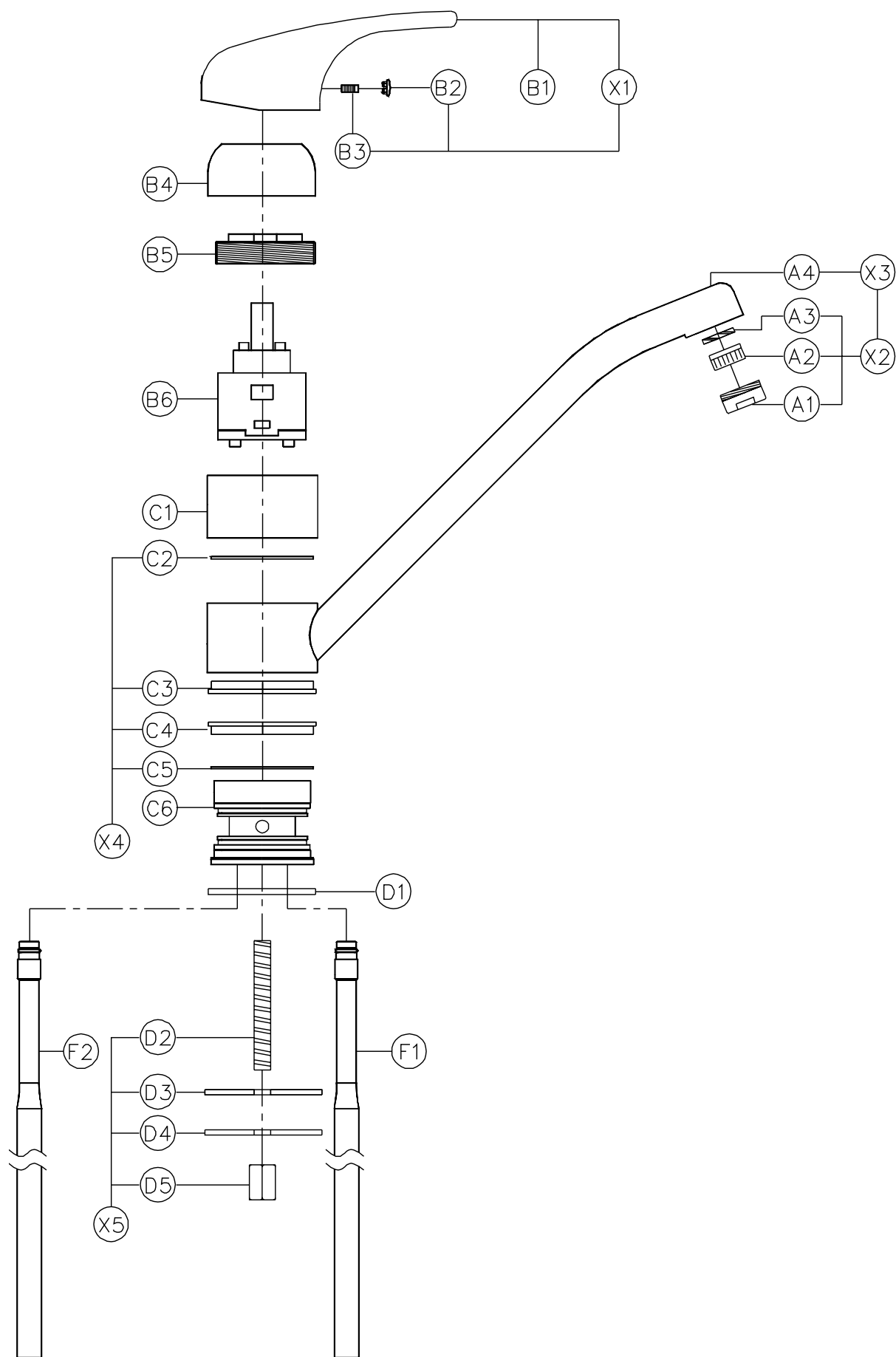


# TAF1 – Aquaflow 1



**General Advice:**

- These instructions are intended as a guide only, if you are in any doubt you should seek the advice of a qualified professional.
- Take care not to mark finished parts with screwdrivers or other tools.
- Use a pair of rubber gloves to get a better grip on decorative hand tight parts.
- Ensure all parts are reassembled tightly.
- After maintenance test that all assemblies are water tight and function correctly.
- Always isolate the hot and cold water supplies before starting any maintenance, once isolated you should drain any residual water from your system.

**To replace the valve:**

1. Tilt the handle (B1) into the on position.
2. Remove the dust cap (B2) with a fingernail or small screwdriver.
3. Loosen grub screw (B3) using a 2.5mm A/F Allen key.
4. Pull the handle (B1) horizontally away from the tap.
5. Unscrew by hand the decorative cover (B4)
6. Hold the body of the tap (C1) firmly. Using an adjustable spanner unscrew the valve lock nut (B5).
7. Pull the old valve cartridge (B6) away from the tap.
8. Ensure that the valve chamber (C1) is clean of dirt and grit.
9. Place the new valve (B6) in the chamber (C1), ensuring the locators on the base of valve (B6) align with the recesses in the chamber of the tap (C1).
10. Reassemble the tap in the reverse order.
11. If replacing the valve it would be prudent to clean the aerator also.

**To replace the spout o-rings:**

1. Hold section (C1) firmly and unscrew it anticlockwise proceed to step 5, Otherwise follow steps 2 to 5.
2. Disconnect tail pipes (F1 & F2) from the supply pipes.
3. Unscrew fixing nut (D5). Pull the tap upwards away from the taphole.
4. Place a spanner across the base of body inner (C6) or the top of both tail pipes (F1 & F2) and unscrew anticlockwise section (C1).
5. Pull the spout (A4) vertically away from the body (C6).
6. Remove the old o-rings (C3 & C4) using a small screwdriver or similar. Note the orientation of the o-rings for reassembly.
7. If worn, remove the white PTFE spacers (C2 & C5).
8. Ensure the inside of the spout (A4) and the body (C6) is clean of dirt and grit.
9. If required locate the new white PTFE spacers (C2 & C5).
10. Carefully locate the new O-rings (C3 & C4) onto the body (C6).
11. Grease the O-rings thoroughly with silicone or alternative similar grease.
12. Reassemble the tap in the reverse order.

**To clean the aerator:**

1. Holding the spout (A4) using an adjustable or 22mm spanner unscrew the aerator case (A1)
2. Push the aerator (A2) out from the centre of the aerator case (A1)
3. Using a cloth wipe away any debris from the meshed screens of the aerator (A2)
4. Run warm water through the aerator (A2) held in the backwards direction (inwards from dark grey side)
5. If the aerator (A2) is blocked due to Limescale deposits, we recommend soaking the aerator in vinegar to loosen the scale, then repeat steps 3 and 4.
6. Reassemble the tap in the reverse order.

Symptom	Probable cause	Solution
Slow hot water	Insufficient hot water pressure (combination boiler) minimum pressure is 2 bar	Open mains stop valve, allow more flow to enter to boiler
	DHW output temperature is too high (combination boiler)	Reducing the output temperature will increase the flow rate
	Insufficient hot water pressure (gravity fed)	Install a booster pump to the hot water output from the cylinder (2 bar min)
	Aerator is blocked	Check aerator is clear (see previous page)
Slow cold and hot water	Aerator is blocked	Check aerator is clear (see previous page) If in a hard water area, soak the aerator in vinegar first, use a old toothbrush to remove scale.
	Customer does not realise the tap flow restricted to 3.8l/min max. (they are comparing to another tap)	None, other than explaining flow is deliberately reduced to meet part G guidelines, swapping the aerator for a higher flow will probably void the housing certification
'Hot' water flows but is not hot	Flow rate is not sufficient to trigger flow switch inside combination boiler	Open stop valve, allow more flow to boiler, reduce DHW output temperature.
		Adjust flow switch trigger rate if possible (refer to boiler manufacturer)
		Check aerator is clear (see previous page)
No hot or cold water	Service valves may be off	Check all service valve are on to the tap
	Non return valve inside the flexible pipes may be faulty or inserted in the wrong direction	Blow through the tail pipes to confirm the valves are operational and inserted in the correct direction of flow.
	Aerator is blocked	Check aerator is clear (see previous page)
Valve is stiff	Debris has damaged the valve	Replace the valve (see previous page)
	Water pressure is too high (maximum is 4 bar)	Install pressure reducing valve to the incoming cold water supply. Note the water pressure will peak at night time and low demand periods.
	Water temperature is too high, this dissolves the grease in the valve and causes parts to expand and contract excessively. The max maximum temperature is 70°C	Replace the valve (see previous page) Check aerator is clear (see previous page) Try to avoid running the tap part open (this increases the combi boiler output temperature
	Valve is faulty	Replace the valve (see previous page)
	Lock nut (B5) is too tight	Loosen Lock nut (B5) slightly, correct torque is 10 Newton meters
	Valve plates are covered with Limescale	Replace the valve (see previous page)
Tap is leaking from base or top upper body (C1)	Check if the tap is leaking or the customer is reporting Limescale marks only	When wet hands use the tap the water drips and collects in joints, the water evaporates leaving scale marks but this is not evidence of a leak, only water flowing is.
	Valve is damaged	Replace the valve (see previous page)
	Lock nut (B5) is too loose, allowing water to pass around the base of the valve	Tighten Lock nut (B5) slightly, correct torque is 10 Newton meters
	Upper body (C1) is loose, generally because the tap has been rotated after it has been fixed	Whilst holding tap body (C6) so it does not rotate, hand tighten the upper body (C1) clockwise
Spout stiff to turn	Fixing nut (D5) has been over tightened, this will bend the sink causing the base of the spout to interfere with the sink top	Slightly loosen fixing nut (D5)
Tap is leaking from spout end (A1)	Valve is damaged	Replace the valve (see previous page)

Most common faults can be avoided if the system is flushed thoroughly before the tap is installed and that the supply pressure is checked before installation.

The valve lifespan will change according to the following factors: incoming pressure, hardness of water, quality of water (debris, grit, etc...), water temperature, frequency of use.

Please note that the maximum water flow through this product is 3.8l/min (+/- 10%) to comply with Part G building regulations.