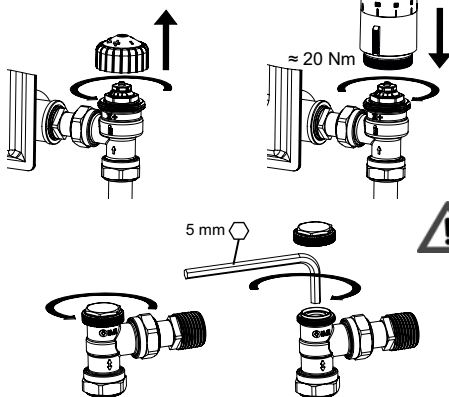
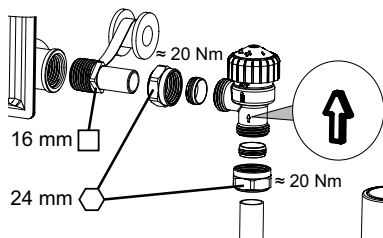


## TRV pack Eclipse GB

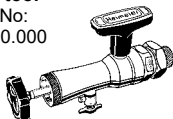
Thermostatic radiator valve with  
automatic flow control and lockshield

### Installation and operating instructions



#### Fitting tool

Article No:  
9721-00.000



#### Replacement insert

Article No:  
3930-02.300



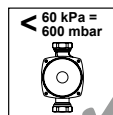
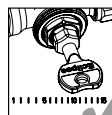
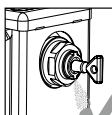
#### Installation thermostatic radiator valve

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

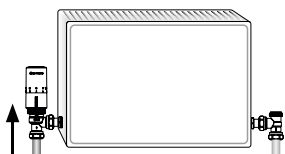
#### Shut-off

To isolate the lockshield remove the cap and rotate the insert clockwise with a 5 mm allen key.

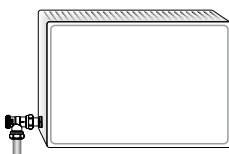
#### Fitting tool

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).

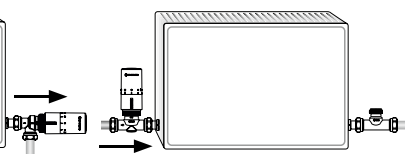
#### Angle connection



#### Reversed connection



#### Straight connection





## 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 allows different temperature settings which can be limited.

If temperature rises e.g. due to insulation, 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“).

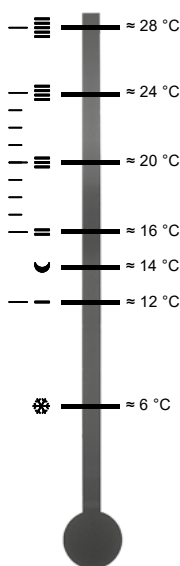
The required design flow for each radiator is set directly by the installer on the **Eclipse valve** (see below). This automatic flow control (**AFC**) is done with a twist and the adjusted flow will then not be exceeded. Even if there is an oversupply of pressure, due to load changes in the system,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



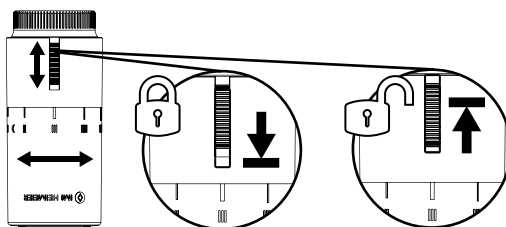
KEYMARK certified and tested according to EN 215



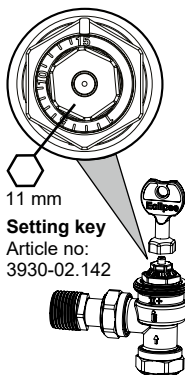
# IMI

Hydronic Engineering

### Locking of the setting



### Flow setting (Balancing)



Setting key  
Article no:  
3930-02.142

### Setting values with different radiator performances and system differential temperatures

$\dot{Q}[\text{W}]$	$\Delta t=10 \text{ K}$	$\Delta t=15 \text{ K}$	$\Delta t=20 \text{ K}$	Example: $Q = 1000 \text{ W}$ $\Delta t = 15 \text{ K}$ Setting value: 6 ( $\approx 60 \text{ l/h}$ )
200	2	1	1	1 = 10 l/h
250	2	1	1	...
300	3	2	1	5 = 50 l/h
400	3	2	2	...
500	4	3	2	10 = 100 l/h
600	5	3	3	...
700	6	4	3	5 = 50 l/h
800	7	5	3	...
900	8	5	4	10 = 100 l/h
1000	9	6	4	...
1200	10	7	5	15 = 150 l/h
1400	12	8	6	
1600	14	9	7	
1800	15	10	8	
2000		12	9	$\Delta p \text{ min.}$ 10–100 l/h = 10 kPa
2200		13	10	
2400		14	10	$\Delta p \text{ min.}$ 100–150 l/h = 15 kPa
2600		15	11	
2800			12	
3000			13	
3200			14	$\Delta p \text{ max.}$ = 60 kPa
3400			15	

$\dot{Q}$  = Radiator performance,  $\Delta t$  = System differential temperature,  
 $\Delta p$  = Differential pressure