

Viega® Climate Panel Heating System

Installation Manual

The global leader
in plumbing, heating
and pipe joining systems

viega

By choosing to install a Climate Panel System, you have joined the ranks of heating system installers around the world who believe there is no substitute for quality.

Viega has a history of bringing high quality and innovative technology to the hydronic marketplace.

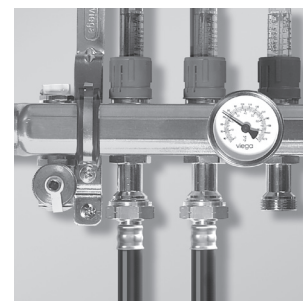
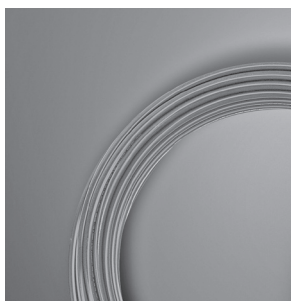
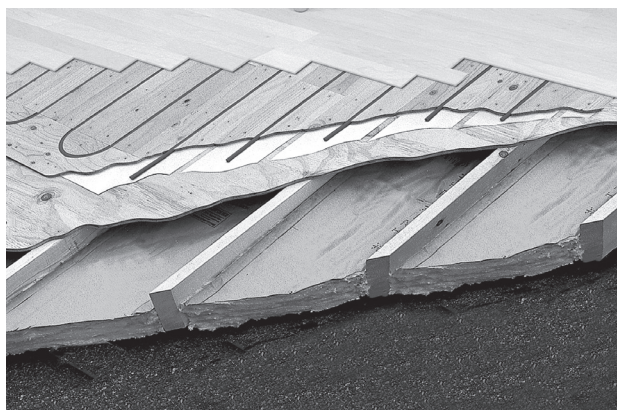
It is the business of our engineers to research and develop complete systems that provide you the most effective and easy-to-use products available.

In the following pages, you will be guided through the system design, layout, installation and start-up of our Climate Panel System.

Call 877-843-4262 for your local district manager and wholesale location.

Working with Viega is the perfect solution.

Viega researches, develops and produces complete system solutions for you, our customers. The components are produced at our plants or are supplied exclusively by the finest quality manufacturers. Each of our systems is developed in-house and tested under stringent quality control conditions to guarantee safe and efficient operation.



Disclaimer: Systems should be protected from freezing at all times. Proper insulation or glycol mixture may be needed in system if not used for an extended period of the heating season.

Viega products are designed to be installed by licensed and trained plumbing and mechanical professionals who are familiar with Viega products and their installation. **Installation by non-professionals may void Viega LLC's warranty.**

1 System Advantages		
1.1 Why is radiant so comfortable.	4	
1.2 Application benefits.	5	
2 System Design		
2.1 Creating a Climate Panel material list	6	
2.2 Heat loss calculations for floor heating systems using LoopCAD®	7	
2.3 Calculating the supply water temperature.	8	
2.4 Calculating the floor surface temperature.	9	
2.5 Calculating the pressure drop	10	
2.6 Selecting a circulator pump	11	
2.7 Mixing station pump performance.	12	
2.8 Enhanced mixing station pump performance.	13	
2.9 Pump curve for hydronic mixing block	14	
2.10 Typical cross sections.	15	
3 Climate Panel Installation		
3.1 Layout planning	20	
3.2 Panel installation	21	
3.3 Assembled Climate Panel installation	28	
3.4 Tubing installation	30	
4. Piping and Controls		
4.1 Mixing equipment and manifolds	31	
4.2 Single temperature radiant system	32	
4.3 Multiple temperature radiant system	34	
4.4 Zone wiring	37	
5. System Start-Up		
5.1 System start-up for hydronic mixing block	39	
5.2 System start up for mixing stations	40	
5.3 Adjusting the high-limit kit (mixing station)	41	
5.4 Initial balancing	42	
6. Finish Flooring		
6.1 Choosing a finished floor.	43	
Appendix A - R-Value Table Floor Coverings.	44	
Appendix B - Making a Press Connection.	45	
Appendix C - Repairing damaged tubing within Climate Panel.	46	
Appendix D - Manifold Connections	47	
Appendix E - Tool List	49	
Appendix F - Supply Water Temperature/ BTU Output Charts	50	
Appendix G - Making a Material List	51	

1.1 Why is radiant so comfortable

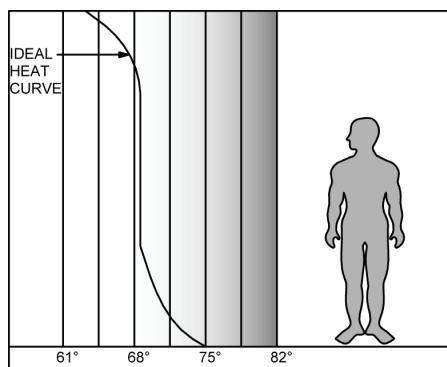


Figure 1.1

Even Heat Distribution

Ideal Heating Curve

For maximum comfort, the warmest temperature is at floor level and cooler temperatures are at head and ceiling levels. By comparing the four main heat distribution systems (see below) one can easily see that in forced air, radiators, and convective baseboard heating patterns, heat becomes trapped at the ceiling level, causing an inversion of the ideal heating pattern.

Q: Is there energy being wasted from certain heating systems?

A: Yes, the area between the ideal heating curve and each specific heating system curve represents wasted energy, which causes higher monthly fuel bills.

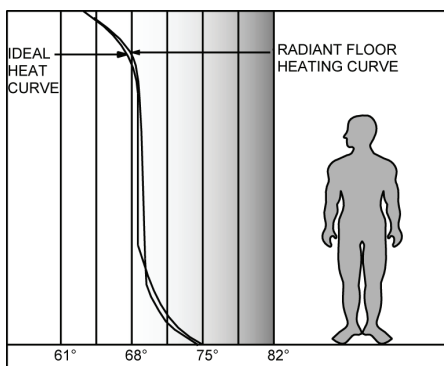


Figure 1.2

Radiant Floor

- Entire floor surface area is in effect a low temperature radiator
- Warms other surfaces in that room and they, in turn, become heat emitters
- Has superior energy efficiency

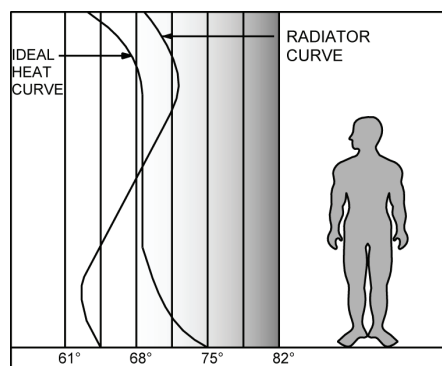


Figure 1.3

Radiators

- Most of the heat is delivered by convection
- Operates at high water temperatures
- Creates convective warm air currents

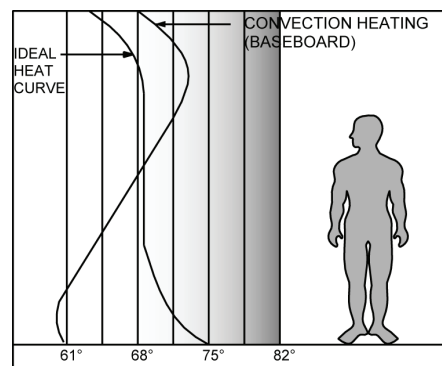


Figure 1.4

Baseboard (natural convection)

- Has minimal surface area
- Operates at high water temperature
- Tends to create uneven pools of warmth

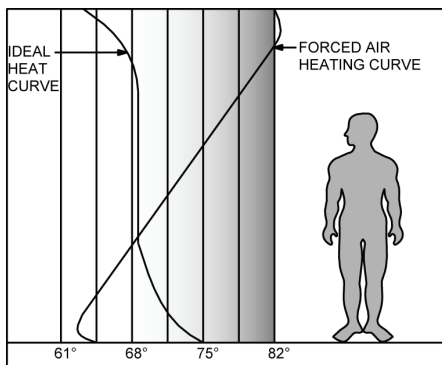


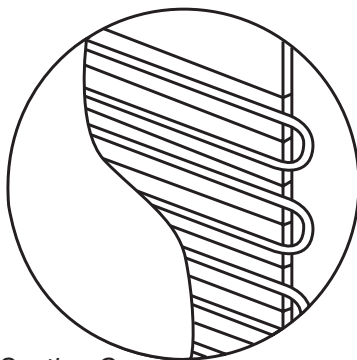
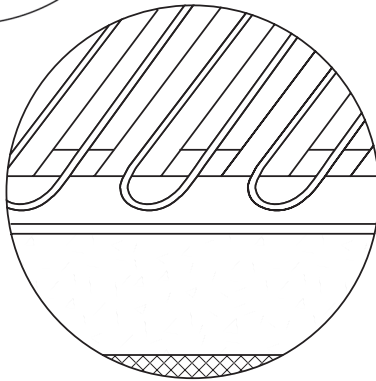
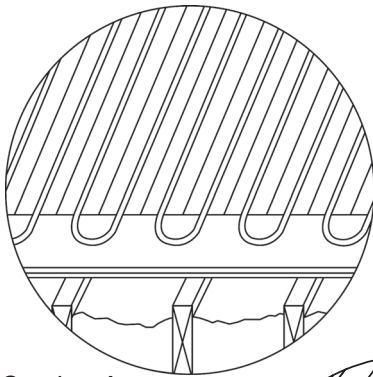
Figure 1.5

Forced Air

- Drafts may occur
- High temperature air may be blown at occupants
- Exact opposite of the ideal heat curve, i.e. cold feet and hot head

1.2 Application benefits

- Fast installation
- No logistic problems associated with poured concrete (curing time, additional trades and scheduling)
- Minimal floor height build up
- Low thermal mass means fast, dynamic response and minimal flywheel effect
- Compatible with all flooring choices



Section C

Figure 1.6

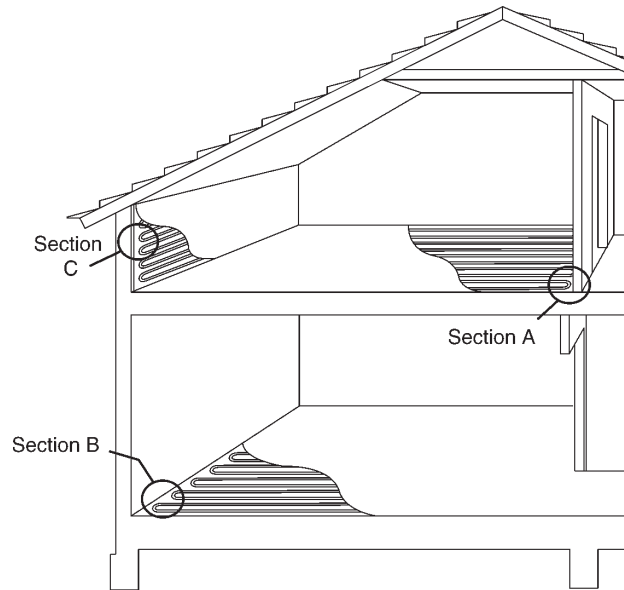


Figure 17

Wood subfloor:

Ideal for wood frame construction, Climate Panels add no moisture to the building structure.

Designers

- No weight buildup reduces structural concerns.

Existing concrete:

A Climate Panel System on top of an existing concrete floor is a simple retrofit solution.

Contractors

- Contractor has complete control over a Climate Panel System installation.
- Tubing remains visible during finish floor installation.

Walls:

There are very few limits with wall heating.

- Immediately increases the comfort and value of the building.
- Increases heated surface area for high heat loss rooms.
- Increased surface temperature

2 System Design

2.1 Creating a Climate Panel material list

- Calculate the net heated area.
- Use this chart to make an initial material list for the net area to be heated.

Equation:
 Net Heated Area x Multiplier = Estimated amount

Material	Net Heated Area (ft.)	Multiplier	Estimated Amount
7" Panels		0.4	
U-Turns		0.04	
Tubing (7" Spacing)		1.9	
Groove Tube		0.02	
Screws		5.4	
Staples		5.4	
Multi-run Panel		0.014	
Multi-run Access Panel		0.017	
Multi-run Ninety Panel		0.014	

Use this room accompanied with the chart to practice estimating.

Table 2.1

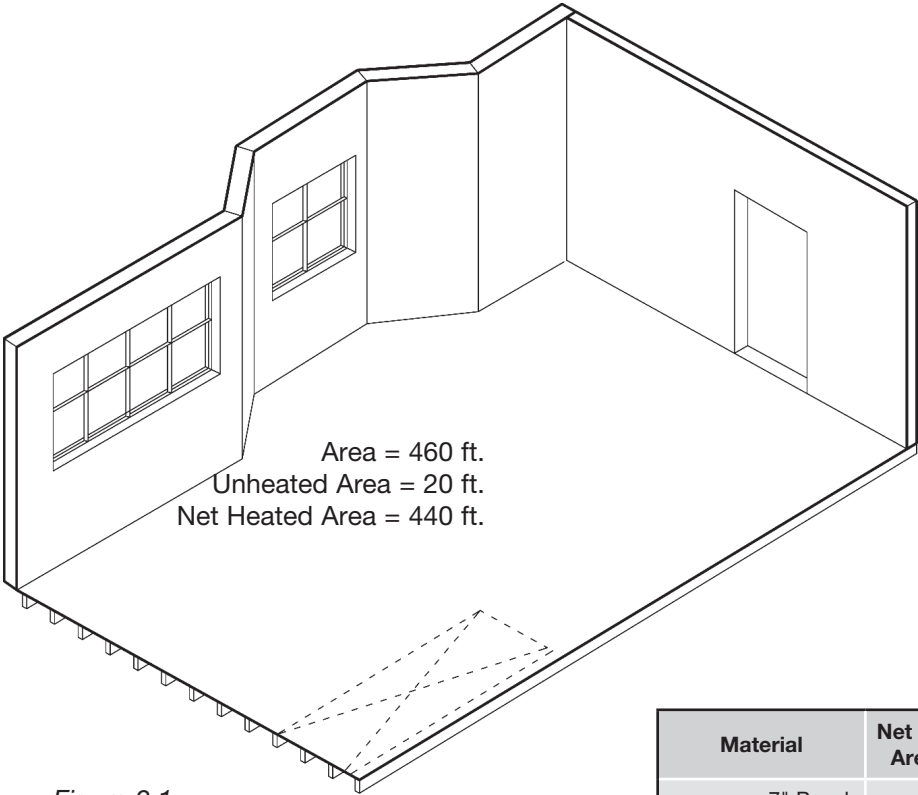


Figure 2.1

Solutions:
 Remember this chart is only for estimating. The number of circuits in the area will be covered in section 3.1 of the Layout Planning. Installer's preference determines choice of staples or screws.

Material	Net Heated Area (ft.)	Multiplier	Estimated Amount
7" Panels	440	0.4	176
7" ACPs	440	0.07	31
U-Turns	440	0.04	18
Tubing (7" Spacing)	440	1.9	836
Groove Tube	440	0.02	9
Screws	440	5.4	2,376
Staples	440	5.4	2,376
Multi-run Panel	440	0.014	7
Multi-run Access Panel	440	0.017	8
Multi-run Ninety Panel	440	0.014	7

2.2 Heat loss calculations for floor heating systems using LoopCAD®

Viega's easy to use LoopCAD software will provide the opportunity to draw floor plans, calculate heat losses, draw tubing layouts, calculate materials lists and much more. Customers can quickly and easily create professional drawings and quote Viega products. A free 30 day trial version is available for download at the Viega website: www.viega.us

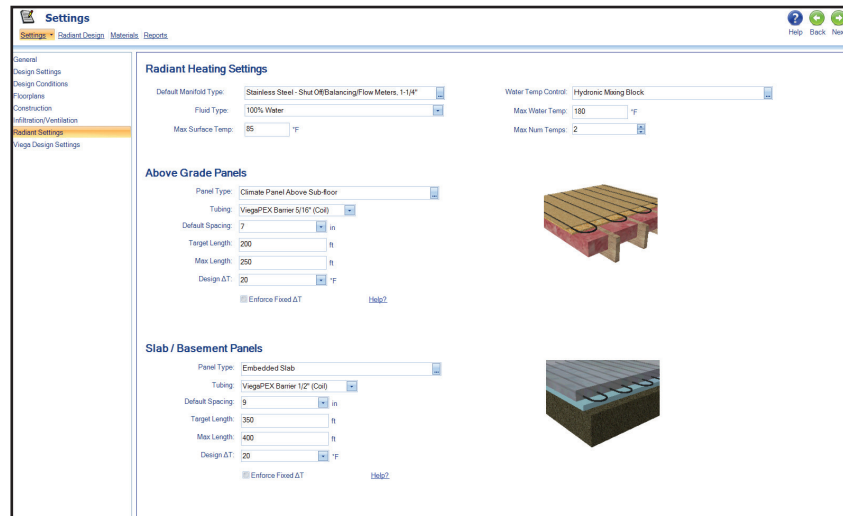


Figure 2.2

Radiant Design																			
Totals - Load 32,534 Btu/hr Tubing 3,749 ft Flow 2.07 USGPM																			
Name	Floorplan	Area	Wall Length	Window Area-ft²	Door Area-ft²	Load Btu/hr-ft²	Heat Loss	Back Loss	Backloss (%)	Zone	Manifold	Covering R-Value	Panel Type	Tube Type	Num Circuits	*Leader Length	Length	Spacing	
Game Room	Basement	1,200	84'	0	0	7.1	8,549	1,888	22.1	101	1	0.5	Embedded Slab	ViegaPEX Barrier...	5	10	340	9	
Office	Basement	168	52'	0	0	15.4	2,582	357	13.8	101	1	0.5	Embedded Slab	ViegaPEX Barrier...	1	10	244	9	
Kitchen	Main Floor	288	60'	24	0	13.7	3,932	624	15.9	201	2	0.5	Climate Panel Above S	ViegaPEX Barrier...	3	10	185	7	
1/2 Bath	Main Floor	96	40'	12	0	20.8	1,995	316	15.9	201	2	0.5	Climate Panel Above S	ViegaPEX Barrier...	1	10	185	7	
Master Bedroom	Second Floor	384	80'	48	0	18.9	7,242	1,148	15.9	301	3	0.5	Climate Panel Above S	ViegaPEX Barrier...	4	10	185	7	
Master Bath	Second Floor	168	52'	12	0	20	3,366	534	15.9	301	3	0.5	Climate Panel Above S	ViegaPEX Barrier...	2	10	164	7	
0.0																			

Figure 2.3

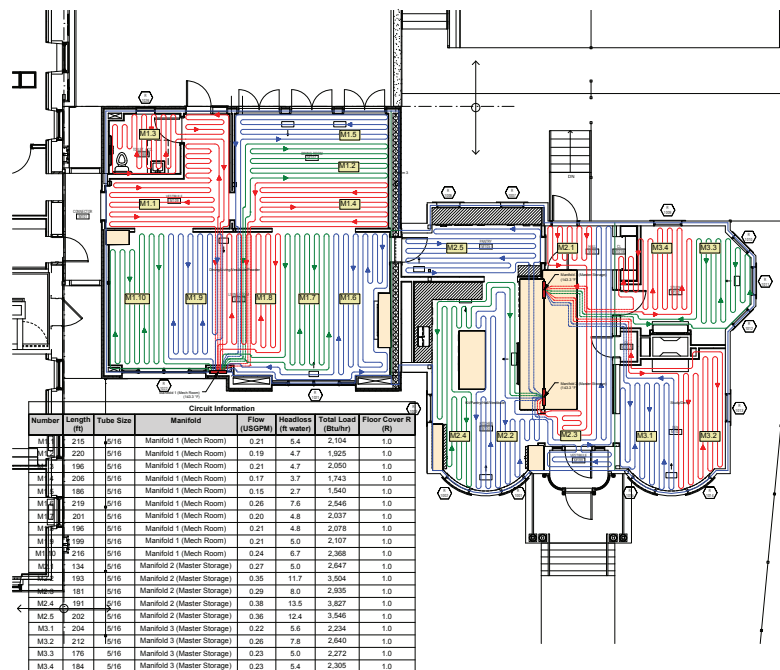


Figure 2.4

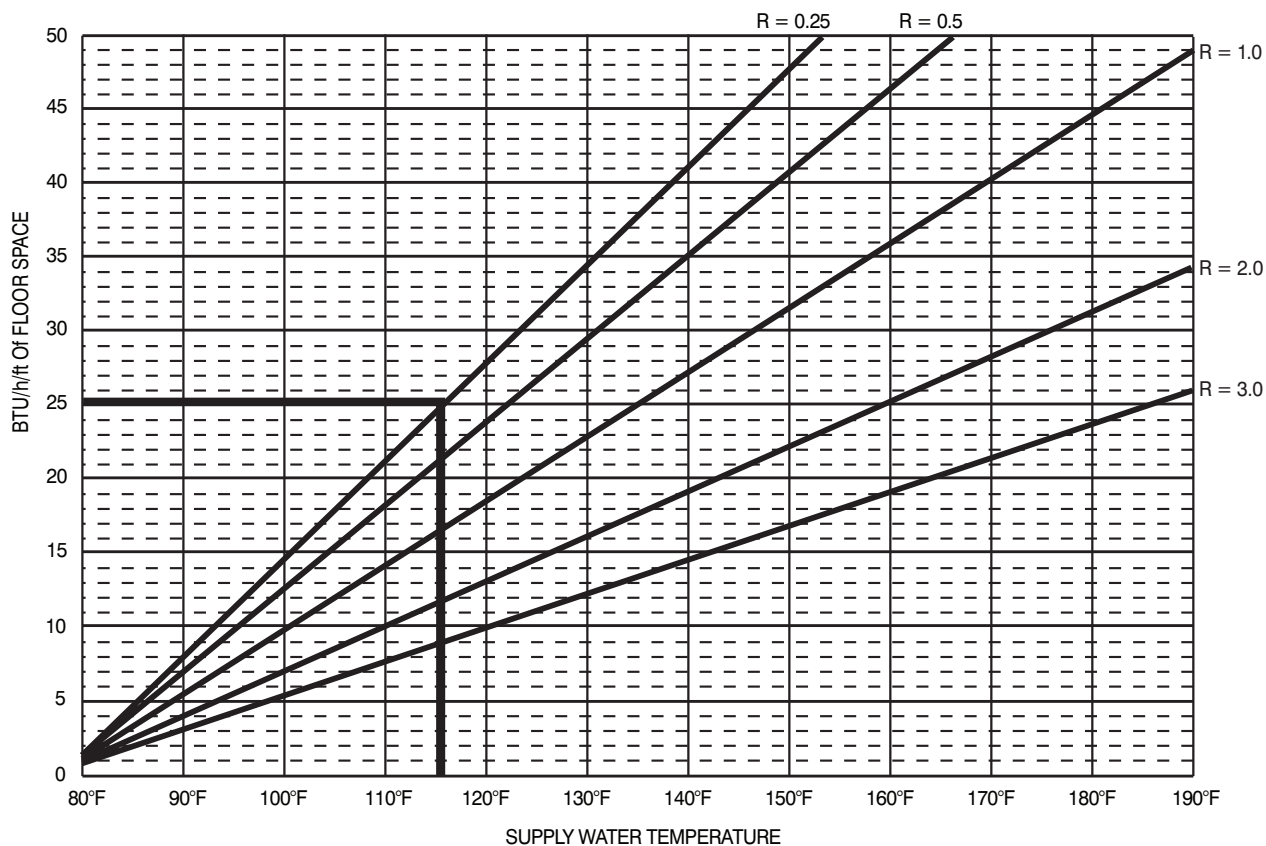


Figure 2.4

2.3 Calculating the supply water temperature

Procedure:

1. Locate desired BTU output (from LoopCAD) on left vertical axis.
2. Follow to the right until you reach the selected total R-value curve.
3. Then move down to the horizontal axis and read the supply water temperature.

Example:

Output needed: 25 BTU/h/ft.²
 Finish floor R-value: .25
 Supply water temperature: 117°F

(For additional Climate Panel BTU output charts, refer to Appendix F on page 50)

2.4 Calculating the floor surface temperature

This chart shows the relation between room temperature and floor surface temperature for floor heating systems.

The relationship between BTU output and floor surface temperature plays an important role in certain finished floor applications (See Appendix A on page 44 for more information on finished flooring.)

Viega recommends that the floor surface temperature should not exceed 85°F because of potential damage to floor finishes. Also, at this temperature, the floor will begin to feel hot to the touch rather than comfortable.

In rooms that require a BTU output causing the floor surface temperature to exceed 85°F, wall heat or some kind of supplemental heat will need to be added.

Procedure:

1. Locate desired output (from LoopCAD or other source) on left vertical axis.
2. Follow to the right until you reach the curve.
3. Then move down to the horizontal axis and read the ΔT between the room temperature and the floor surface temperature.
4. Add the room temperature and the ΔT to get the floor surface temperature.

Example:

Output needed: 25 BTU/h/ft.²

Room temperature: 68°F

Temperature ΔT (from chart): ~ 12°F

Floor surface temperature: 68°F + 12°F = 80°F

The floor surface temperature will be 80°F with 25 BTU/h/ft.² output and 68°F room temperature.

Floor Surface Temperature Chart

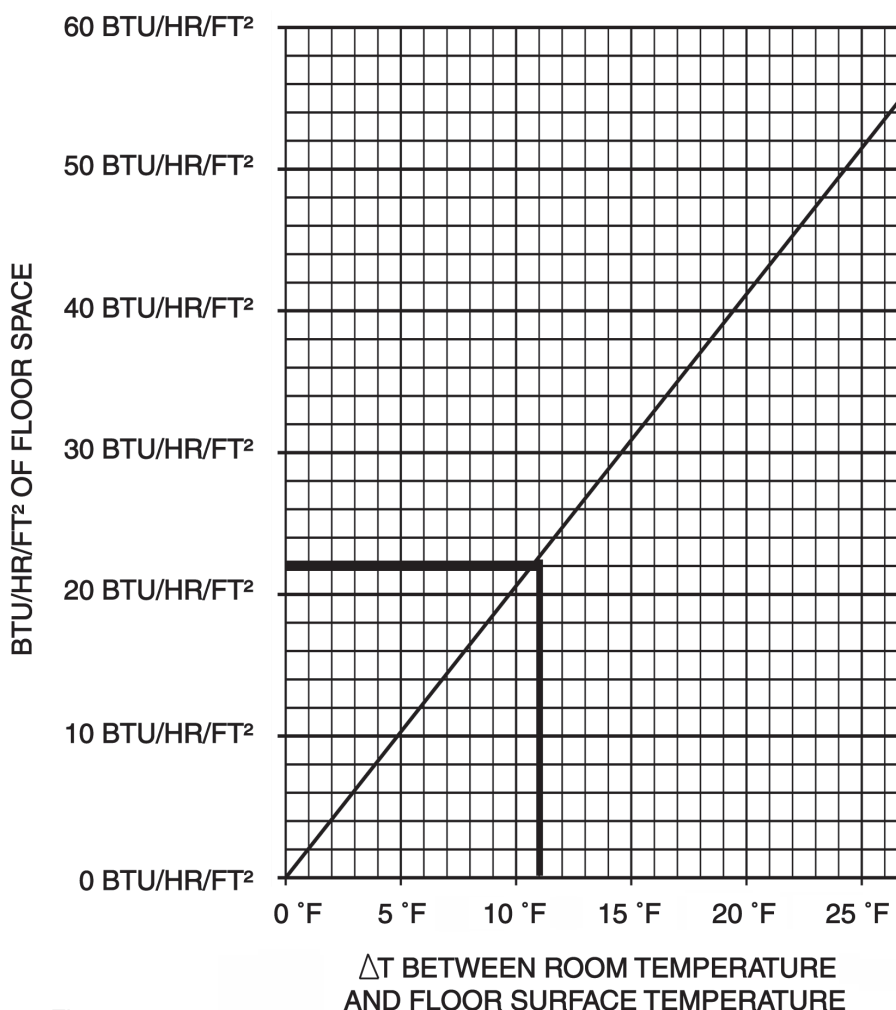


Figure 2.5

2.5 Calculating the pressure drop

In order to select the correct pump size for the system, the pressure drop must be calculated. Use the chart below to calculate the pressure drop.

Procedure:

1. Locate desired flow rate for one circuit on the left vertical axis (receive circuit flow rate from the LoopCAD program).
2. Follow to the right until you reach the selected tubing size.
3. Then move down to the horizontal axis and read the pressure drop in feet of head per foot of tubing.
4. Multiply pressure drop per foot by length of longest circuit.

Example:

GPM through 5/16" ViegaPEX Barrier: 0.3 GPM
 Pressure drop per foot: ~ .05 ft. of head/ft.
 Total pressure drop: .05 x 250 total ft. = 12.5 ft. of head

ViegaPex Barrier Tubing Data Table			
Nominal Size (in.)	Outside Diameter (in.)	Inside Diameter (in.)	Water Content (in.)
*5/16	0.430	0.292	0.004
3/8	0.500	0.350	0.005
1/2	0.625	0.475	0.009
5/8	0.750	0.574	0.014
3/4	0.875	0.671	0.018
1	1.125	0.862	0.030
1 1/4	1.375	1.053	0.045
1 1/2	1.625	1.243	0.063
2	2.125	1.629	.1083

*5/16" used in Climate Panel installation.

Table 2.2

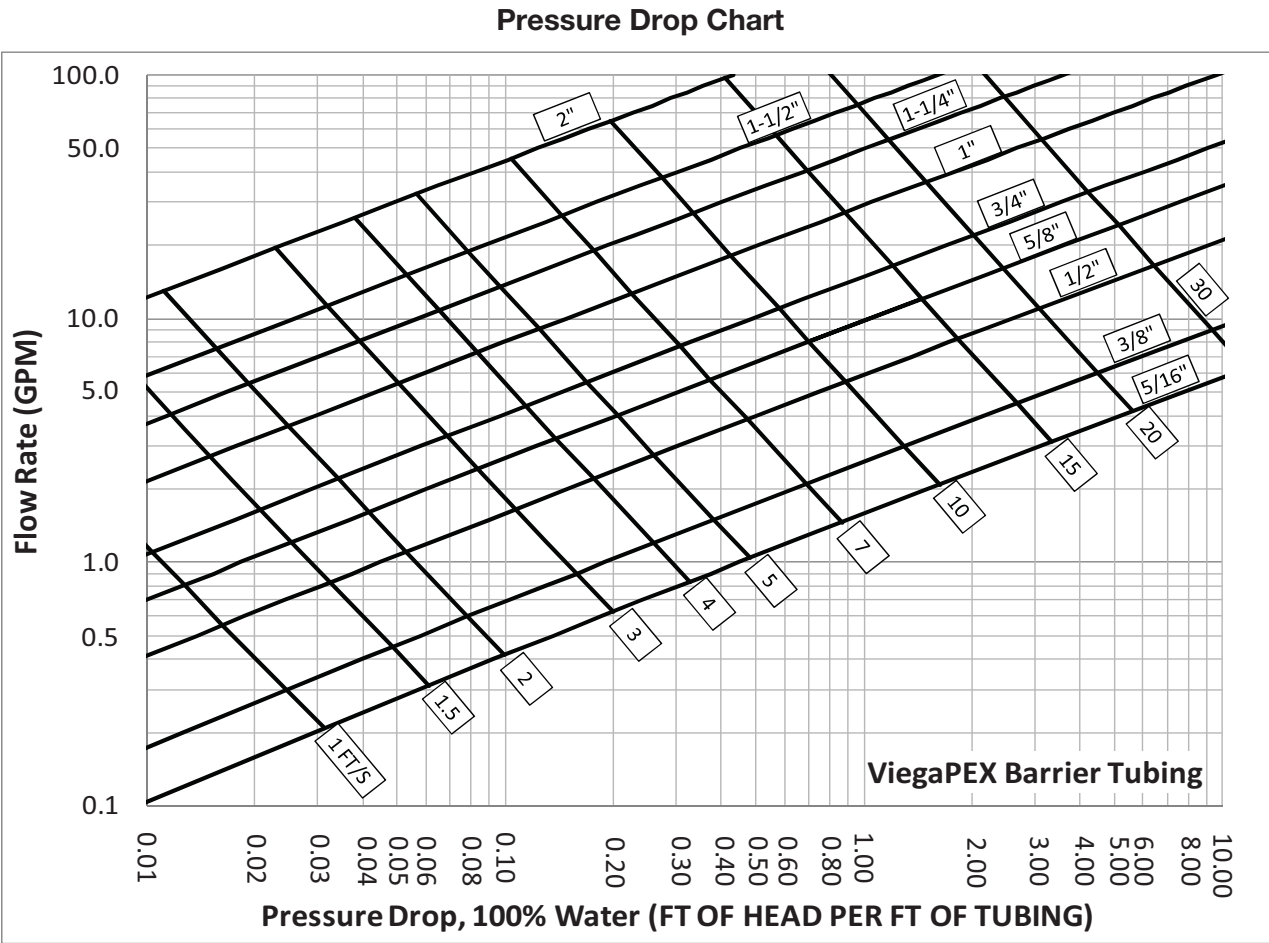


Figure 2.6

2.6 Selecting a circulator pump

The pump must have a capacity equal to the system flow rate and a head equal to the system pressure loss. These two system characteristics are the primary factors when selecting a pump. Flow rates come from the LoopCAD program.

Pressure drop comes from section 2.5 (Calculating the Pressure Drop) or from the LoopCAD program. Remember when figuring pressure drop, use the highest pressure drop of all the circuits fed by their circulator. If the circulator can overcome that pressure drop, then it can overcome all the others.

Procedure:

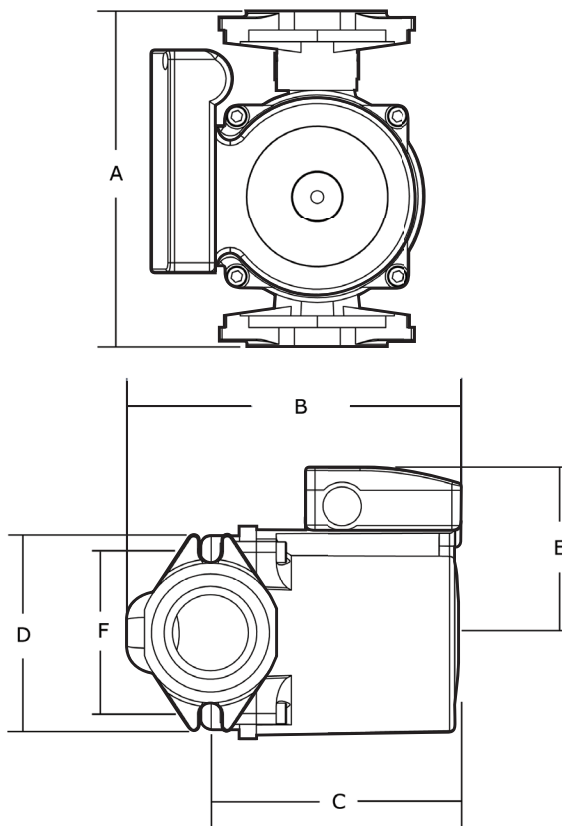
1. Locate the pressure drop on the left vertical axis.
2. Locate the total system flow rate on the bottom horizontal axis.
3. Follow to the intersection of both variables.
4. Select the pump with a curve higher than this point.

Example:

Total GPM through $\frac{5}{16}$ " ViegaPEX Barrier:
2 gpm

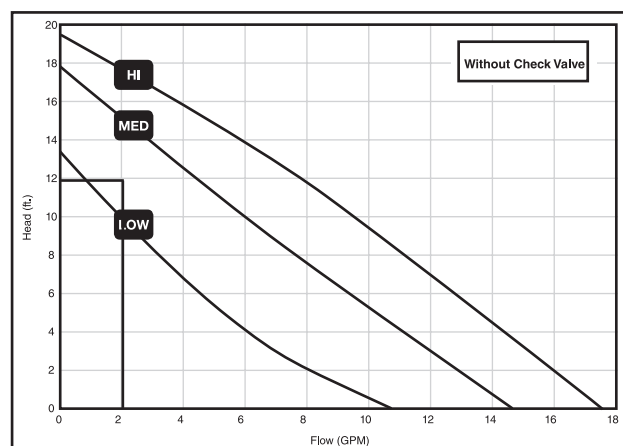
Longest circuit pressure drop:
12 ft of head

Pump selected:
Low Head Pump, Medium Speed



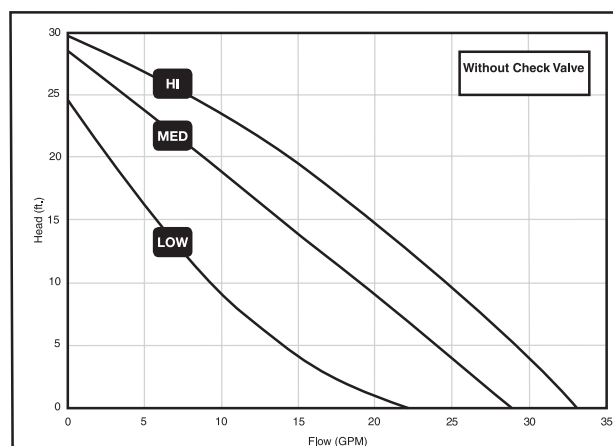
Part Number	A	B	C	D	E	F
12126	6½"	5¼"	4"	4¾"	3"	3⅝"
12127	6½"	6"	4⅞"	3½"	3⅞"	3⅝"

Table 2.3



Part Number	Speed	Amps	Watts	HP
12126	HI	0.75	87	1/25
	MED	0.66	80	1/25
	LOW	0.55	60	1/25

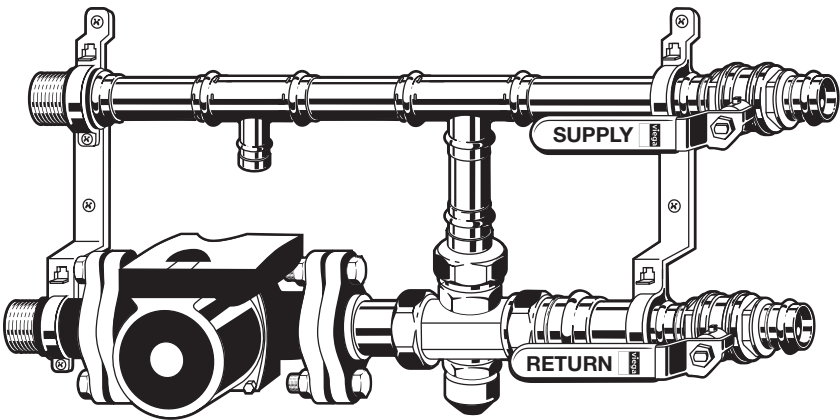
Table 2.4



Part Number	Speed	Amps	Watts	HP
12127	HI	1.8	197	1/6
	MED	1.5	179	1/6
	LOW	1.3	150	1/6

Table 2.5

2.7 Mixing station pump performance



Flow Range: 0 to 34 U.S. GPM

Head Range: 0 to 30 feet

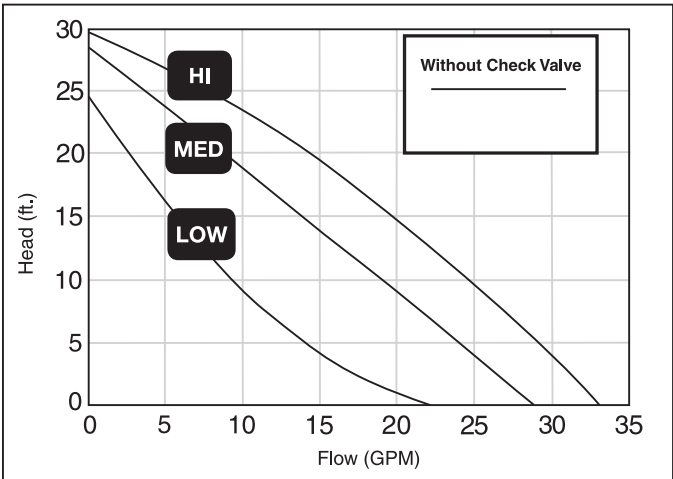
Motor: 2-Pole, Single-Phase, 120V

Maximum fluid temperature: 230°F (110°C)

Minimum fluid temperature: 36°F (2°C)

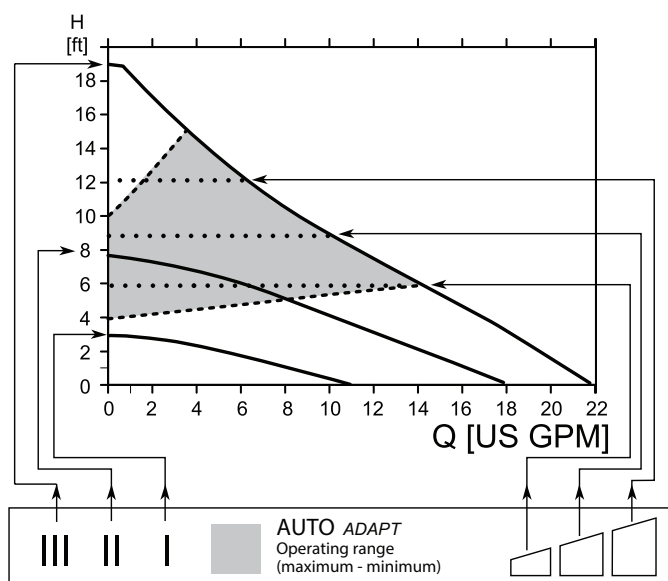
Maximum working pressure: 145 PSI

Part Number	SPEED	AMPS	WATTS	HP
12121	HI	1.8	197	1/6
12123	MED	1.5	179	1/6
12125	LOW	1.3	150	1/6

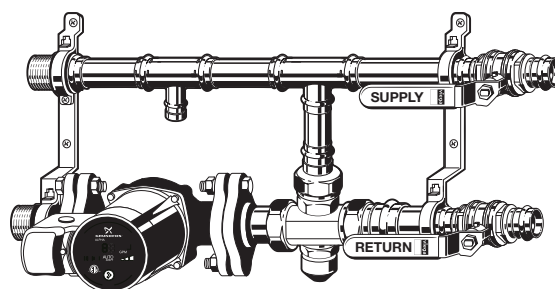


2.8 Enhanced mixing station pump performance

Performance* and operation mode selection



*Hydraulic performance without check valve
Figure 2.7



Approximate power usage:

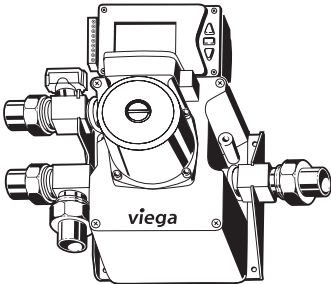
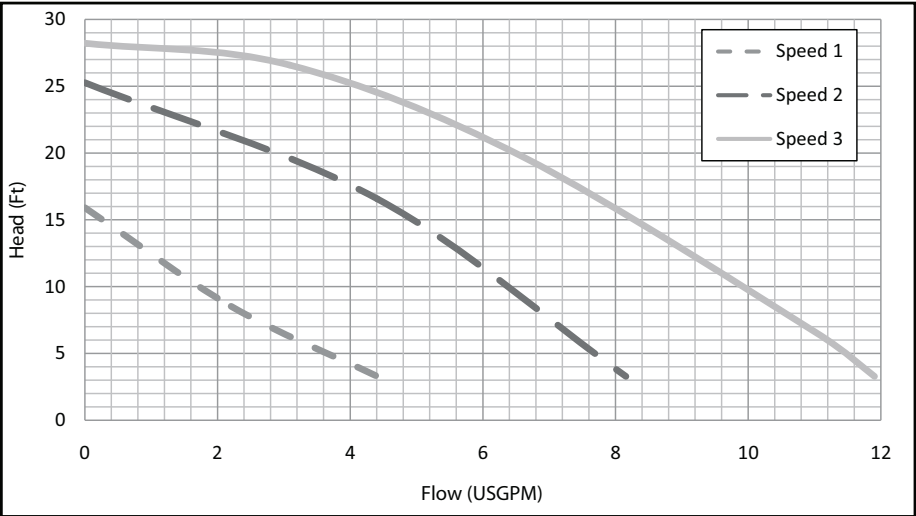
Speed setting		Min.	Max.
High fixed speed	III	39W	45W
Medium fixed speed	II	15W	30W
Low fixed speed	I	5W	8W
Constant pressure		8W	45W
Constant pressure		14W	45W
Constant pressure		22W	45W
AutoADAPT		5W	45W

Table 2.6

Pos.	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Push-button for selection of pump setting Every time the push-button is pressed, the circulator setting is changed
III	High Fixed Speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runs at a constant speed and consequently on a constant curve. In Speed III, the pump is set on the maximum curve under all operating conditions. Quick Vent of the pump can be obtained by setting the pump to Speed III for a short period.
II	Medium Fixed Speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runs at a constant speed and consequently on a constant curve. In Speed II, the pump is set on the medium curve under all operating conditions.
I	Low Fixed Speed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Runs at a constant speed and consequently on a constant curve. In Speed I, the pump is set on the minimum curve under all operating conditions.
	Constant Pressure I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The duty point of the pump will move left and right along the lowest constant-pressure curve depending on water demand in the system. The pump head (pressure) is kept constant, irrespective of the water demand.
	Constant Pressure II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The duty point of the pump will move left and right along the middle constant-pressure curve depending on water demand in the system. The pump head (pressure) is kept constant, irrespective of the water demand.
	Constant Pressure III <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The duty point of the pump will move left and right along the highest constant-pressure curve depending on water demand in the system. The pump head (pressure) is kept constant, irrespective of the water demand.
	AutoADAPT (Factory Setting) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This function controls the pump performance automatically within the defined performance range (shaded area). AutoADAPT will adjust the pump performance to system demands over time.

Table 2.7

2.9 Pump curve for hydronic mixing block



Part Number	Speed	Amps	Watts	HP
56160	3	1.12	130	1/25
	2	1.04	110	1/25
	1	0.78	80	1/25

Table 2.7

2.10 Typical cross sections

Section through Climate Panel installation above subfloor with hardwood finish floor

- Screw or staple Climate Panels to the subfloor perpendicular to the direction of the hardwood floor.
- Stagger the seams of the Climate Panels.

Important Note:

- In crawl spaces or moisture problem basements, install PE vapor barrier underneath the floor joists.
- Hardwood floor should always be installed in accordance with the flooring manufacturer's instructions.
- Maximum floor surface temperature = 85°F

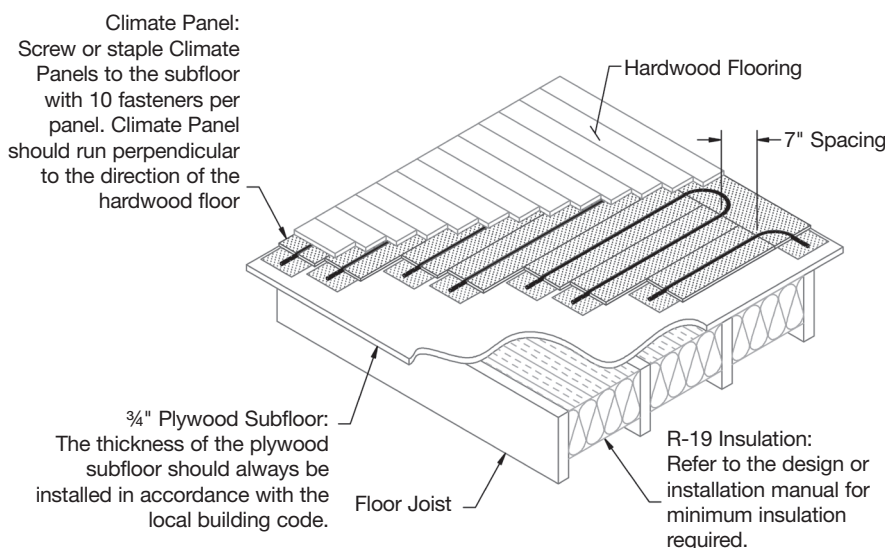


Figure 2.8

Section through Climate Panel installation above subfloor with tiles

- Screw or staple Climate Panels to the subfloor.
- Glue and screw concrete fiberboard to Climate Panels.
- Set tiles into thin set.

Important Note:

- The thickness of the plywood subfloor should always be installed in accordance with the local building code.
- Maximum floor surface temperature = 85°F

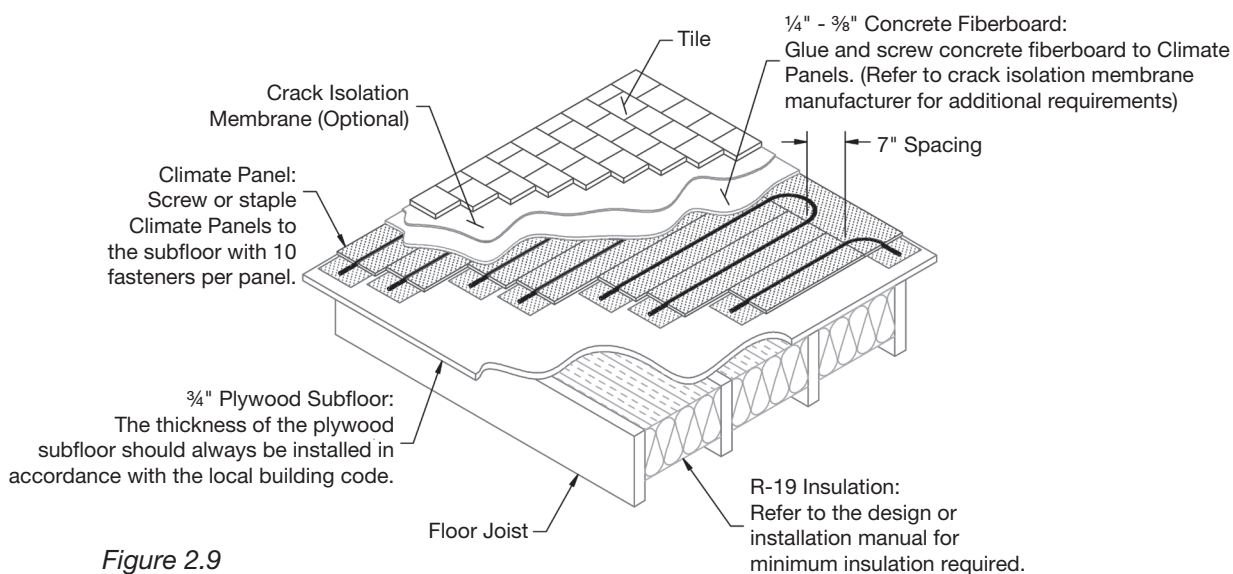


Figure 2.9

Section through Climate Panel installation above subfloor with carpet

- Screw or staple Climate Panels to the subfloor.
- Install carpet and pad with nailing strips.
- For minimum height buildup, install carpet and pad directly over the Climate Panels.
- If height allows, a luan plywood cover sheet can be installed over the Climate Panel system.

Important Note:

- **Always stay below a total R-value of 2.5 above Climate Panels (pad plus the carpet)**
- Maximum floor surface temperature = 85°F

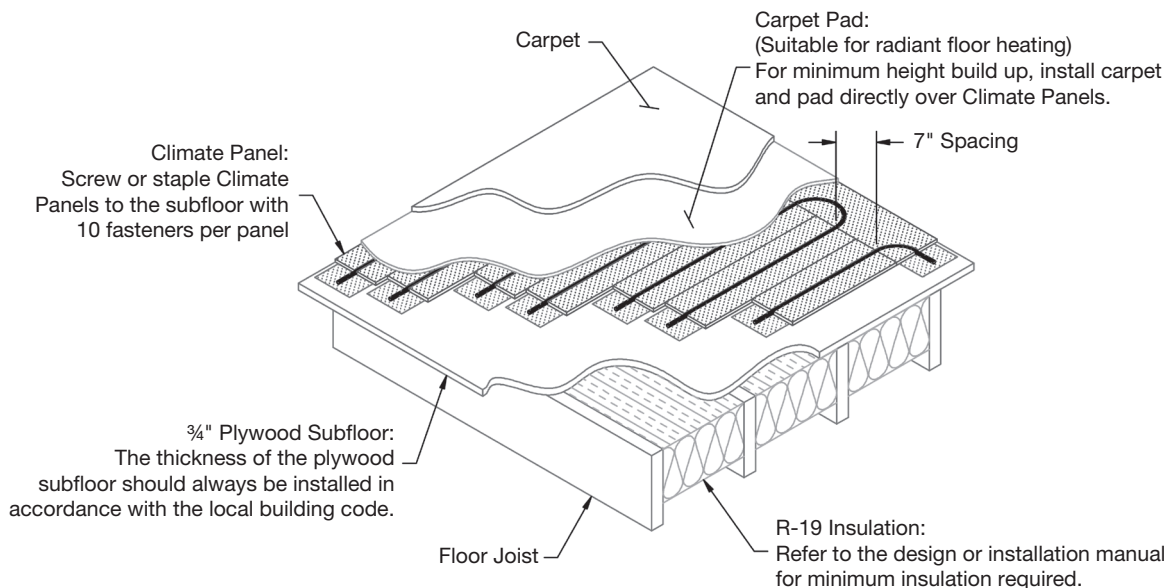


Figure 2.10

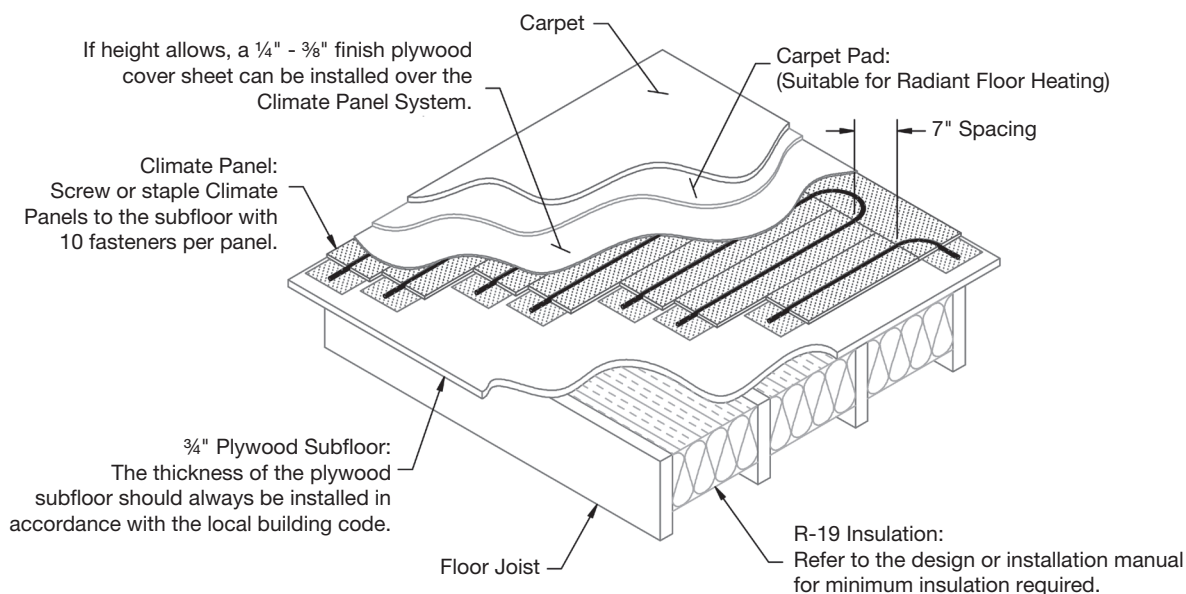


Figure 2.11

Section through Climate Panel installation above subfloor with linoleum or vinyl finish floor

- Screw or staple Climate Panels to the subfloor.
- Glue and screw plywood or concrete fiberboard to panels.
- Glue linoleum/vinyl to plywood or concrete fiberboard.
- Stagger the seams of the Climate Panels.

Important Note:

- Maximum floor surface temperature = 85°F

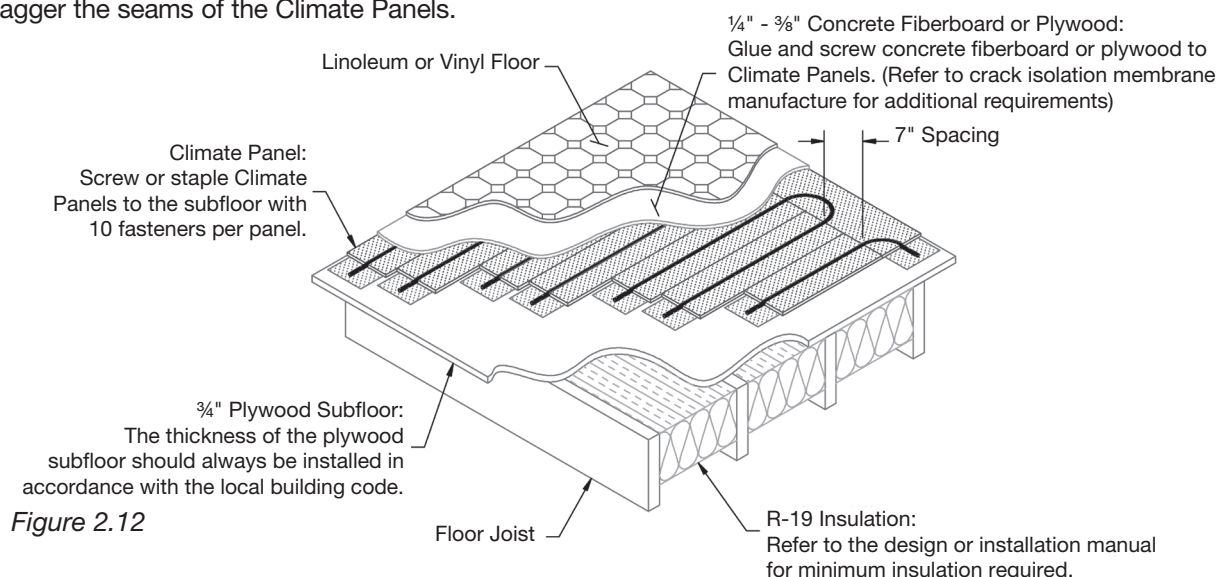


Figure 2.12

Section through Climate Panel installation on existing slab with plywood

- Cover level slab with 6 mil. (minimum) polyethylene film. Overlap edges 4-6".
- Loosely lay 3/4" plywood sheets over entire floor.
- Stagger plywood joints every 4' by cutting the first sheet of every other run in half.
- Fasten the plywood to the slab with a powder-actuated concrete nailer or hammer-driven concrete nails.
- Screw Climate Panels to plywood.

Important Note: Slab must be level prior to Climate Panel Installation.

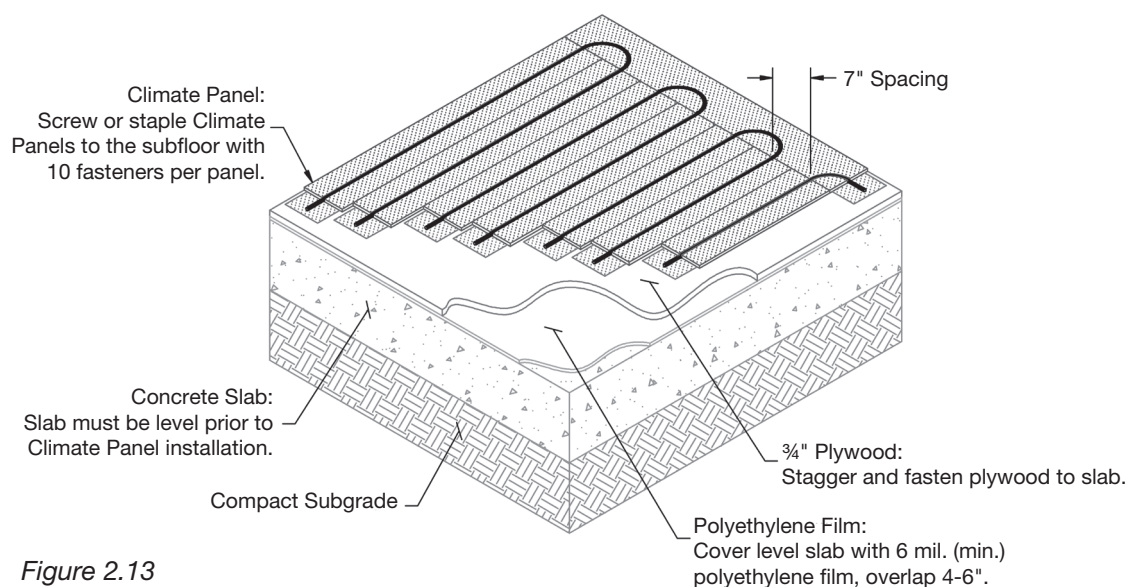


Figure 2.13

Section through Climate Panel installation on existing slab with floating floor

- Lay foam pad over level slab.
- Float Assembled Climate Panel (ACP).
- Tape all joints.
- Install floating floor system over Climate Panels.

Important Note: Slab must be level prior to Climate Panel Installation.

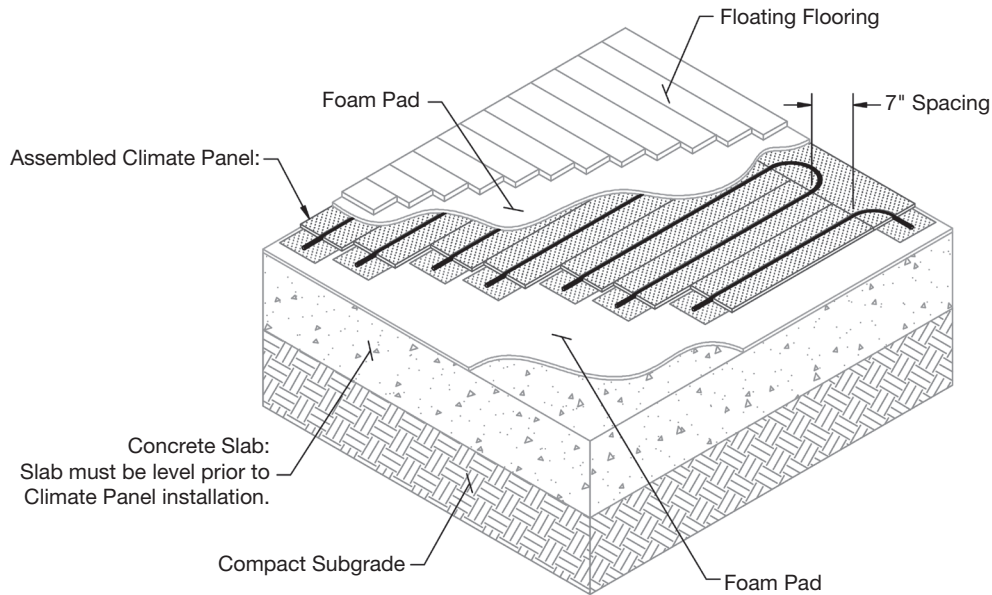


Figure 2.14

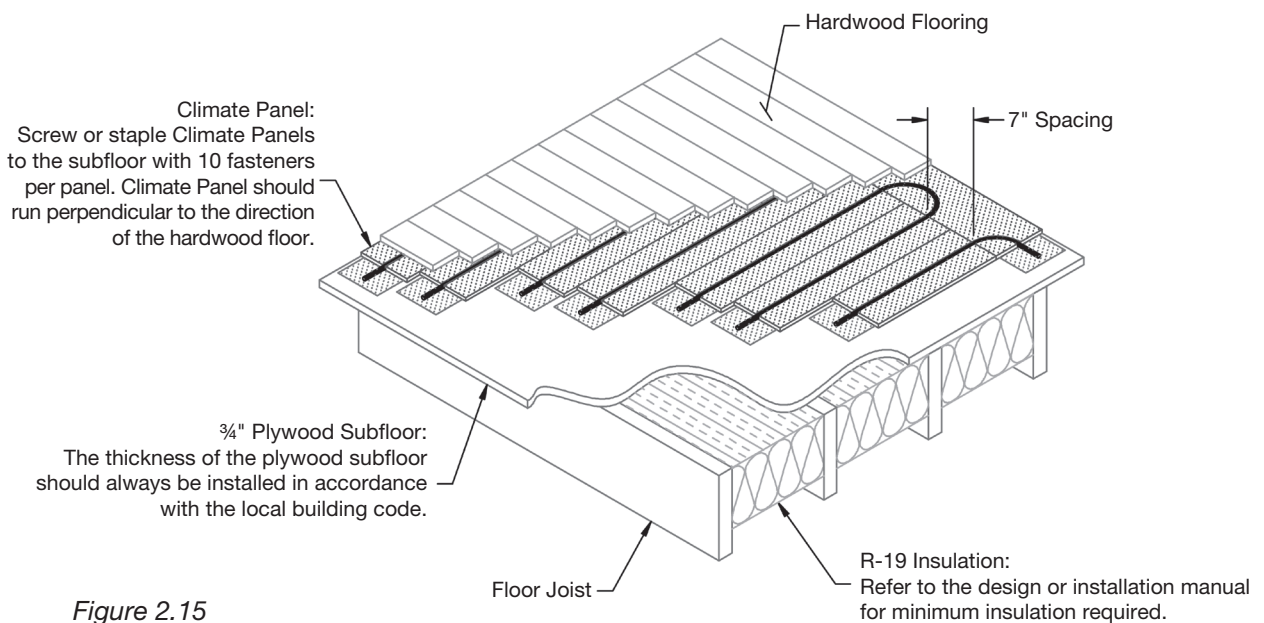


Figure 2.15

Section through Climate Panel installation in wall

- Start at the floor level on the outside wall.
- Install Climate Panels parallel to the floor.
- Install Climate Panels six rows high to avoid interference with window and picture placement.
- Screw Climate Panels to the studs on both sides of the groove.
- After Climate Panels are installed, attach ½" spacers to the remainder of the stud wall, to provide an even base for the concrete or gypsum wallboard.

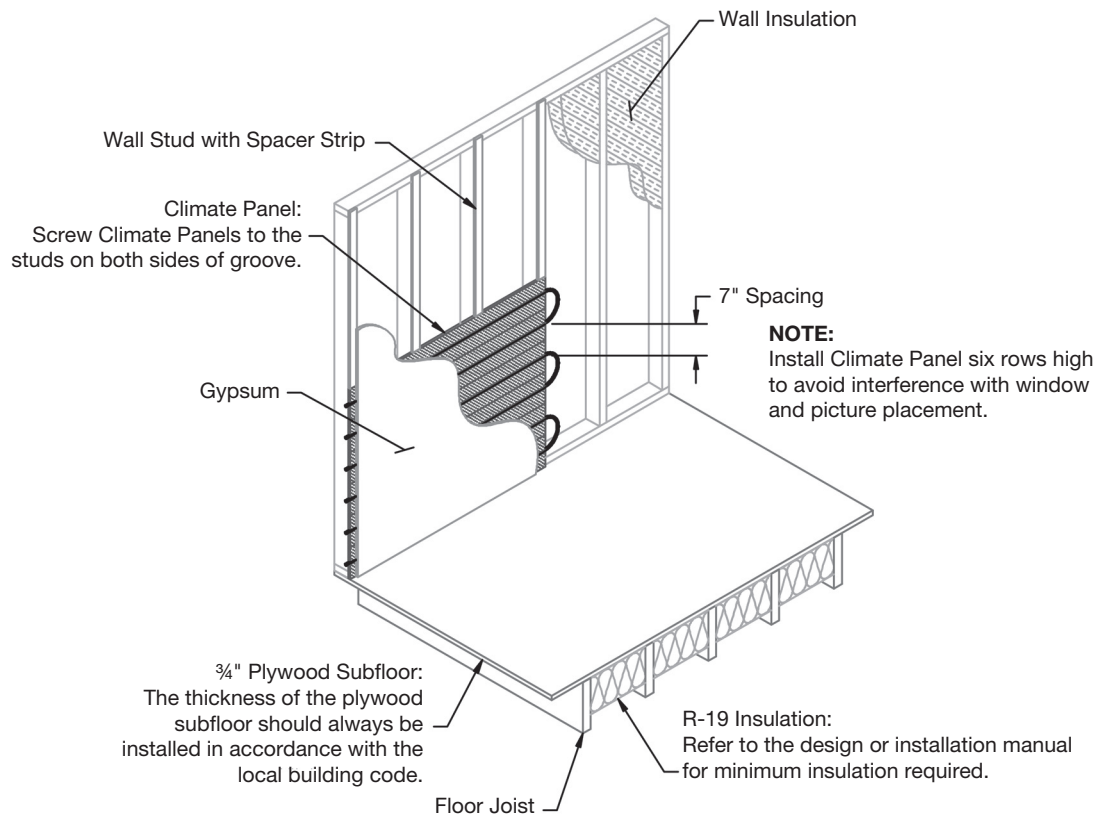


Figure 2.16

3 Climate Panel Installation

3.1 Layout planning

To avoid waste and to have equal circuit lengths, a carefully planned layout should be done.

First, determine where the manifold should be installed. Remember, the manifold must be accessible. When calculating number of circuits, always round up. Keep length of each circuit in the same room equal.

Maximum Circuit Length		
Tubing	25 BTU/h/ft. ² or less	25-35 BTU/h/ft. ²
5/16" ViegaPEX Barrier	250 feet	200 feet

Calculating number of circuits:
 Total amount of tubing ÷ Maximum circuit length = # of circuits
Table 3.1

Manifold is located in basement supplying circuits from below.

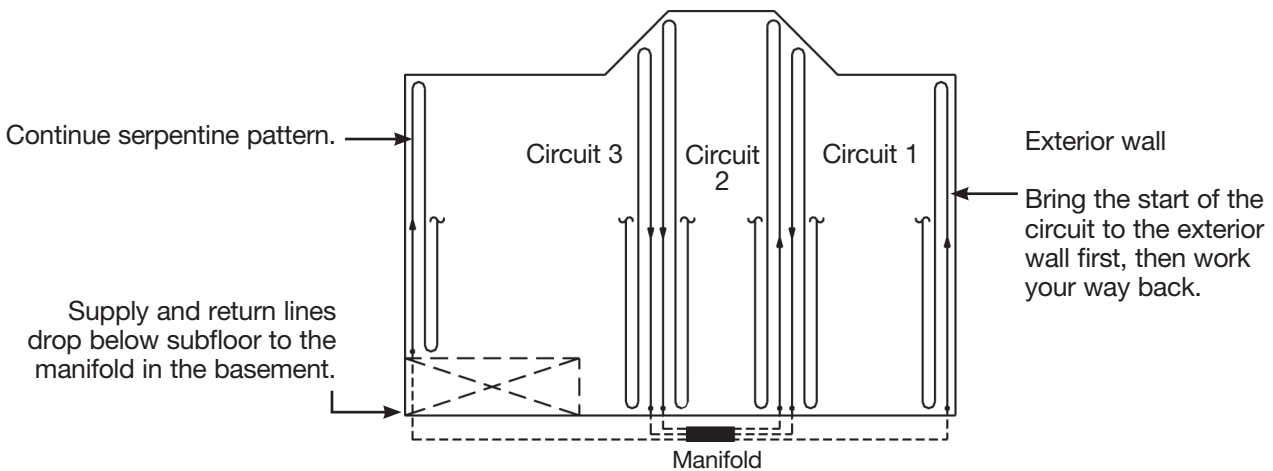


Figure 3.1

Manifold is located in the wall with a manifold cabinet (part number 15800, 15801,15802)

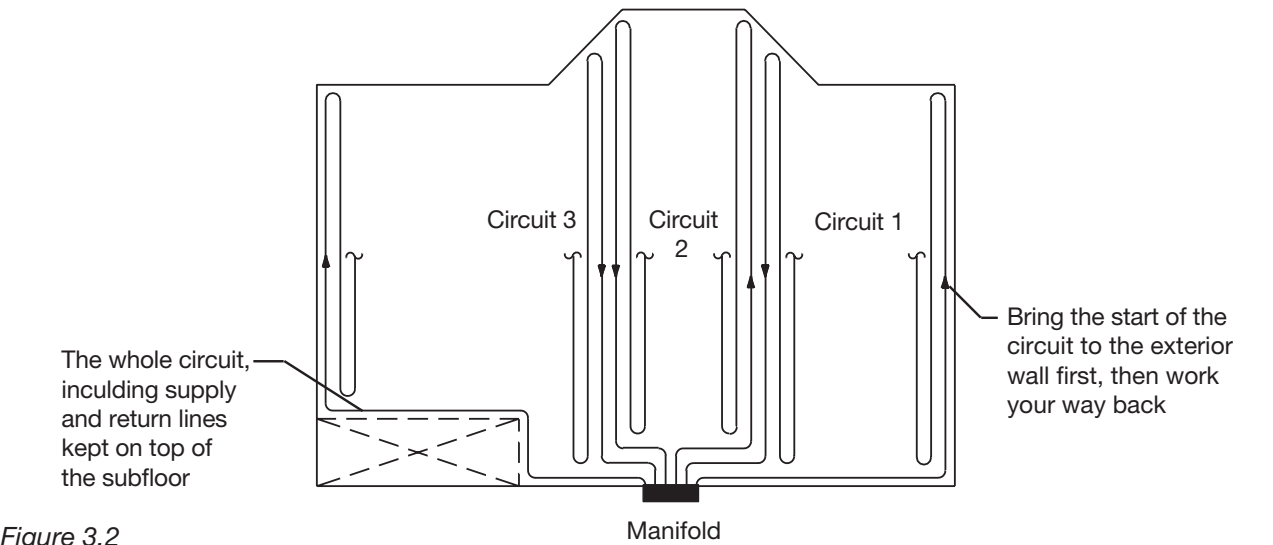


Figure 3.2

3.2 Panel installation

Step 1:

Decide the proper direction of the Climate Panels.

Tile finish floor

If tiles will be installed over the Climate Panels, run the panels perpendicular to the floor joists. This stiffens the floor for a more stable tile installation. Aligning the ends of each panel to lie on a joist is optional, but will allow fasteners to attach panels, subfloor and joists together.

Carpet or vinyl finish floor

If the finish floor will be carpet, linoleum, or vinyl, the direction of the Climate Panels is not critical.

Where possible, running the panels perpendicular to the floor joists will strengthen the floor and reduce deflection.

Hardwood finish floor

Where hardwood flooring will be installed over the Climate Panel system, always run the panels perpendicular to the direction of the hardwood planks (regardless of the joist direction). This will keep tubing visible during floor nailing and reduce the possibility of accidental tubing puncture.

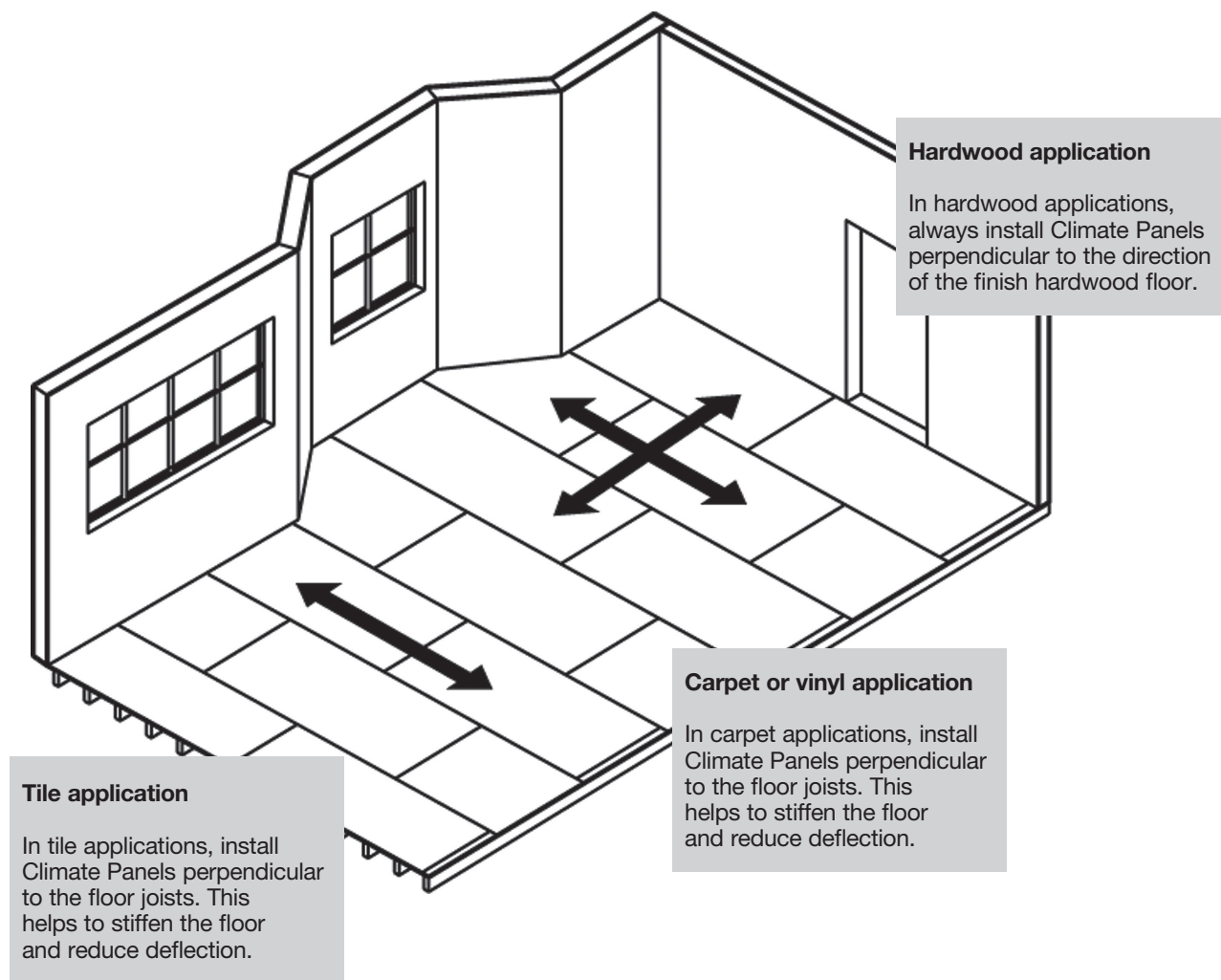


Figure 3.3

Step 2:

Because most rooms are not perfectly square, lines need to be chalked to ensure proper layout of the Climate Panels.

Begin by chalking a line along the wall where the first row of panels will be laid out. The line should be 7-1/4" from the wall.

Next, chalk lines along the walls where the u-turn strips will be laid out. One way to ensure that the chalk lines are perpendicular to each other is to use the right triangle rule – $a^2+b^2=c^2$ – also known as the 3, 4, 5 triangle.

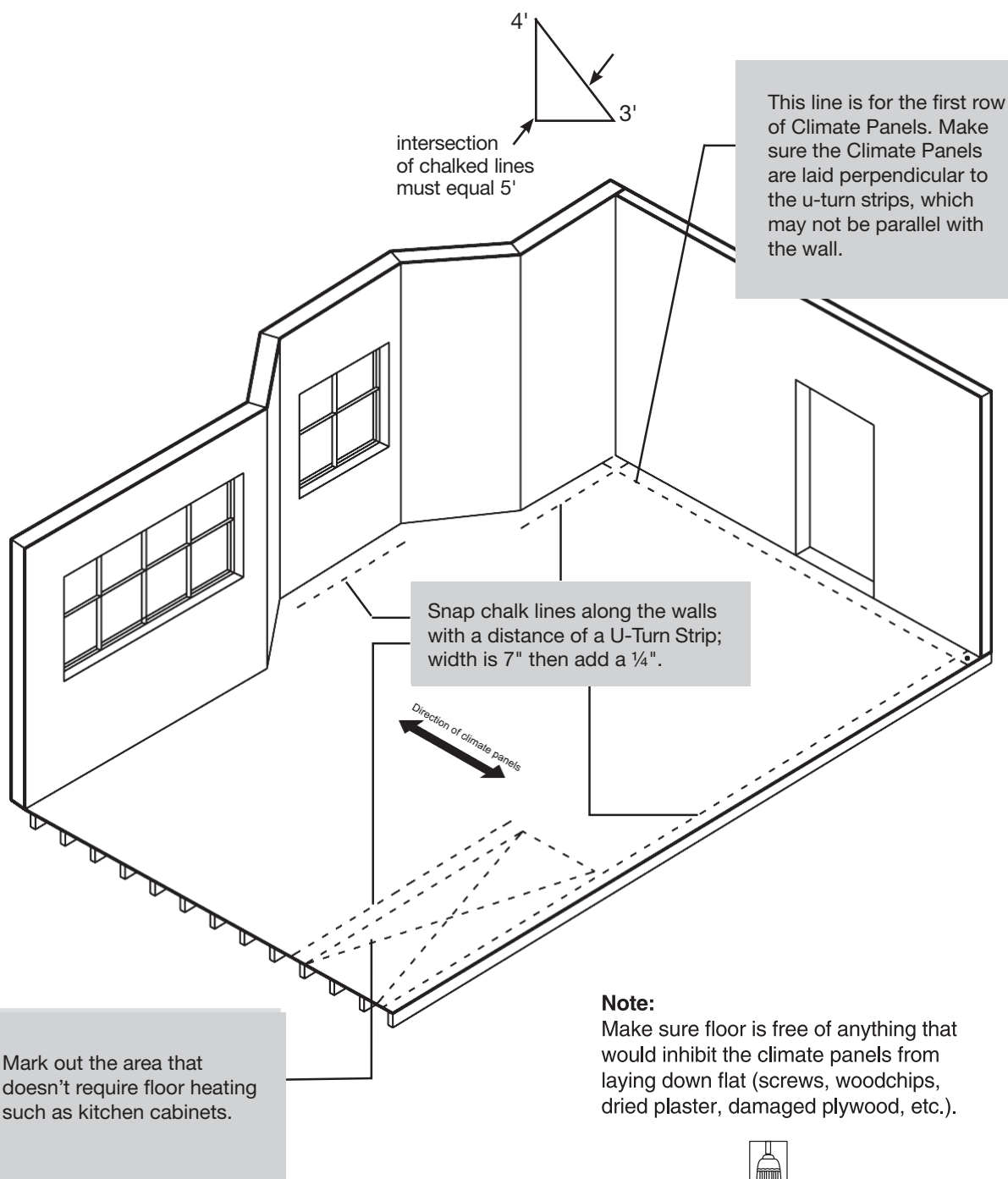


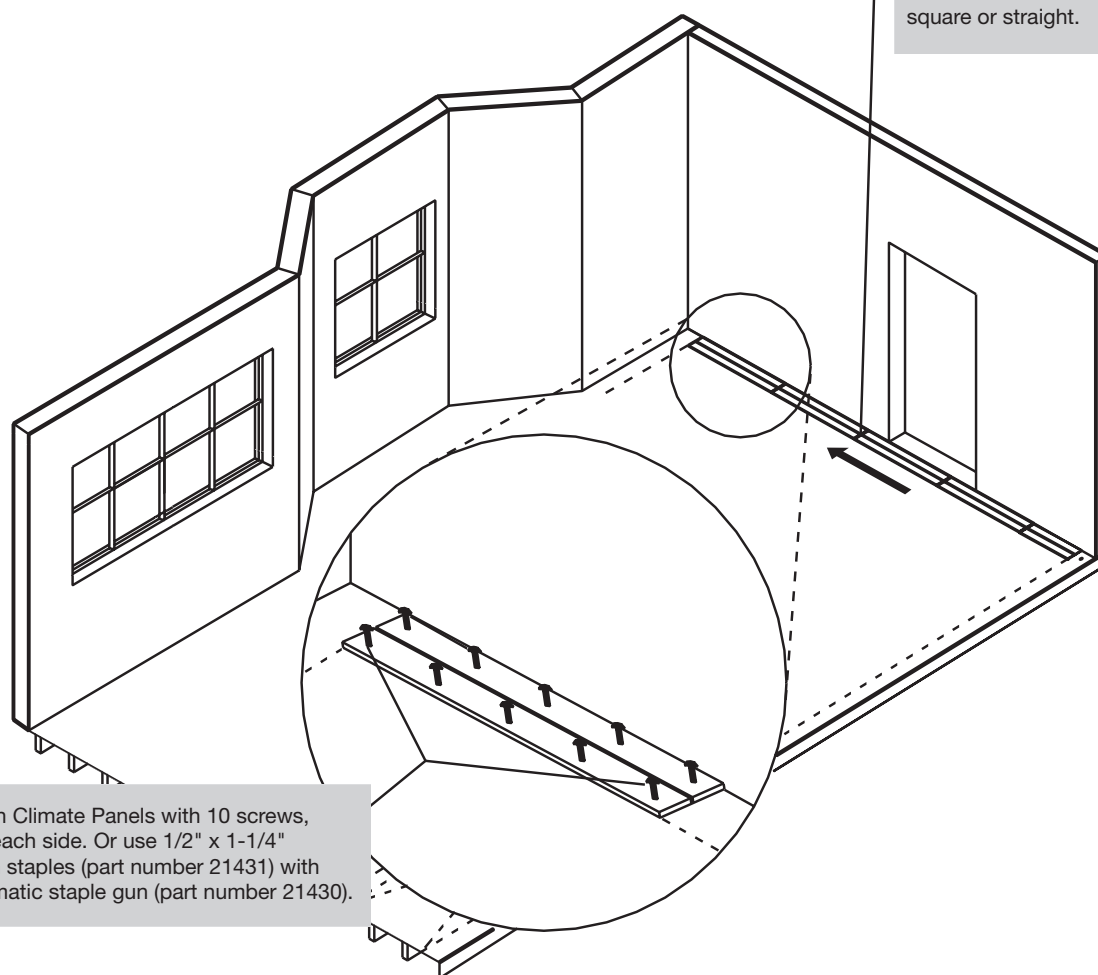
Figure 3.4

Step 3:

Start installing the Climate Panels.

Begin laying out panels along chalked line. Use single panels to ensure they are lined up with the line. This row will act as a guide for the ACPs laid down afterwards, allowing for faster installation. Be sure to fasten down row of single panels before you begin to lay out the ACPs.

Start installing Climate Panels along the chalk line. Do not butt them against the wall, because walls are not always square or straight.



Fasten Climate Panels with 10 screws, 5 on each side. Or use 1/2" x 1-1/4" crown staples (part number 21431) with pneumatic staple gun (part number 21430).

Figure 3.5

Step 4:

Stagger the Climate Panels.

To begin ACP installation, cut an unopened bundle in half to create a straight edge to begin with. Be sure the ACP is completely flush with the first row already fastened down before you begin to fasten the ACPs. After the first row of ACPs has been laid out, begin to stagger seams.

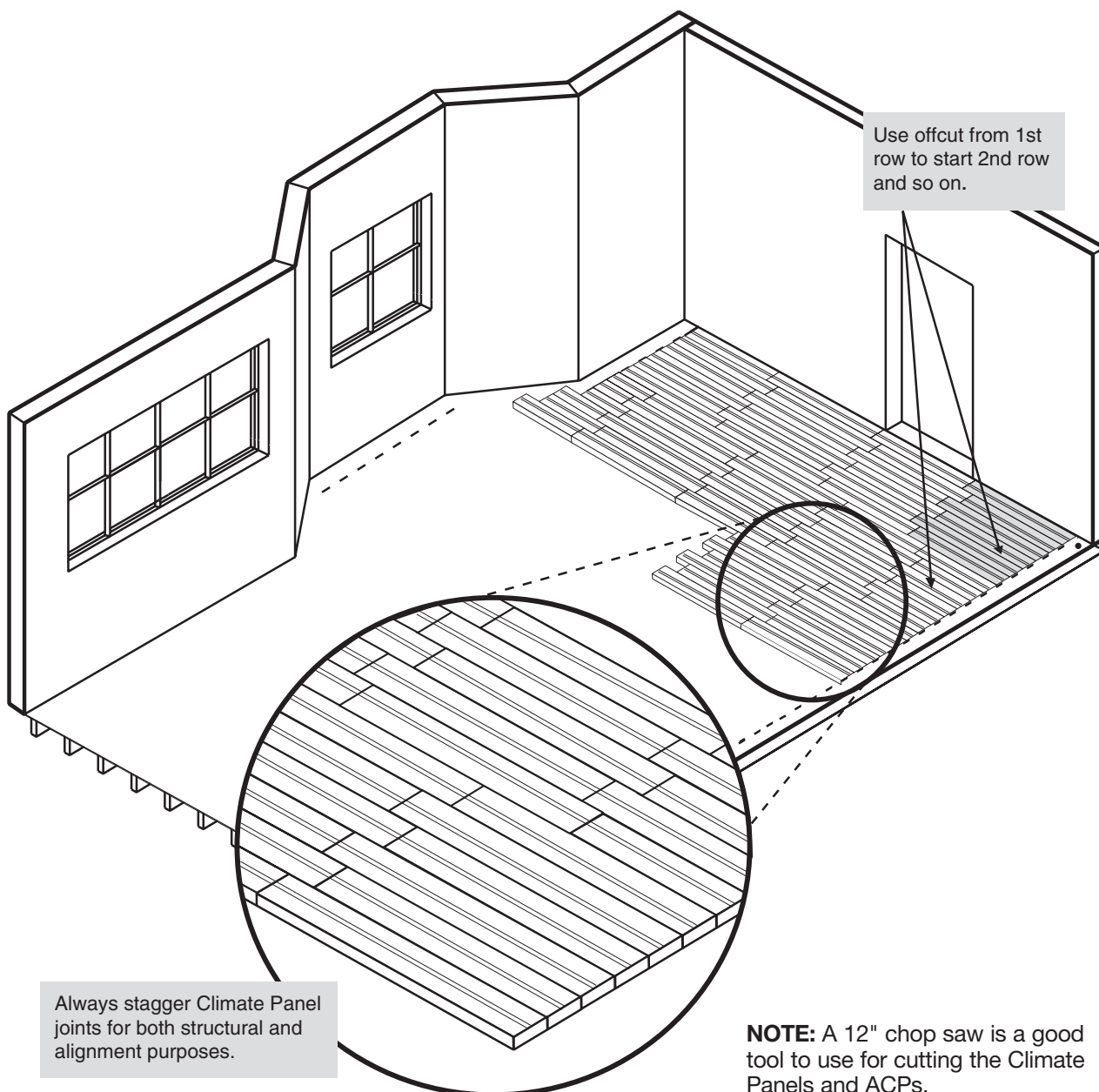


Figure 3.6

Step 5:

Install the Climate Panels, then the u-turn strips.

When laying down u-turn strips, be sure to first put down the aluminum sheets provided in each u-turn bundle. After the aluminum is laid out, align u-turn strips up with the correct tracks and fasten.

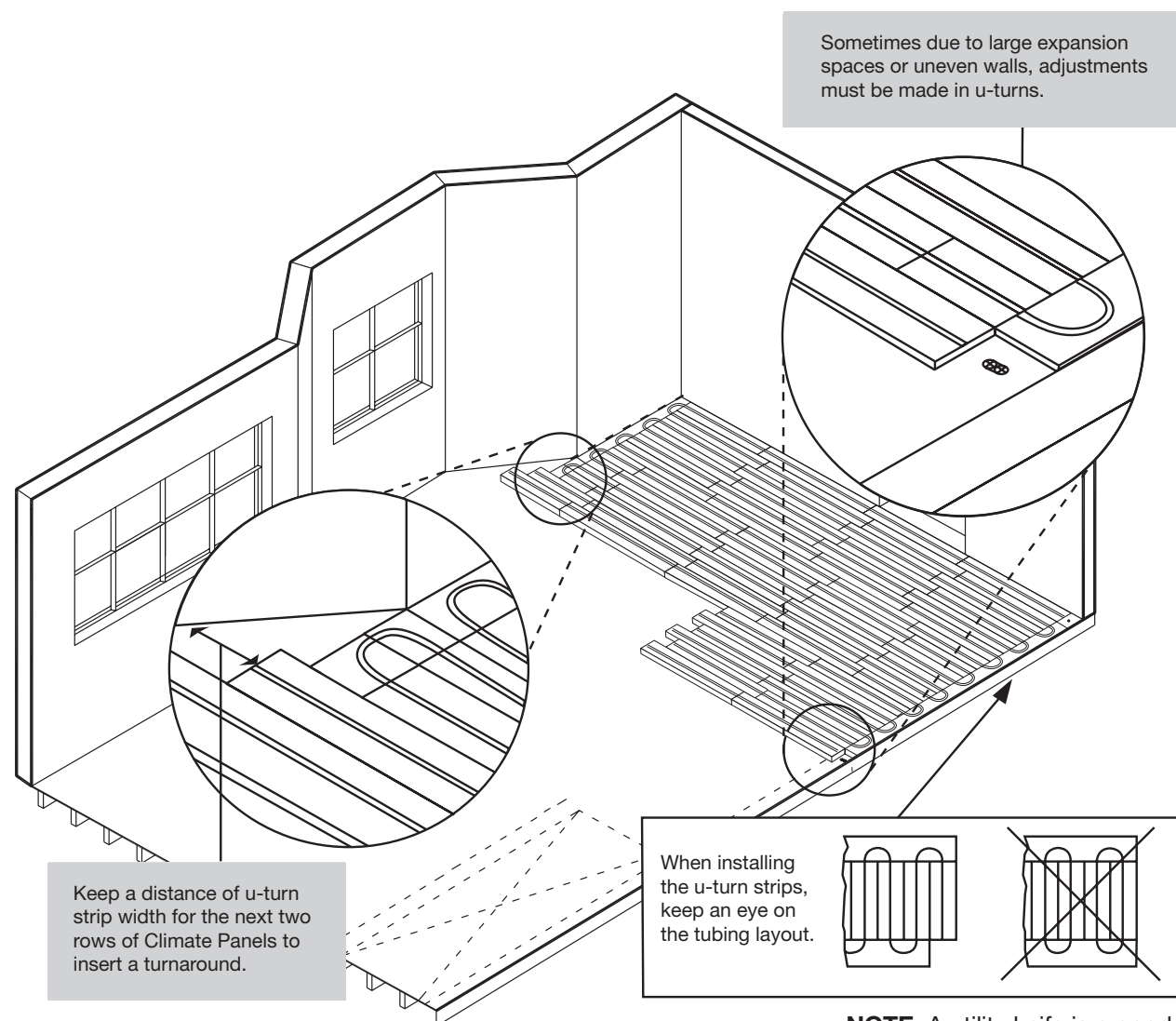


Figure 3.7

Step 6:

Install the Climate Panels, then the u-turns.

Cut turnaround pieces in area shown at the same angle as the wall to maximize heated area while minimizing the area that needs to be filled in, especially along the exterior walls.

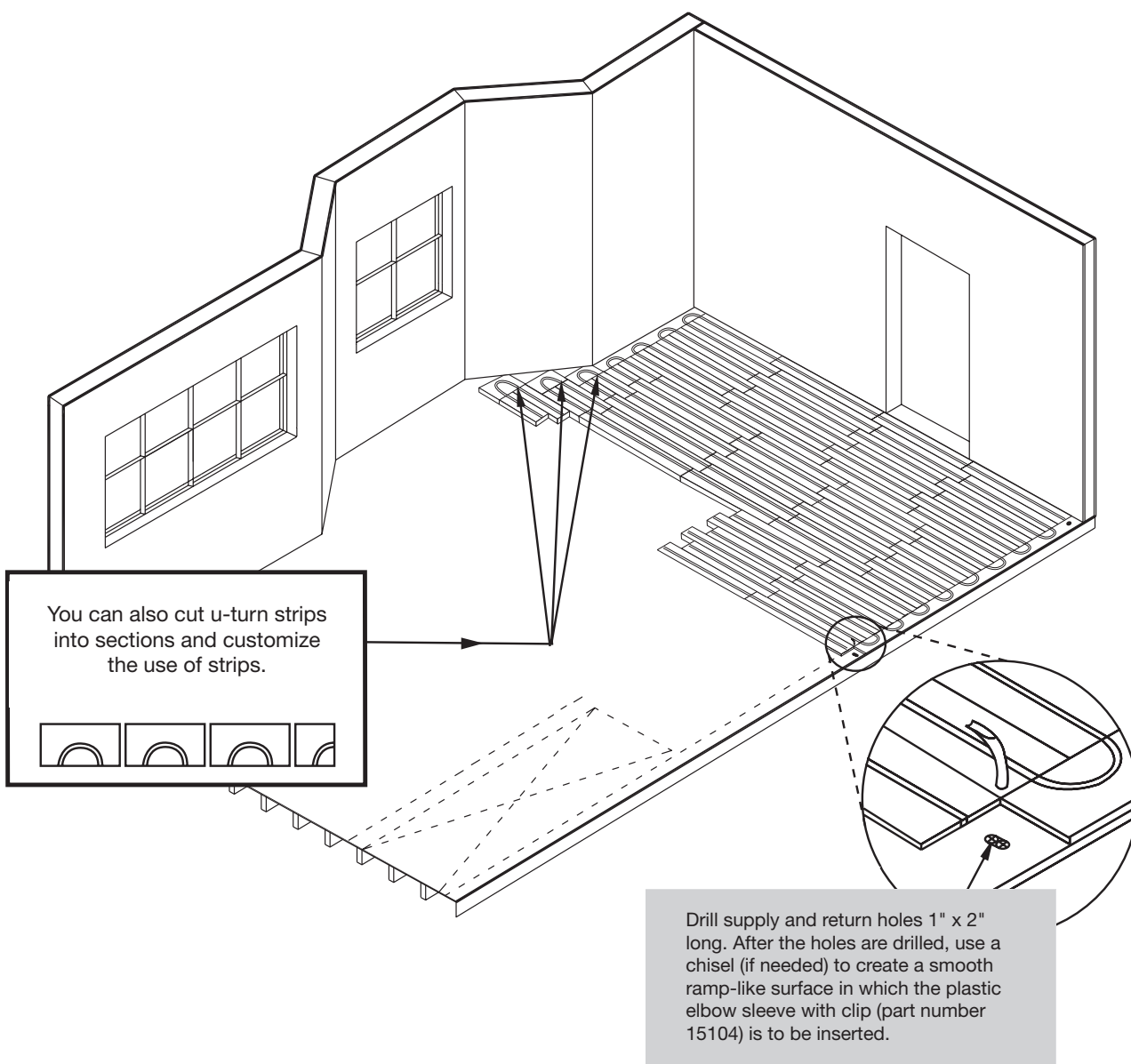


Figure 3.8

Step 7:

Install the Climate Panels one circuit at a time.

To minimize the chance of damaging the tubing while installing, use a utility knife to nip any corners at u-turns that did not line up perfectly.

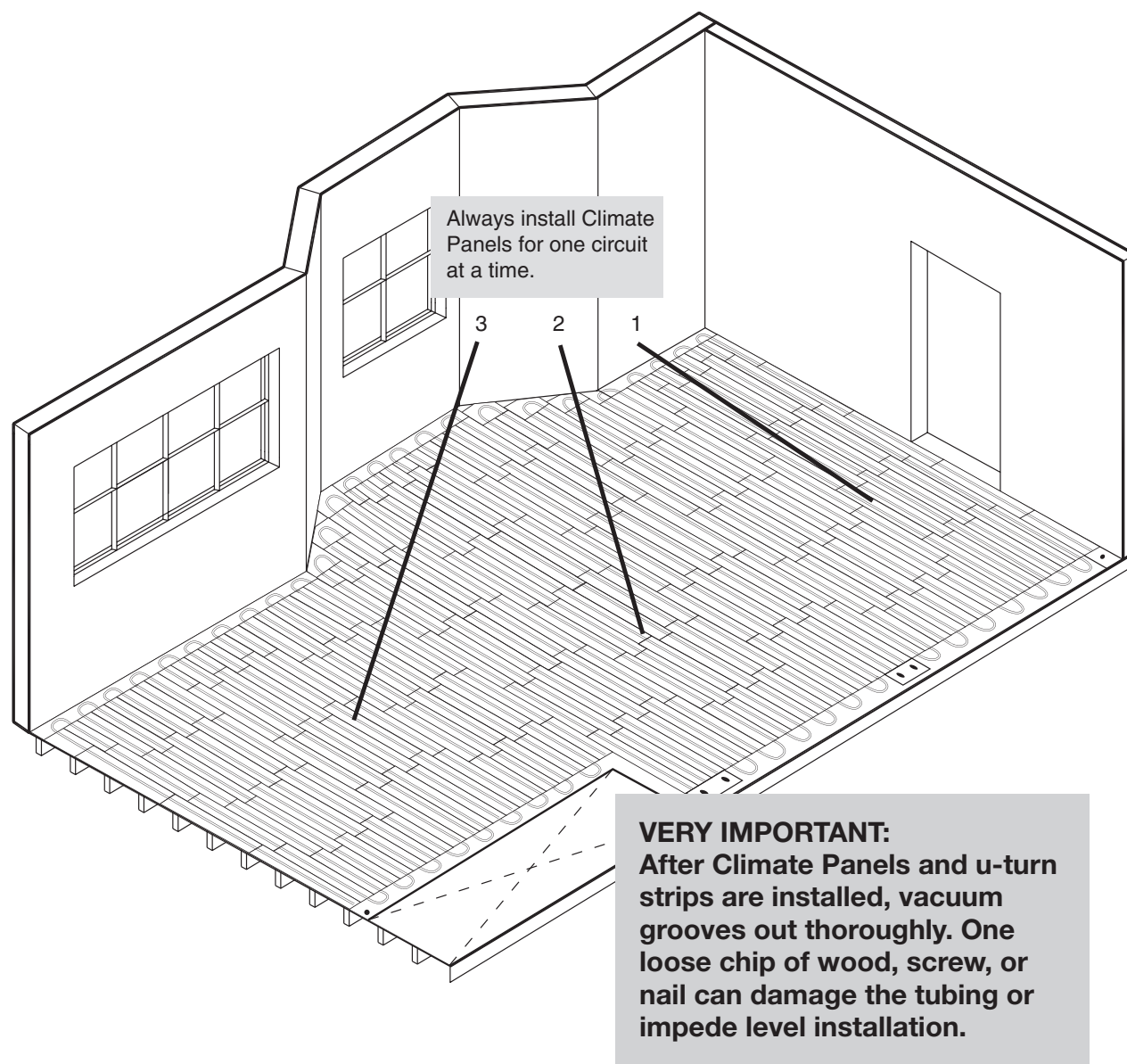


Figure 3.9

3.3 Assembled Climate Panel installation

The Assembled Climate Panel (ACP) system serves two important functions:

1. The ACP units are a time and labor saving device. The hinged units of six panels can be spread out and interlocked quickly, dramatically decreasing installation time when installed over a plywood subfloor.
2. The ACP system can be installed over existing concrete slabs as a floating floor system (refer to 2.9 Typical cross sections on page 15).

*When floating the panels, tape joints in between ACPs.

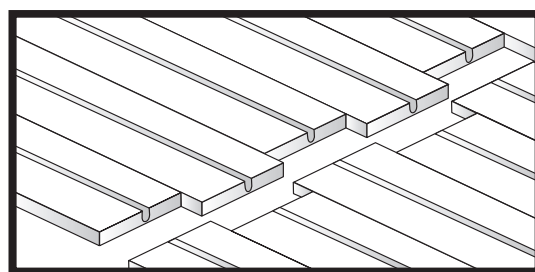


Figure 3.10

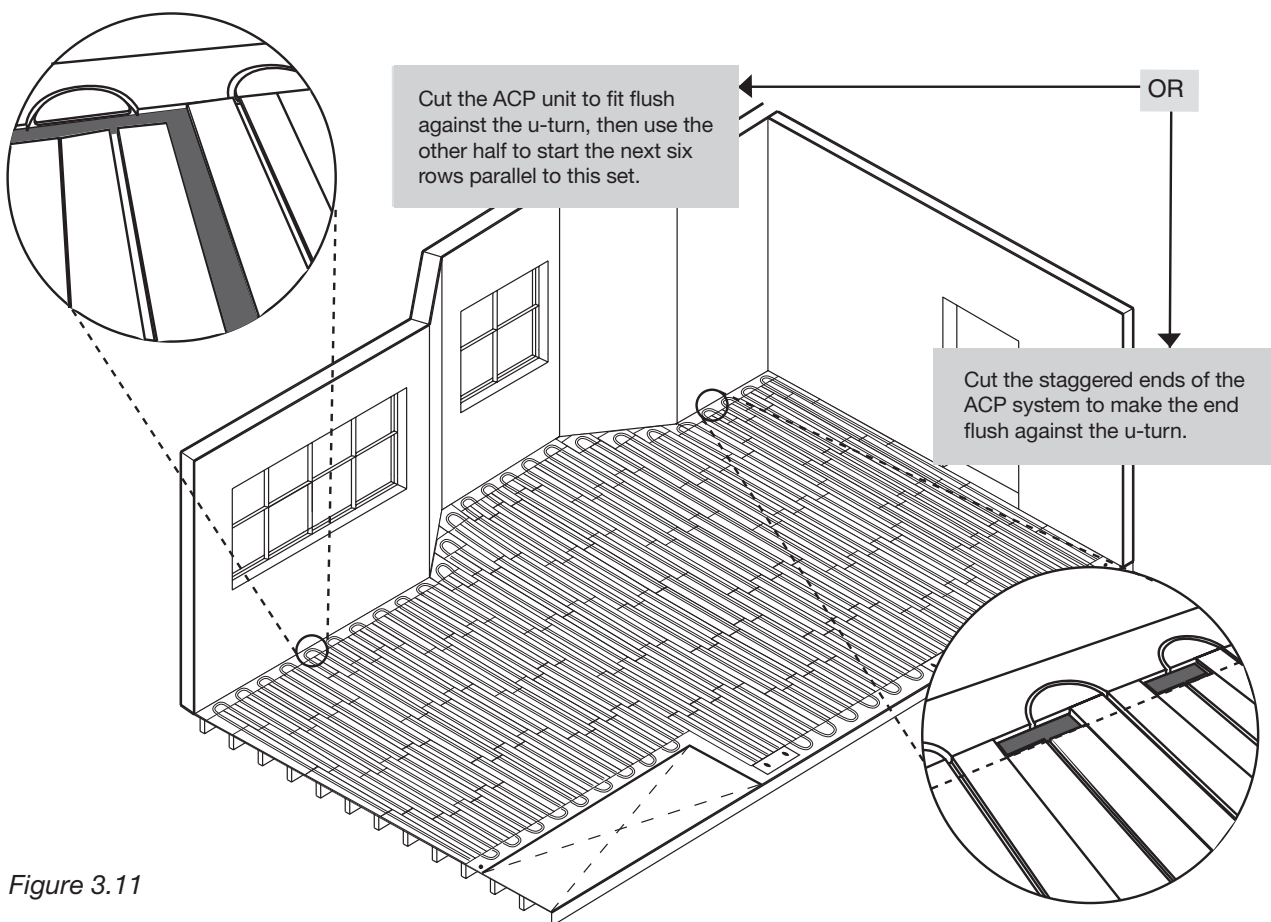
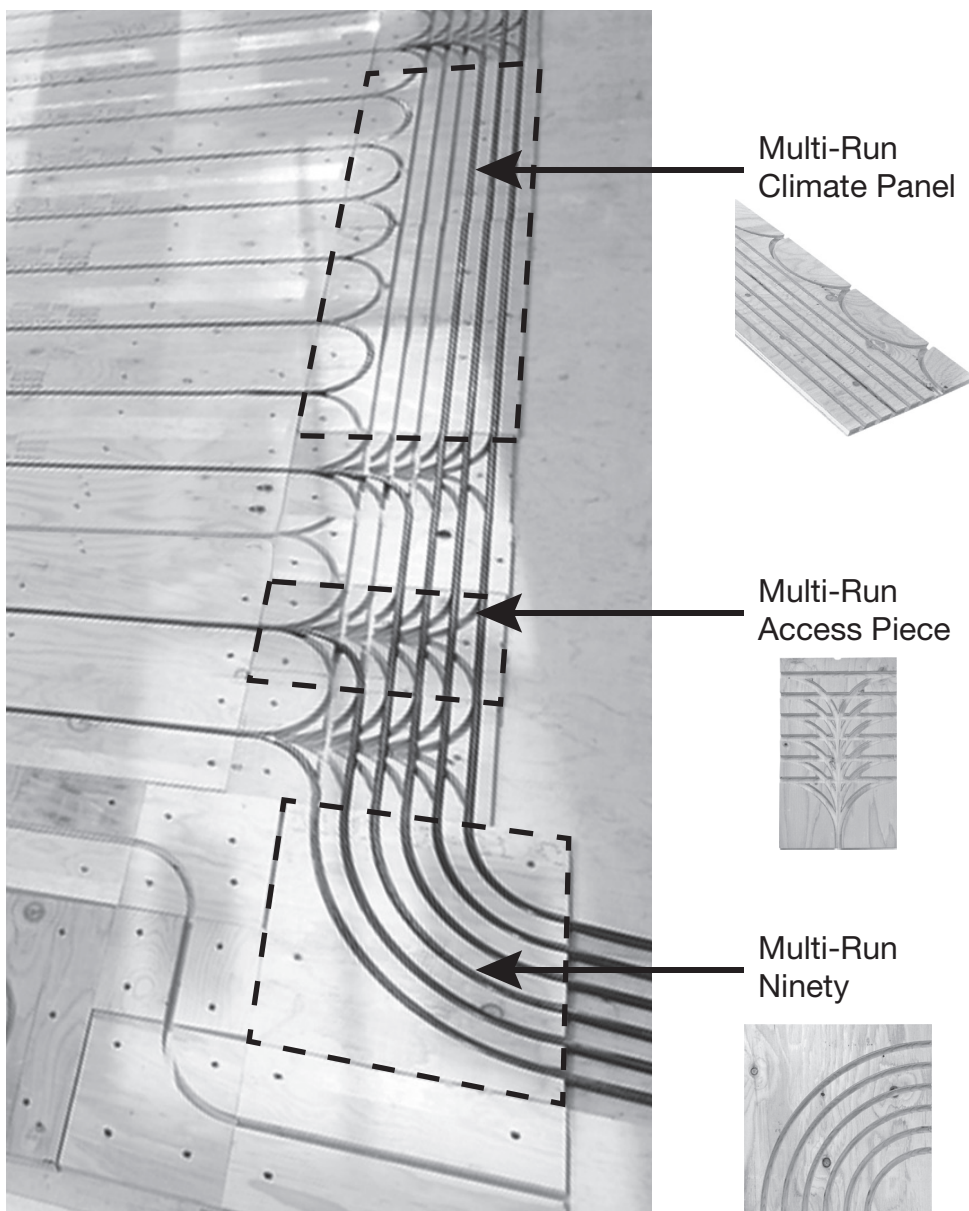


Figure 3.11

Climate Panel Accessories

Climate Panel accessories consist of multi-run panels, multi-run access pieces and multi-run nineties. These accessories are used to transition $\frac{5}{16}$ " VieagPEX Barrier tubing back to the manifold on top of the sub floor.



Part No.	Product Description	Package Quantity
14050	Multi-Run Climate Panel	5
14055	Multi-Run Access Piece	6
14060	Multi-Run Ninety	5

3.4 Tubing installation

After Climate Panels and u-turn strips are installed, vacuum groove out thoroughly just prior to installing tubing.

If trapped in the groove, any debris, screws, nails, etc. will damage the tubing and keep it from lying flush with the top surface. When penetrating the floor, use a plastic elbow sleeve.

1. Figure the leader length of the supply line to the manifold area.
2. Feed leader length through plastic elbow sleeve (be careful not to scratch the tubing in the process).

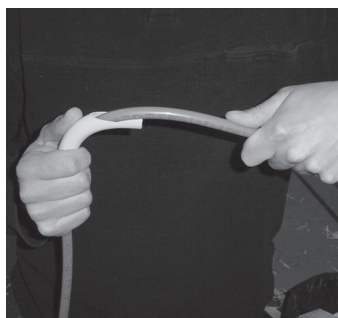
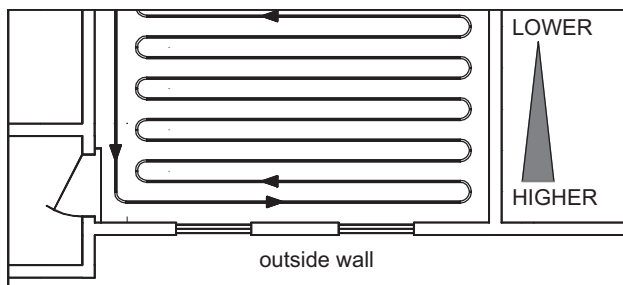
NOTE: Feed the tubing through an unsecured plastic elbow sleeve.

3. Feed the leader length through the floor.
4. Secure the fastener clip to the floor.

Directly before installing tubing into the Climate Panels, run a 1/4" bead of Viega's Groove Tube into the panel grooves.

- Guaranteed not to damage PEX tubing or aluminum, Groove Tube is strongly recommended.
- Do not use caulking or any other type of sealant or adhesive.

Installers: Groove Tube becomes tacky in 8 to 10 minutes. It is recommended that Groove tube is applied only to a section that can be covered in this amount of time.



Directly after the Groove Tube installation (before it cures), walk tubing off a decoiler into the Climate Panel groove.

NOTE: It is imperative to make sure tubing is completely in its tracks before silicone hardens. Tubing may have to be hammered in using a rubber mallet or a pneumatic soft-tipped palm hammer.

Run supply tubing from manifold supply valves into high heat loss areas first (i.e. closest to exterior walls, windows, sliders, etc.), and then into the interior of the room.

This will provide more BTU output where it is needed due to higher water temperatures. Continue the circuits, laying them out in the same direction toward the interior of the room.

4. Piping and Controls

4.1 Mixing equipment and manifolds

Hydronic mixing block includes:

- Connection fittings
- Mixing device with reset control
- 3 speed circulator (low head)
- Air vent
- Pressure temperature sensor
- Mounting bracket
- Outdoor sensor

Enhanced mixing station includes:

- Ball valves
- Circulator pump (low head)
- Diverting valve with temperature high limit
- Mounting brackets
- ECM motor technology, reduces power consumption by up to 50%
- 7 different settings
- 3 boiler connection types

Base mixing station includes:

- Ball valves
- 3 speed circulator pump (high head)
- Diverting valve with temperature high limit
- Mounting brackets
- 3 boiler connection types

1¼" Stainless manifold includes:

- 2 stainless manifold configurations
- Shut-off/balancing/flow meter
- Shut-off/balancing
- 2 - 6½" - Spacing brackets (for compact remote mounting)
- 2 to 12 - Outlets per manifold
- 2 to 12 - Flow meters / balancing valves on supply header for flow adjustment from 0-2 GPM
- 2 to 12 - Shut-off valves on return manifold designed to receive powerheads (part number 15061, 15070; 2 wire powerhead & part number 15064, 15069 4 wire powerhead)
- Built-in purge valves and air bleeders
- 1¼" NPT union connections
- 1" NPT removable end caps

4.2 Single temperature radiant system

To modulate system fluid temperature as the outdoor temperature changes (outdoor reset) Viega has a couple of options:

- The hydronic mixing block may be selected to incorporate mixing, control and outdoor reset in one easy to install package.

- The basic heating control may be used in conjunction with a mixing station to modulate system fluid temperature based on outdoor temperature.

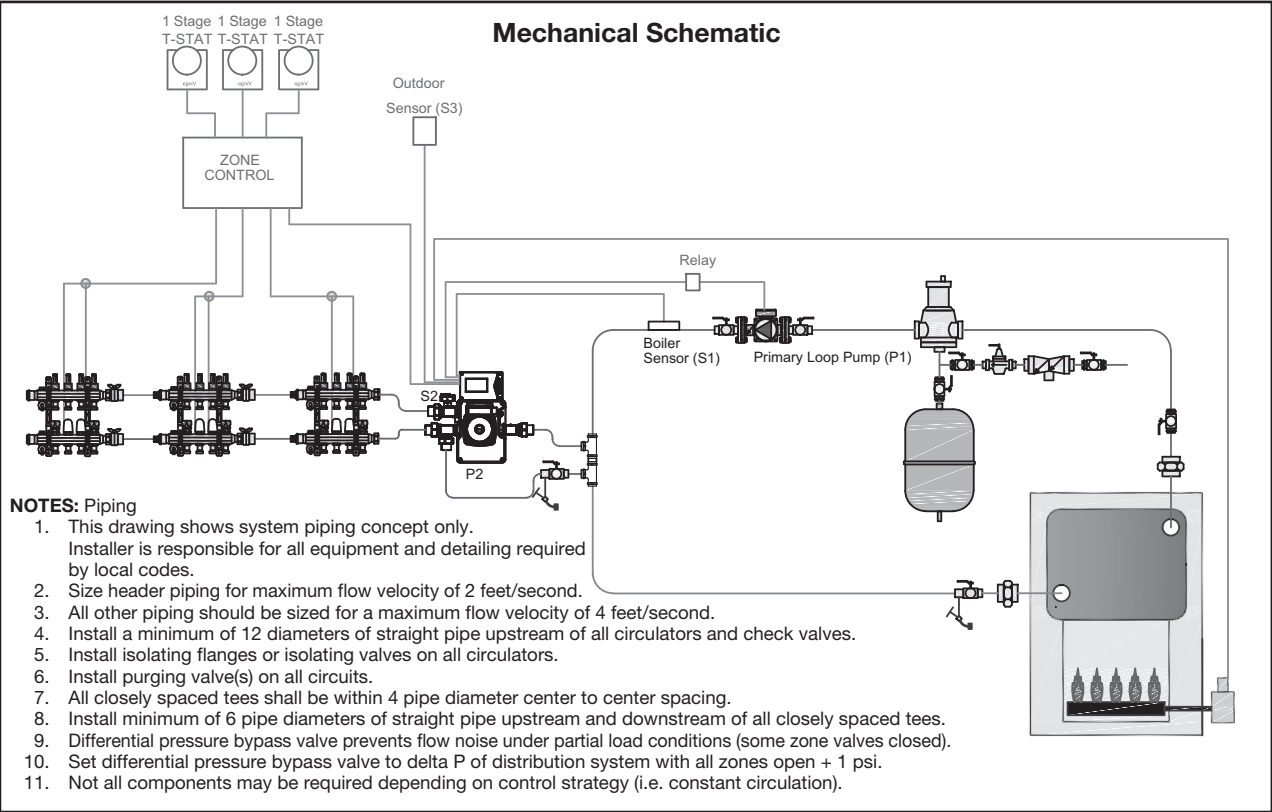
Single or multiple zones can be used by adding thermostats, zone controls, zone valves and or powerheads as necessary.

Material	Quantity	Part Number
Mixing Station	1	12121 - 12123 - 12125
Enhanced Mixing Station	1	12151 - 12152 - 12153
Hydronic Mixing Block	1	56160
Basic Heating Control	1	16015
Indoor Sensor	1	16016
Three Position Actuator for Station	1	18003
1¼" Stainless Manifold, # Outlets*	1	15900-15910 15700-15710

*Based on job requirements

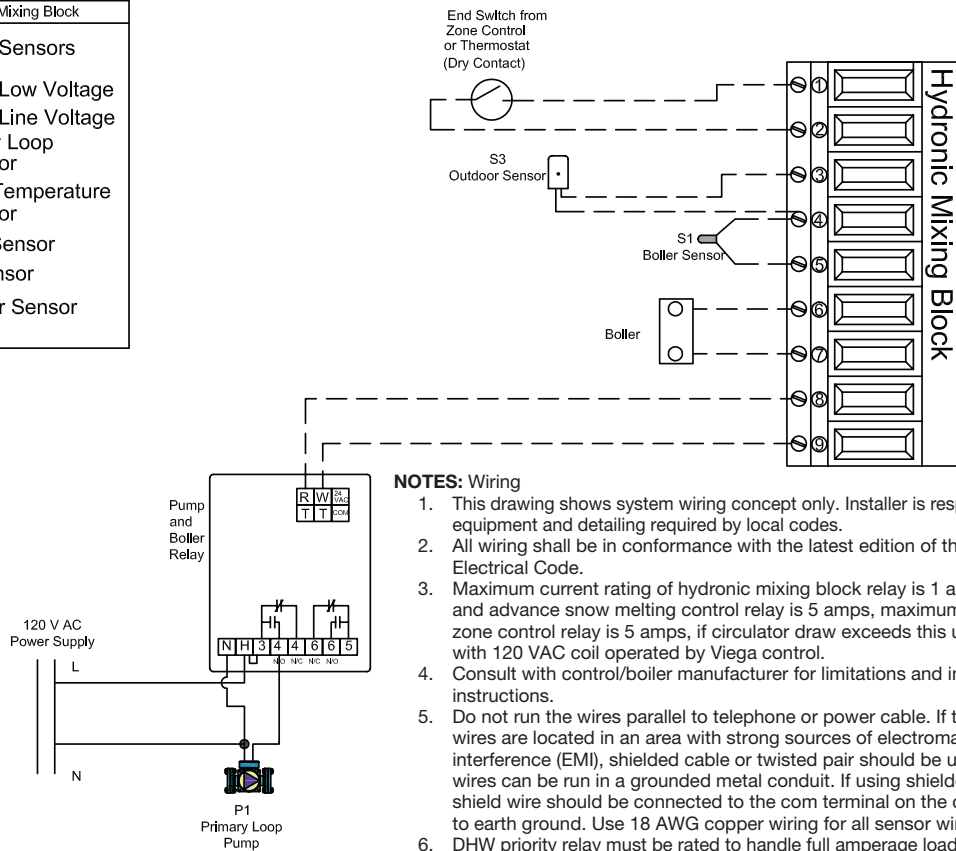
Primary Loop Sizing*		
Copper Pipe Size (inches)	Flow Rate (GPM)	Heat Carrying Capacity (BTU/h)
¾	4	40,000
1	8	80,000
1¼	14	140,000
1½	22	220,000
2	45	450,000

Single Temperature: Hydronic Mixing Block



Electrical Schematic

LEGEND: Hydronic Mixing Block	
-----	Sensors
-----	Low Voltage
-----	Line Voltage
P1 = Primary Loop Circulator	
P2 = Mixed Temperature Circulator	
S1 = Boiler Sensor	
S2 = Mix Sensor	
S3 = Outdoor Sensor	

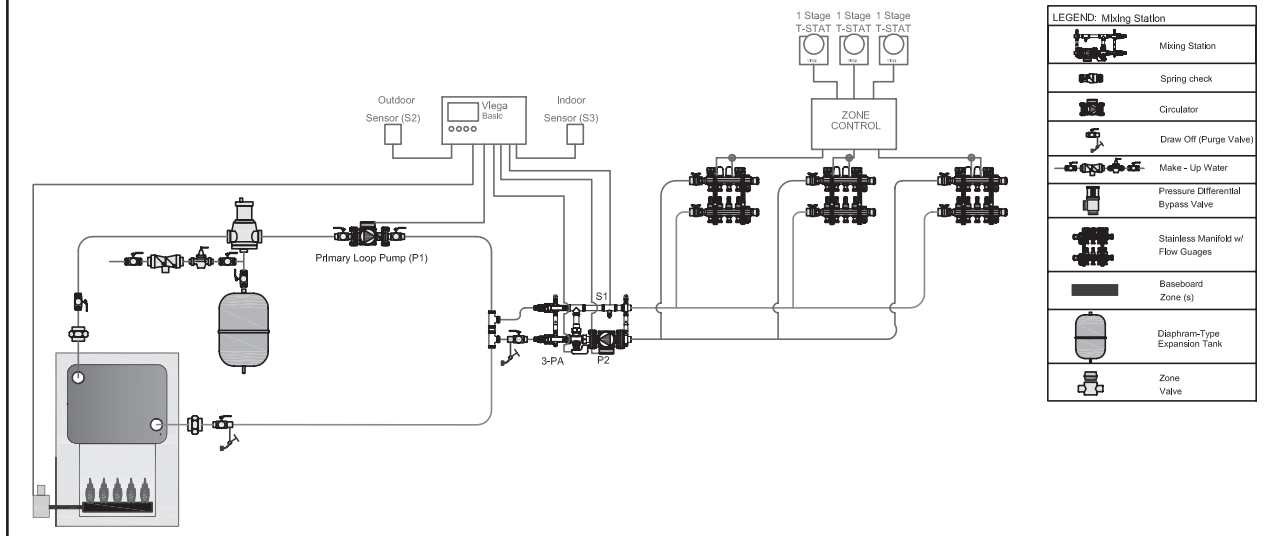


NOTES: Wiring

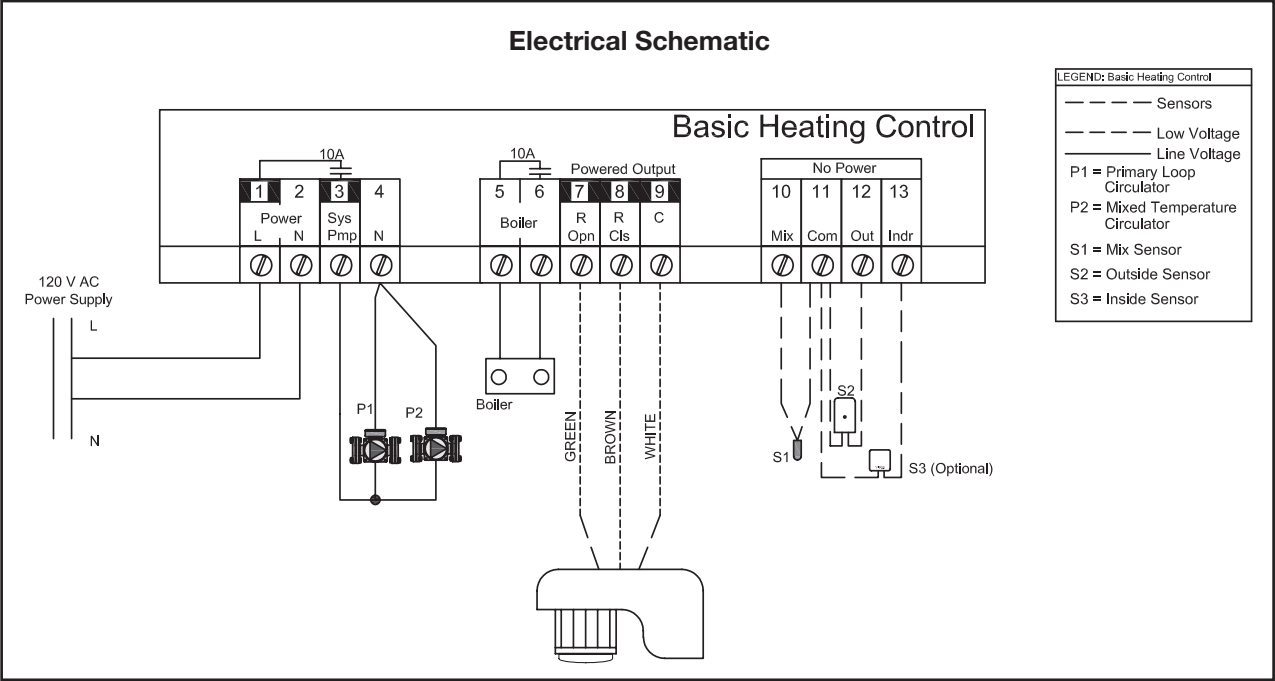
1. This drawing shows system wiring concept only. Installer is responsible for all equipment and detailing required by local codes.
2. All wiring shall be in conformance with the latest edition of the National Electrical Code.
3. Maximum current rating of hydronic mixing block relay is 1 amps, basic and advance snow melting control relay is 5 amps, maximum current rating zone control relay is 5 amps, if circulator draw exceeds this use pilot relay with 120 VAC coil operated by Viega control.
4. Consult with control/boiler manufacturer for limitations and installation instructions.
5. Do not run the wires parallel to telephone or power cable. If the sensor wires are located in an area with strong sources of electromagnetic interference (EMI), shielded cable or twisted pair should be used or the wires can be run in a grounded metal conduit. If using shielded cable, the shield wire should be connected to the com terminal on the control and not to earth ground. Use 18 AWG copper wiring for all sensor wiring.
6. DHW priority relay must be rated to handle full amperage load of zone circulator relay center.
7. Other configurations are possible, but all space heating zone circulators must turn off when DHW mode is on or heat source needs to be sized for multiple loads.

Single Temperature: Basic Heating Control

Mechanical Schematic



LEGEND: Mixing Station	
	Mixing Station
	Spring check
	Circulator
	Draw Off (Purge Valve)
	Make - Up Water
	Pressure Differential Bypass Valve
	Stainless Manifold w/ Flow Guages
	Baseboard Zone (s)
	Diaphragm-Type Expansion Tank
	Zone Valve



4.3 Multiple temperature radiant system

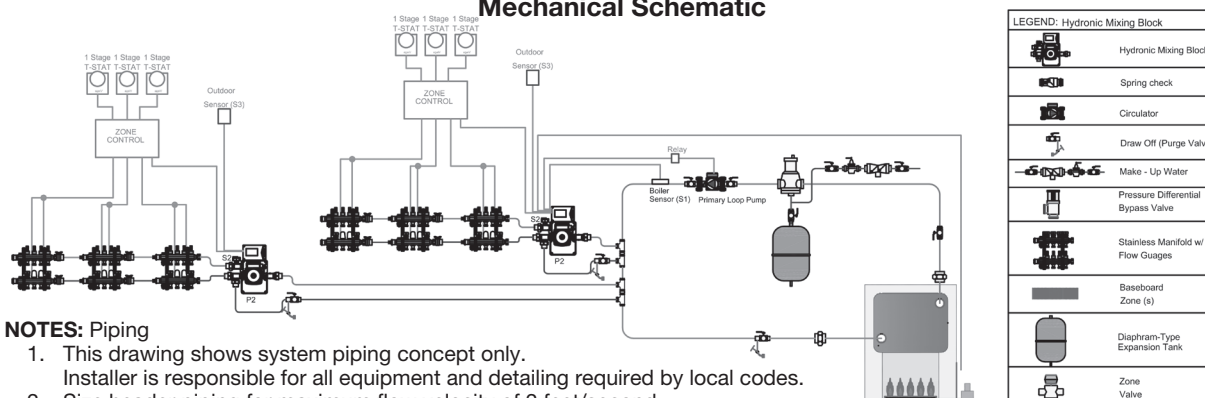
NOTE: If the heat loss and required water temperature varies throughout a building, a multiple water temperature system may be required. To add an additional temperature system, pipe in another hydronic mixing block or mixing station with the necessary controls.

Material	Quantity	Part Number
Mixing Station	2	12121 - 12123 - 12125
Enhanced Mixing Station	2	12151 - 12152 - 12153
Hydronic Mixing Block	2	56160
Basic Heating Control	2	16015
Indoor Sensor	2	16016
Three Position Actuator for Station	2	18003
1¼" Stainless Manifold, # Outlets*	2	15900-15910 15700-15710
Zone Control	2	18060 - 18062
Thermostats	*	18050 - 15116 - 15117 - 15118
Powerheads	*	15061 - 15064 - 15069 - 15070

*Based on job requirements

Multiple Temperature: Hydronic Mixing Block

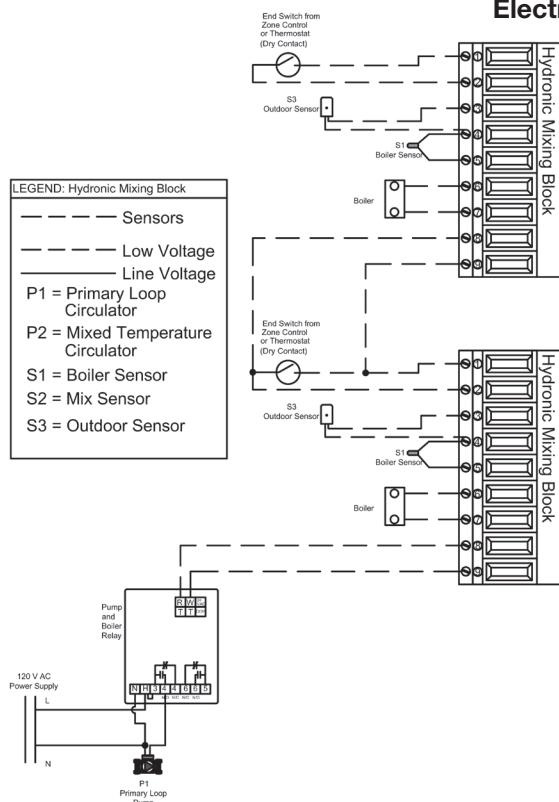
Mechanical Schematic



NOTES: Piping

1. This drawing shows system piping concept only. Installer is responsible for all equipment and detailing required by local codes.
2. Size header piping for maximum flow velocity of 2 feet/second.
3. All other piping should be sized for a maximum flow velocity of 4 feet/second.
4. Install a minimum of 12 diameters of straight pipe upstream of all circulators and check valves.
5. Install isolating flanges or isolating valves on all circulators.
6. Install purging valve(s) on all circuits.
7. All closely spaced tees shall be within 4 pipe diameter center to center spacing.
8. Install minimum of 6 pipe diameters of straight pipe upstream and downstream of all closely spaced tees.
9. Differential pressure bypass valve prevents flow noise under partial load conditions (some zone valves closed).
10. Set differential pressure bypass valve to delta P of distribution system with all zones open + 1 psi.
11. Not all components may be required depending on control strategy (i.e. constant circulation).

Electrical Schematic



NOTES: Wiring

1. This drawing shows system wiring concept only. Installer is responsible for all equipment and detailing required by local codes.
2. All wiring shall be in conformance with the latest edition of the National Electrical Code.
3. Maximum current rating of hydronic mixing block relay is 1 amps, basic and advance snow melting control relay is 5 amps, maximum current rating zone control relay is 5 amps, if circulator draw exceeds this use pilot relay with 120 VAC coil operated by Viega control.
4. Consult with control/boiler manufacturer for limitations and installation instructions.
5. Do not run the wires parallel to telephone or power cable. If the sensor wires are located in an area with strong sources of electromagnetic interference (EMI), shielded cable or twisted pair should be used or the wires can be run in a grounded metal conduit. If using shielded cable, the shield wire should be connected to the com terminal on the control and not to earth ground. Use 18 AWG copper wiring for all sensor wiring.
6. DHW priority relay must be rated to handle full amperage load of zone circulator relay center.
7. Other configurations are possible, but all space heating zone circulators must turn off when DHW mode is on or heat source needs to be sized for multiple loads.

4.4 Zone wiring

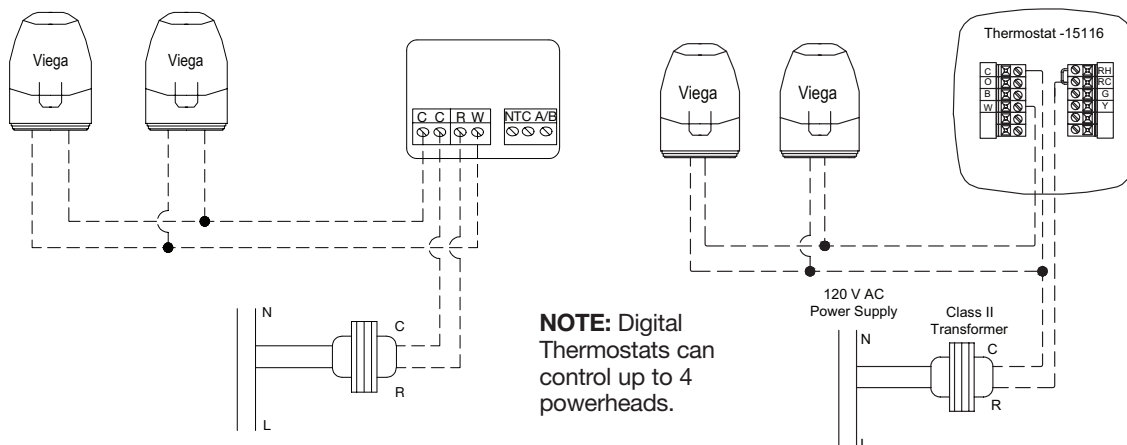
A manifold system allows any one or more of the circuits to be adapted for control by a thermostat. The following are typical zone wiring schematics.

Detailed wiring diagrams are provided with products.

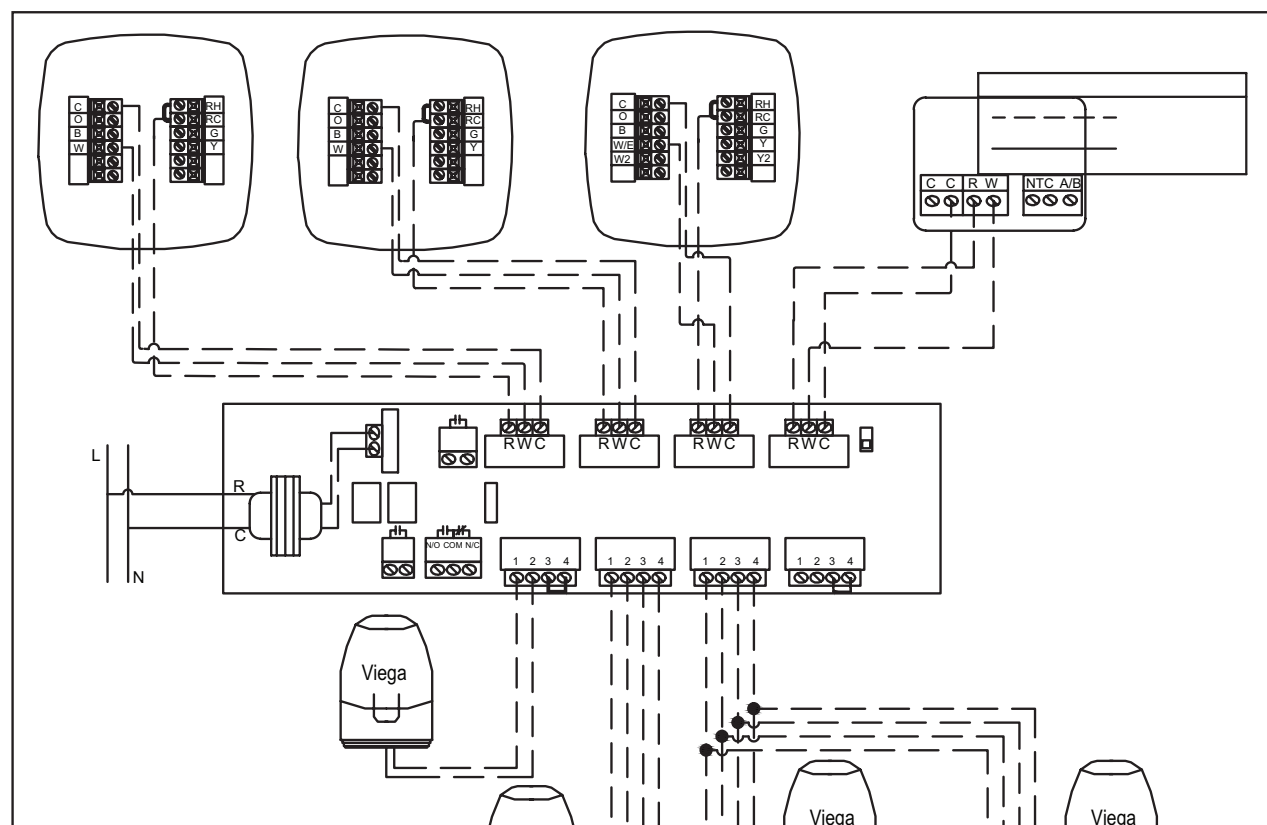
Important Note:

Installation by a licensed electrician is recommended. Installation and use of this equipment should be in accordance with provisions of the U.S. National Electric Code, applicable local code and pertinent industry standards.

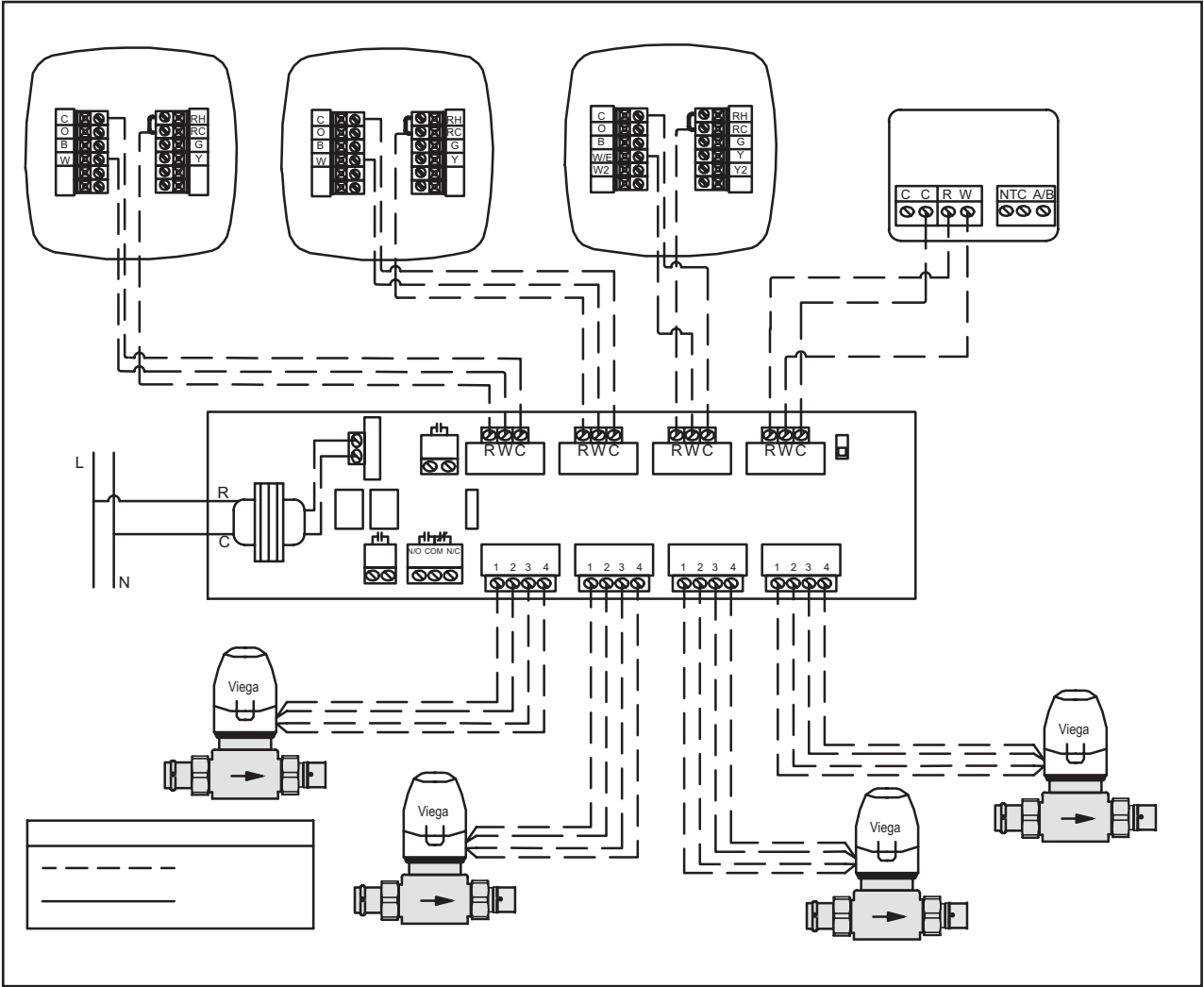
Wiring schematic: One-zone application



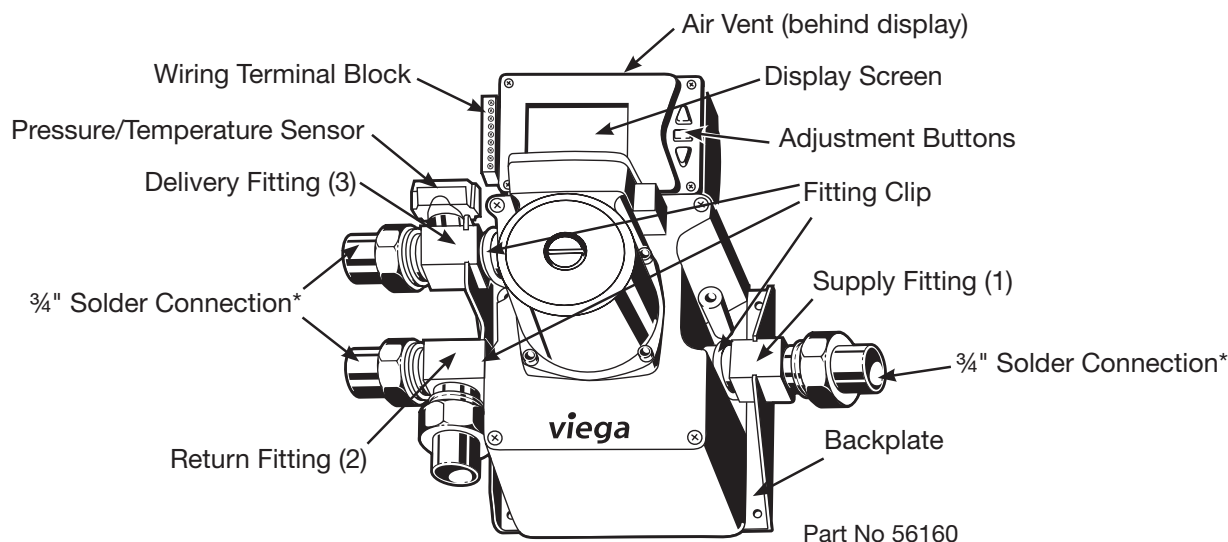
Wiring schematic: Multi-zone application using Viega powerheads



Wiring schematic: Multi-zone application using Viega zone valves



5.1 System start-up for hydronic mixing block

*Pressure testing*


When piping is complete, test the hydronic mixing block. Ensure air vent cap is tight before testing.

Pressurize the system to a maximum of 100 psi for one hour.

Once the system maintains 100 psi for one hour, carefully remove air pressure from the system and fill with fluid. Inspect all piping and fitting joints for leaks.

Filling and purging

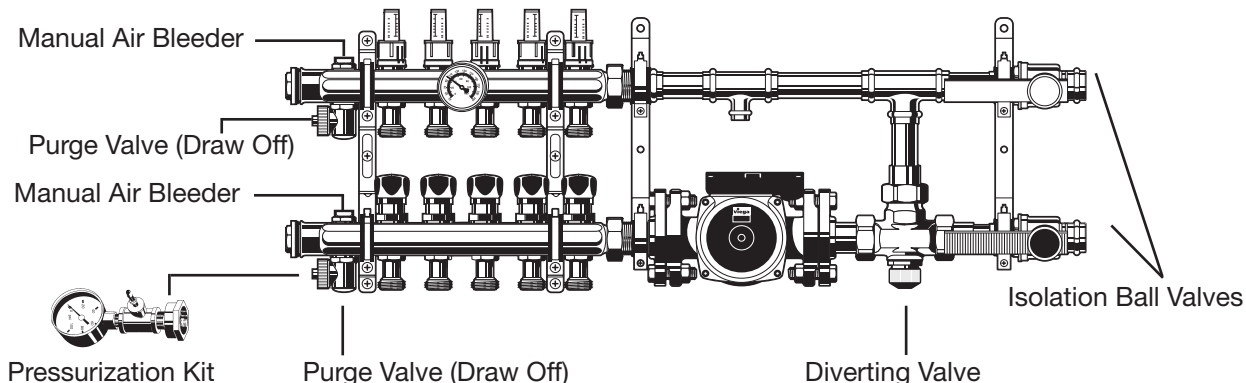
When testing is complete, purge the hydronic mixing block.

1. Shut the power off to the boiler.
2. Purge with only cool water, if the boiler is hot it should be cooled down prior to purging, this is done to protect the floor coverings from surface temperatures above 85°F.
3. Plug in the Hydronic Mixing Block, allow it to run through its initial setup and bring you to the STATUS screen.
4. From the STATUS screen push the middle rectangular button. 
5. DEFAULTS/PURGE
6. Select PURGE

7. Select ACTIVATE

- Selecting ACTIVATE will cause the screen to turn purple, at which time the internal valve will open, once the valve is open the screen will blink purple and start a 30 minute timer to allow for purging
 - If more time is needed, ACTIVATE may be selected as many times necessary to complete system purging
 - If less time is needed purge can be cancelled by selecting CANCEL
8. Allow the Hydronic Mixing Block to be filled with fluid from the supply side piping.
 9. Close the valve on the return piping to the boiler.
 10. Open the purge valve to allow trapped air to be eliminated.
 11. Continue to allow fluid to run into the block and out the purge valve until all air is removed from the system.
 12. Once purging is complete, return all valves to normal operating position.
 13. Open the air vent cap to allow air to escape under normal operation.
 14. Once the Hydronic Mixing Block, boiler and piping has been purged and properly pressurized, restart the boiler.

5.2 System start up for mixing stations



Pressure testing

Before the finish floor is installed the radiant system must be pressure tested. Air or water may be used as the medium. The following procedure is recommended by Viega. Check the local building code for compliance or additional test requirements.

1. Double check all connections to manifold to ensure proper seal.
2. Connect manifold pressurization kit (1) to any purge valve (2).
3. Pressurize the system to 100 psi to detect potential nail or screw penetrations.
4. The system should hold the 100 psi for a minimum of 1 hour.

Filling and purging

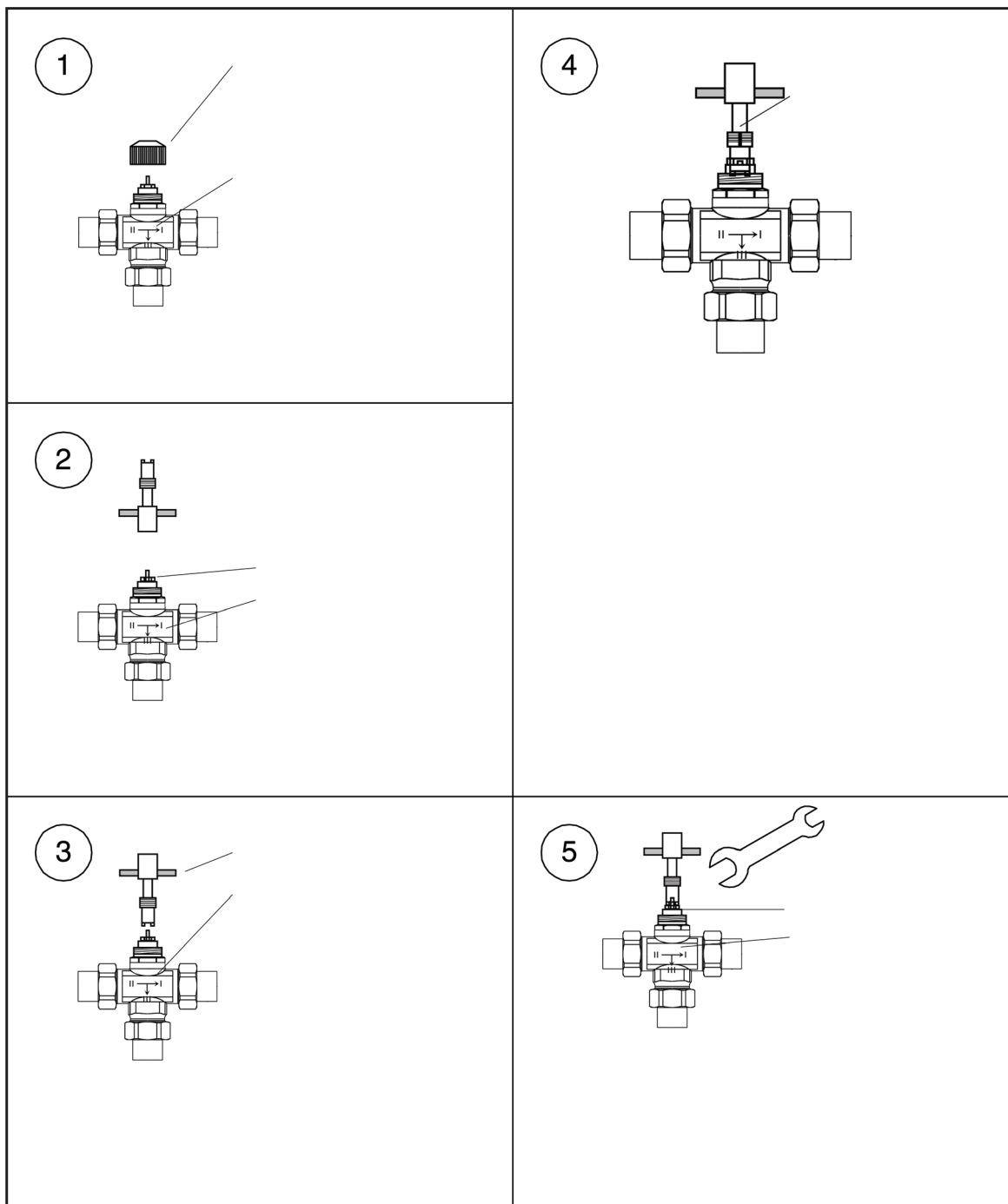
1. Attach drain hose to purge valve hose connection on return header and open valve.
2. Close all but one circuit. Close isolation ball valve on boiler return line. Remove plastic dust cap or temperature controller from 3-way valve, and make sure that high limit kit is fully open.
3. Open boiler fast fill valve to purge circuit. After purging first circuit, close red balancing valve and open next one. Continue with one circuit at a time until all circuits have been purged.
4. Close purge valve and open all balancing and boiler valves. Reset high-limit kit, and reinstall temperature controller or actuator onto 3-way valve.
5. Any remaining air pockets in the system will be eliminated through the automatic air vent after a few hours of constant circulation.

NOTE: If the system must be purged again in the future for any reason, the high limit kit must be re-opened during purging for full flow.

5.3 Adjusting the high-limit kit (mixing station)

Operation

The mixing station is provided with a preinstalled temperature high-limit kit. This kit is installed into the three-way valve to allow a maximum supply water temperature to be set. This kit must be unscrewed when purging the system and should then be set according to the instructions below.

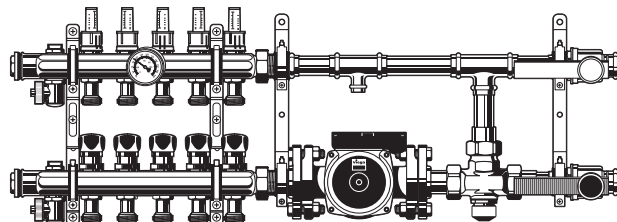


5.4 Initial balancing

Many times it is not possible to design the system using equal circuit lengths, so the system must be balanced in order to ensure adequate flow to each circuit on a manifold.

Procedure:

1. Start with all valves wide open.
2. Turn the flow meter/balancing valve clockwise, decreasing the flow until the design flow is met.



6.1 Choosing a finished floor

There are three common types of finished floors used in residential construction: wood floors, tile/vinyl and carpet.

When picking a finished floor, the lower the R-value, the better radiant heat will work. When using tile, the R-value will be low and therefore will work very well with your radiant system (Appendix A on page 44 lists some common tiles and their R-values). Vinyl flooring is another common choice for kitchens and baths and has a low R-value.

Using carpet over radiant heating requires careful planning. Viega's recommendation for a covering over a radiant system is to not exceed a total of a 2.5 R-value (the carpet pad plus the carpet itself). Remember that the pad and the carpet are insulators and will restrict the heat from getting into the room, so keeping the R-value of the pad and the carpet low is a must (Appendix A on page 44 lists some carpet and pad R-values). It may be necessary to add supplemental heat or install hydronic baseboards in rooms with heavy carpeting (see Viega's combiflex system).

There are many questions regarding hardwood flooring over radiant heating. Armed with knowledge and a few precautions, hardwood floors and radiant heat will work well together. There are two important issues:

1. Floor surface temperatures
2. Moisture

Floor Surface Temperatures

For many builders, a reluctance to install hardwood floors over radiant heat stems from problems associated with incorrect control of the floor surface temperatures.

- Today, modern insulation and building techniques allow a radiant floor to stay cooler.
- The floor surface temperature should not exceed 85°F (refer to 2.4 Calculating the floor surface temperature on page 9).

Also be careful when using multiple or high R-value area rugs over hardwood flooring. Your radiant heating system must be designed with this additional R-value taken into account in order to perform properly. If the system was designed for bare wood flooring, adding area rugs may lead to a situation where heat output is diminished.

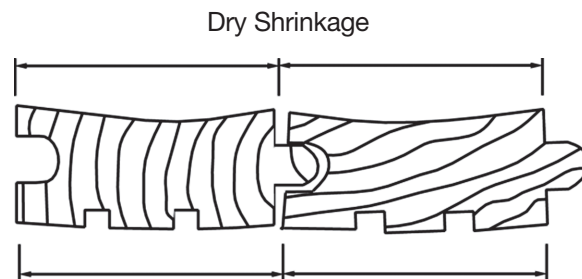
Moisture

Allow the radiant system to run for at least a week before installing the hardwood. This will ensure that the subfloor is dry. Wood flooring should be

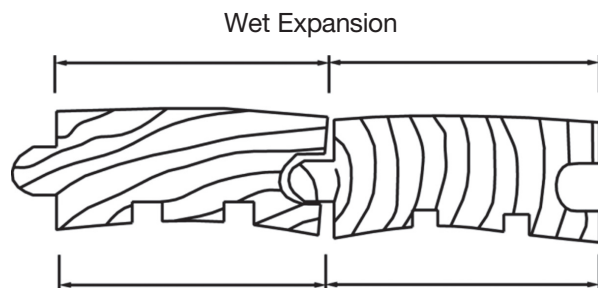
acclimated to the job site before installation. When checking the moisture content of the subfloor and wood flooring with a moisture meter, aim for a reading of 6% to 8%. Moisture will affect the hardwood floor with or without a radiant system.

- Moisture absorption causes wood to swell.
- Moisture loss causes wood to shrink.

If the moisture content of the wood is relatively high near the bottom of the plank, cupping upward will occur exaggerating cracks.



If the moisture content is relatively high near the top surface of the plank, it will crown downward on the edges.



Sources from below:

- Inadequate moisture barrier
- Ground water wicking through the slab
- Unsealed subfloor

Sources from above:

- High relative humidity

Both solid plank flooring and engineered wood floors are acceptable choices over radiant heating.

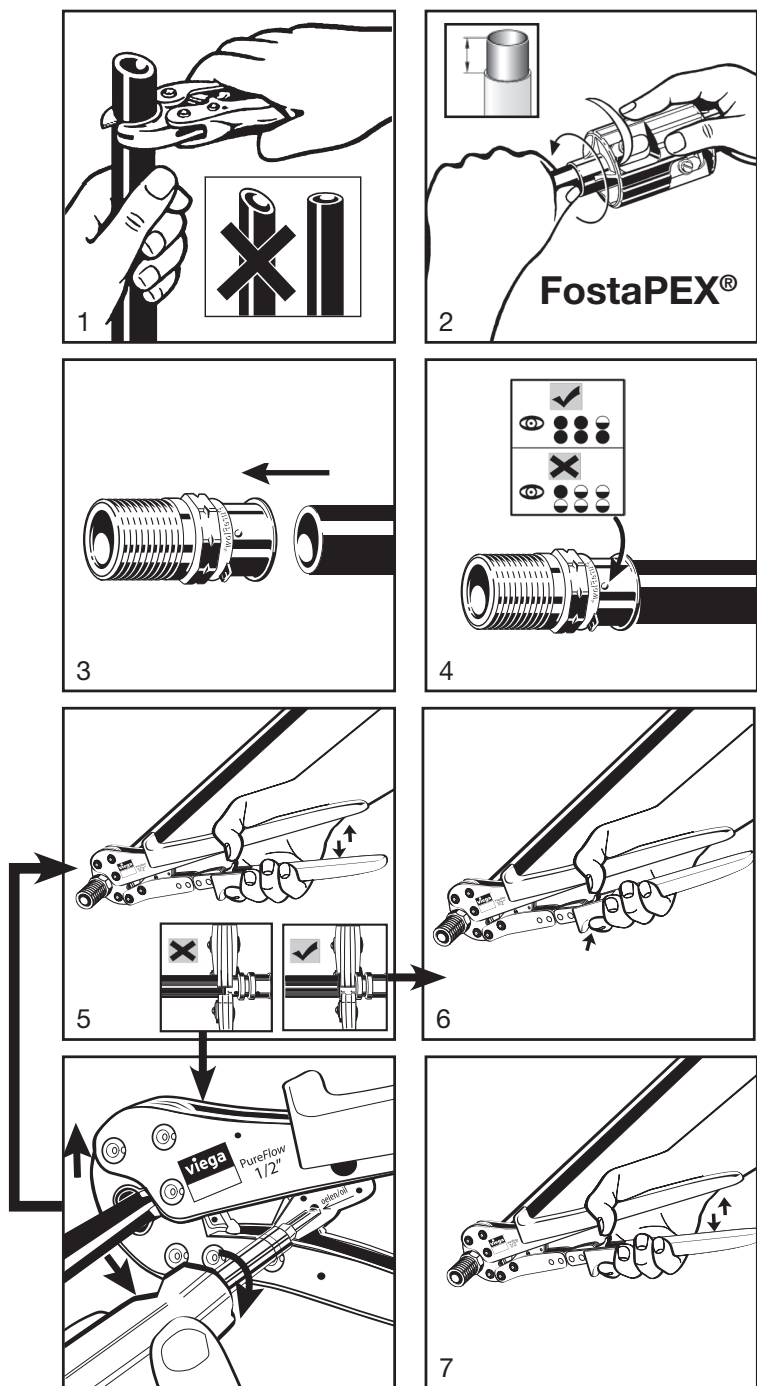
Choosing narrower planks and harder woods minimizes dimensional change in the wood. Engineered wood flooring usually has less expansion and contraction and can be a good choice to minimize gaps between planks.

NOTE: Follow the flooring manufacturer's installation manual or NOFMA's (National Oak Flooring Manufacturers Association) manual.

Appendix A - R-Value Table Floor Coverings

	1/8"	1/4"	3/8"	1/2"	5/8"	3/4"	7/8"	1"
Building Board								
Gypsum or Plaster Board	0.11	0.23	0.32	0.45	0.56	0.68	0.79	0.90
Plywood	0.16	0.31	0.47	0.62	0.77	0.93	1.09	1.24
Particleboard, low density	0.18	0.35	0.53	0.71	0.88	1.06	1.23	1.41
Particleboard, medium density	0.13	0.27	0.40	0.53	0.66	0.80	0.93	1.06
Particleboard, high density	0.11	0.21	0.32	0.43	0.53	0.64	0.74	0.85
Waferboard	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	0.99	1.19	1.39	1.59
Wood subfloor	0.16	0.31	0.47	0.62	0.78	0.93	1.09	1.24
Cement board	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.24
Tile								
Ceramic Tile	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.13
Marble	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.05
Granite	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.08
Slate	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.10
Linoleum or Vinyl	0.05	0.10	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.30	0.35	0.40
Rubber, hard	0.12	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.84	0.96
Cork Tile	0.28	0.56	0.84	1.12	1.40	1.68	1.96	2.24
Carpet Pad								
Waffled Sponge Rubber	0.20	0.41	0.61	0.81	1.01	1.22	1.42	1.62
Synthetic Jute	0.43	0.86	1.28	1.71	2.14	2.57	2.99	3.42
Bonded Urethane, 4 lb Density	0.52	1.05	1.57	2.09	2.61	3.14	3.66	4.18
Bonded Urethane, 8 lb Density	0.55	1.10	1.65	2.20	2.75	3.30	3.85	4.40
Prime Urethane, 2.2 lb Density	0.54	1.08	1.61	2.15	2.69	3.23	3.76	4.30
Carpet								
Acrylic Level Loop	0.52	1.04	1.56	2.08	2.60	3.12	3.64	4.16
Acrylic Level Loop w/Foam Back	0.51	1.02	1.53	2.04	2.55	3.06	3.57	4.08
Acrylic Plush	0.43	0.86	1.29	1.72	2.15	2.58	3.01	3.44
Polyester Plush	0.48	0.96	1.44	1.92	2.40	2.88	3.36	3.84
Nylon Level Loop	0.68	1.36	2.04	2.72	3.40	4.08	4.76	5.44
Nylon Plush	0.26	0.52	0.78	1.04	1.30	1.56	1.82	2.08
Nylon Shag	0.27	0.54	0.81	1.08	1.35	1.62	1.89	2.16
Nylon Saxony	0.44	0.88	1.32	1.76	2.20	2.64	3.08	3.52
Wool Plush	0.55	1.10	1.65	2.20	2.75	3.30	3.85	4.40
Hardwood								
Ash	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.20
Beech	0.12	0.24	0.36	0.48	0.60	0.72	0.84	0.96
Cherry	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.20
Elm	0.14	0.28	0.42	0.56	0.70	0.84	0.98	1.12
Maple	0.13	0.26	0.39	0.52	0.65	0.78	0.91	1.04
Oak	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.20
Cedar	0.23	0.46	0.69	0.92	1.15	1.38	1.61	1.84
Fir	0.15	0.30	0.45	0.60	0.75	0.90	1.05	1.20
Hemlock	0.18	0.36	0.54	0.72	0.90	1.08	1.26	1.44
Pine	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60
Redwood	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60
Spruce	0.20	0.40	0.60	0.80	1.00	1.20	1.40	1.60
Engineered Flooring								
Laminated Parquet Flooring	0.11	0.23	0.34	0.45	0.57	0.68	0.79	0.91

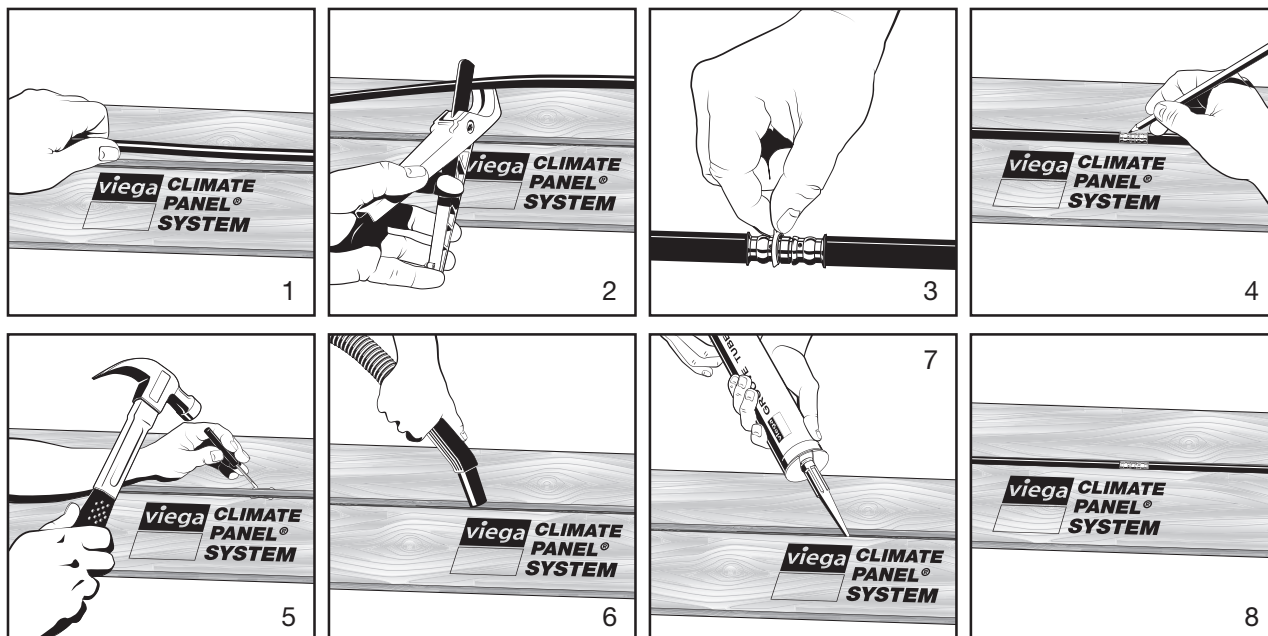
Follow these steps when you make a fitting connection with ViegaPEX Barrier or FostaPEX tubing.



1. Square off tubing to proper length. Uneven, jagged or irregular cuts will produce unsatisfactory connections.
2. If using FostaPEX tubing, insert into prep tool, push and turn until no resistance is felt. If using ViegaPEX Barrier tubing, continue to step 3.
3. Insert PEX Press fitting with attached sleeve into tubing and engage fully.
4. Ensure full tubing insertion at view holes in attached press sleeve. Full insertion means tubing must be completely visible in at least two view holes and partially visible in the one.
5. Position press tool perpendicular over Press sleeve resting it against the tool locator ring.
Note: The tool locator ring must be in the factory installed position while making a press to ensure a consistent leakproof connection. It may be necessary to rotate the tool locator ring to avoid interference between the ring and tool.
6. Close handles, using trigger to reduce grip span if desired.
7. Extend handle and continue ratcheting until automatic tool release occurs at proper compression force.

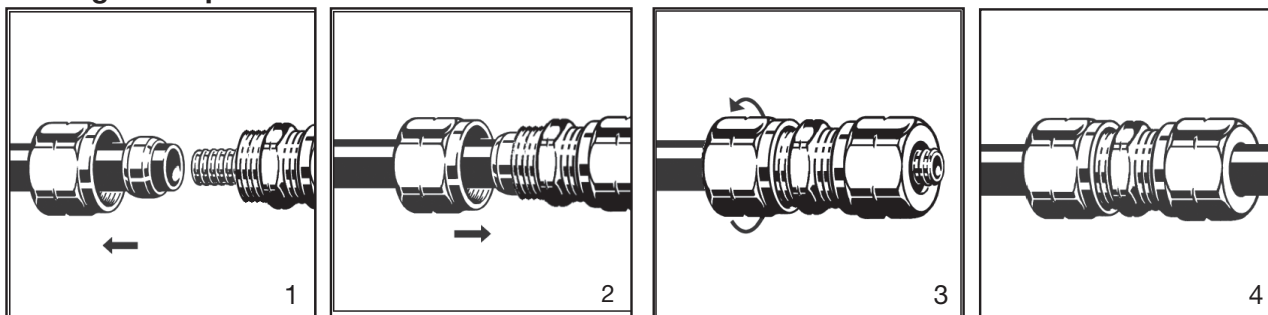
Warning: The connection is not leakproof when the tool has been opened by emergency release. The tool locator ring must be present to ensure a proper PEX Press connection.

*Zero Lead identifies Viega® products meeting the lead free requirements of NSF 61-G through testing under NSF/ANSI 372 (0.25% or less maximum weighted average lead content).



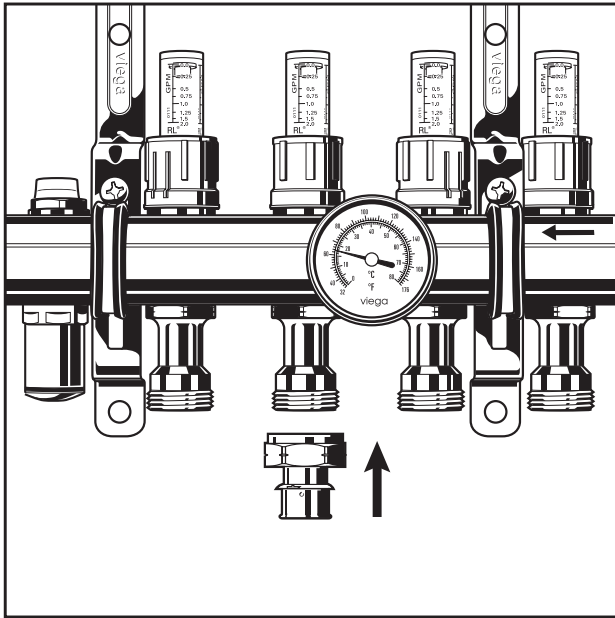
1. Pull the damaged section of ViegaPEX Barrier tubing out of the groove in the Climate Panel. Remove the old Groove Tube adhesive from the tubing and the groove in the Climate Panel.
2. Cut out the damaged section of tubing.
3. Install the $\frac{5}{16}$ " Press repair coupling per Viega's PEX Press product instructions. If multiple areas are damaged or punctured it may be necessary to remove a larger section of tubing and replace it with new tubing and two couplings. Remove the tool locator rings.
- Note:** If using a compression coupling for the repair(s), see the section below on making a compression connection.
4. Place the repair coupling(s) against the Climate Panel. Trace the profile of the repair coupling onto the Climate Panel.
5. Using a wood chisel, follow the traced line and remove enough wood from the Climate Panel so that the fitting will fit comfortably into the panel.
6. Vacuum up any dried Groove Tube or wood debris in the area of the repair. Be sure to remove any splinters or aluminum burrs left behind that might damage the tubing.
7. Run a new bead of Groove Tube down the tubing channel and into and out of the repair fitting area in the Climate Panel.
8. Push the tubing and fitting(s) permanently into place.
- Note:** It is important to be sure the fitting is below the surface of the Climate Panel when complete.

Making a compression connection

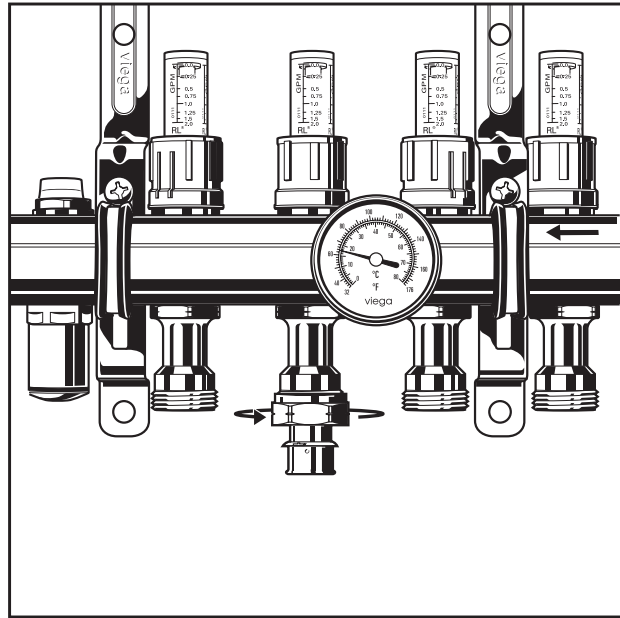


1. Square off tubing to proper length. Slide compression nut up tubing and slip brass ferrule over tubing.
2. Slide tubing over onto coupling barbs, pushing it on fully until tubing is flush with shoulder of fitting. Slide ferrule up to shoulder of fitting.
3. Tighten compression nut to secure tubing. Re-tighten compression nut after 30 minutes.
4. Repeat the same procedure for the other side of the compression coupling.
5. Follow steps 4-8 above.

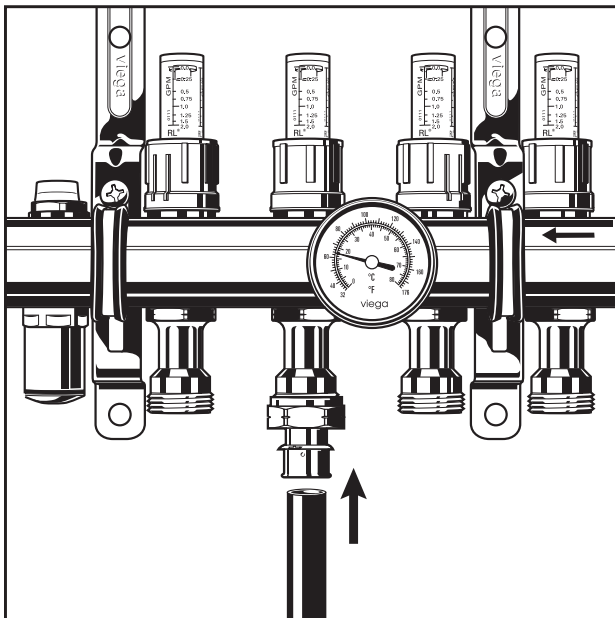
SVC Press Adapter $\frac{5}{16}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ "



1. Insert SVC adapter into seat (manifold or other fitting).

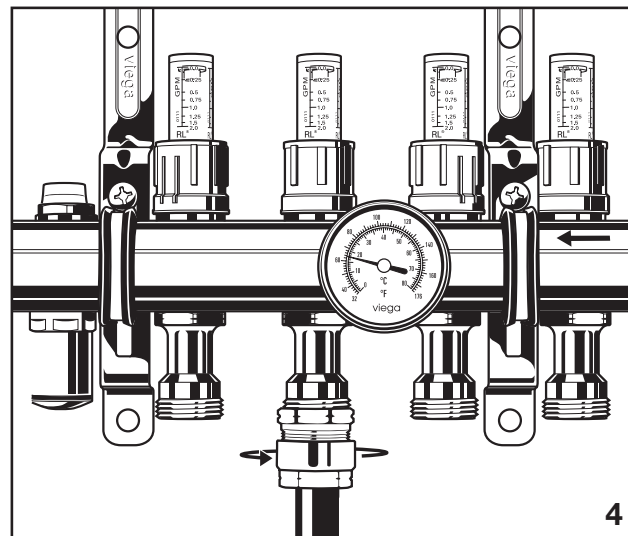
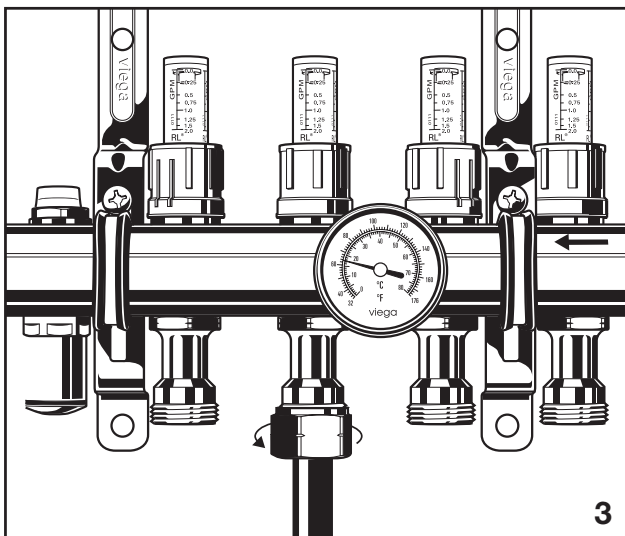
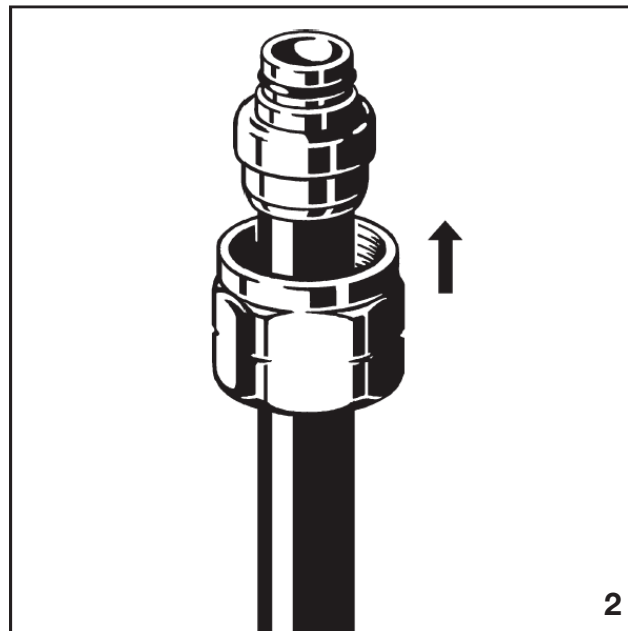
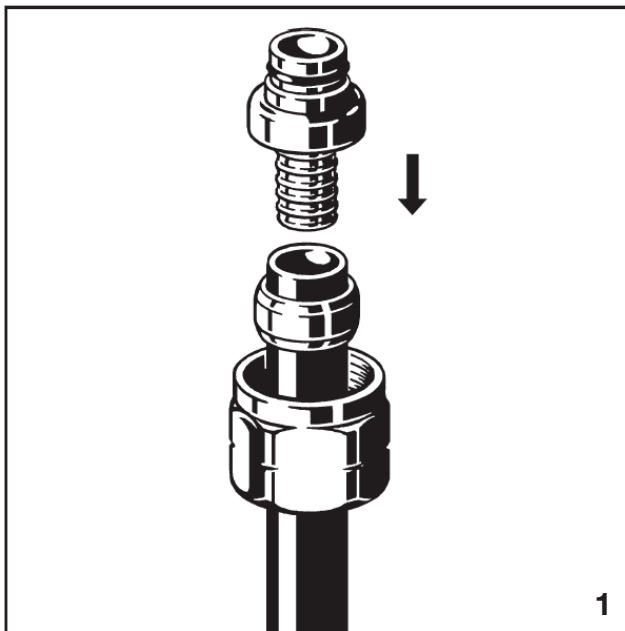


2. Tighten nut onto seat to secure press adapter.



3. Ensure full tubing insertion at view holes and make press connection.

SVC Compression Adapter $\frac{5}{16}$ " - $\frac{3}{4}$ "



1. Square off tubing to proper length. Slide compression nut up tubing and slip brass ferrule over tubing.
2. Slide tubing over end of SVC adapter, pushing it on fully until tubing is flush with shoulder of fitting.
3. Insert SVC adapter into seat (manifold or other fitting) and tighten compression nut with wrench.
Re-tighten compression nut slightly after 30 mins.
4. For $\frac{3}{4}$ " connections, connect adapter to manifold before making connection.

• Installation (power tools) •

1. Radial arm chop saw (12-inch recommended) optional sliding arm recommended also (less than 12-inch won't chop through the 7-inch ACP)
2. Skill saw or portable table saw - for ripping down panels
3. Staple gun with hose and compressor (7/16"-1/2" crown by 1-1/4" or 1-1/2") staples
4. Alternative to the staple gun is a stand-up screw gun with self-feeding 1-1/4" to 1-3/4" screws (depending upon the application)
5. Battery-operated screw gun - for clips, touchups, hanging manifolds and blocks to hold tubing down at floor penetration
6. Drill with bit kit - hole saw kit
7. Saw - used for opening base of wall or cutting through plates to run multi-tubing lines through

• Installation (hand tools) •

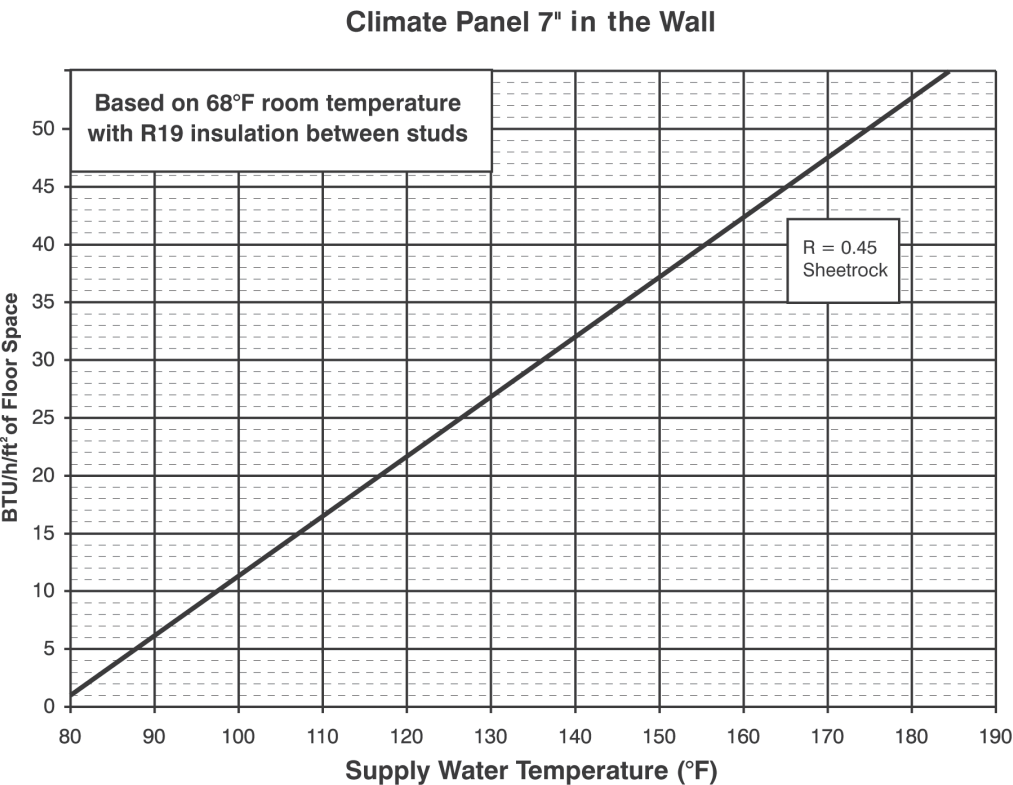
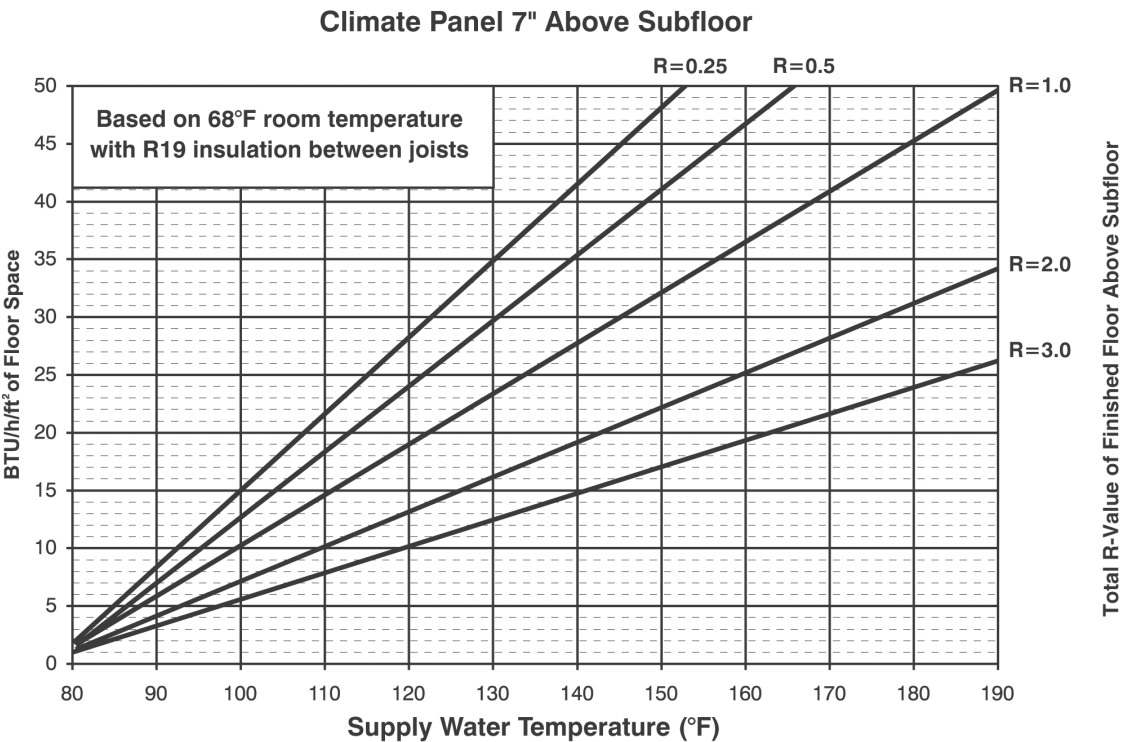
1. Tape measure (recommended one per person)
2. Chalk line
3. Utility knives - cutting aluminum sheets and nipping corners
4. Hammer - hammering down staples that were not fully embedded, miscellaneous uses
5. Rubber mallet
6. Caulking gun
7. Tubing cutter
8. Chisel - to clean up floor penetration holes to create a ramp-like drop
9. Adjustable wrench

• Pre/post installation •

1. Shop-vac - for cleaning out grooves before silicone and tubing are installed
2. Broom - pre-installation cleanup of areas
3. Ice scraper - used to scrape up globs of plaster or other material that would obstruct panels to lay flat

• Miscellaneous •

1. Saw horses - to make table for chop saw
2. Portable lights
3. Extension cords
4. Calculator (recommended)
5. Sharpie - marker allows for more visible markings on dusty floors or concrete
6. Knee pads - recommended wearing when installing tubing into tracks
7. Decoiler



Climate Panel material worksheet

Use the first worksheet to select the material for the installation of the Climate Panel system. Then, select the appropriate worksheet below to create a piping and control material list. These charts are intended for conceptual purposes; there may be variations in each job.

Material	Net Heated Area (ft.)	Multiplier	Estimated Amount
7" Panels		0.4	
U-Turns		0.04	
Tubing (7" Spacing)		1.9	
Groove Tube		0.02	
Screws		5.4	
Staples		5.4	
Multi-run Panel		0.014	
Multi-run Access Panel		0.017	
Multi-run Ninety Panel		0.014	

Piping and controls material worksheet

One-room application material worksheet:

Material List	
Products	Quantity
Hydronic Mixing Block	
Enhanced Mixing Station	
Mixing Station	
Actuator	
1¼" Stainless Manifold, # Outlets	
Basic Heating Control	
Indoor Sensor	
ViegaPEX Barrier Tubing	
Zone Control	
Thermostat	
Powerhead	
FostaPEX Tubing	
PEX Press Adapters	
Compression PEX Adapters	

Multiple-room application material worksheet:

Material List	
Products	Quantity
Hydronic Mixing Block	
Enhanced Mixing Station	
Mixing Station	
Basic Heating Control	
Actuator	
1¼" Stainless Manifold, # Outlets	
Zone Control	
Thermostat	
Powerhead	
ViegaPEX Barrier Tubing	
FostaPEX Tubing	
PEX Press Adapters	
Compression PEX Adapters	
Zone Valve	

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The Viega logo consists of the word "viega" in a white, lowercase, sans-serif font, centered within a solid black rectangular box.

IM-PR 1218 Climate Panel