# Step by Step Guide

### Step One
Cover the bathtub with a rubber mat or carpeting to protect the enamel.

### Step Two
Affix pliers securely to the shower arm, approximately 2.5 cm (1 inch) above the showerhead attachment nut to hold the arm in place. Tip: to prevent scratching, try wrapping a layer of masking tape around the pliers or wrenches.

### Step Three
Affix a crescent wrench to the showerhead attachment nut, maintain a firm hold on the channel-lock pliers and turn the crescent wrench slowly in a counter-clockwise direction to remove the showerhead.

### Step Four
If the showerhead is stuck, it may be necessary to apply a small amount of spray lubricant to soften the scale and hard water deposits.

### Step Five
Turn the shower on briefly after the removal of the fixture to flush out any old residue. Clean the pipe threads of the old sealant with a rag or wire brush.

### Step Six
If the pipe ends in a ball-shaped fitting, then it will have to be replaced or a ballfitting adapter will need to be installed.

### Step Seven
Test fit the new showerhead (screw on by hand) to ensure the threads match and then remove.

### Step Eight
Wrap Teflon tape clockwise 1.5 turns around the threaded tip of the shower arm to help prevent leaks.

### Step Nine
Install the new showerhead.

### Step Ten
Wrap a cloth around the showerhead attachment nut and tighten slightly with a crescent wrench.

### Step Eleven
Turn on the water to check for leaks. If necessary, tighten further or reapply Teflon tape to stop leaking.

# Savings

Your savings will depend on how much you pay for water. Installing an efficient showerhead could save as much as 108 litres of water for every 6 minute shower.

Taking a shorter daily shower instead of a bath can translate into savings of 40,000 litres per year. Multiply that by the number of people in your household and you will start to see the savings.

Less water means less hot water, which translates into savings on your power bill as well.

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June 2013 CD 13-1127

# INSTALLING A NEW Showerhead

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# Thinking of Replacing your Showerhead?

It is a common misconception that showers use less water than baths. To see how many litres per minute your shower is using, place a bucket under the spray.

Turn the tap on full for six seconds then measure the accumulated water. Multiply that by ten for the amount of litres per minute that your shower uses.

Efficient showerheads use on average 9 litres of water per minute.

As with low-flow toilets, when efficient showerheads first came on the market, the technology was not properly developed. However, current models have been redesigned to meet consumer demands for quality and efficiency.

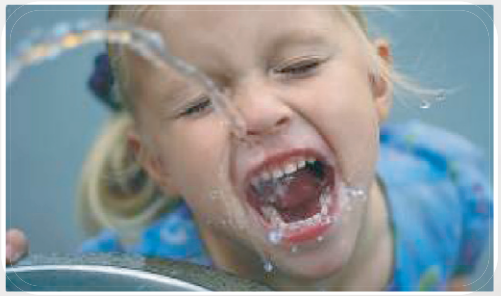
Nevertheless, as with any new installation you will want to ask family and friends for product recommendations before your purchase.

# Installing a Showerhead

Before attempting to remove an old showerhead and replace it with an efficient model, check the condition of the shower arm and piping.

## Consider professional help if:

- Your home has galvanized iron pipe, identifiable by its silver colouring, rough texture and threaded fittings. Galvanized pipe can corrode with age, making it difficult to work with.
- The existing showerhead does not remove easily after using spray lubricant.
- The showerhead extension pipe moves, twists or leaks.



# Materials Needed

- Channel lock pliers or pipe wrench
- Masking tape
- Bath-tub size piece of rubber mat
- Rag or wire brush
- Crescent wrench
- Teflon tape
- Spray lubricant
- New low-flow showerhead

# What to Buy

There are two basic types of low-flow showerheads: aerating and non-aerating.

- Aerating showerheads mix air into the water stream which maintains a steady pressure, resulting in an even, full shower spray. These are the most popular kind of low-flow showerhead.
- Non-aerating showerheads do not mix air into the water stream. This type of shower head maintains a warmer temperature and has a stronger, more pulsating type of spray, giving more of a massaging effect.
- Many low-flow showerheads are equipped with a push-button shut-off valve, which allows the user to interrupt the flow of water while soaping up, saving even more hot water.