Automatic Gutter Ice Melting Control

Benefits

- Automatic gutter ice melting control
- Energy efficient

Features

- Minimum operating costs
- Maintains ice melting heater efficiency
- Field proven reliability
- UL and CUL Listed to Standard 873
- Low cost
- Simple installation

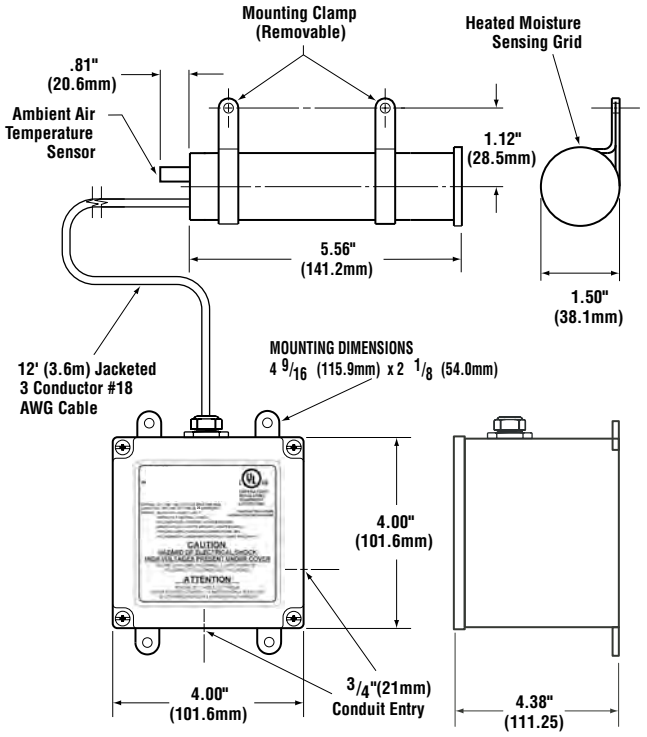
Description

Snow and ice on a roof cause a variety of expensive problems including gutter and down spout breakage and interior water damage. In addition, falling ice can endanger pedestrians. Using heating cables for ice melting can eliminate these problems, however uncontrolled heating is expensive and not energy efficient.

The computerized patent pending Automatic Gutter Ice Melting Control operates ice melting heaters only while required thus insuring energy efficiency and low operating costs. The control consists of a gutter-mounted sensor and a control enclosure connected by a12' 6" (3.8 meter) cable. If the distance between the sensor and control needs to be changed, please contact Customer Service.

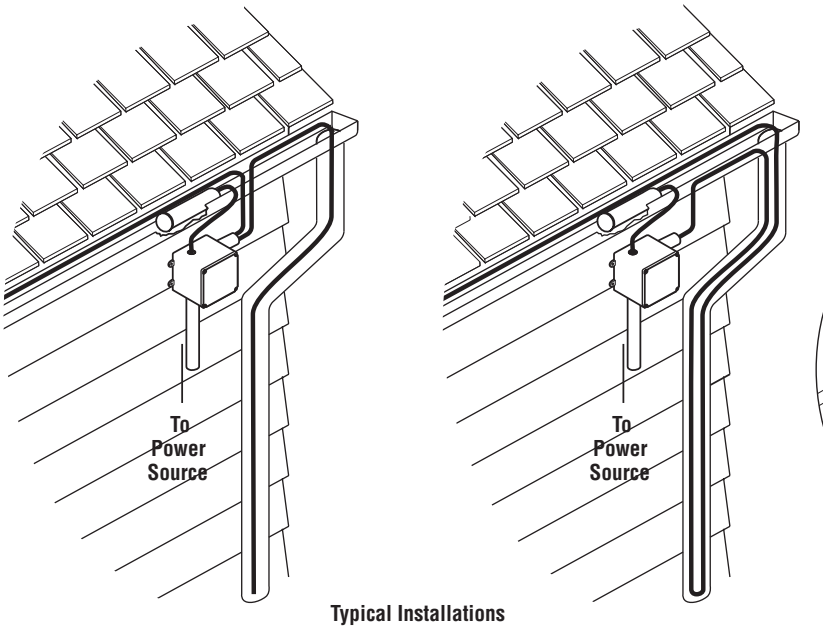
The control senses both moisture and temperature conditions in the gutter or down spout thus assuring optimum control. Ice melting heaters operate at temperatures at or below 38º F (3.3º C) while moisture is present. Operation continues a period of time thereafterto insure complete melting. While operating, the heaters are maintained at a nominal temperature of 38º F (3.3º C).

Line voltage and ice melting heater connections are located in the control enclosure. The control operates from single-phase 120,208/240 or 277 volt supply selected by an internal jumper connection that is set during installation. It controls single-phase ice melting heater loads of up to 26 amps. The control meets the new NEC Class 2 low voltage requirement for wet locations. It is both UL and CUL Listed. Safety testing was done to UL Standard 873.

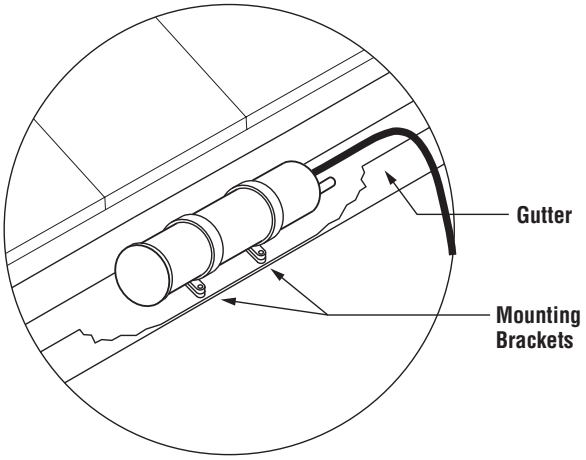


Typical Installations

Simplified drawings of installations using both constant wattage and self-limiting heating cables follow. These show typical heating cable placement along with the controls sensor and control enclosure locations. Refer to installation data provided by the heating cable manufacturer and the control's instruction manual for more detailed information. Installations must meet the requirements of both the local and national electrical codes.



Typical Installations



Sensor Orientation