



Repairs Handy Hints Booklet

August 2023 edition

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Introduction

This booklet gives straightforward guidance and information on some of the basic repair tasks that you can do around your home before you call our repairs and maintenance telephone line. By doing this, some repairs can be done in a timely fashion and may cause less damage to your home. Carrying out these tasks can save both you and the Council money and also the hassle of having to arrange appointments and waiting in for a contractor to arrive.

To do some of these simple tasks you may need:

- Some tools and parts
- Follow the instructions and advice
- Use the diagrams to identify the area of repair
- Check you will not be disturbing any materials that contain asbestos

If you are unable to sort the problem, you will need to contact the Repairs and Maintenance Team. Have this booklet ready, the team will also have a copy of this booklet and they will be able to:

- Let you know if the repair is your responsibility
- Assist you in identifying the problem
- Ensure that you have taken all the advice from the booklet

In some areas, repair issues will be too extensive to be put in this booklet. With this in mind, we will have further information available on our website www.redditchbc.gov.uk

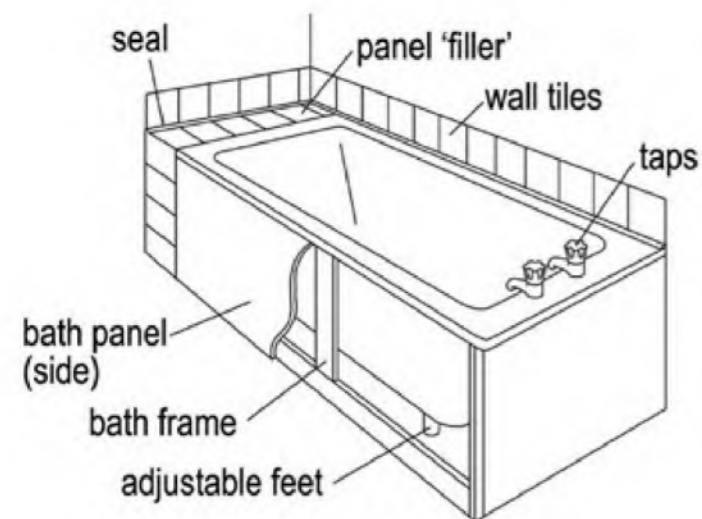
Asbestos: Some of our properties contain asbestos.

Asbestos materials are not dangerous if they are sealed, in good condition and left undisturbed. However, you are at risk if you disturb it by drilling, cutting or breaking it.

If you carry out DIY, such as drilling boards to fix shelves, removing ducts or bath panels or lifting floor tiles, and you are unsure about whether it contains asbestos, you must contact us. You will be advised on whether a particular area where the repair is reported contains asbestos or not.



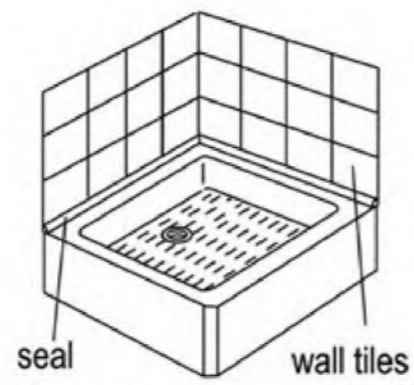
Baths, Showers, Sinks & Basins



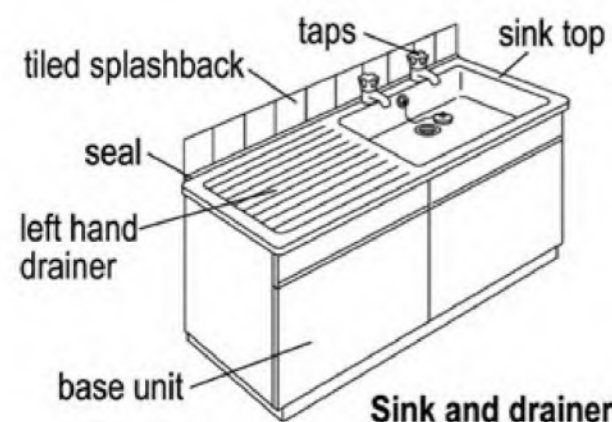
Bath



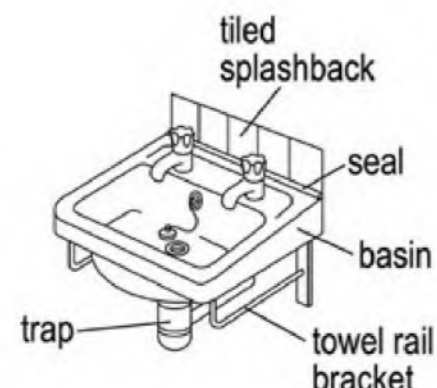
Electric shower



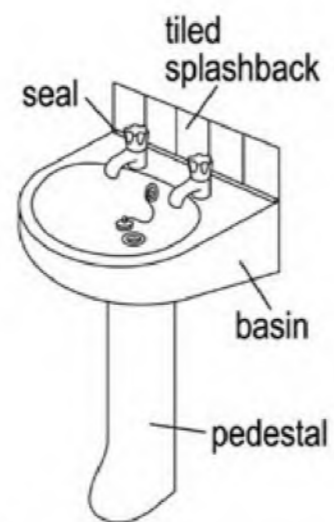
Shower tray



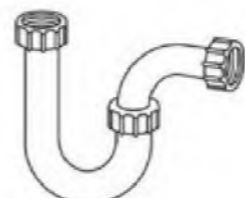
Sink and drainer



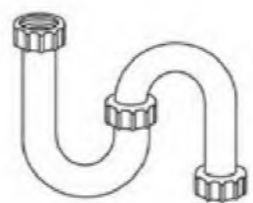
Wash hand basins



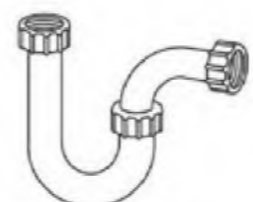
Bottle trap



'P' trap



'S' trap



U bend

Baths, Showers, Sinks & Basins

Your responsibilities

- Clearing blocked baths, basins and sinks
- Replacing plugs and chains to bath, basins and sinks
- Repairing any items you have installed yourself e.g. shower, extra tiles etc.
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of your household or a visitor to the property



Advice

- For water leaks, blockages or tap problems, see '**Drains & Wastes**' section 2 and '**Pipes & Taps**' section 3
- Blocked waste is **NOT** an emergency. You are expected to try and clear any blocked baths, basins and sinks yourself
- We will charge you for the cost of clearing blockages caused by items such as toys, hair, wipes etc.
- If you caused the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged
- Do not use the bath or sink if the wastepipe is blocked; wait until it has been cleared
- If we need to replace bathroom fittings which are parts of a suite we will try to find a colour match, but if this is not possible we will provide it in white

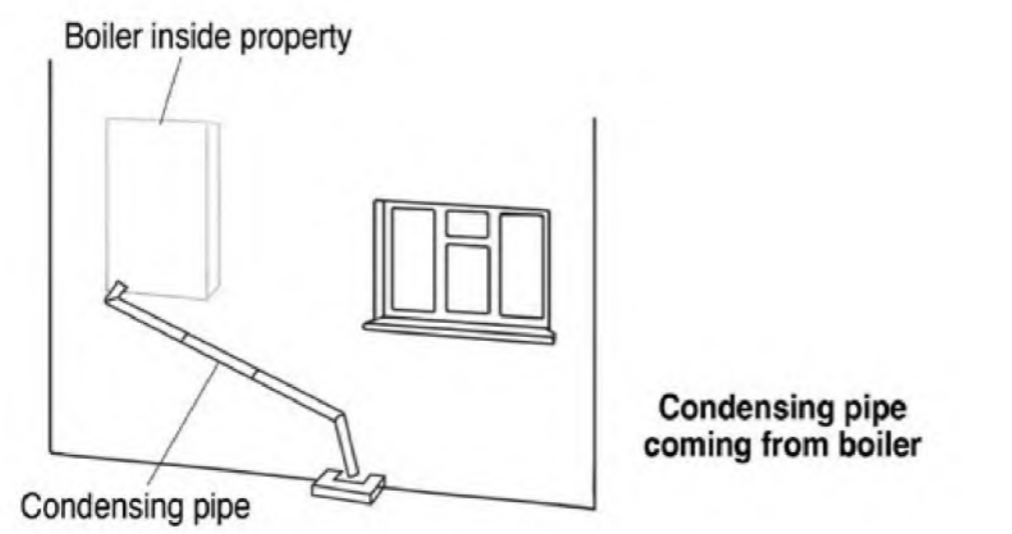
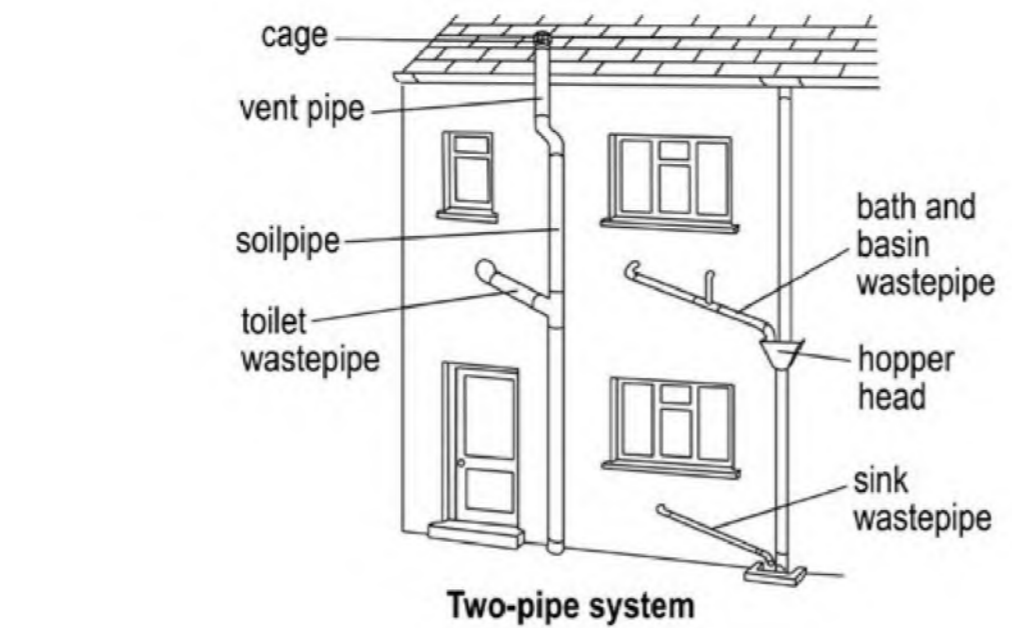
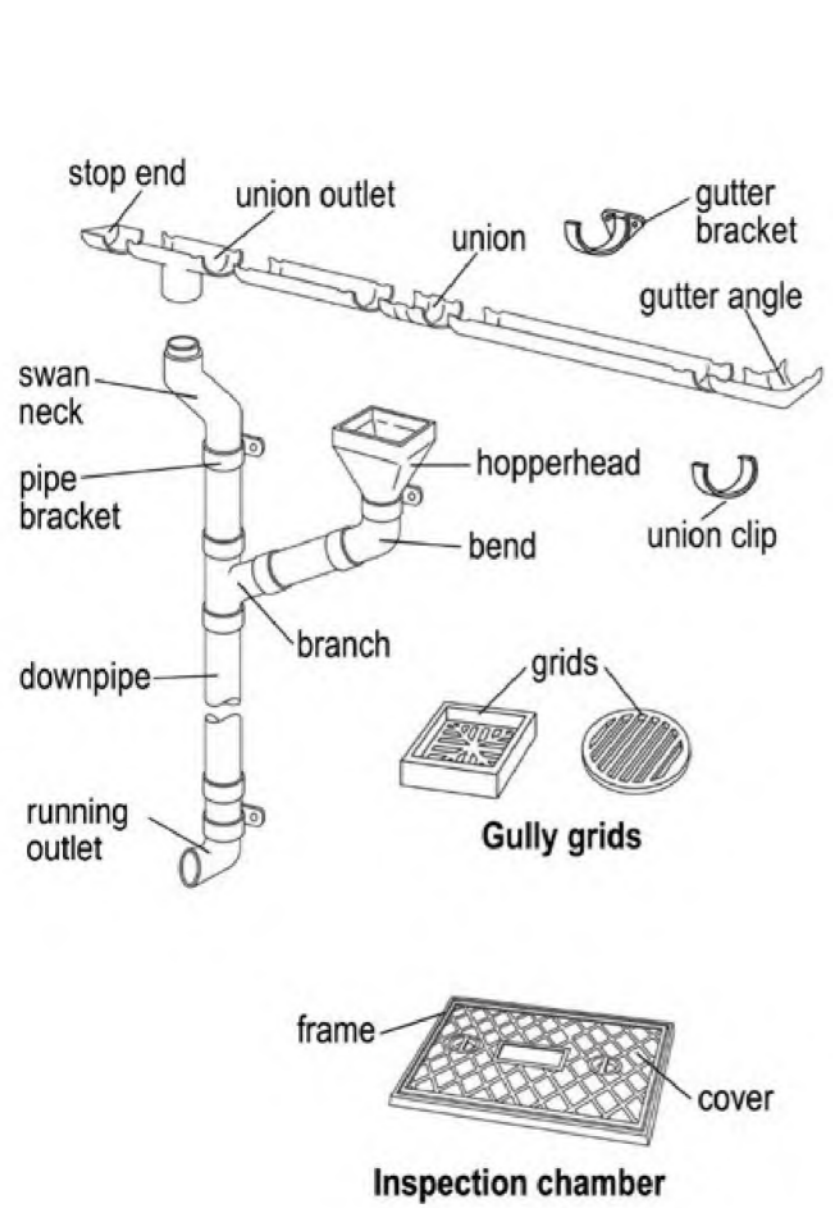


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: bathroom fittings loose or broken; wastepipe leaking or blocked?
- If a panel, is it the side or the end? Is it made of plastic or hardboard? What colour is it?
- If a bath, what is it made of, plastic or metal? What colour is it?
- If tiles, what shape, size and colour are they?
- Has your bathroom been refitted by us in the last 12 months?



Drains & Wastes (External)



Drains & Wastes (External)

Your responsibilities

- Thawing condensing pipe
- Ensuring that pipes are kept clear of blockages
- Keeping gully grids clear of leaves, debris and rubbish



Advice

- A blocked waste is NOT an emergency. You are expected to try and clear it yourself
- A blocked toilet is **NOT** an emergency unless you have no other toilet you can use
- If a blockage is caused by items such as nappies, wipes, air fresheners, toilet rolls, tampons etc., we will charge you the full costs for clearing it. You should always try to clear it yourself before getting in touch with us
- Do not use the bath, basin, sink, shower or toilet if the wastepipe is blocked; wait until it has been cleared
- If you caused any damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged

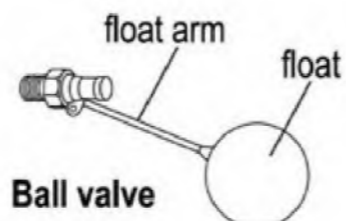
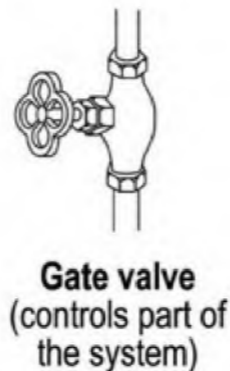
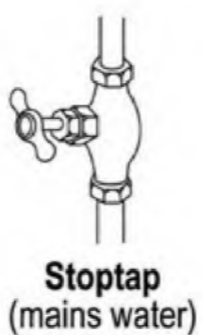
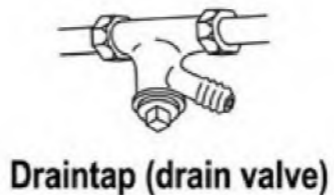
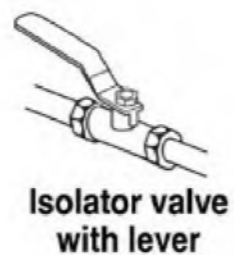
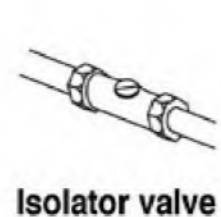
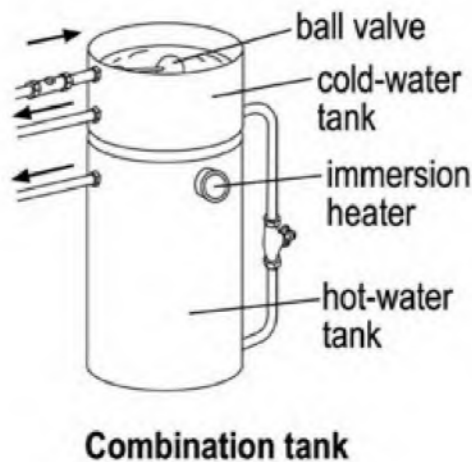
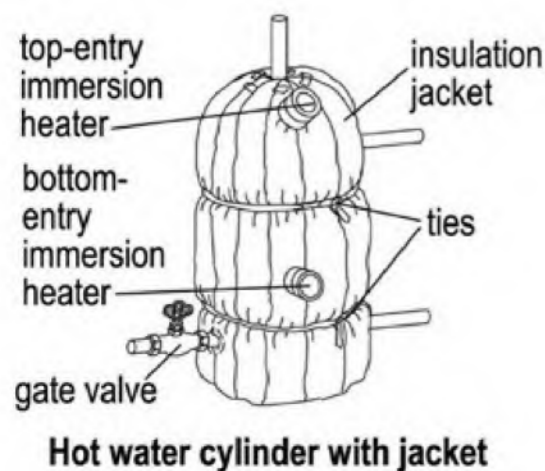
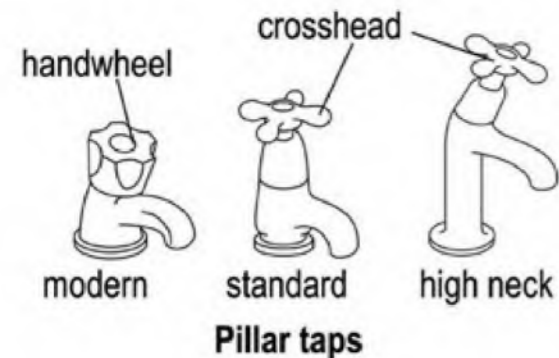


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: wastepipe blocked or leaking; drain smelling or blocked; gully blockage or grid missing?
- If a wastepipe, which is it: bath, basin, sink, shower or toilet?
- If a wastepipe is blocked: is more than one fitting blocked, or are any other properties in your block or flats or rows of houses affected?
- If the drain is blocked: is it overflowing?



Pipes & Taps



Pipes & Taps

Your responsibilities

- Taking steps to prevent pipes from bursting, particularly if you are away on holiday, in hospital, or for any other reason during the cold weather months
- Turning off your water supply at the stop tap if a water pipe has burst, and then turning on all the taps to allow the remaining water to flow out.
- Isolating water by using isolator valves - the main reasons are when you need to turn off your water supply or if you are having plumbing work done in your property
- Fitting and repairing pipework for washing machines and dishwashers
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of your household or visitor to the property



Advice

- You **SHOULD** know where the stop tap is in order to turn the water off in an emergency. It is normally under the kitchen sink. **WE** recommend that you keep the stop tap location to hand for you, members of your household and visitors to access easily i.e. on the front of the fridge
- You should use the relevant isolator valves to prevent damage
- If water is leaking onto an electrical fitting, do not touch them and isolate the circuit at the consumer unit
- If damage is caused by water leaking, you may be able to make an insurance claim on your own contents insurance
- If you caused any damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged

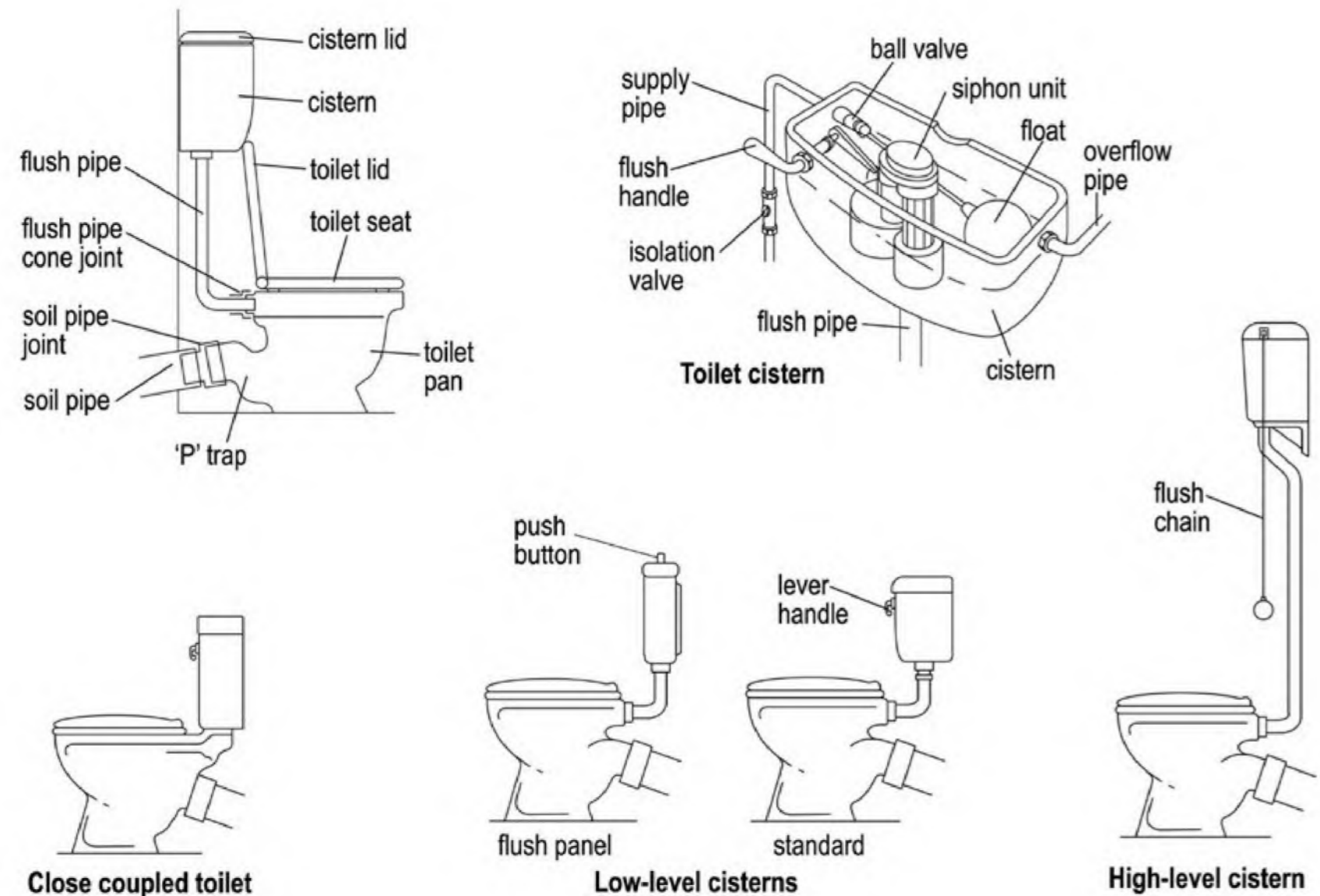


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: no water, pipe leaking or burst; overflow running or broken; tap dripping or faulty?
- If water is leaking into your property: can you locate where the leak is coming from e.g.: flat above, guttering, ceiling etc., if from connected property, what is the address and is anyone there? How fast is it leaking; dripping, running or gushing? Can you contain the leak?
- Are there any other connected problems?
- If a tap, what type is it?
- Are other homes in the areas affected? If so, contact the local water company i.e. Severn Trent Water
- Have you isolated the leak i.e. using the stop tap or isolator valves?



Toilets



Toilets

Your responsibilities

- Clean toilet pans
- Trying to clear blockages
- Replacing toilet seats and lids
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of the household or visitors to the property



Advice

- A blocked toilet is **NOT** an emergency, unless you have no other toilet you can use
- You should always try to clear any blockages
- If a blockage is caused by items such as nappies, wipes, air fresheners, toilet rolls, tampons etc., we will charge you the **FULL** cost for clearing it
- If you caused the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged
- If we need to replace the toilet which is part of an existing suite, we will replace it with a toilet which is fit for purpose and in white only

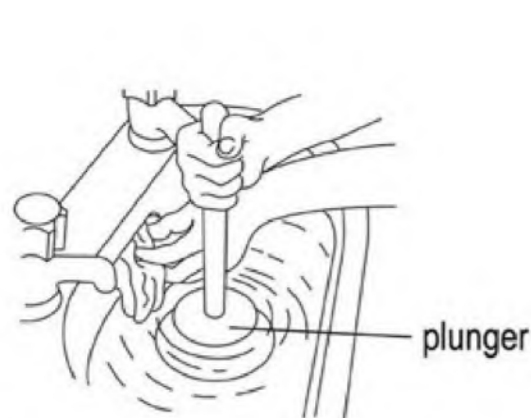


We need to know

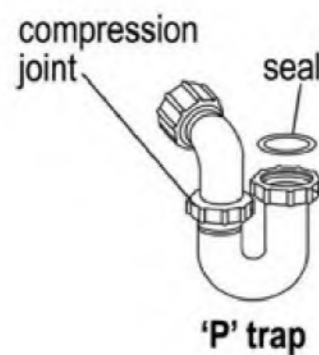
- What is the problem, e.g.: toilet blocked; overflow running; cistern leaking; pan cracked or leaking; flush handle or chain broken?
- What type of cistern is it: close coupled, slimline or standard? Is it boxed in?
- What is the cistern made of: plastic or ceramic?
- What type of handle is it: level handle or push down button?
- What colour is the suite?
- If the toilet is blocked in a block of flats, are any other flats affected too?



Clearing a blockage



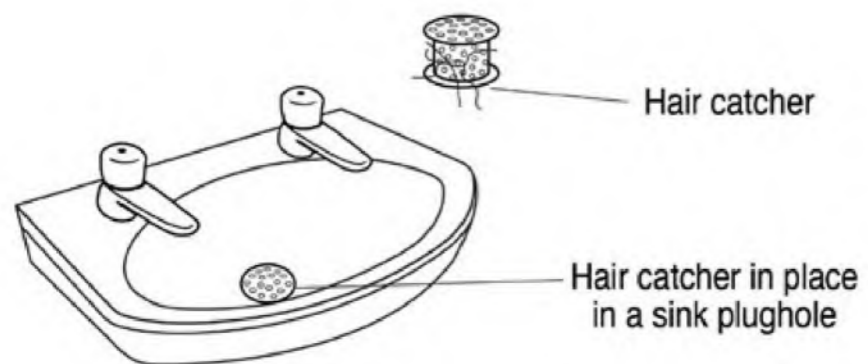
Unblocking a basin or sink



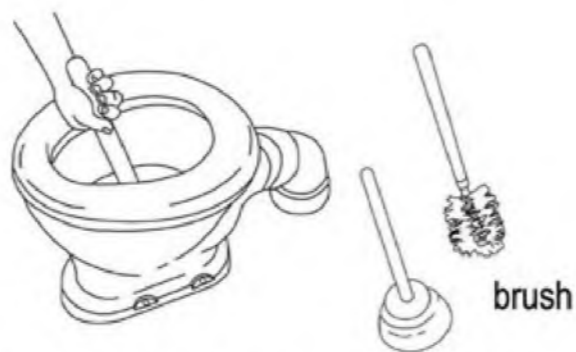
'P' trap



Bottle trap



Sink with hair catcher



Unblocking a toilet



Clearing a blockage

What to do and you will need:



- Bowl
- Jug or cup
- Wet rag or dish cloth
- Plunger (can be purchased cheaply in a range of local stores)
- Rubber gloves (can be purchased cheaply in a range of local stores)

General advice

- Blockages are usually caused by the build-up of waste in the trap: fat, wipes, hair etc. It is advisable to clear waste pipes and traps at least once a month, using suitable domestic products. **DO NOT** use industrial products i.e. caustic soda
- The trap is located under the fitting (bath, basin or sink)
- The trap always holds some water which stops air or foul smells coming up the drain. However, waste can build up and become stuck in it
- If more than one fitting (bath, basin or sink) is blocked, the blockage may be in the soil stack or main drain. This will need to be cleared by us, please contact us as soon as possible



To unblock a bath, basin or sink:



- Bale out most of the water
- Hold the rag tightly over the overflow opening
- Place the plunger over the plug hole and pump up and down rapidly

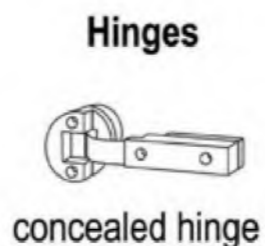
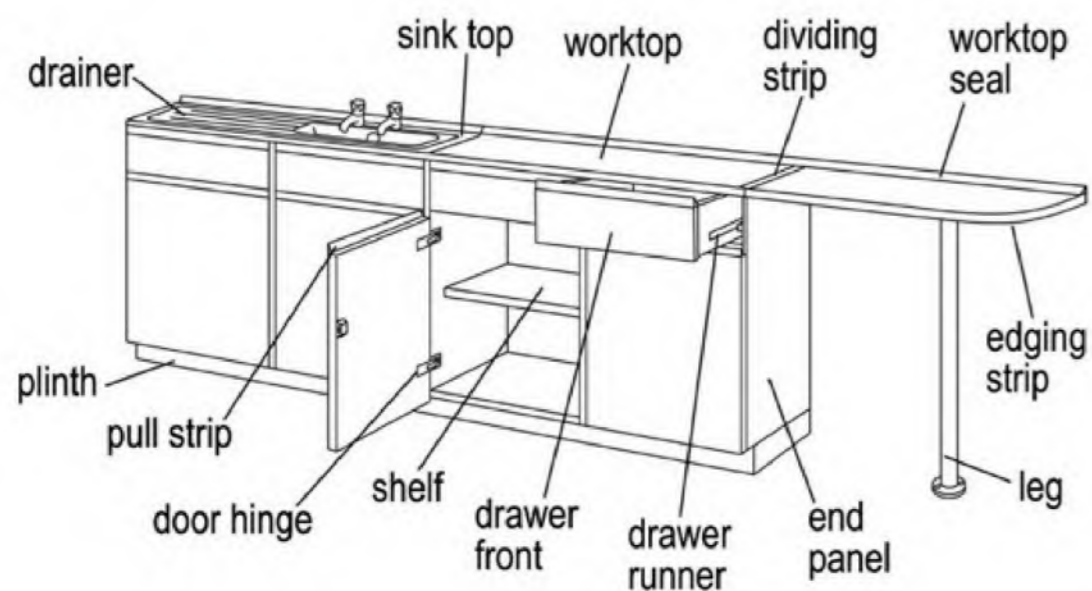
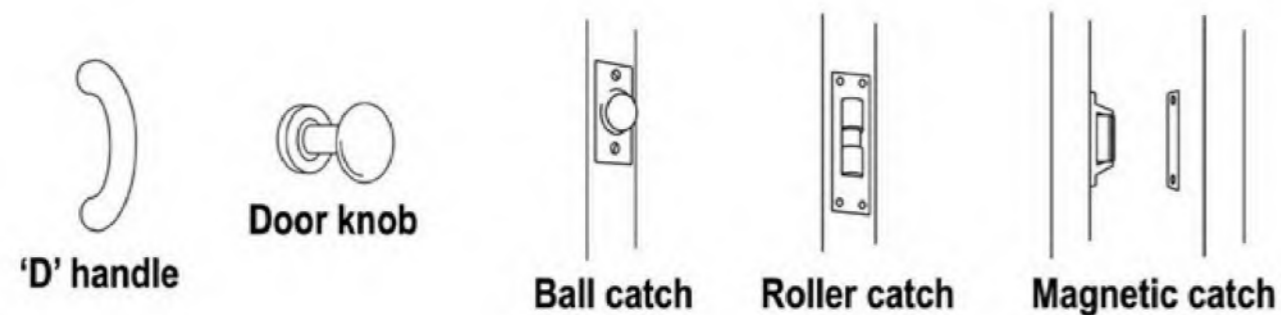
To unblock a toilet:



- If the pan is already full, remove some of the water into a bucket using some form of scoop, e.g.: a jug or bowl
- Push the brush or plunger to the bottom of the pan
- Pump it up and down vigorously about 10 times. This creates a vacuum and pressure, which may shift the blockage
- Flush the toilet to see whether the blockage has gone
- You may need to repeat this process several times before the toilet flushes normally. If there is no improvement after your attempts to remove the blockage, you should contact us



Kitchen fittings



Kitchen fittings

Your responsibilities

- Installing and repairing washing machines, dishwashers or tumble dryers including the wastes, supply pipes and vents
- Clearing any blockages in sinks, washing machines or dishwashers
- Clearing extractor fan vents and using them when cooking
- Repairing any extra units you have installed
- Repairing damage caused by you, a member of the household or a visitor to the property



Advice

- If you caused the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged
- If we have replaced kitchen units or parts of the unit, such as the worktop, drawer or door, we will try to match the colour and style, but this is often not always possible
- If you installed a washing machine, dishwasher or tumble dryer, you are responsible for clearing blockages, and for repairing any water supply, waste or vent connections that were not already provided by us

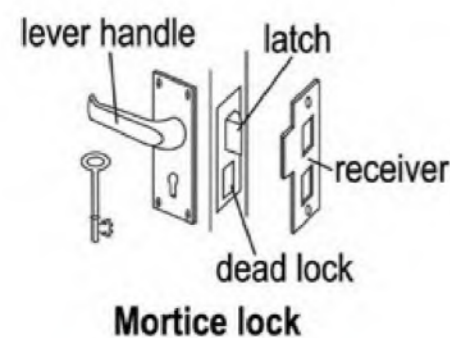
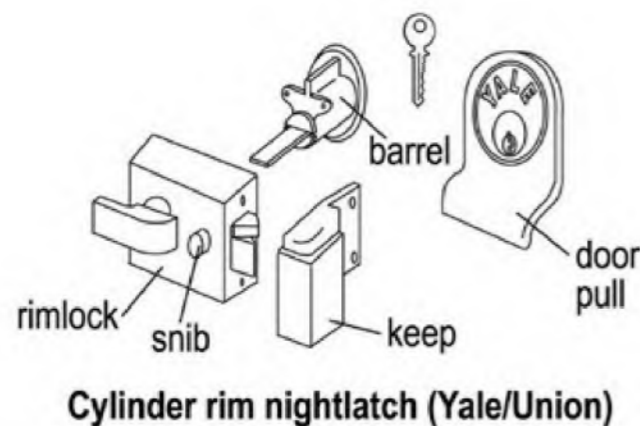
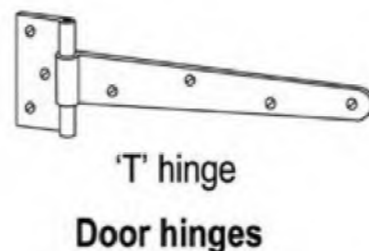
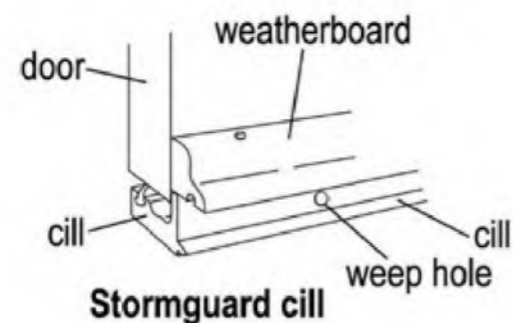
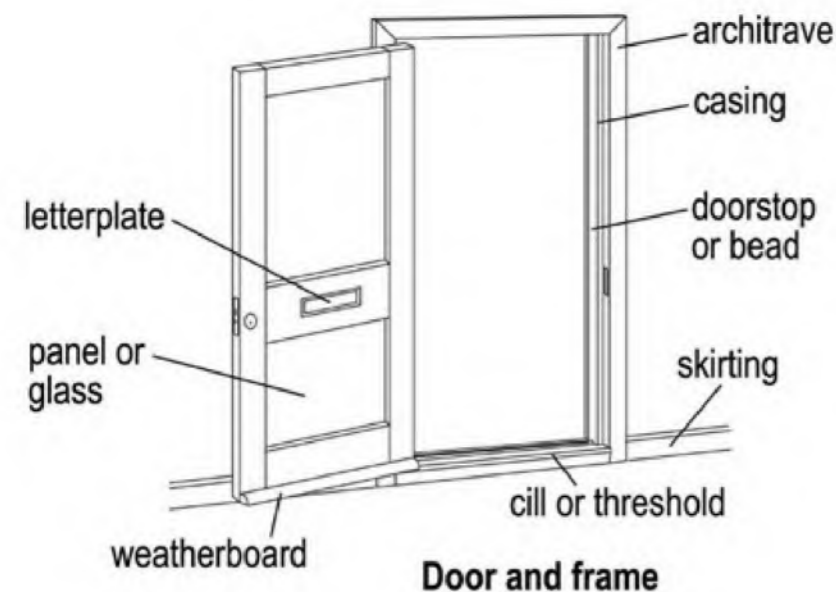


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: wall or floor unit loose or damaged; worktop loose or broken; cupboard door or drawer damaged; cupboard hinge or catch broken?
- What type of unit is it: wall or floor? Is it a tall or corner unit? Is it a single or double unit?
- Are there any other connected issues?
- How recently were the units fitted? Do you know which company fitted them?



Doors & Locks



Doors & Locks

Your responsibilities

- Replacing keys or locks when keys are lost or when you get locked out
- Fitting any additional locks
- Replacing handles, knockers, bells or security chains on external doors
- Replacing broken glass in any internal or external door, unless you can supply us with a Police Crime Number, see 'advice below'. (If it is double glazing, we will charge you for doing the repair)
- Replacing handles, hinges and latches on all internal doors
- Adjusting internal doors, particularly when you have fitted new carpets
- Repairing damage caused by you, a member of the household or a visitor to the property



Advice

- If you get locked out, we can arrange a forced entry, but it is usually cheaper for you to get this done yourself
- If you caused the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged
- Emergency repairs will only be done to make the property safe and secure, e.g. you can't lock or bolt an external door. A full repair will be done at a later date
- If a problem is caused due to vandalism or a break-in, report it to the Police and get a Crime Number (not an incident number given over the phone), otherwise we will charge you in full to complete the repair

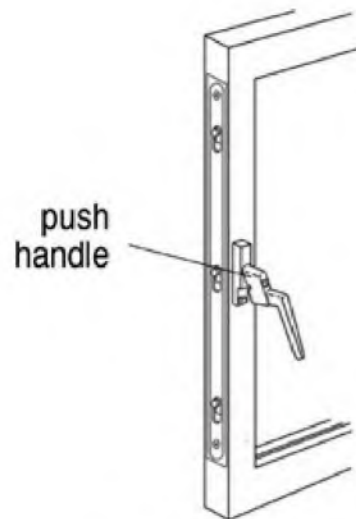


We need to know

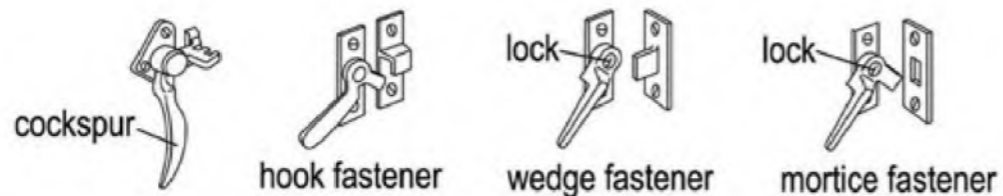
- What is the problem, e.g.: lock stiff or not fitting properly in the keep; lock or handle broken; door sticking, ill fitted or damaged? Is the property still secure?
- What door is it: front, back or side, or a sliding patio door or balcony door? What type or lock or latch has it got?
- What is the door made of: wood, plastic or metal? Was it fitted recently?
- What type of lock is it: cylinder mortice, cylinder rim night latch, mortice or multipoint?



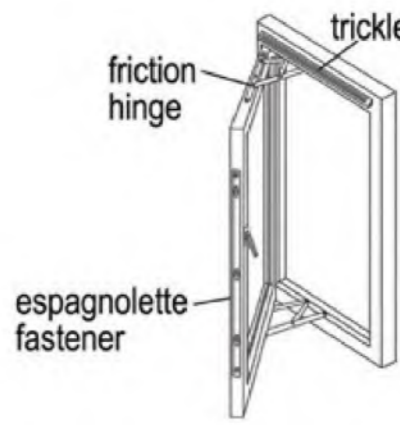
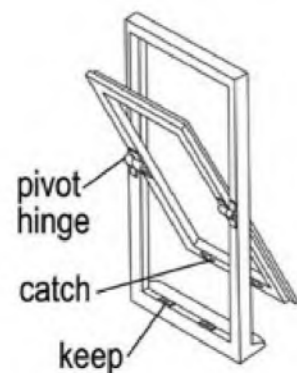
Windows



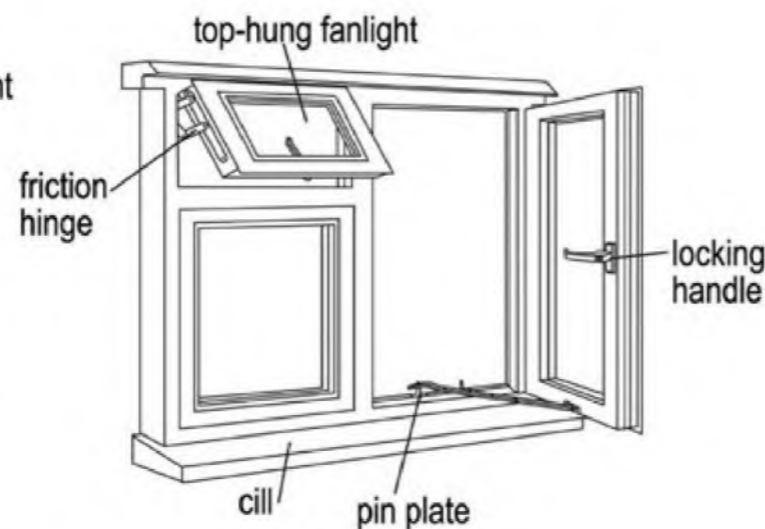
Espagnolette fastener



Casement fasteners



Window types



Windows

Your responsibilities

- Replacing broken or cracked glass where there is no Police Crime Number (not an Incident Number given over the phone) and if it is double glazing, we will charge you
- Fitting additional security locks to windows
- Cleaning window vents or extractor fan vents, and making sure you use them when necessary, see advice below
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of your household or visitor to the property



Advice

- If a problem is caused by vandalism or a break-in, you should report it to the Police and get a Police Crime Number (not an Incident Number given over the phone), otherwise we will charge you the **FULL** costs of the repair
- To clean the extractor fan vents, use a dry cloth or vacuum cleaner with the brush or nozzle attachment
- Lock handles with keys are provided for ground floor windows **ONLY**

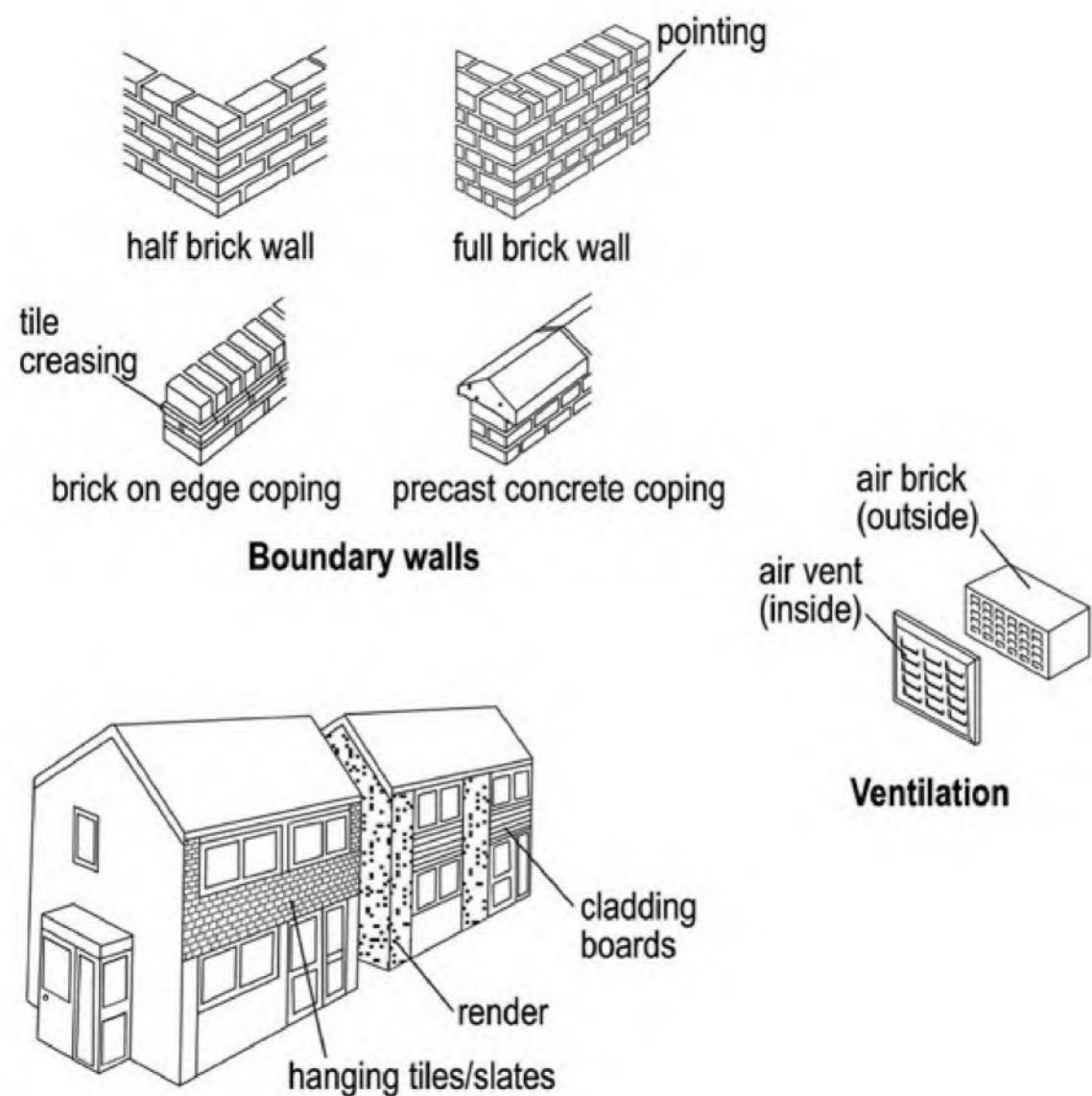


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: glass cracked or broken; double glazing missing; frame loose or jammed; stay or fastener broken?
- What type of frame is it: wooden, plastic (UPVC), or metal?
- What style of window is it: casement, pivot, sliding sash, tilt & turn or fully reversible?
- What type of glass is it e.g.: plain, frosted or wired? Is it double glazed?
- Are there any other connected problems?
- If a fastener, what type is it?
- Do you know how long ago the window was fitted?



Walls & Ceilings



Walls & Ceilings

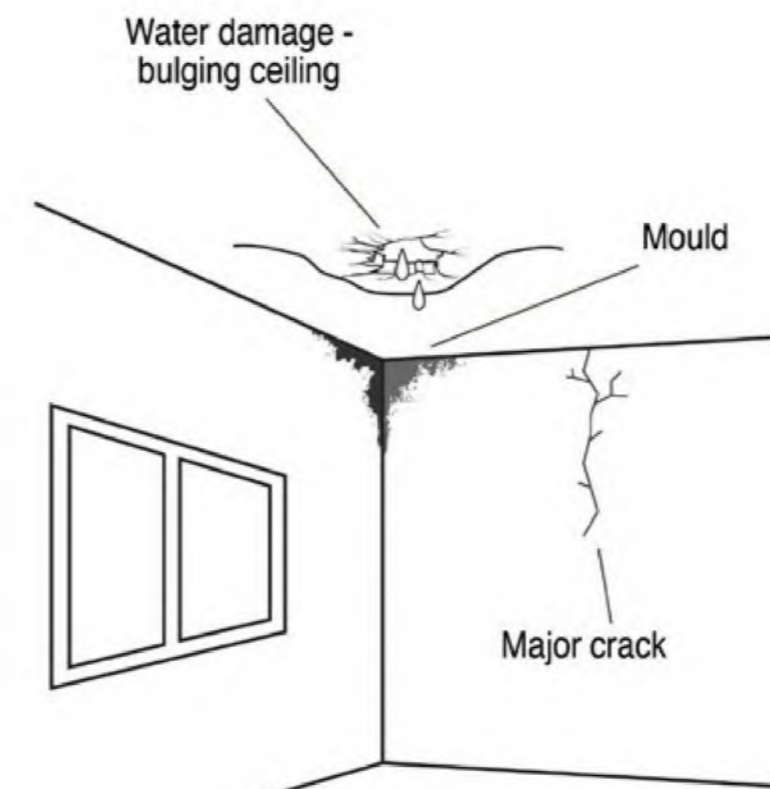
Your responsibilities

- Internal walls and ceilings only
- Decorating walls and ceilings inside the property including filling minor cracks and holes
- Keeping air vents clear
- Putting up and repairing shelves, show and curtain rails, and hat and coat hooks
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of the household or visitor to the property



Advice

- Try to keep condensation to a minimum to prevent damp and mould on the walls or ceilings
- If you caused the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself. If damage is caused by water leaking, you may be able to claim on your own contents insurance



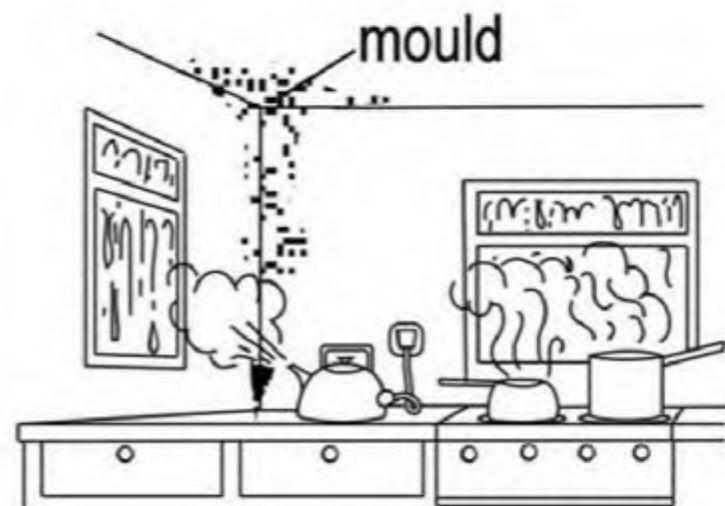
Examples of mould, wall cracks and water damage on interior walls and ceilings

We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: wall plaster loose or crumbling; ceiling plaster bulging; condensation or mould on walls or ceiling?
- Is there any damage caused by water leaking from a pipe or radiator, or through the roof?
- If outside, what type of wall surface is it; render (pebbledash or smooth), upvc boards, timber boards or hanging tiles or slates? How many boards or tiles are affected or what area?
- If outside wall tiles, what shape and colour are they?
- Are they any other connected problems?
- If cladding boards or fascia, what are they made of: wooden or plastic (UPVC)?
- If a wall, what is it made of e.g.: brick or concrete blocks?
- If it is outside and at the back of the property, how can we get access?



Condensation



Condensation

Condensation

What is condensation?

- It starts as moisture that is produced by cooking, washing or drying clothes indoors on radiators
- This moist air condenses on cool surfaces such as walls, mirrors, wall tiles and windows, and even some clothes
- When moist air is warm it rises and often ends up on ceilings and in upstairs rooms, and then forms mould



If mould forms:

- Wipe the mould off immediately with water. **DO NOT** use washing up liquid or chemical wipes
- Apply bleach solution to the wall or use recommended products available from a wide range of local stores. Bleach solution should be diluted (1:10) there should be 10 times more water than bleach
- Wear protective gloves and wash your hands thoroughly when you have finished



Preventing condensation Condensation can occur in any property and you can take steps to prevent it from happening

Control excess moisture:

- Close kitchen and bathroom doors to prevent steam going into other cooler rooms
- Keep window trickle vents open
- Open kitchen and bathroom windows when cooking or washing so that steam can escape or use an extractor fan if you have one fitted. They use up very little electricity
- Open some windows in other rooms for a while each day to allow a change in air
- Do not use bottle gas heaters - the gas produces a lot of moisture
- Wipe down surfaces where moisture settles to prevent mould forming
- **DO NOT** block air vents

More information can be found within our [condensation factsheet](#)

Produce less moisture:

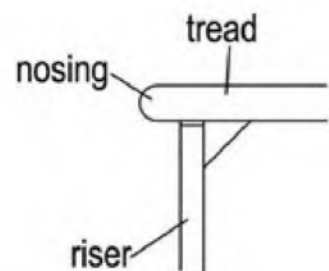
- Dry clothes outdoors whenever possible, otherwise use well ventilated rooms
- Manage and reduce steam produced in the home
- Vent any tumble dryers to the outside of the property

Keep your property warm:

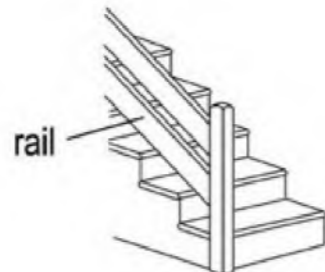
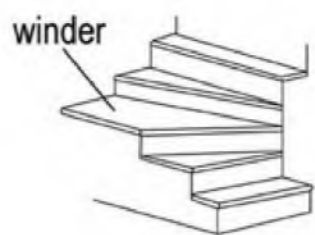
- Take steps to prevent heat loss and maintain low background heat



Floors & Stairs



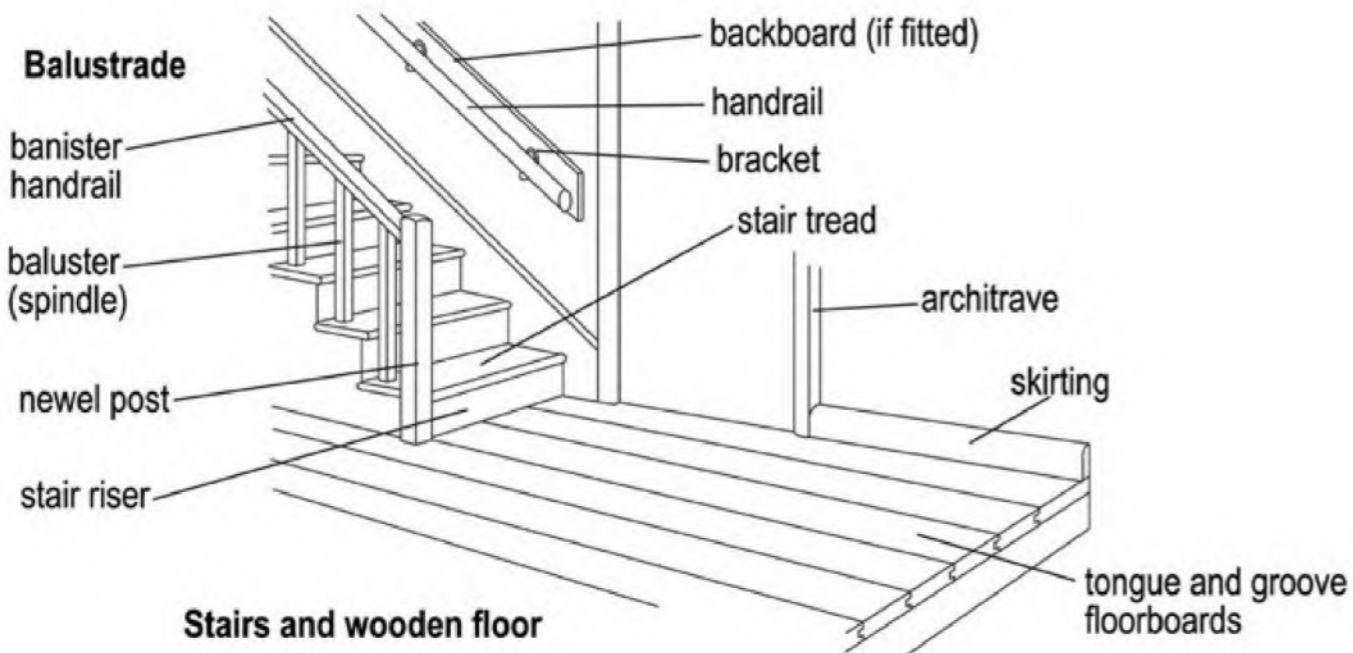
Step details



ranch style



panel style



Stairs and wooden floor

Floors & Stairs

Your responsibilities

- Repairing any floor coverings, vinyl tiles, sheeting, carpets or laminate you have put in
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of the household or a visitor to the property



Advice

- We will not accept responsibility for damage to your carpets or other flooring coverings unless it is caused by neglect by our staff or contractors. If we tell you it is necessary, you should lift any floor covering (including laminate flooring) before we arrive at the property to complete the repair work. If you cannot do this or cannot arrange for someone to do this for you, you should let us know beforehand
- If we need to replace existing floor tiles it is often not possible to achieve a true match. We will get the nearest colour match possible
- If you cause the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged

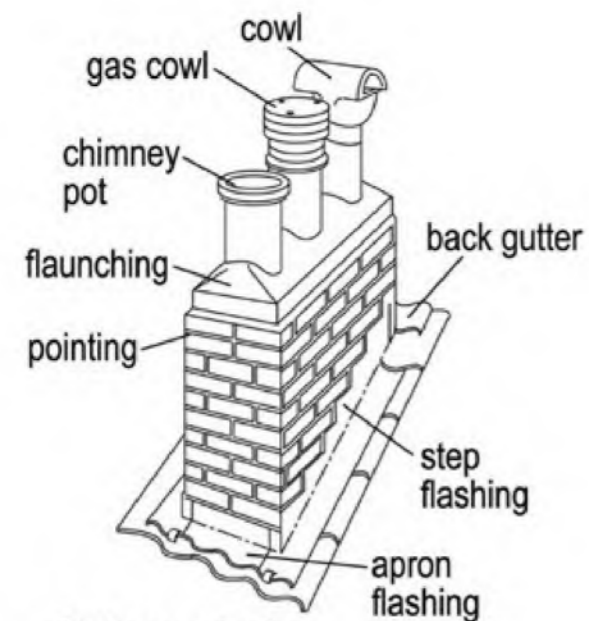


We need to know

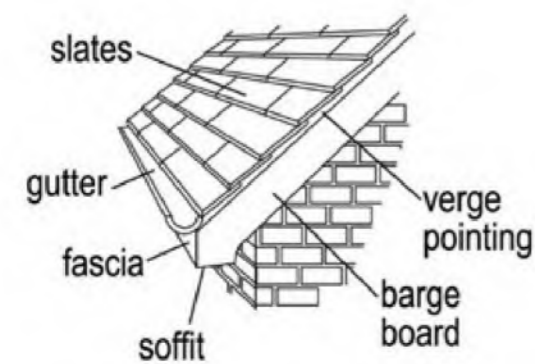
- What is the problem, e.g.: floorboard or skirting loose; rotten or damaged; tread or riser broken; nosing loose; handrail loose or broken; floor covering lifting or damaged?
- What is the floor made of: floorboards, chipboard, plywood or concrete?
- What type of floor covering is it, e.g.: quarry tiles, vinyl tiles or sheeting; or non-slip flooring?
- Is it in a communal area?
- How many boards, panels or tiles are affected, or what area of the property?
- If floor tiles, what colour are they?
- If nosing, is it on communal stairs? If so, is it metal or plastic?



Roof & Chimneys



Chimney stack



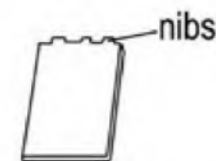
Angle ridge tile or metal ridging



Half round ridge tile



Hip tiles



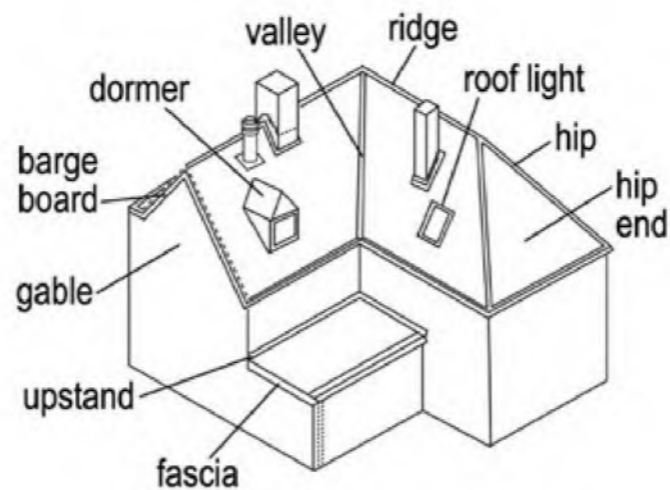
Plain tile



Interlocking tile



Natural slate



Roof & Chimneys

Your responsibilities

- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of your household or visitor to the property
- Putting up TV aerials and satellite dishes - **permission is required**
- Getting chimneys swept at least once a year (if used for wood or coal fires)



Advice

- We may need to put up scaffolding to carry out a roofing repair
- For your own and our staff safety, we will always make things safe in the event of the repair not being able to be carried out in full i.e. due to bad weather conditions (severe frost, heavy rain or gale force winds)
- Do not use electrical fittings if the roof is leaking and they are getting wet. This is for your own and our staff safety
- If you want to put up a satellite dish you must get permission first by contacting us
- If you caused the damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged

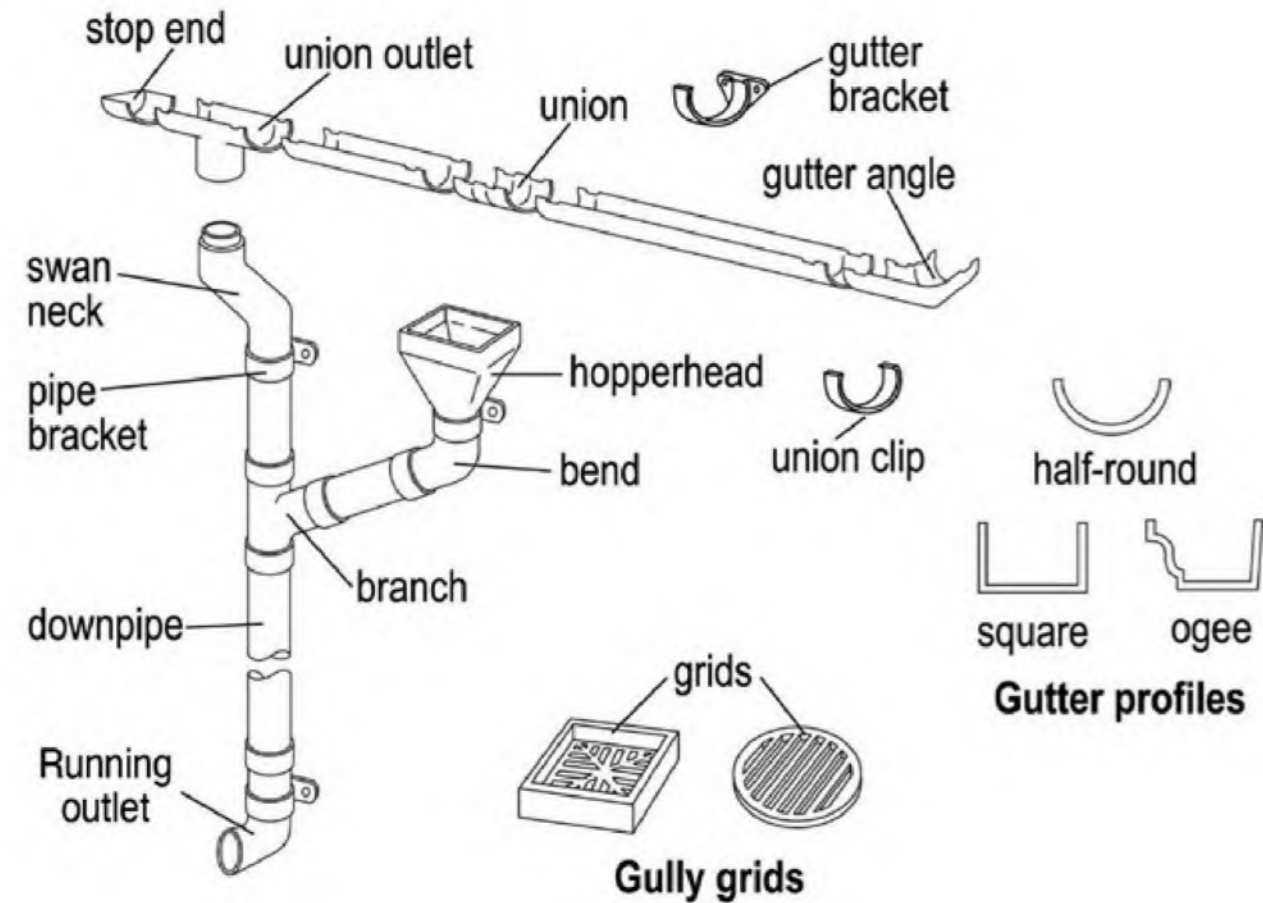


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: roof leaking; tiles or slate loose or broken; chimney pot or cowl fallen or loose; chimney stack crumbling?
- What type of roof it is, e.g.: flat, pitched or mansard?
- What type of roof covering is it, e.g.: slates, tiles, corrugated sheeting, flat felt or asphalt?
- If tiles, what type are they, e.g.: flat, ridge, interlocking, hip?
- Is the roof leaking?
- Is the chimney shared with another property? What is the address?
- If it is at the back of the building, how can we get access?



Gutters



Gutters

Your responsibilities

- Keeping gully grids clear of leaves, debris and rubbish etc.
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of the household or visitor to the property



Advice

- We may need to put up scaffolding to carry out repairs to the guttering
- In bad weather conditions, for the safety of our staff, contractors and you we might be unable to complete the repair work which will be rescheduled

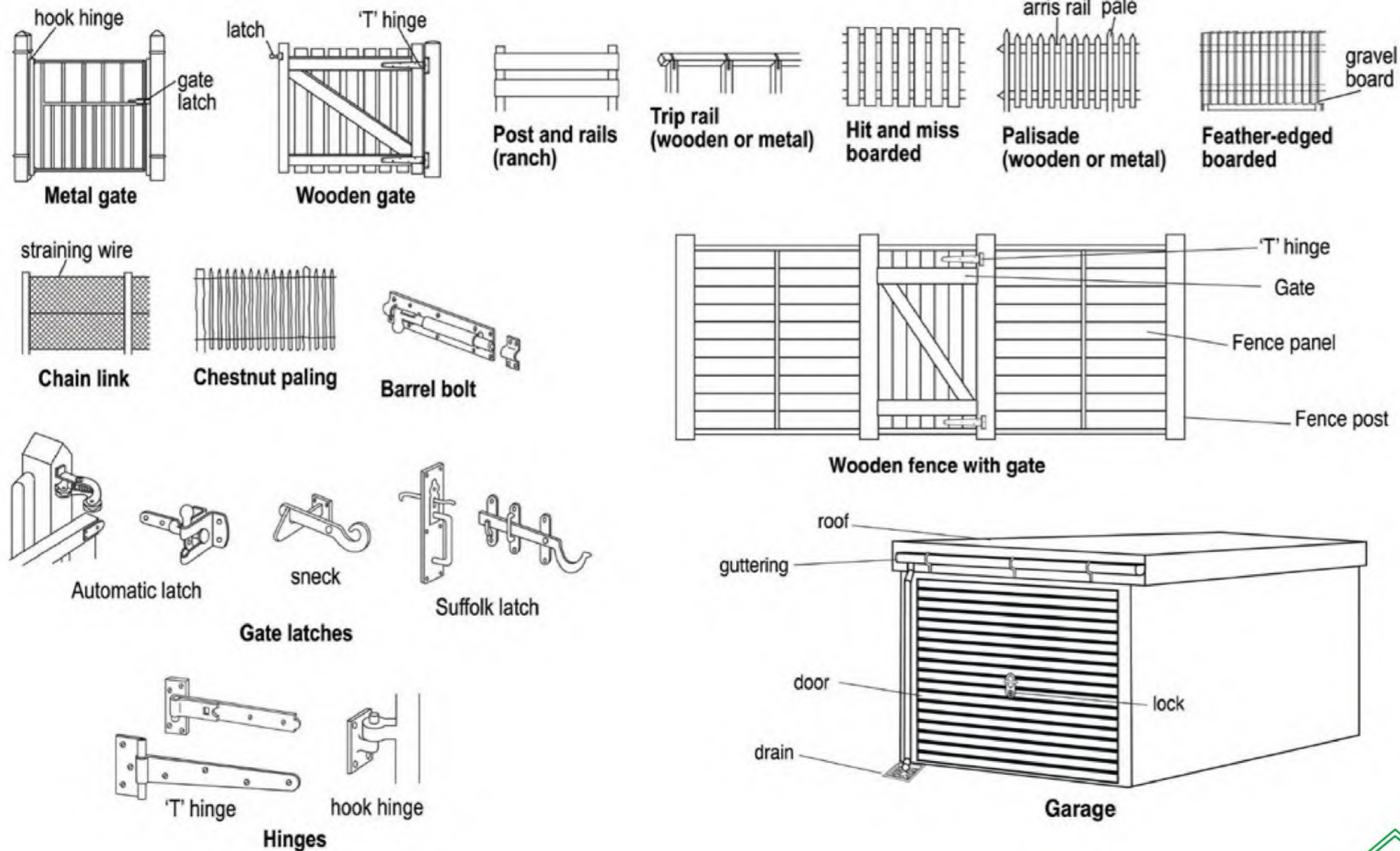


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: gutter or downpipe loose; leaking or blocked, bracket, joint or shoe loose or broken?
- Which gutter or downpipe is it: front, back or side?
- What shape it is: half-rounded, square or ogee?
- How many storeys high is the property/building?
- Are there any other connected problems?
- What are the gutter or downpipes made of: metal, plastic or cement?
- If it is at the back of the property, how can we gain access to it?



Garden & Garages



Garden & Garages

Your responsibilities

- Repairing any fencing, panels, sheds, patios, steps, ornamental walls or garden features not originally provided by us. We will only secure and repair boundary fencing
- Maintaining garden steps and paths (except the one giving access to the main entrance to the property)
- Putting up or replacing washing lines and posts, unless it is in a communal area
- Replacing keys or locks to garage or shed doors when keys are lost
- Repairing any damage caused by you, a member of the household or a visitor to your property



Advice

- If a problem is caused by vandalism or a break-in, you should report it to the police and get a Police Crime Number (not an Incident Number over the phone), otherwise we will charge you the full cost of the repair
- If you cause damage, we expect you to get it repaired yourself or any repairs completed by us will be fully recharged
- If your garage is separate from your home, you need to give us your home address and garage number, and explain how we can find it and how we can get access to it
- If a garage cannot be closed or locked, you are responsible for the security of anything you have left inside it
- Please note, garages are for storing vehicle/car **ONLY**. (As per agreement) we are not liable for any other items i.e. household items



We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: fence loose or broken, gate sticking; gate catch missing; path uneven or damaged; garage door jammed; keys lost or stolen; frame damaged; roof damaged?
- If a garage, is the car stuck inside?
- If a garage roof, what type is it, e.g.: corrugated or flat?
- If a fence, what type is it? Refer to drawings and how much of it is affected?
- If a gate or post, what type is it, e.g.: wooden, metal or concrete (posts only)?
- If a path, what is it made of, e.g.: slabs, concrete, tarmac, brick paving?



Heating

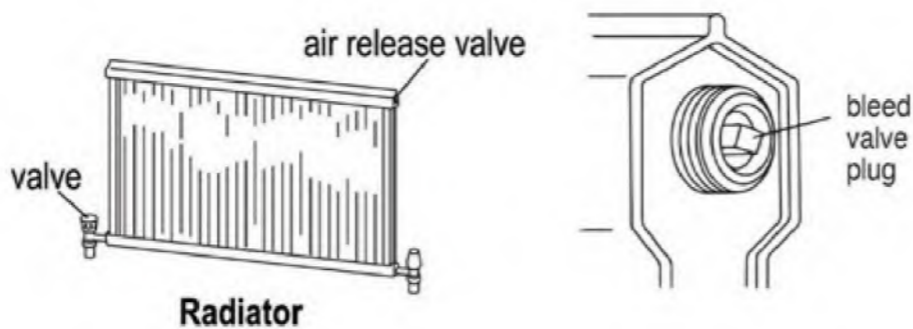


thermostatic valve lock shield valve

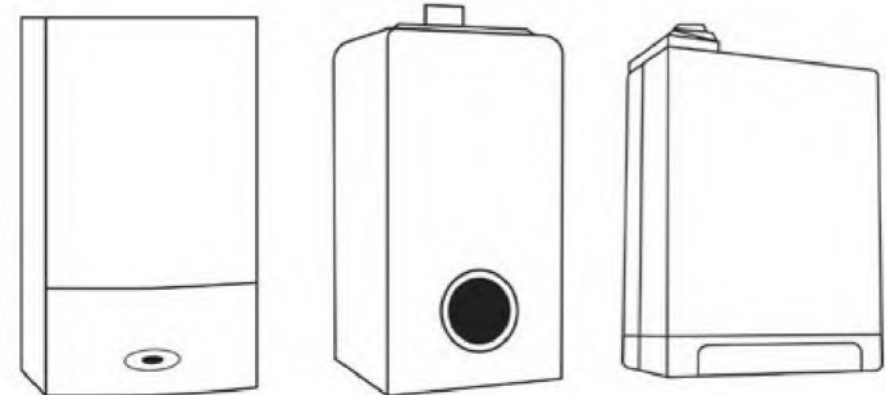


wheel valve

Radiator valves



Radiator



Worcester 25i & 30i boiler Worcester 4000 boiler Intergas 28/24 HRE boiler

Boilers



Panel heater

Gas fire

Solid fuel fire



Neomitis RT7

Honeywell T3R

OFF

Mains gas tap

Thermostats

Heating

Your responsibilities

- If there is a gas leak, you **MUST IMMEDIATELY CALL 0800 111 999**
- Checking that your heating controls (room thermostat, timer or programmer) are set correctly
- Keeping your property properly heated and ventilated to prevent condensation
- Keeping your property properly heated to prevent pipes from bursting during cold weather, particularly if you are away on holiday, in hospital or for any other reason
- Getting chimneys swept at least once a year (if used for wood or coal fires)
- Your gas meter box must be kept unlocked as access is required at all times



Advice

- If you suspect a gas leak, you **MUST IMMEDIATELY CALL 0800 111 999. DO NOT** use a phone, mobile phone or intercom system within your property, as it could spark an explosion. Only call from **OUTSIDE** your property
- If you smell gas turn off the gas at the meter and open all windows and doors to get rid of the gas. **DO NOT** smoke, use a naked flame or switch anything electrical on or off (including lights and phones) until the problem is fixed. Check to see if the gas has been left on or if the pilot light has gone out, if safe to do so
- You should make sure that your gas supply has not been disconnected because you have failed to pay your bill

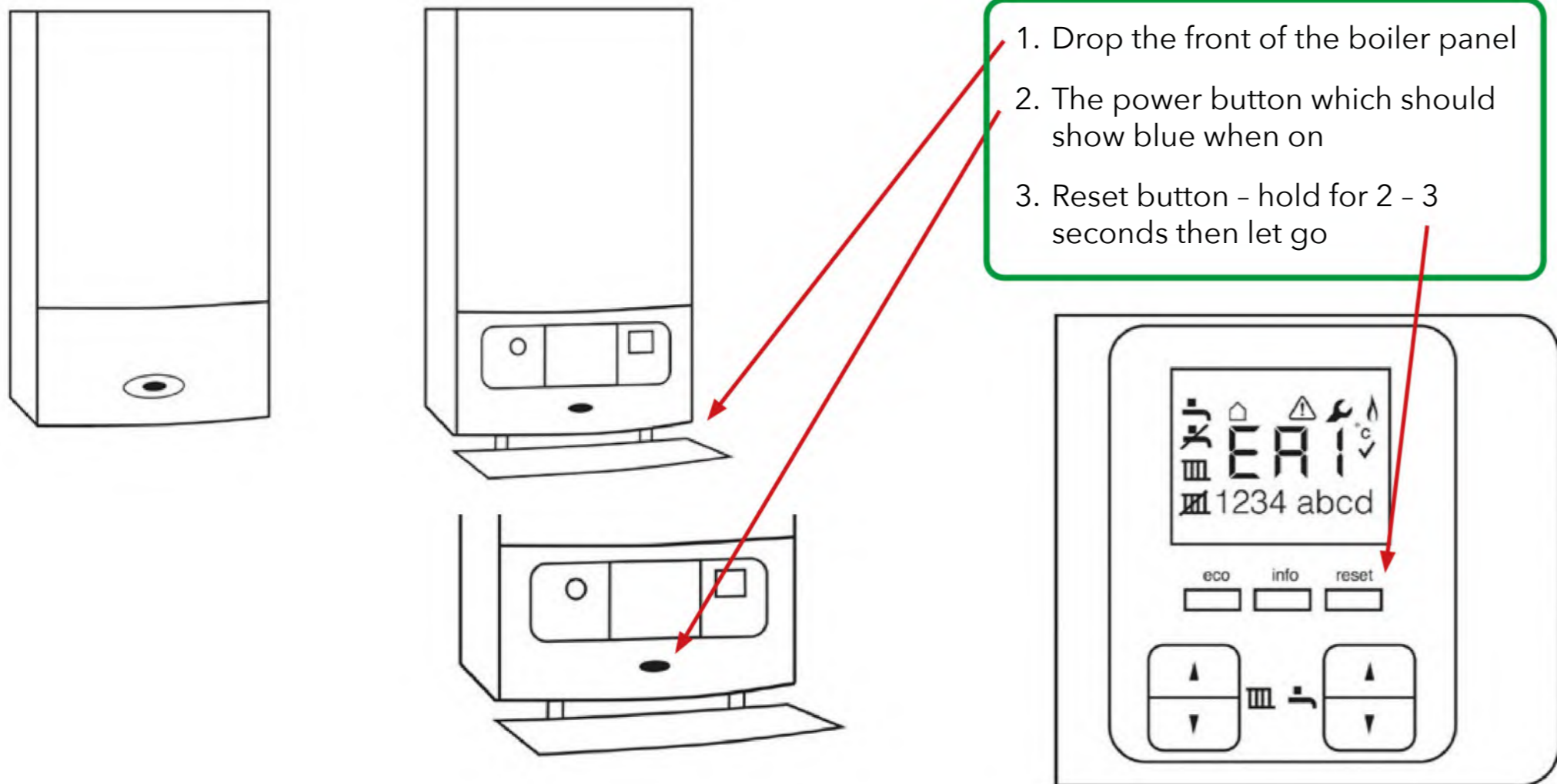


We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: central heating not working; radiator leaking or not getting warm?
- What type of heating is it: gas, electric or solid fuel (wood or coal)?
- Have you any other form of heating or hot water heating, e.g.: an electric immersion heater?



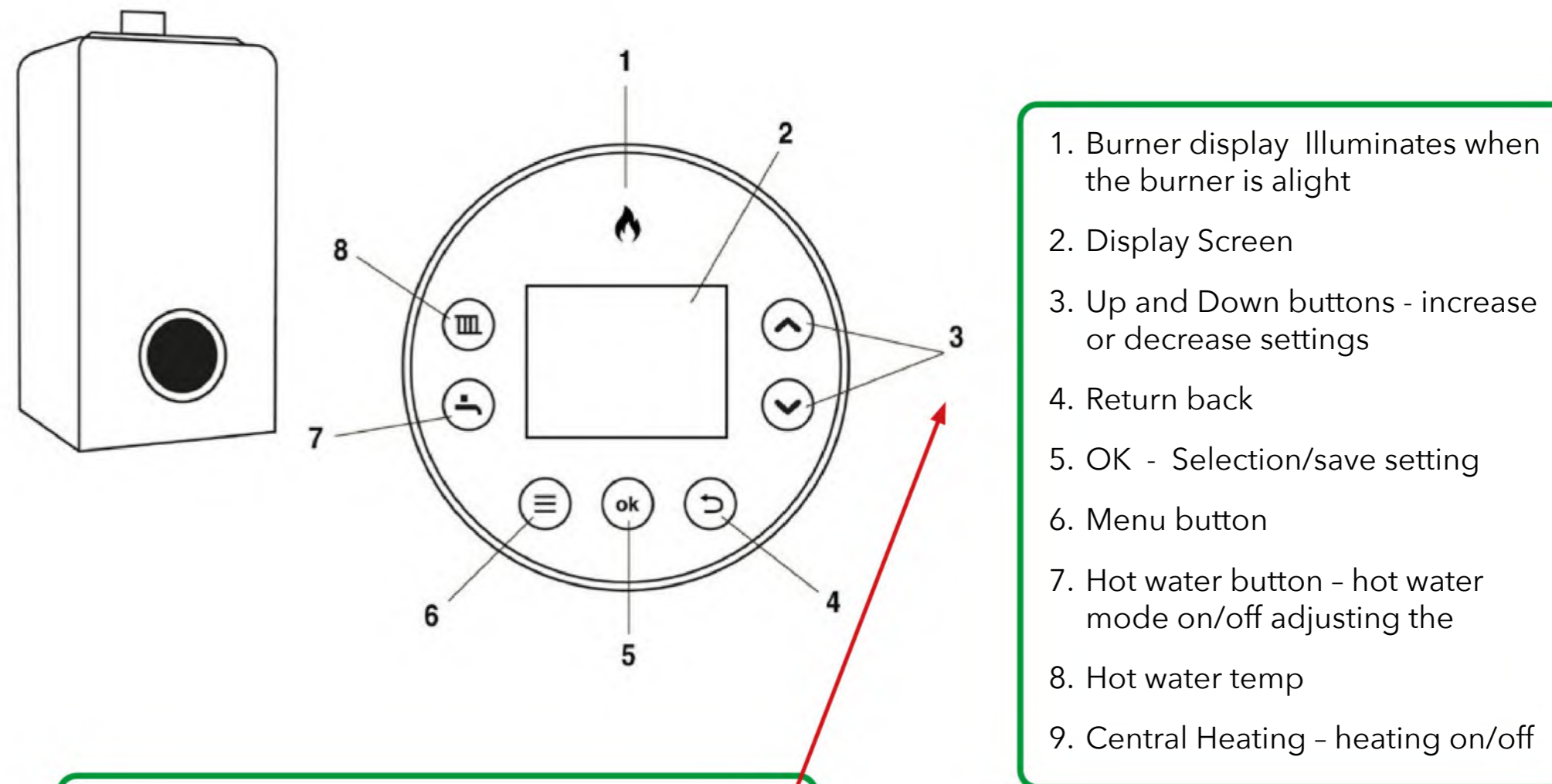
Heating - Resetting a Worcester 25i & 30i boiler



Resetting a Worcester 24i & 28i boiler

The appliance can be reset by pressing the fault indicator button and holding in for 5 seconds when the appliance has cooled.

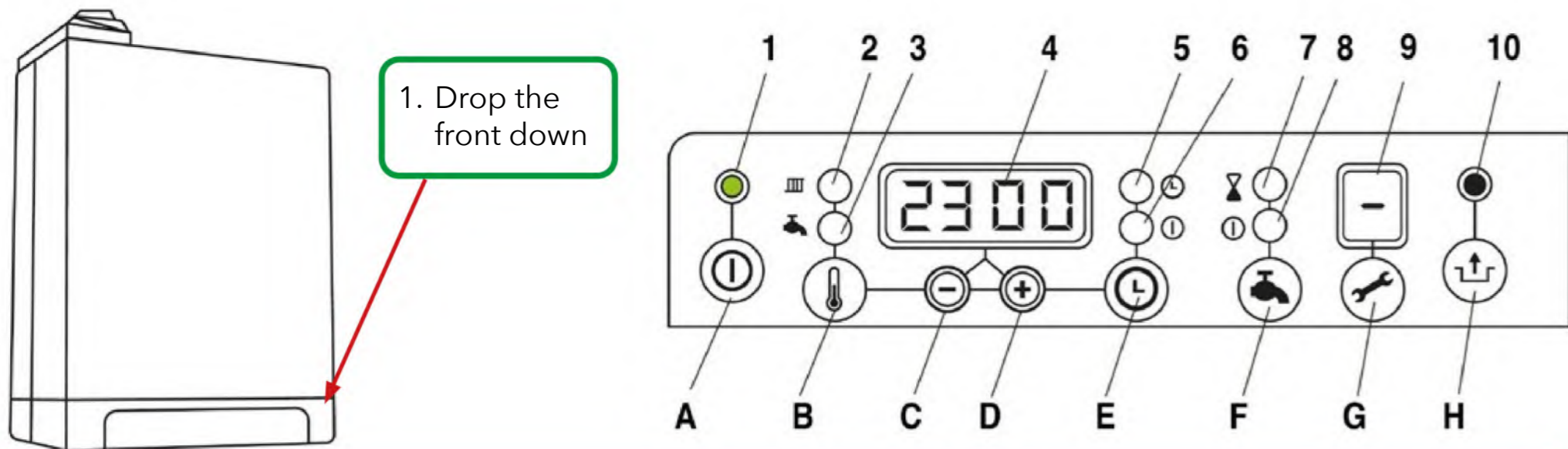
Heating - Resetting a Worcester 4000 boiler



The appliance can be reset by pressing the up and down buttons (no. 3) together for 3 seconds when the appliance has cooled.



Heating - Resetting a Intergas 28/24 HRE boiler



1. Drop the front down

Read-out

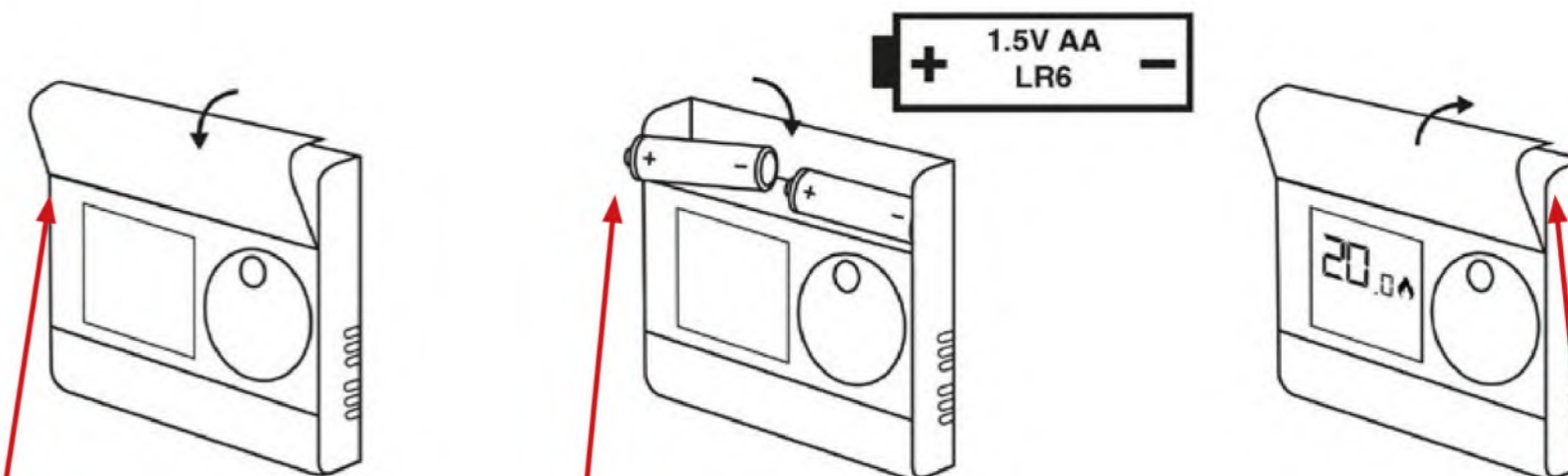
1. On/off
2. CH operation or setting maximum CH temperature
3. DHW operation or setting DHW temperature
4. Desired temperature of CH or DHW in °C / CH water pressure (bar) / Fault code/ Time
5. Clock "on" CH enabled
6. Clock "off" CH disabled
7. DHW comfort function eco
8. DHW comfort function on (continuous)
9. Operating code - this is where the fault code will be displayed
10. Flashes to indicate fault

Operation

- A. On / Off button
- B. DHW / CH button, for setting desired temperature
- C. - button
- D. + button
- E. Clock function setting
- F. DHW comfort function off / eco / on
- G. Service button

H. Reset button - press this button to reset boiler

Heating - Changing thermostat batteries



Neomitis RT7

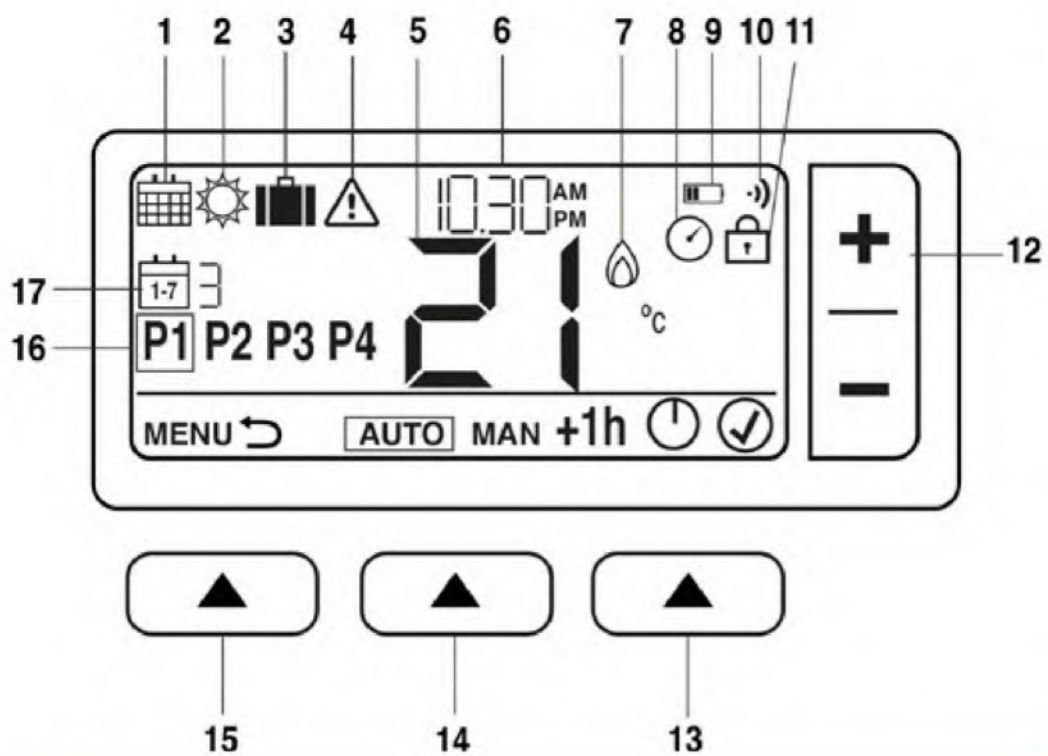
1. Remove the battery cover which is placed on the front of the thermostat

2. Insert x2 AA batteries


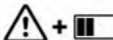
3. Put the lid back on and turn the dial wheel all the way off then turn it back up

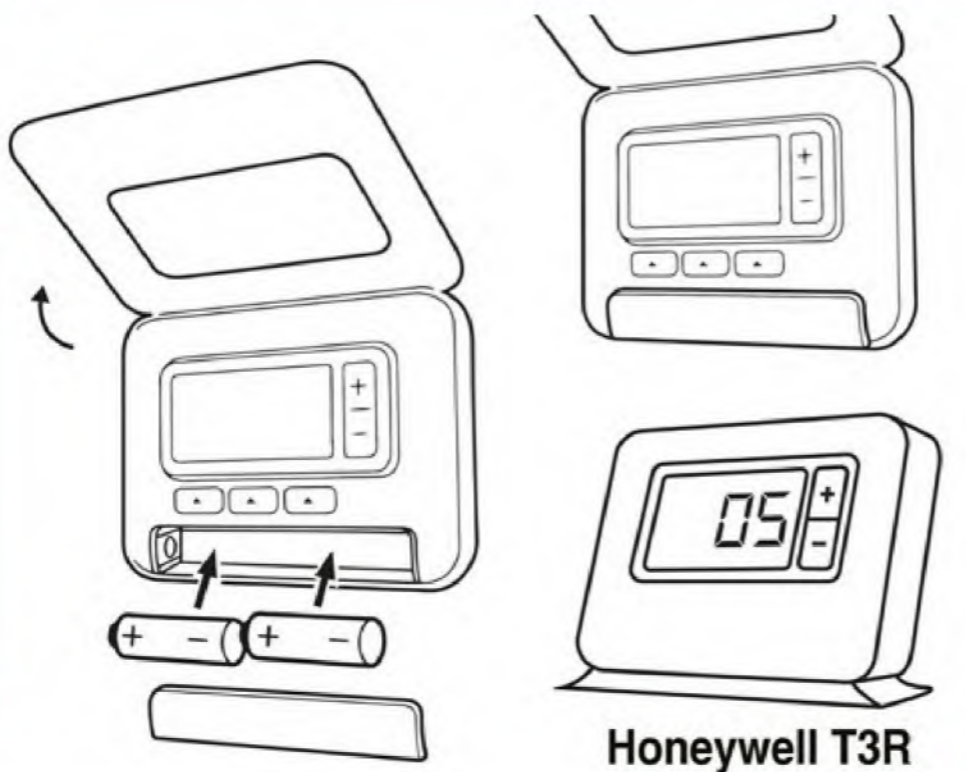


Heating - Changing thermostat batteries



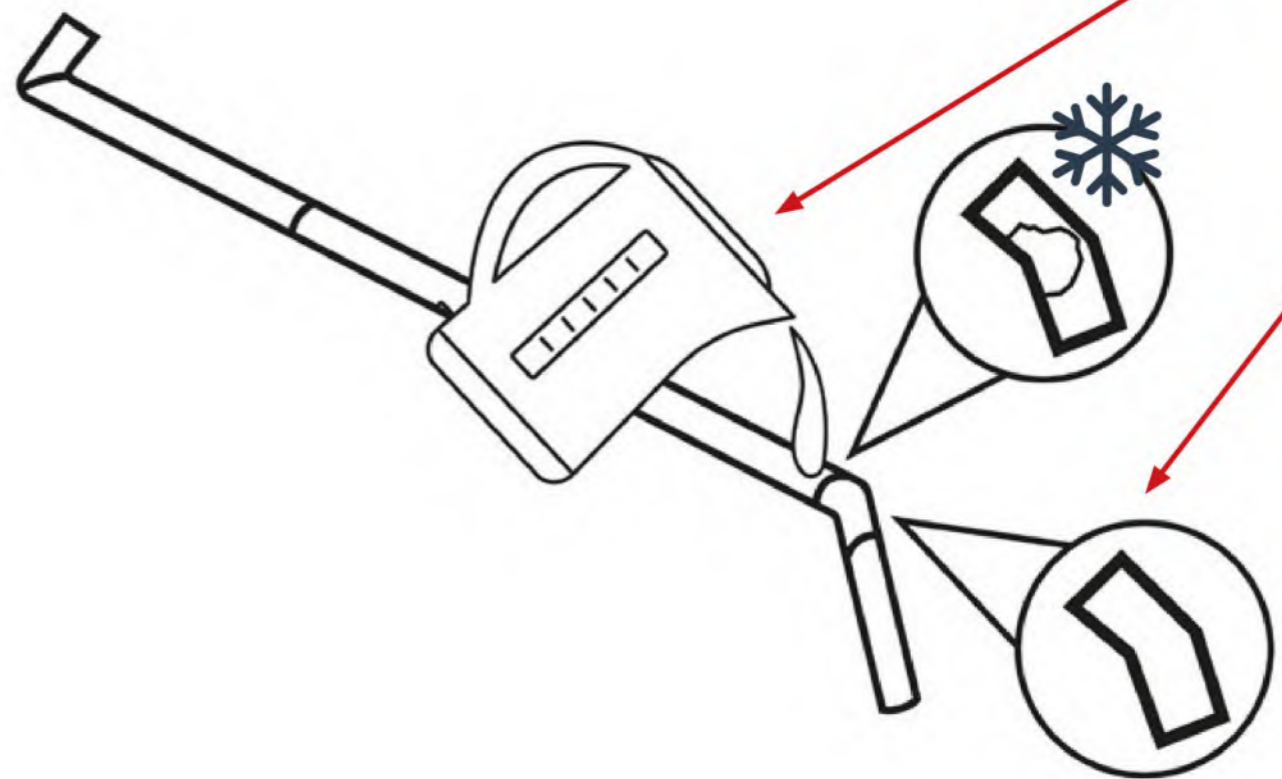
- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Programming Menu | 10. Wireless Signal |
| 2. Setting Menu | 11. Keypad Lock |
| 3. Holiday Menu | 12. Temp Adjust up & down |
| 4. Alert | 13. Right button |
| 5. Room Temp | 14. Middle button |
| 6. Current time | 15. Left button |
| 7. Heat Demand | 16. Schedule Period |
| 8. Optimisation | 17. Day |
| 9. Low Battery see above | |

Figure 9 shows low battery
 approx. 10% of battery - you should be prepared to change it
 will flash when battery power is critically low - battery change immediately
 The only time you will see the battery icon is when they get low on power. Once you remove the batteries you have 5 minutes to input the new. The programme holds for 72 hrs.



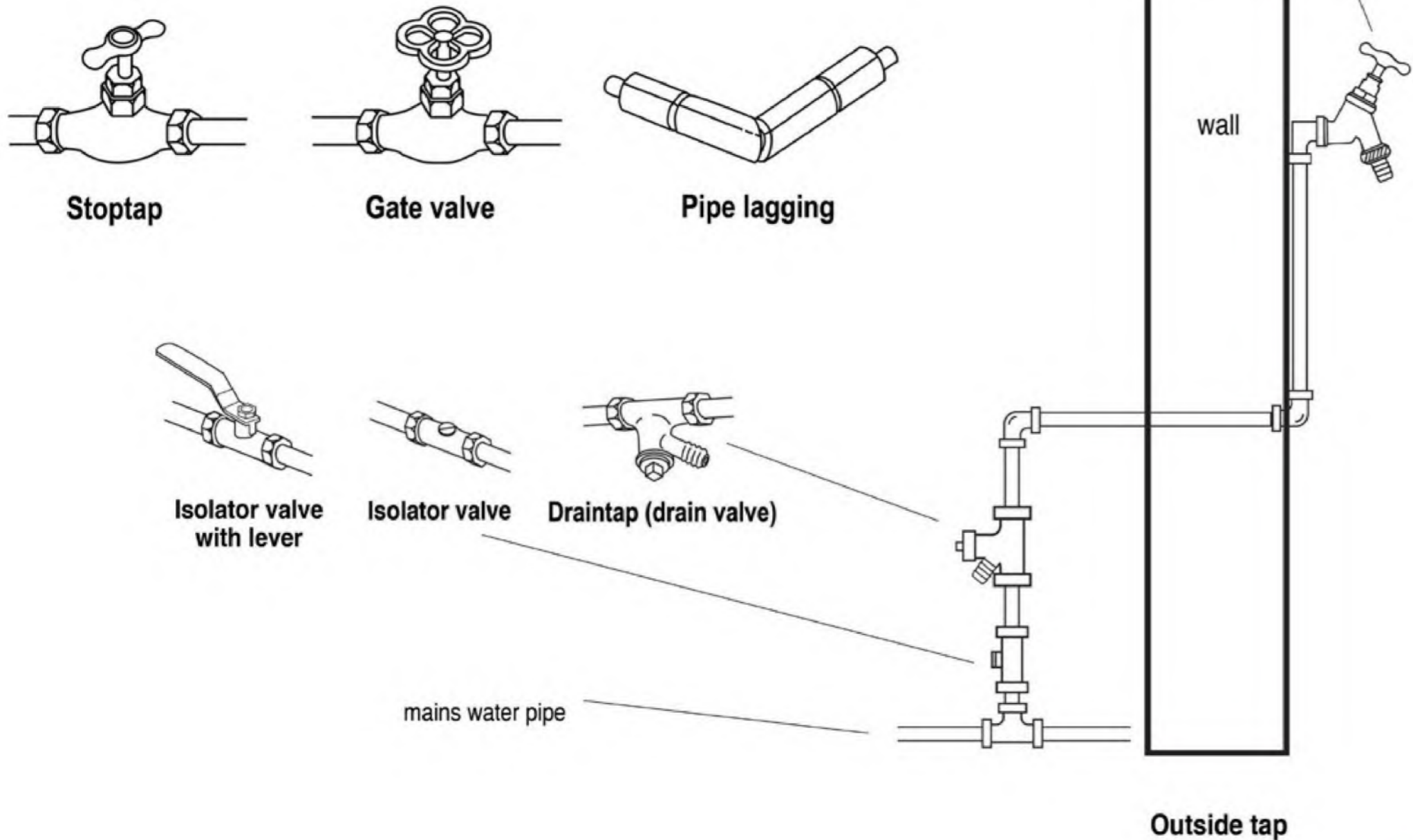
Heating maintenance - Thaw a condense pipe

A condense pipe carries condensation from your boiler to your outside drain. It's usually a white or black plastic pipe that travels through the wall directly outside where your boiler is located. During cold weather, the condensation in this pipe may freeze and cause a blockage causing the condensation to back up into the boiler and cause a shut down.



1. Boil a kettle and **allow to cool down for 15 minutes**
2. Pour the hot water along the length of the pipe, repeating until the pipe has thawed. **DO NOT USE BOILING WATER.** Alternatively, you can use a hot water bottle or a heat pack to slowly defrost the pipe
3. Restart your boiler. Check your boiler manual for instructions on how to reset the boiler correctly. Your boiler should now restart. It may take several attempts before the boiler restarts.

Cold weather



Cold weather

What to do



Frozen pipes:

- Contact us immediately
- Turn off the water at the main stop tap and isolate
- It is probably best to leave the pipes frozen, but you may try to thaw them using hot water bottles (not hot water)
- If the hot water system is frozen, turn off any water heaters and contact the gas company in your area



Burst pipes:

- Contact us immediately
- Turn off the water at the main stop tap and isolate
- Turn off any water heaters
- Turn on all taps to drain water from the system. This may take about 15 minutes
- When the water stops running, turn all taps off
- If electrics are getting wet, **DO NOT TOUCH**. Turn off the electricity at the consumer unit/ fuse box

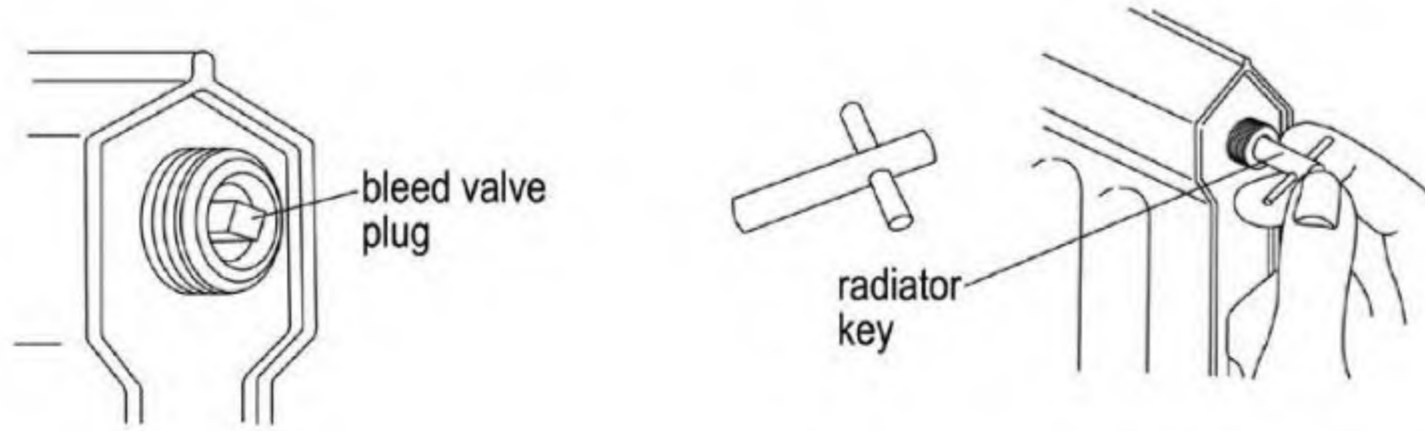


General advice

- Check that all lofts, water pipes and tanks are insulated. If not, you will need to contact us. We will arrange for insulation to be done for all tenanted properties and any common pipes or roof spaces
- Never insulate under a water tank in the loft. It needs the heating coming from the property
- In very cold weather you should take action to prevent a freeze up. If you can, it is a good idea to always leave the heating on a very low background temperature. You may want to open the loft hatch to allow heat into the loft too
- Know where your stop tap is. It is where the water pipe enters the property, usually under the kitchen sink or near the front door
- Make sure you can easily turn all the taps and valves
- You must draw water from the system and use isolator valves to prevent further water damage
- We do not install outside taps, if we attend then we will only remove and not replace damaged outside tap
- Pipe lagging must be water resistant, foam lagging should only be used as a temporary measure



Bleeding radiators



Bleeding radiators

Your responsibilities

- Bleeding the radiators, by removing the trapped air bubbles. Releasing the air allows the water to flow throughout the entire radiator
- Keeping your property properly heated and ventilated to prevent condensation
- Look at for signs that radiators need bleeding i.e. taking too long to heat up and/or being colder at the top



What to do and you will need:



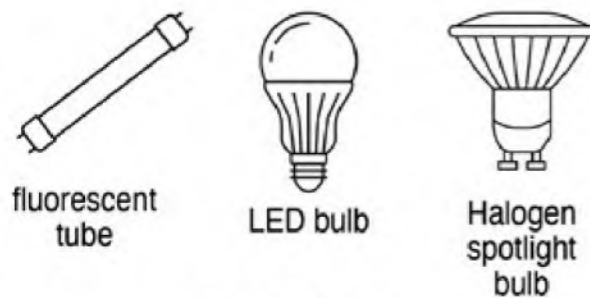
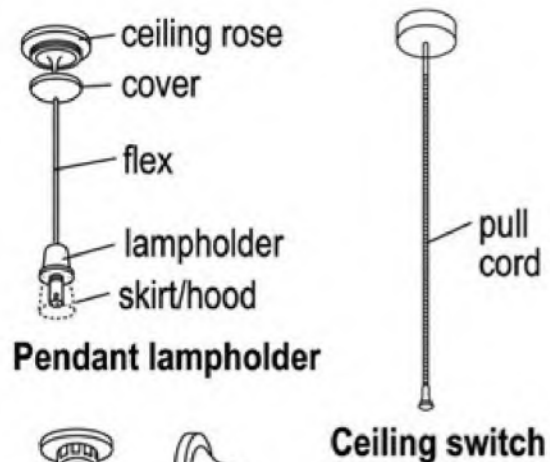
- Radiator key
- Cloth or Towel

To bleed your radiator:

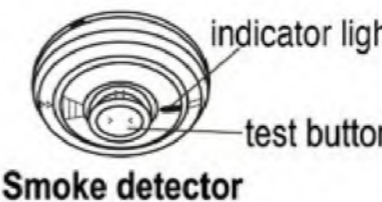
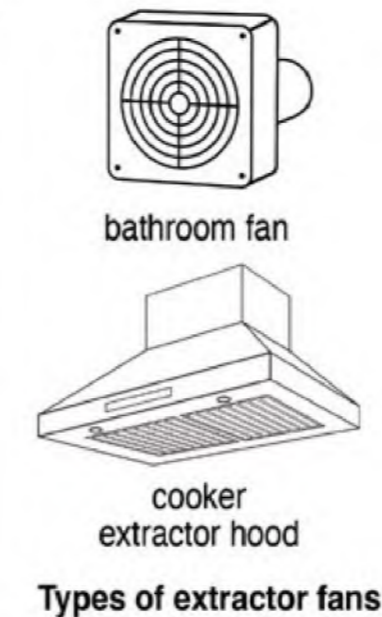
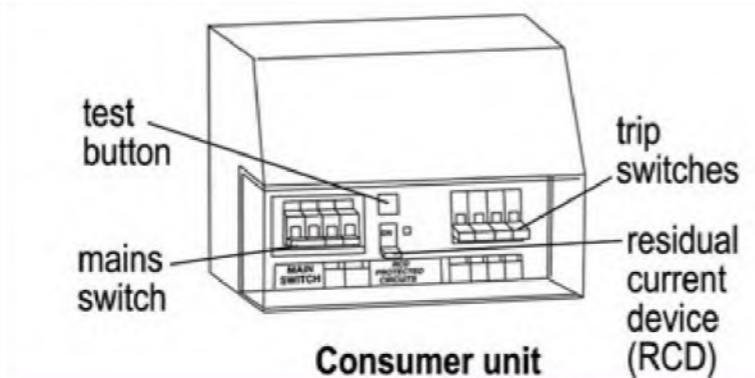
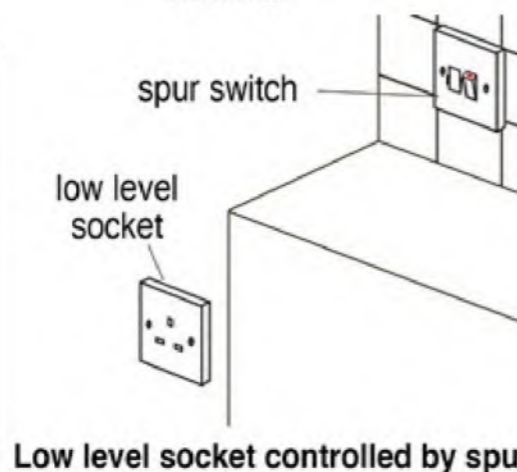
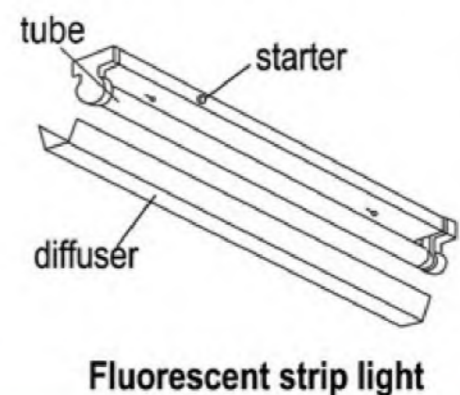
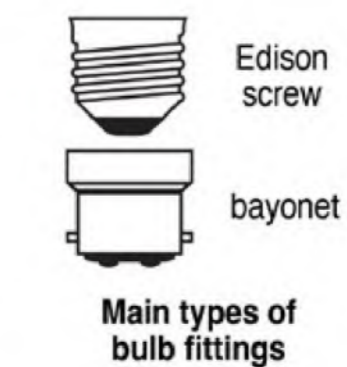
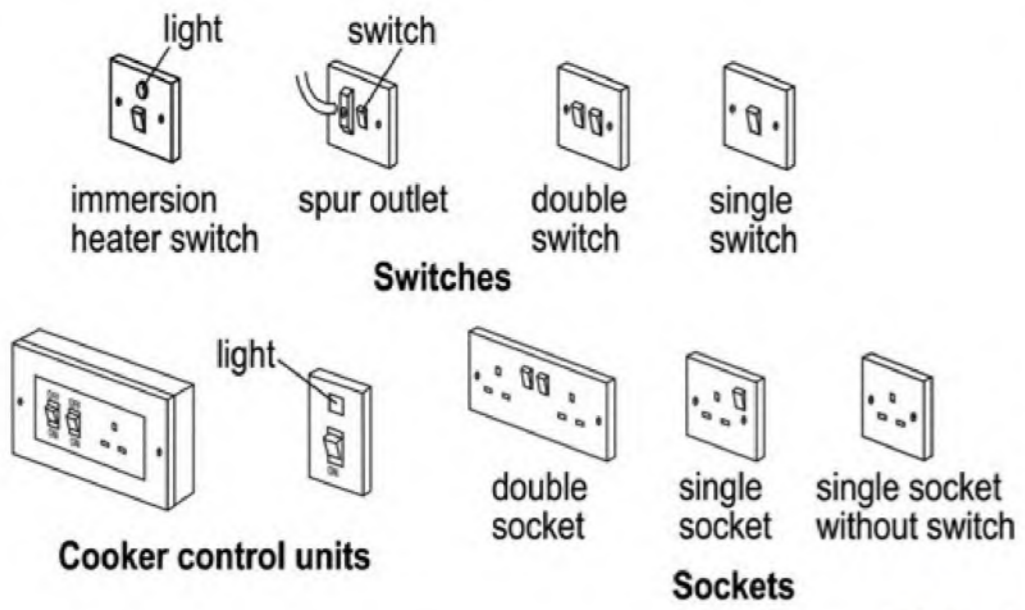
- Identify the radiators by putting on your heating system and assessing them by checking for heating at the top and bottom
- Once you have identified the radiators, turn your heating system off and allow to cool down (not doing this could result in a loss of water)
- Release the air, by using your radiator key on the radiator valve (at the top of radiator), use the cloth or towel to catch any drips and twist the radiator key slowly anti-clockwise to release the air
- You should hear the air releasing, once this stops it indicates that water is on its way. Quickly shut the value by turning the radiator key on the radiator valve clockwise and ensure it is tightened back to original position (not too tight)
- Once completed, put your heating system back on and check the pressure gauge. If it is too low, then you will need to top it up



Electrics



Types of bulbs



Electrics

Advice

- **DO NOT TOUCH** bare wires and **DO NOT TOUCH** sockets or switches with wet hands
- **ALWAYS** switch off electricity at the consumer unit (mains) before examining fittings
- **MAKE SURE** that you know where the trip switches are located in the property and understand how to reset them

- Before you contact us about no power or lights please check that the power supply is on
- If water is leaking onto electrical fitting or a fitting is dangerous, **DO NOT USE** any switches connected to it, turn off the power and contact us **IMMEDIATELY**
- If any switch or socket is dangerous, turn off the supply to that circuit at the consumer unit (mains) and contact us
- **DO NOT** overload electrical sockets i.e. plugging too many devices into one socket or overloading an extension lead
- **REPORT** repairs immediately
- **DO NOT** install shower restrictive (water saving type) shower heads or devices onto electric showers

Your responsibilities

- Resetting trip switches and, if necessary, turning off the mains supply
- Replacing light bulbs, fluorescent tubes and starters
- Fitting your own TV aerials and telephone points
- Testing and cleaning your smoke detectors, and replacing the battery if it is a battery-operated (not if it is mains-wired)

- Shower head replacement
 - Checking power supply to your property i.e. prepayment meters are in credit, local power cuts
 - Ensuring electrical appliances are safe to use and meet relevant safety standards
 - Seek permission for alterations to the wiring and ensure it is completed by an approved company who proved certification
 - Letting us in to conduct regular electrical safety maintenance checks.
- See page 61**

We need to know

- What is the problem, e.g.: no lights or power in part of, or throughout the property; light or light switch not working; socket loose or broken?
- What type of fitting or socket is it?
- If a TV aerial, is it a communal aerial shared with others in a block of flats?

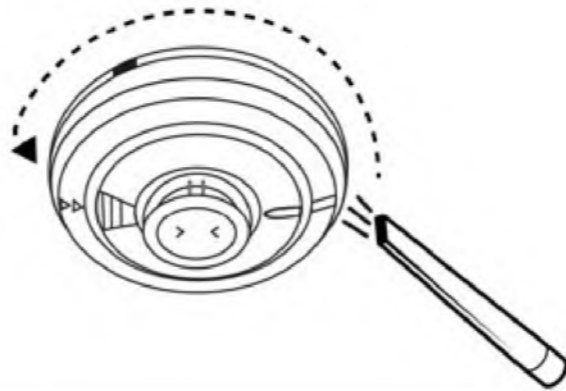
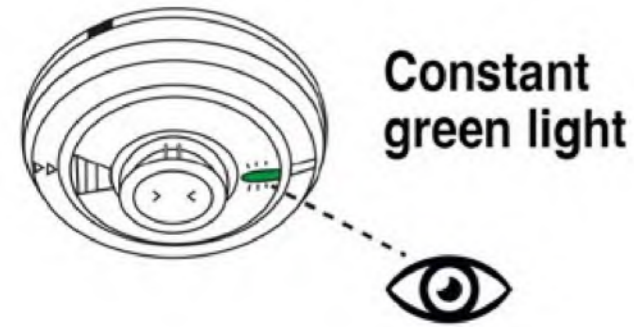
Smoke alarms

Alarms should be tested at least every month.

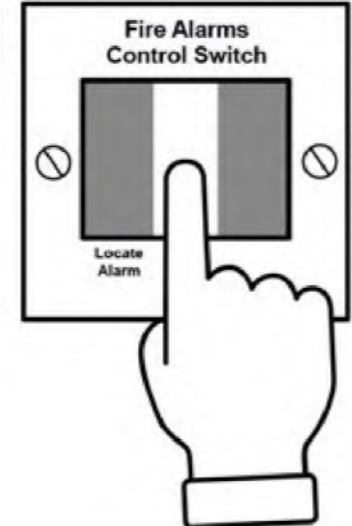
In the case of smoke alarms, heat alarms and carbon monoxide alarms, these tests may be carried out by use of a test button on each of the smoke alarms, heat alarms, carbon monoxide alarms and multi-sensor alarms installed in the premises. See <https://firekills.campaign.gov.uk>

**Press test button for 10 sec.
Alarm will sound loudly.**

**Vacuum around side
vents to clean**



**Testing an alarm
with a controller**

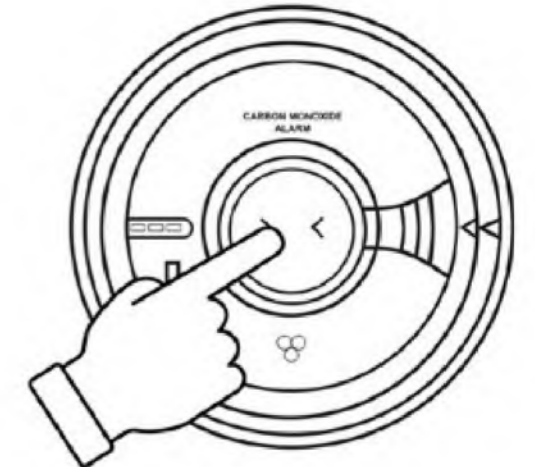
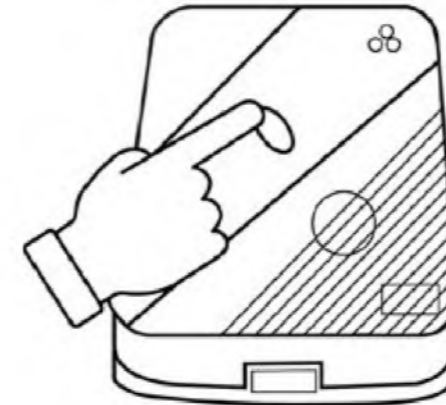


**Testing an alarm
with a control
switch**

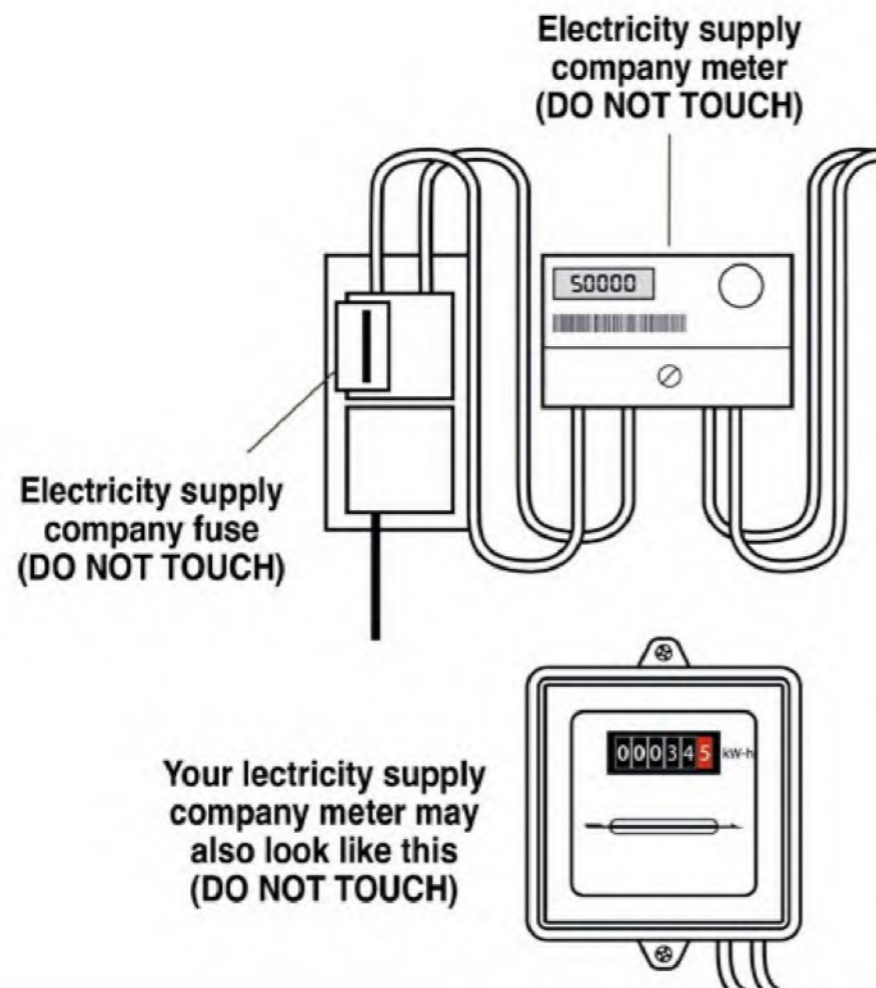
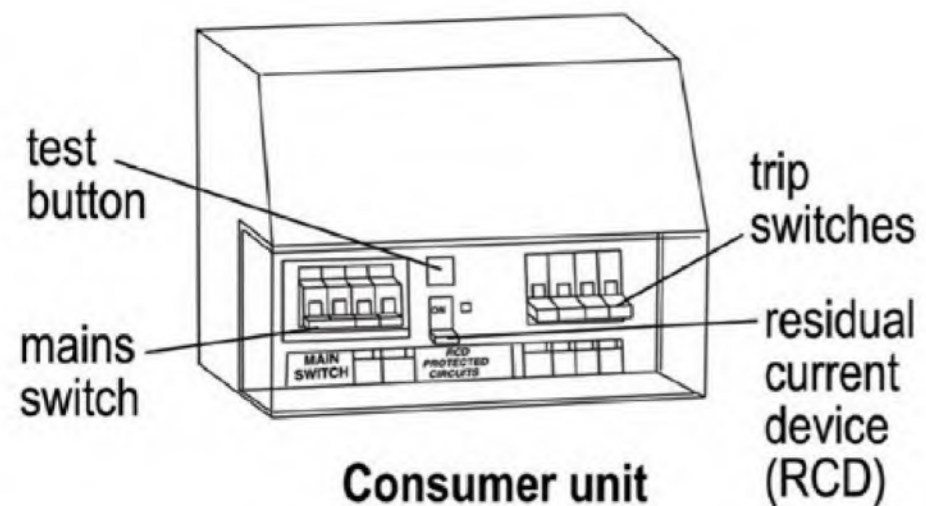
Carbon Monoxide alarms

Alarms should be tested at least every month.

In the case of smoke alarms, heat alarms and carbon monoxide alarms, these tests may be carried out by use of a test button on each of the smoke alarms, heat alarms, carbon monoxide alarms and multi-sensor alarms installed in the premises. See <https://firekills.campaign.gov.uk>



Resetting a trip switch



Before you contact us about no power or lights you should check whether you have credit on meters, bills/payments are up to date and if you have been affected by a power cut, details and advice on power cuts can be found on the National grid website www.nationalgrid.com/uk/electricity-transmission or by phone on 105. Remember to keep a torch handy in the event of a powercut.

Resetting a trip switch

General

- Modern electric circuits are fitted with circuit breakers called 'trip switches'. If a fault develops, a switch is tripped, and the circuit is broken
- All the trip switches are located in the consumer unit. Some consumer units have buttons rather than switches. The consumer unit may be next to the electricity meter or near your front or back door (unless the meter is an outside cupboard)



A trip switch or button usually operates because:

- There are too many fittings or appliances on a circuit, and it has been overloaded
- An appliance is faulty or has been misused
- A lead to an appliance, such as a TV or hair dryer, is loose or badly connected
- Water has leaked into a circuit or spilt onto a plug
- A light bulb has blown
- An immersion heater is faulty
- If an appliance is faulty, leave it unplugged and get your own electrician or service engineer to check it
- Make sure your hands are dry when you touch electrical fittings
- Never touch the electrical company's fuse or seals

What to do

This advice only applies to modern consumer units. If you have an older 'fuse box' type system you should not touch it but contact us to report that you have a problem.



- Open the cover on the consumer unit to expose the trip switches/buttons
- Follow the advice for the type of trip switch that you have on the next page

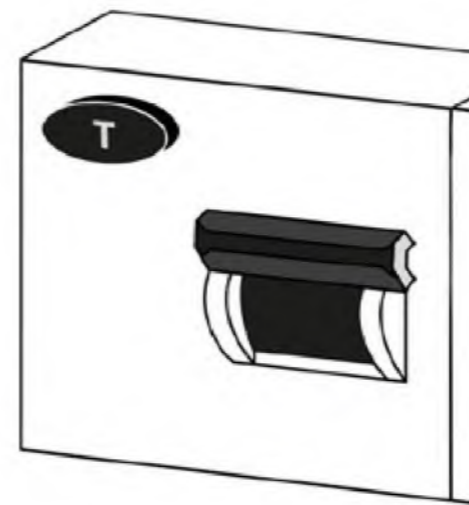


Trip switches

RCD Residual Current Device

In the event of a Residual Current Device (RCD) switching off or tripping due to a fault, the following action should be taken:

1. Switch the RCD on
2. If the RCD trips again, switch off all MCBs protected by the RCD
3. Switch the RCD on
4. Switch on each MCB in turn
5. When the MCB with the faulty circuit is switched on the RCD will trip
6. To identify which appliance causes the RCD to trip:-
7. Switch off/**unplug** all appliances on the faulty circuit
8. Switch the RCD on
9. Switch on/plug in each appliance in turn until the RCD trips again
10. Switch off/**unplug** the faulty appliance and **DO NOT** attempt to use again before seeking qualified advice
11. Switch the RCD back on
12. If no fault can be identified and the RCD cannot be switched back on, please contact us



Routine testing:

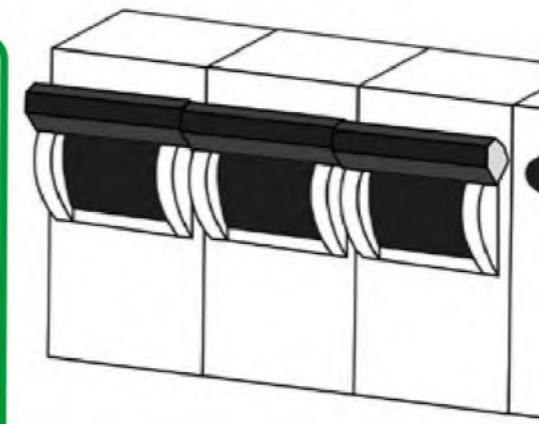
The RCD should be tested every 6 months by the tenant by pressing the button marked '**T**' or '**TEST**'.

The device should switch off the supply and should then be switched on to restore the supply.

If the device does not switch off when the button is pressed, please contact us.

Trip switches cont.

MCB Miniature Circuit Breaker



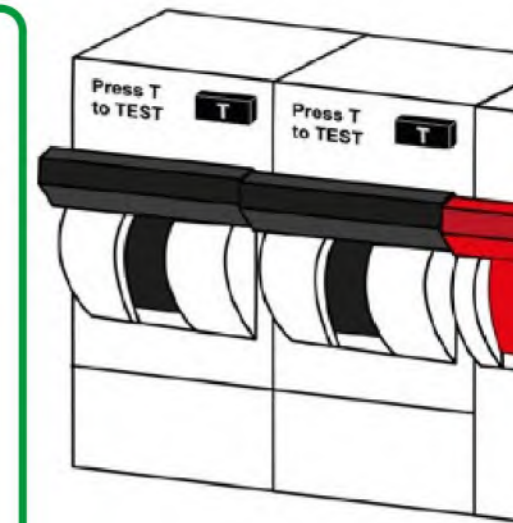
If an MCB trips:

1. Switch the MCB on
2. If the MCB trips again, switch off/**unplug** all equipment on this circuit
3. Switch the MCB on
4. To identify which appliance causes the MCB to trip:-
5. Switch on/plug in each appliance until the MCB trips again
6. Switch off/**unplug** the faulty appliance and **DO NOT** attempt to use again before seeking qualified advice
7. If no fault can be identified and the MCB cannot be switched back on, please contact us

RCBO Residual Current Breaker with Over-Current

In an RCBO trips:

1. Switch the RCBO on
2. If the RCBO trips again, switch off/unplug all equipment on this circuit
3. Switch the RCBO on
4. To identify which appliances causes the RCBO to trip:-
5. **Switch on/plug in** each appliance in turn until the RCBO trips again
6. **Switch off/unplug** the faulty appliance and **DO NOT** attempt to use again before seeking qualified advice
7. Switch the RCBO on
8. If no fault can be identified and the RCBO cannot be switched back on, please contact us



Routine testing:

The RCBO should be tested every 6 months by the tenant pressing the button marked '**T**' or '**TEST**'.

The device should switch off the supply and should then be switched on to restore the supply.

If the device does not switch off when the button is pressed, please contact us.



Isolating power

There may be times that you need to turn off the power to all or part of your property; for example if there is a leak through the ceiling or a faulty light or appliance.

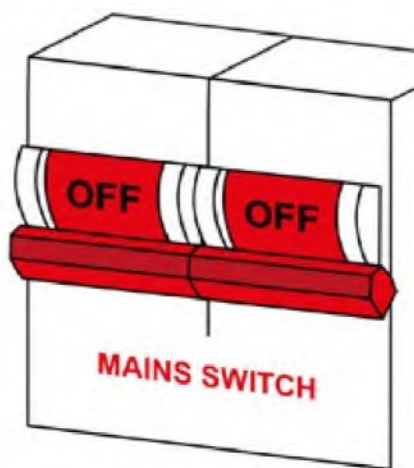
WARNING- the advice on this page is not intended for isolation to safely undertake electrical work.

WARNING - only attempt to turn off switches if it is safe to do so, if you are isolating because of a water leak into the electrics then do not use any electrical accessories or appliances that are possibly wet.

Main switches

Can be used to turn off the supply to your entire property, there will be one located in your consumer unit (fuse board).

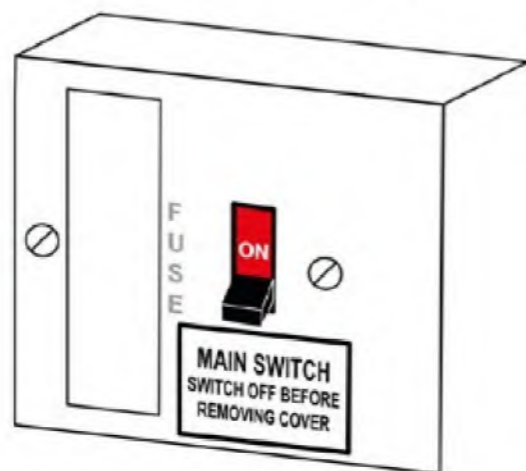
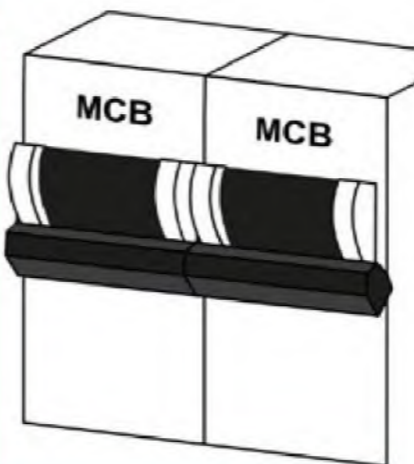
Or there may be main switches closer to your electricity meter.



Trip switches

Can be used to turn off the power to individual circuits, Lights, sockets etc. Your trip switches will be in consumer unit (fuse board). In the board there will be a line of trip switches of different sizes and types.

These should be labelled with the circuits that they supply and can be used to turn off the power.



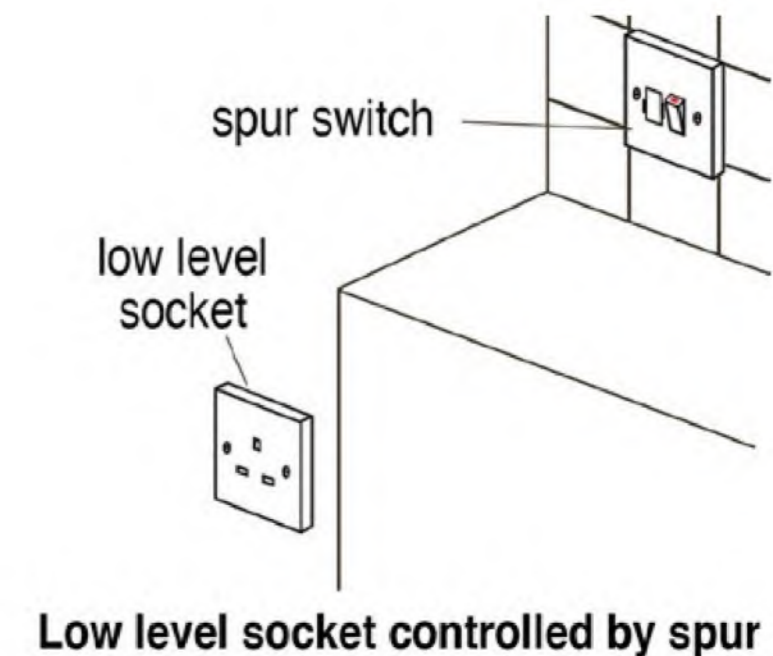
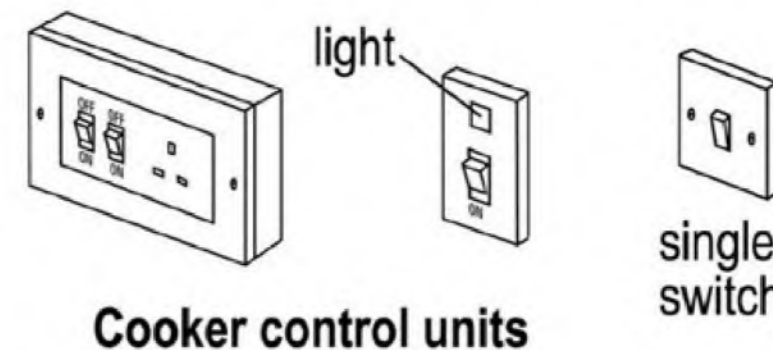
Isolating power cont.

Local switching

The switches located by your appliances can be used to turn off the power.

WARNING - Most light switches will not turn the power off fully, light fittings can remain live. Lights will need to be turned off by another method such as at the trip switch/ main switch.

Some sockets have switches that are remote, such as those above a worktop controlling a socket or fan switches in the hall/landings.



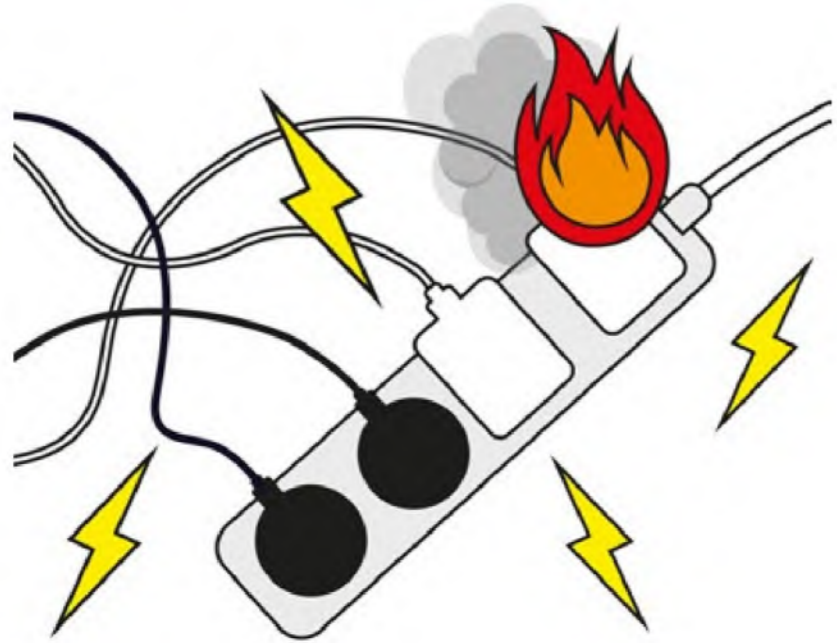
Appliance safety in your home

Tenants are responsible for any appliances within their home and must ensure that they are suitably maintained and kept in a safe condition.

Burning smells
If at any point you smell burning or see discolouration on an electrical fitting report this immediately to us.

Don't overload sockets
Plugging too many devices into one socket and over-using extension leads can lead to overheating and fires.

Buy reputable electrical goods
Cheaper 'unofficial' electrical products such as phone chargers may not meet safety regulations, increasing the risk of fire.
You may need to be extra vigilant while using online suppliers.
For extra advice visit the 'guidance' pages on the Electrical Safety First website
www.electricalsafetyfirst.org.uk



Electric showers, shower heads & pumps

Electric showers & shower heads
Some properties have electric showers fitted.
It is the tenant's responsibility to ensure shower heads are kept clean and free from limescale. Certain after-market shower heads and water saving devices are not suitable for fitting onto electric showers.
Always check the guidance of the manufacture before installing any device. The fitting of such devices can lead to malfunction or even damages showers, damage caused by a such a device could result in a chargeable repair.

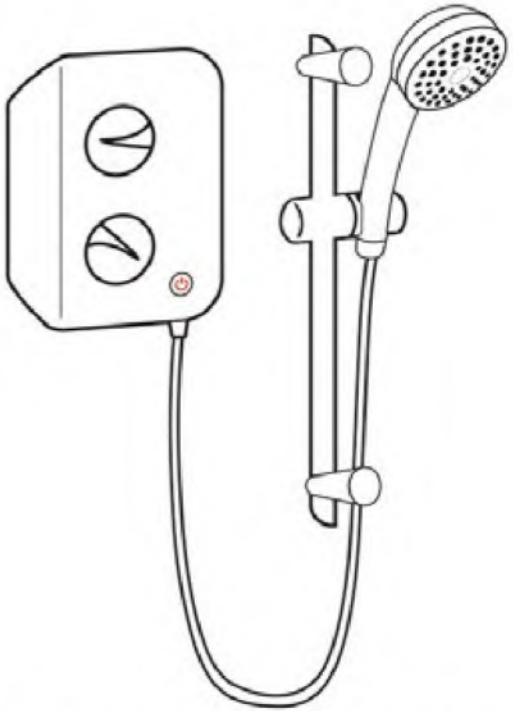
Examples of after-market restrictive devices:



Ionic filter shower head



Shower head water flow restrictor



Electric shower



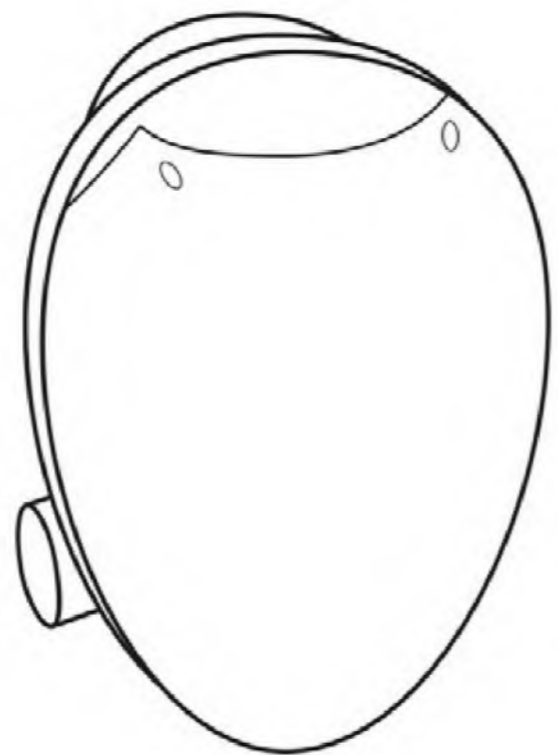
Electric showers, shower heads & pumps cont.

Shower pumps

Some showers, usually in adapted properties have pumped wastes. Some of these will make a pumping noise while in use, this is perfectly normal. If this pump fails, there may be a switch supplying power outside the shower room, this will usually be located by the pump. Make sure this is in the on position, if the pump still does not operate, report this to us.

DO NOT use harsh chemical cleaners such as drain unblockers or bleach if you have a pumped waste as doing so can damage the pump internals.

DO NOT use strong or concentrated acidic or alkaline cleaning materials as these may discolour or otherwise damage the product. **DO NOT** use an abrasive cloth.



Shower pump

Electric heating

The heating fitted in Redditch Borough Council stock is varied, below are examples of common types. If the ones fitted within your property are different, please refer to the manufacturer's website for more details. We can provide user guides for heaters upon request.

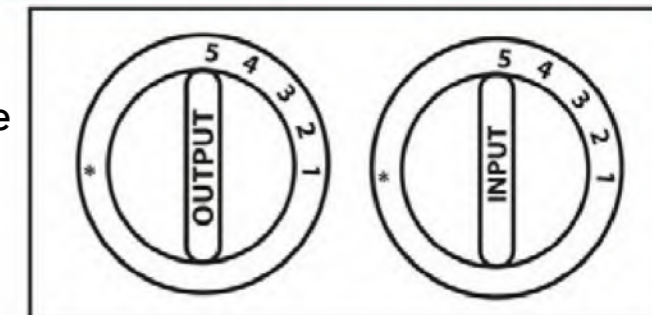
Storage heaters

Storage heaters charge up overnight and store heat in thermally retentive bricks so that warmth can be gradually released during the day.

Setting conventional storage heating

Controls

1. Both the input and output dials will display the numbers 1 - 5 or 1 - 6 depending on the brand of the heater in question
2. Start by setting your input to midway and see how you fare for heat the next day. If you run out, turn it up; if you've got plenty left over, turn it down to the next setting. By experimenting with your heaters, you'll eventually find the 'sweet spot' for the settings and won't need to adjust them quite so frequently
3. Set your output to its lowest setting before you go to bed to prevent heat loss and wasted energy overnight.
4. Keep the seasons in mind - turn input down during the warmer months and up during the colder months. If it's very warm, save money by switching your storage heater off at the wall
5. Once your room is a comfortable temperature, turn output down again to prevent overheating the space and to retain as much heat as possible for the evening



Electric heating cont.

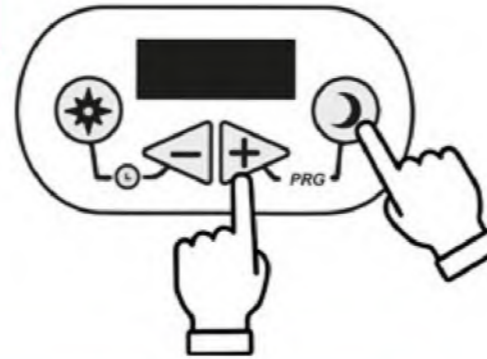
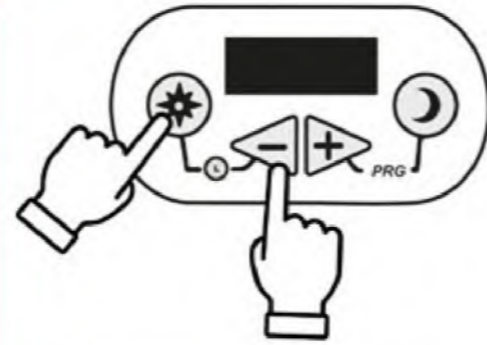
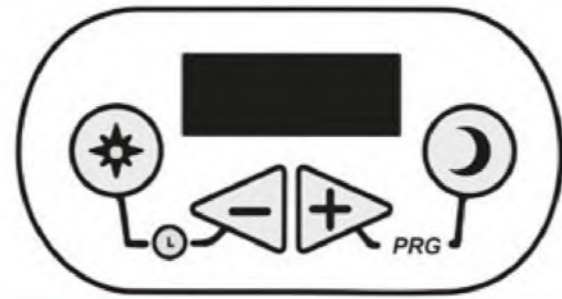
Setting newer type storage heaters

You need to make sure the day and time are set for these heaters to operate properly.

Elnur heaters have a factory set default program that will suit most needs, if however you feel this does not, guidance is available on the manufacturer's website or can be requested in other forms from us.

User control panel

You will find the keypad on the top right hand side on the heater. This easy to use keypad only has four buttons, however these four buttons can be used in different ways to give you many functions and will be explained in more detail later.



Basic key functions



This button is used to set the 'Comfort' temperature. Default is 21°C.



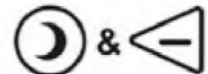
This button is used to set the 'Economy' temperature. Default is 18°C.



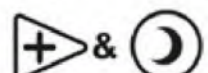
This button is used to decrease values.



This button is used to increase values.



Pressing these buttons together will allow you to set the Day and Time.



Pressing these buttons together will allow you to set the weekly programme.

Electric heating cont.

User operating instructions

Setting the Day/Time

The ECOHHR storage heater has been preset with the Day and Time however you will need to adjust this with summer and winter times (when the clocks go forward and back).

To check the Day and Time on your ECOHHR storage heater follow these steps.

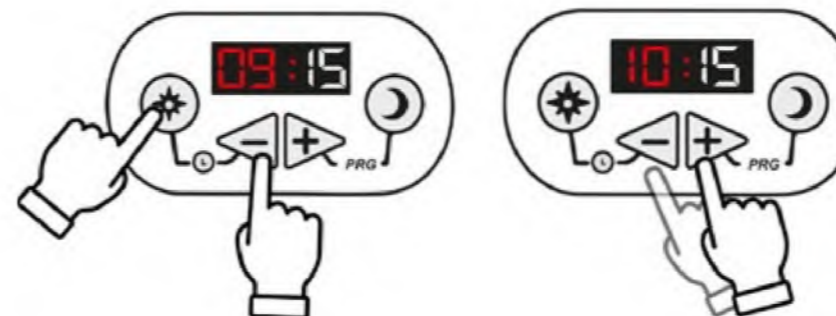
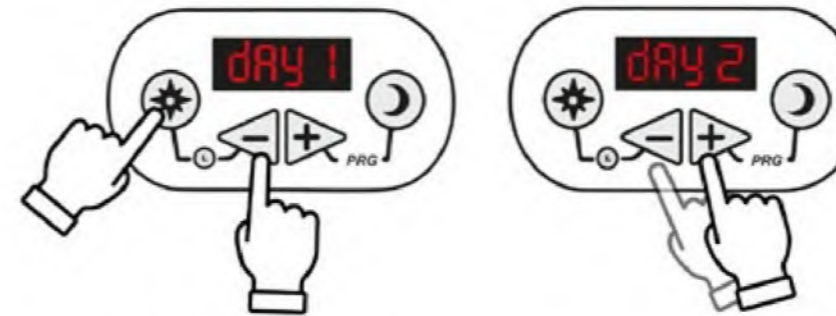
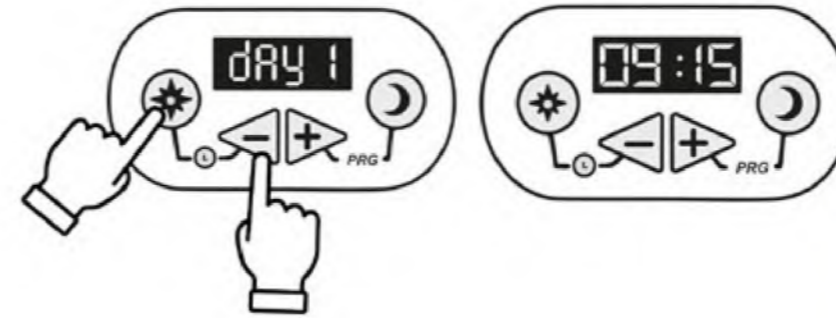
Press & release the sun button & the minus button together & the display will first show the day and then the current time.

If the Day or Time are incorrect and you want to change then follow these steps.

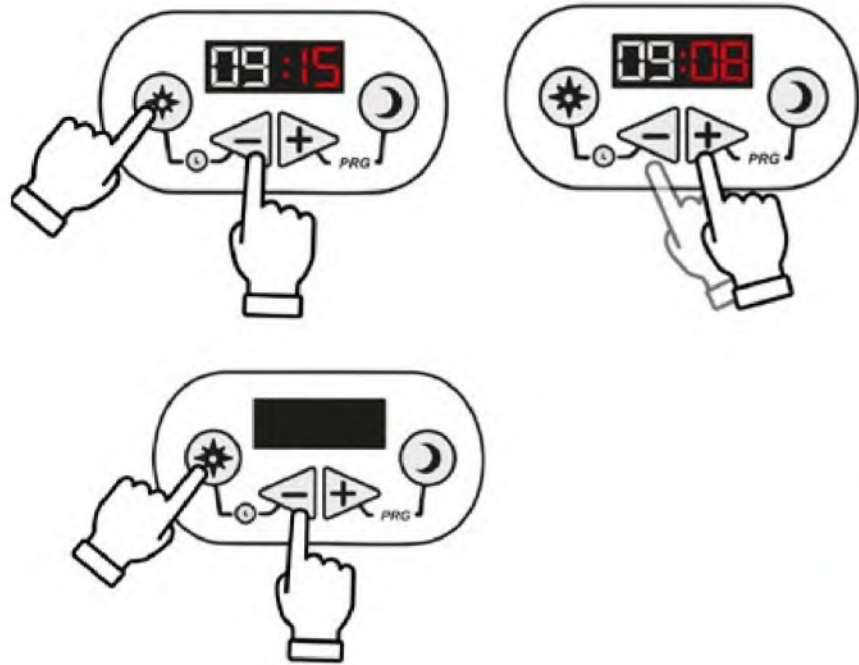
Press & hold the sun button & the minus button together until the day is displayed & starts to flash. Use the plus or minus buttons to adjust the current day.

Press & release the sun button & the minus button together to set the day & move onto the time. The hour will now start to flash. Use the plus or minus buttons to adjust to the current hour time.



Continued on next page


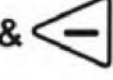


Electric heating cont.



User operating instructions continued

 &  Press & release the sun button & the minus button together to set the hour & move onto the minutes. The minutes will now start to flash. Use the plus or minus button to adjust to the current minutes time.

 &  Press & release the sun button & the minus button together to set the minutes & to finish.

TV Aerials

Most aerials are the responsibility of the tenant, but we provide aerial supplies in some properties such as multi story flats and assisted living schemes. If your aerial is faulty and you pay a service charge, please contact us.



Electrical safety maintenance checks

LET ME IN!

We are duty bound to conduct regular electrical maintenance checks to make sure your property is safe.

26%

of all properties in social housing do not have the Government's recommended five electrical safety features installed.

Source: MHCLG English Housing Survey 2018-2019

12%

of social housing properties failed the Government's Decent Homes criteria in 2018.

Source: MHCLG English Housing Survey 2018-2019

317

fatalities or injuries in 2018/19

Source: Home Office fire statistics 2018/19

9%

of all fires are caused by problems with electrical distribution (wiring, cabling or plugs)

Source: Home Office fire statistics, 2018/19

688

people visited A&E during 2018-19 as a result of electric shocks


Source: NHS Hospital Accident and Emergency Activity 2018-19

When your body receives an electric shock:


- 1 Muscles tighten up, making it almost impossible to let go of the equipment
- 2 Lungs constrict, making it hard to breathe.
- 3 Heart constricts and blood vessels tighten.
- 4 Burns occur where electricity enters and exits the body.

Electricity: The Do's and Don'ts

DON'T DO IT YOURSELF!

-  DIY wiring can lead to electrical parts overheating, causing fires, shocks and death.

DON'T OVERLOAD SOCKETS

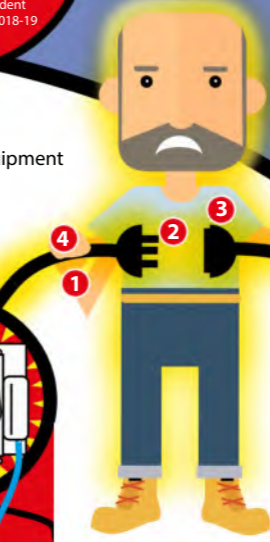
-  Plugging too many devices into one socket, and over-using extension leads, can lead to overheating and fires.

DO BUY REPUTABLE ELECTRICAL GOODS

Cheaper, 'unofficial' electrical products such as phone chargers may not meet safety regulations, increasing the risk of fire.











DO ALLOW ELECTRICAL INSPECTIONS TO TAKE PLACE

Regular checks are the best way to be sure that electrical installations are safe, and to spot potential problems before it is too late.











It's the LAW

What we must do regarding electrical installation maintenance

-  We must ensure that the electrical installation and electrical equipment we own in your property is safe
-  We must ensure your property is free of any serious electrical hazards, including:
 -  Exposed wiring
 -  Overloaded sockets
 -  Poorly installed electrical systems
-  We must ensure that any threats from accidental fires are minimised, through:
 -  Ensuring Residual Current Devices (RCDs) are fitted.
 -  Ensuring the distribution board and wiring are regularly checked and maintained.
-  We must make sure any electrical work complies with the Building Regulations, in particular Part P. Some work (including new circuits, alterations to existing circuits in bathrooms, and replacement consumer units) is notifiable. This must be verified by the issuing of a Building Regulations compliance certificate.
-  It is recommended best practice that we arrange for an Electrical Installation Condition Report (EICR) to be carried out at least every five years. EICRs are important to verify the electrical safety of properties and spot hazards.

What we'll do

When we visit to check the electrics in your property we may:

-  Conduct a visual inspection of the electrics, checking:
 -  The electrical intake (where the electricity enters the property, near to the consumer unit/fuse box)
 -  The consumer unit
 -  The main protective bonding (which connects pipework with the electrics in a property)
 -  Any fixtures and fittings (such as light fittings and sockets)
 -  The state of wires and cables
 -  Send a qualified, competent electrician, who may undertake a Periodic Inspection which will result in the creation of an EICR.
 -  Carry out any necessary repairs or remedial work.
- Please allow up to 4 hours for checks to be completed adequately.**

If you are concerned about the electrical installation in your property, complete the visual electrical checklist at www.homesafetyguidance.co.uk and if you still have concerns after this, contact your housing provider



ESR/SH/19.10.20 v1.0

This infographic was compiled by the Electrical Safety Roundtable's Social Housing Sub-Group
www.electricalsafetyroundtable.co.uk/social-housing.aspx

