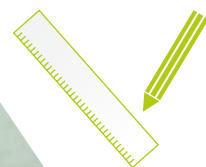


TH PLANNING

TRENCH HEATING. INDIVIDUAL.



205 W
55 °C
(BKH1-2000)

BKH1. BKH1 mini.
BKH2. BKH2 mini.

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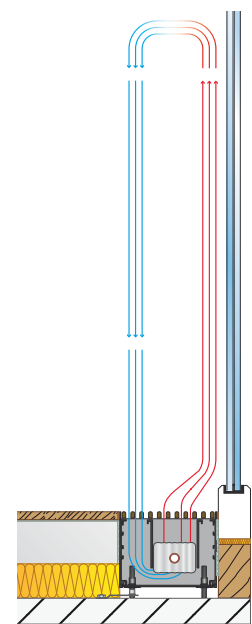
1 PRINCIPLES

1.1 What does a veil have to do with trench heating systems?

A veil has a simple function: It blocks something. The same applies to the hot air veil created by the Variotherm trench heating system, which covers cold glass surfaces within a short period of time. This shields the cold radiation from the glass surfaces and simultaneously warms the glass surfaces. When this happens, a feeling of cosiness starts spreading throughout the room, replacing the cold. The heated glass surfaces radiate long-wavelength infrared heat, which warms the room. Radiant heat is particularly pleasant since, like solar heat, it is similar to our body's natural warmth. Radiant heat is the traditional form of heat, such as radiated by tiled stoves. It is healthy and natural!

1.2 The Coandă effect

The Coandă effect is a physical requirement for the effect produced by the trench heating system. At the beginning of the 20th century, physicist Henri Coandă discovered that rising hot air always follows cold surfaces (e.g. glass surfaces and exterior walls) as it ascends: When air currents exit slits at a certain angle and distance, the current will bend towards the surface due to the created turbulences and the lower pressure on one side. The air current will "stick" to it as long as certain requirements (distances and flow thickness) are met. The low pressure area around the secondary air introduced by the flow over a surface is crucial for this effect. If this air cannot continue to flow, the current will draw itself into this area, or follow the glass surface. This law of physics is the reason why the Variotherm trench heating system works in such an outstanding way. Thanks to the Coandă effect, trench heating systems also have another advantage: Only a small amount of dust is stirred up because the heating system generates only a very small amount of air movement. A blessing for your respiratory tract!



▲ Coandă effect

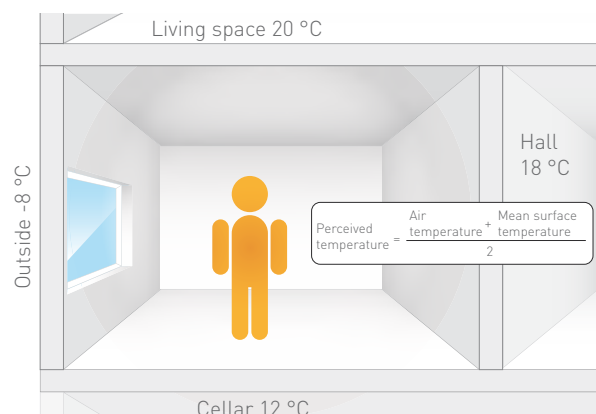
1.3 Comfort

Cosiness is not only created through a certain air temperature in the room. The temperature of the surfaces enclosing the room is of equal importance. The perceived temperature is roughly consistent with the arithmetic mean of both temperatures.

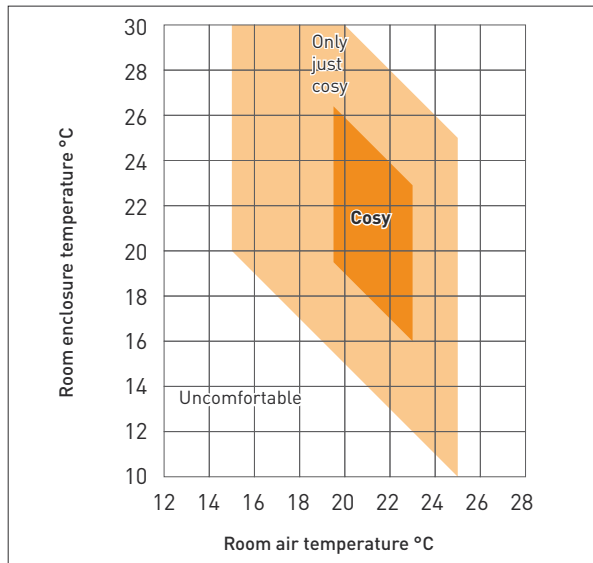
What makes people feel comfortable?

People feel comfortable when the following basic "thermal comfort" equation holds:

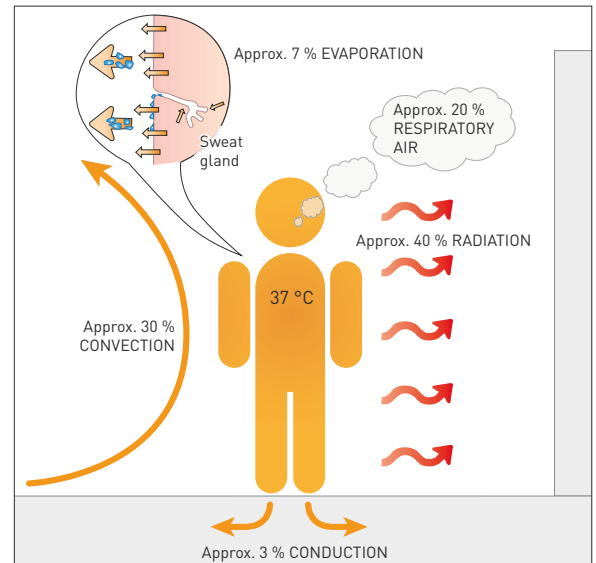
$$\text{Heat production} = \text{heat loss}$$



▲ Perceived temperature



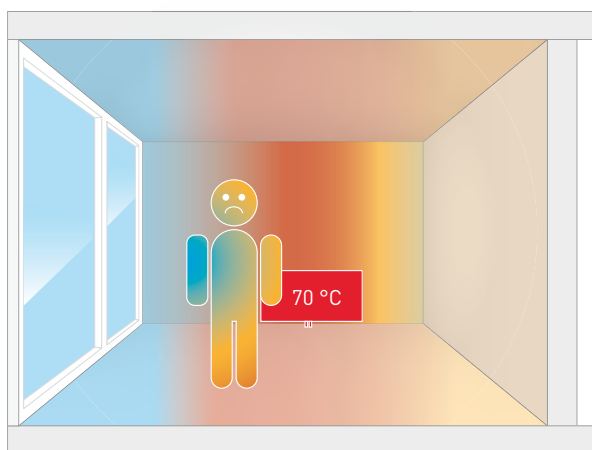
▲ Zone of cosiness



▲ Human heat balance

An important aspect of heat output from the human body is that this should occur as evenly as possible from all sides. We feel uncomfortable if too much heat is lost in one particular direction (e.g. cold surfaces, forced air) or the heat output is prevented in one direction (hot surfaces or vapour-tight, thick clothing). The lower the inside air temperature, the warmer the surrounding surfaces (wall surfaces, floor and ceiling, as well as doors and windows) must be to ensure cosiness.

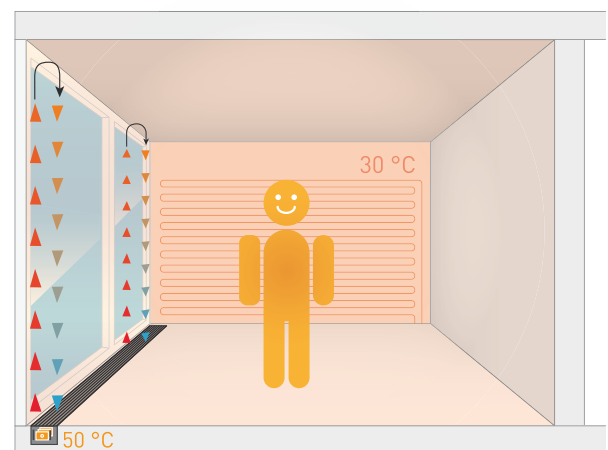
Compared to other heating systems, a trench heating system increases cosiness. The unpleasant influence of the cold glass surfaces (radiation exchange with the body) is largely cancelled out by the positioning of the trench heating system in front of the cold glass surfaces. You can set the room temperature lower than you would with convection heating without worrying about discomfort, since the hot air veil raises the perceived air temperature.



▲ Discomfort with radiators:

Heated air rises quickly and returns to the floor as cold air. In addition, the cold radiation from the glass surface has a negative effect on the body.

> Unbalanced temperature distribution, stirred dust caused by circulating air, "dry air"



▲ Comfort with the Variotherm trench heating system and wall heating:

The even heating of the walls creates a cosy warmth enveloping the entire room.

> Healthy room climate, hardly any dust stirred up, no over-heated floor, no overheated ceiling, "very cosy"

1.4 Energy savings

Energy losses are significantly reduced through an optimised ambient air temperature in conjunction with increased comfort. The approximate cost savings are 6 % per 1 °C reduction of room air temperature. This has the additional great physiological advantage of significantly increasing the absorption of oxygen in the body. At the same time, the relative humidity increases and produces healthier air that is also easier to breathe. Compared with other hot water heating systems, trench heating systems run with the lowest amount of water. They are therefore the fastest and most precise hot water heating systems.

1.5 Method of operation of the trench heating system

The goal of a trench heating system is to maintain the right glass surface temperature. For this reason, wherever possible they are installed in front of all floor-touching glass surfaces, such as winter gardens or glass sliding terrace doors. The air flows from bottom to top through the trench heating system and then selects the area right next to the wall as a channel to ascend along due to the higher temperature difference (see also Coandă effect, section 1.2). While ascending, it continuously radiates its heat to the glass surface before stratifying within the room air. The heated surface turns into a heat radiating surface. This provides a cosy indoor temperature with low temperature differences within the room, and between the glass surfaces and interior wall surfaces.

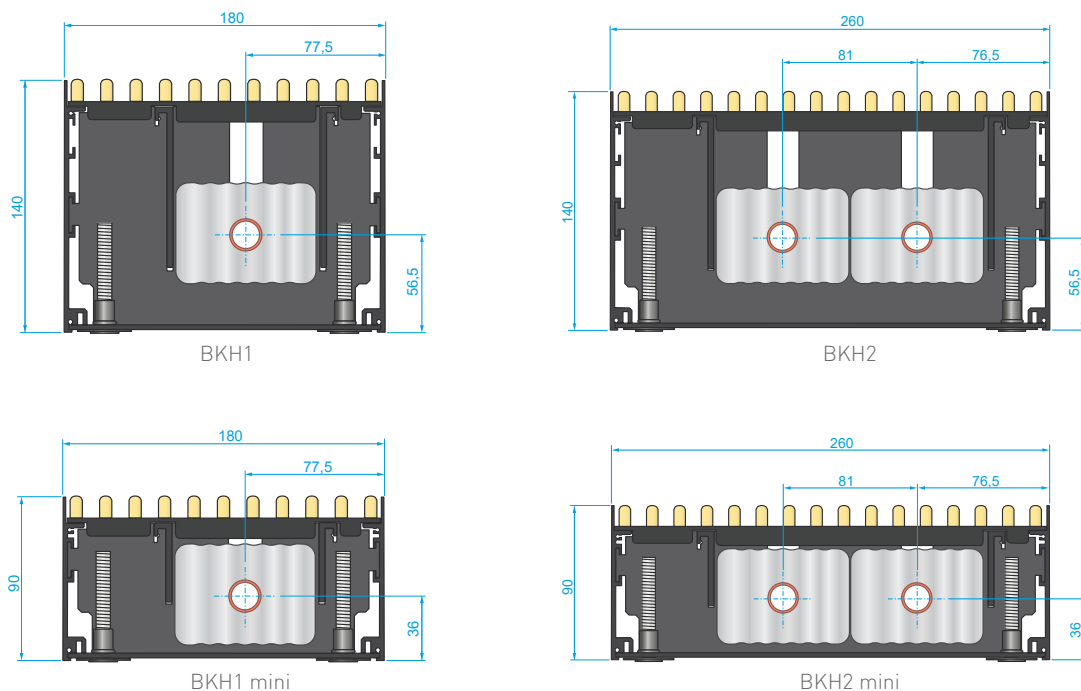
Trench heating systems are suitable for new homes and renovations. They can be installed in conventional 2-pipe systems or manifold systems. When renovating, existing rising lines can be used for supply.

1.6 Description and advantages of the trench heating system

The trench heating systems are optimally suited for shielding glass surfaces in new buildings and renovated buildings.

The trench heating system is supplied pre-assembled, ready for installation. All components are perfectly matched to each other.

- Floor trench: Aluminium side walls and end cover (black anodised), black-grey aluminium base, air baffles, heating element mounting bulkheads, interior adjustment screws for height adjustment, green side strips, attachment brackets
- Length: Custom length (with lengths > 5000 mm, the floor trench is supplied in segments)
- Grid: Linear or roll grid, anodised aluminium, safe to walk on, standard colours: Plain aluminium (EV 1), light bronze (C 32), black (C 35)
- Heating element: Copper pipe $\varnothing 18 \times 0.5$ mm (DIN EN 12449) with 56×78 mm aluminium louvres

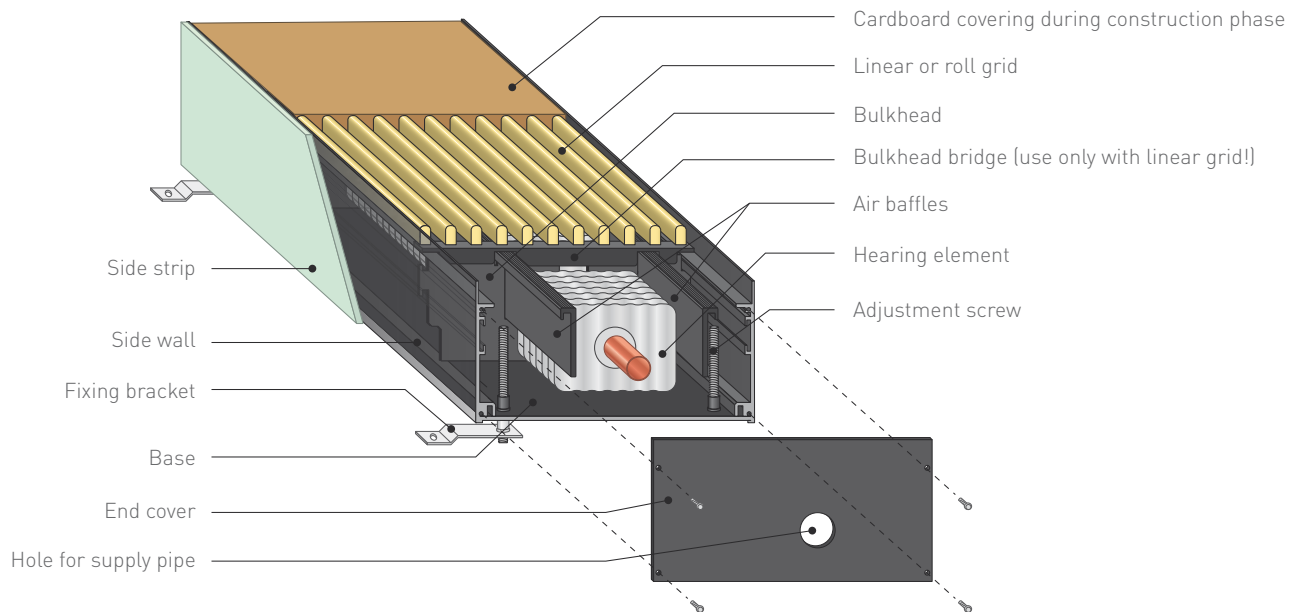


The advantages:

- Elegant, discrete and flexible design
- Roll or linear grids in 3 different colours
- Rapidly forms a veil of warm air along cold glass surfaces
- Low hot water temperature – impressive energy savings
- Different types available to suit the structural situation
- Lengths are produced exactly to your requirements
- Short delivery lead times, despite tailor-made manufacture

2 COMPONENTS

2.1 Overview



All Variotherm trench heating systems are delivered already pre-assembled with the correct length, and **only need to be aligned and screwed into place at the designated site**. Variotherm flow and return valves or 3/4" connection angle pieces can also be optionally pre-fitted to the pre-insulated Variomodular pipe.

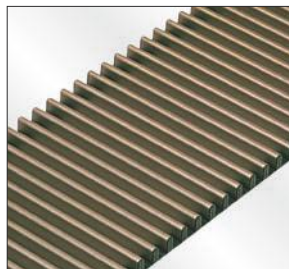
The supply line holes are drilled in the end cover or side walls, as desired by the customer.

2.2 Grid

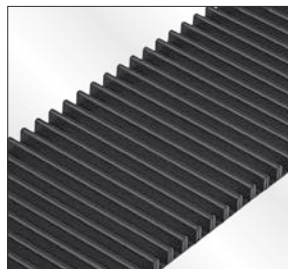
Both the linear grid and the roll grid have an attractive visual design and are easy to clean. The grids are available in 3 different colours (anodised aluminium).



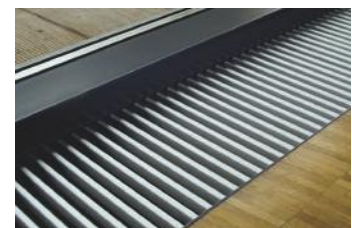
▲ EV 1: Plain aluminium



▲ C 32: Light bronze



▲ C 35: Black



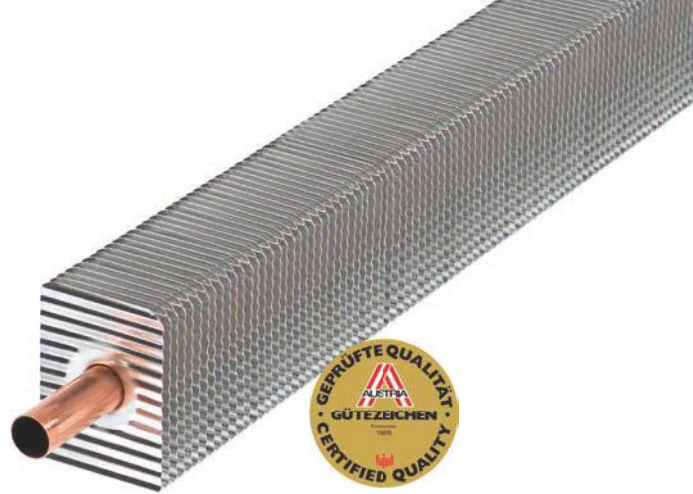
▲ Roll grid



▲ Linear grid

2.3 Heating elements

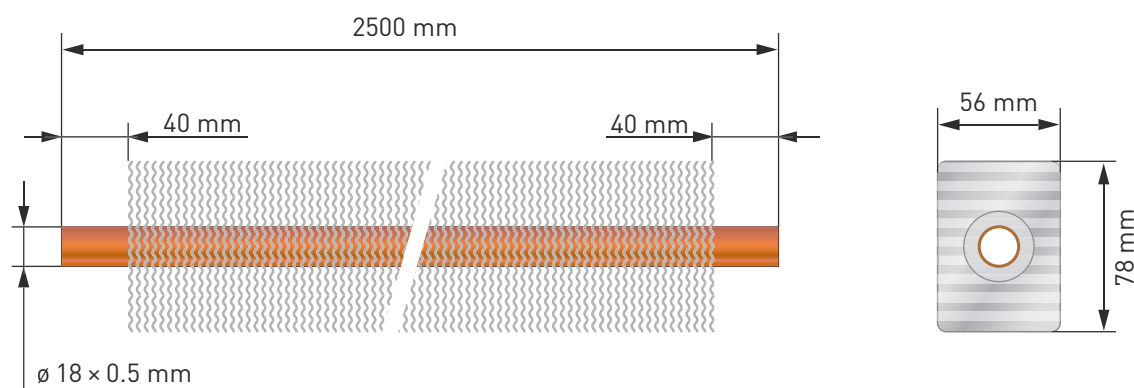
The specially developed heating elements from Variotherm are the technical core component of the Variotherm trench heating system. Highly efficient when it comes to performance. Optimised heat distribution.



The heating element consists of a copper pipe $\varnothing 18 \times 0.5$ mm (DIN EN 12449) with aluminium louvres 56×78 mm. The special manufacturing process results in a connection between the pipe and the aluminium louvres with an unsurpassed performance.

Pipe material	Support bracket	Viega		Sanha	
		Press fitting	Press-fitting jaws	Press fitting	Press-fitting jaws
Copper	Yes	Profipress Sanpress	V18	Pressfitting Serie 6000/8000	SA18

▲ Table for suitable press fittings



2.4 Connection accessories

Support sleeve 18 x 17 mm

PG 062

for the heating element with copper pipe, used for clamping screw fittings and copper press-fit connectors

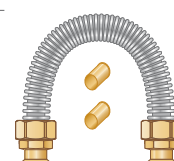


Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z133	1 pce.	6 g

Flexible Pipe Bend

PG 062

Stainless steel flexible pipe bend, incl. compression sleeves (pressed using V18, SA18 press-fit contour), for connecting two heating elements in THS2 (mini), inner diameter = 18 mm, l = 200 mm



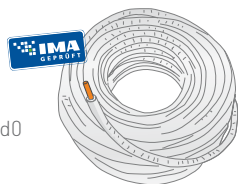
Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z110	1 pce.	270 g

2.5 Accessories for connection to the VarioManifold

Pre-insulated 16x2 Variomodular pipe Laser

PG 130

- Aluminium multi-layer composite pipe 16x2 Laser (PE-RT/AL/PE-RT)
- No oxygen diffusion whatsoever
- 95 °C, 10 bar
- Insulation: Polyethylene soft foam
Fire resistance as per EN 14313: C_L-s1,d0



Part No.	Insulation thickness	PKU	Weight/PKU
V1226	6 mm	Roll with 100 m	14.0 kg
V1227	9 mm	Roll with 100 m	14.9 kg

Clamping screw fitting 3/4"EUROx16

PG 100

Especially developed for the Variotherm pipes 16x2 Laser on a 3/4" Eurocone, nickel plated, single-piece, with metal clamping ring and galvanic isolation, AF 30, tested according to EN 21 003



Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z1400	1 pce.	80 g

3/4"EUROxCu18 clamping screw fitting

PG 100

nickel plated, with EPDM sealing element, for ø 18 mm copper pipes as per DIN EN 1057 and ø 18 mm stainless steel pipes as per DIN EN 10312, pipe wall thickness ≥ 1 mm

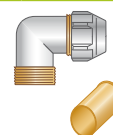


Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z136	1 pce.	60 g

Elbow union

PG 100

90° elbow connector, clamping screw fitting Cu 18 for the heating element (incl. support sleeve), 3/4" Eurocone for the connection line. (Do not forget the clamping screw fitting!)



Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z38	1 pce.	260 g

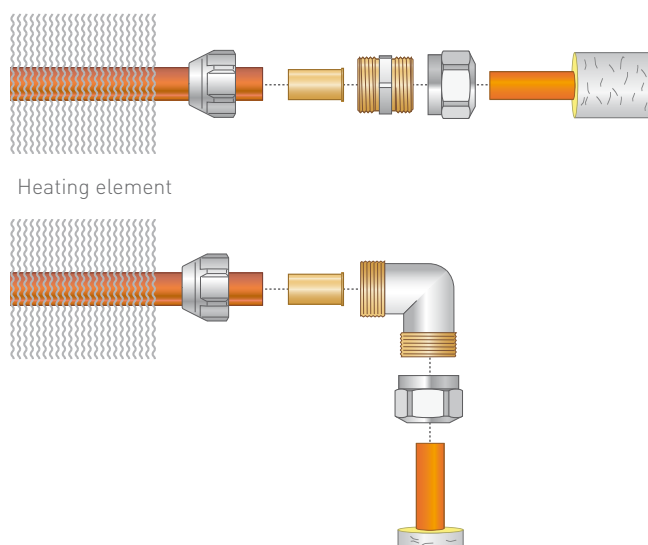
Double nipple 3/4"EURO

PG 100

nickel-plated, 3/4" Eurocone on 3/4" Eurocone



Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z170	1 pce.	60 g



2.6 Accessories for connection to the two-pipe system

Flow valve with top piece

PG 062

1/2" valve with deaeration, with top piece at option, incl. clamping screw fitting 3/4" EUROxCu18 (Z136) + support sleeve (Z133) for the heating element, 3/4" Eurocone for the connection line (do not forget the clamping screw fitting!), presetting via return valve

Thermostatic valve with remote sensor



Handwheel



Actuator



	1/2" valve, Straight-flow, 2 deaerators	Part No. T114V	Part No. T115	Part No. T114S
	1/2" valve, left-hand, 1 deaerator	not suitable	Part No. T117L (BKH1/BKH2 only)	Part No. T116LS (BKH1/BKH2 only)
	1/2" valve, right-hand, 1 deaerator	not suitable	Part No. T117R (BKH1/BKH2 only)	Part No. T116RS (BKH1/BKH2 only)

Valve insert

PG 062

Optional valve insert for all 1/2" flow valves delivered by Variotherm from 2013 onwards, automatic hydronic balancing, the flow rate from 10–150 l/h can be adjusted directly at the valve.

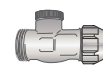


Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
T1168	1 pce.	30 g

Return valve

PG 062

1/2" valve incl. clamping screw fitting Cu 18 for the heating element (with support sleeve), 3/4" Eurocone for the connection line (do not forget the clamping screw fitting!), can be pre-set



Straight-flow



90°

Part No.	Design	PKU	Weight/PKU
T129	Straight-flow	1 pce.	200 g
T130	90° corner	1 pce.	200 g

3/4" EUROxCu18 clamping screw fitting

PG 100

nickel plated, with EPDM sealing element, for ø 18 mm copper pipes as per DIN EN 1057 and ø 18 mm stainless steel pipes as per DIN EN 10312, pipe wall thickness ≥ 1 mm



Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z136	1 Stk.	60 g

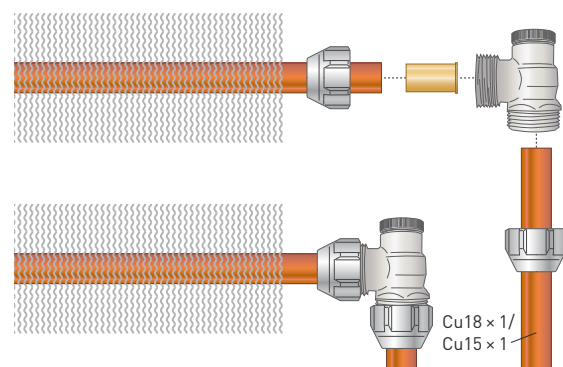
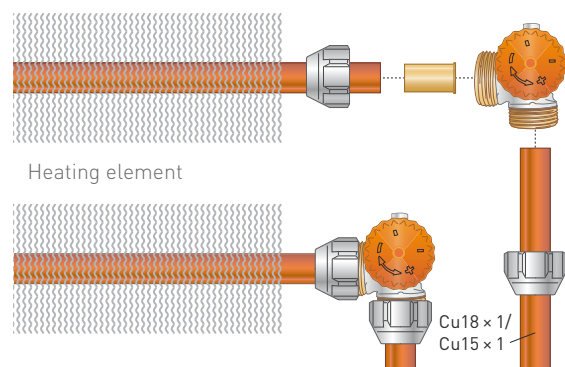
3/4" EUROxCu15 clamping screw fitting

PG 100

nickel plated, with EPDM sealing element, for ø 15 mm copper pipes as per DIN EN 1057 and ø 15 mm stainless steel pipes as per DIN EN 10312, pipe wall thickness ≥ 1 mm



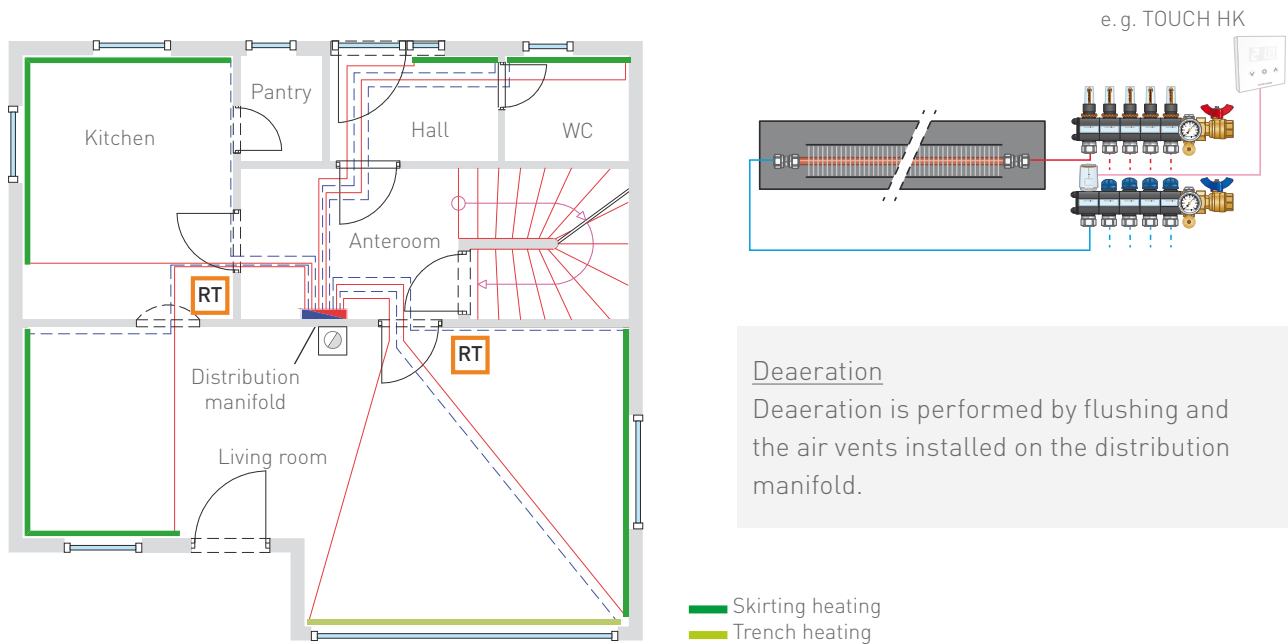
Part No.	PKU	Weight/PKU
Z139	1 Stk.	60 g



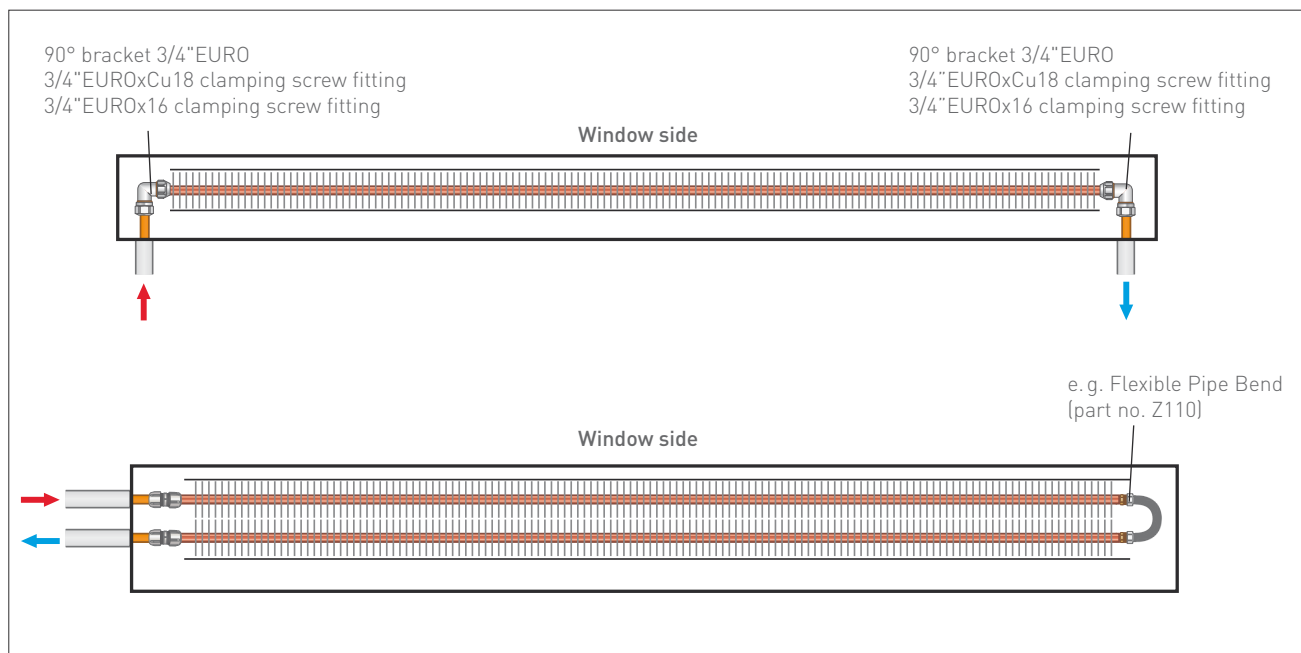
3 PIPING WITH THE VARIOMANIFOLD

For installations with manifold systems, first lay the pre-insulated Variomodular pipes from the manifold to the trench heating and back, and then connect them to the manifold. The Variomodular pipe should be routed “endlessly” (i.e. without additional connection points) from the manifold to the skirting heating.

Electronic room thermostats and servomotors are used to control the room temperature.



▲ Laying example with Variotherm distribution manifold

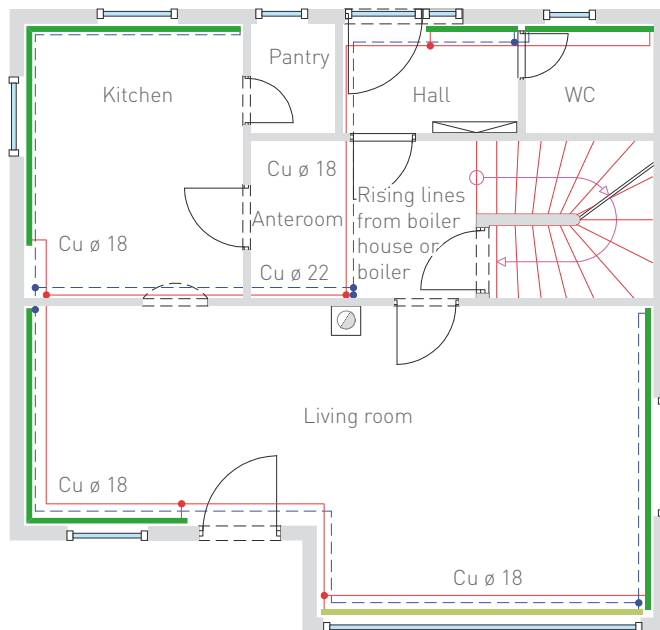


▲ Connection examples (more examples see chapter 7)

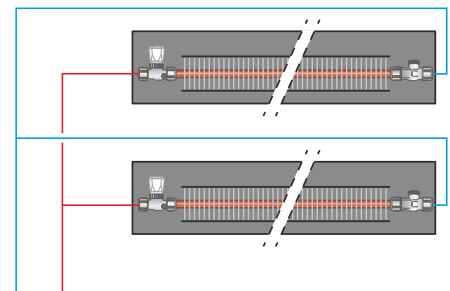
4 PIPING WITH A 2-PIPE SYSTEM

In the 2-pipe system, the trench is piped using (e.g.) copper pipes. Flow valves with integrated deaerators are used to control the room temperature. The return valves are used to shut off and set the water quantity (hydraulic balancing).

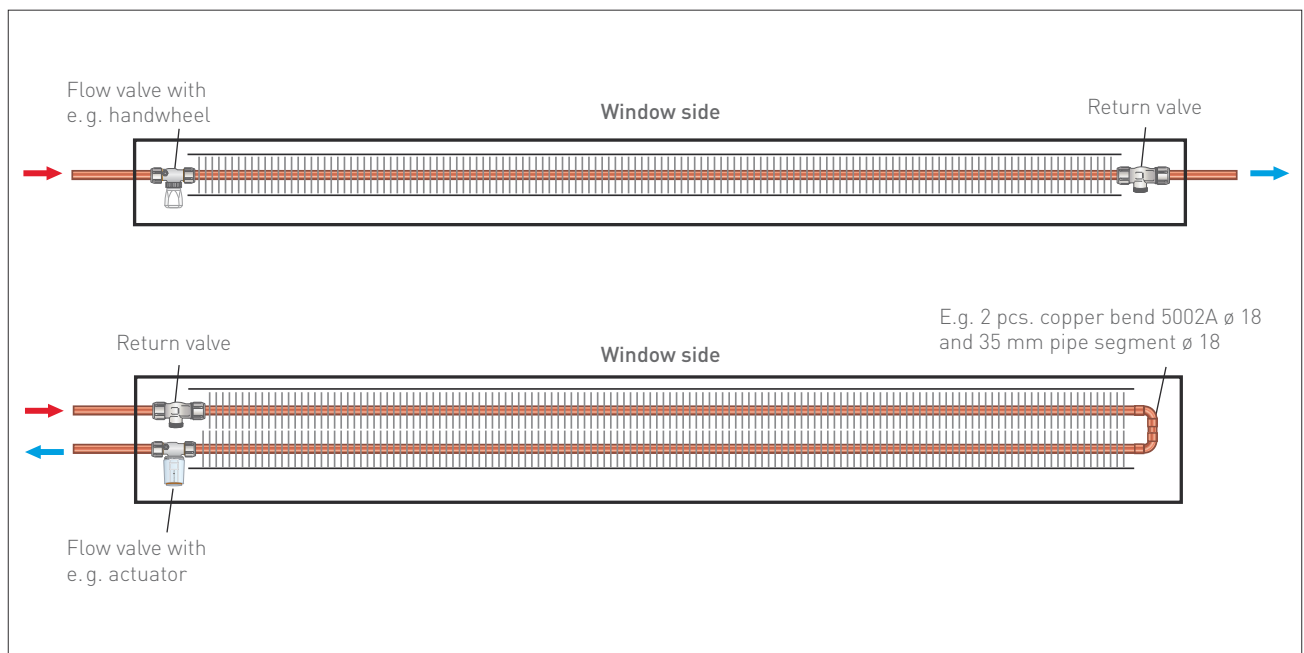
Note: For reasons of space, with the BKH2 and BKH2 mini the flow valve is installed in the return and the return valve is installed in the flow (see connection example on page 20 below).



▲ Laying example with 2-pipe system



Skirting heating
Trench heating

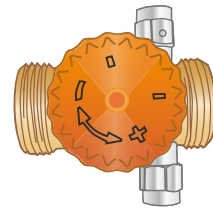


▲ Connection examples (more examples see chapter 7)

Flow valve

Flow valve with integrated deaeration.

On delivery, there is a protective plastic cap on the valve spindle. This allows the valve to be opened or closed without a valve head. Before mounting the valve head or the handwheel, the protective plastic cap is removed.



▲ Straight flow

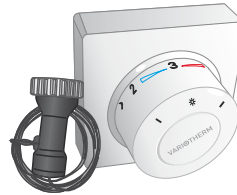
Valve head for flow valves:



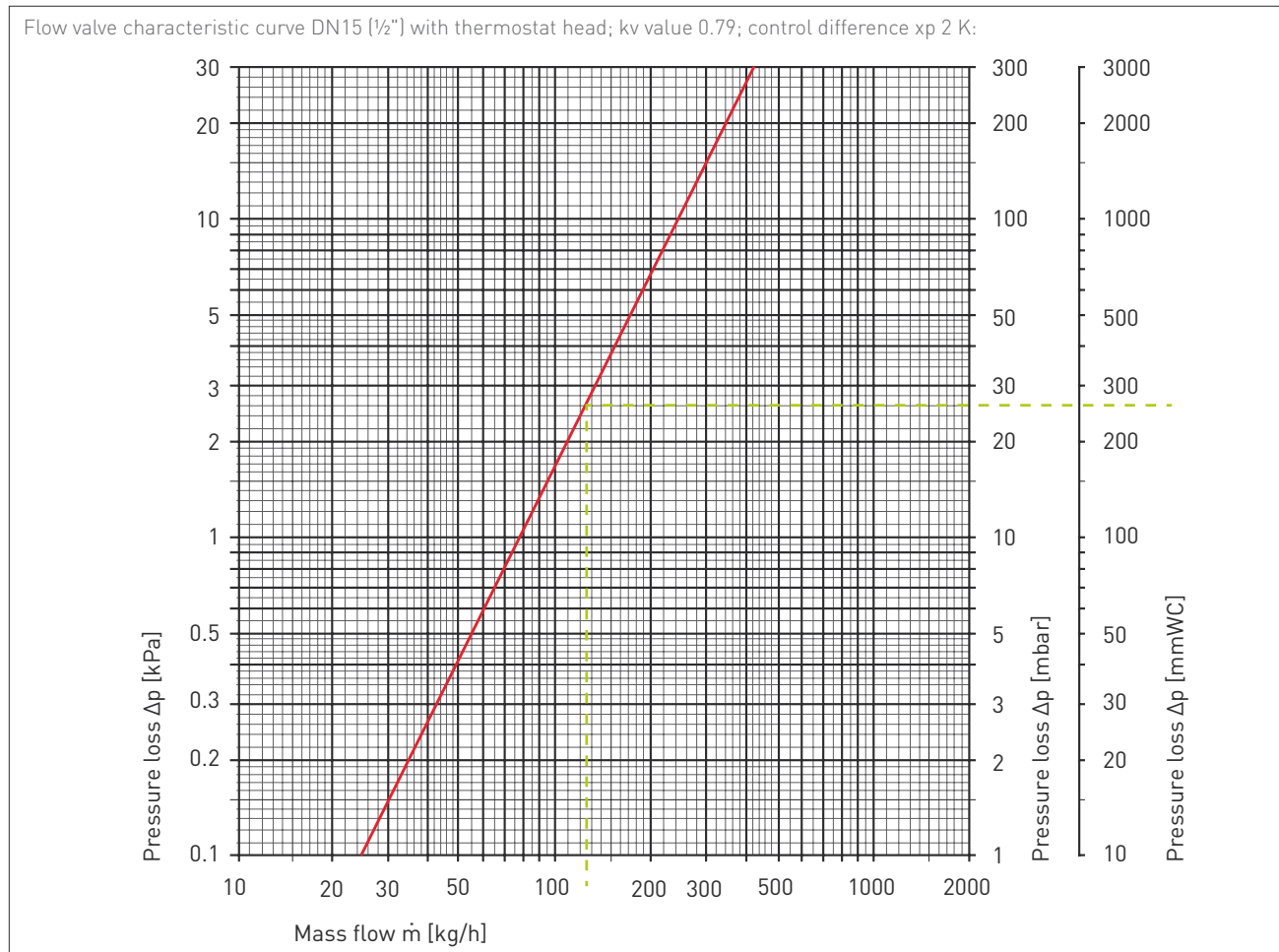
▲ Actuator



▲ Handwheel



▲ Thermostat head with remote sensor



Sample calculation:

Required: Δp for 1/2" valve at 2 K control difference; **Given:** Heat flow $Q = 1450$ W, $\Delta t = 10$ K (55/45 °C)

Solution: Mass flow $m = Q / (c \times \Delta t) = 1450 / (1.163 \times 10) = 125$ kg/h

>> Pressure loss from diagramm $\Delta p = 26$ mbar / 260 mmWS (0.26 mWC) / 2600 Pa

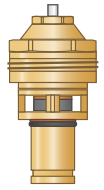
Valve insert for automatic hydronic balancing

For all 1/2" flow valves delivered by Variotherm from 2013 onwards, an optional valve insert can be retrofitted.

The desired flow quantity is automatically maintained at a constant level by the valve. Balancing via the return flow valve is therefore no longer necessary.

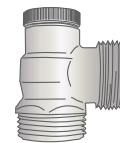
The following pressure loss occurs via the valve:

- Range 10–100 l/h: 10 kPa (= 1.0 mWC)
- Range 100–150 l/h: 15 kPa (= 1.5 mWC)

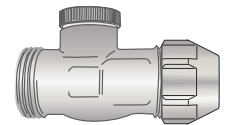


Return valve

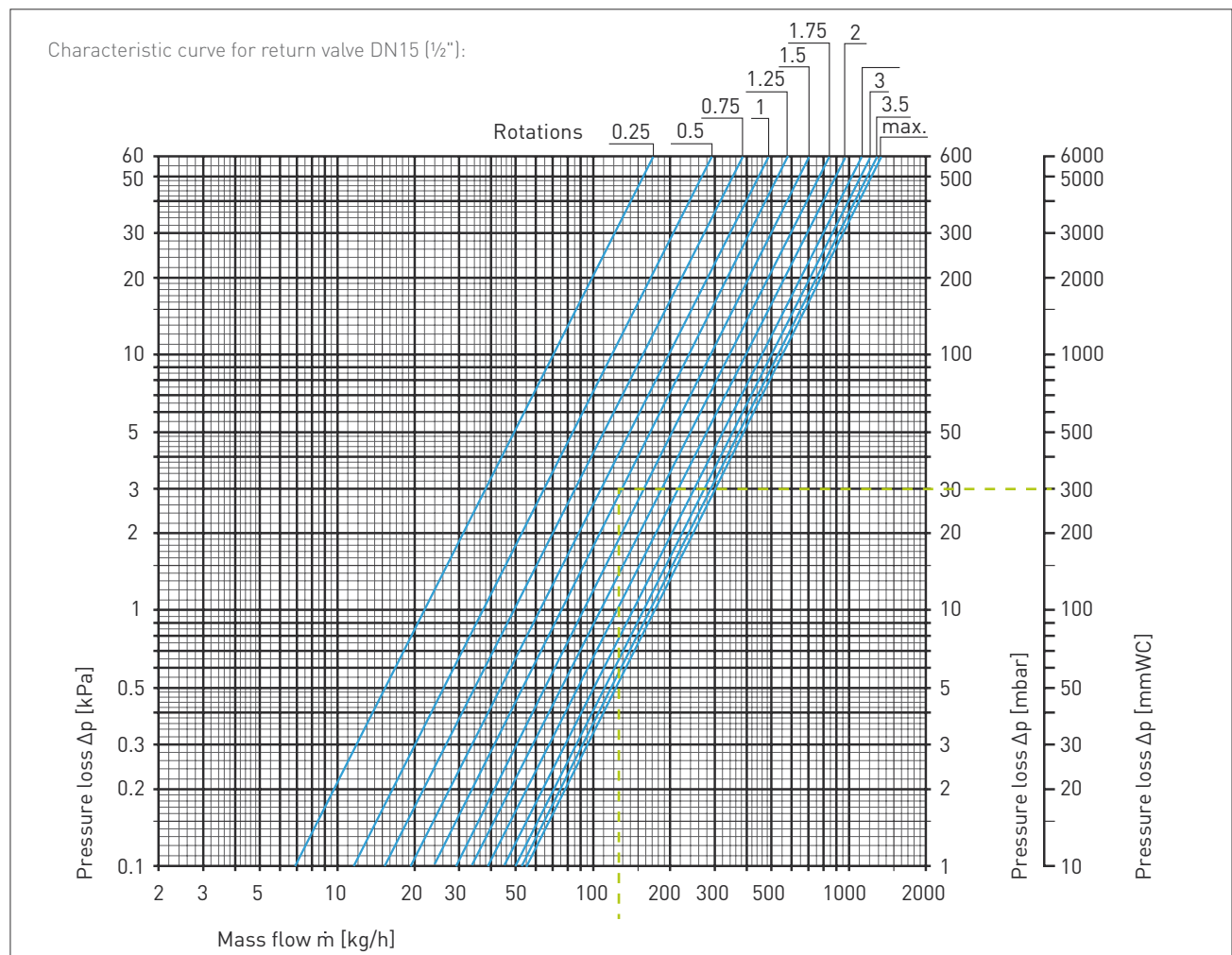
The return valve is used for hydronic balancing and as a shut-off valve if the heating elements have to be dismantled (e.g. for painting). The valve spindle is under the protective cap. The return valve can be closed by rotating it.



▲ 90° corner



▲ Straight-flow



Sample calculation:

Required: Valve opening (rotations) at a pressure loss via the return valve $\Delta p = 30 \text{ mbar}$ (0.3 mWC)

Given: Heat flow $Q = 1450 \text{ W}$, temperature spread $\Delta t = 10 \text{ K}$ (55/45 °C)

Solution: Mass flow $m = Q / (c \times \Delta t) = 1450 / (1.163 \times 10) = 125 \text{ kg/h}$

>> Open the return valve **1.25 rotations**

5.3 Heat output tables

Length [mm]	Type	Heat output [W/pc.] at flow temperature t_f ... (recommended range: 45–60 °C)									
		... 40 °C	... 45 °C	... 50 °C	... 55 °C	... 60 °C	... 65 °C	... 70 °C	... 75 °C	... 80 °C	... 85 °C
1000	BKH1 mini	48	55	65	78	94	114	136	162	190	222
	BKH1	50	62	76	94	115	140	168	199	233	271
	BKH2 mini	49	74	99	124	149	174	199	224	249	274
	BKH2	56	86	116	145	175	205	234	264	294	323
1250	BKH1 mini	62	71	84	101	122	147	176	209	246	287
	BKH1	65	80	99	122	149	181	217	257	302	350
	BKH2 mini	65	98	131	164	197	229	262	295	328	361
	BKH2	74	113	152	191	230	270	309	348	387	426
1500	BKH1 mini	76	87	103	124	150	181	217	257	302	353
	BKH1	80	98	121	150	183	222	266	316	370	430
	BKH2 mini	81	122	163	203	244	285	325	366	407	448
	BKH2	92	140	189	237	286	334	383	431	480	528
1750	BKH1 mini	90	104	123	148	178	215	257	305	359	418
	BKH1	95	116	144	178	217	264	316	374	439	510
	BKH2 mini	97	146	194	243	291	340	389	437	486	534
	BKH2	110	168	226	284	341	399	457	515	573	631
2000	BKH1 mini	105	120	142	171	206	248	297	352	415	483
	BKH1	110	135	166	205	252	305	365	433	508	590
	BKH2 mini	113	169	226	282	339	395	452	508	565	621
	BKH2	128	195	262	330	397	464	532	599	666	733
2250	BKH1 mini	119	136	161	194	234	282	337	400	471	549
	BKH1	125	153	189	233	286	346	415	491	576	669
	BKH2 mini	129	193	257	322	386	450	515	579	644	708
	BKH2	146	222	299	376	452	529	606	683	759	836
2500	BKH1 mini	133	152	180	217	262	315	377	448	527	614
	BKH1	140	171	212	261	320	387	464	550	645	749
	BKH2 mini	144	217	289	361	433	506	578	650	723	795
	BKH2	164	250	336	422	508	594	680	766	852	938
2750	BKH1 mini	147	169	200	240	290	349	418	495	583	680
	BKH1	155	189	234	289	354	429	514	609	714	829
	BKH2 mini	160	240	320	401	481	561	641	721	802	882
	BKH2	182	277	373	468	563	659	754	850	945	1041
3000	BKH1 mini	161	185	219	263	318	383	458	543	639	745
	BKH1	170	208	257	317	388	470	563	667	782	909
	BKH2 mini	176	264	352	440	528	616	704	792	880	969
	BKH2	199	304	409	514	619	724	829	934	1038	1143
3250	BKH1 mini	176	201	238	286	346	416	498	591	695	810
	BKH1	185	226	279	344	422	511	612	726	851	988
	BKH2 mini	192	288	384	480	576	672	767	863	959	1055
	BKH2	217	332	446	560	674	789	903	1017	1132	1246
3500	BKH1 mini	190	218	257	309	374	450	538	639	751	876
	BKH1	199	244	302	372	456	552	662	784	920	1068
	BKH2 mini	208	311	415	519	623	727	831	934	1038	1142
	BKH2	235	359	483	606	730	854	977	1101	1225	1348
3750	BKH1 mini	204	234	277	333	401	483	578	686	807	941
	BKH1	214	262	324	400	490	594	711	843	988	1148
	BKH2 mini	223	335	447	559	670	782	894	1006	1117	1229
	BKH2	253	386	519	652	785	919	1052	1185	1318	1451
4000	BKH1 mini	218	250	296	356	429	517	618	734	863	1007
	BKH1	229	281	347	428	524	635	761	901	1057	1227
	BKH2 mini	239	359	478	598	718	837	957	1077	1196	1316
	BKH2	271	414	556	699	841	983	1126	1268	1411	1553
4250	BKH1 mini	232	266	315	379	457	551	659	782	919	1072
	BKH1	244	299	369	456	558	676	810	960	1126	1307
	BKH2 mini	255	383	510	638	765	893	1020	1148	1275	1403
	BKH2	289	441	593	745	896	1048	1200	1352	1504	1656
4500	BKH1 mini	247	283	334	402	485	584	699	829	975	1137
	BKH1	259	317	392	484	592	717	859	1018	1194	1387
	BKH2 mini	271	406	542	677	812	948	1083	1219	1354	1489
	BKH2	307	468	629	791	952	1113	1275	1436	1597	1758
4750	BKH1 mini	261	299	354	425	513	618	739	877	1032	1203
	BKH1	274	335	414	511	626	759	909	1077	1263	1467
	BKH2 mini	287	430	573	717	860	1003	1146	1290	1433	1576
	BKH2	325	496	666	837	1008	1178	1349	1520	1690	1861
5000	BKH1 mini	275	315	373	448	541	651	779	925	1088	1268
	BKH1	289	354	437	539	660	800	958	1136	1332	1546
	BKH2 mini	302	454	605	756	907	1058	1210	1361	1512	1663
	BKH2	343	523	703	883	1063	1243	1423	1603	1783	1963

Values refer to a room temperature of $T_r = 20$ °C at a volume flow = 90 l/h. Measurements according to DIN 4704-4.

Correction factor for a room temperature T_r [°C] at a flow temperature $t_f = 60$ °C:

T_r [°C]	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Factor	1.18	1.14	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.00	0.96	0.93	0.90	0.86

Example: BKH2, 4500 mm, $t_f = 60$ °C, $T_r = 23$ °C $\rightarrow 952 \text{ W} \times 0.90 = 856 \text{ W}$

6 DIMENSIONING AND LAYOUT

6.1 Dimensioning of the trench heating system

The dimensioning of the trench heating system depends on:

- The flow temperature
- The required output
- The possible installation length

Planning the maximum flow temperature t_v of the heating system is the key to a healthy warmth provided by the trench heating system. We recommend that the set-up temperature does not exceed 60 °C. Otherwise, the louvre temperature will be significantly below the dust carbonisation temperature, which can lead to unhealthy air. Best results are achieved with maximum flow temperatures of 50 to 55 °C.

Ideal case:

Optimum cold shielding is achieved when the trench heating system is installed along the entire glass surface (floor-touching glass surfaces such as in winter gardens or terrace doors).

Recommended maximum length of a heating circuit:

BKH1, BKH1 mini: 7.5 m (= 7.5 m heating element)

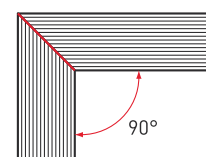
BKH2, BKH2 mini: 5.0 m (= 10 m heating element)

6.2 Delivery times

Despite tailored manufacture, the delivery lead time for the entire trench system with grids is only 5 to 7 working days (from the Leobersdorf factory). Exception: Grid with mitred tailoring 15 to 20 working days (from the Leobersdorf factory).

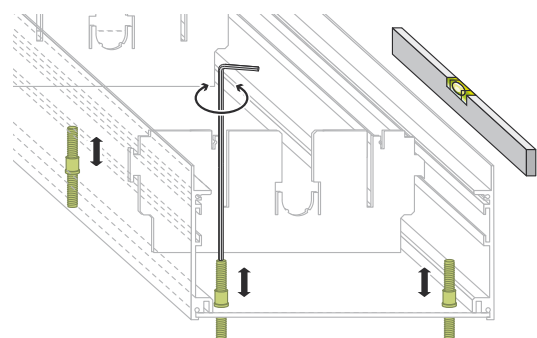
6.3 Mitres

90° floor trench mitres at the grid and pan can be provided at a surcharge.



6.4 Free accessibility

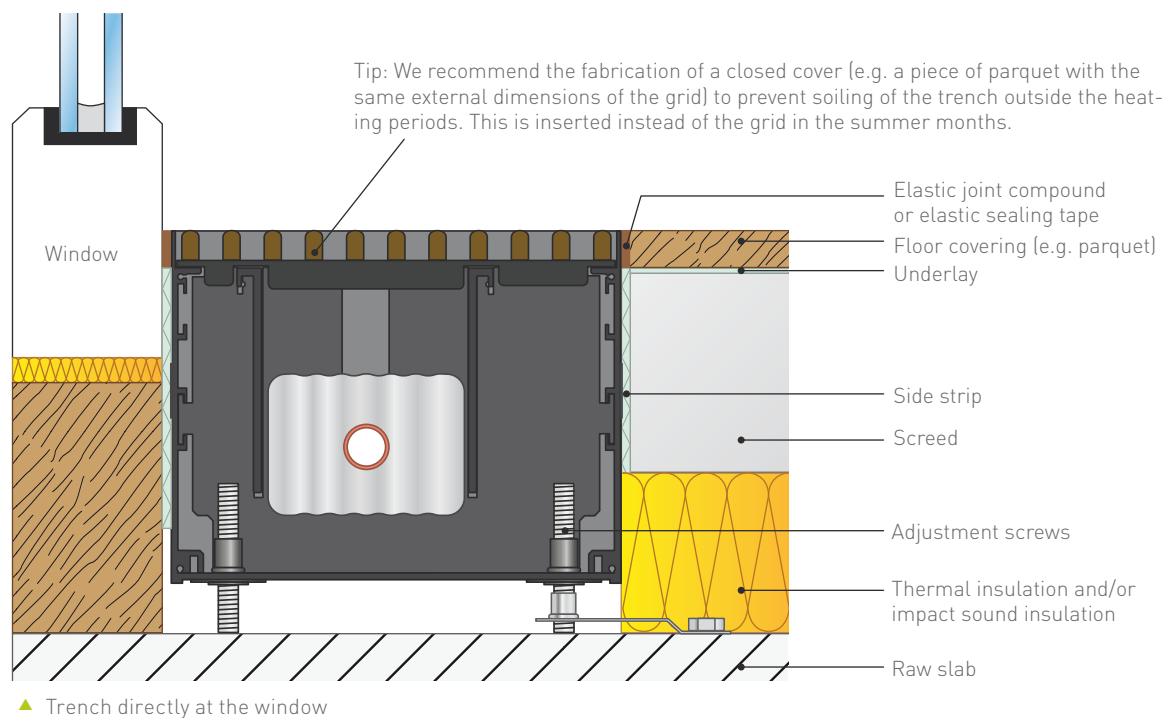
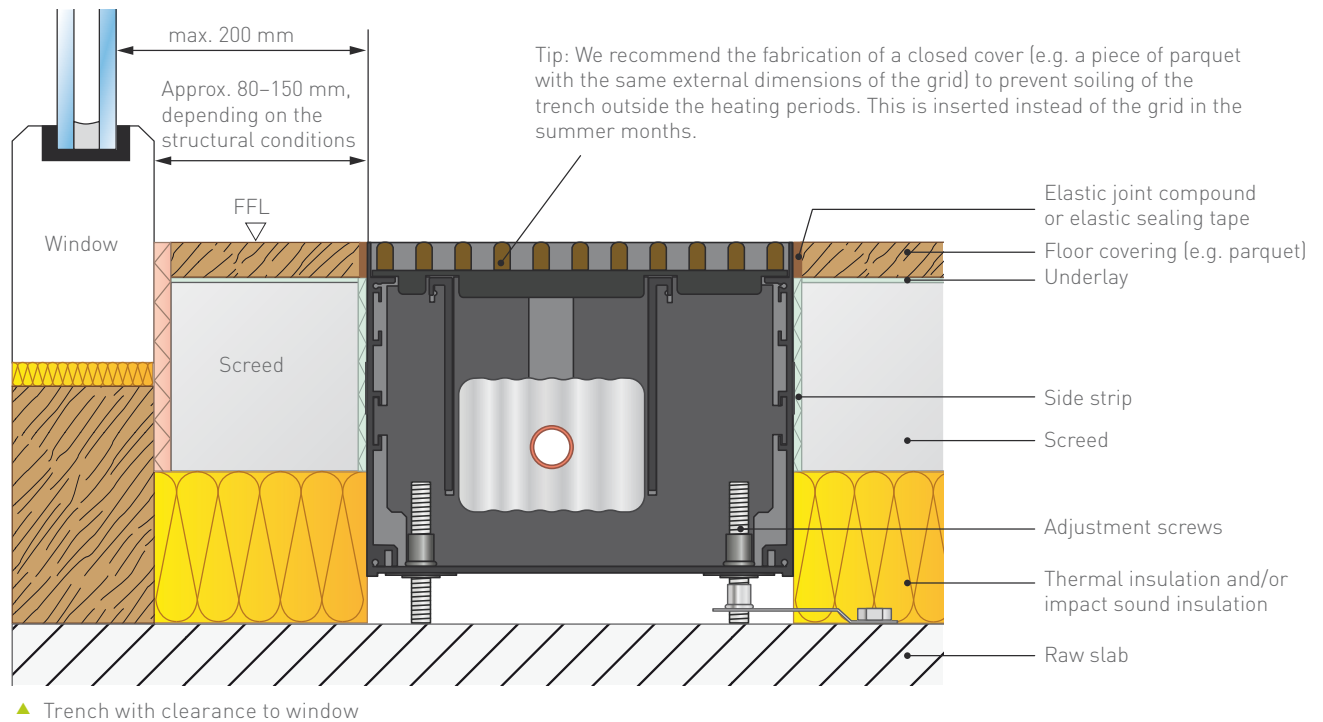
Due to the distances between the interior adjustment screws of ≤ 500 mm, the trench can be accessed without further measures being required. Loads up to 130 kg/m possible.



6.5 Air connection

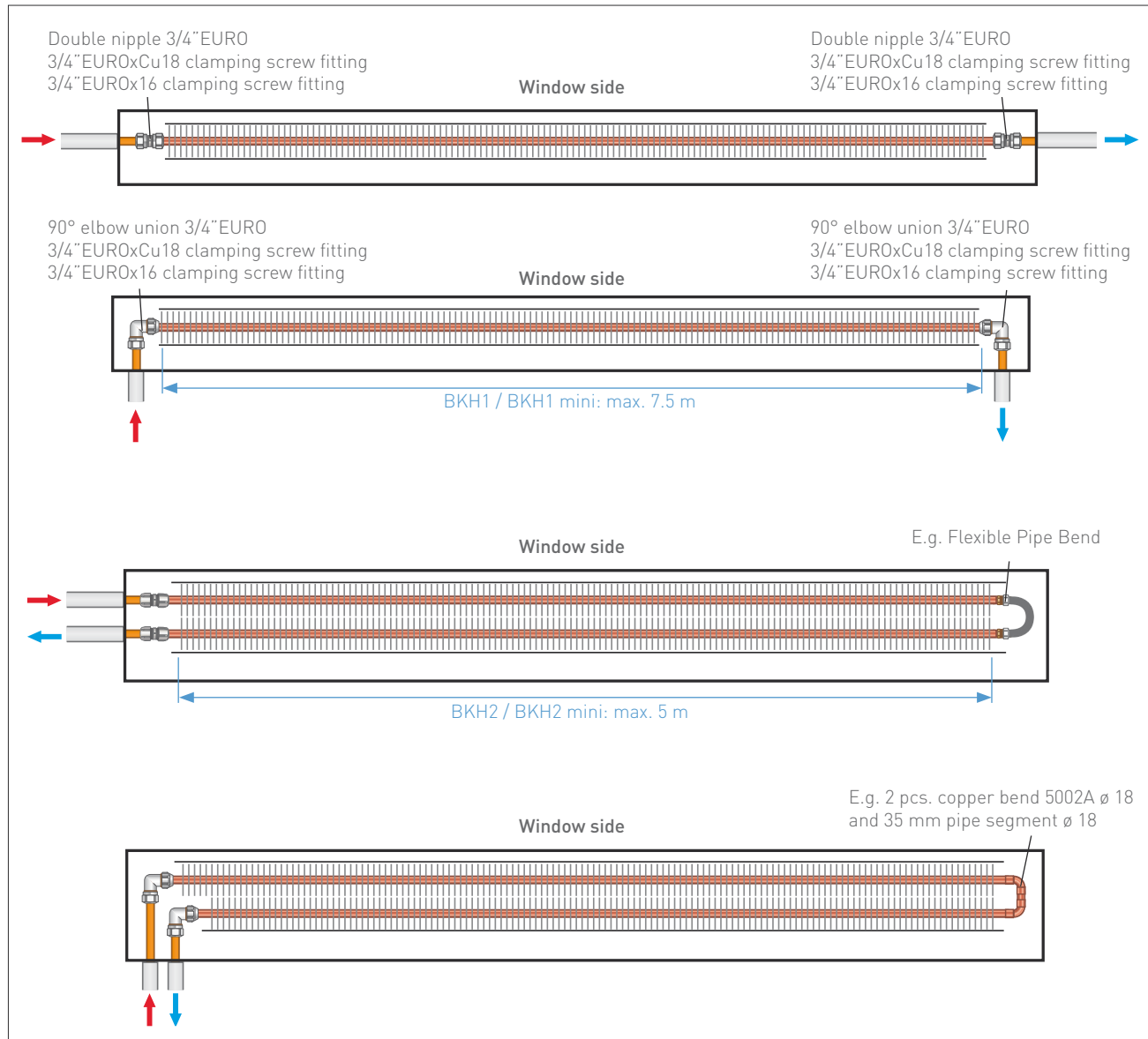
A DN80 trench air connection for the BKH1/BKH2 can be implemented at a surcharge.

6.6 Installation examples

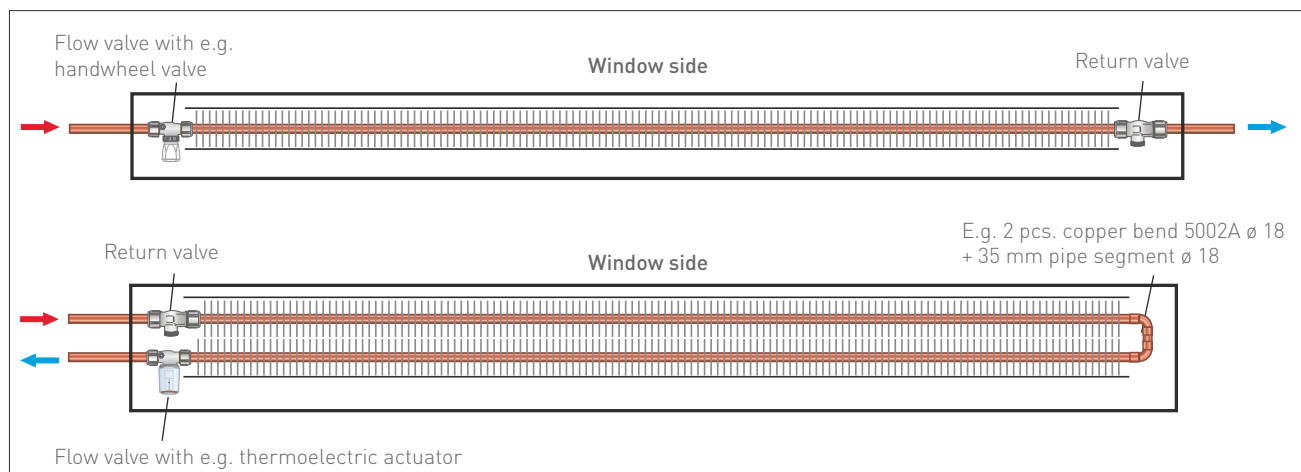


7 CONNECTION EXAMPLES

7.1 Connection examples with one heating circuit in the floor trench

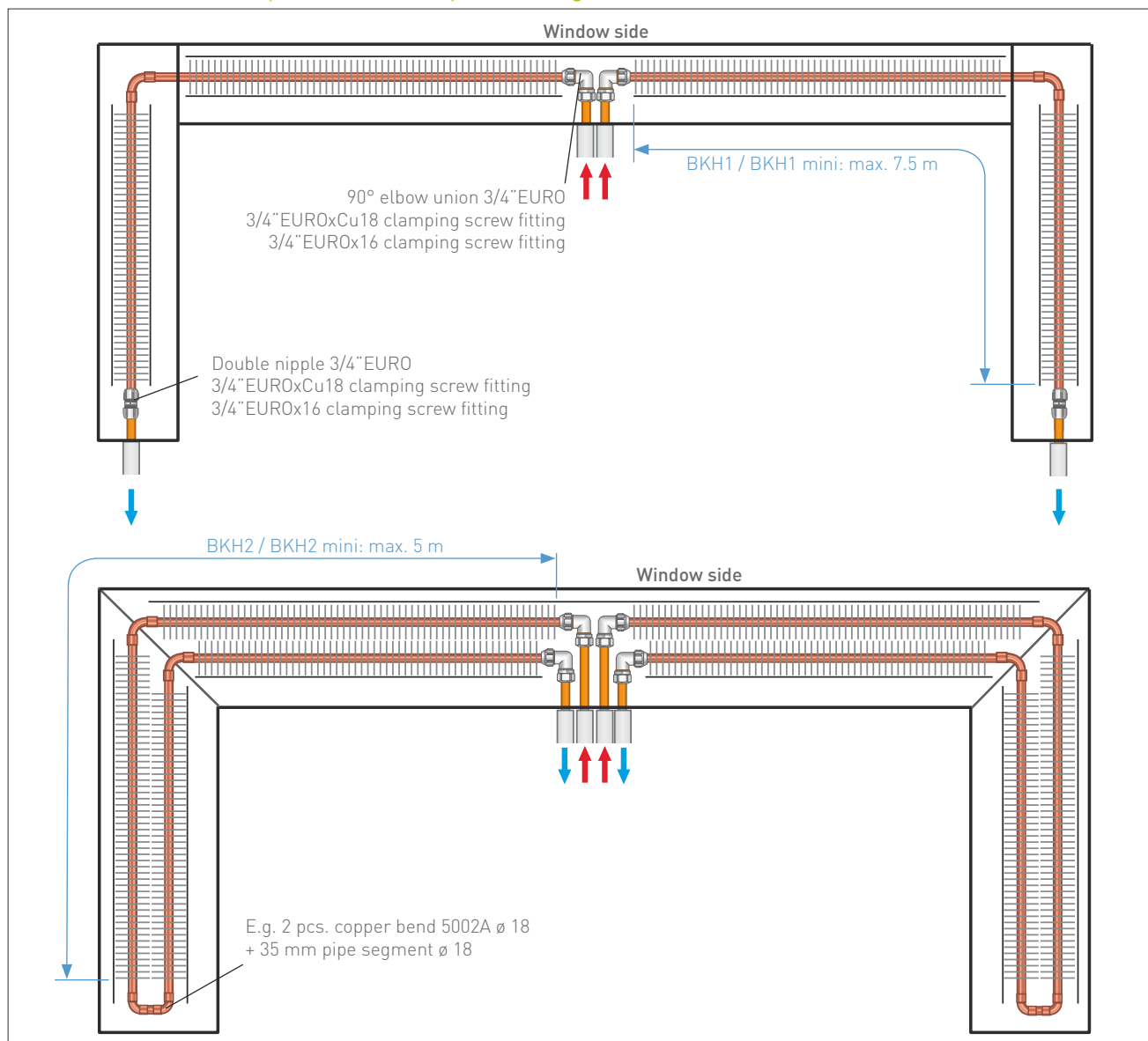


▲ Connection to a Variotherm heating distribution manifold using a pre-insulated 16x2 Variomodular pipe Laser

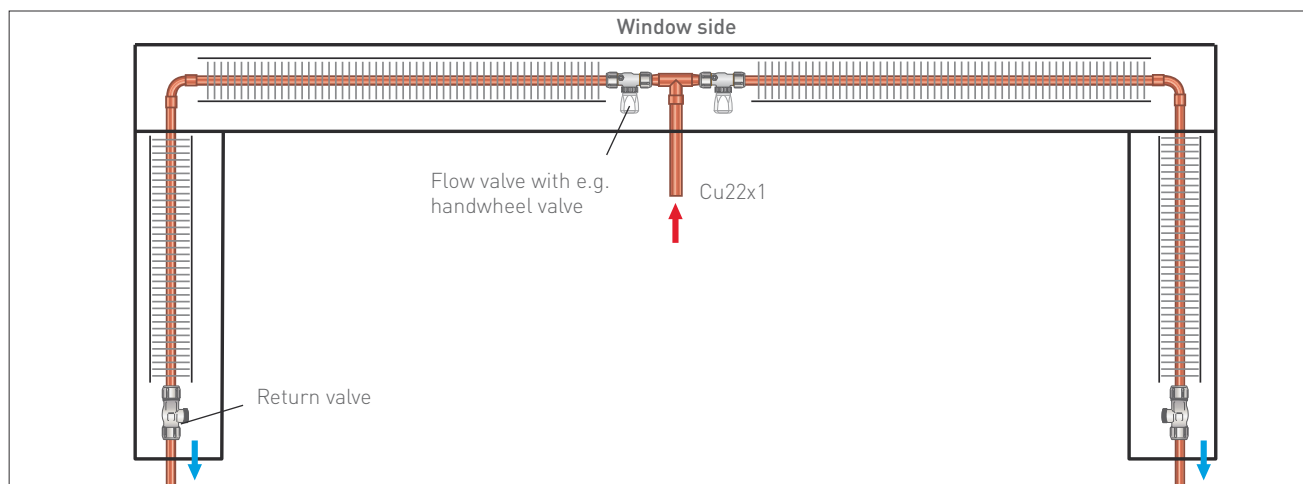


▲ Connection to a 2-pipe system

7.2 Connection examples with multiple heating circuits in the floor trench



▲ Connection to a Variotherm heating distribution manifold using a pre-insulated 16x2 Variomodular pipe Laser



▲ Connection to a 2-pipe system

NOTES

[illegible]

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