

# SELECTING THE PROPER CIRCULATION HEATER

## Wiring

1. All heater installations must be properly earth grounded to eliminate electric shock hazard. Electrical wiring must be in accordance with Local and/or National Electrical Codes.
2. Circulation heaters are supplied standard with NEMA 1 terminal housings. All power to heaters must be disconnected before removing the terminal housing cover and performing any type of service.
3. Electrical connections on heater terminals must be kept tight. Loose connections will create arcing, over-heating, and eventually will destroy the heater terminal and cause premature heater failure.
4. If the ampereage rating of your circulation heater exceeds the ampereage capacity of the supplied thermostat, mercury relays or magnetic contactors should be used with the thermostat.
5. Over-temperature protection thermocouples require a second conduit to the control panel for the thermocouple wire.

## Maintenance

1. Never perform any type of service on the unit prior to disconnecting all electrical power and shutting off all intake lines.
2. Remove sludge deposits through the drain plug.
3. Check the flange bolts for tightness.
4. Check the terminal connections for tightness.
5. Check thermocouple or thermostat bulb for response to temperature changes. If defective, replace immediately.
6. Check for leaks.
7. Depending on operating conditions and medium being processed, the flange or screw plug heater should be periodically removed for physical inspection and cleaning of the element bundle.