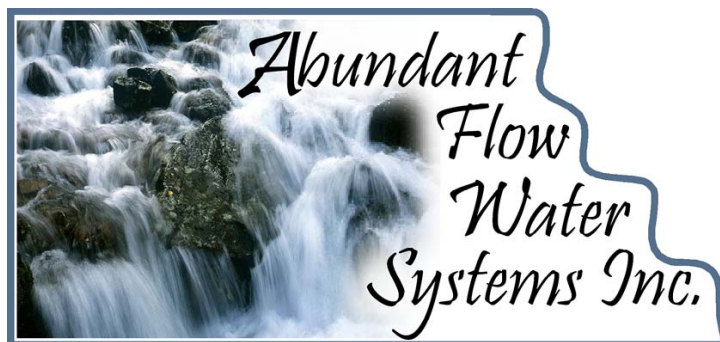


# Dual Output RO/DI Combo System



## Installation & Service Manual



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# Important Information

**System Purchased:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Installation Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Replacement Filter Set:** \_\_\_\_\_

Replacement filters available online at:

<http://www.abundantflowwater.com/products/ReplacementFilters.php>

## Filter Change Log:

Filters should be changed **at least** every 12 months, for average use every 6 months is recommended

Date	Filters Replaced

Date	Filters Replaced

# Table of Contents

<b>Important Information</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Filter Change Log:</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>A Brief Technical Aspect of the Water Treatment System</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Pre-installation Checklist:</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Parts Checklist</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Faucet Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Storage Tank:</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Feed Water Installation:</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Drain Saddle Installation:</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Connecting the system:</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>System Start Up:</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>System Maintenance</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Filters:</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Membrane:</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>O-rings:</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>System Sanitization:</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Troubleshooting</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Connection Diagram</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>RO System Warranty</b>	<b>A</b>



## A Brief Technical Aspect of the Water Treatment System

The water filter system utilizes a process called reverse osmosis (RO) to purify the water. As the heart of the purification system, the RO process uses a semi-permeable, spiral-wound membrane to separate and remove dissolved solids, organic, pyrogens, sub-micron colloidal particles and bacteria from the water. Feed water is delivered under pressure at about 60 PSI through the permeator where water permeates the minute pores of the membrane and is delivered as purified water. Impurities in the water are concentrated in the reject stream and flushed to drain. The RO Membrane is capable of removing 90% to 97% of contaminants. The system includes pre-filters to remove sediment and chemicals from the water, protecting and extending the life of the membrane. The **optional** UV filter uses ultra violet light to destroy bacteria and viruses. The DI filter is composed of a mixed bed of resin beads, some positively charged, some negatively charged. These charged resins effectively strip the remaining impurities from the water, effectively removing 99%+ of contaminants! The post filter gives a final polishing on the drinking line to ensure clean tasting water. The water purification system consists of these stages:

1. 5-micron Sediment Pre-filter
2. 5-micron Carbon Block Pre-filter
3. RO TFC Membrane
4. **Optional** UV (Ultra Violet) Filter
5. Pressurized Storage Tank
6. DI Filter (DI Line Only)
7. Inline Post Filter (Drinking line Only)
8. Faucet

The replacement filter set for the standard RO/DI Combo system is RODIFK. If the **optional** UV filter was purchased, the replacement bulb is UVB1. If the system was ordered with specialty and/or additional filters, or if you are unsure, call us with the name it was ordered under and we can assist you. Replacement filters may be ordered securely online at [www.abundantflowwater.com](http://www.abundantflowwater.com) or by calling 1-785-735-9769. More information on filters can be found in the maintenance section of this manual.

## Pre-installation Checklist:

1. **Read through and familiarize yourself with these instructions and the installation process.** This will ensure you have the proper tools, parts, and abilities to install the system before beginning, rather than having to stop halfway through because you are missing something or are unable to do something.
2. **Check local plumbing codes and follow any that apply to your installation.** Going against plumbing codes is illegal, and can cause problems. AFW is not responsible for any problems resulting from improper installation or installation that is a violation of local plumbing codes.
3. **Determine installation locations, including feed water supply, drain, faucet, filter system, and storage tank.** Ensure you have room for everything, and plan room for future filter changes.
4. **Familiarize yourself with the quick connect fittings.** Your system uses quick connect fittings. There is a collet ring at the end of the fitting that grips the tubing and holds it in place. To remove,

simply hold the collet ring against the fitting and pull the tubing out. To replace tubing, just push it into the fitting, it will slide in easily about 1/4" then stop, apply a little more pressure and it will slip in another 1/8" or so and seal in place.

**5. Familiarize yourself with any purchased upgrade kits.** If you ordered any kits to upgrade your system, read through the instructions on how to install it, as it is usually easier to install any upgrades before installing the system.

**6. Check to ensure there are no missing parts.** Use the parts checklist on the following page to make sure all the parts listed are present. If anything is missing, call us and we will get replacements out as soon as possible.

**7. Assemble the tools you will need.** Depending on where the system is being installed and the plumbing, the tools needed may vary. You will need a Phillips head screwdriver, drill, wrenches, pliers & Teflon tape. You will also need a sharp knife or scissors to cut the tubing (when cutting tubing, ensure the end is smooth and straight, this will ensure a good seal and prevent leaks). This list is just a start, reading through the instructions and determining where you are installing the system will give you a better idea of everything needed.

**8. Ensure the following conditions are met:**

<b>Feed water condition</b>	<b>Min.</b>	<b>Max.</b>
Inlet Pressure	40 PSI	80 PSI
Temperature	40° F	100° F
PH Level	3	11
TDS Level	0 ppm	2000 ppm

For pressure less than 40psi a booster pump will be required. If pressure is less than 50psi a booster pump or permeate pump is recommended. If other conditions are not met contact us for a solution. **NOTE:** Failure to meet the above conditions will void the warranty on the system.

## Parts Checklist

In addition to the RO system, faucet, storage tank, and UV transformer (if a UV was ordered), you should have the following parts (pictures and descriptions represent the most common style, actual style may vary):



**Tank Ball Valve** - White & blue plastic valve with female threads and quick connect fitting. Installed on storage tank, valve is open when handle is inline with tubing.



**Slip Joint Adapter** - Metal fitting with male & female ends, smaller female threads on one side for attaching the angle ball valve. Fits most standard faucet shanks for easy feed water installation.



**Angle Ball Valve** - Blue handled metal valve with male threads and compression fitting. Attaches to slip joint adapter and feed water line, valve is open when handle is inline with tubing.



**Drain Saddle** - White plastic clamp with quick connect fitting, 2 bolts with nuts, and rubber seal. Clamps around the drain pipe and connects to the waste water line.

A plastic wrench (for tightening and removing the filter housings) is also included.

If you purchased any upgrade kits, please refer to the instructions that came with it for the parts that should be included with it.

Once you have read and familiarized yourself with these instructions, installation can begin!

## Faucet Installation

Locate the installation point for the faucet; you will need a hole at least 1/2" in diameter for the RO faucet shank. If the sink has a sprayer the RO faucet may be installed in the hole used for the sprayer, simply disconnect the sprayer and plug the sprayer connection. If the sprayer hole is not an option you will need to drill a hole or use the faucet bracket. If using the faucet bracket, simply mount with screws (not included) to a sturdy surface, such as a wall or cabinet. If drilling a hole, determine where it will be located before starting. You will need a 2" flat surface no more than 2" thick. Ensure the chosen location will not interfere with anything below, and position the faucet so it will empty into the sink and can swivel freely for convenience. Once you have confirmed your faucet location you may proceed with drilling the hole in your sink.

### Drilling a hole in your sink:

#### Porcelain, Enamel, or Ceramic on Metal

Be careful when drilling through porcelain, enamel or ceramic sinks, drill slowly to prevent chipping or scratching, and be sure to wear proper safety equipment to protect yourself.

1. Mark the center of the hole with a pencil, marker or other marking device
2. Using a 1/4" masonry bit, carefully (using a slow speed and light pressure) drill a pilot hole through the sink. If drilling through a ceramic on metal sink, stop when you reach the metal portion, switch to a 1/4" metal cutting bit and continue.
3. Continue to enlarge the pilot hole with larger masonry bits (& metal cutting bits if applicable) until the hole is 1/2".
4. Clean up any rough or sharp edges.

#### Stainless Steel or Cast Iron

Be careful when drilling stainless steel or cast iron, drill slowly to prevent scratching, and be sure to wear proper safety equipment for protection.

1. Mark the center of the hole with a pencil, marker or other marking device
2. Using a 1/4" metal cutting bit, carefully drill a pilot hole through the sink.
3. Continue to enlarge the pilot hole with larger metal cutting bits until the hole is 1/2"
4. Clean up any sharp edges

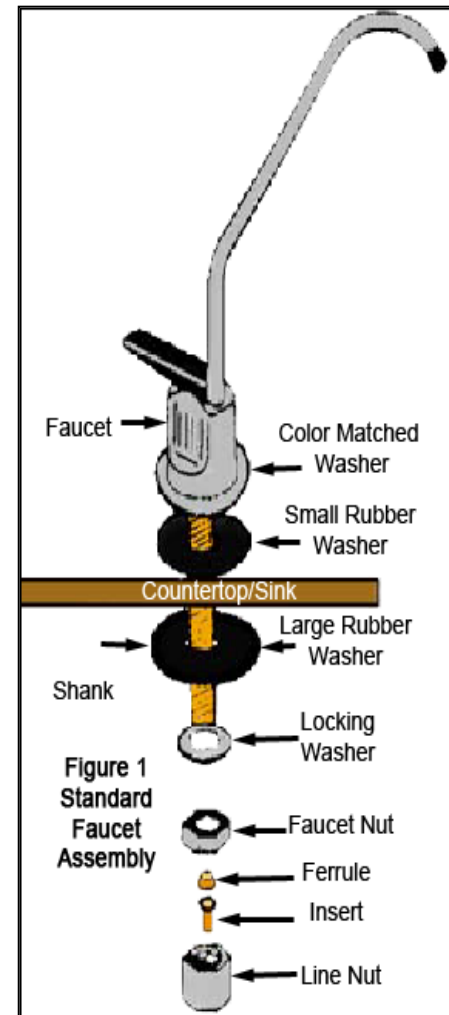
**Note:** Air gap faucets are required by some local plumbing codes. These faucets require a 1-1/4" hole in the sink rather than the 1/2" hole required by the standard RO faucet. To make the 1-1/4"

hole required for an air gap faucet special tools (such as a chassis punch or a Relton cutter) are required if a large enough hole is not already available. Contact your local plumber or contractor if you are unable to make the required hole yourself. If an air gap faucet is required, we provide a number of different style and color options, contact us for pricing and availability.

Once the faucet location has been prepared, move on to the next step: Mounting the Faucet.

### Mounting the Faucet:

1. Remove all parts from the RO faucet shank. Using the diagram at right, gather the pieces shown. **NOTE:** The diagram is for the standard RO faucet, an upgraded faucet may look slightly different than the one pictured, but the parts should be similar.
2. Place color matched washer onto faucet shank, followed by the small rubber washer. Position the faucet in the mounting location by sliding the shank through the mounting hole.
3. On the underside of the mounting hole, slide the large rubber washer and locking washer in place, then tighten the faucet nut in place until secure.
4. Once your system is installed, you can hook up the product line to the faucet. To do so, slide the line nut over the product line, followed by the ferrule, then push the insert into the end of the line. Once that is done simply push the end of the product line into the bottom of the faucet shank as far as it will go, then tighten the line nut to secure it in place.



### Storage Tank:

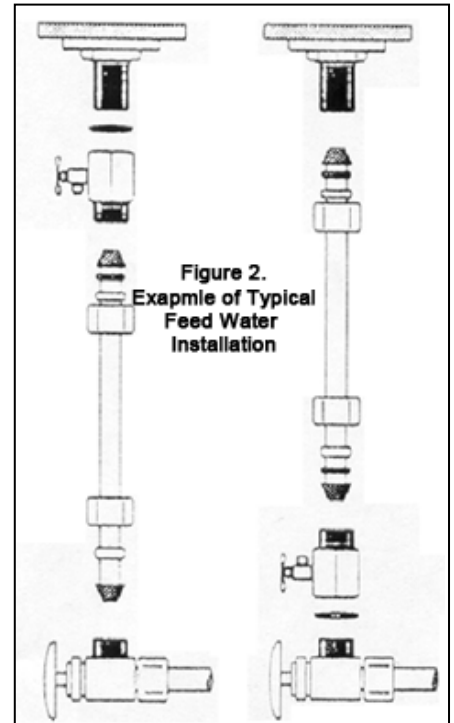
As the RO system makes water it pushes it into a tank to store it, and a pressurized bladder in the tank pushes it back out (through the same opening) when requested (such as opening the faucet). The large male threaded fitting on one end of the tank is the inlet *and* outlet of the tank. A pressure valve on the side of the tank (usually covered with a blue screw-on cap) is used **only** for checking and adding air to the bladder. The tank is shipped with 4-6psi of air pressure in the bladder, and is sufficient in most cases. Pressure may be increased to **no higher than 10psi when the tank is empty**, this will cause water to come out of the faucet a little faster if so desired. NOTE: As the tank is emptied, pressure from the faucet will decrease, this is normal.

### To Prepare the Tank:

1. Wrap the threaded nipple on the end of the tank with 6-7 wraps of Teflon tape.
2. Install tank ball valve on prepared nipple, tightening hand tight only. Once your system is connected, your tank line will connect to this fitting

## Feed Water Installation:

1. The feed water assembly consists of a 1/2" slip joint adapter with 2 washers and an angle ball valve. Locate these parts in the installation kit. If space permits, the angle valve should be installed into the slip joint adapter before connecting the assembly to the feed water line (Note: Teflon tape must be used on angle valve to prevent leaks).
2. Locate cold-water angle shut off valve underneath the sink, usually on the right side, and turn it off. Open cold water faucet to release the pressure. On single handle faucets, the hot water may need to be turned off to prevent any hot water from crossing over. If water continues to come out of the faucet with angle valve turned off the main water supply will have to be turned off.
3. The slip joint adaptor is usually installed on the cold water faucet shank, but may be installed on the cold water shut off valve. (Figure 2) If installing on the cold water shut off valve, an adapter will most likely be required. Use the following instructions for your particular plumbing type.



### Flex line Instructions

Loosen nut and separate cold water line from faucet shank. Insert the flat washer into the slip joint adapter, and gently bend flex line so that the slip joint adapter fits onto faucet shank and tighten slip joint adaptor to faucet shank. If washer in flex line is worn or damaged, replace before continuing to prevent any leaks. Re-install cold water line onto slip joint adapter and tighten. (The cone washer is not used in flex line installations)

### Copper Instructions

Loosen nut and separate cold water line from faucet shank. You will need to cut a piece of the copper tube about 3/4" to 1" (measure to determine the exact cut needed) so the slip joint adapter can fit between faucet and the copper line. Insert the flat washer into the slip joint adapter and tighten onto cold water faucet shank. Insert the cone washer into the slip joint adaptor and push the copper pipe into the washer and adaptor and tighten down the compression nut. Make sure you use plenty of Teflon tape on all connections.

4. Once the system is ready to be hooked up, the feed water line will connect to the angle ball valve. To connect, place the nut and ferrule (white plastic ring) over the feed water line, insert the line into the angle valve, and tighten the nut.

## Drain Saddle Installation:

The drain saddle consists of two (2) halves, (one half has a fitting on it), two (2) bolts with nuts, & a rubber seal. It is used to direct the waste water from your system down the drain. Depending on where the saddle is located, you may hear water running down the drain when the system is making water, this is normal. If the sound is annoying, the drain line may be pushed farther in to

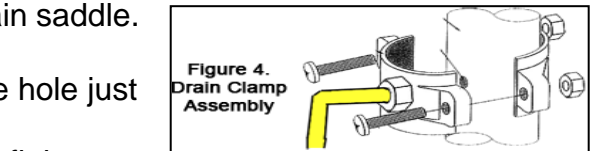
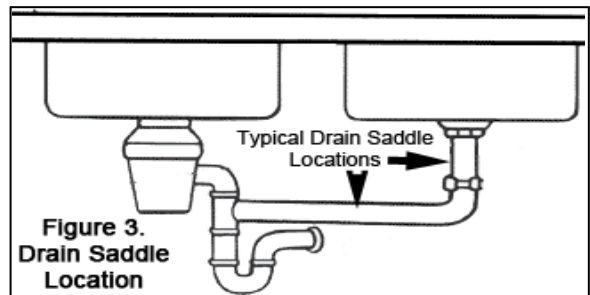
help alleviate it. Please note, pushing the drain line in farther than normal requires a good amount of force, as you are forcing the tubing past the typical stopping point. If doing so, please use caution to prevent any injuries.

### To install:

1. The drain saddle should be installed above the “P” trap and on the vertical or horizontal tailpiece (see figure 3). A horizontal location is ideal, as it is more likely the waste water will be heard if installed on a vertical pipe.
2. The hole position on the pipe should be marked and drilled with a 1/4" bit. If using a horizontal pipe, ensure the hole is made on the top of the pipe, so that standing water in the pipe will not leak into the drain saddle.

3. Take the backing off of the rubber seal, center over the hole just drilled, and stick in place.

4. Position the half of the drain saddle with the fitting (the fitting half) over the hole in the drain pipe, then position the other half (the back half) of the drain saddle on the opposite side of the drain. Place one of the bolts through the fitting half through the back half and loosely thread the nut onto it. Repeat on the other side. Position the fitting on the fitting half of the saddle over the drilled hole and seal, and evenly tighten both nuts, being careful not to over tighten. Once your system is set up, the drain line will connect to the drain saddle (Figure 4).



## Connecting the system:

Once the faucet is installed, the tank is in place, the feed water adapter is in place, the drain saddle is positioned, and the system location had been determined, the system is ready to be hooked up. To make future filter changes easier, we recommend positioning the system in a location where filters can be changed, (such as in front of the kitchen cabinet if installing under the kitchen sink) and hooking the system up there, simply wrapping the extra tubing up and putting the system away during normal use. This will allow you to pull the system out to change filters and will save time since the system will not have to be unhooked.

Using the following pictures and descriptions and the color coded tubing to make the connections to the system. **Note:** The pictures show blue plugs to make the connection easier to see, your system should have color coded tubing inserted in them.



**Please Note:** Pictures are for reference only, actual fitting design and location may vary. The connection is described and color coded tubing is used to make things as easy as possible. If still unsure, feel free to contact us for assistance.

**Feed Water Line - RED:** Connects from the feed water ball valve (connected to the “IN” on the first (clear) filter housing with the white sediment filter in it) to the angle ball valve on the feed water adapter. To connect, place the nut on the line, push the line over the barb on the angle valve and tighten the nut.



**Faucet (Product Water) Line - BLUE:** Connects from the T-fitting on the OUT side of the DI filter (the last filter on the bottom) to the faucet shank. To use the

compression fitting that comes with the faucet, slide the nut over the tube, followed by the ferrule, placing the insert into the end of the tube, push the tube into the faucet shank and secure by tightening the line nut. (Refer to Figure 1 for help)



**DI Water Line – WHITE:** This line connects to the “out” fitting on the DI filter and has a valve on the end of it for turning it on and off. Valve is opened to collect water and closed when not in use. May be hooked up to a pressurized storage tank like the one that comes with the system (additional tanks can be purchased on our website) or to a float valve.



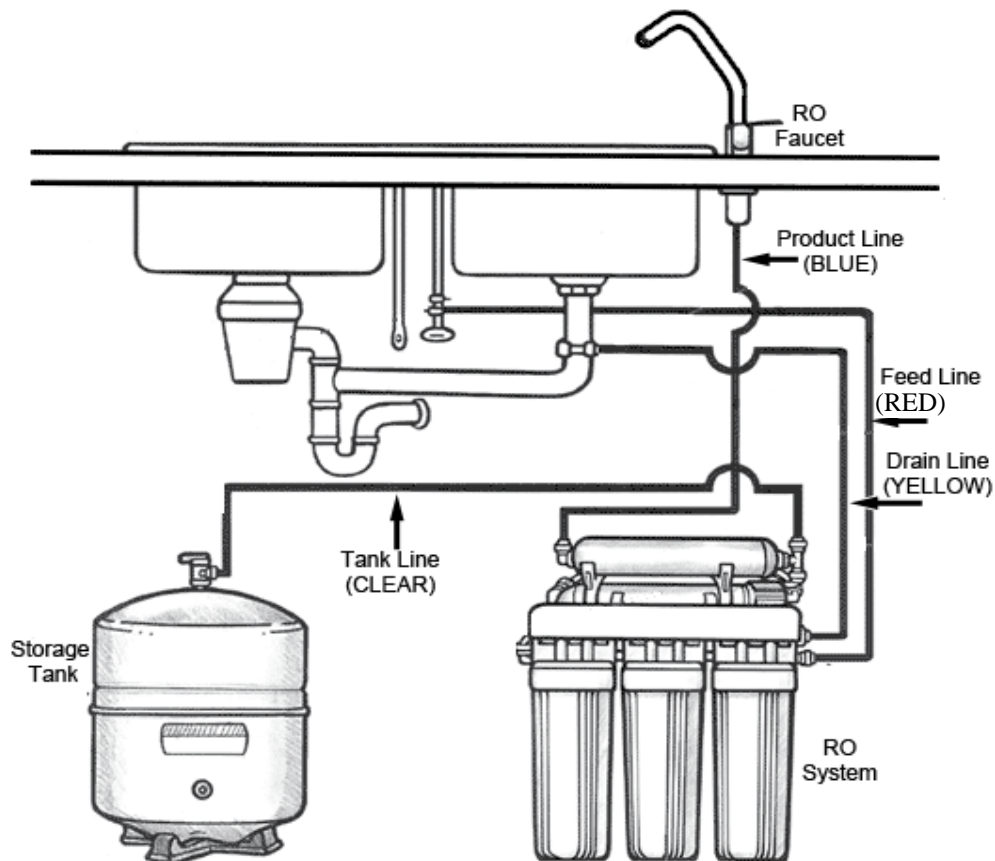
**Tank Line - CLEAR:** Connects from the T-fitting on the inline post to the ball valve on the tank. To attach, simply push the tubing firmly into the fitting, the tank valve is in the open position when the handle is in line with the tubing.



**Drain (Waste Water) Line - YELLOW:** Connects from the flow restrictor (white cylinder about 3” long, located behind the membrane) to the drain saddle valve. To connect, simply push tubing firmly into the fitting.

### Example of Connected System

(System may differ from the one shown)



## System Start Up:

After all the connections have been made it is time to prepare the system for use. If the system has a UV filter, plug the wire coming from the UV filter into the transformer and plug the transformer into any standard 110v outlet. When the UV bulb is working you will see a purple glow from the end of the UV filter. NOTE: When first plugged in the UV filter may take a minute or two before it lights up, and once plugged in the light should always be on, both situation are normal.

### Preparing the system for use:

**Note:** Ball valves are open when the handle is inline (parallel) with the tubing

1. Double check all the connections, ensure they are all connected and secure.
2. Ensure all filter housings are tightened down, using the filter housing wrench included with your system.
3. Slowly open the angle ball valve on the feed water connection. Ensure the feed water ball valve on the system is also open. Water will fill the filter housings.
4. Open the tank ball valve.
5. Check all connections, ensuring there are no leaks.
6. Lift up on the faucet lever to lock it open (on Euro-style faucets, turn the handle to open). Tilt the system from side to side and back to front, this helps work the air out of the system.
7. Allow the system some time to start producing water from the faucet, depending on the system and water pressure this may take up to 30 minutes. When the water first comes out it may be black as the carbon fines in the post filter rinse out, this is normal. Once you are getting a steady flow of water (anything from a steady drip to a small stream, depending on membrane size and water pressure), shut the faucet off.
8. Allow the system to fill the tank. Depending on the system and water pressure, this can take anywhere from 1 - 5 hours.
9. Once the tank has filled, open the faucet, allowing all the water to drain until flow from the faucet is down to a slow drip or stream (about 5-10 minutes for the standard tank). This flushes the system, removing any preservatives from the membrane and cleaning off the filters.
10. Repeat steps 8 & 9 at least once, ensuring the system is flushed and ready to use.
11. Open the valve on the white line (DI water) and flush 1-2 gallons of water before using to clean the DI filter off.
12. The system is now ready to provide safe, purified drinking and aquarium water!

**NOTE:** The system will automatically turn on whenever water is used, and there will be water going down the drain, this is normal. Once the tank is full or the DI line shut off, pressure build up in the system will activate the auto shut off valve, cutting the water supply to the membrane and stopping the flow of water down the drain. How long it takes for the wastewater to shut off depends on many variables, including the amount of water taken out and water pressure.

NOTE: Water may be produced from the product line without completely filling the DI filter housing. This is normal and does not need corrected or fixed.

# System Maintenance

## Filters:

The replacement filter set for the standard RO/DI Combo system is RODIFK. If the **optional** UV filter was purchased, the replacement bulb is UVB1. If the system was ordered with specialty and/or additional filters, or if you are unsure, call us with the name it was ordered under and we can assist you. Replacement filters may be ordered securely online at [www.abundantflowwater.com](http://www.abundantflowwater.com) or by calling 1-785-735-9769. With average usage and normal water conditions filters should be changed every 6 months. The more water you use or the dirtier your water the more often you will want to change filters. If the first filter (sediment filter) gets dirty quickly it may need changed more often than the rest, part number for the individual sediment filter is **SED105**. The DI filter can be monitored with a TDS (total dissolved solids) meter. A DI filter that is working correctly should create a TDS reading of less than 4ppm. **Note:** When testing, allow the water to run for 30-60 seconds before testing the sample, this will prevent inaccurate readings. All filters (excluding the membrane) should be changed at least every 12 months. To check the UV bulb, look at the end with the wire coming out, it should glow purple. If it is not then the bulb has burnt out. Average life on the bulb is 12-18 months, though it is recommended to change it every 12 months to ensure effective filtration, as the bulb intensity diminishes over time. To change, simply pull on the wire and the bulb will slide out.

## How to change filters:

**Note:** The tank will need to be emptied when changing filters. If you would like to save the water in the tank for use, follow the instructions below, opening the faucet and collecting the water from the tank **after** turning the feed water off.

Turn off the feed water supply by closing the angle ball valve. The valve is closed when the handle is at a 90° angle to the tubing (when handle is NOT parallel to tubing). If saving water from the tank, do so after closing the valve.

1. Shut the ball valve on the tank. The valve is closed when the handle is at a 90° angle to the tubing (when the handle is NOT parallel to the tubing).
2. Open the faucet to release any remaining pressure.
3. Pull the system out to where it can be easily worked with. If the system was installed with enough tubing to do so, simply pull it out to where it can be worked on. If the system does not have enough tubing, you will need to disconnect the lines to pull it out. (When changing filters, it helps to have a towel handy, as some water may leak out.) Make note of which tube goes where to ensure the system will be hooked up the same way it was.
4. Remove the first filter housing. To remove, use the filter housing wrench supplied with your system. When looking down at the top of the system, the filter housing will turn clockwise to loosen, counterclockwise to tighten. Once the filter housing has been removed, pull the filter out and replace it with the new one that is similar. At the top of each housing is an O-ring, when changing filters it is recommended to remove the O-ring and check for any damage such as nicks, gouges, or kinks. If damage is found, replace before continuing, otherwise, use a silicon based lubricant (vegetable oil can be used if no silicone lubricant is available) and lubricate the O-ring, place it in the filter housing and screw the housing back in place. This will help prevent leaks. **DO NOT USE VASELINE! This will damage the o-rings and void any warranty on the system. We are not responsible for any damaged caused by using Vaseline or other petroleum lubricants.**

5. Repeat step 5 with each housing, replacing the old filter with the similar new filter and checking the O-rings. If any of the filters have only one gasket (the DI filter on most systems will have only one gasket) the filter will need to be installed with the gasket at the top of the housing, unless dictated otherwise by the filter itself.
6. Once the filters in the housings have been changed, it is time to change the inline post filter. To replace, remove the tubing and/or fittings from each end of the filter (refer to section on quick connect fittings near the beginning of the manual if you are unsure how to do this) and replace in the new filter, paying careful attention to the direction of flow as indicated on the filter, and ensuring the new filter is installed in the same direction as the old filter.
7. If the system was unhooked to change the filters, hook it back up now. Open the angle ball valve on the feed water line and open the tank ball valve.
8. Open the faucet, and tilt the system back around to help work the air out of the lines
9. Allow the system some time to start producing water from the faucet, depending on the system and water pressure this may take up to 30 minutes. When the water first comes out it may be black as the carbon fines in the post filter rinse out, this is normal. Once you are getting a steady flow of water (anything from a steady drip to a small stream, depending on membrane size and water pressure), shut the faucet off.
10. Allow the system to fill the tank. Depending on the system and water pressure, this can take anywhere from 1 - 5 hours.
11. Once the tank has filled, open the faucet, allowing all the water to drain until flow from the faucet is down to the slow drip or stream seen in step 10. This flushes the system, cleaning the filters and preparing them for use.
12. Repeat steps 11-12 at least once to ensure thorough flushing of the new filters.
13. Open the valve on the white line (DI water) and flush 1-2 gallons of water before using to clean the DI filter off.
14. Your filters are now changed and the system is ready to use again.

## Membrane:

The RO membrane will last an average of 2 –4 years, depending on water quality & usage, frequency of filter changes, and quality of filters used. Reduced water quality, reduced production rate, or no production can be an indications of a fouled membrane, but a bad membrane may not show any of these signs. The best way is to monitor the rejection rate of the membrane using a TDS meter. A functioning membrane should be removing a minimum of 90% of contaminates under normal conditions. To test this, simply compare the TDS of your tap water to the TDS of the water from the membrane (before it goes to any other filters). For example, if your tap water has a TDS of 400ppm, after the membrane your TDS should be 40ppm or less. If you do not wish to use a TDS meter, it is recommended that you change your membrane at least every 4 years.

### To change the membrane:

**Note:** The tank will need to be emptied when replacing the membrane. If you would like to save the water in the tank for use, follow the instructions below, opening the faucet and collecting the water from the tank **after** turning the feed water off.

1. Turn off the feed water supply by closing the angle ball valve. The valve is closed when the handle is at a 90° angle to the tubing (when handle is NOT parallel to tubing). If saving water from the tank, do so after closing the valve.
2. Shut the ball valve on the tank. The valve is closed when the handle is at a 90° angle to the tubing (when the handle is NOT parallel to the tubing).

3. Open the faucet to release any remaining pressure.
4. Pull the system out to where it can be easily worked with. If the system was installed with enough tubing to do so, simply pull it out to where it can be worked on. If the system does not have enough tubing, you will need to disconnect the lines to pull it out. (When changing the membrane, it helps to have a towel handy, as some water may leak out.) Make note of which tube goes where to ensure the system will be hooked up the same way it was.
5. Disconnect the tube feeding the membrane (the tube going to the single fitting on the membrane housing cap). If unsure how to disconnect the quick connect fittings, refer to the section on quick connect near the beginning of the manual.
6. Remove the membrane housing cap (when looking at the fitting on the cap it will turn counterclockwise to loosen).
7. Remove the membrane from the housing. A pair of needle nosed pliers may be needed to grip the end of the membrane. To remove, gently pull with a twisting motion and the membrane should slide out.
8. Lubricate O-rings on the membrane with a silicon based lubricant (vegetable oil may be used if silicon lubricant is not available), and push back into the housing. **DO NOT USE VASELINE! This will damage the o-rings and void any warranty on the system. We are not responsible for any damaged caused by using Vaseline or other petroleum lubricants.**
9. Lubricate the O-ring on the membrane housing (some housings have 2) and screw the membrane housing cap back onto the housing.
10. Push the tubing back into the fitting on the membrane cap.
11. If the filters need changed, now is a good time to do so, since the system is turned off.
12. If the system was unhooked to change the filters, hook it back up now. Open the angle ball valve on the feed water line and open the tank ball valve.
13. Open the faucet, and tilt the system back and forth to help work the air out of the lines.
14. Allow the system some time to start producing water from the faucet, depending on the system and water pressure this may take up to 30 minutes. Once you are getting a steady flow of water (anything from a steady drip to a small stream, depending on membrane size and water pressure), shut the faucet off.
15. Allow the system to fill the tank. Depending on the system and water pressure, this can take anywhere from 1 - 5 hours.
16. Once the tank has filled, open the faucet, allowing all the water to drain until flow from the faucet is down to the slow drip or stream seen in step 14. This flushes the system, cleaning the membrane and preparing it for use.
17. Repeat steps 15-16 at least once to ensure thorough flushing of the new filters.
18. Your membrane is now changed and the system is ready to use again.

## O-rings:

The filter housings on the system utilize O-rings (black rubber washers, located in a groove right below the threads on the housing) to seal themselves. To prevent leaks it is recommended to check the O-rings every time the housings are opened. Ensure there are no nicks, kinks, or gouges in the O-ring. If damage is found, replace before continuing, otherwise, use a silicon based lubricant (vegetable oil can be used if no silicone lubricant is available) and lubricate the O-ring before replacing the housing. **DO NOT USE VASELINE! This will damage the o-rings and void any warranty on the system. We are not responsible for any damaged caused by using Vaseline or other petroleum lubricants.** To ensure a good seal and minimize any possibility of leaks, it is recommended you replace your O-rings periodically, usually every 1-2 years.

## System Sanitization:

**Important Note:** Reverse Osmosis water purification systems remove most contaminants in drinking water, however there is no guarantee on the quality of the final product. In addition to that, it is important that you are aware that bacteria can grow within your RO system, and thus we recommend using this sanitization procedure at least one a year to prevent and eliminate any bacteria growth. If your system has a UV filter this will eliminate bacteria in your final product water, however, the UV filter is one of the last stages, so the majority of the water in your system may still contain bacteria. The bacteria still has the opportunity to grow in your system and damage your membrane, so even if you have a UV filter it is recommended that you use this procedure. We recommend sanitizing during a filter change, that way the old filters can be removed and thrown away, the system can be sanitized, then new filters put in.

### Sanitization Procedure:

1. Turn off the feed water supply by closing the angle ball valve. The valve is closed when the handle is at a 90° angle to the tubing (when handle is NOT parallel to tubing). If saving water from the tank, do so after closing the valve.
2. Open the faucet to allow the tank to empty. This water may be saved if so desired. Leave the faucet open until no more water comes out.
3. Close the faucet.
4. Pull the system out to where it can be easily worked with. If the system was installed with enough tubing to do so, simply pull it out to where it can be worked on. If the system does not have enough tubing, you will need to disconnect the lines to pull it out. (When changing the membrane, it helps to have a towel handy, as some water may leak out.) Make note of which tube goes where to ensure the system will be hooked up the same way it was.
5. Remove all filters and the membrane from their housings, leave the inline post filter in place.
6. Add one capful (2 tsp or 10ml) of 5 ¼% bleach (any household bleach, such as Clorox®, will work) to each filter housing and the membrane housing.
7. If the system was unhooked, hook it back up now.
8. Open the feed water supply and allow water to fill the housings. Open the tank valve and allow 5 - 10 minutes for water to fill the tank.
9. Open the faucet to allow solution to enter lines. Close the faucet when water begins to come out of the faucet. Open the DI water line until water comes out and then close the DI line **and** the feed water line.
10. Let solution stand in system for 15 minutes.
11. Open the feed water line, then open the faucet and DI lines.
12. Allow water to run through the system for 15 - 20 minutes to flush the lines, closing the faucet and DI line at least once to allow the tank to fill again.
13. Install new filters (the inline filter **MUST** be replaced as detailed in the filter changing instructions, since the chlorine will exhaust it).
14. Insert membrane (either the original or a new one) into membrane housing.
15. Ensure housings are tight and all connections are secure.
16. Flush the system as detailed in the filter change instructions to clean out the new filters.
17. Your system is now sanitized and ready to use.

# Troubleshooting

**Note:** To remove tubing from quick connect fittings, hold in on the small collet ring at the end of the fitting, push this ring in towards the fitting while gently pulling out on the tubing. This releases the tubing from the fitting and it will slide out easily

## No water production

1. Check to make sure the feed water line is fully open. Make sure one of the bypass valves is fully open and the other is fully closed.
2. Check for kinks in lines.
3. If you just changed filters, ensure the DI filter is placed correctly with rubber gasket up.
4. Trace flow of water in the system. **NOTE:** Shut the feed water supply off before removing any lines. Once the line is removed, turn the water supply back on and check the flow. If using a pressurized storage tank, ensure the tank valve is shut off as well.
  - I. Check water pressure on the feed water line where it enters the first filter. If there is none, ensure the lines are not kinked or clogged and that the main water supply is on.
  - II. Check water pressure on the line coming out of the first and second housing on the bottom. Pressure and flow from each one should be about the same as going into the unit, if pressure is significantly less or none at all, check individual filters and housings for blockages and debris. If filters are dirty, change filters. As your pre-filters start to clog, pressure on the membrane decreases, decreasing water production and membrane efficiency. If your filters are extremely dirty they will prevent the membrane from producing any water at all. If water production is fine, continue to III.
  - III. Check water flow on the red line connecting the auto shut off valve (the white block with 4 connections usually located behind the membrane) to the single fitting end of the membrane. Flow should be the same as in the previous step. If not, the auto shut off is defective and needs replaced. If flow is fine, move to IV.
  - IV. Check the wastewater line, there should be a flow of water coming out of the waste water line if water is running into the membrane. If hooked up to the drain valve you may be able to hear the water, but it is best to remove the line to visualize the flow. The waste water keeps the membrane clean, and the flow restrictor (the white cylinder about 3 inches long with black valve handle) regulates the amount of wastewater from the membrane, allowing pressure to build against the membrane and push clean water through. Check the flow of water with the flow restrictor in place, then remove it and compare the flow of water without the flow restrictor. If there is no flow with the flow restrictor but plenty of flow without it, or if the flow is the same before and after the flow restrictor (when closed) it is damaged and needs to be replaced. If there is no water coming out of the waste line even with the flow restrictor removed and water is feeding the membrane, then the membrane is fouled and needs replaced. If water is coming out the waste line properly go to V
  - V. Check the clear line connecting the check valve on the membrane to the auto shut off valve. You should get a steady drip or a slow stream, depending on water pressure. If there is no water it means purified water is not getting past the membrane. This can be cause by a number of reasons. On new installations the most common cause is low water pressure, add a booster pump. If pressure is fine, or on an existing system, and If water flow tested fine in all the previous steps, the cause is usually a defective check valve or a fouled membrane. Try replacing the check valve first to see if that solves the problem. If not, or if your membrane is more than 3 or 4 years old, the membrane is most likely fouled and needs replaced. If the

membrane is producing go to VI.

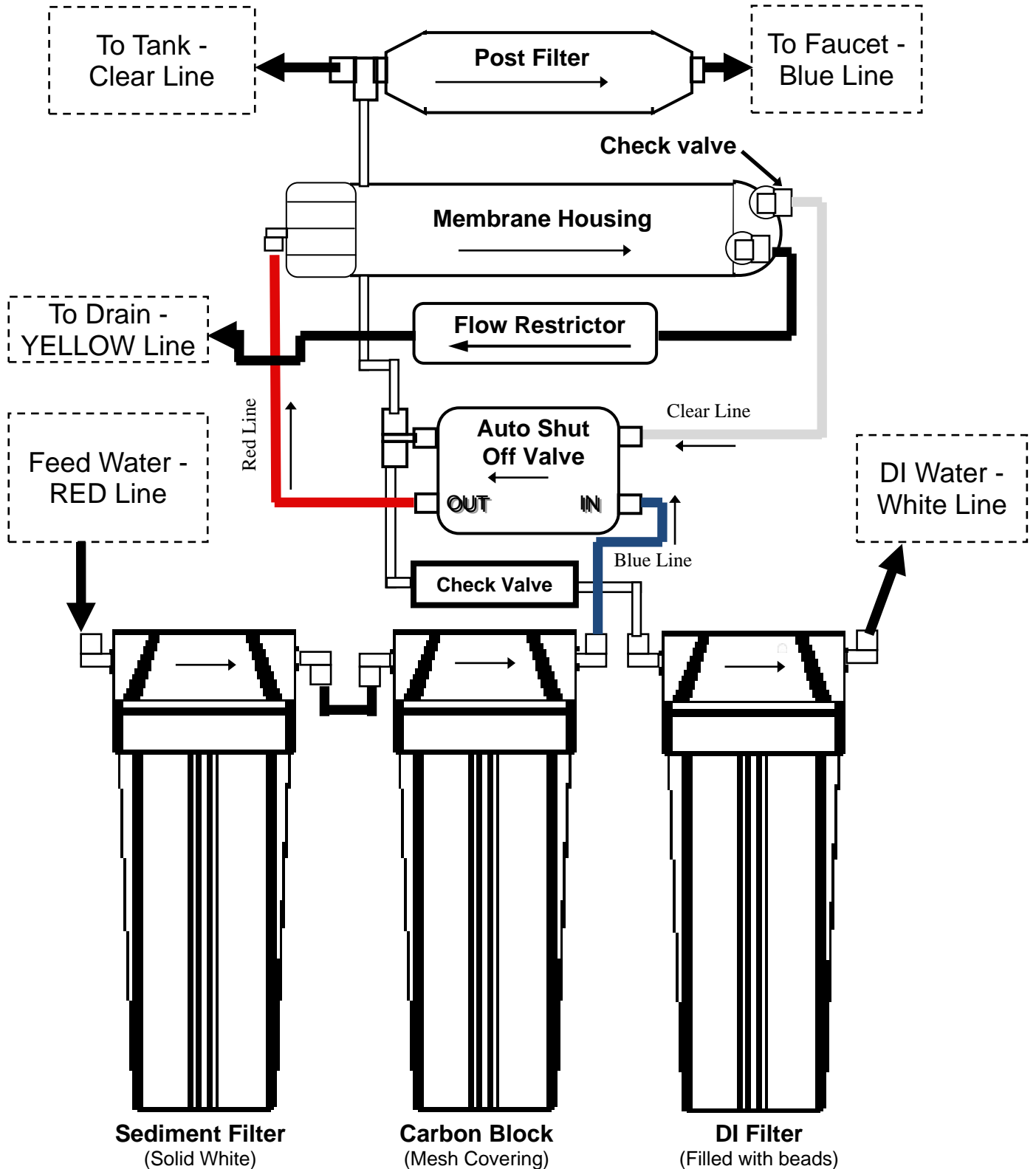
- VI.** If the faucet line **and** the DI line are both having problems and not making water and flow is fine up to this point, the auto shut off valve is defective and needs to be replaced. (Note: If system is equipped with a UV filter, check flow before and after to ensure the UV filter does not have an obstruction before replacing the auto shut off valve.) If the DI line makes water but the faucet doesn't, go to VII. If the faucet makes water but the DI line doesn't, go to VIII.
- VII.** Remove the line connected to the T-fitting on the post filter, and compare flow here with flow from after the post filter. If flow is significantly less, the post filter is fouled and needs replaced. If flow is fine, ensure the line connecting to the faucet is not clogged or damaged, and check the faucet for obstructions.
- VIII.** Remove the line connected to the "IN" on the DI filter housing and check flow; it should be similar to the flow in step V. If not, replace the inline check valve. If flow is fine, the DI filter is most likely clogged and needs to be replaced.

### **Waste Water Not Shutting Off**

- 1.** Make sure pre-filters are clean, dirty filters reduce pressure to the membrane, which decreases output pressure. If your system is not providing enough pressure through the membrane, the auto shut off valve will not activate and waste water will continue to flow. Check the water flow before and after the pre-filters. If water flow after the pre-filters is reduced the filters are dirty and need replaced.
- 2.** Ensure water supply is fully opened, and that there are no kinks in the lines. Check all valves to make sure they are open fully. Check for leaks and ensure there are no obstructions in the line. Check water flow before and after the auto shut off valve (the white square block behind the membrane), flow should be the same, if it is not, your auto shut off valve is defective, replace it.
- 3.** Verify that the valve on the flow restrictor is in the CLOSED position. If open, pressure will not build up and the system will not shut off.
- 4.** Ensure you have enough pressure. The RO process requires a minimum of 40psi, if your pressure is less you will need a booster pump.
- 1.** Shut the valve on the tank off. If the problem persists with the tank off, your check valve or auto shut off valve is defective. We recommend replacing the check valve first, as it tends to be the problem more often than the auto shut off valve. If replacing the check valve doesn't solve the problem, replace the auto shut off valve.

# Connection Diagram

Arrows Indicate water flow direction (Not to scale)





# Abundant Flow Water Systems Inc.

## Reverse Osmosis System Limited Warranty

### What Does This Warranty Cover?

This warranty covers manufacturer defects on your Reverse Osmosis system (**System**). This includes filter housings, membrane housings, brackets, membranes, fittings, transformers, clips, check valves, flow restrictors, ball valves, storage tanks, faucets, adapters, drain valves, filter housing wrenches, tubing, and accessories included in your original order.

### What Does This Warranty NOT Cover?

This warranty does not cover replaceable filters or other consumables (excluding membranes). This warranty does not cover defects resulting from improper installation or installation contrary to printed instructions. This warranty does not cover defects that are the result of abuse, misuse, misapplication, improper maintenance, neglect, alteration, accidents, casualties, fire, flood, freezing, environmental factors, natural occurrences, unnatural occurrences, or acts of God. For warranty service, please call for return authorization number before returning items. No credit or exchange will be given without a valid RMA number. To obtain your authorization number, you will need to provide us with the reason for return, the date of purchase. All returns must be received within 15 days of the RMA number.

### What is the Length of This Warranty?

This warranty is good for one (1) year on all parts of the system, excluding consumables as set forth above. Warranty coverage begins on the date of purchase, and expires on the same date 1 year later. The purchase date is the date your order was placed, as dictated by our records.

### What are the Limitations of This Warranty?

This warranty is applicable to the original purchaser and original installation only. Resale or relocation of the System nullifies any warranty, written or implied. Systems purchased for commercial use are also excluded from warranty coverage.

### Failure to meet the following conditions will void this warranty:

The Reverse Osmosis System must be hooked up to a potable cold water supply.

The ph of the water must not be lower than 3 or higher than 11.

The water pressure must be between 40 and 80 pounds per square inch.

Incoming water temperature cannot exceed 105' F (40.5' C).

Incoming TDS/Total Dissolved Solids not to exceed 2000 PPM.

Use of Vaseline or petroleum based lubricants will also void the warranty.

### How Do I Receive Warranty Service?

If your system is found to be defective, first call for a returned merchandise authorization number (RMA#). Please provide a reason for the return and a date of purchase or invoice number if available. Returns must be received within 15 days of the RMA# issue date. The buyer will be responsible for shipping costs to our warehouse, if a defect is found Abundant Flow Water will pay for return shipping, if no defect is found buyer will be responsible for return shipping as well. Upon inspection, Abundant Flow Water will replace or repair, at our option, any parts found to be defective according to the terms of this warranty. If we choose to replace the equipment, we may replace it with reconditioned equipment. Parts used in repairing or replacing the equipment will be warranted for 90 days from the date the equipment returned to you or for the remainder of the original warranty period, whichever is longer. **Returns received without a RMA number shall become the property of Abundant Flow Water. Customers who return items without a RMA # and contact us with details about the return will be responsible for return shipping, regardless of warranty covered defects.**

### LIMITATIONS AND EXCLUSIONS:

Abundant Flow Water will not be responsible for any implied warranties, including those of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or application. The purchaser and installer are responsible for checking fittings, lines, parts, and equipment for defects before installation. Abundant Flow Water will not be responsible for any incidental or consequential costs or damages incurred by installation of the system or loss of function of the system, including, but not limited to, water damage, leaks, inconvenience, travel expenses, telephone charges, loss of revenue, loss of time, loss of equipment usability, loss of life, property damage, or loss of finances. The purchaser and installer are responsible for checking the system for leaks or defects after installation. **All responsibilities of Abundant Flow Water regarding this equipment are set forth in this warranty.**