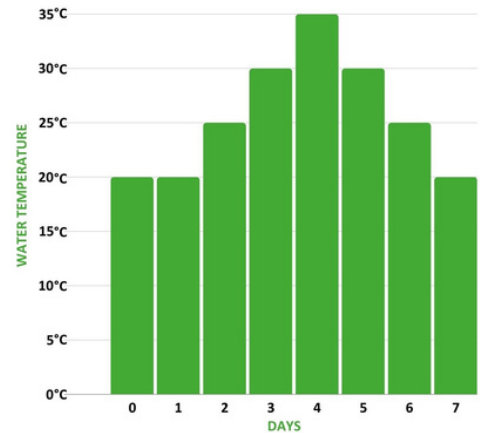


### Commissioning of WARP Systems SpeeTile heating system

All steps in this user manual apply to an open plastic manifold with a pump unit. If you have an open plastic manifold without a pump unit, start at Step 5. In that case, set the temperature increments on the primary heat source. For the SpeeTile system finished with SpeeTop filler, the heating protocol can be started after 48 hours ( $>15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) or 72 hours ( $<15^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), depending on the ambient temperature (see Step 5).

NOTE! The supplier of the finish layer may prescribe a longer period before the heating system can be commissioned. Always consult the finish layer supplier before starting. For wall or ceiling applications, consult the plasterer about the drying times of plaster or clay before beginning the heating protocol.

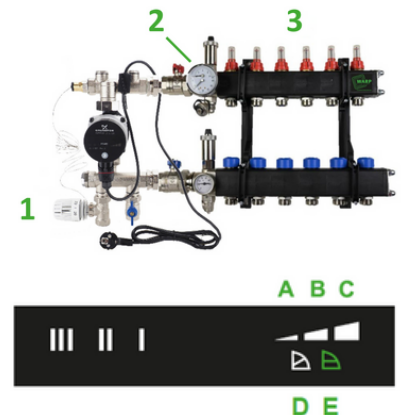
### Commissioning protocol



### Commissioning protocol

Only proceed with the following steps after the aforementioned period:

- 1 Turn the thermostat head (1) on the pump unit to position 1 or to  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , depending on the type of thermostat head installed on the pump unit.
- 2 Plug the pump unit into the power outlet.
- 3 Check if the pump unit is running; you can see this by the round display on the pump unit being illuminated. To correctly set up the pump unit, use position A, B, or C depending on the number of groups on the manifold, in combination with position E. Position D is not used. The three options on the left (I, II, and III) on the pump unit are also not used. The grey button on the front of the pump unit can be used to change the position. First, ensure that position E is selected, and then choose option A, B, or C based on your specific situation. The red indicator floats in the glass tubes of the flow meters (3) on the supply rail indicate a flow rate (standard between 0.5 and 2 L/m).



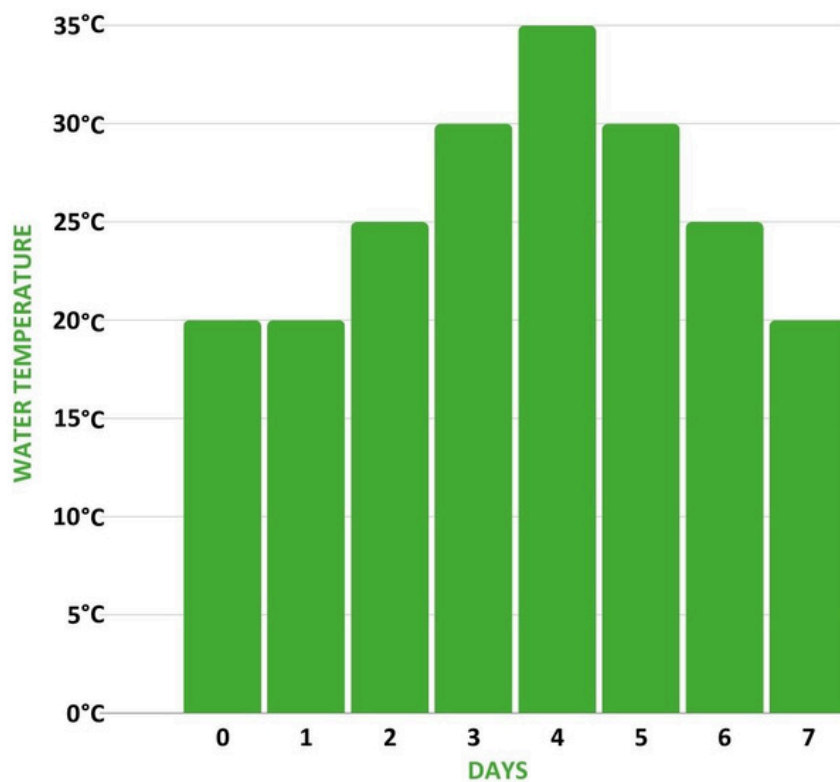
- Position A: Distributors with up to 4 groups  
 Position B: Distributors with 4 to 7 groups  
 Position C: Distributors with 8 or more groups

- 4 The water temperature of the underfloor heating system is set using the thermostat head (1) mounted on the pump unit, and can be read on the thermomanometer (2).  
**IMPORTANT:** Always start with the thermostat head (1) set to position 1 or  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , and first check the supply temperature on the thermomanometer (2). Then gradually increase the temperature, as indicated in step 5.  
**NOTE:** Turn the thermostat head carefully to increase the supply temperature step by step. This prevents the floor from heating up too quickly, which could cause damage.
- 5 The first time the system is commissioned, the water temperature must be increased gradually: start on Day 1 with  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Then, increase the set water temperature by  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  each day until the thermomanometer reads approximately  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Afterward, reduce the temperature back down from  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ , decreasing by  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$  per day.

NOTE: If the supplier specifies a maximum temperature for the finish layer, this must be taken into account when setting the water temperature of the heating system. Ensure that the room thermostat creates a demand for heat from the primary heat source (boiler or heat pump) to supply hot water to the heating system. You can do this by setting the room thermostat to a higher temperature than the current room temperature.

- 6 If there are still radiators in the same room, set the radiator thermostats 3°C lower than the desired room temperature (e.g., 21°C – 3°C = 18°C). If this step is skipped, the floor, wall, and/or ceiling heating will not emit heat because the radiators will heat the room too quickly. As a result, the boiler will stop before the floor, wall, and/or ceiling heating has warmed up. If the radiators in the living room do not have thermostatic valves, you should manually restrict or close these radiators as much as possible.
- 7 After the underfloor heating has been in use for a few days, check that the automatic air vents on the manifold are open. Additionally, any radiators and the primary heat source must be vented again. While doing this, check the pressure of the primary heat source. If the pressure is too low, it must be increased to the required level to ensure proper operation.

## Commissioning protocol



### The pump unit does not light up

- Check if the plug is properly connected.
- Check if the power outlet is supplying electricity.

#### If the above is in order:

Maximum safety activated: If the manifold becomes too hot ( $>56^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), the maximum safety may be activated, interrupting the power supply to the pump unit to protect the floor. The pump unit will automatically restart once the manifold has cooled down.

#### Possible Causes of Manifold Overheating:

- The thermostat knob is set too high. (Turn the thermostat knob down)
- The supply and return pipes are switched. (Contact a plumber)
- The thermostat knob is incorrectly installed. (Check the instruction video)
- Defective thermostat knob or thermostat valve. (Contact WARP Systems)

If the above is in order, there may be a defect or a broken cable. In this case, we ask you to contact us.

### The flow meters show no indication.

- Check if the pump unit is functioning correctly.
- The supply and return pipes are switched. (Contact a plumber)
- The thermostat knob is incorrectly installed. (Check the instruction video)
- Defective thermostat knob or thermostat valve. (Contact WARP Systems)

### No heat output

- Check the room thermostat.
  - There must be a heat demand to activate the underfloor heating. Set the thermostat higher to create a heat demand.
- Check if the pump unit is functioning correctly.
- Check the following in case of insufficient hot water supply:
  - Are the supply and return pipes connected correctly?
  - Is the central heating boiler supply temperature set to at least  $60^{\circ}\text{C}$ ?

If the above is in order, we ask you to contact us.

### Primary heat source pressure is too low

- Regularly check the pressure of the primary heat source during the first two weeks after installation. If the pressure is too low, increase it to the desired level to ensure the system operates correctly.
- Pressure too high? In that case, drain some water to reduce the pressure.