Product/Length (Metres)	Output	Resistance (Ohms)	Centres/Area Covered (Square Metres)			
			95mm	80mm	65mm	50mm
Lavacable 12.5m	150w/0.7amps	353	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6
Lavacable 25.0m	300w/1.3amps	176	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.3
Lavacable 37.5m	450w/2.0amps	118	3.6	3.0	2.4	1.9
Lavacable 50.0m	600w/2.6amps	88	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.5
Lavacable 62.5m	750w/3.3amps	71	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.1
Lavacable 75.0m	900w/4.0amps	59	7.1	6.0	4.9	3.8
Lavacable 87.5m	1050w/4.6amps	50	8.3	7.0	5.7	4.4
Lavacable 100.0m	1200w/5.2amps	44	9.5	8.0	6.5	5.0
Lavacable 112.5m	1350w/5.9amps	39	10.7	9.0	7.3	5.6
Lavacable 125.0m	1500w/6.5amps	35	11.9	10.0	8.1	6.3
Lavacable 150.0m	1800w/7.8amps	29	14.3	12.0	9.8	7.5
		watts/sqm	125	150	185	250

Loose Cable

Loose Cable Installation

The heating cable needs to be fixed down along its entire length. Always remember that it is important to achieve consistent cable spacing for an even heat over the floor surface and to avoid hot and cold spots. Under no circumstances should any cable be closer than 50mm to its neighbour to avoid long term over heating and deterioration.

Planning the installation

To calculate the free area available for heating, simply allow for a 100mm margin around the full perimeter of your room and any objects and deduct the sumof this from the total area.You should then choose a cable size or a combination of cable sizes that is equal to or less than this area. (Remember that heating cables can not be shortened). The cable should not be laid over or close to any existing hot water service or central heating pipes and bear in mind that the heating cable should be laid approximately 80mm apart or as the spacing chart above. Remember that areas under objects, such as baths, toilets, fixed furniture and units are not normally heated and thought should be given to the of kitchen units and sanitary ware etc., to avoid damaging the heating element.

Planning and laying the heating cable

The heating cable needs to be stuck down along its entire length, so use 25mm cloth tape and primer on a concrete floor or simply stick the tape to a timber floor. Now plan and mark out the layout of the heater cable. Having already calculated the area and chosen the cable size, use the table above to work out your cable spacing.

Marking the layout

Having decided on the required spacing, using a marker pen, mark a perimeter line 100mm in from the edge of the room and any objects. Then starting at the closest corner of the room, adjacent to the timerstat (the starting point), mark out the spacing intervals for the heater cable. Endeavour to keep all spacing as uniform as possible.

Laying the heating cable

Once you have completed marking the r, the heating cable can now be laid out. Gently unwind the power supply cable until the joint with the heating cable is reached, this should then be taped to the at the start point using adhesive cloth tape . At this point it is a good idea to check the electrical resistance of the cable, so as to confirm there is a circuit. The resistance readingshould be approximately similar to that on the ratings label, or as shown in the chart. Now lay the cable in parallel lines, back and forth across the area, following the spacing marks and it lightly at intervals with short pieces of cloth tape. Continue to the end of the cable and adjust if necessary. Any excess cable can be run along the centre of the perimeter space ensuring that equal spacing is maintained between cable runs. Ensure that the heating cables are never allowed to touch or cross, are not twisted, knotted, kinked or coiled and are not shortened or in any way. When the layout has been completed and any adjustments made, the entire length of cable should now be taped to the to provide protection during tiling. Ensure that it is straight and in full contact with the and by running your thumb and for along the tape either side of the cable, remove any air gaps. Now remove any debris and unless the is to be tiled immediately, it should be covered to protect the heating cable.

Laying the heating cable using a proprietary de-coupling carrier mat.

Check the centres on the decoupling carrier mat before choosing cable length required. The decoupling mat should be installed on the subfloor following the manufacturers instructions. From the start point, carefully push the cable into the matrix. Ensure that the heating cables are never allowed to touch or cross.

Installing the timerstat and floor probe

The probe is packaged with the timerstat. The timerstat will not work with a probe from a different model. The probe has a 4m lead attached, that can be shortened or lengthened with suitable wire.Tape/fix the probe end down to the midway between 2 heating wires and run the cable up to the timerstat back-box.

Test the heating cable before tiling.

Before tiling is commenced do a resistance test to ensure that no damage has occurred to the heating cable

Decoupling Carrier Mat

Loose cable underfloor heating systems are suitable for installation with a decoupling carrier mat.

As soon as the decoupling matting has been installed and the adhesive has cured, the electrical heating system can be installed to the manufacturer's instructions.

For general room heating we recommend that cables be installed in the membrane at 75-80mm.

Important Information:

It is of vital importance that the installation of any underfloor heating system is pre-planned. Care must be taken to understand the requirements of the heating system of your choice. The heating cable layout must be pre-planned to avoid any "cross overs". The positioning of sensors and the power supply must be predetermined.