CARE AND MAINTENANCE

1 Altough there is no direct contact, usage of cleaning solvents, chemicals (strong acids) or bleaches in the same area with radiators may cause corrosion by the evaporation of these chemicals to air and condensation back to radiator surface. This results in damaging the passive film layer on stainless steel. Guarantee is not valid for such cases.

1 When connecting pipes of various materials, their difference in electrode potential may cause galvanic corrosion and serious damage of pipes, valves and other equipment in the system. To avoid galvanic corrosion, it is highly recommended to use the same materials, or materials with similar electric potential, throughout loop.

1 Radiators are heavy items and should be securely fastened to the wall. Specific care should be taken into consideration including the fixing method used to secure the radiator to the wall, the type and the condition of the wall itself, and any additional potential forces or weights, prior to finalising installation. The wall plugs supplied with your radiator may not be suitable for your wall type. The appropriate wall plugs should be used by your installer. In all cases, it is strongly recommended that a suitably qualified professional installer carries out the installation.

- To clean the product, use a slightly wetted piece of cloth.
- DO NOT use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents, bleaches or strong detergents.
- Mirror finished stainless steel can be cleaned with glass cleansers. These products should be selected chloride-free. Severe oil and grease marks can be removed with acetone. Alternatively, use a proprietary stainless steel cleaner to remove contamination, rinse with deionised water and dry.
- DO NOT use in open air environments and where the air temperature is below 0 °C or above 95 °C.When the water within the radiator freezes it may cause problems.
- The product is reliable for maximum working pressure of 4 bar. DO NOT use the product above these maximum limits.
- Ph of the water used in the systems shall be between 6 and 9.
- Artificially softened water shall not be used in stainless steel radiators.
- Once completed, systems should be properly flushed and filled in order to remove debris, sludge and to clean solid particles and chemical residues, which may cause corrosion and damage within the systems. A good water treatment inhibitor should be used within the systems to avoid corrosion and sludge. However, water treatment inhibitors should not have contents such as Halogen salts and chlorides. Halogen salts and chlorides easily penetrate the passive film layer on stainless steel and will allow corrosive attack to occur. The halogens are easy to recognize because they end in the letters "ine". You can find a list of them according to their activity; fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, astatine. Chloride is one of the most common chemical found in nature which is commonly used for water treatment (NaCl). Be careful using them on or near stainless steel. Sodium hypochlorite, chlorethene. methylene chloride and trichlorethane are just a few in common use.
- When the air is trapped within the radiator, it may cause inefficient warming. If air continues to collect in radiators, this is an indication that something is wrong with your system.
- Storage area should be clean, dry, closed and away from chemical solvents. Solvent filled Electric Radiators should be stored above 0 °C degrees.
- Producer offers 10 (ten) years guarantee for STAINLESS STEEL RADIATORS when installed on *CLOSED SYSTEMS, 5 (five) years guarantee when installed on **OPEN SYSTEMS, 1 (one) years guarantee when installed on ***SANITARY SYSTEMS.
- Producer offers 1(one) year guarantee for Cartridge Heaters and Dry Cable Heating Elements.
- Producer shall not be liable for any infringement to intellectual property rights of the Goods and the compliance of the Goods with rules and regulations of the countries, where the Goods are sold.

** OPEN HEATING SYSTEM: Water circulates within the radiators and towel warmers connected to an open expansion tank.
*CLOSED HEATING SYSTEM: Water circulates within the radiators and towel warmers (independently) in a closed – loop system with no access for.
** SANITARY HOT WATER SYSTEM: Domestic hot water is used for domestic puposes and to heat the radiators and towel warmers

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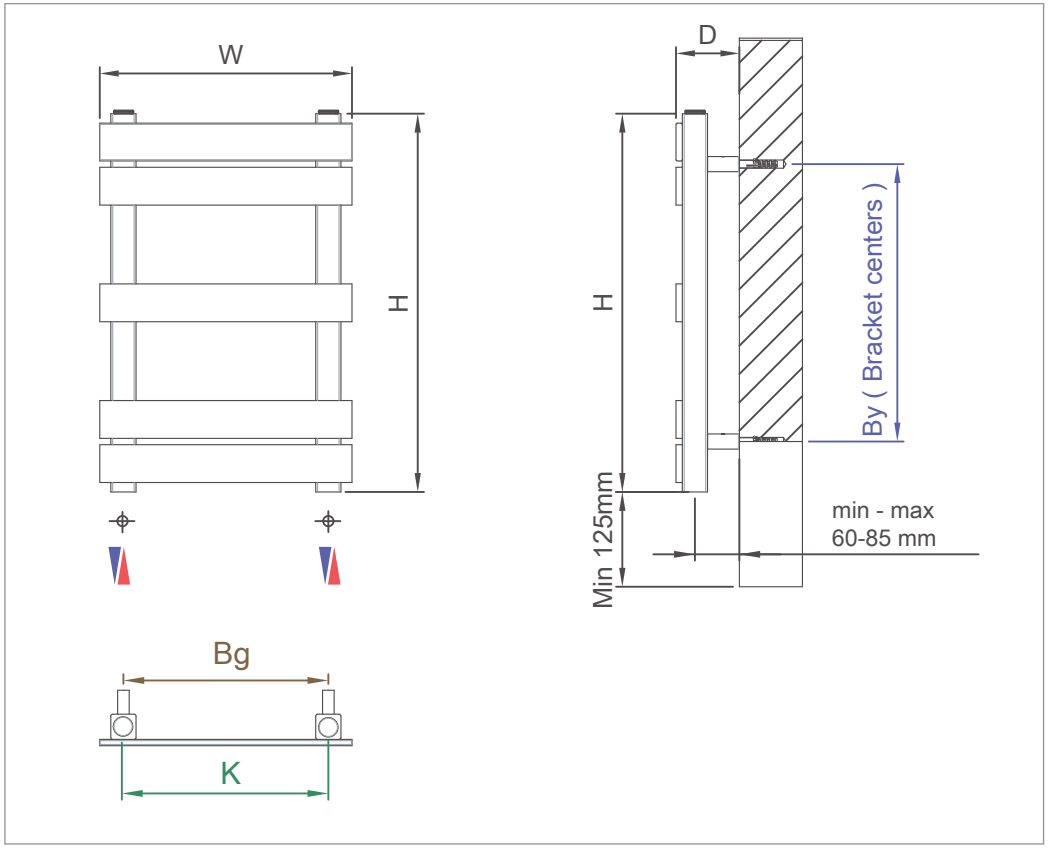
OCTAGON

USER MANUAL



304 GRADE STAINLESS STEEL

BRUSHED SURFACE

HYDRONIC

ELECTRIC HEATING

10 YEARS GUARANTEE

MAX. WORKING PRESSURE 4 BAR

EN 442 EURONORM

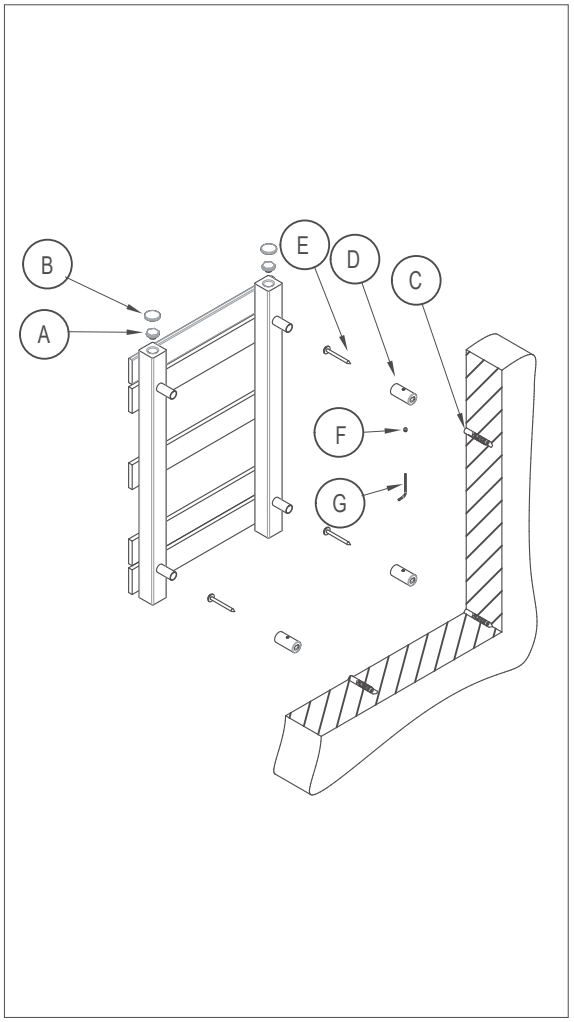
Width	Height	Depth min - max	Pipe Center (Valve)	Bracket Centers		Tube Quantity	Weight
W	H	D	K	Bg	By		
(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(pcs)	(kg)
500	750	90 – 115	425	425	590	6	6.16

Installation

Required Material

Suitable Valves
Screwdriver
Electric drill
Drill Bit (8 mm.)
Spirit level
Allen key (3 mm) (G)
Stepladder (if required)

Symbol		Pcs
A	Air vent 1/2 "	1
B	Cap	2
C	Wall Plug	4
D	Wall Mounting Bracket	4
E	Screw Ø 6mm. x 50 mm.	4
F	Screw (M6 x 6)	4
	Blind plug 1/2 "	1



Assembly Instructions

Gently pull the radiator out of its box and cover.

Sufficient PTFE tape must be applied to valve-tail threads prior to their installation.

Silicone thread sealant should be applied to all threaded components manufactured with 'O-rings'.

Using the radiator and a spirit level, mark the position of the brackets according to where th e radiator is to be fixed.

Mark the centers of the brackets on the wall (D).

Drill four 8 mm diameter holes to a minimum depth of 60mm & insert wall plugs (C).

Screw brackets (D) into wall plugs (C) with 6mm diameter x 50mm screws (E).

Slide boss on radiator into bracket (D) and secure in position by tightening grub screw (F) with allen key (G)

Check the radiator is mounted perfect otherwise slide the radiator from mounting brackets.

Install the radiator minimum 12,5 centimeters above the ground.

Plump the radiator to the heating circuit.