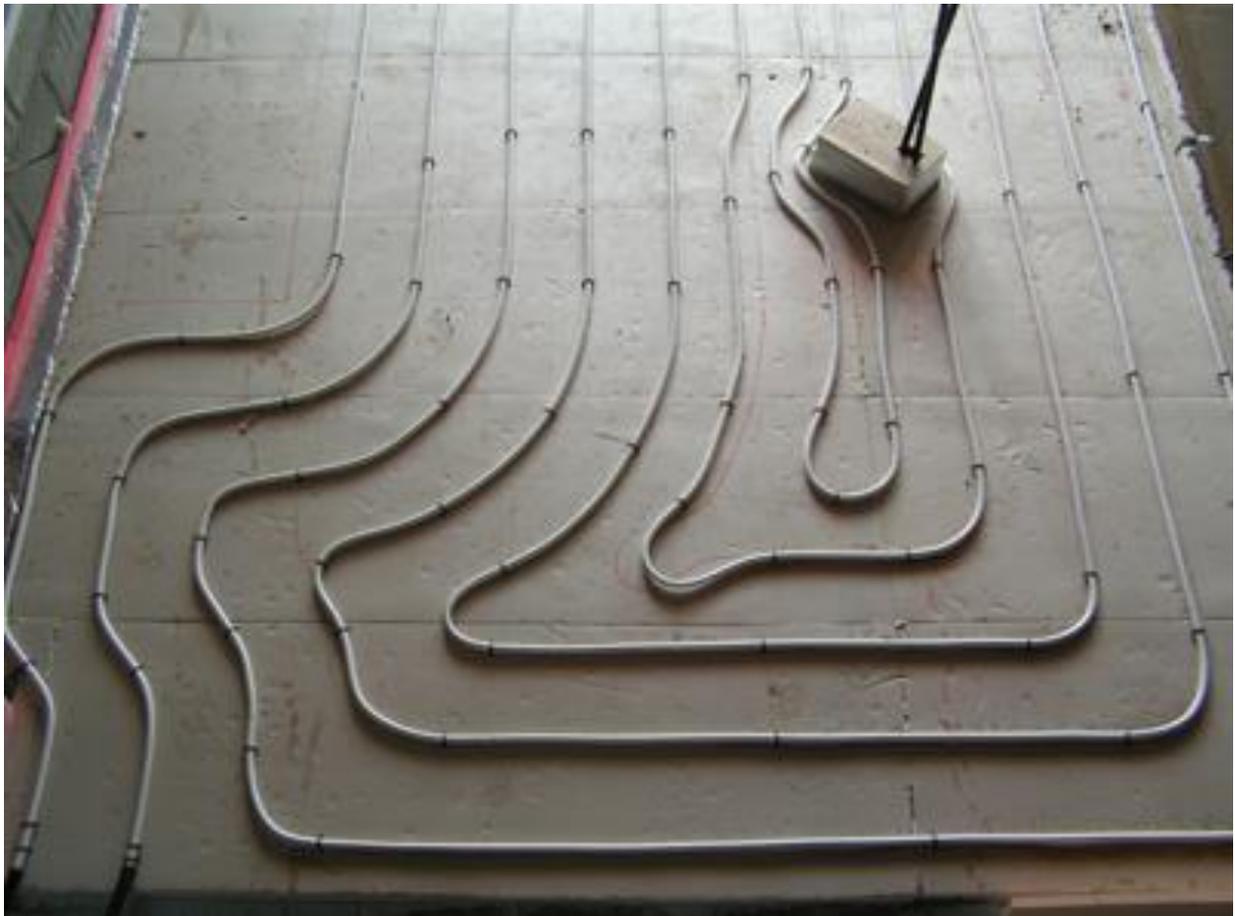


How to Install Underfloor Heating Systems



Sub-Floor Preparation

Before laying any underfloor heating pipe, you should ensure that the sub-floor has been adequately prepared.

The sub-floor should be a level surface, clean and free of debris. It is important that you insulate beneath the pipe work to maximise the efficiency of the underfloor heating by driving the heat upwards, thus minimizing heat loss through the floor.

When insulating with high density foam board, you should lay the boards to fit the floor space, ensuring that you tape all the seams. Perimeter strip insulation should be used around the edge of your room to allow expansion of the floor screed.

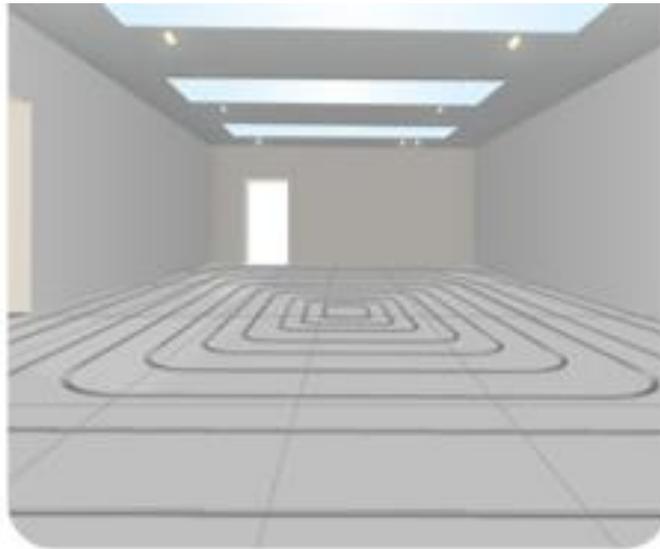
When insulating using a multifoil such as SuperFOIL SFUF, you should cover the floor space and tape all the seams. As above, you can use perimeter strip insulation to allow for the screed expansion. Alternatively, you could lap the multifoil 100mm up the edge of the wall for the same effect.



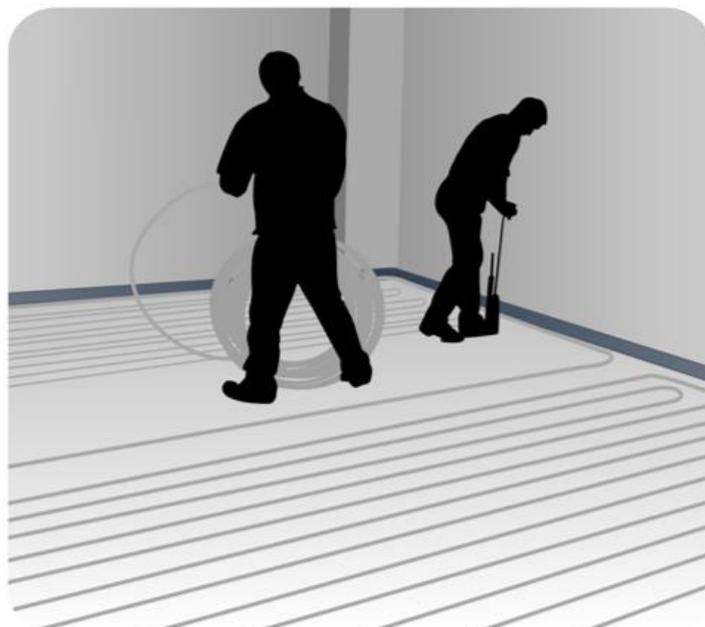
Fixing the Pipe

Before you lay any pipe, it is important to plan a layout. There are multiple ways of designing an underfloor heating pipe layout, but, where possible, we would generally recommend using a spiral configuration as it is easier and more efficient. Layouts can also be in lengths with returns at the end.

All configurations should be laid in a manner that suits how well insulated the property is. Typically, 5m of pipe is used per square metre (200mm centres) in a well-insulated property, and up to double that in a poorly insulated property (100mm centres).

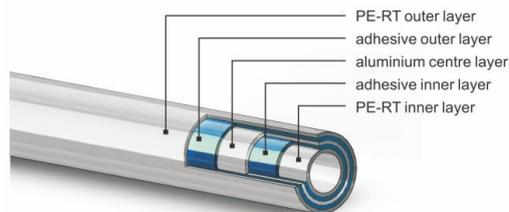


Laying the pipe in a spiral configuration is performed most efficiently with two people. Starting from the manifold, work along the perimeter of the room, making your way inwards walking to the pipe plan. On the way inwards, the pipe should be laid with a double spacing, making sure to use more pipe near patio windows by decreasing the spacing. Once you reach the middle, loop round and work your way back through the gaps to the manifold.



Whilst the first person is laying the pipe, the second person should follow stapling the pipe into place and using at least two staples per meter of pipe.

All our systems use a high-quality PE-RT-AL-PE-RT barrier pipe which has an aluminium core. It's easy to bend to shape, durable and retains its shape very well, which makes it extremely effective for any underfloor heating application, both big and small.



PE-RT AL PE- RT Pipe

Screeing

When using traditional concrete screed in a domestic or light commercial application, a minimum thickness of 65mm should be used. If you are using a specialist screed, the minimum depth will differ depending on the construction requirements.

Once your screen has been laid, it should be given ample time to dry before switching on your underfloor heating system. If the concrete is not fully dry, turning on your system could affect the integrity of the floor.

Once you are confident that the screed has dried fully, you should gradually increase the temperature of your system over a period of a week, until you reach your desired room temperature.

