Identify Your Water System

Choose the right handset for your trial

Water supply to bathrooms, wet rooms, cloakrooms and shower cubicles can differ enormously and have a significant effect on how well your shower performs. It is important to establish the type of hot and cold water system you have. Identify your system type using the information and diagram below:

DO YOU HAVE...

A COMBINATION BOILER OR OTHER INSTANTANEOUS WATER HEATER?

YOU HAVE A **HIGH PRESSURE** SYSTEM

TRIAL EITHER **AIO** OR **MAKU** HANDSETS

Minimum working pressure for the Aio handset is 1.0 bar

A HOT WATER CYLINDER AND A COLD WATER TANK IN YOUR LOFT?

YOU HAVE A **LOW PRESSURE** SYSTEM

TRIAL THE **MAKU** HANDSET

Minimum working pressure for the Maku handset is 0.35 bar

AN ELECTRIC SHOWER?

UNSURE? ASK OUR CUSTOMER CARE TEAM

0800 195 1602

or email: handsettrialuk@uk.methven.com

HIGH PRESSURE SYSTEMS

Combination Boilers or Instantaneous System – Mains water is heated by the boiler with the cold supply also coming from the mains.

Unvented Hot Water System – Hot water is stored in a pressurised tank which can be located anywhere in the house. With this system there is no need for a header tank, although a small expansion tank can sometimes be seen immediately above the stored hot water. Cold is supplied at mains pressure.

LOW PRESSURE SYSTEMS

Gravity Fed System – This can usually be identified by the presence of a hot water cylinder located in an airing cupboard or closet. Cold water is also stored in a tank above the cylinder, often in a loft or attic.

Unbalanced System – Cold water is supplied by mains pressure, while the hot supply comes from a cylinder fed by a header tank. Sometimes a back boiler or wall-mounted boiler is used to heat a gravity fed supply but this does not have a significant effect on the water pressure. Pressure can be balanced using an equalising valve bringing both supplies to the lower pressure level.

As a rough guide, there is 0.1 bar of pressure for every vertical metre between the shower head and the bottom of the tank, subject to pipe configuration and diameters.