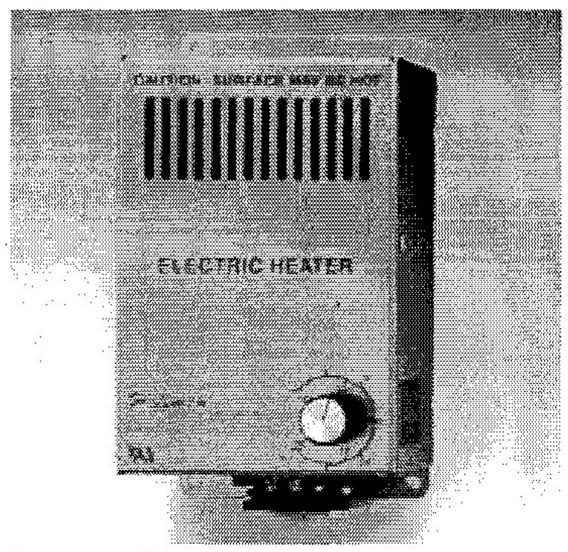
General Accessories, Thermal Management Products, Heaters, Electric Heaters



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Catalog No.	UPC/EDP No.	Bulletin	Description	Material	Footnotes	Weight	List Price
D-AH1001A	70530	D85	Heater 100 Watts, 115 Volt			2.50	$212.80
D-AH1002A	70540	D85	Heater 100 Watts, 230 Volt			2.50	$212.80
D-AH2001A	70550	D85	Heater 200 Watts, 115 Volt			2.50	$252.70
D-AH2002A	70560	D85	Heater 200 Watts, 230 Volt			2.50	$252.70
D-AH4001B	70570	D85	Heater 400 Watts, 115 Volt			3.00	$292.50
D-AH4002B	70580	D85	Heater 400 Watts, 230 Volt			3.00	$292.50
D-AH8001B	70590	D85	Heater 800 Watts, 115 Volt			3.00	$332.40
D-AH8002B	70600	D85	Heater 800 Watts, 230 Volt			3.00	$332.40

Application

Designed to protect sensitive mechanical, electrical, and electronic equipment from the harmful effects of condensation, corrosion, and low temperatures. Thermostatically controlled fan-driven heater units maintain a stable temperature within enclosures so critical components can perform more reliably over a longer period of time.

Construction

- Attractive and durable housing is anodized aluminum
- Thermostat, standard on all units, is adjustable from 0°F to 100°F (-18°C to

38°C)
• Fan draws cool air from the bottom of the enclosure and passes this air across the thermostat and heating elements before being released into enclosure cavity
• Heated air is discharged through the top of the heater unit
• Four 10-32 x self-tapping screws are included with each heater
• Ball bearing fan runs continuously for even temperature distribution
• Terminal block has three 6-32 screw terminals with barriers labeled for power and ground connections

Finish

Anodized aluminum.

Notes

Installation
Hoffman electric heaters should be centered as low as possible on an interior enclosure panel. This permits the unit to heat the cool air located at the bottom of the enclosure. For maximum efficiency, the heater should be mounted in a vertical position with the terminal block to the bottom and the air outlet openings at the top. However, the unit will also effectively distribute heat if turned 90 degrees with the terminal block out the bottom and the air outlet at the side. Although enclosure panels are preferable, heaters may be installed on any flat sheet metal surface. Do not install heaters on wood panels.
Heat sensitive components should not be placed near the heater discharge area since this air can be quite warm. The clearance range defines the space that must be kept free of these components for proper and safe operation of the heater.

Selection

Example
Which electric heater would most efficiently maintain a 60°F temperature in an uninsulated 24x24x10 enclosure that is exposed to a temperature not less than 30°F?

Step 1
Calculate the total enclosure surface area.
Area (sq. ft.) = 2(AxB)+(AxC)+(BxC) ÷144, where "A", "B", "C" are the dimensions of the enclosure.
In our example,
Area = 2(24x24)+(24x10)+(24x10)÷144

Step 2
Using the graphs, draw a vertical line through the enclosure surface area and determine the temperature rise given by each heater.
For enclosures exposed to windy conditions, heaters should be oversized by approximately 50%.

Step 3
Select the electric heater that achieves the desired temperature rise. In our example, the desired temperature rise is 30°F (60°F - 30°F). The 200 watt heater should be selected since its temperature rise (35°F) exceeds the requirement.

Standards

UL Component Recognized
CSA Listed