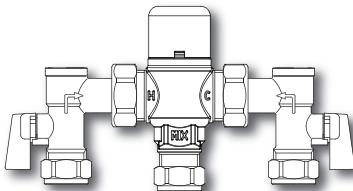


Thermostatic Mixing Valve

TMV3

Installation Guide



Installation guide **TMV3**

TMV3 Thermostatic Mixing Valve

Introduction

The DVS thermostatic mixing valves have been specifically designed and manufactured to meet the requirements of BS 7942: 2000 and NHS D08. The valve has been independently tested and approved as a TYPE 3 valve under the TMV3 scheme

Technical Specification / Conditions for use TMV3 Valves

Outlet Temperature Adjustment Range	30°C to 50°C
Temperature Stability	±2°C
Maximum Hot Inlet Temperature	85°C
Inlet Temperature Range	55°C to 65°C : Hot Supply 5°C to 20°C : Cold Supply
Max. Working Pressure	10 bar : Static
Min. Working Pressure	0.2 bar : Dynamic
DO8 Working Pressure Range	0.2 to 1.0 bar : Low Pressure 1.0 to 5.0 bar : High Pressure
Min Temp Differential (Mix to Hot) for Fail-Safe	10°C
Max. Pressure Inlet Differential	5 : 1
Max. Flow Rate @ 1 bar Differential	Ø15mm 1500 l/hr (25 l/m) Ø22mm 1700 l/hr (28.3 l/m)

NOTE: Valves operating outside these conditions cannot be guaranteed by the Scheme to operate as Type 3 valves.

Approvals

TMV3 Scheme Approval Number: Details Available on Request

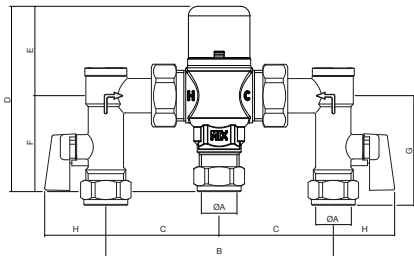
WRAS Scheme Approval Number: Details Available on Request

Fail Safe Function

The DVS valves are designed to stop the mixed water flow in the event of either the hot or cold water supply failing when installed in accordance with these instructions. To ensure full closure of the mixed water flow the minimum temperature differential between the hot water inlet to the valve and the mixed water outlet **MUST be at least 10°C**.

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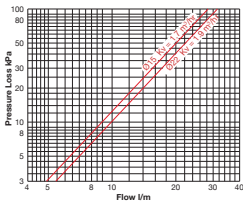
Dimensions



Valve	A mm	B mm	C mm	D mm	E mm	F mm	G mm	H mm	Weight kg
22mm/15mm	22/15"	125	62.5	98	47	51	65	33	1.0

* Reducers must be used

Flowrates



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Temperature Setting

Ensure that the valve is commissioned under normal system conditions. The valve **MUST** be commissioned to suit site conditions and the desired outlet temperature set by the installer;

- With normal supply conditions established and the hot and cold water supplies running, open the outlet fitting and leave running.
- Remove the cap and release the locking nut from the temperature spindle.
- Rotate the spindle anti clockwise to increase the mixed water outlet temperature and rotate the spindle clockwise to decrease the mixed water outlet temperature using the cap until the required temperature is achieved.
- We recommend the use of a digital thermostat when setting the valve, once the desired outlet temperature is reached, re-fit the locking nut to the temperature spindle to prevent unauthorized adjustment of the valve and replace the cap on the valve body.

Application

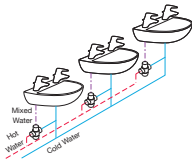
The DVS thermostatic mixing valves have been independently tested by Buildcert Limited and certified as meeting the requirements of the NHS D08 specification under the TMV3 Scheme as being suitable for use on the following designations.

Application	Range	Application	Range
Basin	High Pressure	Basin	Low Pressure
Bidet	High Pressure	Bidet	Low Pressure
Shower	High Pressure	Shower	Low Pressure
Bath (T44)*	High Pressure		
Bath (46)*	High Pressure		

Installation

IMPORTANT - The following instructions must be read prior to the installation of any DVS valve. The installer should also be aware of their responsibility and duty of care to ensure that all aspects of the installation comply with all current regulations and legislation.

Flushing through water systems using certain chemicals may wholly or partially remove the lubricant from the internal workings of the valve, which may adversely affect its performance. We recommend that following a flushing of the system with chemicals, valves are checked for correct operation.



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Installation

- 1 It is essential that before installing DVS valves ensure that the supply conditions of the system to which the valves are intended to be fitted are checked to confirm compliance with the parameters as quoted within the Technical Specification and conditions on which the approval is granted i.e. verify supply temperatures, supply pressures, risk assessment.
- 2 Consideration must be made for the possibility of multiple / simultaneous demands being made on the supply system whilst the DVS valves are in use, all practical precautions must be made to ensure that the valves are not affected. Failure to make provision within the pipe sizing etc. will affect the performance of the valves.
- 3 The supply system to which the DVS valves are to be installed into must be thoroughly flushed and cleaned to remove any debris, which may have accumulated during the installation. Failure to remove any debris will affect the performance and the manufacturer's warranty of the product. Independent filters / check valves and isolation valves must be fitted in conjunction with the valves, as close as practically possible to the water supply inlets of the DVS thermostatic valve. In areas that are subject to aggressive water, provision must be made to treat the supplies prior to the supplies entering any product.
- 4 The maximum flow rate of the valve will only be achieved when the supply conditions are achieved as quoted within the Technical Specification, with a flow condition under 1 bar differential pressure.
- 5 The DVS valves have been designed to ensure that the valves can be installed in any position whether vertical or horizontal, they can be surface mounted or within a supply duct. It is essential that the access to the valve is not obstructed for any future maintenance that may be required to the valve or associated fittings.
- 6 We recommend that the DVS fail-safe thermostatic mixing valves be installed as close as practically possible to the outlet, which it is serving. In this situation attention must be paid to the maximum distance of pipe work from the mixed water outlet of the valve to any terminal fitting. NHS Estate's current guidelines recommend a maximum distance of 2m from the outlet of the mixing valve to the terminal fitting, which the mixing valve is to serve.
- 7 The hot and cold water supplies must be connected to the valve strictly in accordance with the indications on the body of the valve i.e. hot water supply to the hot port of the valve.
- 8 In a situation where one or both of the water supplies are excessive, it is possible to fit a pressure reducing valve to reduce the pressure(s) to within the limits as quoted previously.
- 9 Any thermostatic mixing valve must be fitted with a back flow prevention device, such as check valves to prevent the cross contamination of supplies. The DVS valves are complete with integral insert check valves and strainers. However if required, additional WRAS approved backflow prevention devices should be positioned as close as practically possible to the water supply inlets of the thermostatic mixing valve. A complete range of backflow prevention devices available to complement this product.
- 10 Y Pattern strainers and full-bore isolation valves must be installed in conjunction with the DVS fail-safe thermostatic mixing valves as close as is practically possible to the location of the valve.
- 11 It is essential that the DVS fail-safe thermostatic mixing valves should not be installed in situations where there is a possibility of the valve being deprived of water or where demands for water are greater than the actual stored supplies.
- 12 To ensure that the performance levels of the DVS thermostatic mixing valves are maintained (in the event of cold water failure), the temperature of the hot water supply at the point of entry to the valves must be a minimum of 10°C above the commissioned mixed water discharge temperature.
- 13 The DVS fail-safe thermostatic mixing valves must not be subject to any extreme temperature variations either during the installation or under normal operating conditions.

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Commissioning

IMPORTANT - The following instructions must be read and understood prior to the commissioning the DVS fail-safe thermostatic mixing valves. If under any circumstances there are aspects to the installation / system which do not comply with the specification laid down, the valve **MUST NOT** be put into operation until the system / installation complies with our specification. However if all these conditions are met, proceed to set the temperature as follows;

- 1 Ensure that the system is thoroughly cleaned and free from any debris prior to the commissioning of the DVS fail-safe thermostatic mixing valve.
- 2 Commissioning the temperatures must be carried out using a suitably calibrated thermometer - preferably a digital thermometer.
- 3 In the absence of other temperatures being specified, we recommend that the outlet temperatures quoted in Table 1 are used.

Table 1

Application	Recommended Set Mixed Water Temp.
Wash Hand Basin	41°C
Shower	41°C
Bidet	38°C
Bath Fill	44°C

Note 1: For washbasins, washing under running water is assumed.

Note 2: Bath fill temperatures of more than 44°C should only be available when the bather is always under the supervision of a competent person (e.g. nurse or care assistant)

Note 3: The DVS thermostatic mixing valve is capable of satisfying the entire above multiple designations and should be re-set on-site according to its specific designation.

- 4 Each valve must be commissioned taking into consideration any fluctuations, which may occur within the system due to simultaneous demands. It is advisable that any outlets which are connected to the same supply as the mixing valve are opened during the setting of the mixed water temperature. During commissioning it is advisable to ensure that the water temperatures are established before any attempt to commission.
- 5 Once the supply temperatures are stable and the normal operating conditions are established, the valve can be commissioned. The temperature setting can be adjusted by removing the head from the valve body and adjusting the temperature adjustment spindle. We suggest that the following sequence is followed when commissioning the valve:
 - 5.1 Set the mixed water temperature to the required temperature.
 - 5.2 Measure and record the temperature of the hot and cold water supplies at the connection to the valve.
 - 5.3 Measure and record the temperature of the water discharging from the valve from the largest and smallest draw off point.
 - 5.4 Isolate the cold water supply to the valve and monitor the mixed water temperature.
 - 5.5 Measure and record the maximum mixed water temperature and the final temperature. The final temperature found during the test should not exceed the values quoted in Table 2.
 - 5.6 Record all the equipment used during the commissioning.

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Commissioning

Table 2

Application	Maximum Set Mixed Water Temp.
Wash Hand Basin	43°C
Shower	43°C
Bidet	40°C
Bath Fill	46°C

Note: Bath fill temperatures of more than 44°C should only be available when the bather is always under the supervision of a competent person (e.g. nurse or care assistant)

- 6 Once the desired temperature is established remove the cap and secure the temperature spindle with the locking ring and replace the cap into its original position to prevent tampering by unauthorized persons.
- 7 Ensure that the application, in which the valve will be used, is appropriate for the approved designation. The above information must be recorded and updated on every occasion when any work is carried out on the valve.

Maintenance

To ensure that the DVS valve maintains a high level of protection, we advise the following in service testing is conducted (the same equipment used to commission the valve initially must be used in the following tasks).

- 1 After a period of between 6 and 8 weeks from commissioning carry out the following:
 - 1.1 Record the temperature of the hot and cold water supplies.
 - 1.2 Record the temperature of the mixed water at the largest draw off flow rate.
 - 1.3 Record the temperature of the mixed water at the smallest draw off flow rate.
- 2 If the mixed water temperature has changed significantly from the previous test results (e.g. >1°C), record the change and before resetting the mixed water temperature check that:
 - 2.1 All the strainers are clean (see Installation 1).
 - 2.2 All the check valves are in good working order (see Installation 9).
 - 2.3 The isolation valves are fully open
- 3 If the mixed water temperatures are acceptable, carry out the following:
 - 3.1 Record the temperature of the hot and cold water supplies
 - 3.2 Record the temperature of the mixed water at the largest draw off flow rate
 - 3.3 Record the temperature of the mixed water at the smallest draw off flow rate
 - 3.4 Isolate the cold water supply to the mixing valve and monitor the mixed water temperature
 - 3.5 Record the maximum temperature achieved as a result of (3.4) and the final temperature (the final temperature should not exceed the values quoted in table 2)
 - 3.6 Record the equipment used during these tests.
- 4 If the mixed water temperature is greater than the values quoted in table 2 or the maximum temperature exceeds the corresponding values from previous test results by more than 2°C, the valve must be serviced.
- 5 After a period of between 12 to 15 weeks from commissioning, carry out the sequence of tests as described in Maintenance sections 1, 2, 3 and 4.

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Maintenance

- 6 Dependant upon the results obtained from the first two series of tests; there are a number of possible outcomes:
 - 6.1 If no significant change in the mixed water temperatures (e.g. $\pm 1^{\circ}\text{K}$) is recorded between commissioning and Maintenance sections 1 or between commissioning and Maintenance sections 5, the next in service testing should be carried out at a period of 24 to 28 weeks after initial commissioning.
 - 6.2 If a small change (e.g. 1 to 2°K) in the mixed water temperature is recorded in only one of these periods, necessitating adjustment of the mixed water temperature, then the next in service can be deferred to 24 to 28 weeks after commissioning.
 - 6.3 If small changes (e.g. 1 to 2°K) in the mixed water temperature are recorded in both of these periods, necessitating adjustment of the mixed water temperature, then the next in service test can be deferred to 18 to 21 weeks after commissioning.
 - 6.4 If significant changes (e.g. $> 2^{\circ}\text{K}$) in the mixed water temperature are recorded in both of these periods necessitating service work, then the next in service test should be carried out at 18 to 21 weeks after commissioning.
- 7 The general principle to be observed after the first 2 or 3 in-service tests is that the intervals for future tests should be set to those which previous tests have shown can be achieved with no more than a small change in mixed water temperature.
- 8 In all areas periodic maintenance of the valve and associated fittings i.e. strainers, check valves will ensure optimum performance levels are maintained.
- 9 The inlet strainers on both the hot and cold water supplies can be removed for cleaning by unscrewing the inlet union nuts and carefully pulling apart the connecting pipework.
- 10 The built in check valves can be accessed to ensure freedom and correct seating.

Problem Solving

The following details are supplied for on site queries, should you require any further assistance please contact us on 01803 529021

- 1 **Hot water at the cold tap**
 - i. Operation of the insert check valves is hindered, check the valve is seated correctly.
 - ii. Check Valves not fitted.
 - iii. Unbalanced hot/cold supply pressure.
- 2 **Fluctuating mixed water temperature**
 - i. Erratic supply temperatures at the inlets of the valve.
 - ii. Starvation of the water supplied at the inlets of the valve.
 - iii. Incorrect commissioning of the valve.
- 3 **Erratic flow**
 - i. Insufficient water supplies.
 - ii. Fluctuations in the supply pressures/temperatures.
 - iii. Adverse effect created by other draw off points on the system.

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Problem Solving

4 No flow/reduced flow from valve

- i. In line filters are blocked.
- ii. Insufficient supply pressure.
- iii. Debris obstructing valve operation.
- iv. Valve requires servicing (Servicing kits available from your local stockist).

5 Valve does not fail safe when tested

- i. Installation not in accordance with our recommendations.
- ii. The minimum temperature differential not achieved.
- iii. Internal mechanism hindered by debris.

Please leave this Manual for the User



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