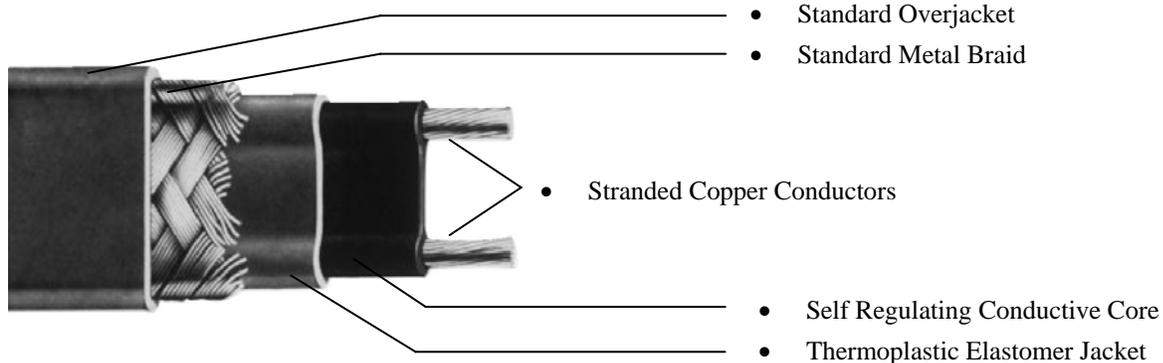


Commercial Heater Cable

APPLICATION INFORMATION



Description:

Commercial self-regulating heater cable is a parallel circuit electric heater strip. An irradiation cross-linked conductive polymer core material is extruded over the multi-stranded, tin-plated, 18-gauge copper bus wires. The conductive core material increases or decreases its heat output in response to temperature changes. A thermoplastic elastomer dielectric jacket is then extruded over the conductive core. A copper braid is installed over this jacket providing a continuous ground path. A UV stabilized thermoplastic elastomer overjacket is provided to cover the braid for wet applications and exposure to the sun.

Principle of Operation:

The parallel bus wires apply voltage along the entire length of the heater cable. The conductive core provides an infinite number of parallel conductive paths permitting the cable to be cut to any length in the field with no dead or cold zones developing. The heater cable derives its self-regulating characteristic from the inherent properties of the conductive core material. As the core material temperature increases, the number of conductive paths in the core material decreases, automatically decreasing the heat output. As the temperature decreases, the number of conductive paths increases, causing the heat output to increase. This occurs at every point along the length of the cable, adjusting the power output to the varying conditions along the pipe. The self-regulating effect allows the cable to be overlapped without creating hot spots or burnout. As the cable self-regulates its heat output, it provides for the efficient use of electric power, producing heat only when and where it is needed, and also limiting the maximum surface temperature.

Application:

Commercial self-regulating heater cable is ideal for use in maintaining fluid flow under low ambient conditions. Freeze protection and low watt density process temperature systems such as pipelines, fire protection, process water, dust suppression systems, hot water and structure anti-icing are typical applications for this product. For other than metal pipe heating, see appropriate application guide. The base product is supplied with a copper metal braid with a thermoplastic elastomer overjacket for wet applications, exposure to the sun, and where mechanical abuse is a problem.

ROOF AND GUTTER DEICER - COMMERCIAL HEATER CABLE APPLICATION INFORMATION

Total Cable Requirements:

The total cable length for deicing is determined by including all elements of the roof system that need protection. Use the following tables to determine the total length of cable required.

Item	Feet of cable/Ft. Item	Comments
Gutter	1'	1 Trace/6" gutter width
Downspout	2'	Unless downspout is on end of circuit, the cable is looped down and back
Roof Valley	6'	Per Valley
Dormer	1'	1 ft. of cable/foot of dormer perimeter

Cable Footage Required for Roof Overhangs (Feet of Cable per Foot of Roof)			
Eave Overhang	Feet of Cable Loop Height	Shingle Roof	Metal Roof
12"	18"	1'-10"	2'-6"
24"	30"	2'-8"	3'-6"
36"	42"	3'-8"	4'-6"
48"	54"	4'-8"	5'-6"

Performance and Rating Data:

Catalog No.	5W/120V/C/CR		5W/240V/C/CR	
Voltage (VAC)	120	208	240	277
Power Output in Ice (W/ft.)	9.2	8.1	9.2	10.2
Maximum Segment Length (ft.)	141	370	377	381
Minimum Installation Temp (°F)	-35°F	-35°F	-35°F	-35°F
Current Load (amp/foot):				
At 20°F Start-up	.125	.055	.063	.071
At 0°F Start-up	.140	.062	.070	.078
At -20°F Start-up	.156	.069	.078	.087
At -40°F Start-up	.171	.076	.086	.095

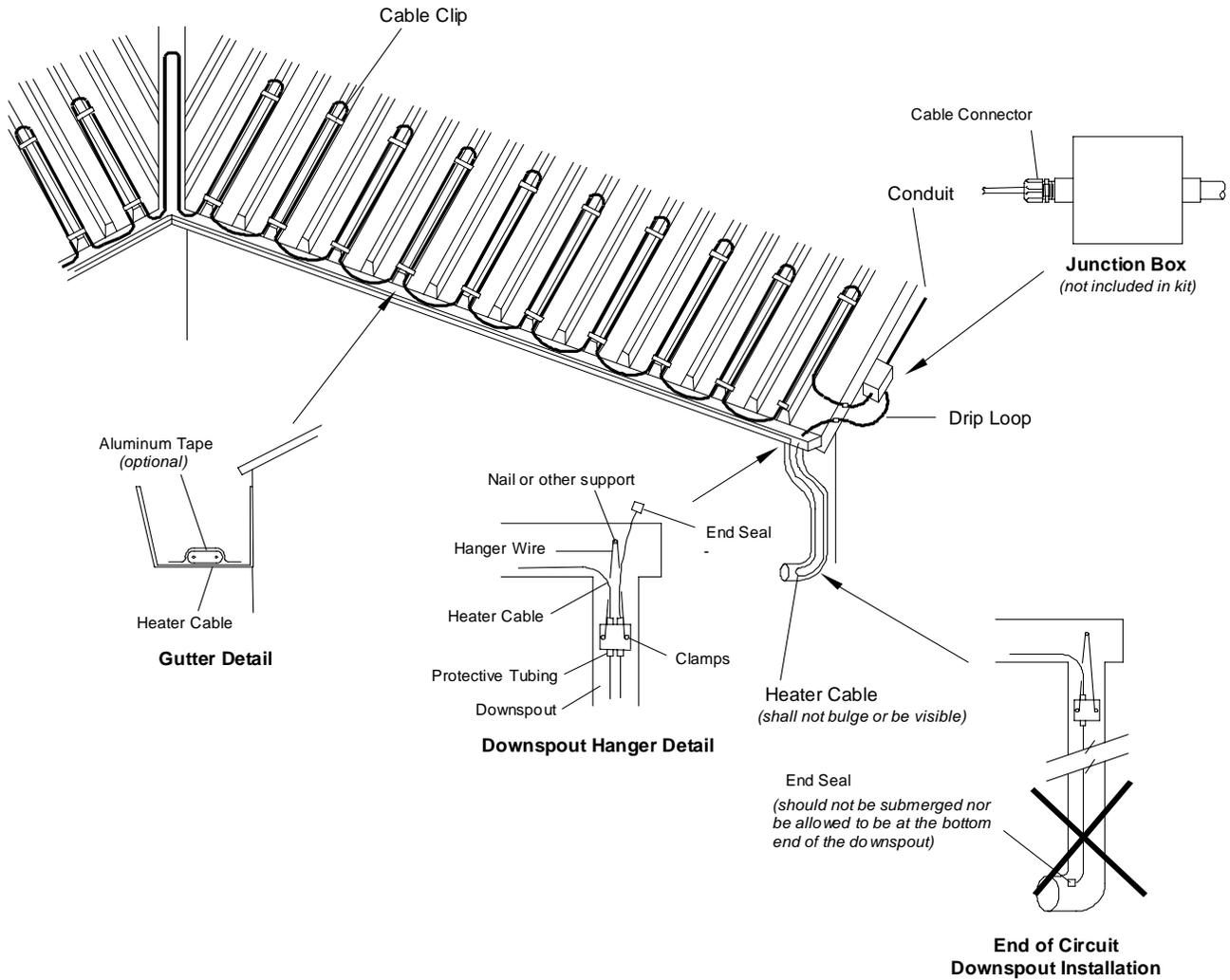
Note: Amp/Foot values include 20% breaker derating per National Electrical Code.

Circuit Breaker Selection:

Start-Up Temp.	Maximum Length (feet) Vs Circuit Breaker Size						
	5W/120V/C/CR			5W/240V/C/CR @ 240VAC			
	15A	20A	30A	15A	20A	30A	40A
20°F	120	160	240	240	320	480	640
0°F	107	142	214	214	286	429	571
-20°F	96	128	192	194	258	387	516
-40°F	88	117	175	174	232	348	464

Notes:

- Maximum segment length is the maximum continuous heater run with minimal voltage drop. For breaker loading, multiple heater segments can be installed in parallel providing no individual length is longer than the maximum published segment length. For voltages other than 240VAC, divide full breaker amperage rating by amps/foot @ start-up temperature to determine maximum total footage allowed.
- Circuit breakers are sized per Article 426-4 of the 1999 National Electrical Code.
- Article 426-28 of the National Electrical Code requires ground-fault equipment protection for fixed outdoor electrical deicing equipment. Electrical connections should be made by a licensed electrician.



APPROVALS

CSA
Ordinary Locations



UL
Ordinary Locations

