HTE-464-500 120v Explosion Proof Heater
HTE-465-500 240v Explosion Proof Heater

Designed for chlorinator and manifold Applications requiring explosion-proof wiring applications for drip-leg heating.

Solid Billet Aluminum Construction

Bolt-on attachment to drip leg

Heater Element Specifications:

Internal Heater Length: 1-1/4" (31.8mm)

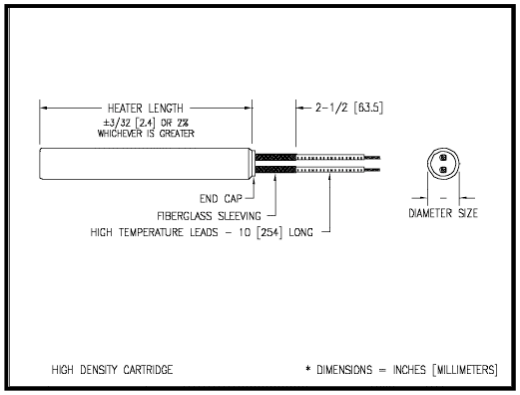
Watts: 150

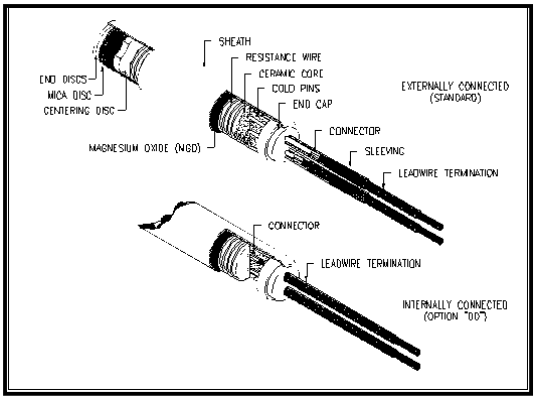
Tube Material: High temperature corrosion resistant alloy sheath

Finish Diameters: 3/8"= .374" +.000 -.004 (9.5 mm +.00 -.10)

Temperature Limits: Suitable for heater tube temperature up to 1200 F (650 C)

Termination: 10" long (254 mm) lead wires Stranded nickel-copper conductors - Teflon/fiberglass insulation 482 deg F (250 deg C) temperature rating





Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Instructions

1.0 Handling

1.1 Unpack and handle with care to avoid damage to heater and termination

1.2 Refer to Application Data for additional information related to heater system design and use instructions

2.0 Safety

2.1 WARNING: Make sure power supply is turned off before installation or service of electric heater to prevent electrical shock or damage to equipment.

2.2 WARNING: Circuit should have separate disconnect means which shall be capable of being locked in the open position and also in sight from the heater.

2.3 WARNING: Wiring must conform to the National Electric Code and Local Regulations and should be performed by a qualified electrician. Make sure wiring is of a suitable temperature rating, amperage rating, and the location.

2.4 WARNING: When servicing, handle with caution, the heater surface may be hot.

3.0 Installation and Operation

3.1 Caution: Make sure the heater supply voltage is the same as the rated heater voltage.

3.2 Caution: Heater should be properly grounded to prevent electrical shock hazard

3.3 Caution: Do not support or suspend heater from termination or wiring

3.4 A common cause of heater failure is contamination of the the internal heater components through the termination end of the heater. Make sure the heater is protected from contamination in the final application.

3.5 Make sure heater termination is not exposed to water or other liquids. Make sure that no dripping from condensation on cold water pipes or other sources can fall on any exposed electrical wiring connections or components.

3.6 Termination's should be properly tightened and connected to hook-up wiring. A loose connection will result in overheating at the connection and could lead to premature failure.

3.7 It is good practice to avoid routing of thermocouples with power wiring. Use separate conduit. Thermocouples, thermostat capillary tubes, and wiring should be kept clear of heater terminals by distance or appropriate insulation.

3.8 Do not exceed 110% of rated voltage. Higher voltages result in higher wattage output which could damage the heater, system, or medium heated.

4.0 Maintenance

4.1 For most applications, no heater maintenance is required.

4.2 Disconnect line switch prior to any testing or work on the heater

4.3 Check wiring periodically to ensure wiring has not become damaged, worn, or loose due to vibration or other application related conditions. Tighten, repair, or replace as needed.