

STEAMIST®

Sauna Heater

Models: SMS-100, SMS-100-3, SMS-125, SMS-125-3, SMS-145, & SMS-145-3

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

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

Purpose of the electric heater:

The Steamist SMS-100 thru SMS-145-3 sauna heaters are designed for the heating of large saunas to bathing temperature. It is forbidden to use the heater for any other purposes. Please read the user's instructions carefully before using the heater.

NOTE: These Instructions for Installation and use are intended for the owner or the person in charge of the sauna as well as for the electrician in charge of the electrical installation of the heater.

Contents

1. Instructions for Use

- 1.1 Piling of the Sauna Stones
- 1.2 Heating of Sauna
- 1.3 Control Unit of Heater
- 1.4 Throwing Water on Heated Stones
 - 1.4.1 Sauna Water
 - 1.4.2 Temperature and Humidity of the Sauna Room
- 1.5 Instructions for Bathing
- 1.6 Warnings
- 1.7 Troubleshooting

2. Sauna Room Construction - General Information

3. Instructions For Installation

- 3.1 Prior to Installation
- 3.2 Installation of Control Unit and Sensor
- 3.3 Installation of Heater
 - 3.3.1 Single Phase Heater Wiring and Hookup (SMS-100, SMS-125, and SMS-145)
 - 3.3.2 Three Phase Heater Wiring and Hookup (SMS-100-3, SMS-125-3, and SMS-145-3)
- 3.4 After Installation
 - 3.4.1 Testing of Sauna Heater
 - 3.4.2 Troubleshooting
 - 3.4.3 Overheating Limiter

Maintenance Instructions

Steamist Limited Warranty

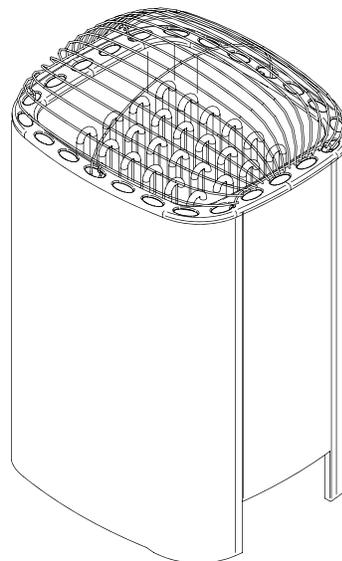
Spare Parts

1. Instructions for Use

1.1 Piling of the Sauna Stones

The sauna stone for an electric heater should be 2-4" in diameter. The heater stones should be solid blocks of stone

Floor Model Sauna Heater



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 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 Figure 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 warranty does not cover any faults caused by the use of stoves not recommended by the factory. Neither does the warranty 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. Instructions for Use

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, both the heater and the stones emit 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 temperature for the sauna room is about 149 - 176°F (65 - 80°C).

1.3 Control Unit of Heater

The SMS-100, SMS-125 and SMS-145 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 height of approximately 5 ft. The temperature sensor, by means of which the set temperature is maintained in the sauna room, must be connected to the control unit. The temperature sensor and the overheating limiter are located in the sensor box installed above the heater. The sensor box should be installed in accordance with the installation instructions of the control unit model in question.

NOTE:The SMS-100, SMS-125 and SMS-145 model heaters are controlled with the S170-1 digital sauna control unit. The SMS-100-3, SMS-125-3 and SMS-145-3 model heaters are controlled with the S170-3 digital sauna control unit.

Steamist Digital Sauna Control:

- Temperature adjustment range 104–194 °F (40–90 °C).
- Pre-setting time adjustment range 0–12 h.
- Lighting control, max. power 100 W, 120 V 1PH
- Fan control, max. power 100 W, 120 V 1PH
- Dimensions: 3.7" x 1.1" x 4.4"
(94 mm x 28 mm x 113 mm)

Power unit:

- Supply voltage
S170-1: 240 V 1PH
S170-3: 208 V 3PH
- Max. load
S170-1: 15 kW/240 V 1PH
S170-3: 14.4 kW/208 V 3PH
- Dimensions: 11.0" x 3.1" x 7.9"
(270 mm x 80 mm x 201 mm)

Sensor:

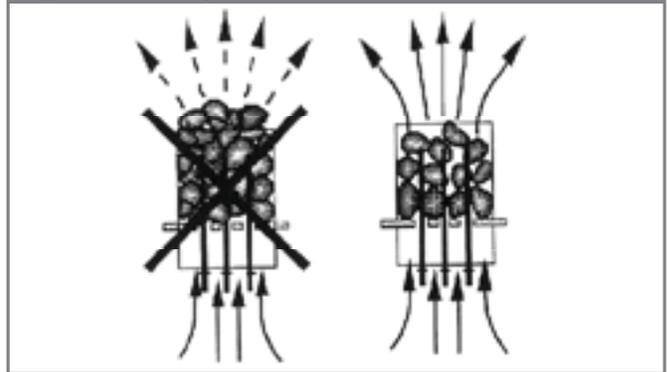
- Temperature sensor NTC thermistor 22 kΩ/
T=77 °F (25 °C)
- Resettable overheating limiter
- Dimensions: 2.0" x 2.9" x 1.1"
(51 mm x 73 mm x 27 mm)
- Weight 175 g with leads, ca 13 ft (4 m)

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

Figure 1 - Piling of Sauna Stones



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 0.2 litres. The amount of water thrown on the stones at a time should not exceed 0.2 l, 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:

- Humus 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 humus, 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 breath.

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 anxiety. As a quiet place, the sauna offers the opportunity to meditate.

1. Instructions for Use

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:

- Failure to perceive heat
- Failure to recognize the need to exit the room.
- Unawareness of impending hazard
- Fetal damage in pregnant women
- Physical inability to exit the room
- 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.

2. Sauna Room Construction - General Information

A. Framing

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

B. Ceiling height

No higher than 7'0".

C. Insulation

R11 Fiberglas with foil back in walls and ceiling, foil facing into room.

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 California Redwood, Western Red Cedar, Alaska Yellow Cedar, with moisture content not exceeding 11 %.

F. Benches

Use matching wood of vertical grain with 2" x 2" tops – ½" 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 1" x 2" 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 or Duckboard.

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 shall 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 75 watts.

L. Accessories

Bucket, ladle 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

Included at the end of this manual.

N. Warning signs

3. Instructions for Installation

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.

3.1. 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.

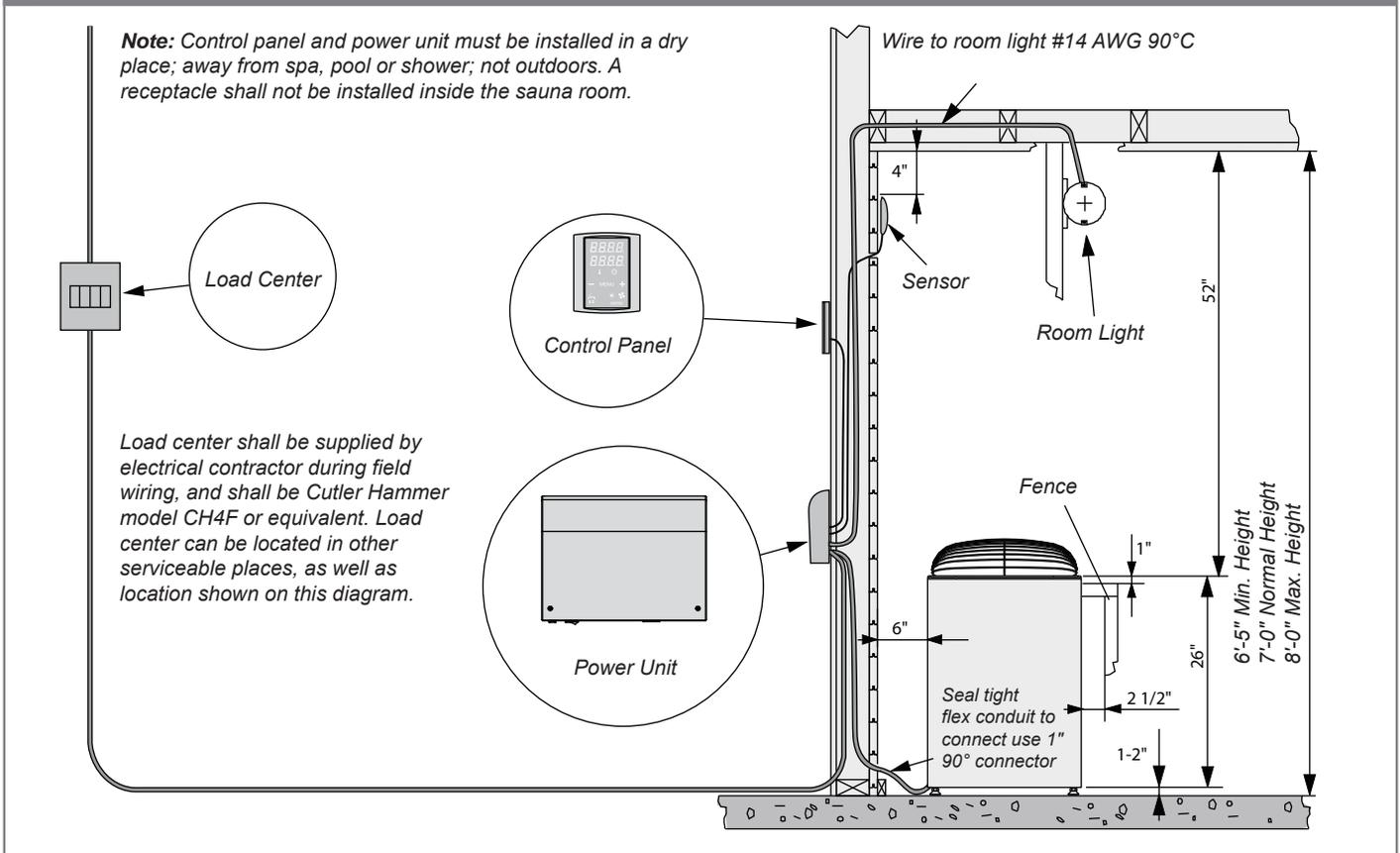
It is absolutely necessary to ensure that the installation is carried out according to these values. Neglecting them can cause a risk of fire.

- Only one electrical heater may be installed in the sauna room.
- 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.
- SMS 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.

Figure 2



3.3. Installation of Heater

The heater may only be connected to the electrical network in accordance with the current regulations by a licensed 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 pigtails 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

Figure 3

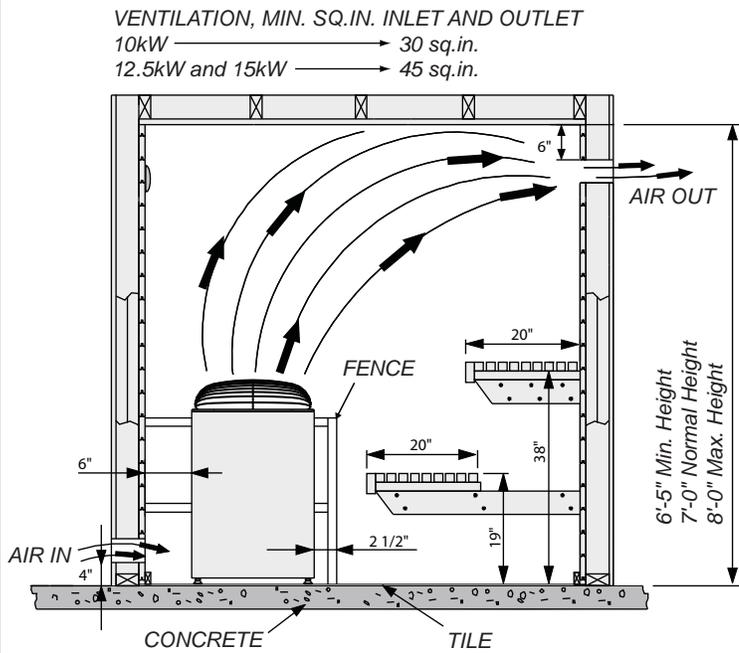


Figure 5

HEATER MIN. CLEARANCE FROM WALL AND FENCE

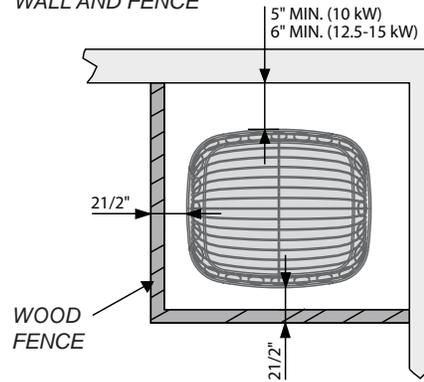


Figure 5

HEATER MIN. CLEARANCE FROM BENCHES

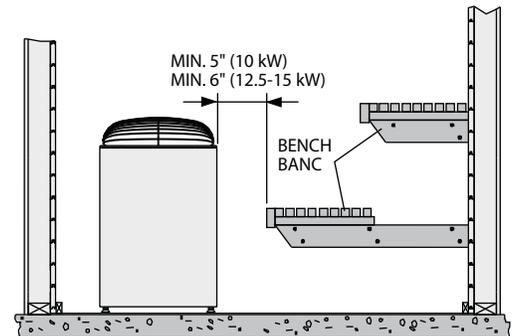


Figure 4

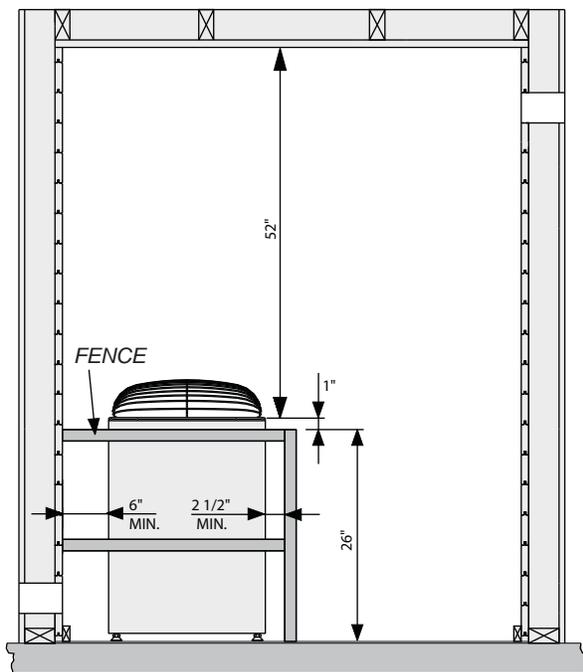
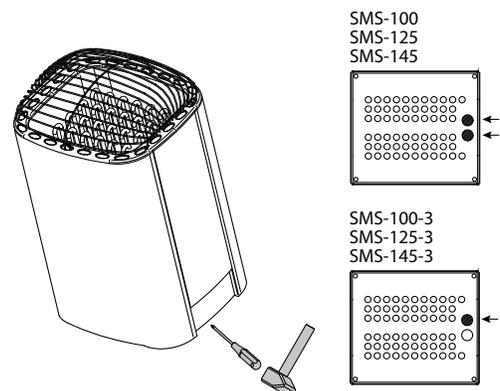


Figure 5



room. "MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS" are at the end of this manual.

3.3.1. Single Phase Heater Wiring and Hookup (SMS-100, SMS-125, SMS-145)

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 °C connector.

Cutler-Hammer model CH4F load center or equivalent 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

3. Instructions for Installation

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 (SMS-100-3, SMS-125-3, SMS-145-3)

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 °C 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.)

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. Turn thermostatic (heat) control to on position (this is located either on your heater or on your remote wall control. If you have a wall control, the indicator light will come on to show that the sauna is heating). Set timer to 10 or 15 minutes.
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. Make sure that a neutral wire has been included. This is necessary for all heaters except model with built-in control).
2. Check circuit breaker in contactor to be sure that it has not been shorted out.

Table 1

Model	Heater kW	Minimum Ceiling Height	Minimum Floor Area in Square Feet	Maximum Floor Area in Square Feet	Sauna Room Minimum Cubic Feet	Sauna Room Maximum Cubic Feet	Minimum Spacing From Adjacent Surfaces
SMS-100 SMS-100-3	10 kW	6'-6"	60	94	390	600	5 inches
SMS-125 SMS-125-3	12.5 kW	6'-6"	78	114	500	750	6 inches
SMS-145 SMS-145-3	15 kW	6'-6"	97	146	630	1000	6 inches

Table 2

Model	Watts	Amps	Voltage	Phase	Control	Breaker to Power Unit	Power Unit to Heater	
SMS-100-3	9,800	27.3	208	3	S170-3	1 @35A - #8 AWG copper 90°C	#8 AWG copper 90°C	
SMS-125-3	12,300	34.1	208	3	S170-3	1 @45A - #6 AWG copper 90°C	#6 AWG copper 90°C	
SMS-145-3	14,400	40.0	208	3	S170-3	1 @50A - #6 AWG copper 90°C	#6 AWG copper 90°C	
						Breaker to Load Center	Load Center to Power Unit	Power Unit to Heater
SMS-100	10,000	41.7	240	1	S170-1	1 @60A - #4 AWG copper 90°C	2 @35A - #8 AWG copper 90°C	#8 AWG copper 90°C
SMS-125	12,600	52.5	240	1	S170-1	1 @70A - #4 AWG copper 90°C	2 @35A - #8 AWG copper 90°C	#8 AWG copper 90°C
SMS-145	14,800	61.7	240	1	S170-1	1 @80A - #3 AWG copper 90°C	2 @40A - #8 AWG copper 90°C	#8 AWG copper 90°C

Note: neutral wire required

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. Check overheat limiter reset button in heater (reset is under the heater) to see if it has been released.
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.

Figure 8 - SMS-100, SMS-125, and SMS-145

Electrical connections of 240V / 1-Phase heaters

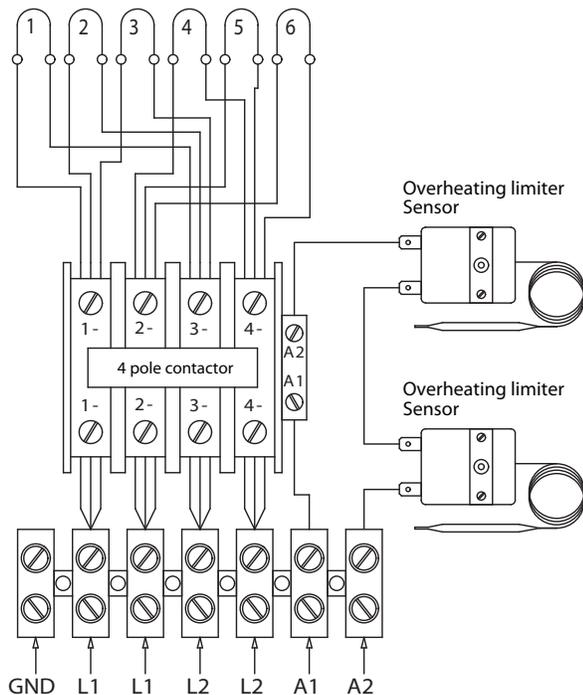
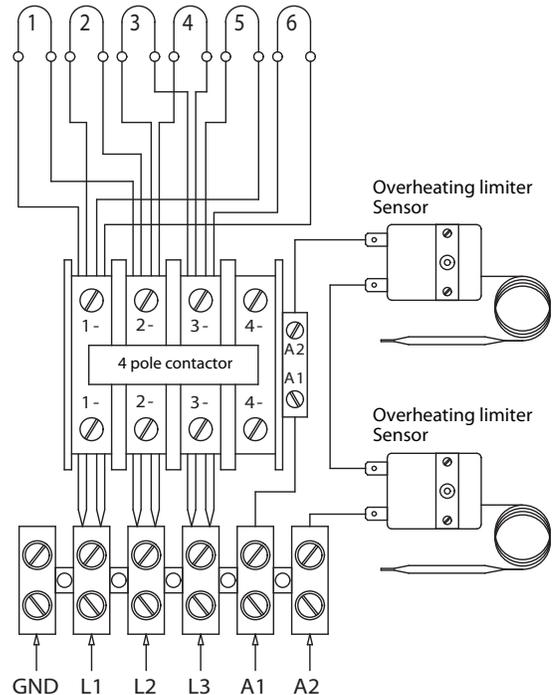


Figure 9 - SMS-100-3, SMS-125-3, and SMS-145-3

Electrical connections of 208V / 3-Phase heaters



3. Instructions for Installation

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.
3. Check for burned spots or short in wiring of timer or thermostat.

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

3.4.3. Overheating Limiter

Each heater is equipped with an overheating limiter which is a safety device. If an abnormal heating condition should occur, the heater will automatically shut off, and it will not come on again until it cools.

To reset the overheating limiter, locate the reset button (bottom front on wall models, behind junction box at back bottom of floor-mounted heaters) and push upward until contactor kicks in. If the reset button continues to trip, contact a qualified service person. Be sure that a GFI has not been installed.

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 sauna mat 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

Maintenance Instructions

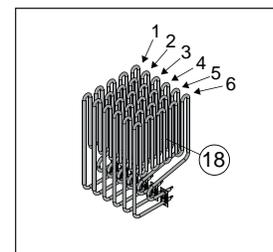
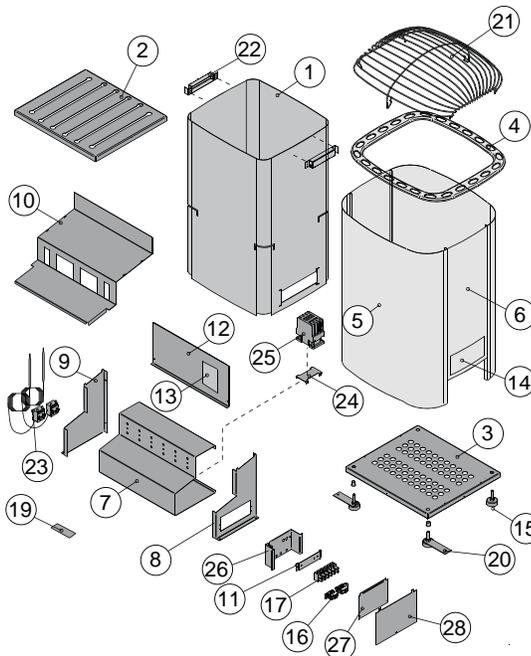
- sauna; and a carpet promotes the spread of foot diseases such as athlete's foot.
- 8. In new construction, a floor drain should also be provided, especially in commercial saunas for sanitary cleaning and maintenance.
- 9. Seal wood around glass in door—inside and outside—with Thompson's Water Seal 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.
- 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.

Spare Parts

Sauna Heater models:
SMS-100, SMS-125, SMS-145
SMS-100-3, SMS-SM

- 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
- 13. Wiring Diagram
- 14. Rating Plate Sticker
- 15. Adjustment Leg
- 17. Connection Cable Holder
- 18. Heating Element Set
- 19. Terminal Block Sticker
- 20. Floor Mounting Plate
- 21. Protective Grill
- 22. Overheating Limiter / Sensor Bracket
- 23. Overheating Limiter / Switch
- 24. Contactor Bracket
- 25. 4-Pole Contactor
- 26. Grounding Terminal



SMS-100 1,2,3,4,5,6	10kW 1640 W/240V
SMS-125 1,3,5 2,4,6	12.5kW 1640 W/240V 2350 W/240V
SMS-145 1,2,3,4,5,6	15kW 2350 W/240V
SMS-100-3 1,2,3,4,5,6	10kW 1640 W/208V
SMS-125-3 1,2,3,4,5,6	12.5kW 2050 W/208V
SMS-145-3 1,2,3,4,5,6	15kW 2460 W/208V

Steamist Limited Warranty

Residential Applications

Steamist will replace any defective components in their sauna heaters, contactors, controls, used in residential applications, for the period of 5 years from the original purchase date. This limited warranty covers faults in manufacture and material only, and includes the exchange of new parts supplied by the manufacturer or the manufacturer's agent, after the defective parts are returned to Steamist. The replacement of parts under warranty does not extend the warranty period beyond the original five year period. In addition, Steamist will perform the required labor to repair or install the component, at the factory, for the period of one year from the original purchase date. All costs for removal and reinstallation of the component(s) on the job site, shipment to the factory and shipment back to the job site will be the responsibility of the owner of the equipment.

Commercial Applications

Steamist will replace any defective components in their sauna heaters, contactors, controls used in commercial applications, for the period of one year from the original purchase date.

This limited warranty covers faults in manufacture and material only, and includes the exchange of new parts supplied by the manufacturer or the manufacturer's agent, after the defective parts are returned to Steamist. The replacement of parts under warranty does not extend the warranty period beyond the original one year

period. In addition, Steamist will perform the required labor to repair or install the component, at the factory, for the period of one year from the original, purchase date. All costs for removal and reinstallation of the component(s) on the job site, shipment to the factory and shipping back to the job site will be the responsibility of the owner of the equipment. This limited warranty does not cover damage to the heater caused by normal wear and tear, damages caused by improper installation, improper use and care or alterations made to the sauna product.

This limited warranty is void if the heater is used improperly. Chemically treated water, such as spa or pool water should not be poured over the sauna stones. The sauna room must be heated for a minimum of 30 minutes prior to the application of water to the sauna stones. The limited warranty is void if a shower or faucet has been installed in the sauna. Damages resulting from the misuse of the heater will not be covered in the warranty.

This limited warranty is void if the installation and wiring is not performed by a certified electrician or authorized and qualified service representative.

The limited warranty applies only to the original purchaser and installation of the product.

A return authorization number assigned by Steamist is required prior to returning any product for repair. Components returned without a return authorization number may not be repaired or replaced.