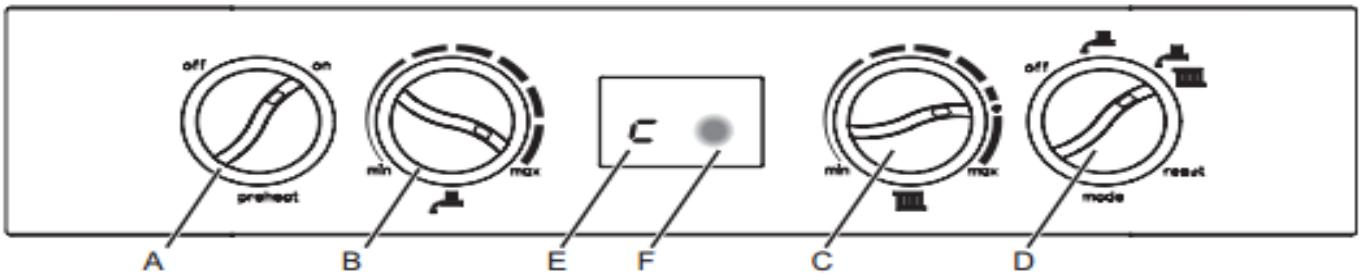
Ideal Logic Combi 24, 30, 35



Legend

A. Pre-heat On/off
B. DHW temperature control
C. CH temperature control
D. Off/Summer/Winter/Reset Control
E. Boiler Status
F. Burner 'on' indicator

Display

Display	Function
0	Standby
C/D	Central Heating or Domestic Hot Water
--	Frost Thermostat activated (below 3 degrees C)

Fault Code.	Symptom.	Resolution	Call Bromford (Y) (N)
"L2 or F2"	Boiler fails to ignite.	Press the "reset" button (D) for 2 seconds. The boiler will try to ignite again. Check that there is gas at other appliances, or that the gas meter is turned on.	Yes, if the boiler remains in "L2 or F2" state. No if boiler works.
"F1"	Boiler overheated.	Check that there is sufficient water pressure in the central heating system, and that all radiators are "bled" (see further diagrams). Press the "reset" button (D) for 2 seconds, the boiler should ignite. If "F1" remains, call Bromford.	Yes, if the boiler remains in "F1" state. No if boiler works.
"No Display"	No heating or hot water.	Ensure that the boiler is turned on at the "fused spur".	Yes, if the fused spur is on.

Always ensure that the timer is switched on and "calling for heat", that the room thermostat is turned up to maximum and that the gas is turned on, or in the case of a credit meter, there is credit on the meter.

Filling the Boiler

Your boiler will have a filling loop fitted on the pipework as shown in the diagram below. In order to top up the water pressure you must open the black taps positioned in the centre of each valve. It is advised that you fully open the right hand valve and slowly open the left hand valve and at the same time you need to monitor the pressure reading on the boiler display. Opening the left hand valve slowly will allow you to introduce water into the boiler in a controlled manner. Between 1.0 and 1.5 bar is sufficient water pressure. Once you have reached the desired water pressure turn off both valves so that they return to the position that is shown in the picture below.

If any other faults codes appear you can try to reset the boiler but you must also contact the gas contractor in order for a registered engineer to visit and diagnose the problem.

"Bleeding" radiators

Bleeding is a term used for letting air out of a radiator. Bleeding a radiator involves opening a small valve at the top of the radiator to allow any trapped air to escape.

If a radiator will not heat up or if it gets hot at the bottom but not at the top, this is probably due to trapped air. Air in the system can also cause a bubbling noise when the heating is running. Bleeding all the radiators will often solve this. You can easily bleed a radiator yourself using a radiator key. You need to be ready to close the valve immediately once the air has been released (at the point water starts to come out). This water could be hot and may be dirty so you should have an old towel or something similar to hand, to protect furnishing, carpets and yourself.

If you are unsure how to bleed a radiator you should contact our gas contractor to do this for you.