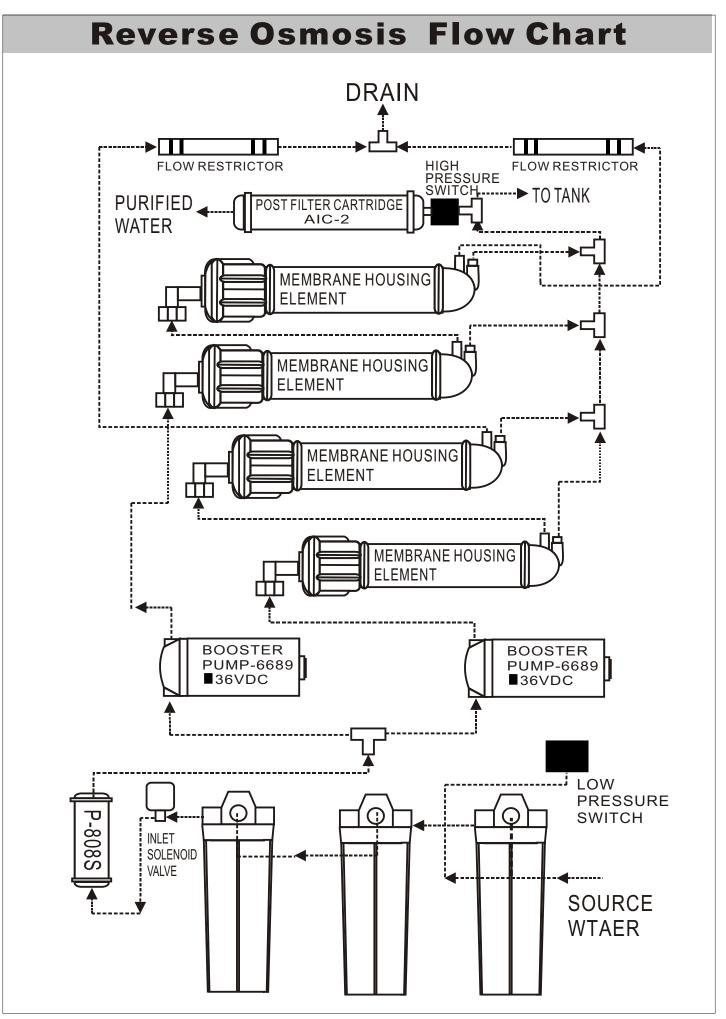


Reverse Osmosis Parts Introduction









Troubleshooting

Problem	Possible Cause	Solution
No water production.	Feed water shut off.	Turn on feed water.
	Tank valve closed	Open tank valve.
Leak at filter housing	Defective or misaligned O-	Shut off feed valve and tank valve. Turn
or membrane vessel.	ring.	off faucet. Change or realign O-ring.
Leak at threaded	Connection nut loosen or	Tape the thread with Teflon tape and
connection.	not properly tightened.	tighten evenly and firmly.
Leak at tubing.	There is a bend.	Realign and cut the tube.
Bad-tasting water	Tank contaminated.	Sanitize the tank.
	Prefilters or membrane	Change prefilter cartridges first. If bad
	fouled.	tasting condition persists, replace
		membrane.
High product water	Cross membrane pressure	Change prefilters and check pump output
TDS.	is too low. Brine seal on	pressure; the pressure should be about 80
	membrane leaks.	~100 psi.
	Membrane expended.	Determine if seal or O-ring is bad.
		Replace as needed.
Little or no purified	Loss of air pressure in the	Pump air into tank to 7psi.
water flow from faucet.	tank.	
	Check valve failed or	Change check valve or replace membrane.
	membrane fouled.	
Pump functioning but	Prefilter carbon cartridge	Check and replace cartridge.
not producing purified	clogging.	
water.		Check and replace solenoid valve.
	failed.	
Pump not functioning.	Low water supply	Plug out & test the 2 wires of low
	pressure.	pressure switch to see if the pump works.
	Burnt boosting pump.	If yes, then replace low pressure switch. If
	Burnt transformer.	not, replace the transformer and check
D		again.
Pump cycling	Prefilter clogging or feed	Change filters or adjust low pressure
abnormally on & off.	pressure is too low.	switch to 1 psi setting.
-	Inadequate high pressure	Set high pressure switch to 40 psi setting.
glass of water.	switch setting.	



INSTALLATION REMINDER

- 1. Make sure the voltage and phase of the system you order. never use wrong setting.
- 2. Check the pure/concentration water are piped correctly.
- 3. The power line core should be large enough (not less than 3.5 mm)
- 4. Be ware not to let brine flow through the system while the system is backwashing.
- 5. Make sure the system s Inlet/Outlet are connected correctly.
- 6. Measure feed water pressure with a water pressure gauge. Feed water pressure is preferably to be 35 psi and the minimum is 26 psi. If lower than 26 psi, it should install a booster pump at the feed water location.
- 7. Check prefilters every week to make sure the water supply.

REPLACEMENT OF CARTRIDGES & MAINTENANCE

The replacement of filter cartridges depends greatly on the quality and condition of the water in local area where the reverse osmosis system is placed. Please follow the instructions below to ensure good performance of the system.

- 1. Sediment filters: It is most recommended to replace the filter cartridges every three months.
- 2. Carbon prefilter: Replacement depends on the water usage and chlorine concentration in your area. As a general rule, if the chlorine concentration is less than 0.22 ppm, use the following equation to calculate the replacement frequency (RF):

6000 (gallons) x0.15

usage per person per day (gallons/day)x =RF number of person in household

- 3. In-line carbon post filter cartridge: Replace every 2,500 gallons.
- 4. Membrane element: Replace when persistent high TDS value exist. Membrane fouled hydrolyzed, ruptured or attached by bacteria.
- 5. Feed water tubing: Replace once every year to maintain clean water supply.