

Troubleshooting of the heating element:

If the heater does not heat up a radiator:

Switch off the controller with the rocker switch upon its casing.

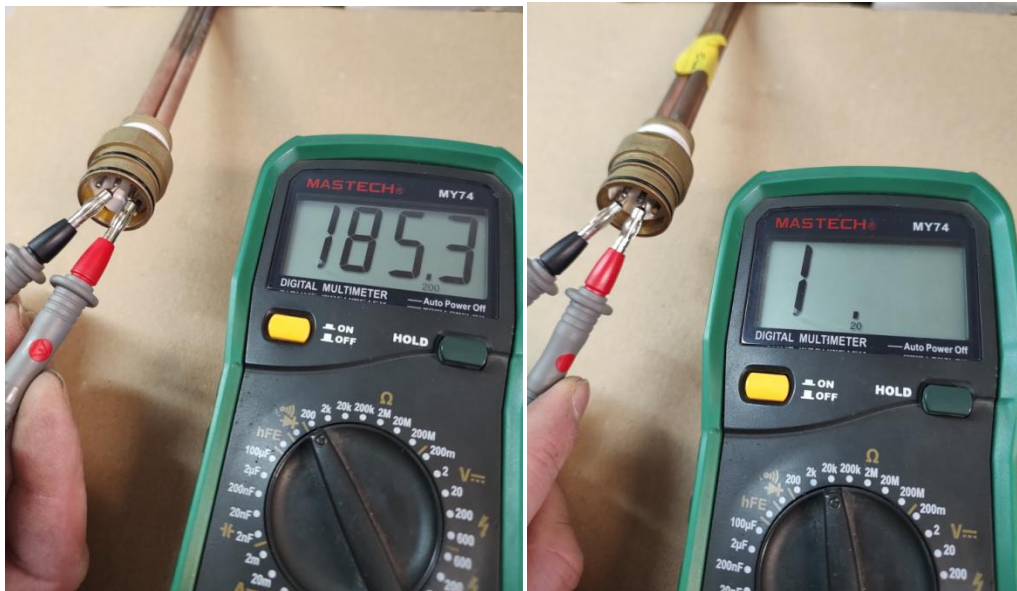
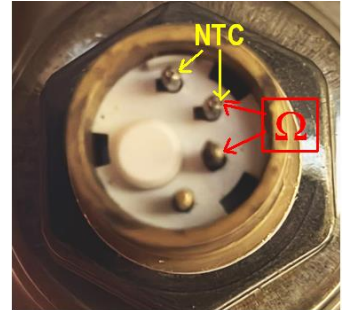
Detach the controller from the heating rod.

Check the connectors inside the connection socket, whether the pins are still in their places.

If so, check the heating element.

The pin connections in the heating element (clockwise direction)

1. NTC temperature sensor (around 3,3 k Ω , depending on temperature)
2. N (neutral) connection of the mains, shared with the heating element and NTC.
3. The second end of the heating element. Between the pins 2 and 3, one can check an ohm value which depends on the element wattage.
E.g. : 900 W - around 59 Ohms, 1500 W- 36 Ohms , 2000 W - 27 Ohms
4. Earthing pin. Notice: The brass head is also earthed.



E.g. 185 Ω it is 300 W heating element Out of range (20k Ω) - the thermal fuse is blown

The infinite Ohm value between the pins 2 and 3 informs that the thermal fuse is blown. The heating element must be replaced. It is under a charge.

If the heater trips the electricity:

Switch off the controller with the rocker switch upon its casing.

Detach the controller from the heating rod.

Check the connectors inside the connection socket, whether they are still in their places.

If so, switch on the controller and check if it trips the electricity also without element.

If it does, the controller is damaged and must be replaced.

If it does not, one needs to check the heating element against a shortage.

There must be infinite ohm value among the pins 1 / 2 / 3 and the earth connection. Notice: The brass head is also earthed. The Ohm value between the pins 2 and 3 should be adequate to the element wattage.

If one cannot find a clear reason of tripping the electricity, the whole set (the controller, heating rod and remote) should be send back to Heatpol for inspection.