

TRUST

Electric Heating



Running Cost Guide

A bit about us...

Before we give you the run down on all things electric heating and running costs, let's get to know each other!

Here at Trust Electric Heating we are dedicated to manufacturing a British heating solution that makes your life easy and saves you money. We invented an electric radiator that does just that - which we will explain to you in this guide.

We are obsessed with investing into our products, our people, our technology and our customers (like you), and this has made customers' lives better, homes warmer and running costs cheaper.

That's why when we say that Trust Electric Heating is different to every other company...

We really believe it and mean it.



Our MD & Inventor

Jimmy Carr & MD, Fiona Conor

The UK's only Multi-Award Winning Electric Heating System, the NEOS Electric Radiator



Small Biz 100



NORTHERN ENTERPRISE AWARDS



Meet the NEOS

Combining world-class German engineering and BRITISH manufacturing, experience the power of the NEOS - the secret to keeping your home warm for less...

Aluminium Casing

The recyclable aluminium casing is 2.9 x more conductive than mild steel - this means the NEOS heats the room FAST!

Serpentine & Cool-Wall Tech

Our PATENTED cool-wall technology ensures the maximum heat goes into your room and NOT the back wall!

Soapstone Core

The soapstone core keeps you & your room warm using minimum electricity = lower energy bills!

Slim (6.5cm in depth)

Elevate your home with our stylish solution and one of the slimmest radiators on the market!

Modular Design

Our UNIQUE modular design means if you damage or want to change the colour of your radiator, you will never have to pay out for an entire unit ever again - saving you lots of £££

Dual Convection

Our exclusive dual convection doubles the surface area of standard radiator flutes which gets your room warmer, QUICKER!



Buy direct from the people who make it

Running Costs Explained

Firstly, let's cover the basics of running costs; there are a few things to keep in mind when calculating how much any heating system will cost you...

Initial Costs



- When calculating the running costs of any system, the first thing to consider is the initial cost of the system itself
- But also, make sure you consider the long-term savings on running costs when comparing initial costs of different heating solutions
- Trust can save up to 59.4% on your heating bills dependent on your previous heating system

Programming & Temperature



- A thermostat monitors the temperature of a room and can adjust the temperature as programmed
- By using a thermostat, your heating will only come on when needed, reducing energy wastage
- Essentially, a thermostat, if programmed correctly, can help reduce running costs

Nature of the Property



- A larger property may require multiple heating systems to be installed, increasing initial costs
- Larger heating systems also consume more energy to operate = higher running costs
- A larger property will also require more insulation and potentially extra electrical work

Running Costs Explained

Kilowatt Output



- kW stands for kilowatt, which is a measure of electrical energy. 1000 watts is equivalent to 1kW.
- Essentially, it is a measure of how much power an appliance needs to run
- The higher the kilowatt the higher your running costs will be, as the item will need more power to reach its full potential

Tariffs



- Energy tariffs can impact the running cost of heating systems due to how the energy system works in the UK
- Different tariffs offer different pricing structures E.G. Economy 7 compared to a Flat Rate tariff
- Variable price tariffs can make running costs more unpredictable. Whereas, fixed price tariffs provide predictability for running costs

Type of heating system



- The type of heating system can impact running costs, as they all use different amounts of wattage and have varied levels of efficiency
- Some heating systems may use more energy dependent on their design
- E.G. Electric versus Gas radiators

University of Huddersfield Partnership

Our mission was to ensure customers, like you, could TRUST us and our running cost claims, so we started a journey to support all of those claims with scientific proof, tested by independent experts and academic white reports. This way, we can prove that it's not just us that says the NEOS is good, it is scientifically proven!

Research Team with the University of Huddersfield

In 2020, we partnered with the University of Huddersfield on a Knowledge Transfer Partnership (KTP). This was a research led project with strict objectives for 3 years, intended to test the NEOS radiator versus competitors.

Then we embarked on another two KTPs to test the impact of our patented back wall technology and examined the way the NEOS heats a room.

All KTPs have been instrumental in ensuring the continuous innovation and development of the NEOS, thoroughly backed up by science, via academic white reports.

The benefits of working with the University of Huddersfield

- You can TRUST what we tell you
- You are investing in a heating solution that is INDEPENDENTLY tested
- You know we are constantly striving for innovation against competitors
- You are buying a heating solution that has been scientifically proven to save money and work effectively and efficiently.



The NEOS in numbers

Find the claims we make about the NEOS electric radiator, substantiated via our tests with the University of Huddersfield...

59.4%

more effective

We claim the NEOS is 59.4% more effective compared to some other electric heaters. This is based on our findings with the University of Huddersfield when we tested a typical oil heater and panel heater against the NEOS electric radiator.

290%

more conductive

We claim the NEOS is 290% more conductive than some electric heaters because the NEOS radiator is made from aluminium. Aluminium as a material is 290% more conductive (better at moving heat) than mild steel, which most other electric heaters are made from.

59.4%

lower running costs

The NEOS has up to 59.4% lower running costs compared to panel heaters and oil heaters, which means that you could see your running costs halved if you currently have the above heating.

*If you use the system as recommended.

250%

longer-life span

We claim the NEOS has a 250% longer life span than some electric heaters. This is because the NEOS has a 25-year guarantee whereas some electric heaters have limited guarantee coverage, ranging from 1 to 2 years.

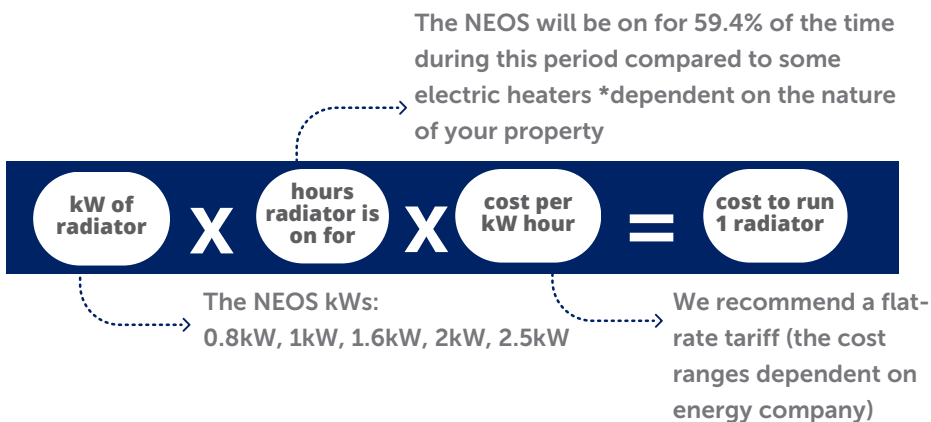
The NEOS in real life

We understand that predicting running costs can be a challenging task as there are various factors that can impact them.

But, with rigorous independent testing of the NEOS radiator by the University of Huddersfield, the results have shown exceptional performance, and we're thrilled to provide you with guidance that can help you predict the savings to your running costs with the NEOS system compared with other systems.

*these savings are dependent on how you use the NEOS system

Let's start with the basic calculation you need to work out the estimated running cost of any electric heating system...



Now we will show you how we tested the NEOS against multiple competitors on the market place, which will explore 4 main points:

- How **radiator design** impacts Running Costs
- How **radiant vs convected heat** impacts Running Costs
- How **comfort levels** impact Running Costs
- How **efficiency factors** impact Running Costs

The Radiator Test

We have tested the NEOS multiple times against an array of competitors on the market place with the University of Huddersfield.

The purpose of our tests was to demonstrate that when choosing heating, the effectiveness and the efficiency of the radiator has to be the key consideration to reduce running costs.

This was one of the tests:

- Tested in controlled environment
- Thermostat set to 20°C
- 24 hour period
- Lot 20 compliant thermostat used
- Thermal couples (which measure temperature) around the room
- Analytics & graphs show electricity used in 24 hour period

To conduct this experiment, we selected four competitive samples for comparison against the **Trust NEOS 1.2kW** electric radiator. The samples included:

- Leading German UK Electric Radiator (1.2kW)
- German Electric Radiator (1.1kW)
- Leading Oil Filled Panel Radiator (1kW)
- Electric Panel Convactor Heater (1.2kW)

These radiators were installed in a test room (which is a regular room with an exterior & interior wall and two windows) to make sure that the room size and levels of insulation remained the same for all tests. We also monitored the thermal efficiency and effectiveness of each radiator and recorded the data for further analysis.



German Electric Radiator



Leading German UK Electric Radiator

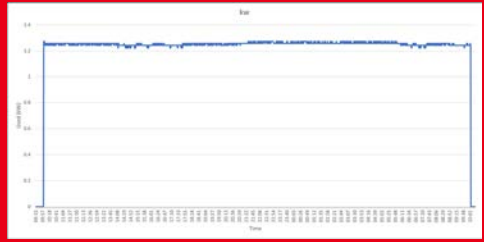


Electric Panel Convactor Heater

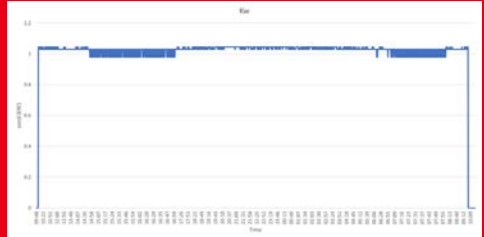


Leading Oil Filled Panel Radiator

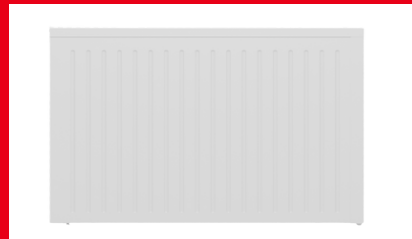
Test one - Electric Panel Convector Heater



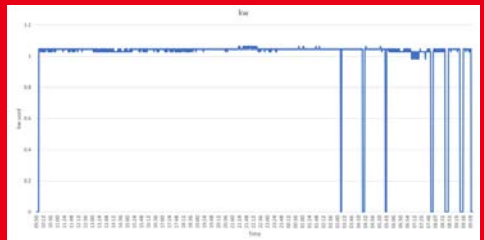
Test two - Leading Oil Filled Panel Radiator



Test three - The NEOS electric radiator



Test four - German Electric Radiator



Test five - Leading German UK Clay Core Electric Radiator



What the graphs show...



Panel Heater

- Took 1 hour 47 minutes to warm up
- Remained on for 100% of the time
- 24 hours of electricity = 24 hours of heat
- 30.09kWh total energy consumed
- Took 12 hours to reach highest temperature in the room



Oil Filled Radiator

- Took 34 minutes to warm up
- Remained on for 100% of the time
- 24 hours of electricity = 24 hours of heat
- 24.86kWh total energy consumed
- Took 12 hours to reach highest temperature in the room



NEOS Radiator

- Took 50 minutes to warm up
- Remained on for 42.8% of the time
- 10.28 hours of electricity = 24 hours of heat
- 12.20kWh total energy consumed
- Took 2 hours to reach highest temperature in the room



German Radiator

- Took 55 minutes to warm up
- Remained on for 97.8% of the time
- 23.28 hours of electricity = 24 hours of heat
- 24.42kWh total energy consumed
- Took 10 hours to reach highest temperature in the room



German UK Radiator

- Took 55 minutes to warm up
- Remained on for 82.5% of the time
- 20.03 hours of electricity = 24 hours of heat
- 24.86kWh total energy consumed
- Took 6 hours to reach highest temperature in the room

Key Takeaways



Panel Heater

- Has no storage element
- Mainly a radiant-based heater
- Has a high resistance to electricity which creates a hot surface
- Continuous use - short life span



Oil Filled Radiator

- Has no storage element, which means high energy consumption
- Quickest to warm due to the nature of oil
- Continuous use - short life span



NEOS Radiator

- The storage core maintains the temperature with little electricity consumption
- The cool-wall technology forces the air normally lost to the back wall, into the room
- 2nd quickest to warm up: due to convection heating process which gets your room warmer, quicker



German Radiator

- Not as much convection as NEOS due to half the number of flutes
- Does have a storage element, but not as effective at emitting heat
- Steel carcass (high density which reduces its convection rate) - slower
- Mix of radiant and convection heat



German UK Radiator

- Not as much convection as NEOS due to half the number of flutes
- Does have a storage element, but not as effective at emitting heat
- The core can reach dangerously hot temperatures
- Mix of radiant and convection heat

How this translates into running costs...

Now, let's take this test data and put it into the running cost calculation we introduced you to earlier to give you the cost to run each radiator for 24 hours...

*based on 30p/kw/h

Type of Radiator	kW energy consumed	cost per kW/h	24 Hour Running Cost
Panel Heater	30.09	30p	£9.02
Oil Filled Radiator	24.86	30p	£7.46
NEOS Electric Radiator	12.20	30p	£3.66
German Radiator	24.42	30p	£7.36
UK German Radiator	24.39	30p	£7.32

These running costs show that the NEOS electric radiator can save customers **up to 59.4%** on their heating bills, dependent on what they currently have installed within their property - why? Design!

This is because of the way the NEOS electric radiator is designed:

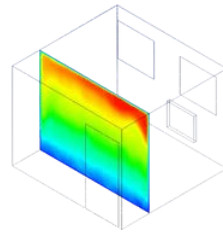
- **Soaptone Core:** maintains heat temperatures with little electricity consumption
- **Cool-wall technology:** forces the air normally lost to the back wall into the room
- **Quadvex Convection:** doubles the convection heating process to get your room warmer, quicker
- **Aluminium Frame:** which is 290% more conductive than mild steel - it's better at dissipating the heat into your room.

Comfort Levels

A comfort level is the temperature of a room where humans feel comfortable. This varies from person to person but, generally 20°C is an average comfort level across the entire room.

The different temperatures across the top, middle and bottom section of the room can impact comfort levels - as cold spots can lower the comfort level whereas, a consistent temperature distribution can increase the comfort level. This test demonstrated the difference in comfort levels produced by the 5 radiators due to the variety of top, middle and bottom room temperatures.

As you can see via the table below, the NEOS electric radiator has the smallest difference in room temperature, showing an even distribution of heat and little cold spots compared to the other radiators.



Type of Radiator	Top Temp	Middle Temp	Bottom Temp	Time to reach highest temp in room
Panel Heater	35°C	32°C	23°C	12 hours

The panel heater has a large temperature difference (12°C) which means there will be several cold spots in the room.

Oil Filled Radiator	30°C	37°C	22°C	12 hours
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The oil filled radiator has the largest temperature difference (18°C) which means there will be significant cold spots in the room.

NEOS Electric Radiator	26°C	23°C	20°C	2 hours
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The NEOS electric radiator has the smallest temperature difference (6°C) which means there will be little cold spots in the room and an even distribution of heat.

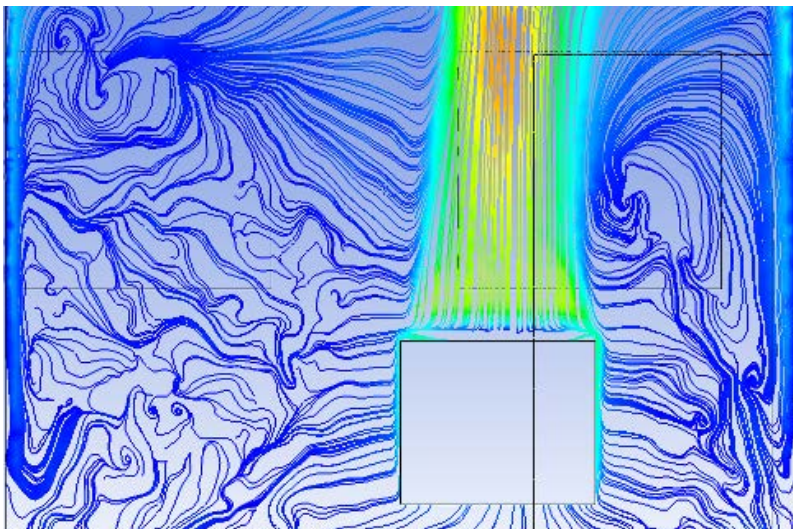
German Radiator	32°C	27°C	21°C	10 hours
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The german radiator has a large temperature difference (11°C) which means there will be several cold spots in the room.

UK German Radiator	32°C	28°C	23°C	6 hours
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The UK german radiator has the second smallest temperature difference (9°C) which means there will be some cold spots in the room.

Comfort Levels



*this is a CFD image of the NEOS electric radiator

Temperature Distribution

The NEOS Radiator demonstrated consistent temperature distribution across the top, middle, and bottom of the room, showing effective heat distribution, whereas the other radiators showed higher temperature differences between the top and bottom room levels.

This is important as the temperature distribution in the room can have a significant impact on the overall comfort and efficiency of a radiator, which may result in uneven heating and discomfort for occupants.

Time to reach temperature

The NEOS Radiator also took just 2 hours to reach the highest temperature, which was the shortest among all the radiators, with others taking up to 12 hours, indicating potential limitations in the other radiators' performance and design compared to the NEOS.

Key Takeaway: The NEOS Radiator outperformed the other radiators in terms of faster heating and relatively consistent temperature distribution across different levels in the room, which suggests that the NEOS is a convection radiator and is the more energy-efficient and effective option at maintaining comfortable room temperatures.

Convected Vs Radiant Heat

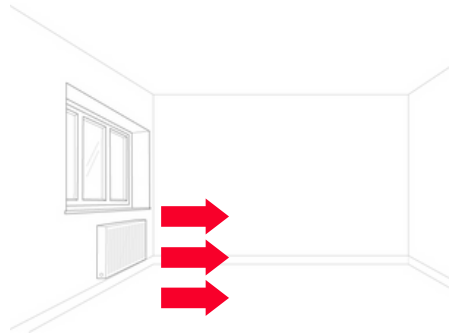
This second test was conducted with the University of Huddersfield to illustrate the difference between CONVECTED heat versus RADIANT heat and how this impacts your running costs. During the test, thermal radiator images were taken to show the difference in heat spots and the way the radiators use heat to warm up the space.

You will probably be asking "Why does the difference matter?" well this test shows you exactly why!

First things first, let's get the facts straight...

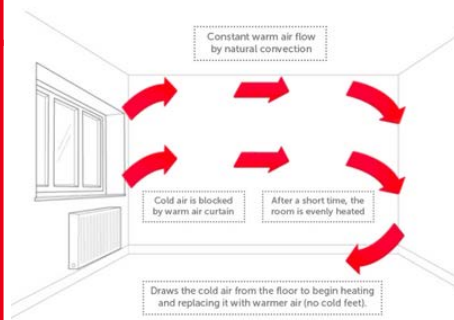
Radiant Heat

Radiant heat acts like the sun, it travels towards you and the rays warm you up. A radiator does this with heat, not light. Radiant heat is the transfer of heat from one object to another, without the objects touching.

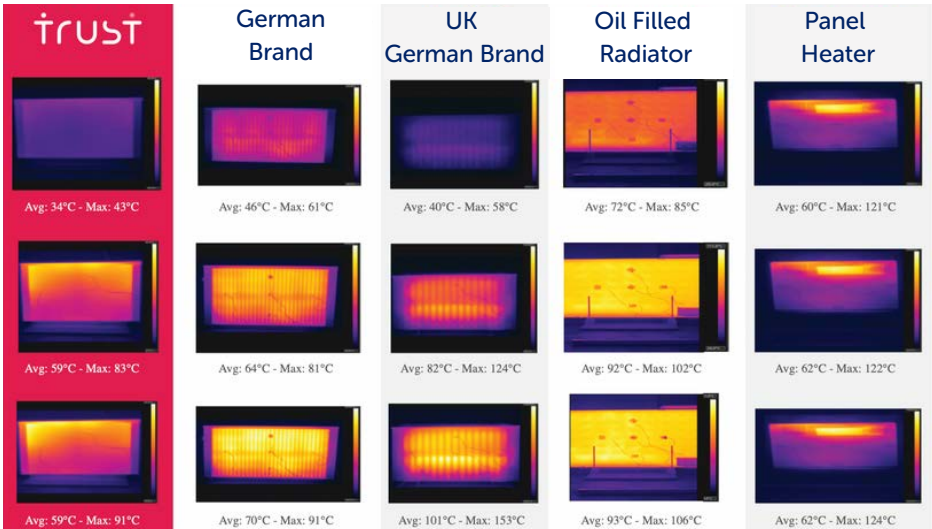


Convected Heat

The convection process draws cold air from the floor and then begins heating it and replacing it with warm air. The heat is then convected and distributed evenly throughout the room - which means no cold feet!



Convection based heat is the most effective and cost-effective method to heat up a room, whereas radiant based heat is ideal for smaller spaces but is not designed for durable long-lasting heat.



The Oil-Filled Radiator and Panel Heater is yellow:

The yellow resembles purely RADIANT heat, this means the radiator has to be on 24/7 to heat up the space = higher heating bills. These radiators are also prone to breaking due to the high extent of time they are on for.

The Trust NEOS Radiator has a gradient of pink to orange to yellow:

This shows that the air is going from cold to warm as you move up the radiator, which means the convection based movement is working very effectively (drawing cold air from the room via the bottom of the radiator and releasing warm air from top and the front of the radiator).

The German & UK German Radiator is mainly yellow, with some pink:

These radiators mainly rely on RADIANT heat (in yellow) which again is a somewhat ineffective method of heating up a larger space sustainably.

Overall, this test shows the positive impact of investing in a good CONVECTION based heater (the NEOS) on running costs of your electric radiator.

It also shows (in white/black text) the surface temperatures of each radiator. According to CE, 140°C is dangerous and unacceptable - bare in mind safety when buying electric radiators for your home.

1kW in = 1kW out?

This leads us onto our next point - we state the NEOS electric radiator is **59.4% more effective** than some other electric radiators (based on the findings prior). However, some customers argue that we cannot be **59.4% more effective** as **all electric radiators are 100% efficient - 1kW in is 1kW out**.

Which is true - we aren't arguing with science!

What we are arguing with is the **effectiveness** of each radiator, which is the amount of **USABLE** warmth the NEOS produces.

Based on the prior findings we can prove the NEOS electric radiator is more effective.

The NEOS electric radiator produces 1kW of heat with the lowest electricity consumption (and for the cheapest cost) than all of the other electric radiators.

Type of Radiator	kW energy consumed	cost per kW/h	24 Hour Running Cost
Panel Heater	30.09	30p	£9.02
Oil Filled Radiator	24.86	30p	£7.46
NEOS Electric Radiator	12.20	30p	£3.66
German Radiator	24.42	30p	£7.36
UK German Radiator	24.39	30p	£7.32

This shows that even though 1kW in is 1kW out, how this translates into electric radiator running costs differs massively (59.4% to be exact) due to the design of the NEOS electric radiator.

Efficiency Factors

Another thing we explored with the University of Huddersfield was efficiency factors.

When trying to work out running costs of any electric radiator, you must take into consideration what efficiency factor you are using to calculate the kW of the radiator needed, as this will impact the performance and the running costs of your radiator.

This is the calculation we make when specifying our radiators in your room:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{length} & & \text{width} & & \text{height} & & \\ \text{L} & \times & \text{W} & \times & \text{H} & \times & 0.05 = \text{kW needed} \end{array}$$

*dependent on the build quality of your property

We are quite unique in our calculations, as most radiator retailers online and our competitors only multiply the room's cubic capacity by 0.03 or 0.04. This means that you may have a smaller kW radiator than the one you require, which can cause the radiator to over work to heat the required space.

It's like asking an element you find in a kettle to warm your bath - it will eventually break due to over-use. If this is the case, your running costs will most likely be high too as it will require electricity most of the time for it to run.

Other factors, like drafts and insulation can also influence the efficiency factor used to calculate the kW needed in your space and that's the exact reason why we offer a FREE consultation so an engineer can assess these factors and provide you with the correct radiator.



Scan to watch our **consultation video**

Test Conclusions

Based on the testing and analysis, the NEOS radiator has been found to be the most energy-efficient and effective option between the market samples chosen.

In comparison to other leading brands, tested the NEOS consistently demonstrated faster warm-up times and more consistent temperature distribution across the room. This means that there will be no cold spots in the room, with a prompt warm up time, all at the lowest running cost!

The NEOS is also incredibly energy-efficient, with the lowest running costs of any radiator tested. It can save up to 59.4% on energy bills. This means that you can enjoy a comfortable home without breaking the bank on heating bills, compared to the other radiators tested.

From these tests it is evident that the unique and innovative technology in the NEOS electric radiator is what allows it to perform so differently compared to the other options available on the market.

**University of Huddersfield
Experimental Report**



**University of Huddersfield
White Paper**



Case Study: Panel Heaters

Now let's put the running costs into a regular 3 bed semi-detached case study to illustrate what these savings look like in real life.



Julie - Three Bed Semi-Detached & Panel Heating:

Julie has an average UK 3 bed semi-detached with 5 panel heaters (1.2kW each). She doesn't have her heating on in Spring and Summer, but has all 5 radiators on and set to 20 degrees during Autumn evenings (when she isn't at work) and most days in Winter.

Heating Schedule	Mon - Fri	Sat - Sun	Total
Autumn	2 hours per day	7 hours per day	288 hours
Winter	5 hours per day	16 hours per day	684 hours
Spring	0	0	0
Summer	0	0	0
Yearly	972 hours		

We know from tests with the University of Huddersfield that a 1k.2W panel heater consumes 30.09kW of electricity in a 24 hour period, this means 5 x panel heaters over 972 hours (a year) would consume 6093.23 kWh and cost the following:

Panel Heaters:

Usage	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
Panel Heaters	6093.23	0.30p	£1827.97

Case Study: Panel Heaters

Now Julie wants to switch her panel heaters out for the NEOS electric radiators, but first wants to know how much money that will save her...

We know from independent tests with the University of Huddersfield that a 1.2kW NEOS radiator consumes 12.2kW of electricity in 24 hours, this means 5 x NEOS radiators over 972 hours (a year) would consume 2470kWh (59.4% less than the panel heaters) and cost the following:

NEOS Radiator

Usage	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
NEOS Radiators	2470	0.30p	£741

Comparing Electricity Bills:

Type of System	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
Panel Heaters	6093.23	0.30p	£1827.97
NEOS Radiators	2470	0.30p	£741
Savings	3017.57	-	£1086.97

This means by installing the NEOS electric radiators alone, she would consume 59.4% less electricity. Julie would also save £1086.97 a year on her electricity bills, which over a 25 year period is a saving of £27,174.25.

*note this doesn't include the additional savings from the rising energy prices & thermostats.

Case Study: Oil Heaters

Now let's put the running costs into a 2 bed bungalow case study to illustrate what these savings look like in real life.



Peter - Two Bed Bungalow & Oil Heating:

Peter has a 2 bed bungalow with 4 oil heaters (1kW each). He doesn't have his heating on in Spring and Summer, but has 3 radiators on set to 20 degrees in Autumn and Winter as he is retired. However, on the weekends he isn't at home much, only during the evening/night.

Heating Schedule	Mon - Fri	Sat - Sun	Total
Autumn	5 hours per day	4 hours per day	396 hours
Winter	5 hours per day	4 hours per day	396 hours
Spring	0	0	0
Summer	0	0	0
Yearly	792 hours		

We know from independent tests with the University of Huddersfield that a 1kW oil heater consumes 24.86kW of electricity in a 24 hour period, this means 3 x oil heaters over 792 hours (a year) would consume 2461.13 kWh and cost the following:

Oil Heaters:

Usage	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
Oil Heaters	2461.13	0.30p	£738

Case Study: Oil Heaters

Now Peter wants to switch his oil heaters out for the NEOS electric radiators, but first wants to know how much money that will save him...

We know from independent tests with the University of Huddersfield that a 1.2kW NEOS radiator consumes 12.20kWh of electricity in 24 hours, this means 3 x NEOS radiators over 792 hours (a year) would consume 1482.30kWh (39.8% less than the oil heaters) and cost the following:

NEOS Radiator:

Usage	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
NEOS Radiators	1482.30	0.30p	£444.69

Comparing Electricity Bills:

Type of System	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
Oil Heaters	2461.13	0.30p	£738
NEOS Radiators	1482.30	0.30p	£444.69
Savings	978.83	-	£293.31

This means by installing the NEOS electric radiators alone, she would consume 39.8% less electricity. Julie would also save £293.21 a year on her electricity bills, which over a 25 year period is a saving of £7332.75.

*note this doesn't include the additional savings from the rising energy prices and thermostats.

Case Study: German Radiator

Now let's put the running costs into a 4 bed detached case study to illustrate what these savings look like in real life.



Alison - Four Bed Detached & German Radiator:

Alison has a 4 bed detached house with 8 german radiators (1kW each). She doesn't have her heating on in Spring and Summer, but has 6 radiators on set to 20 degrees during most days in Winter and Autumn as she works from home.

Heating Schedule	Mon - Fri	Sat - Sun	Total
Autumn	5 hours per day	5 hours per day	420 hours
Winter	10 hours per day	10 hours per day	840 hours
Spring	0	0	0
Summer	0	0	0
Yearly	1260 hours		

We know from independent tests with the University of Huddersfield that a 1.2kW German Radiator consumes 24.39kW of electricity in a 24 hour period, this means 6 x German Radiators over 1260 hours (a year) would consume 7582.85kWh and cost the following:

German Radiators:

Usage	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
German Radiators	7582.85	0.30p	£2304.86

Case Study: German Radiator

Now Alison wants to switch her german radiators for the NEOS electric radiators, but first wants to know how much money that will save her...

We know from independent tests with the University of Huddersfield that a 1kW NEOS radiator consumes 12.20kW of electricity in 24 hours, this means 6 x NEOS radiators over 1260 hours (a year) would consume 3843kWh (49.4% less than the german radiators) and cost the following:

NEOS Radiator:

Usage	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
NEOS Radiators	3843	0.30p	£1152.90

Comparing Electricity Bills:

Type of System	Usage kWh per year	Cost per kw/h	Cost per year
German Radiators	7582.85	0.30p	£2304.86
NEOS Radiators	3843	0.30p	£1152.90
Savings	3739.85	-	£1121.96

This means by installing the NEOS electric radiators alone, she would consume 49.4% less electricity. Alison would also save £1121.96 a year on her electricity bills, which over a 25 year period is a saving of £28,049.

*note this doesn't include the additional savings from the rising energy prices and thermostats.

Return on Investment

Now let's add the case study savings into a return on investment table so you can see how switching from panel, oil or german radiators to the NEOS could save you money over a period of 25 years (the period the NEOS electric radiator is guaranteed for).

No of rads	Solution	Cost to install NEOS	Savings Per Year	Savings over 25 Years	ROI over 25 Years
5	From Panel Heaters to NEOS	£4000	£1086.97	£27,174.25	£23,145.25
3	From Oil Heaters to NEOS	£2400	£293.31	£7332.31	£4932.31
6	From German Radiators to NEOS	£4800	£1121.96	£28,049	£23,249
Average Savings		£3733.33	£834.08	£20,851.85	£17,108

This means by installing the NEOS electric radiators, the average yearly saving would be £834.08 with a 4.5 year return on investment and an average saving of a 49.5% on electricity usage and heating bills.

*note this doesn't include the additional savings from the rising energy prices or the use of thermostats.

*All costings are based on 30p per kWh and are based on case studies as explained earlier.

*These are not guaranteed return on investments as every customer is different.

The NEOS keeps you in control

Because running costs aren't just about the radiator - it's also about how you control it! We have a variety of thermostats for a variety of needs - putting the power of the NEOS is in your hands...

1. Integrated Thermostat

This allows individual room to room control which will allow you to save on running costs as the whole house won't be heated up.

4. Radiator Buddy

This app thermostat relies on proximity technology to help reduce bills and save energy, reducing energy wastage.



3. App Control

Reduce your running costs by using app control, with unlimited controllability from wherever you are in the world.

2. Wireless Thermostat

Bundling rooms with a thermostat can help you reduce running costs by avoiding unnecessary heating of unoccupied areas.

Other costs to consider

1. Servicing

If you opt for a gas system you will have to get an annual service on your boiler, so ensure you factor that into running costs.

2. Initial cost of system

Calculate the cost of the new system and its associated running costs against your current system and its running costs.

3. Future Laws

Research upcoming government regulations about heating - a key one for your diary - no gas boilers can be repaired past 2035.

4. Energy Tariff

Compare different energy companies and their deals. Also, check the length of your contract and the cost to switch to a different one.

5. Insulation

Assess if your property needs insulation as this will help reduce the running costs of any heating system due to the heat retention.

6. Cost of electrical work

Factor in the cost of any additional electrical work that comes with upgrading any heating system.

7. Replacing cheap heating

If you want to buy cheaper heating, consider the entire unit replacement costs due to smaller guarantees.

8. Glazing

Assess if your property needs additional glazing as this will help reduce the running costs of any heating system due to its heat retention properties.



Are you ready for a more reliable, effective, progressive and modern heating system?

If you're interested in finding out more about how you can make the switch to electric, want to install new electric radiators, or simply just want a warmer home without the high running costs... speak to Trust Electric Heating today!

Step #1

Go to: trustelectricheating.co.uk

Step #2

Book your **FREE no-obligation call** with a member of our Trusty team

Step #3

On your call our team will go over any queries you may have & will arrange a consultation to give you a **free quote**. Together we will see if we are **right** for you!

If you want to go ahead with the installation process then our team will be with you every step of the way.

Scan to book a FREE consultation



Google



Which?



facebook



BEAB
Approved

Intertek



If you want to save money on your electric heating bills use our easy steps!

#1

Measure Up

Have a professional company come and measure your home as they have a specific calculation they use to determine what size heater you need.

#2

Research Is Key

Look for a heater that will have extra technology built into it as that may increase the convection process as this will help reduce bills.

#3

See The Product

Before purchasing ask to see a mini version of the heater and request a demonstration. Don't buy without seeing the product!

#4

Check The Storage Stone

If you are purchasing a modern storage heater that will fit round your lifestyle check out the storage stone to make sure you only buy the best.

#5

Look At The Front And Back

Ask to see the front and back of the heater you are going to purchase to see if the design varies - you don't want to lose 40% of your money into the back wall.

#6

Go Through The Controls

Ask to see all the variations of heating controls. Find one that fits in with your lifestyle and is easy to use.

#7

See The Facts Before Buying!

Do not be bought by a glossy brochure and a salesperson with a great story.

Finally, do your research!



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