

INSTALLATION GUIDE – IG01

SCREEDED FLOORS

STAPLE SYSTEM

PRODUCT INFORMATION

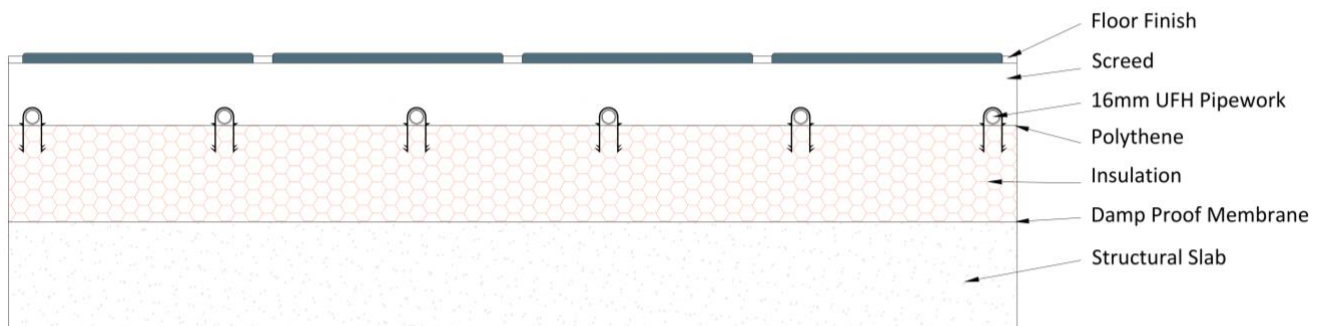
Typical UFH kit items:

- UFH 16mm Pipe
- Pipe Staples
- Perimeter Edge Foam
- 16mm Pipe Bend Supports
- Manifold Arms
- Manifold Pump / Mixer (if applicable)
- 1" Isolation Valves
- 16mm Manifold Pipe Connections
- Thermostat/s
- Wiring Centre
- Actuators (if more than one thermostat supplied)
- Installation Guide

STAPLE SYSTEM DATA

- The UFH pipe is:
 - o 16x2mm 5-Layer PERT
- The pipe can be installed in either:
 - o A spiral pattern
 - o A serpentine 'up-and-down' pattern
- The pipe centres can be:
 - o 150mm
 - o 200mm
- Minimum insulation depth:
 - o 25mm for 40mm Staples
 - o 40mm for 60mm Staples

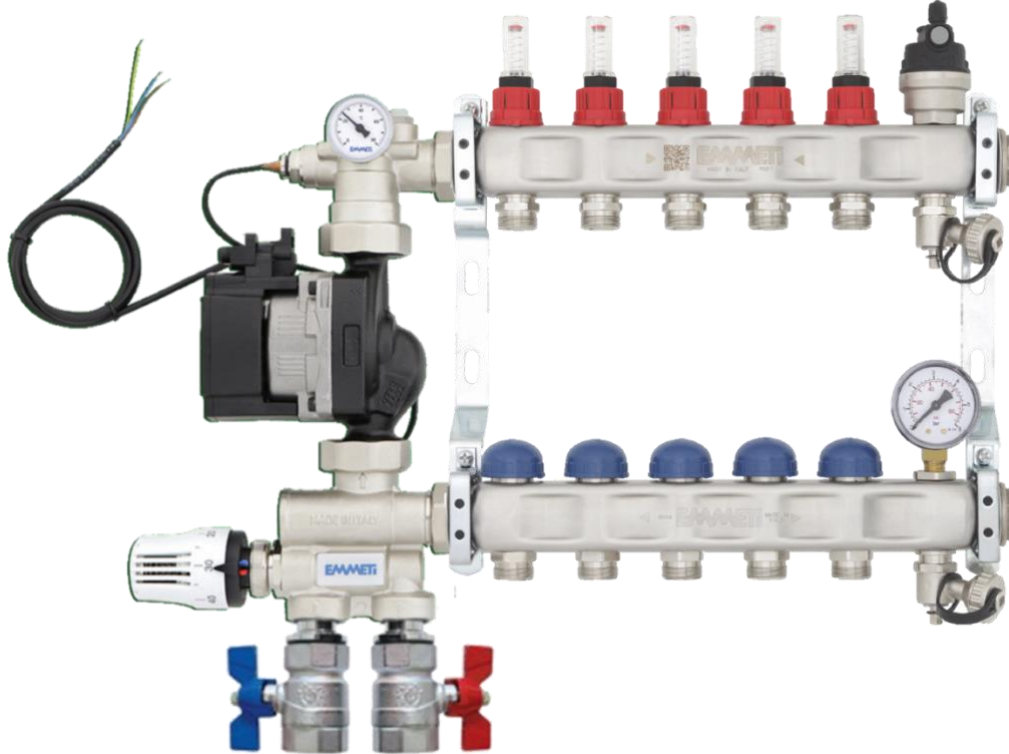
TYPICAL STAPLE SYSTEM SECTION:



TYPICAL STAPLE SYSTEM HEAT OUTPUTS:

FLOOR FINISH	TOG RATING	WATER FLOW TEMPERATURE			
		55 @ 150cc	45 @ 150cc	55 @ 200cc	45 @ 200cc
TILES	0.1 TOG	150W/m ²	106W/m ²	138W/m ²	92W/m ²
15mm ENGINEERED WOOD	1.0 TOG	98W/m ²	65W/m ²	88W/m ²	59W/m ²
CARPET	2.0 TOG	76W/m ²	51W/m ²	76W/m ²	47W/m ²

1 – BUILDING AND MOUNTING YOUR MANIFOLD



- Locate the manifold items (described above)
- Assemble the manifold pump section:
 - o Locate the pump set (if applicable), isolation valves, compression barrels.
 - o Fit isolation valves to bottom of pump set, taking note of direction arrows to ensure red/blue valves are on the correct way.
 - o Screw compression barrels into isolation valves. PTFE tape or pipe glue such as Loctite required to create a seal.
 - o Located two flat rubber washers from manifold arms box and place inside of manifold arm connection nuts.
 - o Locate the pump set onto the manifold arms and do up nuts ensuring washers are in place.
- Once the manifold is built, you can mount it to the wall. The wall should be structurally sound and be able to take the weight of the manifold.
- If mounting to a solid wall:
 - o Ensure that the holes are accurately measured and marked before drilling any holes.
 - o We would recommend that you drill 8mm drill holes and brown plugs are used, with 5mm wide screws at the length required.
 - o Once the manifold is on and the screws are tightened, check the level of the manifold. If it is out of level, loosen the screws to correct and re-tighten.
- If mounting to a timber:
 - o Use 5mm screws at the length required on site with penny washers.
 - o Once the manifold is on and the screws are tightened, check the level of the manifold. If it is out of level, loosen the screws to correct and re-tighten.
- Changing the pump orientation if required:
 - o Using water pump pliers, loosen the pumps nuts.
 - o Turn the pump so that the display is facing forwards.
 - o Using water pump pliers, tighten the pump nuts.

2 – MOUNTING PERIMETER EDGE FOAM

- Any wall that is in contact with the screed should have perimeter edge expansion foam. If a wall has 25mm rigid insulation around the edges, perimeter edge foam is still required.
- Start by peeling away a small amount of paper strip to reveal the self-adhesive strip.
- Going from left to right, start to press the edge foam against the wall whilst peeling away the paper strip as you go.
- The bottom of the foam strip should be sitting flat on to the insulation, which the plastic skirt on the face of the perimeter edge foam scooping down onto the insulation
- The perimeter edge foam can be pushed in tight into the corners of rooms to ensure a nice clean finish on the screed.
- If you need more than one roll of edge foam, when starting a new roll there should be at least a 10mm overlap between the two rolls.

3 – LAYING THE PIPEWORK

- On the pipe wall there is a series of text, this occurs on every metre of pipe. Make a note of the length displayed IE “239m”.
- Connect the end of the pipe to the first port on the manifold, by pushing the pipe manifold connector onto the pipe and then screwing this onto the male thread on the manifold arms. This should be hand-tight, and then tightened using a spanner for a further half-a-turn.
- Attach the 90° Pipe Bend ensuring that as the pipe bends, that it is laying flat against the insulation.
- Push in 2 or 3 staples over the pipe near the pipe bend to ensure that as the pipe is secured and cannot move freely.
- Start running the pipe either in a spiral or serpentine pattern, using your staples to secure the pipe to the insulation no more than 600mm apart.
 - 180° bends should be secured by 6no. staples
 - 90° bends should be secured by 3no. staples
- Once you get back to the manifold, attach the 90° Pipe Bend level with the one installed earlier.
- Cut the pipe so that it is level with the manifold port that directly under the one attached in Step 2 using plastic pipe cutters, making a note of the metreage marking on the pipe wall.
- Mark on the manifold port the room name, and the actual pipe length from the metreage markings. If the ‘flow’ is 239m and the return is 182m, then the pipe length is 57m for example.
- Push the pipe manifold connector onto the pipe and then screw this onto the male thread on the manifold arms. This should be hand-tight, and then tightened using a spanner for a further half-a-turn.
- Repeat this step for every pipe that needs to be installed.

4 – PRESSURE TESTING

- Once all the pipework is installed and connected to the manifold, the manifold should be pressure tested. Pressure testing is important for the following reasons:
 - i. To ensure there is not a leak on any pipework.
 - ii. To ensure everything is tightened up on the manifold.
 - iii. The pipework expands slightly under pressure, and it is best to be at its biggest when screeding.
- You can pressure test with water (Hydraulic Testing) or with air (Pneumatic Testing).

4A – HYDRAULIC TESTING PROCEDURE

- Close the isolation valves on the manifold.
- Open the flow meter and the blue cap on the first manifold port. The flow meters are the plastic bottles on the top arm of the manifold with the red surround, and the blue caps are on the bottom arm of the manifold. NOTE flow meters come with two adjustments. One is to adjust the flow of water through each manifold port (you will see the black hexagonal nut turn with the bottle), and a port isolator which is located under the black hexagonal nut. This can be opened or closed without losing the manifold flow setting.
- Close the flow meters and blue caps on all the other manifold ports.
- Attach a hose to the filling point on the top arm of the manifold which is connected to a water main, and another hose on the drain point on the bottom arm of the manifold to somewhere that water can drain. Both are ¾" connections, just like an outside tap.
- Using the cap of each fill/drain point, open each valve by placing the head of the cap on the square piece on the underside each valve and turn anticlockwise to open them.
- Turn the water on at the mains point so that water to run to the manifold and through the pipe.
- Once a clear flow of water is exiting the manifold, close the blue cap of the first port and then the flow meter,
- Open the flow meter and the blue cap of the second port. Wait until a constant clear flow of water is exiting the manifold, then close the blue cap and then the flow meter.
- Repeat this until every pipe is filled with water across the manifold.
- Open all the manifold ports up by opening the flow meters and the blue caps.
- Have both the fill/drain point caps ready to think about closing both valves.
- Start to close the drain-point valve so that the mains water builds pressure through the manifold, keeping an eye on the pressure gauge.
- Once the pressure starts to exceed 3BAR, close both valves.
- Depending on how much pipe has been installed with that manifold, the pressure may drop slightly, this is normal as the pressure starts to be released from the manifold to the pipe across the floor. You can gradually start to add pressure by sensibly and slowly opening the filling point valve to let water in.
- Once the system pressure has stabilised, it should be left for a minimum of 30 minutes to ensure the system is sealed. This is your opportunity to inspect the system visually. Check that there are no apparent leaks on the pipework or puddles around it, and check that there are no visible leaks on the manifold.
- Once pressure testing has been complete, release the pressure down to 1.5BAR for screeding.
- Ensure that the fill and drain valves are shut.
- All hoses can be removed.

4B – PNEUMATIC TESTING PROCEDURE

- Close the isolation valves on the manifold, and the drain point on the bottom arm of the manifold.
- Open the fill point on the top arm of the manifold
- Ensure that every flow meter and blue cap is open.
- Attach a hose using the ¾" connection on the fill point.
- Pump up with air to 3BAR and close the fill point valve.
- Leave under pressure for a minimum of 30 minutes to ensure the system is sealed. This is your opportunity to inspect the system visually. Check that there are no apparent leaks on the pipework and check that there are no leaks on the manifold.
- Once pressure testing has been complete, release the pressure down to 1.5BAR for screeding.
- Ensure that the fill and drain valves are shut.
- All hoses can be removed.

INSTALLATION CERTIFICATE



PROJECT NAME

PROJECT REFERENCE

DATE THAT UFH INSTALLATION WAS COMPLETED

MANIFOLD LOCATION

FLOOR TYPE & BACH SYSTEM

UFH CIRCUIT ROOM NAMES

CIRCUIT 1:
CIRCUIT 4:
CIRCUIT 7:
CIRCUIT 10:

CIRCUIT 2:
CIRCUIT 5:
CIRCUIT 8:
CIRCUIT 11:

CIRCUIT 3:
CIRCUIT 6:
CIRCUIT 9:
CIRCUIT 12:

UFH PIPE LENGTHS - AS FITTED

CIRCUIT 1:
CIRCUIT 4:
CIRCUIT 7:
CIRCUIT 10:

CIRCUIT 2:
CIRCUIT 5:
CIRCUIT 8:
CIRCUIT 11:

CIRCUIT 3:
CIRCUIT 6:
CIRCUIT 9:
CIRCUIT 12:

TEST TYPE

PRESSURE OF TEST

UFH INSTALLER