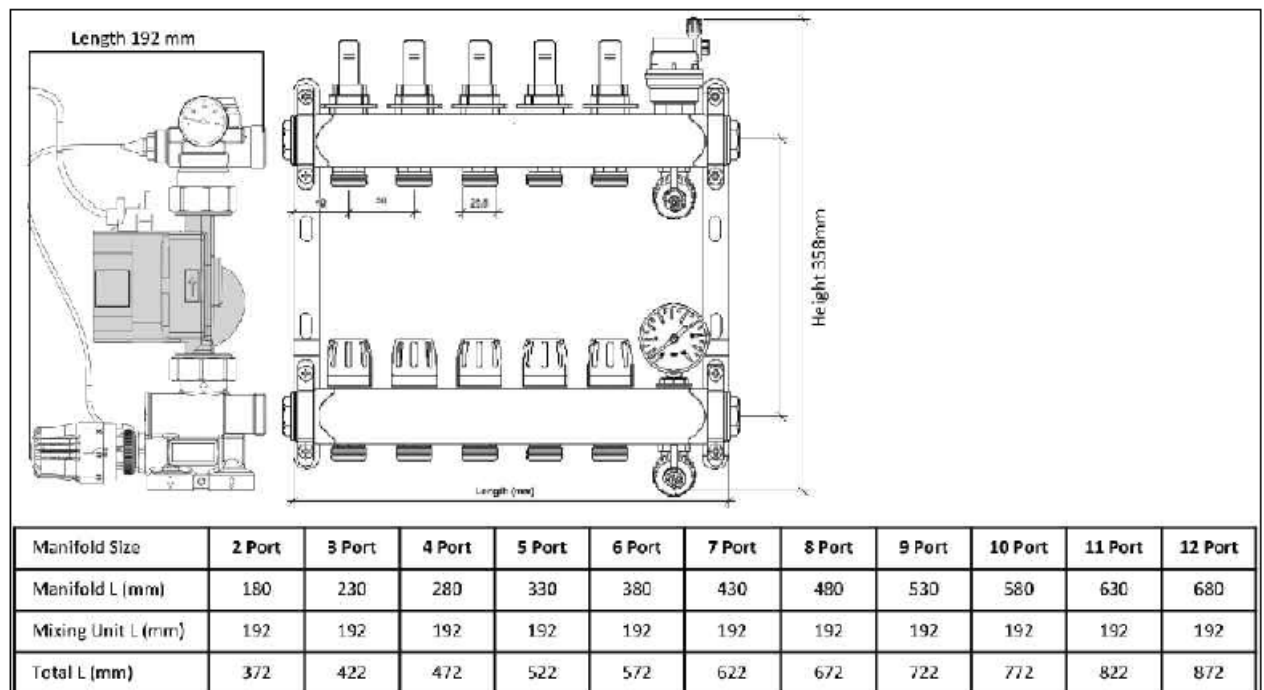


UFH Pointers & Notes

Example manifold & wiring center



Manifold sizes



Screed Drying Mode (floor drying)

Eco Installer are not responsible for the drying time of the screed/floor

Screed drying mode:

- If having a screeded UFH system the screed will need to be either dried out slowly or if it has been down a long time it will need the temperature raising SLOWLY to avoid cracking/damaging the floor.
- The temperature of the water in the UFH system can be controlled by the ASHP controls for a set period of time and it can be increased slowly over a period of time.
- Eco will need to have clear instructions from you on what **water** temperatures you wish the increments to be changed by. It is not the air temperatures that we need as the thermostats are not what is controlling the screed drying mode on the ASHP.
- Your screed company can provide this information.
- An example :

A common screed cycle setting is to start at ambient water temperature around 16c and then progress to max design flow temp (around 45c) with 2c increments every other day, then once it achieves max **water** temperature it can either be turned off, or it can decrease slowly again at a rate of around 2c every other day.

Please consider this can take up to 6 weeks depending on start temperatures/increments required.

It must be **water** temperatures that we are given, NOT air temperatures as it is the ASHP controls that will be controlling the system.

During this time (screed mode) the ASHP will NOT be providing hot water.

- If the mains power is turned off during the screed mode cycle it will end the cycle and go into normal operation mode. It is imperative, that if you know the power is to be turned off or you have a break in power during the screed cycle that you either book in for Eco to return and put the system back on screed drying mode (subject to current hourly rate charges) or you set the controls back onto screed drying mode.

[Link to Heatmiser manuals & data sheets](#)

[Heatmiser Downloads - Manuals & Data Sheets](#)

Floor probes

Some suppliers recommend a maximum floor surface temperature for heat-sensitive vinyl, linoleum and engineered timber floor coverings. We can supply a room thermostats that control room temperature and floor temperature via a sensor installed in the floor.

Positioning

When choosing floor coverings always follow the manufacturer's instructions and check that it is suitable for use with underfloor heating.

Room thermostats should normally be fitted at light switch height, out of direct sunlight or draughts and not above heat sources such as towel rails.

The thermostat's remote sensor top-limits the floor temperature. The remote sensor is fitted with approximately 3m of 2-core low voltage flex, extendable up to 20m.

To enable increased comfort levels in bathrooms, wet rooms and en-suites the floor must be allowed to reach higher than usual temperatures. Therefore vinyl and engineered timber floor coverings are not recommended for these rooms. For safety reasons thermostats for bathrooms, shower rooms and en-suites are always supplied with a remote AIR sensor; a remote floor sensor is not usually required.

Electrics required:

Under floor heating manifold:

- 1x 20a supply in plant room for heating controls – TO BE LEFT ON FUSED SPUR
- 1x 1.0mm 5c cable from each UFH manifold to the plant room (if not located in the plant room)
- If having hard wired thermostats -> 3c + E to each thermostat back to the respective manifold, minimum 32mm back box required – to be fitted by first fix electrician
- Room stat to be installed in a suitable position: Example hallway away from radiator + external doors + direct sunlight.

Radiator zone:

- For radiator circuit– 3c + E from thermostat location to plant room
- Please first fix for one thermostat per floor.
- Room stat to be installed in a suitable position: Example hallway away from radiator + external doors + direct sunlight.