

ALL ABOUT YOUR SYSTEM

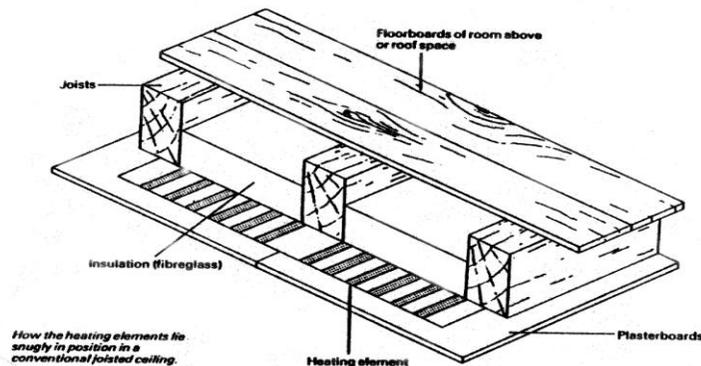
The first thing that you will notice about your new heating system is that there is nothing at all to see other than the thermostats on the walls of the main rooms. The heating elements were carefully installed while the building was being built and are hidden above the plasterboard of the ceilings (sketch 1), backed by thermal insulation. From this position they provide a gentle radiant warmth over a large area and thus will warm the floor, the walls and you in a manner comparable with sunshine - without hot spots, cold spots or unnatural draughts. There is nothing to hear, either. No pump or fan noises, no boiler or burner noises, no sound of air movement. The only thing you may possibly hear from time to time is the occasional click of the thermostats as they operate.

There are no limitations at all on where you can place the furniture, no valuable floor or wall space is taken up by heating appliances, ducts or pipework.

There is no annual maintenance to be carried out either. The system is designed to work at full efficiency year after year without any servicing adjustments. The heating elements themselves are made of special foil with an especially low melting point for safety, encapsulated in sheets of electrical insulation.

ESWA electric ceiling heating has been in use for over 50 years in this country and continues to be manufactured to the highest standard.

Electric ceiling heating obtains its flexibility of response, its high standard of comfort and good economy by means of thermostatic control. (Their use is explained in the following



Sketch 1

section).

SWITCHING ON AND OPERATING THE SYSTEM

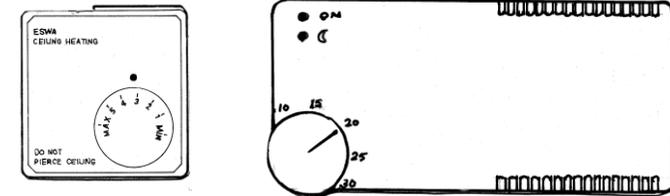
As autumn advances and whole home heating is needed, all you need to do is to operate the main switch and set the thermostats to your liking and according to the use you are making of each room.

The system is designed to be left switched on continuously with the thermostats being turned down in rooms not being occupied. It should not be used intermittently in the way that separate electric fires might be used, room by room. If this were done the fabric of the building would be allowed to cool down and it would prevent a good build up of stored warmth and prove to be a false economy.

For the same reason, it is not recommended that any additional convector heaters should be used with the ceiling heating as they would upset the pattern of control of the installed system. A fuel effect fire with the light only, will provide a focal point of visual comfort if this is desired.

Two types of thermostat can be used to control your system (sketches 2a & 2 b). The bi-metallic thermostat and the electronic thermostat (which may have been chosen for a more precise control of the heating in some areas).

While a room is being occupied the thermostat should be set to the appropriate position - when it is unoccupied for a length of time it should be turned back to 3 or 2(20). This will normally apply to living rooms by night and to bedrooms by day but if one of the recommended 'time of day' tariffs is used, it is preferable not to change the living room settings, at night for example, if the higher temperature is required again in the morning. Experience and personal preference will dictate the most satisfactory settings but the following guide should prove useful:-



Sketches 2a & 2b

Between 4 and 5(25-30) is the range for living areas when full comfort is needed.

Position 3 (20) is the setting for circulation and working areas, bedrooms, etc.

Position 1 or 2 (10) are the settings for minimum requirements and times of non-occupation.

In some installations zone controls may have been provided to activate the in built set-back mechanism to your chosen programme.

Remember that with ceiling heating - as with any forms of central heating - maintaining a temperature higher than the one required will increase running costs. As a guide it should be noted that a one position higher setting than necessary can increase the running costs for that section by as much as one third to one half.

CAUTION: There are only three cautionary notes to be sounded:-

- (1) **DO NOT** drive nails into, or in any way pierce the ceiling. Clearly this must not be done as the heating elements are immediately above the plasterboard and could thus be damaged.
- (2) **DO NOT** stick expanded polystyrene or other insulating tiles onto the ceiling. The warmth is designed to pass downwards through the ceiling and any applied insulation will obviously reduce the designed rate of emission.

- (3) **DO NOT** obstruct or cover any part of the ceiling with high level furniture units or lighting fittings - a clear air space must be left between the top of them and the ceiling.

SUMMARY OF GUIDANCE IN OPERATING YOUR SYSTEM:

- (1) Individual thermostats should be turned down when the rooms are unoccupied; and not switched off altogether.
- (2) Thermostats should not be set above the requirements for comfort, and heat should not be wasted by leaving windows wide open in winter.
- (3) The ceiling must not be pierced.
- (4) Insulating tile must not be stuck on the ceiling
- (5) Do not obstruct or cover any part of the ceiling with additional high-level furniture or lighting fittings.
- (6) Get in touch with your local ESWA office for any further advice.

A WORD ABOUT TARIFFS

Your ESWA ceiling heating is best operated on 'time of day' tariffs (e.g. Economy 7 or 9, etc). This means that all energy taken during the specified economy hours is at the low rate, and all other energy is at the normal domestic rate. This is a further reason for turning the thermostat down, rather than switching the heating off, as, for example, the low rate energy at night will help to preheat the dwelling ready for the next day. In addition, of course, you will enjoy bedroom heating at night predominantly at the cheap rate.

ELECTRIC WATER HEATING

In order to get the fullest benefit from a 'time of day' tariff you are recommended to make maximum use of the economy rate for water heating. Your Electricity Company representative can advise you on the most effective way of doing this.

PAYMENT OF ACCOUNTS

In all dwellings much more energy is naturally used in the winter than in the summer. In fact, it is possible to incur three quarters (75%) of your annual heating costs during the worst three months of the winter but remember that you will also use much more for lighting, cooking, water heating, etc. as well. Most people wish to spread the load" of costs evenly throughout the year, to avoid receiving extra heavy bills in the winter particularly as their income usually comes in equal payments. To arrange this contact your local Electricity Company and request to pay an equal sum monthly by Banker's order. You will then be notified of any balance due to them or you once a year.

HOW TO MAKE THE MOST OF YOUR ESWA



CEILING HEATING SYSTEM

For further assistance please contact: **ESWA Ltd** 70 Woolmer Way
Bordon, GU25 9QF
Tel: 01420 476 049
info@eswa.co.uk