  
for contractors

**VIESSMANN**


**Vitoplex 300**  
Type TX3A, 620 to 2000 kW  
Oil/gas boiler




**VITOPLEX 300**




### Safety instructions

-  Please follow these safety instructions closely to prevent accidents and material losses.

### Safety instructions explained

-  **Danger**  
This symbol warns against the risk of injury.

**Note**  
*Details identified by the word "Note" contain additional information.*

-  **Please note**  
This symbol warns against the risk of material losses and environmental pollution.

### Target group

These instructions are exclusively intended for qualified contractors.

- Work on gas installations may only be carried out by a registered gas fitter.
- Work on electrical equipment may only be carried out by a qualified electrician.
- The system must be commissioned by the system installer or a qualified person authorised by the installer.

### Regulations to be observed

- National installation regulations
- Statutory regulations for the prevention of accidents
- Statutory regulations for environmental protection
- Codes of practice of the relevant trade associations
- Relevant country-specific safety regulations

### Safety instructions for working on the system

#### Working on the system

- Where gas is used as the fuel, close the main gas shut-off valve and safeguard it against unintentional reopening.
- Isolate the system from the power supply, e.g. by removing the separate fuse or by means of a mains isolator, and check that it is no longer live.
- Safeguard the system against reconnection.
- Wear suitable personal protective equipment when carrying out any work.

**Safety instructions** (cont.)**Danger**

Hot surfaces and fluids can lead to burns or scalding.

- Before maintenance and service work, switch OFF the appliance and let it cool down.
- Never touch hot surfaces on the boiler, burner, flue system or pipe-work.

**Please note**

Electronic assemblies can be damaged by electrostatic discharge. Prior to commencing work, touch earthed objects such as heating or water pipes to discharge static loads.

**Repair work****Please note**


Repairing components that fulfil a safety function can compromise the safe operation of the system. Replace faulty components only with genuine Viessmann spare parts.

**Auxiliary components, spare and wearing parts****Please note**


Spare and wearing parts that have not been tested together with the system can compromise its function. Installing non-authorised components and making non-approved modifications or conversions can compromise safety and may invalidate our warranty. For replacements, use only original spare parts supplied or approved by Viessmann.

## Safety instructions for operating the system


### If you smell gas


-  **Danger**  
Escaping gas can lead to explosions which may result in serious injury.
- Do not smoke. Prevent naked flames and sparks. Never switch lights or electrical appliances on or off.
  - Close the gas shut-off valve.
  - Open windows and doors.
  - Evacuate any people from the danger zone.
  - Notify your gas or electricity supply utility from outside the building.
  - Have the power supply to the building shut off from a safe place (outside the building).

### If you smell flue gas


-  **Danger**  
Flue gas can lead to life threatening poisoning.
- Shut down the heating system.
  - Ventilate the installation site.
  - Close doors to living spaces to prevent flue gases from spreading.

### What to do if water escapes from the appliance

-  **Danger**  
If water escapes from the appliance there is a risk of electrocution. Switch OFF the heating system at the external isolator (e.g. fuse box, domestic distribution board).


-  **Danger**  
If water escapes from the appliance there is a risk of scalding. Never touch hot heating water.

### Condensate

-  **Danger**  
Contact with condensate can be harmful to health. Never let condensate touch your skin or eyes and do not swallow it.

### Flue systems and combustion air

Ensure that flue systems are clear and cannot be sealed, for instance due to accumulation of condensate or other external causes. Ensure an adequate supply of combustion air. Inform system users that subsequent modifications to the building characteristics are not permissible (e.g. cable/pipe-work routing, cladding or partitions).

-  **Danger**  
Leaking or blocked flue systems, or an inadequate supply of combustion air can cause life threatening poisoning from carbon monoxide in the flue gas. Ensure the flue system is in good working order. Vents for supplying combustion air must be non-sealable.

### Extractors

Operating appliances that exhaust air to the outside (extractor hoods, extractors, air conditioning units, etc.) can create negative pressure. If the boiler is operated at the same time, this can lead to a reverse flow of flue gas.

**Safety instructions** (cont.)**Danger**










The simultaneous operation of the boiler and appliances that exhausts air to the outside can result in life threatening poisoning due to a reverse flow of flue gas.

Fit an interlock circuit or take suitable steps to ensure an adequate supply of combustion air.







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## Symbols

Symbol	Meaning
	Reference to other document containing further information
	Step in a diagram: The numbers correspond to the order in which the steps are carried out.
	Warning of material losses and environmental pollution
	Live electrical area
	Pay particular attention.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Component must audibly click into place.</li> <li>or</li> <li>▪ Acoustic signal</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fit new component.</li> <li>or</li> <li>▪ In conjunction with a tool: Clean the surface.</li> </ul>
	Dispose of component correctly.
	Dispose of component at a suitable collection point. Do <b>not</b> dispose of component in domestic waste.

The steps in connection with commissioning, inspection and maintenance are found in the "Commissioning, inspection and maintenance" section and identified as follows:

Symbol	Meaning
	Steps required during commissioning
	Not required during commissioning
	Steps required during inspection
	Not required during inspection
	Steps required during maintenance
	Not required during maintenance

## Intended use

The appliance is only intended to be installed and operated in sealed unvented heating systems that comply with EN 12828, with due attention paid to the associated installation, service and operating instructions as well as the details in the datasheet. It is only designed for the heating up of heating water.

Commercial or industrial usage for a purpose other than the heating up of heating water shall be deemed inappropriate.

Intended use presupposes that a fixed installation in conjunction with permissible components designed for this purpose has been carried out.

Every other use will be deemed to be inappropriate. Any resulting losses are excluded from the manufacturer's liability.

Any usage beyond this must be approved by the manufacturer for the individual case.

Intended use also includes the adherence to maintenance and inspection intervals.

## Information

### Product information

Vitoplex 300, type TX3A

- Fuels: Fuel oil and natural gas
- Permissible operating pressure 6 bar (0.6 MPa)
- Rated heating output 620 to 2000 kW

### System examples

Available system examples: See [www.viessmann-schemes.com](http://www.viessmann-schemes.com).

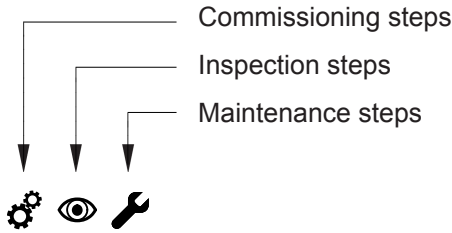
### Spare parts lists

Information about spare parts can be found at [www.viessmann.com/etapp](http://www.viessmann.com/etapp) or in the Viessmann spare part app.





**Steps - commissioning, inspection and maintenance**



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## Commissioning the system

Operating and service instructions for the control unit and the burner

1. Close the gas shut-off valve and open the boiler door.
2. Check internal pipes (C) are correctly inserted into hot gas flues (B). Spring clip (D) of the internal pipes must lock into place behind first constriction (E).

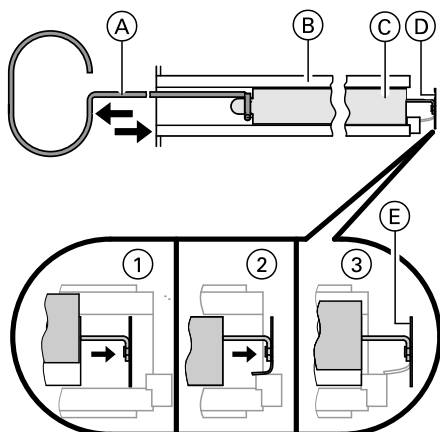


Fig. 1

(A) Internal pipe extractor

3. Check that the ventilation air aperture in the installation room is open.
4. Fill the heating system with water and vent the system.  
Permissible operating pressure: 6 bar (0.6 MPa)
5. Record the amount of fill water and its hardness in chapter "Checking the water quality".

**!** **Please note**  
Unsuitable water quality can damage the boiler body.  
Operate boilers only with softened water.  
Observe the instructions in chapter "Water quality requirements" on page 18.

6. Check the system pressure.
7. Check the oil level or the gas supply pressure.
8. Open the flue gas damper (if installed).
9. Check that the cleaning aperture on the flue outlet is closed.
10. Open the shut-off valves in the oil or gas line.
11. Switch ON the mains isolator, the switch for the heating circuit pump and the burner ON/OFF switch, in that order. Observe the burner manufacturer's operating instructions.
12. The dew point range must be cleared as quickly as possible. For this reason prevent all heat supply to consumers when heating the system from cold. This also applies when restarting after maintenance and cleaning work.

**!** **Please note**  
During boiler heat-up, unpleasant fumes and odours can result from outgassing from the thermal insulation, the thermal block and the paint.  
Ventilate the room during commissioning.

13. Once the flow temperature has been reached, successively switch on the heat consumers. Switch the burner over to automatic mode.

**!** **Please note**  
Internal gas emissions from the thermal block can lead to increased CO values in the flue gas.  
Continue to operate the boiler until a decline can be clearly recognised.

14. Check all gaskets and plugs, and retighten if necessary.
15. Check the boiler door and cleaning cover after approx. 50 hours run and retighten all screws.



## Shutting down the system

1. Switch OFF the mains isolator or the power supply, and safeguard against unauthorised reconnection.
2. Interrupt the burner power supply. If installed, pull plug-in connectors [41] and [90] from the burner.
3. Close the gas shut-off valve.



**Danger**  
Heating water escaping under pressure will injure bystanders.  
Only open the connections on the heating water side after the boiler has been depressurised.



**Shutting down the system (cont.)**

**! Please note**  
 Draining the boiler with a suction pump will create negative pressure inside the boiler.  
 Only drain the boiler with a suction pump when the air vent valve is open.



**Opening the boiler door and cleaning cover**

**Note**  
 On gas burners, disconnect the gas supply pipe.

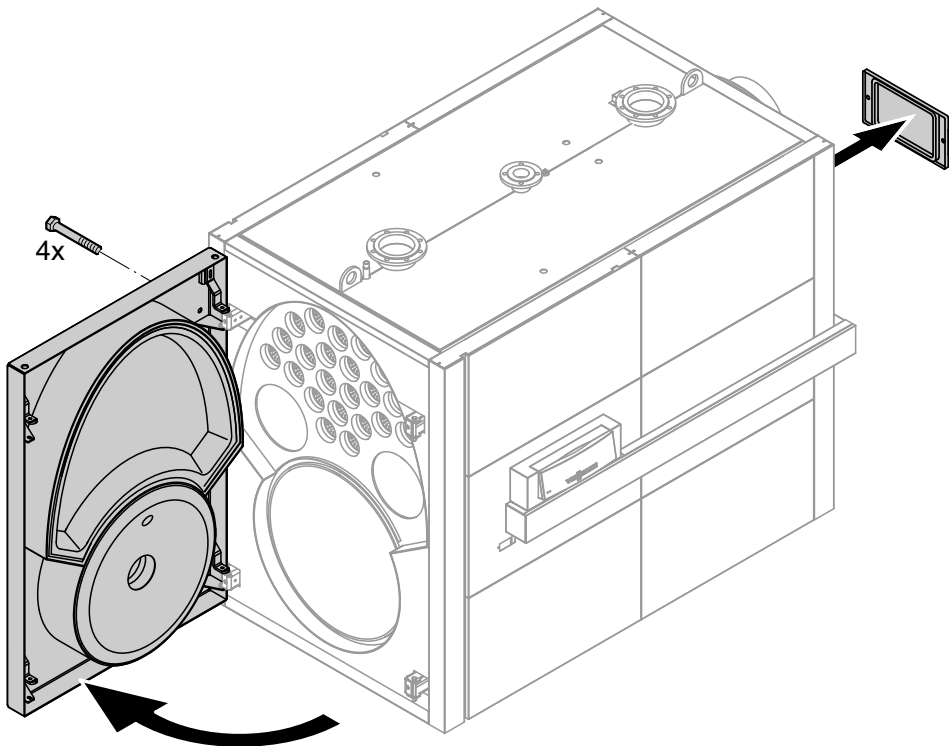


Fig. 2



**Cleaning the internal pipes, heating surface, flue outlet and flue pipe**

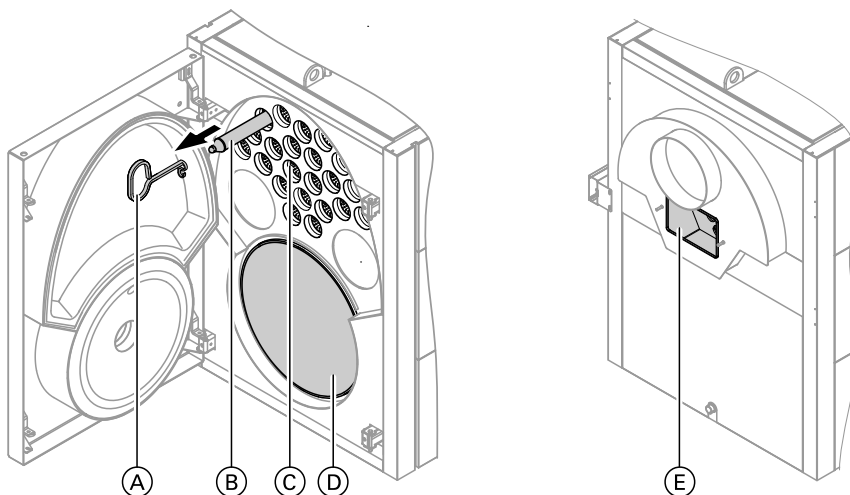


Fig. 3





### Cleaning the internal pipes, heating surface,... (cont.)

1. Pull internal pipes (B) out towards the front with a quick tug. For this, use internal pipe extractor (A) from the cleaning equipment.
2. Clean flues (C) and combustion chamber (D) with the brush.  
Remove combustion residues with a vacuum cleaner.
3. Remove combustion residues from the flue pipe and the flue outlet through cleaning aperture (E) in the flue outlet using a vacuum cleaner.



### Checking all gaskets and packing cords on the flue gas side



### Checking the thermal insulation components on the boiler door



#### **Danger**

When working with high temperature insulation materials that contain zirconium or aluminium silicate ceramic fibres, fibre dust may develop. This fibre dust can be harmful to health.

Only trained personnel may adjust or replace the insulation. Wear suitable protective clothing, especially breathing equipment and safety goggles.



**Inserting internal pipes; securing the boiler door and cleaning cover**

**Note**

On gas burners, mount the gas supply pipe.



**Danger**

Escaping gas leads to a risk of explosion.  
Check all gas connections for tightness.

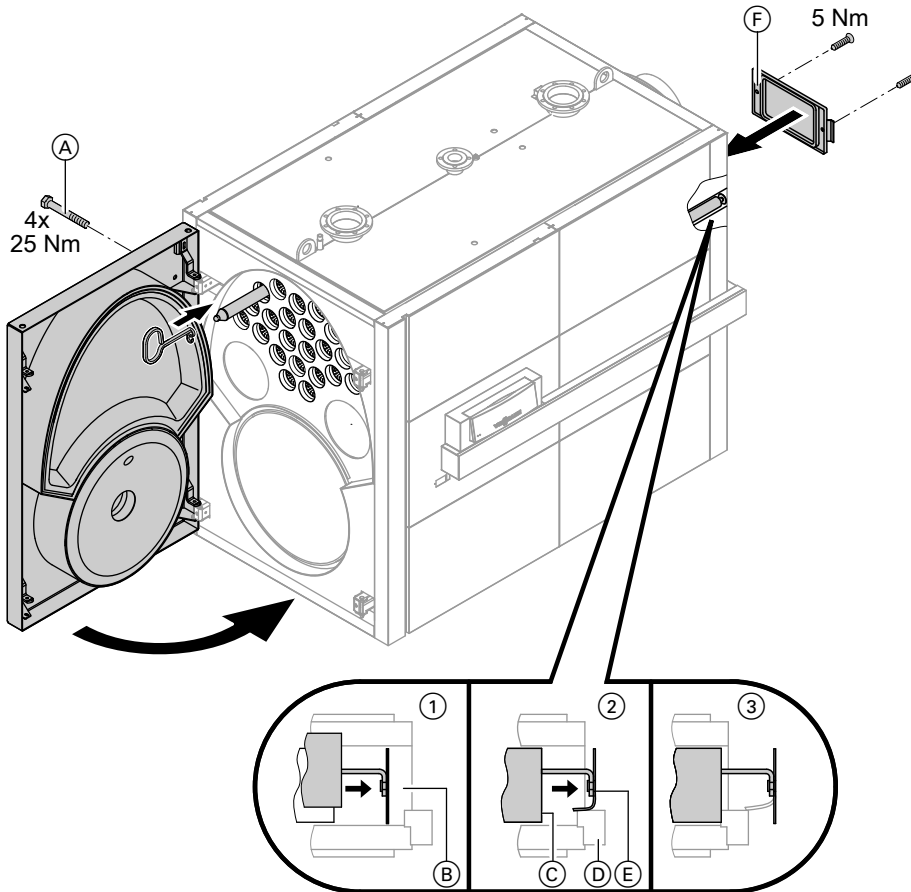


Fig. 4

1. Push internal pipes (C) far into hot gas flues (B). Spring clip (E) must snap into place behind first constriction (D).
2. Tighten boiler door screws (A) crosswise (torque 25 Nm). Tighten cleaning cover screws (F) (5 Nm).

**Note**

This snapping into place prevents the internal pipes from slipping forward during boiler operation.



**Danger**

Leaks can result in a risk of poisoning through escaping gas.  
Check gaskets carefully.



**Checking connections and sensor well on the heating water side for tightness**



**Checking the function of safety equipment**

Check safety valves, water level and pressure limiter in accordance with manufacturer's details.



## Checking the function of the pressure switch

Installation instructions in the "pressure switch set"



## Checking the expansion vessel and system pressure

Observe the manufacturer's documentation for the expansion vessel.

**Note**  
Check when system is cold.

### Expansion vessel

1. Drain the system until the pressure gauge shows "0". Alternatively: close the cap valve on the expansion vessel and reduce the pressure in the expansion vessel.
2. If the pre-charge pressure of the expansion vessel is lower than the static system pressure: top up with nitrogen until the pre-charge pressure is 0.1 to 0.2 bar (0.01 to 0.02 MPa) higher. The static pressure corresponds to the static head.
3. Top up with softened water<sup>\*1</sup> until the charge pressure of the cooled system is 0.1 to 0.2 bar (0.01 to 0.02 MPa) higher than the pre-charge pressure of the expansion vessel.  
Permiss. operating pressure: 6 bar (0.6 MPa)

**Note**

The pre-charge pressure of the expansion vessel ( $p_0$ ) is made up of the static system pressure ( $p_{St}$ ) (= static head) and a supplement:  $p_0 = p_{St} + \text{supplement}$ .

The supplement depends on the high limit safety cut-out setting. The following applies:

- 100 °C: 0.2 bar (0.02 MPa)
- 110 °C: 0.7 bar (0.07 MPa).

### Pump controlled pressure maintaining systems

In heating systems with automatic pressure maintaining systems also provide individual protection by installing an expansion vessel for each boiler. This applies in particular to pump controlled systems with integral deaeration.

Boiler output	kW	Up to 1000	Up to 2100
Expansion vessel	l	140	300

The individual protection reduces the frequency and level of pressure fluctuations. This significantly increases the operational reliability and service life of the system components. Failure to observe these recommendations may result in damage to the boiler or to other system components. Only use pump controlled pressure maintaining systems that are sealed to prevent corrosion. The pressure maintaining systems must be protected against oxygen ingress into the heating water. Otherwise damage to the system through oxygen corrosion can result.

Pump controlled pressure maintaining systems with atmospheric deaeration through cyclical pressure release effect a central post-ventilation of the heating system. They do not provide oxygen removal in the sense of corrosion protection as described in VDI 2035 Part 2.

**Note**  
Check the pressure maintaining system in line with the manufacturer's instructions.

**! Please note**  
Cyclical pressure fluctuations and more significant pressure differentials point towards a system fault. Such faults result in damage to other heating system components. Limit pressure fluctuations to the lowest possible differential.

\*1 See chapter "Water quality requirements".



### Checking the temperature controller setting if a building management system is used (DCC system)



#### Please note

Shutting down from full load can result in high material stress and material damage. If a system with a higher ranking building management system takes over the temperature control of the boiler, adjust the settings at the temperature controller TR. Set the electronic temperature controller to at least 10 K below the mechanical temperature controller.



### Checking the firm seating of electrical plug-in connections and cable grommets



### Checking the thermal insulation



### Checking the water quality

Observe the instructions in chapter "Water quality requirements" on page 18 onwards. The total hardness of the feed and top-up water must not exceed 0.11 °dH (sum of all alkaline earths  $\leq$  0.02 mol/m<sup>3</sup>). The pH value should be between 9 and 10.5.

Enter the amount of top-up water and the total hardness of the feed and boiler water into the table on page 21.



### Cleaning the sight glass in the boiler door

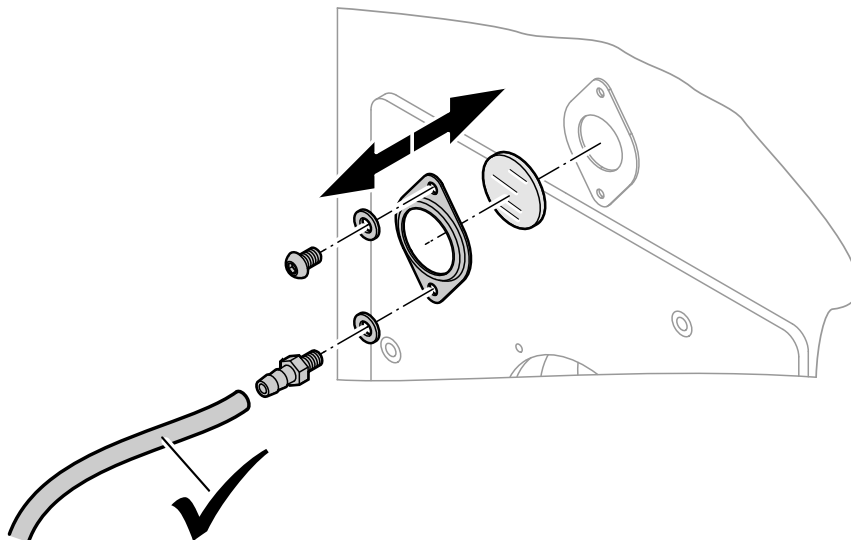


Fig. 5

#### Note

Check the gaskets and hose connection for tightness.



### Checking the mixer for ease of operation and tightness

1. Remove the motorised lever from the mixer handle.
2. Check the mixer for ease of operation.



**Checking the mixer for ease of operation and...** (cont.)

3. Check the mixer for leaks. Replace the O-rings if the mixer is leaking.
4. Snap the motorised lever into place.



**Checking the function of the return temperature raising facility (if installed)**



**Checking the installation room ventilation**



**Checking the flue pipe for tightness**



**Adjusting the burner**

Adjust the maximum oil or gas throughput of the burner to the rated boiler heating output.

Rated heating output kW	Pressure drop on the hot gas side	
	Pa	mbar
620	350	3.5
780	400	4.0
1000	400	4.0
1250	500	5.0

Rated heating output kW	Pressure drop on the hot gas side	
	Pa	mbar
1600	850	8.5
2000	800	8.0

To protect the system against dew point corrosion, burner stage 2 (full heating output) must be set to the rated boiler heating output. It must remain switched on, even during the summer months (burner stage 2 on constant standby).

**Partial load operation**

Set the minimum heating output for the base load stage in accordance with the flue system. The flue system must be suitable for the low flue gas temperatures.

This extends the service life and reduces running costs.

In the case of frequent cycling in standby mode and for partial loads below 40 % we recommend that you:

- Insulate the flue gas collector
- Install a motorised flue gas damper
- Set the minimum runtime of the boiler to 10 min

**Operation with burner load  $\geq$  60 %**

The minimum boiler water temperature for oil operation is 40 °C and for gas operation 50 °C.

To protect the boiler, the minimum heating output in the base load stage is set to 60 % of the rated heating output (see table).

Rated heating output kW	Minimum heating output to be set (burner stage 1) kW
620	372
780	468
1000	600
1250	750
1600	960
2000	1200



## Adjusting the burner (cont.)

The base load stage requires a minimum flue gas temperature, the value of which is subject to the design of the flue system.

### Operation with burner load $\geq 40\%$ and $< 60\%$

The minimum system temperatures (flow/return) are 60/50 °C for oil operation and 70/60 °C for gas operation.

### Operation with burner load $< 40\%$

The minimum system temperatures (flow/return) are 60/55 °C for oil operation and 70/65 °C for gas operation.



## Instructing the system user

The installer should instruct the user in the operation of the system.



## Operating and service documents

1. Complete and detach the customer registration card:
  - Hand the system user their section for safekeeping.
  - Retain the heating contractor's section.
2. File all parts lists, operating and service instructions in the folder and hand this over to the system user.  
The installation instructions are no longer required after the appliance has been installed. They do not need to be retained.

**Water quality requirements**

**Heating systems with rated operating temperatures up to 100 °C (VDI 2035)**

The water used in heating systems must comply with the chemical values of the Drinking Water Ordinance [Germany]. If well water or similar is used, check its suitability before filling the system. Avoid excessive scale deposits (calcium carbonate) on the heating surfaces. For heating systems with operating temperatures up to 100 °C, Guideline VDI 2035 Part 1 "Prevention of damage in water heating installations - Scaling in domestic hot water supply installations and water heating installations" applies together with the following standard values. For more information, see the explanations for guideline VDI 2035.

Total heating output in kW	> 50 to ≤ 200	> 200 to ≤ 600	> 600
Total alkaline earths in mol/m <sup>3</sup>	≤ 2.0	≤ 1.5	< 0.02
Total hardness in °dH	≤ 11.2	≤ 8.4	< 0.11

The standard values assume the following conditions:

- The total volume of fill and top-up water will not exceed three times the water content of the heating system during its service life.
- The specific system volume is less than 20 l/kW heating output. In multi boiler systems, apply the output of the smallest boiler.
- All measures to prevent corrosion on the water side in accordance with VDI 2035 Part 2 have been implemented.

Soften the fill and top-up water in heating systems with the following conditions:

- The total of alkaline earths in the fill and top-up water exceeds the standard value.
- Higher fill and top-up water volumes are expected.
- The specific system volume is greater than 20 l/kW heating output. In multi boiler systems, apply the output of the smallest boiler.

When designing the system, observe the following:

- Install shut-off valves in each section. This prevents the need for draining all the heating water in the case of repairs or system expansion.
- Install a water meter to record the volume of fill and top-up water. The volumes and hardness of the top-up water volumes must be entered in the boiler service instructions.
- For systems with a specific volume greater than 20 litres/kW heating output (for multi boiler systems, the output of the smallest boiler should be used), the requirements of the next highest total heating output group should be applied (using the table). If even bigger (> 50 litres/kW), soften the water down to a total of alkaline earths of ≤ 0.02 mol/m<sup>3</sup>.

Operating information:

- Start the system gradually at a high heating water flow rate, starting with the lowest boiler output. This prevents localised concentration of limescale deposits on the heating surfaces.
- For multi boiler systems, all boilers should be started at the same time to prevent the entire volume of limescale settling on the heat transfer surface of only one boiler.
- During expansion or repair work, only drain the necessary sections.
- Where water treatment is required, treat even the first fill of the heating system prior to commissioning. This also applies to any subsequent filling, e.g. when adding top-up water or after a repair, or for any system expansion.
- Periodically inspect, clean and activate all filters, dirt traps or other blow-down or separating facilities in the heating water circuit after reinstalling or installing for the first time. Thereafter, this may be one as required, depending on the type of water treatment applied (e.g. water softening).

The build-up of limescale deposits on the heating surfaces will be minimised if these instructions are followed.

If failure to observe guideline VDI 2035 results in harmful limescale deposits, the service life of the installed boilers will in most cases have already been reduced. Removing limescale deposits may be an option to restore the operating capability. This must be carried out by Viessmann Industrieservice or a specialist contractor. Inspect the heating system for possible damage prior to returning it into use. The faulty operating parameters must be corrected in order to prevent excessive scale build-up from reoccurring.

## Water quality requirements (cont.)

### Prevention of damage through corrosion on the water side

The corrosion resistance of ferrous materials on the heating water side of heating systems and boilers depends on the absence of oxygen in the heating water.

The oxygen introduced into the heating system with the first fill and the top-up water reacts with the system materials without causing damage.

The characteristic blackening of the water after some time in use indicates that free oxygen is no longer present.

The technical rules and in particular VDI Directive 2035-2 therefore recommend that heating systems are designed and operated so that a constant ingress of oxygen into the heating water is prevented.

Opportunities for oxygen ingress during the operation:

- Through overflowing open expansion vessels
- Through negative pressure in the system
- Through gas-permeable components

Sealed unvented systems, e.g. with a diaphragm expansion vessel, offer good protection against the ingress of airborne oxygen into the system, if correctly sized and operating at the correct pressure.

At every part of the heating system, even at the suction side of the pump and under all operating conditions, the system pressure should be above ambient atmospheric pressure.

The pre-charge pressure of the diaphragm expansion vessel should be checked at least during the annual service.

The use of permeable components, e.g. plastic pipes that are permeable to gas in underfloor heating systems, should be avoided. Provide system separation if such components are nevertheless used. This must separate the water flowing through the plastic pipes from other heating circuits, e.g. from the heat source, by the provision of a heat exchanger made of corrosion-resistant material.

No further anti-corrosion measures are required for sealed hot water heating systems subject to the above points being observed.

However, take additional precautions where there is a risk of oxygen ingress, for example by adding oxygen binder sodium sulphite (5 - 10 mg/litre into the excess). The heating water should have a pH value between 9.0 and 10.5.

Different conditions apply to systems that contain aluminium components.

Where chemicals are used as part of the corrosion protection, we recommend that the manufacturer of the chemicals issues a certificate of suitability of the additives with regard to the boiler materials and the materials of the other heating equipment components.

We recommend you refer questions of water treatment to Viessmann industrial services or an appropriate specialist.

Further details can be found in VDI Directive 2035-2 and EN 14868.

### Using antifreeze in boilers

Viessmann boilers are designed and built for water as a heat transfer medium. To protect boiler systems from frost, it may be necessary to treat the boiler water or circulating water with antifreeze.

When doing so, observe the following:

- In general, follow the specifications given by the antifreeze manufacturer.
- The properties of antifreeze and water are very different.
- The temperature stability of the antifreeze must be sufficient for the particular application.
- Check the compatibility with sealing materials. If other sealing materials are used, take this into account when designing the system.
- Antifreeze developed especially for heating systems contains inhibitors and buffer substances for corrosion protection as well as glycol. When using antifreeze, always observe the manufacturer's instructions regarding minimum and maximum concentrations.
- The concentration must never fall below the prescribed minimum level, subject to the required frost protection temperature. Check and adjust the pH value and frost protection (measure the density) regularly, at least once a year, according to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Check with the relevant supplier whether antifreeze may affect system components that are not part of the boiler, such as pumps, electrically and pneumatically driven valves, other types of valves, gaskets, etc.
- If the system is filled with antifreeze, it must be marked accordingly.
- If a boiler system is changed to operate without antifreeze, flush the system in order to remove all traces of the antifreeze.
- The quality of the boiler water and feedwater must meet the requirements of Directive VDI 2035.
- The systems must be designed as sealed unvented systems, as the antifreeze inhibitors decrease rapidly if airborne oxygen is allowed to enter.

### Using antifreeze in boilers (cont.)

- Diaphragm expansion vessels must comply with DIN 4807 [or local regulations].
- Solder connections should preferably be made with Ag or Cu hard solder. If liquids containing chlorides are used for soft soldering, any deposits must be removed from the circuit afterwards through thorough flushing. A higher chloride content in the heat transfer medium can cause corrosion damage.
- Only use oxygen diffusion-resistant hoses or metal hoses for flexible connections.
- Never equip the system on the primary side with zinc-plated heat exchangers, containers or pipes as zinc can be corroded by glycol/water mixtures.
- To avoid the risk of corrosion, ensure that there is no difference in electrical potential between system components that are in contact with antifreeze.
- Route all pipes in such a way that circulation cannot be interrupted by gas cushions or deposits.
- The water circuit must always be filled up to the highest point with the heat transfer medium.
- After filling, ensure there are no more air cushions in the system. When the temperature falls, gas cushions form negative pressure and this can draw air into the system.
- After initial filling and commissioning, but after 14 days at the latest, clean the integral dirt trap so the heat transfer medium can flow freely.
- Following any losses through leaks or drawing off, top up the antifreeze solution according to the concentration already in place. Establish the volume of antifreeze as a check.



## Commissioning/service reports

### Maintenance/service (cont.)

	Maintenance/service	Maintenance/service	Maintenance/service
Date:			
By:			

## Specification

Rated heating output	kW	620	780	1000	1250	1600	2000
<b>Flue gas temperature<sup>*2</sup></b>							
At 60 °C boiler water temperature	°C			160			
▪ and rated heating output	°C			105			
▪ and partial load (60 %)							
At 80 °C boiler water temperature	°C			175			
<b>Product ID</b>		CE-0085BT0478					
<b>Standard seasonal efficiency [to DIN]</b>							
(for operation with fuel oil/natural gas)	%	90 (H <sub>s</sub> ) [gross cv]					
At heating system temperature 75/60 °C							

## Decommissioning and disposal

### Final decommissioning and disposal

Viessmann products can be recycled. Components and substances from the system are not part of ordinary household waste.

For decommissioning the system, isolate the system from the power supply and allow components to cool down where appropriate.  
All components must be disposed of correctly.

## EU Declaration of Conformity

We, Viessmann Werke GmbH & Co. KG, D-35107 Allendorf, declare as sole responsible body that the named product complies with the European directives and supplementary national requirements in terms of its design and operational characteristics.

Using the serial number, the full Declaration of Conformity can be found on the following website:

[www.viessmann.co.uk/eu-conformity](http://www.viessmann.co.uk/eu-conformity)

## Manufacturer's certificate according to BImSchV

### Vitoplex 300, type TX3A

We, Viessmann Werke GmbH & Co. KG, D-35107 Allendorf, confirm that this product meets the following required conditions:

In accordance with the 1st German Immissions Ordinance (BImSchV)

- NO<sub>x</sub> limits according to paragraph 6 (1)
- Flue gas loss of no more than 9 % according to paragraph 10 (1)
- Standard seasonal efficiency [to DIN] of at least 94 % in accordance with paragraph 6 (2)

In accordance with the 44th German Immissions Ordinance (BImSchV)

- Flue gas loss of no more than 9 % according to paragraph 17 (1)
- NO<sub>x</sub> limits according to paragraph 12 (1)
- NO<sub>x</sub> limits according to paragraph 14 (1)

Allendorf, 1 September 2020

Viessmann Werke GmbH & Co. KG



Authorised signatory Reiner Jansen  
Head of Strategic Quality Management

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