**Results** Intervention arm families had a significantly lower median water temperature at 3 and 12 months follow up than control arm families (3 months: I=45.0°C (IQR 45.0°C, 46.0°C), C=56.0°C (IQR 52.0°C, 59.0°C), p<0.001; 12 months: I=46.0°C (IQR 45.3°C, 46.0°C), C=55.0°C (IQR 52.0°C, 58.0°C), p<0.001). They were significantly more likely to be satisfied with their bath hot water temperature (RR 1.43, 95% CI 1.05 to 1.93), less likely to report their water was too hot (RR 0.33, 95% CI 0.16 to 0.68) and less likely to check the temperature of every bath (RR 0.34, 95% CI 0.73 to 0.97). Seven (15%) families reported problems with their TMV.

**Conclusion** TMVs reduce bath hot tap water temperatures and are acceptable to families. Housing providers should consider fitting TMVs in their properties and legislators should consider mandating their use.