

Moist Heat Pack Heating Units

Maintenance Guide

The Moist Heat Pack Heating Unit is equipped with an immersion type heating element and a hydraulic thermostat which evenly maintains moist heat pack temperature in the water and provides a ready supply of heated packs. It is critical to maintain the water level over the top of the heat packs to avoid damage to the heating element. Water will constantly be lost during operation due to evaporation. Therefore, it is essential that water be added daily or when its level is dropped. The tank should also be drained and cleaned systematically, at minimum intervals of every two weeks.

Always unplug the unit from the power source when emptying or cleaning the unit. Drain the unit by the drain valve located at the bottom rear of the unit. Either move the unit to a floor drain or attach the extension hose to it when draining. NGL-LJE-1 unit has no drain and can be emptied by turning unit upside down and to refill water on top as well.



WARNING

- The Heating Unit is not recommended to be moved while filled with heated water. Tipping over could result in a burn to the user or others.
 - If the Unit must be moved while filled, this needs to be exercised with extremely care! It is recommended to allow water to cool below 120°F (49°C) before moving the unit.
 - Always unplug the Heating Unit from the power source before attempting to empty water from it.
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Follow these simple steps to ensure that the Heating Unit remains in good condition:

The Heating Unit is made of high quality stainless steel that, with proper care and maintenance. Improper care could allow the stainless steel to wear prematurely.

1. Excessive chlorine can be detrimental to the stainless steel in the Heating Unit. No bleach or any cleaner with high chlorine content should be used under any circumstance.
2. Clean regularly for optimal service and operation. (NOTE: Failure to maintain the unit including regular cleaning will void the warranty.)
3. Fill daily with water as water is constantly lost during operation due to evaporation.
4. Chlorine in regular tap water may be present in high enough concentrations to damage the unit. If you suspect high levels of chlorine are detected in the Heating Unit, addition of a dechlorinator is recommended.

5. Certain additives (such as herbal teas, essential oils, etc.) will possibly damage the moist heat packs and components of the heating unit including stainless steel. The Heating Unit was designed to heat water and moist heat packs only. Addition of any such foreign substance (except dechlorinator) to the water in the unit will void the warranty.
6. Inspect heating element for pitting and other visible damage during regular cleaning intervals.
7. Inspect power cord for wear, fraying, and other visible damage during regular cleaning intervals.

To Avoid Potential For Rusting:

1. Do not use bleach or cleaners with high chlorine content.
2. Do not use paper clips, safety pins, staples, coat hangers, etc., in, on, or near the unit.
3. Do not clean the unit with carbon steel wool or a carbon steel brush. Use only soft cloth type scouring pads or stainless steel wool if absolutely necessary.
4. Do not use abrasive cleaners which tend to disturb the grain in the finish, especially on the exterior of the unit. For exterior cleaning, use only non-abrasive stainless steel polish.
5. Water level is critical: Add water daily, if necessary, to keep unit full.
6. Regularly clean and drain the tank every two weeks. Failure to clean or maintain the unit will cause premature wear and will void the warranty.
7. Remove all deposits from interior surfaces and parts. The deposits are concentrations of minerals that will allow rusting to begin. If allowed to accumulate on the heating element, these deposits will lower the efficiency of the element and increase the power consumption of the unit. Exercise extreme care if cleaning the tank, heating tube which can be damaged without proper care or caution.
8. If you suspect that you have "hard water". you may need to change the water and clean the unit more frequently. Salt deposits are an indication of hard water that will eventually cause rust.

Cleaning Tips

1. The interior of the unit should be cleaned, at least every two weeks, using a low abrasive bathroom cleaner with a soft cloth or scouring pad, stainless steel wool may be used if necessary, but not regular carbon steel wool. Check for low or no chlorine content in your cleaner and make sure that the residue is thoroughly rinsed away with water.
2. A strong solution of vinegar and water may be used to dissolve away deposits, which then must be thoroughly rinsed away.

3. For exterior cleaning, use stainless steel polish and a soft cloth only. Numerous industrial stainless-steel polishes are available from various supply companies. Use of any cleaner except stainless steel polish on the exterior of the unit is not recommended. Abrasive cleaners and scouring pads can damage the finish of the unit.

Care for Moist Heat Packs

- Always return the moist heat pack to the hot water of the heating unit after each treatment. There it is heated, kept clean, and ready for immediate use. The pack may be boiled; however, this hastens the deterioration of the pack. The pack may also be cleaned by scrubbing the pack with soap and water. A simplified method of keeping the pack clean is to keep it immersed in water.
- Moist heat pack has been under constant daily use, when the pack begins to wear out, the filler oozes and leak through the fabric of the cloth; sections of the pack appear to be loose and empty and will not retain heat properly. The pack should be replaced when it reaches this state.

NOTE: If moist heat packs are to be stored for extended periods, they may be placed - while wet - in plastic bags and stored in a freezer.



NGL-LJE-1



NGL-LJE-I-TD



NGL-LJE-2



NGL-LJSS-2



NGL-LJM-2



NGL-LJM-4