

Traditional Sauna Wiring Guide

This is a generic guide for the drilling of holes and routing of cabling to the sauna heater, control system, temperature sensor etc. This is intended as a supplementary document to the assembly manual for your sauna and the instruction manual for your heater. Please refer to the sauna heater manual for all information regarding electrical connection, power requirements etc. According to the valid regulations, the electrical connection of the sauna has to be carried out by an authorised electrician.

Important Note: All power cables (230V or above) entering the sauna or the wiring panel must be high temperature heater silicone BSEN 6141 i.e Power Input, Heater or Lighting Cable. This excludes low voltage temperature sensor, and keypad cables

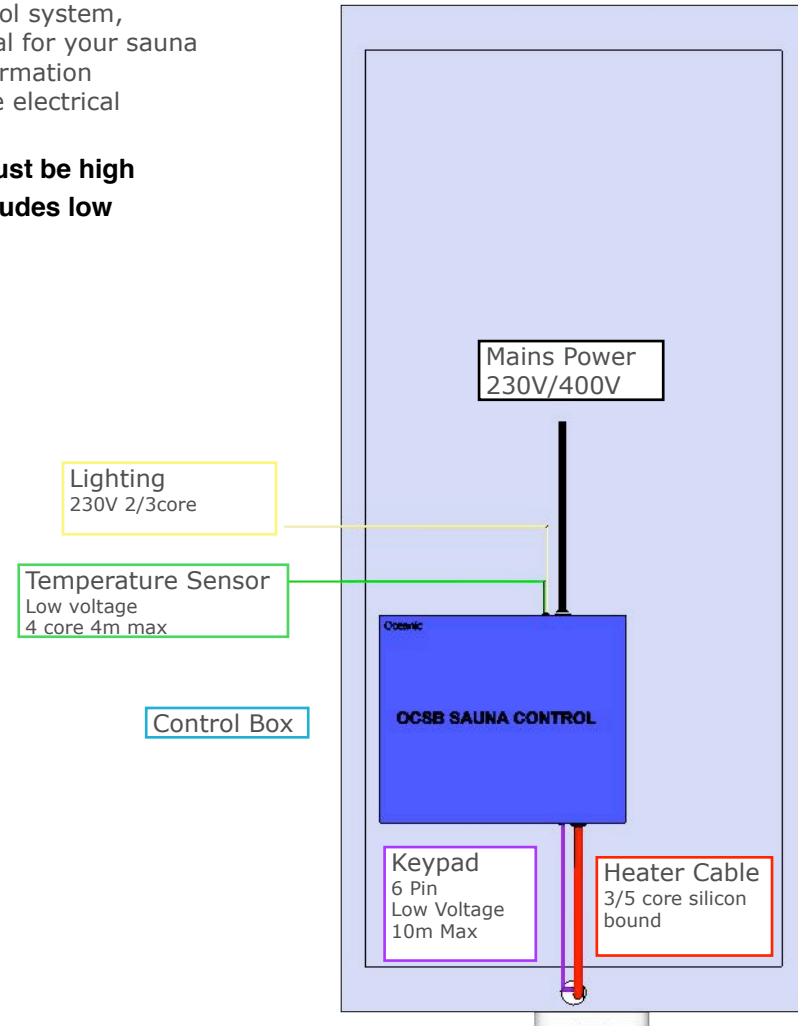
Wiring Example

For the purpose of this guide we will use the OCSB external control system with a wall mounted heater. The same principals can be used for wiring to all other heater types.

Fig 1a shows a typical location for the Control box positioned on top of the sauna cabin. You can alternatively locate the control box on a nearby wall, there are holes in the housing for fixing to a wall or ceiling. Note that the control box must be installed outside the cabin and the distance from the cabin will be limited by the temperature sensor cable (4m cable supplied). We do not recommend extending this control cable due to volt drop.

Similarly the keypad is shown on the front of the sauna, you may prefer to install this elsewhere (must be outside the cabin) but the maximum possible length of the cable between the keypad and control box is 10m. 5m cable is provided as standard but 10m cables can be purchased if necessary. Above 10m the volt drop causes the keypad to malfunction.

Fig 1a. Wiring Plan View



Wiring Panel

Most traditional oceanic saunas are supplied with a wiring panel, see parts list and assembly manual for reference. (Note Vision saunas are not supplied with wiring panels as standard as the sauna uses glass panels rather than timber, low level conduit is supplied instead)

The wiring panel looks the same as a normal panel but running down the centre of the panel (top to bottom) is a conduit for the cables to be fed through. No holes are drilled into the panel in the factory as heater types and controls vary from cabin to cabin therefore you will need to drill holes in the top of the panel and the cladding in the correct locations as required.

The standard width of a panel is 615mm but note that in some cases half width (307mm) panels will be used as the wiring panel. Wiring panels will be labelled.

Heater Cable

All saunas will require a heater cable, when using the wiring panel this cable should be fed through the top of the ceiling panel, down through the top of the centre of the wiring panel then out just above ground level inside the cabin.

The size of the holes will depend on the number of cables required and their diameter however typical hole size in the top of the panel is 30mm. Typical hole diameter at low level is 50mm (max).

Fig2b Wiring Panel Internal Framing

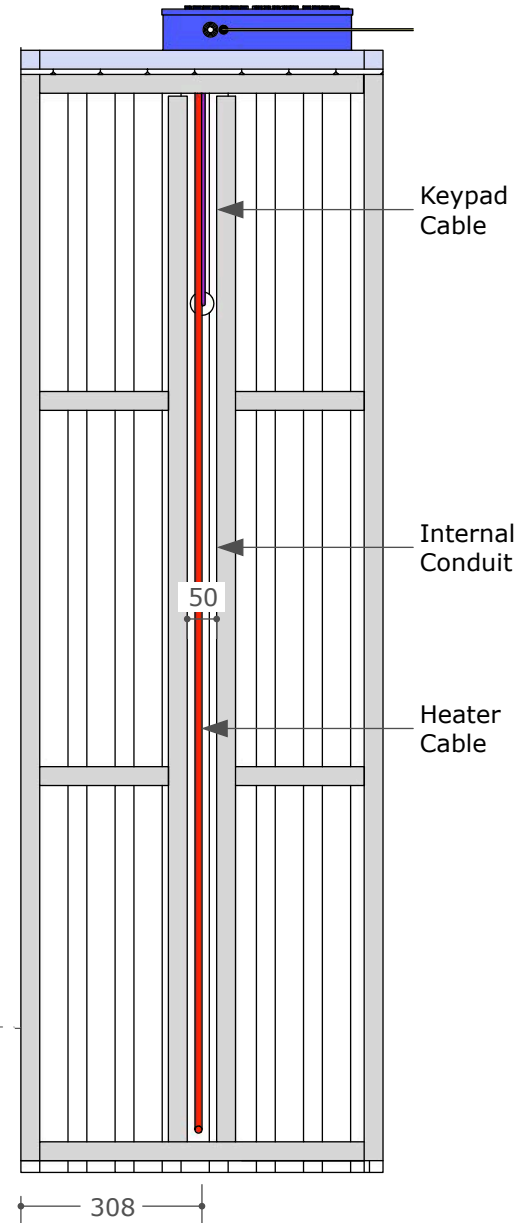


Fig2c Wall Mount Heater fixed to wiring panel

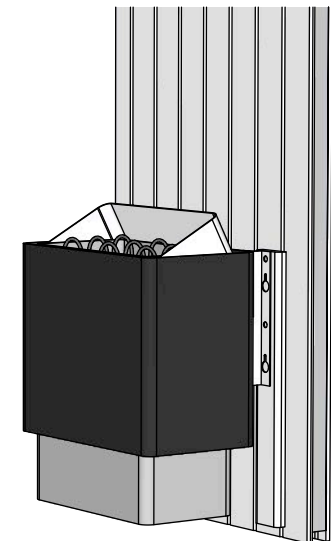
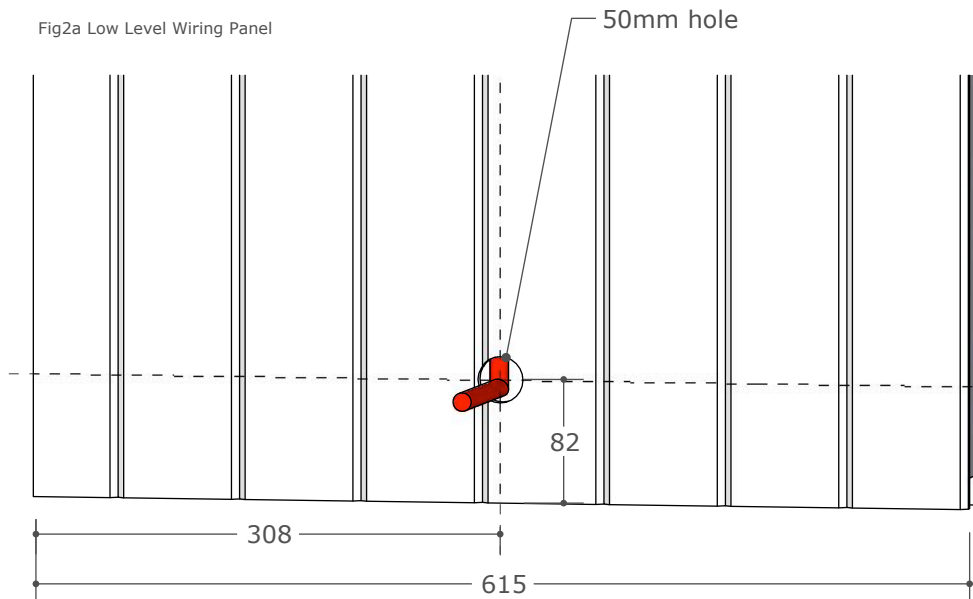


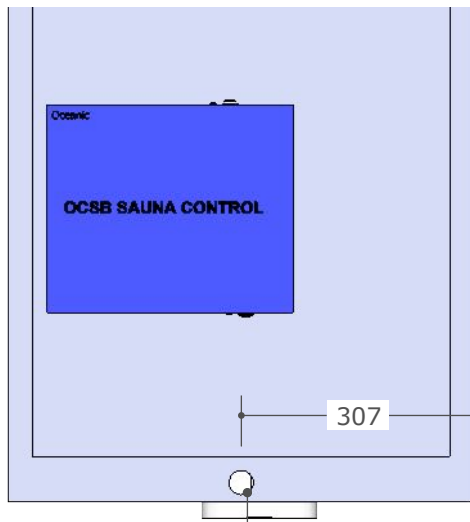
Fig2a Low Level Wiring Panel



Keypad

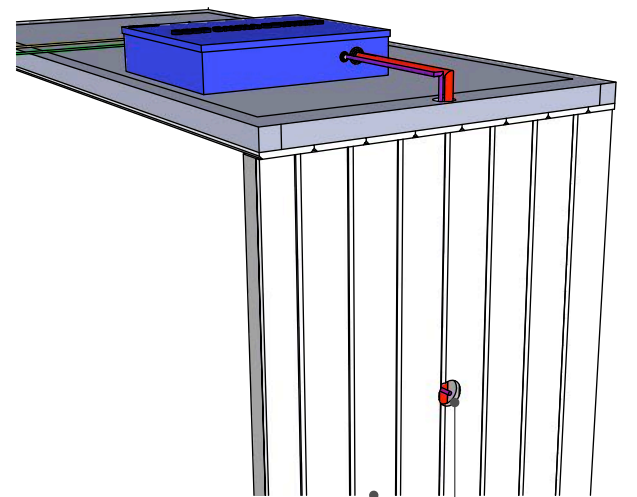
Typically the keypad will be installed on the front of the cabin on the outside of the wiring panel. For the oval shaped keypad a 40mm diameter hole is required in the exterior cladding, see heater manual for more details.

Fig 3a. Plan View



30mm hole drilled through ceiling panel and centre of the top of the wiring panel beneath

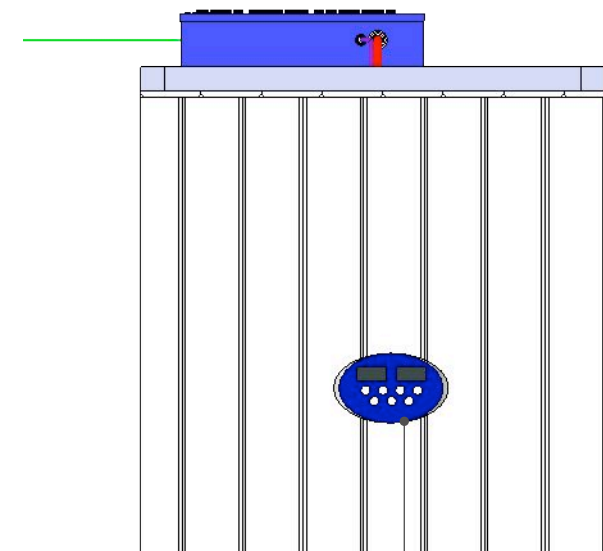
Fig 3b. Cable Route



40mm hole

External Cladding

Fig 3c. Elevation



Keypad

Temperature Sensor

Typical location for the temperature sensor would be high level on one of the rear wall panels, 1800mm from floor level. Drill a 12mm hole through the wall and feed the cable from behind directly through the wall panel.

The exact height is less important than the fact the sensor must be at least 500mm away from the heater, ideally in the opposite side of the cabin.

If it is not possible to feed through from behind the cable can be fed from above through the ceiling panel. If running from above you may wish to use a piece of trim with a groove routed along it as conduit to hide the cable.

Note that access to the temperature sensor is required in order to reset the overheat button housed inside.



Fig 4a. Internal Panel

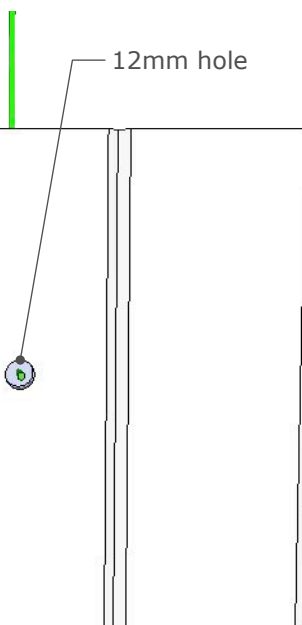


Fig 4a. Sensor

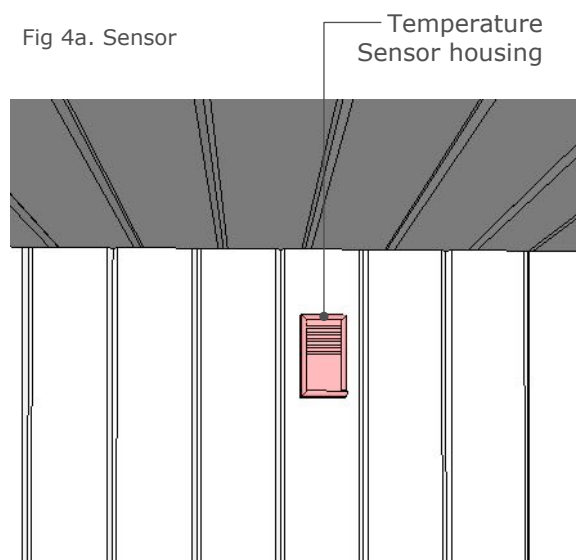
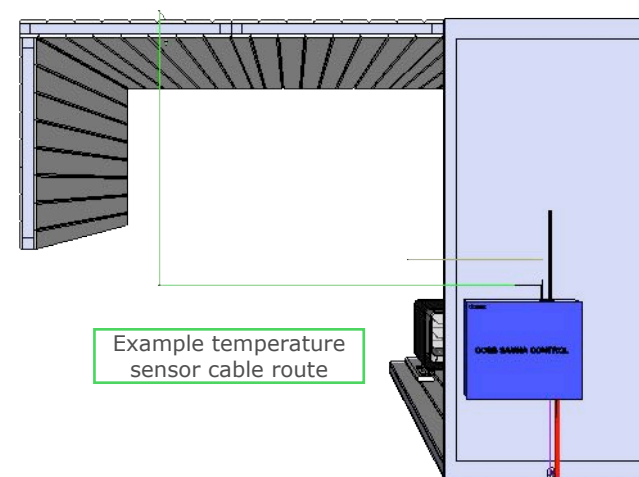


Fig 4c. Example Wiring Route

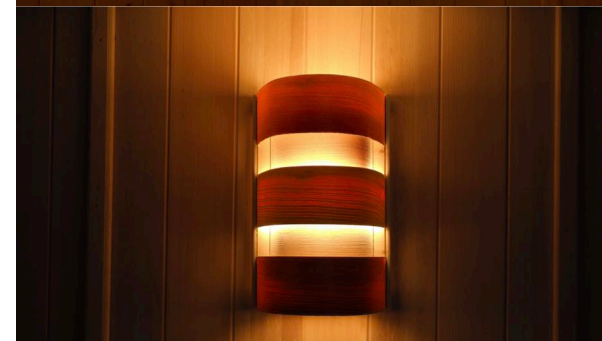
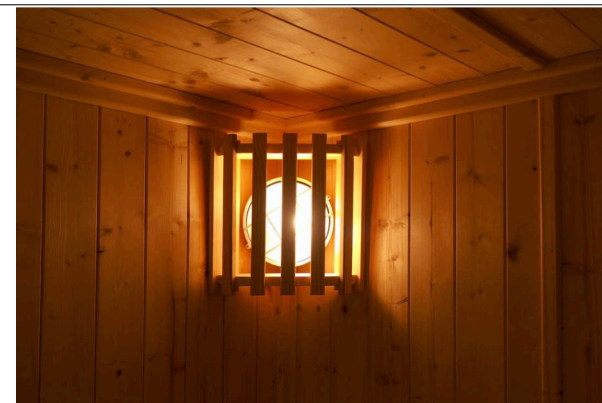


Wall Light

Wall Light with corner shade should be installed in the corner of the cabin with the cable fed directly through the wall panel or ceiling panel similar to the temperature sensor. Drill hole as required.

Wall lights are 230V and as the cable enters the sauna it must be silicone bound heatproof. Oceanic Saunas stock heatproof 3 core 0.75mm cable suitable for wiring wall light, contact sales department for more details.

Wall light with alternative shade are to be mounted centrally on the wall panel.



Downlights

If you sauna is supplied with downlights there is typically 1No downlight per ceiling panel to be installed in the centre of each panel. The diameter for the cut out will be as per the light fitting instructions.

The 12V downlights are supplied with a low voltage transformer. Each 60w transformer can power up to 2No 20w luminaires. The OCSB control box has a lighting circuit output that provides 230V power switched via the keypad. This wire can run across the top of the cabin connecting to the 12V transformers. See example below.

Alternatively wire the transformers to your own lighting circuit and use wall switch to control the lighting.

