Custom Heat Curves

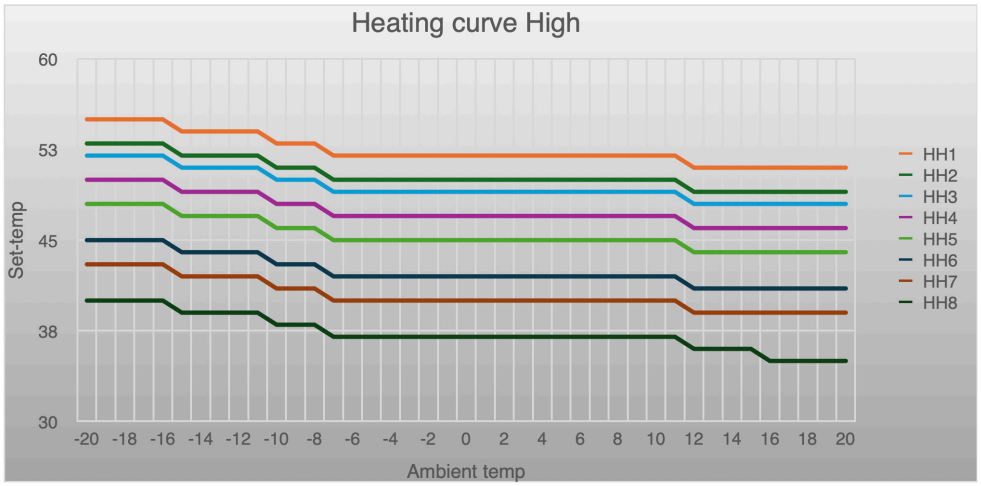
What is a Heat Curve:

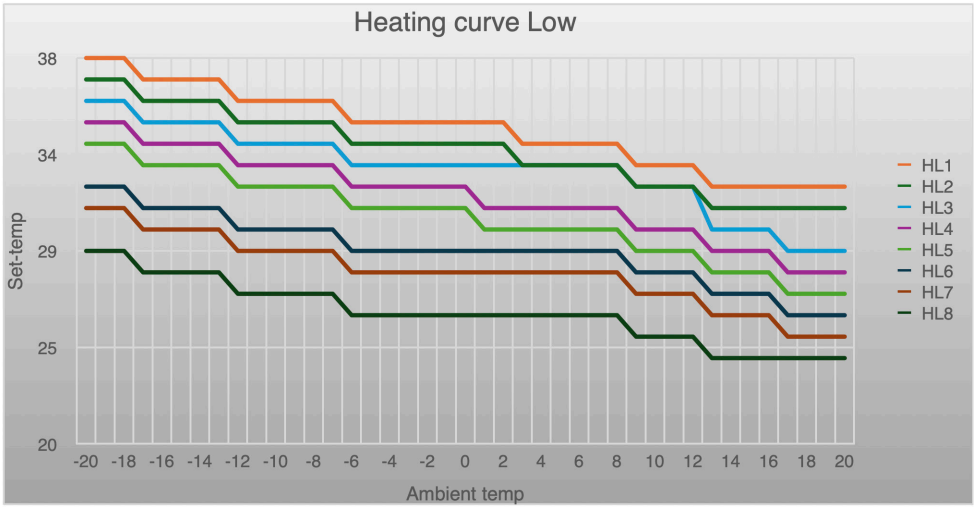
A heat curve defines the flow temperature your heat pump supplies based on the outside temperature.

- Colder outside = higher flow temperature
- Warmer outside = lower flow temperature

This ensures efficient, stable room heating without manual adjustments.

Your heat pump offers preset curves (HH1–HH7 / HL1–HL8) and one Custom Curve you can configure using parameters L27, L28 and L29.





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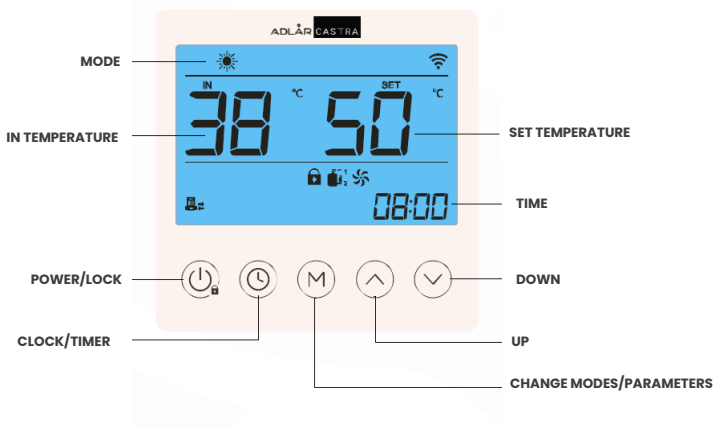

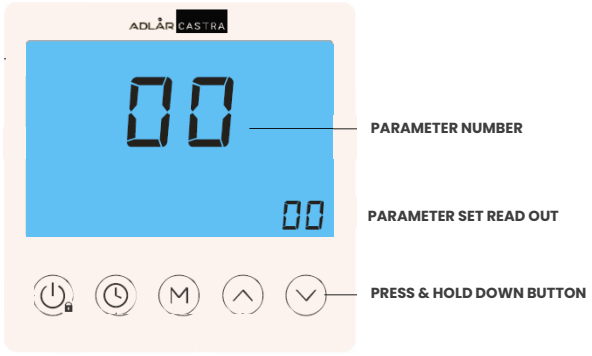

Changing Parameters:

To change a parameter please follow the following process:

1. Unlock your display
2. Press and hold "M" button for +5 seconds
3. The screen will change to display "L 00"
4. Use the arrow buttons to navigate to a parameter (i.e. L 27)
5. Press "M" once to change the parameter setting (the number in the bottom right will flash)
6. Change using arrow buttons
7. Press "M" button to confirm parameter setting

Review our helpful video as needed with this link.

Activate Custom Curve:

Step 1 — Set L27 = 0
- L27 normally selects the standard HL curve.
- Setting L27 to 0 switches to HL8, which becomes the Custom Heat Curve.

Step 2 — Adjust L29
- L29 sets the flow temperature at –15 °C.
- This is the anchor point of your custom curve.

Example:
- L29 = 45 °C Flow temperature is 45 °C when outside temperature = –15 °C
- L29 = 50 °C Flow temperature is 50 °C at –15 °C

Step 3 — Adjust L28
- L28 defines the slope of the line — how steeply the flow temperature falls as the weather becomes milder.
- More negative = steeper curve
- Less negative = flatter curve

Understanding Custom Curves

A) How L28 and L29 Form Your Curve

- L29 = How hot at very cold weather

This defines your output temperatuer at -15°C.

- L28 = How fast should heat decrease as outside temperature rises

This controls comfort vs. Efficiency.

For a flatter curve (e.g. -1) = maintains more heat in mild weather

Stepper curve (e.g.. -3) = reduces flow temperature quickly as it gets warmer

B) Choosing the Right Curve for Your Home

i) Well Insulated Home, UFH, New Build)

- Lower heat demand
- Prefer flatter curve
- Lower L29 (set-point at -15°C)

ii) Older homes with radiators, poorer EPC

- Higher heat demand
- Need steeper curve for colder weather
- Higher L29

C) Match Your Custom Curve to Known Curve

Use your present heat curve as a reference

1. Is your heat curve flat or steep?
2. What is the set temperature at -15°C?
3. Are you too cold when the weather is cold?
4. Are you too hot when the weather is warmer?

D) Fine Tuning Tips

i) If the home feels too warm in mild weather

- Make the curve steeper
- Adjust L28 from -1 -> -2, or -2 -> -3

ii) If the home feels too cold when it's cold outside but not freezing:

- Make the curve flatter
- Adjust L28 from -3 -> -2, or -2 -> -1

iii) If the home feels cold in very cold weather

- Increase L29 by +2 at a time

iV) If radiators are oversized or UFH is extremely efficient:

- Reduce L29
- Try flatter curve (L28 = -1)

SCAN THE QR CODE TO VIEW OUR YOUTUBE GUIDES AND VIDEOS or VISIT OUR WEBSITE FOR MORE MATERIALS:

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