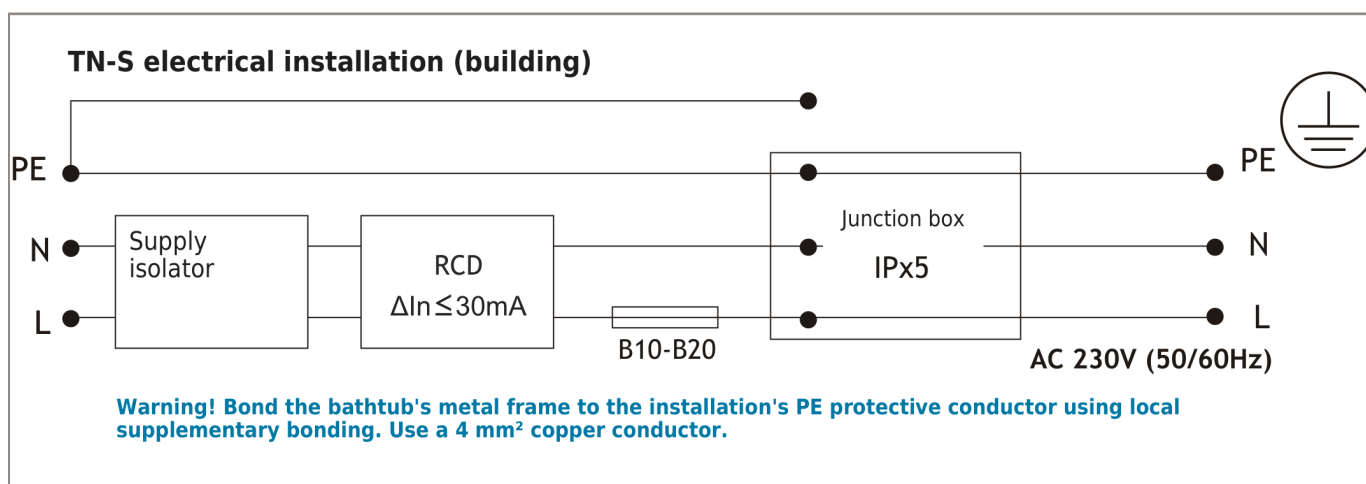


Preparing the electrical installation for a whirlpool bathtub

The electrical installation to which the appliance will be connected must comply with national regulations and standards and must be installed by an electrician with the appropriate authorisations and qualifications for electrical installation work.

The product may only be connected to an electrical installation that complies with PN-HD 60364-7-701:2010, "Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-701: Requirements for special installations or locations - Locations containing a bath or shower". The supply parameters, including voltage and frequency, must match those specified on the rating plate or in the appliance instructions. Supply parameters that differ from these specifications must not be used.

The diagram below shows the basic principles for preparing the electrical installation.



The **230 V AC, 50/60 Hz** circuit supplying the appliance must not supply any other electrical appliances. It must be protected by a **residual current device (RCD)** with a rated residual operating current of no more than **30 mA ($\Delta I_n \leq 30 \text{ mA}$)** and by an **overcurrent circuit breaker** selected according to the appliance's rated power:

(a) up to 2.3 kW - B10; (b) up to 3.6 kW - B16; (c) from 3.6 kW - B20.

The circuit must include a **multipole isolating switch** with a contact separation of at least **3 mm**, allowing the appliance to be disconnected from the power supply on all poles.

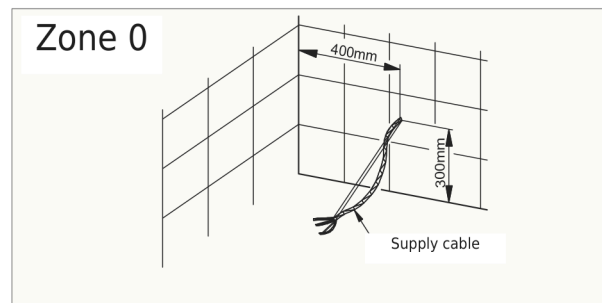
Permanent connection and safety

Under PN-EN 60335-2-60, a whirlpool bathtub is a Class I appliance and must be permanently connected to the electrical installation through a sealed junction box with a minimum protection rating of IPX5. The junction box should be located in zone 0 (under the bathtub). Connecting the bathtub's power cable using a plug and a mains socket is prohibited.

The junction box must be supplied by a permanently installed, double-insulated copper cable, $3 \times 2.5 \text{ mm}^2$ (cross-sectional area of each conductor: $2.5 \text{ mm}^2 \text{ Cu}$). The distribution board containing the appliance's overcurrent circuit breaker and RCD should be installed in a dry, easily accessible location outside the room in which the appliance is installed.

Electrical installation components containing live parts, except those supplied at a low voltage not exceeding 12 V, must be inaccessible to anyone using the bathtub.

Test the RCD before connecting the appliance. For safety, repeat the test at least once a month or as instructed by the RCD manufacturer.



The appliance may only be installed inside buildings with a **TN-S electrical system**, with separate neutral (N) and protective (PE) conductors. If the existing installation uses a TN-C system, the combined protective and neutral conductor (PEN) must be separated into two conductors, PE and N, in the consumer installation, to provide a TN-S arrangement.

For safety reasons, including the risk of short circuits or electric shock, any alterations or repairs to the electrical installation must be carried out by authorised electricians.

THE MANUFACTURER ACCEPTS NO LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE, SHORT CIRCUITS, ELECTRIC SHOCK OR DAMAGE TO THE APPLIANCE'S ELECTRICAL SYSTEM RESULTING FROM FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PREPARING AND CONNECTING THE PRODUCT TO THE ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION.

Connecting the bathtub to the electrical installation

The electrical installation to which the appliance will be permanently connected must be prepared in accordance with the applicable standards and regulations.

The connection must be made by an authorised electrician holding a valid qualification certificate covering electrical power installations and electrically driven equipment, with additional authorisation for inspection and testing, or by the manufacturer's Authorised Service Centre (APS). The connection of the bathtub to the electrical installation must be recorded in the warranty card. This is a condition of the warranty.

Before connecting the appliance, ensure that the power supply to the circuit to which it will be connected is completely isolated.