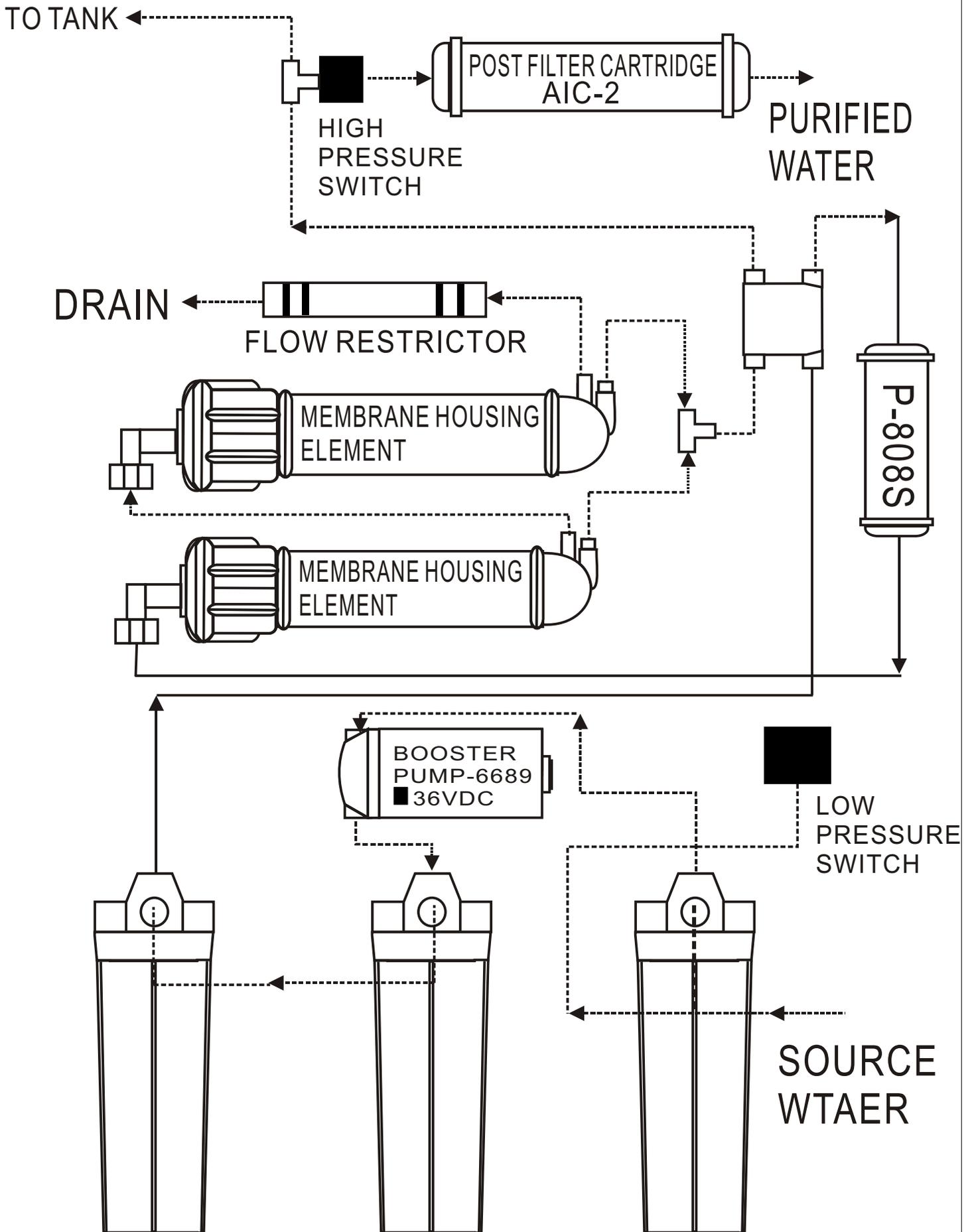


Reverse Osmosis Parts Introduction



Reverse Osmosis Flow Chart



Troubleshooting

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

$$\frac{6000 \text{ (gallons)} \times 0.15}{\text{usage per person per day (gallons/day)} \times \text{number of person in household}} = \text{RF}$$

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.