

The installation of deviflex™ heating cables and devireg™ thermostats should comply with general and local regulations. The cables and the thermostats should only be connected by an authorised electrician.

It is important that the floor construction is well insulated according to the building standards so the downward heat loss is kept to a minimum.

Another important element is the vertical rim zone insulation, which should be efficient in order to prevent heat from being transported to the foundation walls or adjoining rooms.

The foundation must be clean and free of sharp objects.

The cables must never get into contact with the insulation material or become enveloped by it in any way.

The cables must be evenly spread on the available floor and led under permanently fixed objects such as bathtubs etc.

The cables must be gently attached so they are not damaged.

To ensure an accurate and easy installation of the cables, devifast™ fitting bands can be used.

The devifast™ fitting bands are equipped with attachment clips at intervals of 2.5 cm so the distance between the cable loops will be 5, 7.5, 10, 12.5, 15, etc.

The concrete around the cables must not contain sharp stones and should have a consistency enabling it to surround the cable completely without leaving air pockets.

***The concrete should be applied very carefully in order not to damage the heating cables!***

In connection with wet rooms (bathrooms etc.) a damp proof membrane should always be used in order to prevent moisture from entering the floor construction.

If the floor is built on the ground, a damp proof membrane is needed to prevent moisture from moving upwards and into the floor construction.

The wire of the floor sensor must be protected by a plastic pipe with a minimum inside diameter of 9 mm. The sensor must be positioned in the centre at an open end of a cable loop. Where the pipe is bent between the floor and the wall, the minimum bending radius is 6 cm. The pipe must be sealed at the end to prevent concrete from entering.

Should the cable become damaged while being laid out or later during the building process, it is a great advantage in the fault finding process to know the exact positioning of the connection box between the heating cable and the cold cable as well the end of the cable end, as the cable layout. It is therefore important to make a sketch showing the positioning of these things in the room.

The heating cable and the plastic connection box between the heating cable and the cold cable must both be cast in concrete. If the cable is pushed down into the insulation material or covered by it in any other way, the surface temperature can become too high, which might result in cable defects at worst.

At low temperatures (below 5°C) the cable can become difficult to handle due to the plastic sheath.

This problem can be overcome by connecting the cables for a short period. For this purpose **THE CABLE MUST BE ROLLED OUT!** When the cable has become flexible again, the electrical flow should be disconnected. It is not recommended to lay cables at temperatures below - 5°C.

The floor heating must not be turned on before the concrete has fully set. It takes approximately 30 days for concrete and 7 days for moulding compound.

The resistance and insulation values of the heating cables should always be measured before and after the concrete is applied.