

HARVIA



Club (KG) Heater Manual for use with CX30, CX45 Xenio digital wall control

EN Owner's/Operator's Manual

Sauna heater installation, wiring,
operating instructions, troubleshooting,
maintenance and guarantee.

IMPORTANT! This manual must
be left with owner, manager, or
operator of Sauna after it is used by
electrician!

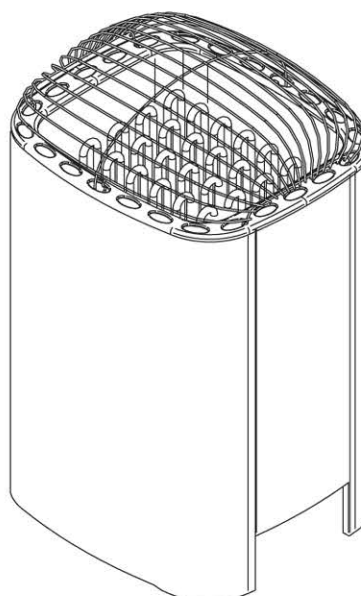
HEATER MODEL

K10G-U1-NC	K10G-U3-NC
K12.5G-U1-NC	K12.5G-U3-NC
K15G-U1-NC	K15G-U3-NC

CONTROLS

CX30-U1-U3
CX45-U1-U3

"NC" signifies
no contactor
inside the heater



ETL LISTED
CONFORMS TO
UL STD 875
CERTIFIED TO
CAN/CSA STD
E60335-2-53-05

1. INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1.1. Piling of the Sauna Stones

The sauna stones for an electric heater should be 2–4" in diameter. The heater stones should be solid blocks of stone specially intended for use in the heater. **Neither light, porous ceramic "stones" of the same size nor soft potstones should be used in the heater, because they may cause the resistance temperature to rise too high as a result of which the resistance may be broken.**

Stone dust should be washed off before piling the stones. **The stones should be piled into the stone compartment over the grating, between the heating elements (resistances) so that the stones support each other. The weight of the stones should not lie on the heating elements.**

The stones should not be piled too tightly, so that air can flow through the heater. See fig. 1. The stones should be fitted loosely, and not wedged between the heating elements. Very small stones should not be put into the heater at all.

The stones should completely cover the heating elements. However, they should not form a high pile on the elements.

The stones disintegrate with use. Therefore, they should be rearranged at least once a year or even more often if the sauna is in frequent use. At the same time, any pieces of stones should be removed from the bottom of the heater, and disintegrated stones should be replaced with new ones.

The guarantee does not cover any faults caused by the use of stones not recommended by the plant. Neither does the guarantee cover any faults caused by disintegrated or too small stones blocking the heater ventilation.

No such objects or devices should be placed inside the heater stone space or near the heater that could change the amount or direction of the air flowing through the heater, thus causing the resistance temperature to rise too high, which may set the wall surfaces on fire!

1.2. Heating of the Sauna

Before switching the heater on always check that there isn't anything on top of the heater or inside the given safety distance. See item 1.6. "Warnings".

When the heater is switched on for the first time, the heater and the stones emit a smell. To remove the smell, the sauna room needs to be efficiently ventilated.

The purpose of the heater is to raise the temperature of the sauna room and the sauna stones to the required bathing temperature. If the heater output is suitable for the sauna room, it will take about an hour for a properly insulated sauna to reach that temperature. See item 2. "Sauna Room Construction – General Information". A suitable

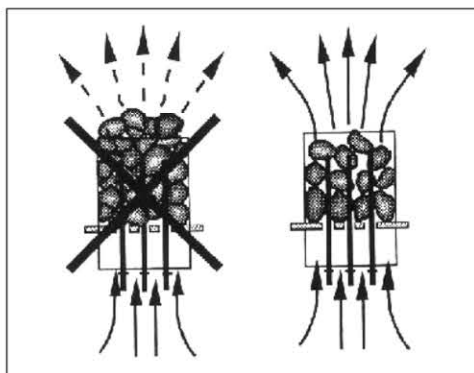


Figure 1. Piling of the sauna stones

Do not pack stones too tightly inside heater as this will decrease airflow and prevent proper heating.

temperature for the sauna room is about 149–176 °F (65–80 °C).

The sauna stones normally reach the required bathing temperature at the same time as the sauna room. If the heater capacity is too big, the air in the sauna will heat very quickly, whereas the temperature of the stones may remain insufficient; consequently, the water thrown on the stones will run through. On the other hand, if the heater capacity is too low for the sauna room, the room will heat slowly and, by throwing water on the stones, the bather may try to raise the temperature of the sauna. However, the water will only cool down the stones quickly, and after a while the sauna will not be warm enough and the heater will not be able to provide enough heat.

In order to make bathing enjoyable, the heater capacity should be carefully chosen to suit the size of the sauna room.

1.3. Control Unit of Heater

The KG model heaters require a separate control unit to operate the heater. The control unit should be located outside the sauna room in a dry place, at an altitude of approximately 5 ft. The temperature sensor, by means of which the set temperature is maintained in the sauna room, should be connected to the control unit. The temperature sensor and the overheating limiter are located in the sensor installed near the heater. The sensor should be installed in accordance with the installation instructions of the control unit model in question.

The KG model heaters can be controlled with the Harvia Xenio control unit.

Control panel:

- Temperature adjustment range 104–194 °F (40–90 °C).
- Standard 60 minute on time.
- 10 minute to 12 hour time delay feature.
- Lighting control, max. power 100 W, 120 V 1N~
- Fan control, max. power 100 W, 120 V 1N~
- Dimensions: 3 3/8" w x 4 3/8" h x 1" d
- Surface or flush mount

Power unit:

- Supply voltage
CX30-U1-U3: 240 V 1 Ph or 208 V 3 Ph
CX45-U1-U3: 240 V 1 Ph or 208 V 3 Ph
- Max. load
CX30-U1-U3: 11 kW for 1 ph or 10.5 kW for 3 ph
CX45-U1-U3: 17 kW for 1 ph or 15 kW for 3 ph
- Dimensions:
10 1/2" h x 14 1/4" w x 3" d
- Surface mount

Sensor:

- Temperature sensor NTC thermistor 22 kΩ/
T=77 °F (25 °C)
- Resettable overheat protector
- Dimensions: 2" x 3" x 1"
- Weight 175 g with leads, cable 13 ft.
- Do not splice sensor wires

1.4. Throwing Water on Heated Stones

The air in the sauna room becomes dry when warmed up. Therefore, it is necessary to throw

water on the heated stones to reach a suitable level of humidity in the sauna.

The humidity of the air in the sauna room is controlled by the amount of water thrown on the stones. A correct level of humidity makes the bather's skin sweat and makes breathing easy. By throwing water on the stones with a small ladle, the bather should feel the effect of air humidity on his skin. Both too high a temperature and air humidity will give an unpleasant feeling.

Staying in the hot sauna for long periods of time makes the body temperature rise, which may be dangerous.

The maximum volume of the ladle is 8 oz.

The amount of water thrown on the stones at a time should not exceed 8 oz., because if an excessive amount of water is poured on the stones, only part of it will evaporate and the rest may splash as boiling hot water on the bathers.

Never throw water on the stones when there are people near the heater, because hot steam may burn their skin.

1.4.1. Sauna Water

The water to be thrown on the heated stones should meet the requirements of clean household water. The factors essentially affecting the quality of water include the following:

- humuos content (colour, taste, precipitates);
recommended content less than 12 mg/l.
- iron content (colour, smell, taste, precipitates);
recommended content less than 0.2 mg/l.
- hardness – the most important substances are manganese (Mn) and calcium (Ca);
- recommended content of manganese 0.05 mg/l,
calcium less than 100 mg/l.

Calcareous water leaves a white, sticky layer on the stones and metal surfaces of the heater. Calcification of the stones deteriorates the heating properties.

Ferrous water leaves a rusty layer on the surface of the heater and elements, and causes corrosion.

The use of humous, chlorinated water and seawater is forbidden.

Only special perfumes designed for sauna water may be used. Follow the instructions given on the package.

1.4.2. Temperature and Humidity of the Sauna Room

Both thermometers and hygrometers suitable for use in a sauna are available. As the effect of steam on people varies, it is impossible to give an exact, universally applicable bathing temperature or percentage of moisture. The bather's own comfort is the best guide.

The sauna room should be equipped with proper ventilation to guarantee that the air is rich in oxygen and easy to breathe.

Bathing in a sauna is considered a refreshing experience and good for the health. Bathing cleans and warms your body, relaxes the muscles, soothes and alleviates oppression. As a quiet place, the sauna offers the opportunity to meditate.

1.5. Instructions for Bathing

- Begin by washing yourself.
- Stay in the sauna for as long as you feel comfortable.

- According to established sauna conventions, you must not disturb other bathers by speaking in a loud voice.
- Do not force other bathers from the sauna by throwing excessive amounts of water on the stones.
- Forget all your troubles and relax.
- Cool your skin down as necessary.
- If you are in good health, you can have a swim if a swimming place or pool is available.
- Wash yourself properly after bathing. Have a drink of fresh water or a soft drink to bring your fluid balance back to normal.
- Rest for a while and let your pulse go back to normal before dressing.

1.6. Warnings

- Sea air and a humid climate may corrode the metal surfaces of the heater.
- Keep away from the heater when it is hot. The stones and outer surface of the heater may burn your skin.
- Do not throw too much water on the stones. The evaporating water is boiling hot.
- Do not let young, handicapped or ill people bathe in the sauna on their own.
- Consult your doctor about any health-related limitations to bathing.
- Parents should keep children away from the hot heater.
- Consult your child welfare clinic about taking little babies to the sauna.
 - age?
 - temperature of the sauna?
 - time spent in the warm sauna?
- Be very careful when moving in the sauna, as the platform and floors may be slippery.
- Do not smoke, use alcohol, or exercise in the sauna!
- Do not exceed 30 min. in the sauna at one time, as excessive exposure can be harmful to health. The sauna should not be used as an endurance test!
- Persons with poor health should consult their physicians before using the sauna!
- Do not place any combustible material over the sauna Heater (towels, bathing suits, wooden bucket or dipper)!
- Use only clean tap water on the stones – do not use pool or spa water, as chlorine gas can be produced and the heating elements can be damaged!
- Hyperthermia occurs when the internal temperature of the body reaches a level several degrees above the normal body temperature of 98,6 °F. The symptoms of hyperthermia include an increase in the internal temperature of the body, dizziness, lethargy, drowsiness, and fainting.

The effects of hyperthermia include:

- A. Failure to perceive heat
- B. Failure to recognize the need to exit the room.
- C. Unawareness of impending hazard
- D. Fetal damage in pregnant women
- E. Physical inability to exit the room
- F. Unconsciousness

WARNING – the use of alcohol, drugs, or medication is capable of greatly increasing the risk of fatal hyperthermia.

1.7. Troubleshooting

If the heater does not heat, check the following points:

- The current from the control unit to the heater has been switched on.
- The desired temperature programmed in the control panel is higher than the temperature of the sauna.
- The breaker is switched on. Also, breaker should be correct size and GFI should not be installed on circuit.
- Check the heater high limits (see 3.4.3).
- For heaters that have been in use for awhile check the heater elements, junction box wiring, and internal contactor (heater casing must be removed to access internal wiring and contactor).

++FIRE SPRINKLER++

Many commercial Saunas and some larger residences require the use of a fire sprinkler in the Sauna room (consult local codes). If a fire sprinkler is required, the sprinkler head should be 285 °F or higher and the head should not be located directly above the Sauna heater.

2. SAUNA ROOM CONSTRUCTION – GENERAL INFORMATION

A. Framing

2" x 4" dry Douglas Fir, 16" o.c.

B. Ceiling height

Ceiling should be 7'-0" (max. 8'-0").

C. Insulation

R13 Fiberglass in walls and ceiling.

D. Drywall

See local codes. Is not required in most residences. See local codes for commercial. If drywall is used, apply 1" x 2" nailers so that wall and ceiling boards can be attached to solid wood.

E. Paneling

Use kiln-dried, clear, T & G softwood such as Western Red Cedar, California Redwood, Alaska Yellow Cedar, with moisture content not exceeding 11 %.

F. Benches

Use matching wood of vertical grain with 2" x 2" tops – 3/8" spacing – and 2" x 4" facing, fastening from bottom to prevent burning of bathers.

G. Heater fence

is necessary for safety and should be constructed of 2" x 4" or 2" x 2" softwood to match sauna interior. See figures 2-4 for clearances from sauna heater. Fence should attach to wall and should not be placed higher than top of heater below rock line.

H. Door

Must open out and should not have a lock. Size – 2'0" x 6'8" with fir rails and double sealed, tempered glass.

I. Flooring

Concrete, ceramic tile, or heavy duty Vinyl with walking area of removable SuperDek.

J. Ventilation

Should be provided by lower vent close to heater, 4" from floor, and upper vent on opposite wall (if possible) 6" from ceiling or as low as 24" from floor. Vents should be adjustable and should allow air to change 5 times per hour. Sauna should be provided with intended ventilation as required per the local code authorities.

K. Light

Should be a vapor proof, wall-mounted type, with rough-in box mounted flush with inside paneling. It should mount 6'6" from floor, not directly over sauna heater, and not over upper benches; light bulb should not exceed 100 watts.

L. Accessories

Bucket, dipper and thermometer are essential. Thermometer should be placed over the sauna heater, 6" from ceiling, for correct temperature reading. Other accessories such as hygrometer, sand timer, brushes, etc. are available.

M. Maintenance instructions – are included at the end of this manual.

N. Warning signs

are furnished with sauna heater. The metal "CAUTION" sign should be fastened to wall, close to heater, in a visible place. The metal "WARNING" sign should be fastened outside, to the sauna room door.

3. INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION

3.1. Prior to Installation

Prior to installing the heater, study the instructions for installation, as well as checking the following points:

- Is the output and type of the heater suitable for the sauna room?

The cubic volumes given in table 1 should be followed.

- Are there a sufficient number of high quality sauna stones?
- Is the supply voltage suitable for the heater?
- The location of the heater fulfils the minimum requirements concerning safety distances given in figures 2–6 and table 1.

It is absolutely necessary to ensure that the installation is carried out according to these values. Neglecting them can cause a risk of fire.

- **Only one electrical heater may be installed in the sauna room. Multiple heaters can be installed and used in the sauna room only if they share the same control unit (Xenio Multidrive).**
- **The heater should be installed so that the warning texts on the cover of the junction box can also be read without difficulty after the installation.**
- **KG heaters have not been approved to be installed in a recess in the wall or floor.**

3.2. Installation of Control Unit and Sensor

Detailed instructions for the installation of both the unit and the sensor are delivered with the control unit.

3.3. Installation of Heater

The heater may only be connected to the electrical network in accordance with the current regulations by an authorised, professional electrician.

The wiring diagrams are included in the control unit's installation instruction.

Further instructions concerning exceptional installations can be obtained from local electrical authorities.

1. Remove heater from carton and place in proper location in sauna room. Observe proper clearances as per figures 2–6 and table 1. After final hookup, electrical contractor should secure heater to floor with at least two screws or bolts.
2. See applicable wiring diagram for heater model (figures 8–9, see control unit manual for detailed instructions how to connect the heater and the control unit). Heater must be permanently installed (no pigtailed or plugs allowed) and wiring must be done by a licensed electrician, who must follow wiring diagram provided and adhere to local codes. Use proper A.W.G. rated wire size and use copper wire suitable for 90 °C within sauna walls. Use grounding terminals provided in sauna heater and control unit to properly ground the equipment as per NEC and local codes.
3. Inside the heater box there are two signs. Please place the metal "CAUTION" sign on the interior wall of the sauna room directly above the heater in a visible place. Place the metal "WARNING" sign outside, on the door of the sauna room. "MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS" are at the end of this manual.

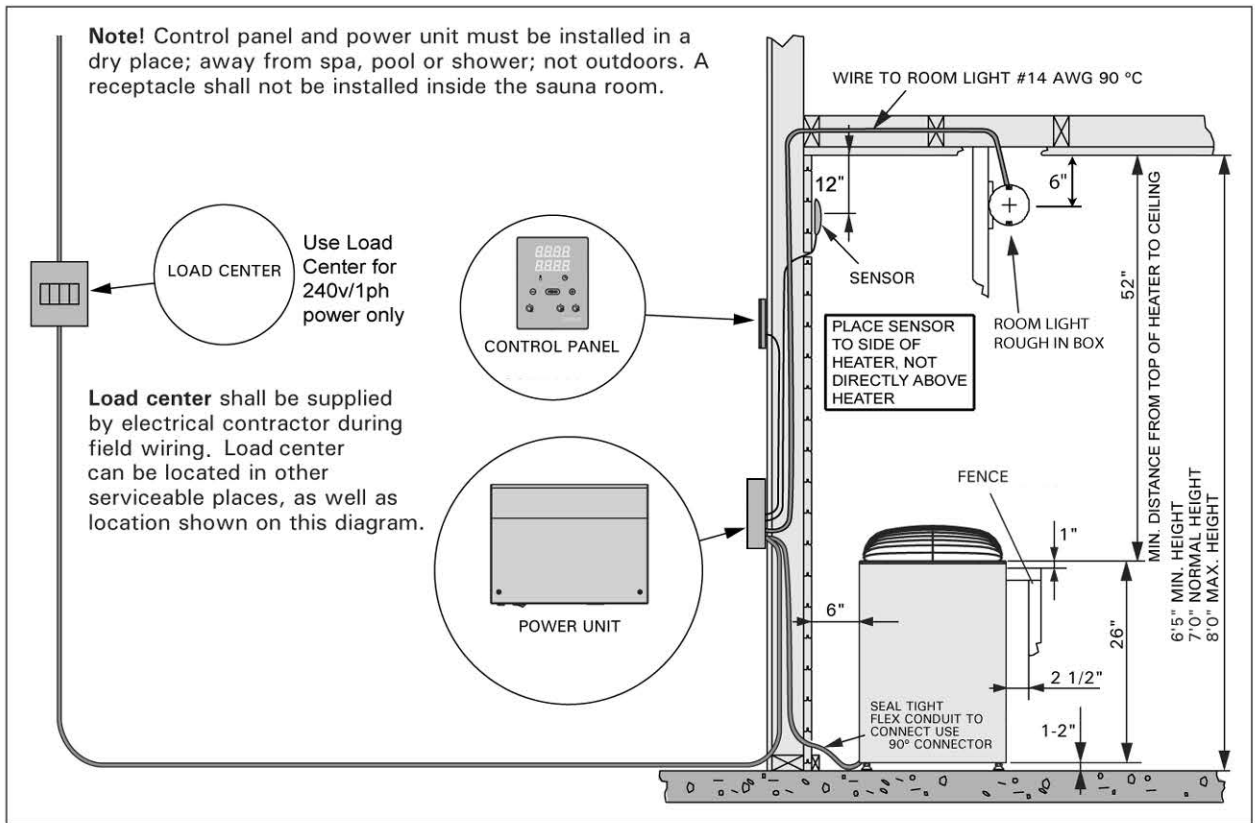


Figure 2.

Connector size: 3/4" for K10G-U1, K12.5G-U1, & K10G-U3
1" for K15G-U1, K12.5G-U3, & K15G-U3

3.3.1. Single Phase Heater Wiring and Hookup (K10G-U1, K12.5G-U1, K15G-U1)

Refer to table 2 for proper wire size and amperage. See figures 2-6 for required clearances. Use copper wire from breaker to wall-mounted power unit. Supply cable must have 4 wires including insulated neutral and separate ground.

Use 90 °C copper wire from power unit to room light. Also use 90 °C copper wire from power unit to sauna heater (within seal tight flex conduit), and connect to junction box under heater at back, with 90 ° connector.

Load center shall be supplied by electrical contractor.

If connection to heater will be made at a later time, bring flex into sauna room 4-6" from floor, and leave 3' of flex for hookup (can be cut to right length later). Before testing heater, fill rock cavity with igneous stones provided with heater and fasten metal protective grill on top of heater. (See gen. info concerning washing and placing of stones.)

3.3.2. 3-phase Heater Wiring and Hookup (K10G-U3, K12.5G-U3, K15G-U3)

Refer to table 2 for proper wire size and amperage. See figures 2-6 for required clearances. Use copper wire from breaker to wall-mounted power unit. Supply cable must have 5 wires including insulated neutral and separate ground.

Use 90 °C copper wire from power unit to room light. Also use 90 °C copper wire from power unit to sauna heater (within seal tight flex conduit), and connect to junction box under heater at back, with 90 ° connector.

If connection to heater will be made at a later time, bring flex into sauna room 4-6" from floor, and leave 3' of flex for hookup (can be cut to right length later). Before testing heater, fill rock cavity with igneous stones provided with heater and fasten metal protective grill on top of heater. (See gen. info concerning washing and placing of stones.)

(2) VENTS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR PROPER AIR CIRCULATION.

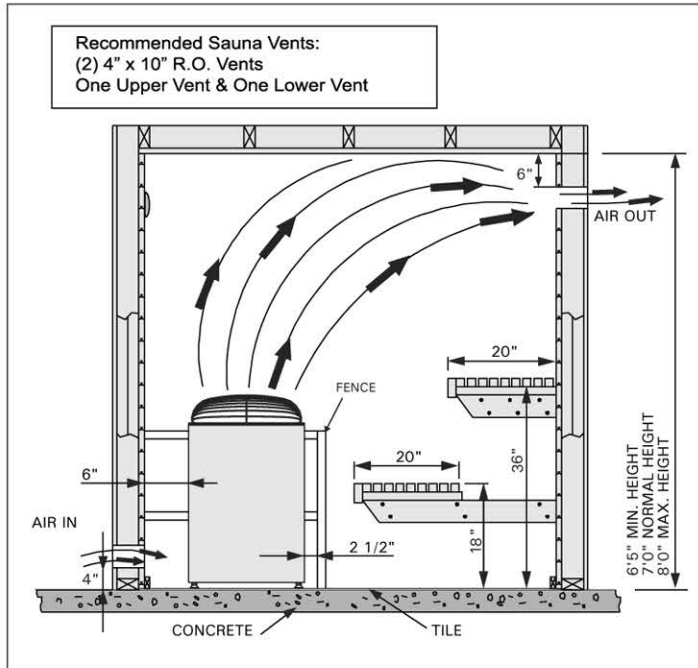


Figure 3.

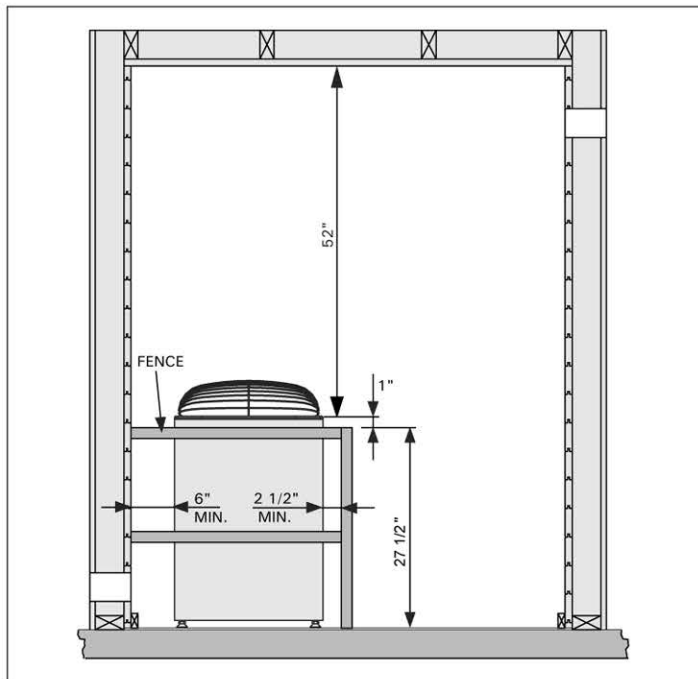


Figure 4.

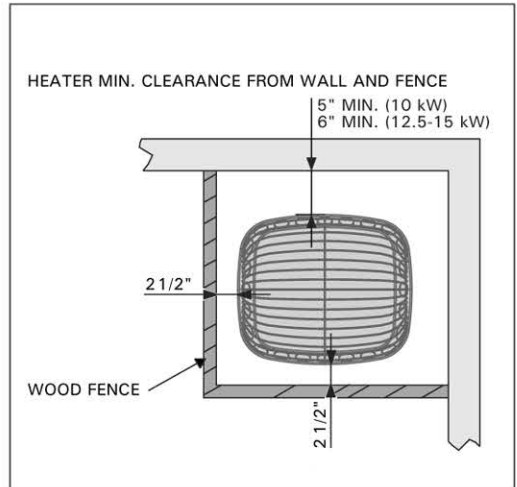


Figure 5.

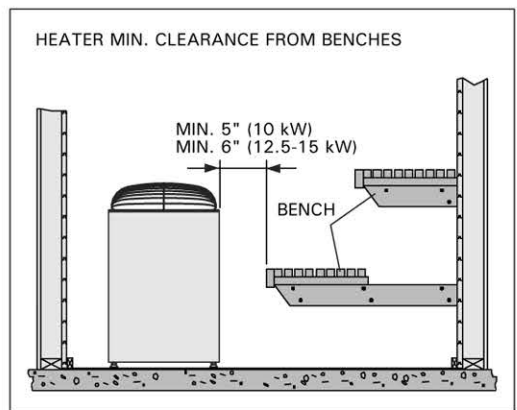


Figure 6.

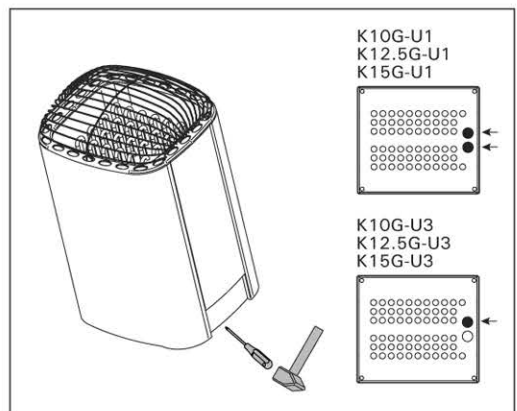


Figure 7.

Heater model	Input kW	Voltage	Ph	Amps	Main Breaker Size	Wires main breaker to Load Center	Wires breaker or Load Center to Power Unit	Wires Power Unit to Heater	Control to use
K10G-U1-NC	10.0	240	1	41.7	50	(2) #6 + N + G	(4) #10 + N + G	(4) #10 + (2) #14 + G	CX30-U1-U3 or CX45-U1-U3
K12.5G-U1-NC	12.6	240	1	52.7	60	(2) #4 + N + G	(4) #8 + N + G	(4) #8 + (2) #14 + G	CX45-U1-U3
K15G-U1-NC	14.8	240	1	61.7	70	(2) #4 + N + G	(4) #8 + N + G	(4) #8 + (2) #14 + G	CX45-U1-U3
K10G-U3-NC	9.8	208	3	27.3	40	n/a	(3) #8 + N + G	(3) #8 + (2) #14 + G	CX30-U1-U3 or CX45-U1-U3
K12.5G-U3-NC	12.3	208	3	34.1	40	n/a	(3) #8 + N + G	(3) #8 + (2) #14 + G	CX45-U1-U3
K15G-U3-NC	14.4	208	3	40.0	50	n/a	(3) #8 + N + G	(3) #8 + (2) #14 + G	CX45-U1-U3

Table 2.

Use non-GFCI type breaker

All supply wire to be 90 °C copper

NOTE: K10G-U1-NC requires a load center (sub-panel) with (2) 30 amp breakers
 K12.5G-U1-NC and K15G-U1-NC require a load center with (2) 40 amp breakers
 (Load center to be supplied by electrician.)

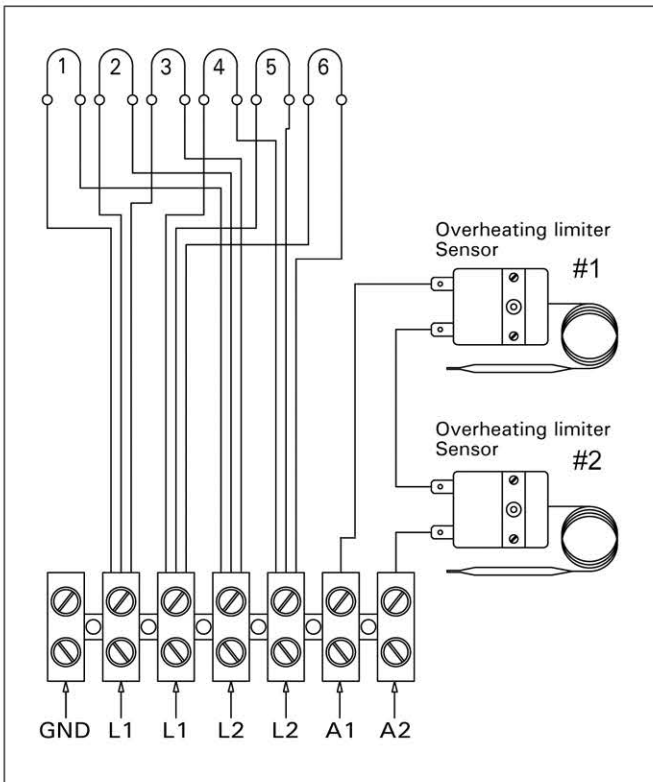


Figure 8. Electrical connections of 240 V 1-phase heaters (K10G-U1, K12.5G-U1, K15G-U1)

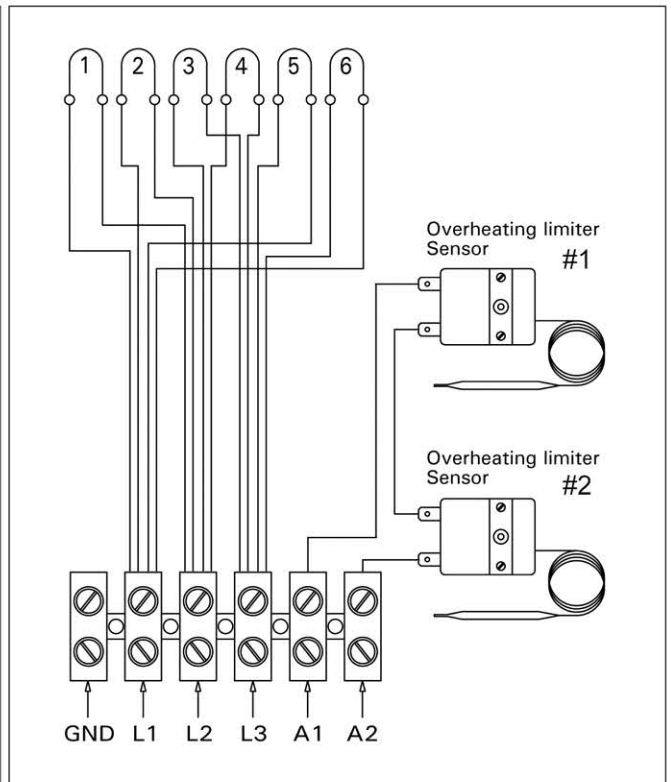


Figure 9. Electrical connections of 208 V 3-phase heaters (K10G-U3, K12.5G-U3, K15G-U3)

MODEL	INPUT kW	MIN. HEIGHT FT.	FLOOR AREA		SAUNA ROOM SAUNA		MIN. SPACING FROM ADJACENT SURFACE (INCHES)
			MIN. SQ.FT.	MAX. SQ.FT.	MIN. CU.FT.	MAX. CU.FT.	
K10G-U1 K10G-U3	10.0	6.5	60	94	390	600	5"
K12.5G-U1 K12.5G-U3	12.5	6.5	78	114	500	750	6"
K15G-U1 K15G-U3	15.0	6.5	97	146	630	1000	6"

Table 1.

3.4. After Installation

3.4.1. Testing of Sauna Heater

1. After sauna heater has been properly wired, according to appropriate wiring diagram and local codes, turn sauna breaker on in the main breaker panel. (**Note! Electrician must label "Sauna" breaker.**)
2. Press heater icon on the control panel to turn the heater on. Press "+" to increase temperature.
3. Within 5 minutes, you should be able to feel heat from heater elements when holding your hand over heater.
4. If the sauna does not heat, refer to troubleshooting information.
5. It is normal for smoke to appear during the first heating, as protective element coating needs to burn off. **Turn sauna on for 1 hour before using the first time, to eliminate smoking.**

3.4.2. Troubleshooting

A. If the sauna heater does not operate after initial installation and wiring:

1. A Neutral wire should be run to the power unit. Make sure (2) #14 wires run from the power unit to the heater for A1 and A2.
2. Check fuses in power unit to be sure that they have not been shorted out.
3. Make sure that the current from the control unit to the heater has been switched on.
4. Check that the desired temperature programmed in the control panel is higher than the temperature of the sauna.

B. If the sauna has been in operation, but the heater ceases to operate:

1. Check breaker to make sure it is on.
2. Check that there is on time left in the control panel.
3. Press overheat limiter reset buttons in heater (resets are located on the side of the heater under black rubber grommets). See section 3.4.3.
4. Call your electrician or service person for further help.

NOTE! A GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER (GFI) should not be installed in and does not belong in a sauna. If used, the breaker will trip, and damage could result.

C. If the sauna heater operates, but the sauna room does not come up to sauna temperature (149–176 °F)

1. You must allow at least 30 minutes for sauna heat-up time.
2. Is the sauna thermometer located 6" from ceiling, and is it above or close to the sauna heater? (This is proper location for sauna temperature reading.) Thermometer readings vary with room heights and location. Eg. 180 °F above sauna heater = 165 on opposite wall = 140 on upper bench level = 120 on lower bench level = 100 at floor level.

3. Check for proper wire size, amp size, and proper wiring (according to diagrams and information) also necessary copper wiring.
4. Check the placement of stones to make sure they are loosely spaced around elements, to insure good air flow. Stones packed too tightly will restrict air flow and reduce heating capacity.
5. Check for heat loss (around or under door, around ceiling light or fan – we do not recommend ceiling light and a fan does not belong in the sauna.
6. Is the room properly insulated?
7. Is the ceiling higher than 7'?
8. After checking all the above, remove rocks and check the heating elements for holes or burned areas. (Only if heater has been in use for some time.)

Caution! Electrician or service person!

1. BEFORE SERVICING HEATER, CONTROL, OR CONTACTOR, TURN POWER OFF AT BREAKER!
2. Open junction box to make sure wires are tightly secured with no loose connections. Heater wire and all connecting wires should be copper. Check for any burned spots or corroded wires. Heater casing must be removed to see condition of internal wiring. Check to see if internal contactor is working properly.

Sauna heater's warranty on parts is void if installer/electrician fails to follow necessary wiring information provided or fails to follow code for proper wire size, amperage, etc.

3.4.3. Overheating Limiter (High limit reset)

Each heater is equipped with (2) overheating limiters which are safety devices. If an abnormal heating condition should occur, the heater will automatically shut off, and it will not come on again until it cools down.

To reset the overheating limiters remove the black rubber grommets on the side of the heater and push both buttons while the power is on. Replace the rubber grommets when finished. If the reset buttons continue to trip, contact a qualified service person. Be sure that A GFI has not been installed at the breaker panel.



Location of High Limits: Press rubber grommets to reset buttons underneath.

MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS

1. Use only clean water on sauna stones. **Do not** use spa or pool water as it will destroy your heater.
2. Clean water should always be used in sauna buckets and water should be dumped out after every use. Scour buckets and dippers occasionally when film collects from usage. Use plastic bucket liner in bucket to prevent water leakage.
3. Scrub benches with a soft brush, using soap and water or a mild disinfectant, when needed — about once a week in commercial saunas, or depending upon sauna usage. For sanitation, each bather should sit or lie on a towel (this will prolong bench life).
4. Remove Super Dek and wash waterproof floor with disinfectant (e.g. Pine Sol) about once a week or as often as needed. Hose off Super Dek to clean.
5. To maintain beautiful appearance of Sauna heater, remove water stains by wiping with a damp cloth occasionally.
6. Our heaters require no special maintenance when properly installed by a qualified electrical contractor. After 1–2 years of usage, the rocks may need replacing if they have crumbled or powdered (depending upon sauna usage).
7. We strongly recommend a floor that can be easily cleaned (concrete, ceramic tile, or a poured type of flooring). When this is provided, the sauna can be easily cleaned and kept in a sanitary condition with little effort. A carpet is NOT recommended for a sauna! A carpet becomes a perfect breeding ground for bacteria in the moist conditions of a sauna; and a carpet promotes the spread of foot diseases such as athlete's foot. For the same reasons, wooden duckboard should not be used for flooring.
8. In new construction, a floor drain should also be provided, especially in commercial saunas for sanitary cleaning and maintenance.
9. Seal wood around glass in door—inside and outside—with *Thompson's Water Seal* to prevent warpage.
10. When sauna wood becomes stained from perspiration, the wood may be lightly sanded with fine sandpaper to restore beautiful appearance. We do not recommend stains or sealers as toxic vapors may appear when heated. However, 2 coats of *Thompson's Water Seal* may be used on the wood benches in a commercial sauna, so that the wood may be more easily cleaned and kept sanitary — the wood will not absorb perspiration.
11. The sauna room will heat faster if the higher vent is kept in a closed position when heating. The lower vent may always be kept in an open position.
12. Required warning signs should be posted according to the instructions.



GUARANTEE

The manufacturer gives a one year guarantee for this heater. The guarantee starts from the date of purchase and includes all the parts of the heater (heating elements, controls, contactors, etc.).

The guarantee covers faults from the manufacture and material only. The guarantee includes a supply of spare parts by the manufacturer or importer after the faulty parts have been returned. Replacing any parts in the heater does not extend the original guarantee period of one year.

The guarantee does not cover defects caused by normal wear and tear, defects caused by improper installation, poor maintenance or failure to follow the manufacturer's instructions for installation, use and care, or alterations made to the product. The guarantee is void if the heater is used improperly. The guarantee does not cover delivery costs of the faulty part or repair costs on the field. If the heater is returned to the manufacturer or importer within five years from the date of purchase, the importer will provide free repair work, but may charge for spare parts if the one-year guarantee has expired.

The guarantee is void if installation and wiring has not been carried out by certified electrician or authorized and qualified service representative. Please note that the installer's signature is needed below.

The guarantee is void if the information below is not filled out and returned to the manufacturer or importer within 15 days of purchase. The guarantee applies only to the first installation of the product and to the original purchaser.

Harvia heater model

Model number

Date of purchase

Original purchaser

Address

Purchased from

Date of electrical installation

Signature of the installer

SPARE PARTS

CLUB SAUNA HEATERS
 K10G-U1-NC, K12.5G-U1-NC, K15G-U1-NC
 K10G-U3-NC, K12.5G-U3-NC, K15G-U3-NC

1	Stone compartment
2	Stone holder
3	Base plate
4	Top part
5	Casing side L/R
6	Casing FRONT/REAR
7	Electrical casing
8	Electrical casing R
9	Electrical casing L
10	Radiation shield
11	Terminal block bracket
12	Electrical casing cover
13A	Wireset 240 V 1-phase heaters
13B	Wireset 208 V 3-phase heaters
14	Wiring diagram
15	Rating plate sticker
16	Adjusting leg
17	Connection cable holder
18	Terminal block
19	Heating element set
20	Terminal block sticker
21	Lead-in plastic grommet
22	Floor mounting plate
23	Protective grille
24	Overheating limiter/sensor bracket
25	Overheating limiter/switch
28	Grounding terminal

