

6 Stage- 75 GPD Aquarium RODI Reverse Osmosis Water Filter System | DUAL DI |

Oceanic Water Systems Reverse Osmosis Deionization Systems only takes a few minutes to have connected and making purified water. All of the plumbing on the RO/DI unit will be complete and all you will need to do is connect the tubing to a suitable source water connection, and direct the product and waste water lines. 6 Stage RO/DI systems have 1 sediment filter, 1 GAC, 1 carbon block, 1 membrane, and 2 deionization stages (filters should be in that order) making them perfect for well water, and virtually all types of city water that is treated with chlorine or chloramines.

Red Tubing - Source water RO intake

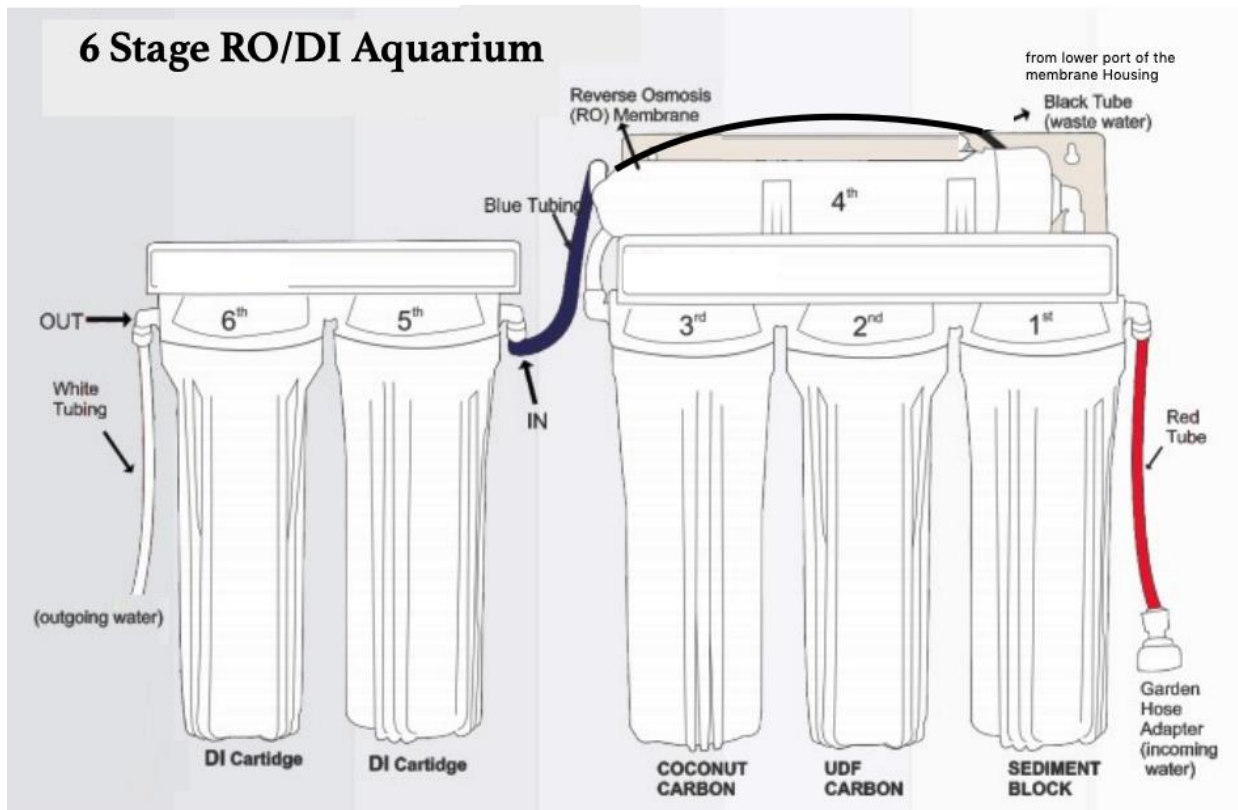
Blue Tubing - Purified product water from the DI

Black Tubing - Waste water

1. Unpackage the RODI system and select the source water adapter of your choice and with your home's water turned **OFF**, install the source water adapter to a **cold** water line. Connecting any reverse osmosis system to a hot water line may cause irreversible damage to the membrane.
2. Attach the **Red** line to the source water connection adapter.
3. Connect/Direct the **Black** waste water line (from the lower port of the membrane housing) to a drain. Waste water is considered a brine solution that should not be used in aquariums. The brine will be extremely hard, and high in TDS.
4. The **Blue** line will be attached to the upper port of the membrane housing. This is the purified water.
5. When all three connections are made (*****Before attacking the Dual Canisters*****), slowly turn on the source water supply and allow the system to run for one hour discarding any water produced through the **Black** or **Blue** lines. While the system is priming it is a good time to check for leaks from any fittings or connection points. (Discarding the first couple gallons of product water allows your carbon block to flush any potential fines and preservation oils from the surface of the membranes.)
6. **Do NOT Flush your RO System using the DI Resin Filters or it will deplete the DI Resin.** Once the RO System has flushed, Connect the **Blue** product water tubing that is attached to the RO systems body to the dual DI canisters input fitting.
7. Direct the **Blue (or white)** product water line to a suitable water storage/collection container. This is the water that you will want to use in your aquarium.
8. Your Oceanic RO/DI System is now ready for use. During the first 24 hours of operation the TDS may be higher than normal as fine particles and other manufacturing preservatives are released from the filters.

Water Pressure Minimum operating water pressure is 50psi for 75/100 GPD systems and 65psi for 150/200 GPD water saver systems. If operating pressure is below the recommended threshold, a reduction in water production and a lower rejection rate may be experienced. Consider adding a booster pump kit to increase performance. Ratio of product to waste water will vary based on pressure and system configuration. Typical product/waste ratio is 1:3 for 75/100 GPD systems and 1:1.5 for 150/200 GPD Water Saver Systems.

6 Stage RO/DI Aquarium



PART LIST:

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| 1 Pre-Assembled RO Unit | Garden Hose Adapter |
| 3 Pre-Filters (Sediment, GAC, Carbon Block) | Housing Wrench |
| 1 Membrane | Color Coded Tubing |
| 2 Dual Canisters with 2 Refillable DI Filters | |

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q: Is it normal for the DI stage to not fill completely with water?

A: Yes, air gets trapped in the top of the canister and has no way to escape. This does not interfere with system performance, but if desired open the canister slightly while the unit is running to allow the air to escape. Re-tighten the canister when the water reaches the top.

Q: Is it normal for TDS to be higher when the system is first turned on?

A: Yes, this is called "TDS creep" and is normal on all RO systems. Allow the RO system to run for 10 minutes before testing TDS.

Q: Is it okay to leave water in the canisters between uses?

A: Yes, it is advised to keep them wet between uses, and store in a cool, dark location away from environmental extremes. Exposure to sunlight or freezing can cause damage to the filters and canisters and should be avoided.

Q: My pressure gauge reads less than 50 psi, do I need a booster pump?

A: The membrane will not perform “optimally” below recommended pressure, but the reduced performance may not be substantial enough to warrant a booster pump. As it approaches 35 psi the performance drop will become significant and you will likely want to purchase a booster pump.

Q: What is a normal TDS reading?

A: TDS from most tap water will be in the 100-300 range but many sources can be well over 500. Normal product water from RO membrane will be around 98% of tap water’s TDS under optimal conditions. Tap water with a TDS of 300 should be around six coming out of the membrane. Product water emitted from the DI resin canister should be zero. Operate the system for ten minutes prior to testing for TDS, readings will always be higher when the system is turned on initially.

Q: My DI resin seems to be depleting quickly, what’s wrong?

A: Usable lifespan of the DI resin cartridge will vary widely. Feeding the resin from the RO membrane with one TDS will have approximately five times the usable life as feeding it with five TDS. Outside of that, carbon dioxide in your water supply or a poorly performing RO membrane are the biggest causes of early DI exhaustion.

Q: I know I have good pressure, but all of the water is rushing down the drain and I’m barely getting any product water; what’s going on?

A: It’s not uncommon to accidentally leave the flush valve in the open/flush position. For normal water production, the valve should be the closed/perpendicular position, as illustrated. Only during membrane flush should the valve be parallel with the line.

Q: My system doesn’t seem to be making a lot of water, what’s wrong?

A: Keep in mind that 75 GPD is approximately three gallons an hour. The flow will be slow and close to a constant trickle. If it is slower than that, it’s almost always because the flush kit is open or the home’s water pressure is low and there is insufficient pressure feeding the membrane.

Q: Can I reduce the amount of waste water my system produces?

A: The waste water is a critical component of a properly functioning RO system. The best way to reduce the volume of waste water to product water ratio is to install a second membrane* in series which will effectively cut this ratio in half.