

# Heat Mat

Underfloor Heating



For Ice & Snow  
Systems see pages  
11 – 14



## Robust, 17<sup>th</sup> Edition and Part L Compliant In-screed Heating Cable

Fitting Guide – Version 2

Call 01444 247020 for Technical Support



**Underfloor Heating** – made easy...

**Please ensure you read this guide completely before commencing installation of the underfloor heating. If you are unsure of any aspect of the installation please call Heat Mat's Technical Support helpline on 01444 247020.**

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**Before commencing your installation, please check that you have the correct heater or combination of heaters for your chosen area. (see page 6 for details)**

### **Heat Mat 7mm Heating Cable is compatible with...**



**Thermostats**



**Thermal insulation boards**



**Levelling compound**



**Ice & Snow Systems**



**Cable safe accessory**

Heat Mat Limited accept no liability, either express or implied, for any consequential losses incurred as a result of a Heat Mat system installation that does not conform to the following installation instructions.

# Do's and Don'ts for internal heating systems

- Do thoroughly read this guide before commencing installation
- Do space the cables evenly across the floor to produce a uniform heat output
- Do ensure that all heating wire (including joints) is fitted beneath the floor covering
- Do use a multi-meter to test the cable, before, during and after covering (see page 4)
- Do connect multiple cables in parallel
- Do consider thermally insulating your sub-floor before installing the underfloor heating system
- Do use a Heat Mat thermostat to control your system
- Do ensure that all electrical works conform to Part 'P' of the Building Regulations and current IEE Wiring Regulations
- Do ensure the system is protected by a suitable RCD device (30mA)
- Do ensure that all heating cable and connections are covered with a cementaceous screed of at least 50mm (min 65mm for Part L compliance) or 15mm of flexible self-levelling compound
- Do log on to [www.heatmat.co.uk](http://www.heatmat.co.uk) to ensure that you are using the most recent instructions
- Do ensure all heating cables are at least 60mm away from each other
- Don't cut, shorten, strain or cross the heating cables
- Don't bend the joint between the element and cold tail
- Don't supply power to the heater until the cable has been fully encased and the wet trade has been allowed to fully dry out
- Don't lay cables closer than 60mm to conductive parts
- Don't lay cables at an output greater than 160W if covering with wood, vinyl or carpet
- Don't install heating cables if the ambient temperature is below 5°C as they can become less flexible
- Don't install the heating cable at an output higher than 270W/sqm unless approval has been received for this application from Heat Mat
- Don't install the heating cables in walls or ceilings
- Don't install the floor sensor close to other heat sources such as hot water pipes
- Don't begin covering with cementaceous screed or levelling compound until the system is in place and has been tested with a multi-meter (see page 4)
- Don't leave any sections of the heating cable or connections in the open air or beneath fixtures and fittings when installation is completed
- Don't use the heating system to help to dry out the wet trade

# 7mm In-screed Heating Cable 20W/m technical specification

Product code	Length in metres	Wattage	Resistance	270 W/m <sup>2</sup> c-c 7.5cm	200 W/m <sup>2</sup> c-c 10.0cm	160 W/m <sup>2</sup> c-c 12.5cm
PKC-7.0-0210	10.5 m	210 W	246 Ω	0.8 m <sup>2</sup>	1.1 m <sup>2</sup>	1.3 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-0417	21.0 m	417 W	124 Ω	1.5 m <sup>2</sup>	2.1 m <sup>2</sup>	2.6 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-0504	26.0 m	504 W	105 Ω	1.9 m <sup>2</sup>	2.5 m <sup>2</sup>	3.2 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-0627	32.0 m	627 W	81 Ω	2.3 m <sup>2</sup>	3.1 m <sup>2</sup>	3.9 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-0837	42.0 m	837 W	61 Ω	3.1 m <sup>2</sup>	4.2 m <sup>2</sup>	5.2 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-1022	50.0 m	1022 W	53 Ω	3.8 m <sup>2</sup>	5.1 m <sup>2</sup>	6.4 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-1246	62.0 m	1246 W	44 Ω	4.6 m <sup>2</sup>	6.2 m <sup>2</sup>	7.8 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-1381	69.0 m	1381 W	40 Ω	5.1 m <sup>2</sup>	6.9 m <sup>2</sup>	8.6 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-1774	89.0 m	1774 W	31 Ω	6.6 m <sup>2</sup>	8.9 m <sup>2</sup>	11.1 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-2144	105.0 m	2144 W	26 Ω	7.9 m <sup>2</sup>	10.7 m <sup>2</sup>	13.4 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-2458	123.0 m	2458 W	21 Ω	9.1 m <sup>2</sup>	12.3 m <sup>2</sup>	15.4 m <sup>2</sup>
PKC-7.0-3067	150.0 m	3067 W	17 Ω	11.4 m <sup>2</sup>	15.3 m <sup>2</sup>	19.2 m <sup>2</sup>
PRA-111-0001	12m Cable fixing band - sufficient for up to 75m of cable					
PRA-111-0002	25m Cable fixing band - sufficient for up to 150m of cable					
HCA-111-0008	25m Double-sided tape - for securing fixing bands					

Test your heating cable with a multi-meter before unwrapping to confirm you have received it in working order.

The black cold tail is double insulated and carries an earth screen (silver braid), live and neutral wires.

Exposing the ends of these wires will allow the continuity tests to be carried out with a functional multi-meter.

This test should also be done before, during and after covering with screed or levelling compound.

At no point should any cable be connected to a power supply to test it.

## Tests

- Live to neutral = ohms value as listed above
- Live to earth and neutral to earth = both infinity

If your tests do not conform to the expected results please contact Heat Mat's Technical Support Team.

## Technical Data:

**General Construction:** VDE approved dual conductor wire with earth

**Voltage:** 230 Vac – 50Hz

**Maximum Load:** 21 W/m

**Maximum Cable Temperature:** 90°C

**Approvals:** CE marked

**Wire Thickness:** 6.8mm to 7.2mm depending on Ohm Value

**Cable Flexibility:** Minimum allowable cable radius is 50mm

**Power Range:** 210W-3067W

**UV Resistance:** Confirmed UV Resistant by VDE test institute

**Approved in accordance with:** EN 60335-1:1998, EN60335-2-17:1999, IEC 60730

**IP Rating:** IPX7 as required by the 17th Edition IEE Wiring Regulations

## Construction:

**Thermal Conductor:** 2 x resistance 7 stranded wires insulated with 0.8mm silicon rubber (2G)

**Additional Internal Insulation:** Polyester sheath

**Insulation Shield:** Aluminium foil shield

**Outer Insulation:** PVC (105) UV resistant, tested to 90°C

**Reinforcement Materials:** Fibreglass wire

**Fixing Materials:** Heat Fix metal bands can be used

For full fitting instructions please see our website [www.heatmat.co.uk](http://www.heatmat.co.uk) or contact us for advice.



Part L Compliant



17<sup>th</sup> Edition Compliant



Certified EMC safe



Manufactured in a BEAB approved factory

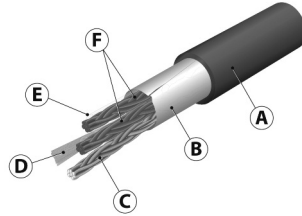


CE Marked

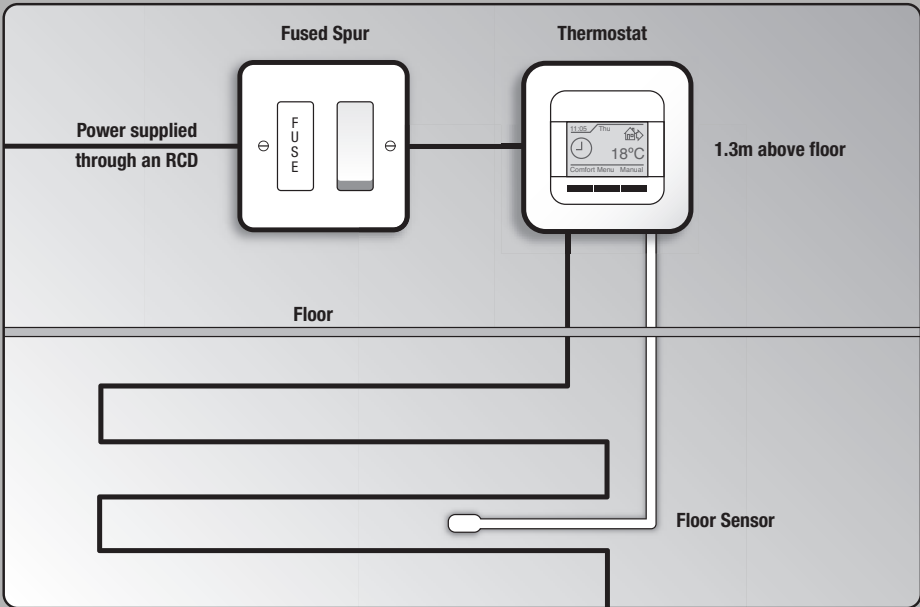
# Basic wiring diagram and warning label

## Typical Wiring System

- All electrical works must be carried out by a certified electrician.
- A suitable RCD protection must be incorporated in this system.
- If the ampage of the thermostat is exceeded by your chosen system, a contactor or similar device will be required. All thermostats used must be of a two-pole design with a minimum opening between the contacts of 3mm.
- The heating cables must not be cut or cross each other or other wiring.
- The cold tail joint must be kept straight and located beneath the final floor covering and must be thoroughly encased in tile adhesive or levelling compound.
- Please consult your electrician to discuss your individual requirements.



- A.** Robust PVC (Y) outer insulation
- B.** 100% aluminium earth shield for safety
- C.** High load earth drain wire
- D.** Fiberglass reinforcement cable for tensile strength
- E.** 0.8mm silicon rubber (2G)
- F.** Resistance wires



Please see the back page of this fitting guide for the required information label for the distribution board.

It is a legal requirement that this label is completed and the required information is displayed near the relevant distribution board.

# Choosing the correct cable spacing (c-c)

Calculate the total m<sup>2</sup> of floor area you have in your room, and then deduct any areas where underfloor heating should not be laid, such as any floor fixed furniture including baths, shower trays, kitchen units, central islands etc. This will give you your free floor area.

To calculate the wattage output per m<sup>2</sup> you will have, divide the wattage listed for your cable/s by the m<sup>2</sup> free floor area that you have to heat i.e.

$$\frac{2,144W}{11m^2} = \text{an output of } 195W/m^2$$

Now you must calculate the cable to cable (c-c) distance you will lay your heating cable at. Divide the free floor area multiplied by 100 by the total length of the cables you have to lay i.e.

$$\frac{11m^2 \times 100}{105m} = 10.5cm$$

You should therefore, in this circumstance, lay all of the cables in runs roughly 10.5cm apart.

The 7mm Heating Cable table on page 4 can be used as a guide as it shows approximate m<sup>2</sup> coverage of each cable when laying at 160W/m<sup>2</sup> (c-c 12.5cm) and 200W/m<sup>2</sup> (c-c 10cm). The table also shows 270W/m<sup>2</sup> (c-c 7.5cm) which can be used in external ice and snow melting systems.

As a guide to confirming the wattage per square metre (W/m<sup>2</sup>) that you require, please use the following advice in conjunction with the table shown at the top of page 4.

## Standard rooms – 160W/m<sup>2</sup> column:

When using any suitable floor covering including tiles, carpet, vinyl or wood. These cables should be laid directly onto subfloor insulation \*insulated concrete bases. They can provide primary heating in well insulated areas and secondary heating in other circumstances.

\* Insulation within the floor base minimises downward heat loss allowing your underfloor heating to run more efficiently.

Insulation laid directly beneath the underfloor heating will provide the largest benefit, and the further down in the floor build the insulation is (such as beneath a screed) the less benefit it will offer. Systems laid onto very badly insulated floor bases may not meet your expectations.

## High heat loss rooms – 200W/m<sup>2</sup> column:

When using beneath tiles on subfloor insulation or \*insulated concrete bases and when primary heating is a priority. If the system is being installed to provide the only source of heating, you would normally evenly space the cables in rows between 8.0 – 10.0cm apart to achieve this. Speak to your electrician or builder to confirm that the system output meets your individual requirements.

Although 100% coverage is achievable, a border of roughly 50mm is recommended around the perimeter of the room as the heating cables should not touch the walls, kickboards etc.

We would recommend planning your installation before starting to lay your cable, and also that you photograph your cable layout before tiling for future reference.

The thermal resistance (insulation) between the top of the heated screed and the room must not have an insulation value higher than 0.125 m<sup>2</sup>K/W. Some typical insulation values for common floor coverings are listed below:

Tiled, stone and thin vinyl floors up to	0.035 m <sup>2</sup> K/W
Linoleum floors and thick vinyl floors up to	0.040 m <sup>2</sup> K/W
Hessian backed carpets with low Tog underlays up to	0.125 m <sup>2</sup> K/W
Parquet and laminate floors up to 18mm thick up to	0.125 m <sup>2</sup> K/W
Wood fibre floors and rubber backed carpets from	0.175 m <sup>2</sup> K/W

## Wood fibre and rubber backed carpets are not suitable for use with underfloor heating.

The material used to cover the heating cable must have a density of 1,500kg/m<sup>3</sup> and a minimum heat transmission of 1W/m K, all normal tile adhesives, levelling compounds and screeds conform to this standard.

# Installation instructions

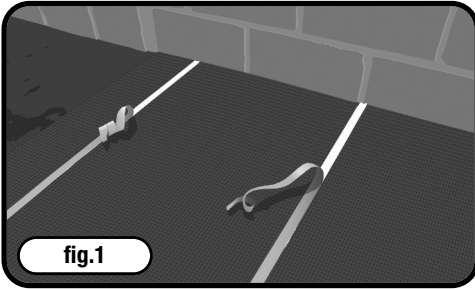


fig.1

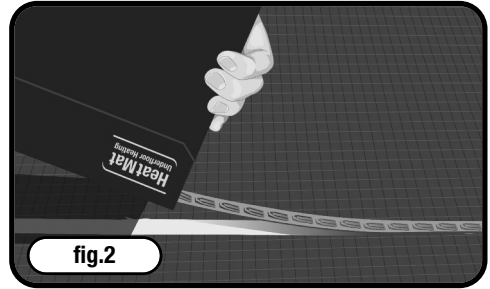


fig.2

## Floor preparation

The sub-floor should be solid, level and reasonably dust free as would normally be required before pouring a screed. 7mm cables should always be laid onto an insulation layer and this should be either foil faced (such as Cellotex Double-R) or concrete faced (such as Heat Mat thermal insulation board). If a damp-proofing membrane is being installed this must be placed beneath the heating cables. We would also recommend that the entire floor base is of the same construction to ensure the system performs evenly.

It is acceptable to lay 7mm cables directly onto an existing well insulated concrete base or tiled floor, however in these circumstances we still recommend considering installing an additional layer of insulation, such as Heat Mat thermal insulation boards.

Underfloor heating cables must not be installed directly onto a layer of soft insulation, it must have a layer of concrete or foil to facilitate an even heat spread.

If you have chosen to cover your system with Heat Mat flexible levelling compound, Mira 4280 Primer should be used to prime the floor base. Levelling compounds can only be installed onto structurally firm bases such as concrete, tile or concrete faced insulation boards.

## Installing the 7mm Heating Cable System

Test each cable with a multi-meter before unpacking to ensure you have received your product in full working order. (See bottom of page 4 for testing instructions.)

The heating cable can be secured in place via two methods; either fixed to the floor using Heat Mat's metallic fixing strips or alternatively zip tied in place to reinforcement mesh.

Normally the cable will be installed using metallic fixing strips and these are held to the floor by double-sided tape (fig.1), adhesive or they can be nail gunned into place (nail gunning is not suitable when used on top of a damp-proof membrane). The fixing strips should be placed on the floor in runs in the opposite way to the direction you wish to lay the heating cable (fig.2). The runs of fixing strip should be spaced at roughly 1m intervals.

Using the information on page 6 of this booklet you should calculate the average spacing that you need to achieve to evenly spread the cable out over your floor. If zip tying the cable to reinforcement mesh you should simply space apart the runs of cable by the calculated distance, however it is important that the zip ties should not be fastened too tight.

The fixing strip has pre-spaced cable fittings at 2.5cm intervals, and if your calculated spacing is at 10cm or 12.5cm intervals then simply fix the cables in the appropriate slots. If, however, your required cable spacing does not closely match the available spacings then you will need to compensate for this by laying alternate runs at different spacings.

If, for instance, your required cable spacing was 11.25cm, then to achieve this overall spacing on your floor you should lay the first and second run of cable

# Installation instructions

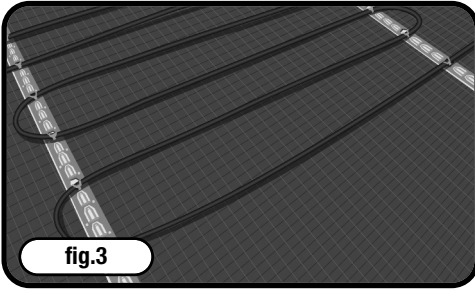


fig.3

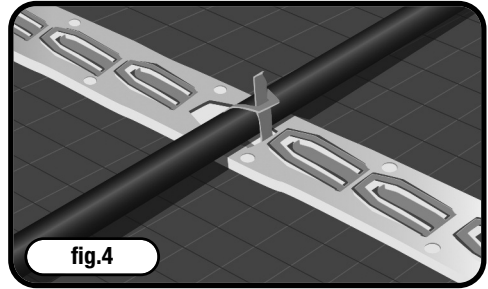


fig.4

10cm apart, and then the second and third run 12.5cm apart and then repeat this pattern across the floor. This would give an average spacing of the desired 11.25cm.

The cable is locked into the fixing strips by bending the metal hook over the cable, pushing the hoop over the cable and hook, and then pulling the hook back down to secure the hoop and cable in place. The method of installation is shown above in fig. 4 and 5.

The cables should run from one side of the room to the other, being locked in place every time they pass over the fixing strip, and then a second run of cable should return across the room parallel to the first run. You should then continue this process until the cable is used up, and then start laying a second cable in a similar way if one is required.

Remember to maintain even spacing wherever possible to ensure a constant output across the floor area. The cable runs must never be less than 60mm apart and if you find that your rows have to be 60mm or less to fit your room, STOP, as the cable is too big for your area. The heating cable can not be cut to shorten its length without being destroyed.

Ensure that the termination point at the end of the cable and the connection between the heating cable and the cold tail are kept straight and laid within the floor area where they will be covered with either a cementaceous screed or levelling compound. These must not be covered with tape, but do have to be fully encased in screed or levelling compound.

Multiple cables can be installed in one room but must be connected in parallel (they do not join together). Up to 2 cables can be physically wired into the back of the thermostat. More than 2 cables will require a connection box. If your system exceeds the Ampage rating of your chosen thermostat, your electrician can install a contactor or similar device to allow the heating system to operate safely through a single thermostat for ease of control.

Test the heater/s with a multi-meter again prior to covering.

If covering is not going to happen straight away restrict any traffic above the cable to a minimum.

## Covering the Heating Cable System

Wear soft soled shoes. Do not allow any unnecessary traffic across the cabled area until the floor covering is completed. Do not stack or cut tiles across the cabled area and take care to avoid dropping sharp objects or tiles onto the cables as this can crush or cut into them.

Check the resistance and continuity of the cable with a multi-meter regularly during installation. If the resistance changes, or the cable goes to open circuit, the cable has been damaged. In this case, please contact Heat Mat's Technical Support line on 01444 247020. Even a small nick in or scratch to the outer insulation can lead to system failure when powered up over a period of time.

If the system is being covered with a cementaceous screed this should be carefully poured over the heating



# Installation instructions

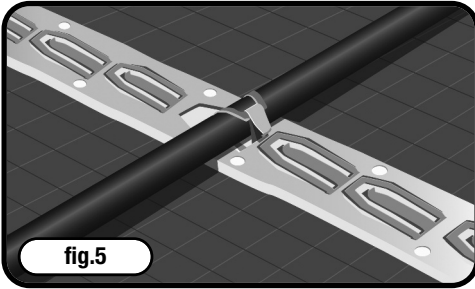


fig.5

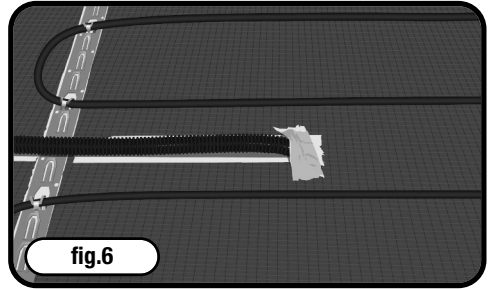


fig.6

cables to an even depth of at least 50mm, and at least 65mm for Part L compliance. The screed must be allowed to dry before laying further floor coverings and the heating cables must not be used to 'dry out' the screed, as this could lead to the screed cracking or the cable failing.

If Heat Mat's flexible levelling compound is being used to cover the heating cables then a layer of at least 15mm must be used. In normal circumstances this levelling compound will dry within 24 hours, and as with screed the heating cables must not be used to 'dry it out'.

The floor sensor should be positioned in the finished screed layer or levelling compound as close to the top of this layer as possible. The floor sensor should extend roughly 400mm into the room and if using a levelling compound rather than a screed, it must be located equidistant between two heating cables. If using the system as a night storage heater then the floor sensor can be laid at the same level as the heating cables, and again it must be placed equidistant between two heating cables.

The sensor cable can be extended if required up to 50m using a twin sheathed high temperature PVC cable and the connection between the two wires must be waterproof and fully insulated. Ideally, the floor sensor should be placed into a length of suitable close ended conduit (12-14mm diameter) so that it can be easily replaced if required (fig.6).

The floor sensor should not be fitted in areas affected by other heat sources, such as hot water pipes and radiators, or in an area that will be covered at a later date with items

such as rugs or flat bottomed furniture, as this will prevent the system from operating correctly. If using one of Heat Mat's infra-red wall mounted floor sensors you are not required to include an additional floor sensor within the floor construction.

Once the screed or levelling compound has fully dried the final floor covering can be laid.

If laying a tiled floor flexible tile adhesive and grout must be used to ensure compatibility with the underfloor heating. With floating laminate or engineered board floors it is essential that the flooring is no more than 18mm thick to ensure a good movement of heat through the covering, and with these floors any layer of soft insulation laid beneath the flooring must be compatible with installation on top of an underfloor heating system. For carpeted floors rubber backed carpets should not be used and the Tog rating of the carpet must be no more than 2.0 Tog and of the underlay 0.8 Tog.



**To check that you have the latest set of instructions please follow this link**

# Installation instructions

## Electrical connections

Wiring can now be completed but no power should be applied to the system until the adhesive, grout and/or levelling compound is completely dry.

All work must comply with current IEE wiring regulations and installations must comply with Part 'P' of the Building Regulations. Consult your Local Authority Building Control department regarding their requirements for certification or check with an electrician qualified to issue Part 'P' certification regarding your individual installation.

The heating cable has to be wired into a thermostat with floor temperature limitation. Please see the separate instructions in your Heat Mat thermostat box.

Run the cold tail connection and floor sensor cable in separate plastic conduit or trunking from your heated floor to the thermostat position.

Up to 2 heating cables can be wired straight into the thermostat. A connection box will be required if installing 3 or more heating cables. Ensure that multiple cables are wired in parallel, not in series.

The mains power supply must be protected by a suitable RCD (30mA and up to 4.8kW).

The thermostat should be connected to the power supply via a suitably rated fused spur or circuit breaker.

Should the total loading from a combination of heating cables exceed the Ampage rating of your chosen thermostat, the system will require the installation of a suitable rated contactor which will allow the heating system to be run through a single thermostat for ease of control.

Heat Mat's thermostats are IP21 rated, which means that they can be installed within some bathrooms if there is a suitable area.

If the thermostat is placed outside the room to be heated, or inside a cupboard, the thermostat will have to be reprogrammed (when first switched on) to only monitor the floor sensor that has been placed into the heated floor space.

## Remember:

**If you are unsure how to proceed at any stage of the installation process, please contact Heat Mat Technical Support on 01444 247020 for guidance.**

## Living with your Underfloor Heating System

To ensure that your system works to its full capacity for the lifetime of the flooring, please ensure that thermal blocking is avoided above the heating system.

Thermal blocking occurs when the heat produced by the system warms the floor surface but is then trapped and has no way of escaping from the surface of the floor.

This can cause the system to overheat in the thermally blocked area and, in extreme cases, affect the integrity of the floor covering and heating system.

Heat Mat's thermostats are IP21 rated, and the heating mats are IPX7 rated, which means systems can be installed in bathrooms and other 'wet areas' and if a suitable zone is available the thermostat can also be placed in the bathroom.

Thermal blocking is not usually a problem within floors where the system has been covered with levelling compound or tile adhesive and tiles, as these coverings are efficient transmitters of heat themselves and will spread the heat around any thermal block.

Thermal blocking has a greater chance of occurring in situations with a carpeted, wooden or laminate floor finish that do not utilise a levelling compound as these coverings do not transmit heat as effectively.

# Heat Mat External Ice and Snow Melting Systems



Heat Mat offer a wide range of Scandinavian designed outdoor de-icing systems for roofs, gutters, driveways and walkways. In most circumstances these systems will be based around the 7mm cable system which has specifically been designed to be robust enough for external use and is fully UV protected.

The majority of external heating systems are controlled using one of our range of proprietary ice and snow melting thermostats and these have a range of temperature sensors to monitor ambient or ground temperature. In addition to temperature sensors our higher end ice and snow melting thermostats also include the option of a moisture detector which ensures that the system will only operate when it is cold and there is moisture present. Moisture sensors would normally cut the running costs of a system by around 80%, as it is often very cold, but if there is no moisture present there is no risk of ice or snow, so the system does not need to be powered up.

Particular care should be taken when deciding where to place the temperature and moisture sensors and we recommend that you thoroughly read the instructions that are supplied with the thermostats and, if you are unclear on any points, please contact Heat Mat.

Installing the heating cables for external use is much the same as with general installation instructions for beneath a screed, however the covering over the cable (in the case of driveway or walkway heating) is obviously different and the three most common installation methods are noted overleaf. For roof and gutter heating systems there are a number of alternative ways to install the heating cables and these are briefly described in the following pages.

**For additional installation information for external systems please speak to Heat Mat's Technical Team on 01444 247020.**

# Driveway, Walkway and Loading Ramp Heating



## Choice of output

For normal installations we recommend an output of around 270W/sqm which provides a good balance between speed of operation and power requirements. Often the limiting factor to the size of area which can be heated is the available power supply on site, and with restricted power supplies it is often possible to specify a lower powered system which will still clear the ice and snow.

## Tyre track heating

Where a long driveway requires heating it is quite acceptable to simply heat two tyre tracks leaving other areas unheated. This saves on the power requirements and installation and running costs and it allows longer driveways to be heated than would otherwise be possible.

## Drainage channel heating

When heating a driveway or path area it is vital to ensure that the water can safely run away, and does not become pooled to then refreeze. When heating a driveway area we recommend that trace heating cables are installed into the drainage channels to ensure complete clearance.

## Installation methods

There are a number of different installation methods, although all of them involve fixing down outdoor heating cable to Heat Fix metal bands or zip-tying it onto reinforcement mesh. A rough overview of the three most popular installation methods is detailed below; please contact Heat Mat technical support for more details.

## Asphalt

The main issue to consider when installing heating cables beneath asphalt is to ensure that the heating cables do not come into contact with hot asphalt. The normal method of installation would be to level the current surface. If the surface is concrete or similar Heat Fix strips can be nail-gunned to the base and the cable installed onto these. If the surface is not concrete or similar a layer of 30mm of sand or finely crushed stone should be laid with a wire mesh placed on top of this, and the cables zip-tied in place. A minimum of a 10mm layer of sand should then be laid on top of the cables. The asphalt should be allowed to cool to approximately 100°C, before laying it over the sand, to ensure the cables are not damaged. The asphalt layer should be at least 55mm thick.

## Block paving

Care must be taken not to drop any paving slabs onto the cable during the installation process as it could damage the heating system. The normal method of installation would be to level the current surface, lay a 60mm layer of sand/grit and compact this as required. A wire mesh would then be laid on top and the heating cables zip-tied in place. A further 40-50mm layer of sand/grit would then be laid on top and this would be compacted by hand to ensure no damage to the heating cables. The block paving could then be laid, to achieve the greatest benefit from the heating system the blocks should be between 50 and 80mm thick.

## Concrete

Heating cables are often installed into concrete bases as concrete is particularly prone to damage from rock salt and freeze/thaw activity. The standard installation method would be to level the existing base before covering it with a support layer of sand/grit 30-40mm deep. A reinforcement mesh should then be laid and the cables can be zip-tied in place on this, before placing a layer of sand on top to protect the cables; this should be a minimum of 10mm thick. The concrete can now be poured and it should form a layer with a minimum depth of 50mm, and the concrete mix must not include sharp stones as these could damage the cables.

# Ice and Snow Melting Systems for Roofs



For roof heating there is no 'standard' output of heating that is required and Heat Mat specify the required output based on a wide variety of parameters including the pitch of the roof, its insulation level, the aims of the system and the buildings location. There are a number of ways of securing heating cables to the roof, however the main methods are either to use our standard fixing strips held down onto the roof using an external grade adhesive, or to use our specialist roof fixing.

These fixings have been designed to allow the cable to be secured onto virtually any type of roof, and the normal installation method for these is as follows.

The spacing of the fixings will have been specified by Heat Mat and it is vital that this spacing is followed. To install the fixing plates you should first remove any loose material from the surface and then clean the area where the fixing will be placed using a solvent based de-greasing rag.

The adhesive that you will have been supplied with will normally come in 295ml dispensers and these are suitable for approximately 30 fixings. The glue must not be used in

damp conditions or in temperatures below 10°C. A measure of adhesive roughly the same size as the fixing should be placed on the roof, and the fixing should be pushed into this adhesive with a slight forwards and backwards twisting movement to ensure that is firmly held. Although a small amount of adhesive should be forced through the holes in the fixing, the adhesive should not be allowed to come through the fixing to the extent that it will prevent the cable from sitting between the two saddles on the fixing. The glue should be allowed to dry for 72 hours before installing the cables.

Once the glue has hardened the cables can be run out through the saddles and should then be zip tied into place by passing the zip tie around the cable and the two saddles. Care should be taken not to over tighten the zip tie, as the cables must be allowed to move slightly as they warm up and cool down. It is also vital that the zip ties supplied by Heat Mat are used as they are specifically selected for the appropriateness for this application, and normal 'UV stable' zip ties would have a very short life expectancy.

# Ice and Snow Melting Systems for Gutters



As with roof heating systems, each gutter heating system is individually specified taking into account the local conditions. As a general rule, however, in a normal 125mm gutter we would recommend a double run of 7mm cable (providing a total output of 40W per meter) to ensure that the gutter is kept clear of ice and snow.

It is important to heat the downpipes of any gutter heating system and in normal circumstances we recommend heating the first 1/3rd of the downpipe with two runs of the heating cable. In circumstances where air temperatures are expected to fall below  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  for a significant period of time we recommend heating the downpipe all the way down to ground level.

Heat Mat offer a variety of gutter heating cable fixing accessories including spacers for the cable within the gutters, and suspension beams, chains and cable guides to allow cables to be safely run in downpipes.

Gutter cable guides should be used to space the two runs of cable apart in the gutter to ensure that they do not touch, and these guides can be easily clipped over the side of the gutter and held in place with silicon sealant if required. The guides should be spaced roughly every 1m, and if possible we recommend installing the heating cables along the side of the gutter resting against the property.

Where the heating cable is going to pass down a downpipe it is essential to use a suspension beam to ensure that the cable does not have to support its own weight. The suspension beam is placed above the downpipe in the gutter and the gutter protector is used to protect the gutter from excess heating as the cable passes into and then back out of the gutter. The plastic downpipe chain is fixed to the suspension beam, and the cable is held onto this chain using downpipe guides spaced at roughly 25cm intervals.

## FRO-GUT-GUID

Cable guides for heating cable in standard gutters



## FRO-GUT-CHAI

1m Chain for downpipe heating cable



## FRO-GUT-DOWN

Cable guide for downpipe heating cable



## FRO-GUT-BEAM

Suspension beam for downpipe chain



## FRO-GUT-PROT

Cable protector for gutters and downpipes



# Heat Mat Extended Warranty



## Congratulations on your purchase of a Heat Mat electric underfloor heating system.

The ultra-thin heating cable has been manufactured and supplied in the European Union by Heat-Com a/s/Heat Mat Limited, and the following Warranty is supplied in accordance with the general product liability rules, as stated in Directive 85/374/CEE, and all relevant national laws. You are provided with a ten year warranty on the heating cable for eventual defects in material. Details and evidence of defects has to be presented to Heat-Com, Heat Mat or an authorised UK or Ireland distributor for approval.

When your warranty is invoked, your damaged product will either be repaired or replaced free of charge to yourself.

### Your warranty does not cover the following:

- Any faults caused by misuse.
- A system which has not been installed in accordance with the manufacturer's guidelines.
- Any other subsequential or consequential damages. To provide clarification, these damages could include the cost of repairs to walls, floors, tiles; professional fees; utility expenses. We would however pay for any reasonable damages which are a foreseeable consequence of Heat Mat's negligence.
- Any system that had not been paid for in full.

Heat-Com a/s/Heat Mat Limited are covered by an international insurance covering warranty payments.

**Heat Mat Limited,  
Ashwyn Business Centre,  
Marchants Way,  
Burgess Hill. RH15 8QY**

**T 01444 247020  
F 01444 247121  
www.heatmat.co.uk**

In addition to the above warranty, Heat Mat offer a 5 year extension to the above warranty on your heating cable. To be covered by this extra warranty in addition to the above stipulations you must also:

- Register your product at [www.heatmat.co.uk/warrantyregistration](http://www.heatmat.co.uk/warrantyregistration) within 90 days of purchase.
- Be able to provide your proof of purchase of the system, a normal retail invoice/receipt is sufficient for this purpose.
- Ensure the system has been installed in accordance with Heat Mat's installation guidelines and it must be protected by a suitable RCD.
- Ensure that all installation work is compliant with current IEE wiring regulations and installations must comply with Part 'P' of the Building Regulations. You should retain your Part 'P' certificate as proof of this.

If the above stipulations have been followed, Heat Mat will provide a five year warranty once the original ten year warranty expires for the heating cable. This warranty runs for the life of the floor covering above the original installation. This warranty covers manufacturing defects in the heating cable supplied. Details and evidence of defects has to be presented to Heat Mat or an authorised UK or Ireland distributor for approval. When your warranty is invoked, your damaged product will either be repaired or replaced free of charge to yourself.

The repair or replacement of your system is the only remedy available to you under these warranties. None of the above warranties affect your statutory rights. Heat-Com a/s and Heat Mat Limited will in no event be liable for consequential losses or secondary charges including, but not restricted to, the cost of replacing or repairing floor coverings, any costs associated with utility expenses or running costs, professional fees relating to trades peoples' subsequent work or any other damage caused to material items.

## Please complete and display at your distribution board.

### Warning

This building is fitted with Heat Mat 100% earth shielded electric underfloor heating utilising a 230Vac supply.

Do NOT pierce the floors above the system with nails, screws or other fasteners.  
(see installer diagram for heater positioning)

Do NOT expose the floor to thermal blocking or attempt to reduce the size of the heated floor area.

(check suitability of floor covering with manufacturer & that furniture has 10mm (min) air void beneath it.)

In the event of flooding or when carrying out any repairs or alterations disconnect the Under Floor Heating and contact your electrician or Heat Mat for advice

### Details of Installation:

Electricians Name:

Signature:

Company Name:

& Address:

Date:

Room with heating installed: \_\_\_\_\_

Total Wattage of system: \_\_\_\_\_

Please list the product code and test results of each element after installation (**compare to install guide for rated resistance**)

Product Code	Resistance Rating	Insulation Test Passed

**Heat Mat Ltd - Tel No: 01444 247020**

see [www.heatmat.co.uk](http://www.heatmat.co.uk) for more under floor heating solutions

This warranty card should be left with the thermostat user manual, Heat Mat system installation guide and the installer's heater layout & wiring diagrams to meet IEE Wiring regulations (17th Edition - section 753). These items should be permanently fixed near the relevant distribution board.