

# **EASY RISER INSTALLATION MANUAL**



Tel: +44 (0)1527 400022  
[service@ghg-uk.com](mailto:service@ghg-uk.com)

## Key Information:

Unit weight empty 88kg (Door, seat and control pack removed 63kg)

Water Capacity 285ltrs

Fill Weight 380kg

Maximum user weight 165kg

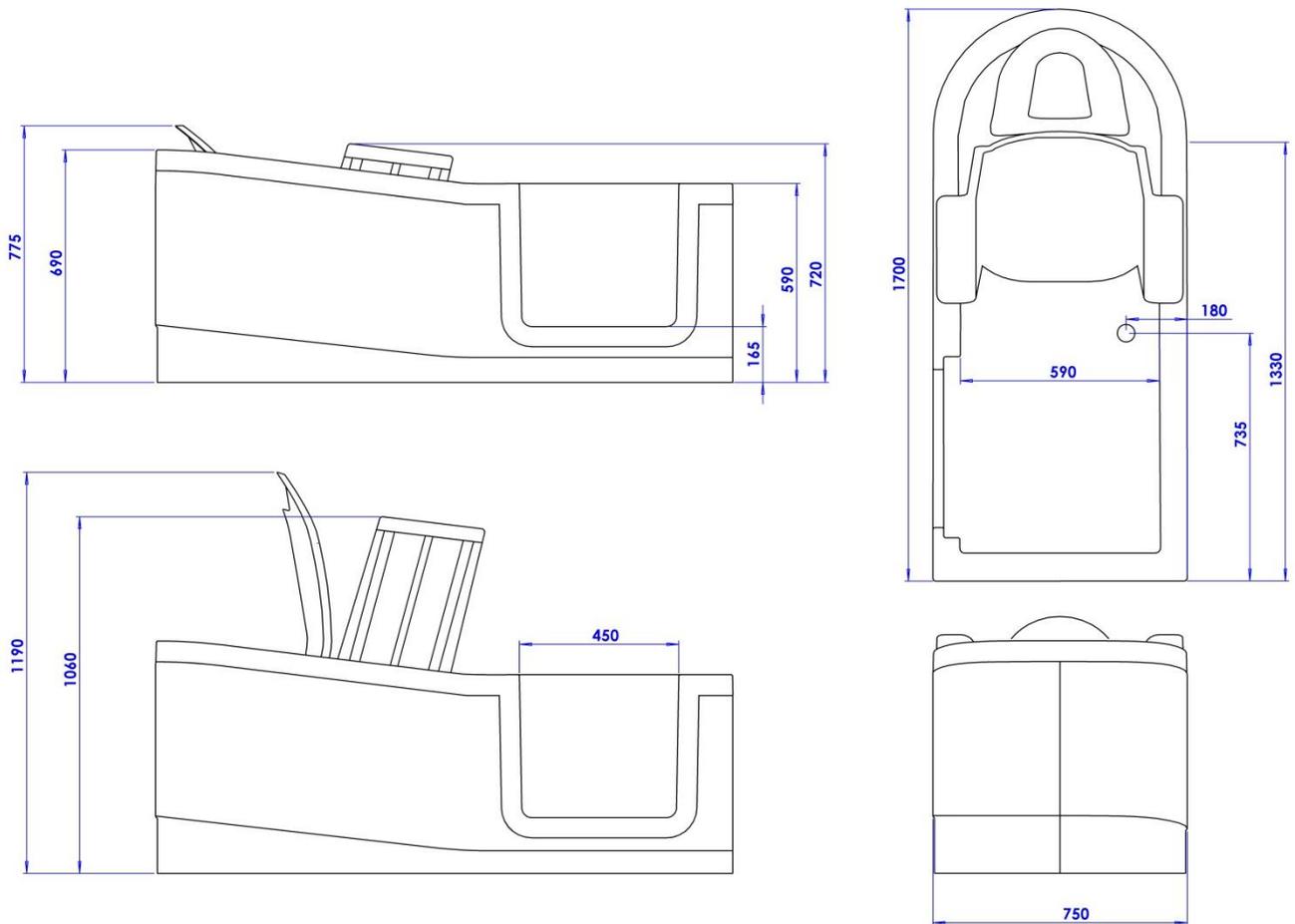
Electrical supply 230 volt

Switched fuse spur rated 5 amp

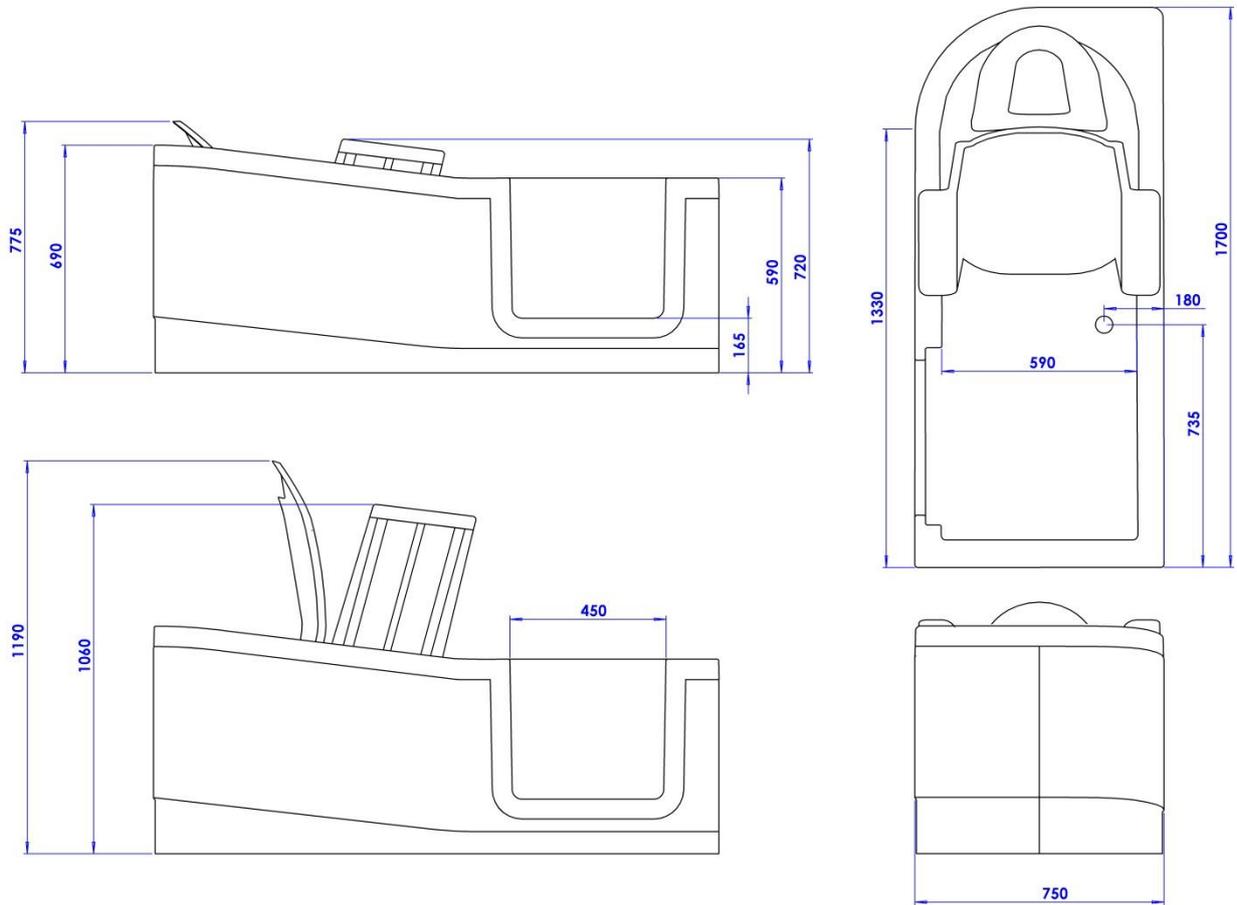
RCCD rated 30mA

System operating voltage 24 volt

**RIGHT HAND SHOWN (curved ended bath): Suitable for corner or peninsula installation.**



**RIGHT HAND SHOWN (corner ended bath): Suitable for corner or alcove installation.**



# Pre-installation

## Bath Transportation

### Transport Board

To assist in moving the bath it is supplied on a transport board which must be removed and discarded.

### Seat

You may wish to remove the seat to lighten the bath. The seat is held in place by 2 x threaded bolts bonded into the underside of the seat arms. Simply remove the 2 x stainless steel nuts under either arm and then lift the seat and back rest off. Ensure you refit the seat and nuts before the bath is installed against the wall.

## Bath Positioning

When deciding on the positioning of the bath there are a number of points that may need to be taken into consideration:

- Wheelchair access
- Service/cleaning access
- Under floor pipe work or cabling
- Distance from walls/other objects

The floor directly under the bath must be a sound, solid and even surface. Particular attention should be paid to the areas in which the bath frame will be screwed down; these areas must be of sound construction with no buried services.

## Plumbing Work

### Feeds

¾" BSP Male Hot & Cold water inlet, to be run into the tap or auto-fill area of the bath.

### Waste

40mm Waste outlet. Note positioning of the drain shown on the dimensional drawing.

## Electrical Work

### Connection & Earth Bonding

The electrical supply should be fed via the mains through an RCCD to a switched fused spur rated at 5 amps where the power cable is hard-wired connected. Please note it is strongly recommended that the wire is left long enough so that the bath can be operated when out of its intended position.

**Make a permanent electrical** connection following current IET regulations and secure cable with conduit if required for cable protection. Ensure the bath is fully earthed. Where a Spa is fitted a 13 Amp rated fused spur is also required as shown. Any junction boxes should be fitted under the bath and off the floor behind panels which are affixed using a mechanical tool (Screwdriver or similar).

# Installation Instructions

**WARNING:** This unit is heavy – minimum of two people are required to move it.

*Please read through carefully before commencing any work.*

**Unit weight empty 88kg**

**Water Capacity 285ltrs**

**Fill Weight 380kg**

**Maximum user weight 165kg**

**Electrical supply 230 volt**

**Switched fuse spur rated 5 amp**

**RCCD rated 30mA**

**System operating voltage 24 volt**

## Preparation of Site

Carefully remove all packaging and inspect bath thoroughly.

**Note:** Do not use sharp knives or instruments to remove packaging around the finished surface areas of the bath.

Ensure all component parts are present before proceeding to remove any existing facilities.

Test the bath is functioning by operating the up and down buttons so that the seat moves.

The pack is low voltage and runs at 24V dc 5A supply fed by 230V mains supply.

Remove any existing equipment and materials as necessary to prepare the site.

Prepare the floor area and ensure it is flat, level and structurally sound.

## Bath Fitting

**Remove the wooden transportation board and discard the slotted foot brackets and board.**

You will note that there are six bath feet. It is imperative the bath is correctly level in all planes, as any distortion will cause the seal around the door to leak.

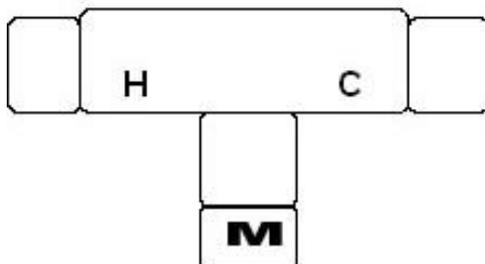
Offer bath to required position. Level using the four feet situated in each bath corner only. Ensure you refit the seat and nuts before the bath is installed against the wall if it was removed at any point.

**Run plumbing feeds and waste.**

### Feeds

Fit bath tap as needed onto the bath. Run a 22mm hot feed to the thermostatic valve and plumb into the port marked 'H' and a 22mm cold into the port marked 'C'. Take a 22mm feed from the 'M' mixed feed and run to hot tap feed. This will then mean that when the customer opens the hot tap on the bath, 'mixed' water will run. **Fig 1.**

Take a 'Tee' off the cold supply before it goes into the thermostatic valve and run this to the cold tap feed. This allows the customer to draw cold water into the bath, should they so wish.



**Fig 1 See Addendum for full details**

We recommend that the valve be set to its maximum temperature setting in most cases. This allows the customer to have a hot bath if they wish – with no fear of scalding – but also allows them to cool the bath with cold water by operating the cold tap as required.

**Please discuss this with the customer before setting the valve to confirm their preference.**

Plumb in and run the appropriate waste allowing, where possible, the steepest and shortest fall-away to assist in draining the bath. The drainage is to be via a standard 1½” waste. Connect waste and test. We have provided a flexi-waste pipe to assist with plumbing. Alternatively an inline trap such as a HepVo may be utilised.

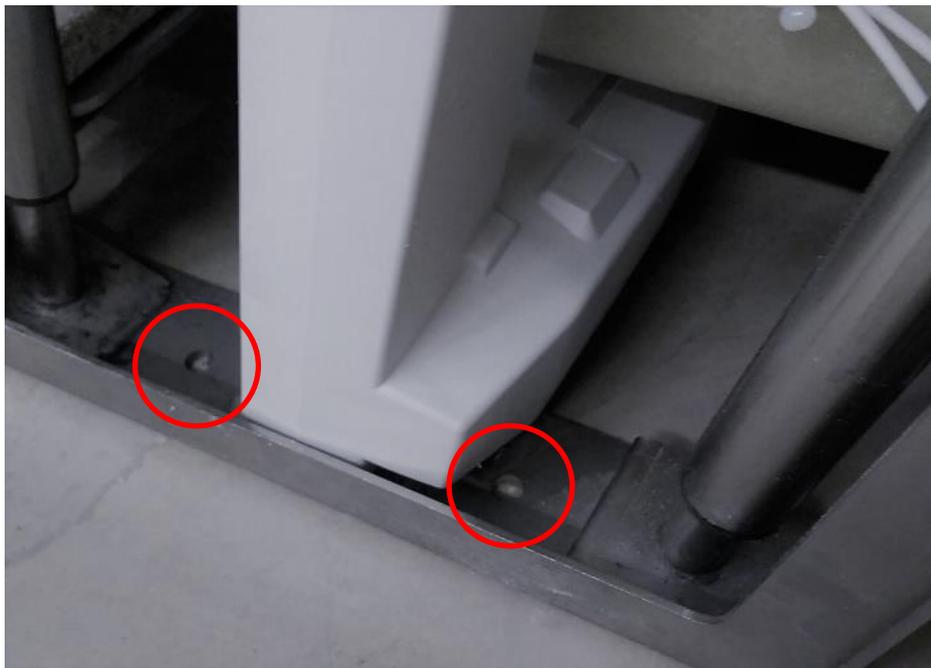
Ensure that the appropriate Water By-Laws are followed.

### **Centre Feet**

Finally alter the two middle feet so that they support the bath in the centre. Take care not to over adjust as this will distort the bath and could cause the door to leak.

### **Bath Fixing**

Once the bath is in position and level, it is imperative that the bath is held in place using the 2 x fixing holes in the actuator cassette (**Fig 2**). There are two screws provided for this.



**Fig 2**

## Panels

Mark out positioning of the wall support panel batten. Do this by lining it up directly under the user side corner of the bath marked **B (Fig 3)**. Drill and fix wall batten into place.

Offer the front door panel into place and mark the floor for a floor support panel batten. This should be vertically in line with the outside edge of the bath. Fit a batten to the floor that you can screw the panel to, marked **A (Fig 3)**.

When a peninsula bath is being fitted (**Fig 4**) additional battens are required. Battens **A** and **B** must be fitted as described previously. Following this, battens **C** and **D (Fig 4)** must now be fitted to the opposite side of the bath using the same method described previously.

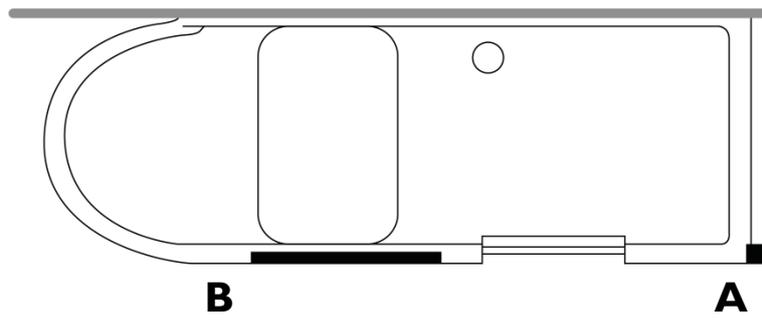


Fig 3

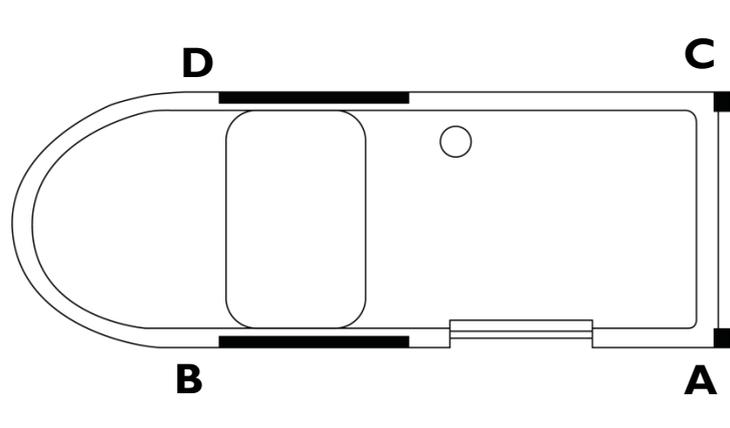


Fig 4

## Panel Installation

Before fitting the panels we suggest you fill the bath with water to the overflow to ensure that the maximum downward pressure is exerted on the bath. This gives two benefits:

i) It allows you to run a bead of silicone between the bath and the wall and ensures a watertight finish between the wall and the bath as the bath will not 'pull' the joint apart.

Leave the water in the bath for as long as possible to allow the silicone to cure.

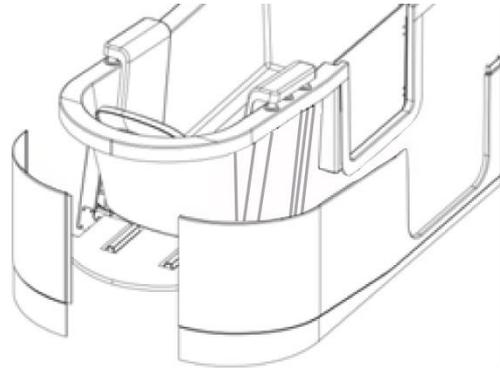
ii) It takes into account the weight of water bearing down so that the panels can be trimmed to the floor. If you fit the panels tight to the floor and then fill the bath with water, the pressure bearing down can cause the panels to spring out.

Offer the panels up and trim to suit.

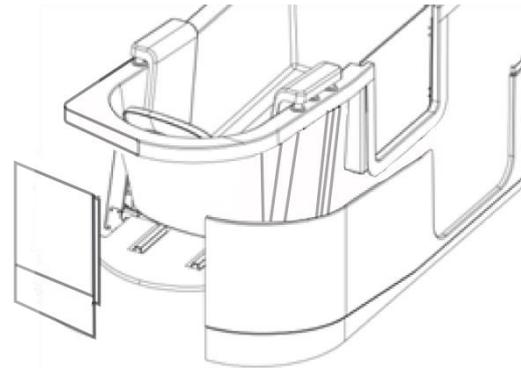
Where an original easy riser (half-moon panel) or corner fitting easy riser bath is being fitted fit either the half-moon panel (**Fig 5**) or rectangle panel (**Fig 6**) first.

Once you have the correct panel for your bath, line up the panel correctly and press forward firmly, engaging the panel top lip into the panel clips under the bath rim.

Do not push too hard! as pushing too hard may detach the clips from the bath shell.

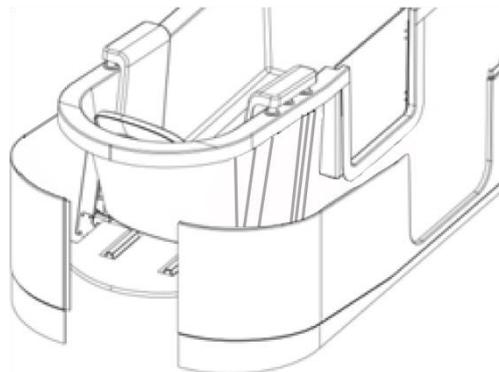


**Fig 5**



**Fig 6**

When a peninsula bath is being fitted the side panel without a door cutout must be fitted first. To do this correctly line up the panel with the bath shell (non door side), and firmly press forward on the top of the panel, engaging the panel top lip into the clips under the bath rim. Do not push too hard, as pushing too hard may detach the clips from the bath shell.



**Fig 7**

Once satisfied with the panel fitting move on to the next panel.

The door panel can then be fitted. Correctly position the panel so that the panel top lip fits loosely into the bath clips.

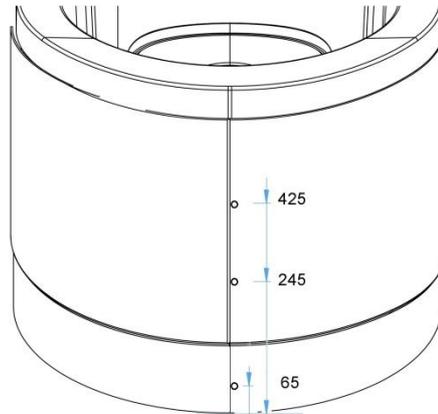
Press firmly forward to engage the panel into the clips.

Do not push too hard otherwise the clips may become detached)

Once all panels are in place drill through the panels and fasten to the wall and floor battens. **Fig 3 and 4.**

It is preferable to fit the panels when the bath is full of water. Use cover caps for a neat cosmetic finish.

Finally, drill and screw through both panels at the rear of the bath as shown in **Fig 8**. The bottom fixing will be into a wood baseboard and a wood screw with cover cap should be used. The top two holes should be lined up and drilled using a 3mm bit. Use the two small white studs provided



**Fig 8**

Note: to further improve the appearance of the vertical panel seam, a bead of white silicone may be used.

### **Testing**

The unit is now completed. Ensure the bath is free from debris. Clean the door and seal with clean soapy water, removing any grit or build-up of dirt. Fill bath with water and check for leaks. Note that the chrome 'button' on the glass door is deliberately 'loose' to allow a good face-to-face mate with the electro-magnet. Do not try to tighten.

Should the finished surface of the bath become marked or scratched, it is normally possible to rectify quite simply. Firstly, apply 1000/1200 grade wet and dry paper, initially using it dry. After the mark has been reduced, clean with soapy water. To restore the finish to the bath, apply a cutting paste such as 'T' Cut or Brasso, and finally finish off with a silicone-based polish such as car wax or 'Mr. Sheen'.

***Should special dismantling of the bath be required for access or installation purposes, please contact the office number.***



# installation & maintenance guides

## Heatguard® TMV3 Thermostatic Mixing Valve

### Heatguard® TMV3 Installation Instructions

#### Installation

Before installing the Heatguard® TMV3 valve ensure that the designation of the valve matches the application, flow rates, dynamic pressures, and temperatures must be within the limits stated.

The Heatguard® TMV3 valve can be installed in any orientation provided that the hot and cold supplies are connected to the appropriate indicated inlets. The Heatguard® TMV3 valve should be fitted with the supplied union type adaptors.

The valve should not be installed until the system has been flushed until free of all debris. Once this is done the strainers and check valves can be fitted into the adaptors and the valve body installed.

*The Heatguard® TMV3 thermostatic mixing valve contains temperature sensitive components. Soldering near the union adaptors or main valve body must be avoided.*

#### Commissioning

Please ensure that the commissioning of the valve is done under normal operating conditions. The Heatguard® TMV3 thermostatic mixing valve is supplied factory set at 38°C. To alter this setting proceed as follows:

1. Remove the cover cap (Fig 1).

2. With both the hot and cold supplies turned fully on and the terminal fitting open, adjust the temperature to the required setting. Using the adjuster tool supplied turn the adjuster clockwise to decrease or anti-clockwise to increase the temperature (Fig 2). A digital hand-held thermometer should be used to measure the outlet temperature correctly.

3. Once the correct outlet temperature has been achieved the valve's internal mechanism should be exercised at least 3 times by alternately isolating the hot and cold supplies. This will cause the piston to travel its full stroke and will ensure that the valve is operating correctly. If the set temperature has drifted after this operation then the commissioning operation should be repeated.

Once the valve has been commissioned a fail-safe shut off test should be performed.

1. Isolate the cold supply. The flow should reduce to a trickle within a second or two depending on site conditions.

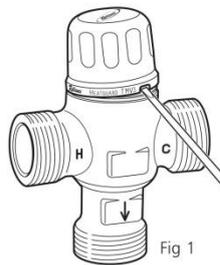


Fig 1

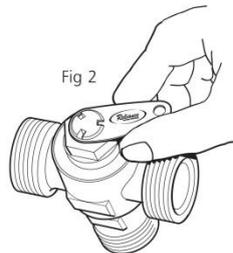
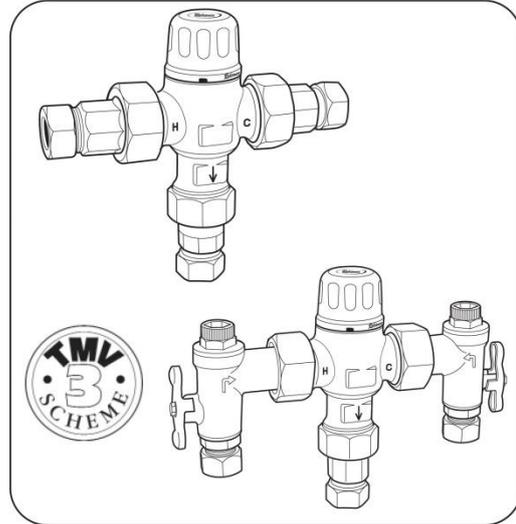


Fig 2



*The Heatguard® TMV3 is a type 3 thermostatic mixing valve which has been manufactured to NHS model engineering specification DO8 and is approved under the TMV3 scheme.*

2. Restore the cold supply and check that the set temperature has not altered.

3. Repeat the test for the hot supply.

If either fail-safe function does not operate, ensure that supply pressures and temperatures are within the valve's normal operating parameters. In addition, check that the hot supply temperature is at least 10°C above the valve's set mixed outlet temperature i.e. hot to mix differential temperature.

If this is not the case then the valve will be slow to shut down on cold water failure.

For optimum performance it is recommended that the dynamic pressures be as close to equal as possible. If the dynamic pressures are outside a 10:1 ratio then a pressure reducing valve should be fitted to the higher supply pressure or if preferred, the lower supply pressure boosted.

When the Heatguard® TMV3 valve has been set and tested, refit the cap.

A record of the commissioning settings should be made for comparison with future performance checks.

#### Maintenance

To comply with current NHS guidelines the Heatguard® TMV3 valve should be tested against the original performance results 6-8 weeks after installation. If the temperatures have remained set to within 2°C and the fail-safe function is operating correctly, then a six monthly cycle of performance testing can be implemented.

### Performance checks

Performance checks that should be carried out at routine maintenance times are:

1. Check the set temperature using a hand-held digital thermometer.
2. Carry out the cold and hot fail-safe shut off tests.
3. If there is no significant change to the set outlet temperature (2°C or less change from the original settings) and the fail-safe shut off is functioning, then the valve is working correctly and no further service work is required.

### Cleaning the valve

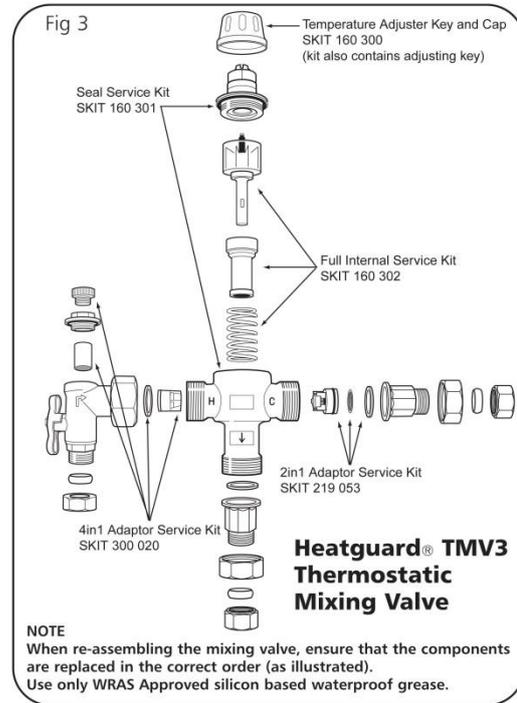
1. Isolate the hot and cold supplies and remove the valve body from the installation by undoing the adaptor union nuts. Make note of the orientation of the parts as they are removed so that they can be reassembled in the correct manner (Fig 3).
2. Remove the check valves and strainers fitted in the adaptors and check for damage, rinse in clean potable water.
3. To clean the internals of the main valve body, first remove the cap, and then carefully remove the valve headwork by unscrewing the large hex nut.
4. Slide the piston and thermostat assembly out of the valve body and clean all internal surfaces and 'O' rings with a weak solution of scale remover approved for use with potable water.
5. Using a WRAS approved silicone based waterproof grease, lightly lubricate the 'O' ring in the body and the external surface of the piston.
6. After cleaning, re-assemble the Heatguard® TMV3 valve. Exercise, reset and test the valve as laid out in the commissioning section.

### Working parameters and specifications

Factory temperature setting :	38°C
Temperature setting range :	38-46°C
Temperature, hot supply :	52-65°C
Temperature, cold supply :	5-20°C
Minimum hot to mix differential temperature :	10°C
Temperature stability :	± 2°C
Working pressure, static :	16 bar max.
Working pressure, dynamic :	Low pressure 0.2 - 1 bar High pressure 1 - 5 bar
Maximum pressure loss ratio :	10:1
Flow rate, minimum :	4 lpm
Flow rate @ 1bar pressure loss :	21 lpm

### Approved specifications

Code	Operating Pressure	Application
HP-S	High Pressure	Shower - maximum temperature 41°C
HP-W	High Pressure	Washbasin - maximum temperature 41°C
HP-B	High Pressure	Bidet - maximum temperature 38°C
HP-T44	High Pressure	Bath fill- maximum temperature 44°C
LP-S	Low Pressure	Shower - maximum temperature 41°C
LP-W	Low Pressure	Washbasin - maximum temperature 41°C
LP-B	Low Pressure	Bidet - maximum temperature 38°C



### Flow Rate

