



Operating Instructions



Easy Air Operating Instructions

Easy Air vent settings

Each *Easy Air* vent shows 3 wind zone settings on the metallic label (low, medium and high).

In most situations, you can leave the vent in the fully open position.

However, if you will be absent for some time, you can adjust the vent settings to suit the wind zone of your particular location:

- In a low wind location, leave the slide fully open
- In a high wind location, leave the slide half open



Recommended settings in winter

Generally, you can leave the vents in the fully open position at all times.

Heat loss through the vents is minimal, although you will always lose a little when exchanging damp stale air for fresh dry air.

If you want to heat a room quickly, you can temporarily close the vents. You may also want to partially close the vents in very windy conditions.

Look at your window glass to get an idea of how much ventilation is needed. When misting on the window first occurs, increase ventilation while maintaining internal temperatures, preferably to a minimum of 18°C.

Cleaning Easy Air vents

You should wash your vents once every 6 months with warm soapy water and a soft bristled brush. This will prevent grime becoming engrained into the surface.

The insect barrier is positioned to minimise build-up of dust. However, it can attract spiders which can cause a build up of web. Remove spider webs regularly with a high powered vacuum cleaner. Never allow spider webs to build up to excess.

Warning

For powder-coated vents, never use petrol-based solvents (such as mineral turpentine). For anodised vents, never used alkaline based cleaners (such as common household bleach). Never use abrasive cleaners on either type of vent.



Making the most of Passive Background Ventilation

Easy Air vents create *passive background ventilation* (or *trickle ventilation*) in your home.

When used in conjunction with other practical strategies, passive background ventilation is extremely effective at controlling condensation and keeping your home fresh and dry.

What causes condensation?

Condensation occurs when water vapour in the inside air comes into contact with a cold surface such as window glass. If the condensation is excessive, it may form pools on your window sills. Excessive moisture also contributes to mould and mildew appearing on curtains and walls, particularly in areas such as corners where air circulation is minimal.

Controlling condensation

To control this condensation, you need to apply a combination of heat and ventilation – just as you do when your car window mists up.

And that's where *Easy Air* vents work with you to provide a cost effective, natural solution.

The natural air pressures around your home work to draw fresh dry air inside and force damp stale air outside. No matter what sort of day it is, outside air is almost always drier than the air in your home.

To take maximum advantage of passive background ventilation in controlling condensation, all you need to do is:

1. Keep your home reasonably warm in winter – around 18-20°C*. Heating needs to be continuous to ensure that internal surfaces remain warm.
2. Double-check that you're controlling moisture generation in the home by:
 - Closing your bathroom and laundry doors and opening windows or vents when showering or washing clothes
 - Venting clothes driers and cooking steam to outside
 - Never drying wet clothes indoors
3. Insulate as much of your home as possible, especially the ceiling and floor. This will help with heat loss.

Once your *Easy Air* vents are installed, experiment with the wind zone settings and heating levels in your home. This will help you find the best combination of heat and ventilation for keeping your home fresh and dry.



* As recommended by the World Health Organisation (WHO).