

SOLEX

SOLAR THERMAL TRANSFER FLUID

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

Solex is an ideal heat transfer medium for highly stressed solar heating systems, particularly those with vacuum collectors. The materials normally used in solar heating systems, such as copper, stainless steel and aluminium, are protected from corrosive attack for many years by special corrosion inhibitors. To ensure optimum protection, the following advice should be followed:

- 1. The systems should conform with the requirements of DIN 4757 and must be designed as closed circuits. The membrane pressure surge compensators must conform with DIN 4807.
- 2. Before filling, the systems should be flushed out with water and pipe joints, valves and circulating pumps should be pressure-tested for leaks.
- 3. Hard-soldered joints are preferable to soft-soldered. Traces of flux (if possible chloride- free) must be removed by pumping through with hot water.
- 4. If at all possible, galvanized components should not be used in the system because zinc is not resistant to the product and tends to start dissolving, which can lead to formation of a sludge. Dirt traps and filters can help here.
- 5. After pressure testing, which also affords an opportunity to determine the capacity of the system from the amount of water used (water meter), the system should be drained and then filled immediately with Solex to eliminate any air pockets.
- 6. Long-term no-load operation of the system should be avoided because this can adversely affect the stability of the heat transfer medium and considerably reduce its service life.
- 7. In the event of leaks, always top up with undiluted Solex. Avoid mixing it with other products. If, in exceptional cases, water is used to top up the system, the concentration (= frost resistance) of the heat transfer medium should be checked with a hydrometer. The frost resistance should be at least -20°C to ensure adequate frost and corrosion resistance.