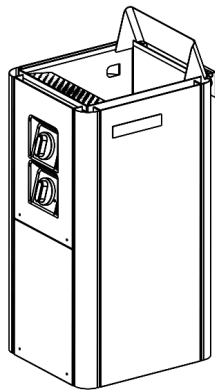




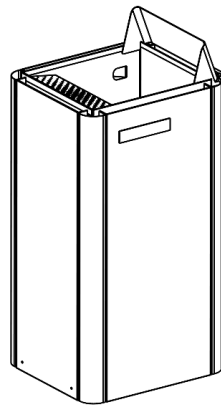
Electric Sauna Heater COMPLEX

Installation and Operation Manual

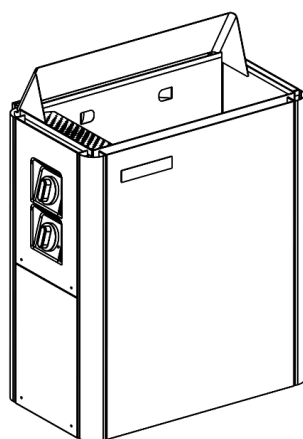
Model	Power
TH30/TH30B/TH30E/TH30BE	3.0kW
TH45/TH45B/TH45E/TH45BE	4.5kW
TH60/TH60B/TH60E/TH60BE	6.0kW
TH80/TH80B/TH80E/TH80BE	8.0kW



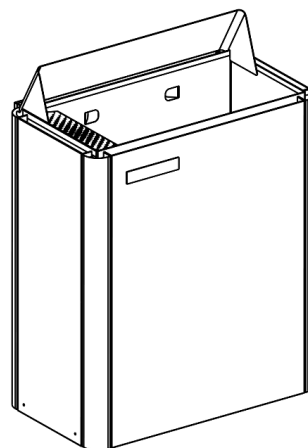
TH30/TH30B



TH30E/TH30BE

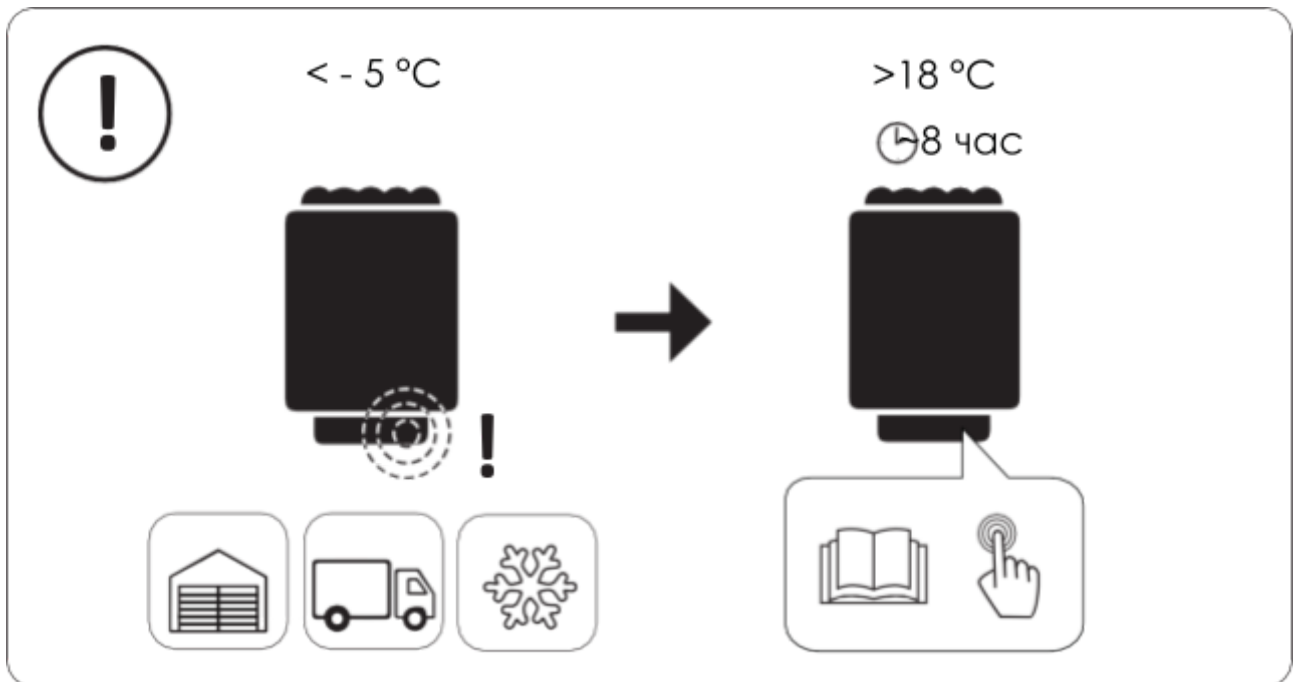


**TH45/TH45B/TH60
/TH60B/TH80/TH80B**



**TH45E/TH45BE/TH60E
TH60BE/TH80E/TH80BE**

Note: Model with B represents differences in color and appearance, with the internal structure being the same. Model with E represents an external control heater.



In addition to activating when a critical temperature is reached, the device's overheat protection may also trigger at temperatures below -5 °C (during storage or transportation). Before installation, move the device to a warm location. The overheat protection can be reset once the device temperature reaches approximately 18 °C . The overheat protection must be reset before using the device. See the Installation and Operation Manual -> Resetting Overheat Protection.

This manual is intended for the sauna owner or the person responsible for its operation, as well as for the electrician connecting the heater. After installation is complete, this manual should be handed over to the sauna owner or the person responsible for its operation. Carefully read the manual before using the heater. The sauna heater is designed to heat the sauna room to the temperature required for sauna bathing. It is prohibited to use it for any other purposes.

Thank you for choosing our sauna heater!

Warranty:

- The warranty period for heaters and control panels used in home (residential) saunas is 12 months.
- The warranty period for heaters and control panels used in public (commercial) saunas is 3 months.
- The warranty does not cover malfunctions caused by violations of the installation and operation instructions in this manual.
- The warranty does not cover malfunctions caused by using stones that do not meet the manufacturer's recommendations for the heater.

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1. INSTRUCTION MANUAL

1.1. Stone Placement

It is important to use stones that meet the requirements of the manual in terms of ensuring the fire and electrical safety of the sauna heater. To maintain the warranty, the user should carry out proper maintenance of the heater and stones in accordance with the specifications and instructions provided in the manual.

Important information about sauna stones:

- Suitable types of stone for laying in heaters: peridotite, olivine-dolerite, olivine, and volcanic basalt (volcanite).
- Only use stones with chipped edges or polished stones in the heater.
- If the sauna heater elements come into contact with the stones, polished stones should be used only for the top layer so that they do not touch the heating elements.
- Ceramic and decorative stones can only be used in the heater if they are approved by the manufacturer and used in accordance with the heater's manual instructions.
- Please note that decorative stones are only suitable for laying the top layer of the sauna heater. Decorative stones should be placed loosely in the heater to ensure sufficient air circulation. Arrange the decorative stones so that they do not come into contact with the heating elements. If you have a wood-burning heater, make sure that the stones do not touch the hot inner frame of the heater.
- The warranty does not cover damage caused by the use of decorative stones or stones for the sauna heater that are not approved by the manufacturer.
- The diameter of the stones should not exceed 5 - 10 cm.
- Before placing the stones in the heater, it is necessary to wash them of dust.

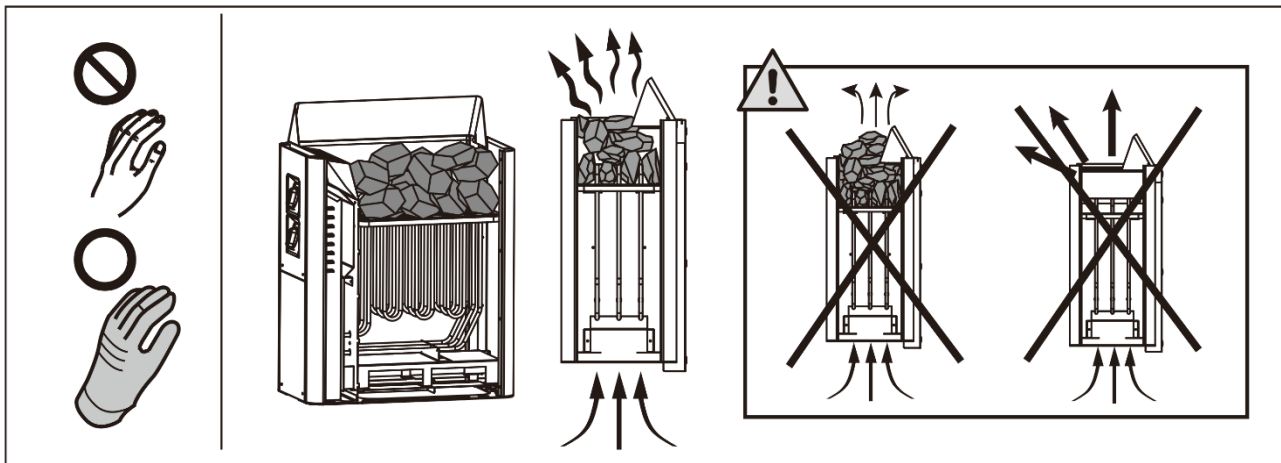


Figure 1. Piling of the sauna stones

Pay attention when laying the stones:

- Do not throw stones into the heater.
- It is forbidden to wedge stones between the heating elements.
- Arrange the stones loosely to allow air to circulate between them.
- Stones should rest on each other, not on the heating elements.
- Stones should not form a high pile above the heating elements.
- There should be no objects in the stone compartment or near the heater that could obstruct air circulation through the stones.



Warning: Covering the heater or the lack of stones creates a fire risk.

1.1.1. Stone Replacement

Due to large variation in temperature, the sauna stones disintegrate in use. Rearrange the stones at least once a year or even more often if the sauna is in frequent use. At the same time, remove any pieces of stones from the bottom of the heater and replace any disintegrated stones with new ones. By doing this, the heating capability of the heater stays optimal and the risk of overheating is avoided.

1.2. Heating the Sauna Room

When heating a sauna for the first time, the heater and stones may emit an odor. To remove the odor, the sauna should be well ventilated.

If the power of the heater matches the size of the sauna room, it will take about an hour to fully heat the room with good thermal insulation to the required temperature (see 2.3.). The stones heat up to the steaming temperature, usually at the same time as the steam room. The suitable temperature for steaming is 65 - 80 °C.

1.3. Using the Sauna Heater



Before switching the heater on always check that there isn't anything on top of the heater or inside the given safety distance. 1.6.

- The TH model heater is equipped with a timer and a thermostat. The timer is designed to set the operating time of the heater, and the thermostat allows you to set the desired temperature (1.3.1. - 1.3.4.).
- TH-E model heaters are controlled by a separate remote control. See the user manual of the selected remote control.

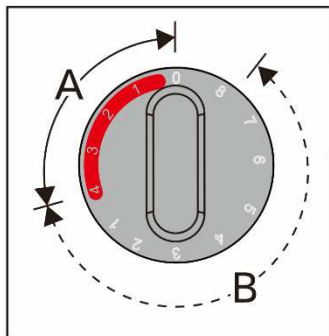


Figure 2. Timer Switch

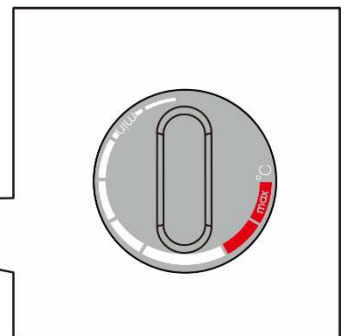
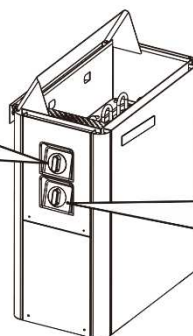


Figure 3. Thermostat switch

1.3.1. Turning on the Sauna Heater



Turn the timer switch to the "On" position (scale A in Figure 2, 0 - 4 hours). The heater will begin to heat up immediately.

1.3.2. Setting the Power-on Delay Time



Turn the timer switch to the 'Delayed Start' position (scale B in Figure 2, 0 - 8 hours). The sauna heater will start heating when the timer turns the switch to the 'On' position.

Example: You want to go for a walk for about three hours and then visit the sauna. Set the timer switch to number 2 in the 'Delay Start' area. The timer will start. In two hours, the sauna heater will begin to warm up. Since heating takes about an hour, the sauna will be ready in roughly three hours, just in time for your return from the walk.

1.3.3. Turning off the Sauna Heater



The sauna heater turns off when the timer switches to the zero position. The heater can be turned off at any time; to do this, you need to manually set the timer switch to the zero position.

The sauna heater should be turned off after using the sauna. Sometimes it is recommended to leave the heater on for a while to dry the wooden parts of the sauna.



After the timer reaches zero, make sure that the oven has turned off and stopped heating.

1.3.4. Temperature Setting

The thermostat (Figure 3) is designed to maintain the temperature in the sauna at a certain level. Experiments can be used to determine the optimal settings.

Start with the maximum temperature. If the temperature becomes too high during the sauna session, gently turn the knob counterclockwise. Note that even a slight adjustment of the knob in the maximum heat mode significantly changes the temperature in the sauna.

1.4. Steam in the Sauna

When heated, the air in the sauna dries out, so in order to achieve suitable humidity, it is necessary to pour water over the hot stones. People tolerate the effects of heat and steam differently, so it is possible to determine the optimal temperature and humidity through experience.

You can adjust the heat from gentle to intense – just splash some water on the side of the sauna heater or directly on top of the stones.



Attention! The sauna bucket should not hold more than 0.2 liters. An excessive amount of hot water can cause burns. Avoid pouring water when someone is near the heater, as the hot steam can cause burns.



Attention! Water used for the sauna should meet the standards for domestic water (Table 1). Only flavorings intended for sauna purpose can be used in sauna water. Follow the instructions on the package.

Water property	Effect	Recommendations
Humus concentration	Colour, taste, precipitates	<12 mg/l
Iron concentration	Colour, taste, precipitates	<0.2 mg/l
Manganese concentration (Mn)	Precipitates	<0.10 mg/l
Hardness: most important substances are magnesium concentration and lime, i.e. calcium (Ca).	Precipitates	Mg:<100 mg/l Ca:<100 mg/l
Water containing chlorides	Corrosion	Cl:<100 mg/l
Chlorinated water	Harmful to health	Prohibited
Seawater	Accelerated corrosion	Prohibited
Arsenic and radon concentration	Harmful to health	Prohibited

Table 1. Water quality requirements

1.5. Instructions for Sauna Bathing

- Start your sauna bathing with a wash.
- Stay in the sauna room for as long as feels comfortable.
- Forget all your troubles and relax!
- Good sauna manners include being mindful of others: don't disturb others with overly loud behavior.
- Don't subject others to excessively hot steam.
- If your skin feels too hot, take a break in the antechamber. If you feel comfortable, you can enjoy a swim if possible.
- Finish by washing yourself.
- Relax, unwind, and get dressed. To restore fluid balance, drink a refreshing beverage.

1.6. Precautions

- This device can be used by children aged 8 and above, as well as by individuals with physical, sensory, or mental disabilities, or those lacking sufficient knowledge and experience, provided they have received the necessary guidance or proper instruction regarding the safe use of this device and understand the associated risks. Children should not be allowed to play with this device.
- Staying too long in a hot sauna raises your body temperature, which can be dangerous.
- Be careful with hot stones and metal parts of the heater. They can cause burns to skin.
- Keep children away from the heater.
- Children, disabled individuals, and those in poor health should not be left unattended in the sauna.
- Health-related restrictions should be clarified with a doctor.
- Consultation with a pediatrician is necessary regarding the sauna bathing of small children.
- Move cautiously in the sauna, as the floor and benches may be slippery.
- Do not use sauna while under the influence of alcohol, medications, drugs, etc.
- Do not sleep in a heated sauna.

- A maritime and humid climate can cause corrosion of the metallic surfaces of the sauna heater.
- Do not use the sauna as a clothes dryer to avoid the risk of fire. Electrical appliances may be damaged due to excessive humidity.

1.6.1. Symbols



Read the operating instructions.



Do not cover.

1.7. Possible Malfunctions



Equipment maintenance should be carried out by qualified technical personnel.

The heater is not heating.

- Check the fuses of the heater.
- Check the power cable connection for proper operation (3.4.).
- TH: Turn the timer to the "On" position (1.3.1.).
- Switch the heater to a higher temperature using the thermostat (TH, 1.3.4.) or the external control panel (TH-E).
- TH-E: Make sure that neither the temperature sensor overheat protection of the control panel (see the operating instructions for the selected control panel) nor the oven's built-in overheat protection has been triggered.
- TH: Make sure the overheat protection device has not been triggered. The timer is on, but the heater is not heating (3.5.).
- TH: Check the operation of the built-in control. When the timer is switched to the "On" position, a click should be heard (1.3.1.).

The sauna room heats up slowly. When water is splashed onto the stones, it cools them down too quickly.

- Ensure that all heating elements are heating up when turned on.
- Switch the sauna heater to a higher temperature using the thermostat (TH, 1.3.4.) or the external control panel (TH-E).
- Ensure that the heater has sufficient capacity (2.3.).
- Check the stones in the heater (1.1). Overly tight stone arrangement, settling, and the wrong type of stones can hinder the airflow in the heater, resulting in reduced heating efficiency.
- Check the correctness of the ventilation arrangement in the sauna (2.2.).

The sauna room heats up quickly, but the stones do not get hot enough. When water is splashed, it runs off the stones.

- Make sure that the power of the stone heater is not too high (2.3).
- Check the correctness of the ventilation arrangement in the sauna (2.2.).

The sauna paneling and other items installed near the heater darken quickly.

- Check that the distance to objects meets the safety requirements (3.2). ...
- Check the stones in the heater (1.1.). Stones that are packed too tightly, settling, or being of an inappropriate type can obstruct air movement in the heater, which may cause surrounding objects to overheat.
- Ensure that no heating elements are visible beneath the stones. If the heating elements are visible, rearrange the stones so that they are completely concealed (1.1.).
- See also section 2.1.1.

There is a smell coming from the heater.

- See section 1.2.
- When heated, odors present in the air may become stronger, even if the sauna or heater itself is not the source.

Examples include paint, glue, oil, and drying materials.

The heater makes noise.

- TH: The timer is a mechanical device that ticks (makes clicking sounds) during normal operation. If ticking is heard even when the heater is turned off, check the timer wiring.
- Sudden loud noises are most likely caused by stones breaking apart when heated.
- The thermal expansion of the sauna heater components during heating can also be a cause of noise.

2. Sauna Room

2.1. Sauna Room Structure

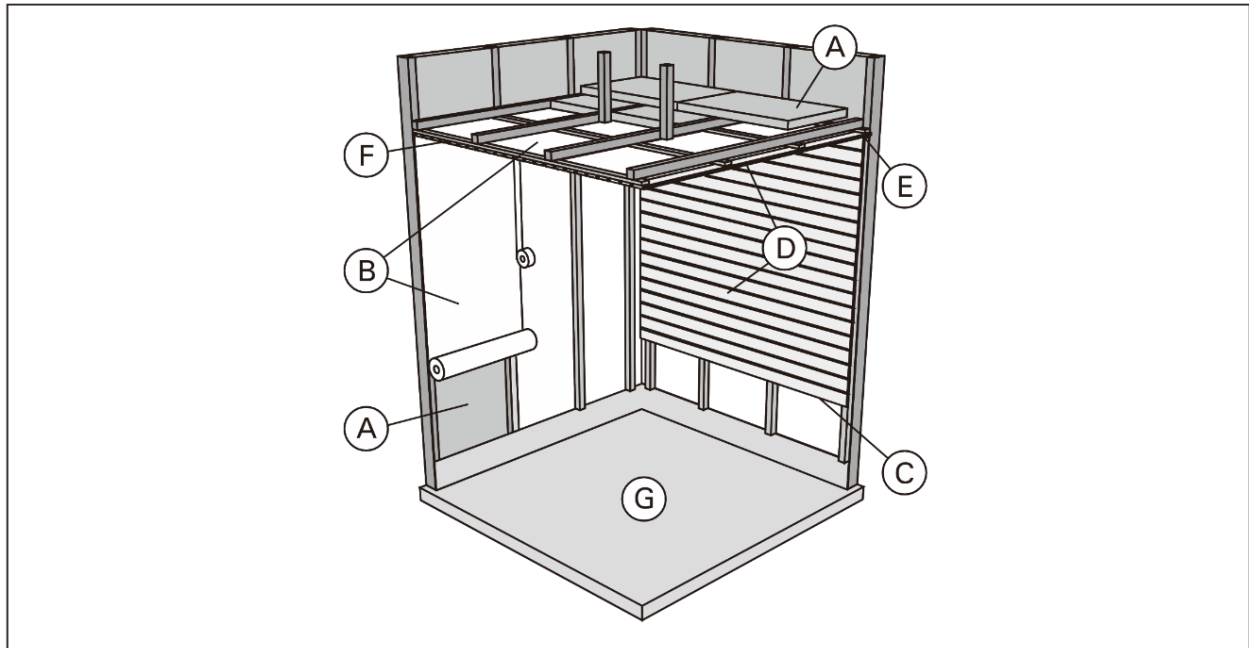


Figure 4. Sauna Room

- A. Mineral wool insulation, 50 - 100 mm thick. The sauna room should be carefully insulated to avoid the overloading of heater.
- B. Vapor barrier, e.g., aluminum foil. Install with the shiny side facing the inside of the sauna. Seal the seams with aluminum tape.
- C. Ventilation gap of 10 mm between the vapor barrier and the cladding (recommended).
- D. Light panel board with a thickness of 12–16 mm. Before cladding, check the electrical wiring and the presence of wall fixtures for the heater and shelves. Assembly place for heater
- E. Ventilation gap of 3 mm between the wall and the ceiling cladding.
- F. The height of the sauna is usually 1700 - 2300 mm. The minimum height depends on the heater (see Table 2). The distance between the upper bench and the ceiling should not exceed 1200 mm.
- G. Use ceramic tiles and dark cement for the joints. Particles of stones that get into the water can stain and/or damage flooring coatings that are not sufficiently durable.



Consult the fire department regarding the insulation of fire-resistant walls. Do not insulate any chimneys in use. Attention! Lightweight protective screens installed directly on walls or ceilings may pose a fire hazard.

2.1.1. Darkening of the Sauna Walls

Darkening of the wooden surfaces of a sauna over time is a normal phenomenon. The darkening can be accelerated by:

- Sunlight;
- The heat of the heater;
- Protective coatings on the walls (have low heat resistance);
- Fine particles from the sauna stones lifted by the airflow.

2.2. Ventilation of the Sauna Room

The air in the sauna should be replaced six times an hour. Figure 5 shows the sauna ventilation options.

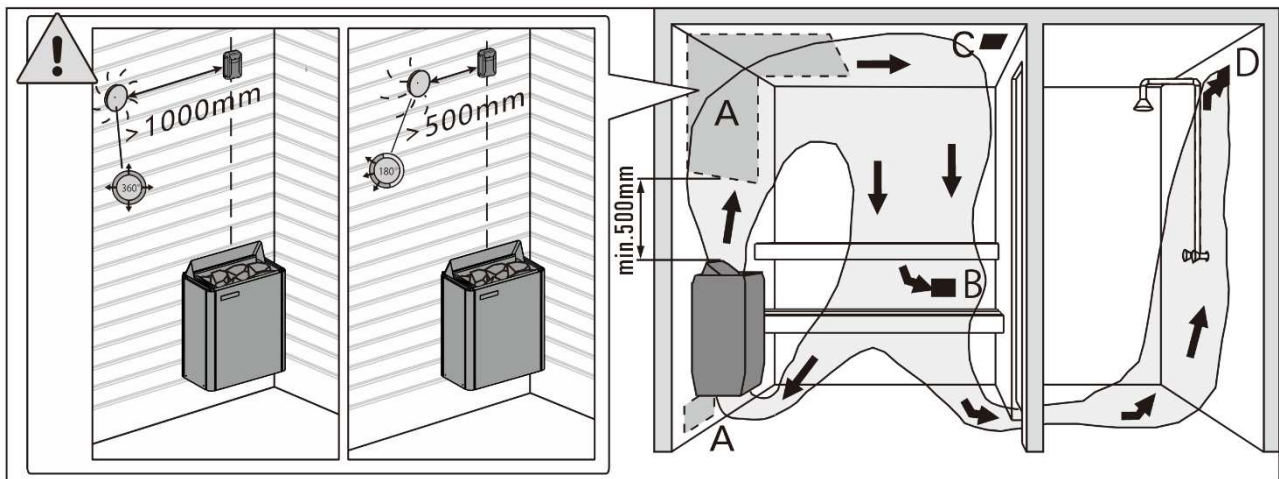


Figure 5. Sauna Ventilation

- A. Placement of the supply ventilation opening. If mechanical ventilation is used, place the ventilation opening above the heater. If ventilation is natural, place the ventilation opening below or next to the heater. The diameter of the air supply pipe should be 50 - 100 mm. **TH-E: Air from the supply ventilation opening should not cool the temperature sensor (see the temperature sensor installation instructions in the control panel installation manual)!**
- B. Exhaust ventilation opening. Place the exhaust opening near the floor as far away from the heater as possible. The diameter of the exhaust pipe should be twice the diameter of the supply pipe.
- C. Additional drying ventilation (does not operate during sauna heating and use). The sauna can also be dried by leaving the door open after use.
- D. If the exhaust ventilation opening is in the shower, the gap under the sauna door should be at least 100 mm. Mechanical ventilation must be used.

2.3. Heater Power

If the walls and ceiling are covered with paneling and the insulation behind the paneling is adequate, the power of the sauna heater is calculated based on the sauna's volume. Without insulation walls (brick, glass blocks, glass, concrete, ceramic tiles, etc.) increase the required heater power. Add 1.2 cubic meters to the sauna volume for each square meter of without insulation wall. For example, a 10 cubic meter sauna with a glass door, in terms of heater power, is equivalent to a 12 cubic meter sauna. If the sauna has log walls, multiply its volume by 1.5. Select the heater power according to Table 2.

2.4. Sauna Hygiene

To prevent sweat from getting on the benches, use special towels.

The benches, walls, and floor of the sauna should be thoroughly cleaned at least once every six months. Use a stiff brush and a sauna cleaning agent.

Wipe dirt and dust from the heater casing with a damp cloth. Treat it with a 10% citric acid solution and rinse to remove limescale stains.

3. Installation Instructions

3.1. Before Installation

Before starting work, please read the instructions and check the following:

- Is the sauna heater suitable for this sauna in terms of power and type?

The volume values given in Table 2 must not be exceeded or reduced.

- Is the supply voltage sufficient for the sauna heater?
- When positioning the sauna heater, are the minimum distance requirements shown in Figure 6 and specified in Table 2 being met?
- 3.5. Resetting the overheat protection.



Values must be followed, as ignoring them may lead to a fire.

Only one heater can be installed in the sauna. The heater cannot be installed in a niche.

The floor coverings of the installation place should be heat-resistant.

Table 2.
Installation
Information

Sauna Heater	Model ->	TH30/TH30B	TH45/TH45B	TH60/TH60B	TH80/TH80B
		TH30E/TH30BE	TH45E/TH45BE	TH60E/TH60BE	TH80E/TH80BE
Output, kW		3.0	4.5	6.0	8.0
Electrical connections		230V 1N~/400V 3N~			
Frequency, Hz		50/60			
Connecting cable 400V 3N~ , mm ²		5x1.5	5x1.5	5x1.5	5x2.5
Circuit Breaker 400V 3N~ , A		3x10	3x10	3x10	3x16
Connecting cable 230V 1N~ , mm ²		3x2.5	3x4.0	3x4.0	3x6.0
Circuit Breaker 230V 1N~ , A		1x16	1x25	1x32	1x40
Type of connecting cable		HO7RN-F rubber cable or its equivalent cable			
IP Protection level		IPX4			
Storage Temperature °C		0-50			
Sauna stones					
Sauna stone size, cm		5-10			
Stone capacity, max.kg		15	25		
Heater dimensions					
Width, mm		265			
Depth, mm		305	490		
Height, mm		600			
Weight, Kg		11	15		
Sauna room					
Cubic vol., m ³		2-4	3-6	5-8	7-11
Height, min. mm		1700	1900		
Controller					
Control panel :					
TH		No need			
TH-E		CL32WF-C , CL40WF-R			
Note: The weight of the heater does not include the weight of the controller.					

3.2. Safe Distances
The minimum safe distance and temperature sensor location for various heater installations (for models with external controllers) are shown in Figure 6. and 7.

- When installing the heater, it is essential to adhere to the specified values.
- Hot stone fragments can damage the floor covering and cause a fire.

The floor covering at the installation site must be non-combustible.

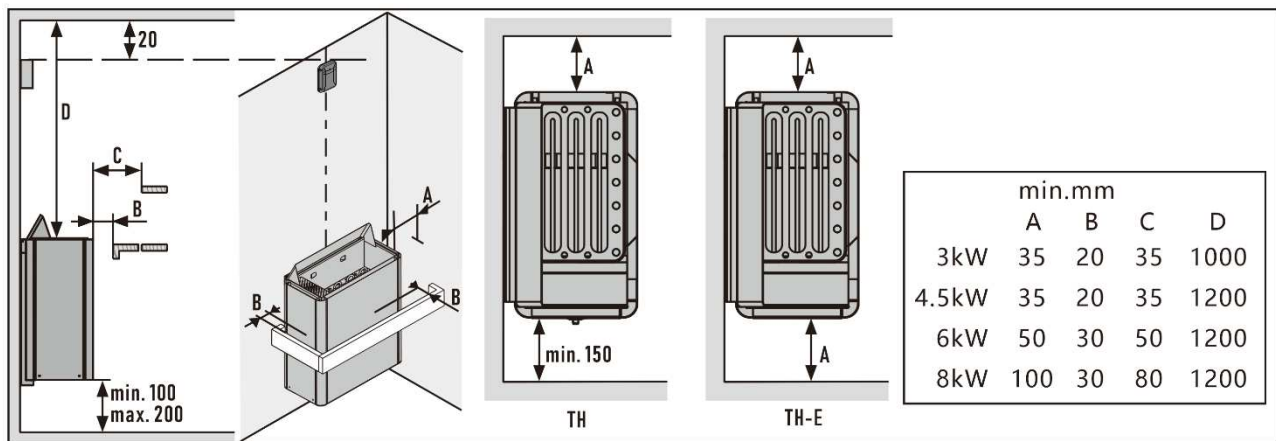


Figure 6. Minimum wall mount safety distances (in millimeters)

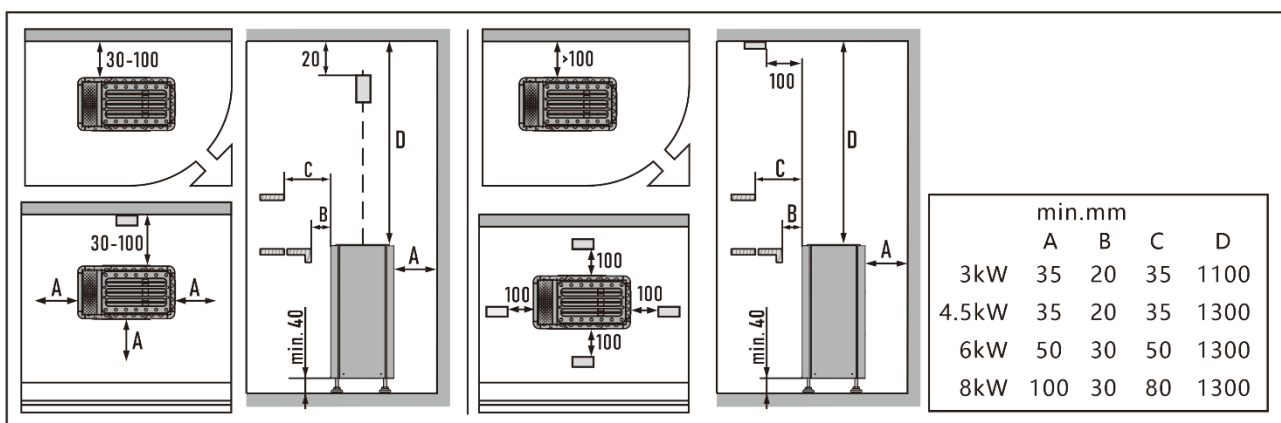


Figure 7. Minimum safe distance of the seat (in millimeters)

3.3. Installing the Sauna Heater

3.3.1. Mounting the Heater to the Wall

1. Use the supplied screws to attach the mounting frame to the wall.



Behind the paneling, at the points where screws are to be fastened, there should be, for example, a board to which the frame can be securely attached. If there is no board behind the paneling, a board can be firmly fastened on top of the paneling.

2. For models with built-in control, select the control side for convenient.
3. Make sure that the heat-reflecting plate is properly attached to the heater body.
4. Install the heater on the mounting frame so that the lower edges of the walls of its housing stand in the recess of the mounting frame.
5. Fix the heater to the mounting frame with the screws of the kit.

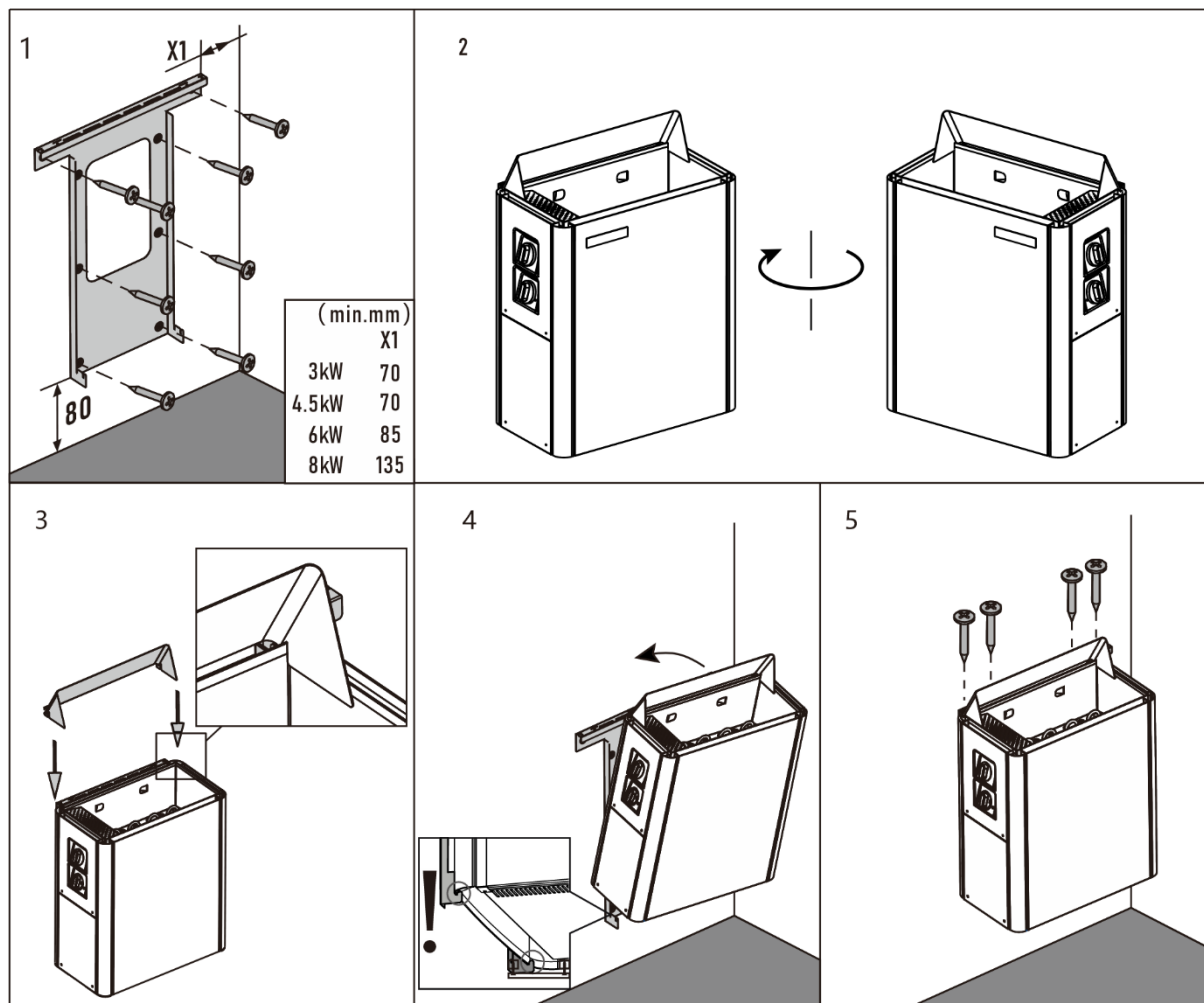


Figure 8. Mounting Heater to the Wall

3.3.2. Installing Sauna Heater on the Floor

Refer to Figure 9,

Install the adjustable legs on the base, then place the heater on the base and adjust it to align vertically with the adjustable height legs, and finally fix the two legs of the heater on the floor.

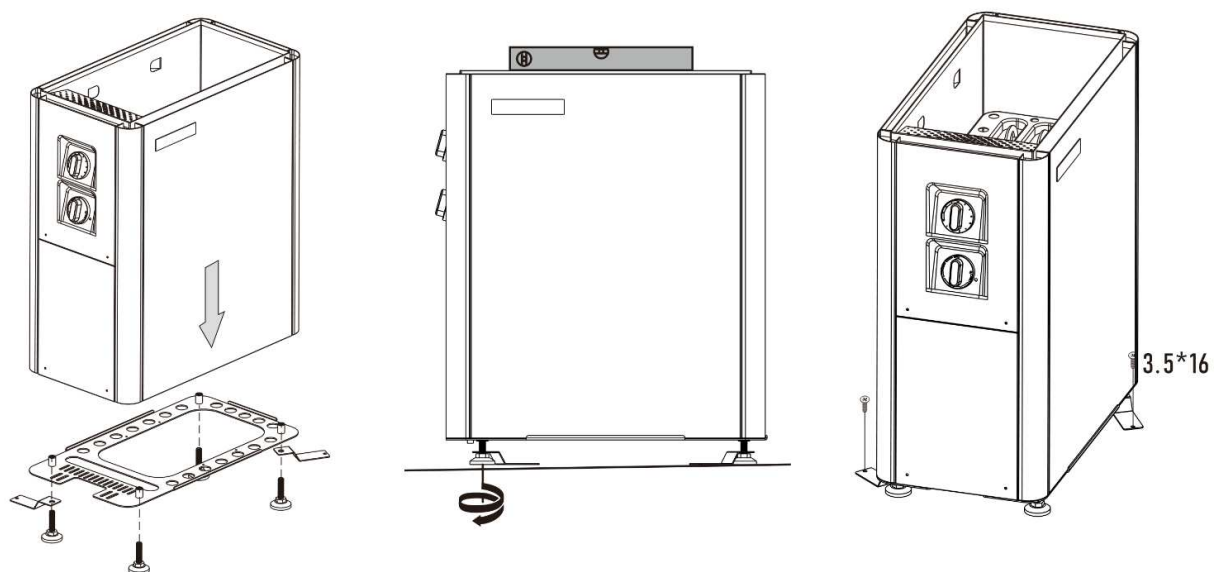


Figure 9. Installing Heater on the Floor

3.4. Electrical Installation

The connection of the sauna heater to the electrical network may only be carried out by a qualified electrician authorized to perform this type of work, in accordance with current regulations.

- The heater is connected to the junction box (Figure 10, A) on the sauna wall with a flexible cable. The junction box must be splash-proof and located no more than 500 mm from the floor.
- As the cable (Figure 10, B), use the rubber cable of type HO7RN-F or similar.

NOTE! Due to thermal embrittlement, the use of PVC-insulated wire as the connecting cable of the heater is forbidden.

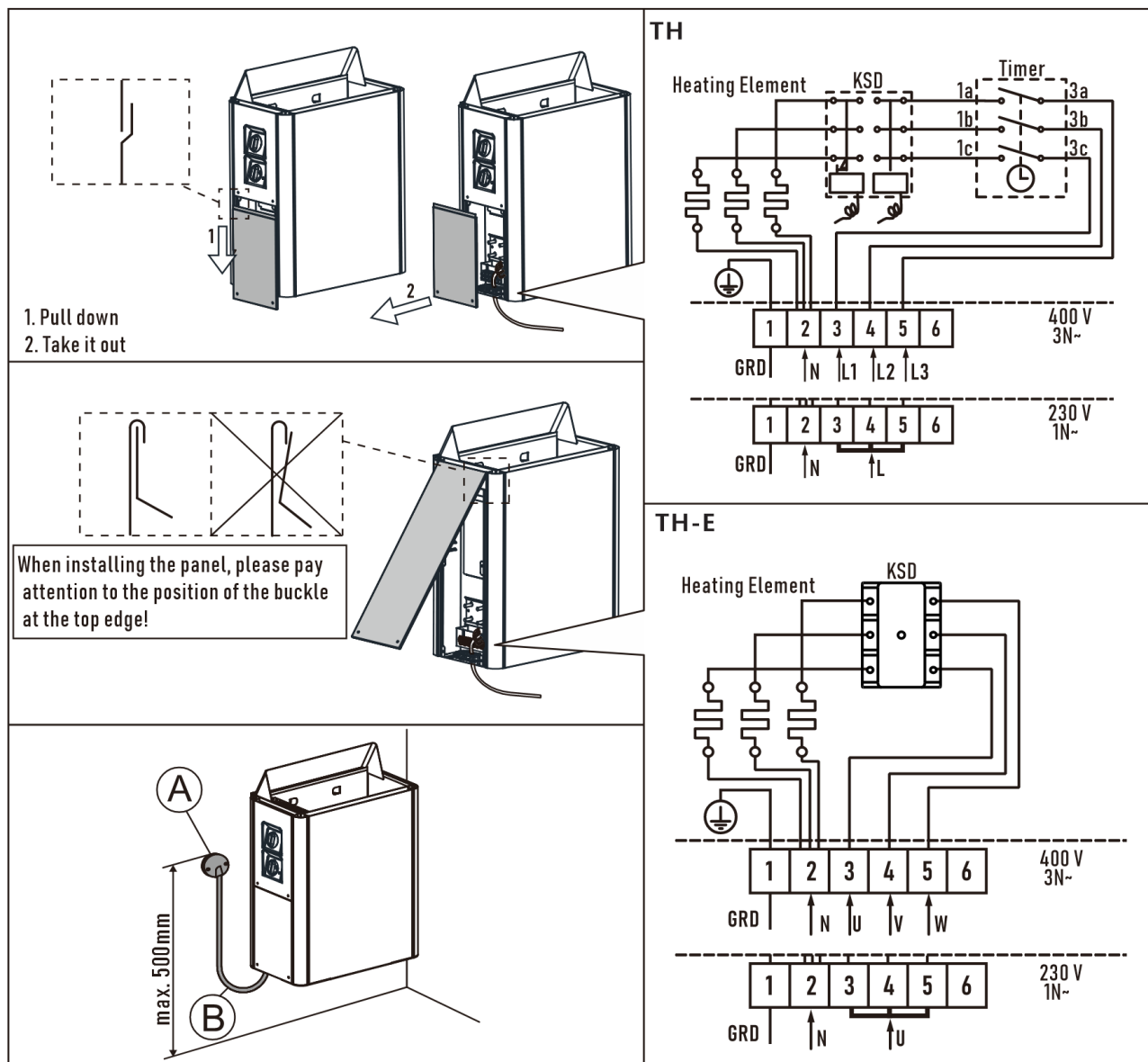


Figure 10. Power Connection of the Heater

- If the connecting or installation cable is routed to the sauna, or through the walls of the sauna, at a height of more than 500 mm, it must withstand a temperature of 170 °C under full load. Devices installed at a height of more than 500 mm from the sauna floor level must be suitable for use at a temperature of 125 °C (marked T125).
- The connection of TH, TH-E heaters to 400V 3N~ and 230V 1N~ networks is shown in Figure 10, with more detailed connection diagrams provided in Figures 11 - 14.

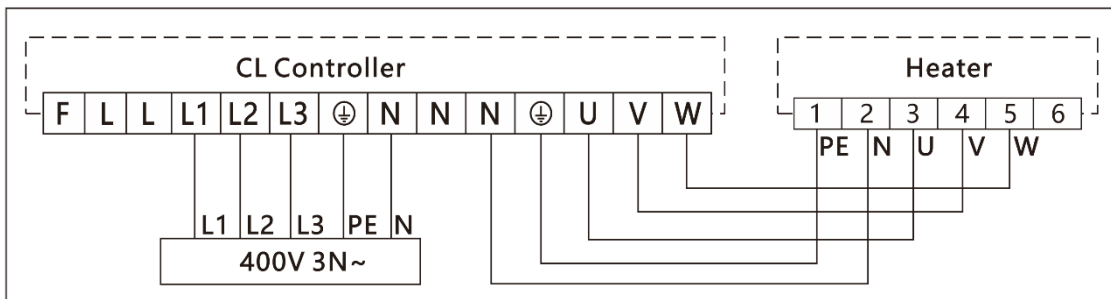


Figure 11. Connection of TH-E Sauna Heaters to a 400V 3N~ Network

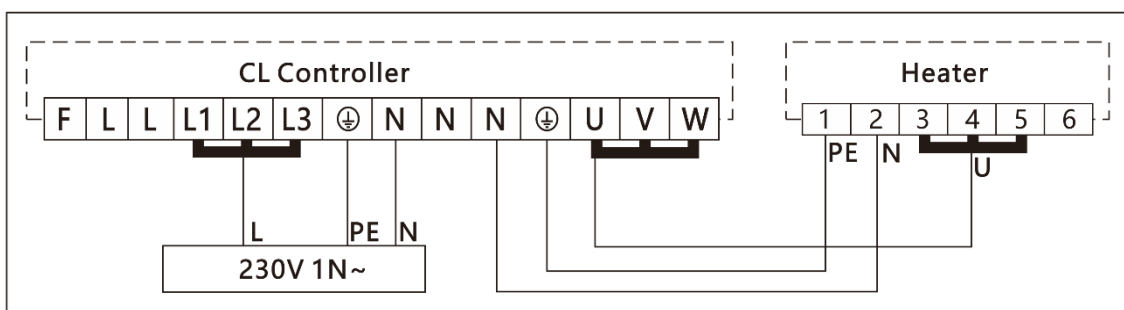


Figure 12. Connection of TH-E Sauna Heaters to a 230V 1N~ Network

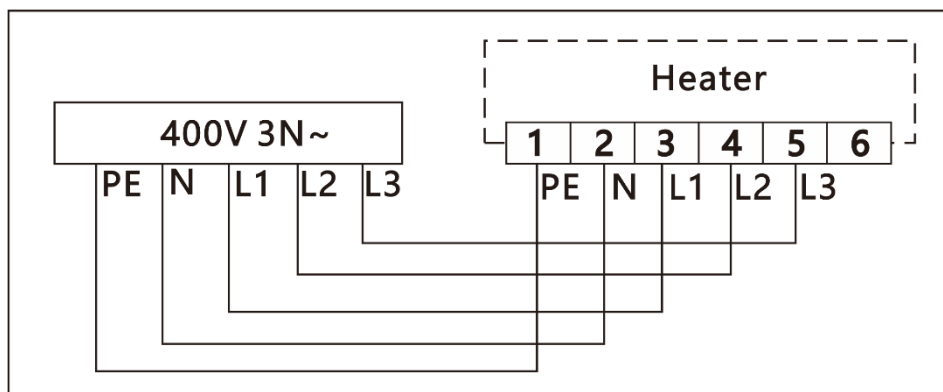


Figure 13. Connection of TH Sauna Heaters to a 400V 3N~ Network

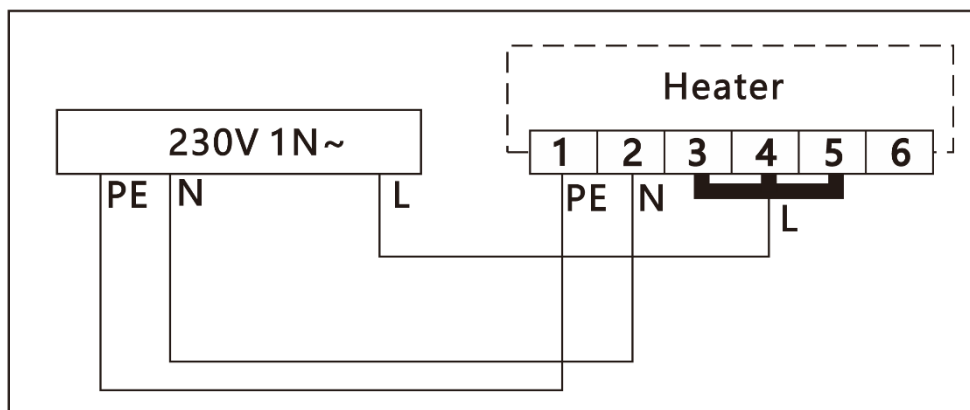


Figure 14. Connection of TH Sauna Heaters to a 230V 1N~ Network

3.4.1 Insulation Resistance of the Electric Heater

During the insulation resistance measurement of the heater conducted in the final inspection of the electrical installation, a "leakage" may be detected, which occurs due to the absorption of atmospheric moisture by the insulation material of the heating elements (during transportation and storage). The moisture will evaporate, on average, after the heater has been heated twice.



Do not connect the power supply of the electric heater through a residual current device.

3.4.2 Installation of the Control Unit and Temperature Sensor (TH-E)

- More detailed instructions for mounting it on the wall are included with the control unit.
- Install the temperature sensor on the sauna wall as shown in Figure 6 and 7.



Air from the supply ventilation opening should not cool the temperature sensor. See Figure 5.

3.5. Overheat Protection Reset

If the temperature in the sauna becomes too high, the safety device will cut off power to the heater. After the heater has cooled down, the overheating protection device can be reset to its original position.

Before pressing the reset button, it is necessary to determine the cause of the overheating. Possible reasons include:

- The stones crumbled and fell apart inside the heater;
- The heater was left on for an extended period without use;
- The temperature sensor (TH-E) is installed in an incorrect location or is malfunctioning;
- The heater has been subjected to a strong impact or shaking.

TH



The device's overheat protection may also go off at temperatures below -5 °C (storage, transportation, environmental conditions). Before installation, move the device to a warm location. The overheat protection can be reset when the device temperature reaches approximately 18 °C. The overheat protection must be reset before using the device.

The position of the overheat protection reset button is indicated on the nameplate of the heater unit. The overheat protection can be reset by pressing the reset button with a screwdriver through the hole in the nameplate (Figure 15).

Resetting the overheat protection can only be performed by a person authorized to connect electrical equipment.

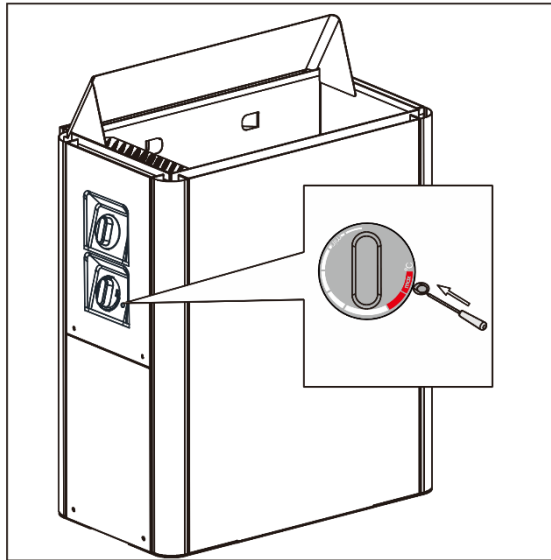


Figure 15. TH Heater Overheat Protection Reset

TH-E

To reset the overheating protection of the remote control's temperature sensor, please refer to the operating manual of the selected remote control.

Reset the built-in heater overheat protection with external control, see Figure 16.

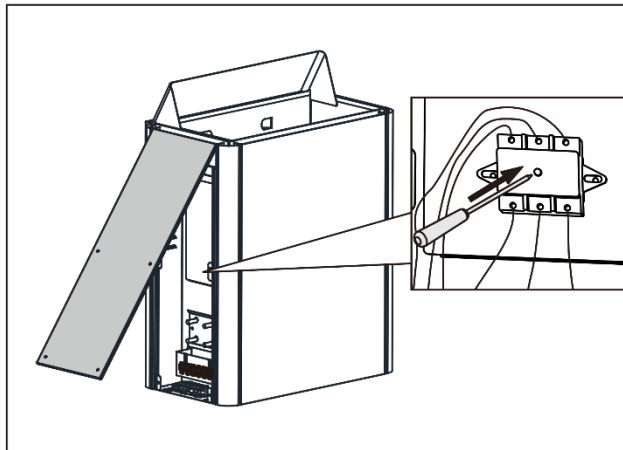
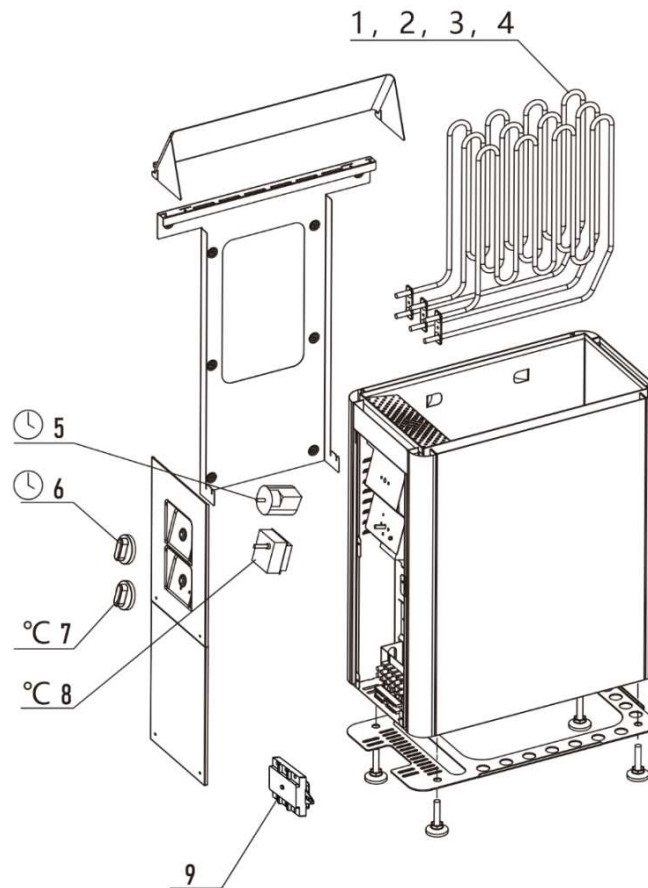


Figure 16. Built-in Overheat Protection Device of the TH-E External Control Heater

4. SPARE PARTS

Table 3. Spare Parts

No.	Code	Description	Heater Model	Qty
1	HP004	Heating elements 1000W/230V	TH30,TH30B,TH30E,TH30BE	3
2	HP001	Heating elements 1500W/230V	TH45,TH45B,TH45E,TH45BE	3
3	HP002	Heating elements 2000W/230V	TH60,TH60B,TH60E,TH60BE	3
4	HP003	Heating elements 2700W/230V	TH80,TH80B,TH80E,TH80BE	3
5	TS001	Timer	TH30,TH45,TH60,TH80, TH30B,TH45B,TH60B,TH80B	1
6	KN002	Timer knob		1
7	KN003	Thermostat knob		1
8	TH001	Thermostat		1
9	TH002	Overheat protector (KSD)	TH30E,TH45E,TH60E,TH80E, TH30BE,TH45BE,TH60BE,TH80BE	1



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