



Instruction Manual



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General Safety Instructions and Warnings

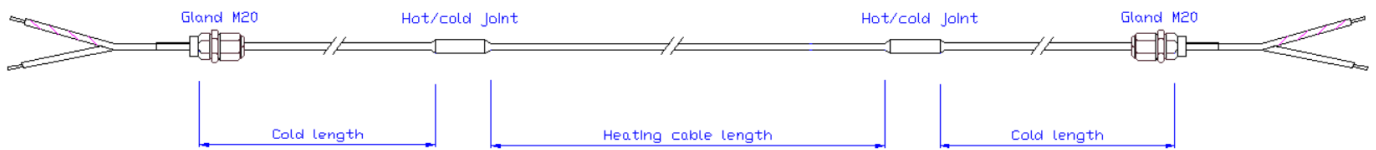
- Carefully review this manual before use.
- As the operating authority, you are legally responsible to prevent direct and indirect risks.
- Perform a risk assessment before using this equipment to ensure your safety and the safety of others.
- Do not remove warning labels.
- Recommendation: Place a warning sign “Caution: electrical heating, burn danger” on the outside, close to the heater.
- Only authorized personnel should handle heating elements and conduct installation and maintenance.
- Wear safety goggles, protective gloves, and high-temperature clothing when handling electrical heating elements.
- If a heater is ordered and designed with removable insulation, open conductors or without insulated power cables, the customer is responsible for the safety of the facility and personnel according to current regulations.
- Ensure proper installation with perfect surface contact to the medium being heated.
- Utilize adequate thermal control measures.
- Never use in explosive or hazardous environments when not designed according to ATEX directive.
- Avoid touching energized heating elements.
- Do not exceed maximum operating temperatures that the heater is designed for.
- Maintain appropriate spacing between heating elements. Heating elements may never overlap.
- Do not use damaged heating elements.
- All our heating elements are designed for industrial use.
- IHP recommends using a Residual-current Circuit Breaker (RCD) for all installations.
- Always protect leads and connections against the ingress of liquids and gases to avoid short circuits.
- Always make sure the heaters are cool when handling.
- **Warning!** Without a temperature regulator, the heater must be continuously monitored, with regular checks and prompt intervention if needed.



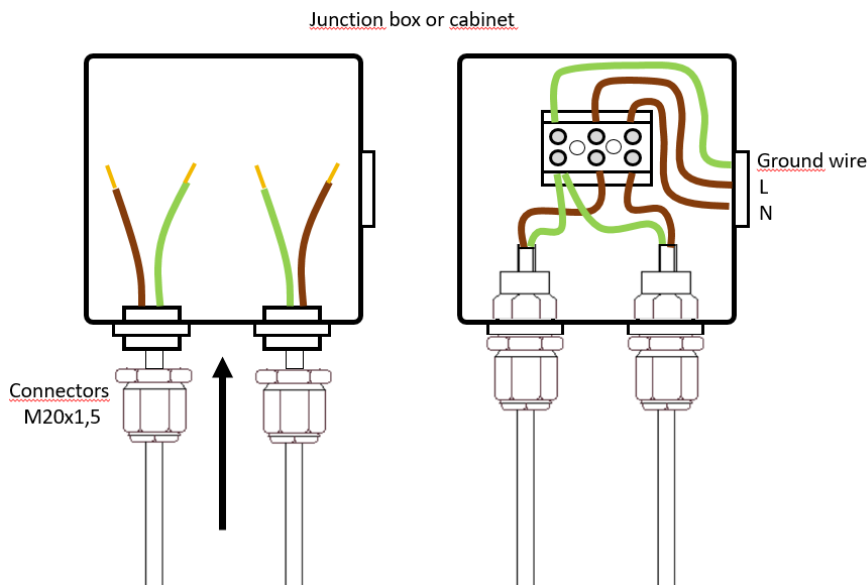
For additional security information tailored to special applications, please contact our sales office.

Installation

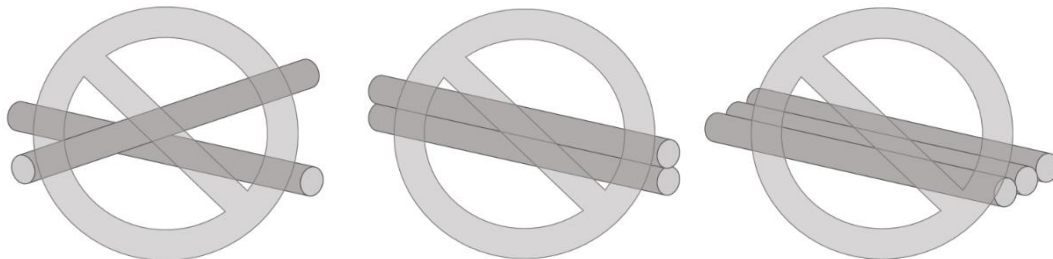
- Only authorized personnel may install electric heating elements.



- The overall condition of the heater should be checked for signs of damage.
- Install the connections away from sharp edges to prevent short circuits, and always ensure that the leads are protected from heat.
- After installing the power connections, verify both the grounding and electrical insulation.



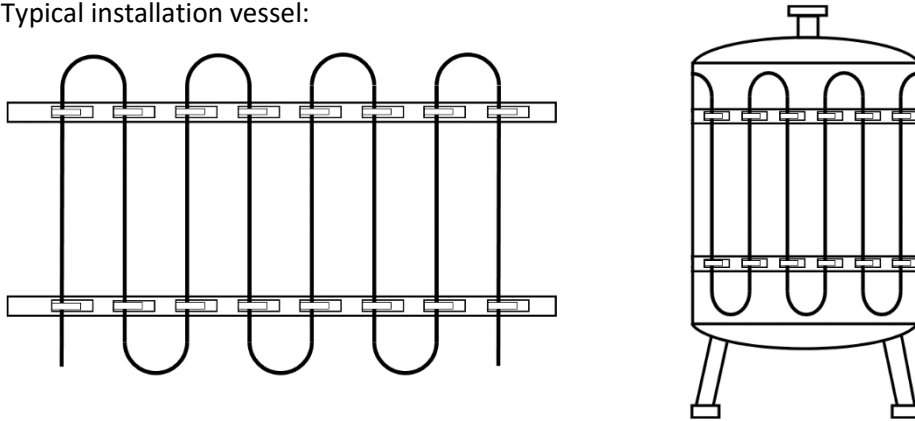
- All connections should be checked for tightness.
- Ensure that the surface to be heated is clean of grease and dirt; use a cleaning solvent if necessary. Ensure the surface is smooth.
- Proper insulation resistance test needs to be performed and record the test data.
- Installation of the heater can be coiled or straight. Please check the design before installing.
- Avoid repeatedly bending and straightening the cable.
- The heating cable may never cross, overlap or be grouped. This is to avoid a hot point.



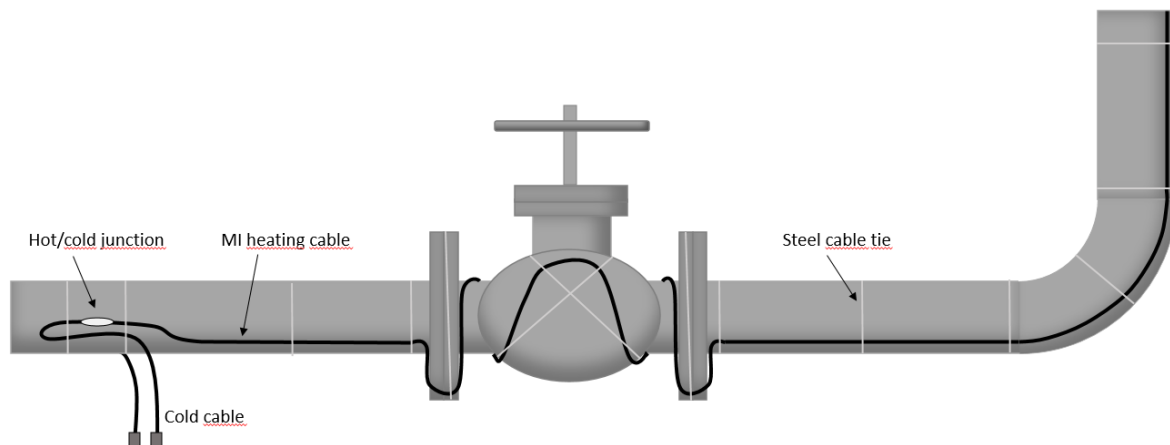
- Handle the hot/cold joint with care. Secure hot/cold joints with a cable tie on both sides, especially when positioning the cold lead.
- Ensure hot/cold joints are spaced apart from each other.

- Avoid bending the cable smaller than the specified minimum bending radius. Check the product specifications.
- Various mounting methods can be used, including distance lay bands, clamping bands, metal cable ties, aluminum tape or fiberglass tape. Select the most suitable option for your application, considering the temperature limits.

Typical installation vessel:

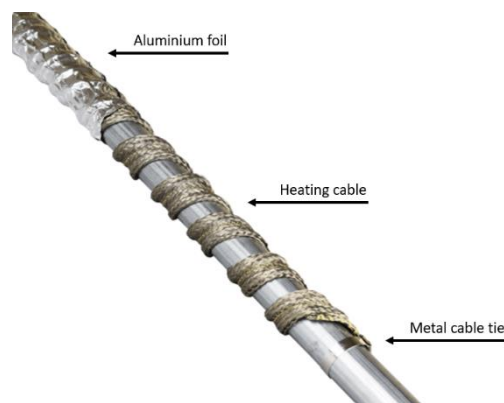


Typical installation big piping:



- The heating system should be installed on all pipelines and accessories after the pressure test is completed.
- Insulation materials should be installed and finalized only after the electric heating tracing installation has successfully passed testing.
- Aluminium foil can be used to reflect the heat inwards, under the insulation.

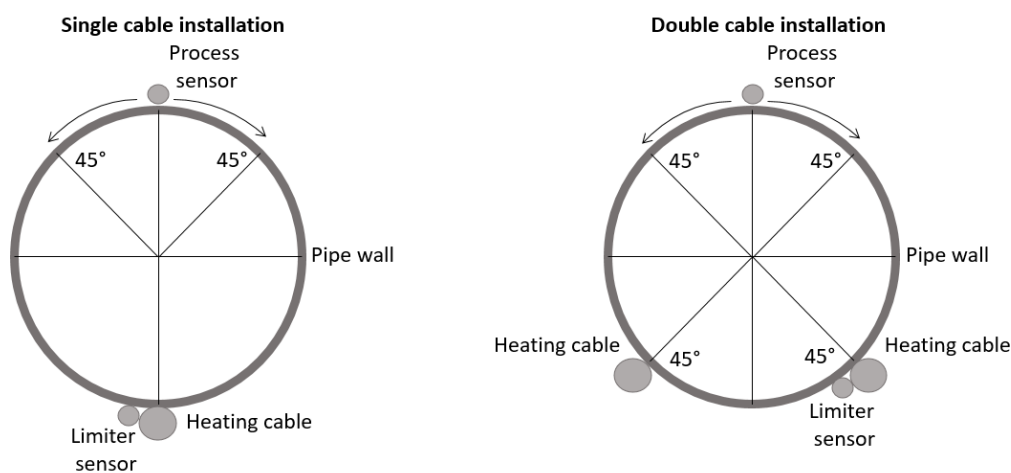
Typical installation small piping:



Temperature control

- The heater should be regulated using an appropriate temperature control system.
- If the heater does not include a built-in thermocouple or sensor, ensure an external one is added for high-temperature limiting, positioned directly on the heater.
- The sensor should match the temperature range for which the heater(s) is designed.
- For long durability, we recommend a gradually controlled heating.
- Always connect the sensor to the temperature control system before activating the heater.
- Pay attention to the correct polarization (+/-) when using thermocouples.
- Make sure that thermocouple/sensor leads are protected from the heat source.
- Ensure functionality of control and limiting devices before use.

Typical installation sensors



Operation

- Ensure proper grounding of the heating element and the enclosure.
- Always follow security protocols and regulations for handling electrical equipment and applications.
- Never operate heating elements above the designed working temperature.
- The operating instructions can only highlight risks directly associated with overheating during operation. As the operating authority, you are legally obligated to reduce indirect risks as well.
- Do not touch heating elements while in use. **Risk of injury!**
- Please maintain a safe distance between the heating element and flammable materials during use.
- Heating elements have a specific temperature it can reach and several factors affect how hot it actually gets. These include the material being heated (how well it conducts heat), the rate of material flow (throughput), the surrounding air temperature (ambient temperature), and the type and thickness of insulation used.



Maintenance and care

- Maintenance and care are carried out in accordance with the standards outlined in the 'General Safety Instructions and warnings'
- No equipment should be energized when maintenance is performed.
- The operation of the temperature control and safety limiting device must be verified and the surface and connection cable should be visually inspected for damage and tightened correctly at least once per year.
- Regularly check the application area and the heater, ensuring both are kept clean.
- Inactive or stored heaters may absorb moisture, leading to a decrease in electrical insulation. The heating elements can be restored by either dried in oven or gradually raising the temperature.
- Electrical maintenance on all electrical equipment must only be performed by authorized personnel.
- Storage should not exceed 12 months.

Storage

- Keep stored in a dry location at room temperature.

Malfunction

- If any damage or malfunction is detected, the heater must be immediately disconnected and taken out of service.



Disposal

- Dispose heaters appropriately in a recycling center. For further information please contact the local waste management.

CE statement

The CE declaration of conformity is not included in the scope of delivery but can be provided upon request.

In accordance with our company policy, our products are CE-marked, indicating compliance with the recognized declaration within the European Economic Area (EEA) and EEC Directives.

Since our products are provided as components according to customer specifications for installation by them as part of a final product, we cannot control the installation and conditions of the products. The customer will be responsible for determining the suitability for use and compliance with EEC directives when the sold product is integrated into the final product.

Warranty

IHPs liability for defects in service, product or component expires twelve (12) months whichever comes first notification of delivery or completion of delivery.

Any alterations or modifications made to the product will void your warranty.

For more info: <https://ihpheating.com/delivery/>

In short, the warranty does not cover problems or damages resulting, **among other reasons**, from:

- Failure to comply with the operating limits
- Wear caused by lack of maintenance, impact, inexperienced installation / commissioning personnel
- Corrosion or fouling
- Damage caused by debris in the process
- Overheating due to improper heat transfer if the heater is not designed for it
- Overheating and damage to electrical connection boxes without appropriate on-site protection
- Failure to comply with the documents sent to your company via e-mail, national and local regulations concerning installation operating and maintenance requirements for electrical equipment to be used in a potentially explosive atmosphere



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