Tubular Industrial Process

Flanged Immersion Heaters

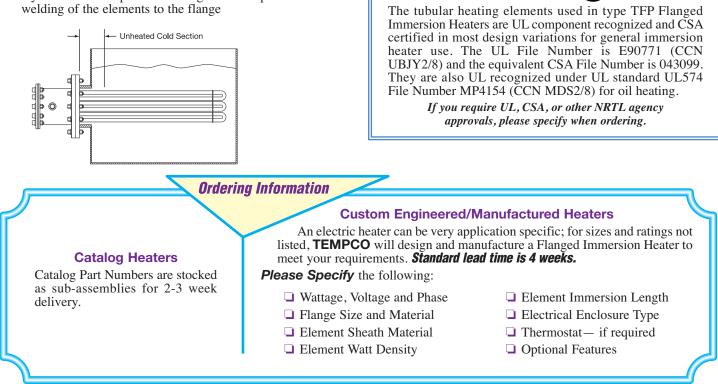
Flanged Heater Installation and Maintenance

Since 1972

- **1.** Immersion heaters should be positioned to insure they are completely covered with the liquid they are heating. However, do not position the unit too low in structures where sludge buildup could cover it. Either of these conditions could cause overheating and subsequent premature failure of the elements.
- 2. Heated section should start sufficiently inside tank to assure good heat transfer. On large tanks, use several smaller KW rated heaters rather than one large heater for uniform heat and watt density distribution.
- **3.** Install adequate controls and safety devices to prevent build-up of temperature and/or pressure.
- 4. Make sure gasket surface is clean and dry before seating the heater.
- **5.** Do not operate heater at a voltage in excess of that stamped on the heater. A heater can be run at a reduced voltage, remembering that this will decrease the heater's output wattage.
- 6. A wiring diagram is supplied in the electrical enclosure and as required, circuits on the heater are labeled.
- 7. All heater terminal connections should be wrench or screwdriver tight with maximum torque consistent with terminal strength. To prevent twisting heater terminals when tightening connections, use backup wrench for countertorque. Periodically check that electrical connections are clean and tight.

Quality Assured Through 100% Final Inspection

- **1.** Resistance test to verify wattage
- **2.** Insulation test to measure leakage current resistance
- **3.** High voltage test to "proof-test" the insulation against grounds and short circuits
- **4.** Hydrostatic or air pressure testing to leakproof test all welding of the elements to the flange



WARNING: Cancer and Reproductive Harm - www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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8. The electrical insulating material used in electric heaters is hygroscopic and may absorb moisture when subjected to a humid environment during shipping, while in storage or during long equipment shutdowns. This moisture may lower the insulation resistance enough to cause heater failure.

A meg-ohmmeter should be used to check the insulation resistance before applying power to any questionable heater.

If a moisture condition exists it can be corrected by baking the heater in an oven at approximately 350°F (176.7°C) until the moisture is expelled and the meg-ohms have risen to an acceptable level.

- **9.** For heaters supplied with an integral thermostat, this thermostat functions as a temperature control only and is not a fail-safe device.
- **10.** For TFP flanged heaters used in UL recognized oil heating applications:
 - The heated oil temperature cannot exceed 257°F (125°C)
 - TFP designs with ASA pressure rated flanges are UL rated to a maximum operating pressure of 150 psig
 - Steel sheath elements are limited to 60 watts/in²
 - Maximum Wattage/Voltage: 45KW/480V, in 5" and smaller flange sizes with 9 elements maximum

Contact Tempco for other application specific UL file information.

> Agency Approvals

> > 11-31 Rev 2 (8-18)