

Polypipe Plumbing & Heating



Installation Guide 2014

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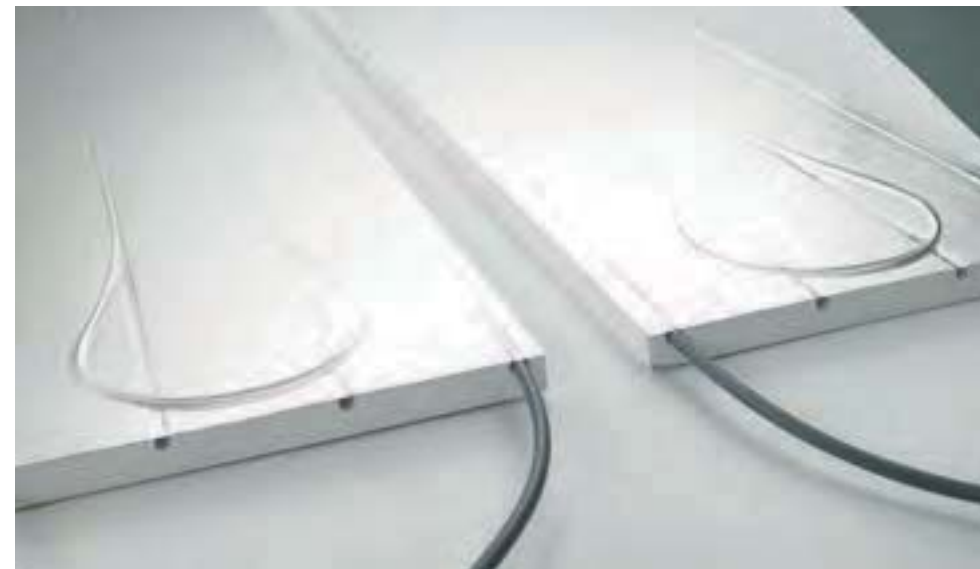
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Plumbing & Heating Installation Guide 2014



Welcome to the January 2014 edition of the Plumbing and Heating Installation Guide. This installation guide combines all of our plumbing and heating related products into one single catalogue of product information.

Alongside all of our best known product ranges, you will also find several exciting new additions, continuing our reputation for product innovation and great value. Together they make Polypipe the most comprehensive range of plumbing and heating systems available for a single UK manufacturer.

This publication is provided as a comprehensive guide on how to install Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems. It is an important document as we cannot accept any liability, or honour any guarantee, for products and systems that have not been installed in accordance with our published instructions.

From time to time our installation advice may be updated at which time previous printed copies will become out of date. The latest version of our installation advice, including a downloadable version of the current Plumbing and Heating Installation Guide, can be found at www.polypipe.com/plumbing-heating

Plumbing & Heating Pipes & Fittings

Polypipe recognises that no two jobs are the same and has developed an application-based range of plumbing solutions with four fittings ranges, backed by a range of pipe options.

Fittings

PolyPlumb

Traditional push fit plumbing

Original robust, grey system, suitable for a range of applications

PolyFit

Quickfix push fit plumbing

Hand demountable, ideal for first fix applications

PolyMax

Streamline push fit plumbing

Slim and sleek, ideal for surface mounted applications

PolySure

Permanent press fit plumbing

Slim profile fittings, ideal when security is paramount

Each range is available in a wide selection of fitting types, plus valves, connectors, brassware and accessories. Use with the appropriate pipe from our comprehensive range of piping systems.

Polypipe Fitting Solutions

		Size (mm)				Pipe Colour		Joining Method	
		10	15	22	28	Grey	White	Pushfit	Pressfit
Fitting Solutions	PolyPlumb	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	PolyMax		✓	✓			✓	✓	
	PolyFit	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	
	PolySure	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓

Plumbing and heating pipe

At the heart of the Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems product range is our commitment to polybutylene pipe.

We choose polybutylene to create the most flexible and efficient pipes and jointing systems available. Polybutylene pipe is ideal for both domestic hot and cold water plumbing and heating systems, offering exceptional durability and long-term performance, which has seen it become the preferred material choice for today's building projects.

The most important characteristic of polybutylene is its natural flexibility, allowing you to bend the pipe into even the tightest of spaces. Polybutylene is the most malleable plastic used in the manufacture of piping systems.

Another key advantage of polybutylene pipe is that it is extremely lightweight, particularly when compared with copper piping systems. For example, 15mm copper tube will weigh approximately 0.28kg/m, compared to just 0.074kg/m for polybutylene. This significant weight reduction is invaluable when transporting materials to site.

Polybutylene pipe has good resistance to freezing temperatures, maintaining long-term durability in heating and water applications.

This, combined with the pipe's elasticity, means that if water is subjected to freezing temperatures, a burst pipe is less likely.

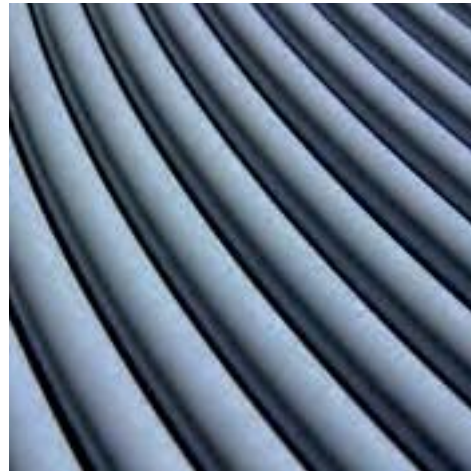
Our plumbing systems also give improved performance over rigid pipe systems in terms of low noise transmission and low water hammer effect.

Underfloor heating pipe systems

We have supplemented our pipe offers with two ranges of underfloor specific pipe. Our ultra flexible underfloor heating pipe aids installation and handleability whilst our formable MCP pipes provide alternative for installers familiar with this pipe characteristic.

Pipe and range applications

Pipe	Flexible Plumbing & Heating Pipe GREY	Flexible Plumbing & Heating Pipe WHITE	MCP Underfloor Heating Pipe WHITE	Ultra Flexible Underfloor Heating Pipe GREY
Fitting Systems	PolyPlumb, PolySure, UFH	PolyFit, PolyMax, PolySure, UFH	UFH	UFH
10mm	Plumbing/ Heating	Plumbing/ Heating		
12mm				UFH
15mm	Plumbing/ Heating & UFH	Plumbing/ Heating & UFH		UFH
16mm			UFH	
18mm				UFH
22mm	Plumbing/ Heating	Plumbing/ Heating		
28mm	Plumbing/ Heating	Plumbing/ Heating		



Pipe stiffeners

We offer three types of pipe insert stiffeners. All our push fit plumbing fittings ranges, PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax, require a pipe stiffener to be inserted into our plastic pipe prior to jointing.

We offer 3 different types of pipe stiffeners dependant on fitting type or Installer preference:

Plastic pipe stiffeners can be used with all push fit ranges – PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax.

Stainless steel pipe stiffeners can also be used with all push fit ranges – PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax.

Sealed pipe stiffeners, which provide enhanced sealing can be used with PolyFit and PolyMax only.

NOTE:

When using sealed pipe stiffeners with PolyFit or PolyMax fittings, the stiffener will normally be retained in the fitting when the pipe is demounted



Pipe can be remounted over the stiffener whilst in this position. Should the stiffener need to be retrieved the fitting can be disassembled in order to do this.

When using PolyPlumb, PolyFit or PolyMax fittings with copper pipe, pipe stiffeners are not required. When using our plastic pipe with compression type fittings, only plastic and stainless steel pipe stiffeners can be used.

The pipe stiffener function is provided within the body of the PolySure fitting and is therefore integral – stiffeners are consequently not required.





Traditional push fit plumbing

PolyPlumb is our original, tried and tested, grey plumbing system. Robust and reliable, PolyPlumb has stood the test of time.

PolyPlumb fittings feature a one step jointing process and a high performance stainless steel grab ring within the fitting, ensuring superb joint integrity.

Use PolyPlumb with Polypipe grey polybutylene flexible pipe, or you can combine PolyPlumb fittings and copper pipe. We recommend the use of a Polypipe metal or plastic pipe stiffener when used with plastic pipe.

PolyPlumb is suitable for use in most plumbing and heating installations, including hot and cold water and underfloor heating applications.

The system offers a number of benefits, including:

- Our original grey plumbing system, using tried and tested technology for many years
- PolyPlumb provides a superb combination of fast fitting with a permanent, reliable fix
- PolyPlumb offers a one-step jointing process, with joint integrity assured by a high performance stainless steel grab ring
- Demountable by dis-assembly only
- Use for all hot and cold water supply or heating applications, including under floor heating
- Use with Polypipe grey polybutylene pipe systems or copper pipe
- Use Polypipe metal or plastic pipe stiffeners

Jointing

There are **five** vital steps to successfully jointing the PolyPlumb system.

Step 1a: Cutting PolyPlumb pipes

Check the pipe is not scored or scratched in any way and if it is, cut back to a point where there is no damage.

Using a Polypipe pipe cutter, cut the pipe squarely using the "K" marks on the pipe as a guide. These marks indicate when the pipe has been inserted into the fitting correctly.



Step 1b: Cutting copper pipe for insertion in a PolyPlumb fitting

Wherever possible, use a rotational pipe cutter when cutting copper pipe. Ensure that all cut ends have a rounded lead in, with burrs removed. Never use a hacksaw. You will need to mark the insertion depth on the pipe as below.

Pipe Diameter (mm)	10	15	22	28
Insertion Depth (mm)	22	27	30	35

Step 2: Use of pipe stiffener

Insert a pipe stiffener into the pipe (not required on copper pipe). Pipe stiffeners are an integral part of the joint when using Polypipe grey pipe with either PolyPlumb fittings or compression fittings and need to be fully inserted in to the pipe end.

Polypipe offer two types of pipe stiffener to be used with PolyPlumb fittings - metal and plastic. When using a pipe stiffener, ensure it is fully inserted before applying the fitting.



Step 3: Visually check fitting and fitting components

Visually check that all components are present, undamaged and free from contamination.

Lubricants

All Polypipe fittings are supplied with pre-lubricated EPDM 'O' rings. If any further lubrication is required only Polypipe silicone lubricant should be used. Substances such as solder flux must not be used.

Step 4: Insert pipe fully into fitting

Insert pipe into the fitting, ensuring it is inserted to the full socket depth denoted by the next "K" mark on the pipe.



Step 5: Check joint security

A quick tug on the pipe will confirm that the pipe is inserted past the grab ring and that a grab ring was present in the fitting. It does not however ensure that the pipe is fully inserted as this can only be confirmed by using the depth insertion mark.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Do not re-joint

On no account should a pipe be removed from a jointed PolyPlumb fitting by dismantling. If the same fitting is then re-jointed, there is real risk that the outer edge of the grab ring will have become damaged and this will reduce the pull-out performance of the joint when subjected to pressure. The joint will almost certainly fail prematurely and potentially cause serious injury.

Dismantling a PolyPlumb joint

PolyPlumb fittings must not be dismantled for any reason prior to jointing.

Step 1: Procedure for using the component pack of spares. Dismantling the joint

If it is necessary to remove a joint pipe from a fitting, the cap-nut should be unscrewed and the pipe with all the socket components present on the pipe end should be pulled out of the socket of the fitting. The pipe end complete with all the socket components should be cut off and discarded.

A complete component pack of socket spares should be fitted to the socket as described below and pipe jointing should be carried out as described.

Step 2: Replacement components

The component pack (Code: PB95XX) is supplied as a cap-nut with all the socket components present in the correct order and retained by a retaining cap.

Step 3: Preparing components

Completely remove the retaining cap, ensuring that the socket components remain within the cap-nut.

Step 4: Replacing the components

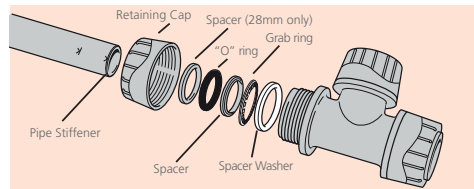
Without removing any of the socket components from the cap-nut, introduce the cap-nut and socket components to the socket of the fitting and tighten up the cap-nut by hand, ensuring that the components enter the socket without snagging.

Step 5: Checking the fitting

Carry out a visual check to ensure that all socket components are present in the correct order as shown in the diagram and that the rubber 'O' ring is lubricated. If in doubt, the 'O' ring should be re-lubricated using PolyPlumb silicone lubricant.

Step 6: Fitting the joint

Carry out pipe jointing as described previously.



PolyPlumb fittings general arrangement

Reduced component fittings

Changes have been made to 15mm PolyPlumb couplers, elbows and tees and 22mm PolyPlumb elbows, tees and couplers (or connectors), which need to be considered when using PolyPlumb spares kits with these fittings:

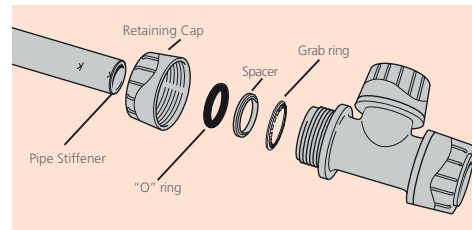
Step 1: Original PolyPlumb fittings

If the bottom white washer is present in the fitting below the grab-ring, then the spares kit can be used as supplied without making any changes.

Step 2: New PolyPlumb fittings

If there is no bottom white washer present below the grab-ring with one of the five listed fittings then this is one of the fittings which has been modified.

Before the spares kit is used, the carrier moulding should be carefully removed from the cap-nut and the bottom white washer should be removed and discarded without changing the order of any of the other components. After this has been done, the spares kit should be offered up to the socket of the fitting, inserting the components into the socket in the order they are within the kit and then screwing down the cap-nut onto the outside of the socket.



15mm couplers, elbows and tees and 22mm elbows, tees and couplers (or connectors)





Streamline push fit plumbing

PolyMax is our newest plumbing fitting range, introduced after extensive research, to meet consumer and installer demand.

Available in 15mm and 22mm sizes, PolyMax fittings are slim, sleek and attractive, making PolyMax the perfect choice for surface mounted installations. PolyMax is easily demounted using our handy release tool. Use PolyMax with Polypipe white polybutylene flexible pipe, using a Polypipe metal or plastic pipe stiffener. For extra security, choose the new Polypipe sealed stiffener.

PolyMax can be used on a wide range of home improvement and refit projects, including hot and cold water systems.

The system offers a number of benefits, including:

- New white push fit system, ideal for home improvement and refit projects
- PolyMax fittings are slim, sleek and attractive: ideal for surface mounted applications
- PolyMax is secure in use but tool demountable
- PolyMax is available in 15mm and 22mm sizes
- Use for all hot and cold water supply or heating applications
- Use with Polypipe white polybutylene pipe systems or with copper pipe
- Use Polypipe metal, plastic or sealed stiffeners (15mm and 22mm only)

Jointing

There are **five** vital steps to successfully jointing the PolyMax system.

Step 1a: Cutting Polypipe pipes

Check the pipe is not scored or scratched in any way and if it is, cut back to a point where there is no damage.

Using a Polypipe pipe cutter, cut the pipe squarely using the "K" marks on the pipe as a guide. These marks indicate when the pipe has been inserted into the fitting correctly.



Step 1b: Cutting copper pipe for insertion in a PolyMax fitting

Wherever possible, use a rotational pipe cutter when cutting copper pipe. Ensure that all cut ends have a rounded lead in, with burrs removed. Never use a hacksaw. You will need to mark the insertion depth on the pipe as below.

Pipe Diameter (mm)	10	15	22	28
Insertion Depth (mm)	25	35	42	44

Step 2: Use of pipe stiffener

Insert a pipe stiffener into the pipe (not required with copper pipe).

Polypipe offer three types of stiffeners for use with PolyMax fittings: metal, plastic and for extra security - a sealed stiffener (15mm and 22mm only).

When using a sealed stiffener, the stiffener will be retained in the fitting when demounted.



Step 3: Visually check fitting and fitting components

Visually check that all components are present, undamaged and free from contamination.

Lubricants

All Polypipe fittings are supplied with pre-lubricated EPDM 'O' rings. If any further lubrication is required only Polypipe silicone lubricant should be used. Substances such as solder flux must not be used.

Step 4: Insert pipe fully into fitting

Insert pipe into the fitting, ensuring it is inserted to the full socket depth denoted by the next "K" mark on the pipe.



Step 5: Check joint security

A quick tug on the pipe will confirm that the pipe is inserted past the grab ring and that a grab ring was present in the fitting. It does not however ensure that the pipe is fully inserted as this can only be confirmed by using the depth insertion mark.

Demounting a PolyMax joint

PolyMax fittings are fully demountable and re-usable. To demount a PolyMax fitting use the raised edge of the demounting tool (FITAID) and depress the collet squarely towards the fitting and pull the pipe out of the fitting.

Care should be taken that the collet is pushed all the way back to the fitting squarely to avoid scratching or scoring the pipe when it is pulled from the fitting.





Quickfix push fit plumbing

PolyFit is our hand demountable white, push fit plumbing system, offering maximum flexibility and adjustability.

PolyFit features a one step jointing operation for quick and easy installation. PolyFit leads the market in speed to fit. If you need to adjust a fitting joint during the installation process, PolyFit fittings can be quickly demounted by hand, or by using our release tool.

Use PolyFit with Polypipe white polybutylene flexible pipe, using a Polypipe metal or plastic pipe stiffener. For extra security, choose the new Polypipe sealed stiffener.

PolyFit can be used on a wide range of contract and retrofit projects, including hot and cold water systems, and is particularly suitable for first fix installations.

The system offers a number of benefits, including:

- One step operation for quick and easy installation
- PolyFit is ideal for first fix applications or when demountability is important
- PolyFit is hand or tool demountable for maximum flexibility
- Use for all hot and cold water supply or heating applications
- Use with Polypipe white polybutylene pipe systems or with copper pipe
- Use Polypipe metal, plastic and sealed stiffeners (15mm and 22mm only)

Jointing

There are **five** steps to successfully jointing the PolyFit system.

Step 1a: Cutting Polypipe Pipe

Check the pipe is not scored or scratched in any way and if it is, cut back to a point where there is no damage.

Using a Polypipe pipe cutter, cut the pipe squarely using the "K" marks on the pipe as a guide. These marks indicate when the pipe has been inserted into the fitting correctly.



Step 1b: Cutting copper pipe for insertion in a PolyFit fitting

Wherever possible, use a rotational pipe cutter when cutting copper pipe. Ensure that all cut ends have a rounded lead in, with burrs removed. Never use a hacksaw. You will need to mark the insertion depth on the pipe as below.

Pipe Diameter (mm)	10	15	22	28
Insertion Depth (mm)	25	35	42	44

Step 2: Use of pipe stiffener

Insert a pipe stiffener into the pipe (not required with copper pipe). Polypipe offer three types of stiffeners for use with PolyFit fittings: metal, plastic and for extra security - a sealed stiffener (15mm and 22mm only). When using a sealed stiffener, the stiffener will be retained in the fitting when demounted.



Step 3: Visually check of fitting and fitting components

Visually check that all components are present, undamaged and free from contamination. PolyFit fittings contain; a blue bottom washer; an EPDM 'O' ring; a blue top washer and a collet all held in place by a cap nut. All cap nuts are torqued

to ensure that the cap nuts cannot unscrew easily. There is no need to undo cap nuts and remove any components prior to jointing PolyFit fittings.

Lubricants

All Polypipe fittings are supplied with pre-lubricated EPDM 'O' rings. If any further lubrication is required only Polypipe silicone lubricant should be used. Substances such as solder flux must not be used.

Step 4: Insert pipe fully into fitting

Insert pipe into the fitting, ensuring it is inserted to the full socket depth denoted by the next "K" mark on the pipe.



Step 5: Check joint security

A quick tug on the pipe will confirm that the pipe is inserted past the grab ring and that a grab ring was present in the fitting. It does not however ensure that the pipe is fully inserted as this can only be confirmed by using the depth insertion mark.

Demounting a PolyFit joint

PolyFit fittings are fully demountable and re-usable. To demount a PolyFit fitting simply depress the collet squarely towards the fitting and pull the pipe out of the fitting. Care should be taken that the collet is pushed all the way back to the fitting squarely to avoid scratching or scoring the pipe when it is pulled from the fitting.

When systems have been pressurised the collet is designed to grip into the pipe therefore using a fitting release aid (product code FITAID) will assist in demounting fittings.



Select your Flexible Hoses

Flexible hoses are a great addition to the PolyFit product range. This versatile collection comes in a wide range of length and connection end combinations to suit every need.

Many of our flexible hoses include the PolyFit one step joint feature and are quick and easy to install - ideal for use in tricky to reach or tight locations.

- All PolyFit flexible hoses are listed under the Water Regulations Advisory Scheme. Look out for the black thread that is wound into each hose, which denotes a WRAS quality product. Each EPDM hose is suitable for use in domestic hot and cold water applications
- All PolyFit flexible hoses which have a tap connector nut now contain captive rubber seals ensuring that seals are not lost or damaged on site
- PolyFit flexible hoses come in a packaging design which aids quick and easy product selection and all hoses come in pairs



01

02

03

04

01 PolyFit Fitting 15mm and 22mm

PolyFit push fit connections. PolyFit ends are secure in use but also fully demountable and reusable.

02 Tap Connection Nut 1/2" and 3/4"

These "wing nut" style tap connector nuts will only require hand tightening.

03 PolyFit Chrome Plated Valve 15mm and 22mm

Our compression end connectors use the same high quality components as the rest of the PolyFit push fit range.

04 Compression Fitting 15mm and 22mm

Connectors incorporating service valves to reduce the number of joints within a system. Incorporates the PolyFit push fit feature.





Permanent press fit plumbing

PolySure is our radial press fit system, available in UK sizes, and installed using specialist crimping tools.

PolySure features secure, tamperproof jointing technology for a permanent fit. The slim profile fittings are ideal for use in visible installations. An inbuilt location washer ensures the crimping tool jaws are correctly positioned for accurate fitting and a visual socket depth indicator and double 'O' ring seal provides enhanced jointing.

Use PolySure with Polypipe white or grey polybutylene flexible pipe.

PolySure can be used in any hot and cold water installation but is particularly suited to buildings with high levels of public access traffic, where security and joint integrity are paramount.

The system offers a number of benefits, including:

- Supplied in both metal and plastic bodied solutions, and both offering the same high security
- The first radial press fit system in standard UK sizes
- PolySure is ideal for applications where security is paramount
- PolySure offers a permanent, tamper proof fit and the slim profile fittings are ideal for visible applications
- Fitted location washer ensures jaws are correctly positioned for crimping
- Visual socket depth indicator and double 'O' ring seal provide enhanced jointing
- Use for all hot and cold water supply or heating applications
- Use with Polypipe white or grey pipe systems

Jointing

There are **seven** steps to completing a joint which uses PolySure fittings. Each step is covered in detail here.

Unlike the other plumbing systems, the PolySure system requires some specialist pressing tools which can be purchased directly from Polypipe or via the manufacturers stockists. Polypipe recommends using REMS pressing equipment who have a reputation for manufacturing durable products that can stand up to today's site conditions. For full details of products, instructions, servicing requirements and warranties please visit www.rems.de

Step 1: Cutting Polypipe pipe

Check the pipe is not scored or scratched in any way and if it is, cut back to a point where there is no damage.

Using a Polypipe pipe cutter, cut the pipe squarely using the "K" marks on the pipe as a guide. These marks indicate when the pipe has been inserted into the fitting correctly.

It is essential that pipes are cut squarely as this may affect chamfering (see step 2).



Step 2: Chamfering the pipes

As PolySure fittings use press fit technology which seals on the pipe bore, it is necessary to provide an internal lead on the pipe end so the square edge of the pipe does not damage the 'O' ring seals.

On push fit fittings this lead in is provided by the pipe stiffener. Polypipe offer specific pipe chamfering tools for our pipes and these must always be used.

The chamfering tools are available in either individual tools or as a block of four dependent on the installers preference however all work in the same way.

The chamfer tool spigot should be inserted down the bore of the pipe until contact is made with the blades.



The chamfer tool should be twisted gently to provide a lead in. Any debris should be removed from the pipe end and the chamfer tool. Check that the pipe has been cleanly chamfered around the full diameter of the pipe.



If not repeat step 2, if so proceed to step 3.

Step 3: Visually check of fitting and fitting components

Visually check that all components are present, undamaged and free from contamination.



Lubricants

All Polypipe fittings are supplied with pre-lubricated EPDM 'O' rings. If any further lubrication is required only Polypipe silicone lubricant should be used. Substances such as solder flux must not be used.

Step 4: Insert pipe into fitting

Polypipe pipes have a visual indicator to assist the installer in jointing pipes and fittings together. The chamfered Polypipe pipe should be inserted into the PolySure fitting and pushed in until pipe can be seen through the hole in the stainless steel pressing sleeve. When this has been done the joint is ready for pressing.



Step 5: Preparing the pressing tools

There are three types of pressing tool recommended for jointing PolySure fittings.

The REMS Eco Press is a manual pressing tool which can be used on 10mm, 15mm and 22mm joints only but provides the installer with a light weight, low cost entry pressing tool which can be used in most situations.

Alternatively the battery operated tools (mini or standard versions) can be used where a high volume of joints needs to be done in a short space of time. The battery operated tools must be used for 28mm fittings.

The 10mm, 15mm and 22mm Polypipe TH pressing jaws have been designed to fit both the manual and standard battery operated pressing tools. The mini pressing Jaws are only compatible with mini pressing gun and can not be used with the manual or standard battery operated guns. All jaws are specifically designed to press PolySure press fit fittings and should only be used for these fittings. Likewise no other pressing jaws should be used for PolySure fittings.

Manual pressing tool

Secure the jaw in the tool by firstly removing the locking pins from the Eco Press, lining up the holes in the Eco Press with those in the jaw and re-inserting the locking pins.



Battery operated pressing tool

To insert a Polypipe TH jaw into the battery operated gun, press the release catch on the locking pin on the gun. Slide the jaw into the gun, aligning the centre hole in the jaw with the locking pin, and push the locking pin back into position until locked. Once the jaws are locked in the respective machine the pressing tools are now ready to complete the joint process.



Step 6: Securing the joint

Whether using the manual or battery operated press gun, the jaws are located on to the fitting in exactly the same manner. Do a final check to ensure that the pipe is still inserted fully into the fitting, then using the white washer as a location point fix the jaws over the fitting in the un-pressed condition.

Manual pressing tool

The levers can now be closed completely, ensuring that the two stops on the press tool are touching.



Extension pieces are included with the Eco Press if extra leverage is required to completely close the tool. Only when the tool has been completely closed with the two stops touching is the fitting fully secured. The levers can then be opened and the fitting will be released from the jaws.

Battery operated pressing tool

The trigger can now be pressed on the tool to start the pressing process. Keep the trigger depressed until the jaws have closed completely and the pressing machine clicks to denote the end of the process.

NOTE:

Once the process is underway it must be completed before the safety catch can be pressed to allow the jaws to be released.



Step 7: Checking the joint

Finally check that the fitting has been pressed successfully by ensuring that the TH pressing profile has been indented consistently around the full circumference of the fitting. The white washer should not be damaged or have moved in any way, if so discard the fitting and re-press a replacement fitting. Spare pressing sleeves and washers are available to purchase if required. Once PolySure fittings have been pressed they are not demountable.





System Installation

The following information is designed to provide basic guidance for installers when selecting Polypipe products. The information is not exhaustive and guidance may change dependent on site conditions and applications. If in doubt please contact our Technical Services Department on **01709 770000**.

Service conditions

Grey and white plumbing and heating pipe, PolyPlumb, PolyMax, PolyFit and PolySure fittings are suitable for the following Class S service conditions in a normal domestic operation (subject to the exceptions referred to in note 2 below): (Continuously operated ring main installations are excluded from these applications.)

	Nominal system flow temperature Tf °C <small>(see explanatory note 1 below)</small>	Maximum system service temperature Ts °C <small>(see explanatory note 1 below)</small>	System malfunction temperature Tm °C <small>(see explanatory note 1 below)</small>	System maximum working pressure bar <small>(see explanatory note 1 below)</small>
Indirect cold water systems	20	20	-	3½
Direct mains-fed cold water systems	20	20	-	12½
Subsurface heating systems (including underfloor)	60	83	100	3½
Vented hot water supply systems	65	83	100	3½
Unvented hot water supply systems including instantaneous heaters and/or incorporating storage	65	95	100	6
Vented central heating systems	82	95	100	3½
Sealed central heating systems	82	105	114	3

Note 1:
 • Nominal system flow temperature Tf is the intended maximum flow temperature of a system for a particular application as recommended in codes of practice and other guidance documents
 • Maximum system service temperature Ts is the maximum service temperature that can occur intermittently during normal operation
 • System malfunction temperature Tm is the maximum temperature likely to be applied to pipes and fitting in the event of control thermostat failure or malfunction

Note 2:
 • Certain fittings in the PolyPlumb, PolyMax and PolyFit ranges are not suitable for all the Class S service conditions. The limitations are indicated against every applicable fitting in the Trade Price List e.g. "Cold Water Only"

Application information

Gas, oil, and compressed air

Polypipe systems are suitable for domestic plumbing and heating systems. Pipes and fittings must not be used for gas and oil supply pipework or compressed air pipework. In all the above instances metal pipework should be installed.

Continuously operated re-circulating systems (secondary hot water circulation / ring main installations)

A continuously operated re-circulating system is a water-replenished circulating system which is maintained at a constant high temperature to provide a constant source of hot water. Continuously operated re-circulating systems are used to distribute constant hot water to wards or rooms that may be distant from the heat source or hot water storage vessel. Locations where continuously operated re-circulating systems are used include, but are not limited to, residential care homes, hospitals and hotels. Continuously operated re-circulating systems are very different from conventional hot water supply and central heating systems found in domestic properties, for which our products have been tested to, under either BS 7291 Class S or WRAS approval standards, and for this reason PolyPlumb, PolyMax, PolyFit or PolySure must not be used on any continuously operated re-circulating systems. Some secondary hot water circulation systems are used intermittently, controlled by time and/or temperature thermostats. This application is also unsuitable for products manufactured to BS 7291.

Re-cycled rainwater systems

Polypipe products can be used in systems conveying re-cycled or harvested rainwater within domestic properties. All pipe work used in this type of system should be clearly identifiable and this should be carried out in accordance with WRAS Information and Guidance Note No 9-02-05; Marking and Identification of Pipework for Reclaimed (Greywater) Systems. If self adhesive labels are to be used, these should not be applied directly to the pipe.

Chlorine and other additives

The polybutylene material used in Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems is WRAS approved. It is resistant to the buildup of scale. Normal levels of chlorine in UK domestic water supplies will not have an adverse effect on Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems.

However Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems are not suitable for systems in which any further additives are ever added, periodically added, or regularly dosed in to or additional to the normal UK mains water supply, for example chlorine for swimming pools or those used for bacteria control or legionella prevention. Systems must not be flushed through with anything other than water from the normal UK mains water supply or a cleaning product at the correct concentration that is specifically recommended for plastic piping systems.

The use of corrosion inhibitor in central heating systems is acceptable provided that the inhibitor is specifically designed for plastic piping systems and guidance on their suitability should be sought from the inhibitor manufacturer prior to adding to the system.

Electrical Safety / Equipotential Bonding

Where Polypipe pipes break the continuity of existing metal pipe, which may be used for earthing, or bonding this continuity must be re-instated by affixing permanent earth clips and a section of earth cable between the copper ends on either side of the plastic sections. Both the IEE and the Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineers now give guidance on the Earth Bonding requirements of Plastic Pipe systems. As plastic pipes do not conduct electricity, installations generally require less equipotential bonding than metal systems although if in doubt exact guidance should be sought.

Light

Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems should be protected from UV light. Standard decorating paints form adequate protection. Pipe insulation forms adequate protection for external use. Polypipe products are delivered in light protective packaging.

Compatibility with other substances

For details of compatibility with building and cleaning substances, and treatments (e.g. filler foam and wood worm treatments) please consult the relevant manufacturers to confirm suitability with Polybutylene. Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems pipes and fittings can be painted using emulsion or undercoat and gloss. Cellulose based paints, strippers or thinners must not be used.

Vermin

There is no evidence to suggest that Polypipe Plumbing and Heating Systems attract vermin. Where vermin are present they can cause damage to other services, building fabric and pipes and fittings, and therefore a qualified pest controller should be employed to remove vermin from the affected area.

Use of aluminium tape

To comply with the NHBC guidelines regarding detection of pipes in wall cavities Polypipe recommends the use of aluminium tape. This tape should be applied directly to the wall sub-structure and pipes should be clipped on top of the tape. The tape must not be applied directly to the pipes.

"Dot and dab" walling

Dry lined or "dot and dab" walls are commonly used to speed up the build process and Polypipe systems are compatible with these types of constructions. Board adhesive or plaster should not be applied to Polypipe pipe and fittings especially around the area where the pipes pass through the wall to feed radiators and appliances. Pipes and fittings must remain accessible should future maintenance be required.

Handling and storage of products

The packaging of both pipes and fittings is designed to protect from ultraviolet light and environmental contamination. Pipes and fittings should therefore be retained in their packaging as long as possible, and should be stored in a cool dry area.

When on site, fittings should be stored to prevent dust and debris from entering the fitting and sticking to the pre-lubricated 'O' ring. Care should be taken to avoid scratching the pipe surface during the handling, storage and installation processes.

Insulation of pipework

If pipe and fittings are installed in an environment that is not heated or alternatively outside, they should be protected from potential frost damage in accordance with BS6700 and BS5422.

Connections to other materials

Connection to imperial copper pipe using PolyPlumb

Imperial $\frac{3}{4}$ " copper pipe is of significantly different size to its metric 22mm counterpart and therefore requires a different 'O' ring to that supplied in the 22mm fitting. The 22mm 'O' ring should be replaced with a $\frac{3}{4}$ " 'O' ring (PB9034). Standard 15mm fittings can be connected to Imperial $\frac{1}{2}$ " copper pipe, and 28mm fittings can be connected to 1" copper pipe.

Connection to Irish copper pipe

Irish copper pipe to IS238:1980 can be connected to PolyPlumb fittings which incorporate the $\frac{3}{4}$ " or 1" adaptor set. Using a standard 22mm or 28mm PolyPlumb fitting, remove the nut and socket components and discard. Replace these parts with the relevant adaptor set, $\frac{3}{4}$ " - PB7034 or 1" - PB701. The adaptor sets are distinguishable by the black cap nut.

Connections to chrome plated and stainless steel pipework

PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax fittings should not be connected directly to chrome plated copper pipes or stainless steel pipes. To connect to these pipes we recommend the use of a compression coupler. A pipe stiffener should be used when connecting PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax pipe to a compression fitting.

Connecting PolySure press fit fittings to copper

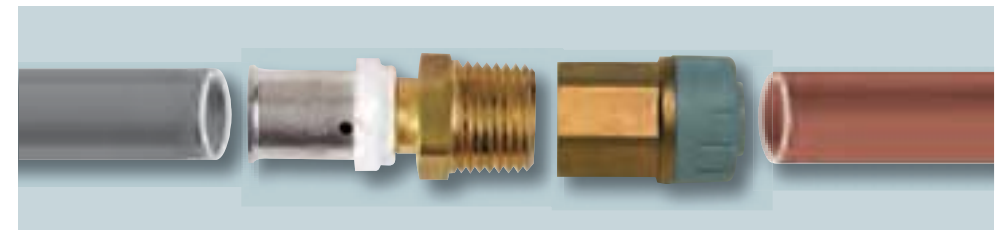
PolySure press fit fittings have been designed specifically to fit to Polypipe grey and white plumbing and heating polybutylene pipes. To connect to copper pipes we advise the use of a PolySure press fit x BSP male or female adaptor, with the corresponding adaptor being used on the copper side from the PolyPlumb, PolyFit or PolyMax range. PTFE tape should be used to seal the mating brass components.

Connections close to capillary fittings

Capillary fittings should preferably be completed prior to the use of Polypipe fittings. Where this is not possible, care should be taken to ensure that flux or solder does not come into contact with plastic pipes or fittings. A damp cloth should be wrapped around the copper pipe close to the nearest plastic pipe or fitting to ensure against damage by conductive heat. Pipework should be flushed to clear flux before active use.

Connections to incoming cold water supply

There are two options for connecting incoming MDPE mains water service pipe to PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax water systems. Firstly the push fit x compression adaptors provide a one piece transition fitting covering connections from 20mm, 25mm and 32mm MDPE service pipes to 15mm, 22mm and 28mm polybutylene pipes and most sizes are available in both PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax versions. Secondly, as there is a requirement for a stopcock on the incoming main there is also a combined stopcock and adaptor which reduces the number of fittings required in a position where there is often limited space e.g. under a kitchen sink. These products allow connections from 20mm or 25mm MDPE pipe via a compression end to 15mm or 22mm polybutylene using a push fit connection.



Boilers and appliances:

All boilers and appliances must have safety devices such as thermostatic controls, cut-outs and pump over-run protection to make sure that they cannot operate above the Class S working temperature and pressure limits set out in the table of Class S service conditions on page 22. Exposure to conditions in excess of those specified could result in failure of the pipes or fittings with the potential for serious injury.

Gas boilers:

Pipe should only be connected to gas boilers where the pipe connection is outside the boiler casing and where the boiler incorporates a high limit thermostat and pump over-run facility. The pipe connections should be 350mm from the heat source. In all other situations, a section of metal pipe should be at least 1m in length. In addition for back boilers metal pipe work should be used within the fire opening extending out of the chimney brickwork.

Combination boilers:

Where system connections are made to an incoming water supply pipe from a water meter, or any other device which contains a check valve, a suitable expansion vessel must be fitted to prevent the expansion of heated water back down the supply pipe. This is especially important where a water meter is fitted retrospectively.

Solid fuel boilers and cooking ranges

Pipes and fittings must not be used for primary or gravity circuits from solid fuel boilers, cooking ranges or other uncontrolled heat sources.

Solar panels / systems

Pipes and fittings must not be used for connection of solar panels or any part of solar distribution that operates above the Class S working temperature and pressure limits set out in the table of Class S service conditions on page 22.



Pushfit X Compression Adaptor



Combined Stopcock and Pushfit X Compression Adaptor

Oil fired boilers

Open vented central heating systems:

The use of plastic pipe and fittings is acceptable when used in oil fired installations where the boiler is connected to an open vented system, however the first metre of primary pipework from the boiler connections must be installed using metal pipe. The boiler must be suitable for this type of application and all relevant safety features as supplied and fitted to the boiler must be checked for correct operation. The system must also be commissioned in accordance with the boiler manufacturers instructions.

Plastic pipe and fittings can also be used in the hot and cold water and underfloor central heating systems with the exception of continuously operated re-circulating systems (see page 23) where plastic pipe and fittings should not be used. For further information regarding the suitable applications for our plastic pipe and fittings please refer to the Class S Service Conditions table as shown on page 22 of this publication.

Sealed central heating systems:

Where a sealed system oil fired boiler is to be used all primary boiler pipework to and from the hot water cylinder (if fitted) and any radiator or towel rail circuits must be installed using metal pipe and fittings.

Plastic pipes can be used on underfloor central heating systems where the plastic pipes are fitted after the UFCH control unit and manifold arrangement which must contain a correctly operating thermostatic mixing valve.

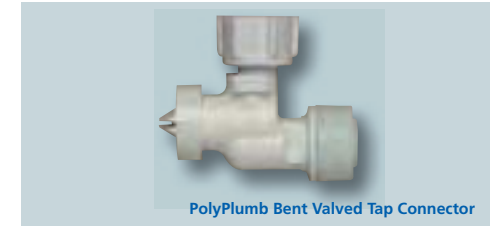
Plastic pipe and fittings can also be used in the hot and cold water system with the exception of continuously operated re-circulating systems (see page 22) where plastic pipe and fittings should not be used.

All relevant safety features as supplied and fitted to the boiler such as the boiler temperature control thermostat, high limit thermostat, pump overrun facility and the pressure and temperature relief valve must be checked for correct operation at both installation stage and at any subsequent boiler service intervals. The system must also be commissioned in accordance with the boiler manufacturers instructions.

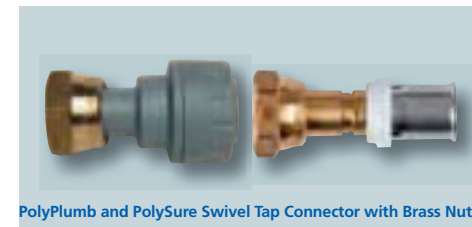
For further information regarding the suitable applications for our plastic pipe and fittings please refer to the Class S Service Conditions table as shown on page 22 of this publication.



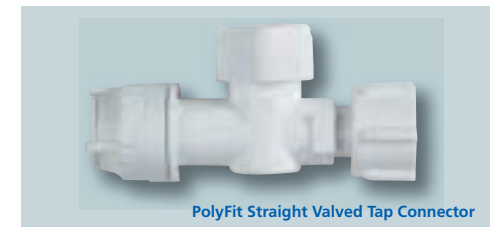
PolyFit Hand Tighten Tap Connector



PolyPlumb Bent Valved Tap Connector



PolyPlumb and PolySure Swivel Tap Connector with Brass Nut



PolyFit Straight Valved Tap Connector

Installation of pipe work in floors and voids

Conduit Pipe and Pipe-in-Pipe

The conduit pipe coils (CPC15XX and CPC22XX) provide a conduit pipe which allows 15mm and 22mm pipes to be laid in a floor screed whilst conforming to water regulations.

The installation and application of the system is described in the following section. The conduit pipe used in conjunction with the conduit boxes (JIB1 and JIB3) which house fittings, provides a cost effective and practical pipework solution.

Polypipe Pipe-in-Pipe consists of a polybutylene barrier pipe encased within a black conduit pipe.

The conduit provides protection for the polybutylene pipe in the installation process as well as allowing easy withdrawal for future alteration or maintenance.

Installing conduit systems

Step 1: Positioning the conduit box

Loosely position conduit boxes where required.

Step 2: Assembling fittings

Assemble fittings in boxes.

HANDY TIP:

Where boxes abut a wall, i.e. elbows beneath radiators or sanitary appliances, boxes can be cut in two with the open end abutting the wall, this reduces the number of boxes required.



Step 3: Positioning drill holes

Drill conduit box using fitting assembly to determine hole position.

Step 4: Fixing the conduit box

Fix conduit box to floor.

HANDY TIP:

Use round drilled out sections of conduit box as washers.

Step 5: Preparing the pipe

Make joint at one end of pipe to be installed and cut pipe to length required.

Step 6: Cutting conduit pipe

Cut conduit to length required before threading conduit over pipe and through hole in box to 2 or 3 corrugations.

Step 7: Securely fitting conduit pipe

Push away pipe from end yet to be connected to allow grip onto the pipe and push the pipe into the fitting before allowing conduit to cover pipe. Push conduit through hole in box to 2 or 3 corrugations.

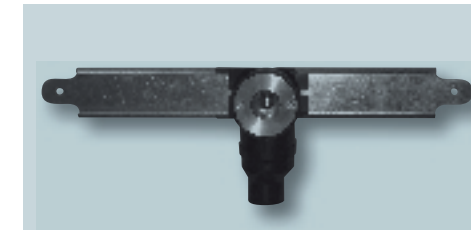


Joints in screeded floors due to accidental damage

Where it is necessary to have joints in screeded floors, these joints must be accessible. For example, where accidental damage to a pipe has occurred, the damaged section of pipe must be removed and replaced. The section containing the joints must be installed within a Junction Inspection Box. Junction Inspection Boxes are manufactured to suit two screed depths; 65mm (Product Code JIB3) - black in colour and 75mm (Product Code JIB1) - grey in colour. Both accept the 12mm plywood lid (Product Code JIB2) to provide future access should it be required.

PolyPlumb terminal fitting

Where wall mounted taps are being utilised the use of a conduit terminal box is recommended. The fitting consists of a 15mm x 1/2" female elbow which is housed in a plastic terminal box allowing the hot and cold water supply pipes to be hidden in a wall cavity. The terminal elbow can also be mounted onto a backing plate which assists installation and centring the taps. Once installed, taps can be screwed into the female threaded elbow and the wall finish applied to give a neat cleanly designed environment.



Connecting to radiators:

As with connections to sanitary appliances there are a number of options for connecting pipes to radiators. Available within the ranges are spigot elbows for 10mm and 15mm connections as well as a 10mm x 15mm version which allows 10mm pipes to be connected directly into a 15mm radiator valve with out the need for additional reducers. The Radiator Connector Bend "RCB" provides installers with an attractive method of connecting 10mm or 15mm Polypipe pipe from walls or floors to radiators. The rigid white 100mm x 150mm bend can be cut to length and connects directly to Polypipe fittings and radiator valves and requires pipe stiffeners in each end.



Radiator Terminal Plate

The Polypipe Radiator Terminal Plate is a multi functional product for use in PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax piping systems.

- It provides an air tight seal around pipework entering rooms from wall cavities to feed radiators helping developers to achieve air tightness levels required by Building Regulations
- Gives a neat and secure entry point for pipes serving radiators
- Ensures pipes are not damaged by rough edges of wall boards or plaster boards
- Can be fitted with or without a single gang electrical back box (supplied by others)

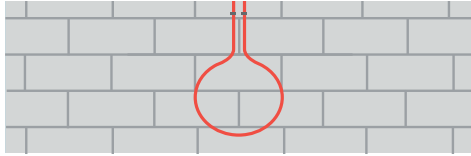
Product features



Radiator Terminal Plate installation instructions

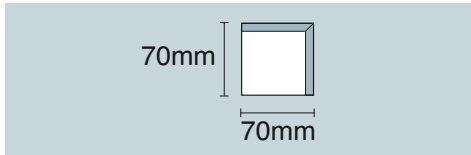
Step 1: Installing flow and return pipework

Install 10mm flow and return pipework down sub-wall with continuous loop long enough for radiator feeds through wall. Pressure testing of the heating system must be carried out at this stage.



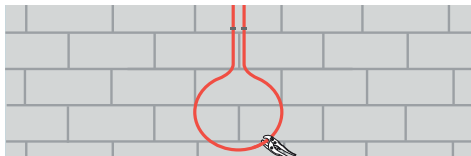
Step 2: Preparing the wall boarding

Cut a hole the size of a standard electrical back box in the wall boarding. For guidance use the three bosses on the reverse side of the Polypipe Radiator Terminal Plate.



Step 3: Cutting the pipes

Cut pipes at appropriate point to allow for wall board to be installed ensuring enough pipe is left to reach valves at each end of the radiator.



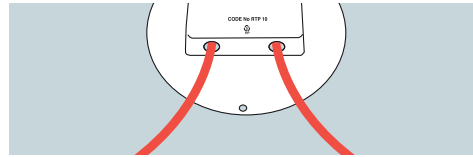
Step 4: Pipe threading

Thread pipes through hole cut in wall board taking care not to scratch or damage pipes.



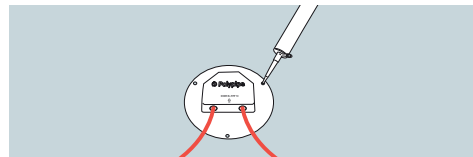
Step 5: Fit Radiator Terminal Plate on to pipes

Pass the pipes through the radiator terminal plate from back to front using the pipe guides to aid routing. There should be a tight interference fit through the holes which provides the seal. Cutting the ends of the pipes at an angle may help to thread pipes through the hole but remember to cut pipes square again before connecting into a fitting.



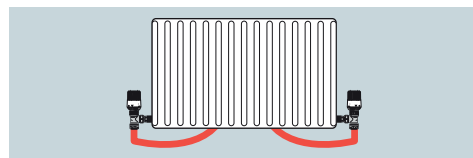
Step 6: Securing the Radiator Terminal Plate

Use panel adhesive to seal the Polypipe Radiator Terminal Plate to the wall board and if necessary use tape or three countersunk screws to hold the plate in position whilst the adhesive sets.



Step 7: Fitting the radiator

Fit radiator and valves and connect the pipes as per normal installation instructions.



Pipe and fitting blanking

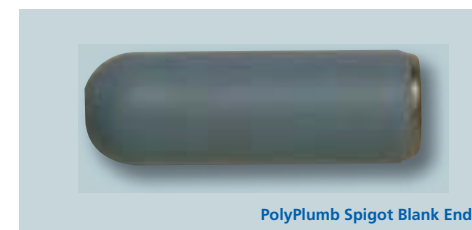
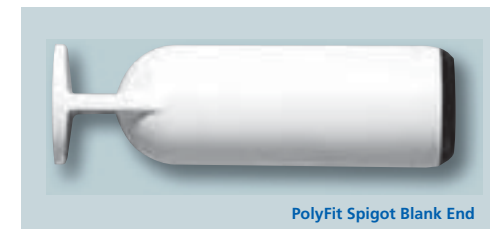
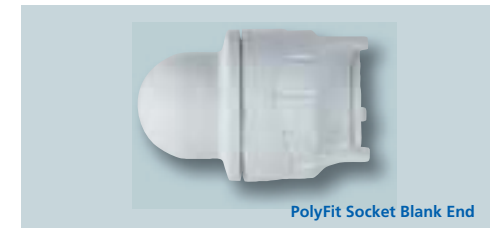
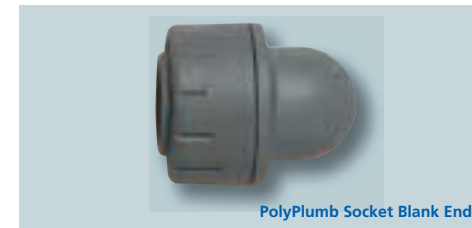
Pipes and fittings may need to be temporarily or permanently blanked for testing, avoidance of construction debris or for future connections.

There are a number of options for blanking pipes in the PolyPlumb, PolyFit and PolyMax ranges. For example for permanent capping off of pipes we would recommend the use of a PolyPlumb socket blank (product code PB19XX) or where blanking off is only a temporary measure then either a PolyPlumb demountable cap end (PB69XX) or PolyFit socket blank end (FIT19XX) is ideal.

Fittings can be blanked off using either a PolyPlumb blank end (PB9XX) for permanence or a PolyFit version (FIT9XX) which features handy finger slots for gripping when demounting when used in temporary situations.

In instances where pipes have alternative adequate means of support or are run within concealed spaces (e.g. through floors or joists), the number of clips can be significantly reduced under the following conditions:

- There is absolutely no risk of the pipes or fittings coming into contact with potentially damaging surfaces (e.g. abrasive, sharp or destructive surfaces)
- Hot and cold pipes do not come into contact with each other
- Pipe distribution does not form a circuit where effective air venting could potentially be impaired by poor pipe alignment
- The pipe does not come into contact or close proximity with any material which may be affected by transmitted heat



Plumbing & Heating System Testing



Pressure testing of the pipe system is essential, however a successful pressure test using the following steps is not a guarantee of complete and correct installation and only ensures that pipes have been inserted into fittings passed both the 'O' ring and the grab ring. If pipes have been scored or scratched during the installation process a high pressure test as below may not highlight these issues.

1st fix installations

Pipe and fittings only should be tested. The system should be completely filled using water at not more than 20°C at a test pressure of 18 Bar which should be applied for not less than 15 minutes and no longer than 1 hour. Joint security can be checked visually and by tugging at joints.

2nd fix installations

Complete installations including appliances should be tested with water to the maximum test pressure allowed by manufacturers of the appliances and fittings.

Please note, due to health and safety reasons Polypipe products must not be air tested.

Pressure testing in sub zero temperatures

Special precautions are necessary if the pressure testing is to take place in subzero temperatures. This applies particularly in under floor central heating systems using the screeded floor system where most of the pipe is encased in concrete. Due to the contact between pipe and floor panel on screeded installations, where the screed does not completely surround the pipe, there may be points where strain is created on the pipe in freezing conditions which is not normally present. Therefore it is advisable to drain the under floor central heating system once testing and screeding has been completed. Precautions should also be taken where installations contain large quantities of fittings which due to the rigidity of their construction may put undue pressure on the pipe.

Underfloor Heating

Polypipe manufactures the most comprehensive range of underfloor heating systems available for the UK market.

Our range combines versions of traditional underfloor systems and a number of innovative product solutions, designed to extend the suitability of underfloor heating to almost any installation scenario, from whole house to single room projects and for new build and renovation.

Visit our website for the latest installation information

Download the latest installation advice and watch our installation videos.

Use our online product selectors and quotation tool.



www.polypipe.com/plumbing-heating

Guide to typical applications

Optimum performance system

Type of project	Predominantly new build or renovation where floor requires excavation			New build or renovation where floor level permits
Floor construction	Solid/Screed			Floating
System	Panel	Rail	Staple	Floating
Schematic				
General system description	Pipe laid on insulation prior to screeding and then sits within a 65mm screed			Pipe laid in 50mm thick pre-grooved insulation and within metal heat spreader plate and then overlaid with structural chipboard floor deck
Typical floor build height (Including insulation)	115mm with 50mm insulation			68mm with 18mm chipboard floor deck
Compatible heat source	Boilers and heat pumps			Boilers
Floor coverings	Tiles and ceramics, vinyl, wood laminate, engineered wood, solid wood and carpet			Tiles and ceramics, vinyl, wood laminate, carpet
Heat output at mean water temperature shown below	91 W/m ² @100mm pipe spacing	76W/m ² @200mm pipe spacing	76W/m ² @200mm pipe spacing	52W/m ²
Mean water temperature	50°C	50°C	50°C	60°C
System benefits - Installer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simpler more accurate installation • Precise pipe positioning • Ensures minimum pipe bending radius achieved • Quick and easy to use • Can use in any size room • Allows spiral configuration and 100mm pipe centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fit directly onto insulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum fixing materials needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry system, hence no screed and drying time • Suitable for projects where access to wet screed may be difficult
System benefits - Consumer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal for ground floors, new build or extensions • Little if any change to floor construction • Can be used with low temperature heat sources • Use with all common floor coverings • Can reduce the amount of screed content needed 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System can be used immediately after installation due to no drying time required • Provides impact sound insulation when installed on intermediate floors

New build and renovation				New build / renovation / existing / single room		
Suspended (Timber and Composite Joists)				Existing Structural Floor - Solid or Timber deck		
Double heat spreader plates	Overlay™ Lite 15	Fit from below (FFB) double heat spreader	Modular Heating Panels (MHP)	Overlay™	Overlay™ Lite	Overlay™ Lite 15'
Fit from above grooved metal plate suspended between joists	Pipe fits into pre-formed grooves of panels/plates, which are cut to size and fitted in between joists	Fit from below grooved metal plate fixed to floor deck between joists	Pre-configured solution including pipes, supplied in sized panels which are fitted between joists from above or below	Pipe laid in pre grooved gypsum fibre panels between structural floor and floor covering	Pipe laid in pre grooved insulated panels between structural floor and floor covering	
Within suspended floor void	Within suspended floor void	Within suspended floor void	Within suspended floor void	18mm		22mm
Boilers	Boilers and Heat Pumps	Boilers	Boilers and Heat Pumps	Boilers and Heat Pumps		
Tiles and ceramics, vinyl, wood laminate, carpet				Ceramics, solid wood, carpet. Ideal when covering needs fixing or screwing to panel	Laminate, engineered wood, carpet	Laminate, engineered wood, carpet
52W/m ²	65W/m ²	52W/m ²	76W/m ²	79 W/m ²		65W/m ²
60°C	50°C	60°C	50°C	50°C		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple installation with traditional joists at typical 300mm to 450mm centres • Suitable for 'sprung' flooring systems as used in sports halls, etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be Used with traditional joists • System includes insulation and heat spreader layer • System can be used with low temperature heat sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be used with both traditional or composite (I beam) joists • Ability to fit even if the floor above has already been installed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preconfigured solution • Can be used with both traditional or composite (I beam) joists • Maximises heat efficiency • System can be used with low temperature heat sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low profile system allows simple installation of UFH without significant floor height gain or excavation of existing floor • Fast response system 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast response system - slightly deeper profile which can be used on top of a supporting floor or as a low profile alternative to floating floor • Uses 15mm pipe so uses fewer circuits • Suitable for larger areas or whole house solutions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard suspended floor detail normally associated with intermediate floor systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System compatible with heat pumps or allows boilers to run at lower temperatures for optimum efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allows installation of heating without disturbance to upper floor e.g cellars or where upper floor coverings are in situ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System compatible with heat pumps or allows boilers to run at lower temperatures for optimum efficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ideal for single room applications • Low profile option for new build • Fast response systems 		

Selecting the right pipe

At Polypipe Building Products we offer three different types of pipe for use in our underfloor heating systems:

Grey Plumbing and Heating Pipe:

BS 7291 Class S. Manufactured from polybutylene and to the highest possible standard this pipe is suitable for use in both underfloor heating and radiator central heating systems. The pipe also incorporates an oxygen diffusion barrier so as to prevent the ingress of any oxygen in to the system. An added cost saving advantage of using this particular pipe is that any remaining coil lengths or off cuts can also be used for the installation of the domestic hot and cold (potable) water services.

Ultra-Flexible Underfloor Heating Pipe:

BS EN15876. Designed for use in underfloor heating systems only, this ultra-flexible polybutylene barrier pipe lends itself perfectly to systems where ease of handling is essential such as in solid floor pipe staple systems or fit from below installations.

Metal Composite Pipe (MCP):

BS EN21003. For those who prefer a more formable characteristic to lying pipe we have introduced our 16mm MCP pipe range. Manufactured from raised temperature polyethylene (PE-RT) and incorporating an aluminium inner barrier layer this pipe is designed for use in underfloor heating systems only. This pipe has a practical application in rail and staple solid floor type installation.

Metal Composite Pipe installation

Pipe bending radius:

The 16mm x 2mm MCP pipe can be bent easily by hand to the flowing bend radius. $5 \times OD = 80\text{mm}$. If using a pipe spring this radius can be reduced to $4 \times OD = 64\text{mm}$.

Joining:

The 16mm MCP pipe is connected the underfloor heating manifold by the use of 16mm Euro Cone adaptors. In order to make the joint correctly the following procedure should be used.

Step 1:

Cut the pipe at right angles using a suitable pipe cutter.



Step 2:

Use the chamfering tool to de-bur the inner wall of the pipe.



Step 3:

Place the cap nut and split ring over the pipe.



Step 4:

Insert the brass body of the connector into the pipe.



Step 5:

Offer the pipe and connector to the manifold and tighten. Please ensure that the outer and inner walls of the pipe are clean and free from grease deposits or any other contaminants.



Special jointing consideration:

In areas where there is a risk of exposure to aggressive gases such as ammonia or where there is a possibility that excessive moisture will occur it is recommended that any exposed joints be wrapped in a suitable adhesive water proof tape. Please contact the Polypipe Technical helpline for more details.

Storage recommendations:

Special consideration should be given to protecting the pipe when stored in temperatures below -100C as failure to do so could result in damage to the pipe composition. The pipe should also be protected from exposure to UV light. It is recommended that in order to provide adequate protection the pipe is stored indoors and in the original manufacturers packaging.

Clipping of Pipe:

The recommended maximum clipping distances of the pipe is as follows:

- Horizontal runs 1.2m apart
- Vertical runs 1.5m apart

Underfloor Heating Pipe

Underfloor Heating Pipe table of use

Product	Standard	Pipe Dia.	Oxy Barrier	Coil Sizes (m)	Manifold Connection	System Usage	Applications
Grey Plumbing, Heating and Underfloor Heating Pipe	BS 7291 Class S	15mm	Yes	50 80 100 120 150	Push Fit	Solid Floor, Clip Rail, Staple System, DHSP & Fit From Below Systems, Floating Floor System, Overlay™ 15 System	Underfloor Heating, Radiator Systems and Hot & Cold (Potable) Water Installations
Ultra-Flexible Underfloor Heating Pipe	BS EN15876	12mm	Yes	25 50 80	Push Fit	Overlay™ & Overlay™ Lite Systems	Underfloor Heating Only
Ultra-Flexible Underfloor Heating Pipe	BS EN15876	15mm	Yes	50 80 100 120 150	Push Fit	Solid Floor, Clip Rail, Staple System, DHSP & Fit From Below Systems, Floating Floor System, Overlay™ 15 System	Underfloor Heating Only
Ultra-Flexible Underfloor Heating Pipe	BS EN15876	18mm	Yes	120 150 200	Eurocone	Solid Floor, Clip Rail, Floating Floor System	Underfloor Heating Only
Metal Composite Underfloor Heating Pipe	BS EN21003	16mm	Yes	50 80 100 120 150	Eurocone	Solid Floor, Staple and Rail System	Underfloor Heating Only



Solid Floor Systems



System shown: Red Panel

Underfloor heating for solid screeded floors

Predominately installed in new build or renovation where a floor requires excavation - Polypipe Underfloor Heating offers three systems for solid or screeded floors: the unique Polypipe floor panel system which ensures accurate installation and positioning, and also the more traditional rail and staple systems.

Floor panel

For optimum performance, Polypipe has the perfect solution for installing underfloor heating into solid or screeded floors. Utilising our unique lightweight plastic floor panels, which are quick and easy to cut to size, it is possible to fit Polypipe Underfloor Heating into any shaped room. The lightweight plastic floor panels also nest for easy storage and carrying.

Polypipe solid floor panels form a simple grid to ensure the fastest possible pipe laying and also provide a precise guide for the pipe, ensuring that the minimum pipe bending radius is achieved.

The panels are laid above pre-installed insulation and the system includes edging insulation strip to ensure maximum performance and efficiency.

Rail and staple

We also provide a range of rail and staple systems that fit directly onto the insulation, offering a more traditional alternative to installing underfloor heating in solid or screeded floors.

 Optimum performance system

All systems

Solid floor systems are compatible with our 15mm, 16mm and 18mm pipe ranges.

Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems can be used with the following solid floor constructions:

- Sand and cement screed (4:1 mix)
- Pumped screed systems (anhydrite, etc.)
- Fine or heavy concrete
- Polymer modified screeds

Design and materials

	Red panel	Rail	Staple
Key design information			
Typical heat output at 50°C mean water temperature	91W/m ² @100mm pipe spacing	76W/m ² @200mm pipe spacing	76W/m ² @200mm pipe spacing
Recommended design flow temp	50°C	50°C	50°C
Maximum circuit length	80m (15mm & 16mm pipe) 100m (18mm pipe)	80m (15mm pipe) 100m (18mm pipe)	80m (15mm & 16mm pipe)
Maximum coverage per circuit	11m ² at 100mm centres 22m ² at 200mm centres 30m ² at 300mm centres* *(18mm pipe only)	22m ² at 200mm centres 30m ² at 300mm centres* *(18mm pipe only)	11m ² at 100mm centres 22m ² at 200mm centres
Material requirements (approx)			
Pipe	8.2m/m ² at 100mm centres 4.5m/m ² at 200mm centres 3.3m/m ² at 300mm centres* *(18mm pipe only)	4.5m/m ² at 200mm centres 3.3m/m ² at 300mm centres *(18mm Pipe Only)	8.2m/m ² at 100mm centres 4.5m/m ² at 200mm centres
Floor Panel usage	1 panel/m ² allowing for cutting (Actual 1.2m ² /panel)	N/A	N/A
Clip Rail usage	N/A	1 x 2m rail/2m ² of floor area	N/A
Fixings	N/A	1 x bag (250 per 50m ² floor area)	N/A
Staple usage	N/A	N/A	1 box (300) staples for every 150m of pipe
Edging Insulation Strip	1.1m/m ²	1.1m/m ²	1.1m/m ²
Conduit Pipe	2m/circuit	2m/circuit	2m/circuit

Installation

Prior to installation it is recommended that the building is secured against the elements and that the sub floor is level, free from any mortar or plaster residues and is swept clean.

Solid floor – All systems

Fitting insulation

Step 1:

In accordance with Part 'L' of the current Building Regulations, a suitable layer of insulation material should be included within the floor construction. It is the responsibility of the architect or builder to ensure compliance. However, in all instances insulation must be installed beneath the underfloor heating system in order to ensure that any downward heat loss does not exceed 10W/m², in accordance with BS EN 1264.

Fitting the edge insulation strips

Step 2 – Laying the insulation panels

When laying the insulation boards, ensure that the joints of each board are staggered and securely taped so as to minimise any risk of movement.

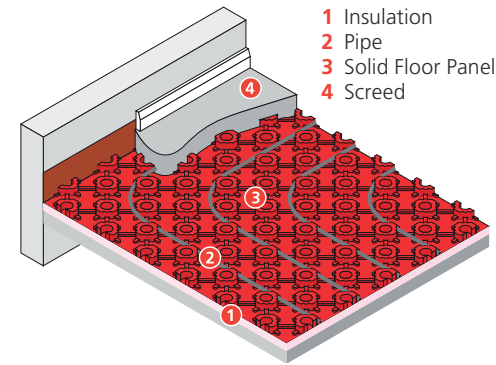


Step 3 - Fitting the edging strip

Using edge insulation strip allows the free expansion of the floor screed. The insulation strip should be installed around all perimeter walls and fixed constructions such as columns, steps and access doors. Edge insulation strip is bent at 90° near to the base to form a double sided self-adhesive strip which bonds the floor panels to the floor insulation. Edge insulation strip should be fitted in addition to perimeter insulation required by Building Regulations.



Solid floor - Panels



IMPORTANT NOTE:

The ½ castellation should overlap the ¾ castellation. The first panel should be laid with the ½ castellation edge against the wall.

Panels can be cut by simply using a saw or snip or it can be overlapped to the nearest castellation fit.

Floor panels should not be used at the base of the manifold as pipes need to be closer together than the floor panels allow. Pipes around this area should be secured using pipe clips which can also be used intermittently to secure the clip panel to the insulation.

When a pumped (liquid) screed is to be used it is essential that all of the panel joints are made correctly and that no panels are allowed to simply 'butt-up' as this may allow the screed to penetrate below the underfloor heating system and cause the panels to rise up. Similarly the panels should be firmly secured around the perimeter of the room using staples so as to prevent possible risk of the panels lifting.

Panels step 5: Preparing the pipe

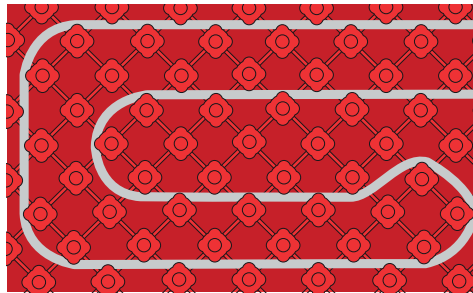
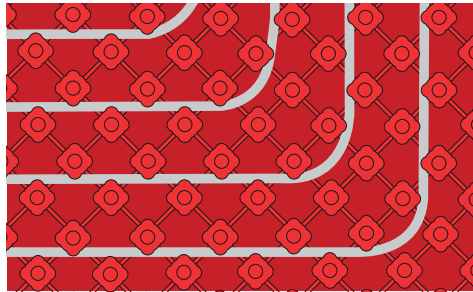
You will need to remove the coil from the bag, leaving the shrink wrap on, uncoiling from centre of the coil.



Panels step 6: Laying the pipe

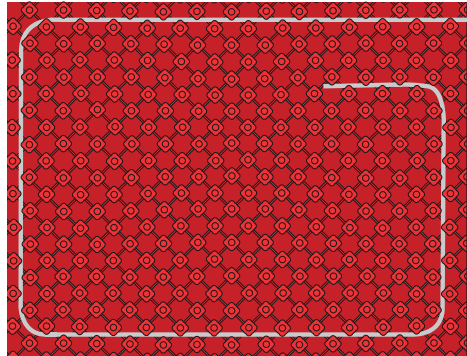
Once you have completed laying the solid floor panels the pipe can be fitted starting at the manifold position in line with the pre-designed centres. 15mm and 18mm pipe can be laid at 100mm or 200mm centres as required, 18mm pipe can also be laid at 300mm centres.

The minimum bend radius is achieved by encircling two castellations for a 90° bend or three castellations for a 180° bend.



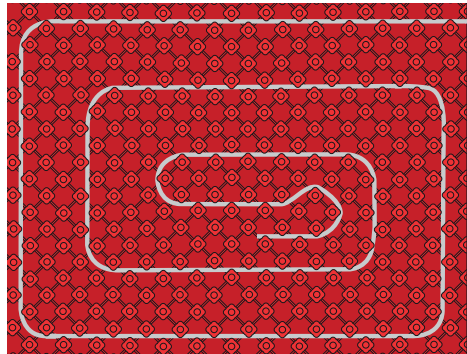
Panels step 7:

Circuits being laid at 100mm or 200mm centres must be laid in a spiral configuration. The first loop of pipe should be laid around the perimeter of the area to be covered by that circuit. The next loop of this circuit should be laid either 200mm from the first loop of pipe for 100mm centres or 400mm from the first loop of pipe for 200mm centres.



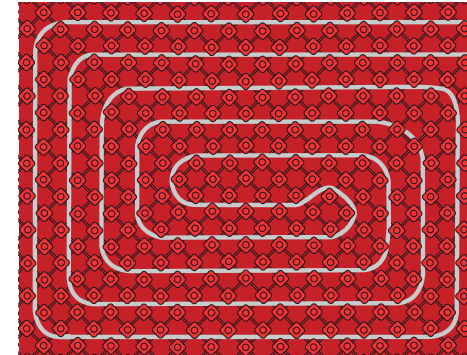
Panels step 8:

Continue to loop the pipe into the centre of the panels leaving enough space to form a double return ('S' shape in the centre of the loop).



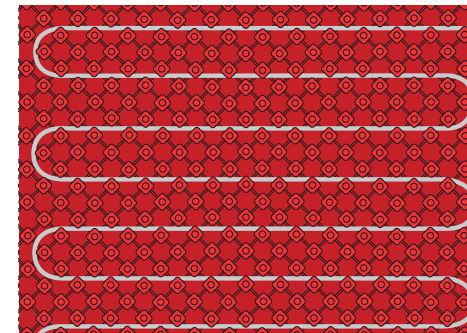
Panels step 9:

Now work back out from the centre by filling the space between the inwardly spiralling loop of the primary circuit ensuring the pipe is laid at the correct spacing centres.

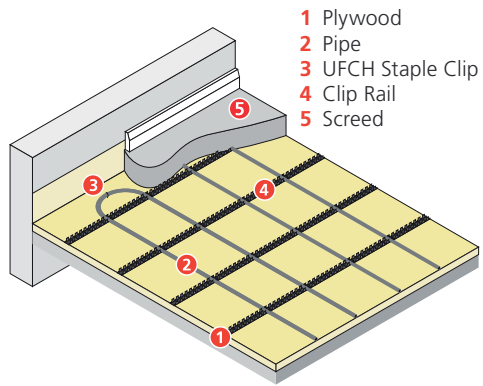


18mm pipe installation formation

Where 300mm centre spacing is required (18mm pipe systems only) a meander pattern can be used. The pipe simply crosses the room from one side to the other encapsulating 3 castellations at each return bend.



Solid floor - Clip Rail system



Step 1 - Step 3

Follow steps 1, 2 and 3 from page 44 of the Solid floor systems section.

Rail step 4: Fitting the clip rails

Secure the clip rails to the insulation board by using the clips (PB02911). Firmly push the clips downwards into the insulation at 200mm centres so as to ensure that the clip rail is fully secured and lays flat to the rail.



Continue to fit the clip rail across the room at 1m intervals making sure that sufficient space is left around the perimeters of the room (approx 800mm) so to accommodate any pipe returns or connection lengths back to the manifold. Care should also be taken to ensure that the clipping alignment is maintained.



Where it is necessary to overlap the clip rails a minimum of 200mm overlap is recommended.



Rail step 5: Laying the pipe

Fit the pipe in to the clip rails at 200mm centres in a serpentine pattern and then bend the pipe at 180° at the end of each circuit ensuring that the edge of the bend is parallel with the adjacent circuit.



Continue to lay the pipe in this serpentine pattern until you have reached the end of the circuit.



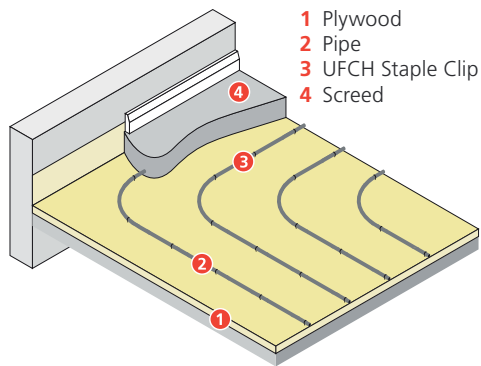
If necessary use an additional clip or pipe staple (PB02930) to firmly secure the 180° return bends.



Continue to fix the pipe down using the pipe staples as you exit the pipe from the circuit.



Solid Floor - Staple system



Staple step 4: Using the Staple Gun

Load the staples from the top and secure with the plastic weight so to ensure the staples stay in position.



Staple step 5: Fitting the pipe

The pipe should be laid in the same serpentine pattern as the clip rail system with the staples fixed at a minimum of 500mm centres.



The pipe should be installed at 200mm centres.



Continue to fix the pipe down using the pipe staples as you exit the pipe from the circuit.



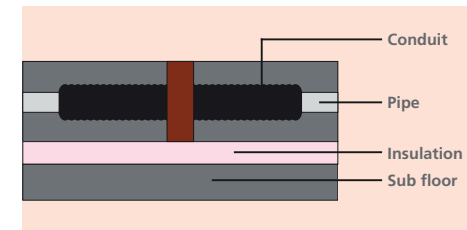
All solid floor systems

Conduit pipe

A 400mm length of conduit pipe should be fitted over the underfloor heating pipe in any situation where damage may be caused to the pipe i.e. where the pipe passes through internal walls or doorways, where the pipe emerges through the floor up to the manifold or where the pipe passes through either an expansion or day joint. Preformed long radius bends can also be used to provide a neater solution if required.

A section of conduit pipe 400mm long should be fitted around the heating pipe where the pipe passes through the edge insulation strip, e.g. room to room, or through expansion joints within the floor.

Conduit pipe should also be used where the pipe leaves the floor adjacent to the manifold. This can be threaded down the pipe after the pipework has been installed.



Expansion joint

BS EN 1264-4 recommends that an expansion joint is constructed in stone and ceramic finished screeds for every 40m² of floor area at a maximum length of 8m and an aspect ratio of 2:1. An expansion joint is also required in long narrow areas such as corridors, etc.

The image below shows a typical arrangement where the pipes pass through either an expansion or a day joint. A strip of edge insulation is used to provide the expansion capacity.

For further information regarding floor screeding requirements for underfloor heating systems please refer to BS8204-1 or the BISRIA Guide: Screeds with Underfloor Heating.



Step 9: Testing

Once the pipes circuits have been installed and pressure tested the screed cover can be applied. Care should be taken to ensure that the screed is tightly compacted around the pipe to ensure that no voids are present. The system should remain under pressure (6 bar) in order to prevent the risk of any damage being caused to the walls of the pipe whilst the screed is being applied.

Step 10: Laying the screed

The overall quality and thickness of a sand and cement screed should meet the requirements of BS8204-1 which stipulates that in domestic or light commercial applications a minimum thickness of 65mm should be used. The thickness of alternative coverings, such as anhydrite or polymer modified screeds, may differ depending on construction requirements. This information should therefore be provided by the specialist screed manufacturer/supplier.

Under no circumstances should the underfloor heating system be used to artificially dry/cure the screed as this could cause the screed to crack and seriously undermine the integrity of the floor construction. Once the screed has fully cured the underfloor heating system can be switched on and the manifold flow temperature slowly increased up to the calculated design temperature.

Finishing

Timber floors

Many people are concerned by the effect of heat on a timber floor, but this concern is misplaced. The important factor is the floor moisture content.

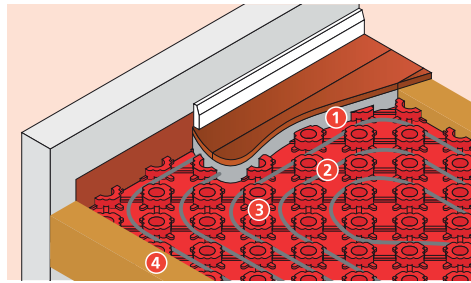
Timber floors can be laid directly over the screed at a moisture content of 10-11% which during the heating season will reduce to 8-9% and may cause a small amount shrinkage.

The floor will re-absorb some moisture when the heating is not operating and the moisture content will increase to 12-13%.

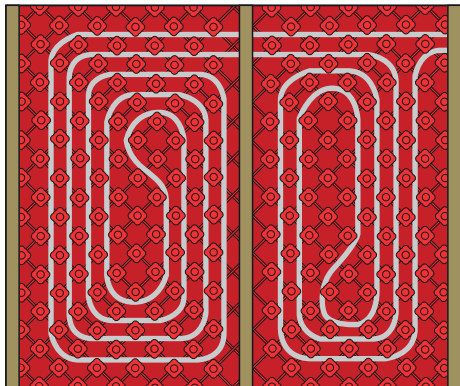
Application of timber floors over solid floor systems

Where solid oak flooring is to be laid on a solid floor, joists can be fitted at 1m centres to provide a fixing point for the boards. Insulation, solid floor panels and pipe can be laid between the joists and screed laid level with the top of the joists (see diagram below).

Individual circuits of pipe are then laid between each set of joists with care being taken to ensure the screed is completely dry prior to fitting the solid oak covering (see diagram below).



- 1 Screed
- 2 Timber floor covering
- 3 Solid Floor Panel
- 4 Joist at 1m spacings



Floating Floor Systems



Underfloor heating for floating floors

The **Polypipe floating floor system** is designed for use in applications where a solid floor installation is not suitable due to structural weight limitations or where a 'dry build' floor option is required. Suitable for use in either new build or existing properties, the floating floor panels can be installed directly on top of both solid and timber floors.

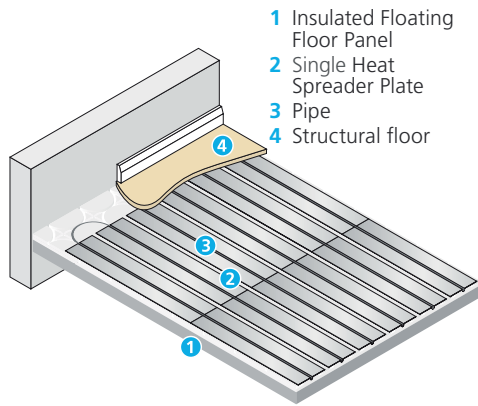
The 50mm thick high density polystyrene panels have a thermal value of 0.036W/mK and can be used to enhance the thermal insulation requirement of the floor structure as required under current Building Regulations.

However, care should be taken when installing floating floor panels on top of a primary insulation layer to ensure that excessive deflection does not occur in the final floor construction. It is therefore recommended that any other insulation materials used below the floating floor panels are of a high density construction (100kN/m² @ 10% compression min).

Design and materials

Key design information	
Typical heat output at 60°C mean water temperature	Approx. 52W/m ²
Recommended design flow temp	60°C
Maximum circuit length	80m (15mm pipe) 100m (18mm pipe)
Maximum coverage per circuit	25.8m ² at 300mm centres (15mm pipe) 30m ² at 300mm centres (18mm pipe)
Material requirements (approx)	
Pipe	3.1m/m ² at 300mm centres
Floating Floor Panel	1 panel/1.4m ²
Single Spreader Plate	3 plates/m ²

Installation



Prior to installation it is recommended that the building is secured against the elements and that the sub floor is level, free from any mortar or plaster residues and is swept clean.

Step 1: Laying the floating floor panels

Lay the 1200 x 1200 x 50mm floating floor panels directly over the entire floor area to be heated, ensuring the panel grooves are aligned. The panels can be cut to fit where necessary. A void in the insulation is often retained around the edge of the room to allow for distribution pipes to be laid from the room to the manifold.



Step 2: Laying the spreader plates

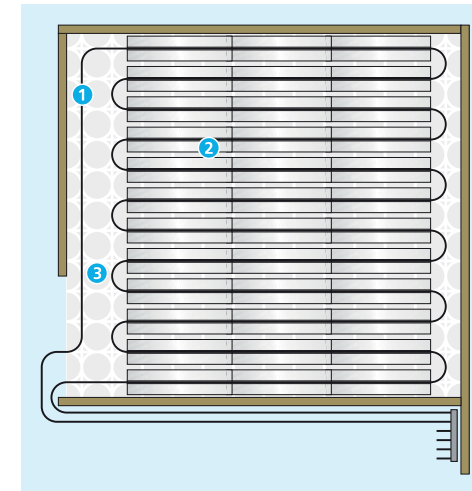
Single heat spreader plates that have pre-formed grooves at 300mm centres need to be laid on top of the floating floor panels. These plates ensure an even spread of heat across the floor area and hold the pipe firmly within place in the floating floor panel.



Step 3: Laying the pipe

Once you have completed laying the floating floor panels and heat spreader plates the pipe can be fitted into the pre-formed grooves of the heat spreader plate. Start at the manifold position and use the grooves in the floating floor panel to loop round the entire room.

The maximum circuit length is 80m using 15mm pipe or 100m using 18mm pipe. Pipe should be laid in the pattern shown below.



- 1 Barrier Pipe
- 2 Single Heat Spreader Plate
- 3 Insulated floating floor panel

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Areas of potential high point loading, e.g. under heavy furniture kitchen units and appliances, will require additional floor support. Timber battens (50mm x 50mm) should be positioned between the floating floor panels and notched to allow the passage of pipes.

Step 4: Testing

Once the pipe circuits have been installed and connected to the manifold the system should be pressure tested to 6 bar for a minimum of 1 hour before the timber floor covering is laid. It is recommended that the system remains under pressure whilst the flooring is laid.

Finishing

The room can then be finished by fitting 18mm or 22mm tongue and groove sheets of chipboard, glued on the edge, over the floating floor system. Mark the position of the pipe where door thresholds or carpet strip are to be installed.

When laying a ceramic or stone floor covering ensure that any deflection in the floor is minimised. It is recommended that a slip mat or uncoupling membrane is used rather than a second layer of wood.

Suspended Floor Systems



System shown: Overlay™ Lite 15 - suspended floor application

Underfloor heating for suspended floors

For suspended timber and composite joists, typically found in new build and renovation projects - Polypipe offers a range of unique pre-insulated and pre-configured systems, as well as more traditional suspended floor under floor heating options. Giving you a solution for every type of suspended floor installation.

Double Heat Spreader Plates (DHSP)

Offering a simple installation system for traditional joists and spacings, double heat spreader plates can also be used in 'sprung' flooring systems such as sports halls.

This system uses aluminium double heat spreader plates to transmit the heat evenly across the finished floor surface.

Fit From Above with Overlay™ Lite 15 - Suspended floor application

For enhanced performance, especially over larger floor areas, use with our new Overlay™ Lite 15 panels for an integrated insulated solution.

Optimum performance system

Suspended Floor Systems

Fit From Below (FFB) Double Heat Spreader Plate

Suitable for use with traditional or composite joists, this system offers the ability to fit from below, even if the floor above has already been installed. Perfect for cellars or where upper floor coverings are already in place.

Modular Heating Panels

For the ultimate quick and easy installation solution, use our pre-configured, insulated panels that include all the system components already integrated. The panels are supplied in sized panels which are simply fitted and connected together on site.

All systems

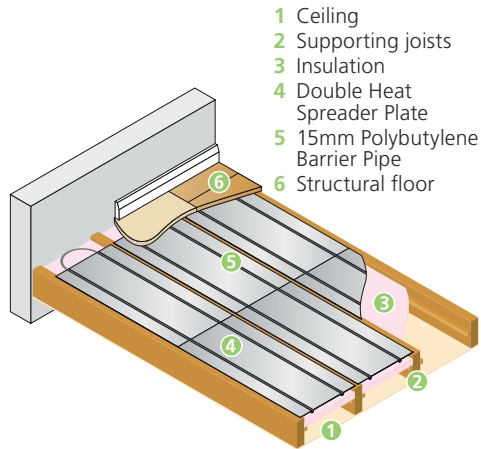
For use with our 15mm pipe systems. All suspended floor systems are fitted within the joists so do not add any build height to the floor.

Design and Materials

	Double Heat Spreader Plate 50m ² at 225mm pipe centres	Fit From Below (FFB) Double Heat Spreader Plate	Overlay™ Lite 15 - Suspended floor application	Modular Heating Panels (MHP)
Key design information				
Typical heat output at 60°C mean water temperature (50°C mean water temperature for MHP only)	Approx. 52W/m ²	Approx. 52W/m ²	Approx. 65W/m ²	Approx. 76W/m ²
Recommended design flow temperature	60°C	60°C	50°C	50°C
Maximum circuit length	80m (15mm pipe)	80m (15mm pipe)	80m (15mm pipe)	N/A
Maximum coverage per circuit	17m ² at 225mm average pipe spacing (15mm pipe)	17m ² at 225mm average pipe spacing (15mm pipe)	20m ² at 200mm pipe spacing	20m ² approx coverage required 70 W/m ² : 80% of floor 50 W/m ² : 60% of floor
Materials required				
Pipe	4.5m ²	4.5m ²	4.5m ²	See product information table on page 69
Heat Spreader Plates	2 plates/m ²	2 plates/m ²	N/A	
Overlay™ Lite 15 Floor Panels	N/A	N/A	1 panel/m ²	
End Returns	N/A	N/A	0.5/m ²	
Aluminium Tape	N/A	N/A	1 roll per 10m ²	
Conduit Pipe usage	2m/circuit	N/A	N/A	

Installation - fitting from above

Double Heat Spreader Plates



Step 1: Fitting insulation

Before installing a suspended floor system it is necessary to insulate between the joists. Polypipe recommend that a rigid polystyrene or foam insulation material is used.

Step 2: Fitting the spreader plates

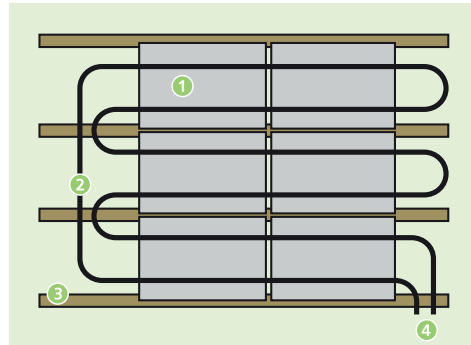
The insulation layer should fit tightly between the joists directly below the spreader plate to ensure that the spreader plate is supported and therefore remains in contact with the underside of timber floor covering. This is necessary to eliminate any air gaps or draughts between the underfloor heating system and the floor. Any other services, such as drainage or electrical wiring, should be installed below the insulation layer.

The floor joists then need to be notched or drilled in accordance with Building Regulations. This facilitates the passage of the pipe between the joist gap to allow the entry and exit of the pipe to and from the room.

The spreader plates can then be fixed evenly across the joists and in accordance with your installation design.

Step 3: Laying the pipe

Once the spreader plates have been fixed in place the pipe can be fitted in to the grooves in a meander pattern. It is recommended that the flow pipe from the manifold be taken to the furthest point of the room when installing the circuit as this ensures that sufficient heat is provided around the perimeters of the room.



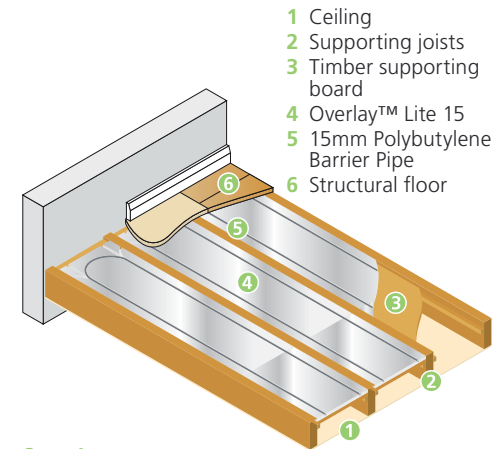
- 1 Double Heat Spreader Plate
- 2 Barrier pipe
- 3 Joists notched to accept pipe returns
- 4 Return/flow

Care should be taken when installing the pipe to ensure the spreader plates are not pushed downwards and away from the underside of the timber finished floor covering as this could lead to potential under performance of the system.

Step 4: Testing

Once the pipe circuits have been installed and connected to the manifold the system should be pressure tested to 6 bar for a minimum of 1 hour before the timber floor covering is laid. It is recommended that the system remains under pressure whilst the flooring is laid.

Overlay™ Lite 15 - Suspended floor application



Step 1:

Fix the battens as used to support the timber board so as to ensure that when the 22mm Overlay™ Lite panel is installed surface contact with the underside of the floorboards is achieved.



Step 2:

Measure in between joists and then cut the panels to size before laying them on top of the prefixed battens.



Step 3:

Cut the Overlay™ Lite 15 panels to size - the preformed line on the back of the panel indicates the centre line i.e. 400mm.



Step 4:

Lay the panels on to the timber board leaving a gap at one end so as to facilitate notching the joists. Please follow the industry guidelines for notching requirements (0.07 to 0.25 of the span).

NOTE:

No End returns are required in Overlay™ Lite 15 suspended floor system.



Step 5:

Working from a temporary board screw the panels to the timber board so as to prevent any movement.



Step 6:

Lay the pipe in to the grooves of the panels taking care to form a smooth bend at one end.



Step 7:

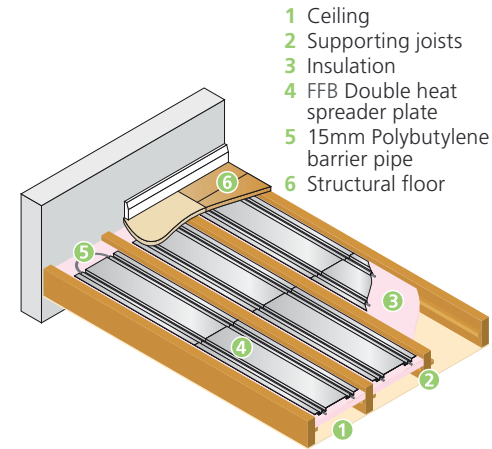
Once the circuit has been laid the pipes can be taken out of the room using the notches in the joists as provided.

Step 8: Testing

Once the pipe circuits have been installed and connected to the manifold the system should be pressure tested to 6 bar for a minimum of 1 hour before the timber floor covering is laid. It is recommended that the system remains under pressure whilst the flooring is laid.

Installation - fitting from below

Fit From Below - Double Heat Spreader Plates



Step 1: Fitting the spreader plates

Fix the fit from below spreader plates to the underside of the timber decking.

The floor joists can then be drilled in accordance with Building Regulations so as to facilitate the passage of the pipes between the joist gaps and to allow the entry and exit of the pipes to and from the room.



Step 2:

Once the spreader plates have been fixed in place the pipe can be fitted in to the grooves in a serpentine pattern. It is recommended that the flow pipe from the manifold be taken to the furthest point of the room when installing the circuit as this



Step 3: Fitting the insulation

Once the pipe has been fitted, pre-cut sections of insulation panel can be pushed up from below so as to minimise any downward heat losses.



Step 4: Testing

Once the pipe circuits have been installed and connected to the manifold, the system should be pressure tested to 6 bar for a minimum of 1 hour before the timber floor covering is laid. It is recommended that the system remains under pressure whilst the flooring is laid.

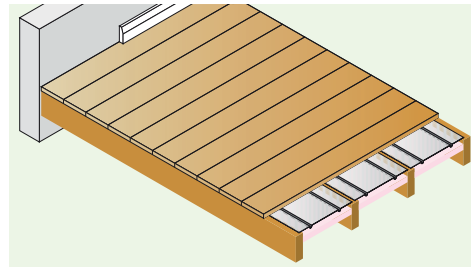
Finishing

Step 5: Laying a timber floor covering

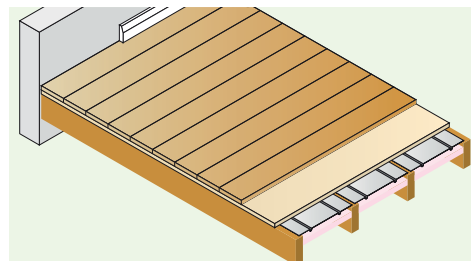
It is strongly recommended that the timber floor covering is laid immediately after the underfloor heating pipes have been installed and pressure tested to eliminate any risk of damage to the system by other trades.

Either traditional tongue and groove floorboards or 18mm/22mm chipboard can be fitted directly on top of the spreader plates. These can be fixed directly through the spreader plate down in to the joists below. It is important to indicate the position of pipework in areas where the additional fixing of items such as carpet grip rod or door threshold strips may be fitted at a future date.

Polypipe does not recommend the application of two layers of timber floor covering as this will severely reduce the heat output of the underfloor heating system.



Incorrect application



If a manufactured timber floor is to be used then it is recommended that this be of a suitable load bearing quality. (Please request advice from the specialist flooring supplier).

Batten systems (DHSP only)

Used for spans greater than 450mm or less than 350mm. Where it is not possible or desirable to drill or notch the floor joists, and the floor height can be raised, spreader plates can be used.

Step 1: Fitting insulation with a batten system

To prevent downward heat transmission, insulate between the voids in the joists with appropriate foam insulation.

Step 2: Fitting the battens

Lay 75mm x 25mm battens across the existing joists at 450mm centres. Trim the ends of the batten back to the last joist at alternative ends.

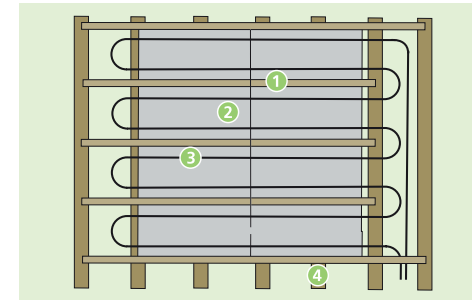
Step 3: Fitting the spreader plates

Lay spreader plates between the battens and pin in position.



Step 4: Laying the pipe

Lay pipe into the spreader plates in accordance with the installation instructions on page 62, ensuring you follow the testing procedure.



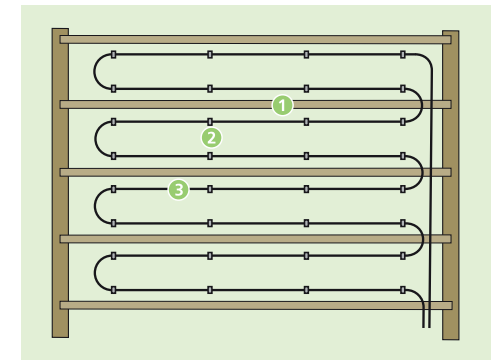
- 1 75mm x 25mm battens at 450mm centres
- 2 Double heat spreader plate
- 3 Barrier pipe
- 4 Joists at spacing greater than 450mm or less than 350mm

Pipe only systems

The use of heat spreader plates is recommended, as they assist the response time and heat dispersion. However, in some circumstances, simply laying pipe in an air void between foil faced reflective insulation and the underside of the floorboard will be adequate.

The space between the top of the insulation and the underside of the floor deck should be kept to a minimum (20mm) and care should be taken to ensure that the insulation is sealed at the edges and ends.

Pipe only applications are suitable in areas where the heating response is less important, e.g. bedrooms, and is not recommended in living spaces or over unheated spaces, e.g. rooms above garages.



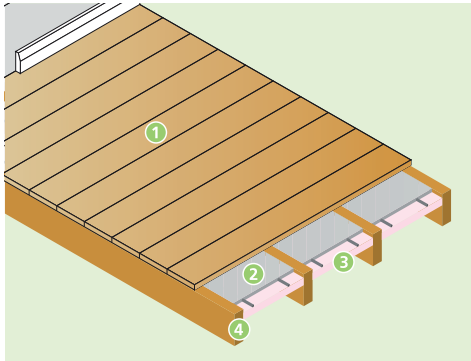
- 1 Joists at spacing greater than 450mm or less than 350mm
- 2 Pipe clip
- 3 Barrier pipe

Enhancing pipe only systems

The effectiveness of pipe only systems can be enhanced by laying a weak (1:6) dry mix screed approximately 25mm thick between the joists.

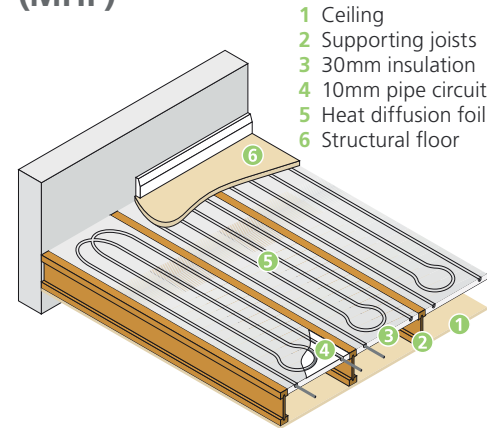
In order to apply this, extra support may be required below the insulation. Although pipe only systems are designed to operate at 60°C flow temperature, the flow temperature may be reduced in these circumstances.

Before this system is considered it is suggested you consult a structural engineer to confirm its suitability.



- 1 Tongue and groove flooring
- 2 25mm thick dry mix screed
- 3 Insulation
- 4 Joists

Installation - Modular Heating Panels (MHP)



- 1 Ceiling
- 2 Supporting joists
- 3 30mm insulation
- 4 10mm pipe circuit
- 5 Heat diffusion foil
- 6 Structural floor

As the name suggests, a Modular Heating Panel (MHP) is a pre-configured solution, where all of the floor heating system components are supplied fitted within complete panels, which are simply fitted and connected together on site. Thanks to MHP it is now possible to fit panels quickly into the existing joist voids and connect them to a standard heat source. MHP works with both traditional and composite joists and can be fitted from above or below.

Designing your layout

Designing the ideal room layout for an MHP installation and selecting the required products couldn't be simpler. Follow the steps below or use the online product selector tool at www.polypipe.com/plumbing-heating

Step 1: Select panel width

The spacing of joists and the available gap will determine which MHP panel width will be most suitable for each project. Select the MHP width nearest to the gap width, ensuring that this does not encroach on the space for other services. The 490mm width panel will normally be fitted in the wider joist spacing used by composite joists and 'I' beams.

Step 2: Select panel length

The span of the joists in each room will determine which MHP panel length should be selected. The span is defined as the free space from wall to wall that needs to remain uninterrupted by trimmers or other services. Ideally, install MHP panels prior to other services whenever possible.

Use the table below as a quick guide to suitable arrangements of MHP panels leaving a 200mm gap for pipe connections.

Arrangement	Span
1 x 1.3m Panel	1.4m to 2.2m
1 x 2.0m Panel	2.2m to 2.8m
2 x 1.3m Panels	2.8m to 3.5m
1 x 1.3m Panel + 1 x 2.0m Panel	3.5m to 4.2m
2 x 2.0m Panels	4.2m to 5.0m

Modular Heating Panels are an exciting new product concept from Polypipe that enable quick and simple installation of underfloor heating into suspended floors in both new build and renovation projects.

Installing underfloor heating into upper floors can be challenging, even in new build projects.

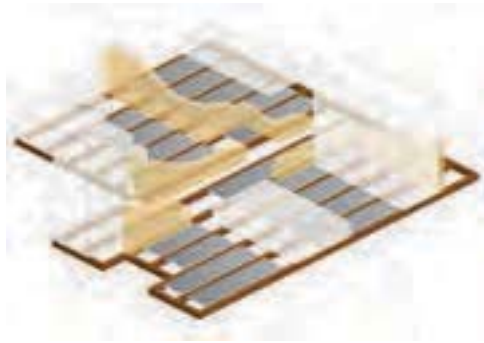
Most conventional underfloor heating systems comprise a single section of pipe, housed or placed within another part of the system structure, such as floor panels, which are cut to size on site.

This works fine as there are no interruptions to the laying of the pipe. In suspended floor installations however, the pipe, plates and insulation have to fit within an obvious obstruction: the supporting floor joists. It is working around the joists, and avoiding other services, that has often led to underfloor heating being avoided in upper floors.

Step 3: Planning your room arrangement

Calculating the amount of floor area to be covered by MHP will be based on the required heat output (see our heat output table on page 70) and will take into account areas of the floor that do not require heating, such as under built-in wardrobes, baths and shower cubicles.

The diagram below illustrates a typical layout that might be considered.



Pre-installation requirements

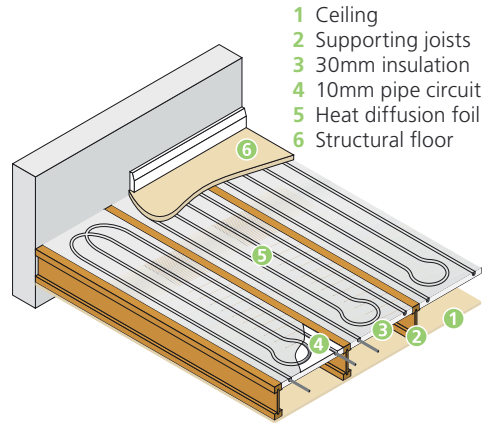
Planning

Before installing MHP panels ensure you have planned out the positioning of the required panels avoiding all other services such as electrics, gas and water supply.

You will not need to do any specific preparation for the installation in a new build property as there will be no ceilings or floors in place.

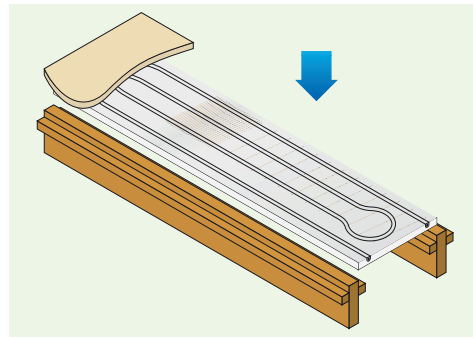
For existing room refurbishment, you will need to take up your floor if fitting from above or take down the ceiling if fitting from below. Ensure that the area where the MHP panels are to be positioned is free from any debris before commencing installation.

Installation



Installation from above

To install MHP panels from above simply fit support bearers to each side of the joists. These support bearers should be positioned 30mm from the top of the joist and the MHP panel is then simply laid on to these supports.



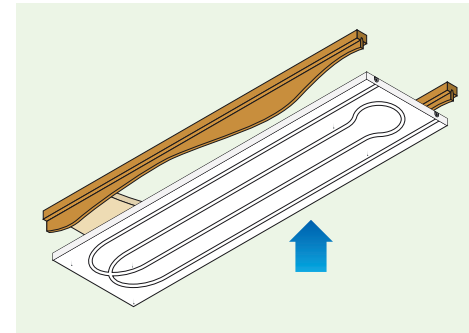
Installation from below

When installing MHP panels from below you will need to mark out the positioning of the panels to ensure you have them situated in the correct places for heating the room above.

Once you have checked the marked out positioning, the MHP panels can be slotted into place and fixed to the underside of the floor using 1 3/4" x 8 woodscrews with M6 x 30 dia washers. It is advisable to use 6 fixings per panel ensuring you avoid the moulded pipe marking on the underside of the panel and fix each panel securely.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

Polystyrene can cause deterioration to cable insulation when it comes into direct contact with it. Always ensure that electrical cables are not in physical contact with the MHP panels using tape or a polythene strip.



Finishing

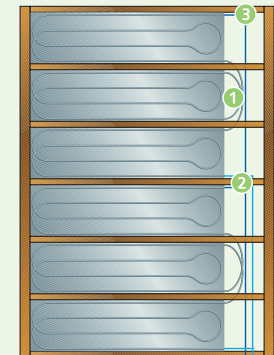
Once you have connected your system up to the manifold and tested it you can then finish the room by fitting the floor or ceiling in the normal way depending on whether you have installed MHP from above or below.

Testing

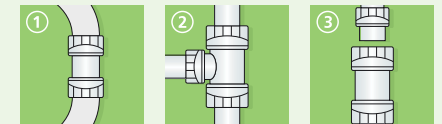
Where possible installations should be tested at 20°C to 18 bar pressure. Any installations once connected to the manifold have a maximum test pressure of 6 bar.

Panel layouts

1 Panel layout



15mm Polypipe flow and return connections to manifold



Part No: PB010
10mm
Straight
Coupling

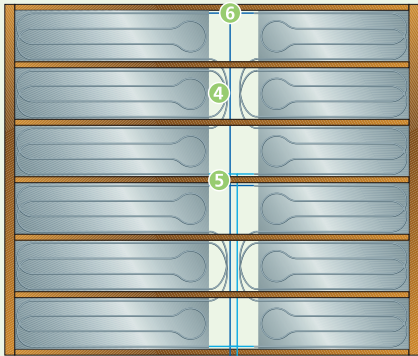
Part No: PB1115
15mm - 10mm
Reduced Branch
Tee

Part No: PB015
15mm
Straight
Coupling
+
Part No: PB1815
15mm - 10mm
Socket Reducer

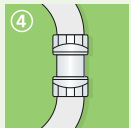
Product information	Code	No panels per pack
MHP 490mm (W) x 2.0m (L)	MHP49020	5
MHP 490mm (W) x 1.3m (L)	MHP49013	5
MHP 380mm (W) x 2.0m (L)	MHP38020	5
MHP 380mm (W) x 1.3m (L)	MHP38013	5
MHP 330mm (W) x 2.0m (L)	MHP33020	5
MHP 330mm (W) x 1.3m (L)	MHP33013	5

Suspended Floor Systems - Modular Heating Panels

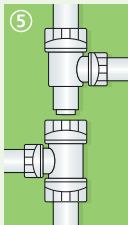
2 Panel layout



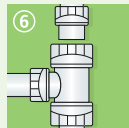
15mm Polypipe flow and return connections to manifold



Part No: PB010
10mm
Straight
Coupling



Part No: PB1115
15mm - 10mm
Reduced Branch
Tee
+
Part No: PB1215
15mm - 10mm
Reduced Branch
Spigot Tee



Part No: PB1115
15mm - 10mm
Reduced Branch
Tee
+
Part No: PB1815
15mm - 10mm
Socket Reducer

Heat output

Maximum floor area for flow and return 20m²

Room at 20°C	Flow temp (°C)	40	45	50	55	60
	Floor temp (°C)	25.0	25.8	26.6	28.9	30.8
Heat output per panel	MHP 49020 (W)	63	75	86	120	147
	MHP 49013 (W)	42	50	58	80	99
	MHP 38020 (W)	49	58	67	93	114
	MHP 38013 (W)	33	39	45	62	77
	MHP 49020 (W)	42	50	58	80	98
	MHP 33013 (W)	29	34	39	53	66

Approximate coverage required:

For 70W/m² room = 80% coverage

For 50W/m² room = 60% coverage

Connect up to 3 panels in series

Maximum coverage per circuit 20m²



System shown: Modular Heating Panel

Existing Floors & Low Profile Systems



System shown: Overlay™

Underfloor heating that goes over the floor

For existing solid or timber deck floors - Polypipe's unique Overlay™ underfloor heating range of low profile systems are installed over the existing floor. This makes them ideal for renovation and new build, whole house and single room projects.

✓ Overlay™

Overlay™ accommodates all types of project and floor coverings and the only choice, is that of which panel will be most appropriate for the installation. Both Overlay™ and Overlay™ Lite can be used for the majority of projects, however the choice of Overlay™ is determined by floor covering selection. Overlay™ and Overlay™ Lite can be used as appropriate in the same project.

The more structural nature of Overlay™ however makes it ideal for direct tiling or application of floor finishes which need to be fixed or screwed to the panel.

✓ Overlay™ Lite

Overlay™ Lite is the ideal solution for laminate and engineered wood floors which should be laid directly over the system.

Overlay™ Lite products are easy to install making it ideal for larger floor areas.

✓ Overlay™ Lite 15

Slightly deeper profile, which can be used on top of a supporting floor or as a low profile alternative to floating floor. The system delivers the same responsive heat but is configured to be more suitable for larger, "whole house" projects.

✓ Optimum performance system

Design and materials

	Overlay™ and Overlay™ Lite	Overlay™ Lite 15
Key design information		
Typical heat output at 50°C mean water temperature	Approx. 79W/m ²	Approx. 65W/m ²
Recommended design flow temperature	45-50°C	
Maximum circuit length	80m (12mm pipe)	100m (15mm pipe)
Maximum coverage per circuit	12m ²	20m ²
Materials required (approx)		
Overlay™ Floor Panel	Coverage 0.48m ²	
Overlay™ Lite Floor Panel	Coverage 0.75m ²	
Overlay™ Lite 15 Floor Panel		Coverage 0.96m ²
Pipe	7m length/m ²	4.5m length/m ²
End Returns	1 return bend per floor panel	0.5 x end return per panel
12mm x 80m coil of pipe	1 coil per circuit	
15mm x 12mm adaptors & stiffeners	1 pack per circuit	
15mm x 100m coil of pipe		1 coil per circuit

Choosing your Overlay™ floor system

Floor finish	Overlay™		Overlay™ Lite		Overlay™ Lite 15	
	Cover details*	Fixing method	Cover details*	Fixing method	Cover details*	Fixing method
Ceramic tiles	Direct	Flexible grout and adhesive	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Optional cover layer	Flexible grout and adhesive	Fix ply using Overlay™ glue plus screw where necessary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Optional cover layer	10mm Ply/ 6mm MDF	Use tile adhesive conforming with EN12004-Type C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Solid wood	Direct	Secret fixing to Overlay™ floor panel through T&G	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Engineered wood	Direct	Secret fixing to Overlay™ floor panel through T&G	Direct		Direct	
Laminate	Direct	Secret fixing to Overlay™ floor panel through T&G	Direct		Direct	
Carpet - with cover layer	10mm Ply / 6mm MDF	Fix ply using Overlay™ glue plus screw where necessary	10mm Ply/ 6mm MDF	Glue with contact adhesive	10mm Ply/ 6mm MDF	Glue with contact adhesive
or	6mm Hardie backer board	Use tile adhesive conforming with EN12004-Type C	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vinyl** - with cover layer	10mm Ply / 10mm MDF	Fix ply using Overlay™ glue plus screw where necessary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Cover board thickness indicated are minimum. The maximum thickness of any cover board is 18mm. Sheet products other than those shown may also be suitable.

** If using Kardean or Amtico type flooring, refer to manufacturers for suitable floor finish.

Overlay™ and Overlay™ Lite pre-insulation requirements

Planning

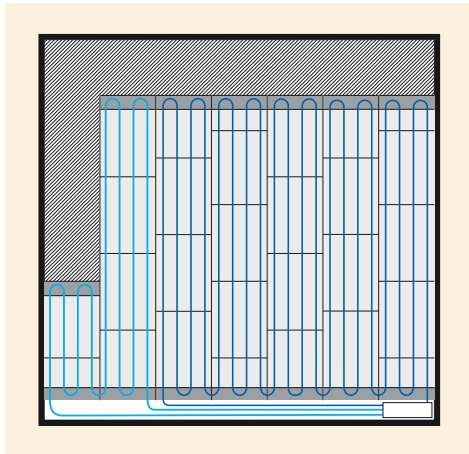
Planning the Overlay™ system beforehand will save time during installation and minimise product waste.

The direction the pipe runs to and from the ZRU or manifold and use of the return bends will be the main considerations.

The end returns have a flat panel which forms a channel to allow the routing of pipes to multiple circuits in the room. This can be removed where necessary.

Floor areas which don't require pipe circuitry, e.g. beneath kitchen cupboards or sanitary ware, can be 'blanked' using 18mm plywood or chipboard. This will make better use of the Overlay™ products. This can also be used to 'square off' rooms with irregular walls.

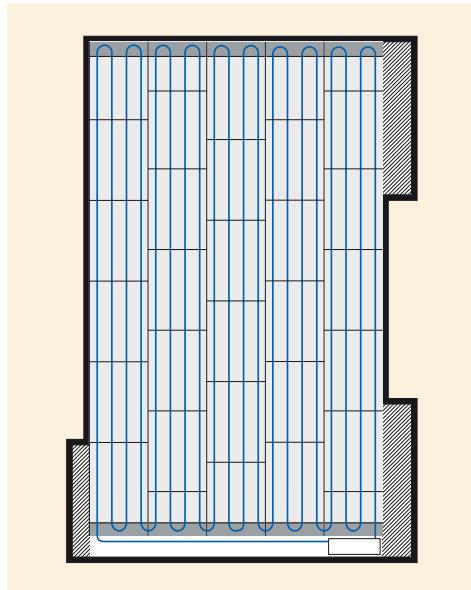
Example of 'blanking' on kitchen plan



Example of 'blanking' in a bathroom



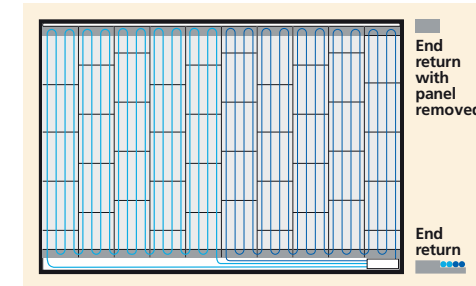
Example of 'squaring off' an irregular room plan



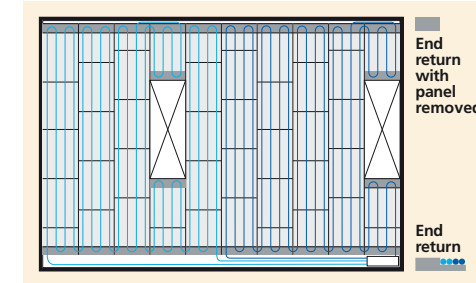
Room layouts

The following diagrams show some examples of room shapes, pipe requirements and interruptions (pillars, hearths, etc.) which need to be accommodated.

Room with 2 circuits



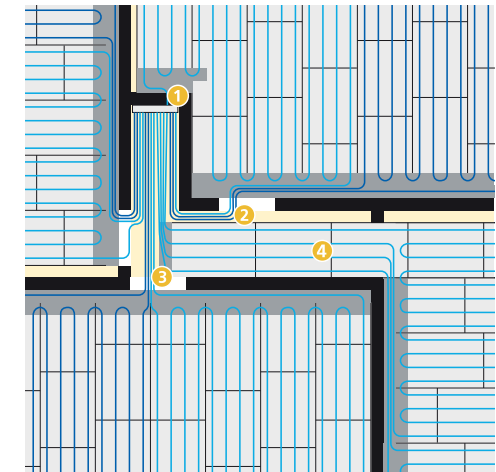
Room with pillars/hearth



Pipe layouts in multiple room installations

Multiple room installations require several circuits and careful planning is required close to the manifold to allow for all pipes to be accommodated.

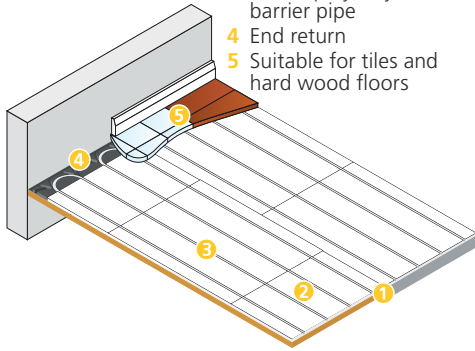
- 1 Wherever possible pipes can simply go through, rather than round, walls to eliminate the number of pipes requiring access through the entrance of the manifold cupboard.
- 2 Alternatively leave voids at the edge of the panels.
- 3 Using return bends as routers or
- 4 using supply pipes to heat corridors are all ways of managing the installation in this area.



Overlay™ for heavyweight floor coverings

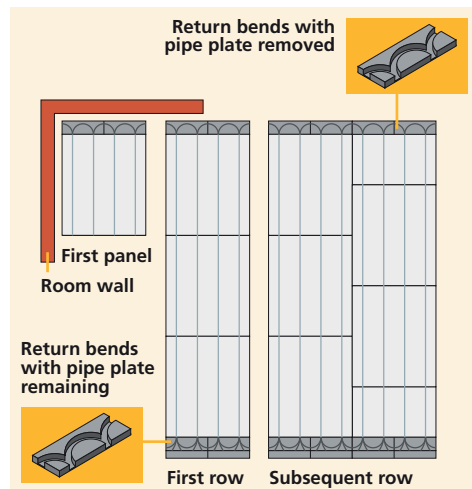
Installation

- 1 Fits over concrete or floorboards
- 2 600mm x 800mm x 18mm Overlay™ panel
- 3 12mm polybutylene barrier pipe
- 4 End return
- 5 Suitable for tiles and hard wood floors



Step 1: Laying end returns

Start by fixing two end returns to the floor in a corner of the room. Remove the pipe panel if not required as per your floor plan. This should be done by using suitable screws in the screw holes of the end return panels when fixing to a wood floor, or by using Overlay™ adhesive (code PB777) to bond the end returns to solid floors.



Step 2: Laying the panels

Clean down the edges of the panel and apply a 3mm bead of adhesive to the top edge. Then lay it, ensuring you line up the grooves in the panel with those in the end returns. Continue to lay the first row of panels gluing each joint to achieve a secure installation.



When gluing the ends, ensure there is no residual glue in the pipe grooves and use short lengths of pipe to help with panel alignment.



Step 3:

When you get close to end of the first row fit two end returns against the wall as in step 1 and if necessary cut an Overlay™ floor panel to fit and complete the first row.

Cutting the panels

Panels can be cut using a hand saw or jigsaw set at a low speed. Cutting these panels will generate dust so should either be done outside or in a ventilated room. Ensure you wear a particle mask.



Step 4:

Once you have completed the first row begin the process again, gluing the ends and sides of each panel, staggering the panels in the second row in a brickwork pattern and continue until the room is complete.



Step 5: Laying the pipe

Starting from your manifold position and allowing enough pipe for connections lay the pipe into the grooves of the Overlay™ floor panel in accordance with your plan.



Finishing

Using a floor filler/grout fill any gaps and voids, and fill around any pipework.

Tiles can be laid directly on to the Overlay™ floor panels or a cover board can be fitted prior to tiling.

When tiling directly over Overlay™ floor panels, use a sealant with flexible adhesive and grout.

If fitting solid wood floors they can be discretely screwed through the tongue and groove directly into the Overlay™ floor panel, avoiding pipe circuitry, to minimise movement in the floor covering.

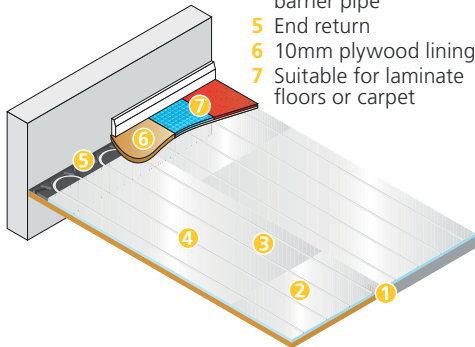
Example showing 10mm plywood cover



Overlay™ Lite for lightweight floor coverings

Installation

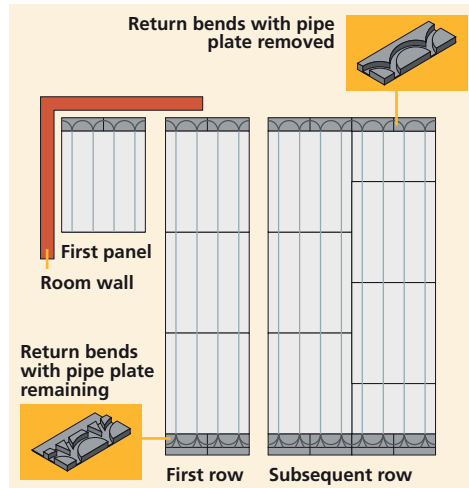
- 1 Fits over concrete or floorboards
- 2 Overlay™ Lite panel
- 3 Heat diffusion foil
- 4 12mm polybutylene barrier pipe
- 5 End return
- 6 10mm plywood lining
- 7 Suitable for laminate floors or carpet



Step 1: Laying end returns

Start by fixing two end returns to the floor in a corner of the room. Remove the pipe panel if not required as per your floor plan.

This should be done by using suitable screws in the screw holes of the end return panels when fixing to a wood floor or by using Overlay™ adhesive (code PB777) to bond the end returns to solid floors. adhesive (code PB777) to bond the end returns to solid floors.



Step 2: Laying the panels

Lay the panel ensuring you line up the grooves in the panel with those in the end returns, then continue to lay the first row of panels using short lengths of pipe to help with panel alignment.



Step 3:

When you get close to end of the first row fit two end returns against the wall as in step 1 and if necessary cut an Overlay™ Lite floor panel to fit and complete the first row.

Cutting the panels

Panels can be cut using a sharp knife and a metal rule.



Step 4:

Once you have completed the first row begin the process again with the second row, staggering the panels in a brickwork pattern.



Step 5:

Use the self adhesive foil tape along the long panel joints to securely fix the panels to the adjacent row



Step 6:

Now continue this process, completing the whole room.

Step 7: Laying the pipe

Starting from your manifold position and, allowing enough pipe for connections, lay the pipe into the grooves of the Overlay™ Lite floor panel in accordance with your plan.



Step 8:

Once you have finished laying the pipe use the self adhesive foil tape to secure the panels and pipe, running across all the panel joints, and do the same across the joints where the panels meet the end returns.



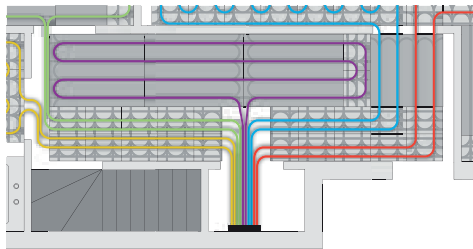
Finishing

Laminate and engineered wood can be laid directly over Overlay™ Lite floor panels. Where carpet is being fitted, first fix a 6mm MDF or 10mm plywood using a contact adhesive, then continue to lay the floor covering as normal. It is advisable to mark out pipe positioning to avoid stapling pipes when fitting carpets.

Pre-installation planning and room layouts for Overlay™ Lite 15

Overlay™ Lite 15 consists of system panels and end return/transition panels. Although return bends are pre-formed in the panel moulding the use of end returns for both transition pipes and around manifolds provides greater flexibility when planning pipe layouts and connection lengths.

Pipe layouts in multiple room installations



In transition areas such as hallways and corridors a combination of end return/transition and full panels can be used in order to accommodate the pipe connection lengths and any dedicated circuit/s for that area.

It is also acceptable to run the connection lengths at floor level alongside the edge of the panels if insufficient space is available within the panels themselves.

In the area of floor directly below and in front of the manifold the pipe work can be secured in place by clipping to pipe to some Overlay™ Lite 15 floor panel laid upside down and using our pipe clips or staples.

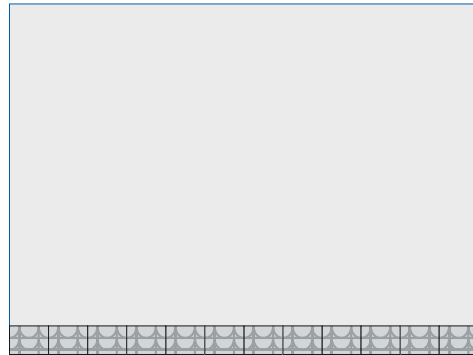
Installing multiple circuits

When a room requires two or more pipe circuits the end return panels can be used to provide easy access for the connection lengths.

In the example below the room needs two circuits so a single run of end return panels are laid along one side of the room as shown.

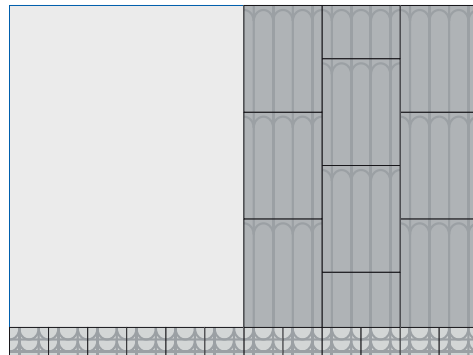
Step 1

In this example the room needs two circuits so a single run of end return panels are first laid along one side of the room as shown.



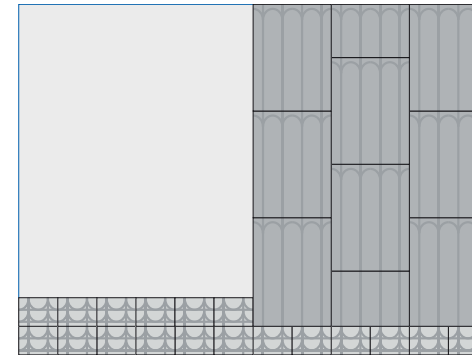
Step 2

The first section of Overlay™ Lite 15 panels can then be laid.



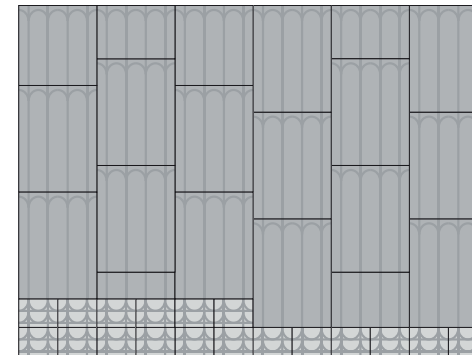
Step 3

Once the first lot of panels are laid a second row of end return panels should be laid as shown.



Step 4

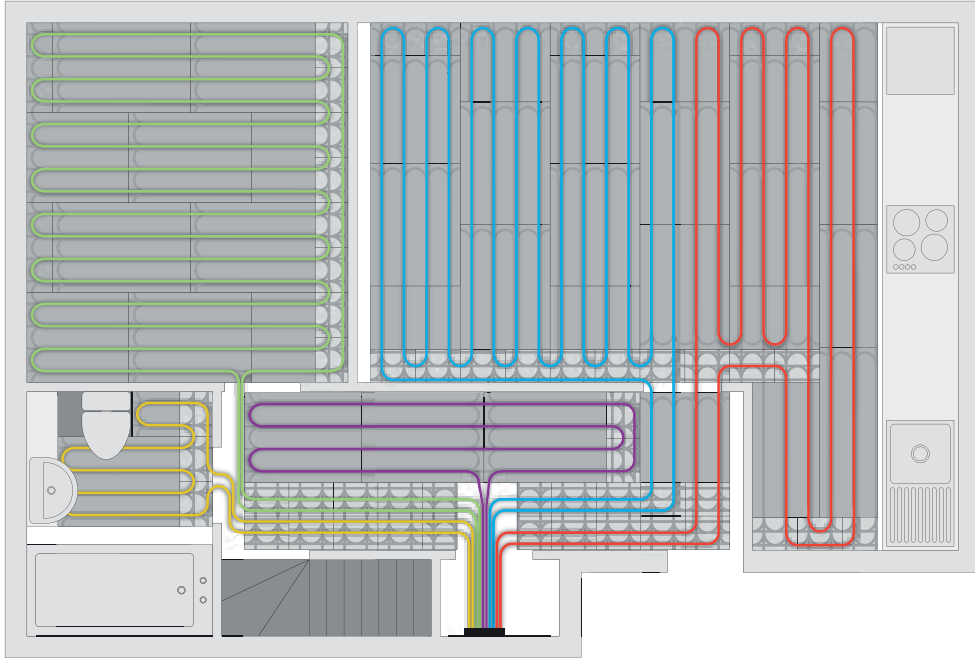
Finally the remaining section of Overlay™ Lite 15 panels can be laid in place to complete the installation.



Existing Floors & Low Profile Systems - Overlay™ Lite 15

Connection lengths:

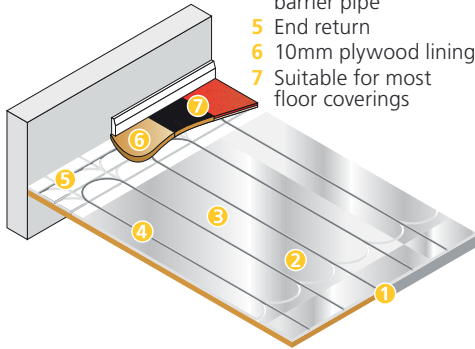
The Overlay™ Lite 15 end return panels can also be used in hallways and corridors where it becomes necessary to use these areas for circuit connection lengths. In the example as shown below the end return panels have been used to provide both heating in to the area and to convey the connection pipe work to other rooms.



Overlay™ Lite 15 for larger floor areas

Installation

- 1 Fits over concrete or floorboards
- 2 Overlay™ Lite 15 panel
- 3 Heat diffusion foil
- 4 15mm polybutylene barrier pipe
- 5 End return
- 6 10mm plywood lining
- 7 Suitable for most floor coverings



Step 1: Laying end returns

Begin by fitting a row of end return panels along one wall of the room. The end return panels should be suitably fixed down to the sub floor using screws.



Step 2: Laying the panels

Lay the first line of panels ensuring that the grooves in the end returns are aligned correctly with the grooves in the panels. Use short lengths of pipe ensure this alignment.



Step 3:

When you reach the opposite wall place two more end returns in place and if necessary measure and cut a panel to suit to complete the row.

Cutting the panels

Panels can be cut using a handsaw.

Step 4:

Repeat this procedure until the floor area is complete.



Step 5:

At this point apply the self adhesive foil tape to the vertical joints in the panels only so as to hold them securely in place.

Step 6: Laying the pipe

Starting from your manifold position and allowing enough pipe for connections, lay the pipe into the grooves of the Overlay™ Lite 15 floor panel in accordance with any design documentation.



Step 7

Once the pipe has been laid complete the installation by taping up all of the remaining joints including those where the panels meet the end returns.



Finishing

Laminate and engineered wood can be laid directly over Overlay™ Lite 15 floor panels. Where carpet is being fitted, first fix a 6mm MDF or 10mm plywood using a contact adhesive, then continue to lay the floor covering as normal. It is advisable to mark out pipe positioning to avoid stapling pipes when fitting carpets.

Using Overlay™ Lite 15 as a floating floor application

Pre-installation planning and room layouts for Overlay™ Lite 15

The Overlay™ Lite 15 system can be used as a Floating Floor application by applying a suitable layer of 18mm structural T&G chipboard directly on top of the panels.

The end return panels can be used in corridors and around doors to channel the pipe to and from the manifold.

Guide to floor coverings for underfloor heating systems

Underfloor heating systems will work efficiently with any floor covering, as long as it is well insulated underneath. However, each covering has different thermal conduction properties, and harder surfaces offer better conductivity and, therefore, better heat output rates. The following notes provide some guidance on each type of covering.

Carpet and underlay

Suitable for all Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems:

The nature and thickness of the carpet underlay is fundamental in determining good heat transfer. The most popular underlay type is sponge with a waffle pattern moulded into the underside. These allow good heat transfer. Felt and rubber crumb underlay should be avoided. These products can seriously reduce the effectiveness of an underfloor heating system, as they insulate the floor surface and prevent heat transfer.

The TOG value of carpet and underlay should be available from the respective manufacturer. For optimal system performance choose an underlay with a maximum TOG value of approximately 0.5. The maximum TOG value of carpet should be approximately 1.0 to 1.5.

Stone and ceramic tiles, marble or flagstones

Suitable for all Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems:

These types of floor finishes are usually cold underfoot. However, with floor heating they are transformed into warm, comfortable surfaces. Each of these finishes is essentially brittle and it is imperative that the design of the supporting floor structure is stable and rigid to prevent cracking. It is recommended that flexible adhesives and grout be used.

Vinyl

Suitable for all Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems:

Sheet vinyl is sensitive to long term exposure to heat. There are two categories of vinyl; one is limited to constant temperatures of around 26°C and the other to 30°C. Check the floor surface temperature indicated by your vinyl supplier for compatibility with underfloor heating. If unsure contact the Polypipe hotline or the vinyl floor manufacturer.

Laminate

Suitable for all Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems:

Laminate flooring should be laid on roll type floor leveller, rather than the rigid panel type. Movement that occurs must be accommodated by an expansion gap around the floor deck.

Timber

Suitable for Polypipe solid floor and suspended floor systems:

Concerns regarding the effect of heat on a timber floor are misplaced. The more important issue is the floor moisture content. Timber floors should be laid at a moisture content of 10-11%, which when heated will reduce to 8-9%, and cause only a very small amount of shrinkage. The floor will re-absorb some moisture when the heating is not operating and the moisture content will increase to 12-13%. Further details on installing timber floors over Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems can be found on page 52.





Manifolds & Water Temperature Controls

Polypipe offers a broad range of manifold and water temperature controls for both traditional and underfloor heating applications.

Manifolds are used in all underfloor heating systems above 30m², irrespective of floor type. Manifolds are supplied complete and fixed with a wall mounting bracket. The manifold comes complete with a drain and air vent assembly, which can be positioned on either end of the manifold, and isolation valves are supplied separately for the supply end of the manifold.

We offer a range of 15mm push fit manifolds for use with 12mm and 15mm pipe systems and compression manifolds for use with our 16mm and 18mm pipe systems.

Each Polypipe manifold includes a flow meter on each flow port to provide a visual indicator of the flow through rate of each circuit.

Polypipe also offers a range of water temperature control units. These are used to reduce the water temperature for underfloor heating systems, when connected to the same boiler used for radiators or stored hot water, which operate at higher temperatures than underfloor systems.

Preparing and installing the manifold

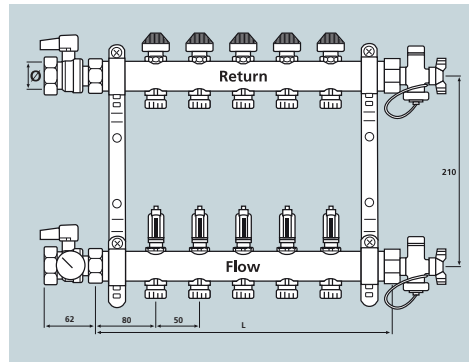
Remove the manifold from the box and arrange the flow and return manifolds to ensure that the inlets/outlets are pointing downwards. Remove the air vent and drain valve from the packaging and connect to the desired end of the manifold.

Ensure the seal is correctly in place before tightening the compression nut by hand on to the manifold. To ensure the valves are securely connected to the manifold, use a 38mm spanner or wrench to tighten by a further half turn.

Remove the isolating valves (supplied separately) from the packaging and connect to the opposite end of the manifold. As with the air vent and drain valve, ensure the seal is correctly in place before tightening the compression nut by hand on to the manifold. Then, complete the connection by using a 38mm spanner or wrench to tighten by a further half turn.

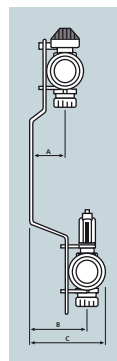
Fix the manifold horizontally in the desired position utilising both screw holes on each bracket.

The manifold is now in position and ready to be connected to the mains from the boiler and the underfloor heating pipe circuits. A set of self adhesive stickers are included to help identify each circuit on the manifold. The stickers also provide the opportunity to record the number of turns required for the correct flow rate through each circuit (for further information on testing and commissioning see page 109).



Outlets	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
L (mm)	190	245	300	355	410	465	520

Outlets	9	10	11	12	13	14
L (mm)	575	630	685	740	795	850



Outlets	1"
A (mm)	39
B (mm)	64
C (mm)	86

Water temperature controls

The Manifold Control Pack provides temperature control and circulation for Floor Heating Manifolds serving areas of up to 140m² (14Kw).

The assembled pack can be installed on either end of the manifold and accurately controls supply temperatures to the manifold between 35°C and 60°C. This pump pack is fully compliant with EUP regulations and has an EEL (energy efficiency index) of less than 0.23.

Assembly and installation

Step 1:

Assemble all components (1 to 6) to the Isolation Valves (PB01732) as shown in left hand or right hand as required.

Step 2:

Connect the assembled Unit and Isolation Valves to the Flow and Return Manifolds.

Pipework connections

Step 1:

Connect the heating Flow and Return Pipes as shown. These connections are 3/4" BSP Connections. Use Polyplumb PB4322 Male BSP adaptor (not included).

Step 2:

Connect the 22mm Zone Valve to the Flow pipework.

Commissioning

Step 1:

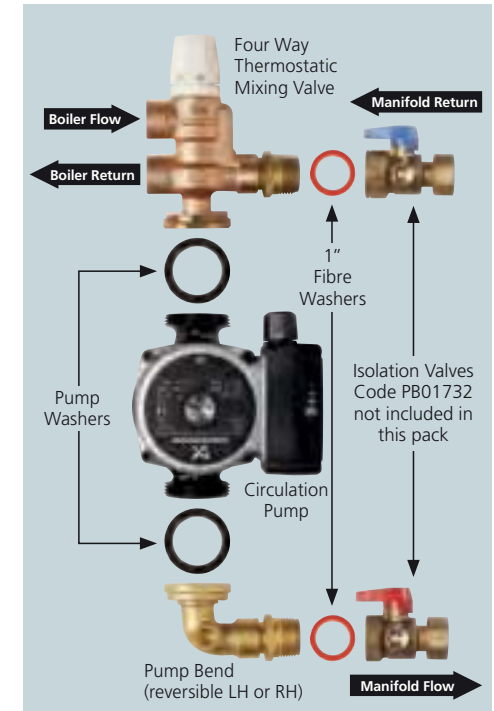
Ensure that the pipework and Pump are fully vented.

Step 2:

Set the Pump at Speed. Speed Two is recommended for initial setting.

Step 3:

If serving a solid floor, set the temperature on the mixing valve to minimum and increase by 5°C per day until the desired temperature is reached. For other floor systems set the temperature of the mixing valve to the design temperature.



Manifold bends (PB12735)

The water temperature control packs can be fitted at 90° to the manifold using the manifold bends. This allows manifolds and pump units to be corner mounted where space is at a premium, e.g. in an understairs cupboard.



Room Temperature Controls



A comprehensive range of Polypipe room temperature controls are available to compliment Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems, designed to maximise comfort and efficiency of the system, whilst providing ease of use to occupants. They provide perfect control solution for underfloor heating systems and are available in both Wired and Radio Frequency (RF) options.

Controlling underfloor heating

Whilst regulations permit all of our control systems to be used with any of our floor types we would recommend that some control systems are more appropriate than others due to floor type, use of space, type of project, and the user or occupant. All our control systems allow individual room temperature control as a minimum with our programmable controls providing independent time and temperature control of each room.

Time and temperature control of each room (Programmable Room Thermostats)

This control method uses programmable room thermostats and allows each room to be individually programmed ensuring that rooms are heated to the level required, when required. Each room can be programmed differently for each day of the week ensuring that rooms are only heated when occupied. This option is available in both Wired and RF ranges. This control method also provides “setback” and “optimum start” functions:

- Setback – This ensures that when the room is unoccupied, a minimum temperature level is pre set by the user. This is important when using high mass systems such as the Polypipe solid floor system. The response time of the system is slower than that of other Polypipe systems and we therefore recommend that this method be used to ensure that rooms are heated to an appropriate level when required
- Optimum start – This function allows the thermostat to learn the heat up profile of each room individually. This allows the user to set a “warm by” time rather than an on time ensuring that the room is always to temperature by the time required This allows the user to set a “warm by” time rather than an on time ensuring that the room is always to temperature by the time required

Temperature control of each room (Time Clocks and Room Thermostats)

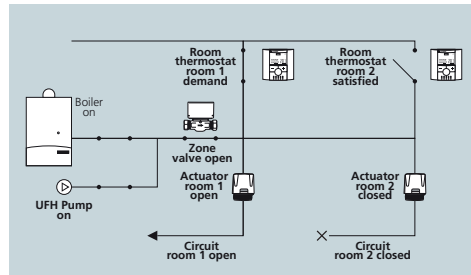
This method allows the user to set the on/off time for all rooms served by a single manifold and provides individual room temperature control. This option is most suited for low mass systems that have a quicker response e.g. Overlay™, where setback is not required.

The room temperature control can either be provided by means of a Digital Display Thermostat (Digi stat) or traditional Dial type stat. All options are available in both Wired and RF ranges.

Room temperature control operation

In all cases the control setup will consist of room thermostats, a master wiring centre, slave units (for multiple room control) a zone valve and actuators.

In essence the operation is the same where the room demand is sensed by the room thermostat. This then opens an actuator on each circuit of pipe supplying the room and also opens the zone valve serving the manifold. When the zone valve is open the underfloor pump is activated and a 230V or Volt free signal is sent to the boiler for firing.



Building regulations requirements

In order to comply with the room temperature control requirements for domestic buildings under the Buildings Regulations (Part L). The following should be adhered to as a minimum.

NOTE:

This applies to installations connected to both domestic gas boilers and heat pumps.

- Each room should be provided with its own thermostat or programmable thermostat. Where 2 rooms have a similar function e.g. kitchen and utility room It may be possible to use one thermostat to control both rooms
- In single storey open plan dwellings where the living area is greater than 70% of the total area, individual room controls are not required

- Setback (programmable) controls are recommended where solid floors are thicker than 65mm*

* Although the recommended thickness of Polypipe solid floor system is 65mm we recommend that programmable stats are used on this floor type.

Polypipe room temperature controls selection

All control options provide temperature control to each room as required, a summary of the options is shown below.

Control type	Time control		Display / operation		Connectivity	
	Per room	Per manifold	Digital	Dial	Wired	Wireless RF
Programmable Wired Thermostats	✓		✓		✓	
Programmable RF Thermostats	✓		✓			✓
Digital Wired Thermostats		✓	✓		✓	
Digital RF Thermostats		✓	✓			✓
Dial Wired Thermostats		✓		✓	✓	
Dial RF Thermostats		✓		✓		✓

Control equipment - Room Thermostats

Programmable Room Thermostats (PBPRP) and RF version (PBPRPS RF)

Programmable room thermostats offer the following outstanding features:

- 7 day programming
- Setback and optimum start
- Frost protection
- Holiday standby mode
- 9 pre set programs for easy programming
- Simple user defined programming
- Wet room sensor connection



Digital Room Thermostats (PBDIG) and RF version (PBDIG RF)

The digital room thermostat provides simple temperature control with a large easy to read digital display. Used in conjunction with the time clock (PB2CTC or PB4CTC RF) they provide stylish and accurate room control. All are provided with a wet room sensor connection.



Time Clocks – 2 Zone Clock (PB2CTC) and 4 Zone Clock RF (PB4CTC RF)

The digital time clocks are used in conjunction with digital and dial thermostats. The time clocks offer the following features:

- 7 day programming
- Frost protection
- Holiday standby mode
- External (frost stat) connection
- 2 zone (2 manifold) control in the wired version (PB2CTC)
- 4 zone (4 manifold) control in the RF (PB4CTC RF) version
- 9 pre set programs for easy programming
- Simple user defined programming



Dial Room Thermostat (PBRS) and RF version (PBRS RF)

This traditional dial type room thermostat combines accurate comfort control with a familiar dial type user operation.

This thermostat is used in conjunction with the time clock (PB2CTC or PB4CTC RF). All are provided with a wet room sensor connection.



Wiring centres

Single Zone Master Unit (PB1ZM) and RF version (PB2ZM RF)

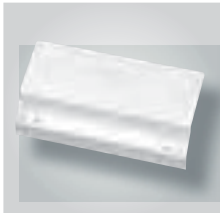
The master wiring centres enable simple wiring and switching of all common components in the system. For multiple zone systems this is used in conjunction with the slave units. Neon indicators show the status of the connections.

These wiring centres allow connection of:

- Heating main supply, UFH pump, zone valve and clock
- Both 230V and volt free boiler switching connection
- Connection for a single room thermostat (wired version) and 2 room thermostats in the RF version
- Plug in connectivity to the slave units for multiple zone control

Slave Units - 4 Zone Slave (PB4ZS and 6 Zone Slave PB6ZS) and 4 Zone RF version (PB4ZS RF)

These units are always used in conjunction with the master unit and provide simple wiring of actuators and room thermostats for multiple zone control. Neon indicators show room activation.



Ancillary items

Wet Room Sensors (PB23020)

Where temperature control needs to be provided to a bathroom or other wet area, this sensor is installed in the wet area and connected to any of the room thermostats which can be installed in an adjacent dry area.

The sensor is supplied with 3m of cable which can be extended to a maximum of 10m providing NTC 10k cable is used.

The sensor can be removed from the housing and used as a floor sensor where sensitive floor coverings are used.

Single RF Receiver (PBREC RF)

The receiver accepts a signal from any RF Thermostat or clock and allows RF clocks and RF stats to be used with wired master or slave units.

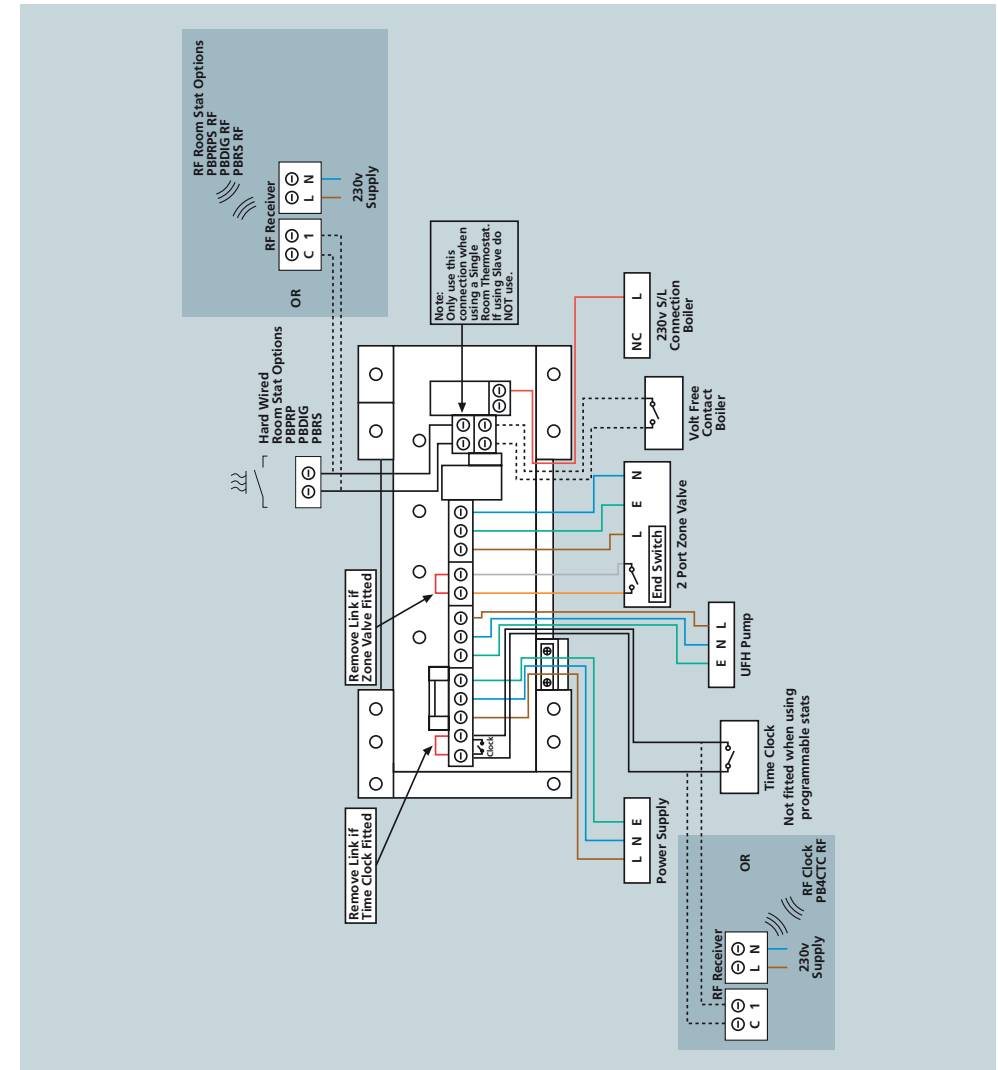


Wiring centres - for wired controls

Single Zone Master (PB1ZM):

When used in a 'single zone' application the master wiring centre (PB1ZM) provides the wiring connections for the underfloor heating pump, two-port zone valve, boiler switched live connection (230V or volt free) and the programmable room thermostat.

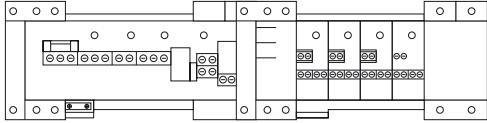
Wiring details for Single Zone Master Unit (PB1ZM)



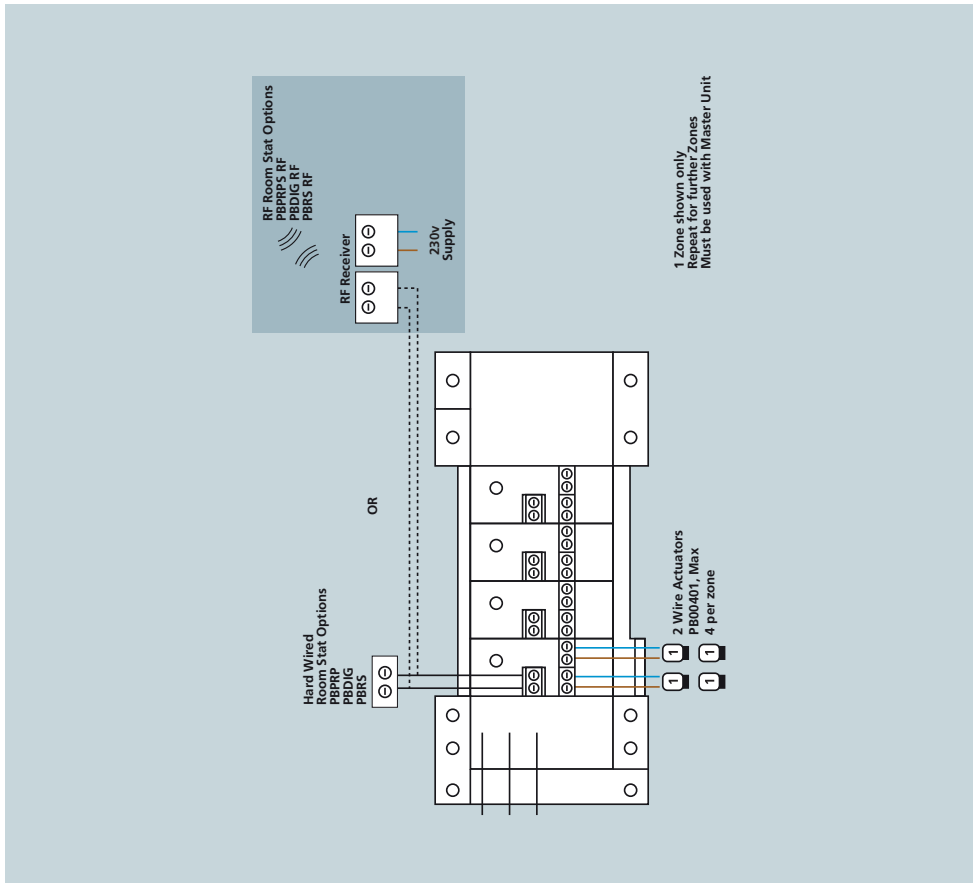
4 and 6 Zone Slave Unit (PB4ZS and PB6ZS):

Where multiple room control is required the master wiring centre should be used in conjunction with the 4 or 6 zone slave units PB4ZS or PB6ZS. The slave units provide wiring connections for the programmable room thermostats and the manifold 2-wire actuators. Up to 4 actuators can be connected per zone.

The 4 and 6 zone slave units (PB4ZS and PB6ZS), must be used in conjunction with the Single Zone Master (PB1ZM). The slave unit simply plugs into the master unit to provide additional connections for the required number of control zones.



Wiring details for 4 and 6 Zone Slave Unit (PB4ZS and PB6ZS)

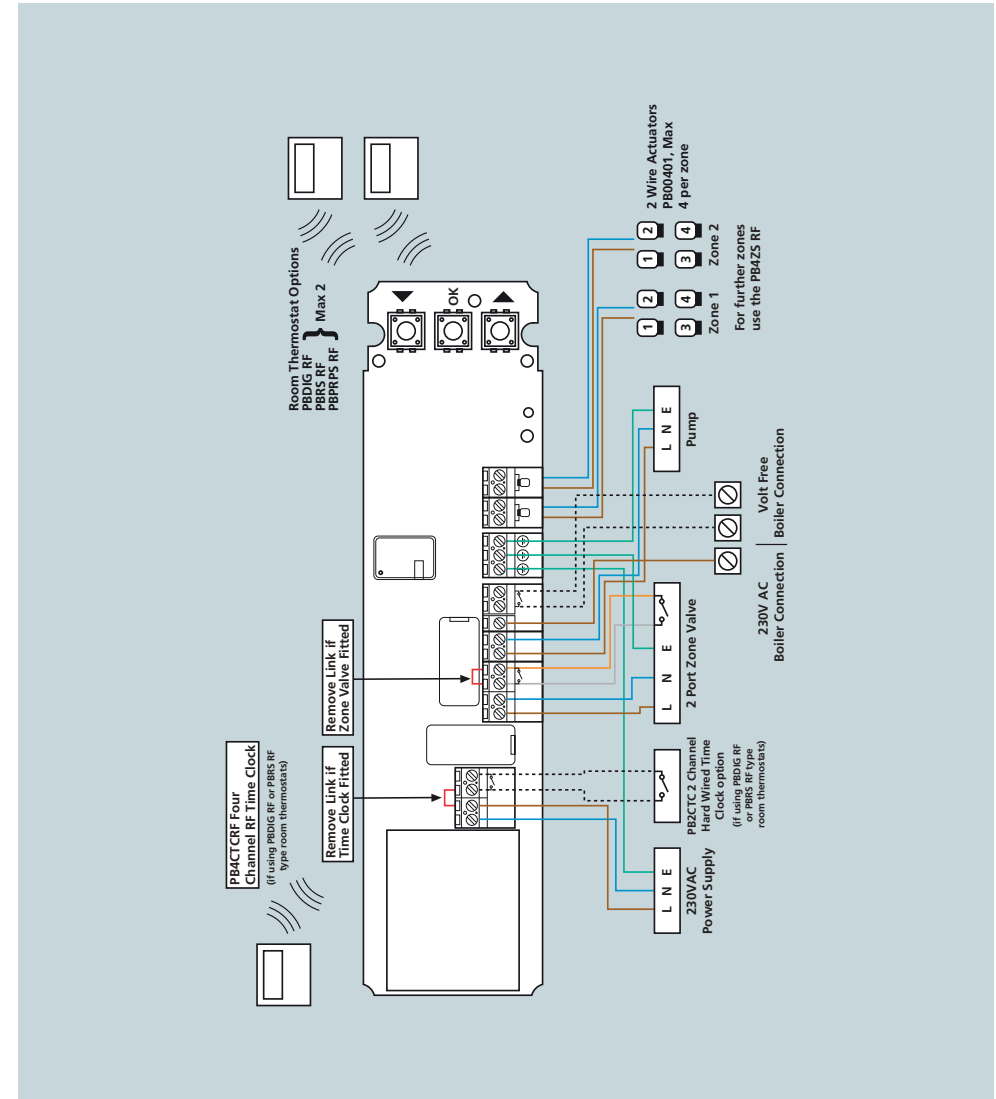


Wiring centres - for RF controls

2 Zone Master Unit RF (PB2ZM RF):

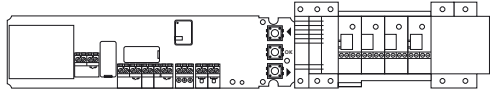
The PB2ZM RF master unit provides electrical connections for the UFH pump, motorised valve, actuators, boiler and up to 2 control zones.

Wiring details for 2 Zone Master Unit RF (PB2ZM RF)

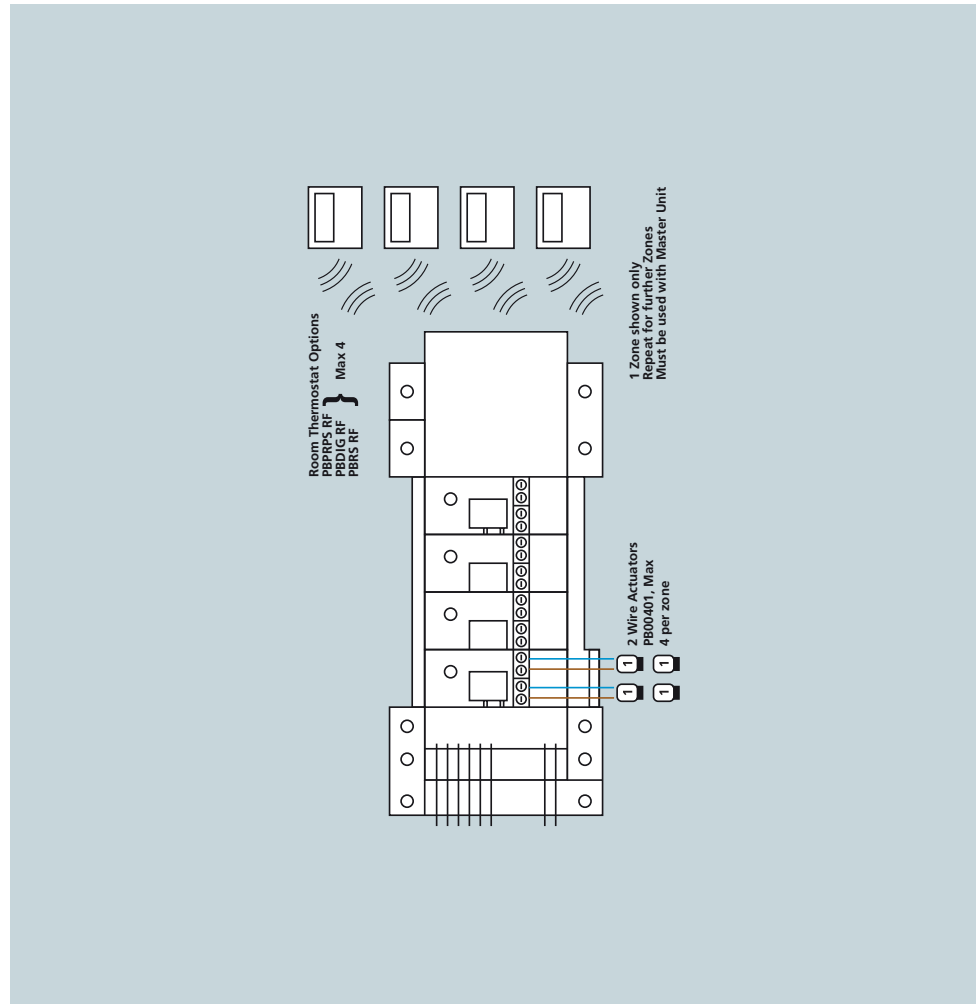


4 Zone Slave Unit RF (PB4ZS RF):

Where more than 2 zones of control are required, the PB4ZS RF is used with the PB2ZM RF master unit above to provide up to 4 additional control zones. The unit provides wiring for up to 4 actuators per zone and 4 built in zone receivers.



Wiring details for 4 Zone Slave Unit RF (PB4ZS RF)



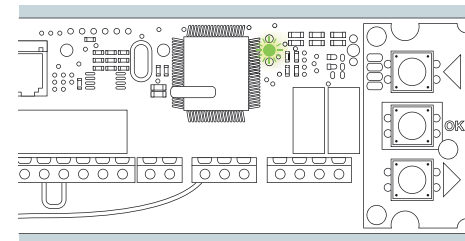
Pairing devices to the master and slave unit

First ensure that the wiring unit is correctly wired up to the electrical system in accordance with the instructions as given in the installation manual as supplied with the PB2ZM RF. Switch on the power to the unit and the green power LED should illuminate.

Pairing the RF Thermostats (PBDIG RF PBRS RF and PBRPS RF)

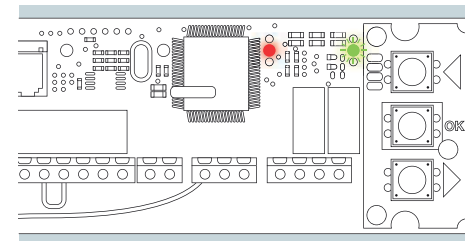
Step 1:

Press and hold the OK button for approximately 10 seconds and the first green LED will illuminate (flashing).



Step 2:

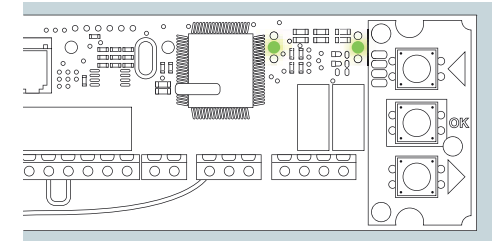
Press the OK button again quickly and the first LED will turn Red to show that the first zone is ready to be paired with the relevant room thermostat. At the same time the second LED will flash green.



Step 3:

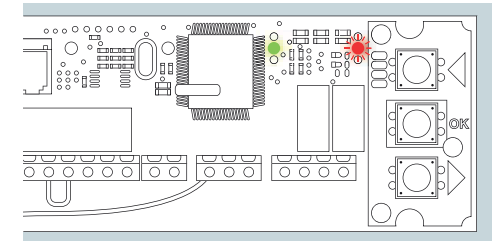
Pair the first thermostat by following the procedure as shown in the installation guide as supplied with the RF thermostat units. Once the pairing signal has been accepted the first LED will become solid green. At this point it is important to remember to then

switch this thermostat to the OFF mode so as to prevent its wireless signal from interfering with any further pairing process.



Step 4:

Press the OK button again quickly and the second LED will now flash Red indicating that the second zone is ready to be paired. Follow the same pairing process for this zone as previously explained.



At this stage the PB2ZM RF unit will now be paired to the two thermostatic zones. If an additional RF Slave Unit is to be used continue to follow the above procedure until all of the remaining zones have also been paired.

Additional Information:

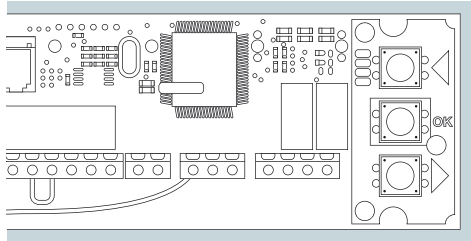
To toggle between zones to be paired please use the left and right arrow buttons.

IMPORTANT NOTE:

At this stage the thermostat units will now be paired to their relevant master wiring centre and slave unit zones (if used). In the case of the PBRPS RF fully programmable units where no additional timer unit is to be used it is necessary to now complete the pairing process by pressing and holding the OK button until all of the LED's go out. Once this happens the pairing process is now complete and the zones should respond to the relevant demand signals from thermostat unit/s.

Step 5: Pairing the Time Clock

Where the PBDIG RF or PBRF RF units have been used it is necessary to now pair the relevant timer channel on the PB4CTC RF timer unit to the master wiring centre. To do this you will need to access the Installer Menu in the timer unit by following the instructions as supplied with the unit. Once you have chosen the required channel to be used and have initialised the pairing function all of the Green LED's will switch off inside the master unit and slave unit to indicate that the pairing of the time clock has been successful. Please note that no actions are necessary to the master wiring centre.



Once the time clock and room thermostats have been switched to the required operating mode the system should now respond accordingly.

Performing a full factory reset

Sometimes it may become necessary to return the master wiring unit and slave unit (if fitted) to their factory resets. This action will completely erase any current pairing information and enable the units to be fully reprogrammed.

Depending on whether the RF master unit is in 'programming mode' or 'auto mode' please follow the instructions below.

Unit in programming mode:

In order to perform a full factory reset whilst the master unit is already in the programming mode you will first need to hold down all three buttons simultaneously until both of the green LED's illuminate. Continue to hold down these buttons until the green LED's go out. When this happens release the buttons. The green LED's will flash once and then go out. The unit is now returned to full factory reset mode.

Unit in auto mode:

If the unit is already in normal operation mode then in order to perform a full reset of the unit you will first need to switch the unit in to its 'programming mode'. To do this first press and hold the OK button until the first green LED illuminates. Then quickly press the OK again until the first LED turns red. The unit is now in 'programming mode'.

Next hold down all three buttons simultaneously until both of the green LED's illuminate. Continue to hold down these buttons until the green LED's go out. When this happens release the buttons. The green LED's will flash once and then go out. The unit is now returned to full factory reset mode.



Single Room Applications

The Polypipe Zonal Regulation Unit (ZRU) allows single rooms and extensions up to 30m² to be connected to an existing heating system without time consuming and expensive hydraulic and electrical alterations.

When connected to an existing radiator heating system the ZRU converts the water flow and temperature to that suitable for underfloor heating.

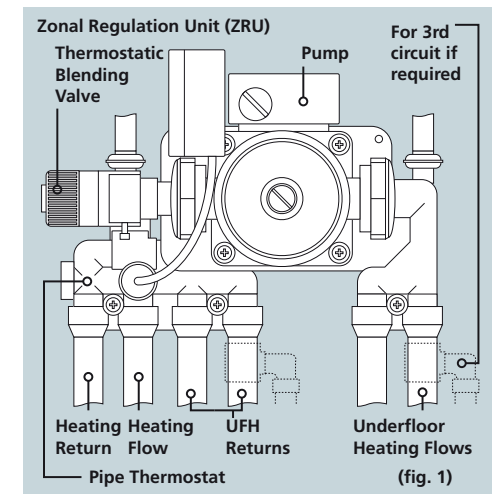
- The ZRU boosts flow, ensuring that the underfloor system is not reliant on existing pump pressure
- Water is thermostatically blended to provide the ideal safe flow temperature control
- Sensors within the unit ensure operation only occurs when heat is available from the existing heating system
- Room thermostat regulates air temperature in the space being heated
- Although designed to be surface mounted in the heated area, the ZRU can be positioned elsewhere within the property
- The ZRU can be used in both domestic and commercial buildings
- As the ZRU thermostatically controls water temperature the unit can also be used where low surface temperature heating by radiators is required

Pipe connections at ZRU

Provision for two heating circuits is provided on the ZRU. If only one circuit is required, blank off the unused ports with spigot blanking plugs.

Elbows should be used underneath the ZRU to exit pipe from the floor and a small section of floor plate should be cut away to allow the pipes to exit the floor at the correct position.

These elbows should be covered with Polystyrene prior to, and during screeding to allow for future excavation if required. Alternatively they can be enclosed within a Polyplumb Junction Box.



*Patent pending

Connections to the existing wet heating system

The pipe work connections to the ZRU are for 15mm diameter pipe and the ZRU should not be connected to the system from any pipe smaller than 15mm.

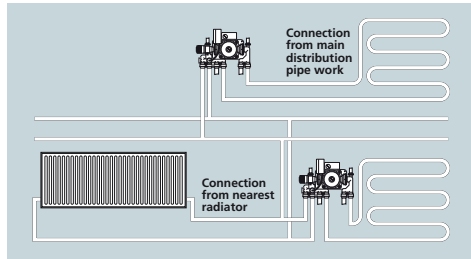
A small number of boilers can be affected hydraulically by the use of a second pump in the system.

NOTE:

Check with the boiler manufacturer to ensure compatibility with the ZRU.

The preferred connection to the ZRU is to the main flow and return pipe work of a 2 pipe system, i.e. typically from 22mm distribution pipe work. However it can also be connected to the nearest existing radiator.

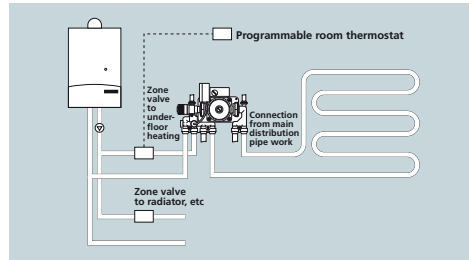
Pipe connection to operate underfloor heating at the same time as the boiler



The diagram above shows the ZRU connected to operate with the boiler on / off firing. Due to the quick response of low mass systems (Overlay™, Overlay™ Lite, MHP, etc) this is likely to be suitable. Using this method for solid floor installations may require the timings of the existing heating to be altered to allow the underfloor heating system to reach comfort temperature.

If the room is to be controlled independently of the existing central heating system, a zone valve needs to be installed between the boiler and the ZRU.

Pipe connection to operate ZRU / underfloor heating independently



Operational sequence

Step 1:

Heating water from the existing system is pumped through the heating flow by the existing heating pump and returns through the heating return forming a simple loop.

Step 2:

The pipe thermostat senses that heating water is available i.e. when the main heating system is on and sends a live signal to the pump.

NOTE:

The water temperature must be 45°C to operate the unit.

Step 3:

If the room thermostat (if fitted) is also calling for heat the pump operates.

Step 4:

A mixture of heating flow and underfloor heating return water is drawn through the thermostatic blending valve at the correct temperature and pumped into the underfloor heating.

Step 5:

As the room reaches temperature, the room thermostat will break the live signal to the pump and stop the pump from operating.

Step 6:

As the boiler shuts down and the main heating flow cools, the pipe stat will break the live signal to the pump and stop the pump from operating.

Performance and safety data info

1. Maximum ambient air temperature is 60°C at 95°C fluid temperature.
2. Pressure rating is PN6.

Room packs

A range of room packs containing all flooring and ZRU are available

Type	Solid Floor	Overlay™	Overlay™ Lite
Area	12m ² (So12Z)	12m ² (O12Z)	12m ² (OL12Z)
	20m ² (So20Z)	20m ² (O20Z)	20m ² (OL20Z)
	30m ² (So30Z)	30m ² (O30Z)	30m ² (OL30Z)

A 5m² Overlay™ Bathroom Pack (O5B) is controlled with a temperature limiting valve rather than the ZRU

Installation of ZRU

The ZRU can be positioned either in the room where the underfloor heating is installed or in an adjacent area, 100mm from the finished floor level to allow for pipe connections. Tape fixing template to wall showing fixing positions. Drill wall and fix plugs.

Fitting the ZRU

Step 1:

Screw unit to wall.

Connecting the ZRU

Step 2:

Connect heating pipe work via an isolation valve.

Step 3:

Connect underfloor heating circuit(s) using an isolation valve. Use tees and spigot elbows to form connections for 3rd circuit systems.

Step 4:

Connect mains wiring (as diagram opposite) via a fused spur.

Filling (all systems)

The pipe system should be filled, usually by means of a hosepipe, prior to screeding or floor covering if the ZRU is to be installed at a later time than the underfloor circuit, e.g. to allow for plastering, etc. Pipework should be temporarily capped and remain full of water preferably at pressure. Special precautions are necessary if the pressure testing is to take place in sub-zero temperatures.

Wiring details

This appliance can be used by children aged from 8 years and above and persons with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities or lack of experience and knowledge if they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance in a safe way and understand the hazards involved. Children shall not play with the appliance. Cleaning and user maintenance shall not be made by children without supervision.

All electrical installations must be in accordance with the latest version of the relevant legal requirements.

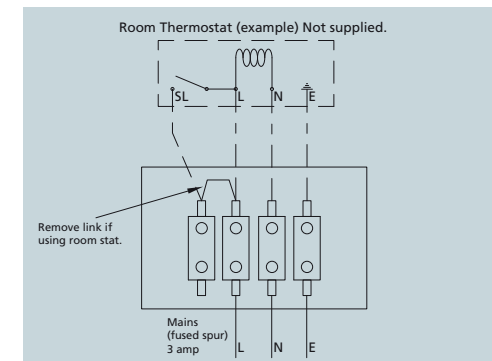
The ZRU must be installed with means for disconnection from the supply mains having a contact separation in all poles that provides full disconnection under overvoltage category III.

The means for disconnection must be incorporated in the fixed wiring in accordance with the wiring rules.

If in any doubt, contact a qualified electrician. The wiring diagram is as shown.

NOTE:

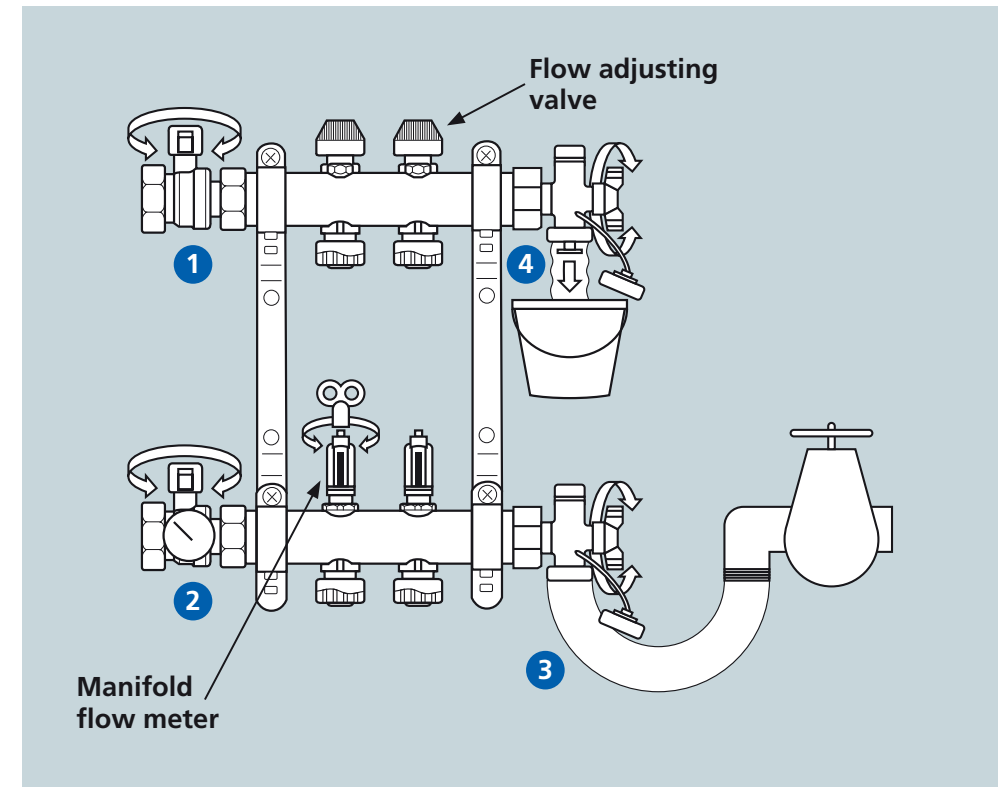
The water temperature must be 45°C to operate the unit.



Underfloor Heating Testing, Filling & Commissioning

Once installed, Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems should be tested thoroughly to ensure they are working effectively, including initial filling of the system and system balancing. If you require any further information please contact the Technical Team on **01709 770000**.

Initial system filling



Close the manifold isolating valves (1) and (2). Connect a hosepipe to manifold return drain off point (4) and take to a drain. Connect a second hose pipe to the manifold filling point (3) and attach to mains cold water supply (3 bar max). The connections to the manifold drain and fill points are $\frac{3}{4}$ " BSP. Use flexible $\frac{3}{4}$ " tap connectors for the simplest method of connection.



Close all of the flow adjusting valves on the return manifold rail by turning the blue caps in a clockwise direction. Open all of the manifold flow meters on the manifold flow rail by turning them in an anti-clockwise direction using a radiator vent key. Open the first circuit on the manifold by turning the blue cap anti-clockwise and then open the drain and fill points (4) and (3). Using the mains cold water supply flush out and fill the first circuit. Once this circuit is running clear and free from air, open the second circuit on the manifold and repeat the process until all of the circuits are fully opened and purged of air. Close the drain and fill points.

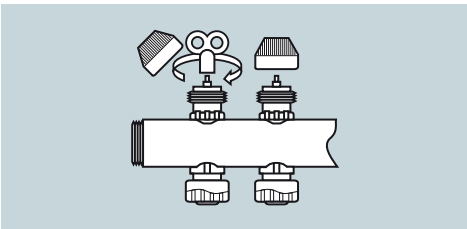
IMPORTANT NOTE:

All of the manifold flow meters must be fully opened prior to flushing and filling the manifold circuits.

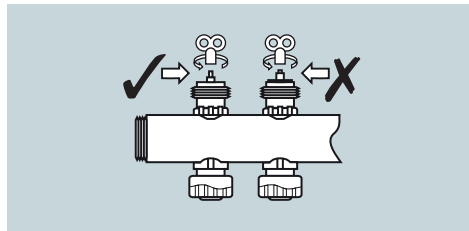
System balancing

Once the system is up and running it is necessary to balance the system in accordance with the design data provided. This should be done using the following method:

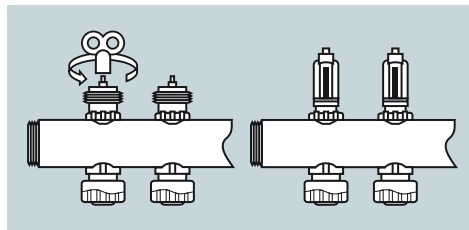
Ensure that the boiler and main system duty pump are operating correctly and that sufficient heat input and flow rates are being provided at the manifold(s). Set the underfloor heating controls to call for heat and check to see that the two-port zone valve and manifold pump are energised.



Remove the blue cap from the manifold flow port and, using the bleed key provided, turn the flow adjustment spindle clockwise to completely close the circuit.

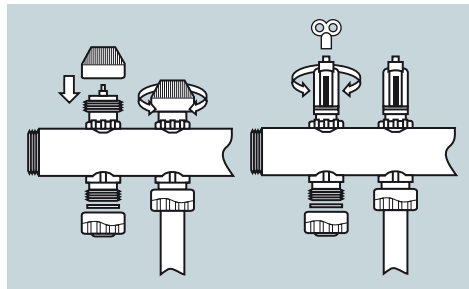


Slowly open the valve by turning the spindle anti-clockwise until the required flow rate in l/min is achieved in the flow meter window.



When adjusting the manifold flow rates care should be taken to ensure that the adjustment spindle is not left with any of the thread showing.

In order to carry out any maintenance to the installation it is possible to isolate individual circuits by closing both the flow and return ports, as shown in the diagram below.



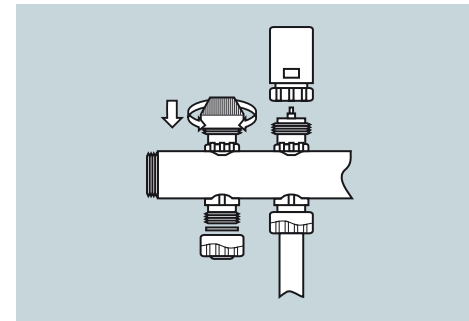
NOTE:

The isolating valve fitted to the manifold flow meter is not used for balancing purposes.

If it becomes necessary to close off a manifold completely, this can be done by using a 3/4" brass cap with a suitable rubber washer insert.

Once all of the circuit flow rates have been adjusted the system should be left to operate for a short period whilst any remaining air is removed.

Once this has been done the flow rates should be re-checked and adjusted if necessary before the actuator heads are fitted. If the actuator heads are not likely to be fitted for a while then it is recommended that the blue caps are used in order to protect the flow rate settings and prevent any debris from entering the flow valve assembly.



System Performance Tables



Heat output tables

The tables below show typical performance data for the various Polypipe Underfloor Heating Systems.

Solid Floor



Mean water temp °C	Pipe spacing mm	Output W/m ²	Surface floor temp °C
40	100	60.9	25.7
45	100	76.2	27.0
50	100	91.6	28.3
55	100	95.0	28.6
40	200	50.8	24.9
45	200	63.6	26.0
50	200	76.3	27.0
55	200	77.0	27.2
40	300*	42.8	24.2
45	300*	53.6	25.1
50	300*	64.3	26.0
55	300*	66.7	26.9

Suspended and Floating Floor



Mean water temp °C	Pipe spacing mm	Output W/m ²	Surface floor temp °C
40	225/300	31.7	23.1
45	225/300	40.2	23.9
50	225/300	49.2	24.7
55	225/300	50.0	24.8
60	225/300	52.3	25.0

Overlay™ and Overlay™ Lite



Mean water temp °C	Pipe spacing mm	Output W/m ²	Surface floor temp °C
40	150	61.0	25.8
45	150	68.0	26.3
50	150	79.0	28.1
55	150	101.0	30.1
60	150	124.0	32.0

Overlay™ Lite 15



Mean water temp °C	Pipe spacing mm	Output W/m ²	Surface floor temp °C
40	200	43.5	26
50	200	66.2	26
60	200	92.2	26

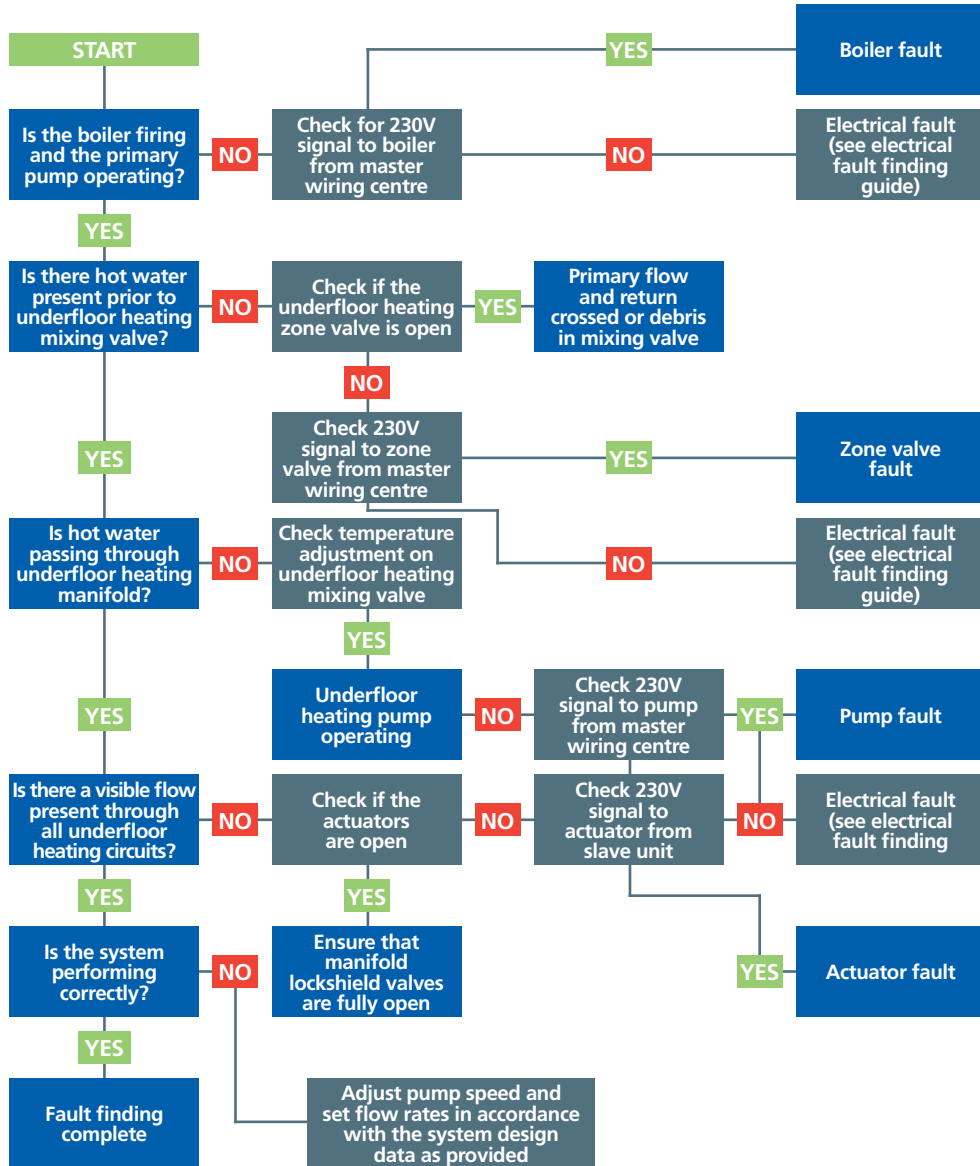
Modular Heating Panels (MHP)



Mean water temp °C	Pipe spacing mm	Output W/m ²	Surface floor temp °C
40	90	52.0	25.0
45	90	64.0	26.0
50	90	76.0	27.0
55	90	100.0	29.0
60	90	124.0	31.0

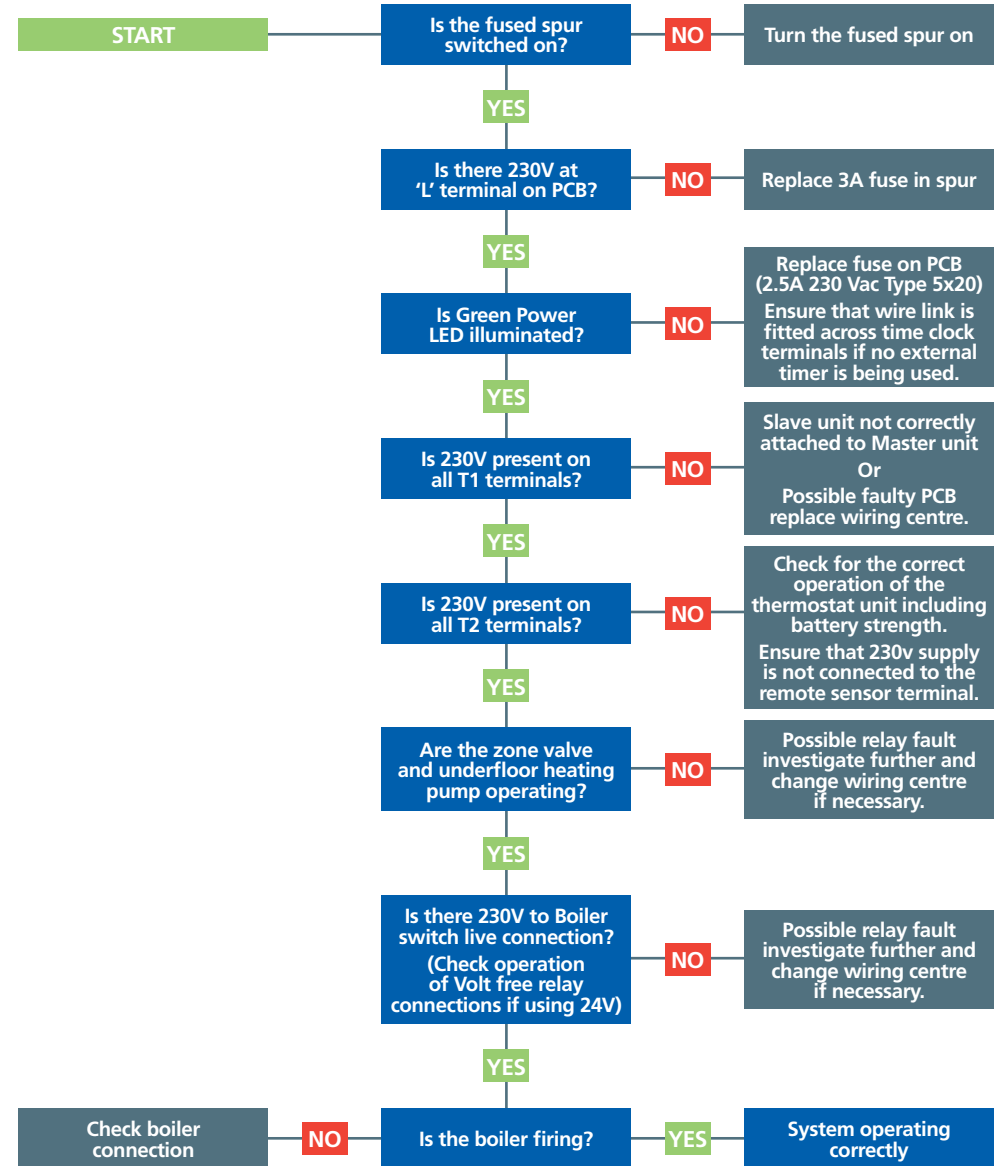
Hydraulic fault finding chart

Before using this flow chart please ensure that both the primary and underfloor heating systems are full and that all isolating valves are fully open. Please also ensure that the room thermostats are calling for heat.



Electrical fault finding chart (master connecting box)

This testing procedure should only be carried out by fully qualified persons. Testing should be done with all switches on and room thermostats calling.



Standards & Approvals

Standards and Polypipe guarantee information

Polypipe meets, and constantly strives to exceed, the changing laws and regulations governing our operations and products. We have invested in extensive testing and development facilities to ensure the products we supply are of the highest quality. Our plumbing systems conform to a number of 3rd party accredited standards which are listed below.



British Standard Class S rated to BS7291 Part 1 and Kitemark Licence Number 38148 to BS7291 Part 1 and 2.



PolyPlumb polybutylene barrier pipe, fittings and accessories are covered by BBA Certificate No 00/3699.



Listed in the WRAS Water Fittings and Materials Directory.



Standards Manufacturing Quality Assurance in accordance with BS EN ISO 9001 (BSI registered firm Certificate FM00318).



British Gas has accepted the Polypipe 'PolyPlumb' and 'PolyFit' Class S polybutylene pipe systems as being acceptable for open vented and sealed central heating systems and are eligible for acceptance onto Home Care Central Heating System Cover.

- **Installation Standard** - to follow the requirements of BS5955 - PART 8 2001 Plastic pipework (Thermoplastic Materials) (PolyPlumb / PolyFit / PolySure)
- **BBA** - PolyPlumb Polybutylene barrier pipe, fittings and accessories are covered by BBA Certificate No 00/3699 (PolyPlumb)
- **AENOR** - The Spanish Association for Standardisation and Certification (PolyPlumb)
- All installation practices must be observed. See this guide and our website at www.polypipe.com for more information



P.B.P.S.A. - Polypipe Building Products is a member of the Polybutylene Piping Systems Association which is a recognised association of companies whose aim is to promote the features, benefits and best practice installation techniques of polybutylene pipe systems as well as providing a wide range of technical information and support. The P.B.P.S.A. web site can be found at www.PBPISA.com

At Polypipe we pride ourselves on offering the highest quality products, and wherever possible our products and processes are covered by independent third-party accreditation, so you can rest easy knowing that you are buying from the UK's market leading manufacturer. We have invested significantly in our quality control procedures, have our own fully-equipped modern laboratory for development and analysis, and also have our own tooling and extrusion processes.

Guarantee

Polypipe guarantees for 25 years against defects in materials or manufacture of the Polyplumb and Polyfit hot and cold water supply and heating systems from date purchased.

This guarantee only applies if the products are installed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and are used in a normal domestic operation.

A normal domestic operation is defined as a residential property and excludes commercially run residential properties e.g. care homes and is also defined as being part of an open vented or sealed central heating system, direct or indirect single pipe hot water supply or mains or tank fed cold water supply system.

The system must be designed, installed and operated within the temperature and pressure ratings as defined in BS 7291 Class S which are also published in the manufacturer's literature and must also take account of all the other exclusions and limitations as defined in the design, application and installation guidance provided by the manufacturer.

Certain fittings in the Polyplumb, PolyMax and PolyFit ranges are not suitable for all the Class S service conditions. The limitations are indicated against every applicable fitting in the Trade Price List e.g. "Cold Water Only".

For Polypipes Contract of Sale, please refer to www.polypipe.com

Pre-insulated pipe

Now available from Polypipe Building Products are our Pre-Insulated Piping systems. This new product range includes a double flexible pre-insulated, self-compensating, underground pipe, along with all fittings and coupling necessary for an easy installation.

Our Pre-Insulated pipes are suitable for "single plot" applications such as remote boilers and heat pumps:

Available Standard coil lengths available "off the shelf"

Flexible Quick and easy to install with flow and return in one lay

Durable Inner PEX barrier pipe and corrugated HDPE outer casing

Reliable Brass mechanical clamp fittings require no special tools

Ask your local Polypipe representative for more information and literature. The Product Guide and Price List (PIPPG5) can also be downloaded from www.polypipe.com

Further Technical Information

Polypipe provides a range of technical support both printed and online. Go to www.polypipe.com/plumbing-heating to order literature and access our online tools.

Technical support

We offer a full range of product installation information both on and offline including:

- Underfloor heating quotation tool and product selectors
- Price lists and product guides
- Underfloor heating design service
- Installation videos

For technical support contact our technical services department on **01709 770000**

Registered Installer Network

Polypipe has a well established network of registered underfloor heating installers. Become a member and benefit from:

- Lead generation - benefit from being marketed to thousands of potential customers from our consumer marketing
- Free website listing on our "find an installer" page giving you the opportunity to sell the services of your company and also to upload up to 4 photographs of case studies
- Use of our exclusive online quotation tool
- Registered Installer Toolkit to take with you to appointments. The toolkit consists of contract forms, enquiry forms, technical guides, price lists, van stickers and more
- Our new exclusive Loyalty Scheme only available to Registered Installers therefore enabling you to be rewarded with branded workwear and Polypipe products
- Priority information on new products, exhibitions, news, etc
- Opportunity to take part in events throughout the year

Visit our website to join today.

www.polypipe.com/plumbing-heating/installers/registered-installer-network



Polypipe Plumbing & Heating Installation Guide 2014



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