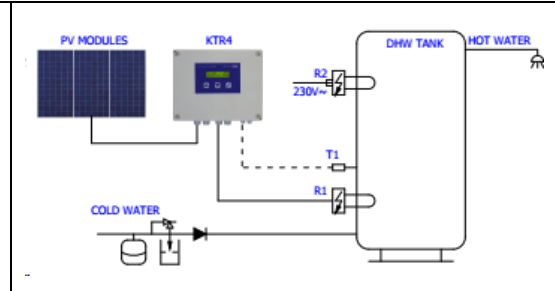
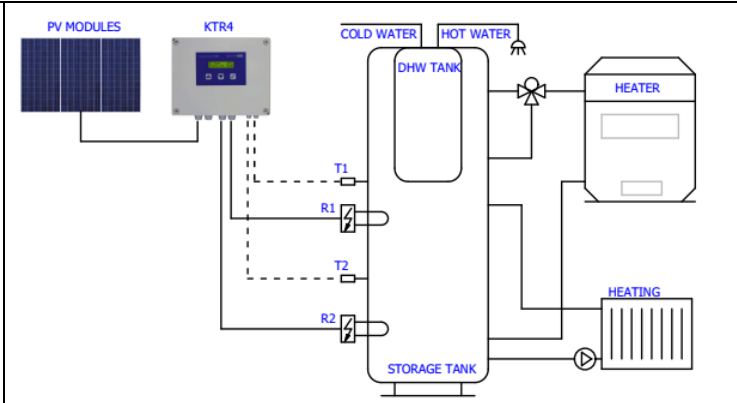


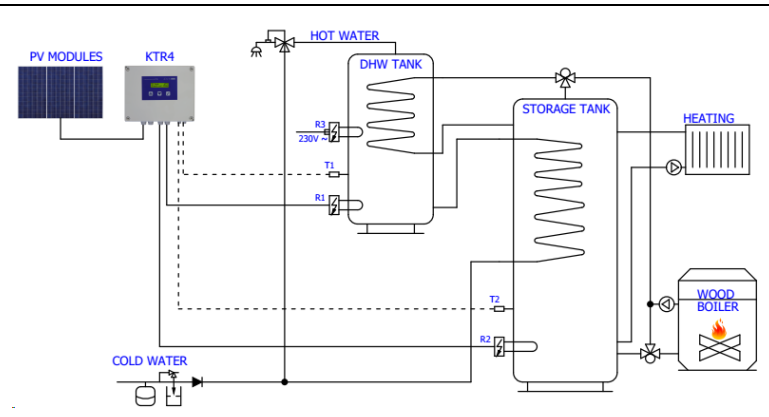
**Example 1**  
 Solar electricity warms up the water by the electrical heater R1 to the preset temperature. In case of insufficient solar radiation, the top heater R2 (connected to 230V network) warms up the water to the desired temperature. Thermostat of the R2 should be set to a slightly lower temperature (e.g. 45°C), so solar heating quickly prevails.



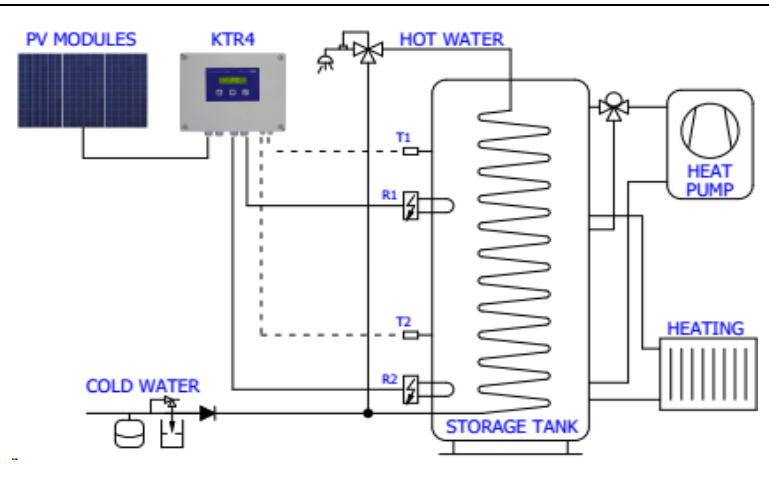
**Example 2**  
 Solar electricity via heater R1 heats the water in the upper part of the storage tank, where the domestic water heater is. In case of insufficient solar radiation, via heater R2 the upper part of the storage tank is heated from the central heating boiler.



**Example 3**  
 Solar energy heats the water in the DHW tank to the set temperature via the electric heater R1. Then the controller switches to the heater R2 and heats the heating water in the storage tank. The usable water preheated in the flow heat exchanger enters the DHW tank tank. Such a connection enables full utilization of the heat from the storage tank



**Example 4**  
 Solar electricity heats the water in the storage tank via heater R1. The usable water is heated in a flow exchanger. In case of insufficient solar radiation, the water is heated by the heat pump. Regardless of the operation of the heat pump, the heater R1 or R2 continues to heat the water with all the currently available solar energy. The system covers the entire consumption of hot water in the warm half of the year.

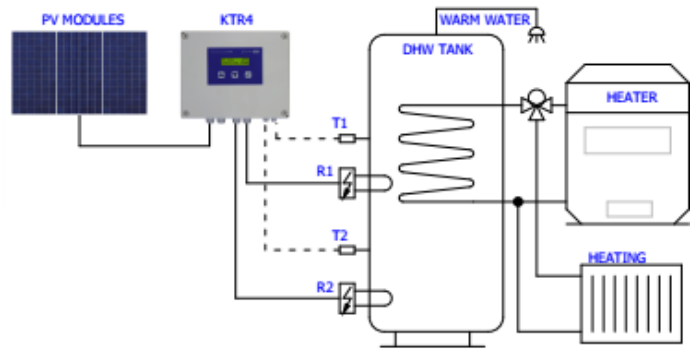


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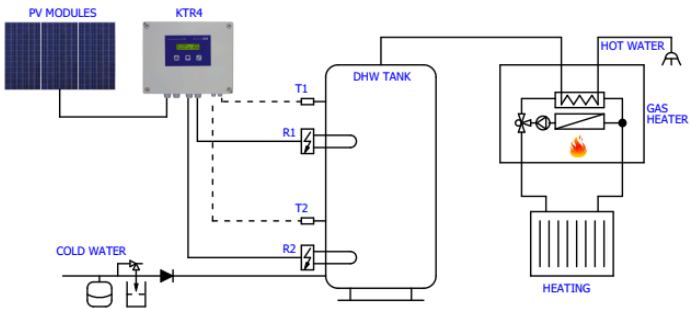
Example 5

The controller KTR4 ensures that the water in the upper part of the DHW tank is first heated via the heater R1, from where it flows to the taps. Then the solar electricity is switched to the lower heater R2. In case of insufficient solar radiation, the upper part is heated from the central heating boiler.



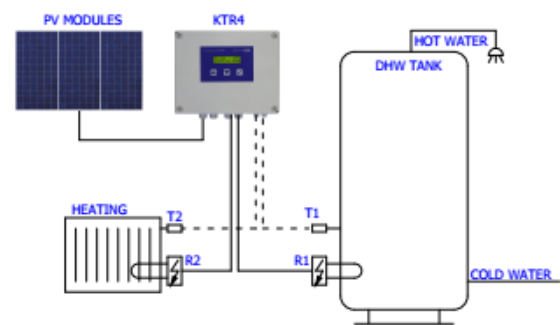
Example 6

Solar electricity with heater R1 first heats the usable water in the upper part of the tank. When this is heated to the desired temperature, the heating is switched to the heater R2 below. Warm domestic water flows through the flow heat exchanger in the gas boiler, where it is heated to the desired temperature if necessary.



Example 7

Solar electricity with heater R1 first heats the water in the DHW storage tank. When this is heated to the desired temperature, the heating is switched to the electric radiator R2, where the excess heat is consumed. The system is suitable for holiday facilities.



Example 8

Solar energy heats the water in the domestic water tank to the set temperature via heater R1, and then the regulator switches to heater R2 and heats the water in the storage tank. Preheated usable water from the flow heater enters the water heater. If necessary, the water in the boiler is heated up with a heat pump or with top heater R2 (connected to 230V network).

