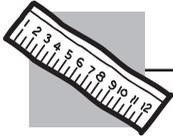


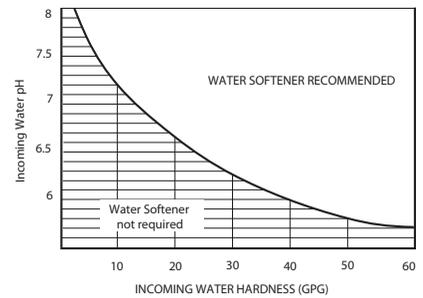
# Specification guidelines.



The system makes a good supply of drinking water each day. How much it will make depends primarily on these things...

- Feed water pressure limits—pounds per square inch (psi)** .....40–120<sup>a</sup>
- Feed water temperature limits—minimum/maximum degrees F** .....40–100
- Maximum Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)—parts per million (ppm)** .....2000
- Maximum water hardness @ 6.9 pH recommended to optimize membrane life—grains per gallon (gpg)** .....10

For water with hardness greater than 10 grains (at 6.9 pH), the use of a softener is recommended. Failure to install a water softener will reduce the life of the Reverse Osmosis membrane. See chart for additional information on the possible need for a water softener.



- Maximum turbidity (NTU)** .....<2
- Maximum iron, manganese, hydrogen sulfide (ppm)** .....<0.1
- Chlorine in water supply** .....2.0 ppm Maximum Allowable<sup>b</sup>
- Feed water pH limits (pH)** .....4–10
- Storage tank capacity—gallons** .....4<sup>c</sup>
- Automatic shutoff control** .....yes
- Prefilter and postfilter** .....(FQROPF) Carbon Block
- Reverse Osmosis membrane** .....(FQROMF) Thin Film Polyamide
- Storage Tank Dimension (inches)** .....height 15" diameter 11"
- System Body Dimension (inches)** .....height 11" width 10.5" depth 4"

- a. If house water pressure is over 80 psi, install a pressure reducing valve in the water supply line. If house water pressure is under 40 psi, install a Reverse Osmosis booster pump (contact your local plumbing supply company).
- b. Removed (maximum of 2.0 ppm) by the Reverse Osmosis prefilter. *REGULAR MAINTENANCE IS REQUIRED.* Chlorine will destroy the Reverse Osmosis membrane.
- c. Theoretical tank capacity. When tested according to NSF/ANSI Standard 58 at 50 psig inlet pressure, tank capacity is 2.3 gallons.