

Installation Manual 

THE BOX

by Floorheater

Simplicity of installation...



 floorheater

Introduction

The floorheater system you are about to install is a high tech, state-of-the-art system, utilising only the very highest quality components and materials. It has been specially designed to make installation simplicity itself - for anyone.

This manual will take you step-by-step through the fast and easy installation process required to fit an area of up to 36 m² with the most cost efficient and effective heating system available. You've made a good choice.

If at any point during the installation you have additional questions please call: **0870 62 68 068**. Or, you can visit our website at: **www.floorheater.co.uk**

If you're a professional builder with years of experience, then we apologise that at times the manual may seem oversimplified and some procedures obvious, but it is also intended for the less experienced home owner/installer.

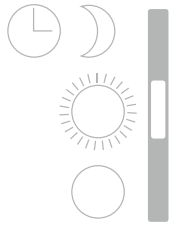
How to use this manual:

This manual has been thoughtfully arranged so that you can proceed with the installation of the floorheater system in the most logical sequence - from the first stage of planning the layout, through to the final stage of fitting thermostats. It's a sequence we recommend following, in order to experience the very easiest and fastest installation possible.

Book a plumber

At this point, we would recommend booking a plumber in advance, to perform the following tasks once you have installed the panels and water pipe circuits:

- The removal of a wall radiator and the fitting of the pump in its place, where the underfloor heating system is to replace a radiator heating system. (See section below on 'Deciding where to put the pump').
 - The pressure testing of the system.
 - The connection of the underfloor heating system to your existing hot water boiler.
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Stage 1:

Planning the layout of the system.

Step 1: Checking the contents of 'The Box'.

We would advise you to check the contents of your 'Box' kit as you unpack it. You can do this using the handy 'contents' inventory printed on the side of the carton. If any components are missing or damaged, then please contact us immediately so that we can quickly provide replacements.

Step 2: Preparation required before installing the system.

Deciding where to put the pump and connecting it to the hot water supply.

Where a system is to be made up of two or three water-pipe circuits, it is best to mount the pump on a wall in a position that is central to the circuits.

If you are replacing a water-heated wall radiator system then it's simply a case of having a plumber attach the pump to the inlet and outlet water pipes that previously supplied one of the radiators.

It is also of course possible to have a plumber fit extra piping, therefore allowing you to place the pump wherever you have decided is the best location. For example, the pump can be hidden under a kitchen cabinet or in a convenient closet. However, because the pump makes a slight electrical humming sound it is better to avoid placing it in a bedroom.

Wherever you decide to place the pump, make sure there is a wall socket nearby to power it.

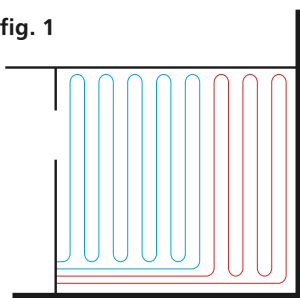
Cutting of doors?

Although the system has an extremely low profile, it will create a 12.5mm increase in floor height. Therefore, it may be necessary to cut a small amount off the bottom part of any doors opening into a room where it is to be installed - in order to allow door clearance over the new floor height. When doing this, also allow for any additional height added to the system by the final flooring material to be laid over it.

Planning for kitchen units and fitted furniture.

If you are installing the system in a kitchen where you also intend to fit new kitchen units, then obviously it will be unnecessary to lay down heating panels under the area of the floor that the units will stand on. The same rule applies in rooms where you are to install fitted furniture. Therefore, in the floor space that will be under fitted units of any kind, instead of heating panels, lay down 13mm-thick hardboard to create a floor height that will be level with the new floor height created by the heating panels you'll be putting down in the rest of the room.

fig. 1



Step 3: Deciding the layout for the room's water pipe circuits.

Combinations of long and short circuits:

If you are combining two different size 'Box' kits to create a double circuit layout

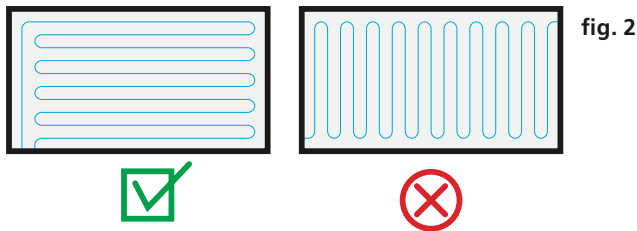
in a room where there are external facing walls or windows, normally the colder area of any room, then install the shorter of the two circuits in this area. A shorter circuit will tend to run slightly warmer than a longer circuit, so compensating for these colder areas. For even better results when installing the shorter circuit, run the beginning length of its water pipe, carrying newly heated water at its optimum temperature, next to the colder wall areas of the room.

Equal length circuits:

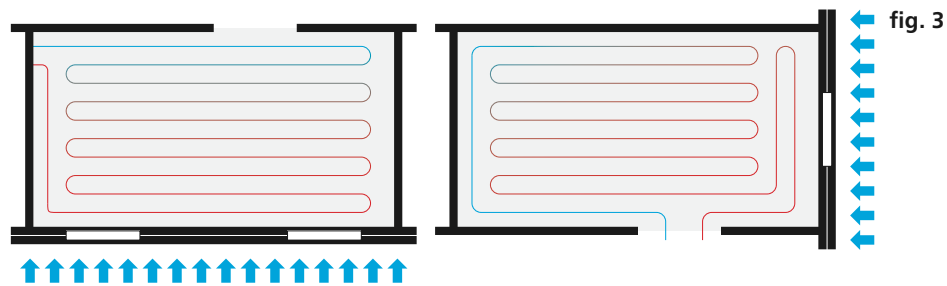
If you are combining two or more 'Box' kits of equal size to create a room layout made up of a number of equal length circuits, then in order to compensate for any colder areas of the room, install one of the circuits so that the beginning length of its water pipe, carrying newly heated water at its optimum temperature, runs next to the colder wall areas.

Single circuits:

When creating a circuit in an "oblong" shaped room, place the U-turn panels against the shorter two walls of the room – and then place the straight panels to run the length of the room. In this way, you will be sure to have enough U-turn panels needed to complete your circuit.

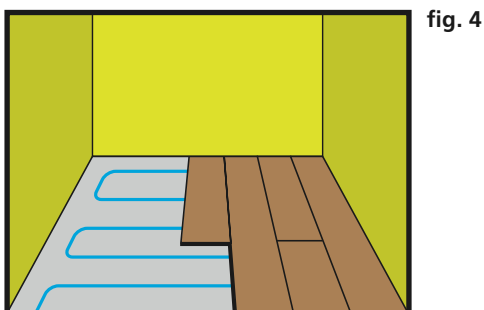


Install a single circuit layout so that the beginning length of its water pipe, carrying newly heated water at its optimum temperature, runs next to any exterior facing walls of the room, so compensating for these colder areas.



If you are laying a wooden floor over the system:

If you are intending to lay floorboards over the system, then for maximum heating efficiency, ensure that the water pipe of the system you are laying on the subfloor is running in a cross direction to the floorboards you are going to be laying above it [see fig.4 below].



Stage 2:

Preparing the panels for installation.

At this initial stage of the installation you will simply be laying down the panels, without gluing them, in order to check their fit in the room.

What you'll need:

At this first stage of installation, you'll need a craft-knife, a metal edged rule and a marker pen [for the measuring and marking of panels, prior to cutting].

We would also recommend that you wear a pair of tough work gloves - to protect against possible cuts from the aluminium foil edges when working with the panels.

Additionally, although the panels can be directly walked upon, we do recommend that flat-soled shoes, or trainers, be worn. Knee protection is also something we highly recommend.

Step 1: If you are putting the water pipes through the walls for connection.

If you're going to be creating an outlet hole in the wall of a room, in order to carry the water pipe through for connection to the pump, then we recommend that you do this before laying the panels.

Important:

Once you have created the hole, it is essential that you line it with a protective material - such as tough plastic piping - to ensure that nothing in the wall can puncture the water pipe.

Step 2: A clean, dry, level floor?

Check that the existing floor that you are about to lay the panels on is clean, dry, and level. If you are laying ceramic tiles on top of the system it essential that the subfloor doesn't sag in any way.



fig. 5

Step 3: Fitting the panels in each room.

We would suggest starting by laying out panels in the room in which the manifold is to be located in. Once you have done this, you can lay the panels for the other rooms in whatever order you wish.

Create the water pipe circuits for each room, using the straight panels and the U-turn panels. Check that the panels fit snugly up to the walls - cutting wherever necessary in order to create a precise fit.

Step 4: Cutting the panels to modify them.

Occasionally, it will be necessary to modify the standard panels. For example, in order to fit around a room feature, such as a fireplace. Or to take it from its circuit to an outlet hole in the wall. This can be quickly and easily done, simply by cutting up straight and U-turn panels and then fitting them together to create custom panels that will carry the pipe wherever it needs to go [fig.6]

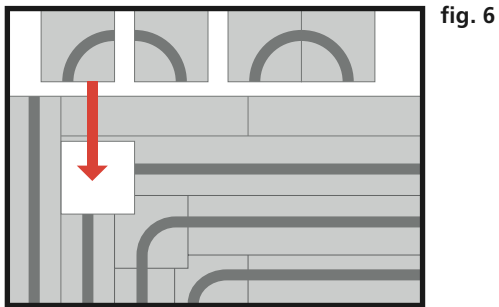


fig. 6

Information:

Any additional channels required can be cut into the panels using a craft knife. Line all newly cut channels with aluminium tape [fig.7].

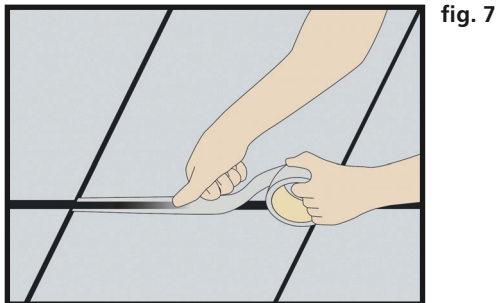


fig. 7

All cutting of the panels - especially where new channels need to be created - must be done before gluing down.

Important:

If you are cutting a new channel to create a bend for the water pipe, then be sure to keep the bend gradual and no sharper than the bends in the U-turn panels.

It is essential that newly created channels are cleared of any debris left over from cutting, to fully ensure that the water pipe fits properly into each panel. The water pipe should not at any point stick up above the surface of the panel.

Save all offcuts for use in other tasks.

Stage 3:

Fixing the panels to the floor.

What you'll need:

A water-based universal floor-glue or screws and staples. A notched trowel.

Important:

If you are laying stone or ceramic tiles as your choice of floor surfacing, then you must glue the panels in place. Panels fixed down with staples or screws may not make full contact with the floor surface below. This could allow the panels to flex, and so in turn cause the tiles that are glued to them to break when walked upon.

We recommend the use of a notched trowel if you are gluing panels to a slightly uneven underfloor. this will ensure that the glue is spread evenly. Very uneven surfaces should be levelled before laying down panels.

Make sure that the surface temperature of the floor, and that of the room you are in, is within the recommended working temperature range specified by the manufacturer of whichever adhesive brand you are using.

Where panels are to be fixed directly to a concrete foundation base that has no damp-proof layer, then it is essential that you use a ceramic tile adhesive. Do not use a water-based glue in this particular situation, as moisture can travel through the concrete and dissolve it.



fig. 9

Step 1: Spreading the glue.

If you are gluing the panels down, then lift one line of the panels you've pre-positioned, and spread the glue evenly over the floor below. Let set until it becomes sticky, and then replace the panels.

Step 2: Positioning the panels correctly.

Check that each panel is properly positioned and press down firmly to ensure the underneath surface of the panel makes full contact with the glued floor. If the panel slides on the adhesive when you do this, take it up again and allow a little longer for the adhesive to set.

Step 3: Checking each panel.

If all is OK after laying the panel, then carefully walk on it to ensure it has fully adhered to the floor beneath. If any panels squeak when stepped on, take them up immediately and re-glue them.

Information:

If you are laying the panels on an existing level wood floor, then you can glue, staple or screw them onto that surface. However, as previously mentioned, if you are laying stone or ceramic tiles over the system, then the panels must be glued down.

Stage 4:

Installing the water pipe.

What you'll need:

The water pipe, bending units, aluminium tape, marker pen and sticky labels.
Someone else to help you.

Important:

When laying the pipe into the U-turn panels, allow the pipe to follow the groove in the panel without forcing it and never bend the pipe sharply in any way as this could weaken the plastic. Whether you are laying the pipe into a panel or connecting it up to a pump or boiler, always run the pipe so that any bends made in it are gradual.

If you do accidentally bend the pipe too sharply, you will notice a white flare of colour in the otherwise blue pipe. You can repair this by heating up the whitened area, with a blow-dryer (or hair-dryer) until it resumes its original colour and structure (round). If this doesn't work, discard the pipe and order a replacement pipe from our website.

Step 1: Preparing the panels to receive the pipe.

Make sure there is no debris in the channels and that any newly cut channels are lined with the aluminium tape.

Step 2: Fitting the pipe.

The pipe is easily fitted by two people, one feeds the pipe from the roll whilst the other secures it into the groove. This is done by pressing the pipe in by hand or gently treading it into place.

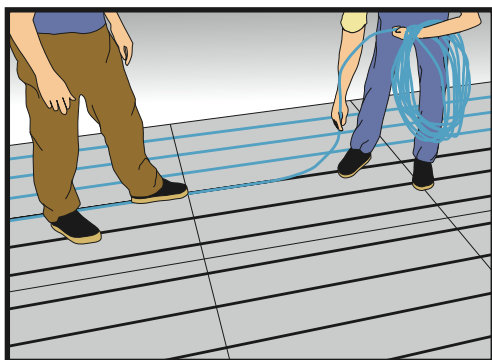


fig. 10

Do not bend the pipe into the U-turn panel's groove. Instead, simply lay the pipe down allowing it to follow the bend. Be careful here because bending the pipe too much will damage it.

Use aluminium tape, where necessary, to keep the pipe fixed down in the U-turns [fig .11].

Protect the heating system you've laid by covering it with boards in places where it is necessary to walk.

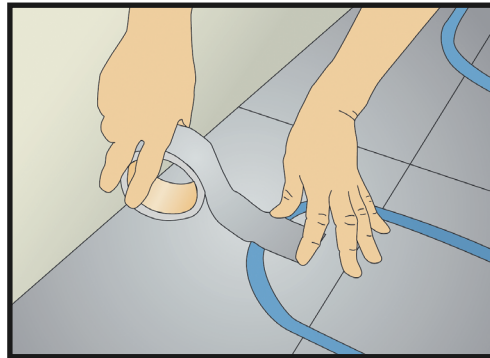


fig. 11

Step 3: Taking the pipe through the wall.

If you're taking the ends of the pipe through the wall, then make sure you've lined the hole you've made with some type of protective piping for them to be passed through. A piece of electrical protection pipe, sold in diameters of 18mm would be ideal for most installations. To avoid bending the pipe, we recommend that two persons carry out the task of feeding and pulling the pipe through the wall [fig 12].

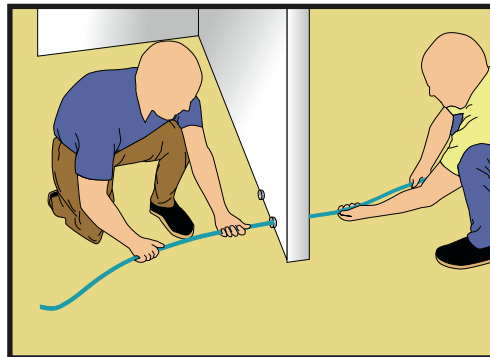


fig. 12

We recommend putting a piece of tape over the open end of the pipe, to prevent dirt or wall rubble from entering it when it is being passed through the hole.

Important:

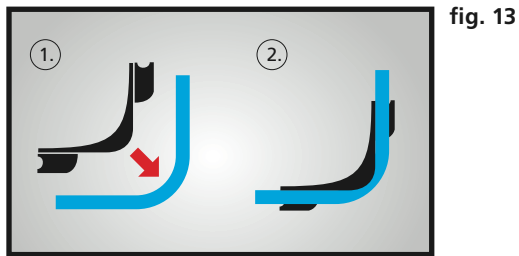
Be careful when pushing the pipe through the hole in the wall, as it can bend if forced. If the pipe is accidentally bent too sharply and shows a "flare" of white in its blue plastic colour, then it has been damaged. However, it may be possible in some cases to repair the damage. You can do this by using a heat gun and heating the damaged area of the pipe until it resumes its original shape (round) and all trace of white in the pipe's blue colour vanishes. If this doesn't work, you can easily order a replacement pipe from our website. When using a heat gun, we recommend the temperature of the heated air to be around 135 degrees Celsius.

Step 4: Labelling the pipe.

Once you have laid the pipe into the panels, apply a sticky label to each end of the pipe and mark to show which pipe end is the one taking the water from the manifold into the circuit - and which end is returning it back to the manifold. This will eliminate mistakes when connecting up to the manifold.

Step 5: Clipping on the bending units.

Clip the bending units onto the pipe to create the curve they'll need to reach up from the floor to the pump [fig. 13].

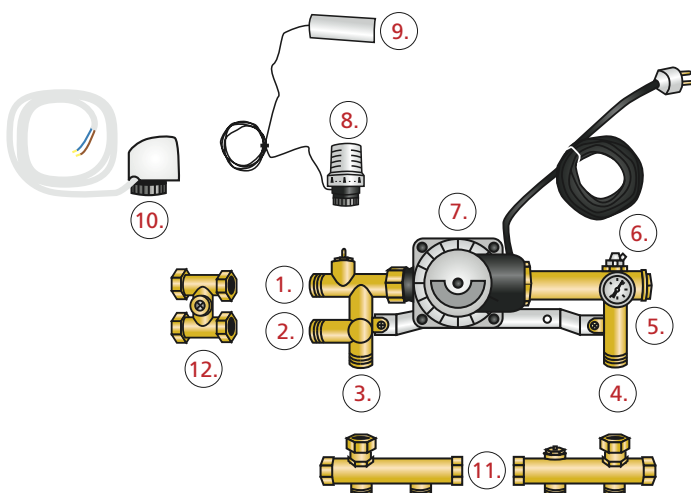


Stage 5: Installation of the pump and mixing unit.

Information:

The mixing unit mixes a large quantity of the returning water from the floor circuit with a small quantity of hot water from the heater - just enough to compensate for the heat the water loses while travelling through the floor.

The FS 36:



The FS 36:

1. Inlet pipe supplying water from the heater
2. Outlet pipe taking water back to the heater
3. Inlet for return water from the circuit[s]
4. Water supply outlet to the circuit[s]
5. Thermometer
6. Air bleed valve
7. Pump
8. Thermostatic head unit
9. Room sensor

Extra components:

10. Actuator
11. Double outlet manifold
12. Bypass connector

Step 1: Checking the pump is orientated correctly:

Important:

There are arrows on top of and under the pump that indicate the flow of the water. Make sure the arrows are pointing towards the thermometer.

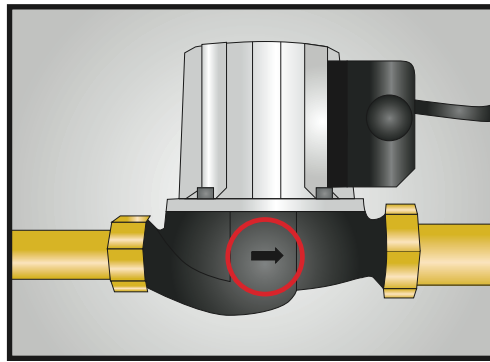


fig. 14

Floor systems with 2 or 3 circuits.

In cases of floor systems with two or three circuits, double or triple outlet manifolds will be required. Connect the double or triple outlet manifolds to the pump and mixing unit as shown in [fig. 15].



fig. 15

Step 2: Mounting of pump and mixing unit.

Mount the FS 36 pump and mixing unit on the wall. Make sure the placement of the pump and mixing unit follows the following criteria:

Important:

The pump and mixing unit should be mounted above the floor.

The air bleed valve must point upwards and the axle of the pump must be horizontal.

Avoid installation in bedroom areas, as the pump makes a very slight humming sound.

Step 3: Fill the circuit[s] with water.

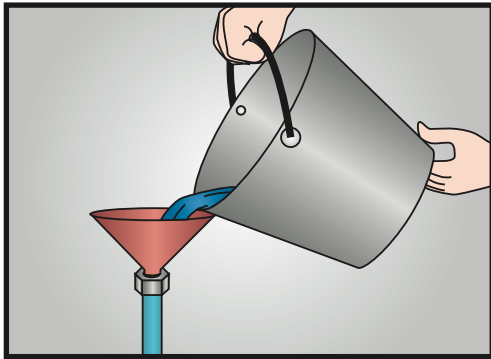


fig. 16

Step 4: Connecting the floor circuit pipe[s] to the pump and mixing unit.

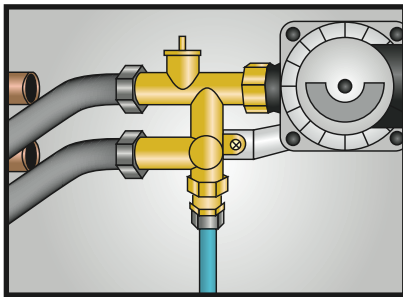


fig. 17 Connecting the pmp to a single pipe circuit

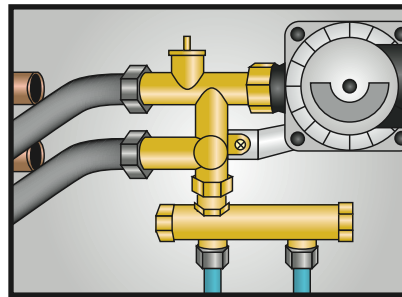


fig. 18 Connecting the pump to a circuit of two pipes, using a double outlet adaptor

Important:

If the heating layout you have installed is made up of more than one circuit, then be sure to connect the shortest of the circuits to the flow-control valve on the double or triple outlet manifold [fig. 19].

Shorter circuits will always run slightly warmer than longer circuits. The flow-control valve will allow you to adjust the water flow of the shorter circuit so that its temperature output can be precisely matched with that of the longer circuit(s).

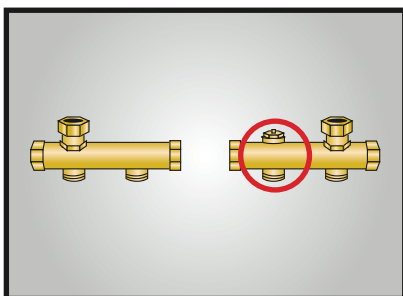
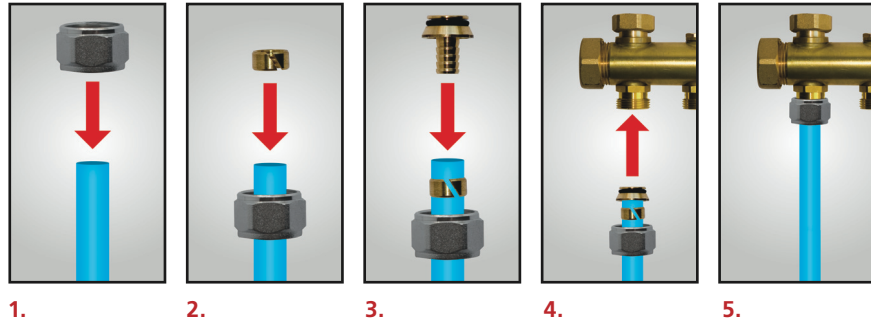


fig. 19



1. Cut off the PEX-pipe at a right angle and insert the pipe ending into the eye of the sleeve nut.
2. Insert the pipe ending into the eye of the clamping ring.
3. Insert the hose nozzle into the pipe ending.
4. Insert the assembled pipe ending into the valve.
5. Use spanner 24 to hold the valve thread in place whilst tightening the sleeve nut with spanner 30.

Important:

At this stage, we recommend you have a qualified plumber pressure test the system at 2 - 3 bar for at least one hour. Check for any visible leakage. Pressure testing should be carried out prior to the laying down of the flooring material.

Step 5: Connecting the existing heater to the FS36.

Connect the heater's hot water supply pipe to the mixing unit's upper inlet pipe [A], and connect the heater's return pipe to the mixing unit's lower outlet pipe [B]. Both shown, [fig.24].

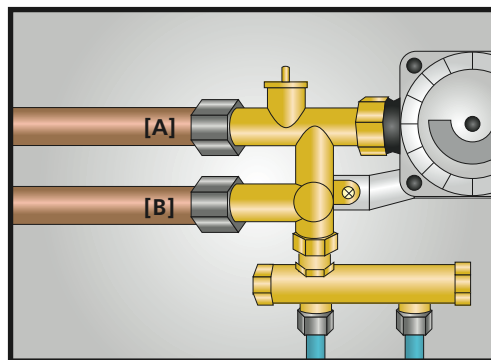


fig. 24

When connecting an existing hot water supply to the FS36, we recommend the fitting of ball valves on the inlet and outlet pipes to the water heater. Ball valves are a useful addition to any system, enabling you to close the water supply in the event that you wish to shut off the flow to the underfloor system.

Step 6: Plug the electrical lead from the pump into any standard wall socket.

Step 7: Filling the system with water from the heater.

Fill the system until it is completely full.

Step 9: Bleed the system.

Do this by opening the air-bleed valve. Close the air-bleed valve when all air is expelled [when only water - and no air - is coming out of the valve].

Step 10: Adjusting the pump settings.

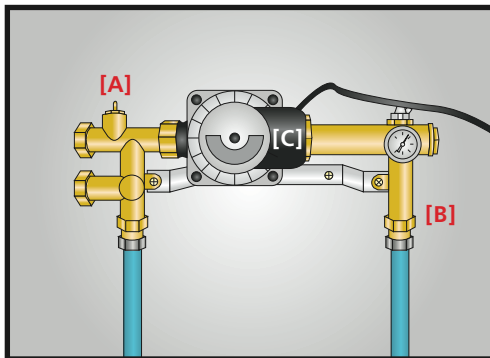


fig. 25

If you have installed just one 6 m2 Box kit:

1. Make sure that the hot water supply from the heater is at its maximum temperature.
2. On the pump, set the maximum temperature of the incoming hot-water to 40 degrees by turning the pump's dial (marked A - shown above) clockwise, whilst checking the temperature on the thermometer (marked B - shown above). It will take time for the changes made on the dial to register on the thermometer.
3. Set the pump speed using the grey switch on the front of the pump (Marked C -above). The switch has 3 positions. Set the switch to 'I'.

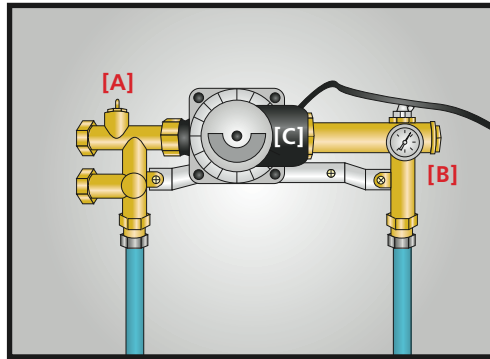


fig. 26

If you have installed just one 9 m² Box or one 12 m² Box kit:

1. Make sure that the hot water supply from the heater is at its maximum temperature.
2. On the pump, set the maximum temperature of the incoming hot-water to 40 degrees by turning the pump's dial (marked A - shown above) clockwise, whilst checking the temperature on the thermometer (marked B - shown above). It will take time for the changes made on the dial to register on the thermometer.
3. Set the pump speed using the grey switch on the front of the pump (Marked C -above). The switch has 3 positions. Set the switch to 'II'.

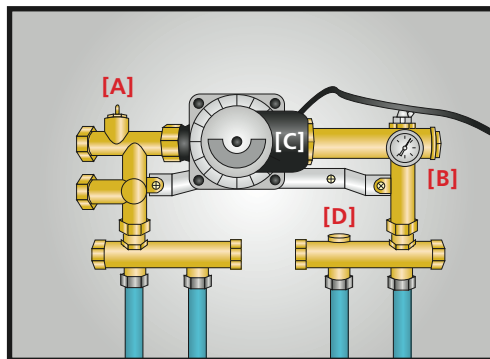


fig. 27

If you have installed a combination of separate Box kits to make up your system.

1. Make sure that the hot water supply from the heater is at its maximum temperature.
2. On the pump, set the maximum temperature of the incoming hot-water to 40 degrees by turning the pump's dial (marked A - shown above) clockwise, whilst checking the temperature on the thermometer (marked B - shown above). It will take time for the changes made on the dial to register on the thermometer.
3. Set the pump speed using the grey switch on the front of the pump (Marked C -above). The switch has 3 positions. Set the switch to II. If you later feel that the floor temperature is fluctuating too much, then set the switch to III.
4. One of the manifolds supplied is fitted with either one or two valves (marked D – above). You can regulate the water flow by partly closing these valves. Using the valve(s), limit the flow of the shorter circuit(s).

Important:

Except for in unusual circumstances – and only where floorheater has specifically advised - it is essential that the flow-temperature in the floor system should not exceed 50°C. This is the case for any underfloor heating system, as temperatures higher than 50°C can damage certain flooring materials.

Troubleshooting the pump.

If the floor doesn't get warm enough, then let more hot water into the system by turning the dial on the valve to the left.

If the floor temperature fluctuates - getting warm, cold, and then warm again - then let more of the lower temperature return water into the system by turning the dial on the valve to the right.

The floor pipes are not warm:

Is the arrow on the pump casing pointing the right way (to the right), towards the thermometer?

Is there electricity going to the pump?

Is the pump rotating (vibrating)?

Check that the water pressure from the existing heater is high enough. If this is something that you cannot check yourself, then seek advice from a qualified plumber.

If you are using a bypass connector:

Open the valve on the by-pass branch assembly, and then proceed to close it gradually until sufficient hot water is received by the pump. Allow some time for the system to settle and adapt to the changes.

Stage 6:

Laying down flooring materials.

Important:

If you have jumped directly from floor panels and pipes to this stage of laying floor materials, please note that we strongly recommend pressure testing of the system before proceeding any further.

Different types of flooring materials.

Any type of flooring can be laid on top of the floorheater system, but different flooring materials require different methods of fixing down onto the panels.

Hardwood floors.

Hardwood floors can be laid directly on top of the panels, but due to wood's "live" expanding and contracting nature, must not be glued or fixed to them in any way. Hardwood floors should be left "floating" on the panels. However, some hardwood flooring manufacturers may state specifically that their particular flooring must be glued to an underlying surface. Where this is the case, plywood sheeting can be laid directly on top of the panels to create an intermediary surface that the hardwood flooring can then be glued down onto.

Important:

Maple and beech should never be used as flooring together with any underfloor heating system.

For a more in-depth description of how best to lay a hardwood floor on top of an underfloor heating system, please download "Wooden floors over underfloor heating" from our web-page www.floorheater.co.uk.

Ceramic tiles and natural stone.

Tiles can be laid directly on top of our systems. Use one of the recommended elastic tile adhesives (see box below). Tiles smaller than 10 x 10 cm require either a load distributing board (for example a gypsum- or chip floorboard) or a layer of fiber-reinforced screed above the system.

Important:

Use only the following recommended Mapei tile adhesives:

- Grani Rapid
- Kerabond + Isolastic
- Elasto Rapid

Carpet and resilient flooring.

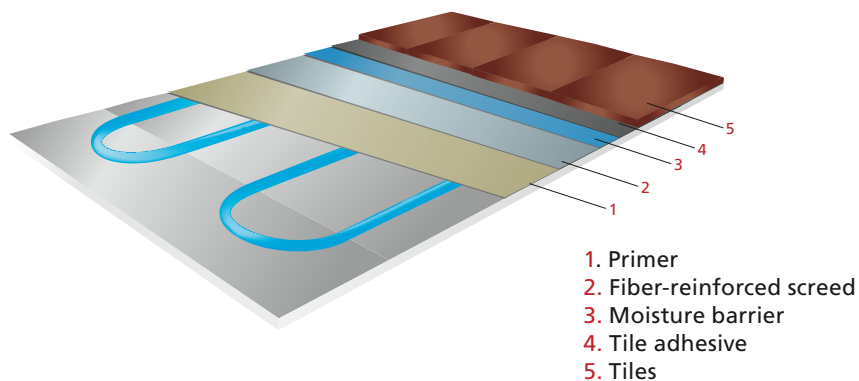
Carpet and other soft floorings, like vinyl, linoleum, cork, polyurethane, rubber, and asphalt composites, are too soft to be placed directly on top of our systems. They therefore require an intermediate layer that is plane and load bearing, for example chipboard, hardwood or a fiber-reinforced screed.

Important:

When gluing boards, always use a water-based adhesive.

Wet rooms.

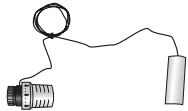
Wet room floors should be constructed the following way:



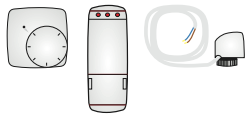
Final stage:

Installation of the thermostats.

There are two types of thermostat:



1. Standard thermostat for the FS36 - see below for installation instructions.



2. The wireless thermostat - see page 20 for installation instructions.

Installation of the standard thermostat – FS36.

Step 1: Mount the thermostat onto the manifold valve.

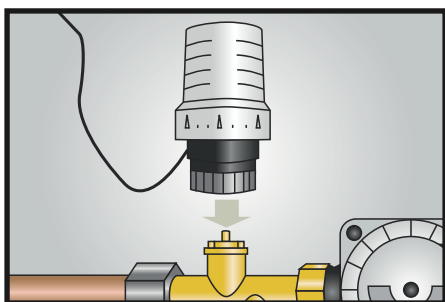


fig. 28

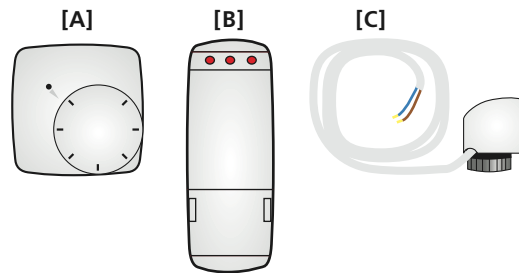
Step 2: Mount the sensor on the wall in a clear space - away from windows, wall radiators, or anything else that could affect the thermostat's temperature reading.

Step 3: Change the room temperature by turning the numerical dial on the thermostat.

The wireless thermostat.

The package contains the following products:

- A room thermostat including batteries [A].
- The receiver and antenna [B].
- An actuator [C].



NB: Electrical cabling is not supplied with the thermostats and actuators.

Installing the wireless thermostat.

Step 1: Mount the actuator onto the valve of F536 - do not use tools to tighten the connection.

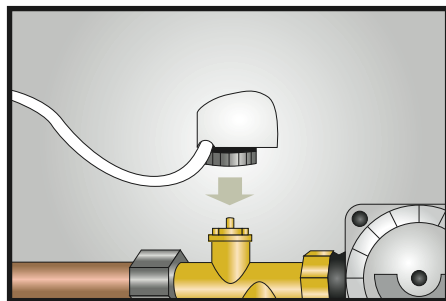


fig. 30

Step 2: Mount the receiver on the wall by the manifold. Make sure the receiver is mounted close enough to the manifold for the actuator cable to reach the receiver.

Step 3: Electrical installation. Open the lid on the receiver by removing the two screws.

Step 4: Connect the actuator to the receiver (See fig. 31).

Step 5: Take the cable from the actuator, and connect the blue cable to port N, and the brown cable to port 1.

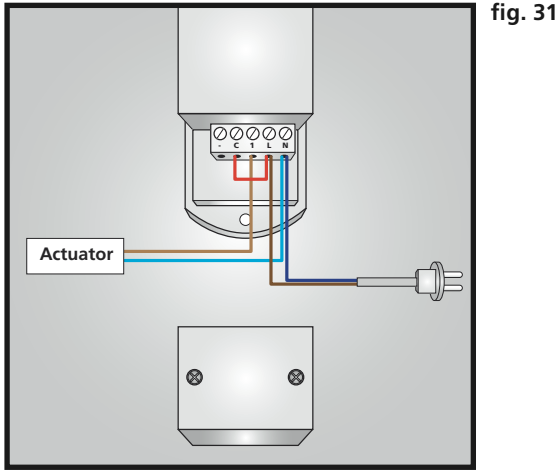


fig. 31

Step 6: Use cable (as shown in red on the line diagram) to connect port C with port L. Approximate cable length: 50 mm.

Step 7: Run a cable from the electrical supply and connect the neutral to port N, and the live to port L.

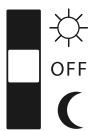
Step 8: Replace the lid on the receiver unit.

Setting the receiver.

At this point the receiver is ready to be set to receive the signal from the thermostat:

Step 1: Temporarily place the thermostat close to the receiver.

Step 2: Turn the switch on the side of the thermostat to OFF.



Step 3: Remove the 2 pieces of plastic under the thermostat to activate the batteries.

Step 4: Press the button on the receiver for 4 seconds.

Upon pressing the menu button for 4 seconds, the green LED diode on the receiver should start flashing. This means that the receiver is in configuration-mode, and is ready to receive the signals from the thermostat. It remains in configuration mode for 30 seconds, so the two following steps must be performed within this period:



Step 5: Turn the thermostat to on mode.

[The thermostat will now send out signals for 5 seconds in order to establish contact with the receiver. The receiver's green diode will flash every time a signal is received].

Step 6: Press the button on the receiver once to stop the diode from flashing.

Information:

The receiver is now in AUTO-mode, which means it is receiving orders from the thermostat to open or close the actuator.

Mounting the thermostat.

Step 1: Mount the thermostat in the room where the UFH system has been installed.

Step 2: Place the thermostat somewhere where the temperature is representative of that of the entire room. Avoid placing it where the room is naturally colder - for example, by any ventilation, windows or doorways. Additionally, do not place it in areas where the room is warmer - for example, close to electrical appliances and stoves, near to walls, or in direct sunlight.

Checking the thermostat's transmission.

Step 1: If there are doorways between the thermostat and the receiver, then close them.

Step 2: Turn the temperature dial on the thermostat to its highest setting.

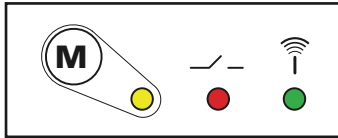
- The red diode on the thermostat flashes.
- The red diode on the receiver lights up.
- The actuator display should now show black, indicating that the valve is open - this can take up to 90 seconds.

Step 3: reverse the above procedure by turning the temperature dial to its lowest setting.

- The red diode on the thermostat should now light up for a short while.
- The red diode on the receiver should not be lit.
- The actuator closes (again, this may take up to 90 seconds) • The actuator opens (again, this may take up to 90 seconds).

Step 4: Repeat steps 1 to 3 in order to double check that the system is working correctly.

How to read the receiver.



- M – menu button
- – menu status
- – heat indicator
- – signal indicator

| Diodes | | | Meaning | |
|--------|--------|-------------|--|-----------|
| Yellow | Red | Green | Mode | Actuator* |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | Automatic | Closed |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | Automatic | Open |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | Manual | Closed |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | Manual | Open |
| 0 or 1 | 0 or 1 | Quick flash | Receiving order from the thermostat. | |
| 0 or 1 | 0 or 1 | 1 | Ready to receive configuration signal. | |
| 0 | 0 | Slow blink | Error, see repair instructions. | |

* When the actuator is open, the floor is being heated. When it is closed, the floor is not being heated.

Repair instructions.

If the single channel unit doesn't work properly, please perform the following:

- Check thermostats batteries
- Check that the thermostat isn't too far away from the receiver.
- Make sure no other electrical appliance is interfering with the receiver. In some cases, another appliance can interfere if it is within a 50 cm radius of the receiver.
- Make sure no other apparatus is transmitting on 433.92 MHz with a continuous transmission.
- Verify the main power supply (230 VAC).

Changing the batteries.

- The thermostat is powered by 2 lithium batteries, CR2430 3V.
- Change these batteries when the red diode on the thermostat flashes.
- As a standard practice, we recommend changing the batteries every second year.

Any further questions?

You have now completed the installation of the floorheater system. If you have any further questions regarding any stage of the installation, then please go to our website at www.floorheater.co.uk.

