

- Heating-power (kW) of the Saunaheater too low for the sauna room volume (m³).
Large glass elements (e. g. glass fronts, panorama windows) are not taken into account.
→ Heating up time too long, triggering of the temperature limiter (STB),
Continuous power operation of the Saunaheater – thereby overheating and increased wear.

- The supply and exhaust air openings are too small for the power of the Saunaheater.
The required air flow at the Saunaheater and for the sauna cabin is not exist.
(Rule of thumb: Up to 8 air changes (m³/Std.) are considered optimal ventilation.)
→ Insufficient air circulation in the sauna cabin, unfavorable heating up phase and heat distribution, Heat build-up in the Saunaheater – thereby overheating and increased wear.

- The supply and exhaust air openings are incorrectly positioned or inadequate (e. g. Supply air only comes through a gap under the sauna door, possibly no exhaust air opening; Heater is 1-2 m away).
→ Insufficient air circulation in the sauna cabin, unfavorable heat distribution and heat up phase.

- Enclosures and other panel of the Saunaheaters without taking into account the required safety distances and the required air flow.
→ Insufficient air circulation, Heat build-up in the Saunaheater – thereby overheating and increased wear, Risk of fire due non-compliance with safety distances.

- Incorrect filling of the Saunaheater with sauna stones, no loose layering of the stones (first the bigger, then the smaller stones), Covering the ventilation holes on the Saunaheater, Overload of stones (tower construction) – this severely limits the air flow.
→ Insufficient air circulation, Heat build-up in the Saunaheater – thereby overheating and increased wear.

- Insufficient to no maintenance intervals of the Saunaheater and control of the sauna stones, especially by commercial use. Wear of the Sauna stones due to porosity and break.
– Stone powder and water lime reduce the air throughput of the Saunaheater.
→ Operating restrictions or failure of the Saunaheater – due to increased wear of components (Heating-elements, Connection terminals etc.) – Heater overheating – Fire hazard!

Comment:

The Sauna-Infusion-Stone is exposed to high temperatures and large changes in heat and thereby in a natural wear.

The sauna stones are therefore not only to be checked for wear in commercial operation once a year, but every 3 – 4 months, or more often as required.

Take into account that the sauna masters pour between 4 – 8 liters per sauna infusion and that up to 12 times a day, is up to approx. 35.000 liters of water per year, over the Saunaheater and the sauna stones.

- Sauna-Infusion with too much water, too often and at too short intervals.
 - ➔ Excess water runs out of the Saunaheater,
Overuse of the heating-elements – thereby reducing the service life.

- Safety distances from the Saunaheater to the sauna wall, protective grille, or flammable parts are not maintained, due to non-observance of the safety instructions in the Installation-Instruction or due to the presence of unsuitable protective grilles.
 - ➔ Damage and discoloration of the wooden elements in the sauna cabin – up to the risk of fire!

- Insufficient to no maintenance intervals for Combi-Saunaheaters, especially for descaling the vaporizer. No or insufficient observance of the instructions.
 - ➔ Increased wear of the vaporizer heating-rod, up to corrosion and destruction.
Further possible damage to the Saunaheater/Vaporizer.

- Improper use of the vaporizer. No or insufficient observance of the instruction for use, regarding the filling and use of inadmissible, incorrect or inadequately diluted fragrance concentrates and essences.
 - ➔ Increased wear of the vaporizer heating-rod, up to corrosion and destruction.
Further possible damage to the Saunaheater/Vaporizer.