

ICS 91.060

Category No.:Y 71

Record No.: 18919-2006

QB

**INDUSTRIAL STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
CHINA**

中华人民共和国轻工行业标准

QB 2806-2006

Thermostatic faucets

温控水嘴

Issued on September 14, 2006

Implemented on May 01, 2007

Issued by National Development and Reform Commission of People's Republic of China

Contents

Foreword	1
Introduction	1
1. Scope	1
2. Normative references	1
3. Terms and definitions	2
4. Classification and marking	4
5. Service conditions	5
6. Requirements	6
7. Test methods	17
8. Inspection rules	20
9. Marking, packaging, transportation and storage	22
Annex A (Normative) Structure dimensions for product installation (1)	24
Annex B (Informative) Structure dimensions for product installation (2)	30
Annex C (Normative) Standard hydraulic damper	37
Annex D (Normative) Outlet water temperature stability test	38
Annex E (Normative) Safety test (All models)	42
Annex F (Normative) Torque test of flow regulating mechanism	43
Annex G (Normative) Torque test of temperature regulating mechanism	44
Annex H (Normative) Life test of thermostatic faucet	45

Foreword

The Articles 6.1.1, 6.1.2, 6.4.1, 6.4.2, 6.4.3, 6.4.4, 6.4.5 and 6.4.6 of this Standard are of compulsory provisions, the rest are of recommendations.

The development of this Standard has adopted, through modifications, the American Society of Sanitary Engineering ASSE 1016 – 2005 “Performance Requirements for Automatic Compensating Valves for Individual Showers and Tub/ Shower Combinations”, and made references to the European standards EN 1111:1998 “Thermostatic mixing valves (PN 10) - General technical specification”, EN 1287:1999 “Low pressure thermostatic mixing valves -- General technical specifications”, ASME A112.18.1 – 2005/CSA B1125.1 – 2005 “Plumbing supply fittings” and other foreign advanced standards. The main technical contents include:

- All the materials applied by the products in direct touch with drinking water shall comply with provisions of GB/T 17219;
- Outlet water temperature stability: the deviation between the outlet water temperature of mixing water and the set temperature shall be $\leq 2^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Safety: Within the first 5s after cold water is stopped, the water yield shall be $\leq 200\text{mL}$, which should be able to control the maximum outlet water temperature to be 49°C .
- After the life test of thermostatic faucet, the sealing performance and outlet water temperature shall be within the changing range as specified.

The Annexes A, C, D, E, F, G and H are of normative annexes, while Annex B is an informative annex.

This Standard is proposed by China Light Industry Federation.

This Standard is governed by the Subcommittee on Building Hardware of National Technical Committee on Hardware of Standardization Administration of China.

The drafting units of this Standard: Suprema (Zhuhai J/V) Thermostatic Sanitaryware Co., Ltd., Zhoushan Pilima Sanitary Utensils Co., Ltd., Guangdong Meijie Plumbing Co., Ltd., Guangdong Chaoyang Sanitary Ware Co., Ltd., Wenzhou Hongsheng Group Co., Ltd., Shenluda Group Co., Ltd., Jomoo Group Co. Ltd., Fujian Huihuang Plumbing Group Co., Ltd., MOEN Guangzhou Faucet Co., Ltd., Shenzhen Globe Union Industrial Corp., Zoje Holding Group Co., Ltd., Ningbo Sino-japan San Sanitary Ware Co., Ltd., Zhuhai Mingshi Ceramics Valve Co. Ltd., Ningbo Jiuteng Ceramics Valve Co.

Ltd., HENT Science & Technology Development Co., Ltd., National Building Material Industry Hardware and Plumbing Equipment Quality Supervision and Test Center.

The drafters of this Standard: Xie Qingjun, Lin Yongding, Su Lihua, Ye Guorong, Guan Hongsheng, hong Guangming, Lin Shenyan, Wang Jianye, Chen Weikai, Qi Ruiliang, Shen Zhaorong, Zhang Zhouquan, Chen Zhengbao, Xie Xiangxin, Xin Yaode.

Personnels participating in the drafting of this Standard: Jin Fei, Xu Xingang, Jin Yujian, Hong Jiancheng, Xie Xiaojun, Ling Busheng, Zhang Jianfeng.

This Standard is issued for the first time.

Introduction

QB 1334 – 2004 “Universal technical terms for faucets” has specified the technical requirements for the faucets in various structures, which was playing an important role as a guide for the production and marketing of faucets industry in China. It is stipulated in Article 5.4.1 of this Standard that: “The thermostatic faucets are required to comply with the provisions of the corresponding standard.”

A thermostatic faucet is the faucet that the outlet water temperature still maintain stable to some extent when the inlet water (both cold and hot) pressure or temperature is changing within a certain range, belonging to a new, energy saving, safe and environmentally friendly type of product. As the thermostatic faucet has its own technical characteristics, it is different from other types of faucet, and the production and sales of such products both at home and abroad have reached a certain scale, which is showing a uptrend; this Standard is developed to better normalize and perfect the production and circulation of the products, improve the product quality, go along with the international standards and benefit both the country and people.

Thermostatic Faucets

1. Scope

This Standard has provided the terms and definitions, classification and marking, requirements, test methods, inspection rules and signs, packaging, transportation and storage of thermostatic faucets.

This Standard shall be applicable to the cold – hot water mixing faucets that the nominal pressure is no more than 0.5MPa, used under the condition that the hot water temperature is no more than 85°C, installed in a lavatory (water closet and bathroom, etc.), kitchen and other sanitary facilities, where the outlet water temperature is automatically controlled by the preset temperature.

2. Normative references

The provisions contained in the following documents shall have become the provisions of this Standard when they are quoted hereof. The dated documents so quoted and the modification lists (excluding the corrections) or revisions made thereafter shall not be applicable to this Standard, however, all parties who have reached agreements based on this Standard are encouraged to study the possibility to implement the latest version of these documents. Of the undated documents so quoted, the latest version shall be applicable to this Standard.

GB/T 1176 – 1987 Specification for cast copper alloys

GB/T 2828.1 – 2003 Sampling procedures for inspection by attribute - Part1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection

GB/T 2829 – 2002 Sampling procedures and tables for periodic inspection by attributes (Apply to inspection of process stability to inspection of process stability)

GB/T 5121.1 ~ 5121.23 – 1996 Method for chemical analysis of copper

GB/T 5270 – 2005 Metallic coatings on metallic substrates; Electrodeposited and chemically deposited coatings - methods available for testing adhesion

GB/T 7306.1 – 2000 Pipe threads with 55 degree thread angle where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads Part 1: Parallel internal and taper external threads

GB/T 7306.2 – 2000 Pipe threads with 55 degree thread angle where pressure-tight joints are made on the threads Part 2: taper internal and external threads

GB/T 7307 – 2001 55 degree non sealing pipe threads

GB/T 9286 – 1998 Colored paint and varnish -- Cross cut test on paint film

GB/T 12600 – 2005 Metallic coatings ---Electroplated coatings of nickel plus chromium on plastics materials

GB/T 17219 – 1998 Standard for safety evaluation of equipment and protective materials in drinking water system

GB/T 18145 – 2003 Ceramic cartridge faucets

HG/T 3090 – 1997 General rules of visual quality for molded and extruded rubber products

HG/T 3091 – 2000 Rubber seals -- Joint rings for water supply drainage and sewerage pipelines -- Specification for materials

JC 886 – 2001 Hose for sanitary fittings

QB/T 3827 – 1999 Corrosion-resistant testing method of the metal deposits and conversion coatings for the light industrial products--Acetic salt spraying test (ASS)

QB/T 3832 – 1999 Evaluation of the corrosion test results of the metal deposits for the light industrial products

3. Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this standard, the following terms and definitions are applicable to this Standard.

3.1

Single handle, double handle

They refer to the number of handles (hand wheels) used to control the temperature and flow of faucets. The single handle means that one handle (hand wheel) is used to control the temperature and flow of faucets; the double handle means that two handles are used to control the temperature and flow of faucets.

3.2

Single control, double control

The single control refers to the thermostatic faucet where one control unit can regulate the flow and temperature. The double control refers to the thermostatic faucet where two separate control units are used to regulate the flow and temperature.

完整版本请在线下单

或咨询：

TEL: 400-678-1309

QQ: 19315219

Email: info@lancarver.com

<http://www.lancarver.com>

线下付款方式：

1. 对公账户：

单位名称：北京文心雕语翻译有限公司

开户行：中国工商银行北京清河镇支行

账 号：0200 1486 0900 0006 131

2. 支付宝账户：info@lancarver.com

注：付款成功后，请预留电邮，完整版本将在一个工作日内通过电子 PDF 或 Word 形式发送至您的预留邮箱，如需索取发票，下单成功后的三个工作日内安排开具并寄出，预祝合作愉快！
