

Cabinet Heater Guidance



What types of heater do you provide?

All of our heaters are portable heaters for LPG gas and can be divided into two broad types: radiant and catalytic. Within our range we only offer heaters that take Calor butane cylinders.

What's the difference between radiant and catalytic heaters?

Radiant Heaters – There is a visible flame that then heats white thermal plaques. Most heaters have 2 or 3 thermal plaques that radiate the heat. The overall heat output is higher than a catalytic heater.

Catalytic Heaters – Heat is produced by the chemical reaction of burning gas over a catalyst bed which in the case of a heater is a wire mesh frame to the front of the heater. This produces a safe, flameless source of radiant heat. The only by-products of combustion (other than heat) are carbon dioxide and water vapour. There is no visible flame. They produce less moisture than the radiant heaters but they also attract moisture. Therefore they are not suitable for damp rooms or conservatories.

How can I work out how long my cylinder will last?

The equation to work out how long a certain gas cylinder will last when an appliance has a certain thermal output is:

No. hours of burn time = 14 x cylinder size (15kg) ÷ Power output of heater (eg 4.2)

The thermal output of the heater i.e. the amount of warmth that it produces is measured in kilowatts hours and will be in your heater instructions.

Connecting the cylinder

Can you connect the cylinder to the appliance for us?

Yes, our specially trained drivers are able to do this for you.

Which size gas cylinder would you recommend for the mobile/cabinet heater?

Generally, a 15kg Butane Cylinder is required for standard sized heaters. If you have a compact heater, you will need a 7kg Butane. If you have any doubt, please feel free to give us a call on 020 8807 4633.

What are the safety considerations when using a mobile heater?

Mobile Heaters should:

- ✗ **NOT** be located so as to restrict means of escape
- ✗ **NOT** have clothes placed over it
- ✗ **NOT** be positioned near to chairs or other furnishings or near to curtains.
- ✓ Always face the heater towards the centre of the room.
- ✗ **NOT BE MOVED WHILST LIT**
- ✓ Be used with suitable fire guards to provide additional protection



Are there any rooms a mobile heater should not be used in?

- ✗ Garages as petrol vapour may be present, or wherever highly flammable materials are stored.
- ✗ Bathrooms or shower rooms
- ✗ Bedrooms where there are readily combustible material such as bed coverings, curtains etc.

Should the room where I am using the mobile heater be well ventilated?

The room in which the mobile heater is being used must be well ventilated; this is to ensure that the mobile heater is receiving an adequate supply of fresh air. Ensure that if the room has ventilators and grilles, they are not blocked. Most rooms have fresh air entering around the doors and windows, however, if the room becomes stuffy open a window or door immediately.

Can my heater produce carbon monoxide?

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a highly poisonous gas which can be produced if the mobile heater is not working correctly. It is difficult to recognise as it has no colour, smell or taste. Symptoms of CO poisoning are similar to that of a viral infection. It affects mental ability causing a person to become incapable without knowing.

Symptoms of exposure to Carbon Monoxide

- Tightness across the forehead
- Headache
- Severe headache, weakness, dizziness, nausea, vomiting
- Coma, intermittent convulsions
- Depressed heart action, slowed respiration.
- If the exposure has been severe it may cause death.

If your mobile heater has any of the following, It could be producing carbon monoxide, so switch it off and do not use it again until it has been checked.

- Burner panels which are dull and burn with a blue haze.
- There are soot deposits on the panels.
- The burner panels or cement fixings are damaged
- The mobile heater does not burn quietly.

