



Underfloor Heating Cable Installation Manual

Technical Helpline 0845 034 8272
www.sunstone.co.uk





BEFORE YOU BEGIN INSTALLATION...

Choice of floor covering

The SunStone system has been designed primarily for use with stone or tile floors. If you are considering using any other type of floor covering, such as carpet or wood laminate, please contact our customer services helpline for more information before starting your installation.

Electrical Installation: a job for the professionals

As with all electrical projects governed by Part P regulations, all mains electrical connections must be undertaken by a certified electrician. All work must conform to BS 7671:2008, the current IEE Wiring Regulations.

Installing an RCD

The SunStone undertile heating system must be wired via an RCD. You must install a dedicated RCD if one is not already present. You may wish to use a fused spur/RCD. No more than 4.8kW of heating may be connected to a single 30 milliamp RCD.

NOTE: It is possible to run the heater(s) from an existing circuit. Consult with an electrician to determine whether or not the circuit can handle the load and if it is RCD protected.

Testing of the Heater

One of the most important steps to be taken when installing the heating system is the testing process. The system should be tested before, during and after its installation:

Before: Using a multi-meter, check the resistance of each mat prior to installation to ensure that it has not been damaged whilst in transit to the installation site. Make a note of the resistances on page 5.

During: Test the resistance of each mat again once they have been secured to the subfloor to maintain that no damage occurred during installation.

After: Test again after the floor covering has been laid to ensure that no damage has been done during the setting of the tiles.

Heater Code	Length	Area covered	Wattage @ 230Vac	Amperage @ 230Vac
SSW150	12.6m	1 sqm	150W	0.70A
SSW300	25.5m	2 sqm	300W	1.30A
SSW450	38.0m	3 sqm	450W	2.00A
SSW600	51.0m	4 sqm	600W	2.60A
SSW750	63.5m	5 sqm	750W	3.30A
SSW900	76.0m	6 sqm	900W	3.90A
SSW1500	127.0m	10 sqm	1500W	6.50A

General Precautions

What To Do

- ✓ Plan the heater layout and installation so that any drilling after tiling (e.g. for fixing sanitary ware) will not damage the wiring.
- ✓ Use flexible ceramic tile adhesives and grouts suitable for use with undertile heating
- ✓ Wait at least 10 days for the tile adhesive to dry before switching the system on for the first time
- ✓ Only connect the heating wires in parallel and maintain consistent spacing
- ✓ Test the system before, during and after installation

What Not To Do

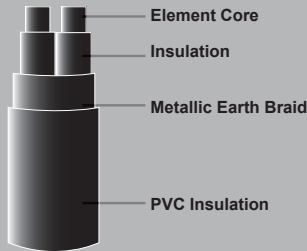
- ✗ Cut or shorten the heating wire ever
- ✗ Walk over an installed heater as this can cause damage
- ✗ Store tiles or other sharp or heavy objects on the heaters while tiling
- ✗ Install the heating up walls or up a set of stairs
- ✗ Install heating wires under units with solid bases or built-in furniture
- ✗ Overlap heaters in case of overheating
- ✗ Position the floor sensor or power lead on or beneath the heating element





ABOUT THE SUNSTONE HEATER

Wire Composition:

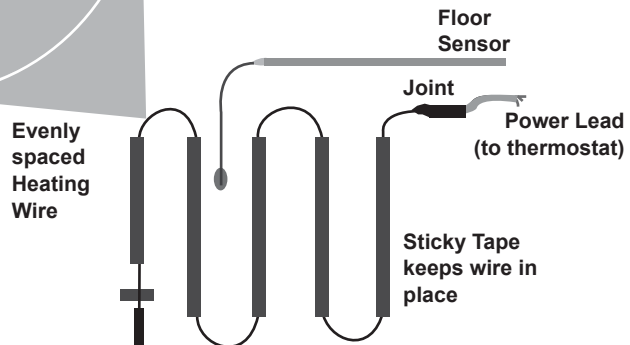


Floor Sensor:

For the thermostat and heating system to work properly, installation must be correct.

Before embedding in adhesive, position the sensor at least 150mm into the heated area, exactly between two runs of heating element. Keep the sensor tip away from drafts, sunlight, radiators, hot water pipes or other sources of heat fluctuations.

Heater Layout:



The joint which connects the heater wire and power lead must be installed under the tiles. It may be necessary to cut a small groove in the subfloor to allow for the extra thickness of the power lead and floor sensor.

Adapting the heater to room shapes

The heater is flexible enough to follow the shapes of units, so that the maximum area of coverage is achieved. Take care not to damage the wire in any way. If you believe you have cut the wire, call the helpline immediately.

REMEMBER!

If you have any question regarding the installation of your heater, please call the helpline on 0845 034 8272.





ELECTRICAL INFORMATION

RCD Requirement

A dedicated 30mA RCD is compulsory and each thermostat must be protected by a fused spur. Combination RCD/fused spurs should be used if the electrical circuits are not protected by a RCD.

It is possible to run the heater(s) from an existing circuit but check with an electrician if the circuit is RCD protected and can handle the load.

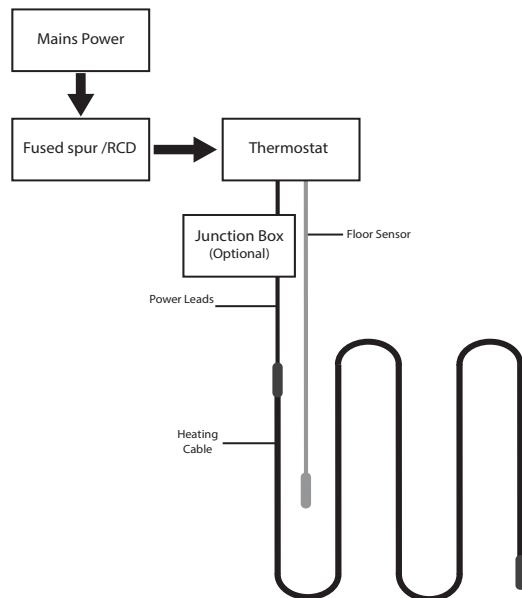
Electrical housing

A 35-40mm deep backbox is required for the thermostat and if more than two heaters are being installed, a junction box will also be needed. The wiring from the heater to the thermostat should be chased into the wall and protected by conduit or plastic trunking.

Thermostat connection

To install, follow the instructions in the thermostat box. Connect the thermostat to the main electrical supply via a fuse or circuit breaker according to wiring regulations. The thermostat should be installed within the room or area to be heated, except where electrical regulations prohibit e.g. within the bathroom itself. In such cases, the thermostat should be fitted to the outside of an internal wall of the bathroom, as near to the heating power supply wires as possible.

Wiring Overview:





CHECK THE RESISTANCE

Check the resistances of your heater AT LEAST THREE TIMES during the installation process to ensure that it is working. This is best done before installation work begins, while fixing the heater and just before tiling.

BEFORE INSTALLING

Check the resistance of each heater in case damage had occurred during the freight. Note the resistances in the table provided below.

DURING INSTALLATION

When each heater has been fixed to the subfloor, test again for damage occurred during installation.

AFTER INSTALLING

To check that no damage has been done during the setting of the tiles, test once more after the floor covering has been put down.

If you are unsure of your readings or think that there is a problem, call the helpline right away on 0845 034 8272.

How to test with a multi-meter

We recommend the use of a digital multi-meter set to a range of 0-2k ohms for testing the heaters and 20k-200k for testing the floor sensor. Please note that due to the high resistance of the wire, it may not be possible to get a continuity reading and for this reason, continuity testers are not recommended.

The resistance (ohms) of each heater should be measured from the live (brown) wire to the neutral (blue) wire. Jot down the readings you get from the multi-meter in the blank chart provided below.

The readings should be within +/- 5% of these measurements: resistances in the table below.

Heater size (sqm)	150	300	450	600	750	900	1500
Ohms	352.7	176.3	117.6	88.2	70.5	58.8	35.3

Results of Your Tests

Heater No.			
Size of Heater			
"Proper" Reading			
Reading (No.1)			
Reading (No.2)			
Reading (No.3)			





PREPARATIONS

SUBFLOORS

Wooden Subfloors

Make sure that there is enough underfloor ventilation.

Secure existing floorboards and if need be, make them even first with a latex/cement self-levelling compound to give a flush fit for the subsequently applied WBP plywood.

Refer to BS 5385: Part 3, clause 14.4 regarding sealing the backs and edges of the plywood.

Fixing ply directly to joists will not always provide a sufficiently stable floor finish for accepting tiles; fitting tongue & groove flooring and then over-boarding with ply or tile backer board is recommended. A rigid base is essential.

The above recommendations apply to small areas as advised in clause 14.4 of BS 5385: Part 3.

Concrete Subfloors

For best results and ease of installation, the use of a "tile backer board" with cement-based facing, such as the Sunstone Insulation Board, is recommended. Fixing of the board should be as per the manufacturer's instructions.

After attaching the board to the subfloor, the undertile heating system may be laid directly on top of the board, and then tiled over. It is important to ensure that the tile adhesive and grout used are flexible and that the tile backer/building board has been fitted as per the manufacturer's instructions. High quality, cement-based adhesives with their flexible additives are most suitable.

Uncoated insulation boards are not recommended for use with loose wire systems as there is a greater risk of the wire becoming embedded into the board and creating a lagging effect; which can lead to overheating and hence damaging the wire.

However, where uncoated boards have already been specified, a thin layer of latex screed must be used to cover the boards. The use of a self-levelling layer (minimum 8mm) over the board will help to reduce the risk of lagging and overheating.

HEATER LAYOUT

1. Show key locations on subfloor with permanent marker

- Designated spots of units and fixtures. Do not install the heater in any of these areas.
- Positions of the power lead cables and the floor sensor.
- Points where the wires will need to be turned when laid.

Please refer to page 8 for example layouts and wire spacings.

2. Mark a start point

Mark up a start point as close as possible to the power supply, but no further than 2.5m from it.

3. Check resistances

Perform the first test for each heater as explained on page 5.

4. Dry fit the heater(s)

Lay the wires out according to your plan so you can still make any last minute adjustments in the layout before fixing them. Avoid stepping on or kinking the heater to prevent wire fracture.

After installation, you must allow the tile adhesive and any self-levelling used to cure naturally before powering up the heating system. This takes 10-14 days depending on the amount of materials used. Failure to await the correct length of time may result in damage to the system and may also cause the adhesive and grout to dry too quickly, hence becoming brittle, leading to tiles lifting and/or cracking.





INSTALLATION

HEATER INSTALLATION

1. Fit the Heater(s)

Starting at the point where the power supply cable joins the heating wire, gently unreel the cable and lay wire out around the perimeter. Only lay the wires in parallel lines.

2. Install Floor Sensor

The floor sensor that comes with the thermostat should now be placed centred between two runs of heating elements and secured in place using double-sided tape. Now check the resistance of the floor sensor using your multi-meter. You may need to change the setting on your meter in order to accommodate for the higher readings. If you do not get a reading, your sensor may be damaged. If so, call the helpline for a replacement.

3. Fit the Power Leads

Each heater has a single power lead for connecting the system to the thermostat. To keep the power leads at the same height as the heating element, a channel can be created in the subfloor. Take care not to damage the heating wire. Tape the leads in place.

4. Install Thermostat

Instructions for fitting the thermostat can be found in the thermostat box.

5. Check resistances again

Perform the second test as explained on page 5.

NOTE: Ensure that all of the heating element including the joints are cover in adhesive and tiled over. Do not tape over the joints as this will create air pockets that can cause the heater to fail.

TILING

When all your heaters are installed and the power leads and floor sensor have been fixed, begin laying your tiles using one of two methods:

One-Step Method:

Apply a thick layer (5-10mm) of tile adhesive directly onto the heaters and lay the tiles onto the adhesive layer.

Dual-Step Method:

1. Completely cover the heating wires with a smooth layer of flexible adhesive or latex self-levelling compound and allow to dry; it will normally take 1 day per mm.
2. Apply a thin layer (3mm) of flexible adhesive and tile as normal.

To decide on which method, consider the following:

- It is easier to lay mosaic tiles using the dual-step method
- If this is your first installation, you may find it easier to use the dual-step method
- If the floor will not be tiled right away, the dual-step method offers better wire protection
- The one-step method is usually used by experienced installers of this heating system

Check final resistances

Perform the third and final test as explained on page 5.





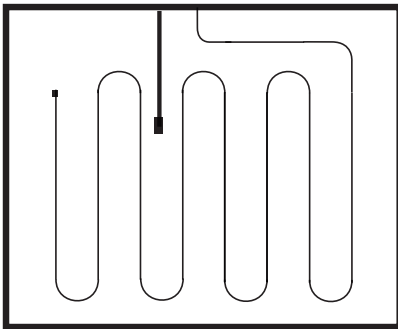
POSITIONING THE HEATER

Use the example guides below to work out where the wires are to be placed.
The wires must only be used in the lengths supplied and must not be cut or joined.

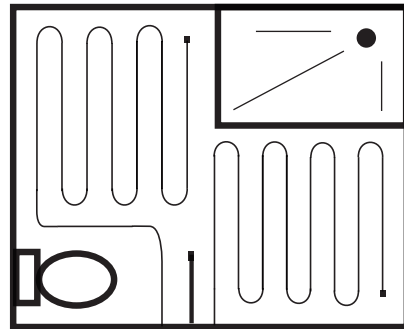
When laying more than one heater, do not allow the heating wires to touch or cross. Only join heaters in parallel, NOT in series.

For best efficiency, space the wires equally (refer to spacing guide below).

Single Heater in Regular Room



Two or More Heaters in Room with Fixtures



Use the following calculation to work out the cable spacing.

$$\frac{\text{Floor Area (m}^2\text{)} \times 1000}{\text{Total Heater Length}} = \text{Wire Spacing}$$

(See Pg.2 for Heater Lengths)

Example

$$\frac{3\text{m}^2 \times 1000}{38\text{m}} = 78.94\text{mm}$$

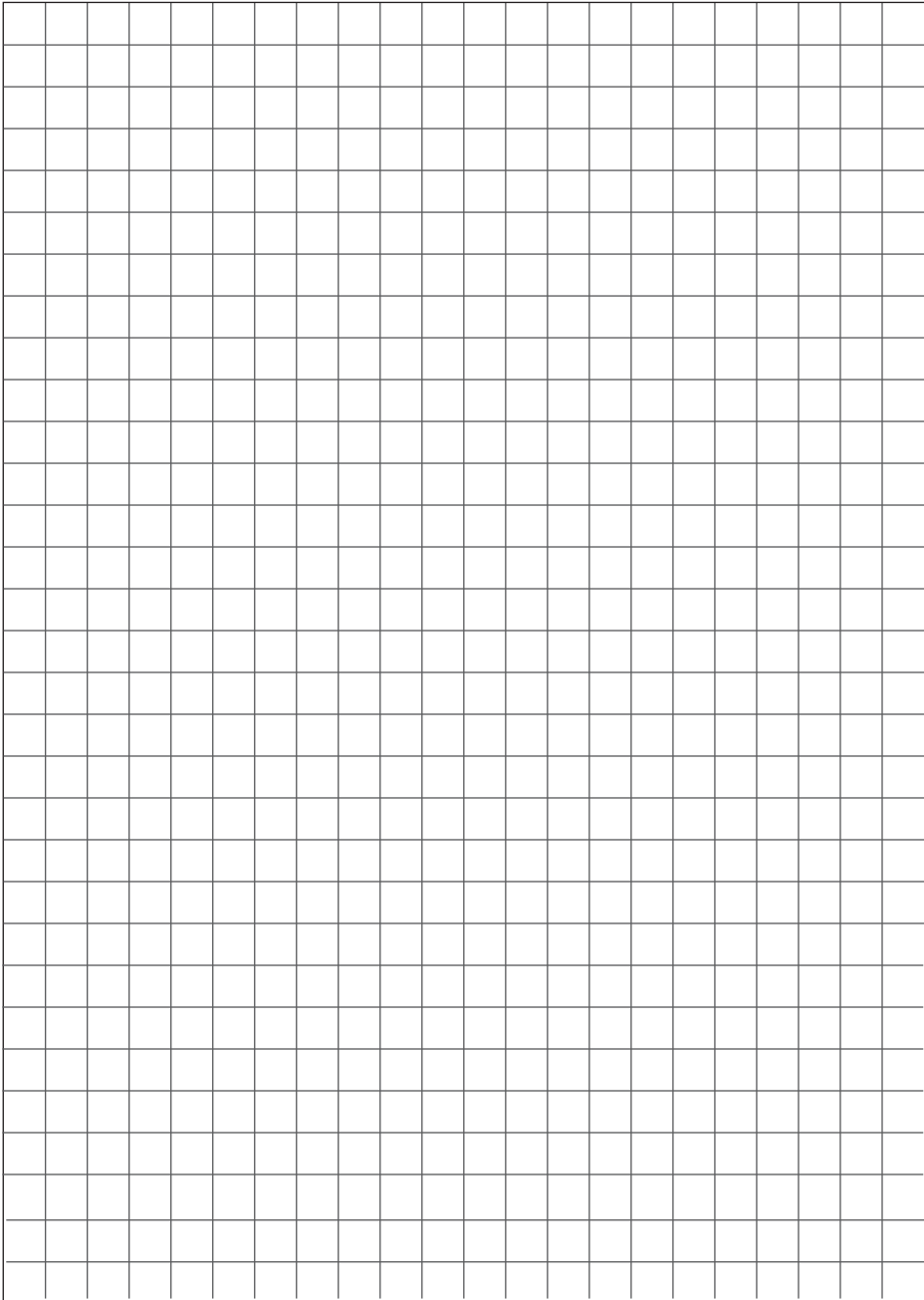
If more than one heater is used in combination, you should add the lengths together to get a total wire length.

Always allow at least 50mm between wires at all times and at least 40mm between wires and walls.





HEATER LAYOUT





PRODUCT WARRANTY

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YOUR STATUTORY RIGHTS WILL REMAIN UNAFFECTED BY THIS WARRANTY.

This SunStone undertile heater is backed up by Warmup's team of engineers and is guaranteed against any fault caused by manufacturing defect for a period of 10 years from date of purchase. There is no other warranty, express or implied. No claim can be brought against the manufacturer or its agents for any consequential damages whatsoever. This warranty covers the cost of replacement or repair of the SunStone undertile heater only, subject to the discretion of the manufacturer.

This is the sole warranty, express or implied. The manufacturer or its agents cannot be held liable for any resultant damages. Send the completed form back to: SunStone Warranty, BCR House, 3 Bredbury Business Park, Stockport, SK62SN

Proof of purchase is needed in the event of a claim, so keep your invoice with this warranty

This warranty is subject to the following conditions:

1. This warranty must be registered.
2. The heater must have been installed and used in full accordance with the installation manual.
3. The heater must have been earthed and protected by an RCD at all times.
4. The heater is used in conjunction with a thermostat or control system approved by SunStone.
5. The warranty is returned to SunStone within 30 days of purchase of the heater(s).
7. If SunStone or its agents carry out diagnostic or remedial work as a result of a claim being made, agents shall have the right to levy reasonable charges for the work undertaken by them.
8. **All electrical regulations are complied with and electrical work is undertaken by a qualified and Part P certified electrician.**

This warranty does not cover heater failure due to incorrect installation or tiling. Please check that the heater is working (as laid out in the installation manual) prior to tiling.

Name	
Address	
Postcode	Telephone
Email	
Installer	Electrician
Date of purchase	
Room the heating system is installed: _____	
Subfloor type (Concrete/Wood etc): _____	
<small>I hereby confirm that I have read and understand the contents of the Installation Manual and that the heater has been installed as specified therein. I acknowledge that no claim can be brought against the manufacturer or its agents for any consequential loss or damage whatsoever. I confirm that the heater was working prior to the commencement of tiling.</small>	
Signed:	Date:





PROJECT IN BRIEF

Place this card in a visible spot close to the consumer unit.

Please Note:

1. A 30mA RCD must be used in conjunction with the heating system.
2. Never cut or shorten the heating element
3. Ensure all parts of the heating element (including joints) are installed beneath the tiles.
4. For the guarantee to be valid, this form must be completed.
5. Check that the values match the ones in the instruction manual.
6. Draw a plan showing the layout of the heater

Warning!

- Risk of electric shock
- Electric wiring and heating panels contained below the floor.
- Do not penetrate with nails, screws, or similar devices.
- Do not restrict the thermal emission of the heated floor.

Heater Location

<p><u>Resistance Value</u></p> <p>Before Installation: _____ ohms</p> <p>After Installation: _____ ohms</p>	<p><u>Attach label with heater description here</u></p>
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Signature

Date

Electrician's Part P registration no.

Company stamp/name





SunStone Underfloor Heating

Tel: 0845 034 8272

www.sunstone.co.uk

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