

emotion of sauna.



Assembly instructions and instructions for use Bi-O-Mini / Mini



GB

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Dear Customer,

You have purchased a high quality technical system which will provide you with many years of enjoyable sauna bathing. This sauna heating system was constructed in accordance with state-of-the-art European safety standards, inspected and manufactured in accordance with the Quality Standard EN DIN ISO 9001.

This detailed installation and user's guide was created for your information. Please note especially the important information and the data dealing with the electrical connection.

We wish you a richly invigorating and restorative sauna bathing experience.

First of all, check whether the sauna system has arrived at your site undamaged. Register transport damage claims immediately with the delivering transport company or please consult the supplier who provided the equipment to you.

General notes

Please note that an optimal sauna climate can be reached only when the cabin, with its air intake and exhaust, the sauna heating unit and the control unit have been tuned for compatibility with one another.


Please note all data and information provided by your sauna supplier.






The sauna heating units warm your sauna cabin through means of heated convection currents. To this end, fresh air from the air intake vent is drawn in, rises upon warming (convection) and is then circulated through the cabin. A part of the used air is pushed out through the exhaust vent in the cabin. This is the means by which the typical sauna climate develops, reaching characteristic temperatures of about 110° C directly under the ceiling of your sauna, which fall off to about 30-40° C in the floor area due to the temperature gradient in the sauna cabin. Therefore, it is not unusual when, for example, temperatures of 110° C prevail in the area of the temperature sensor over the oven, while the thermometer, which is installed 20-25 cm under the cabin ceiling on the sauna wall, registers only 85° C. With a temperature setting at maximum, the mean bathing temperature lies between 80° C and 90° C in the area of the upper recliner bench.

Please note that the highest temperature values in the cabin always develop in the area above the sauna heating unit and that the temperature sensor and safety limiter must be installed in this area in accordance with the control unit installation guide.

At the initial heating, you may notice a slight odor arising from evaporation of substances from the manufacturing process. Air out your cabin after this cycle before you begin with the sauna bath

Important notes

 **If assembled incorrectly, the system will present a fire hazard. Please read this installation guide thoroughly. It is especially important to consider applicable dimensions and observe the following instructions:**

- This device has not been designed for being used by persons (including children) that are physically or mentally handicapped or have sensory disabilities. Moreover, it is not allowed to use this device without sufficient experience and/or knowledge, unless these persons will be supervised by persons responsible for their security or in case they have been instructed how to use this device.
- Children are to be supervised in order to make sure that they do not play with this device.
-  The installation and connection of the sauna heating unit, control unit and other electrical equipment must be accomplished only by an expert. In this regard it is especially important to meet the required safety precautions in accordance with VDE 0100 v. §49 DA/6 and VDE 0100 part 703/2006-2.
- The sauna heating and control units may be installed only in sauna cabins made of suitable, low resin and untreated material (for example: Nordic pine)
- Only a sauna oven with the appropriate heating capacity may be installed in the sauna cabin (see Table 2).
- There should always be a provision for air intake and exhaust vents in every sauna cabin. The air intake vents must always be aligned behind the sauna heating unit, ca. 5 to 10 cm above the floor. Please use the minimum dimensions of the air intake and exhaust vents listed in Table 1.
- The exhaust vents must always be placed towards the sauna heating unit diagonally in the rear sauna wall, lower area. The air intake and exhaust vents must not be closed. Please observe the information provided by your sauna cabin supplier.
- For the adjustment and control of the sauna heating unit, one of the control units mentioned later must be used. This control unit must be attached to a suitable location on the outer wall of the cabin, the associated sensor housings in the interior of the sauna cabin in accordance with the installation guide which accompanies the control units.
-  Caution: Covering and improperly filled stone receptacles present a fire hazard.
-  Make certain that no objects have been placed on the sauna heating unit before each start-up.
-  Caution: High temperatures on the heating unit during operation can cause burns on contact.
- The sauna heating unit is not intended for installation or placement in a niche under the bench or under a roof slope.
- Do not start up operation of the sauna heating unit with air intake vents closed.
- The cabin lighting with corresponding mounting must be of a type that it is splash-proof and able to withstand a surrounding temperature of 140° C. Therefore, only a VDE-certified sauna lamp of 40 W maximum may be installed for use with the sauna oven.
-  The sauna system (sauna heating unit, control unit and lighting etc.) may be hard-wired to the power source only by a locally certified electrician. All connecting lines laid on the inside of the cabin must be able to withstand a surrounding temperature of at least 140°C. For practical purposes, a silicone line should be used. If singlewired cables are used as connecting lines, they must be protected by flexible metal tubing. The minimum diameter of the connecting line and the suitable cabin size in proportion to the po-

wer supply capacity are listed in Table 2:

- During the installation of the sauna heating unit, make certain that the vertical clearance between the upper edge of the sauna heating unit and the sauna ceiling is sufficient . The horizontal (lateral) clearance between the sauna heating unit and the cabin wall is provided in the dimension diagram of the respective sauna heating unit. The required distance between the lower edge of the sauna heating unit and the floor is also provided by the dimension diagram. In case of floor-standing ovens, the distance is determined by the base. Fundamentally, it is important to make sure that the sauna heating unit is not placed on a floor that consists of an easily flammable material (wood, synthetic flooring or similar material). Ceramic tiles or similar materials are practical in the area of the sauna.
- The distance between the oven safety grid or recliner bench and other flammable materials and the sauna heating unit are provided in the dimensional data of the respective sauna heating unit. The safety grid height must be approximately equal to the frontal height of the sauna heating unit.

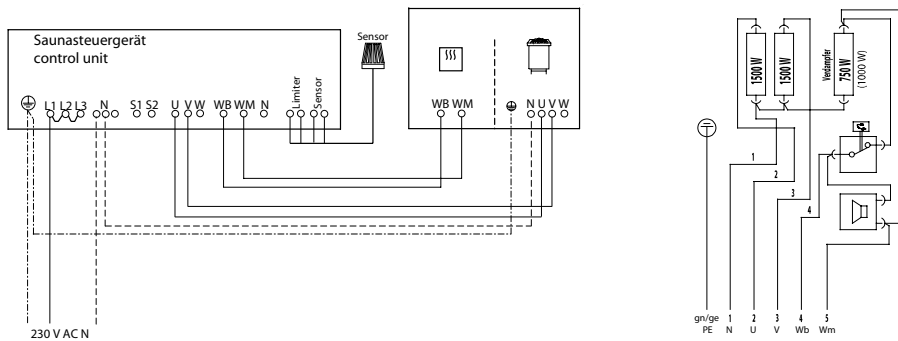
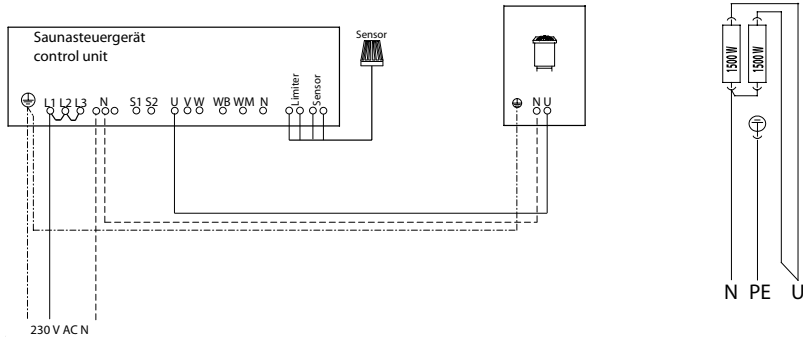
Electrical connection

Your electrician will be able to accomplish this work without further explanation in accordance with the provided wiring schematic and with the help of the circuit diagram mounted inside the respective control unit.

Be sure to note, however, that live wires should not be visibly laid onto the inner cabin walls due to safety considerations. For this reason, the wall element with the air intake vent is already equipped with cable conduits in most sauna cabins

Should there be no cable conduits in your cabin, drill an hole in the cabin wall immediately adjacent to the sauna heating unit where the cable projects from the sauna heating unit and pull the cable through this hole towards the exterior and then to the control unit. The cable as well as all other connecting lines (supply wire to the power source and to the cabin lighting) on the outside wall of the cabin should also be protected from damage, for ex. by installation in cable conduits or by covering with wooden skirting strips.

Example of a properly connected sauna system



Connection capacity in kW	Min. measurements of ven-tilation and air venting in cm
2,0	18 x 4
3,5	20 x 5

* or in accordance with the instructions of the cabin manufacturer

Table 1

Conne-ction capa-city in kW	suitable for booth size in m³	minimum diameters in mm² (cop-per cable)connection to 230 V AC N		
		mains supply to the controller	connection cable controller to the oven	Fusing in A
2,0	ca. 2 - 4	3 x 1,5²	pre-assembled	16
3,0	ca. 5 - 5	3 x 1,5²	pre-assembled	16

Table 2

Technical Data

Voltage: 230 V AC N 50 Hz

Power consumption: 2.0 or 3.0 kW

Evaporation capacity: 750 W

Height: 660 mm with 160 mm up from the floor

Width: 300 mm

Depth: 200 mm

Stone fill: 8 kg

Leakage current: max. 0.75 mA per kW heating capacity

Sauna oven for use in a small sauna

Supplier's pack includes are:

1 sauna oven without/with evaporator

1 accessory bag with 2 chipboard screws

1 sauna stones unit

Bi-O mini



Minimum clearances

The minimum interior height of the sauna booth is 1.90 m.

When assembling the sauna oven, attention must be paid to the fact that the vertical distance between the upper edge of the oven and the sauna roof must be at least 90 cm

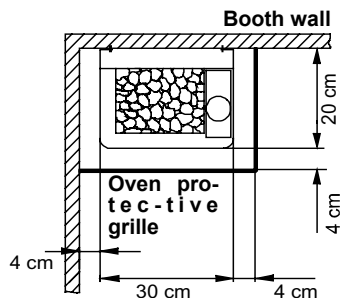


Fig. 1

1. Tighten the 2 sheet metal screws to the cabin wall according to the measurements in fig.3 and keep a 3 mms gap between screw head and wall.

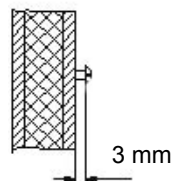


Fig. 2

Chipboard screws
5 x 35

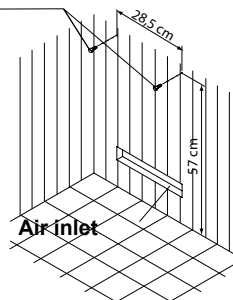


Fig. 3

2. Connect the power cable as shown in the circuit diagram . A circuit diagram is provided on the inside of the terminal box cover.
3. Close the terminal box with the cover, using 2 sheet metal screws.
4. Fit in the sauna heater to the screws with the suspension slits on the rear side (fig.3)

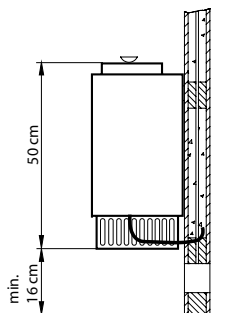


Fig. 4

5. Secure the sauna heater by tightening the screws.



Fig. 5

Attention!

Dear customer,

according to the valid regulations, the electrical connection of the sauna heater and the control box has to be carried out through the specialist of an authorized electric shop.

We would like to mention to the fact that in case of a warranty claim, you are kindly requested to present a copy of the invoice of the executive electric shop.

Finnish sauna operation

The evaporator is not in use in this form of operation. It is essential to ensure that no herbs or essences remain in the herb dish, as these could ignite due to overheating. Add essences or infusion substances to the infusion water only in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

In the case of infusion at the end of a sauna session, for a proper infusion effect, do not pour the water from the ladle over the stones too quickly but allow it to evaporate.

Operation with vaporizer

(nur bei Bi-O Heater)

The control of the vaporizer is managed by the control unit. Either you receive a humidity value which is regulated by a variance comparison at the sensor or which is determined through a timing cycle.

Please note that the relative humidity varies greatly due to the varying temperature distribution in the cabin. The readings of the hygrometer and the readings at the control unit can for that reason be very different.

Guarantee that sufficient water is in the storage vessel

Never add essences, volatile oils or herbs to the water; instead add these to the herbal bowl on the lid of the vaporizer.

These volatile oils which are released through action of the hot, rising steam are automatically distributed throughout the cabin with the rising steam.

If the water supply in the vaporizer has been drained, a buzzing signal indicates the water storage. To continue your sauna session, you have to refill the tank after a 5 minutes stop of the sauna control or a changing to Finnish sauna for 5 minutes.

The heating rod in the vaporizer must cool down for 5 minutes before cold water is refilled.



Never pour water on the red-hot heating rod. Besides of the danger of scald, the heating rod could be damaged.

Fill in the water up to the upper water level marking.

If additives are put in the water, this generally leads to a foamy boiling over of the water. In this case the water must be drained and the interior of the cold reservoir washed out with a cloth soaked in alcohol or mineral spirits. Even small remainders of essences on the vaporizer wall will change the natural molecular structure of the water.



Add herbs and essences to the herbal bowl only.



By adding essences or any other additives for air humidity, a health hazard cannot be removed. It is advised not to use those additives apart from the recommended ones by the manufacturer of the oven.



Attention: Risk of scalding at the steam outlet. Essences and herbs are to be placed in the herb dish only.

De-scaling of the vaporizer

Consult your water utility company to determine the hardness level of your water. In areas with hardness level 1 (1-7 German hardness levels), the system generally works without problems and must be de-scaled only when necessary.

Should your water lie within the hardness levels 2-4, the vaporizer must be de-scaled from time to time (in accordance with the hardness level).

To this end, add the de-scaling product for household appliances to the water in the vaporizer in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Bring the water-and-de-scaling product mixture to a boil for about 10 minutes and allow to cool. After cooling, drain the mixture from the vaporizer and rinse at least twice with clear water. Note also the instructions given by the de-scaling product manufacturer.



Caution concerning control units with post-heating phase. Never leave the herbal bag in the herbal bowl during the post-heating phase after a moist steam session. These dry out rapidly in this case and a present a fire hazard!

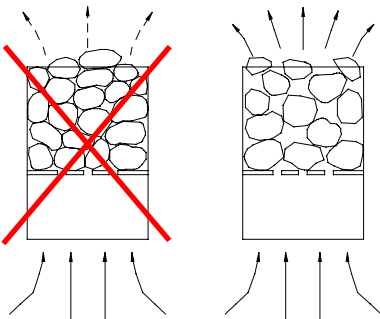
Sauna stones

The sauna stone is a natural product. Check the sauna stones at regular intervals. Strong infusion concentrates especially can weaken the sauna stones and cause them to disintegrate over time. Consult your sauna supplier if necessary.

Thoroughly clean the sauna stones provided under running water and then place them in the stone receptacle so that the convection air current can circulate easily between the stones (Illust. 9 + 10).

The number of stones is adequate to create a steam burst, vaporizing about 10 cl of water per m³ cabin volume. Always wait 10 minutes after infusion before repeating the infusion. Only then are the sauna stones sufficiently hot.

Never add more infusion agents or volatile oils than instructed on the packaging. Never use alcohol or undiluted concentrates. Caution! Fire hazard!



Please be sure to note!



Do not stack the stones in layers; stack them loosely instead, leaving as many spaces as possible to allow the rising hot air to circulate.

Maintenance and care

All sauna heating units are made of low-corrosion material. Still, to enjoy your sauna heating unit for a long time, you should maintain and care for the unit. To this end, always make sure that the vents and reflection plating in the area of air intake are free of objects. These can easily become clogged with fuzz and dust when drawing in fresh air. This reduces the air convection in the sauna heating unit and can be a cause of unacceptable temperatures.

Clean or de-scale the units when needed. Refer to your sauna supplier or directly to the manufacturing plant in case of defects or signs of wear and tear.

Only use original manufacturer's replacement parts, which can be obtained from your supplier or directly from the manufacturer.

If you do not use your sauna for a significant period of time, always check before next use that cloths, cleansers or other objects have not been placed on the sauna heating unit or the vaporizer before turning them on.

Instructions

Leakage current on sauna heaters

For the installation of sauna heaters, please pay attention to the DIN VDE 0100 part 703 !

This standard makes the following statement valid in your newest expenditure, since February 2006, paragraph 703.412.05;

Quotation:

The additional must be planned for all electric circuits of the Sauna by one or more fault current protection device (RCDs) with a calculation difference stream not more largely than 30 mA, excluded of it is Saunaheating.

The EN 60335-1 DIN VDE 0700 part 1 of January 2001 states the following in paragraph 13: quote:

The leakage current may not exceed the following values during operation:

- for stationary heaters of protection class I 0,75 mA; or 0,75 mA each kW input of the appliance, depending on the higher value, at a maximum value of 5 mA.

If the appliance is equipped with a protective device for leakage current (ELCB), please pay attention to the fact that no other electrical units will be protected by this ELCB.

Under current manufacturing methods, it is not yet possible to produce tubular heating elements for sauna heaters which do not attract moisture on each end from the surrounding air.

Therefore, should the ELCB be triggered during start-up, the electrical installation must be checked.

It is also possible that moisture from the surrounding air has been concentrated in the magnesium-oxide filling in the heating elements during transport or storage and is now causing the ELCB to be triggered.

In this case, the oven must be heated up under supervision of an expert, during which the PE conductor is not connected. After about 10 minutes, when moisture has evaporated from

Please keep this address in a safe place together with the installation guide.

To help us answer your questions quickly and competently, please provide data printed on the ID plate, to include system type, article no. and serial no., in all inquiries.

Service Address:

EOS-WERKE GÜNTHER GmbH
Adolf-Weiß-Straße 43
35759 Driedorf-Mademühlen, Germany
Fon: +49 (0)2775 82-0
Fax: +49 (0)2775 82-431
servicecenter@eos-werke.de
www.eos-werke.de

Guarantee

The guarantee is taken over according to the legal regulations at present.

Manufacturer's warranty

- The period of warranty starts from the date of purchase and lasts up to 2 years for commercial use and 3 years for private use.
- Always include the completed warranty certificate when returning equipment.
- The warranty expires for appliances which have been modified without manufacturer's explicit agreement.
- Damages caused by incorrect operation or handling through non-authorized persons are not covered under the terms of warranty.
- In the event of a claim, please indicate the serial number as well as the article code number and type name with expressive description of the fault.
- This warranty covers damaged parts but no defects due to wear and tear.

In case of complaint please return the equipment in its original packaging or other suitable packaging (caution: danger of transport damage) to our service department.

Always include the completed warranty certificate when returning equipment.

Possible shipping costs arising from the transport to and from point of repair cannot be borne by us.

Outside of Germany please contact your specialist dealer in case of warranty claims. Direct warranty processing with our service department is in this case not possible.

Equipment start-up date:

Stamp and signature of the authorized electrician: