

This product should only be fitted by a qualified plumber to NVQ (National Vocational Qualification) or SNVQ (Scottish National Vocational Qualification) Level 3. Should the installation be completed by a non-qualified person then the guarantee may be considered invalid.

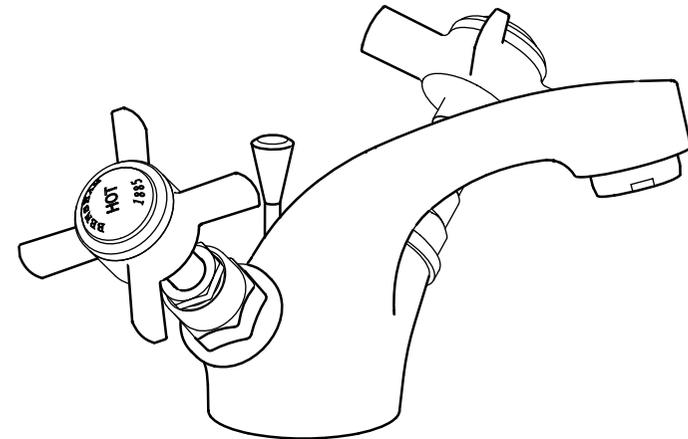
For a claim made under our warranty written certification of your installers credentials can be required. For further information or to find a qualified installer in your area please visit the Institute of Plumbers website - [www.iphe.org.uk](http://www.iphe.org.uk)

#### THE QUALIFICATIONS

At present, to be a plumber you need to follow the National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) route (Scottish National Vocational Qualification - SNVQ - in Scotland). These qualifications are made up of theory and practical work in the classroom/purpose built training facility and work based experience with a working plumber. Colleges should help students find a work placement, although many students organise it themselves.

The S/NVQ qualification works in levels. All recently qualified plumbers should hold S/NVQ Level 2 as basic with Level 3 as the preferred level. Level 2 will give you the foundation you need for a career in plumbing and teach you domestic plumbing to a satisfactory level. Level 3 is more comprehensive and deals with domestic, commercial and industrial plumbing along with aspects such as gas - if you want to one day set up your own business, this is the level to reach. The Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering, and the industry as a whole recommends that all plumbers reach a minimum of Level 3.

Reaching Level 3 has other advantages. The Institute runs a Master Plumber Certificate, which only those attaining Level 3 or equivalent can reach as long as they have the relevant experience as well. Those with S/NVQ Level 3 can (once in membership with the Institute for five years as a Member MIPHE) gain Engineering Technician EngTech status with the Engineering Council (UK).



#### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

For any further information please contact  
Bathstore on: **0845 873 8843**

Or visit our web-site at [www.bathstore.com](http://www.bathstore.com)

The manufacturer reserves the right to make technical modifications without prior notice.

## INTRODUCTION

Please read these instructions carefully and keep in a safe place for future reference.

### General Installation Requirements

The installation must comply with regulations of the Local Water Authority as contained in their bylaws. All of the taps in this range are single flow (the hot and cold water mix in the body) and should therefore be supplied with hot and cold water at balanced pressures, both from the tank or both from the mains (via a combination boiler for example). If the taps are not supplied at balanced pressures then the mixer will not function correctly. It will also be necessary to fit non-return valves on both hot and cold feeds. It is very important that all pipe work is flushed thoroughly after installation to avoid damaging the ceramic discs.

### Minimum/Maximum working pressure

These taps are suitable for high and low pressure installations. To ensure that the mixer works adequately under low pressure, the cold water storage tank should be at least 2 metres above the highest installed position. The maximum water pressure is 6 bar (note: mains cold water is normally supplied at between 2 and 3 bar).

For installations where the mains pressure exceeds 6 bar a pressure reducing valve should be fitted.

All the taps are fitted with a flow straightener for use in low pressure installations. If your water is supplied at high pressure you may prefer to change the nozzle to an aerator, see page 5.

### Approvals

All products are manufactured using materials tested and approved under the Water Bylaws Scheme and comply with requirements of British Standard 5412: 1996 where applicable.

### Preparation and bylaw requirements

These taps are single flow so the hot and cold water mix in the body. Water bylaws require that where the hot water is supplied from a tank and cold from the mains, non return valves are fitted on both hot and cold pipes as close as possible to the tap. These are not supplied. Where combination boilers are fitted it is only necessary to shut off the incoming mains and turn the boiler off and non return valves are not required.

### WARNING

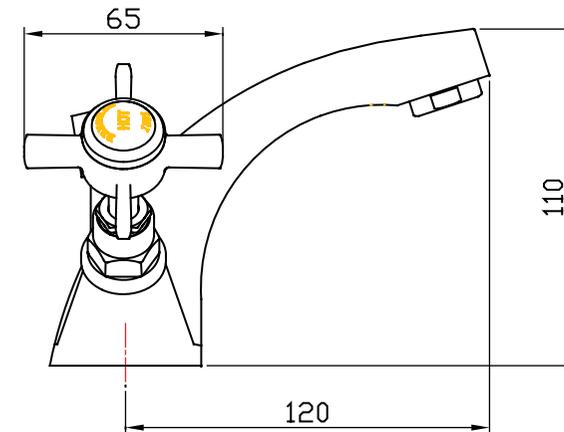
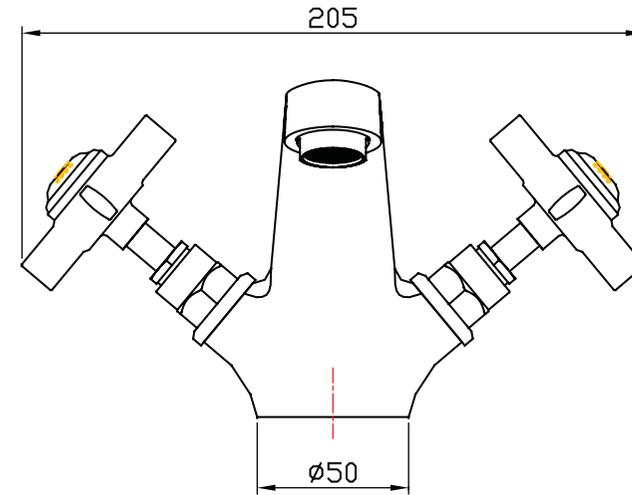
**Before installing the new mixer it is essential that you thoroughly flush through the supply pipes in order to remove any remaining swarf, solder or other impurities.**

**Failure to carry out this simple procedure could cause problems or damage to the workings of the mixer.**

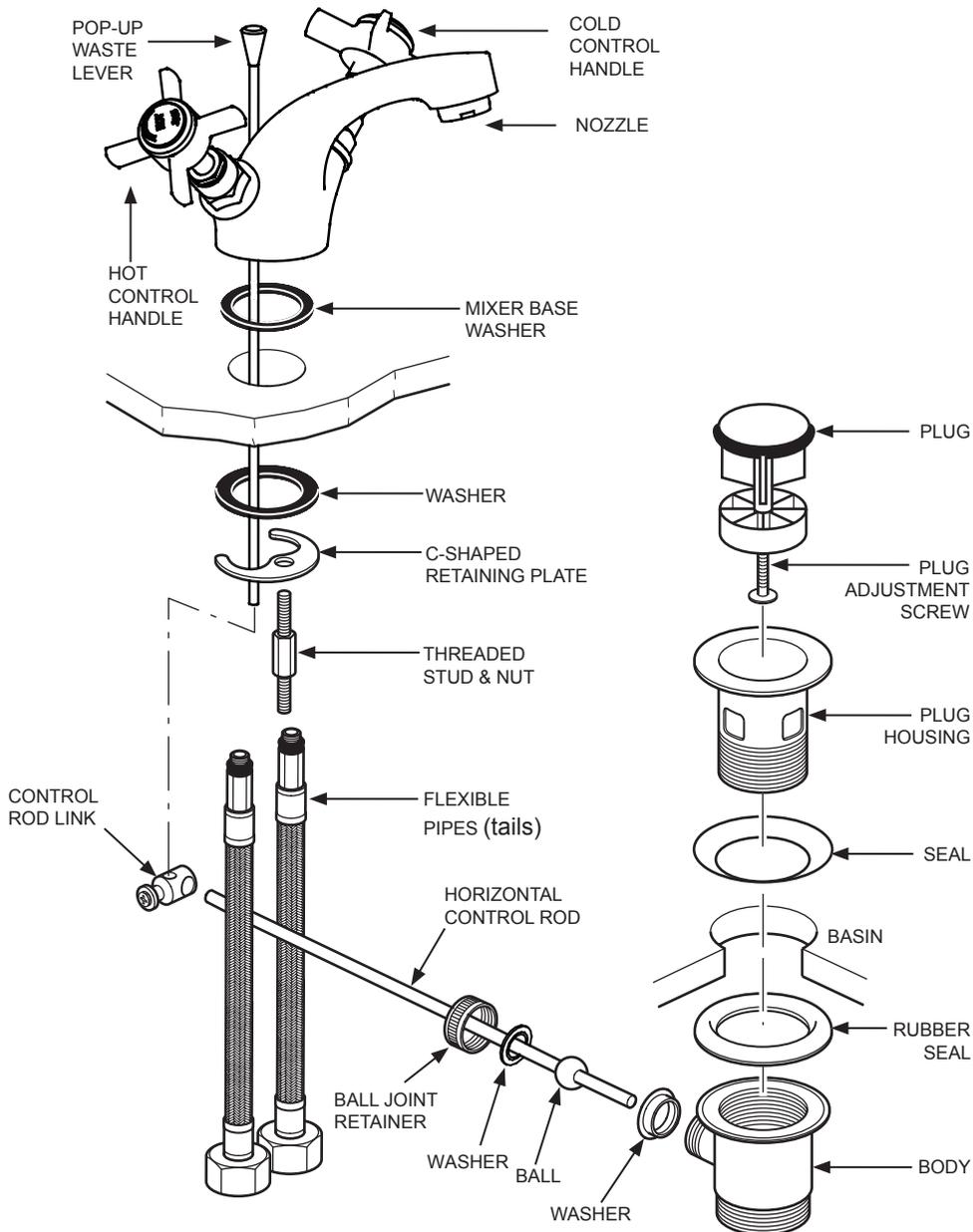
These hints have been prepared for your guidance, you must exercise due care at all times.

We do not accept responsibility for any problems that may occur through incorrect installation.

## DIMENSIONS



NOTE: ALL DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

**INSTALLATION**

**INSTALLATION**

First shut off your water heating system then, with your mains stop cock closed, open the lowest hot and cold taps in the house and allow to run until the cold storage tank and pipes are empty (the hot water storage cylinder always remains full). Fitting isolating valves to the inlet feeds is recommended for ease of maintenance.

**INSTALLATION**

**!** Remember to turn off the mains water supply before connecting to any existing pipe work.

**Mixer.**

Fit the mixer base washer into the groove in the underside of the mixer, screw the flexible pipes into the mixer body, and fully hand tighten. Place mixer in position to see if any alteration to the existing supply pipe work is necessary, make any necessary alterations to the pipe work.

Remove the nut from the threaded stud and screw into the base of the mixer. Pass the tails and fixing stud through the hole in the basin from above, and place the mixer in position on the basin.

Slide the black washer and then the metal retaining plate up the tails and onto the threaded stud, screw on the nut, finger tight to secure the mixer.

Check that the mixer body is correctly positioned and tighten the fixing nut. The tap needs to be fixed firmly, but do not over tighten as damage may be caused to the basin. Hot water should be connected to the left inlet and cold to the right when the tap is viewed from the front.

**Pop-up waste.**

Insert the pop-up waste lever into the slot at the back of the mixer.

Assemble the pop-up waste to the basin, with the thin washer on top and the thick washer below and hand tighten.

Prepare the horizontal control rod by sliding on the ball joint retainer, push the washer into the body of the pop-up waste. Slide the control rod link onto the pop-up waste lever and then onto the horizontal control rod.

Insert the short end (with ball) of the horizontal control rod into the body (the horizontal control rod can be slid through the control rod link) and clamp to the body with the ball joint retainer. Do not over tighten.

Test the action of the pop-up waste and fully tighten the rod link. Adjust the ball joint retainer as required.

**ATTENTION**

Having first checked all new connections, turn on the mains stop cock, close all taps except the new mixer and as the system starts to refill check for leaks.

Once you have satisfied yourself that there are no leaks, switch on the water heating.

### MIXER NOZZLES (Option)

All the taps are fitted with a flow straightener for use in low pressure installations. If your water is supplied at high pressure you may prefer to change the nozzle to an aerator.

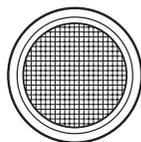
FLOW STRAIGHTENER



#### To change the nozzle.

Unscrew the nozzle from the mixer taking care not to lose the washer. Replace the washer, and screw on the chosen nozzle, hand tighten only.

AERATOR



### CLEANING

The chrome and gold plate we use on our taps is very durable, nevertheless care should be taken when cleaning them. They should be cleaned only with warm soapy water followed by rinsing with clean water and drying with a soft cloth. All finishes are vulnerable to acid attack and some strong substances such as household cleaners, disinfectants, denture cleaners, hair dyes, wine making and photographic chemicals can cause the surface to go black or peel.