



The storage heaters are connected to the "Off Peak Supply" This supply is only active overnight i.e. between 12 midnight and 07:00am and is switched on and off via either a time clock or teleswitch the cost for this is approximately 50% of the normal rate charged for the electricity for the rest of the house.

They have heat retaining bricks fitted inside them and electric elements charge them up overnight i.e. 12:00 – 07:00 and they then give out their heat during occupancy hours.

There is 2 control dials marked INPUT AND OUTPUT.

INPUT is the rate of charge and this should be set depending on the weather i.e. mild then it would be set at 2 or 3 but if extremely cold then it would be set to 5. (depending on scale)

OUTPUT is the rate of heat released into the room so if the room is not occupied ie overnight or when you are out then set it to 1 and when occupied set it to comfort level that suits the individual i.e. initially 4 then turned down to 2 or 3 to suit the room temperature required. Note:- some heater have a scale from 1-5 or 1-10

There are 2 types of storage heater standard and dual heat the only difference is that the dual heat unit is usually fitted in the lounge and has a convector heater (24 hour supply) fitted to supplement the storage heater section when it either not being charged enough for colder weather conditions or it is not getting used i.e. autumn months.

Question :- My storage heater does not heat up ?

Answer:- Make sure the isolation switch adjacent to the unit is switched on and left on overnight

Question :- Does the storage heater take the same charge every night ? **Answer:-** No it depends if the output is depleted during the day if not then it may take as lesser charge.

Question :- Can I dry or put clothes on the storage heater when in use ? **Answer:-** No never place clothing or obstruct the vents on a storage heater as it could overheat and trip out.

Question :- When I go out how do I save heat ? **Answer:-** Turn the Output dial down to minimum and this will help retain the heat within the unit