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TEHADES VALMISTATUD SÜSTEEMID. OSA 2:
KATSEMEETODID

Thermal solar systems and components - Factory made
systems - Part 2: test methods

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 12976-2:2017 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 12976-2:2017 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 12976-2:2017 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 12976-2:2017.
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English Version

Thermal solar systems and components - Factory made
systems - Part 2: Test methods

Installations solaires thermiques et leurs composants -
Installations préfabriquées en usine - Partie 2 :
Méthodes d'essai

Thermische Solaranlagen und ihre Bauteile -
Vorgefertigte Anlagen - Teil 2: Prüfverfahren

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
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Contents

Page

European foreword.....	6
Introduction	8
1 Scope.....	10
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms and definitions	10
4 Symbols and abbreviations	10
5 Testing.....	11
5.1 Freeze resistance.....	11
5.1.1 General.....	11
5.1.2 Systems using antifreeze fluid.....	11
5.1.3 Drain-back systems	11
5.1.4 Drain-down systems	12
5.1.5 Freeze protection and combined control functions	12
5.1.6 Other systems.....	12
5.2 Over temperature protection	13
5.2.1 Purpose.....	13
5.2.2 Apparatus.....	13
5.2.3 Procedure.....	13
5.2.4 Reporting requirements.....	14
5.3 Pressure resistance	14
5.3.1 Purpose	14
5.3.2 Apparatus.....	14
5.3.3 Safety precaution	15
5.3.4 Procedure.....	15
5.3.5 Reporting requirements.....	16
5.4 Water contamination.....	16
5.5 Testing the resistance against mechanical load	17
5.5.1 Purpose	17
5.5.2 Apparatus.....	17
5.5.3 Safety precaution	17
5.5.4 Calculation procedure for the mechanical load	18
5.5.5 Procedure.....	20
5.5.6 Reporting requirements.....	20
5.6 Lightning protection	21
5.7 Safety equipment.....	21
5.7.1 Safety valves.....	21
5.7.2 Safety lines and expansion lines	22
5.7.3 Blow-off lines	22
5.8 Labelling.....	22
5.9 Thermal performance characterization	22
5.9.1 Introduction	22
5.9.2 Test procedure	23
5.9.3 Prediction of yearly performance indicators.....	24
5.10 Ability of solar-plus-supplementary systems to cover the load.....	31

5.10.1	General	31
5.10.2	Boundary conditions for auxiliary heating	31
5.10.3	Boundary conditions for daily load	32
5.10.4	Determination of the ability to cover the maximum daily load by means of testing the system	33
5.10.5	Determination of the ability to cover the maximum daily load by means of numerical simulations	33
5.10.6	Determination of the ability to cover the daily load defined by the European load profiles by means of numerical simulations	33
5.10.7	Requirements for mixed water at 40 °C	34
5.11	Reverse flow protection	36
5.12	Electrical safety	36
Annex A	(normative) Thermal performance presentation sheet	37
Annex B	(normative) Reference conditions for performance prediction	39
B.1	General	39
B.2	Pipe diameter and insulation thickness	42
B.3	Calculation of cold water temperature at reference location	43
B.4	Additional set of reference conditions for annual performance calculations	44
B.5	Reference conditions for the performance of the auxiliary heater	47
Annex C	(informative) Assessment of the ability of solar DWH systems to resist the extreme climatic conditions	48
C.1	Indoor and outdoor test procedure for assessment of the frost resistance of solar DWH systems with outdoor storage tank or system using heat transfer fluid with the risk of freezing	48
C.1.1	Objective and applicability	48
C.1.2	Apparatus and mounting of the system	48
C.1.3	Test procedure	49
C.1.4	Test conditions — Determination of the test conditions for freezing period	50
C.1.5	Results	50
C.2	Indoor test procedure for assessment of the reliability of solar DWH systems in respect of overheating protection	51
C.2.1	Objective and applicability	51
C.2.2	Apparatus and mounting of the system	51
C.2.3	Test procedure	53
C.2.4	Test conditions	53
C.2.5	Results	55
Annex D	(informative) Ageing test for thermostatic valves	57
D.1	General	57
D.2	Test arrangement	57
D.3	Test Procedure	58
D.4	Results	59
Annex E	(informative) Lightning protection test for solar heating systems	60
E.1	Field of application	60
E.2	Purpose	60
E.3	Requirements	60
E.4	Apparatus	61
E.5	Test procedure	61
E.5.1	Test conditions	61
E.5.2	Solar heating system installation	61
E.5.3	Separation distance S_t	61

E.5.4	Size of the bonding cable or strip	61
E.5.5	Bridging between tank and supports	61
E.5.6	Bridging between collectors and supports.....	62
E.5.7	Bridging between collectors and tank.....	62
E.5.8	Connecting terminal with Lightning Protection System (LPS)	62
E.5.9	Metal sheets covering parts of the solar heating system.....	62
E.5.10	Heating effects due to lightning currents.....	62
E.5.11	Mechanical durability due to lightning mechanical loads.....	62
E.6	Report.....	62
E.7	Conclusions.....	62
Annex F (informative)	Lightning Protection testing sheet.....	63
Annex G (normative)	Reporting format in the framework of the EU Regulations CDR 811, 812 and 814 dated 2013	67
Annex ZA (informative)	Relationship between this European Standard and the energy labelling requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 aimed to be covered	68
Annex ZB (informative)	Relationship between this European Standard and the energy labelling requirements of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 aimed to be covered	70
Annex ZC (informative)	Relationship between this European Standard and the ecodesign requirements of Commission Regulation (EU) No 814/2013 aimed to be covered.....	73
Bibliography.....		75
Tables		
Table 1 — Division for factory made and custom built solar heating systems		9
Table 2 — Selection of the performance test method		23
Table 3 — Parameter a values for different load volumes.....		23
Table 4 — Daily heat demand for load profiles		28
Table 5 — Adjustment factors		30
Table 6 — Load profile selection		30
Table A.1 — Presentation of the system performance indicators for solar-plus- supplementary systems.....		37
Table A.2 — Presentation of the system performance indicators for solar-only and solar preheat systems.....		38
Table B.1 — Reference conditions for performance presentation.....		40
Table B.2 — Pipe diameter and insulation thickness for forced-circulation systems		42
Table B.3 — Pipe diameter and insulation thickness for thermosiphon systems.....		42
Table B.4 — Data for calculation of the cold water temperature at the reference locations.....		43
Table B.5 — Reference conditions for performance presentation limited to the deviations from Table B.1		44
Table B.6 — Monthly and average annual reference outside air temperatures for two climate zones in °C		46

Table B.7 — Monthly and average annual reference solar irradiation for two climate zones in kWh/m²	46
Table B.8 — Specifications of the average and colder climate hourly data file according to Meteonorm	46
Table B.9 — Reference conditions the performance of the auxiliary heater, limited to the deviations from Table B.1	47
Table C.1 — Test conditions	50
Table F.1 — Size of bonding cable	63
Table F.2 — Size of metal cover sheets	63
Table F.3 — Lightning protection testing sheet	64
Table ZA.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 811/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of space heaters, combination heaters, packages of space heaters, temperature control and solar device and packages of combination heater, temperature control and solar device and Commission's standardisation request 'M/535/C(2015) 2626'	69
Table ZB.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 812/2013 of 18 February 2013 supplementing Directive 2010/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to energy labelling of water heaters, hot water storage tanks and packages of water heater and solar device and Commission's standardisation request 'M/534/C(2015) 2625'	70
Table ZC.1 — Correspondence between this European Standard and Commission Regulation (EU) No 814/2013 of 2 August 2013 implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for water heaters and hot water storage tanks and Commission's standardisation request 'M/534/C(2015) 2625'	74
Figures	
Figure 1 — Dimensions of the system to be measured	18
Figure 2 — Force orthogonal to surface of system — Side view	19
Figure 3 — Energy balance for one-store solar-plus-supplementary systems (example)	25
Figure 4 — Energy balance for solar-only systems	26
Figure 5 — Energy balance for solar preheat systems	27
Figure A.1 — Thermal performance presentation sheet	37
Figure C.1 — Scheme of the test set-up	52
Figure D.1 — Test arrangement for thermostatic valve test	58

European foreword

This document (EN 12976-2:2017) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 312 “Thermal solar systems and components”, the secretariat of which is held by ELOT.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by July 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by July 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 12976-2:2006.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annexes ZA, ZB or ZC, which are an integral part of this document.

Most significant changes in EN 12976-1:2017 and EN 12976-2:2017 since the 2006 editions of both parts:

The first edition of the EN 12976 series was published in 2000. The standard series provided an important basis for the assessment of the performance as well as the reliability and durability of Factory made solar thermal systems. In the past 15 years or so, several important technological developments and changes of the framework conditions, such as e.g. the aspect of requiring “Energy Labelling”, the EN 12976 series underwent several important changes.

The following modifications are the most important ones that have been implemented in this new edition of EN 12976-2:

- main changes related to ErP and the new mechanical load test;
- Annex ZA (new): harmonisation with Regulation (EC) No 811/2013;
- Annex ZB (new): harmonisation with Regulation (EC) No 812/2013;
- Annex ZC (new): harmonisation with Regulation (EC) No 814/2013.

It is worth to notice that, based on these changes and developments, the need for the elaboration of a future strategy of the structure of the EN 12976 series is foreseen.

EN 12976, *Thermal solar systems and components — Factory made systems*, is currently composed with the following parts:

- *Part 1: General requirements;*
- *Part 2: Test methods.*

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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Introduction

Drinking water quality:

In respect of potential adverse effects on the quality of water intended for human consumption, caused by the product covered by this standard:

- a) this standard provides no information as to whether the product may be used without restriction in any of the Member States of the EU or EFTA;
- b) it should be noted that, while awaiting the adoption of verifiable European criteria, existing national regulations concerning the use and/or the characteristics of this product remain in force.

Factory Made and Custom Built solar heating systems:

The standards EN 12976-1, EN 12976-2, EN 12977-1, EN 12977-2, EN 12977-3, EN 12977-4 and EN 12977-5 distinguish two categories of solar heating systems: **Factory Made** solar heating systems and **Custom Built** solar heating systems. The classification of a system as Factory Made or Custom Built is a choice of the final supplier, in accordance with the following definitions:

Factory Made solar heating systems are batch products with one trade name, sold as complete and ready to install kits, with fixed configurations. Systems of this category are considered as a single product and assessed as a whole.

If a Factory Made Solar Heating System is modified by changing its configuration or by changing one or more of its components, the modified system is considered as a new system for which a new test report is necessary. Requirements and test methods for Factory Made solar heating systems are given in EN 12976-1 and EN 12976-2.

Custom Built solar heating systems are either uniquely built, or assembled by choosing from an assortment of components. Systems of this category are regarded as a set of components. The components are separately tested and test results are integrated to an assessment of the whole system. Requirements for Custom Built solar heating systems are given in EN 12977-1; test methods are specified in EN 12977-2; EN 12977-3, EN 12977-4 and EN 12977-5. Custom Built solar heating systems are subdivided into two categories:

- **Large Custom Built systems** are uniquely designed for a specific situation. In general HVAC engineers, manufacturers or other experts design them.
- **Small Custom Built systems** offered by a company are described in a so-called assortment file, in which all components and possible system configurations, marketed by the company, are specified. Each possible combination of a system configuration with components from the assortment is considered as **one** Custom Built system.

Table 1 shows the division for different system types:

Table 1 — Division for factory made and custom built solar heating systems

Factory Made Solar Heating Systems (EN 12976-1 and EN 12976-2)	Custom Built Solar Heating Systems (EN 12977-1, EN 12977-2 and EN 12977-3)
Integrated collector storage systems for domestic hot water preparation	Forced-circulation systems for hot water preparation and/or space heating, assembled using components and configurations described in an assortment file (mostly small systems)
Thermosiphon systems for domestic hot water preparation	
Forced-circulation systems as batch product with fixed configuration for domestic hot water preparation	Uniquely designed and assembled systems for hot water preparation and/or space heating (mostly large systems)

NOTE Forced circulation systems can be classified either as Factory Made or as Custom Built, depending on the market approach chosen by the final supplier.

Both Factory Made and Custom Built systems are performance tested under the same set of reference conditions as specified in Annex B of the present standard and EN 12977-2:2012, Annex A. In practice, the installation conditions may differ from these reference conditions.

A Factory Made System for domestic hot water preparation may have an option for space heating, however this option should not be used or considered during testing as a Factory Made system.

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies test methods for validating the requirements for Factory Made Thermal Solar Heating Systems as specified in EN 12976-1. The standard also includes two test methods for thermal performance characterization by means of whole system testing.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 1489, *Building valves — Pressure safety valves — Tests and requirements*

EN 1717:2000, *Protection against pollution of potable water in water installations and general requirements of devices to prevent pollution by backflow*

EN 12976-1:2017, *Thermal solar systems and components — Factory made systems — Part 1: General requirements*

EN 12977-2:2012, *Thermal solar systems and components — Custom built systems — Part 2: Test methods for solar water heaters and combisystems*

EN 15502-1, *Gas-fired heating boilers — Part 1: General requirements and tests*

EN ISO 9488:1999, *Solar energy — Vocabulary (ISO 9488:1999)*

EN ISO 9806:2013, *Solar energy — Solar thermal collectors — Test methods (ISO 9806:2013)*

ISO 9459-1:1993, *Solar heating — Domestic water heating systems — Part 1: Performance rating procedure using indoor test methods*

ISO 9459-2:1995, *Solar heating — Domestic water heating systems — Part 2: Outdoor test methods for system performance characterization and yearly performance prediction of solar-only systems*

ISO 9459-5, *Solar heating — Domestic water heating systems — Part 5: System performance characterization by means of whole-system tests and computer simulation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN ISO 9488:1999 and EN 12976-1:2017 apply.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

$Q_{\text{aux, net}}$ net auxiliary energy demand of a solar heating system delivered by the auxiliary heater to the store or directly to the distribution system (see 5.9.3.2)

Q_d heat demand

Q_L energy delivered at the outlet of the solar heating system