LEGALET AIR-HEATED FLOORS

THE LEGALETT WAY



"The LEGALETT Way" is a building system that combines air-heated radiant floors with a healthy indoor climate.

The following pages describe the LEGALETT system, its components and installation procedure. Information is also provided which summarizes costs, compares LEGALETT with conventional construction and hydronic systems and, more importantly, identifies specific advantages in building **"The LEGALETT Way"**.

This booklet contains generic and descriptive information. Each LEGALETT system is designed to suit the requirements of the building and occupants.



For more information we invite you to visit our website at www.legalett.com

1.0 THE LEGALETT WAY

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LEGALETT AIR-HEATED FLOOR AND FOUNDATION SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

LEGALETT IS MUCH MORE THAN JUST FLOOR HEATING

- LEGALETT is a building system.
- We follow the building process from design to installation.
- In contrast to other heating systems, we design both the foundation and the heating system as a whole. The migration of dampness and the effects of frost heave are eliminated through proper design.
- Due to the unique ability of the LEGALETT System to eliminate frost walls without any chance of foundation movement, tremendous time and money savings are enjoyed when using the LEGALETT System.
- The LEGALETT air-heated floor and foundation can be used in all types of buildings.
- A closed loop pipe system is cast in place and forms both the foundation and the heating system-- individually designed for each building.
- The pipes are connected to a heating unit containing a thermostat-controlled heating element and a fan. When controlled by a programmable thermostat, the heating unit can take advantage of two-tiered natural gas or electricity rates for night storage of less expensive energy in the LEGALETT floor.
- The LEGALETT air-heated floor and foundation, with its heating system in the floor, offers unique advantages for the curing of concrete and can provide heat during the construction period.



A closed loop pipe system is cast in place and forms both the foundation and the heating system.



The pipes are connected to a heating unit heating up the air which is circulated through the pipes.

- The LEGALETT System is an excellent alternative to conventional heating systems with respect to construction costs, comfort, dampness and energy savings.
- LEGALETT is suitable for detached houses, row houses, townhouses, pre-schools and nursery schools, assembly buildings, industrial buildings – indeed for almost all types of heated floors and foundations.



Enjoy the warm floors of a LEGALETT air-heated floor and foundation system !



TYPICAL DESIGN

FOUNDATION SECTION



A typical LEGALETT design includes: flat, wellpacked gravel bed, min. 4" (100 mm), 2x3" (75mm) expanded polystyrene insulation board with offset joints, reinforcing mesh on top, edge bottom and pipes for hot air distribution. The outer edge is insulated using LEGALETT edge elements. The load bearing expanded polystyrene insulation board is estimated to have a long-term deformation of less than 3%.



LEGALETT can be used with various upper floor systems.

BASEMENT SECTION



AIR PIPING COMPONENTS 4"(100 mm) and 2"(50 mm)

With LEGALETT air-heated floors, the heat is distributed by means of air in an embedded piping system. The pipes are comprised of standard galvanized sheet metal or HDPE plastic components.

Piping:	Galvanized sheet metal for 4" (100 mm) or HDPE plastic for 2" (50 mm).
Nipple:	Galvanized sheet metal for 4" (100 mm) or HDPE plastic for 2" (50 mm). Used to connect the pipes.
Elbows:	Galvanized sheet metal for 4" (100 mm) or HDPE plastic for 2" (50 mm). 45° and 90°.
Cap:	Galvanized sheet metal for 4" (100 mm) or HDPE plastic for 2" (50 mm). Used to seal unused inlets and outlets in the heating unit.
Self-tapping Sheet metal Screws:	Bright galvanized, case hardened steel. Used to connect parts. Dimension: #8 x 1/2".

ASSEMBLY OF PIPING

The installation of piping in the slab is as per the supplied drawing.

At the design stage, the heat load (piping density) and air flows are balanced.

Loops must not have any more elbows than shown on the drawing. If an obstacle occurs, the pipe can be moved parallel 8"-12" (200-300 mm).





EDGE ELEMENTS

The LEGALETT air-heated foundation is surrounded by edge elements made of expanded polystyrene. The edge elements are assembled on a bed of gravel and become the formwork for the concrete pour. Edge element alignment is easily accomplished with the supplied metal channel. The metal channel also provides damage protection for the edge element during construction.

Typical	Length: 8' (2.4 m)
Dimensions:	Width: 6" (150 mm) (top)
	Height: 12"-14" (300-350 mm)

Note: Dimensions of edge elements may vary depending on project requirements.







FINISHING OF EDGE ELEMENTS



The edge elements can be finished on-site at the same time as the house exterior facade is finished. Typical finishes are stucco, parging or a pre-mixed acrylic coating such as 'Styro Industries Flexcoat Multi-Purpose Foundation Insulation Coating' or generic equivalent.



AIR PIPING LAYOUT



At the design stage, a heating unit (floor heater) is located in a convenient and accessible location.

Since the entire unit is cast in the foundation slab and only the cover is visible, the box itself does not take up floor space. Equipment or other items can be placed on the cover, if necessary. The cover (MDF typically, or steel for commercial/industrial traffic) can be finished with the floor covering used in the room.

The 2" or 4" (50 mmor 100 mm) air pipes are placed according to the drawing and the heating requirements of the various parts of the building.

The pipes are laid at a typical distance of 1' to 4' (0.25 m to 1.2 m) between each other. The layout is designed to have approximately the same air flow through each loop. This is achieved by adjusting the equivalent length of duct in each loop.

The heat emission from the pipe can be further controlled using insulation.

The heating unit is equipped with a fan which recirculates air and a heater, controlled by a thermostat placed in a suitable location, protected from the sun.



HEATING UNITS 4000W & 4000E SERIES

HEATING UNIT 4000W

HEATING UNIT 4000E



The 4000W series heating unit is installed in the foundation slab or floor, and contains a fan and four water/air-exchangers, with valves that are controlled by one (single zone) to four (quad zone) external electric room thermostats.

These external thermostats operate the control valves in the unit, opening the control valve when the room needs heat. A water temperature sensor built into the 4000W starts the fan motor when the inlet water temperature reaches 30°C. When the control valve is closed and the inlet water temperature decreases to 27°C, the fan motor stops. The fan operation is independent of the position of the zone valve, and responds only to water temperature.

The 4000W series heating unit is used together with heating unit box 4000A 100/100 (100 mm spiral pipes) or with heating unit box 4000A 50/50 (50 mm plastic pipes).

When controlled by a programmable thermostat, the 4000W can use two-tiered energy rates for night storage of less expensive energy in the LEGALETT heated floor.



The 4000E series heating unit is installed in the foundation slab or floor, and contains a fan and four heating elements, with contactors that are controlled by one (single zone) to four (quad zone) external electric room thermostats.

These external thermostats operate the contactors in the unit, energizing the heating coil and fan when the room needs heat. The unit is also equipped with seven overheating protection devices.

The 4000E series heating unit is used together with heating unit box 4000A 100/100 (100 mm spiral pipes) or with heating unit box 4000A 50/50 (50 mm plastic pipes).

When controlled by a programmable thermostat, the 4000E can use two-tiered energy rates for night storage of less expensive energy in the LEGALETT heated floor.

CONSTRUCTION HEATER & FLOOR FINISHES

CONSTRUCTION HEATER

Usage

The use of the LEGALETT Construction Heater is an integral part of the slab installation procedure. To properly dry the slab, the slab temperature must be elevated above typical room temperature for sufficient time to remove excess moisture. Running the heater full time for a minimum of two weeks is necessary after the walls and roof are up (to retain some of the heat), but before the permanent heating inserts or the floor finishes are installed.

The detectable moisture content of the slab is affected by the temperature of the slab. Moisture exists in two phases in the slab liquid and vapour. Liquid content is not detectable, while vapour content is. As the slab is heated, the moisture changes from liquid to vapour, and the quantity of



moisture that exists in the vapour phase is increased, as the liquid moisture content is decreased. As more and more moisture exists in the vapour phase, it is driven off from the slab by the heating of the slab. Thus the overall moisture content of the slab decreases.

The construction heater can also be used for winter pour conditions, for the first 24 to 48 hours after the pour. The application of heat during the curing process can help extend the building season, especially when coupled with insulative blankets.

Concrete Drying

Drying of the slab before the application of floor finishes and installation of the permanent inserts is important. The goal is to heat the slab temperature past normal operating temperatures with the construction heater (higher than 27°C for non-insulative floor finishes and 30°C for insulative floor finishes), so that the majority of the excess moisture is driven off. Once you have exceeded normal operating temperatures and driven off the excess moisture, very little moisture will come out of the slab during operation. The maximum normal operating temperature for the slab is 27°C-30°C in the winter months.

Power Supply

The construction heater uses a 5 kW element and a 0.2 kW fan, and operates on standard 230V power. It is supplied with a 4-foot long cord with a 230V, 30A male dryer plug, and requires an extension cable (minimum 3C10) to be wired into the panel with a 230V, 30A dryer receptacle. The 5.2 kW current draw is 22 amps, and a 30 amp breaker at the panel is recommended. Consult your electrician. If using a generator, a 6 kW unit or greater is recommended.

Availability

Construction heaters are available for purchase or rent from LEGALETT.

CONSTRUCTION HEATER & FLOOR FINISHES (cont'd)

INSULATIVE FLOOR FINISHES



When choosing floor finishes with any heated floors, it is best to choose floor coverings with low R-values, such as tile or linoleum. These allow the most effective delivery of heat into the living space, while maintaining the lowest possible slab temperature, reducing slab heat losses and increasing operating efficiency. They also allow the slab's maximum heating potential to be reached, something that may not occur with an insulative floor covering.

High R-value floor finishes, such as carpet or hardwood, require an elevated concrete slab temperature to force the heat through the floor coverings to achieve the surface temperature required to provide adequate heat.

If you are using insulative floor coverings, although not essential, it is recommended to select the thinnest underlays for carpets, and the thinnest hardwoods to reduce the R-value of the floor covering. For example, a thin engineered hardwood in the $\frac{1}{2}$ " (12 mm) range is better than $\frac{3}{4}$ " (18mm) solidhardwoodonsleepers.

If high R-value floor coverings are being used, please advise LEGALETT with the order.







TYPICAL INSTALLATION PROCEDURE LEGALETT SLAB ON GRADE



- Strip topsoil to correct elevation to allow for desired amount of exposed edge, 5" to 8" (125-200 mm) of concrete, 6" (150 mm) of foam, and a minimum of 4" (100mm)ofclear stone.
 Note: final landscaping of ground surface at slab shall slope 5% minimum away from slab.
- 2. Set up batter boards and lay out building.
- 3. Place 3/8" (8 mm) clear stone (minimum 4" (100 mm) thick) to ensure gravity drainage. Level to within 1/4" (6 mm) of desired elevation using a vibratory plate compactor.
- 4. Locate and place plumbing risers and all other under slab services.(i.e. gas, electrical, etc.)



5. Lay out edge elements. Key edge elements together using metal cap (supplied) and check elevation of edge element using level and rod.



6. Install two courses of expanded polystyrene (EPS) insulation board, offsetting the joints.



 Install bottom 2 layers of wire mesh on chairs at perimeter and under bearing walls as per drawings. Use one chair per every 2' (0.6 m) at mesh edges.



8. Install furnace boxes as per drawings and Product Data Sheets.

TYPICAL INSTALLATION PROCEDURE (cont'd) LEGALETT SLAB ON GRADE



- 9. Install pipes as per drawings. Each joint is locked with two screws. Support pipe with supplied foam pipe supports where not supported by mesh.
- 10.Install top layer wire mesh and other rebar as per drawings. Tiemeshtogether with supplied lashing wire and wire ties.



- 11.Call for inspection by LEGALETT personnel, or complete inspection (Certified LEGALETT Installer/Agent only).
- Place concrete using vibrator. Check anchor bolt locations with framing contractor, and ensure bolts are offset from studs, have a minimum 3" (75 mm) embedment in concrete and have adequate concrete cover.



- 13.Steel trowel surface using power trowels. Hand trowel around box.
- 15. A LEGALETT construction heater can be used the day the concrete is placed for cold weather pours. In addition, the construction heater MUST be run for at least 2 weeks after the building is closed in, and before the permanent heaters are installed and floor coverings are installed. To obtain effective drying, the slab should be heated higher than the typical indoor ambient temperature. Overall reduction in the moisture content of the slab is important to prepare the surface for floor covering adhesives. Refer to Construction Heater and Floor Finishes.



14.Keep top of slab moist for three days to minimize shrinkage cracking.



VENTILATION & AIR CONDITIONING

COOLING

The Basics:

Cooling and heating are two very opposite processes. Everyone knows that hot air rises and cold air falls. Whatdoesthistellus? Well, it tells us that heating should come from the floor and cooling should come from the ceiling. Putting your heating and cooling together in EITHER the floor or the ceiling is counterproductive, and reduces the efficiency of the heating or cooling effect.

What Should You Do?:

For maximum practicality and efficiency, the cooling and heating systems should be separated - you should heat from the floor, and cool from the ceiling. Heating from the floor is easy - simply use the LEGALETT System. Cooling from the ceiling is also easy - simply cool your ventilation air. Ventilation air is required by code, and it is a simple matter to add cooling to that air flow, if cooling is indeed required, which brings us to the next point ...



Do You Need a Cooling System?

Cooling systems are used to reduce the heat and humidity levels in a structure to increase comfort. To reduce cooling requirements, you must reduce the influx of heat and humidity into the conditioned space, or moderate its presence. The former is a function of building construction techniques, while the latter is something that the LEGALETTSystem can help with.

How Does LEGALETT Reduce the Need for Cooling?

Since the LEGALETT System has tremendous thermal storage capacity with up to 8" (200 mm) of concrete in the System, this thermal mass can moderate temperature swings that would be otherwise present from an intermittent influx of heat, i.e. during the day when the sun is out, or a heat spike. Simply put, the Legalett system reduces cooling requirements by absorbing excess heat when it is being generated and releasing it later. This makes the room temperature more constant during the day. Thus a LEGALETT heated structure requires less cooling capacity than a normal structure by 'shaving the peaks', or reducing the effect of heat spikes.

LEGALET VENTILATION & AIR CONDITIONING (cont'd)

REDUCTION OF THE INFLUX OF HEAT AND HUMIDITY INTO THE CONDITIONED SPACE THROUGH BUILDING TECHNIQUES

ICF Walls:

Insulated Concrete Form (ICF) walls offer the benefits of thermal mass through what is commonly referred to as the 'thermal mass effect'. Simply put, these wall systems use the thermal mass of concrete to slow spikes of temperature from passing through the concrete wall. They absorb the heat spike in the middle of the day and radiate it back outside during the night, thus reducing the effect of the heat spike. This also reduces the cooling requirements of the structure.



Low-EWindows:

Low-E window coatings, act as insulators to heat in the summer (and winter), reducing the heat flux through the window into the structure, also reducing the cooling requirements of the structure.

Energy Recovery Ventilators:

Opening windows during the summer is typically done to 'cool' the building, especially at night. The problem with doing so is that while you may be bringing in cooler air into the house, you are also bringing in humidity. This elevated humidity (typical of hot, muggy summer days) is what causes the discomfort that air conditioning tries to reduce. Air conditioning is 90% dehumidification, and 10% cooling. This influx of humidity can be reduced by ventilating the house using a mechanical ventilation system that brings in fresh air, while rejecting the heat AND humidity in the fresh air, maintaining the lower temperature inside the structure. This can be done with an Energy Recovery Ventilator (ERV), which is the same concept as a Heat Recover Ventilator (HRV), but also recovers (or in this case, rejects) the humidity in the incoming fresh air stream by transferring it to the outgoing stale air stream.

VENTILATION

Since the LEGALETT System moves air within the slab, and not within the structure, it cannot be used for ventilation. Separation of the heating system from the ventilation system has its own benefit - it reduces the size and, more importantly, the required operation time of the ventilation system to only what is required to maintain fresh air. Ventilation needs are variable, usually depending on occupancy. Heating needs are not as variable and are fairly consistent during the heating season.

CAN THE LEGALETT SYSTEM BE USED TO COOL?

The simple answer is no - you don't want a cold floor for your feet.

The LEGALETT System eliminates mould and mildew by maintaining a minimum positive temperature differential between the slab and the ground. The polystyrene (EPS) insulation provides a capillary break to prevent moisture from migrating during summer conditions from the ground into the slab. To cool the slab would be analogous to inviting moisture into the slab to provide a breeding ground for mould bacteria.

ADVANTAGES OF LEGALETT

ADVANTAGES FOR ALL HOMEOWNERS, BUILDERS AND DEVELOPERS

Lower Capital Cost

The installed cost of the LEGALETT System is lower or similar to that of other construction methods for foundation and heating systems.

Lower Operating Costs

The excellent R-value of the LEGALETT System greatly reduces the energy loss through the slab. Room temperature can be lowered on average by up to 2°C (4°F) with a retained level of comfort. The foundation can be used for heat storage eliminating energy demand during peak periods. The LEGALETT slab can absorb large amounts of solar energy to release later at night, also reducing energy costs. With LEGALETT, the requirement for air-conditioning is reduced and the operation of a make-up air system is eliminated except during occupancy.



Comfort

The LEGALETT foundation heat-storage ability gives way to a stable indoor climate, even when there is a quick change in the weather. LEGALETT ensures warm and comfortable floors while meeting heating needs.

Elimination of Footings and Frost Walls - Efficient Installation

The LEGALETT System provides for a faster and more efficient site preparation due to the use of a flat gravel bed. LEGALETT supplies all components as a kit, with easy to follow instructions. The supplied edge elements provide stay-in-place formwork and allow a short construction time.

Ability to Make Use of Landwith Poor Soils

The LEGALETT System can be built on soil types that are simply not practical with traditional foundation designs, allowing the builder tomakeprofitable use of areas that would otherwise have to be abandoned.

Prolongs Construction Season

After concrete pouring is complete, a temporary heater is connected to the heating system for concrete curing, effectively drying out the slab, a process which can continue throughout the construction period. This has advantages for the entire building process. Painting and floor laying can be carried out at an earlier stage than with conventional construction methods. (Traditional building heaters need not be used.)

LowMaintenance Cost

The closed loop pipe system does not require cleaning or maintenance. The air pipes do not have the leakage risks of a water system. There is no limit to the lifetime of the pipe system. The fan and the heating unit are easily accessible.

Heat During Power Outages

The heat storage system is advantageous in the event of a power outage. Due to the slab's ability to store energy, it can release its large store of heat over a long period of time.

ADVANTAGES OF LEGALETT (cont'd)

Elimination of Mould and Mildew

LEGALETT eliminates the physical conditions necessary for the occurrence of dampness and thus the growth of mould in the foundation. Heating the foundation and floor does two things to combat the mould and mildew problem. The heating eliminates the coolness, and also drives the moisture away (moisture moves away from heat), eliminating dampness. The thickness (6" or 150 mm) of the insulation under the slab also provides an effective capillary break against moisture migrating upwards from the soil in the summer, when the ground may be warmer than the slab. Without this insulation, the slab might become moist and damp during the summer. The insulation provides this barrier while allowing the slab to breathe.



Elimination of Radon Gas

The reinforced concrete slab provides for very good protection against radon. Additional measures in the case of radon can be taken, such as the sealing of inlets for plumbing fixtures, electrical conduits and gas lines that penetrate the slab. The LEGALETT System, as is, becomes a continuous radon barrier under the dwelling since there is no separation of footing / foundation and floor - the slab is continuous throughout. Since the slab itself is the barrier, you are not relying on an easily punctured plastic barrier to be the radon proofing - instead, you have a durable, thick, permanent barrier.

Convenient for Physically Challenged and for Infants

The low entry height of a slab on grade heated floor make the LEGALETT System very convenient for the physically challenged as well as for small children.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES (FOR RETIREMENT HOMES/COMMUNITIES & NURSING HOMES)



Lower Capital Cost

Retirement communities often consist of small, detached units. Since LEGALETT is less costly, these cost savings can be passed on to the owner.

Warm Comfortable Floors and No Drafts

Elderly people are especially sensitive to temperature. With LEGALETT, since the floor is warm, the feet are warm, and thus the whole body is warm. This increases occupant comfort, and decreases the effects of joint ailments from arthritis.

Easy To Provide A Heated Garage

When building with LEGALETT, it is easy to extend Legalett to include the garage as a heated area. The cost of frost walls used in typical garage construction is eliminated. A heated garage allows access to vehicles in a warm area. A retiree may want an area to work on hobbies, and a warm garage is the perfect place!

ADVANTAGES OF LEGALETT (cont'd)

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES (FOR LARGE BUILDERS AND DEVELOPERS)

Foundation Cost Consistency

When building similar houses in areas of different soil types, the design and construction of the foundation is based on the soil conditions and digging hazards of the site. Conventionally constructed buildings provide risk to the builder since digging is always an unknown.

Cut and Fill Reduction

Since there is no buried foundation /basement, cut and fill requirements are eliminated with the LEGALETT System. If the existing grade is suitable, then the roads are installed to suit that grade, and only simple landscaping is required to make the grade uniform, instead of a costly subdivision-wide program of cut and fill.



Elimination of Footings and Frost Walls

LEGALETT eliminates footings and frost walls. The slab provides more than adequate support for interior partition or bearing walls and posts, eliminating the complex and costly network of interior strip footings and foundation walls that are common with multi-unit structures.

No Effect on Water Table, Doesn't Kill Mature Trees

A traditional subdivision, with its multiple basements, all with foundation drainage, will typically lower the existing water table. This lowering of the water table will adversely affect existing mature trees. Since the LEGALETT foundation is built on the ground instead of in it, it does not lower the water table, and houses with LEGALETT foundations can be built in areas with mature vegetation, with no negative environmental impact. LEGALETT is thus an environmentally friendly way to build, avoiding root damage and preserving existing water tables andmature vegetation and landscape.

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES (FOR ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS & DAYCARES)

Lower Operating Cost

The LEGALETT System reduces the requirement for air conditioning and eliminates the need for make-up air system operation except during occupancy.



LEGALETT VS HYDRONIC & CONVENTIONAL HEATING SYSTEMS

ADDITIONAL ADVANTAGES COMPARED TO BOTH HYDRONIC RADIANT AND CONVENTIONAL HEATING SYSTEMS

- 1. LEGALETT takes responsibility for the complete system including the structural slab and heating system, and provides the design, as well as following through with installation and start-up, ensuring customer satisfaction.
- 2. LEGALETT System allows for a one-step concrete pour, saving construction time.
- 3. Every LEGALETT part that may require maintenance is easily accessible.

ADVANTAGES OVER CONVENTIONAL HEATING SYSTEMS

- 4. The LEGALETT air heating system is closed, allowing for complete control of airborne contaminants and odour. You do not breathe air that has passed by a heating element.
- 5. LEGALETT has reduced noise, since all heating airmovement equipment is buried in the slab.
- 6. LEGALETT has reduced drafts, since the only air movement is ventilation air.
- 7. No reverse temperature stratification (instead, the highest room temperature is at floor level).
- 8. No contamination of ventilation equipment during construction, promoting healthy living.
- 9. Comfortable working environment during construction without the use of expensive, unsafe space heaters.

ADVANTAGES OVER HYDRONIC RADIANT HEATING SYSTEMS

- 10. Contractor/builder/sub-trades can nail, drill, etc. into slab at any location without fear of destroying heating loops or hitting water.
- 11. Life of system is life of building, since nothing buried in the concrete is subject to failure, and thus no heating system-disabling water leaks to water tubing failure.
- 12. Floor does not get hot enough to damage flooring materials.
- 13. Complicated controls are not required to keep floor temperature at acceptable levels.
- 14. Temperature overshoot is not an issue, due to the low intensity of the heating.
- 15. The increased thermal mass of the LEGALETT System provides for a more stable interior temperature than thinner heated slabs.

LEGALETT, the ideal system . . .



... for the home







... for the workplace

www.legalett.ca

LEGALETT supplies air-heated floors for residential homes, retirement homes, schools & daycare facilities, churches, commercial & industrial buildings.

There is always a LEGALETT design that works.

" the LEGALETT way... the natural way..."

The information in this manual is intended for the U.S and Canada.

"All information, illustrations and specifications in this manual are based on the latest information available at the time of publication. The right is reserved to make changes at any time without notice"

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