

46	Weekly power consumption with an intelligent control system	$Q_{elec, week, smart}$	kWh	0,000	0,000	0,000	-	-	-
47	Weekly power consumption without an intelligent control system	$Q_{elec, week}$	kWh	0,000	0,000	0,000	-	-	-
48	Weekly fuel consumption with an intelligent control system	$Q_{fuel, week, smart}$	kWh	0,000	0,000	0,000	-	-	-
49	Weekly fuel consumption without an intelligent control system	$Q_{fuel, week}$	kWh	0,000	0,000	0,000	-	-	-
50	Nominal heat output for auxiliary heating	P_{sup}	kW	0,0	0,0	0,0	-	-	-
51	Type of energy input for the auxiliary boiler		Gas	Gas	Gas	-	-	-	-

(*1) High-temperature operation means a return temperature of 60 °C at the boiler inlet and a flow temperature of 80 °C at the boiler outlet.

(*2) Low-temperature operation means a return temperature (at the boiler inlet) of 30 °C for the floor-standing condensing boiler, of 37 °C for a low-temperature floor-standing boiler and of 50 °C for other boilers.

(*4) High-temperature operation means a return temperature of 60 °C at the boiler inlet and a flow temperature of 80 °C at the boiler outlet.

(*5) Low-temperature operation means a return temperature (at the boiler inlet) of 30 °C for the floor-standing condensing boiler, of 37 °C for a low-temperature floor-standing boiler and of 50 °C for other boilers.

(*11) For boilers and combination boilers with a heat pump, the nominal heat output "Prated" is the same as the design load in heating mode "Pdesignh", and the nominal heat output for an auxiliary boiler "Psup" is the same as the additional heating output "sup(Tj)"



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