

Radiator Care Guide

This new radiator will perform at its best and last longest when it is fitted to a clean and protected central heating system that is regularly maintained. When fitting a new radiator, it is highly recommended that the central heating system is cleaned using an appropriate central heating cleaning product and then freshwater flushed. This removes any sludge or debris in the system, and helps improve efficiency, reduce energy usage and running costs. It is *essential* that, after fitting a new radiator, the central heating system is *correctly* dosed with a suitable central heating corrosion protector containing an inhibitor. The inhibitor prevents any internal corrosion of the boiler, pipework, and radiators, extends the life of the heating system and significantly reduces the need for expensive repairs and replacements. The inhibitor in the system should be maintained at the recommended concentration by testing the water in the system after any repairs, alterations, or leaks, and at least every 12 months, by using an inhibitor testing kit and re-dosing the heating system according to the inhibitor instructions.

A failure to maintain the recommended concentration of inhibitor in the central heating system increases the risk of damage to the boiler and radiator system and may invalidate the radiator's guarantee.

To prolong the surface finish of this radiator and to keep it looking its best, avoid contact with sharp or abrasive objects and harmful chemicals; regularly wipe the surface with a damp soft, cloth to remove any spills, marks and dust, being sure to dry the radiator afterwards.

Should damage occur to the paint surface which exposes the metal underneath, then protect the exposed metal with a suitable touch-up paint or clear lacquer to prevent the radiator from rusting.

Installers: Please explain this guide to the user or property owner and leave a copy with them for reference.