

## NOTE

Heated and reversible floors require special precautions.

Before you start work, check with your retailer that the flooring is compatible with your subfloor. We do not recommend using jatoba, beech or maple species in such situations, and the heat resistance of floor coverings and any intermediate layers (such as acoustic underlayers) should not exceed 0.15 W/m<sup>2</sup>K.

Subject to these conditions, the surface temperature of finished floors should not exceed 28°C.

## HYDRONIC RADIANT FLOOR HEATING

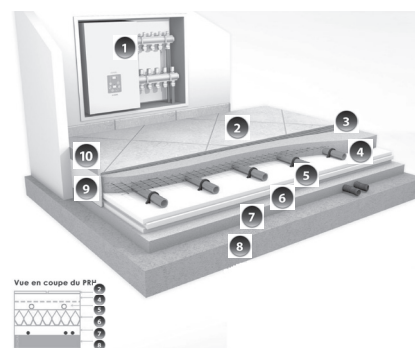
You must comply with all provisions of DTU 65.14, "Installation of hot-water heated floors". This type of system allows the floor to be floated with an underlayer.

### Main installation requirements:

- The covering layer should use a suitable concrete with a minimum thermal conductivity of 1.2 W/m<sup>2</sup>K. It may be combined with a separate layer in the case of type C heated floors.
- The water temperature must not exceed 40°C.
- The system must be carefully regulated, particularly when it is switched on for the first time, but also throughout its working life, to ensure this temperature is not exceeded.

### Starting up the system:

- The subfloor will already have dried naturally, but the room must also be preheated for at least three weeks before the flooring is installed, regardless of the time of year. The first time you switch on the system, maintain a temperature of 20°C to 25°C for at least three days, then increase it to the maximum operating temperature for at least four more days.
- Before installing the covering, switch off the heating for two to seven days as appropriate, then switch it back on for a week after you have finished installation, increasing it by 5°C per day until it reaches the right temperature.
- If you stick down the full surface, you MUST use an MS polymer glue such as Presto PM, having first carried out the instructions above. This technique provides added sound insulation for detached houses.



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|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 - Manifold                               | 6 - Isolant                      |
| 2 - Floor covering                         | 7 - Mortar bed if necessary      |
| 3 - Floated with underlayer or fully glued | 8 - Supporting slab              |
| 4 - Floating screed                        | 9 - Edge band with sealing skirt |
| 5 - Cross-linked polyethylene              | 10 - Skirting board              |

## ELECTRIC RADIANT FLOOR HEATING

Heated floors with electric cables buried in concrete must comply with NF C 32-330, and be installed in accordance with NF P 52-302 (formerly DTU 65-7).

Electric radiant systems consisting of a heating cable covered with a screed or slab must comply with CPT Electric Radiant Floor Heating (CSTB 3606).

The system also allows the floor to be floated with an underlayer.

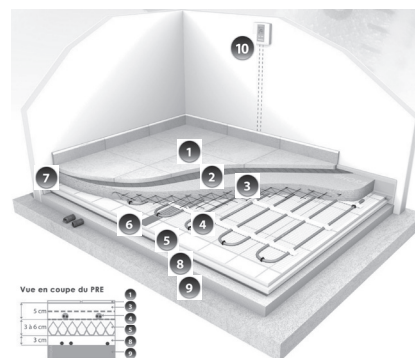
We advise against using carpets and low-lying furniture, as these can significantly affect system performance.

### Main installation requirements:

- The covering layer above the heating elements should be 5 to 6 cm thick.
- The temperature must be carefully regulated, particularly when the system is switched on for the first time, but also throughout its working life, to ensure that it does not rise too quickly.

### Starting up the system:

- Electric radiant systems must be started for the first time by an electric heating engineer.
- Begin preheating three weeks after installing the covering, and before laying glued or floating flooring. On the first day, leave the heat on for no more than two hours, then increase this by a maximum of one hour per day up to the limits set by the control system. These timings should be agreed beforehand with the project manager.
- You should then switch off the heating 48 hours before installing the flooring.
- Switch it back on a week after you have finished installation. Then increase it by 5°C per day until it reaches the right temperature.
- If you stick down the full surface, you MUST use an MS polymer glue such as Presto PM, having first carried out the instructions above. This technique provides added sound insulation for detached houses.



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|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 - Floor covering                         | 6 - Adhesive                |
| 2 - Floated with underlayer or fully glued | 7 - Edge strip              |
| 3 - Floating screed                        | 8 - Mortar bed if necessary |
| 4 - Heating cable                          | 9 - Supporting slab         |
| 5 - Insulation                             | 10 - Room thermostat        |