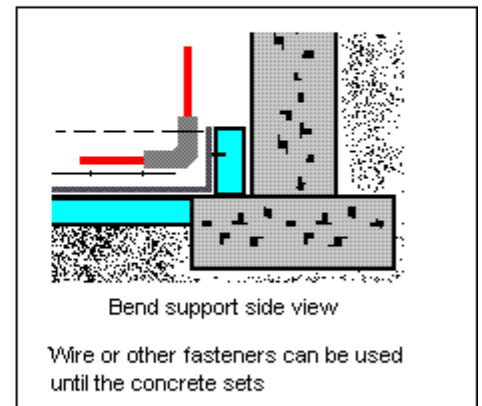
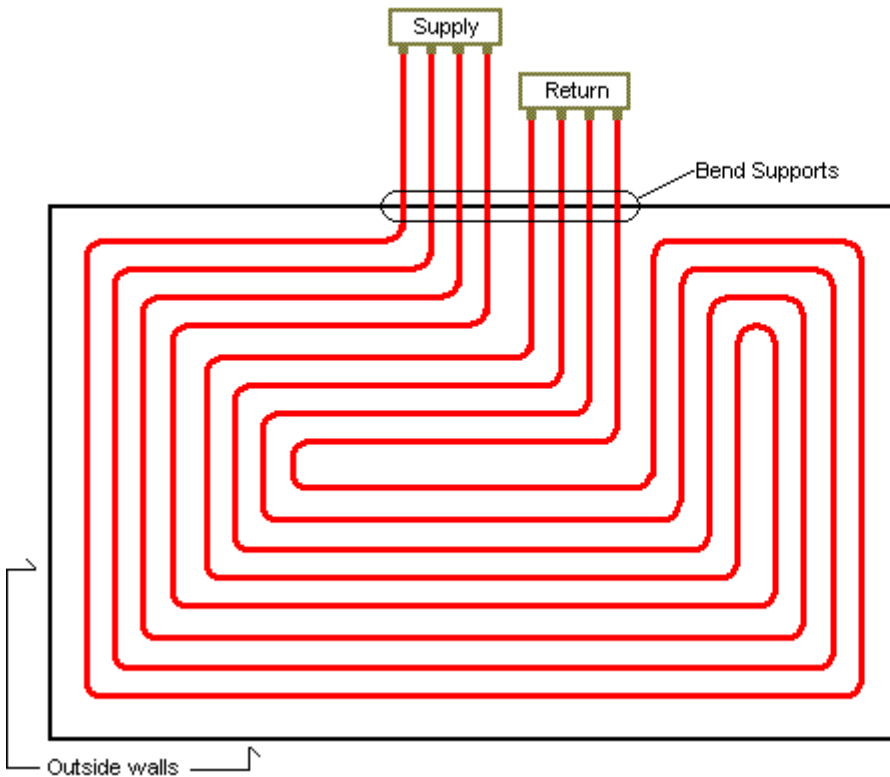
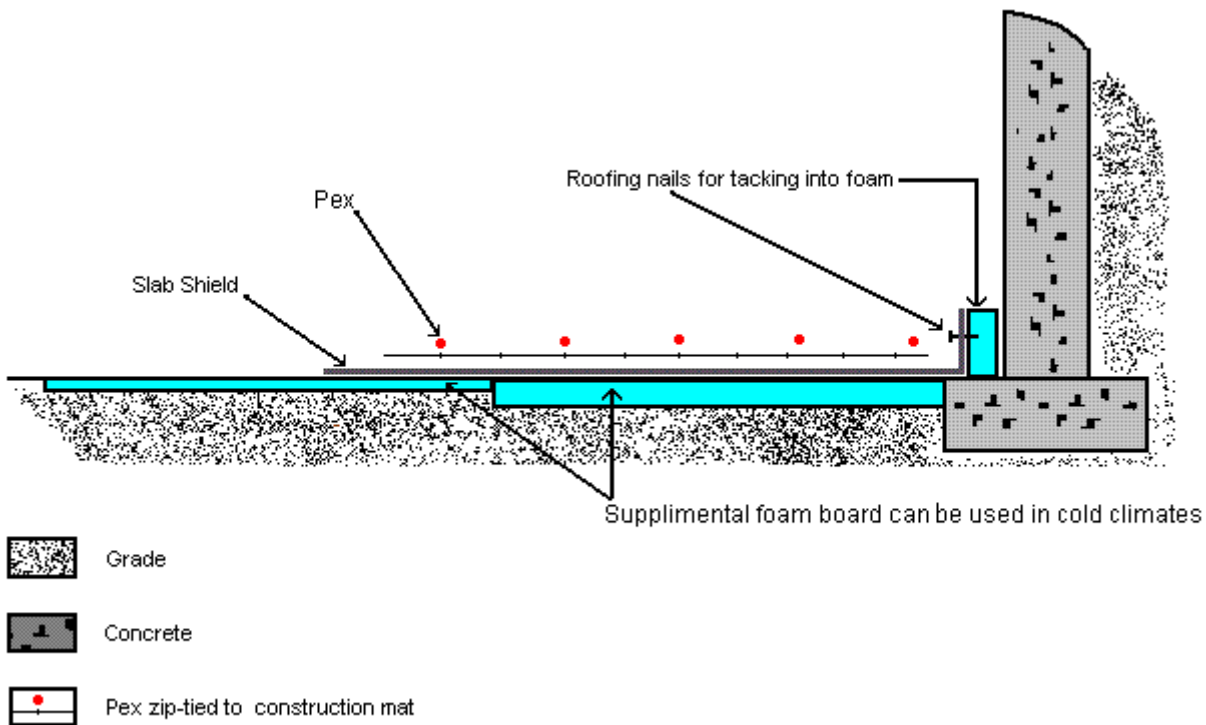


Radiant Slab on Grade Guide:

This guide details the suggested layout for your slab on grade application. These are general recommendations and may not apply to the particulars of your *specific* project. Please consult a professional and your local codes if you have questions or concerns.





- The slab shield is positioned over grade and up the side walls, above the floors finish height.
- In colder climates foam board can be positioned along the perimeter in a two-foot section to include the vertical edge of the pan. 30% of the heat loss from your home can occur where the slab meets non insulated spaces such as the footer. We want to prevent any heat from transferring through the footer to the outside.
- Welded reinforcement wire sheets or rebar should be used to secure the PEX for the concrete pour. The ideal spacing on the wire is 6"x6" inches.
- The PEX is spaced 12 inches on center. Tubing lengths must be equal, for equal flow and heat distribution. Colder zones, that have high heat loss, such as walk out sliders and garage doors may have tubing spaced closer together (6"-9") where it passes by those areas.
- Position the supply lines around the perimeter, to deliver the hottest water on the colder outside wall. This provides the most even and comfortable heating.
- Distances are clearly marked on the PEX, in feet. You will want to read to the left and right, to double check.
- Zip ties should be placed every two feet, attaching the tubing firmly to the 6" x 6" welded wire.
- The bend supports are placed where tubing enters and exits the slab, to protect it at floor level. The bend supports also provide clean attachment to the manifolds.
- When laying out the return lines to exit the floor, remember to space the tubing evenly, allowing enough room to get back to the manifold.
- The manifold is typically installed 16" to 24" above the point where the tubing enters exits the slab. There will always be exceptions so for those specific applications consult a professional as needed.
- The pressure test kit is used to ensure the integrity of the tubing, during the pour. Typical Pressure is 60PSI. This should be done 2-3 days prior to the pour, so the PSI will stabilize. Pressure readings will change with temperature and PEX expansion. Once the pour begins any sudden drop in pressure will indicate a leak. The manifold should be firmly mounted during this process. Tubing should not be exposed to direct sunlight for more than 60 days.