

WARNING!

- Make sure that there are no non-suitable object on top of the heater or in the sauna room before starting the sauna heater.
- Do not touch the top of the heater. This will cause severe burns.
- Incorrect ventilation or an incorrectly located sauna heater can, under certain circumstances, cause excessive drying of the wood in the sauna and create a fire hazard.
- Cover sauna floors with a non-slip material.
- Never hose down the sauna.
- There must always be at least 50 mm insulation directly behind the wood panelling in the sauna (no other material may be used, such as particle board, plaster, etc).
- Sauna doors must always open outwards. All that should be needed to open the sauna door is just a little light pressure.
- Do not use the sauna for any purpose other than sauna bathing.
- Do not install more than one sauna heater in a sauna room, unless you follow exactly the special instructions for twin-heater installations.
- Sauna fragrances, etc. may ignite if poured undiluted into the stone compartment.
- Never leave young children unattended in the sauna.
- Sauna bathing is not always suitable for persons in poor health. Consult your doctor for advice.
- Store this information in a safe place.

INSTALLATION

Fig. 1.

Tylö Compact sauna heater with integral control panel.

Installing the sauna heater.

The sauna heater should be placed on the same wall as the door, see figure 6. In an exceptional circumstance, the heater may be placed on a side wall, but as close as possible to the wall with the door. Fit the heater 170 mm above the floor, observing the regulations for the minimum distance to the side wall.

Tylö sauna heaters are connected by a standard cable (Fk or EKK) approved for permanent installation. The cable (EKK) or conduit is laid on the outside of any heating insulation; see fig. 4. A single-core cable (Fk) should be protected by a plastic conduit up to the heater, or in flexible metal conduit with internal insulation.

When the heater has been installed, a set screw (I, figs. 4) locks it in place so that the heater cannot be removed from the wall.

Fig. 2 – Minimum safety distances.

A = standard installation. **B** = recess installation. Please refer to the table for minimum distances to side wall (X,Y).

Fig. 3 – Minimum safety distances.

Minimum distance to sauna fittings in front of a sauna heater.

Fig. 4 – Compact.

A = electric conduit. **B** = wooden panel. **C** = insulation. **D** = sensor. **E** = capillary tube. **F** = built-in control panel. **G** = vent. **H** = wooden batten.

I = set screw.

Wiring diagram, fig. 14-17.

Amperage and conductor area:

kW	230- 240V~		400- 415V 2N~		200- 208V~	
	amp	mm ²	amp	mm ²	amp	mm ²
2.2	10	1,5	-	-	11	2,5
4.5	20	4	10	1,5	23	6

Volume and minimum installation distances:

kW	Sauna volume min/max m ³	Min. distance from side wall (mm)		Min/Max ceiling height in sauna (mm)
		standard installation "X"	recess installation "Y"	
2.2	1,2–2,5	50	*)	1900/2100
4.5	1,2–4,5	50	200*)	1900/2100

*) Saunas with a heater installed in a recess must have a minimum volume of 4 cu.m.

Placement of the sensor (Fig. 4-5).

1900 mm above floor level.

Note: If necessary seal the hole in the wall behind the sensor.

Unusual voltages or number of phases.

Before connecting the heater to a different voltage or number of phases than those described in the wiring diagram, contact Tylö Customer Service.

BUILDING INSTRUCTIONS

The importance of correct sauna ventilation.

Incorrect sauna ventilation can result in hot floors and benches, scorched walls and ceilings (the temperature limit control is triggered)! So we do urge you to follow our instructions for sauna ventilation carefully.

Adjust the air outlet to evacuate 6–8 cu.m. of air per person, per hour, when the sauna is in operation.

Mechanical sauna ventilation is not to be recommended, as the forced air supply can cause a fire hazard through the wooden panelling drying out.

Fig. 6. Sauna heater and door on the same wall.

The "air circulation" created by the door should work together with the hot air generated by the heater. To facilitate this, the heater should be placed on the same wall as the door (If exceptional circumstances require the heater to be fitted to a side wall, make sure it is located in close proximity to the wall with the door).

Fig. 7. Inlet vent always directly below the heater.

The inlet vent should be driven straight through the wall directly below the centre of the heater. The cross-section of the vent for a family sauna is approx. 125 Sq.cm.

Fig. 8. The outlet vent should never discharge directly into the open air.

Position the air inlet and outlet vents as far away from one another as possible (diagonally opposite). The outlet vent should be located high on a wall or in the ceiling, and should have the same cross-section area as the inlet vent.

Spent air should always be led back into the same room from which it is drawn into the sauna – it must never be discharged directly into the open air. In this way, the air flowing from the sauna is continually being replenished in the room outside. This thermal ventilation method always works, no matter whether the pressure in adjacent rooms is negative or positive.

If there is a gap above the sauna ceiling, do not seal it. To ventilate a cavity above the sauna, drill or cut at least one ventilation hole into the cavity through the wall on which the sauna door is located.

Alt. A: Outlet vent through the sauna wall (seen from above). The vent is placed high up, near the ceiling.

Alt. B: Outlet vent through the cavity above the sauna ceiling (seen from the side).

Alt. C: Outlet vent through a drum under the ceiling in the sauna (seen from the side). The outlet duct should be placed at an angle between the ceiling and the wall. The drum can be built of wooden panelling and have the same area as the outlet vent.

Fig. 10. Recommendations for sauna construction:

- Floor frame, corner posts, studs, ceiling frame.
- Battens, rafters, vents.
- 50 mm mineral wool as heat insulation, approx. 20 mm air gap between insulation and outer wall.
- 12 mm wooden panel in walls and ceilings. There should always be at least 50 mm of insulation behind the wooden panel; no other material, such as particle board or plaster, may be used.
- Bonded, non-slip plastic floor-covering, extending approx. 50 mm up the walls behind the wooden panelling.
- Inlet vents should always be fully open. May be fitted with a shuttered vent on the outside.
- Outlet vent, can be fitted with a sliding hatch to adjust through-flow.
- Benches of at least 22 mm thick knot-free pine (alternatively aspen, lime or obeche).
- Drainage channel (recommended in public saunas). Never place a drainage channel or drain under the sauna heater.

Fig. 9. Heater guard.

The stones and the top of the sauna heater get very hot! In order to reduce the risk of accidental contact, Tylö always recommend that a heater guard be fixed as shown in the sketches.

Some words of advice:

- There should never be a drain in a sauna. However, all public saunas should have a drainage channel (I, fig. 10) connected to a drain out-side the sauna (no drainage channel is needed in a private sauna).
- If the sauna has a window in the door or wall, treat the lower moulding with boat varnish and seal the joint between the glass and the moulding with a water-resistant silicone sealant. This prevents any condensation on the glass from seeping into the wood.
- Varnish the threshold and door handles a few times with boat varnish to maintain the finish and simplify cleaning the sauna. Benches, decorative edging and back supports should be oiled on both sides with Tylö sauna oil (this is particularly important in the Tylarium).
Note: All other wood in the sauna should be untreated.
- Install floor decking only if the floor is slippery. Floor decking is impractical and prolongs the drying time for any water spilt on the floor.
- Treat the bucket and ladle with boat varnish, or oil them with Tylö sauna oil. The bucket will remain watertight and the wood will be beautifully preserved. Never leave the wooden bucket in the sauna after a sauna bath.
- Before you enjoy your first sauna bath, heat the sauna room up to 90°C and leave the heater to run for about 1 hour. This will rid the room of that "new" smell.
- Clean your sauna regularly. Scrub the benches and floor with soft soap. It is a mild, gentle detergent and leaves a pleasant fragrance.

General Information

Fig. 11. Filling the stone compartment.

Only use stones of the dolerite type (Tylö sauna stones), as "ordinary" stones can damage the unit. Fill the stone compartment around the elements from bottom to top, stacking the stones approx. 50 mm above the front edge at the top of the unit. Do not press the stones into place.

Fig. 12.

Never place stones above the side air chambers. This prevents air circulation, the unit becomes overheated and the temperature limit control is triggered.

Check the stone compartment at least once a year.

This is especially important for public saunas and saunas in frequent use. Remove all stones from the compartment. Clean any small stones, grit, gravel and chalky deposits from the bottom of the stone compartment. Use only stones which are whole and intact, replacing them when necessary with new dolerite stones.

Temperature limit control.

Tylö sauna heaters have a temperature limit control built into the terminal box on the heater. This is activated automatically if there is any risk of overheating. More often than not, the cut-off is triggered because of incorrect sauna ventilation or an incorrectly located sauna heater. Call an expert to reset the temperature limit control.

Fig. 13. Built-in humidifier.

Fill the built-in reservoir with water before turning on the sauna, and you will have a pleasantly humid sauna right from the start, which accelerates and stimulates perspiration. You can also add a few drops of sauna fragrance to the water in the humidifier.

Sprinkling water on the stones

Must always be done with a ladle onto the stones, never with a hose or bucket. **Note:** The stones must be hot.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Temperature setting.

The Roman numerals indicate a rising temperature scale. Experiment to find the temperature that suits you best. Begin for example by turning the thermostat dial to position IV. If you later find that you would prefer a higher or lower temperature, adjust the dial up or down until you find the ideal bathing temperature for you (usually 70–90°C). Once you have found the right temperature, you can leave the dial on this setting.

Timer settings

The first figures, 1–2–3, indicate the length of time the sauna will operate. The following 9 figures are used to pre-set start-up times.

For immediate operation: First turn the dial past the first figure 3 and then back again to the figure corresponding to the length of time you wish the heater to run for (1, 2 or 3 hours). The timer turns the heater off automatically when the 0 position is reached.

For automatic operation: Turn the dial to the figure 9 and then back to the desired pre-set time (in other words, the number of hours before the heater automatically switches itself on). The timer turns off automatically when the 0 position is reached.

You may turn the dial forwards or backwards whenever you wish, for example, to switch off the sauna manually (turn to 0) or to change a setting you have already made.

HOW TO GET THE MOST OUT OF YOUR SAUNA

- Always shower before going into the sauna.
- Take a towel in with you to sit on. Stay inside the sauna only as long as it feels pleasant. Go out now and then to cool off and freshen up with a quick shower.
- Show consideration for other bathers. Don't set the temperature higher than is pleasant for all those using the sauna.
- Young children love saunas. Let them splash about in a tub of water on the floor or the lower benches where it is somewhat cooler. But remember to keep an eye on them at all times.
- Round off your sauna with a long, cool shower.
- Never get dressed right after your sauna. This will only cause you to perspire. Relax, treat yourself to a cold drink and enjoy a sensation of true well-being. Don't get dressed until your body has cooled down and your pores have closed once again.

You can enjoy traditional dry and wet saunas with all Tylö heaters.

Dry and wet saunas are bathing forms whose history is shrouded in the mists of time. These hot baths are best enjoyed at temperatures between 70°C and 90°C.

In **dry saunas**, where the stones are not sprinkled with water, the relative humidity (RH) is as low as 5–10%.

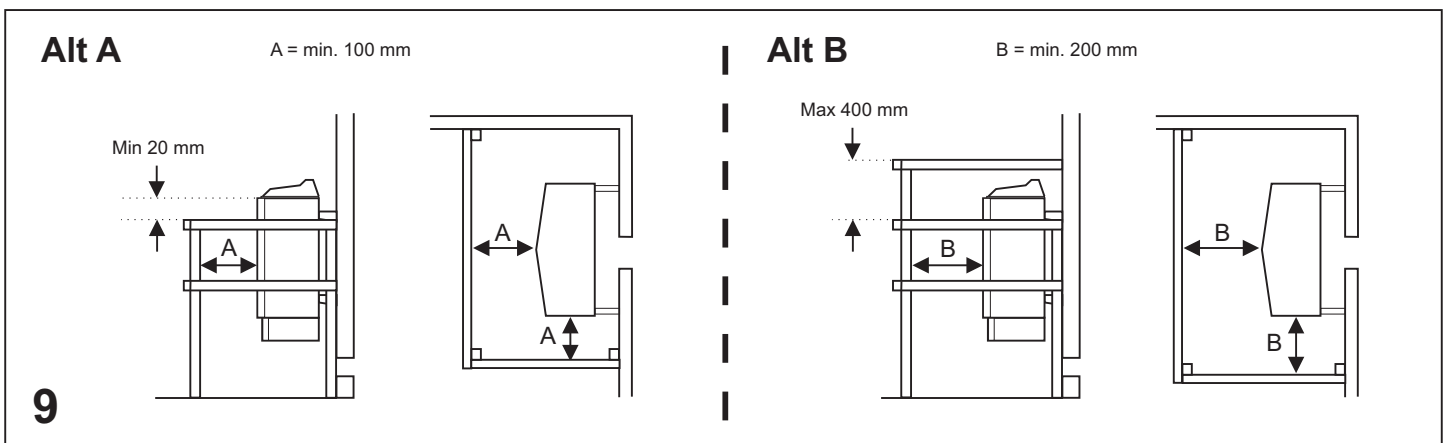
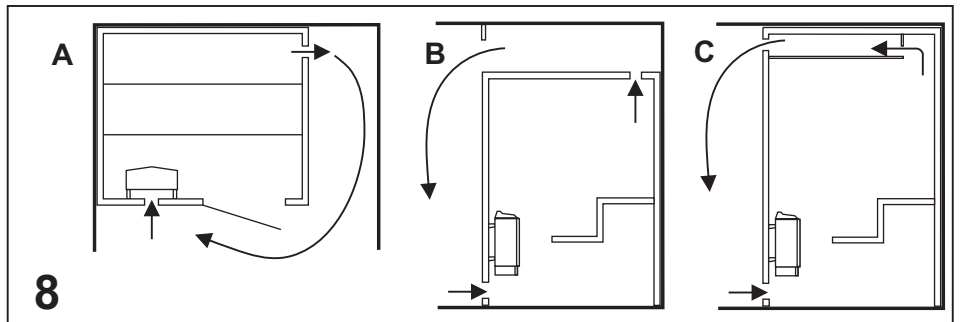
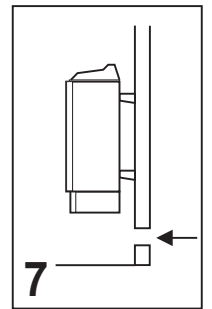
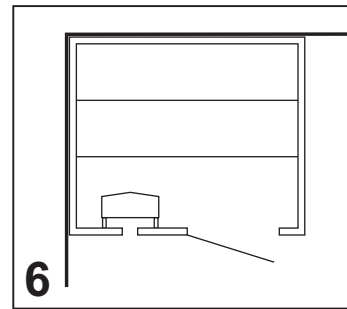
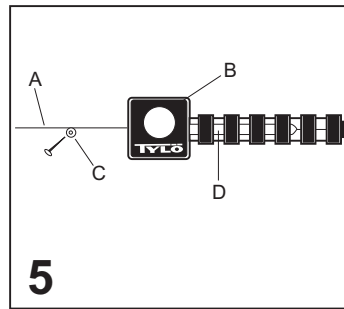
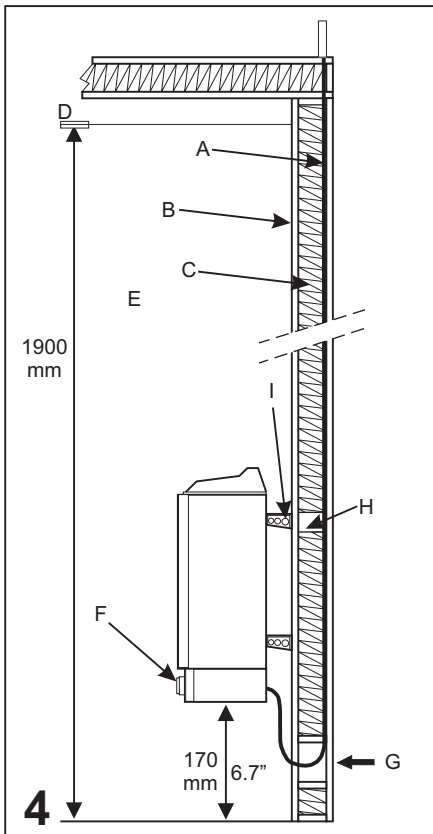
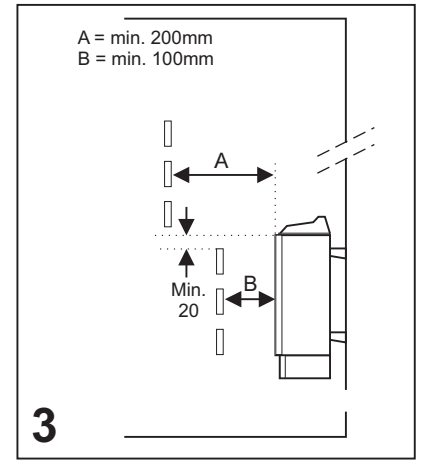
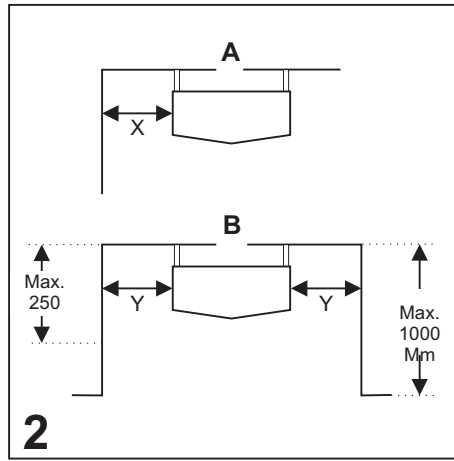
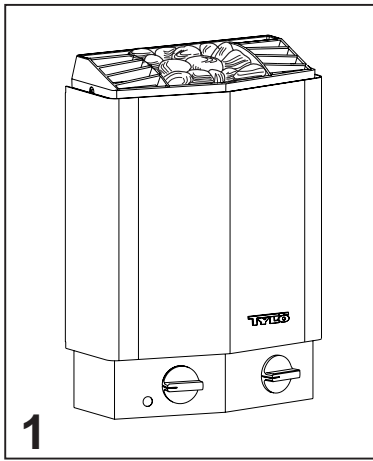
In **wet saunas**, when water is ladled on the hot stones from time to time, the relative humidity rises steeply to 10–25%, and you can feel how the quivering waves of heat massage their way into your skin. A few drops of Tylö Sauna Fragrance added to the water poured over the stones give a pleasantly invigorating sensation, clearing nasal cavities and helping you breathe more easily. A great way to round off any sauna is to experience the pleasant tingling sensation when you pour a little extra water over the stones. Wet saunas are considered by most people to be the traditional way to enjoy a sauna, and they are the most popular too.

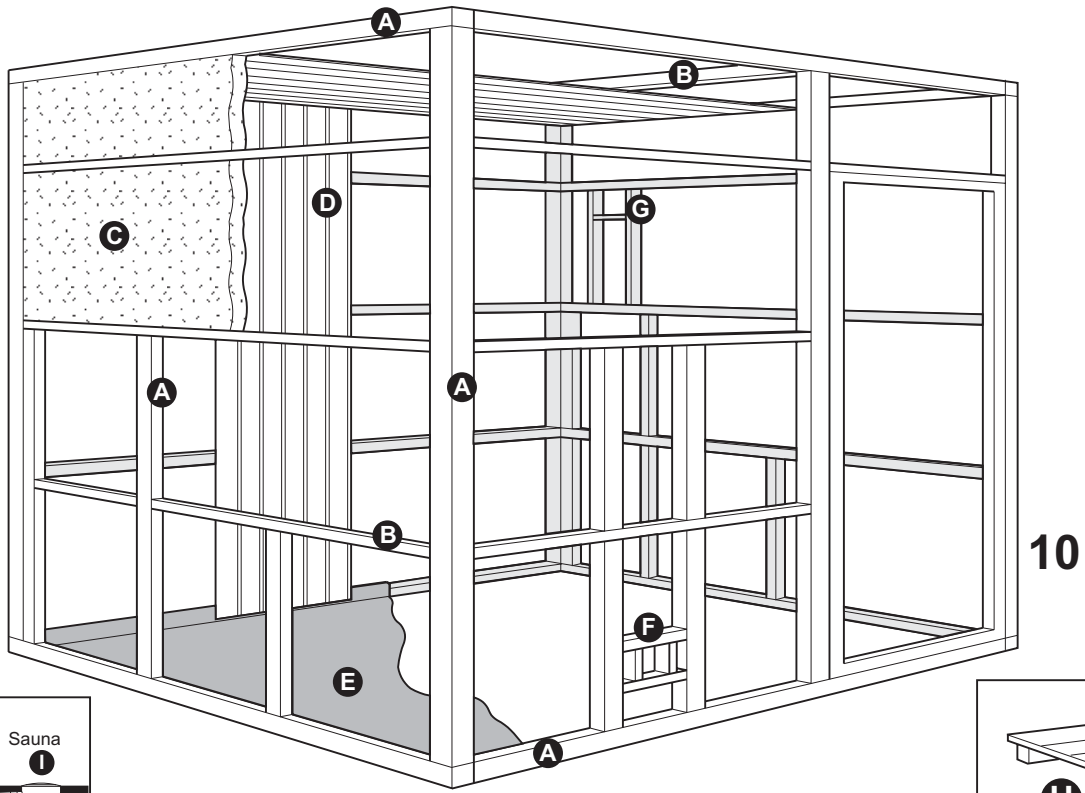
Important! Use ordinary drinking water. Salt-water, swimming pool or spa water will damage the heating elements. Never hose down the heater. Water sprinkling must always be done with a ladle onto the stones. Devices that provide continuous water sprinkling are not permissible.

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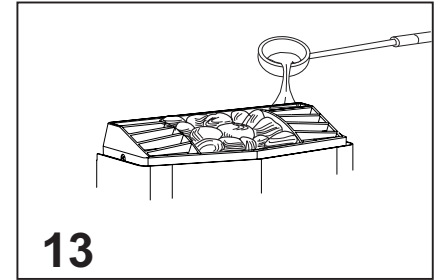
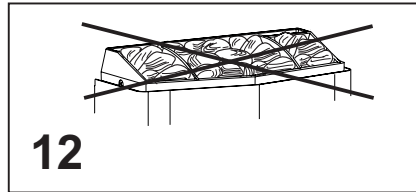
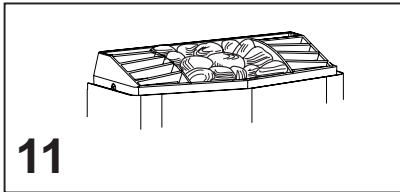
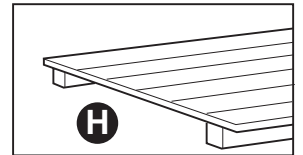
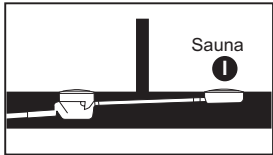
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400 - 415 - 440 V 2N~

14 1 = COMPACT 2/4
 (4.5 kW)
 400-440 V 2N~

WARNING! THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED!

200 - 208 - 230 - 240 V~

15 1 = COMPACT 2/4
 (4.5 kW)
 200-240 V~

WARNING! THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED!

16 1 = COMPACT 2/4
 (2.2 kW)
 200-240 V~

100 - 120 V~

17 1 = COMPACT 2/4
 (2.2 kW)
 100-120 V~

WARNING! THIS APPLIANCE MUST BE EARTHED!