3483-00.480 Index 01
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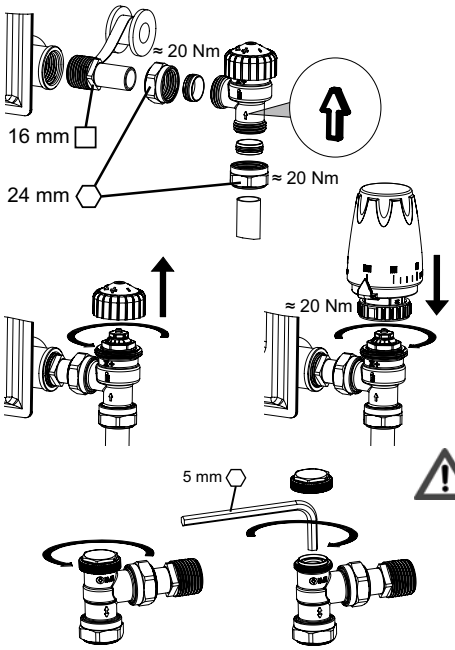
IMI HEIMEIER

TRV pack Eclipse GB

Thermostatic radiator valve with automatic flow control and lockshield

Installation and operating instructions



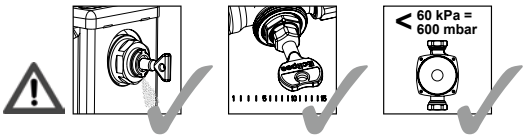
Installation thermostatic radiator valve

The IMI thermostatic radiator valve can be fitted either vertically or horizontally giving the installer total flexibility. For the best performance we recommend fitting the valve with the head mounted horizontally.

Note the flow direction arrow!

Installation thermostatic head

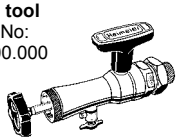
Remove the protection cap from the valve body. Before installing, check that the thermostatic head is turned to number **IIIII**. Position the thermostatic head onto the thermostatic valve body, screw on and tighten with a rubber jawed wrench (do not overtighten). Adjust the head to the setting you want (see Temperature settings).



Lockshield

Shut-off
To isolate the lockshield remove the cap and rotate the insert clockwise with a 5 mm allan key.

Fitting tool
Article No:
9721-00.000

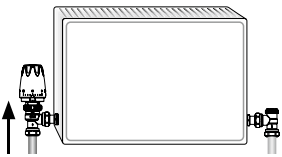


Replacement insert
Article No:
3930-02.300

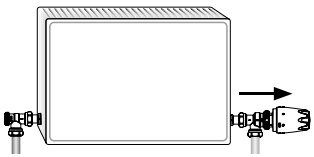
Fitting tool

Replacement of the insert is possible whilst the system is still live by using the IMI fitting tool. It is also possible to measure available pressure to retrieve diagnostic information that can also help optimize the system pressures (Article no: 9790-01.890).

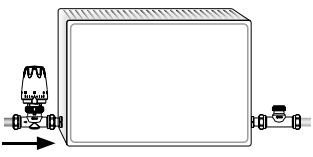
Angle connection



Reversed connection



Straight connection



IMI Hydronic Engineering

IMI Hydronic Engineering UK · Unit 3 Nimbus Park · Porz Avenue · Dunstable · Bedfordshire · LU5 5WZ · www.imi-hydronic.co.uk

Function of *Eclipse* thermostatic radiator valves (TRV) with automatic flow control (AFC) – Homeowner guide

TRVs are autonomously operating temperature controllers which do not require any electric power supply or connection or any other kind of external energy. They serve to control the individual room temperature and, thus, save energy.

They consist of the thermostatic head and the thermostatic valve body. The thermostatic head allow different temperature settings which can be be limited.

If temperature rises e.g. due to insolation, electric appliances or people in the room, the liquid in the temperature sensor of the thermostatic head will expand and so throttles the water supply to the radiator by means of the valve spindle. Should the room temperature drop the described procedure will be reversed. Therefore, the thermostatic head only needs actuation in order to change the individual setting of the room temperature (see „Temperature settings“).

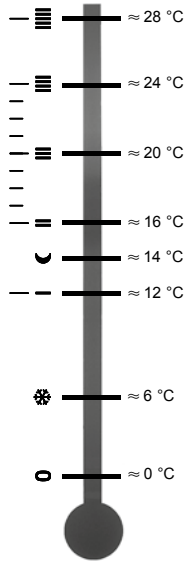
The required design flow for each radiator is set directly by the installer on the **Eclipse valve** (see below). This automatic flow control **(AFC)** is done with a twist and the adjusted flow will then not be exceeded. Even if there is an oversupply of pressure, due to load changes in the system, for example other valves closing or during morning start up, Eclipse will guarantee the requested flow.

Thermostatic heads may not be covered by curtains, radiator facings, or other obstructions. Otherwise it will not be possible to precisely control the temperature.

TRVs do not control or turn off the boiler. The boiler is controlled by a room thermostat or timers etc..

For further information to your heating system please ask your installer.

Temperature settings



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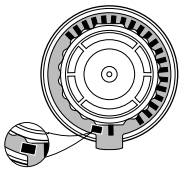
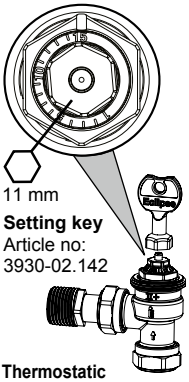
Limiting the setting



Max. temperature limit:
Set required max. temperature, e.g. setting number **III**. Remove stop pin (*) and insert in slot level with setting number **IIIII**. Or:
Min. temperature limit:
Set required min. temperature, e.g. setting number **II**. Remove stop pin (*). Count 4 slots above setting number **IIIII** and insert pin.

Flow setting (Balancing)



Setting values with different radiator performances and system differential temperatures

Q̇[W]	Δt=10 K	Δt=15 K	Δt=20 K	
200	2	1	1	**Example:** Q̇= 1000 W
250	2	1	1	Δt= 15 K
300	3	2	1	Setting value: 6
400	3	2	2	(≈ 60 l/h)
500	4	3	2	
600	5	3	3	1 = 10 l/h
700	6	4	3	…
800	7	5	3	5 = 50 l/h
900	8	5	4	…
1000	9	6	4	10 = 100 l/h
1200	10	7	5	…
1400	12	8	6	15 = 150 l/h
1600	14	9	7	
1800	15	10	8	
2000		12	9	Δp min. 10−100 l/h
2200		13	10	= 10 kPa
2400		14	10	Δp min. 100−150 l/h
2600		15	11	= 15 kPa
2800			12	
3000			13	
3200			14	Δp max.
3400			15	= 60 kPa

Q̇ = Radiator performance, Δt = System differential temperature, Δp = Differential pressure

1 W = 3.4120 BTU/h

1 l/h = 0.0003 l/s

Thermostatic Efficiency Label TELL

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