

*demista*TM

Underfloor heating cable mats



Cable Mat sizes that are available

DMUFM150/0.5 – 0.5m² 75W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/1 - 1.0m² 150W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/1.5 – 1.5m² 225W cable Mat
DMUFM150/2 - 2.0m² 300W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/2.5 – 2.5m² 375W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/3 - 3.0m² 450W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/3.5 – 3.5m² 525W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/4 - 4.0m² 600W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/4.5 -4.5m² 675W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/5 – 5.0m² 750W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/6 - 6.0m² 900W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/7 – 7.0m² 1050W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/8 – 8.0m² 1200W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/9 - 9.0m² 1350W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/10 – 10.0m² 1500W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/11 – 11.0m² 1650W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/12 – 12.0m² 1800W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/14 – 14.0m² 2100W Cable Mat
DMUFM150/16 – 16.0m² 2400W Cable Mat

- **Demista** electric underfloor heating mats are made of a heating cable attached to a fibreglass mesh. Which is easily rolled out onto the floor for a quick and easy installation, the mats are complete with double sided tape on the underside which makes it easy to adhere to any clean surface.
- Demista Underfloor Heating Mats have a twin conductor cable, with a single 3m “cold tail” connection.
- **Approved to EN60335-2-96 as required by the 17th Edition Wiring Regulations (BS7671:2008)**

outputs - 150W/m²

Quick installation - Simply roll out the electric underfloor heating mat & fix to the floor.

Suitable for tile, stone, slate and marble floor finishes.

Continuous metallic earth screen to ensure electrical safety.

Low build height - Minimal floor height build up.

Suitable for use in wet areas.

EMC Safe

- **Technical Detail**
- Max Power Loading - 150W/m²
Diameter - 3.0mm - 4.0mm
230V supply
Twin conductor heating cable with single 3m “cold tail” connection lead

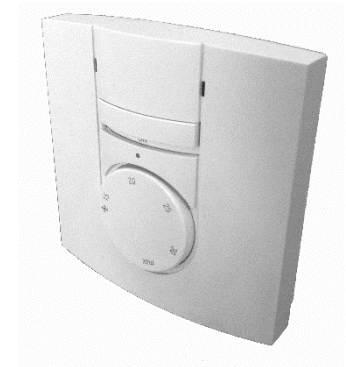
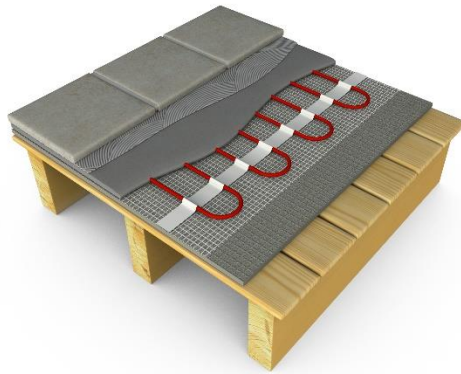
Controls & Accessories

DMAU131 – Analogue Thermostat including floor probe.

DMAU232 – Programmable digital thermostat including floor probe.

DMTS16W – Fully programmable white touch screen thermostat including probe.

DMTB – Cement coated insulation board developed for the thermal insulation of tiled floors. They are made from extruded polystyrene core which is covered on both sides by a glass fibre mesh reinforced polymer cement coating, giving the boards an exceptional compressive strength and moisture resistance.



Do's and don'ts for installing electric underfloor heating:

Installing electric underfloor heating is easy if you follow our top 10 tips.

Do's

What you should do when installing electric underfloor heating?

1. Select the correct system for the application and your final floor covering

Finding the right system for your project is the first priority. Different floor coverings are suited to different outputs and products. Laminate or engineered wood floors require a specific system and must be installed with a foam insulation to ensure the heat spreads evenly. Our technical team can assist with specifying an entire underfloor heating system including fitting accessories and a thermostat.

2. Use a flexible levelling compound

A levelling compound will help spread heat evenly and create a safe, reliable base for the final floor covering to be fitted onto. The levelling compound should be poured once the system is in place and has been tested with a multi-meter.

3. Cover heating mats and cables with a flexible tile adhesive

The adhesive should be flexible to allow for any movement when the system heats and cools. Flexible tile adhesive should cover the entire system including the cold-tail connection.

4. Fix mats and cables using tape and a hot glue gun.

Some mats are already sticky, our mats have double sided tape on them making fitting very easy. If further fixing is desired use a hot glue gun to secure the mat and use masking tape for loose cables, pinching it around the cable.

5. Make sure all tradesmen know underfloor heating has been fitted to avoid accidental damage.

When you handover the project make sure the tiler or team fitting the final floor covering, knows that there is underfloor heating fitted. This will help to avoid any accidental damage during tiling. Underfloor heating is very easy to repair if a grout tool or tile cutter accidentally damages it.

Don'ts

What you shouldn't do when installing electric underfloor heating?

1. Don't tape the end joint or coldtail connection

On installations where duct tape or similar materials are used to stick down the end joint or cold tail of a heating cable or mat. Using this type of tape will create an air pocket around the cable and prevent heat to escape causing the connection to eventually fail.

2. Never cross the cables

The space between cables provides the output of a system, so cables must never be crossed. This will cause a very high heat output to be produced in a confined space damaging both the outer and inner parts of the cable.

3. Never cut the cables - they cannot be shortened!

Do not cut through cables. Cables cannot be shortened or cut to remove excess cable, this will cause the system to fail. Our cables are made with a resistance value per linear metre so if a cable is shortened the resistance increases, in turn increasing the output causing damage. If the cable is damaged during install, a repair kit is available to repair the damage.

4. Don't spot dab tile adhesive for a faster install

Do not use spots of tile adhesive to save time and quickly install a system. This can create air pockets underneath the tiles. The cables are designed to be covered by a flexible tile adhesive or levelling compound, so if they are in the open air they cannot release heat efficiently. Spot dabbing can lead to the cables overheating. Installations of this type will cause a patchy heat output and inconsistent heat.

5. Never leave cables exposed above the final floor covering

Do not leave the cables in the open air or above the final floor covering. All of the heating element and connections in our systems must be fully encapsulated within flexible levelling compound, screed or tile adhesive. The connections for this system should be placed under the final floor covering and covered with aluminium tape to allow heat to transfer. The system you choose must be under the final floor covering to prevent the risk of overheating and mechanical damage once installation is completed.