

2 ELEMENT TPN FLANGE HEATERS – SPST T'STAT

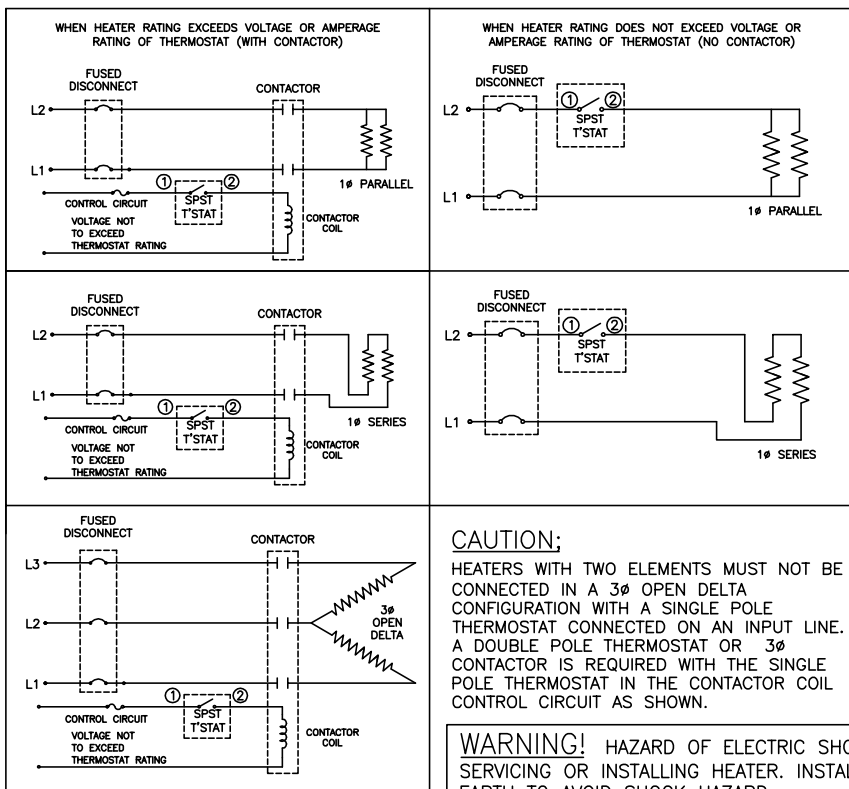
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE

- DO NOT OPERATE HEATERS AT VOLTAGES IN EXCESS OF THAT STAMPED ON THE HEATER.
- UL RECOGNIZED OIL HEATER DESIGNS, TO UL STANDARD 574 FOR OIL HEATERS, MUST NOT EXCEED 125C (257F) HEATED OIL TEMPERATURE IN APPLICATION & ARE NOT PRESSURE RATED UNDER THIS STANDARD. ELEMENTS USED IN TPN DESIGNS ARE ADDITIONALLY COVERED UNDER UL499 & UL1030 FOR GENERAL IMMERSION AND AIR APPLICATIONS.
- ALWAYS MAINTAIN A MINIMUM OF 2" OF FLUID ABOVE THE HEATED AREA OF THE ELEMENT(S) WHEN USED FOR IMMERSION APPLICATIONS. IF THE HEATER IS NOT PROPERLY SUBMERGED, IT MAY OVERHEAT CAUSING A FIRE HAZARD AND SHORTEN HEATER LIFE. DO NOT OPERATE HEATER IF PARTIALLY SUBMERGED OR DRY. AIR HEATING APPLICATIONS REQUIRE EXTERNAL MEANS TO INSURE PROPER AIR FLOW IS PRESENT.
- BLEED ALL TRAPPED AIR OUT OF HEATER CHAMBER & FLUID PIPING SYSTEM IN CLOSED IMMERSION SYSTEMS PRIOR TO ENERGIZING HEATER. SYSTEM MUST BE KEPT FILLED WITH FLUID (OR OIL) AT ALL TIMES WHEN HEATER IS ENERGIZED.
- HEATER MUST BE INSTALLED IN A MANNER TO MINIMIZE EXCESSIVE SCALE BUILDUP ON ELEMENTS AND MOUNTED ABOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS.

OPERATION USING A THERMOSTAT(IF PROVIDED)

- MAXIMUM THERMOSTAT TEMPERATURE SETTING (C/O POINT) FOR UL RECOGNIZED OIL HEATERS IS 250F (121C)
- DO NOT USE A THERMOSTAT AS A POWER SWITCH. USE SOME OTHER MEANS OF DISCONNECTING POWER TO THE HEATER FOR SERVICING.
- THERMOSTATS ARE NOT A FAIL-SAFE DEVICE. USE AN APPROVED TEMPERATURE LIMIT, PRESSURE/FLOW, OR LEVEL CONTROL FOR SAFE OPERATION IN SERIES WITH THE THERMOSTAT OR PREFERABLY ON A SEPARATE INDEPENDENT CIRCUIT.
- WHEN INSTALLING A BULB/CAPILLARY STYKE T'STAT, AVOID KINKING OR BENDING THE CAPILLARY TUBE TOO SHARPLY AS THIS WILL ALTER THE CALIBRATION AND/OR RENDER THE THERMOSTAT INOPERABLE.
- EXCESS CAPILLARY TUBE SHOULD BE COILED NEATLY IN JUNCTION BOX. THE CAPILLARY TUBE MUST NEVER TOUCH THE HEATER OR THERMOSTAT TERMINALS AS THIS WILL CAUSE AN ELECTRICAL SHORT CAPABLE OF HARMING PERSONNEL AND/OR EQUIPMENT.
- SEE SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR SPST OR DPST THERMOSTAT MODEL BEING INSTALLED.
- IF HEATER VOLTAGE OR AMPERAGE EXCEEDS THERMOSTAT RATING, IT MUST BE CONNECTED TO OPERATE AN EXTERNAL CONTACTOR COIL AND NOT CONNECTED DIRECTLY IN LINE WITH HEATER. INSTALL PER PROPER WIRING DIAGRAM.

TYPICAL WIRING 2 ELEMENTS USING A SPST THERMOSTAT



CAUTION:

HEATERS WITH TWO ELEMENTS MUST NOT BE CONNECTED IN A 3 ϕ OPEN DELTA CONFIGURATION WITH A SINGLE POLE THERMOSTAT CONNECTED ON AN INPUT LINE. A DOUBLE POLE THERMOSTAT OR 3 ϕ CONTACTOR IS REQUIRED WITH THE SINGLE POLE THERMOSTAT IN THE CONTACTOR COIL CONTROL CIRCUIT AS SHOWN.

WARNING! HAZARD OF ELECTRIC SHOCK. DISCONNECT POWER BEFORE SERVICING OR INSTALLING HEATER. INSTALLATION MUST BE GROUNDED TO EARTH TO AVOID SHOCK HAZARD.

WIRING & INSTALLATION

- LINE INPUT WIRING TO HEATER MUST BE INSTALLED AND SIZED FOR CURRENT CARRYING CAPACITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC), NFPA 70/79, & LOCAL CODES. USE WIRES SUITABLE FOR AT LEAST 90C (194F). IF IN DOUBT, CONSULT A QUALIFIED ELECTRICIAN BEFORE WIRING OR CALL TEMPCO AT 800-323-6859.
- IF ELEMENT WATTAGES OR VOLTAGE RATINGS ARE NOT EQUAL, HEATERS MUST NOT BE CONNECTED IN SERIES.
- IF CORROSIVE OR HAZARDOUS VAPORS OR LIQUIDS ARE PRESENT, ELECTRICAL WIRING TO HEATER SHOULD BE ENCLOSED IN RIGID CONDUIT OR SEALED FLEXIBLE HOSE TO KEEP CONTAMINANTS OUT OF THE TERMINAL HOUSING. IF HIGH HUMIDITY IS ENCOUNTERED, THE CONDUIT & CONNECTIONS SHOULD SLOPE DOWN AND AWAY FROM THE HEATER.
- IF FLEXIBLE CORD IS EMPLOYED, A WATERTIGHT CONNECTOR SHOULD BE USED FOR ENTRY OF THE CORD INTO THE TERMINAL BOX. OUTDOOR APPLICATIONS REQUIRE LIQUID-TIGHT CONDUIT AND CONNECTORS.
- INSTALL POWER WIRING INTO TERMINAL HOUSING USING CONDUIT OPENING(S) PROVIDED WITH WITH APPROVED STRAIN RELIEF CONNECTIONS. CONNECT LINE WIRES TO BUSSED TERMINALS AS SHOWN IN PROPER WIRING DIAGRAM.
- WHEN WIRING 2 ELEMENT HEATER 3 ϕ OPEN DELTA, CENTER LEG (L2) WILL HAVE A LINE CURRENT 1.732 TIMES OUTER LEGS. (L1 & L3). HIGHER RATED LINE CIRCUIT PROTECTION WILL BE REQUIRED.

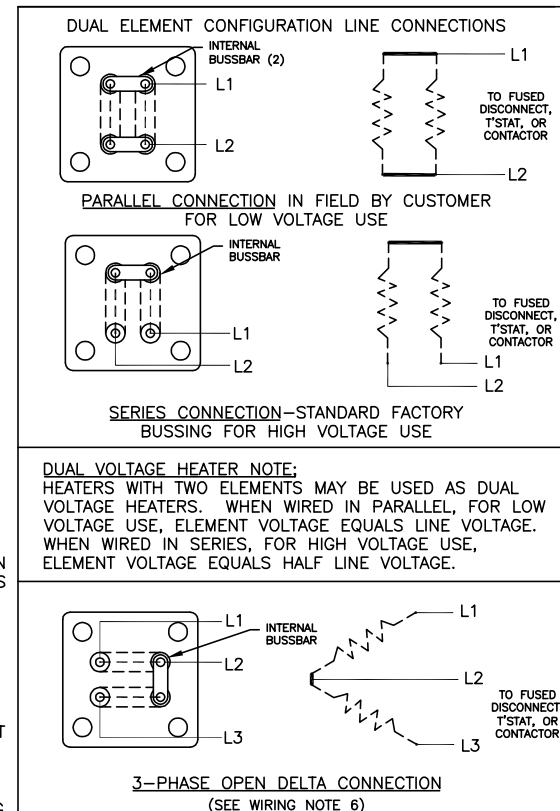
LOW MEGOHM CONDITION

THE REFRACTORY MATERIAL USED IN ELECTRIC HEATERS MAY ABSORB MOISTURE DURING TRANSIT OR WHEN SUBJECTED TO A HUMID ENVIRONMENT FOR EXTENDED PERIODS. IF MOISTURE ABSORPTION RESULTS IN A COLD INSULATION RESISTANCE DOWN TO 10-15 MEGOHMS, THE HEATER WILL NORMALLY CORRECT ITSELF UPON A FIRST "SOFT START" HEATUP AND DOES NOT AFFECT HEATER EFFICIENCY OR LIFE. A LOW MEGOHM CONDITION CAN EASILY BE CORRECTED BY REMOVING THE TERMINAL ENCLOSURE, THERMOSTAT, AND TERMINAL HARDWARE AND BAKING THE HEATER IN AN OVEN AT 250° TO 300°F FOR SEVERAL HOURS, PREFERABLY OVERNIGHT. ALTERNATIVE PROCEDURE IS TO REMOVE THE THERMOSTAT AND ENERGIZE THE HEATER ELEMENTS AT LOW VOLTAGE UNTIL THE MEGOHM READING INCREASES TO AT LEAST 25-50 MEGOHMS. IF MEGOHM READING DOES NOT RISE PROPERLY, CONTACT TEMPCO FOR ASSISTANCE. WHEN ENERGIZING HEATERS IN AIR, THE SHEATH TEMPERATURES SHOULD NOT EXCEED 400°F FOR COPPER AND 750°F FOR STEEL OR INCOLOY ELEMENTS.



TYPICAL WIRING – 2 ELEMENTS

SQUARE, ROUND OR RECTANGULAR MOUNTING FLANGE W/GASKET



DUAL VOLTAGE HEATER NOTE: HEATERS WITH TWO ELEMENTS MAY BE USED AS DUAL VOLTAGE HEATERS. WHEN WIRED IN PARALLEL, FOR LOW VOLTAGE USE, ELEMENT VOLTAGE EQUALS LINE VOLTAGE. WHEN WIRED IN SERIES, FOR HIGH VOLTAGE USE, ELEMENT VOLTAGE EQUALS HALF LINE VOLTAGE.

TWO ELEMENT HEATERS ARE PREWIRED AT FACTORY IN SERIES (STANDARD) FOR HIGH VOLTAGE USE & BUSSING MUST BE REVISED IN FIELD TO PARALLEL CONNECTION FOR LOW VOLTAGE USE.

TITLE:			
TPN FLANGE HEATER WIRING INSTRUCTIONS 2 ELEMENTS WITH & W/O SINGLE POLE T'STAT			
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