
**Building environment design —
Embedded radiant heating and cooling
systems —**

**Part 5:
Installation**

AMENDMENT 1

*Conception de l'environnement des bâtiments — Systèmes intégrés de
chauffage et de refroidissement par rayonnement —*

Partie 5: Installation

AMENDEMENT 1





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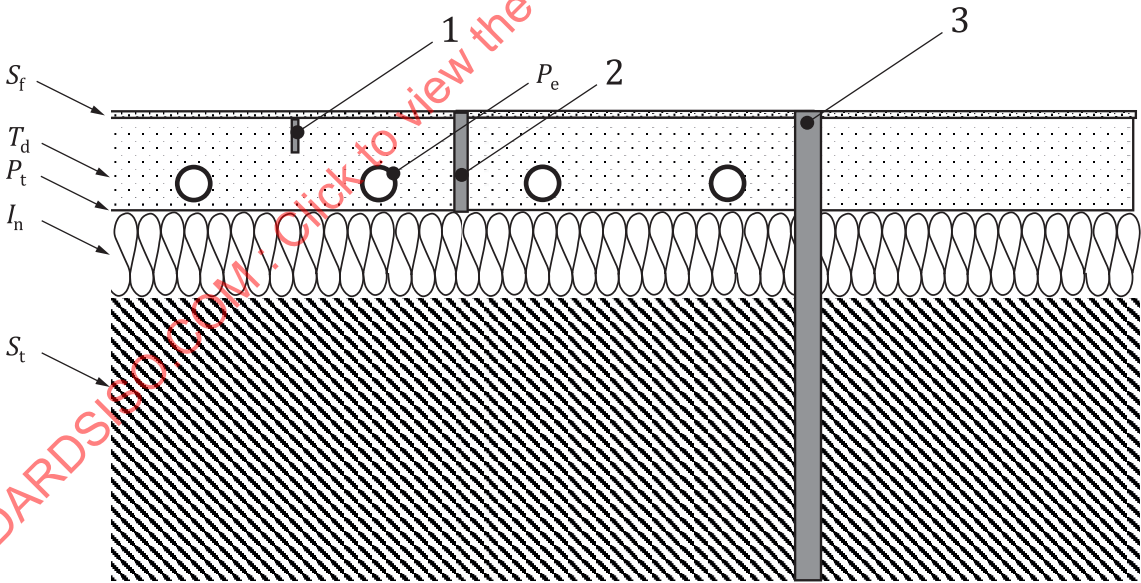
Clause 4, Table 1

Modify the following line in Table 1:

Symbol	Unit	Quantity
s_h	m	In type II systems, thickness of thermal insulation from the outward edge of the insulation to the inward edge of the pipes (see Figure 2).

Clause 5, Figure 1

Modify to the following:



Key

- I_n thermal insulation layer
- P_e pipes or electric cables
- P_t protection layer
- S_f surface layer
- S_t structural layer
- T_d thermal diffusion layer
- 1 contraction joints

- 2 expansion joints (movement joints)
- 3 construction joints

Figure 1 — Position and typologies of joints

A construction joint (Figure 1) is a structural joint that involves the whole thickness of the element (e.g. wall, floor or ceiling), including the reinforcement. An expansion joint is used to compensate dimensional variations of the screed (mainly due to temperature change). An expansion joint crosses the entire thickness of the screed. A contraction joint interrupts only a part of the thickness of the screed. It constitutes a guided break line. The thickness of the screed that is cut shall not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$ of the thickness of the uniform screed layer.

In the case of heating screeds of type I, movement joints and perimeter joints shall only be crossed by connecting pipes (flow pipes and return pipes of the circuit) and solely in one level. In this case, the connecting pipes shall be covered with a flexible insulation tube of some 0,3 m in length.