WHY A NEW LINE OF VALVES?

BECAUSE WORKFORCE SAFETY DEMANDS RELIABILITY

Ordinary thermostatic mixing valves are designed to work under ideal conditions. The problem? Industrial settings are rarely ideal, especially in an emergency. At Haws, we are not satisfied with partial reliability, so we started at the drawing board to build a completely new line of thermostatic mixing valves specifically for use in emergency equipment. When conditions cause other valves to fail, Haws thermostatic mixing valves keep working.

- MAINTAINS ANSI COMPLIANCE EVEN IN BYPASS MODE
- REDUNDANT ANTI-SCALD PROTECTION*
- WAX-BASED THERMOSTAT FOR FASTER RESPONSE TIME
- VIRTUALLY ELIMINATES VALVE BINDING
- CSA CERTIFIED TO ASSE 1071, NSF 61, CALIFORNIA HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE 116875 (AB 1953) AND APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF CSA B125.3*
- 3-YEAR EXTENDED WARRANTY

*on select models

Low-lead valve tempers water to shower & eyewashes up to 78 GPM

Valve tempers water to shower & eyewashes up to 78 GPM

Low-lead valve tempers water to shower & eyewashes up to 74 GPM

Low-lead valve tempers water to shower & eyewashes up to 31 GPM

Valve tempers water to shower & eyewashes up to 31 GPM

Low-lead valve tempers water to eyewashes up to 12 GPM

Valve tempers water to eyewashes up to 12 GPM

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Haws®

THE MIXING VALVE

THE HEART OF TEMPERED WATER

By Casey Hayes
Director of
Haws Integrated™

Combined usage requirements of each safety shower and eye/face wash unit throughout the system must be measured when sizing and selecting tempered water subsystem components.

Concern for worker safety has driven many companies to include tempered water as a core requirement for their emergency eye/face wash and shower equipment. The use of "tepid" water easily allows for the full 15 minutes of eye/face wash or shower exposure required, without risking hypothermia.

In 2009, the International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) revised the Z358.1 standard to include a delivered water temperature range of 60° - 100°F. Adhering to this temperature range protects accident victims from hypothermia on the lower end and from eye tissue damage to scalding on the higher end.

Tempered water blending systems generally consist of three major components: a hot water storage tank, a heater, and a blending valve. While emergency wash systems often require all of these components in order to meet tempered water requirements, the simple presence of these components does not ensure safety compliance. The system must be assessed in its entirety to determine if overall performance requirements have been satisfied. ANSI compliance is sought and granted based on specific pressure and flow ranges at the water usage point: an ANSI-compliant shower may deliver non-compliant performance if the upstream tempering subsystem utilizes improperly sized components.

An industrial high-volume mixing valve is the heart of tempered water delivery systems; the mixing valve ensures that the safety shower and eye/face wash units receive water at the required temperature under a range of operating conditions. Safety equipment manufacturers that deliver complete safety systems are in the best position to design appropriate mixing valves. Experience specifying, designing, engineering, and implementing full-scale safety systems provides deep and realistic understanding of our equipment attributes and specific flow requirements. Knowing applied flow requirements for each individual unit and potential peak-flow demand for the overall system is essential for designing an efficient and reliable mixing valve.

Tempering water for emergency equipment requires more functionality than is built into most mixing valves. Most mixing valves are single-function valves rather than purpose-built valve systems. Deep emergency equipment knowledge combined with system operating experience enables Haws to assess if a tempered water system under consideration meets all of the necessary requirements. Simply stated, there are two things to look for in a mixing valve system:

1. The mixing valve system must have a full-flow bypass to compensate for hot water loss or thermostat failure.

2. The mixing valve system must provide for 100% hot water shutoff, in the event of cold water supply failure.

In designing emergency equipment systems, we sincerely hope they are never needed. However, in the event that their use becomes necessary, we must make certain that the system will deliver the required volume of tempered water safely and adequately.

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