

Generator and Heater Set-up

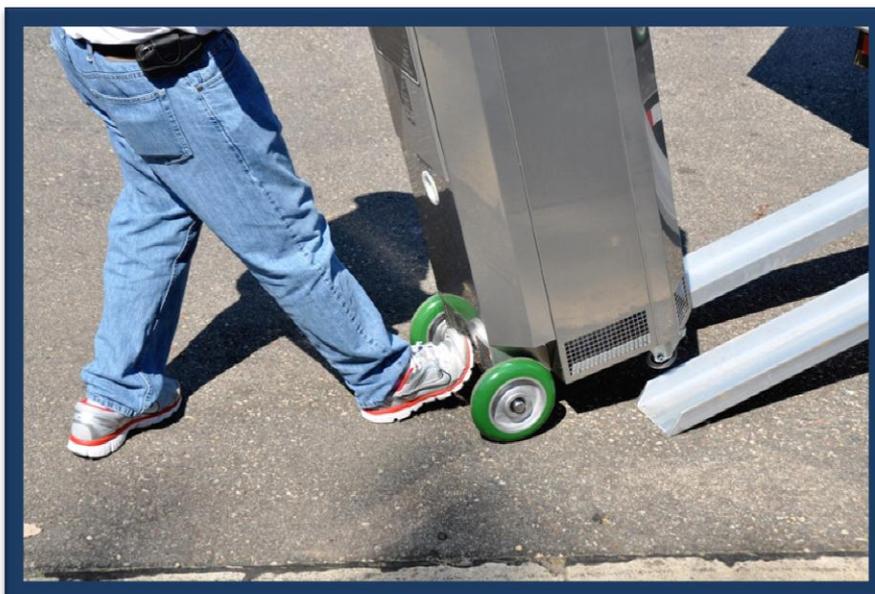
40KW - 60KW - 80KW Systems



Arrive on-site with the equipment and power to perform the bed bug heat treatment.

Get the heaters inside as quickly as possible. Use your body to guide it down the ramp.

Always use one foot on the back of the heater when tilting the heater back to move it, load it, or unload it.



Move the Heaters, Distribution box, and Heater patch cables into the treatment area as rapidly and efficiently as possible.

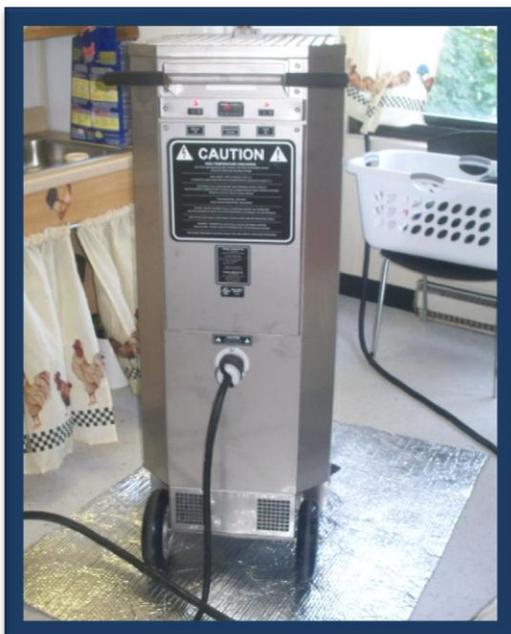




Find the best point of entry to move heat equipment into the structure.

Some settings it is best to use 2 technicians to move equipment inside the space minimizing the potential for damage.

Use silver insulation or area rugs under the heaters when dealing with hardwood floors or other floors that can be scratched, damaged, or may act as a heat sink like VCT tile floors.



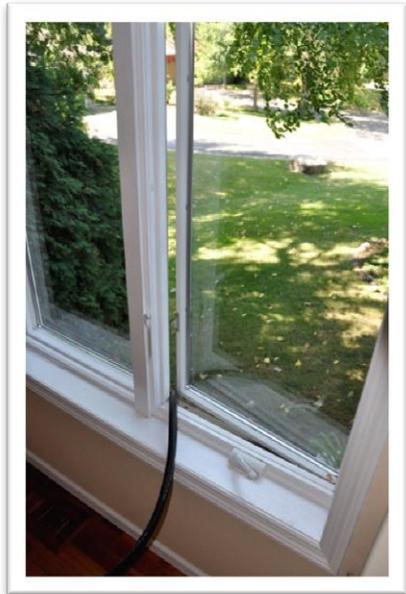


Get the 6/4 main power cable installed from the generator to the main distribution box. Up to 800' of main power cable can be run from the generator to the distro box.

Make the connection to the EBB-40/60/80KW generator system that is being used. Make sure the main power cable is connected and twist locked properly into the main power source on the generator.



When using your own or rental generator, make sure to properly install the 460V- 4' whip that you were provided it will be necessary to test heaters for proper phasing/rotation.



Feed the main power cable out windows or doors. Find the best point of entry for the cable to connect to the (4) heater main distribution box.

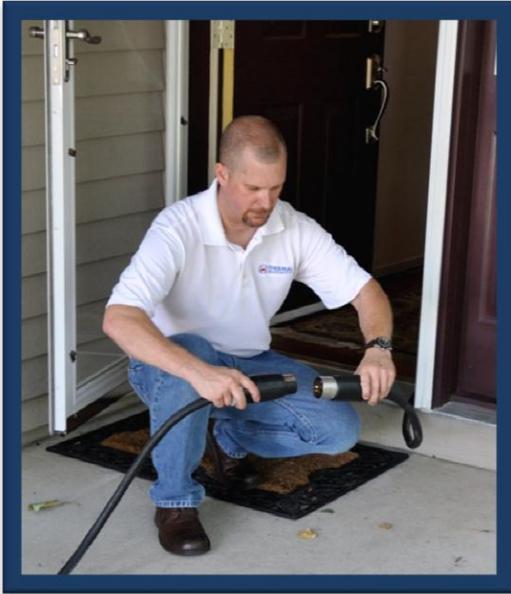
Make sure that the point of entry is completely sealed with proper tape and/or something to close the gaps from outside air.



STOP AIR-INFILTRATION FROM OUTSIDE

See to the left where the reflective insulation and/or proper heat treatment tape is used to seal the window where the main power cable is fed through into the structure.



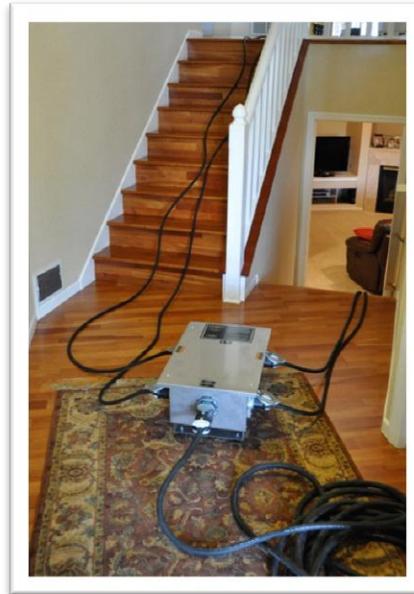


Make sure when you connect the main power cables, you completely twist the male & female ends together. Keep the connections out of areas that are prone to running or standing water.



Tie cables together to remove strain off connections when going up the side of buildings. Anything higher than the length of (1) main power cable should be tied together. Additional taping of the plug connections to further secure connection is recommended on high rise applications

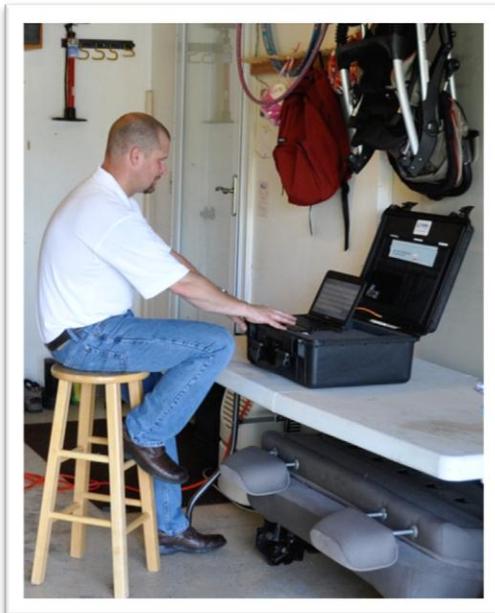




Always place your distribution box in a place where the heater cables can easily reach. It is absolutely critical to get your main power cables, heater patch cables and all power plugged in and twist locked properly in order for the system to operate correctly.

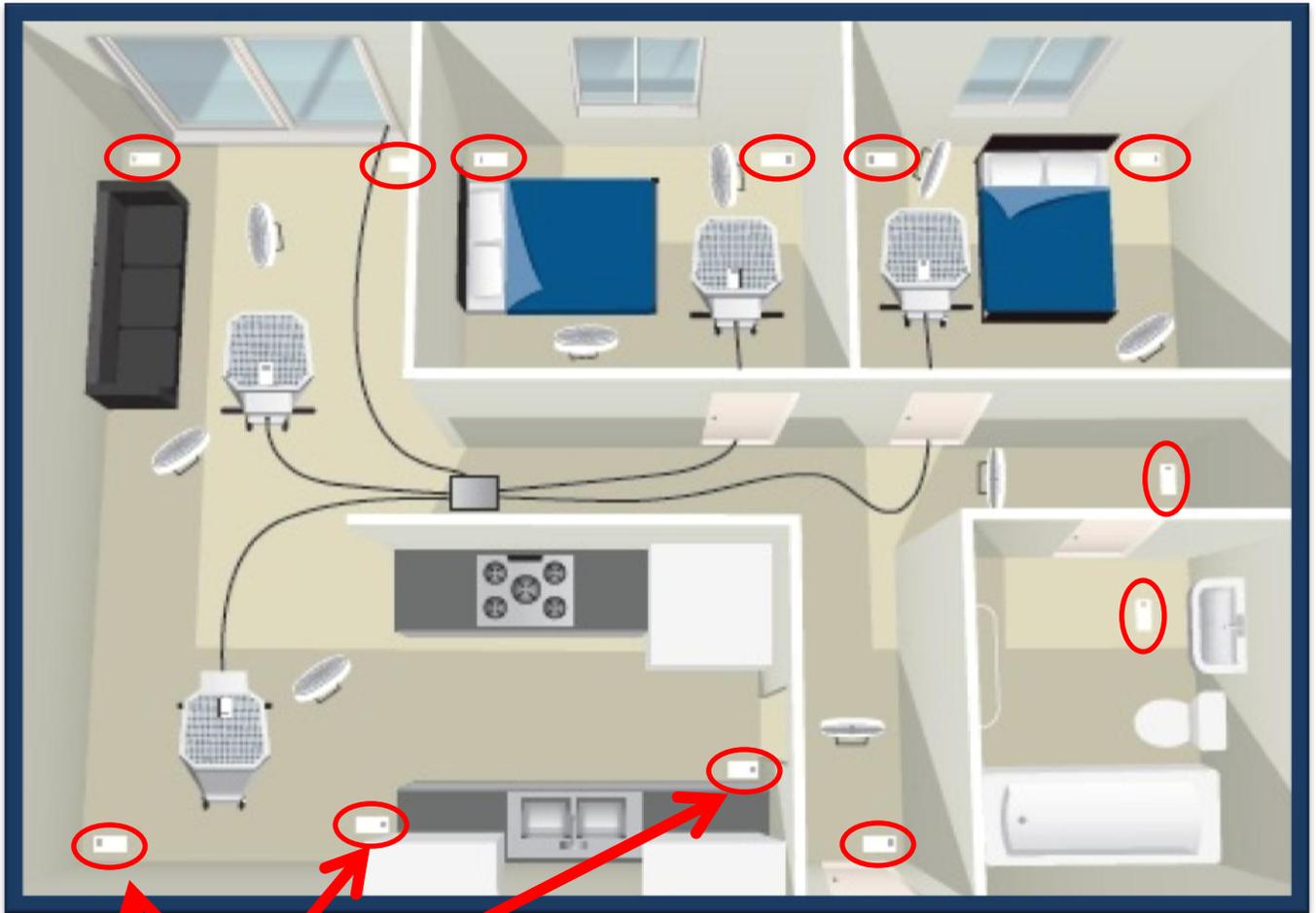


Temperature Monitoring Equipment



Set up the wireless monitoring system in a non-heated area. The temperature monitoring equipment will be utilized throughout the entire application to identify hot and cold areas as well as gather treatment information.

See the **Wireless Data Logger Manual** for more information.

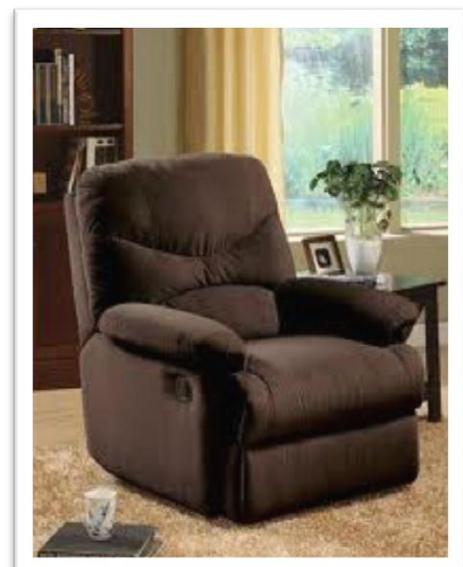
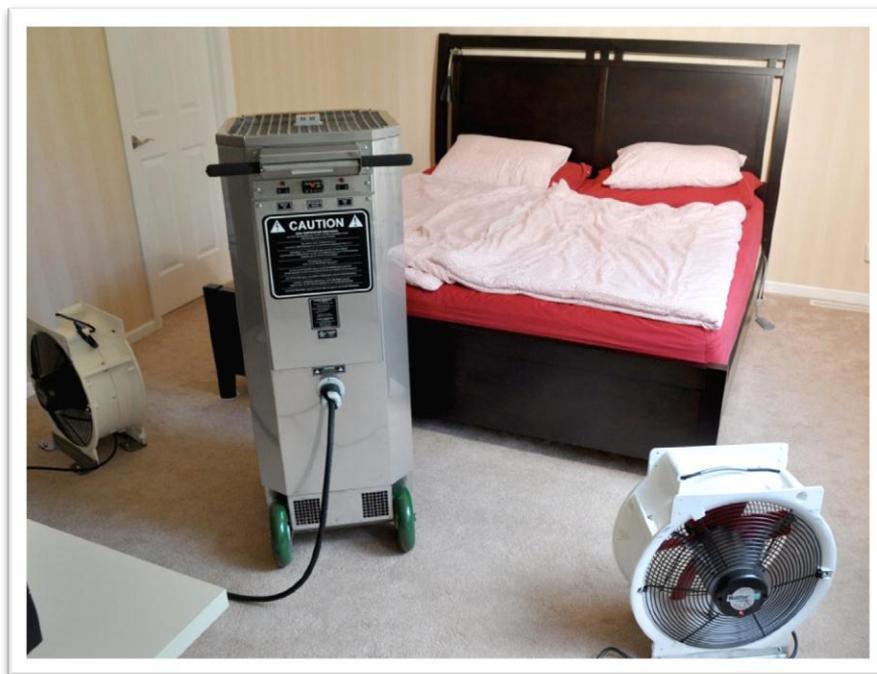


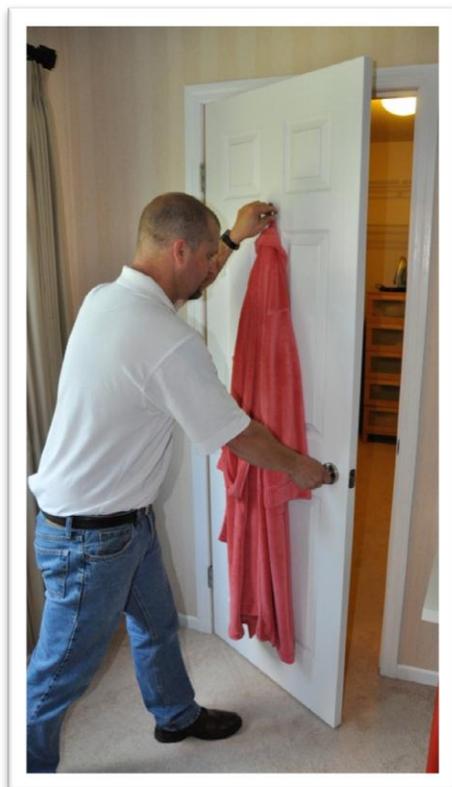
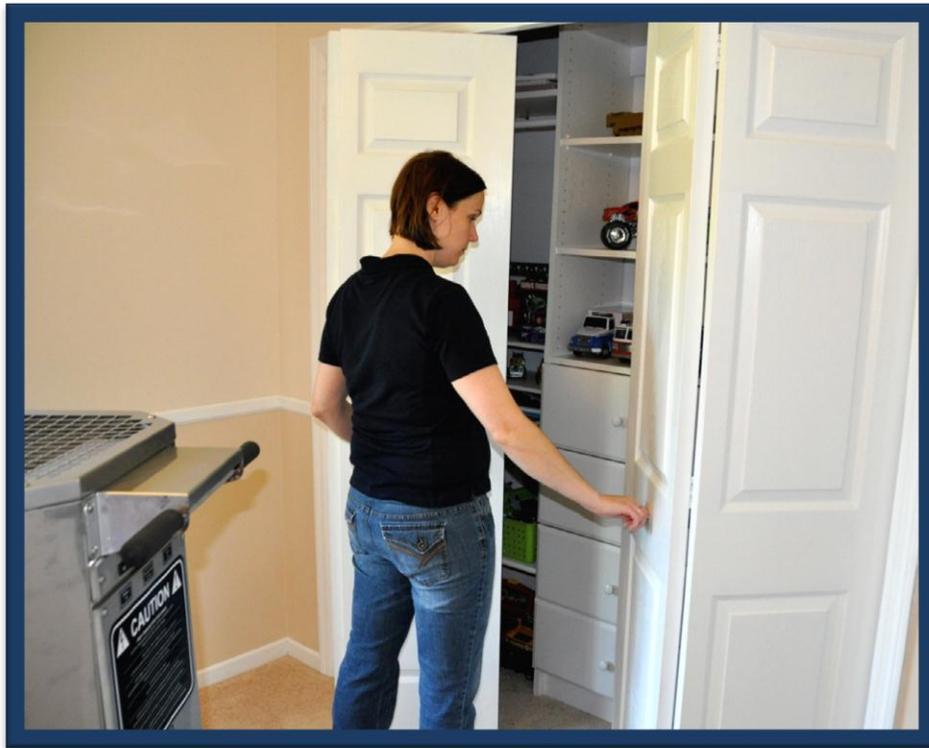
Wireless sensors are placed throughout the space to monitor record and guide the application of heat. The sensors should be placed in key areas of the space, meaning more sensors where activity is suspected and/or reported and less in an area like the kitchen. Sensors are used to guide the application of heat like a compass provides the direction you are going.

Bring the Heat

Get the heaters and fans into position in key areas where the heat should be focused first.

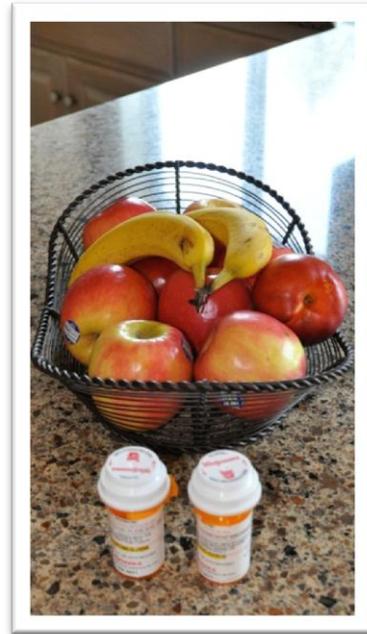
Who is being bitten? Where is the activity reported or detected? Blood is the meal for bed bugs so always start where people are spending the most time sleeping and/or sitting.





Close the closet doors, drawers and bathroom doors help isolate spaces to concentrate heat in the main areas of concern. Some areas need more heat applied than others. There is no need to heat a toilet, sink, bathtub or shower all day long. Apply heat to the target areas first before you start opening up other non-target areas.

Sensitive and Controlled Items



Refer to the sensitive items list in our Basic Application Overview section. Be aware of the items that you may find later in the treatment. Know your surroundings and move items of concern to the refrigerator or a non-heated area is part of every heat treatment.





Lay all pictures face down to keep them from being damaged during a treatment. Be aware of hanging items on walls, these are more of a concern during the treatment once high temperature fans are turned on. The high volumes of air moving during a heat treatment can cause damage by knocking things down and is often overlooked as many are concerned about the heat rather than the air blowing the items.



Computers, Televisions, CD's, VCR tapes, etc. Can all stay in the heated space. Electronics should be unplugged and items that seem sensitive should be picked up and placed out of the direct heat and air flow.

Never direct the heaters or fans at sensitive items as they will most often heat naturally.

Important Concerns



Utilize plastic binding twine, bungee cords or something to loosely gather curtains so they are not blowing around or getting pulled into the fans or heaters during the treatment. Also remember to raise all horizontal blinds to prevent warping or blowing around during treatment.

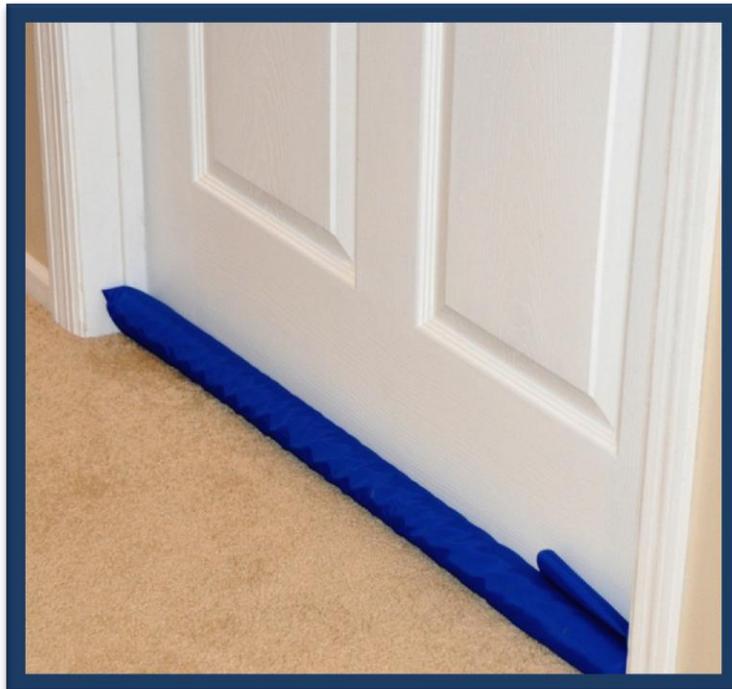


Proper heat treatment tape, magnetic vent covers, cardboard, and/or silver insulation, are all safe (and efficient) ways to cover vents, gaps around windows and other points of air infiltration.

NEVER use 'Duct Tape' it will leave a residue and create damage when removing.



Utilize the door sweep seals to close off gaps under doors to stop air infiltration. Hallway doors, Bathroom doors, adjoining hotel room doors, Mechanical rooms, etc.



Identify Sprinkler Heads & Fire Suppression Systems.

Install the covers by using the cord and pull clasp inside the box to connect to the end of the sprinkler head. **Do Not Touch The Fuse!**



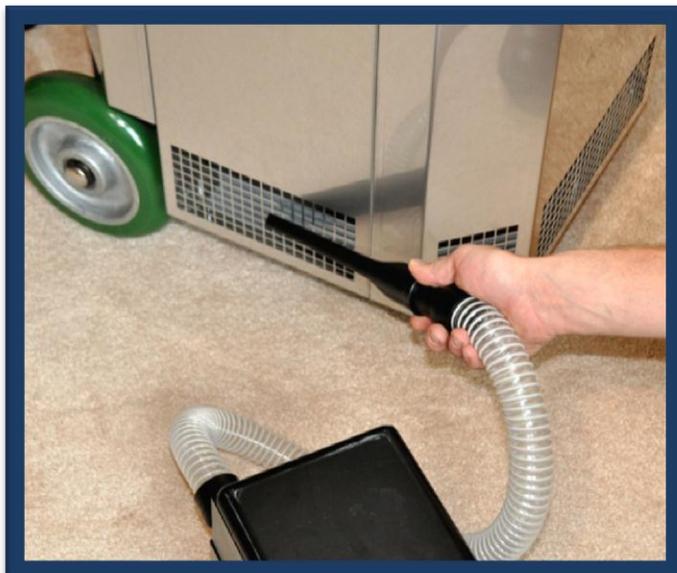
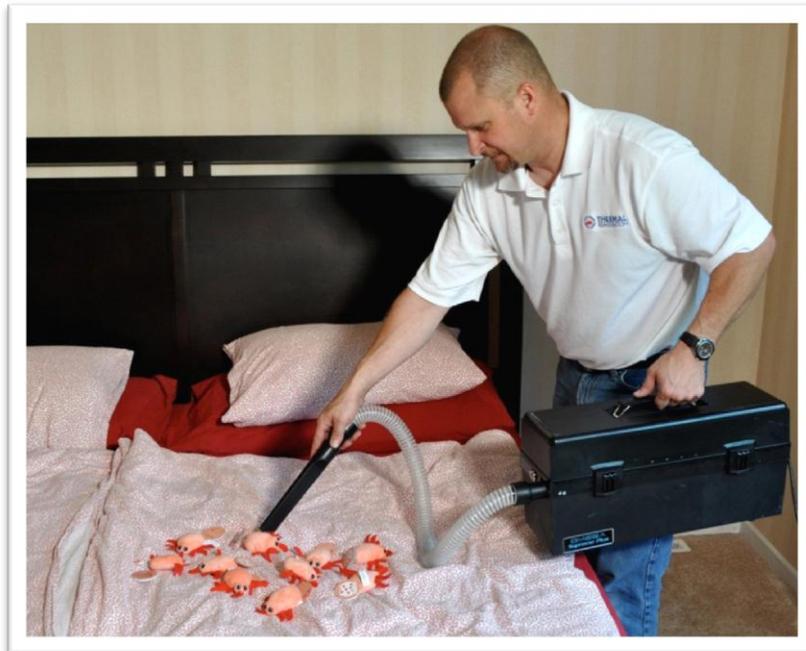
Place wireless sensor inside several sprinkler head covers to monitor temperatures in real time.

Make sure the Sprinkler Cover is flush to the wall or ceiling. Do not allow the drawstring or black pull clasp to get between cover and the wall. This would allow air in.



The Application

The Pest Vacuum should be used to physically remove live bed bugs during the application. Bed Bugs are most active between the temperatures of 100°F - 120°F. This is the best chance you will have to hopefully see the level of infestation and identify target areas.

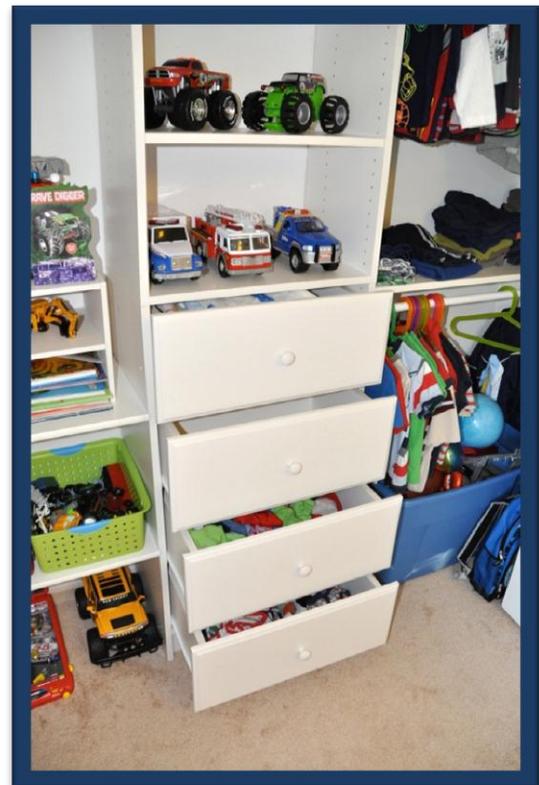


Draw hot air into the vacuum while it is still running. This will kill all the bed bugs and eggs that have been removed with the pest vac during initial inspection.

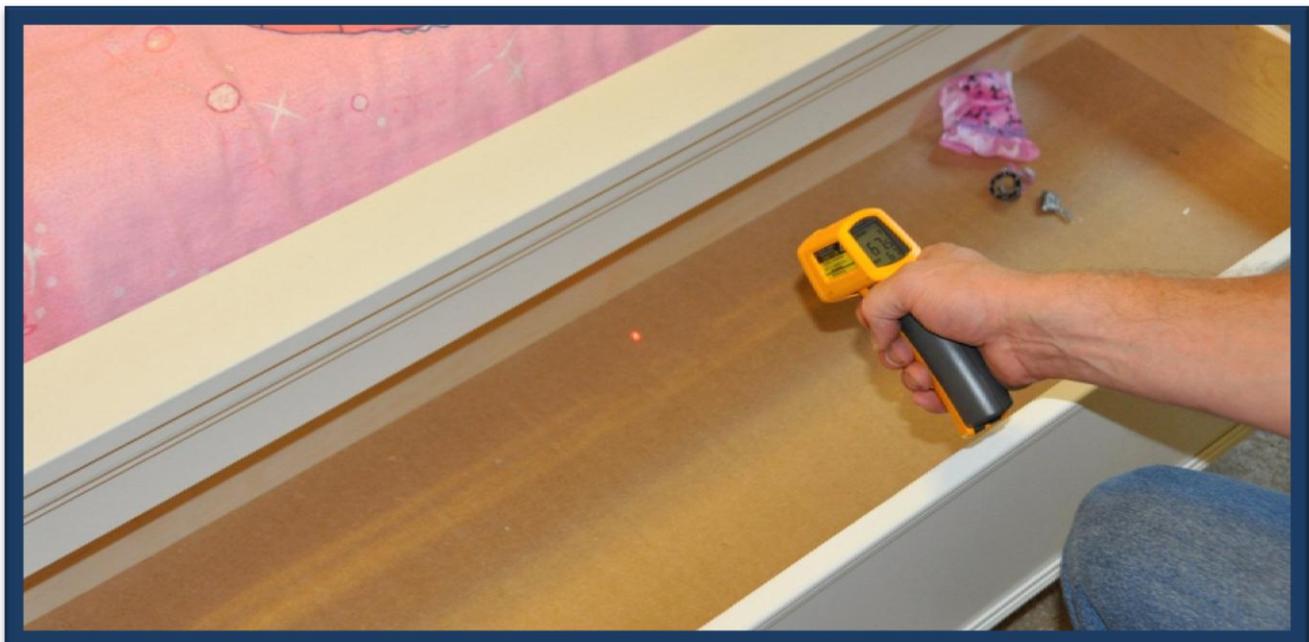
After target areas are heated for a sufficient amount of time (2-3 hours) begin moving the heaters into the closets and other areas to apply the heat. It is important to strategically move the equipment throughout the space during the treatment time to get the best distribution of hot air.



Also drawers, cabinets and other areas should now be opened after targeted areas are heated up to temp and fans have been distributing heat for some time. Make sure to move items around to facilitate airflow and application of heat.



The Thermal gun provided should be used to identify individual temperatures of items throughout the space. Items like metal and plastics heat up quickly. Items like clothes and soft materials will take a bit longer to absorb the heat.



Move Air



The application of the heat is achieved with high temperature fans. It's critical to get fans running when the temperature sensor on top of the heater is around 125°F and above. Direct and apply the heat on baseboards and areas where bed bug activity was detected and/or reported. The more fans you can get applying the heat, the better. Where the fans are directed, the heat will be the hottest. It is very important to interact with the space during the treatment and move/redirect fans on a regular basis.

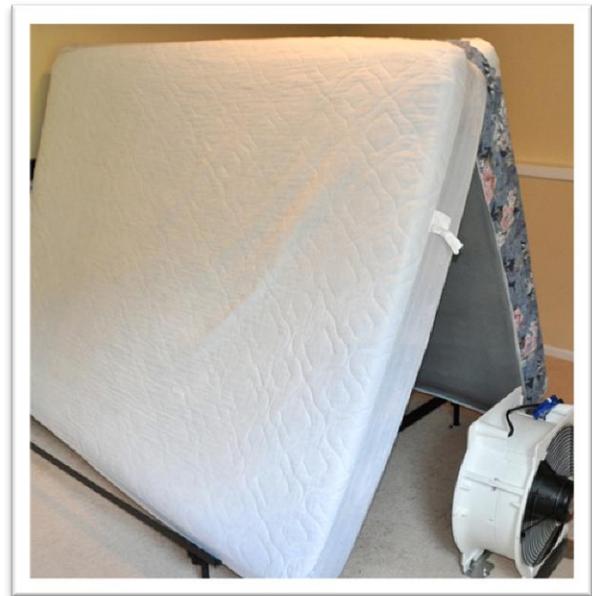




Focusing and directing effort and hot air under, on and around the areas of true concern is considered the art of the application. Knowing where to direct the heat is critical to the success of any application or effort when battling a bed bug infestation. It is “Chess”, not “Checkers” with bed bugs.



Outlet covers may need to be removed during application. Bed bugs seem to attract towards outlets, especially in areas close to beds.

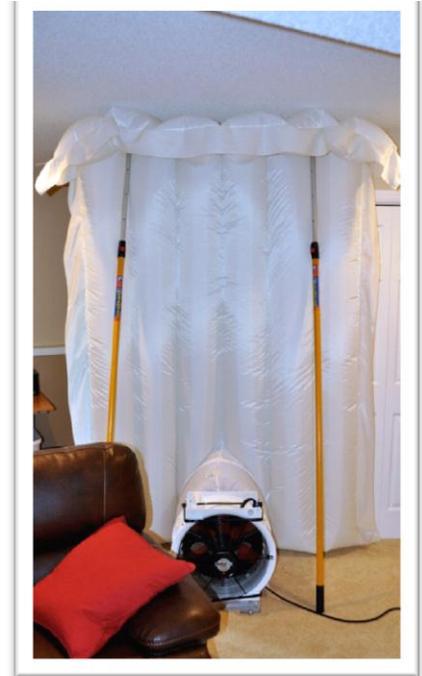


Giving the effort to break down and direct the high temperature fans directly on the beds, and working through the perimeter areas, to make sure you get a good application of heat on these items and structure, is key to your success.

AirWall

6'W x 10'H or 12'W x 10'H

The use of an AirWall is an excellent option to isolate and segment areas. AirWalls can be rapidly deployed, separating areas like upstairs from downstairs. AirWalls are preferred over hanging plastic or other products with tape that might cause damage when removed.





Creating zones and areas with AirWalls can help separate and segment target areas from areas that do not need as much attention or heat applied. You can create chamber areas within larger homes and spaces. AirWalls can be zipped together to create larger AirWalls wherever needed.