

RSK: 481 00 22 (116240 LKS) DN 15 (1/2")

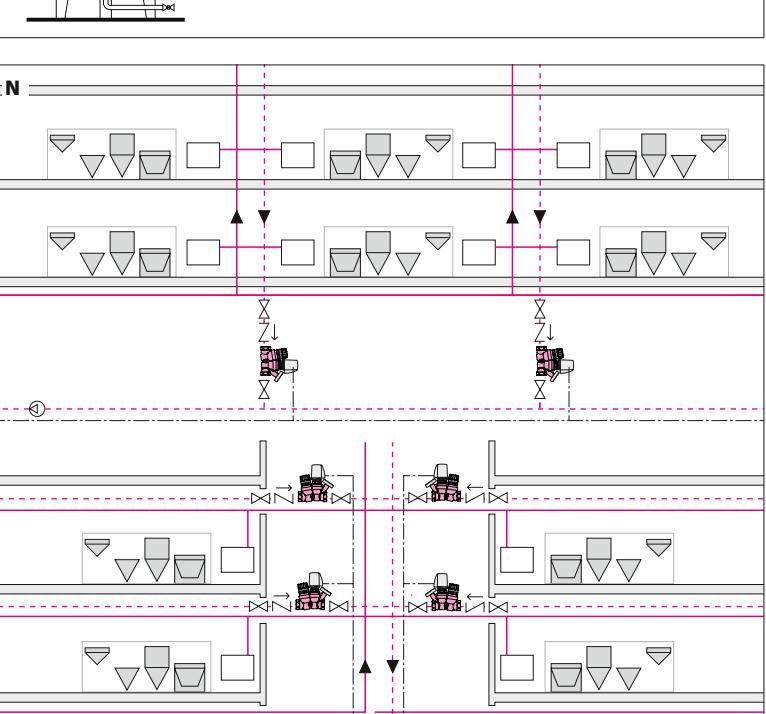
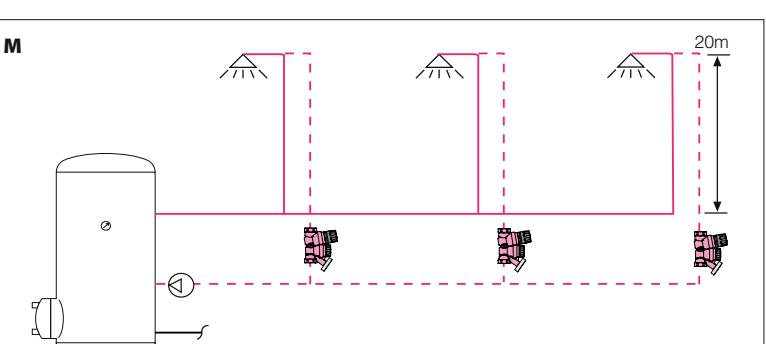
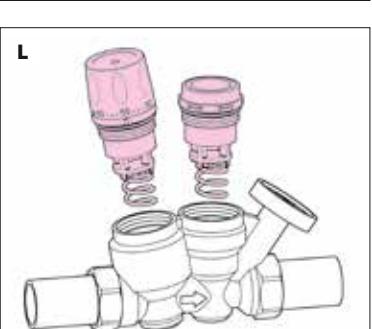
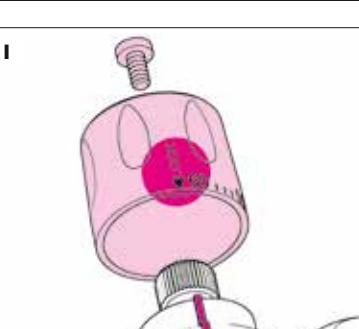
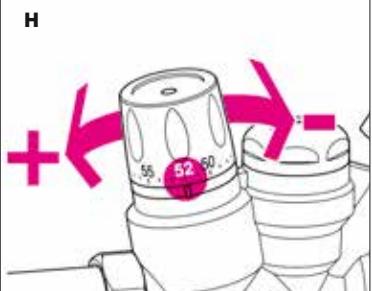
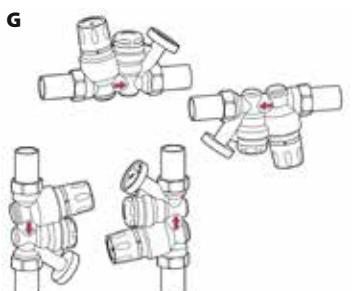
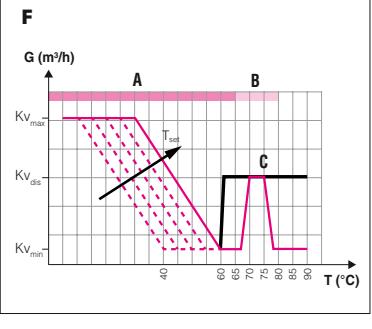
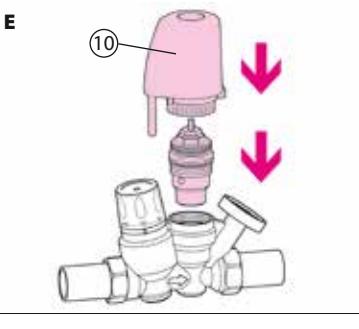
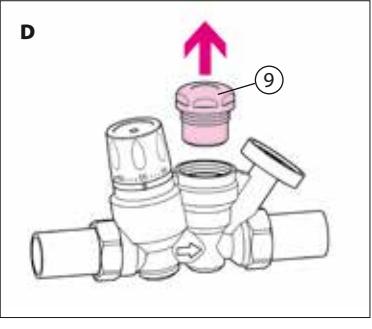
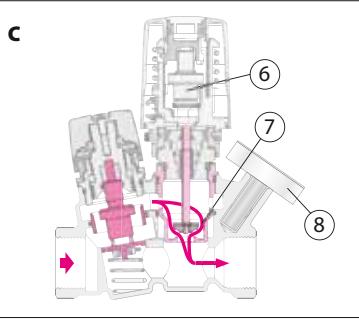
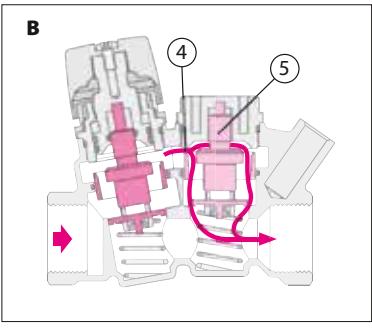
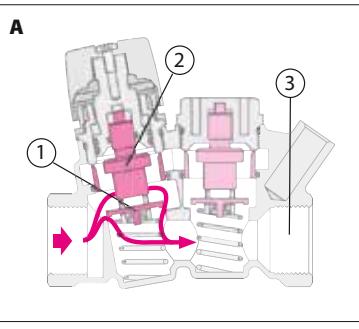
NRF: 836 49 22 (116240 LKS) DN 15 (1/2")

LVI: 401 39 29 (116240 LKS) DN 15 (1/2")

RSK: 481 00 23 (116250 LKS) DN 20 (3/4")

NRF: 836 49 23 (116250 LKS) DN 20 (3/4")

LVI: 401 39 30 (116250 LKS) DN 20 (3/4")



## INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSTALLATION, COMMISSIONING AND MAINTENANCE

**Thank you for choosing our product.**  
Further technical details relating to this device are available at [www.caleffi.com](http://www.caleffi.com)

### THERMOSTATIC REGULATOR FOR DOMESTIC HOT WATER RECIRCULATION CIRCUITS

**Warnings**  
These instructions must be read and understood before installing and servicing the product.  
The symbol means:

**CAUTION! FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS COULD RESULT IN A SAFETY HAZARD!**

**Safety**  
The safety instructions provided in the specific document supplied **MUST** be observed.

**LEAVE THIS MANUAL AS A REFERENCE GUIDE FOR THE USER**

**DISEPOSE OF THE PRODUCT IN COMPLIANCE WITH CURRENT LEGISLATION**

#### Function

The thermostatic regulator, installed on each return branch of the recirculation circuit, automatically maintains the set temperature. This device modulates the medium flow rate in accordance with the water inlet temperature by means of the action of a dedicated internal thermostatic cartridge. When the water temperature approaches the set value, the obturator progressively reduces the passage. The medium flow rate supplied by the recirculation pump is thus distributed to the other network branches, resulting in effective automatic thermal balancing. Vid behov, har regulatorn försedd med funktionen termisk desinficering som kan vara användbar om man önskar höja vattentemperaturen i kretsen till över 55–60°C.

#### Technical specifications

**Materials**  
Body: dezincification resistant alloy   
EN 12165 CW724F  
Adjustable cartridge: Hydraulic seals: ABS  
Hydraulic seals: EPDM  
Adjustment knob: stainless steel EN 10270-3 (AISI 302)  
Springs: stainless steel EN 10270-3 (AISI 302)

**Connections**  
1/2" - 3/4" Rp (EN 10226-1)

Thermometer/probe pocket: Ø 10 mm

**Performance**

Kv max (m³/h): 1,8

Kv dis (m³/h): 1

Kv min (m³/h) at 58°C (DN 20): 0,120 ± 20%

Kv min (m³/h) at 58°C (DN 15): 0,100 - 20%

Kv (At = 5 K) (m³/h): 0,45

Max. working pressure: 16 bar

Max. differential pressure: 1 bar

Adjustment temperature range: 35 - 60°C

Factory setting: 52°C

Maximum inlet temperature: 90°C

Disinfection temperature: 70°C

Closing temperature: 75°C

Temperature gauge Scale 0-80°C. Ø 40 mm

**Certification**

The W16 series thermostatic regulators are manufactured according to W554 requirements: they are certified to DVGW.

#### Function (fig. F)

Function A  
On reaching the set temperature, the obturator (1), governed by the thermostatic sensor (2), modulates the closure of the hot water outlet (3), thereby aiding circulation towards the other connected circuit. If the temperature decreases, there is the opposite action and the passage reopens, so as to ensure that all the branches of the system reach the required temperature. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A.

Function B  
The characteristic curve of operation B is the same as curve A until a temperature higher than 68°C. At this value the second thermostatic sensor (5) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat. This allows a passage of medium through a special by-pass (4), opening a passage up to the temperature of 70°C. If the temperature rises beyond this value, the flow through the by-pass circuit is reduced so as to allow thermal balancing to be performed even during the disinfection process. When it reaches about 75°C, the regulator reduces the orifice so as not to circulate medium at a high temperature, to avoid possible problems in the system. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+B.

Function C  
The characteristic curve of operation C is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+C.

Function D  
The characteristic curve of operation D is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+D.

Function E  
The characteristic curve of operation E is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+E.

Function F  
The characteristic curve of operation F is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+F.

Function G  
The characteristic curve of operation G is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+G.

Function H  
The characteristic curve of operation H is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+H.

Function I  
The characteristic curve of operation I is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+I.

Function J  
The characteristic curve of operation J is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+J.

Function K  
The characteristic curve of operation K is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+K.

Function L  
The characteristic curve of operation L is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+L.

Function M  
The characteristic curve of operation M is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+M.

Function N  
The characteristic curve of operation N is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+N.

Function O  
The characteristic curve of operation O is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+O.

Function P  
The characteristic curve of operation P is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+P.

Function Q  
The characteristic curve of operation Q is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+Q.

Function R  
The characteristic curve of operation R is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+R.

Function S  
The characteristic curve of operation S is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+S.

Function T  
The characteristic curve of operation T is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+T.

Function U  
The characteristic curve of operation U is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+U.

Function V  
The characteristic curve of operation V is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+V.

Function W  
The characteristic curve of operation W is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+W.

Function X  
The characteristic curve of operation X is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+X.

Function Y  
The characteristic curve of operation Y is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+Y.

Function Z  
The characteristic curve of operation Z is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+Z.

Function AA  
The characteristic curve of operation AA is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6) intervenes with the aim of controlling the disinfection process, allowing circulation independently of the action of the first thermostat, by means of a dedicated by-pass (7). In this case, the minimum head loss is produced during thermal disinfection against Legionnaires' disease. The characteristic curve of the valve is shown in fig. F, curve A+AA.

Function BB  
The characteristic curve of operation BB is the same as curve A until the temperature of intervention of the electronic disinfection system is reached. At this value (which is controlled by a dedicated thermostat or electronic system), the thermo-electric actuator (6