

## REPTILE RADIATOR INSTRUCTIONS

### GUARANTEE

Thank you for buying this HabiStat Reptile Radiator. Used in accordance with these instructions this unit will give many years service. There are no user serviceable parts in this unit, so please do not open it. Any tampering, including cutting any wire, or drilling holes in the case will render the guarantee void. Like all HabiStat products, a manufacturers guarantee extends the users statutory rights and covers defects in parts and labour for a twelve month period.

- Using the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™
- Provides a light free, basking hotspot
  - Provide background heat for a medium to large vivarium

Purpose designed as an animal heater, the HabiStat Reptile Radiator will not harm animals, people or fittings if mounted properly. It is specifically designed to direct most of its heat out through the lower, radiating face. Protective insulation minimises the heating of the upper, mounting site. At the same time, even the hottest surface, that which heats the cage, is not so hot that it will instantly burn animals or people. Carbon element heater construction gives incredible reliability. This is the same technology that powers HabiStat Heat Mats. This hot new heater creates an Optimal Heat Density - 75 watts of heat spread over 650 cm<sup>3</sup>.

### How to mount the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™

- The best place to put the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ is on the inside of the roof. Here, the heater can radiate heat into the cage either specifically as a hot spot or more generally as background heat.
- The HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ must not be floor mounted, either inside or outside the cage.
- Put the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ as far to one end of the cage as possible.



This will ensure a hot and a cold end for the animals to move in and out of. To prevent the whole cage heating up to one overall temperature, a HabiStat™ thermostat should be used. A thermostat will also provide an added protection against overheating.

- Check the temperatures inside the cage before putting any animals in. Look for highs and lows in different parts of the cage and at different times of the day. Once inside the cage, an animal cannot escape, so it should not be exposed to too high or too low temperatures.

#### Directional Heater.

Most of the heat generated is directed out from the lower surface. The edges and upper surface run at significantly cooler temperatures. It is therefore, safer and very economical to run.

Shallow profile - Makes mounting on the roof of the enclosure unobtrusive and easy to blend in with any decor scheme.



CONFORMS TO  
EN 60335-2-30:1997



# HABISTAT REPTILE RADIATOR BASICS

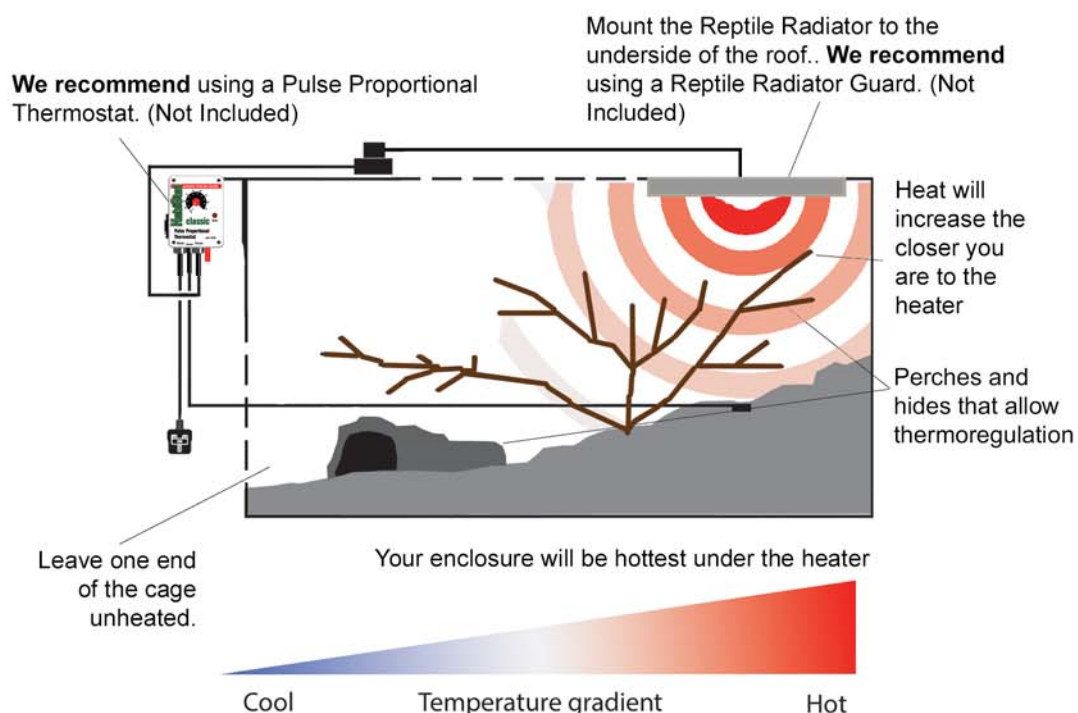
## Introduction

The HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ radiates a form of heat, ultra long wave infrared, which is especially suitable for heating the environment as it mimics the sun. It is good at penetrating objects and the degree of penetration depends on how dense they are. Air, for example, is not dense at all, so the heat passes through without imparting much of its warmth. Glass and plastic, likewise, offer little resistance, so most of the heat passes through. More dense objects, like living things and rocks, stop the energy by absorbing the heat and consequently warm up. Some of the heat is reflected and even more is re-radiated by objects that have already warmed up. This secondary heat is of a much shorter wavelength infrared and is responsible for the general warming of the environment.

To be of maximum use, the heater should be positioned towards one end of the cage. Here it can build up higher localised temperatures which will dissipate to other parts of the enclosure. In doing so a temperature gradient is established. This suits most species best as they can adjust their body temperature by moving in and out of the hottest area to warm up quickly and then fine tune by using the gradually cooler areas.

## Installation Guide

(1) Position the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ on the underside of the roof where it can radiate heat into the body of the cage. Mark through the pilot holes in the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator. Make small starter holes with an appropriate drill or bradawl at the marked points. Offer up the screws through the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator into the starter holes and screw on evenly.



(2) Where there is a wire mesh panel in the roof, the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ can be positioned on this to direct its heat through. The area of the mesh panel should be larger than the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ and it should be constructed so that it will not collapse under the weight or influence of the heater. This means it must resist any local warming caused by the heater running in close proximity.

(3) Connect the HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ to the mains via a thermostat and allow it to heat up and run at full power for 24 hours before putting animals into the cage. During the first few hours of use there may be a slight smell from the heater. This is quite normal and these harmless fumes should be allowed to vent away.

The HabiStat™ Reptile Radiator™ is best controlled with a HabiStat™ thermostat. Connect the heater to the thermostat outside the cage. The heater plug is rewirable by any competent person but if there is any doubt, a qualified electrician should be consulted.

**Cautions:** Some cautions are to be considered when in-stalling heaters like the HabiStat Reptile Radiator™. The major concern is not to trap the heat within the heater so that it causes damage. Termed thermal blocking, this occurs when something, usually a layer of insulation prevents the heat generated by the heater from escaping. Insulation is acceptable, even desirable, if it is limited to the rear side only. Should the front be blocked, then damage may result. The electrical supply cord cannot be replaced and if it becomes damaged, it can only be shortened to remove the defective portion and the plug reattached. If this procedure makes the lead too short, the whole heater should be scrapped.

It is quite possible that these heaters will be used where water or high humidity are present. They are safe if they are not immersed in water or subjected to prolonged and excessive humidity or misting. The heaters may, however, be cleaned by wiping with a damp cloth as they are sealed against occasional dampness.