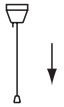
Operation

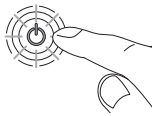
Read the section **"IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION"** first.

1



Switch on the electrical supply.

2

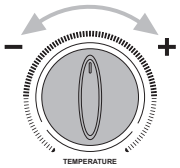


Push START/STOP button. Light in the button illuminates.*

3

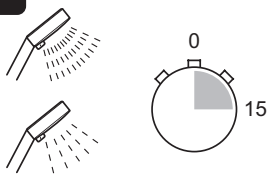
Push power button for the desired output. The button illuminates.

4



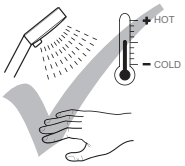
Adjust temperature as required.

5



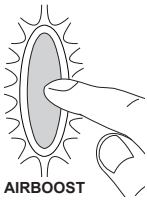
Allow 10 - 15 secs for any temperature adjustments to stabilise and reach the showerhead.

6



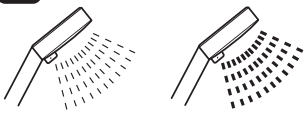
Check water temperature before entering shower.

7



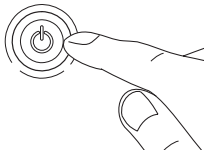
Push Airboost button if required. The Airboost button will illuminate and briefly flash.

8



Aerated water flows from the Showerhead

9

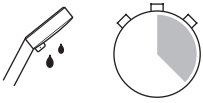


Push START/STOP button. Light in the button goes out and shower continues to run for a few seconds.

10

Switch off the electrical supply.

11



A small amount of water may continue to drain over a few minutes.

Warning! Turning the shower off and back on during showering may result in unstable temperatures at the showerhead. Always ensure the temperature has stabilised before re-using the shower.

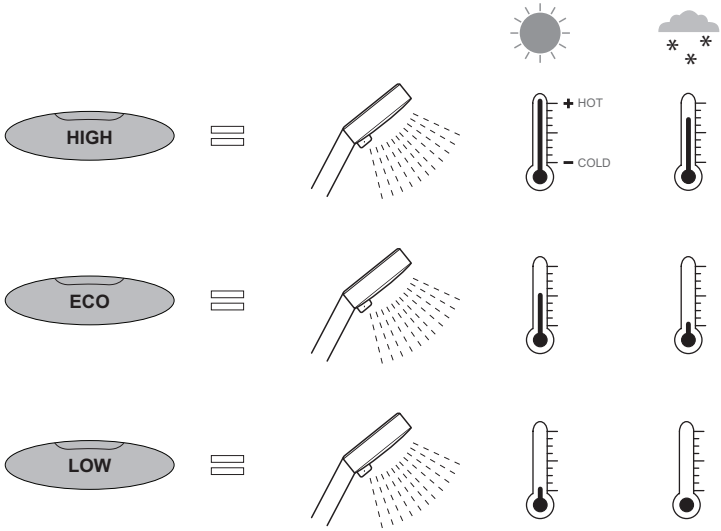
***** Airboost pump runs for 2 seconds to purge the air system.

Note: When the shower is **not** running or the STOP button has been pressed, the three white power button lights will fade to dim after a short time, indicating the shower has entered a "stand-by" mode.

A slight hissing sound may also be heard from the shower during operation. High mains water pressure and high shower temperatures will affect the tone. This is quite normal in use.

The Effect of Seasonal Changes

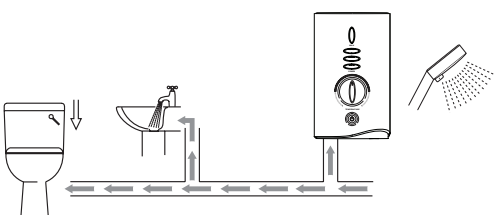
Incoming mains water temperature is not constant throughout the seasons of the year i.e. cooler during the winter, warmer during the summer, these changes can affect the outlet temperature of the shower, therefore the shower temperature may need to be increased or decreased to maintain the desired showering temperature.

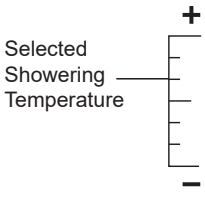


For a winter warm shower select HIGH
For a summer warm shower select ECO/HIGH
For a cold shower select LOW
Adjust the temperature as required
The flow rate will adjust automatically

The Effect of Other Water Devices

Example of how shower temperature stabilises due to pressure changes.





Showering temperature will stabilise to within 6°C band if other outlets are opened whilst showering, providing the minimum pressure does not fall below:
70 kPa (0.7 bar) - 9 kW
100 kPa (1.0 bar) - 10.8 kW

Water inlet pressure fluctuations due to other draw offs (e.g. flushing toilet) will cause the showering temperature to increase.

Fault Diagnosis

In the event of a malfunction of the shower, the troubleshooting information below provides details on possible causes and remedies that may be carried out by qualified, competent personnel.

WARNING

There are no user serviceable components beneath the cover of the shower.

Only qualified competent personnel should remove the front cover

Symptom	Start/Stop Light is ON or OFF	Power Control Position	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Shower fails to operate.	OFF	ANY	Isolator switch in the off position.	Switch on electrical supply via the pullcord or wall mounted switch.
			Fuse blown or MCB/RCD tripped, indicating possible electrical fault.	Renew the fuse or reset the MCB/RCD. If fault persists, contact your installer.
			Service tunnel or cover not fitted correctly.	Check case inserts are cut and fitted correctly. Check services (electrical or plumbing) are not interfering with location of service tunnel or cover.
			Multi-Connector not plugged into cover PCB.	Connect or re-connect Multi-Connector into cover PCB.
			Possible failure of cover / PCB.	Replace cover / PCB.
Shower cycles from hot to cold.	ON	ECO/ HIGH	Showerhead blocked.	Remove and descale showerhead.
			Hose kinked or blocked.	Check hose and replace if necessary.
			Water pressure below minimum required for shower operation.	Make sure incoming mains water stopcock and/or shower isolating valve is fully turned on.
			Temperature control or power control setting too high.	Turn the power control to Eco or turn the temperature control until a cooler temperature is achieved.

Symptom	Start/Stop Light is ON or OFF	Power Control Position	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Unable to select a cool enough shower.	ON	ANY	Due to the rise in mains water supply temperature, the power control setting may be too high.	Turn the power control to Eco or turn the temperature control until a cooler temperature is achieved.
Showerhead dripping.	OFF	ANY	Insufficient water supply pressure for shut off.	Minimum static pressure to ensure shut off and prevent dripping is 20 kPa (0.2 bar). **Note:** If other appliances are operating, static pressure may drop below 20 kPa (0.2 bar). Contact local water company.
			Flow valve faulty.	Replace flow valve.
Low or no flow.	ON	ANY	Water supply pipework or inlet filter restricted by a blockage or partial blockage.	Flush supply pipe. Clean inlet filter.
			Insufficient water supply pressure/flow for operation.	Contact local water company. Supply pressure must be a minimum of 70 kPa (0.7 bar). **Note:** If other appliances are operating, pressure may drop below 70 kPa (0.7 bar).
			Flow valve faulty.	Replace flow valve.
			Heater tank excessively scaled.	Replace heater tank. In hard water areas consider the use of a water softener.
			Showerhead blocked.	Remove and descale showerhead.
			Hose kinked or blocked.	Check hose and replace if necessary.
			Other outlets (e.g. toilet, garden hose, washing machine, etc.) drawing water while the shower is being used.	Turn off other appliances whilst shower is in use.

Symptom	Start/Stop Light is ON or OFF	Power Control Position	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Operation of Temperature Control has little or no effect on water temperature.	ON	ECO/ HIGH	Showerhead blocked. Hose kinked or blocked. Flow valve faulty. Heater tank failure.	Remove and descale showerhead. Check hose and replace if necessary. Replace flow valve. Replace heater tank.
No change in temperature between Low / Eco / High setting.	ON	ANY	Relay PCB fault. Insufficient mains water pressure. Possible failure of flow valve, microswitch or heater tank.	Replace heater tank / max PCB. Contact local water company. Use a suitable device to check the continuity of the microswitch or heater tank and replace parts as necessary.
Water will not turn off.	OFF	ANY	Flow valve, solenoid or Start / Stop switch faulty.	Replace as necessary.
Shower fails to produce hot water when set on Eco / High setting.	ON	ECO/ HIGH	Insufficient water supply. Possible failure of the relay PCB or thermal switch.	Contact local water company. Use a suitable device to check the continuity of the relay PCB or thermal switch and replace parts as necessary.
Water leaks from the bottom of the case and there is no flow from the showerhead.	OFF	ANY	Hose kinked or blocked. The PRV has been triggered, (the shower has a pressure relief valve assembly to reduce damage if the outlet is blocked or the shower is frozen). When the relief valve operates a small rubber ball is ejected.	Check hose and replace if necessary. Replace heater tank.
Airboost function causes spluttering flow from the Showerhead	ON	ANY	The air pipe inside the hose has become detached from one of the fittings.	Check hose and re-fit either the diffuser or the air pipe adaptor.

Symptom	Start/Stop Light is ON or OFF	Power Control Position	Possible Cause	Possible Remedy
Airboost function fails to operate or will not shut off.	ON	ANY	Air pump or control electronics faulty.	Check connection plug between air pump and PCB. Replace air pump. Replace PCB.
Water will not turn off.	FLASHING	ANY	Possible failure of cover / PCB	Replace cover / PCB.
Shower turns off after 30 mins	OFF	ANY	Shower automatically turns off after 30 minutes continual use.	Turn shower back on and use as normal.

User Maintenance

In the event of a malfunction of the shower, a fault finding table is provided in this guide detailing possible causes and remedies that may be carried out by non-qualified personnel.

WARNING - TO REDUCE THE RISK OF FIRE, ELECTRIC SHOCK, INJURY OR PRODUCT DAMAGE:

- There are no user serviceable parts inside the shower. Only qualified, competent personnel should remove the front cover, mains connections are exposed when the cover is removed.
- Switch the shower off at the isolator switch before performing any user maintenance or before cleaning the shower.

Cleaning

Always read the IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION for your shower

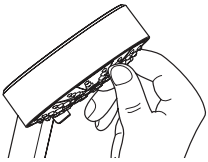
Cleaning the showerhead

Many household and commercial cleaners, including hand and surface cleaning wipes contain abrasive and chemical substances that can damage plastics, plating and printing and should not be used. These finishes should be cleaned with a mild washing up detergent or soap solution, and then wiped dry using a soft cloth.

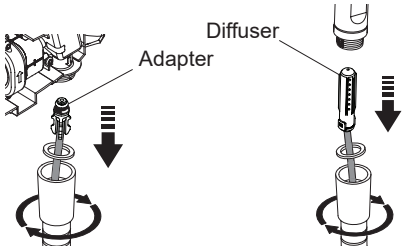
De-scaling the Showerhead and inspecting the hose and diffuser

It is IMPORTANT to keep the Showerhead and Hose clean and free from blockage to make sure your shower performs to its optimum. The showerhead MUST be regularly cleaned and the hose MUST be regularly inspected to ensure there is no internal collapse or blockage that could reduce the flow.

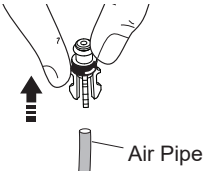
1. Unscrew the shower hose from the shower then pull the Air Pipe Adaptor from the shower outlet.
2. Unscrew the shower hose from the Showerhead, pull out the Air pipe Diffuser. Ensure the diffuser holes are free from scale, clean if necessary.
3. Pull the Air Pipe Adaptor from the Air Pipe then withdraw the Air Pipe from the hose.
4. Inspect and replace the hose if necessary.
5. Reassemble parts in reverse order.

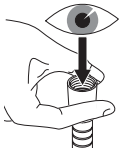


Use your thumb or a soft cloth to wipe any limescale from the soft nozzles



Unscrew the hose from the shower outlet and the showerhead.





Inspect the hose.

Warning! Failure to keep the showerhead nozzles clear or inspect the hose for blockage or internal/external collapse can restrict the flow rate from the shower. This may cause damage to the shower or result in the temperature delivered to the user rising to unsafe levels with a risk of scalding. You MUST ALWAYS check the temperature before using the shower.