

Installation Instructions

Tank Type Engine Heater

Operating Principle

The engine heater operates on the principle of a thermosiphon as shown in figure 1. As the temperature of the coolant in the heater tank increases, its density decreases causing it to rise through the outlet of the tank to the engine. The coolant leaving the heater tank is replaced with coolant drawn from the engine in a continuous cycle. A high-limit thermostat (for accidental dry tank operation) is located in the element mounting flange assembly.

⚠ CAUTION

This is a high temperature sensor only and is not for engine coolant temperature control. For coolant temperature control, an optional flow-through thermostat keeps coolant within a preset temperature range .

Figure 3 shows an engine heater installation drawing cold water from the block through the coolant bypass and pump via a connection to the lower radiator pipe.

The desired circulation pattern of an external tank type heater is shown in Figure 3. Cold water is taken from the bottom of the engine block, heated in the tank heater and returned back to the top rear area of the block.

The bi-directional ball check valve located in the inlet of the heater allows a reduced amount of coolant to reverse flow through the heater when the engine is running. This will maintain a full coolant level in the tank at all times to prevent the element from overheating. This is a safety device only. Never run the engine with the engine heater energized.

⚠ CAUTION

Prior to heater installation, check the cooling system. Poor coolant conditions will interfere with proper function of the heater and can also cause element failure. If there is sediment or foreign matter present or the coolant does not meet the engine manufacturer's specifications, the system should be drained, cleaned, flushed, and refilled with a 50/50 mixture of low silicate supplemental coolant additives. Do not exceed a concentration of more than 60% antifreeze, as element failure will result. A cooling system containing leak additive will also result in element failure.

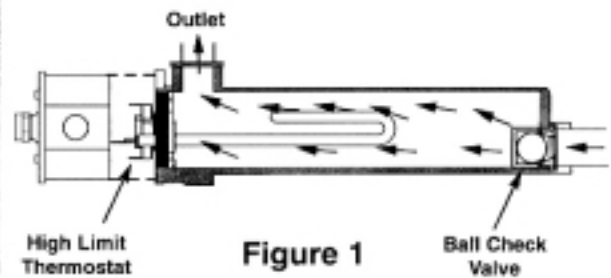


Figure 1

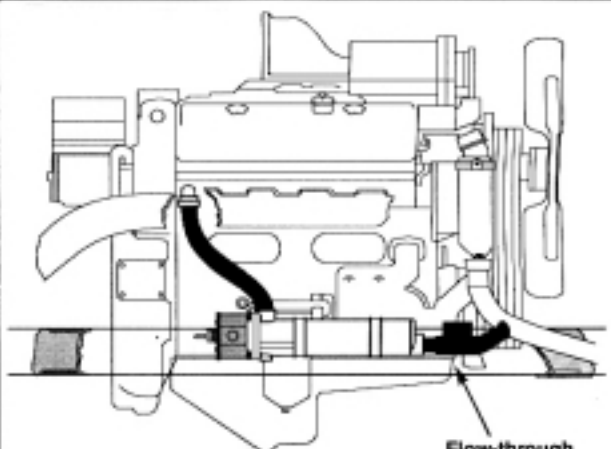


Figure 2

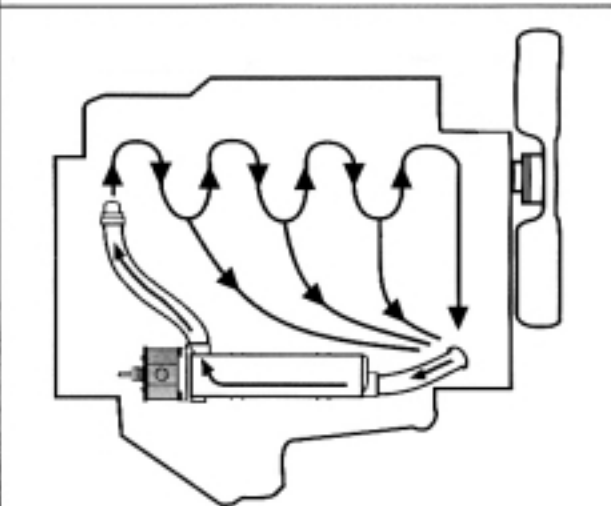


Figure 3

Mounting The Engine Heater

Step 1

Mount the tank heater in a horizontal position with the outlet neck pointed up. If mounted in a vertical position, outlet neck must be at top end. See figure 4.

Step 2

The engine heater has adjustable mounting feet. Adjust them to any of the four positions shown in figure 5.

Step 3

Bolt the heater to the frame with the straps provided. See figure 6. The heater must be mounted below the lowest level of the engine water jacket to ensure good vertical rise of the heated coolant to the engine.



CAUTION

Do not mount the heater to the engine. Engine vibration can damage the heater.



CAUTION

There MUST be adequate vertical rise of the coolant leaving the heater. DO NOT mount the heater above the lowest point of the engine water jacket.

Step 4

Route the cord to any convenient point and tie cord down to prevent damage and strain. Be sure to route the cord away from hot surfaces and moving objects.

Plumbing The Engine Heater

Follow the minimum plumbing sizes listed below. Smaller hose will reduce performance. If engine openings are smaller than the recommended minimum size, reduce the plumbing at the engine, not the heater or flow through thermostat. If the heater and flow through thermostat are installed with pipe, use a section of hose in both lines to isolate the heater from the engine vibration.



CAUTION

A high temperature hose should be used. Use red jacket EPDM type hose (Parker 881)

Minimum plumbing sizes:

500-3000 watt – ½" NPT fittings, ¾" ID hose

3750-5000 watt – ¾" NPT fittings, 1" ID hose

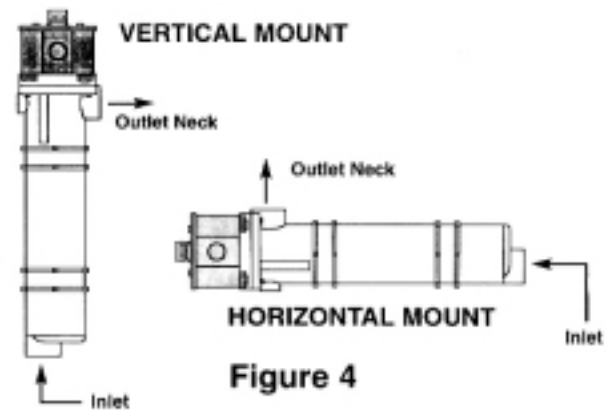


Figure 4

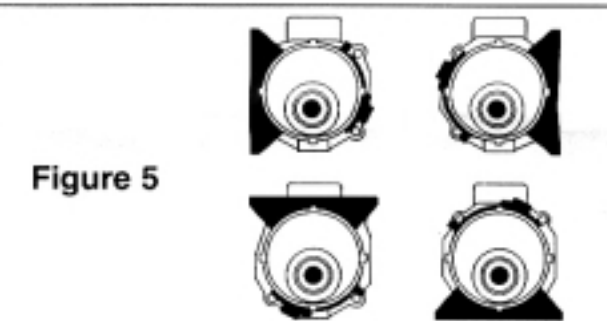


Figure 5

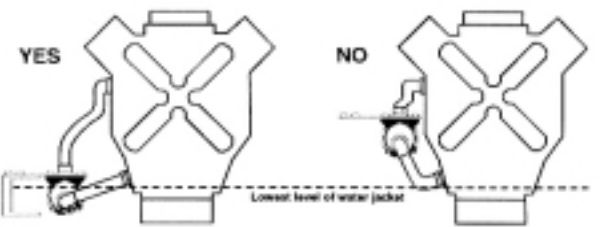


Figure 6

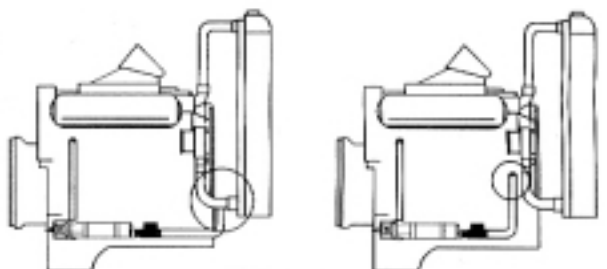


Figure 7

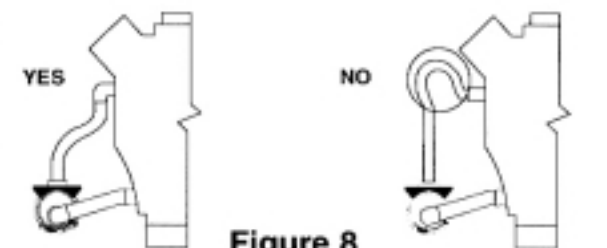


Figure 8

Step 1

Drain the engine coolant. Flush system with fresh water to remove any internal particulates.

Step 2

Connect the heater intake to the lowest accessible point of the water jacket. If a connection is unavailable in the water jacket area, connect the heater intake line to the lower radiator hose. See figure 7.

Step 3

Connect the heater outlet to the highest accessible point in the engine's water jacket area at the furthest point from the engines thermostat. The heater outlet must be connected at a higher point on the engine than the intake. See figure 3 & 8.



CAUTION

DO NOT route outlet hose above engine block connection, or loop or kink hoses. This will cause air locks in the hose and stop circulation of coolant by the heater. See figure 8.

Step 4

To eliminate air locks in the heater and hoses, refill the engine with the heater outlet line disconnected at the engine until the outlet line is full of coolant. See figure 9. Then connect the outlet line and finish filling the engine. See figure 9.



CAUTION

DO NOT energize the heater at this point! All air must be bled out of the system by running the engine. If not, air could be trapped in the heater or engine, preventing the heater from operating.

Step 5

Run the engine until it reaches operating temperature and the engine thermostat opens. This will purge the air from the cooling system. Check installation for leaks, shut down engine and allow to cool.

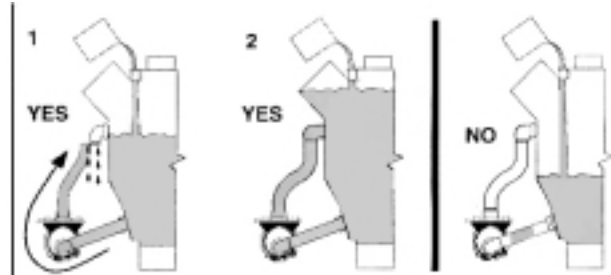


Figure 9

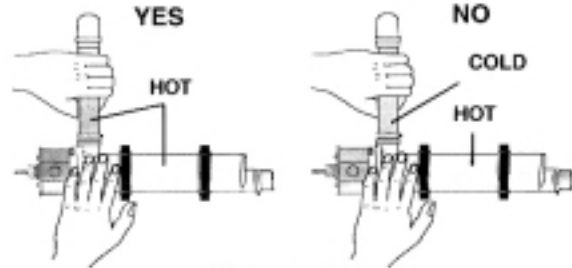


Figure 10

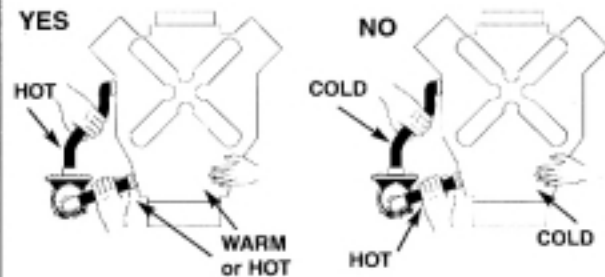


Figure 11

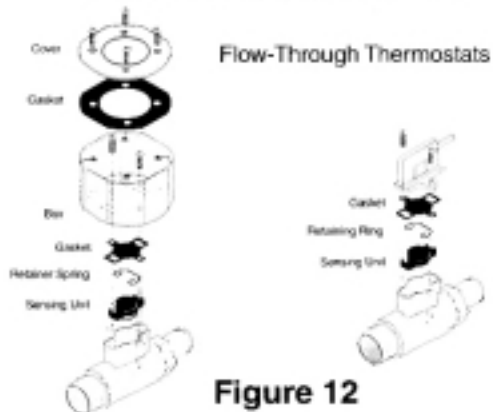
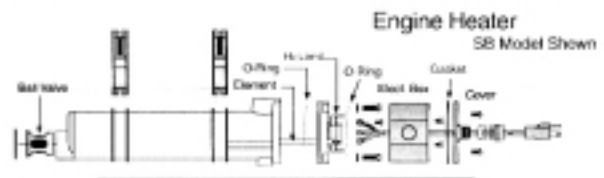


Figure 12

Testing The Engine Heater Installation

Step 1

Energize the engine heater.

Step 2

Feel the outlet hose at the engine connection. It should get hot. See figure 10.

Note: if tank is hot and the top of the outlet is not, disconnect power to the heater. Disconnect and bleed the outlet line at the engine (reference step 4 of the plumbing instructions)

Step 3

If the outlet hose is hot, the block and intake hose should begin to warm up as the circulation back to the heater is completed. See figure 11.

If the block and intake hose do not begin to warm up, the coolant is not circulating freely due to one or more of the following reasons:

- A. Airlocks may be present in the engine. Or airlock in the hose due to loops, routing over the top of the engine, excessive lengths, or kinks of hose.
- B. Heater is mounted too high. Heated coolant can't rise enough for proper circulation.
- C. Heater is not mounted properly. Outlet neck must be pointed up if mounted horizontally; if vertically mounted, outlet neck must be at the top end.
- D. Flow problems can occur due to contamination or restrictions. Check the flow path.

Preventive Maintenance

Step 1

Periodically check hoses and replace as required.

Step 2

Once per year:

1. remove electrical box cover and inspect the electrical connections (see figure 12).
2. Remove the heating element from the engine heater. Be careful not to damage the O-rings. Clean and flush the interior of the tank and clean the elements surface of any coolant deposits.
3. Shake the tank while viewing the valve and listening for valve movement. If the valve does not move freely, replace the valve assembly and retaining ring (see figure 12).

Note: Before energizing the engine heater refer to step 4, 5 and 6 of "Plumbing the engine heater" and step 1, 2 and 3 of "testing the engine heater installation" sections.

WIRING DIAGRAMS

NOTE: User supplied circuit protection according to NEC and local codes is required.

