

Village Marine-PW 400-2000

Part Number: 95-0025

# **Pure Water Series**

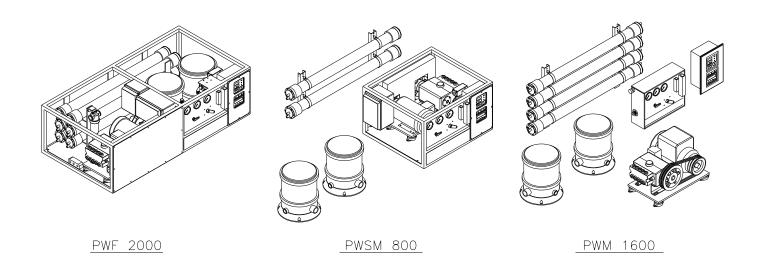
PW 400-2000 GPD

Installation, Operation & Maintenance

aerospace
climate control
electromechanical
filtration
fluid & gas handling
hydraulics
pneumatics
process control
sealing & shielding



# THE PURE WATER SERIES 400-2000 GPD



USER GUIDE & REFERENCE MANUAL

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# **SYSTEM START UP LOG**

<b>SYSTEM INFORMATION</b> :		
MODEL NUMBER:		
SERIAL NUMBER:		
DATE OF PURCHASE:		
PURCHASED FROM:		
INSTALLATION DATE:		
START UP PERFORMANCE READINGS	;	
MEASURE AFTER 3 AND 24 HOURS OR	PRESSURIZED TIME IN SIM	IILAR CONDITIONS
	3 Hours	24 Hours
FEED WATER TEMPERATURE:		
FEED WATER SALINITY (IF KNOWN):	·	
MAINS VOLTAGE:		
FILTER PRESSURE:		
AVERAGE AMP DRAW (IF KNOWN):		
OPERATING PRESSURE:		
PRODUCT WATER FLOW:	(GPH)	(GPH
REJECT WATER FLOW:	(GPH)	(GPH
	(=/	(GFП



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

#### SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

Village Marine Tec's (VMT<sup>-w</sup>) Pure Water watermakers are well-engineered reverse osmosis (RO) systems, designed and built for simple operations and maintenance for the cruising sailor, sport fisherman, or working vessels where space is at a premium. These self-contained AC desalination systems will produce sixteen to eighty-three gallons per hour (GPH) of freshwater from the sea (gallon production will vary based upon water temperature, salinity, and model of the RO system).

The Pure Water units produce water, meeting or surpassing drinking water guidelines with seawater salt concentrations as high as 32,000 parts per million (ppm).

#### HOW TO USE YOUR MANUAL

This User Guide & Reference Manual contains important information about the safe operation and maintenance of your Pure Water units.

We advise you to please read through the entire User Guide & Reference Manual carefully to ensure you familiarize yourself with the operation of your RO system and follow the recommendations within the manual, to help make your water producing experiences trouble-free and enjoyable.

#### SAFETY WARNINGS

Throughout this User Guide & Reference Manual you will see many important statements or labels indicated on the product with the following words:

⚠ WARNING

Indicates a strong possibility of severe personal injury or death if warning instructions are ignored.

⚠ CAUTION

Indicates hazards or unsafe practices of product may cause minor personal injury or may cause property damage.

NOTE: Text specifies useful information.

#### 1.1 UNPACKING AND HANDLING

The Pure Water reverse osmosis units are shipped pre-assembled. There are no special instructions towards unpacking and handling of the watermaker system. Inspect the RO unit to verify it was not damaged in transit. Also, please refer to the plumbing diagram in **Section 9.0: DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS** to verify all components for the watermaker are shipped prior to installation. Note some units will be customized with bulkhead mount "Big White" filters. Also when inspecting delivery, check for either manual or automatic flush systems as shown on your order. See figures 2.8 and 2.9. Be sure to mark and record all hose locations for reference, if disconnection of hoses become necessary.

# ⚠ CAUTION

DO NOT EXPOSE THE RO UNIT TO FREEZING TEMPERATURES WITHOUT PROPER STEPS TO TREAT THE RO UNIT FOR SUB-FREEZING TEMPERATURES.

# 1.2 PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

Parameter	Specification
Raw water temperature (minimum)	33° F (1°C)
Raw water temperature (nominal)	77° F (25°C)
Raw water temperature (maximum)	113° F (45°C)
Minimum raw water inlet pressure	Flooded suction pressure
Maximum raw water inlet pressure*	30 psi
Flush water recommended maximum pressure	35 psi
Design RO element pressure	800 psi
Maximum RO element pressure	1000 psi
Maximum feedwater chlorine residual	< 0.1 ppm
Cleaning solution pH range	10-11 (Chemical #1), 2-3 (Chemical #2)
Membrane type	Thin film composite



Table 1.0 - Performance Characteristics

\* For inlet pressure greater than recommended limits, install pressure regulator.

# NOTE: REGARDING WATER PRODUCTION:

The RO series number (i.e. PWSM800, or PWM2000) refers to gallons per day (GPD) production produced with new membranes at design optimum conditions.

To achieve optimum production:

- (1) The feed flow must be unrestricted (positive water pressure at the inlet to high pressure pump).
- (2) Seawater temperature be at 77°F (25°C).
- (3) Seawater salinity at 32,000 parts per million (ppm) total dissolved solids (TDS).

Variation of conditions (environmental, temperature, and frequency of use) and normal aging of the membranes will decrease RO production. Normal membrane fouling will be partially recovered by chemical cleaning, but 100% recovery should not be expected. Production rates from membrane to membrane can vary  $\pm$  15%.

#### 1.3 ENVIROMENTAL REQUIREMENTS

Parameter	Specifications
List (Permanent):	15°
Trim (Fore and Aft):	+ 30°
Pitch:	± 10° (6 sec cycle)
Roll:	$\pm 30^{\circ}$ (12 sec cycle)

#### 1.4 **CONSUMABLES**

Table 1.2 lists the consumables required for operation of the RO unit. Use ONLY Village Marine Tec. approved filters and chemicals. Further parts information can be found in section 10.

Description	PW 200-600 VMT P/N.	PW 800-2000 VMT P/N
Chemical Cleaning Kit #1, #2, & #3	90-0562	90-0562
Filter, 5 Micron, 30 sq-ft.*	33-0005	33-0005
Filter, 20 micron, 30 sq-ft.*	NOT APPLICABLE	33-0020
Filter, Carbon, 10 sq-ft.	33-0311	33-0315
Aqua Pro High Pressure Pump Oil	85-0050	85-0050
Kit, Pump Service	70-6184	70-6184

<sup>\*</sup> Optional "Big White" filter housings use smaller filter elements 33-0052 and 33-0053 for 5 and 20 micron, respectively.



Table 1.2 - VMT Approved Consumables

#### 1.5 **MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT**

Table 1.3 lists the test equipment for performance verification and maintenance of the RO unit.

Description	VMT Part No.
Meter, Hand Held, 0-5000 ppm	40-5000
10X Range Extender for Meter	40-5001
Kit, pH Test, 0-14, 10 Strips Kit	90-0135
Solution, Calibration, 300 ppm	90-1300
Solution, Calibration, 30,000 ppm	90-1301
Economy Mini Water Tester, TDS	99-1990



Table 1.3 – Maintenance Equipment Table

# 2.0 INSTALLATION

Village Marine Tec. recommends **ALL** Pure Water models (as with all other VMT model RO units) be **INSTALLED BELOW** the vessel's waterline, to ensure a flooded suction intake to the unit.

# 2.1a TO INSTALL THE PURE WATER UNIT

Village Marine Tec. recommends installing the RO unit in a dry sheltered location at or aft of midship, with drainage underneath (to draw off standing water when performing routine maintenance or service). Also, the RO unit should be installed **BELOW** waterline (Refer to Figure 2.1). Give consideration to extra space around the RO unit, allowing access for the unit's maintenance (i.e. membrane replacement, oil change, prefilter replacement, or other services).

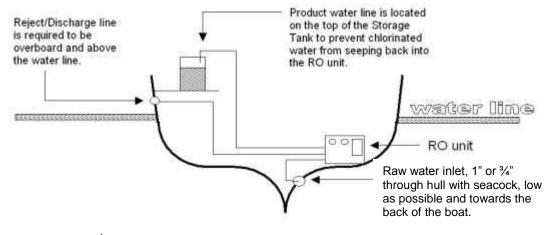


Figure 2.1: Recommended Installation Location - BELOW waterline.

If the Pure Water **FRAME** cannot mount below the water line then the boost pump must be mounted separately below water line. This can be very convenient with modular or semi-modular formats where the boost pump is already separate (see Figure 2.2).

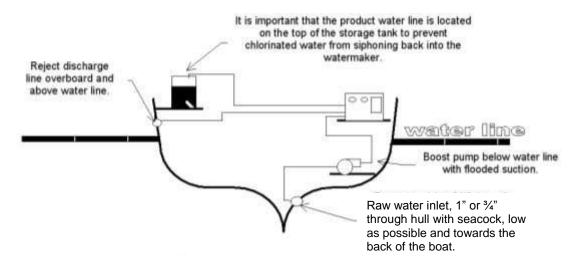


Figure 2.2: Recommended Installation Location - ABOVE waterline.

The through-hull should be ¾" for units up to PW1200 and 1" for PW 1600 and PW 2000. The through-hull must be attached with a ball valve (seacock).



# 

The Pure Water FRAME <u>SHOULD NOT SHARE</u> a through-hull feedwater intake. Avoid connecting the inlet piping to any water line which services an engine or other equipment. Air could be drawn through the unit causing damage to the RO unit's pumps, as well as <u>VOIDING</u> the RO unit's warranty with VMT.

Drill a minimum of four mounting holes through the frame and/or mounting base. When drilling, **ALWAYS CHECK** for the drill bit from puncturing/damaging any component of the watermaker and the surrounding mounting area.

# 2.1b TO CONNECT PLUMBING

Refer to **SECTION 9** for the **EXPANDED** detailed **Pure Water** plumbing diagram for your model. Follow the diagram to mount and connect all components.

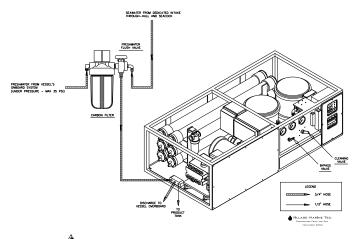


Figure 2.3: Pure Water FRAME Plumbing Diagram.

Refer to Figures 2.4 and 2.5 for the manifold identification.

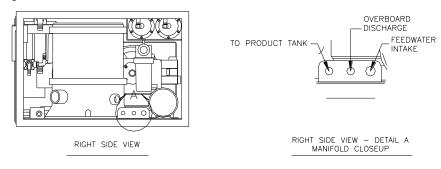
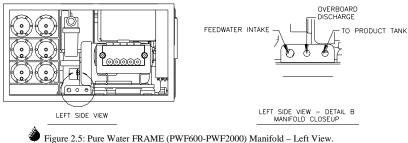


Figure 2.4: Pure Water FRAME (200-400) Manifold – Right View.



#### FEEDWATER INTAKE AND FRESH WATER FLUSH

# Units with MANUAL Freshwater Flush Assembly:

Mount the three-way manual Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly (attached to the Carbon Filter Housing) BELOW waterline. Refer to Figure 2.6 for views of the Carbon Filter and Freshwater Flush Valve.

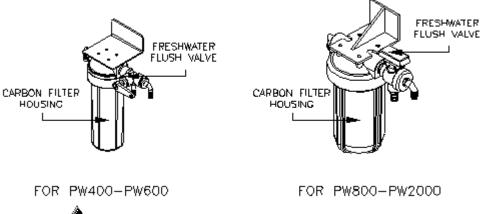


Figure 2.6: Carbon Filters with Freshwater Flush Valves – Isometric Views.

# NOTE:

Village Marine Tec. recommends the Manual Freshwater Flush Assembly be installed BELOW waterline. However, the valve can be removed from the filter housing and relocated below waterline if it is difficult to get the filter housing that low. A hose can be plumbed to the filter housing from the valve, so the feedwater path does not go above waterline to avoid trapping air and creating a priming problem. See Figure 2.7.

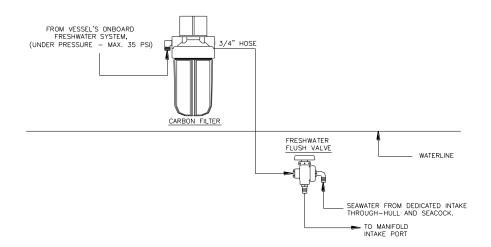


Figure 2.7: Separated Freshwater Flush Valve for ABOVE Waterline Connection.

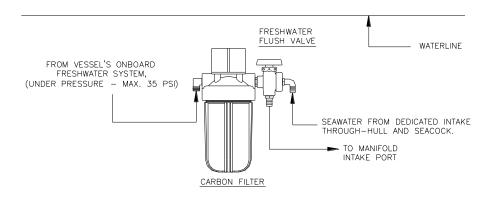


Figure 2.8: Manual Freshwater Flush Standard Configuration With Valve Connected.

# Units with **AUTOMATIC** Freshwater Flush Assembly:

Mount the check valve component of the Automatic Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly **BELOW** waterline. Refer to Figures 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 for views of the Carbon Filter and the Freshwater Flush Solenoid Valve.

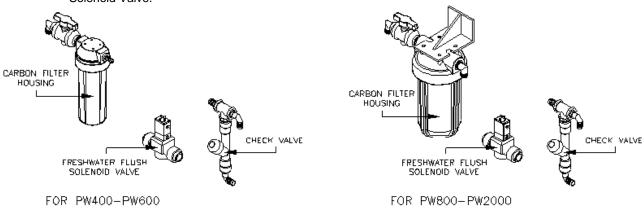


Figure 2.9: Carbon Filters with Freshwater Flush Solenoid Valves – Isometric Views.

Refer to Figures 2.10 or 2.11 for a diagram of the Automatic Freshwater Flush Assembly.

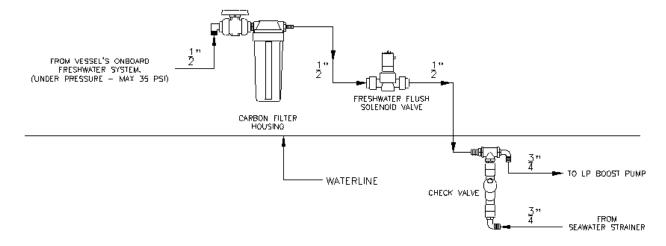


Figure 2.10: Typical Automatic Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly (PW400-PW600) Diagram.

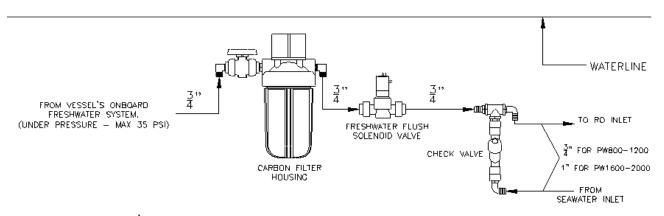


Figure 2.11 Automatic Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly Diagram for PW800-PW2000.

# **BRINE DISCHARGE**

Locate a convenient spot in the boat to install an overboard through-hull. Discharge line is required to be **ABOVE** waterline (Refer to Figures 2.1, 2.12, 2.13 and 2.14).

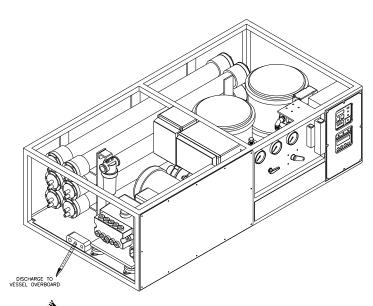


Figure 2.12: PURE WATER Brine Connection Overboard.

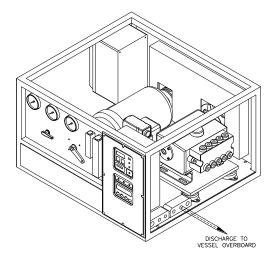


Figure 2.13: Pure Water SEMI-MODULAR Brine Connection Overboard.



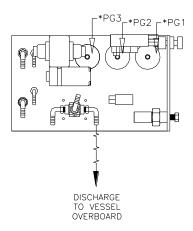


Figure 2.14: Pure Water MODULAR Brine Connection Overboard.

# **PRODUCT WATER**

The product water hose line must go into the top of the product tank to prevent any possible back flow. Village Marine Tec. recommends teeing into the tank fill line. Teeing into the tank vent line is possible if the vent is sufficient diameter to let air out of the tank while filling. See Figures 2.15, 2.16 and 2.17.

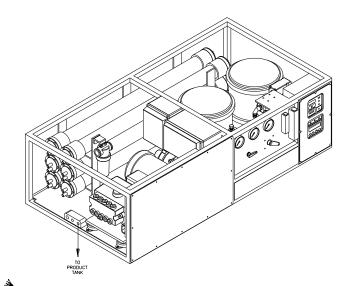


Figure 2.15: PURE WATER Product Water Hose Connection.

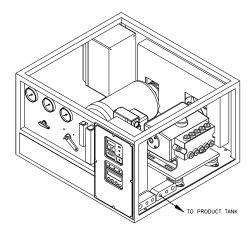


Figure 2.16: Pure Water SEMI-MODULAR Product Water Hose Connection.



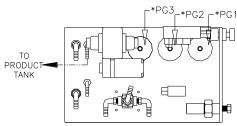


Figure 2.17: Pure Water MODULAR Product Water Hose Connection.

# 2.1c TO CONNECT THE ELECTRICAL



TURN OFF ALL ELECTRICAL POWER FOR USE WITH THE RO UNIT PRIOR TO CONNECTING TO THE RO POWER SOURCE. FAILURE TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH TO PERSONS HANDLING THE UNIT.

NOTE:

Adhere to all electrical codes and regulations governing the installation and wiring of electrical equipment. Typical codes specify the type and size of conduit, wire diameter, and class or wire insulation depending upon the amperage and environment.

NOTE:

The power supply should always be of greater service rating than the requirements of the RO unit. This will assure proper voltage even if power supply voltage is slightly less than required. Never connect the RO unit to a line that services another electrical device. <a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1001/jhear.1

Verify all power switches and power sources are in the <u>OFF</u> position before any connection. Carefully check the power supply volts, phase and hertz on the PW serial number tag to be sure of the requirement. The PW unit comes with temporary power supply wires that we have used for testing. Connect the permanent power supply in the same way in appropriate cable or conduit.

NOTE:

To protect the equipment, VMT recommends use of a fuse or circuit breaker selected with a rating at least 150% of the normal operating current amp draw as listed on the RO's serial number tag.

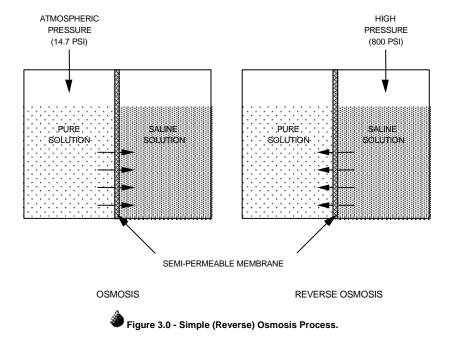
Refer to **Section 9.0: DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS** for electrical schematics and wiring diagrams of the **PURE WATER**.

#### 3.0 GENERAL THEORY OF OPERATION

# 3.1 REVERSE OSMOSIS THEORY

Reverse osmosis, like many other practical scientific methods, was developed from processes first observed in nature. Osmosis is a naturally occurring phenomenon in which a semi-permeable membrane separates a pure and a concentrated solution (a semi-permeable membrane is defined as one that preferentially passes a particular substance). Every fluid has an inherent potential that is directly related to the type and amount of solids in solution. This potential, referred to as osmotic pressure, increases in proportion to relative concentration of a solution. A concentrated solution, therefore, has an osmotic pressure that is higher than that of a pure solution.

In an osmotic system, the less concentrated solution will attempt to equalize the concentrations of both solutions by migrating across the semi-permeable membrane. When enough pure solution migrates across the membrane such that the inherent potential difference between the solutions in no longer higher than the osmotic pressure of the membrane, the purer solution will stop flowing. If the pressure on the concentrated solution is increased to above the osmotic pressure, fluid flow will be reversed. This condition, called Reverse Osmosis, can be established by artificially pressurizing the more concentrated solution using a high pressure pump. In this type of system, the concentrated solution (normally referred to as feedwater) will become more concentrated as pure water flows out of solution and across the membrane to the permeate side. Discounting the effects of feedwater temperature and salinity, the operating pressure normally required to produce significant amounts of pure water is at least twice the osmotic pressure of the membrane being used.



#### 3.2 APPLICATION OF REVERSE OSMOSIS

Seawater contains many kinds of solids dissolved in solution. The most prevalent is common table salt (sodium chloride). Other minerals that may be present in solution are substances that usually contain various compounds of calcium and sulfate. The sum of all of the solids dissolved in a particular sample of water is referred to as *Total Dissolved Solids* or TDS. Seawater normally averages 32,000 ppm (parts per million) TDS although variations of 5000 ppm are common in various parts of the world. The fundamental goal of any desalination process is a significant reduction in the amount of dissolved solids in water.

In a Reverse Osmosis desalination system, most of the dissolved solids do not pass through the membrane but are instead carried along the membrane surface. This rejected water, referred to as *brine*, becomes increasingly more concentrated as it flows across the surface of the membranes and is eventually piped to drain. The product water that flows through the membrane is referred to as *permeate*. The percentage of feedwater that enters the unit converted to permeate is called the *recovery rate*. A higher than optimal recovery rate (which can be obtained by increasing the back pressure on the unit above the recommended range) results in greatly increased membrane fouling rates and a significant decrease in the operational life of the membranes.

It should be noted that no system is capable of removing all 100% of the dissolved solids from seawater. Designed to reject approximately 99% of the TDS, the system allows 1% of the 32,000 ppm TDS in the seawater to pass into the product water. This yields product water of less than 500 ppm, the recommended TDS for drinking water. A system such as this is said to have a *salt passage* of 1%.

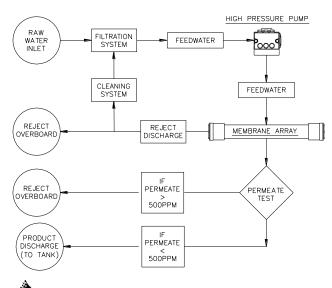


Figure 3.1: Simplified Schematic of an RO System.

# 3.3 PRODUCT WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

This RO unit will produce permeate (product water) with a quality of less than 500 ppm TDS and in accordance with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines for drinking water. General WHO specifications for acceptable drinking water quality are as follows:

Constituent Ion / Molecule	Maximum Limits (ppm)
Nitrate	10
Fluorine	1
Chlorine	250 (per USPHS 1962)
Sulfate	100
Magnesium	30
Calcium	75
Calcium Carbonate	100
Iron	0.1
Manganese	0.05
Total Dissolved Solids	500
Turbidity	5
Oil	0.1
Detergents (Anionic)	0.2
Phenols	0.001
Bacteria – E. Coli (per 100 ml)	0

# 3.4 FACTORS AFFECTING PERMEATE PRODUCTION

# **VARIATIONS IN TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE, AND SALINITY**

The following table illustrates how the quality and quantity of permeate produced by a RO system is affected by changes in temperature, salinity and pressure:

With constant	And increasing	Permeate		
With Constant	And increasing	TDS	Capacity	
Salinity and Pressure	Temperature	Increases	Increases	
Temperature and Pressure	Salinity*	Increases	Decreases	
Temperature and Salinity	Pressure**	Decreases	Increases	



Table 3.1 - Factors Affecting Permeate Quality

- \* If the feedwater salt concentration decreases, the product water flow rate should not be allowed to increase more than 20% above rated flow. Feed pressure may need to be lowered to maintain rated flow in brackish water or tap water applications.
- \*\* Feed pressure shall not be increased above 950 psi.

The RO system can be adjusted to maintain a constant permeate output when feedwater temperature and salinity is other than nominal. The operator can do this by controlling system pressure manually via the backpressure regulation valve located in the system brine piping. As permeate flow decreases, the operator can throttle the pressure regulation valve closed to increase system pressure. This, in turn, will increase the permeate output and mitigate the effect of a decrease in temperature or an increase in salinity. Conversely, the operator can open the pressure regulation valve to reduce pressure and permeate flow in areas of excessively high temperature or low salinity.

# WARNING

IN FRESH OR BRACKISH FEEDWATER CONDITIONS, MAKE SURE TO REDUCE PRESSURE BY TURNING REGULATOR. SET PRESSURE SO PRODUCT FLOW IS NO MORE THAN 120% OF DESIGN FLOW TO AVOID MEMBRANE DAMAGE.

# 3.4a TEMPERATURE CORRECTION FACTOR

As previously described, the output capacity of any RO unit is highly dependent on feedwater temperature. In order to quantify this relationship, operational data has been utilized to develop Temperature Correction Factors (TCF). The TCF (which is compensated to 25°C/77°F) is used to determine what part of any change in system output flow is due to variations in feedwater temperature alone. This, in turn, allows the operator to establish the baseline flow for a given temperature, allowing more accurate troubleshooting. The procedure for calculating the TCF and the temperature compensated flow is as follows:

- 1) Measure raw water temperature.
- 2) Determine the corresponding correction factor from Table 3.2 based on the measured temperature.
- 3) Note the product flow rate at the Product Flow meter.
- 4) Multiply the measure (uncorrected) product flow meter flow rate by the correction factor from Table 3.2 to give true system output under standard conditions (25°C).

#### Example:

Raw water temp: 15°C TCF: 1.47
Actual product flow: 22.7 (gph)

Calculation:  $22.7 \times 1.47 = 33.369 \text{ (gph)}$ 

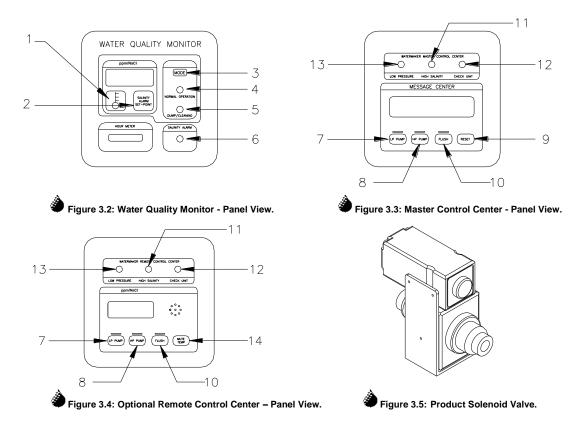
Corrected product flow: 33 (gph)

Adjusted to 75° (This is the normal flow for a PW 800)

°C	Factor	°C	Factor	°F	Factor	°F	Factor
1	3.64	26	0.97	34	3.47	84	0.88
2	3.23	26	0.94	36	3.18	86	0.82
3	3.03	28	0.91	38	3.18	88	0.79
4	2.78	29	0.88	40	2.68	90	0.79
5	2.58	30	0.85	42	2.47	92	0.77
6	2.38	31	0.83	44	2.29	94	0.75
7	2.22	32	0.80	46	2.14	96	0.73
8	2.11	33	0.77	48	2.01	98	0.70
9	2.00	34	0.75	50	1.88	100	0.68
10	1.89	35	0.73	52	1.77	102	0.65
11	1.78	36	0.71	54	1.68	104	0.63
12	1.68	37	0.69	56	1.59	106	0.61
13	1.61	38	0.67	58	1.51	108	0.59
14	1.54	39	0.65	60	1.44	110	0.57
15	1.47	40	0.63	62	1.36	112	0.55
16	1.39	41	0.61	64	1.30	114	0.53
17	1.34	42	0.60	66	1.24	116	0.51
18	1.29	43	0.58	68	1.17	118	0.49
19	1.24	44	0.56	70	1.12	120	0.47
20	1.19	45	0.54	72	1.08	122	0.45
21	1.15	46	0.53	74	1.05		
22	1.11	47	0.51	76	1.02		
23	1.08	48	0.49	78	1.00		
24	1.04	49	0.47	80	0.93		
25	1.00	50	0.46	82	0.90		

# Note: Before July, 1st 2015

#### 3.5 OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION:



#### PRODUCT WATER MONITORING SYSTEM

The product water (or permeate) flows past a conductivity sensor which provides a signal to the water quality monitor. Depending on the concentration of total of dissolved solids (TDS) in the permeate, the following occurs:

If the permeate TDS is detected <u>AT GREATER</u> than 500 parts per million (ppm), indicating <u>POOR</u> quality water), a signal is sent from the water quality monitor (Figure 3.2), to the product diversion valve (Figure 3.5) to reroute the (high salinity) water away from your water storage tank(s) and into the reject stream.

If the permeate TDS has <u>LESS</u> than 500 ppm, indicating <u>GOOD</u> (drinking) water, a signal is sent to the product diversion valve to redirect the good permeate through the product flowmeter and finally into your water storage tank(s).

#### **MASTER CONTROL CENTER**

The Master Control Center (MCC) provides centralized control and monitoring of all important unit functions and operating parameters (Figure 3.3). This is achieved through the use of a fully integrated package of control pushbuttons and alarm/status lights, as well as an easy to read Message Display console.

# REMOTE CONTROL CENTER (OPTIONAL)

Installed as an option, the Remote Control Center (RCC) provides remote control and monitoring of all important unit functions and operating parameters (Figure 3.4) from a remote location. The RCC has a similar configuration as the MCC with the exception of the Message Center and Reset Pushbutton.

#### PUSHBUTTON AND DISPLAY DESCRIPTIONS

Refer to the numerical callouts of Figures 3.2-3.5 for reference of the following pushbutton and displays explanation of the Water Quality Monitor, Master Control Center, and Remote Control Center panels.

#### WATER QUALITY MONITOR (WQM)

#### (1) **TEMPERATURE**

Allows the operator to display permeate temperature (as opposed to the normal permeate salinity display). By adjusting the jumper on the back of the monitor, the temperature can be displayed in Fahrenheit (°F) or Celsius (°C).

#### (2) SALINITY ALARM SET POINT

Allows the operator to display and change (via a control knob located on the back panel of the monitor), the salinity alarm set point.

# (3) **MODE**

Allows the operator to bypass the normal automatic operation and manually de-energize (dump) the product valve for product directed overboard with the reject.

# (4) NORMAL OPERATION

An illuminated green light activates when the product valve is energized and product water is flowing through the product valve.

# (5) **DUMP/CLEANING**

An illuminated yellow light activates when the product valve is de-energized and the product valve is directing permeate to the reject line.

# (6) SALINITY ALARM

An illuminated red light indicates product water quality is above the WQM salinity set point.

#### MASTER CONTROL CENTER (MCC) AND REMOTE CONTROL CENTER (RCC)

# (7) <u>LP PUMP</u> (Low Pressure Pump)

Controls the operation (ON/OFF) of the low pressure boost pump and energizes a light indicating when the pump is operating. When only the LP boost pump is running, it signals the MCC to display the message "LP PUMP ON".

# (8) HP PUMP (High Pressure Pump)

Controls the operation (ON/OFF) of the HP pump and energizes a light indicating when the pump is operating. When only the HP pump is running, it signals the MCC to display the message "HP PUMP ON".

#### (9) FLUSH

Opens the automatic flush valve, if equipped. Also, activates an internal timer that will automatically run the LP and HP pumps for two minutes. Completion of each successful flush cycle will be recorded on the flush counter. After fifty flushes, the flush filter will signal the MCC to display a "CHANGE FLUSH FILTER" message.

# (10) **RESET**

Pressing this pushbutton will either reset any counter displayed or stop all active system alarms and begin a system alarm self-test. This self-test verifies that all visual alarms (WQM and MCC) and audible alarms (for RO systems with the Remote Control Center) are fully operable.

#### (11) HIGH SALINITY

When the water monitor detects high saltwater content, a signal is sent to the MCC and the message "CHECK PRODUCT WATER" is displayed. Additionally, the MCC illuminates the "HIGH SALINITY" light.

#### (12) CHECK UNIT

The MCC will send a signal to the RCC when its internal counters activate any of the following alarms: Check Oil, Change Flush Filter or Clean Membranes. This, in turn activates the local "Check Unit" light and audible alarm at the RCC. These counters can all be zeroed by pressing RESET while they are displayed.

# (13) LOW PRESSURE

When the system pressure switch detects a low pressure condition, a signal is sent to the MCC (and sends a signal to the RCC) and the message "CHECK FILTRATION" is displayed (on the MCC). Additionally, the "Low Pressure" light on the MCC and RCC illuminates and along with the audible alarm on the RCC.

#### (14) MUTE/TEMP

During an alarm, pressing this pushbutton on the RCC will silence the audible alarm. If not, it will display raw water temperature.

NOTE: If the salinity sensor displays a single numerical digit of 1, the water quality monitor is TEMPORARILY unreadable until the saltwater content decreases. The water quality monitor has a range of 0 to 1999 ppm. Above that it displays 1.

NOTE: The automatic display feature is intended to provide general guidance concerning membrane cleaning frequency only. Actual membrane cleaning frequency will vary in response to changes in the seawater conditions. Refer to Section 3.4 for specific information regarding how to determine actual cleaning frequencies.

MESSAGE CENTER DISPLAY	ACTION
STANDBY MODE	Unit is in preparation for use
LP PUMP ONLY	Low Pressure Boost Pump running (only)
HP PUMP ONLY	High Pressure pump running (only) NO LP PUMP running
RO MODE	<b>BOTH</b> low and high pressure pumps <b>OPERATING</b> .
FLUSH	Perform Freshwater Flush
0>>>>> 2	Automatic timer countdown of Freshwater Flush
CHECK PRODUCT WATER	High salt content
CHANGE HP PUMP OIL	Replace oil after each 500 hours of use*
CLEAN MEMBRANES	Clean membranes every 2000 hours of use**
CHANGE FLUSH FILTER	Replace filter after every 50 Freshwater flushes***



#### \* Oil Changes:

The first oil change required is after the first 50 hours of use on the RO unit. The Master Control Center continuously monitors and records the total operated hours of the high pressure pump and will automatically indicate when the pump needs an oil change. Pressing the *RESET* pushbutton will reset this counter. When the counter reaches 500 hours, the MCC illuminates the "CHECK UNIT" light.

#### \*\* Membrane Cleaning:

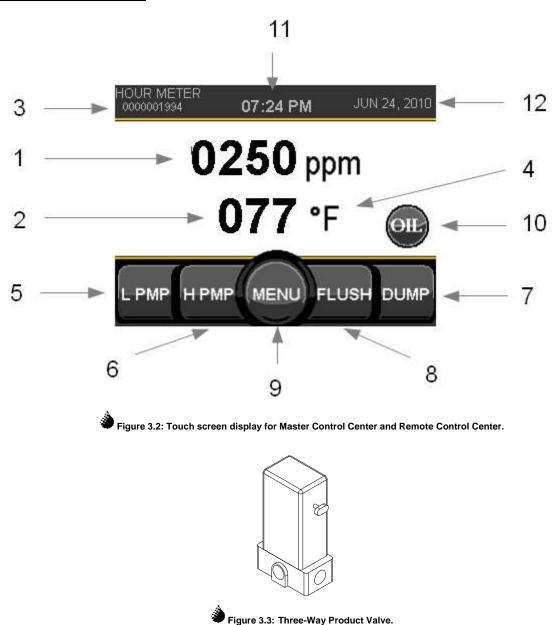
The MCC illuminates the "CHECK UNIT" light when the counter reaches 2000 hours. This feature is an indication only to clean membranes and should be verified by calculating the temperature-corrected product flow. For more information please refer to Section 5.0: <u>MAINTENANCE</u>. Pressing the <u>RESET</u> pushbutton will reset this counter.

#### \*\*\* Change Flush Filter:

The MCC continuously monitors and records the number of freshwater flush cycles performed. After 50 flushes, the flush filter will signal the MCC displaying "CHANGE FLUSH FILTER" message. Pressing the <u>RESET</u> pushbutton will reset this counter. Also, the MCC illuminates the "CHECK UNIT" light.

Note: After July, 1st 2015

# **OPERATIONAL DESCRIPTION**



# PRODUCT WATER MONITORING SYSTEM

The product water (or permeate) flows past a conductivity sensor which provides a signal to the Master Control Center. Depending on the concentration of total of dissolved solids (TDS) in the permeate, the following occurs:

If the permeate TDS is detected <u>AT GREATER</u> than 500 parts per million (ppm), indicating <u>POOR</u> quality water), a signal is sent from the Master Control Center (Figure 3.2), to the three-way product diversion valve (Figure 3.3) to reroute the (high salinity) water away from your water storage tank(s) and into the reject stream.

If the permeate TDS has <u>LESS</u> than 500 ppm, indicating <u>GOOD</u> (drinking) water, a signal is sent to the three-way product diversion valve to redirect the good permeate through a flowmeter and finally into your water storage tank(s).

#### MASTER CONTROL CENTER

The Master Control Center (MCC) provides centralized control and monitoring of all important unit functions and operating parameters (Figure 3.2). This is achieved through the use of an interactive touch screen monitor.

#### REMOTE CONTROL CENTER

Installed as an option, the Remote Control Center (RCC) provides remote control and monitoring of all important unit functions and operating parameters (Figure 3.2) from a remote location. The RCC has a similar configuration as the MCC, but with the following differences outlined in Section 3.6

#### **TOUCH BUTTON AND DISPLAY DESCRIPTIONS**

Refer to the numerical callouts of Figures 3.2 for reference of the following touch buttons and displays explanation of the touch screen display.

#### (15) SALINITY VALUE

Displays the salinity value of the permeate line. Has a range from 0 to 1999 ppm TDS.

#### (16) TEMPERATURE VALUE

Displays the temperature value of the permeate line. Has a range from 0 to 50 °C.

#### (17) HOUR METER VALUE

Displays the Hour Meter (or Elapse Time Meter) of the unit.

#### (18) **TEMPERATURE**

Allows the operator to change the permeate temperature display between Fahrenheit (°F) or Celsius (°C) by touching the unit of measure.

# (19) <u>L PMP</u> (Low Pressure Pump)

Controls the operation (ON/OFF) of the low pressure boost pump. When the L PMP button changes to gold, the low pressure boost pump is running.

#### (20) <u>H PMP</u> (High Pressure Pump)

Controls the operation (ON/OFF) of the high pressure pump. When the H PMP button changes to gold, the high pressure pump is running.

#### (21) **DUMP/NORM**

Allows the operator to bypass the normal automatic operation and manually direct the permeate water. DUMP indicates when the product valve is de-energized and the product valve is directing permeate to the reject line. NORM indicates when the product valve is energized and the product valve is directing permeate to the storage tank. This button can only be pressed when the L PMP is on.

#### (22) **FLUSH**

Energizes the flush valve. Activates an internal time that will automatically run the LP and H PMPs for 2 minutes. After the flush, the system will turn off the L PMP and H PMP. The button can only be pressed when the L PMP is off.

# (23) **MENU**

Access the menu screen for more configurations.

#### (24) OIL CHANGE ICON

The oil change icon will be display when the Hour Meter reaches the 50 for the first oil change, and then every 500 hours after it has been reset.

(25)

Displays the current time.

(26)**DATE** 

Displays the current date.

# **OPERATIONS AND FUNCTIONS**

#### (1) **HIGH SALINITY**

The screen will flash red (Figure 3.4) when the permeate salinity goes above the salinity set point of 500 ppm. In addition, the product valve will de-energize and divert the permeate away from the storage tank.

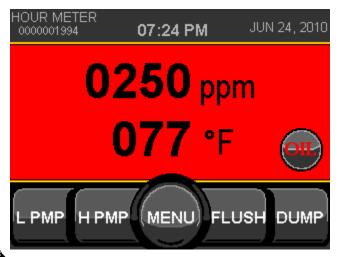


Figure 3.4: Red display screen when the permeate salinity is above the set point value of 500 ppm.

#### **LOW PRESSURE** (2)

When a low pressure condition is present, the low pressure warning will be display (Figure 3.5).



Figure 3.5: Low pressure warning window.

Pressing the <u>RESET</u> button will reset the low pressure alarm and re-enable the system, while pressing the <u>SILENCE ALARM</u> button will silence an audible alarm that is present.

# (3) OIL CHANGE

The Master Control Center continuously monitors and records the total operated hours of the high pressure pump and will indicate an OIL (see number 10 in Figure 3.2) icon when the pump needs an oil change.

The first oil change required is after the first 50 hours of use on the RO unit and every 500 hours thereafter.

Pressing the OIL icon will bring up the oil change notification window (Figure 3.6).



Pressing the <u>RESET</u> button will reset this counter and remove the OIL icon, while pressing the **BACK** button will return back to the display screen.

NOTE: A display of 2000 ppm indicates the salinity of the water exceeds the detectable range for salinity. The Master Control Center has a salinity detection range of 0 ppm to 1999 ppm (0-1999 ppm).

NOTE: The automatic display feature is intended to provide general guidance concerning membrane cleaning frequency only. Actual membrane cleaning frequency will vary in response to changes in the seawater conditions. Refer to Section 3.4 for specific information regarding how to determine actual cleaning frequencies.

# 3.6 CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTION

# MAIN MENU SCREEN

The main menu screen displays all the essential configurations for the system (Figure 3.7).

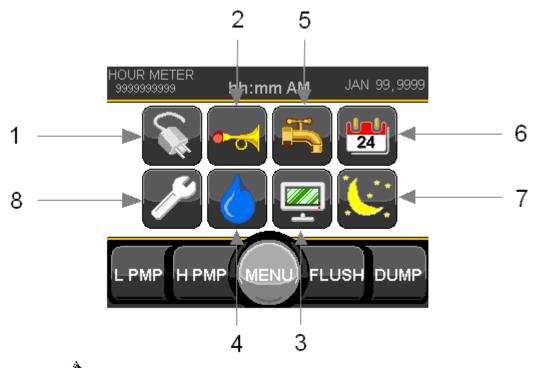


Figure 3.7: Touch screen configuration display for Master Control Center and Remote Control Center.

# MCC AND RCC DIFFERENCES

Functions	MCC	RCC
L PMP	Х	Х
H PMP	Х	Х
DUMP/NORM	Х	
FLUSH	Х	Х
MENU	Х	Х
Set Permeate Salinity Offset	Х	
Set Permeate Temperature Offset	Х	X*
High Salinity Audible Alarm Enabler	Х	X*
Low Pressure Audible Alarm Enabler	Х	X*
Silence Alarms	Х	X*
Screensaver Enabler	Х	X*
Screensaver Idle Time	Х	X*
Set Permeate Salinity Set-Point	Х	X*
Set Flush Time	Х	Х
Schedule Flush Enabler	Х	Х
Set Schedule Flush	Х	Х

Set Schedule Flush Start Time	Х	Х
Hibernate Enabler	Х	X*
Hibernate Idle Time	Х	X*
Restore Default Settings	Х	Х
Brightness Adjustment	Х	X*
Set System Date	Х	Х
Set System Time	Х	Х
Reset Low Pressure Alarm Warning	Х	
Reset Oil Change Warning	Х	



Table 3.3: Differences between MCC and RCC Table.

# **DEFAULT VALUES**

Table 3.4 displays the factory default values for each type of configurations. These parameters can be reset back to factory default in the system configuration screen.

Configuration	Default Value
Brightness	100
Salinity Offset	0
Temperature Offset	0
Salinity Set Point	500
Flush Time	2
Flush Schedule Enabler	Disable
Flush Schedule	None
Flush Schedule Time	8:00
Screensaver Enabler	Enable
Screensaver Time	1
Hibernate Enabler	Enable
Hibernate Time	5
Low Pressure Alarm Enabler	Enable
Salinity Alarm Enabler	Enable



Table 3.4: Default Configuration Table.

# MENU CONFIGURATION DESCRIPTIONS

Refer to the numerical callouts of Figures 48A for reference of the following configuration items.

# (1) SENSOR CALIBRATION

The sensor calibration screen displays the configuration menu for the calibrating (offsetting) the permeate salinity and temperature value (Figure 3.8).

<sup>\*</sup> Changes on the RCC are independent and will NOT have an effect on the MCC setting.

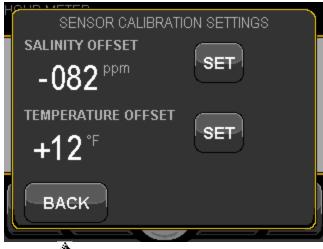


Figure 3.8: Calibration configuration screen.

Pressing the <u>SET SALINITY OFFSET</u> button will bring up the salinity offset entry screen (Figure 3.9). Pressing the <u>SET TEMPERATURE OFFSET</u> button will bring up the temperature offset entry screen (Figure 3.10). Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will return to the main menu screen.





Figure 3.9: Salinity offset entry screen.

Figure 3.10: Temperature offset entry screen.

Pressing <u>+</u> and <u>\_</u> buttons will define a positive or negative offset, respectively. Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. The buttons <u>°C</u> and <u>°F</u> shows which unit of measure the offset is changing. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the **ENTER** button will save any changes.

See Section 5.9 for steps to calibrate the salinity and temperature values.

# ⚠ WARNING

IMPROPER CALIBRATION WILL RESULT IN INACCURATE WATER QUALITY. IF YOU FIND THAT THE CALIBRATION IS ABOVE THE  $\pm 100$  RANGE, SOMETHING MAY BE WRONG WITH THE PROBE OR THE SYSTEM.

#### (2) ALARMS

The alarms configuration screen displays the audible alarm enabler for the high salinity alarm and the low pressure alarm (Figure 3.11).

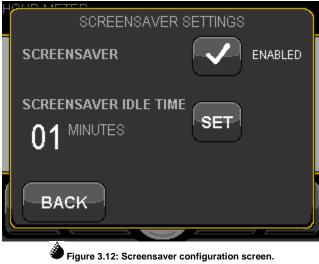


Figure 3.11: Alarms configuration screen.

Pressing the LOW PRESSURE ALARM ENABLED/DISABLED button will toggle between enabled (BLACK) and disabled (GRAY) for the low pressure alarm. Pressing the **SALINITY** ALARM ENABLED/DISABLED button will toggle between enabled (BLACK) and disabled (GRAY) for the high salinity alarm. Pressing the SILENCE ALARM will silence any audible alarms present.

#### (3)**SCREENSAVER**

The screensaver configuration screen displays the screensaver enabler and the idle time before the screensaver activates (Figure 3.12).



Pressing the <u>SCREENSAVER ENABLED/DISABLED</u> button will toggle between enabled (BLACK) and disabled (GRAY) for the screensaver. Pressing the SET SCREENSAVER TIME button will bring up the screensaver idle time entry screen (Figure 3.13). Pressing the BACK button will return to the main menu screen.

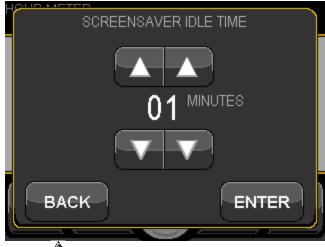
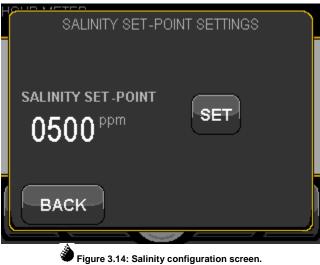


Figure 3.13: Screensaver idle time entry screen.

Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the <u>ENTER</u> button will save any changes.

#### **SALINITY** (4)

The salinity configuration screen displays the salinity set-point value that will trigger a high salinity (Figure 3.14).



Pressing the <u>SET SALINITY SET-POINT</u> button will bring up the salinity set-point entry screen (Figure 3.15). Pressing the **BACK** button will return to the main menu screen.

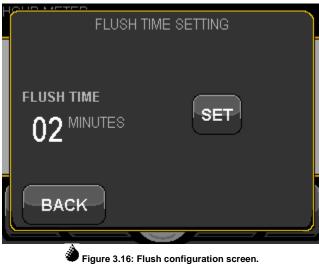


Figure 3.15: Salinity set-point entry screen.

Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. Pressing the **BACK** button will cancel any changes, while pressing the **ENTER** button will save any changes.

### **FLUSH** (5)

The flush configuration screen displays length of time a flush will be enable (Figure 3.16).



Pressing the **SET FLUSH TIME** button will bring up the flush time entry screen (Figure 3.17). Pressing the **BACK** button will return to the main menu screen.

WARNING

SETTING THE SALINITY SET-POINT ABOVE 500 IS NOT RECOMMENDED. SET AT YOUR OWN RISK.



Figure 3.17: Flush time entry screen.

Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the <u>ENTER</u> button will save any changes.

### (6) FLUSH SCHEDL

The flush schedule configuration screen displays the enabler for the flush schedule and the start time of the auto flush (Figure 3.18).

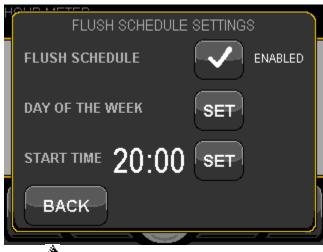


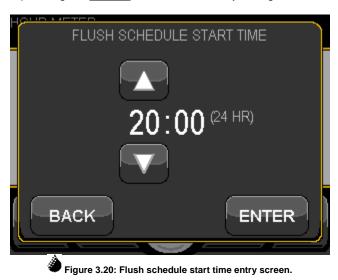
Figure 3.18: Flush schedule configuration screen.

Pressing the <u>SCHEDULE ENABLED/DISABLED</u> button will toggle between enabled (BLACK) and disabled (GRAY) for the auto flush. Pressing the <u>FLUSH SCHEDULE</u> button will bring up the flush schedule entry screen (Figure 3.19). Pressing the <u>START TIME</u> button will bring up the flush schedule start time entry screen (Figure 3.20). Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will return to the main menu screen.



Figure 3.19: Flush schedule entry screen.

Pressing the day buttons, <u>SUN</u>, <u>MON</u>, <u>TUES</u>, <u>WED</u>, <u>THUR</u>, <u>FRI</u>, and <u>SAT</u> will enable an auto flush scheduled for that day, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the <u>ENTER</u> button will save any changes.



Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the <u>ENTER</u> button will save any changes.

### (7) HIBERNATE

The hibernate configuration screen displays the hibernate enabler and the idle time before the hibernate activates (Figure 3.21).

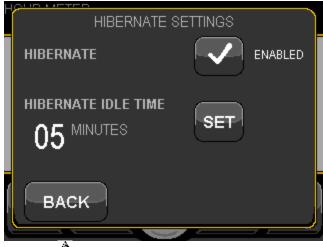
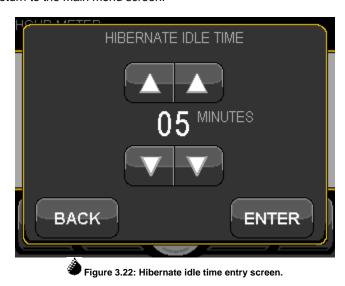


Figure 3.21: Hibernate configuration screen.

Pressing the <u>HIBERNATE ENABLED/DISABLED</u> button will toggle between enabled (BLACK) and disabled (GRAY) for hibernation. Pressing the <u>SET HIBERNATE TIME</u> button will bring up the hibernate idle time entry screen (Figure 3.22). Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will return to the main menu screen.



Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the <u>ENTER</u> button will save any changes.

### (8) SYSTEM

The system configuration screen displays the button to restore the default configurations in Table 3.4, the touch screen's brightness level, and the internal clock (Figure 3.23 and Figure 3.24).

# GENERAL THEORY



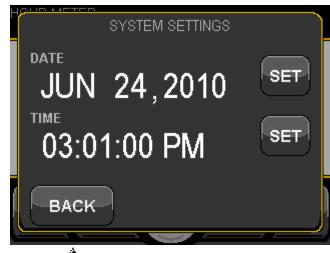


Figure 3.23: System configuration screen 1.

Figure 3.24: System configuration screen 2.

Pressing the <u>RESTORE DEFAULT SETTINGS</u> button will bring up the restore default confirmation window (Figure 3.25). Pressing the arrows  $\leq$  and  $\geq$  buttons will increment and decrement the brightness by 10, respectively. Pressing the arrows  $\leq$  and  $\geq$  buttons will increment and decrement the brightness by 5, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button on the system configuration screen 1 (Figure 3.23) will return to the main menu screen. Pressing the <u>NEXT</u> button will navigate to the system configuration screen 2 (Figure 3.24).

Pressing the <u>SET DATE</u> button will bring up the set system date entry screen (Figure 3.26). Pressing the <u>SET TIME</u> button will bring up the set system time entry screen (Figure 3.27). Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button on the system configuration screen 2 (Figure 3.24) will return to the system configuration screen 1 (Figure 3.23).



Figure 3.25: Restore default confirmation window.

Pressing the <u>YES</u> button will restore the default configurations in Table 3.4. Pressing the <u>NO</u> button will return to the system configuration screen 1 (Figure 3.23).

# **GENERAL THEORY**

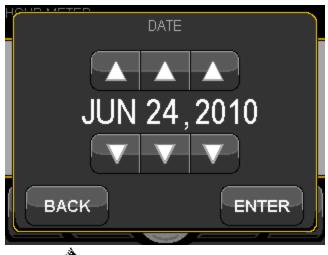




Figure 3.26: Set system date entry screen.

Figure 3.27: Set system time entry screen.

Pressing the arrow <u>UP</u> and <u>DOWN</u> buttons will increment and decrement, respectively. Pressing the <u>BACK</u> button will cancel any changes, while pressing the <u>ENTER</u> button will save any changes.

### 3.6 CONTROLS AND INSTRUMENTATION

The following table provides a brief description of each individual component along with an explanation of its function. It is intended as a supplement to the more detailed information contained in **Section 9.0: DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS**, drawing #13710.

CALL OUT	DESCRIPTION	FUNCTION			
F1 <sup>(1)</sup>	20 Micron Pre-filter	Filters all particles ≥ 20 microns in diameter.			
F2 <sup>(1)</sup>	5 Micron Pre-filter	Filters all particles ≥ 5 microns in diameter.			
CTS <sup>(4)</sup>	Cyclone Turbidity Separator	Removes particles with a specific gravity of $\geq$ 2.7 and a diameter of $\geq$ 6 microns.			
FLUSH <sup>(2)</sup>	Fresh Water Flush Button	Controls HP Pump and Fresh Water Flush Valve operation during the 2 minute flush cycle.			
FM1	Reject Water Flow Meter	Indicates the rate of reject water (i.e. feed water not converted into fresh) discharged from the RO unit.			
FM2	Product Water Flow Meter	Indicates the rate of fresh water production by the RO unit.			
HP PUMP	HP Pump Start/Stop Button Provides operational control of the HP Pump.				
LP PUMP	LP Boost Pump Start/Stop Button	Provides operational control of the Low Pressure (LP) Boost Pump.			
MON	Water Quality Monitor	See Section 3.5 for detailed description.			
MC2	HP Pump Magnetic Starter	Energizes HP pump.			
P1	Low Pressure (LP) Boost Pump	Pressurizes raw water to provide adequate suction pressure to the High Pressure Pump.			
P2	High Pressure (HP) Pump	Pressurizes feed water to supply the membrane array at high pressure.			
PG1	Vacuum and Pressure Gauge	Indicates filter array discharge pressure.			
PG2	High Pressure Gauge	Indicates membrane array (brine side) discharge pressure.			
PG3 <sup>(3)</sup>	Product Water Discharge Pressure	Indicates product water discharge pressure.			
PG-CTS <sup>(4)</sup>	Cyclone Separator Feed Pressure	Indicates Cyclone Separator supply pressure.			



PS1	Low Pressure Switch	Will initiate warning message "Check Filtration" when HP Pump inlet pressure is less than 0 psi.				
RESET	Alarm Reset Resets system alarms.					
SR1	Product Conductivity Sensor Provides conductivity signal to water monitor (MON).  Probe					
ST	Raw Water Strainer  Removes large particulate matter from the raw water streat prevent system fouling.					
V1	HP Bypass Valve  Allows operator to bypass the HP Regulating Valve during start-up, shutdown and cleaning.					
V2	Cleaning Valve  Used to re-circulate the brine during cleaning and preserval procedures.					
V3	HP Regulating Valve	Maintains and controls system back pressure.				
V4	Product Diversion Valve	Based on its salinity, directs permeate to either the potable water tank(s) or to drain.				
V5	Filter Bleed Check Valve	Prevents reject flow from back flowing through the filter housings into the feed water stream.				
V6 <sup>(3)</sup>	Product Water Relief Valve	Relieves product water pressure when Product Diversion Valve is shut. Factory set at 35 to 40 psi.				
V7 <sup>(4)</sup>	Cyclone Valve	Controls the differential pressure across the cyclone separator (20 psi minimum)				

- For Models PW400-600, F1 is a 5 Micron Pre-filter and F2 is not used. Operator initiated automatic fresh water flush is optional. (1)
- (2)
- (3) For Models PW400-600, not included
- For units equipped with (optional) Cyclone Separator installation.



Table 3.4: Instrumentation and Controls

### 4.0 OPERATION

Note: Before July 1, 2015

### 4.1 TO START THE PURE WATER UNITS

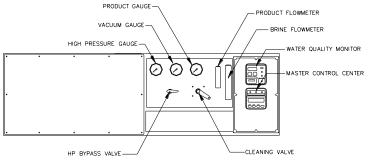


Figure 4.2: Pressure Regulator Valve



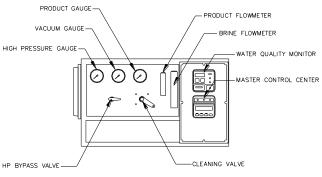


Figure 4.3: Pure Water SEMI-MODULAR - Instrument Detail.

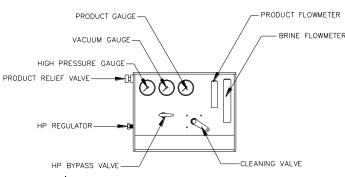


Figure 4.4: Pure Water MODULAR - Instrument Detail.

- Step 1: Refer to instrument details in Figures 4.1-4.4. Turn High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to CLEANING POSITION, counterclockwise. Verify the Cleaning Valve (Gray Valve) is positioned to NORMAL discharge. On manual flush units, check the gray Freshwater Flush Valve is positioned for seawater intake, NOT freshwater.
- Step 2: Verify the seawater intake is open at the through-hull. This allows the feed seawater to flow into the unit.
- Step 3: Switch **ON** the breaker at main breaker panel to power up unit. The master controller should now display STANDBY.
- Step 4: Start the Low Pressure Boost Pump by pressing the *LP PUMP* pushbutton located on the Master Control Center (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4. Verify the Vacuum Gauge shows positive pressure, normally 10 to 15 psi.
- Start the High Pressure Pump by pressing the *HP PUMP* pushbutton located on the Master Control Center panel (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4. Verify the Vacuum Pressure Gauge reads more than zero (0 psi).
- Step 6: Upon start-up inspect all plumbing connections in the unit for leakage. Varying temperatures during shipment may cause plumbing connections to seep when starting the RO unit for the first time. Secure the unit and repair any leaks before proceeding. Once the leaks are repaired, open the raw water source and restart the unit.
- Step 7: Observe the Brine Flowmeter, ensuring all air and bubbles have passed through the RO before proceeding to next step.



Step 8: Gradually turn the High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to **NORMAL/RO** position. The pressure

gauge should steadily rise to a reading of 800 psi.

NOTE: When the High Pressure Bypass valve is closed, the salinity of the initial permeate produced will be relatively high and will probably be enough to activate the salinity alarm. Salinity will reduce

in 3-5 minutes.

Step 9: Observe the system pressure on the High Pressure Gauge. During RO production, the indicated

pressure should be at 800 psi. If the pressure reading is not at 800 psi, adjust the nut on top of the pressure regulator valve (Refer to Figure 4.2) using a wrench until the reading reaches 800 psi.

NOTE: If the RO unit is used for other than seawater purification (in freshwater or brackish water

applications), reduce pressure as necessary to achieve product flow no greater than 120% of

design flow to avoid membrane damage.

⚠ WARNING

RO pressure production should  $\underline{\text{NEVER}}$  EXCEED 950 psi, doing so risks damage to RO unit which would  $\underline{\text{VOID}}$  factory warranty.

NOTE: At initial start-up of RO unit, PRESS <u>DUMP</u> on the Water Quality Monitor to keep the product water

diverted from the water storage tank. IF the unit is filled with preservative storage solution, water

must be diverted <u>AT LEAST 10 MINUTES</u> to clear preservative solution from system.

Step 10: Check the RO unit for water leakage periodically at the initial start-up. Observe Product Flow meter.

Record the operating data after 3 and 24 hours of operation (use the startup sheet provided on page V).

NOTE: For Remote Control Operation:

The initial start-up procedure must be followed <u>FIRST</u> prior to use of remote. Once initial startup steps are performed, the necessary valve (HP Bypass Valve and Freshwater Flush Valve) positions would be set. Subsequent starts/stops can be controlled from the remote, if equipped,

by leaving the black Bypass Valve closed all the time.

4.2 TO SHUT DOWN UNIT

Step 1: Turn the High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to **CLEANING POSITION** while the RO unit is

running. This will release the high pressure within the RO system.

Master Control Center (or via Remote Control Center)

Step 2: Press the *HP PUMP* pushbutton to stop the High Pressure Pump.

Master Control Center (or via Remote Control Center)

Step 3: Press the **LP PUMP** pushbutton to stop the Low Pressure Pump.

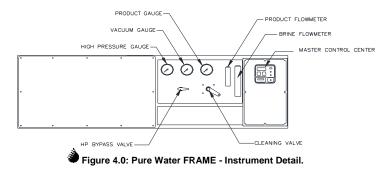
Step 4: Then turn switch **OFF** on your breaker at the main breaker panel.

The RO unit may be left in this "stand by" condition with the seawater for one or two days. If the RO unit will be out of service for extended time periods, please refer to the Maintenance section of this manual

for flushing or preservation procedures.

### Note: After July 1, 2015

### 4.1 TO START THE PURE WATER UNITS



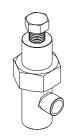
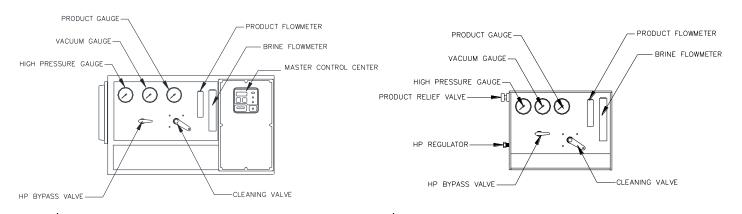


Figure 4.1: Pressure Regulator Valve

Figure 4.3: Pure Water MODULAR - Instrument Detail



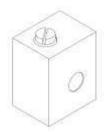


Figure 4.2: Pure Water SEMI-MODULAR - Instrument Detail.

Figure 4.4: Pressure Regulator showing pressure adjusting screw on top

Step 1: Verify all power switches and power sources are in the **OFF** position.

Step 2: Refer to instrument details in Figures 4.0. Turn High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to <u>CLEANING POSITION</u>. This procedure allows release of the high pressure air trapped within the system. Verify the Cleaning Valve (Gray Valve) is positioned to <u>NORMAL</u> discharge.

### ⚠ CAUTION

FAILURE TO OPEN THE HIGH PRESSURE BYPASS VALVE, WHICH IS REQUIRED TO RELEASE ANY TRAPPED AIR, COULD RESULT IN HYDRAULIC SHOCK TO THE SYSTEM.

Step 3: Verify the seawater intake is open at the through-hull. This allows the feed seawater to flow into the unit.

Step 4: Switch **ON** the breaker at the main breaker panel to power up the unit.

Start the Low Pressure Boost Pump by pressing the <u>L PMP</u> button located on the Master Control Center (or on the Remote Control Center). Allow the unit to prime prior to start of high pressure pump.



<u>Step 6</u>: Start the High Pressure Pump by pressing the <u>**H PMP**</u> button located on the Master Control Center (or on the Remote Control Center).

Step 7: Upon start-up inspect all plumbing connections in the unit for leakage. Varying temperatures during shipment may cause plumbing connections to seep when starting the RO unit for the first time. Secure the unit and repair any leaks before proceeding. Once leaks are repaired, open the seawater source and restart the unit.

<u>Step 8</u>: Observe the Brine Flowmeter, to ensuring all air and bubbles exited the RO system prior to proceeding to next step.

Step 9: Gradually turn the High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to **NORMAL/RO** position. The pressure gauge should rise steadily to a reading of 800 psi.

NOTE: When the High Pressure Bypass valve is closed, the salinity of the initial permeate produced will be relatively high and will probably activate the salinity alarm, do not be worried. Salinity should reduce in 3 to 5 minutes.

Step 10: Observe the system pressure on the High Pressure Gauge. During RO production, the indicated pressure should be at 800 psi. If the pressure reading is not at 800 psi, adjust the pressure regulator valve (Refer to Figure 4.1) using a screwdriver, until the reading reaches 800 psi.

NOTE: If the RO unit is used for other than seawater purification (in freshwater or brackish water applications), reduce pressure as necessary to achieve product flow no greater than 120% of design flow to avoid membrane damage.

### ↑ WARNING

RO high pressure production should <u>NEVER EXCEED 950 psi</u>, doing so risks damage to RO unit, VOIDING factory warranty and may also risk personal injury.

NOTE: At initial start-up of RO unit, PRESS <u>DUMP</u> on the Master Control to keep the product water diverted from the water storage tank. IF the unit is filled with preservative storage solution, water must be kept running AT LEAST 30 MINUTES to clear preservative solution from system.

Step 11: Check the RO unit for water leakage periodically at the initial start-up. Observe Product Flow meter. Record the product flow after 48 hours of operation (use the sample log sheet provided in Table 5.3).

### **NOTE:** For Remote Control Operation:

The initial start-up of the RO unit must be followed <u>FIRST</u> prior to use of remote. Once initial start-up steps are performed, the necessary valve (HP Bypass and Freshwater Flush) positions would be set. Therefore the RO unit may now be started (or stopped) via the remote control panel for steps 5-6.

### 4.2 TO SHUT DOWN UNIT

Step 1: As the RO unit operates, turn the High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to **CLEANING POSITION**. This will release the high pressure and air trapped within the RO system.

NOTE: For the Remote Control Operation: The HP Bypass Valve may be left in the RO position (FULL CLOCKWISE) during shutdown. STEP #1 would be OMITTED.

Master Control Center (or via Remote Control Center)

Step 2: Press the <u>**H PMP**</u> button to stop the High Pressure Pump.

**Master Control Center (or via Remote Control Center)** 

Step 3: Press the <u>L PMP</u> button to stop the Low Pressure Pump.

Step 4: Then turn switch **OFF** on your breaker at the main breaker panel.

The RO unit may be left in this "stand by" condition with the seawater for up to seven days or three days in hot, tropical climates. If the RO unit will be out of service for extended time periods, please refer to the Maintenance section of this manual.

### 5.0 MAINTENANCE

The service life of most system equipment is directly related to proper maintenance and to the raw water inlet conditions. Improper maintenance will reduce the life expectancy of the major unit components (such as the membranes, filters and pumps) as well as the reliability of the unit as a whole. Under normal conditions a reverse osmosis membrane (which is the major consumable item) should have an effective service life somewhere between 3 and 5 years.

	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annually	Annually	As Required	Labor Hours (approximate)
Clean/inspect micron prefilter			•					0.5
Replace filter(s)* based on pressure drop							•	0.5
Replace carbon flush filter						•		0.5
Clean membranes							•	2.0
Replace Membranes							•	3.0
Check pump oil level			•					0.1
Change pump oil**						•		0.5



Table 5.1: Maintenance Task Chart.

- \* VMT prefilter cartridges can be rinsed with freshwater and be reused up to 3 times.
- \*\* Change pump oil after first **50** hours of RO use. After the first oil change at 50 hours, change the pump oil every **500** hours thereafter or once annually which ever interval comes first.

### FRESHWATER FLUSH / SHORT TERM STORAGE

The watermaker performs optimally when used regularly. The likelihood of bacterial and biological growth in the membranes increases when stagnant seawater (in extended periods) is in contact with the membranes. A freshwater flush procedure is necessary to prevent clogging and growth of organic contaminants in the RO system and its membranes. The flush pushes out older stagnant seawater (saltwater) out of the membranes and replacing it with freshwater (non-saltwater), leaving less chance of fouling the membranes. The freshwater flush procedure should be used when the unit will be placed idle or in "stand by" condition for more than one or two days. Although they do not attack the membranes or other system components directly, high concentrations of biological matter can block enough of the product water channels to cause a reduction of as much as 40% of the total system capacity.

⚠ CAUTION

PERFORM A FRESHWATER FLUSH TO THE RO UNIT WITH <u>NON-CHLORINATED FRESH WATER ONLY</u>. THE FRESHWATER FLUSH SYSTEM USES A CARBON FILTER TO CONSUME THE CHLORINE THAT MAY BE PRESENT FROM THE DOCK WATER.



### 5.1 TO FLUSH THE PURE WATER UNIT

### **Step 1**: For Units with Manual Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly:

Turn <u>ON</u> your water pressure and watermaker breakers on main electrical panel. Turn the High Pressure Bypass Valve to <u>CLEANING</u> (ensuring zero pressure in system). Verify the gray Cleaning Valve is positioned to <u>NORMAL/REVERSE OSMOSIS</u> position. Turn the Flush valve to freshwater position to start flow through the unit.

### For Units with Automatic Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly:

Verify the gray Cleaning Valve is positioned to **NORMAL/REVERSE OSMOSIS** position. Verify the isolation valve before the carbon filter is open.

- Step 2: Verify the freshwater supply pressure on the Vacuum/Pressure Gauge of micron filter assembly (Refer to Figures 4.1, 4.3, 4.4) does not exceed 35 psi. If it does, install a regulator in the fresh water supply branch.
- Step 3: Press the *FLUSH* pushbutton located on the Master Control Center on the electronic instrument panel (or the Remote Control Center, if equipped). This will automatically begin the freshwater flush cycle within the RO system. The electronic flush will automatically start the Low Pressure Boost Pump, then the High Pressure Pump, and begin the flushing process for a period of two minutes. Discharge overboard should be visible during flush.

After flushing the unit for two minutes, the High Pressure Pump and Low Pressure Pump will shutdown respectively. A confirmation of completion of the Freshwater Flush is displayed on the Master Control Center, reading STANDBY.

### **Step 4**: For Units with Manual Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly:

Turn the Freshwater Flush Valve to <u>SEAWATER</u> position. Leave RO unit in standing condition, for up to three weeks. Then reflush or preserve.

### For Units with Automatic Freshwater Flush Valve Assembly:

Leave RO unit in standing condition, for up to three weeks. Then reflush or preserve.

### 5.2 MEMBRANE CLEANING

This section is to guide the operator in the periodic chemical cleaning of the RO membrane elements used in the PW400-PW2000 unit. The basic procedure for all cleaning and preservative treatments is the same – a specific chemical solution is circulated through the system for a pre-determined length of time.

NOTE: All cleaning and preservation procedures must be performed with freshwater to optimize performance of cleaning process.

NOTE: You should allow your unit's product water to run with product to DUMP for the first 10 minutes after cleaning or upon startup after preservation.

Description	PW400-600	PW800-2000	
Cleaning Chemical #1	1 cup	2 cups	
Cleaning Chemical #2	3/4 cup	1-1/2 cups	
Preservative Chemical #3	1/6 cup	1/3 cup	



### 5.3 CLEANING CHEMICALS

CAUTION

CLEANING CHEMICAL #1 IS AN ALKALINE DETERGENT, USED TO REMOVE OIL, GREASE, BIOLOGICAL MATTER, AND GRIME FROM THE SURFACE OF THE RO MEMBRANES. SEE WARNING LABEL ON SIDE OF PACKAGE AND OBSERVE ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON LABEL.

CLEANING CHEMICAL #2 IS AN ACID, A MINERAL SCALE REMOVER. SEE WARNING LABEL ON SIDE OF PACKAGE AND OBSERVE ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON LABEL.

THE USE OF CHEMICALS OR CLEANING METHODS OTHER THAN THOSE OUTLINED IN THIS MANUAL WILL <u>VOID</u> THE RO UNIT WARRANTY. NON-IONIC SURFACTANTS USED FOR MEMBRANE CLEANING OR ANY OTHER CHEMICALS NOT APPROVED IN WRITING BY VILLAGE MARINE TEC., WILL <u>VOID</u> THE RO UNIT WARRANTY.

### 5.4 WHEN TO CLEAN

WARNING

The RO unit must be chemically cleaned when the temperature corrected product water output drops below 80% of original production. The frequency of this occurring will vary greatly upon feed water. Fouling odor also may occur without proper cleaning of the membranes.

Prior to cleaning the membranes, verify that any reduction in product output is not the result of a corresponding variation in raw water inlet temperature or salinity. Refer to **Section 3.4: FACTORS AFFECTING PERMEATE PRODUCTION** for more information.



STEPS FOR CHEMICAL CLEANING #1: HIGH pH CLEANER Freshwater Flush the watermaker so it is filled with fresh water, NOT seawater. To flush the Pure Step 1: Water, refer to instructions in Section 5.1: TO FLUSH THE PURE WATER UNIT. Step 2: Dissolve the appropriate amount of Cleaning Chemical #1 (see Table 5.2) in one gallon of freshwater. Verify the chemical is completely dissolved (use warm water if necessary). Step 3: Verify that the (black) High Pressure Bypass Valve is in the *CLEANING* (open) position. Step 4: Place the (gray) cleaning valve in the **CLEANING** position. Step 5: Remove the prefilter elements from the prefilter tank(s) and replace one with a dedicated cleaning filter (5 micron). The operational filters can be returned to service when the cleaning is finished. Pour the chemical solution into the tanks, and reinstall the lids. Top up the filter housings with fresh water if necessary. **REMINDER:** One prefilter housing for PW400-PW600 and two prefilter housings for PW800-PW2000. Start the Low Pressure Boost Pump by pressing the LP PUMP pushbutton located on the Master Step 6: Control Center (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4. Step 7: Start the High Pressure Pump by pressing the HP PUMP pushbutton located on the Master Control Center panel (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4. Verify the Vacuum Pressure Gauge reads more than zero (0 psi). Temporarily opening the flush valve can assist in building cleaning loop pressure. Step 8: After the chemical solution circulated through the RO for 3 minutes, shutdown the HP PUMP and LP PUMP, respectively. Remove the lid to the filter tank and manually sample the filter water. Measure the pH level of the sample using test kit #90-0135. If the pH is LESS than 11, add Cleaning Chemical #1 to raise pH level. Repeat these steps until ph level is 11. Once a ph level of 11 is achieved, re-secure the prefilter tank lid. Start the LP PUMP and HP PUMP respectively and allow the cleaning solution to circulate for an additional 30-40 minutes. Step 9: Shutdown the HP PUMP and LP PUMP, respectively. Step 10: Place the (gray) cleaning valve in **NORMAL** flow position. Start the LP PUMP and HP PUMP respectively. Allow both pumps to run for 5 additional minutes to Step 11: flush the chemical solution from the RO. STEPS FOR CHEMICAL CLEANING #2: LOW pH CLEANER Freshwater Flush the watermaker so it is filled with fresh water, NOT seawater. To flush the Pure Step 12:

Water, refer to instructions in Section 5.1: TO FLUSH THE PURE WATER UNIT.

Repeat steps 2 through 11 with chemical #2. In step 8, add chemical until a pH of 3 or less is achieved.

Remove and replace the prefilter(s) with the operational filters. Store the cleaning prefilter for future use. Start

the watermaker as per section 4.1 and record operational data to determine effectiveness of cleaning cycle.

Step 13:

Step 14:

### 5.5 LONG TERM STORAGE / PRESERVATION PROCEDURE

During periods when the RO unit is to be shut down for an extended period of time, it is necessary to reflush the unit every three weeks OR to circulate a preservative solution through the membrane to prevent the growth of biological organisms. Use the following procedure to preserve the RO elements:

NOTE: You should allow your unit's product water to run to drain for the first 10 minutes after cleaning or upon startup after preservation. Use the MODE button (see figures 3.2 and 3.4) to light the

DUMP lamp and divert product to drain.

5.6 STEPS FOR PRESERVATION CHEMICAL #3

Step 1: Freshwater Flush the watermaker so it is filled with fresh water, NOT seawater. To flush the Pure

Water, refer to instructions in Section 5.1: TO FLUSH THE PURE WATER UNIT.

Step 2: Dissolve the appropriate amount of Cleaning Chemical #3 (see Table 5.2) in one gallon of freshwater.

Verify the chemical is completely dissolved (use warm water if necessary).

⚠ CAUTION

PRESERVATIVE <u>CHEMICAL #3</u> IS A <u>FOOD GRADE PRESERVATIVE</u>. SEE WARNING LABEL ON SIDE OF PACKAGE AND ADHERE TO ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS ON LABEL.

Step 3: Verify that the (black) High Pressure Bypass Valve is in the **CLEANING** open position.

Step 4: Place the (gray) cleaning valve in the *CLEANING* position.

Step 5: Remove one of the prefilter housing lids and pour in the preservative solution prepared in Step #3.

Step 6: Start the Low Pressure Boost Pump by pressing the LP PUMP pushbutton located on the Master

Control Center (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4.

<u>Step 7</u>: Start the High Pressure Pump by pressing the *HP PUMP* pushbutton located on the Master Control

Center panel (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4. Verify the Vacuum Pressure Gauge reads more than zero (0 psi). Temporarily opening the flush valve will assist in building

up pressure in the preserving loop.

Step 8: Allow the RO to run for than 10 minutes to allow the chemical solution to circulate through the RO.

Step 9: Shutdown the HP PUMP and LP PUMP, respectively.

Step 10: The system is properly conditioned and may be left idle for an extended period of time. This

preservation procedure should be repeated at least every 3 months in tropical climates during the shutdown. In colder climates the interval between preservation cycles may be extended to 6 months. Be

sure to flush out old preservative before adding new.

### 5.7 OIL CHANGE PROCEDURE

An oil change is recommended after the first 50 hours of RO use. Subsequent oil changes are to be performed every 500-hour intervals OR changed annually. Change oil any time moisture is detected or if oil is cloudy. For additional pump information, refer to **Section 11: MANUFACTURER'S LITERATURE** at the back of this manual.

### ⚠ CAUTION

### DO NOT RUN PUMP WITHOUT OIL IN THE CRANKCASE.

NOTE:

Prior to the oil change, it <u>MAY</u> facilitate the oil replacement process by running the RO unit to heat the oil. Heating the oil reduces the viscosity allowing it to be more fluid to travel through the drain tube.

### THE PURE WATER UNIT OIL CHANGE PROCEDURE

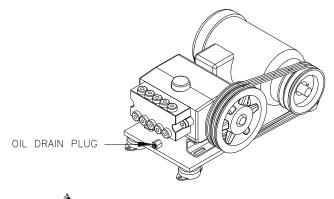


Figure 5.1: PURE WATER HP Pump and Motor.

Step 1: Before changing the oil, obtain a container (i.e. a small tray or catch basin) to collect the oil drainage.

Step 2: Remove the oil plug (Refer to Figure 5.1) and direct the oil to a catch basin or bottle. Allow the oil to drain empty.

Step 3: Reconnect the oil plug. Then unscrew the oil cap and refill oil (approximately one quart) to fill line (located on hp pump sight glass). Check for leaks and re-secure oil cap.

### 5.8 RO MOTOR LUBRICATION

NOTE: Motors should be re-lubricated at least once a year.

Step 1: Locate the grease fittings on the motor (Refer to Figure 5.2). Use a clean cloth to wipe fittings clean.

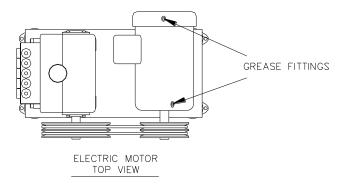


Figure 5.2: Electric Motor - Grease Fitting Locations.

<u>Step 2</u>: Add 2-3 strokes of grease using a low pressure grease gun (see Table 5.3 for grease type). Filling grease too quickly can cause untimely bearing malfunction. Introduce grease into motor slowly.

Location	Туре			
High Pressure Pump	Village Marine Tec. Pump Oil, P/N #85-0050			
High Pressure Pump Motor	Chevron SRI Grease - NGLI 2 ExxonMobil PolyrexEM Grease Shell Oil Dolium R - NGLI 2 Texaco Premium RB			
O-rings and Gaskets	Glycerin or Silicone Lubricant			



Table 5.3: Motor and HP Pump Lubrication Requirements.

<u>DO NOT</u> mix grease types. <u>Keep consistent</u> the grade and type of grease used for motor. Also, keep the grease <u>CLEAN</u>.

Secure the RO unit, wipe off any excess grease and replace any zerk caps. The motor is now ready to resume operation.

Date	Total Hours	HP Pump Inlet Pressure	RO Array Pressure	Product Flow GPH	Brine Flow GPH	Prod water TDS, ppm	Water Temp, °C
Date	Hours	Pressure	Pressure	GPH	GPH	TDS, ppm	Temp, °C

### 6.0 MEMBRANE REPLACEMENT

### 6.1 PRESSURE VESSEL DISASSEMBLY

- <u>Step 1</u>: Disconnect plumbing from pressure vessel for disassembly. Remove the vessel from the PW unit and continue on a workbench.
- Step 2: Remove the eight fasteners and cap ring holding each end plug with an allen wrench (refer to Figure 6.1). Place a mark on each end plug to be removed, place a corresponding mark on each end collar. This will ensure proper orientation during assembly (Refer to Figure 6.2).

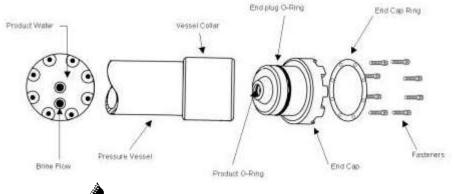


Figure 6.1 - Pressure Vessel End Plug Assembly Callout.

- Step 3: Locate the screwdriver slots located on opposite ends of the pressure vessel end collar. Place an appropriate sized slot screwdriver in each slot. Twist both screwdrivers until the end plug breaks loose from the pressure vessel. The screwdrivers can now be placed between the end plug and collar. A prying motion on both sides of the end plug with the screwdrivers will quickly remove it. Use this procedure for both end caps.
- Step 4: Push or pull the membrane element out of the vessel tube.
- <u>Step 5</u>: Note which end of the pressure vessel the brine seal was installed at. The brine seal is a black u-cup seal on the membrane outer diameter near one end (Refer to Figure 6.3). This is the feed end of the pressure vessel. When reinstalling the RO membrane the **brine seal must be located at the feed end of the pressure vessel.**

Corresponding marks allow the user to replace the end plug in the correct position with ease. The importance of marking the end plug and collar is because there are several incorrect ways the end plug may fit onto the end collar and only one correct way to allow the membrane to work properly.

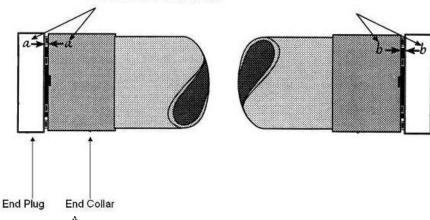


Figure 6.2 - Membrane Corresponding Mark Placement.

### CAUTION

NEVER FORCE A MEMBRANE OUT OF A PRESSURE VESSEL BY APPLYING PRESSURE ON THE PRODUCT WATER TUBE (CENTER TUBE), AS THIS WILL DAMAGE THE MEMBRANE. IF MEMBRANE IS DIFFICULT TO REMOVE, USE A 2" DIAMETER PLASTIC PIPE (PVC) TO APPLY PRESSURE ON THE PROTECTED END OF THE MEMBRANE.

### 6.2 PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLY

Step 1: Lubricate O-rings and entrances to pressure vessel with glycerin or silicone lubricant. Locate discharge end of pressure vessel. Install discharge end plug by lining up with the holes of the pressure vessel,

paying attention to the reference mark. Position end cap ring and insert fasteners handtight.

### CAUTION

NEVER USE ANY TYPE OF LUBRICANT CONTAINING PETROLEUM OIL. OIL CAN DAMAGE YOUR UNIT AND REDUCE MEMBRANES PERFORMANCE.

Step 2: Align the membrane so the end without the brine seal enters the feed end of the pressure vessel first. Slide membrane into pressure vessel until resistance is felt. Continue applying pressure until the

product water tube sits into the end plug.

Step 3: Install the remaining end plug (align end plug holes with mounting studs properly), use the reference

mark made in step 3 for correct assembly.

Step 4: Tighten the six fasteners for each end cap.

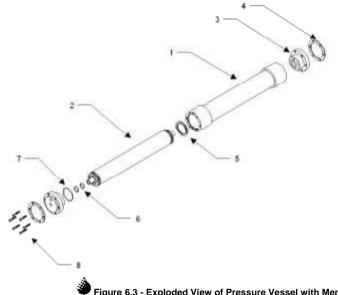
Reconnect plumbing to pressure vessel(s). Step 5:

Do not apply Teflon tape or sealant to SAE (straight thread) fittings such as those used on High NOTE:

Pressure assemblies and their adapters. Use only on NPT taper thread fittings.

For replacement parts call numbers, refer to Parts Reference section at the end of the manual NOTE: and for additional information about the membranes and the pressure vessel, refer to the

Manufacturer's Literature section at the back of this manual.



Item	Description
1	Vessel - 2538
1	Vessel - 2519
2	Membrane - SW 2538
2	Membrane - SW 2519
3	End cap
4	End cap ring
5	Brine Seal
6	Product O-rings
7	End Plug O-ring
8	Fasteners

Figure 6.3 - Exploded View of Pressure Vessel with Membrane.

### 7.0 FREEZE PROTECTION

There is a high probability of damaging your RO by exposing it to severe cold or icy conditions. The following procedure will protect your RO against freeze damage.



<u>DO NOT</u> USE ETHYLENE GLYCOL (FOUND IN AUTOMOTIVE ANTIFREEZE PRODUCTS) TOWARDS FREEZE PROTECTING YOUR RO. ETHYLENE GLYCOL IS A TOXIC SUBSTANCE AND MUST NOT BE INGESTED NOR COME INTO CONTACT WITH YOUR RO SYSTEM.



<u>USE ONLY FOOD GRADE NON-TOXIC PROPYLENE GLYCOL</u>. DO <u>NOT</u> USE PROPYLENE GLYCOL BLENDED WITH SUPPLEMENTARY ADDITIVES.

### FREEZE PROTECT YOUR RO UNIT

Follow the packaging label directions of the food grade propylene glycol, for the amount of propylene glycol to be mixed based on the level of temperature protection required. Make a solution of fresh water and propylene glycol.

- Step 1: Flush with fresh water. See section 5.1.
- Step 2: Open the prefilter housings, pour the winterizing solution into filter housings and replace the housing covers. Use freshwater and make up sufficient solution to fill your prefilter housing(s).
- Step 3: Turn the High Pressure Bypass Valve (Black Valve) to <u>CLEANING POSITION</u>. Verify the Cleaning Valve (Gray Valve) is positioned to <u>CLEANING</u>. Also check the gray Freshwater Flush Valve is positioned for seawater intake **NOT** freshwater.
- Step 4: Start the Low Pressure Boost Pump by pressing the *LP PUMP* pushbutton located on the Master Control Center (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4.
- Start the High Pressure Pump by pressing the *HP PUMP* pushbutton located on the Master Control Center panel (or on the Remote Control Center). Refer to Figures 3.2 and 3.4. Verify the Vacuum Pressure Gauge reads more than zero (0 psi). If the Vacuum Pressure Gauge reads less than 0 psi, open the flush valve for a brief moment to help pressurize the loop.
- <u>Step 6</u>: Allow the RO unit to run for at least 15 minutes to circulate the winterizing solution into the membranes, hoses, fittings, and pumps.
- Step 7: Shut off the unit. Unit can be left in standby mode for up to 6 months.

The freeze protection solution is now circulated throughout the feed and reject sides, including the membrane and the pumps. To protect the product side, open the blue hoses and drain out the water from the membrane outlets, the product solenoid valve, the product manifold, the product flowmeter, and product relief valve, if equipped.

### TO FLUSH WINTERIZATION SOLUTION FROM THE RO UNIT

To return your machine to operating condition after freeze protecting it, operate with the black bypass valve in cleaning position for 20 minutes. All other valves should follow section 4 instructions.



### **ALTERNATIVE FREEZE PROTECTION METHOD**

Instead of applying propylene glycol to the RO system, an alternative method to freeze protect the RO is available.

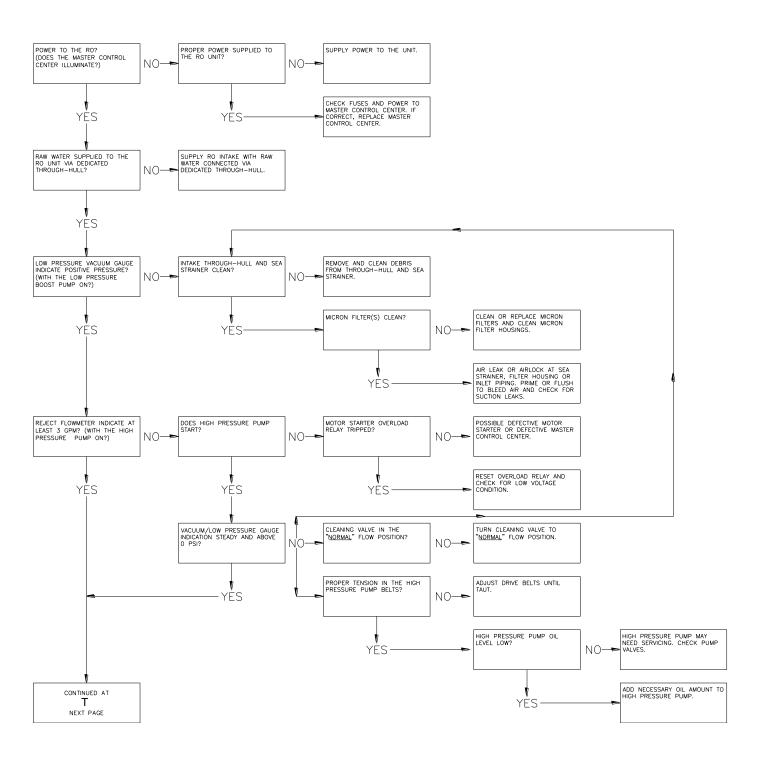
- Step 1: Perform a Chemical #3 preservation to the unit. To preserve the **PURE WATER**, refer to instructions in **SECTION 5.4**: **STEPS FOR PRESERVATION CHEMICAL #3**
- Step 2: Remove membrane vessels from the boat, placing caps over the fittings. This is a more practical alternative for **Pure Water MODULAR** systems. Membranes must be kept wet with preservative solution, so snug caps are required.
- Store the membranes in an environment protected from freezing.
- Step 3: Drain the entire RO of all remaining water. Blow out all the hoses, and store dry through the winter.

## TROUBLESHOOTING

### 8.0 TROUBLESHOOTING

Below is a list of frequently encountered operational problems and some guidelines and trouble shooting checks. This section can only be a guide to solving potential problems with the RO unit and does not contain all possible malfunctions. The best troubleshooting tool is your knowledge of the RO gained through experience. Situations not covered in this section may be resolved by contacting the Village Marine Tec<sup>TM</sup> Service Department via phone calls and e-mail.

- 1. Check for proper valve configuration. Especially make sure the cleaning valve is in the overboard "Normal" position. Confirm by checking water is flowing overboard through the brine discharge. Flow should be about 3 to 5 GPM.
- Always check for loose connections or broken wires when checking electrical parts. Check for good voltage at the high pressure pump motor; and if it is low then follow back with the voltmeter until the loose connection is found
- 3. Confirm that a free sea water feed is supplied. A) The through-hull is clear of trash or kelp. B) Seacock is open. C) Sea strainer is clear. D) Boost pump is running. E) 20 and 5 micron filter is clean.
- 4. To flush the unit, the black handled BYPASS VALVE is in cleaning position, but the gray handled CLEANING VALVE must be in the "Normal" position. During flush, water must be flowing overboard through the brine discharge.
- 5. Low production GPH may be caused by cool seawater. Poor salt rejection may be caused by warm and/or salty seas. Do not interpret environmental factors as equipment problems.



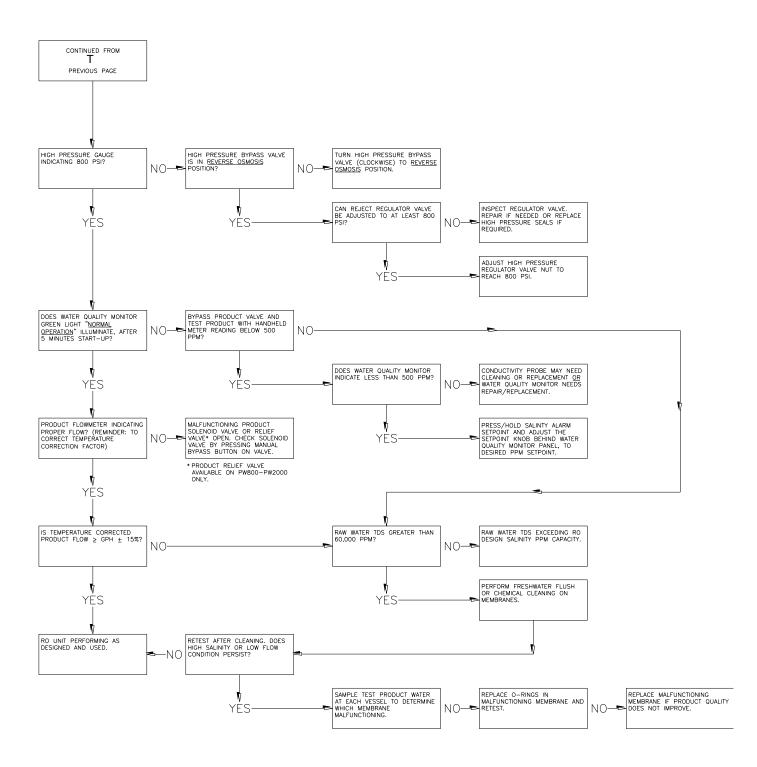


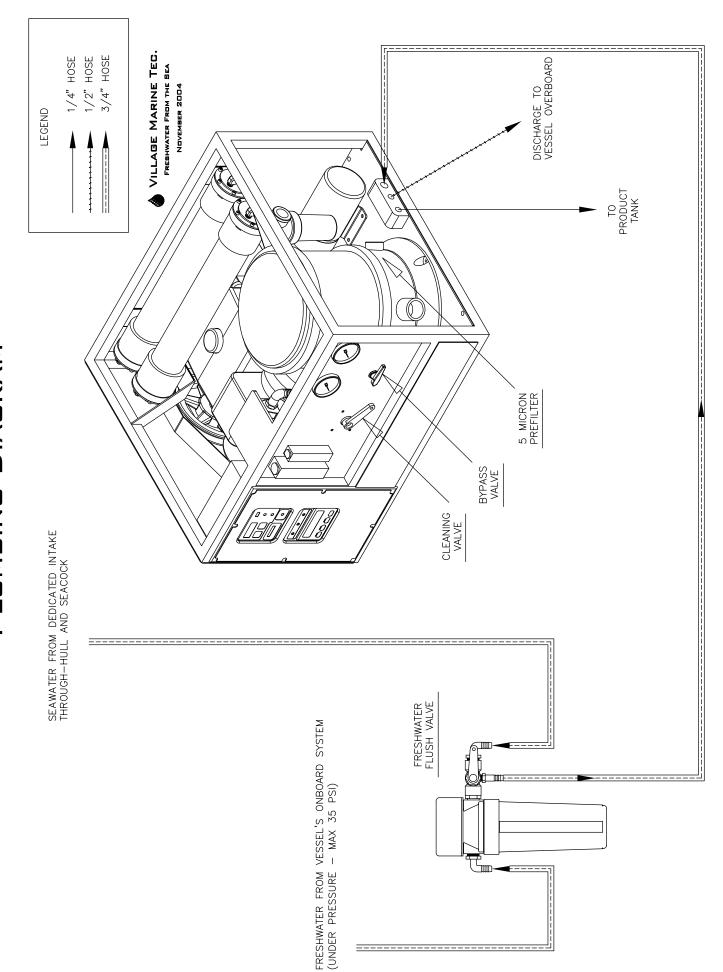
Figure 8.0: Troubleshooting Flow Diagram (CONTINUED)

# **DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS**

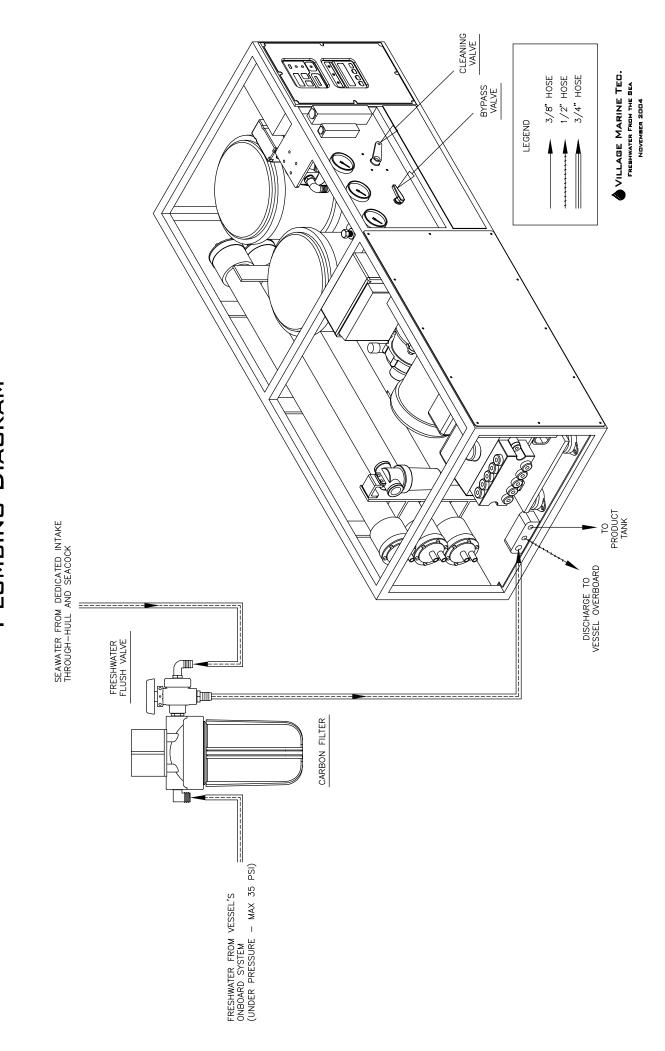
# 9.0 DRAWINGS AND DIAGRAMS

**38** VMT - v. JUNE 2008

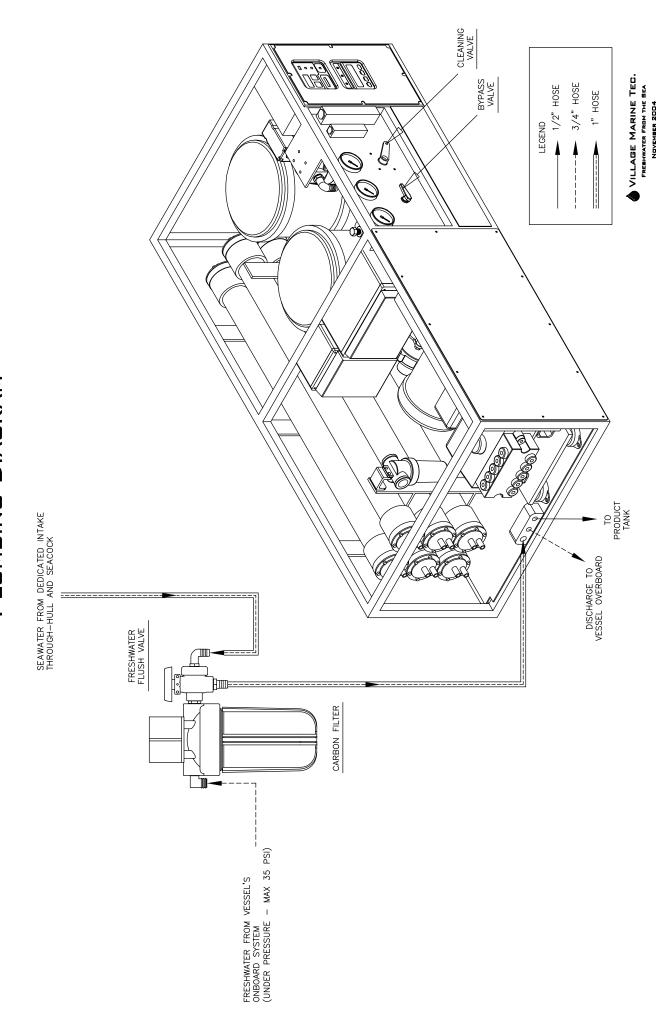
# PURE WATER FRAME (PW 400) PLUMBING DIAGRAM



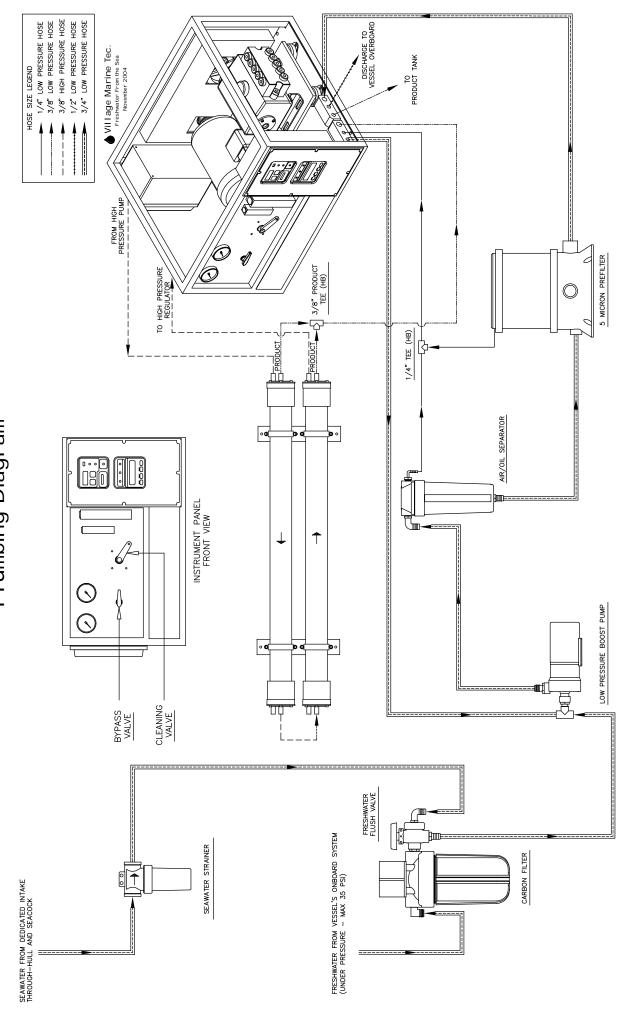
# PURE WATER FRAME (PW 600-1200) PLUMBING DIAGRAM



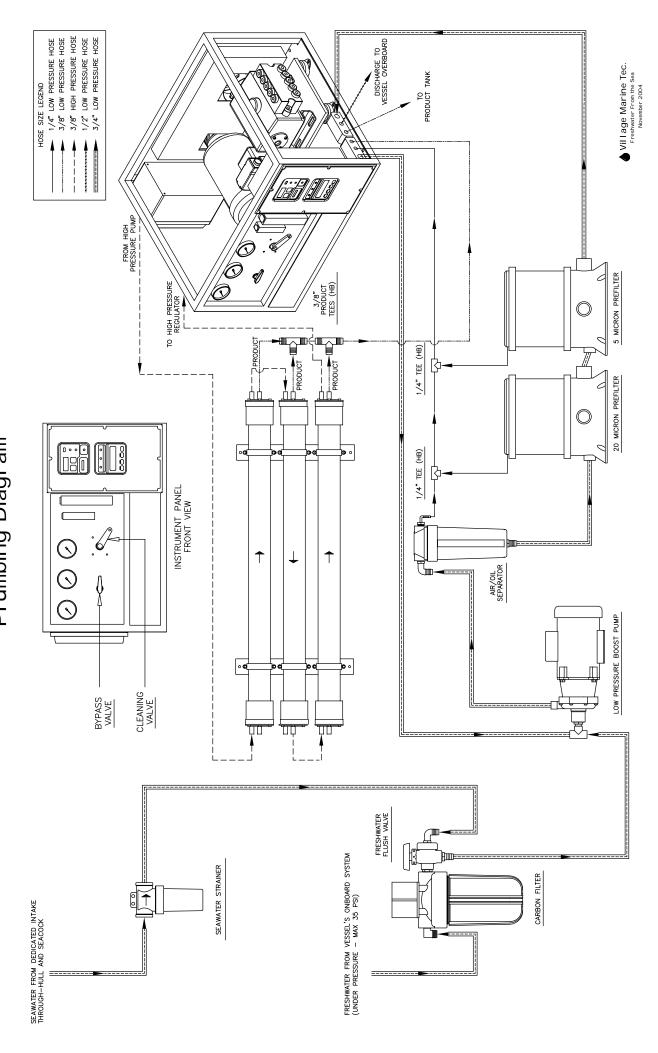
# PURE WATER FRAME (PW 1600-2000) PLUMBING DIAGRAM



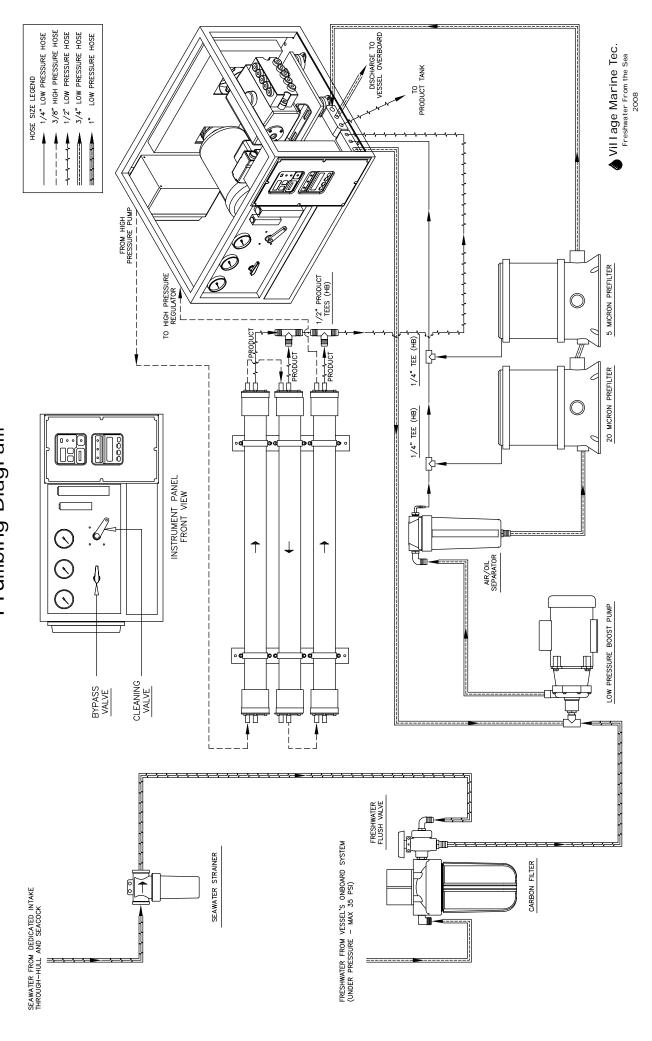
Pure Water Semi-Modular 600 (PWSM 600) Plumbing Diagram



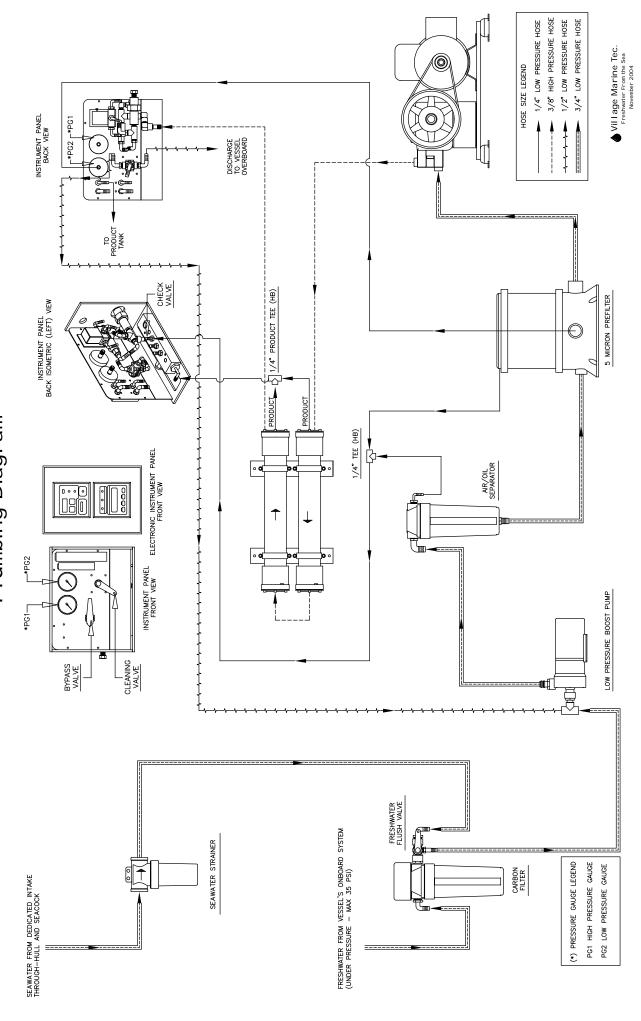
Pure Water Semi-Modular 800-1200 (PWSM 800-1200) Plumbing Diagram



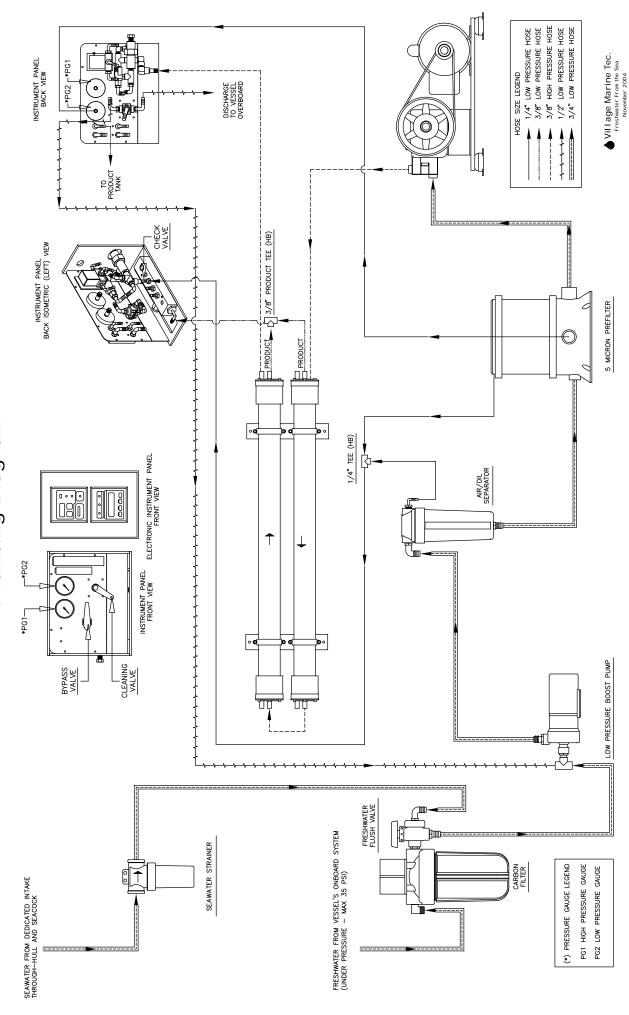
Pure Water Semi-Modular 1600-2000 (PWSM 1600-2000) Plumbing Diagram



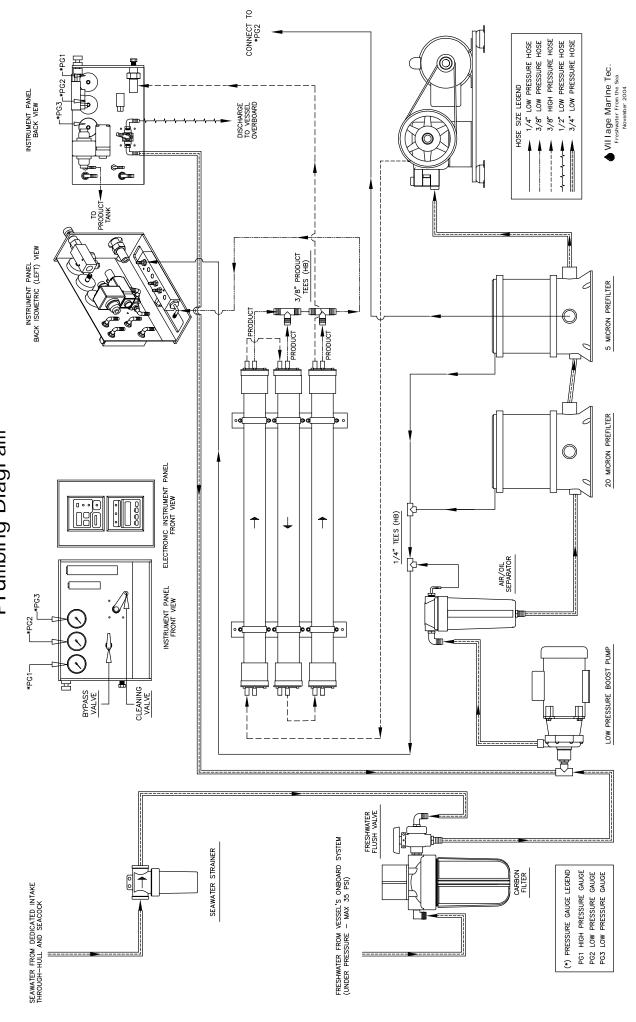
Pure Water Modular 400 (PWM 400) Plumbing Diagram



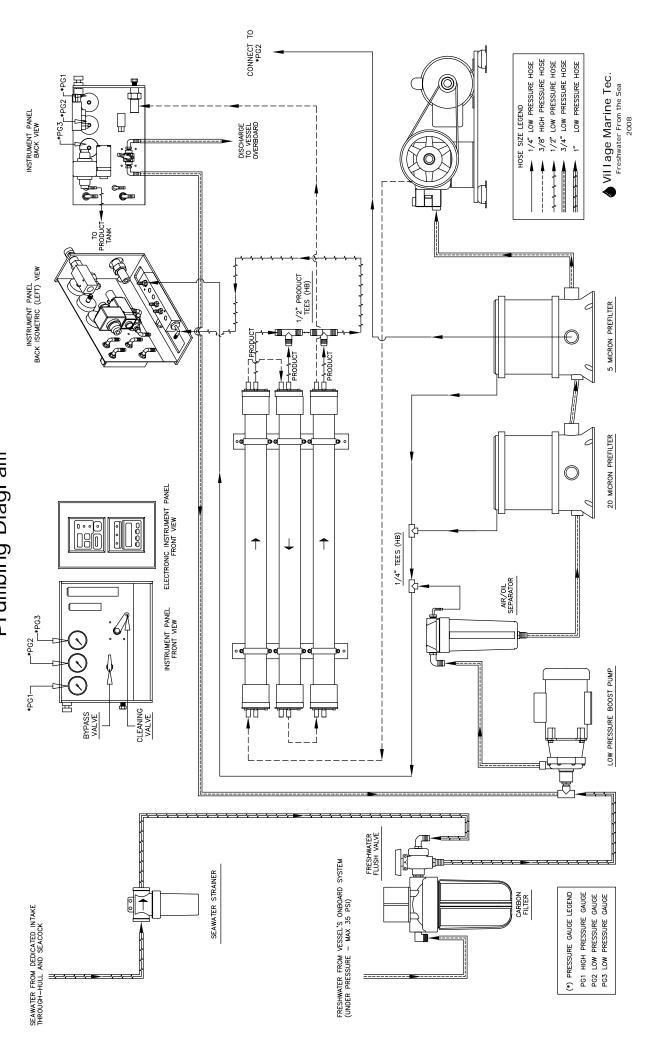
Pure Water Modular 600 (PWM 600) Plumbing Diagram

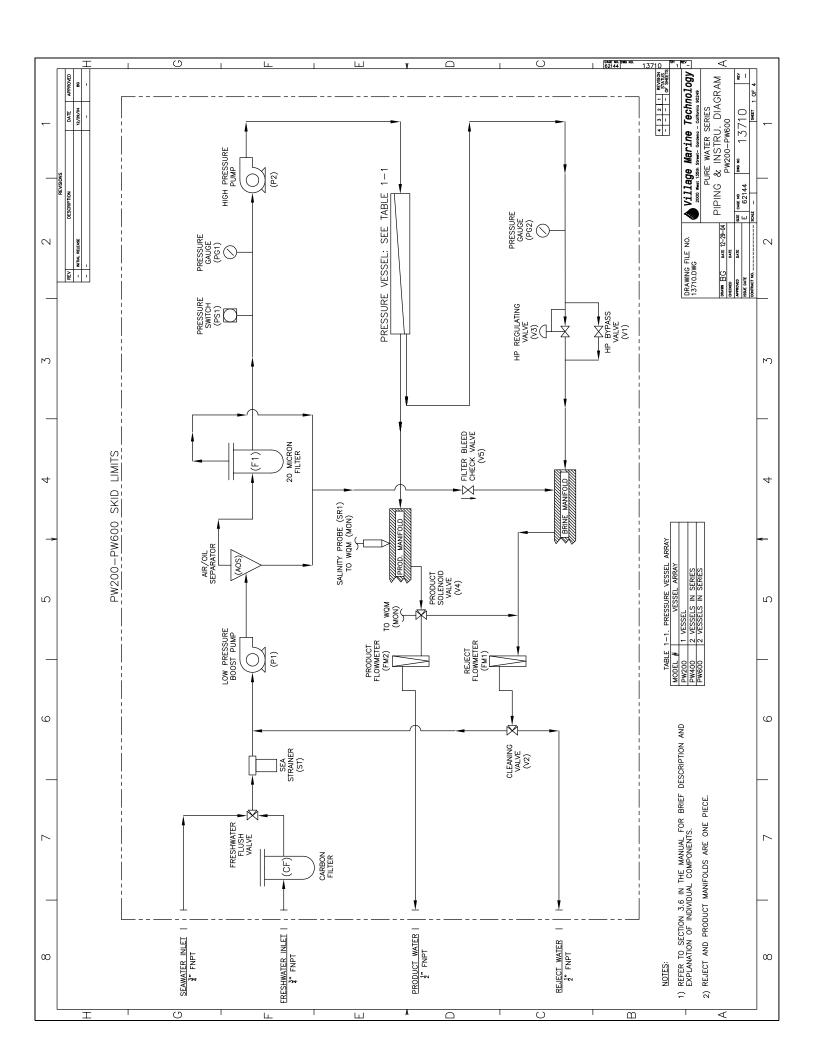


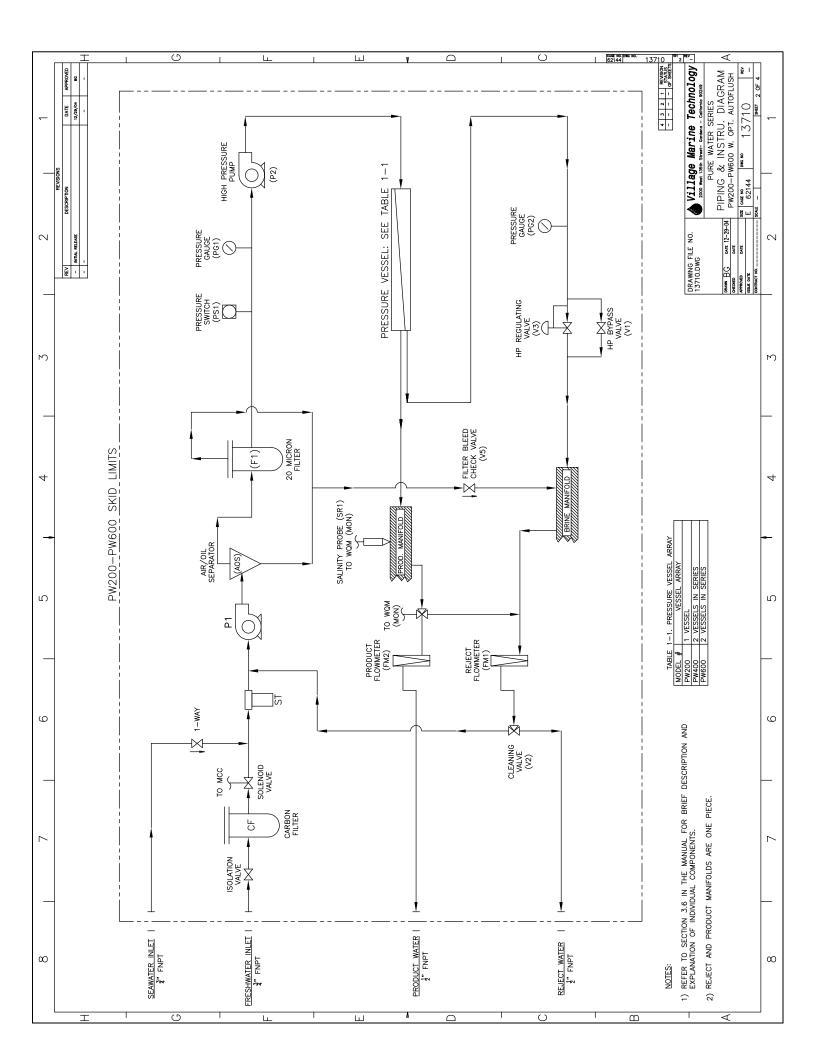
Pure Water Modul ar 800-1200 (PWM 800-1200) Plumbing Diagram

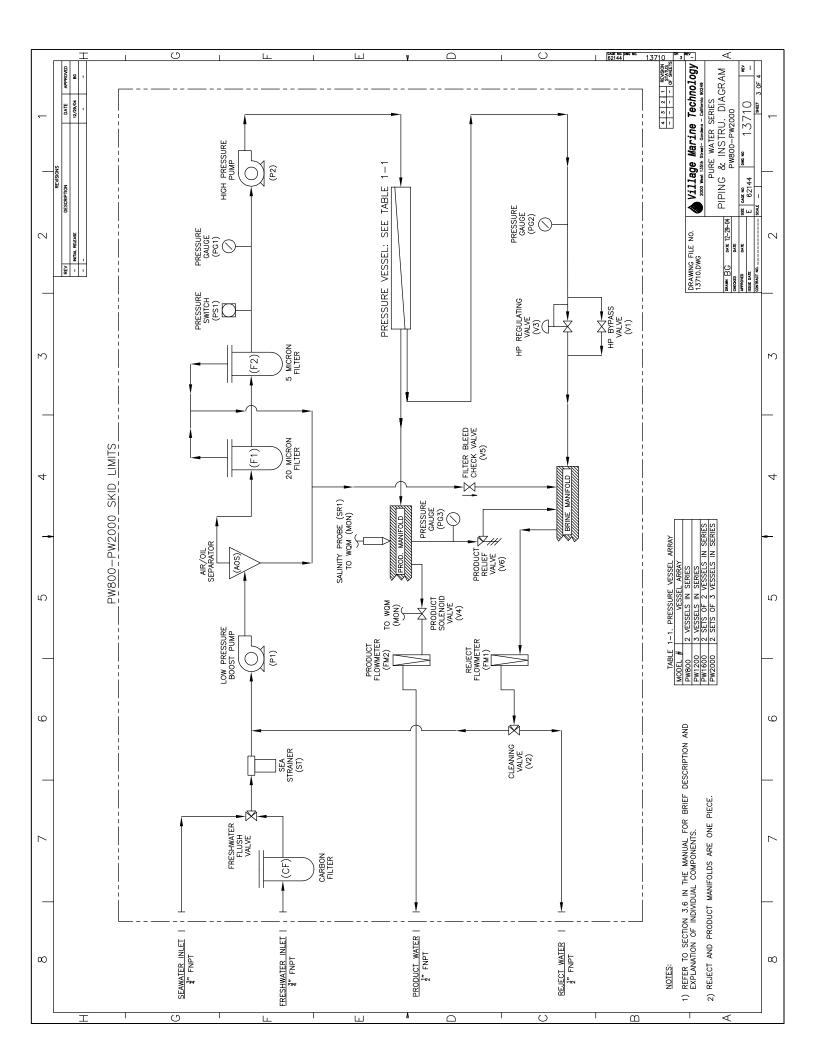


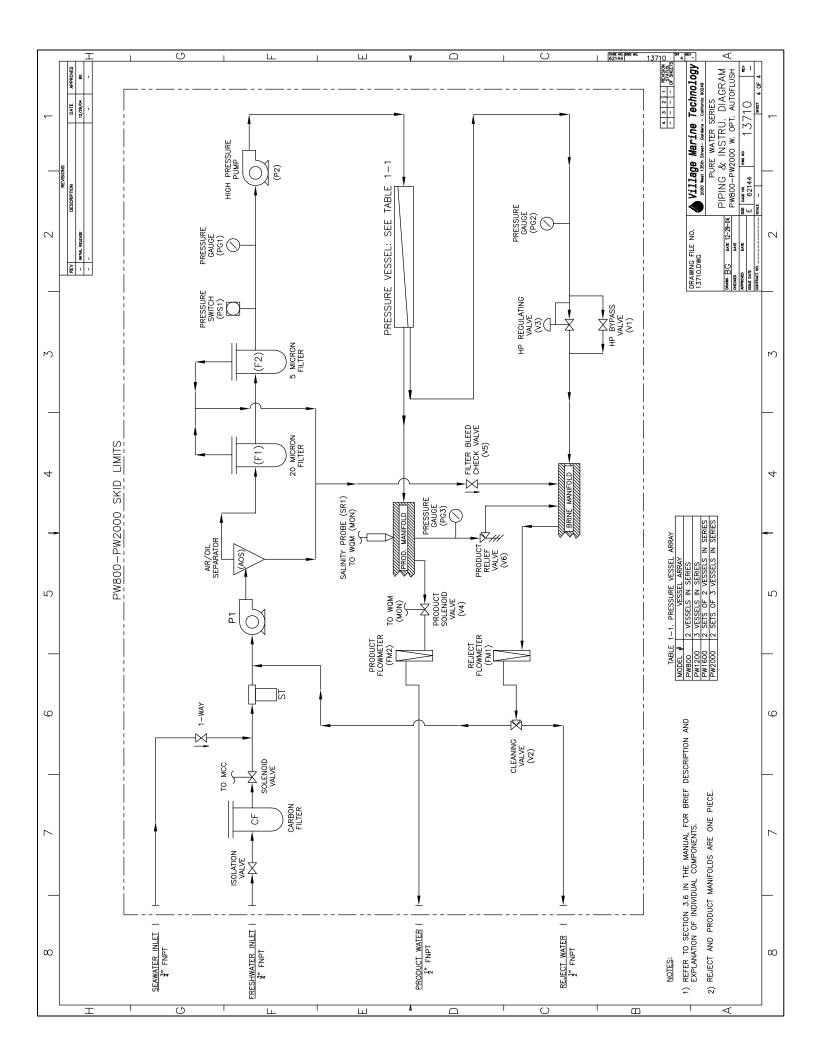
Pure Water Modular 1600-2000 (PWM 1600-2000) Plumbing Diagram

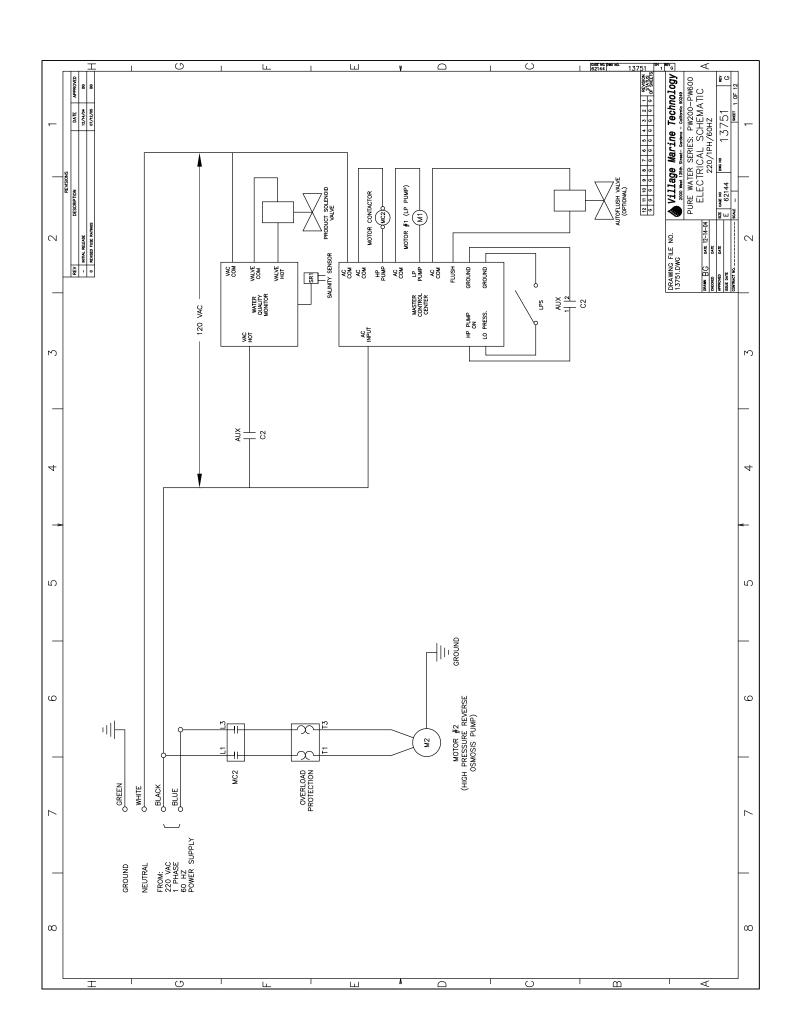


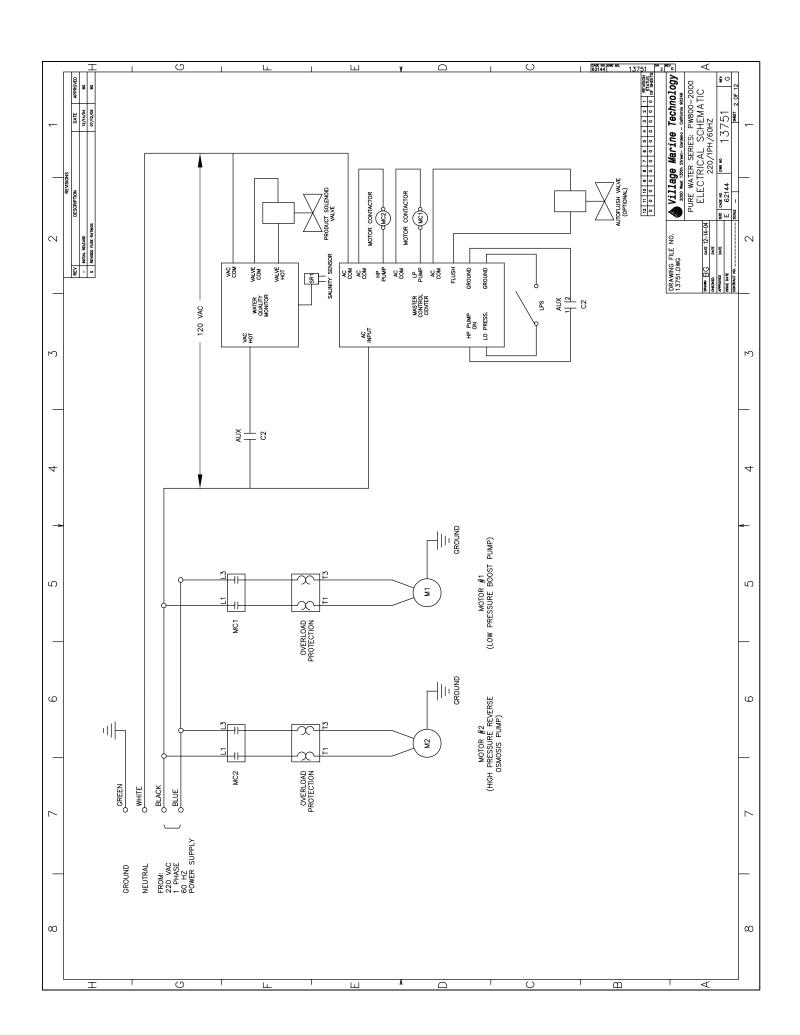


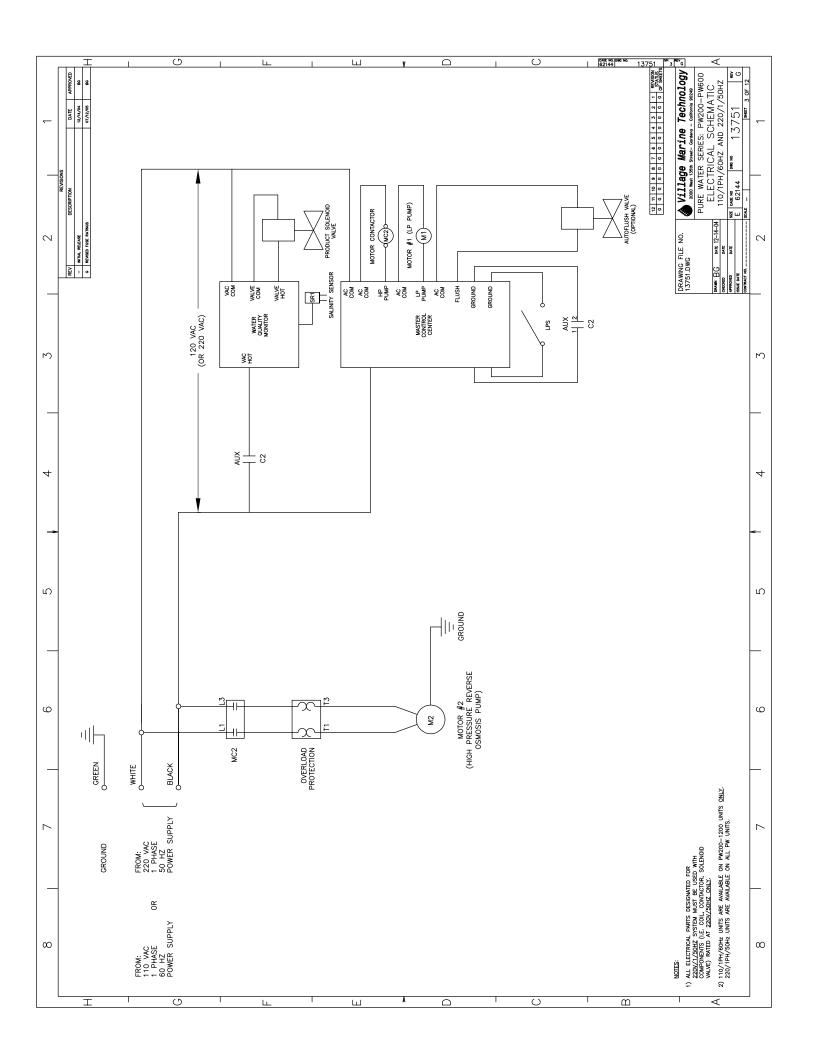


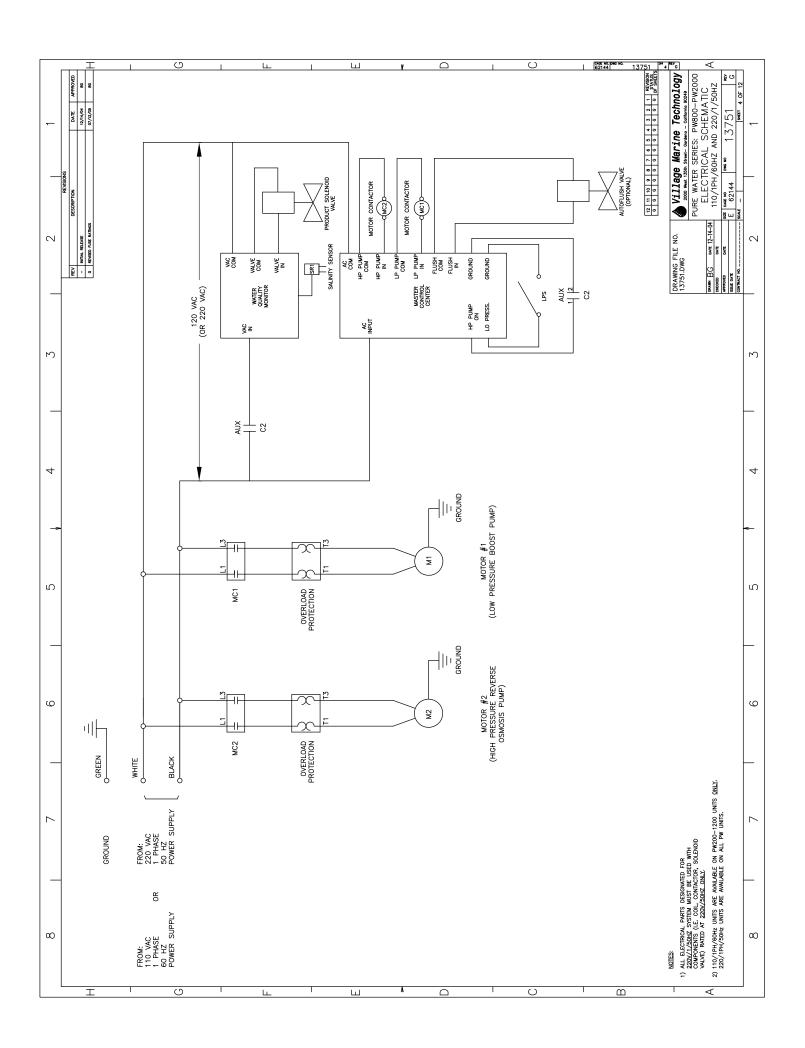


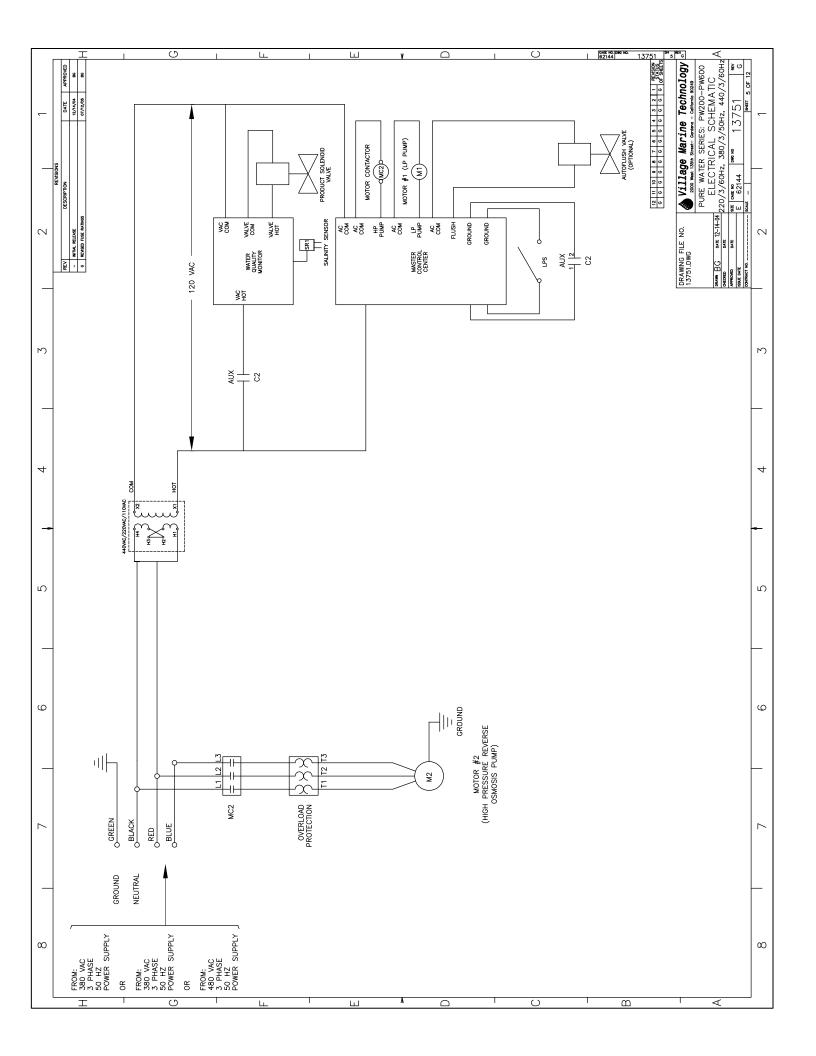


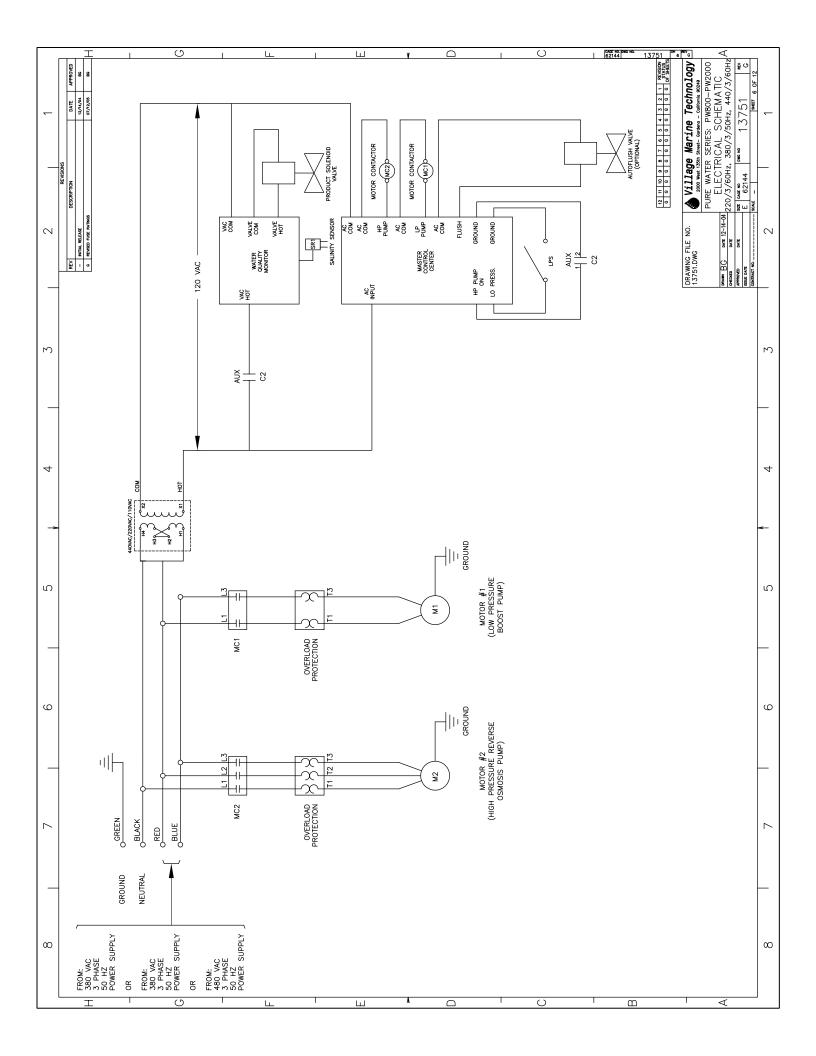


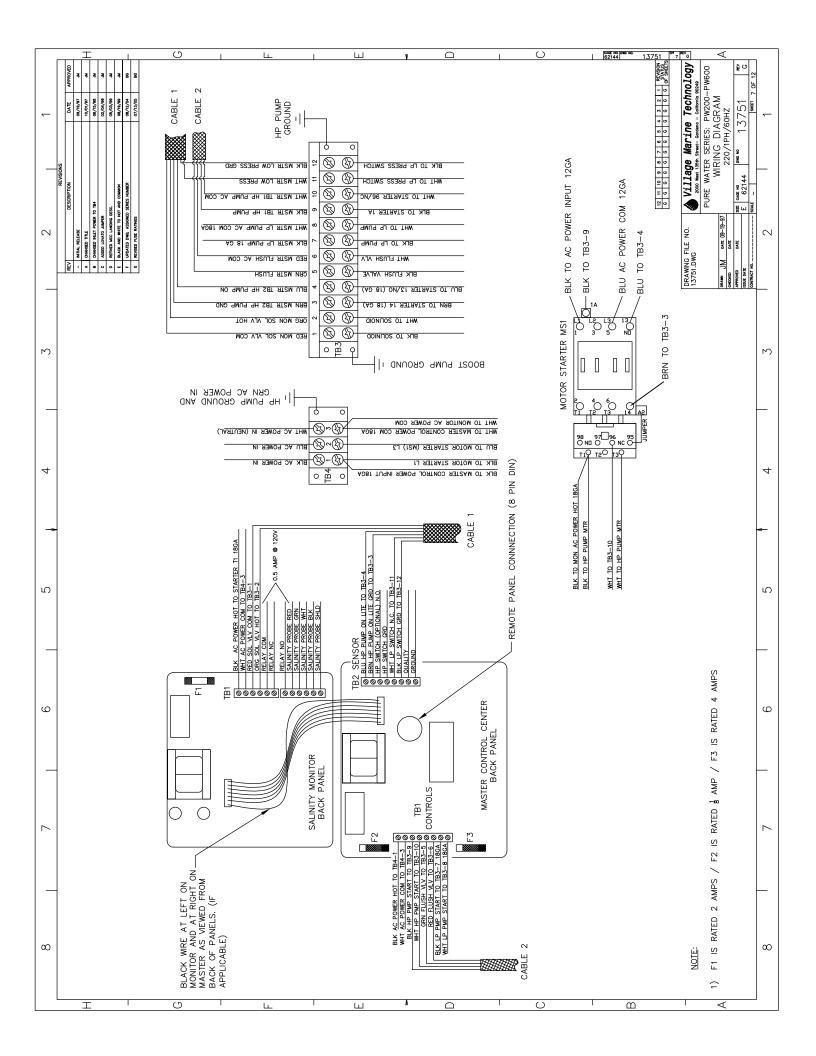


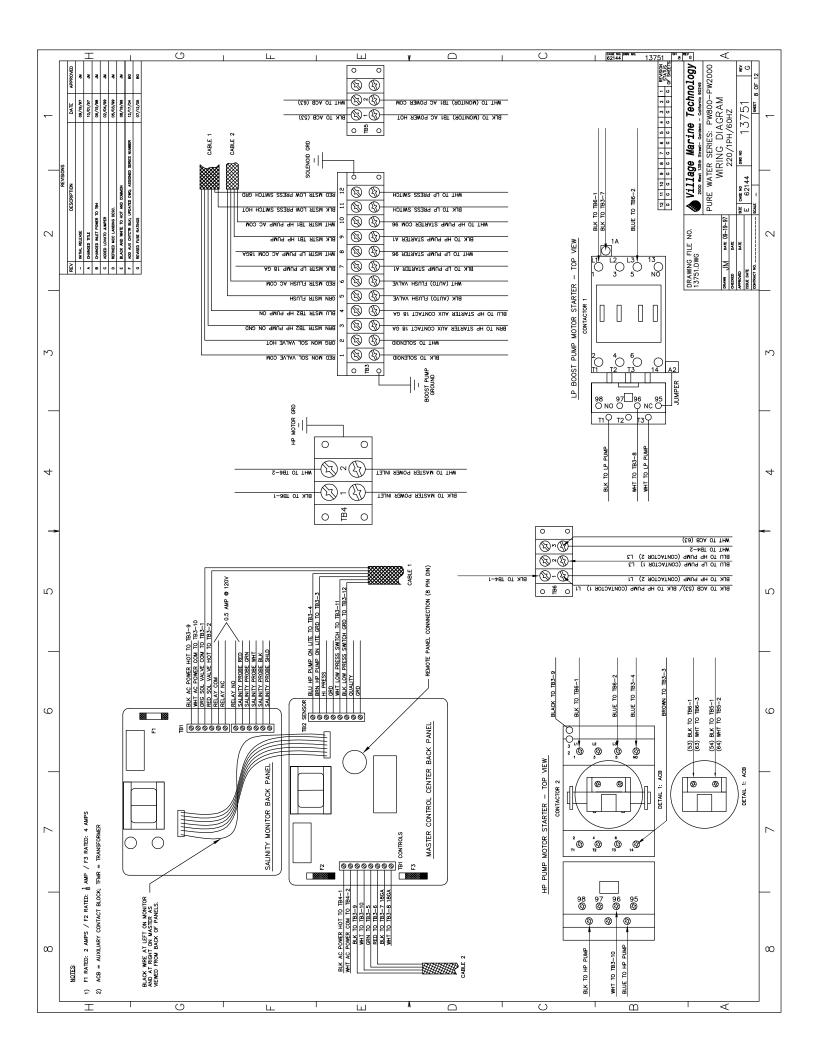


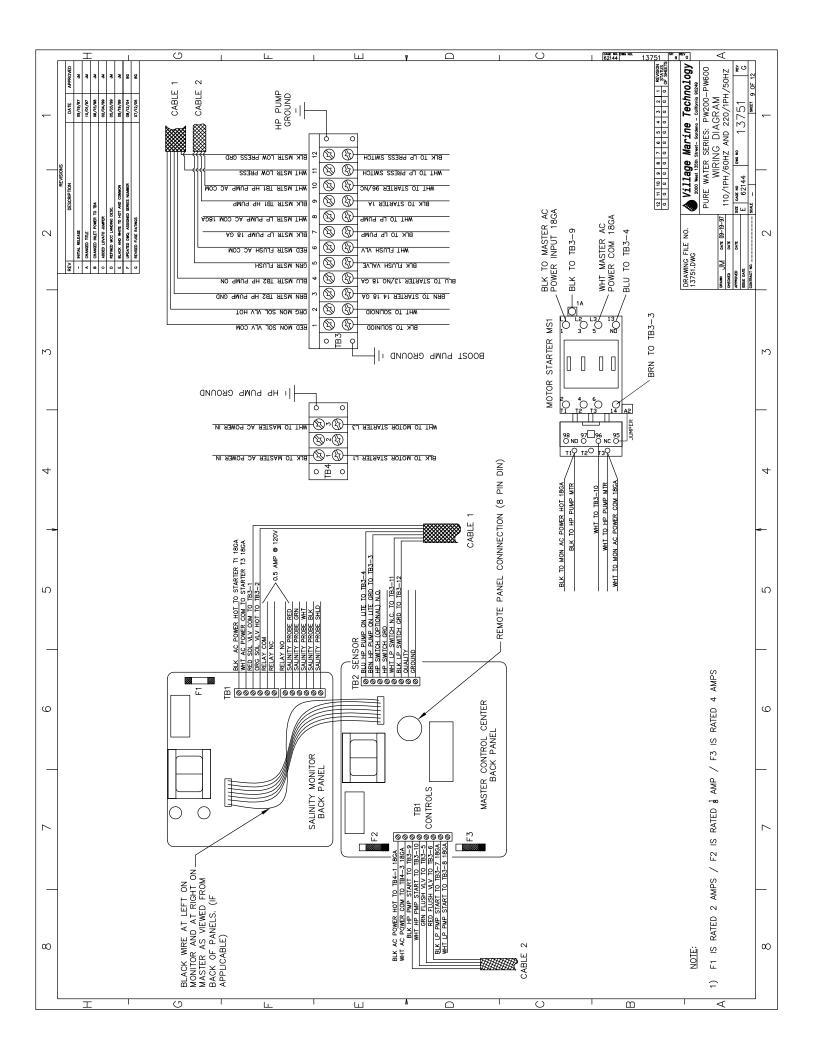


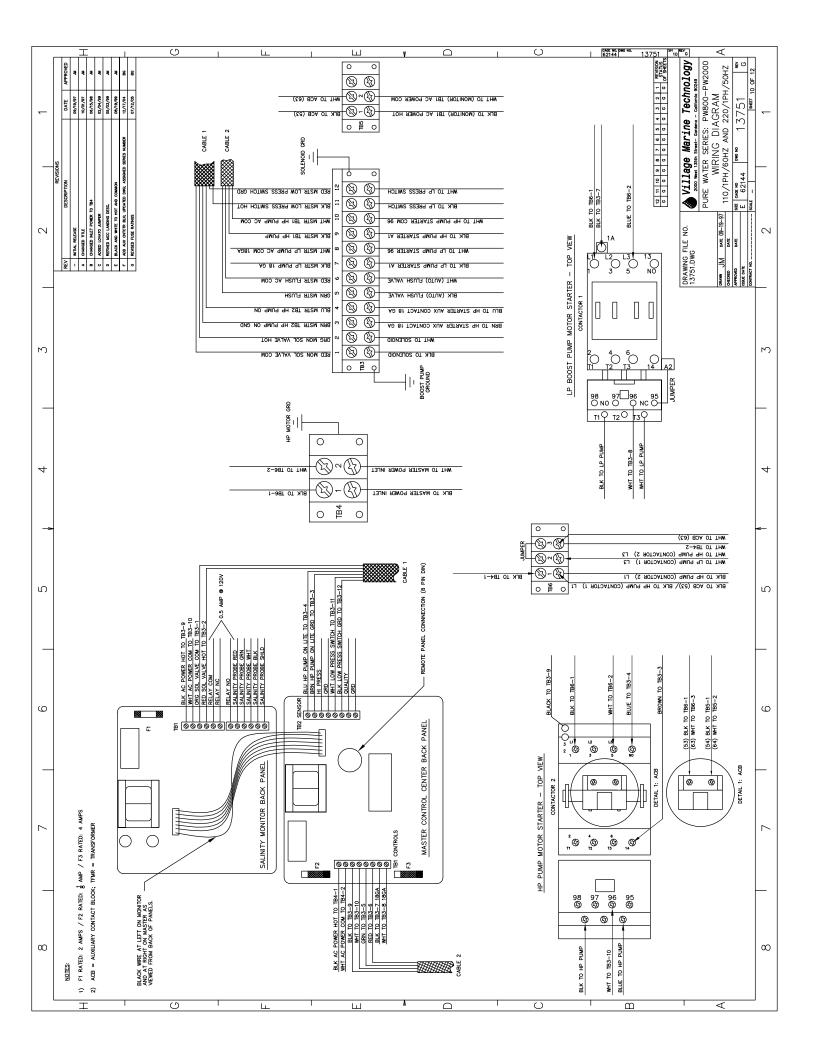


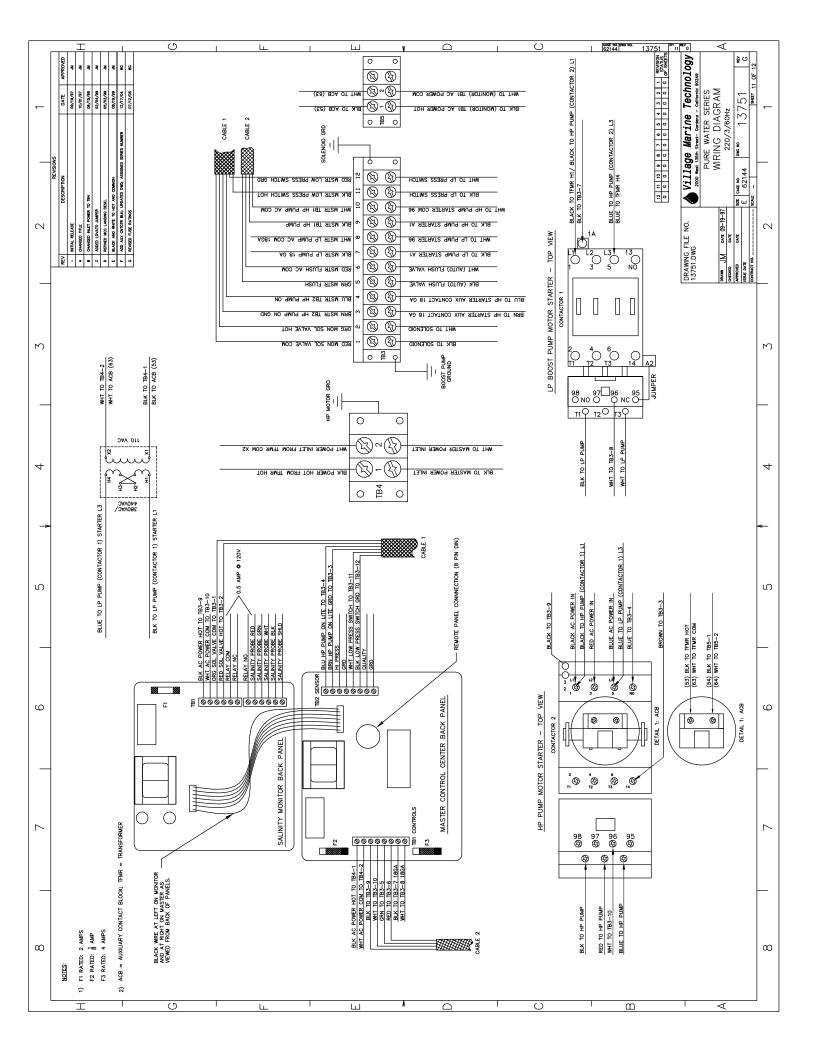


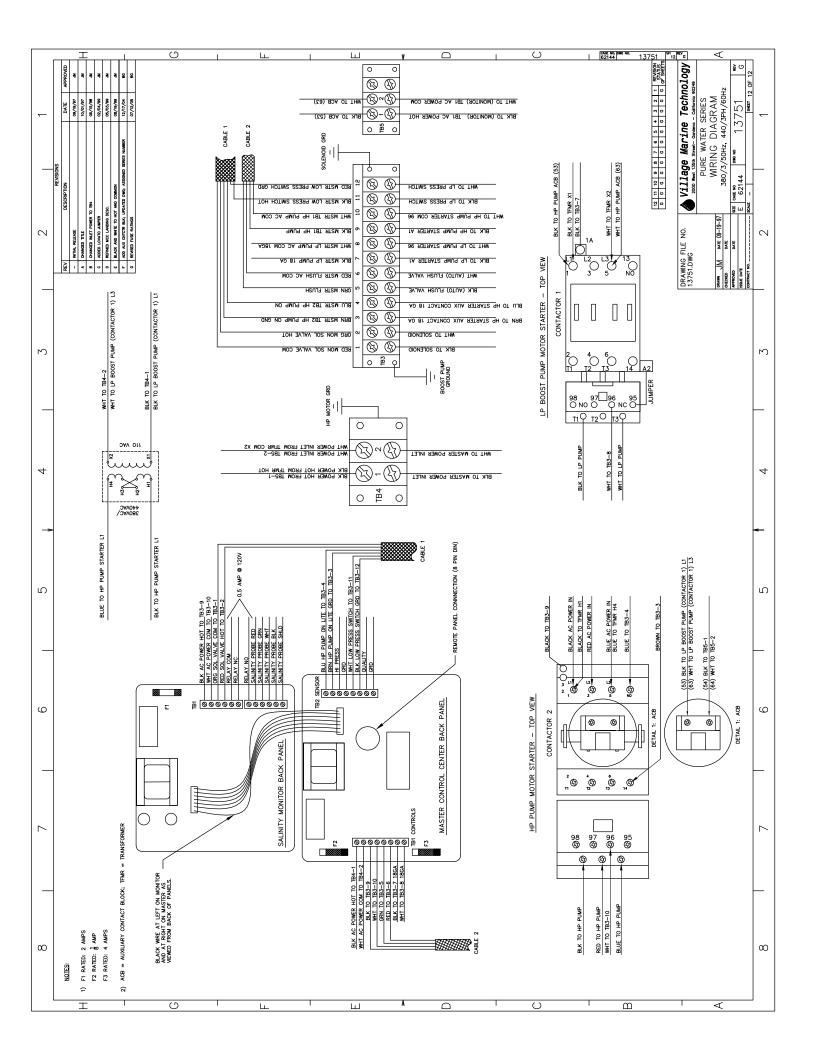




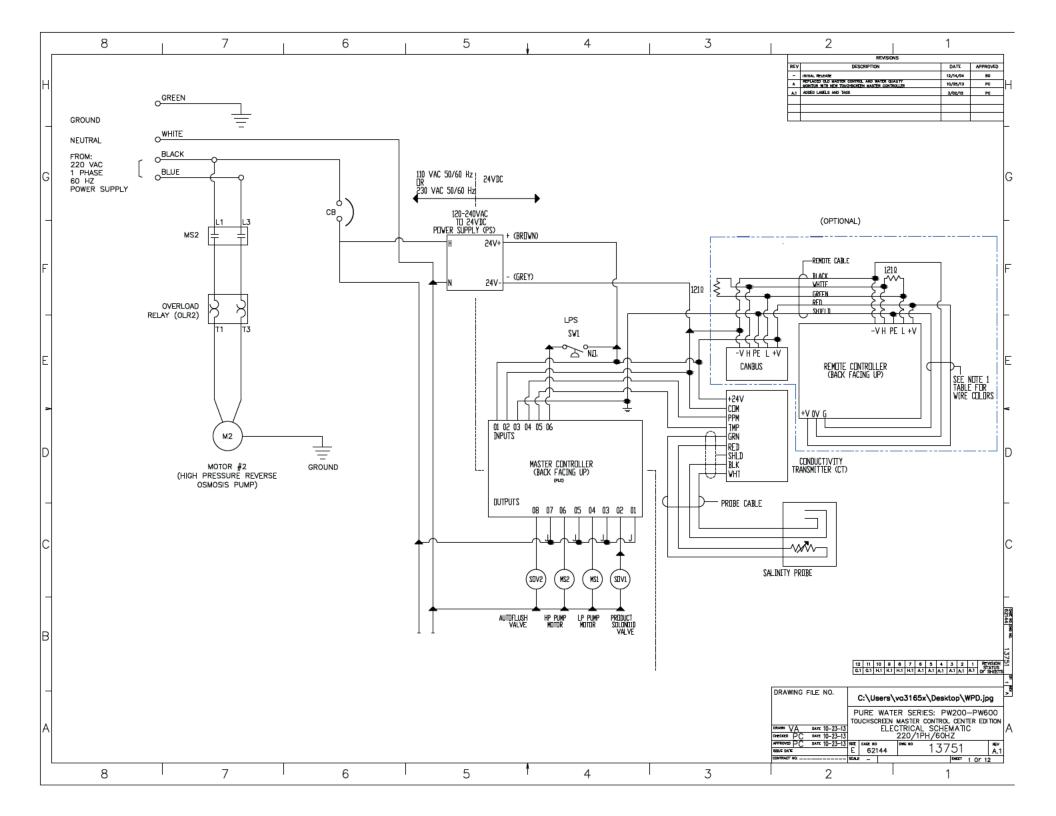


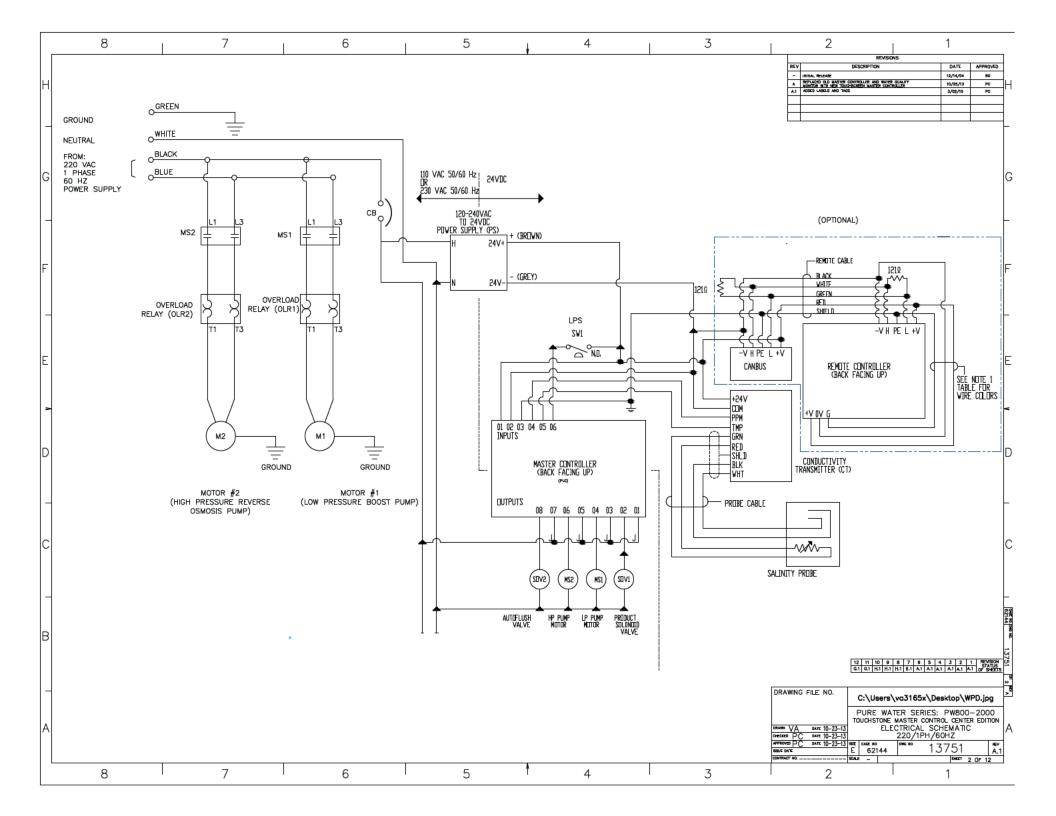


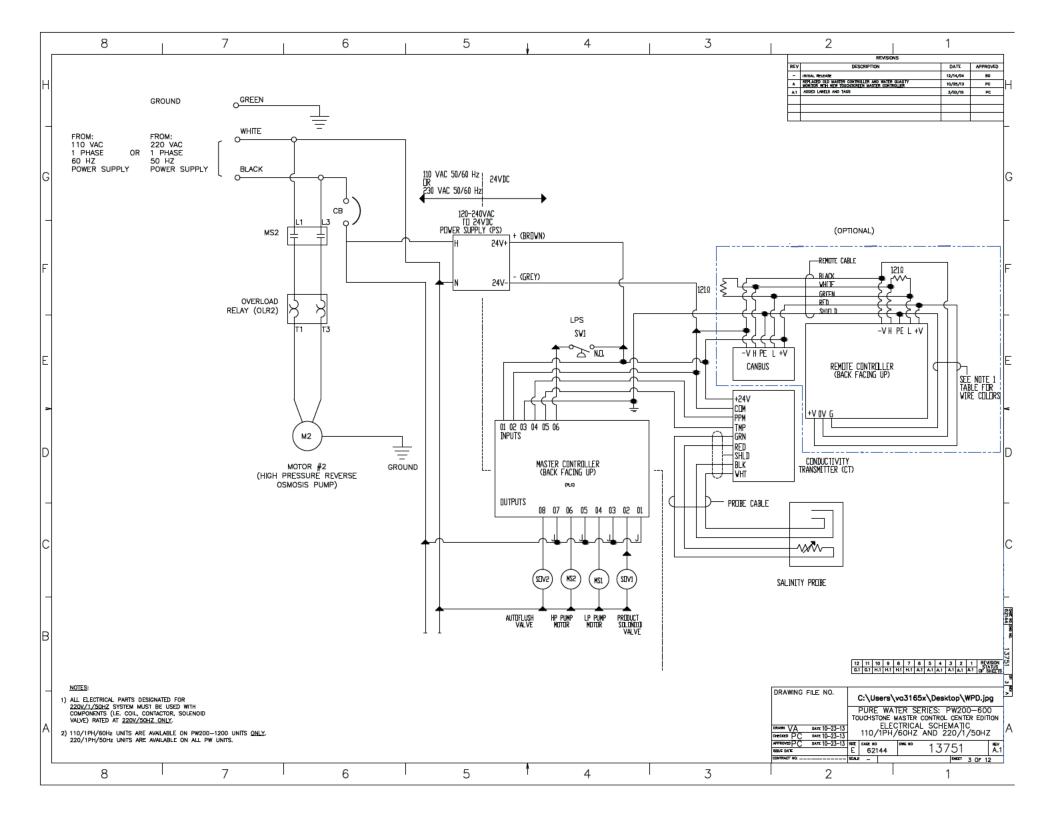


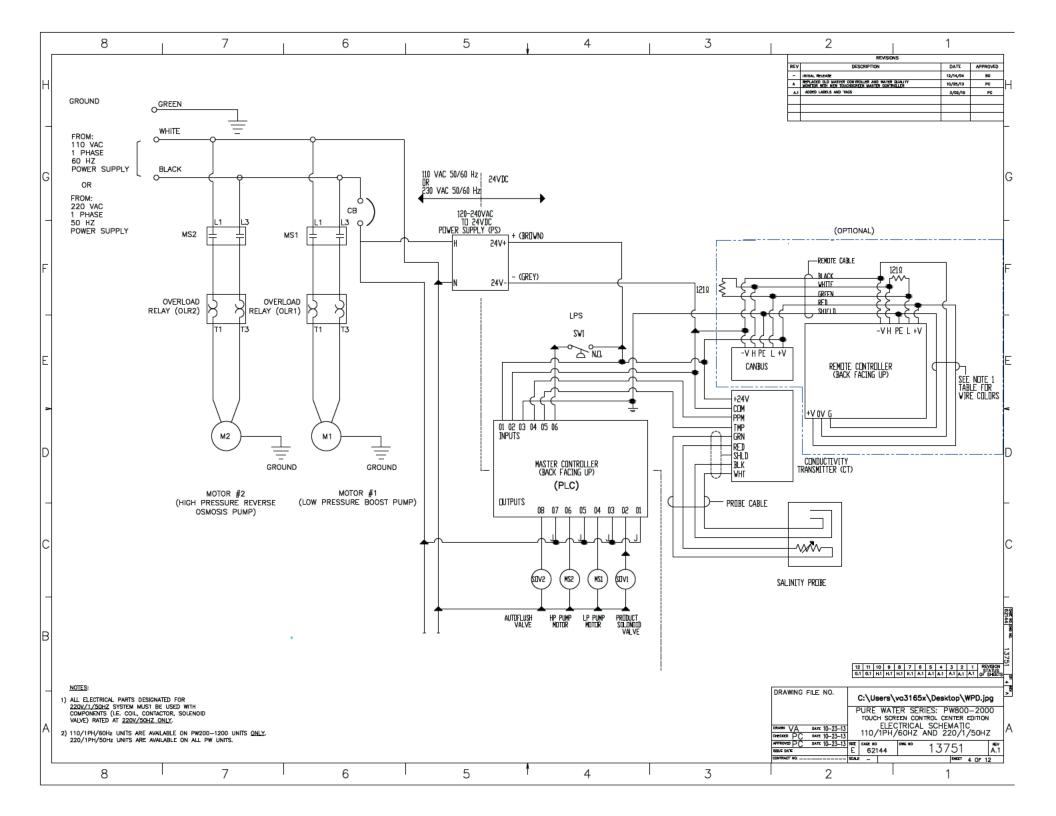


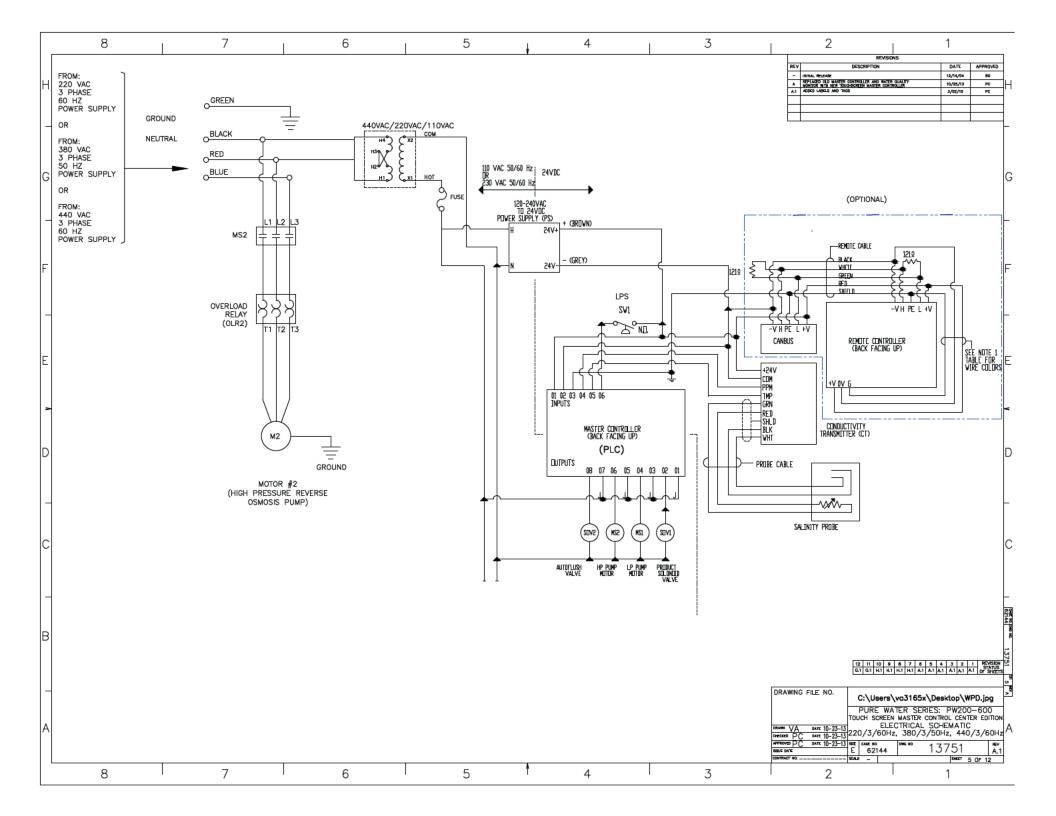
## Drawing upgrade as of 4/1/2015

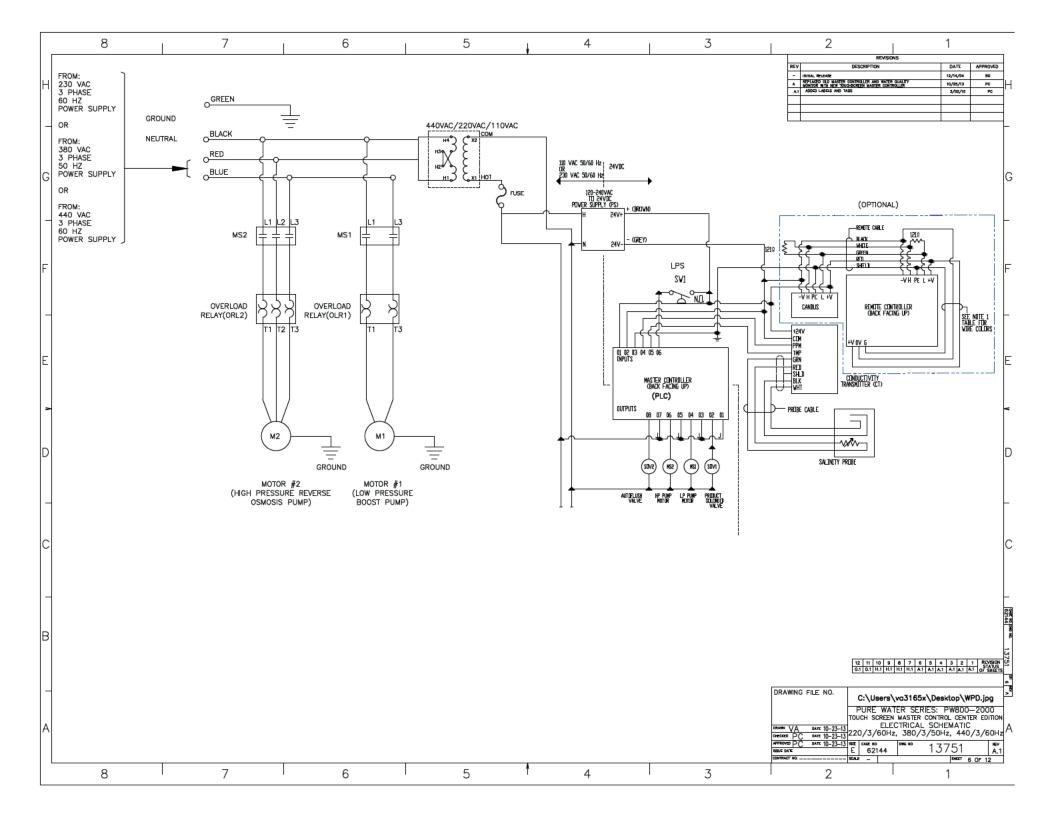


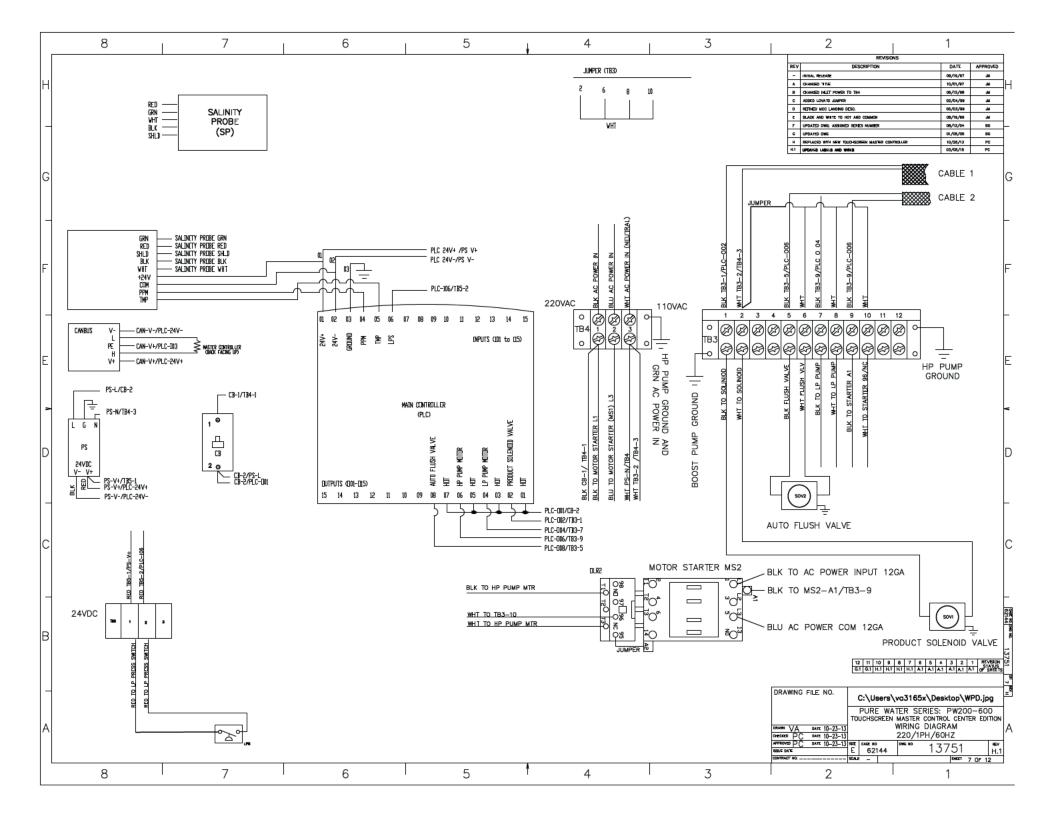


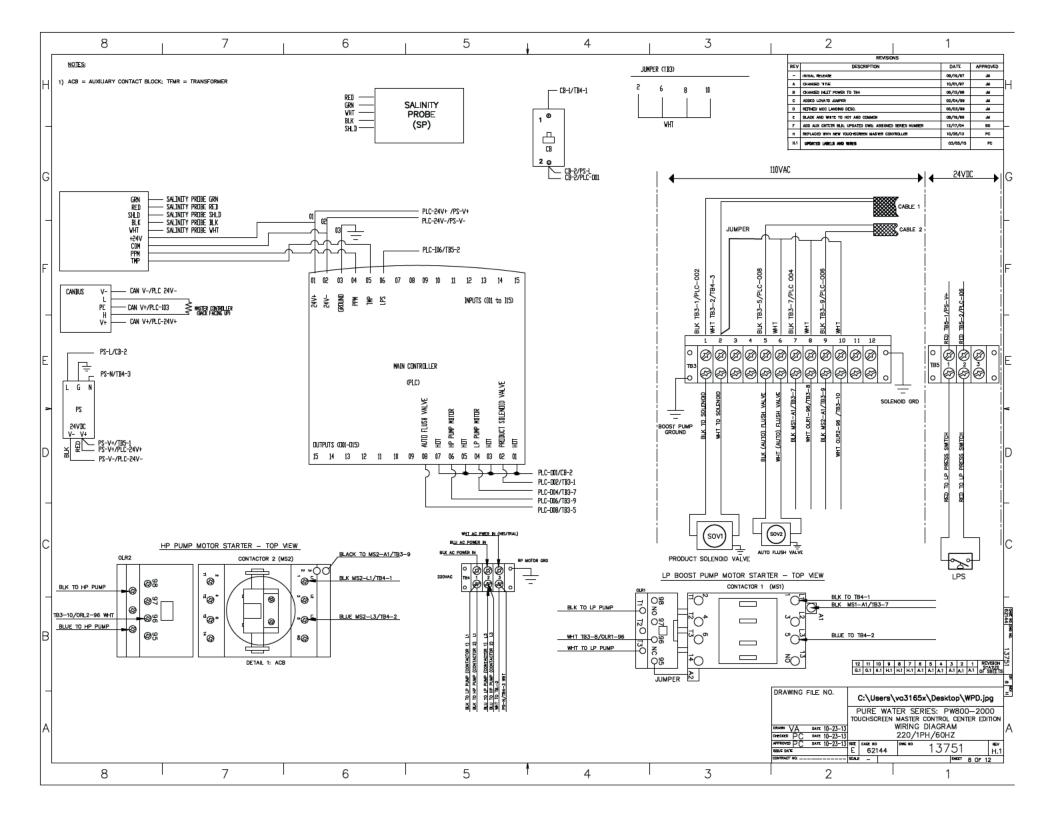


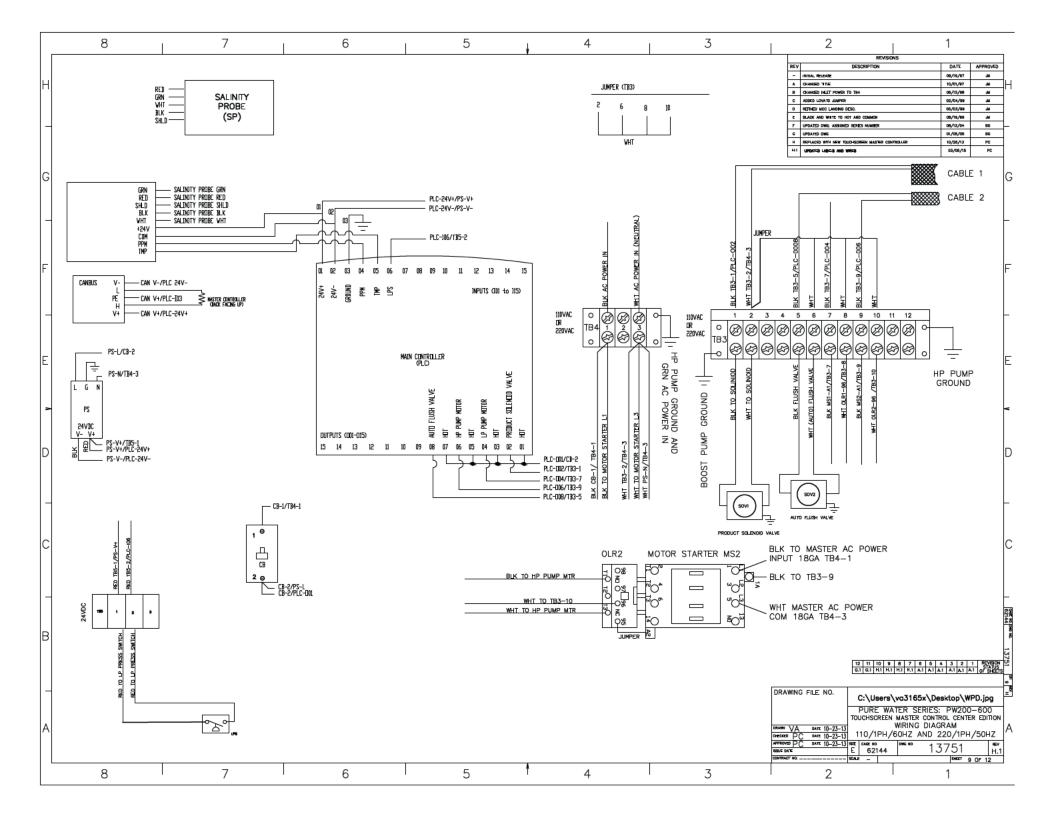


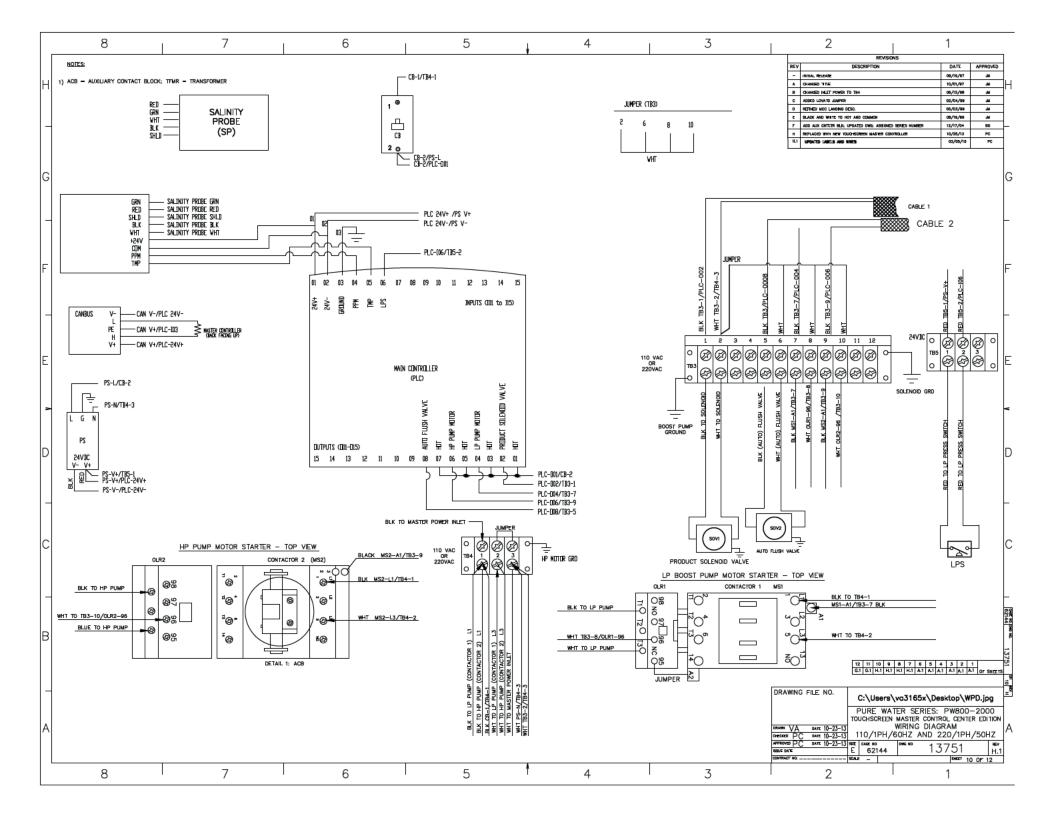


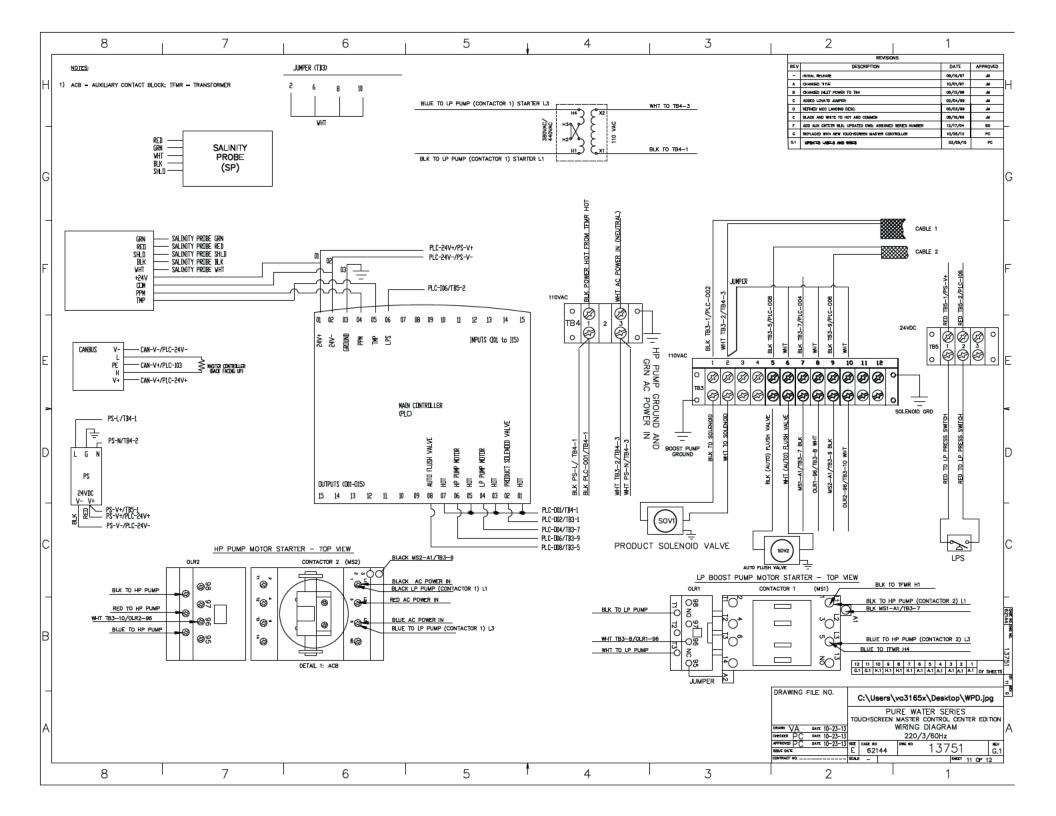


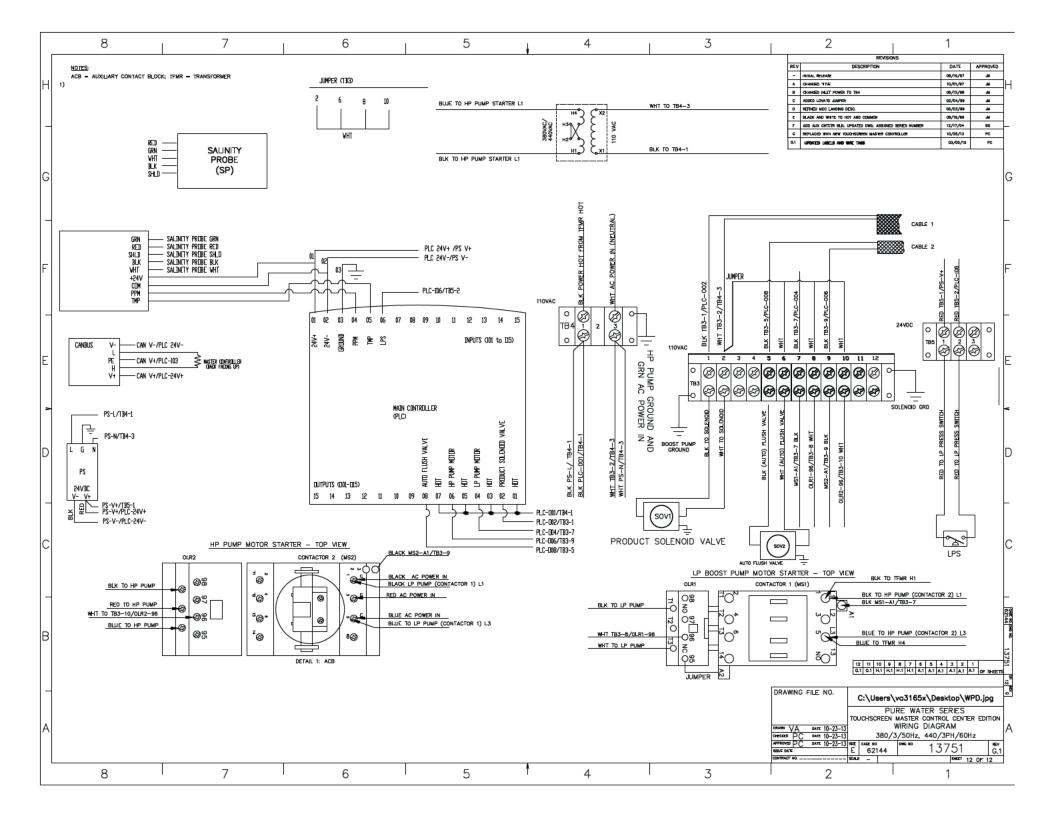




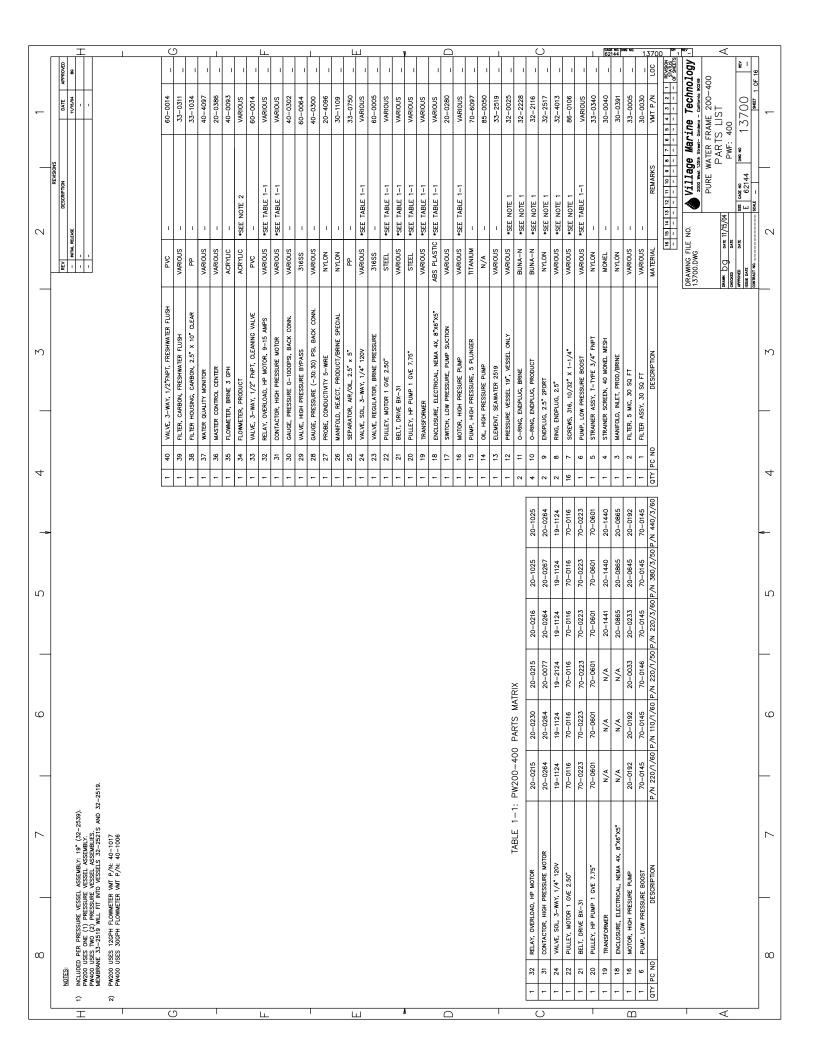


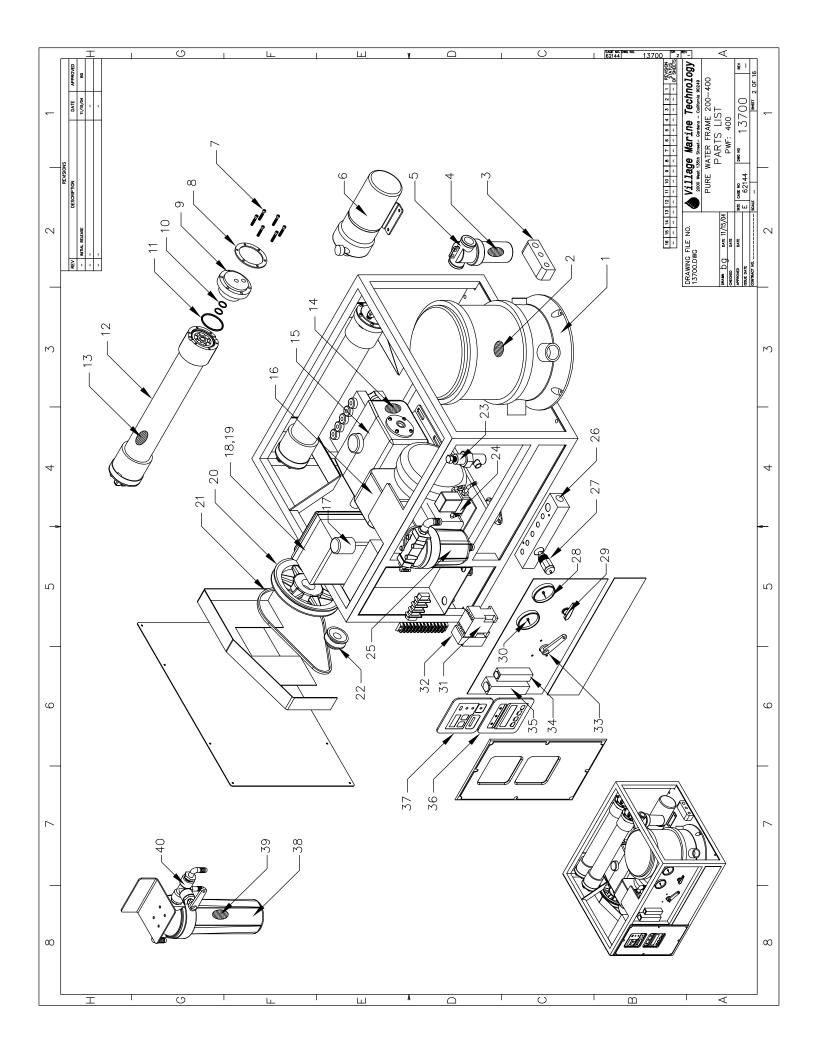


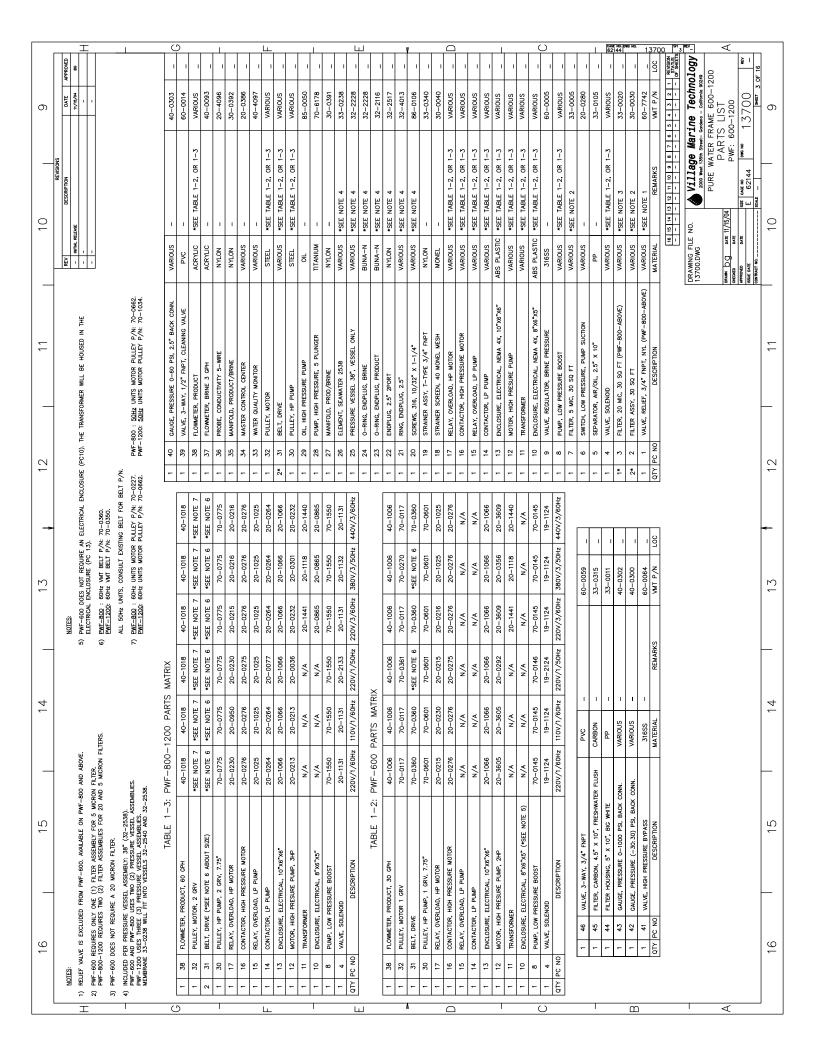


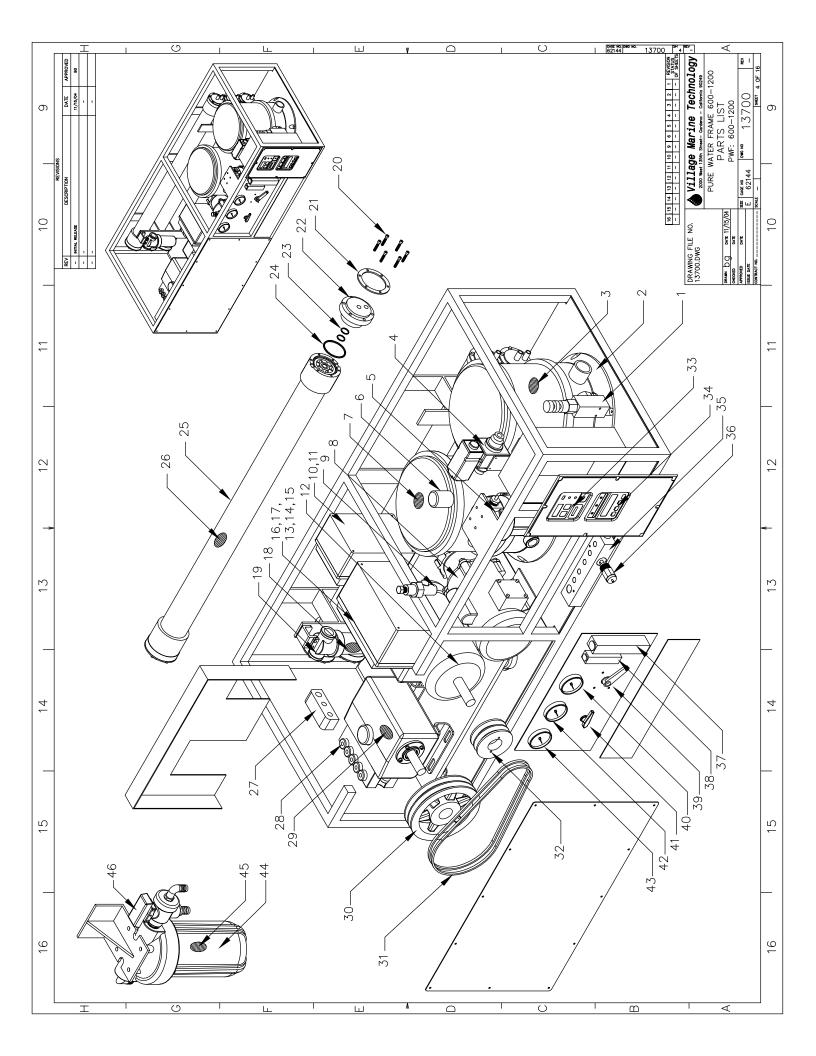


## 10.0 PARTS REFERENCE

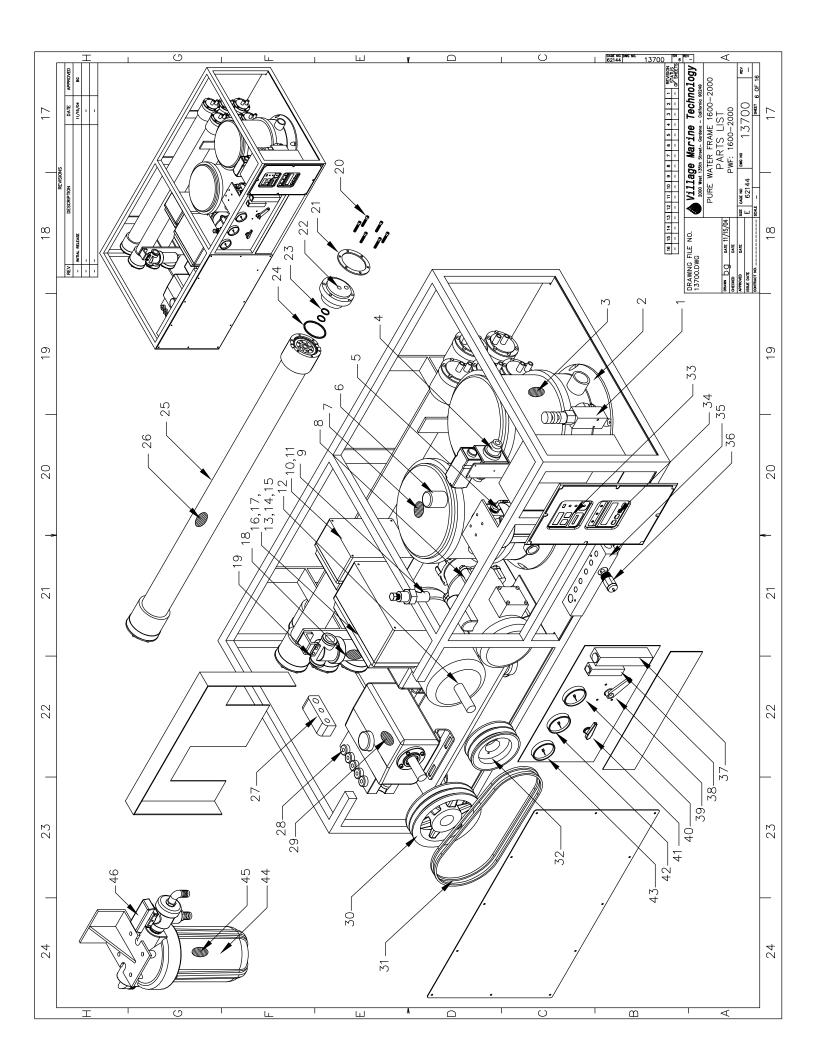


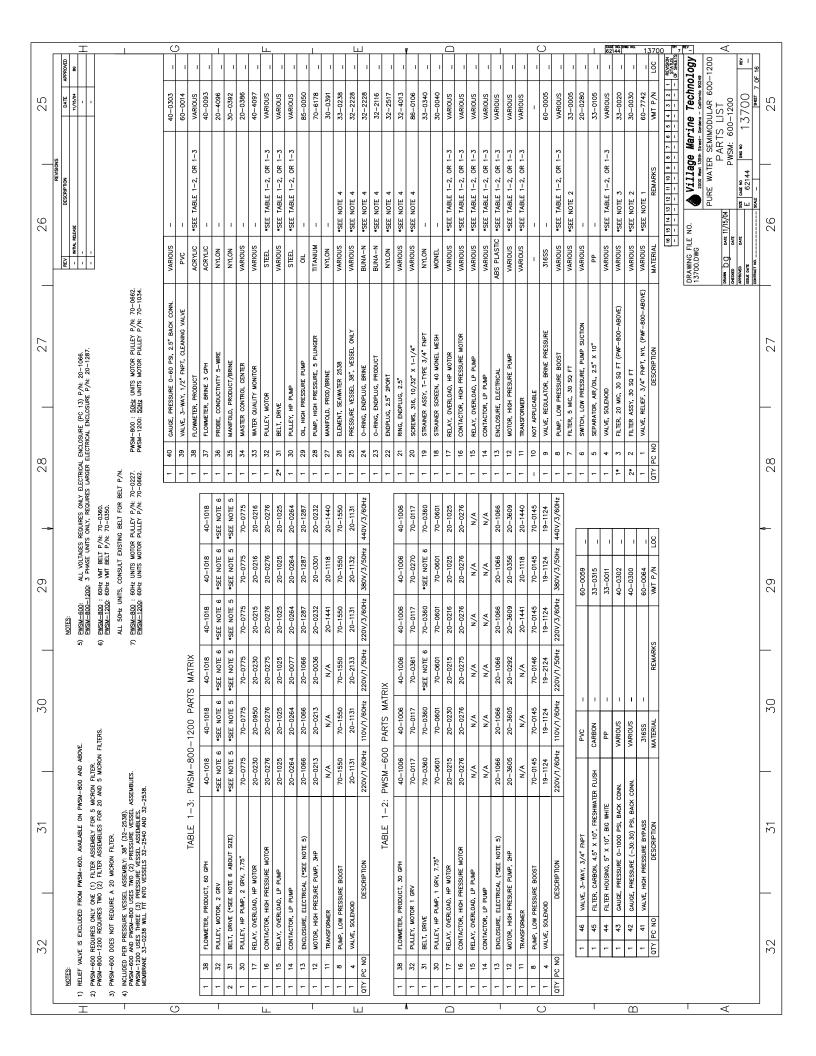


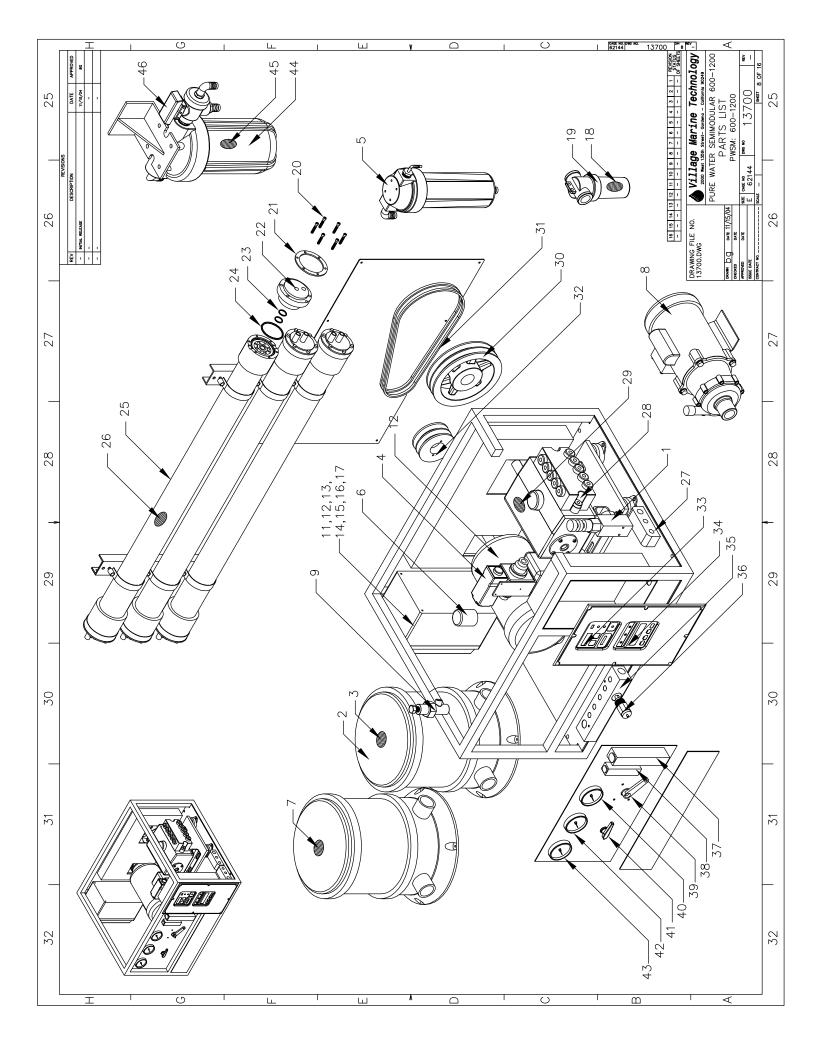


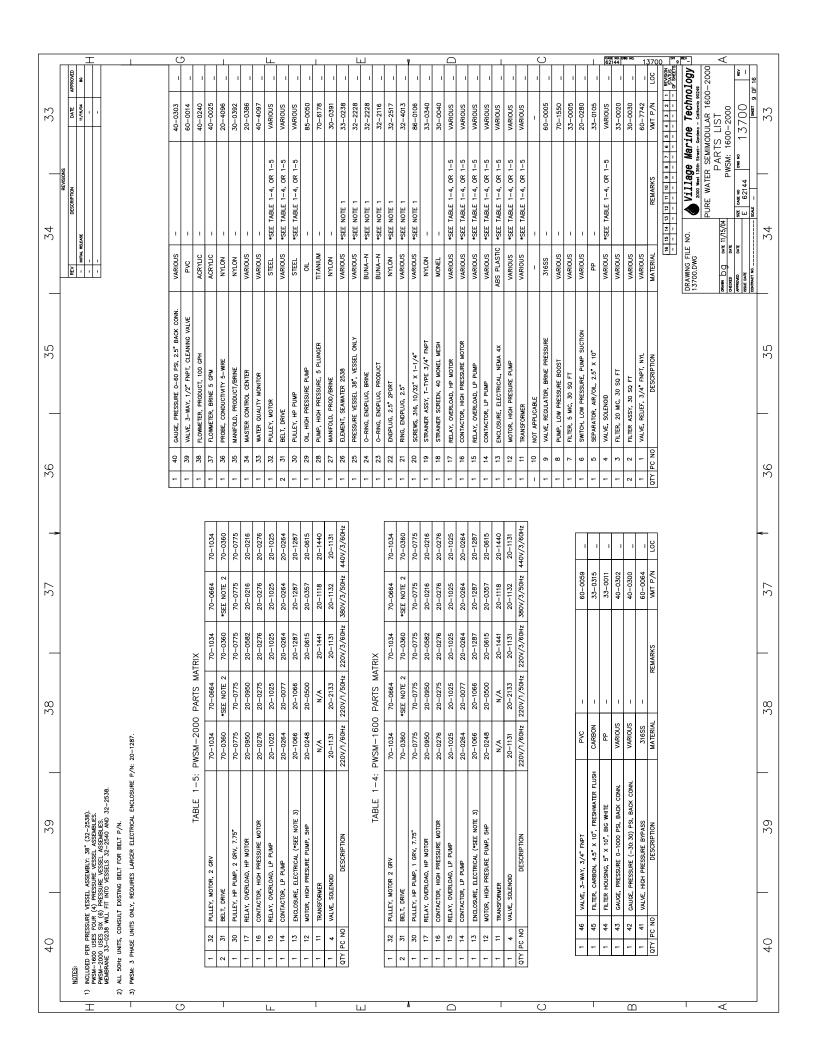


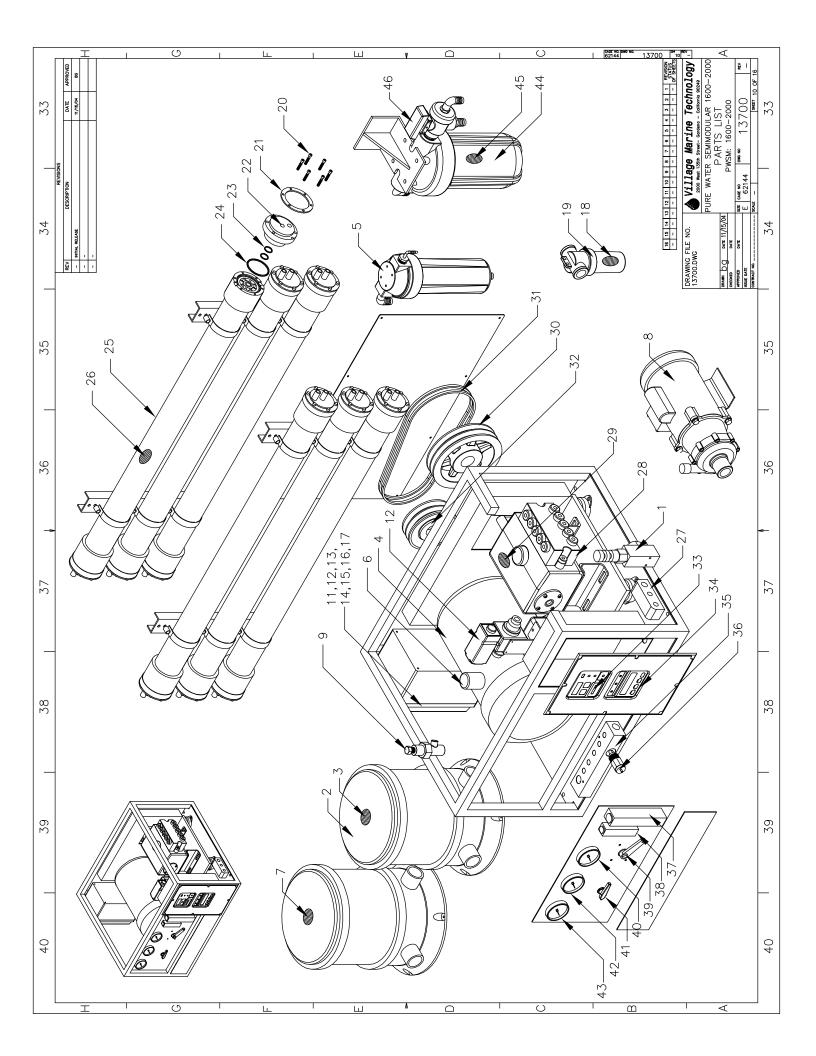
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19		GAUGE, PRESSURE 0-60 PSI, 2.5" BACK CONIN. VALVE, 3-WAY, 1/2" FIPT, CLEANING VALVE	FLOWMETER, PRODUCT, 100 GPH	FLOWMETER, BRINE 5 GPM PROBE, CONDUCTIVITY 5-WRE	MANIFOLD, PRODUCT/BRINE	MASTER CONTROL CENTER	WATER QUALITY MONITOR PULLEY, MOTOR	BELT, DRIVE	PULLEY, HP PUMP	OIL, HIGH PRESSURE PUMP	MANIFOLD, PROD/BRINE	ELEMENT, SEAWATER 2538	PRESSURE VESSEL 38", VESSEL ONLY	O-RING, ENDPLUG, BRINE	O-RING, ENDPLUG, PRODUCT	ENDPLUG, 2.5" 2PORT	RING, ENDPLUG, 2.5"	STRAINER ASSY, 1-TYPE 3/4" FNPT	STRAINER SCREEN, 40 MONEL MESH	RELAY, OVERLOAD, HP MOTOR	CONTACTOR, HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	RELAY, OVERLOAD, LP PUMP	CONTACTOR, LP PUMP	MOTOR, HIGH PRESURE PUMP	TRANSFORMER	ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL, NEMA 4X, 8"X6"X5"	VALVE, REGULATOR, BRINE PRESSURE	FILTER, 5 MIC. 30 SO FT	SWITCH, LOW PRESSURE, PUMP SUCTION	SEPARATOR, AIR/OIL, 2.5" X 10"	VALVE, SOLENOID	FILTER, 20 MIC, 30 SQ FT	FILTER ASSY, 30 SQ FT	VALVE, RELIEF, 3/4" FNPT, NYL DESCRIPTION				12.18	71512		
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		PWF-2000 PARTS MATRIX	+	70-0360 *	20-0950	20-0276	20-1025	20-1066	20-0248	N/A	N/A 20-1131	7	+	၉ [	T	T	70-0775	20-0320	20-1025	20-0264	20-1066	20-0248	A/A	N/A 20-1131	12				PVC	CARBON	ЬЬ	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	316SS MATERIAL							. •
$\dashv$	øj	1-5: PW	<u>'`</u>			2	1,0		2	+	+	220		1-4: PW		.~		10	"	2	(*)	.4	+	+	220					FLUSH		ž	NNO.							-	-
23	NOIES: INCLUED PER PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLY: 38" (32–2538). PAPT-1600 USES FOUR (4) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLES. PAPT-2000 USES SIX (6) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLES. AMEAGRAME. 33–2324 MLL FIT INTO VESSELS 32–2540. MD 32–2538. ALL 50Hz UNITS, CONSULT EXISTING BELT FOR BELT P/N.	TABLE	ЭRV	2 GRV, 7.75"	IP MOTOR	RESSURE MOTOR	P PUMP	CAL, 10"X6"X6"	RE PUMP, SHP		ICAL, 8"X6"X5"	DESCRIPTION		TABLE	r.v		1 GRV, 7.75"	RESSURE MOTOR	P PUMP	4	ICAL, 10"X6"X6"	RE PUMP, 5HP	" 3 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \ " 0 \	ICAL, 8'X6'X5'	DESCRIPTION				3/4" FNPT	FILTER, CARBON, 4.5" X 10", FRESHWATER FLUSH	FILTER HOUSING, 5" X 10", BIG WHITE	GAUGE, PRESSURE 0-1000 PSI, BACK CONN.	GAUGE, PRESSURE (-30:30) PSI, BACK CONN.	ESSURE BYPASS DESCRIPTION						1	23
-	NOIES: PWT-1600 USES FOUR (4) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLY: 38" (32-25) PWT-1600 USES FOUR (4) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLIES: PWT-2600 USES SIX (5) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLIES: PWT-2600 USES SIX (1) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLIES: ALL 5042 WINTS, CONSULT EXISTING BELT FOR BELT P/N.		PULLEY, MOTOR, 2 GRV	BELT, DRIVE PULLEY, HP PUMP, 2 GRV, 7.75	RELAY, OVERLOAD, HP MOTOR	CONTACTOR, HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	RELAY, OVERLOAD, LP PUMP CONTACTOR. LP PUMP	ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL, 10"X6"X6"	MOTOR, HIGH PRESURE PUMP, 5HP	TRANSFORMER	ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL, 8"X6"X5"	DE DE			PULLEY, MOTOR 2 GRV	BELT, DRIVE	PULLEY, HP PUMP, 1 GRV, 7.75" RFI AY OVERLOAD HP MOTOR	CONTACTOR, HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	RELAY, OVERLOAD, LP PUMP	CONTACTOR, LP PUMP	ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL, 10"X6"X6"	MOTOR, HIGH PRESURE PUMP, 5HP	TRANSFORMER	ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL, 8'X6'X5' VALVE, SOLENOID					VALVE, 3-WAY, 3/4" FNPT	$\vdash$	+	$\dashv$	$\dashv$	NO NALVE, HIGH PRESSURE BYPASS NO DESCRIPTION	_						-
24	PER PRESS USES FOU USES SIX 33-0238 UNITS, CON	t	32	30	12	91	51 4	+	12	= 5	2 4	PC NO		ŀ	32	3	30	<u>.</u> 9	5	4	13	12	= =	5 4	PC NO				1 46	1 45	4	+	+	OTY PC N							24
	NOTES: INCLUDED F PWF-1600 MEMBRANE ALL 50Hz V		-	7 -	-	-	-   -	-	-	-   -	-   -	ΤO	]		- 0	7	-   -	-   -	-	-	-	- -	-   -	- -	ΔT							-			_						
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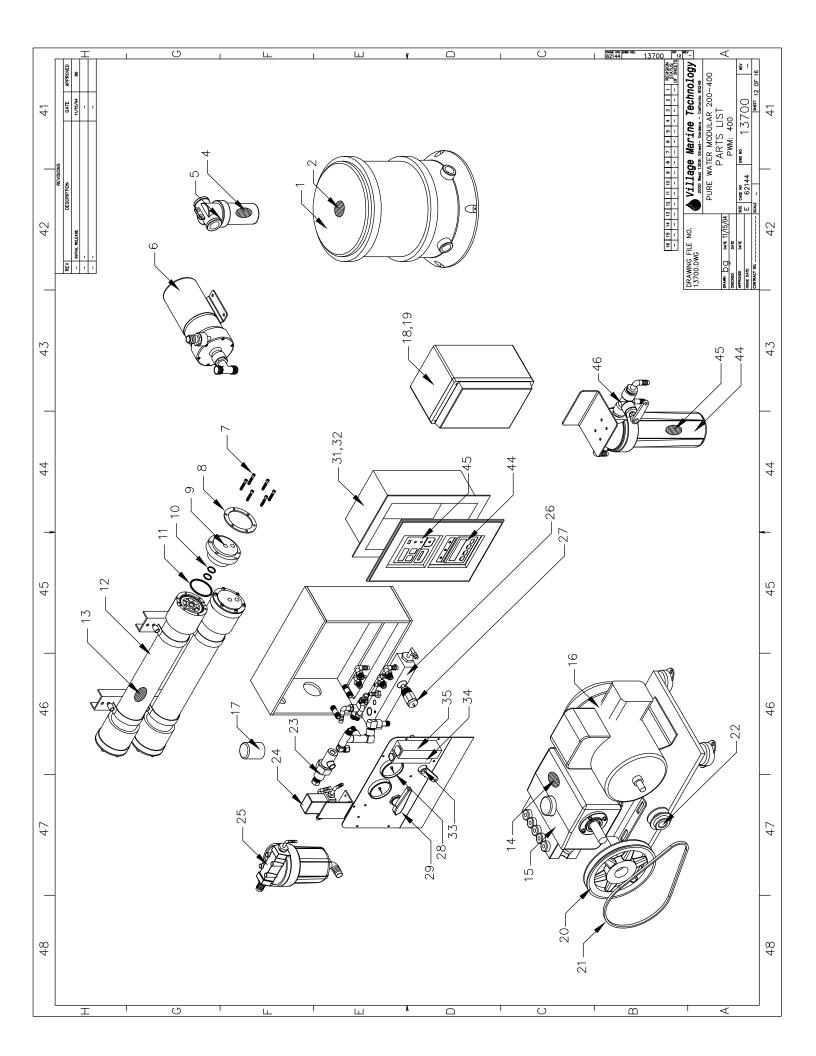




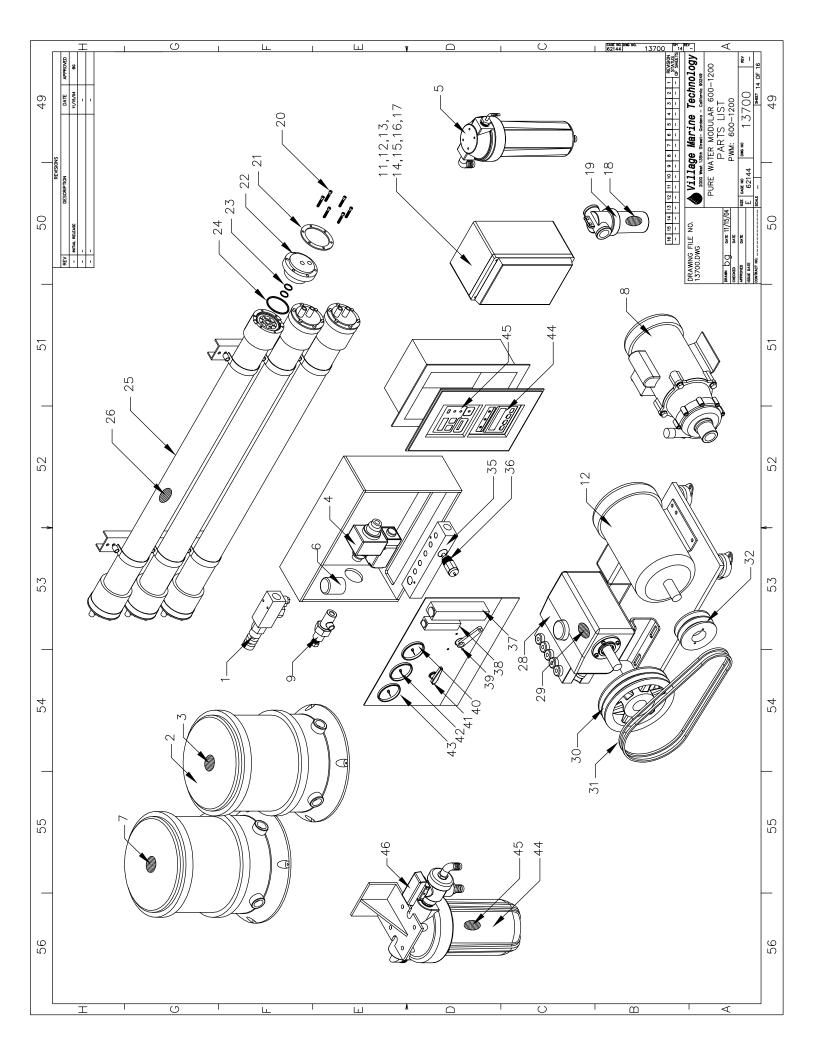


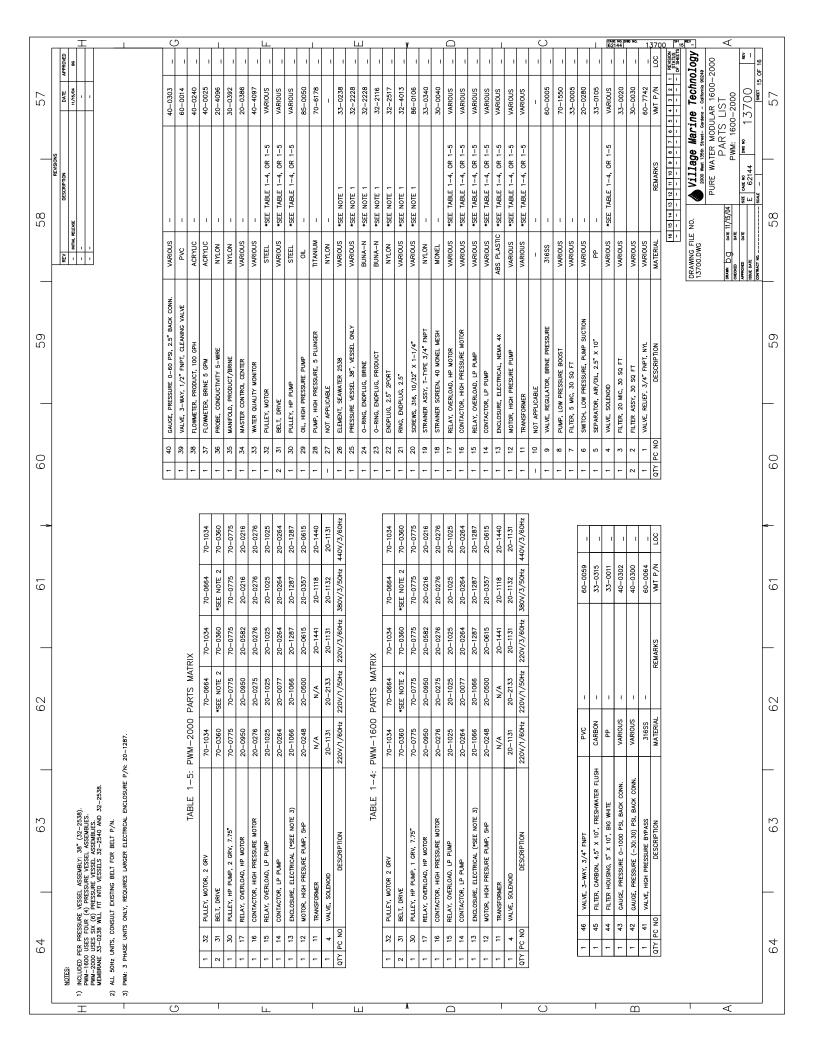


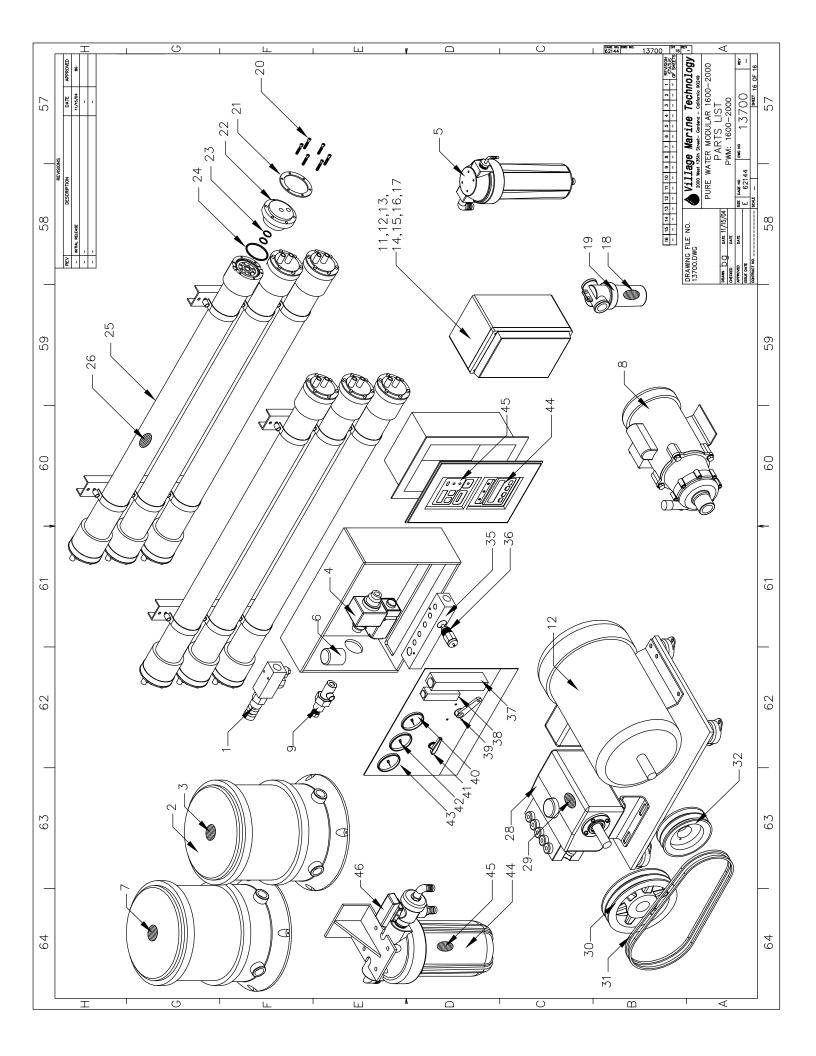
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### 14   45   47   47   47   47   47   47   4	43		WAY, 1/2"FNPT, FRESHWATER FLUSH	RBON, FRESHWATER FLUSH		ALITY MONITOR	ONTROL CENTER	RINE 3 GPH	, PRODUCT	MAT, 1/2 FNP1, CLEANING VALVE ERLOAD, HP MOTOR, 9-15 AMPS	R. HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	ESSURE 0-1000PSI, BACK CONN.	H PRESSURE BYPASS	ESSURE (-30:30) PSI, BACK CONN.	NDUCINIT S-MIKE	RODOCI/BNINE, F#200-1200	I, 3-WAY, 1/4" 120V	SULATOR, BRINE PRESSURE	DTOR 1 GVE 2.50"	E BX-31	PUMP 1 GVE 7.75"	<i>N</i> ER	E, ELECTRICAL, NEMA 4X	W PRESSURE, PUMP SUCTION	A PRESSURE, 5 PLUNGER	PRESSURE PUMP	SEAWATER 2519	VESSEL 19", VESSEL ONLY NDPLUG, BRINE	NDPLUG, PRODUCT	2.5" 2PORT	PLUG, 2.5"	16, 10/32" X 1-1/4" PRESSIBE BOOST	ASSY, T-TYPE 3/4" FNPT	SCREEN, 40 MONEL MESH	CABLE	MIC, 30 SQ FT	or, 30 SQ F1					1- 15	43
### 14   45   47   47   47   47   47   47   4			VALVE, 3-1	FILTER, CAI	FILTER HOL	WATER QUA	MASTER CC	FLOWMETER	-LOWMETER	RELAY, OVE	CONTACTOR	GAUGE, PR	/ALVE, HIG	SAUGE, PR	ANIEO D	SFPARATOR	VALVE, SOL	VALVE, REC	PULLEY, MC	BELT, DRIVI	PULLEY, HF	TRANSFORM	ENCLOSURE	SMTCH, LO	PUMP, HIGH	OIL, HIGH F	ELEMENT, S	PRESSURE O-RING, EN	O-RING, EN	ENDPLUG,	RING, ENDP	SCREWS, 3	STRAINER /	STRAINER (	NOT APPLIC	FILTER, 5 I	FILIER ASS						
March   Marc	44		40		$\vdash$	$\vdash$	36	35	34	32	33		53	_	72	2, 55	24	23	H	21	$\dashv$	_	<b>8</b> i	+	5 5	41	13	12	0	6	ω I	\	+	4	r (	7 -	_	2					44
March   Marc	->																												20-1025	20-0264	19–1124	70-0223	70-0601	20-1440	20–1287	20-0192	/U=U145 P /N 440 /3 /60	20/0/21					<-
March   Marc	45																												20-1025	20-0267	19-1124	70-0223	70-0601	20–1440	20–1287	20-0645	/U=0145	20/2/2020					45
MAZINED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–2324).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–2324).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–2324).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–7314).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–7314).  TABLE 1—11: PW200—400.  TABLE 1—11: PW200—400																													20-0216	20-0264	19–1124	70-0223	70-0601	20–1441	20–1287	20-0233							
MAZINED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–2324).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–2324).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–2324).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–7314).  PRINCIPED PER PRESSUR KESSEL ASSIDIARY 18 (722–7314).  TABLE 1—11: PW200—400.  TABLE 1—11: PW200—400	(0)																											1ATRIX	20-0215	20-0077	19-2124	70-07	70-0601	N/A	N/A	20-0033	70-0146 0 P /N 220/1/5						
NOTES:  NOLUDED PRESSURE VESEL ASSEMBLY, 19" (32- PRINCED USES 100" (37) PRESSURE WESEL SCHEIN, PRINCED USES 100" (37) PRESSURE WESEL SCHEIN, 1 32 NOT (17) PRESSURE WORTER WAT 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10"	46																											O PARTS M	20-0230	20-0264	19-1124	70-0223	70-0601	N/A	A/N	20-0192	/U=U145						46
NOTES:  NOLUDED PRESSURE VESEL ASSEMBLY, 19" (32- PRINCED USES 100" (37) PRESSURE WESEL SCHEIN, PRINCED USES 100" (37) PRESSURE WESEL SCHEIN, 1 32 NOT (17) PRESSURE WORTER WAT 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10" 10"	+	-2519.																										PW200-40	20-0215	20-0264	19-1124	70-0223	70-0601	A/N	N/A	20-0192	70-U145 P /N 220/1/6	2/1/237 11/1					_
	47	BIY: 19" (32–2539).  L. ASSWAIN;  ELS STABLISTE AND 32  AN: 40–1017  M: 40–1006																										TABLE 1-1:		WOTOR	۸۵						7						47
	-	re vessel assem Pressure vesse Ill fit into vessi Flowmette vat P Flowmette vat P																											LOAD, HP MOTOR	HIGH PRESSURE	3-WAY, 1/4" 12(	IOK 1 GVE 2.50	PUMP 1 GVE 7.75	H.	ELECTRICAL, NEM.	H PRESURE PUMP	PRESSURE BOOST						
	48	ES: UDED PER PRESSU UDED PER PRESSU HACO USES 30-2519 (#) 1200 USES 126PH 1400 USES 306PH 1																												$\vdash$	+	+	+	$\vdash$	+	+							48
		NOTE  1) INCLL PWMS PWMS PWMS  2) PWMS  2) PWMS																											$\vdash$	-	+	+	+	$\vdash$	_	+	- OT	-					

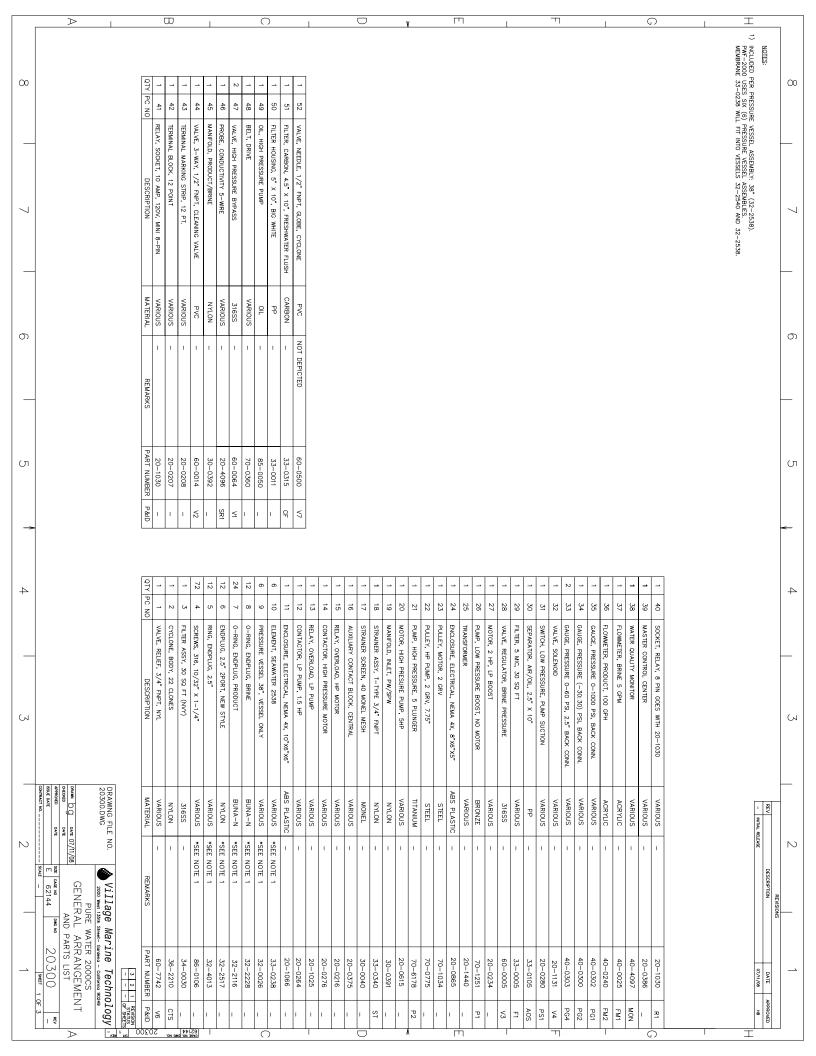


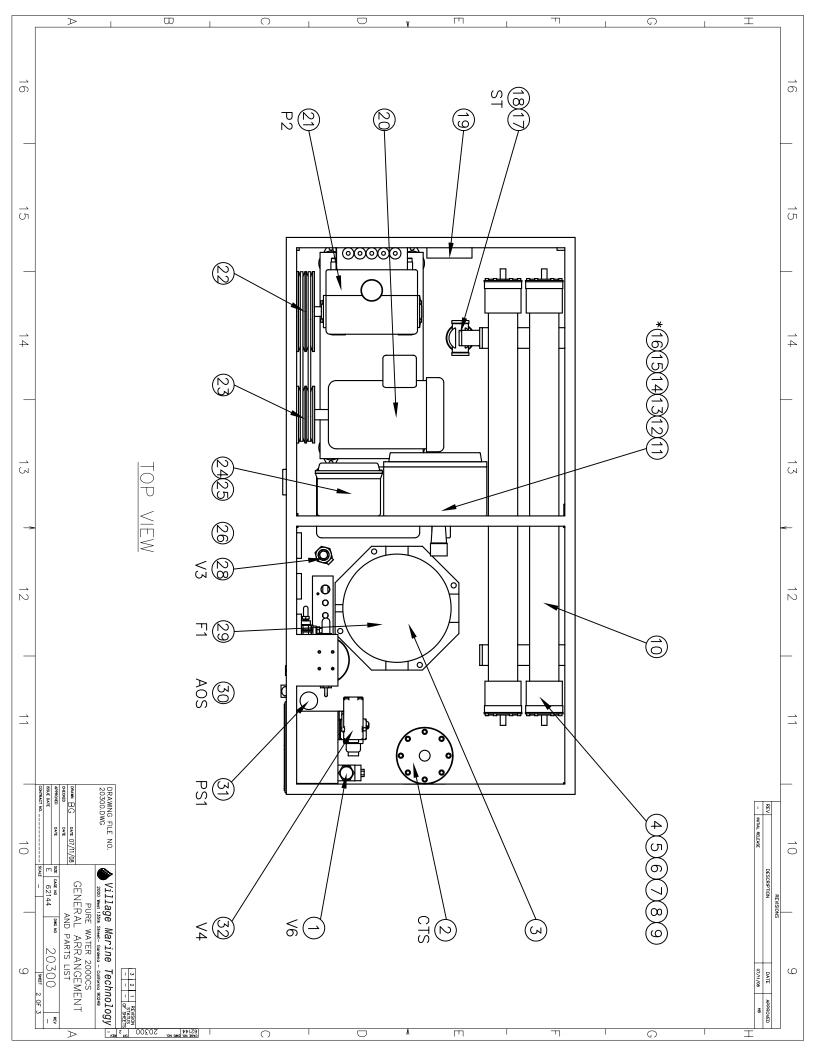
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	APPROVED BG				1 1	1	-	1	1	1	ı	-	1	1		-	ı				ı		1 1			1 1	ı	<u> </u>	62144			3700 S		logy 🎚	200	- 1	ا فِ	2
49	DATE 11/18/04	40-0303 60-0014 VARIOUS	40-0093	20-4096	20-0386	40-4097 VARIOUS	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	85-0050	1	33-0238	32-2228	32-228	32-2517	32-4013	86-0106	33-0340	30-0040	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	VARIOUS	1	60-0005	33-0005	20-0280	33-0105	VARIOUS	30-0030	60-7742	WMT P/N	5 4 3 2 1	ine Techno	DULAR 600-1	S LIST 100-1200	13700	2
50	RESSIBETION INC.	- - *SEE TABLE 1-2. OR 1-3				- *SFF TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3	TABLE 1-2, OR	*SEE TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3			*SEE NOTE 4	NOTE	*SEE NOTE 4	*SEE NOTE 4	*SEE NOTE 4	*SEE NOTE 4			*SEE TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3	*SEE TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3	*SEE TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3	*SEE TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3	TABLE 1-2, OR		- *SEF TABLE 1-2 OB 1-3	*SEE NOTE 2	1		*SEE TABLE 1-2, OR 1-3	*SEE NOTE 2	*SEE NOTE 1	REMARKS	16         15         14         13         12         11         10         8         8         7         6         5         4         3         2         1         REVISION           -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -         -	Village Marine Technology		ŧ	E 62144	50
()	REV HITAL RELEASE	VARIOUS PVC	+	NATON NATON	+	VARIOUS	ľ		OIL	NATON	H	_	BUNA-N *		VARIOUS *§		NALON	_	VARIOUS **	$\vdash$	$\rightarrow$	ABS PLASTIC **	+	H	316SS	+		$\dashv$	VARIOUS **	+	$\dagger$	MATERIAL	1 - 15	DRAWING FILE NO. 13700.DWG		ремии D. g рате 11/15/04 оческер рате	ISSUE DATE	
52   51	NOIES:  WIME-BOD: ALL YOLTAGES REQUIRES ONLY ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE (PC 13) P/N: 20-1086.  WIME-BOD: ALL YOLTAGES REQUIRES ONLY RECORDES ELECTRICAL ENCLOSURE P/N: 20-1287.  WIME-BOD: ONLY WIT BELT P/N: 70-0380.  ALL SOHZ WITS. CONSULT ENSING BELT P/N.  WIME-BOD: ONLY WITS. CONSULT ENSING BELT P/N: 70-0682.  WIME-BOD: ONLY WITS WOTOR PULLEY P/N: 70-0682.  PWSM-1200: SOHZ UNITS WOTOR PULLEY P/N: 70-0682.	1 40 GAUGE, PRESSURE 0-60 PSI, 2.5" BACK CONN. 1 39 VALVE, 3-WAY, 1/2" FNPT, CLEANING VALVE 1 38 FLOWMETER, PRODUCT	37	1 36 PROBE, CONDUCTIVITY 5-WRE	+	1 33 WATER QUALITY MONITOR 1 32 PULLEY, MOTOR	+	ος 1	1 29 OIL, HIGH PRESSURE PUMP 1 28 PUMP, HIGH PRESSURE, 5 PLUNGER	-	Н	52	1 24 O-RING, ENDPLUG, BRINE 1 23 O-BING ENDPLIG PRODUICT	22	1 21 RING, ENDPLUG, 2.5"	20		8 1	1 16 CONTACTOR, HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	1 15 RELAY, OVERLOAD, LP PUMP	-	1 13 ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL 1 12 MOTOD LINGUI DEFICIED BINDE	+	$\vdash$	1 9 VALVE, REGULATOR, BRINE PRESSURE	,	1 6 SWITCH, LOW PRESSURE, PUMP SUCTION	$\dashv$	1 4 VALVE, SOLENOID  1* 3 FILTER 20 MIC 30 SO FT (PWE-RON-AROVE)	2	t	QTY PC NO DESCRIPTION				0 0 1	: I≅  o	52   51
->	NOIES: ALL VOLTAGES REDUMES ONLY ELECTRIC PRIME_BOOL_1200. 3 PHAGE UNITS ONLY, REQUIRES LARGEF PRIME_BOOL_1200. 3 PHAGE UNITS ONLY, REQUIRES LARGEF PRIME_BOOL : 60Hz WAT BELT P/N: 70-0360. ALL 50Hz WAT BELT P/N: 70-0360. ALL 50Hz UNITS WOTOR PULLEY P/N: 70-06227. PUMME_BOOL : 60Hz UNITS WOTOR PULLEY P/N: 70-06227.		40-1018	*SEE NOTE 6	70-0775	20-0216	20-1025	20-0264	20-1287	20-1440	70-1550	_	440V/3/60Hz		40-1006	70-0117	70-0360	70-0601	20-1025	N/A	N/A	20-1066	20-1440	70-0145	19-1124 440V/3/60Hz	_		,	1	1		LOC						•
53	NOIES:  ALL VOLTAGES REQUIRES O  PMM-B00-1200: 3 PHASE UNITS ONLY, REG  PMM-1200: 60Hz VMT BELT P/N: 70-0360.  PMM-1200: 60Hz VMT BELT P/N: 70-0360.  ALL 50Hz VMTS, CONSULT EXISTING BELT F/M: 70-0360.  PMM-B00: 60Hz VMTS WOTOR PULLEY P/Y  PMM-1200: 60Hz VMTS WOTOR PULLEY P/Y  PMM-1200: 60Hz VMTS WOTOR PULLEY P/Y		$\vdash$	*SEE NOTE 6	+	20-0216	20-1025	20-0264	20-1287	20–1118	70–1550		z 380V/3/50Hz		40-1006	70-0270	*SEE NOTE 6	70-0601	20-1025	N/A	N/A	20-1066	20-1118	70-0145	19-1124 380V/3/50Hz		69-009	33-0315	33-0011	40-0300	+	WT P/N						53
	NOTES: 5) PWM-600: PWM-800-1 6) PWM-1200: ALL 50HZ U 7) PWM-800: 7) PWM-800:		40-1018	-	70-0775	20-0215	20-1025	20-0264	20-1287	20-1441	70-1550	20-1	z 220V/3/60Hz		40-1006	70-0117	6 70-0360	70-0601	20-0216	N/A	A/N	20-1066	20-1441	70-0145	19-1124 z 220V/3/60Hz	<i>(- / </i>						RKS						
		S MATRIX	40-1018	*SEE NOTE 6	70-0775	20-0230	20-1025	20-0077	20-1066	A/N	70-1550		220V/1/50Hz	XIX	40-1006	70-0361		70-0601	20-0215	N/A	A/N	20-1066	N/A	70-0146	19-2124 19-11 220V/1/50Hz 220V/3/	_						REMARKS						
54	IERS.	1200 PART	40-1018	*SEE NOTE 6	70-0775	20-0950	20-1025	20-0264	20-1066	N/A	70-1550	20–1131	110V/1/60Hz	PARTS MATRIX	40-1006	70-0117	70-0360	70-0601	20-0230	N/A	N/A	20-1066	N/A	70-0145	19-1124 110V/1/60Hz		PVC –	z	- ABIOIIS	VARIOUS	+	MATERIAL						54
-	800 AND ABOVE. ION FILTER IND 5 MICRON FIL. MBLIES.	PWM-800-	40-1018	*SEE NOTE 6	70-0775	20-0230	20-1025	20-0264	20-1066	N/A	70-1550	20–1131	220V/1/60Hz	PWM-600	40-1006	7110-02	70-0360	70-0601	20-0215	N/A	N/A	20-1066	N/A	70-0145	19-1124 220V/1/60Hz			-										_
55	NOIES: RELIEY VALVE IS EXCLUDED FROM PWM—600. AVAILABLE ON PWM—800 AND ABOVE. PWM—600 REQUIRES ONLY ONE (1) FILTER ASSEMBLY FOR 5 MICRON FILTER. PWM—600 DOES NOT REQUIRES TWO (2) FILTER ASSEMBLIES FOR 20 AND 5 MICRON FILTER. PWM—600 DOES NOT REQUIRE A 20 MICRON FILTER. INCLUDED FOR PRESSURE ASSEMBLIES. PWM—600 AND PWM—800 USES TWO (2) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLIES. PWM—600 AND PWM—800 USES TWO (2) PRESSURE VESSEL ASSEMBLIES. PWM—600 AND PWM—800 USES TWO VESSEL SASSWALES.	TABLE 1—3: PWM—800—1200 PARTS MATRIX	ст, 60 GPH	PULLEY, MOTOR, 2 GRV	2 GRV, 7.75"	HP MOTOR RESSURE MOTOR	dwnd di	d.	ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL (*SEE NOTE 5) MOTOR, HIGH PRESURE PUMP, 3HP		RE BOOST		DESCRIPTION	TABLE 1-2:	ст, 30 срн	жv		1 GRV, 7.75"	RESSURE MOTOR	LP PUMP		RICAL (*SEE NOTE 5)		RE BOOST	DESCRIPTION		VALVE, 3-WAY, 3/4" FNPT	FILTER, CARBON, 4.5" X 10", FRESHWATER FLUSH	FILTER HOUSING, 5" X 10", BIG WHITE	GAUGE, PRESSURE (-30:30) PSI: BACK CONN.	HIGH PRESSURE BYPASS	DESCRIPTION						55
56	NOIES:  RELIEF VALVE IS EXCLUDED FROM PWM-600. AVAILAN FOWM-600 PECUNIES ONLY ONE (1) FILTER ASSEMBLE PWM-800-1/200 REQUIRES TWO (2) FILTER ASSEMBLE PWM-600 DOES NOT REQUIRE A 20 MICRON FILTER PWM-600 DOES NOT REQUIRE A 20 MICRON FILTER PWM-200 AND PWM-800 USEST WAS (2) PRESSURE PWM-1/200 USEST WREE (3) PRESSURE 35-25-26  MEMBROWLE 35-0238 WILL FIT INTO VESSURE 35-25		$\vdash$	32	5 8	17 RELAY, OVERLOAD, HP MOTOR 16 CONTACTOR, HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	+	4	13		ω	4 VALVE, SOLENOID	PC NO		38 FLOWMETER, PRODUCT, 30	32	+	33	16 CONTACTOR, HIGH PRESSURE MOTOR	15 RELAY, OVERLOAD, LP PUMF	4	13 ENCLOSURE, ELECTRICAL (*SEE NOTE 12 MOTOR HIGH EDERINE SHE	! =	8 PUMP, LOW PRESSURE BOOST	4 VALVE, SOLENOID PC NO		1 46 VALVE,		1 44 FILTER	+	+	QTY PC NO						56
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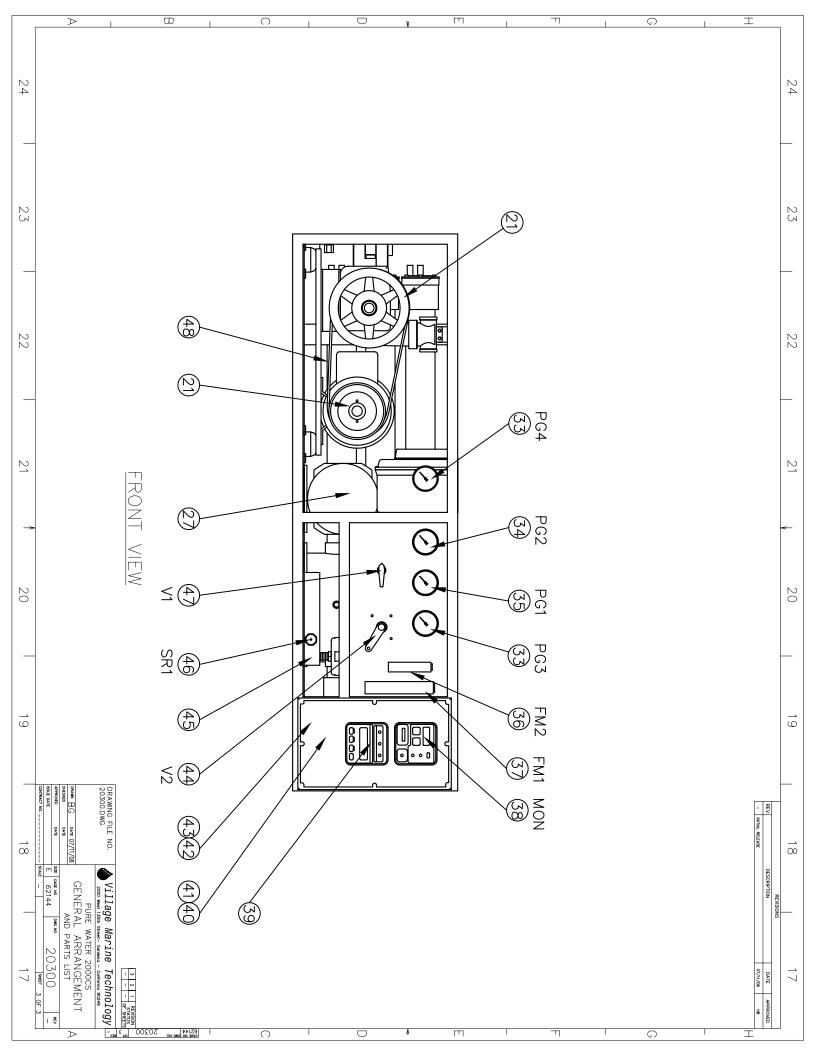




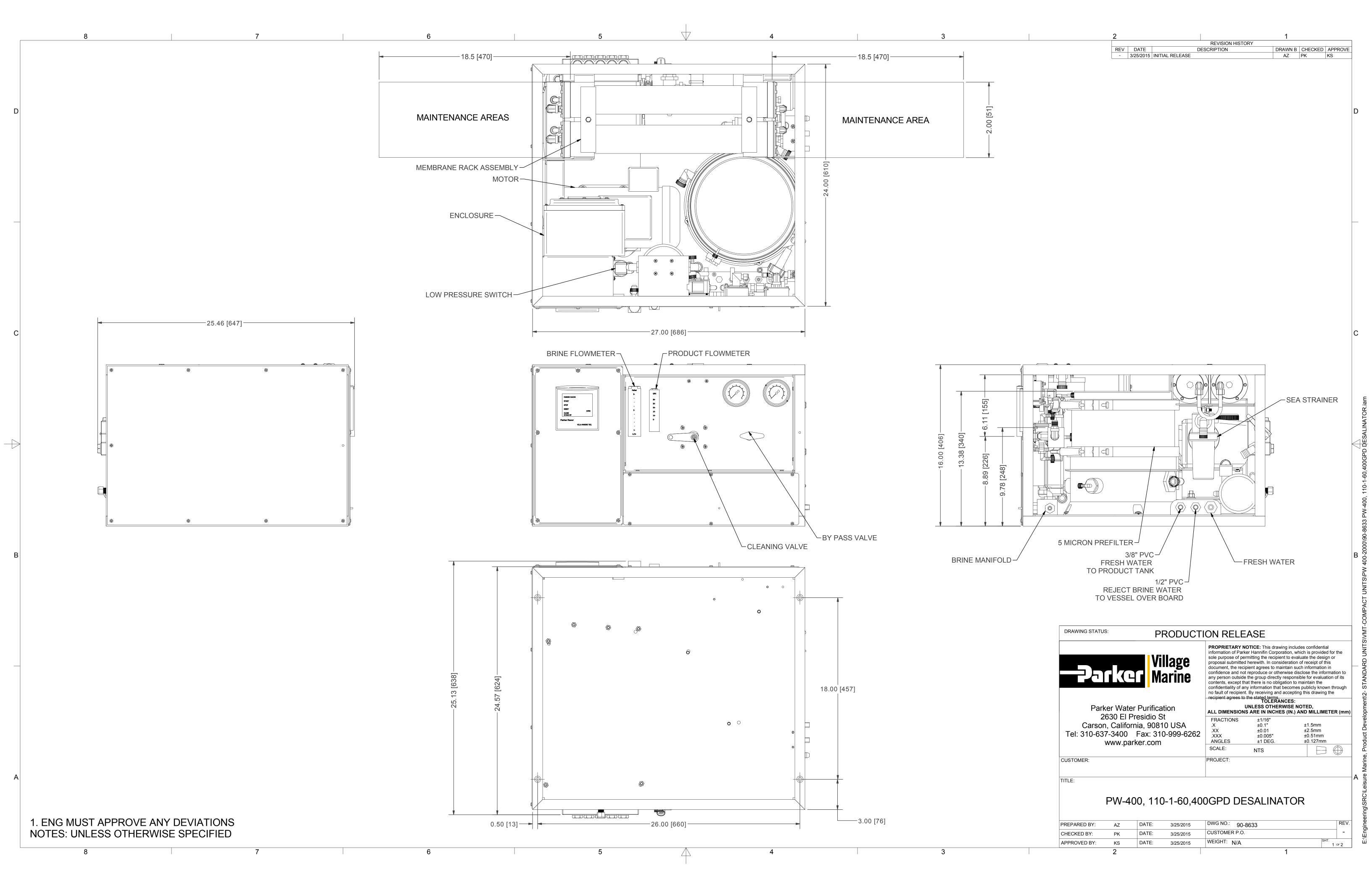


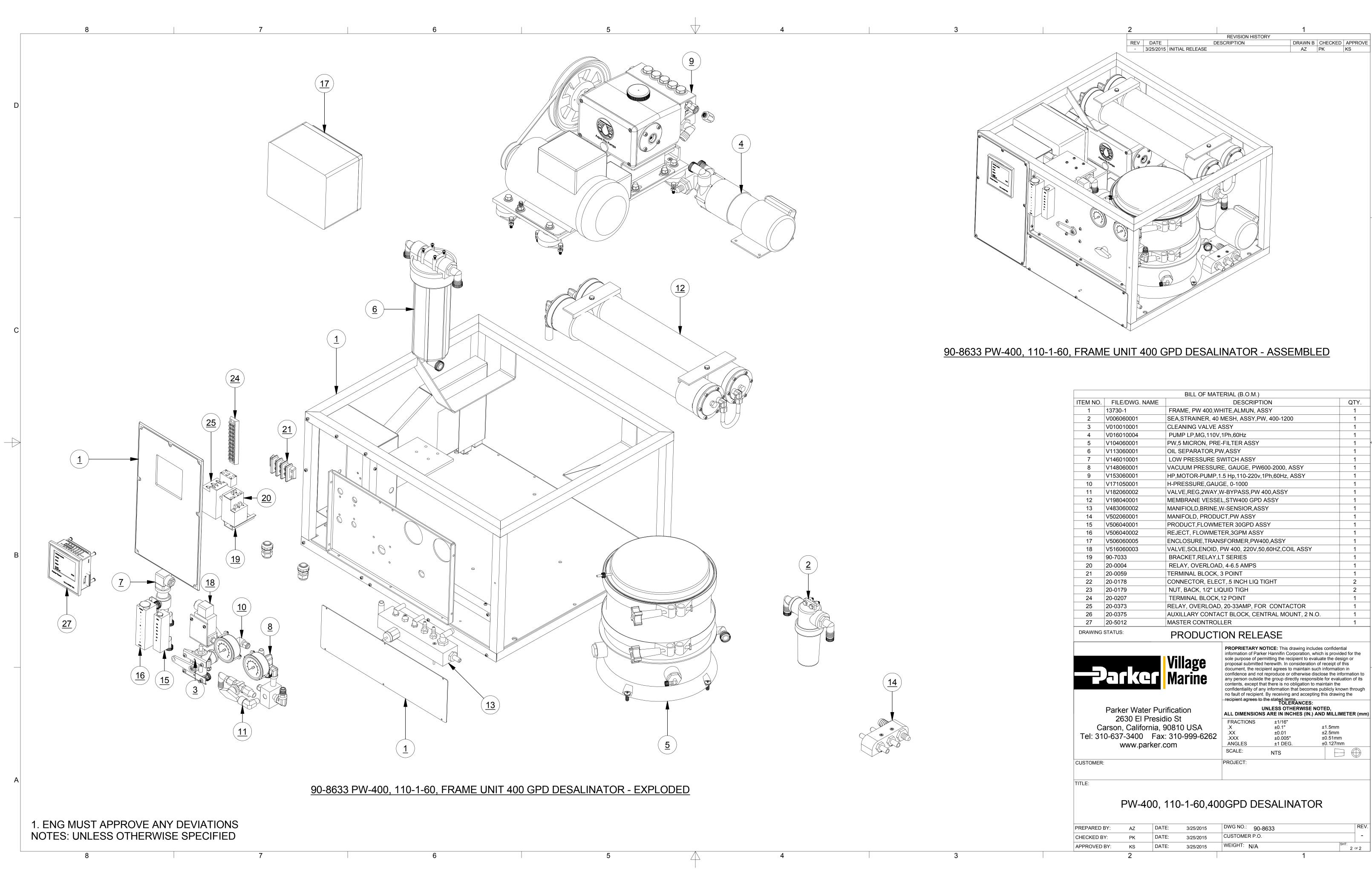


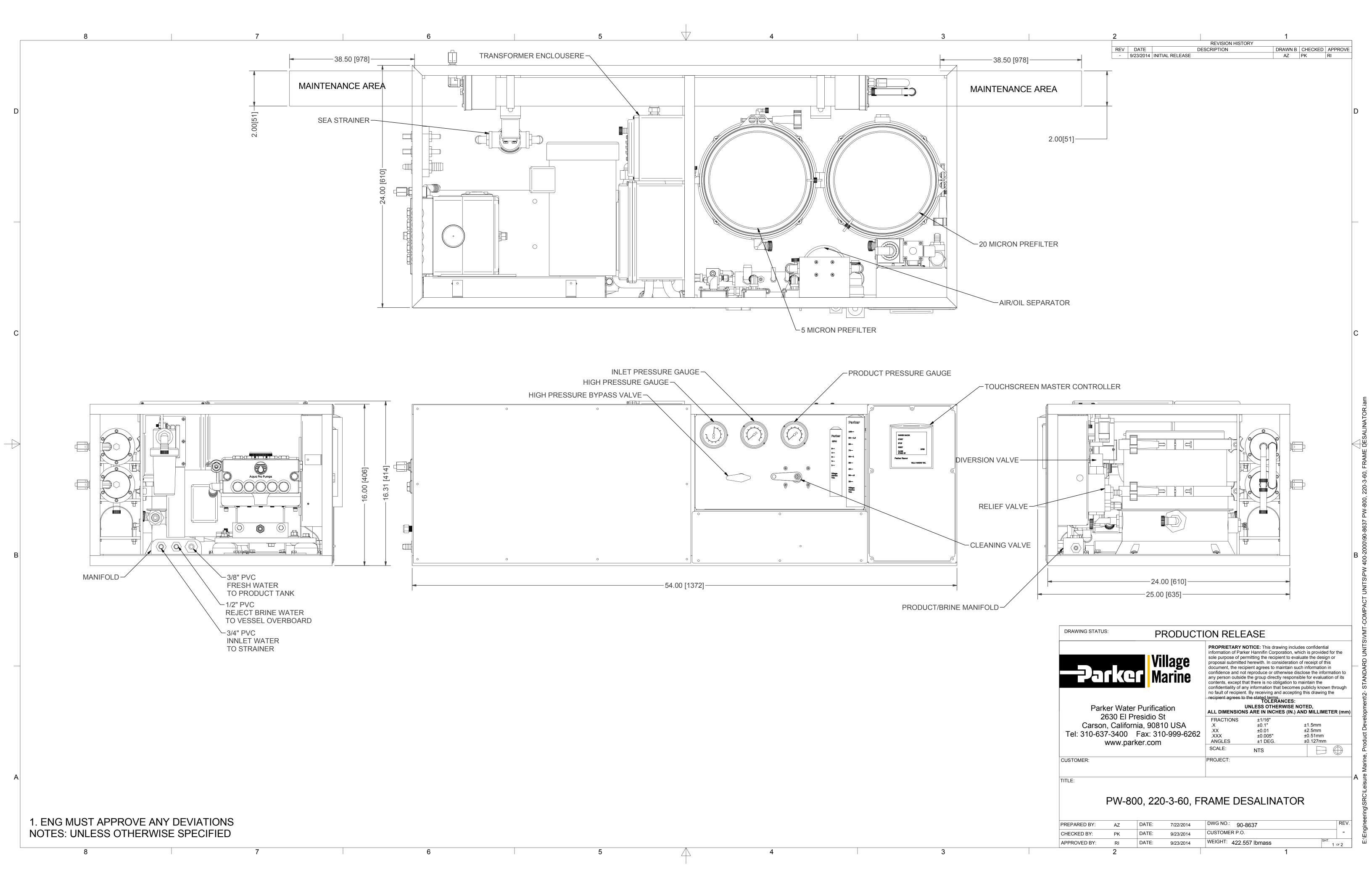


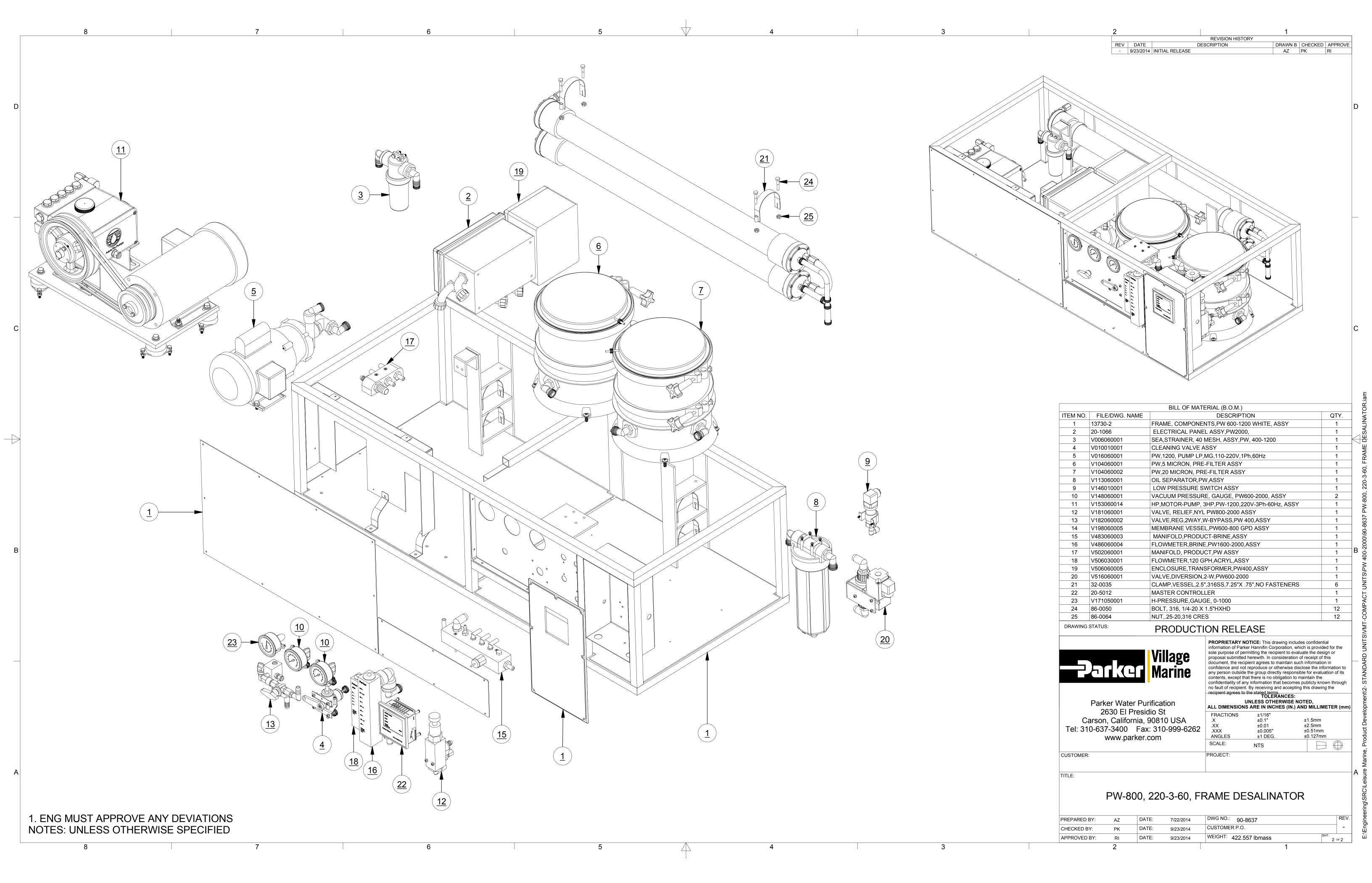


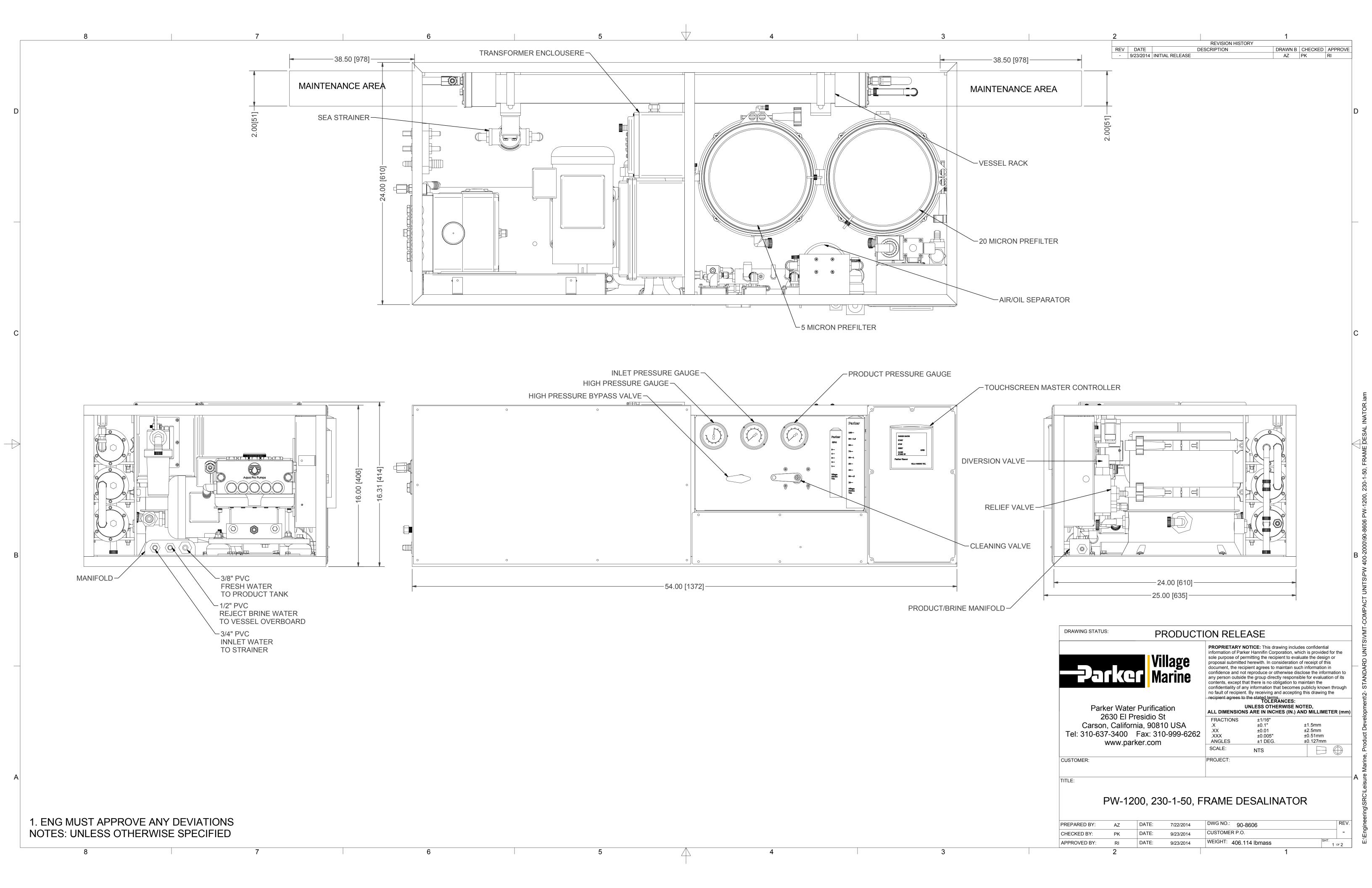
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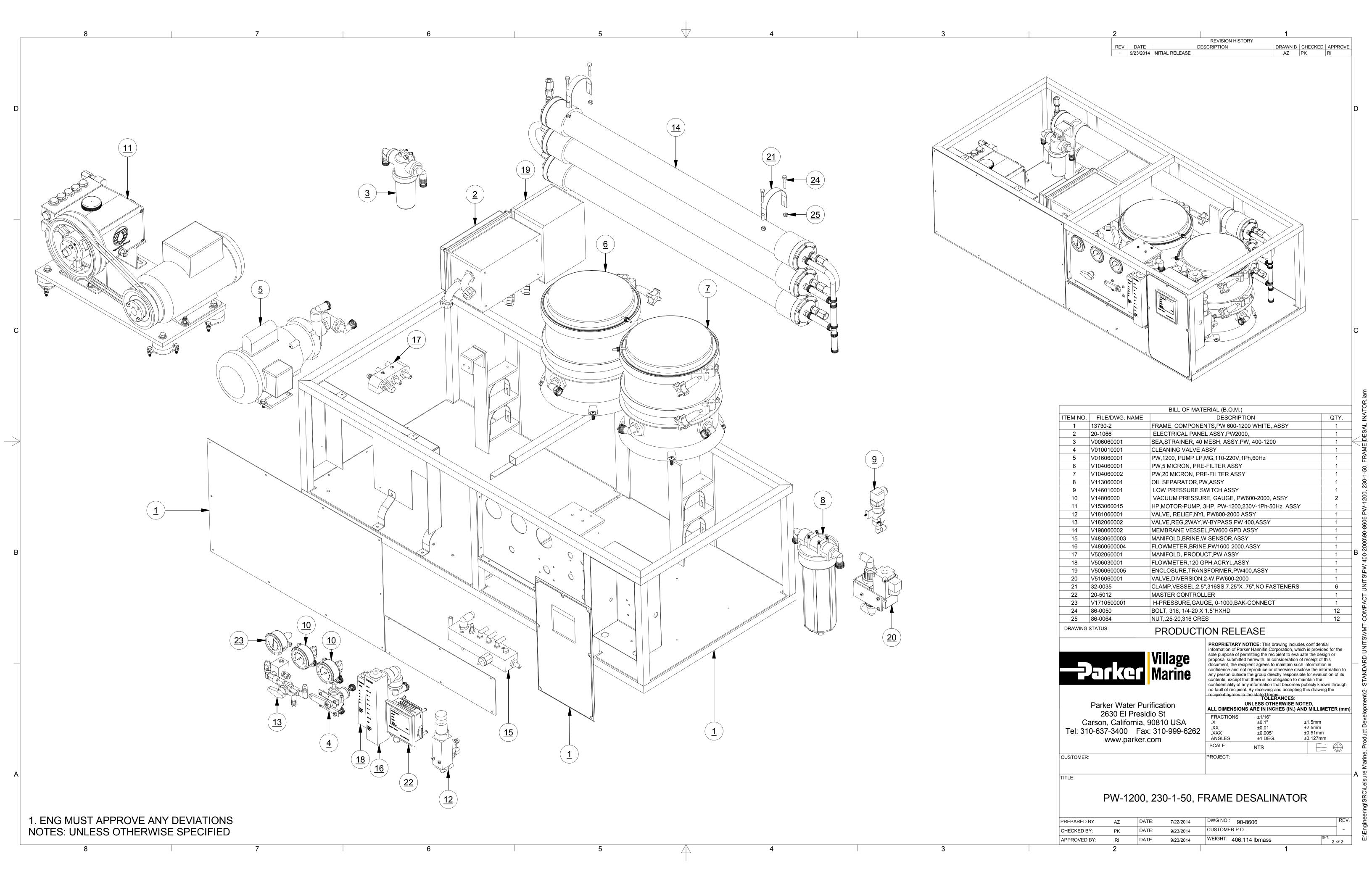


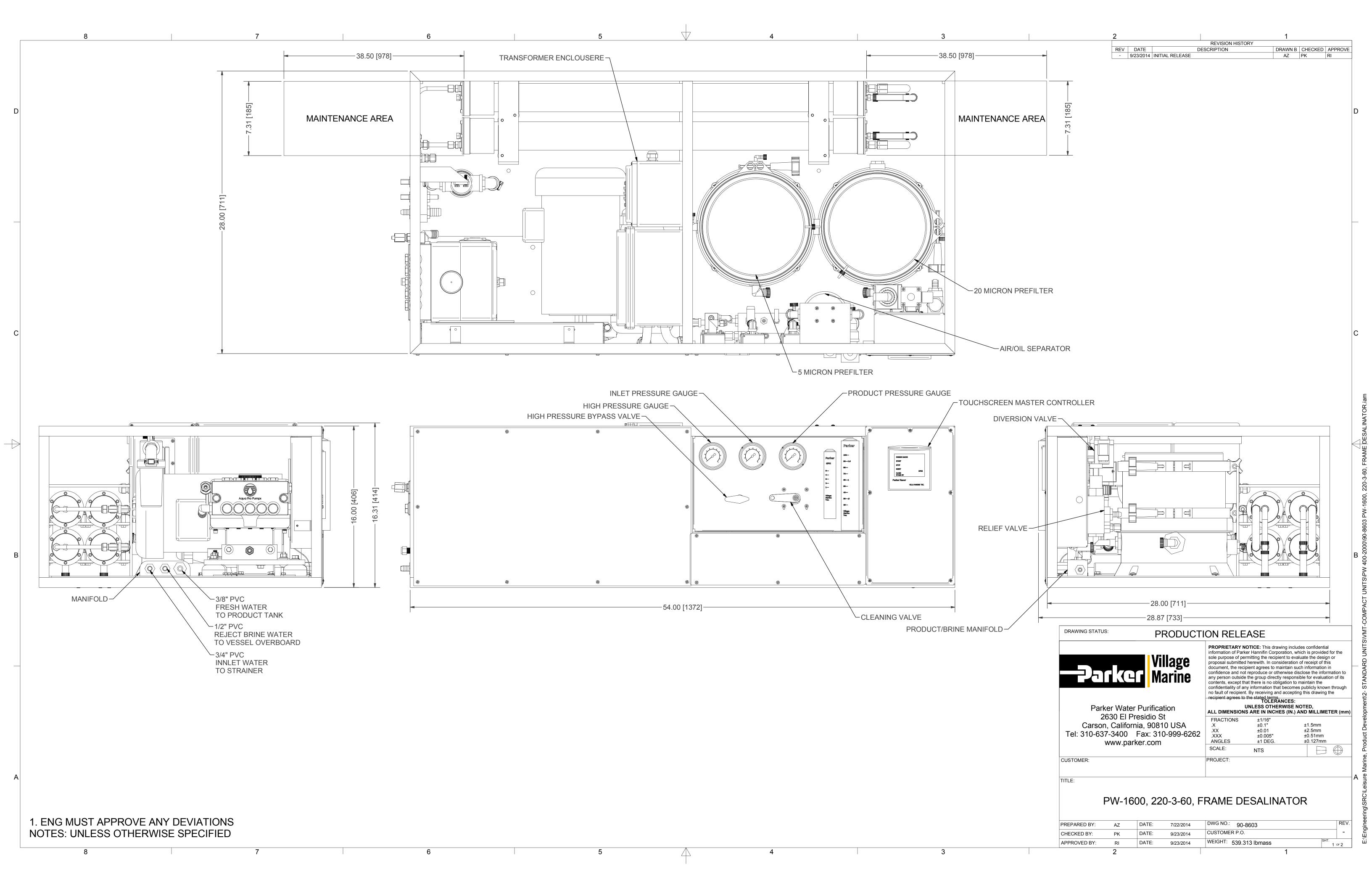


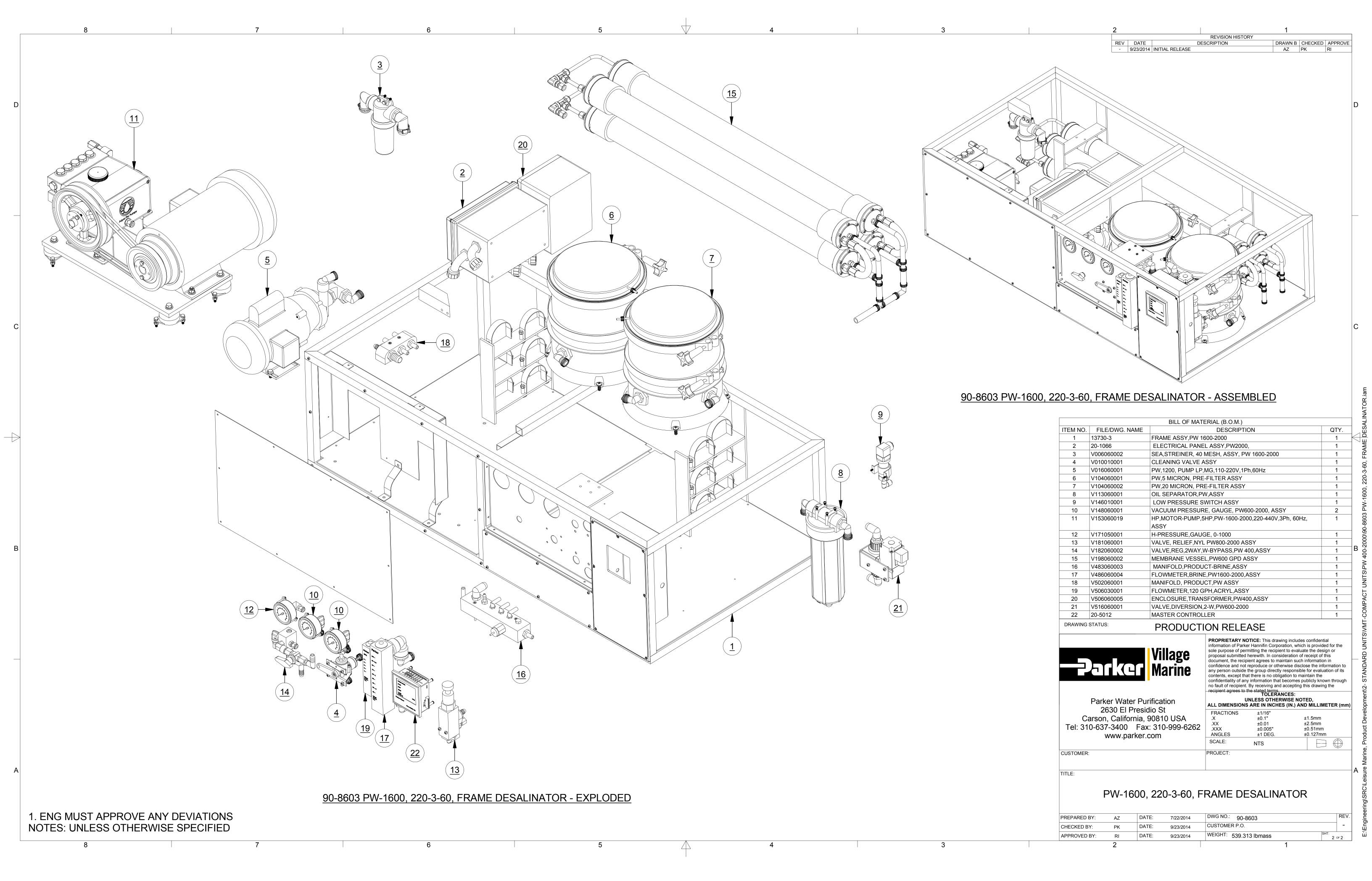


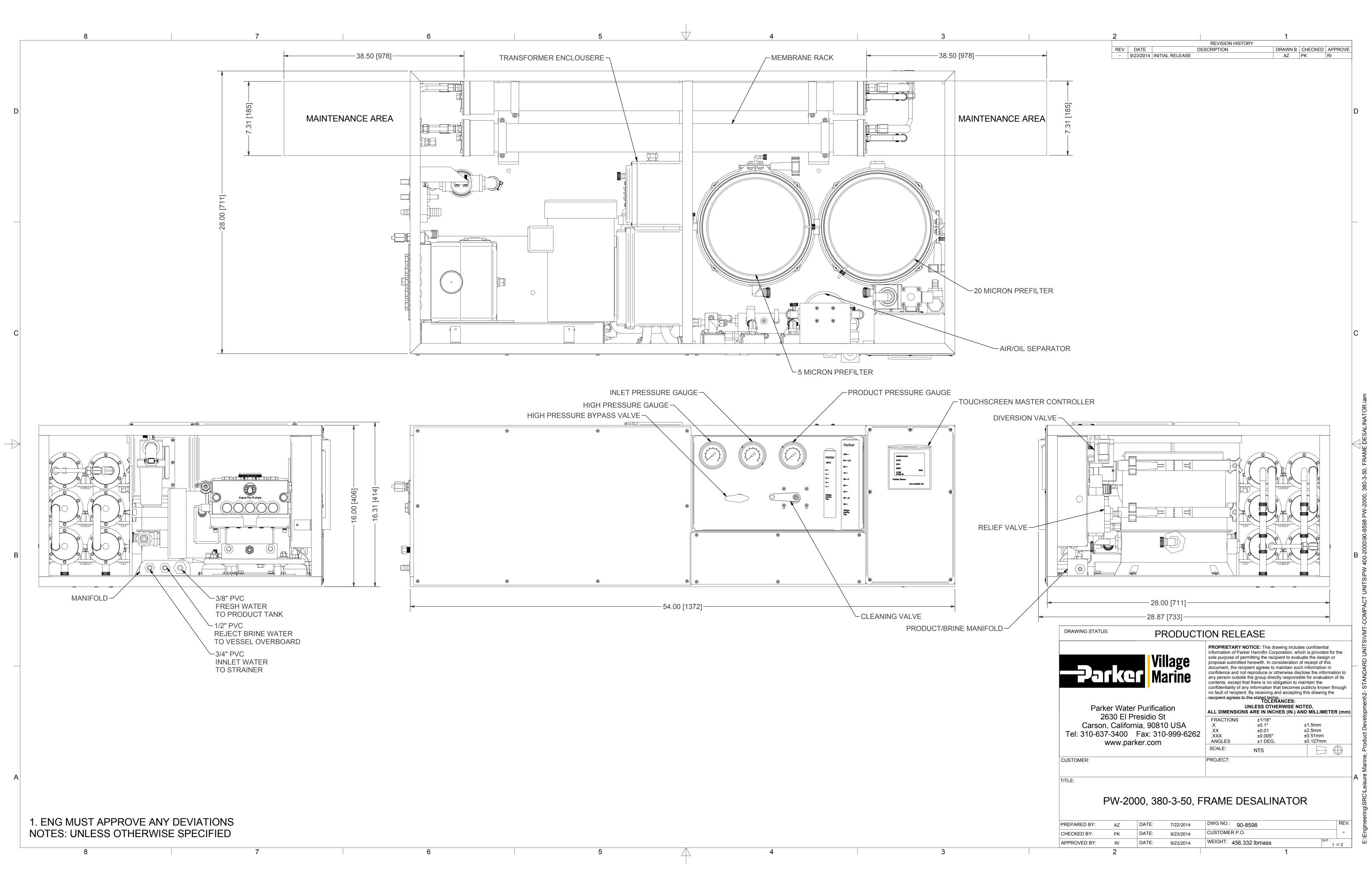


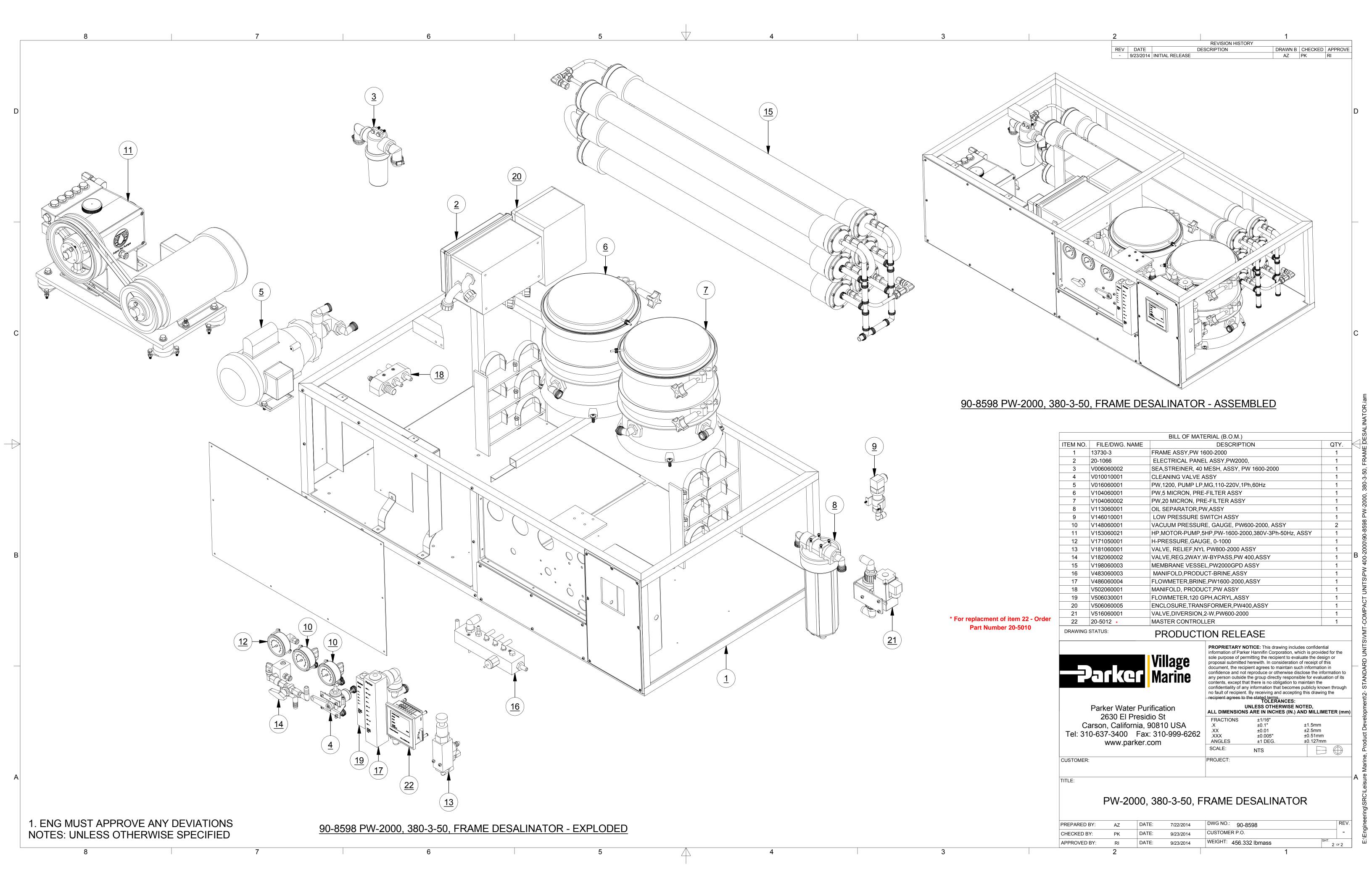












### **MANUFACTURER'S LITERATURE**

### 11.0 MANUFACTURER'S LITERATURE

**40** VMT - v. JUNE 2008

# OWNER'S MANUAL

# 708 TITAN SERIES

High Pressure Titanium Positive Displacement Pump





### **Aqua Pro Pumps**

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Aqua Pro Pumps "708 Series" High Pressure Pumps are the product of our years of experience in the water treatment industry, and have been specifically designed and engineered for corrosive and high-pressure applications. Your new Aqua Pro Pump is made with dependable and proven technology to meet your highest demands.

### **SPECIFICATIONS**

Specifications subject to change without notice.

Pump type: Reciprocating Plunger

	708-1	708-1	708-1	708-3	708-3	708-5
	(15 GPH)	(22 GPH)	(29 GPH)	(2.3 GPM)	(3.5 GPM)	(8 GPM)
Number of Plungers:	1	1	1	3	3	5
Bore:	.707"	.707"	.707"	.707"	.707"	.707"
Stroke:	.2"	.3"	.4"	.276"	.512"	.625"
Oil Capacity:	6 oz	6 oz	6 oz	19.5 oz	19.5 oz	32 oz

Oil Type: Parker Racor - Village Marine Tec. High Pressure Pump Oil

(Part No. 85-0050-quart size)

Maximum Inlet pressure: Flooded to 60 PSI

Maximum Fluid Temperature: 120 degrees Fahrenheit (82 degrees Celsius)

Model Number	Capacity	Inlet Port Size	Discharge Port Size	Dimensions L x W x H	Weight	Shaft
708-1	15 GPH	.50 NPT	.25 NPT	9.125"x 5.5" x 4"	11 lbs.	Ø.625
708-1	22 GPH	.50 NPT	.25 NPT	9.125"x 5.5" x 4"	11 lbs.	Ø.625
708-1	29 GPH	.50 NPT	.25 NPT	9.125"x 5.5" x 4"	11 lbs.	Ø.625
708-3	2.3 GPM	.75 NPT	.5" MS16142-8	7.5"x 6" x 4.5"	18.9 lbs.	Ø.625
708-3	3.5 GPM	.75 NPT	.5" MS16142-8	7.5"x 6" x 4.5"	18.9 lbs.	Ø.625
708-5	8 GPM	.75 NPT	.5" MS16142-8	11.5"x 9.5" x 5.5"	27.6 lbs.	Ø.938

1

### INITIAL START-UP INFORMATION

WARNING

This is a positive displacement pump. A properly designed pressure relief safety valve must be installed in the discharge piping. Failure to install such a relief mechanism could result in personal injury or damage to the pump or system. Aqua Pro Pumps does not assume any liability or responsibility for the operation of a customer's high-pressure system.

The performance of the pump depends on the entire fluid system and will operate best with the proper installation of plumbing, operation, and maintenance of the pump.

### **LUBRICATION**

It is recommended that pump be filled with Parker Racor - Village Marine Tec's specially blended high pressure pump oil. To chec oil level, ensure the pump has stopped running. Then look into the sight glass in the side cover. Oil level should be level with the mark on the sight glass (Fig.1).

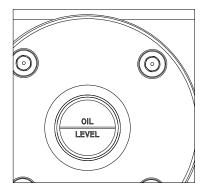


Fig. 1: Oil Level Sight Glass Detail.

NOTE

Change the original oil that came in the pump after running the pump for 100 hours. After the initial oil change, the oil should be changed at 500-hour service intervals.

### PUMP FLOW DESIGN

To drive the pump to give the desired discharge volume for your specific application equation 2.1 is to be used.

Desired Pump RPM : 
$$\frac{\text{Rated GPM}}{\text{Rated RPM}} = \frac{\text{"Desired" GPM}}{\text{"Desired" RPM}}$$
 (2.1)

### **PULLEY SELECTION**

It is essential that an appropriate pulley size be selected to meet your application needs. Based on the required pump discharge volume (in GPM), the correct pulley size can be selected using equation 2.2.

### **CAUTION**

Pulley should be sized to not exceed the maximum pump RPM rating.

Pulley Size: 
$$\frac{\text{Motor Pulley O.D.}}{\text{Pump RPM}} = \frac{\text{Pump Pulley O.D.}}{\text{Motor RPM}}$$
 (2.2)

### **MOTOR SELECTION**

To ensure desired pump output, the motor or engine driving the pump must possess sufficient horsepower to maintain full RPM when the pump is under load. Using equation 2.3 an appropriate electric motor can be sized for the application. This motor sizing approach is based on pump discharge volume and maximum pump discharge pressure. The constant in the equation accounts for drive and system losses, which implies a mechanical efficiency of 85%. Consult the manufacturer of a gas or diesel engine for selection of the proper engine size. Refer to Table 1 for sample horsepower applications.

HP Required : 
$$\frac{\text{GPM} \times \text{PSI}}{1460}$$
 = Electric Brake HP (2.3)

Table 1: Approximate Horsepower Required

HP Required	1 (708-1 – 15 GPH)	<b>Working Pres</b>	ssure [PSI]
Flow [GPH]	Speed [RPM]	800	1000
15	734	.14	.17
14	686	.13	.16
13	637	.12	.15
12	588	.11	.14
HP Required	(708-1 – 29 GPH)	<b>Working Pres</b>	ssure [PSI]
Flow [GPH]	Speed [RPM]	800	1000
29	710	.26	.33
28	686	.26	.32
27	661	.25	.31
16	637	.24	.30
HP Required	(708-3 – 3.5 GPM)	Working Pres	ssure [PSI]
Flow [GPM]	Speed [RPM]	800	1000
4	1530	2.19	2.74
3.5	1339	1.92	2.40
3	1148	1.64	2.05
2	765	1.10	1.37

	(100 ) == 0111		
Flow [GPH]	Speed [RPM]	800	1000
22	718	.20	.25
21	686	.19	.24
20	653	.18	.23
19	620	.17	.22
HP Required	(708-3 – 2.3 GPM)	<b>Working Pro</b>	essure [PSI]
Flow [GPM]	Speed [RPM]	800	1000
2.5	1774	1.37	1.71
2.3	1632	1.26	1.58
2.0	1419	1.10	1.37
1.5	1064	.82	1.03
HP Require	d (708-5 – 8 GPH)	Working Pre	essure [PSI]
Flow [GPM]	Speed [RPM]	800	1000
8	1504	4.38	5.48
7	1316	3.84	4.79
6	1128	3.29	4.11
5	940	2.74	3.42

HP Required (708-1 – 22 GPH) Working Pressure [PSI]

### MOUNTING THE PUMP

The pump should be located as close to the source of supply as possible. Mount the pump on a rigid, horizontal surface allowing easy access for crankcase oil draining. The pump should also be mounted in such a way that inspection can be done with ease.

Ensure drive belt is adequately sized for system and shaft bearings. Pulley alignment is critical to the proper operation of the system. To check for proper alignment, place a straight-edge, square, or rule against the pulleys to make sure they

are in line. Proper alignment of the drive pulleys will minimize crankshaft bearing and belt wear. Over tensioning of the drive belt may cause pump crankshaft bearing damage.

If the pump will be in service in an environment with a high debris presence or in a humid environment, it is recommended that the pump be enclosed. Do not store or operate in excessively high temperature areas without proper ventilation.

### **DISCHARGE PLUMBING**

CAUTION

Start system with all valves open or with minimal flow restriction to avoid deadhead overpressure conditions and severe damage to the pump or system. Discharge regulating devices should be at minimum pressure setting at start-up.

In installations utilizing a Pulsation Dampening device, the device should be mounted directly to the discharge line. Consult dampening device manufacture for optimum pre-charge.

A reliable pressure gauge should be installed near the discharge outlet of the manifold. This is extremely important for adjusting pressure-regulating devices; and when appropriate, for sizing of the nozzle or restricting orifice. The pump is rated for a maximum pressure; this is the pressure measured at the discharge manifold of the pump.

A pressure relief or unloader valve must be installed to prevent over-pressure in the event that the discharge or downstream plumbing becomes restricted or is turned off. Severe damage to the pump will result if this condition occurs without a relief valve in the line.

CAUTION

### FAILURE TO INSTALL A SAFETY RELIEF VALVE WILL VOID THE WARRANTY ON THE PUMP.

On fittings not using o-ring seals, use PTFE liquid sparingly, or tape to connect accessories or plumbing. Do not wrap tape beyond the last thread to prevent tape from becoming lodged in the pump or accessories. This condition will cause a malfunction of the pump or system.

### PUMPED FLUIDS

Some fluids may require a flush between operations or before storing. For pumping fluids other than water, contact your supplier or Parker Racor - Village Marine Tec.

**CAUTION** 

DO NOT RUN PUMP WITH FROZEN FLUID. DO NOT RUN PUMP DRY.

### **STORAGE**

For extended storage or between uses in cold climates, drain all pumped fluids from pump and flush with antifreeze solution to prevent freezing and damage to the pump.

### INLET CONDITION CHECKLIST

Review this checklist before operation of system. It is critical that all factors are carefully considered and met.

### **INLET SUPPLY**

Inlet supply should be adequate to accommodate the maximum flow being delivered by the pump.

1. Open inlet valve and turn on supply to avoid starving the pump.



- 2. Avoid closed loop systems, especially with high temperature, ultra-high pressure or large volumes. Conditions vary with regulating/unloader valve.
- 3. Low vapor pressure fluids, such as solvents, require positive heads to assure adequate inlet supply.
- 4. Higher viscosity fluids require that the pump be flooded to 60 PSI to assure adequate inlet supply.
- 5. Higher temperature fluids tend to vaporize and require positive heads to assure adequate inlet supply.
- 6. When using an inlet supply reservoir, size it to provide adequate supply of fluid to accommodate 6-10 minutes retention time at the rated GPM (however, a combination of system factors can change this requirement). Provide adequate baffling in the tank to eliminate air bubbles and turbulence. Install diffusers on all return lines to the tank.

### **INLET LINE SIZE**

Inlet line size should be adequate to avoid starving the pump. Pump suction should never operate in a vacuum.

- 1. Line size must be sufficient to allow free flow of influent fluid at the pumping flow rate. Minimize the use of thick-walled fittings, tees, 90-degree elbows, or valves in the inlet line of the pump to reduce the risk of flow restriction, vacuum, and cavitation.
- 2. The inlet line MUST be a FLEXIBLE hose, NOT a rigid pipe, and REINFORCED ON SUCTION SYSTEMS to avoid collapsing.
- 3. The simpler the inlet plumbing, the less the potential for problems. It is recommended to keep the length, number of joints, and the number of inlet accessories to a minimum.
- 4. Use pipe sealant as appropriate to ensure airtight positive sealing pipe joints.

### **INLET PRESSURE**

Inlet pressure should be between flooded (zero) to 60 PSI.

1. High RPM, high temperatures, low vapor pressures, or high viscosity reduces inlet pressure. The pump may require a pressurized inlet to maintain adequate inlet supply.

- 2. Optimum pump performance and service life is obtained with 20 PSI (1.4 BAR) inlet pressure. With adequate inlet plumbing, most pumps will perform with flooded suction. Maximum inlet pressure is 60 PSI (5 BAR).
- 3. After prolonged storage, the pump should be purged of air to facilitate priming. With the pump not running, disconnect the discharge port and allow fluid to pass through pump, then reconnect the discharge port.

# **INLET ACCESSORIES**

Inlet accessories are designed to protect against over pressurization, control inlet flow, contamination or temperature and provide ease of servicing.

- 1. An inlet/supply shut-off valve is recommended to facilitate maintenance.
- 2. A standpipe can be used in some applications to help maintain a positive head in the inlet line.
- 3. Inspect and clean the inlet filters on a regular schedule, if applicable.
- 4. A vacuum/pressure gauge should be installed to monitor the inlet pressure. A gauge should be mounted as close to the pump inlet as possible. Short term, intermittent cavitation will not register on a standard gauge.
- 5. All accessories should be sized to avoid restricting the inlet flow.
- 6. All accessories should be compatible with the solution being pumped to prevent premature failure or malfunction.

# PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

The Required Maintenance Schedule specifies how often you should have your pump inspected and serviced. It is essential that your pump be serviced as scheduled to retain its high level of safety, dependability, and performance. Not performing these tasks could result in catastrophic failure.

TASKS	DAILY	WEEKLY	FIRST 100 HRS.	EVERY 500 HRS.	EVERY 1500 HRS.	PLAN FOR EVERY 3000 HRS.	EVERY 10000 HRS.
		INS	SPECTION TA	ASKS			
Clean Filters*	Х						
Water Leaks	Х						
Oil Level	Х						
Pulley		х					
Belts		х					
Inspect Plumbing		х					
			SERVICE TAS	SKS			
Pump Oil			х	х			
Routine Service Kit					Х		
Crankcase Rebuild Kit						х	
Manifold Rebuild Kit						х	
Crankshaft Bearings							Х

<sup>\*</sup> If applicable for system

# **MAINTENANCE RECORD**

Keep record of all maintenance below to ensure maintenance is performed. Note trends and increase maintenance as necessary.

HOURS**	RECOMMEND SERVICE	ACTIONS / NOTES	ACTUAL HOURS	SIGNATURE	DATE
100	Oil				
500	Oil				
1000	Oil				
1500	Service Kit, Oil				
2000	Oil				
2500	Oil				
3000	Service Kit/Full Kit*, Oil				
3500	Oil				
4000	Oil				
4500	Service Kit, Oil				
5000	Oil				
5500	Oil				
6000	Service Kit/Full Kit*, Oil				
6500	Oil				
7000	Oil				
7500	Service Kit, Oil				
10000	Crankshaft Bearing, Oil				

<sup>\*</sup>Replace HP seal **only** in case of failure (see low-pressure troubleshooting, pg.9). Hours are for reference only (for maintenance planning purposes).

<sup>\*\*</sup> Oil changes are mandatory at the specified hour intervals.

# **TROUBLESHOOTING**

Use the troubleshooting table below. If problem persists, contact your dealer.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Low Pressure	Belt slippage	Make sure the correct belt is used. If the correct belt is used and the belt is slipping, then tighten. Replace belt if worn.
	Leaky discharge hose	Check connections. Replace hose if worn or cracking.
	Pressure gauge inoperative or not registering correctly.	Check pressure with new gauge and replace as needed.
	Air leak in inlet plumbing	Use PTFE liquid or tape to seal the threads. Make certain that the PTFE does not go beyond the last thread. Doing so may damage the pump.
	Inlet suction strainer clogged or improperly sized	Clear the obstruction, or use adequate size for inlet pump connection and fluid being pumped.
	Relief valve stuck, partially plugged or improperly sized	Clean and reset relief valve to system pressure and correct bypass. Check supply tank for contamination.
	Worn or dirty valves	Clean valve or replace with a rebuild kit.
	Worn high-pressure seals; abrasives in pump fluid, severe cavitation; inadequate water supply; stressful inlet conditions.	Replace seals with manifold rebuild kit(not service kit). Install and maintain proper filter, check line size and flow available to pump

extremely rough, pressure low		Check pre-charge. Check manufacturer's literature on recommended pressure.	
	inlet plumbing	Be sure that inlet hose is the proper size. Check filters and clean as needed. Check fittings and use PTFE liquid or tape for airtight connection.	
	Valve or spring damage	Clean or replace valve and spring, check inlet supply tank for contamination	
	Seal damage	Replace seals with manifold rebuild kit(not service kit).	

Slight water leakage from under the manifold	Possible condensation	No fix needed.
	·	Replace seals with Manifold Service Kit (not Rebuild Kit), check inlet pressure and inspect ceramic plunger for damage.

Excessive oil leak between	Worn crankcase oil seals	Replace crankcase oil seals.
crankcase and pumping		
section		

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Oil leaking in the area of the crankshaft	Worn crankshaft oil seal	Replace damaged oil seals. (Purchase crankcase rebuild kit, not service kit)
	Bad bearing	Replace bearing.
	Cut or worn o-ring on bearing case	Replace o-ring on bearing case.
Water in crankcase	Humid air condensing into water inside the crankcase	Change oil every three months or 300 hours
	Worn or improperly installed crankcase oil seals	Replace seals; follow proper installation procedure.
	Excessive water leaking through low pressure seals	Replace seals with manifold rebuild kit(not service kit).
Excessive play in the end of the crankshaft	Worn bearing	Replace bearing.
Oil leaking in the rear portion of the crankcase	Damaged or improperly installed crankcase cover, crankcase cover o-ring, drain-plug, or drain-plug o-ring.	Replace crankcase cover o-ring or drain-plug o-ring.
		<u> </u>
Loud knocking noise in pump	Pulley loose on crankshaft	Check key and tighten setscrew.
	Restricted Inlet	Clear obstruction or replace valve.
	Worn bearing, connecting rod or crankshaft.	Consult supplier for crankcase servicing.
	Worn belts	Replace belts.
		1
Frequent or premature failure of the seals	Running pump dry	NEVER RUN THE PUMP WITHOUT WATER.
	Abrasive material in the fluid being pumped	Install proper filtration on pump inlet plumbing.
	Excessive temperature of pumped fluid (120 degrees F max.)	Reduce fluid inlet temperature to specifications.

PROBLEM	PROBABLE CAUSE	SOLUTION
Strong surging at the inlet and low pressure	Foreign particles in the inlet or discharge valve or worn inlet or discharge valves	Check for smooth surfaces on inlet and discharge valve seats. If signs of wear or damage are present return to factory for service.
		Check supply tank for contamination, regularly clean filter. Do not pump abrasive fluid.
	Restricted fluid flow	Check the Inlet Conditions Checklist.

# **SERVICE**

An authorized technician should perform all service.

**CAUTION** 

Ensure pump is disconnected from the motor or any driving devices. Service the pump in a clean, dirt-free environment.

Pump rebuild kits are available for seal overhauls. Contact your dealer for ordering information.

# INTRODUCTION

All tasks should be performed in a clean environment, free from dust and debris. It is imperative that utmost cleanliness be maintained during the rebuild of your Aqua Pro Pump. The numbers following the parts are call out numbers. They correspond to the parts on the drawings.

# READ THE INSTRUCTIONS COMPLETELY BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO PERFORM ANY SERVICE.

Before assembling any parts, clean all parts to make free of oil, grease, dirt, and lint. Use a lint free cloth to wipe any part of the pump.

NOTE

A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated. Only silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all o-rings and seals. Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

# **TOOLS NEEDED**

Table 2: Tool List for Pump Service

3/16" Allen Wrench	Phillips Head Screwdriver
1/4" Allen Wrench	Pick
7/16" Socket/ Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench	Snap Ring Pliers
9/16" Socket/ Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench	Torque Wrench (220 inlb.)
1/2" Socket/ Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench	Weep Ring Removal Tool (PN 91-3827)
3/4" Socket/ Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench	Dead Blow Hammer
7/8" Socket/ Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench	Flat Head Screwdriver
7/8" Combination Wrench	

# DETACHING THE MANIFOLD FROM THE CRANKCASE

You will need these tools and parts to do the following:

- 9/16" Socket/ Socket Wrench (for 708-5)
- 1/2" Socket/ Socket Wrench (for 708-3)
- 3/16" Allen Wrench (for 708-1)
- Dead Blow Hammer

Remove the two manifold bolts (58) with a 9/16" socket wrench for the 708-5, with a 1/2" socket wrench for the 708-3, or the 4 socket head bolts with the 3/16" Allen wrench for the 708-1. Loosen the manifold assembly by lightly tapping off the manifold using the dead blow hammer, as seen in Fig. 2. Tap the manifold from both sides to apply even force to the manifold. Failing to do so can result in damage to the Ceramic Plungers. Set the manifold assembly aside in a clean work area. If the manifold assembly locating dowel pins (53) fall out, reinsert them into the manifold alignment pin holes.

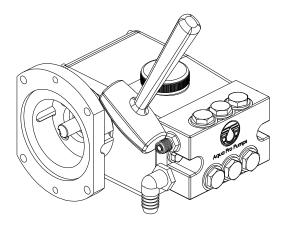


Fig. 2: Manifold Assembly Removal

# **ROUTINE SERVICE KIT**

The following are the part numbers for the 708 Series Routine Service Kits.

708-1 Routine Service Kit (PN. 70-6181).

708-3, 2.3 Routine Service Kit (PN. 70-6182).

708-3, 3.5 Routine Service Kit (PN. 70-6183).

708-5 Routine Service Kit (PN. 70-6184).

The Manifold Assembly must be detached from the crankcase to do the following service.

# **VALVE ASSEMBLY ROUTINE SERVICE**

- 7/8" Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench
- Pick
- Spring, Valve (45): PN. 70-6003
- Valve, Standard, 708 Series (44): PN. 70-6093 (For 708-1 & 708-3 2.3)
- Assembly, Valve, Heavy Duty, 708 Series (44): PN. 70-6104 (For 708-3 3.5 & 708-5)
- O-Ring, Valve Plug (46): PN. 70-6002
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094
- Lint-Free Cloths

When the manifold assembly has been removed from the crankcase assembly, place the assembly on a clean work surface. Remove all of the valve plug assemblies from the manifold assembly using a 7/8" socket wrench or combination wrench. Remove the valve (44) from the assembly, followed by the valve spring (45). With the aide of a pick remove the o-ring (46) from the valve plug.

NOTE

Valve plugs (47) will be reused.

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Clean and inspect all valve plugs (47) prior to reassembling. If there is a problem, contact your dealer. Once all valve plugs (47) are clean and dry, install new valve plug o-ring (46) onto valve plug (47). Install the valve spring (45) onto the valve plug (47), it should now be attached to the plug. Press the valve (44) onto the valve spring (45). Complete valve assembly shown in Fig. 3.

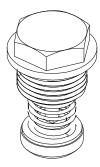


Fig. 3: Valve Assembly (NOTE: There are two different valve plug designs)

NOTE

A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated.

Inspect the manifold (38) for debris or other fouling and clean if necessary. Inspect the valve seat surface in the manifold. If there is a problem contact your dealer. Reinstall all the valve plug assemblies with a 7/8" socket wrench or combination wrench and tighten.

# MANIFOLD SEAL ROUTINE SERVICE

NOTE

Pump manifold assembly must be detached from the crankcase assembly to service the seals.

- Flat screw driver
- Seal, LP (45): PN. 70-6009
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Lint-Free Cloths

For manifold seal servicing purposes the manifold must be placed with the valve plugs sitting on a flat surface and the plunger bores facing upward. This will facilitate service technician access to the seals for removal and installation, as shown in Fig. 4.

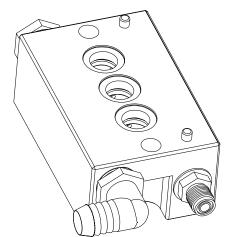


Fig. 4: Orientation for Manifold Seal Servicing

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

With a flat screw driver remove the low-pressure seal (43). Ensure that the low-pressure seal spacer (39) was not accidentally removed when the low-pressure seal was removed and press in the new low-pressure seal (43).

# CRANKCASE SEAL ROUTINE SERVICE

Remove the seal retainer (29) and set aside. Remove the plunger retainer bolt (28) with a 7/16" wrench, set aside. There is no need to remove the plunger retainer washer (28) or plunger retainer o-rings (27) from the plunger retainer bolt (28). Remove the ceramic plunger (26). Remove the slinger (25) and the outer washer (6). With the aid of the pick remove the plunger rod oil seal (7) from the crankcase. Inspect the seal retainer washers (8) for damage, if none evident then reuse, if damage is evident consult the factory.

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Insert new plunger rod oil seal (7) into crankcase making sure that the seal is fully seated, place outer washer (6) on seal. Place slinger (25) onto the plunger rod (9).

NOTE

Examine the ceramic plungers (26) for cracks, heavy scoring, or unusual wear. If there is a problem, contact your dealer.

Slide ceramic plungers (26) onto plunger rod and insert the plunger retainer washer (28) into the plunger. Clean the plunger retaining bolt's (29) threaded area. If they were removed replace the o-rings (27) onto the plunger retainer (29). Slide the plunger retaining washer (28) onto the plunger retainer (29).



Fig. 5: Plunger Retaining Bolt Assembly

Apply Red Loctite # 262 to retainer bolt (29) threads. Reinstall the plunger retainer bolt (29) and torque to 100 in. lb. using a 7/16" socket.



Be CAREFUL not to get the red loctite on any other components.

Apply Aqua Pro's special Ceramic Lubricant (PN. 90-1604) to the ceramic plungers (26). Slide the seal retainer over the ceramic plungers (26). Make sure that the flanged side is close proximity to the manifold assembly, and that hole is oriented downward ensuring that the seal retainer has adequate water drainage.



Fig. 6: Seal Retainer

Routine service is now complete.

# SERVICING THE CRANKCASE

The following are the procedures for servicing the crankcase assembly using the

708-1 Crankcase Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6113).

708-3 Crankcase Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6112).

708-5 Crankcase Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6107).

The manifold assembly must be detached from the crankcase to do the following service.

# OIL DRAIN PLUG O-RING REPLACEMENT

You will need these tools and parts to do the following:

- 7/8" Socket/ Socket Wrench
- Pick
- O-Ring, Drain Plug (4): PN. 30-1286
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094
- Silicon Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122

Remove the oil drain plug with a 7/8" wrench and drain the crankcase oil. Clean the drain plug (5), remove the o-ring (4) with the aide of the pick if necessary. Replace with the new one supplied in the kit. Apply anti-seize lube to the threads of the drain plug (5) and reinstall.

# PLUNGER ROD SEAL REPLACEMENT

You will need these tools and parts to do the following:

- 7/16" Socket/ Socket Wrench
- Torque Wrench
- Seal, Oil, Plunger Rod (7): PN. 70-6018
- Washer, Plunger Retainer (27): PN. 70-6035
- O-Ring, Plunger Retainer (26): PN. 70-6012
- Slinger Barrier (24): PN. 70-6015
- Ceramic Lubricant: PN. 85-0087
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Red Loctite # 262
- Lint-free Cloths

Remove the seal retainer (29) and set aside. Remove the plunger retainer bolt (28) with a 7/16" wrench, set aside. Remove the plunger retainer washer (28) and remove the ceramic plunger (26). Remove the slinger (25) and the outer washer (6). With the aide of the pick remove the plunger rod oil seal (7) from the crankcase. Inspect the seal retainer washers (8) for damage, if none evident then reuse, if damage is evident consult the factory.

NOTE

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Insert new plunger rod oil seal (7) into crankcase making sure that the seal is fully seated, place outer washer (6) on seal. Place slinger (25) onto the plunger rod (9).

NOTE

Examine the ceramic plungers (26) for cracks, heavy scoring, or unusual wear. If there is a problem, contact your dealer.

Slide ceramic plungers (26) onto plunger rod and insert the plunger retainer washer (28) into the plunger. Clean the plunger retaining bolts (29). With the aide of a pick, remove the plunger retainer o-ring (27). Replace the o-ring (27) with the new one supplied in the kit as shown in Fig. 6. Slide the plunger retaining washer (28) onto the plunger retainer (29).



Fig. 5: Plunger Retaining Bolt Assembly

Apply Red Loctite # 262 to retainer bolt (29) threads. Reinstall the plunger retainer bolt (29) and torque to 100 in. lb. using a 7/16" socket.

NOTE

Be CAREFUL not to get the red loctite on any other components.

Apply Aqua Pro's special Ceramic Lubricant (PN. 90-1604) to the ceramic plungers (26). Slide the seal retainer over the ceramic plungers (26). Make sure that the flanged side is close proximity to the manifold assembly, and that hole is oriented downward ensuring that the seal retainer has adequate water drainage.

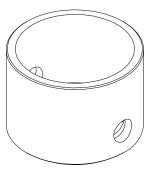


Fig. 6: Seal Retainer

# BEARING SIDE PLATE O-RING/SEAL REPLACEMENT

- 3/16" Allen Wrench
- Philips Head Screw Driver

- Pick
- Seal, Oil, Crankshaft (18): PN. 70-6038 (708-1, 708-3) 70-6061 (708-5)
- O-Ring, Bearing Side Plate (15): PN. 70-6039
- O-Ring, Sight Glass (22): 70-6082
- Silicon Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094

Remove the 4 socket head cap screws (19) with a 3/16" Allen Wrench from each of bearing side plate (16), (17), this applies to the 708-1, 708-3 3.5 GPM, and the 708-5 pumps. With the aide of a pick remove the o-rings from the grooves, remove the crankshaft oil seal (18) from the pulley side bearing cap (17).

For 708-3 2.3 GPM pumps with direct drive, uncouple the pump from the motor. Remove the 4 Philips head screws (36) holding the bell housing (34) to the pump. Now remove the bearing side plate (17), o-rings and seal can now be replaced.

Remove the sight glass retainer (24) from the bearing side plate (16). With the aide of a pick remove the sight glass o-ring (22). Replace o-ring with the one provided in the kit.

**CAUTION** 

Crankshaft oil seal is press fit at the factory, care is to be exercised during removal so damage does not occur to sealing surface.

NOTE

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Press new crankshaft oil seal (18) into pulley side bearing cap (17), Install o-ring (15) in o-ring groove on the crankshaft bearing caps (16), (17) and reinstall caps on pump.

NOTE

A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated.

Install the 4 socket head cap screws (19) onto each of the bearing side plates and tighten with a 1/4" Allen Wrench. This applies to the 708-1, 708-3 3.5 GPM, and the 708-5 pumps. For the 708-3 2.3 GPM pump, reinstall the bell housing (34) by installing the 4 Philips head screws (36).

## CRANKCASE COVER O-RING REPLACEMENT

In this procedure you will replace the o-rings on the crankcase cover as provided in the rebuild kit.

- 3/16" Allen Wrench
- Phillips Head Screwdriver
- Pick
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Red Loctite # 262
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094

Unscrew the crankcase cover screws (19) with the 3/16" Allen wrench. With the aide of the pick remove the crankcase cover o-ring (20).

NOTE

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Install the new crankcase cover o-ring (20) provided with the rebuild kit.

NOTE

A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated.

Reinstall the crankcase cover and tighten the crankcase cover screws (19) with the 3/16" Allen wrench.

# CRANKSHAFT BEARING, CONNECTING ROD-PISTON ASSEMBLY SERVICE

It is recommended that any service to the crankshaft bearings (16) or to the connecting rod-piston assembly be done by the factory. Due to the high precision required only factory trained personnel are recommended for this service. Performing any maintenance other than rebuild and service kits voids the warranty if not performed by factory trained personnel.

# SERVICING THE MANIFOLD

The following are the procedures for servicing the crankcase assembly using the

708-1 Manifold Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6079).

708-3 2.3 GPM Manifold Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6110).

708-3 3.5 GPM Manifold Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6111).

708-5 Manifold Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6105). 8 GPM Pump Manufactured After Feb 2002

708-5 Manifold Rebuild Kit (PN. 70-6108). 7 GPM Pump Manufactured Before Aug 2002

The manifold assembly must be detached from the crankcase to do the following service.

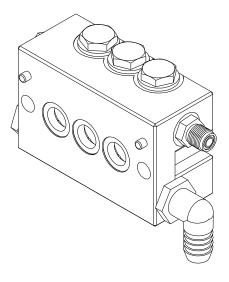


Fig. 7: Manifold Assembly

# **INLET/DISCHARGE ADAPTER O-RING REPLACEMENT 708-3 & 708-5**

You will need these tools and parts to do the following:

- 3/4" Socket/ Socket Wrench
- Pick
- O-Ring, Discharge Plug Adapter (48): PN. 30-1286
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094

Remove the Discharge/Plug (50) and (49) adapters from the manifold assembly with the 3/4" Socket/ Socket Wrench. With the aide of a pick remove the o-rings (48) from each of the adapters.

NOTE

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Install the new o-rings (48) provided with the kit onto each of the adapters.

NOTE

A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated.

Reinstall each of the adapters onto the manifold assembly, tighten adapter with 3/4" Socket/ Socket Wrench.

# VALVE ASSEMBLY SERVICING

- 7/8" Socket Wrench or Combination Wrench
- Pick

- Spring, Valve (45): PN. 70-6003
- Valve (44): PN. 70-6093
- O-Ring, Valve Plug (46): PN. 70-6002
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094
- Lint-Free Cloths

NOTE

Valves may be serviced while the manifold assembly is attached to the crankcase assembly.

If manifold assembly has been removed from the crankcase assembly, place the assembly on a clean work surface. Remove all of the valve plug assemblies from the manifold assembly using a 7/8" socket wrench or combination wrench. Remove the valve (44) from the assembly, followed by the valve spring (45). With the aide of a pick remove the o-ring (46) from the valve plug.

NOTE

Valve plugs (47) will be reused.

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals.

Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Clean and inspect all valve plugs (47) prior to reassembly. If there is a problem, contact your dealer. Once all valve plugs (47) are clean and dry, install new valve plug o-ring (46) onto valve plug (47). Install the valve spring (45) onto the valve plug (47), it should now be attached to the plug. Press the valve (44) onto the valve spring (45). Complete valve assembly shown in Fig. 9.

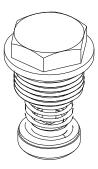


Fig. 8: Valve Assembly (NOTE: There are two different valve plug designs)

NOTE

A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated.

Inspect the manifold (38) for debris or other fouling and clean if necessary. Inspect the valve seat surface in the manifold. If there is a problem contact your dealer. Reinstall all the valve plug assemblies with a 7/8" socket wrench or combination wrench and tighten.

# MANIFOLD SEAL SERVICING

NOTE

Pump manifold assembly must be detached from the crankcase assembly to service the seals.

You will need these tools and parts to do the following:

- Snap Ring Pliers
- Tool, Weep Ring Puller, 708 Series: PN. 91-3827
- Flat screw driver
- Seal, HP (40): PN. 70-0071
- Ring, Snap (42): PN. 70-6010
- Assembly, Weep Ring (41): PN. 70-3018
- Seal, LP (43): PN. 70-6009
- Silicone Grease Lubricant: PN. 21-1122
- Lint-Free Cloths

For manifold seal servicing purposes the manifold must be placed with the valve plugs sitting on a flat surface and the plunger bores facing upward. This will facilitate service technician access to the seals for removal and installation, as shown in Fig. 10.

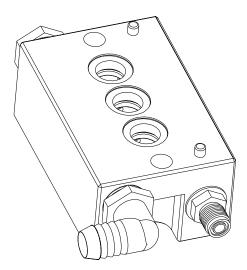


Fig. 9: Orientation for Manifold Seal Servicing

With a flat screw driver remove the low-pressure seal (43). Manually remove the low-pressure seal spacer (39). With the snap ring pliers remove the snap ring (42). Using the weep ring extracting tool remove the weep ring assembly (41) as shown in Fig. 11.

NOTE

Extraction of the rings is accomplished by inserting tool in relaxed state into the inner diameter of the rings, then tighten the expansion bolt to grip the ring. Install the extraction stand and nut, tightening nut will extract to weep ring and isolating ring from manifold.

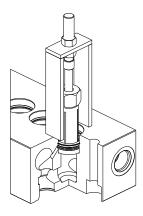


Fig. 10: Weep Ring Extraction

With a flat screwdriver remove the high-pressure seals (40). Manually remove the high-pressure seal spacer (40).

You must clean and inspect the following parts for re-use:

- Spacer, High-Pressure Seal (39): PN. 70-6016
- Spacer, Low-Pressure Seal (39): PN. 70-6016

Insert the high-pressure seal spacer (39) into the bore.

NOTE

A light coating of silicon grease (PN. 21-1122) should be used on all new o-rings and seals. Use of any other type of grease may result in o-ring or seal failure.

Insert the high-pressure seal (40) into the bore until the seal is fully seated on the high-pressure seal spacer (39).

Insert the weep ring (41) into the bore after the installation of the high-pressure seals (39). Install the snap ring (42) using the snap ring pliers.

NOTE

Ensure that the snap ring (42) is fully seated in the snap ring groove before continuing.

Insert the low-pressure seal spacer (39) and press in the new low-pressure seal (43). The manifold seal servicing is complete.

## ATTACHING THE MANIFOLD TO THE CRANKCASE

- 9/16" Socket/ Socket Wrench (for 708-5)
- 1/2" Socket/ Socket Wrench (for 708-3)
- 3/16" Allen Wrench (for 708-1)
- Dead Blow Hammer
- Dead Blow Hammer
- Manifold Bolt (58): PN. 70-6055 (for 708-5)
- Manifold Bolt (58): PN. 70-6008 (for 708-3)
- Manifold Screw (58): PN. 70-6046 (for 708-1)
- Ceramic Lubricant: PN. 85-0087
- Anti-Seize Lubricant: PN. 85-0094

If a crankcase seal rebuild was not performed at this time then ensure that the dowel locating pins (53) are pressed into their corresponding hole. Ensure that ceramic lubricant is applied to the ceramic plunger assemblies and that the seal retainers are installed with the flange located away from the crankcase assembly.

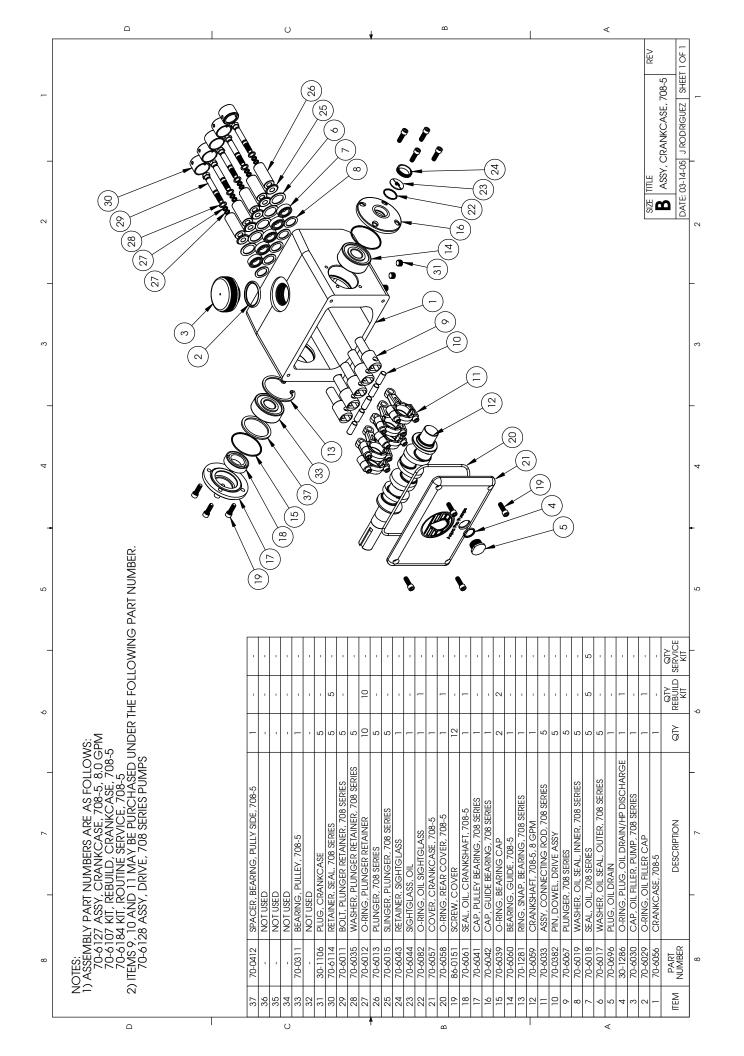
NOTE

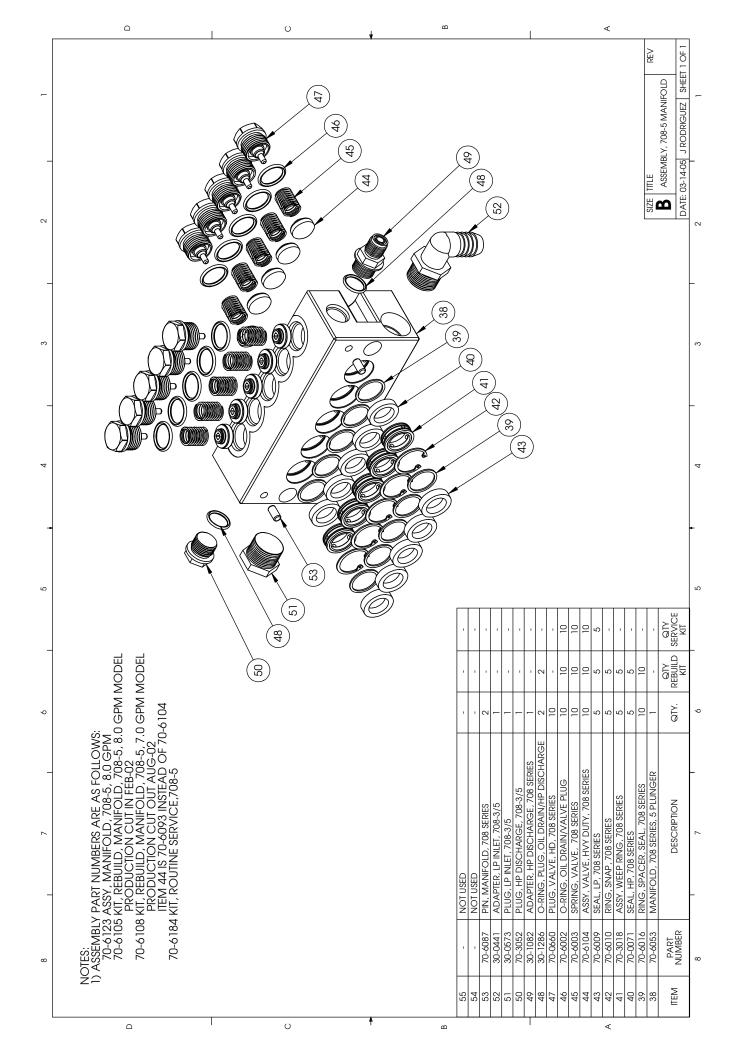
A light coating of Anti-Seize Lubricant (PN. 85-0094) should be applied on all threaded parts, unless otherwise stated.

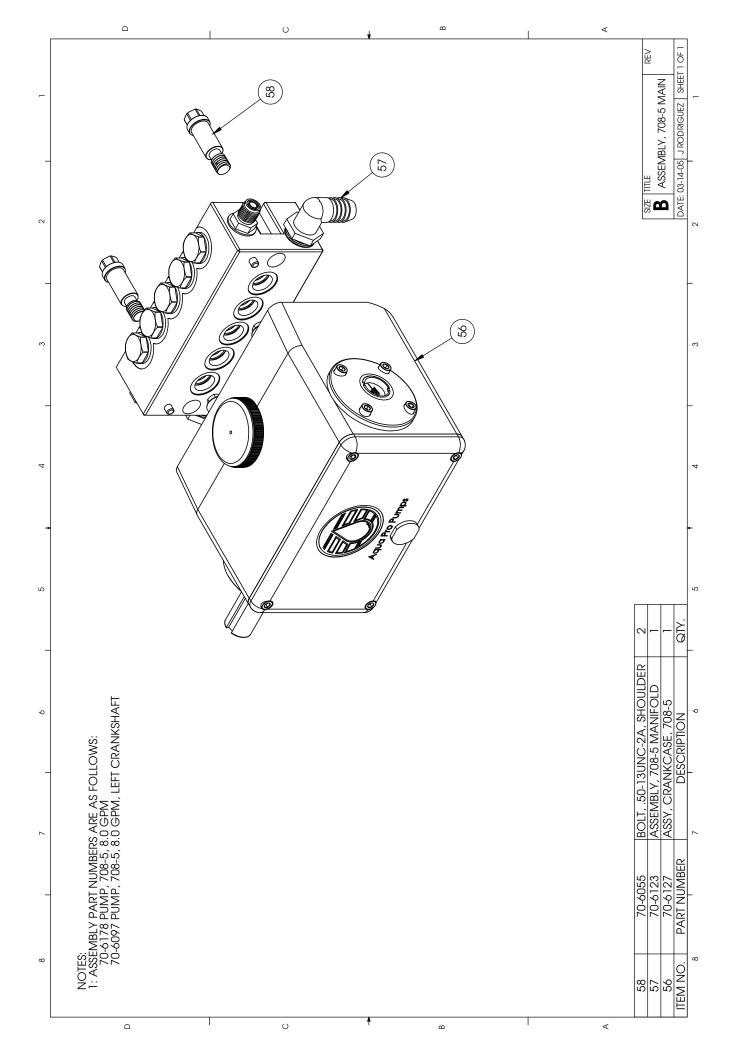
Align manifold assembly to crankcase assembly and tighten the two manifold bolts (58) with a 9/16" socket wrench for the 708-5, with a 1/2" socket wrench for the 708-3, or the 4 socket head bolts with the 3/16" Allen wrench for the 708-1.

**708 Series**High Pressure Titanium Positive Displacement Pump

# **708-5 DRAWINGS**









# **ACCESSORIES**

# PRESSURE REGULATOR



Machined from solid billet stock using the latest in CNC controlled lathe technology, the Village Marine Tec. line of true pressure regulators are the state of the art in design and manufacturing.

This regulator features a solid 316 stainless steel body and wetted parts, with seamless welding. Best choice where reliability is a factor, the regulator comes with a full one year guarantee backed by years of Village Marine Tec. experience and technology.

These pressure regulators come in both 5 gallon per minute and 25 gallons per minute models and feature standard piping connections for fast, smooth installations. Maximum pressure on these units is 1700 psi at full flow.

When you can't afford second best, choose Village Marine Tec. the leader in liquid technology. Designed durable and built to last.

# **Designed For Harsh Environments And Continuous Duty**



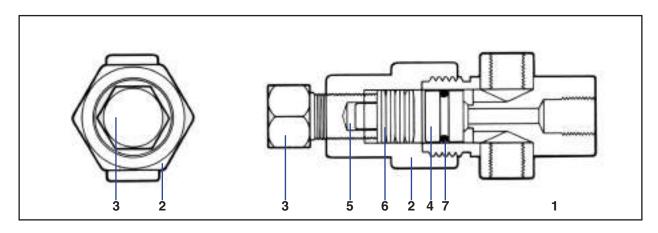
Village Marine Tec. ● The TRUE R.O. Manufacturer We Produce Over 95% of ALL R.O. Components In-house

# **Product Bulletin • The Pressure Regulator**

# **Standard Deluxe Features**

- Full 316 stainless body.
- 1-year guarantee.
- Maintains constant pressure with varying flow and conditions.
- Precision CNC machined.
- Rated up to 1700 psi.
- Standard connections.
- Made in the U.S.A.

# **The Pressure Regulator Specifications**



Model	GPM	Pressure Range*	Max.Press
60-0005	5	60 psi	1700 psi
60-0040	25	60 psi	1700 psi

<sup>\* @ 0</sup> lb. preload

Regulator starts to open at 60psi.

#60-0005 uses 1/4" FNPT for both inlet and outlet connections. #60-0040 uses 3/4" FNPT for both inlet and outlet connections.

Draw #	Description	Material	Req'd
1	Pressure regulator body	316 SS	1
2	Pressure regulator cap	Plated brass	1
3	S/S Hex nut	Plated brass	1
4	S/S regulator piston	316 SS	1
5	Plunger	Steel	1
6	Belville spring washers	316 SS	8
7	0-ring	Buna S or GRS	1

# **Used On The Following Machines**

- Pure Water Series (PW)
- No Frills Series (NF)

Brackish Water units (BW)

Squirt Series (SPW)

- Energy Misers (EM)
- The Little Wonders (LW)
- Tap Water Units (TW)

# **♦Village Marine Tec.**™

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Honolulu, HI — 296 Mokauea Street, Suite 101 • Honolulu, HI 96819 • 808-842-9995 • 877-842-9995 • Cell: 808-389-4297 • FAX 808-842-9996

# Pressure Vessel Assemblies

For Seawater Elements





# **Contact Information:**

Parker Hannifin Corporation

Filtration Group-Parker Village Marine
2630 E. El Presidio Street
Carson, CA 90810

Toll free: 1800 C-Parker Phone: 310 608 5600 Fax: 310 608 5692 Email sales:

waterpurification@parker.com

**Tech support:** 

watertech@parker.com www.villagemarine.com www.parker.com/watermakers

Village

# **Key Features:**

Parker Village Marine RO membrane pressure vessels feature non-metallic wetted surfaces for excellent corrosion resistance. Simple end plug design allows quick removal for element

servicing.

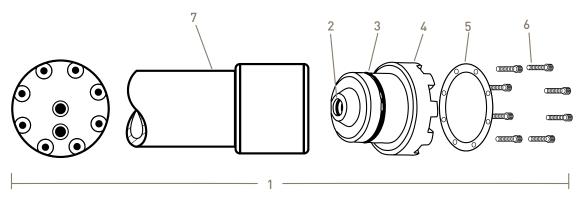
If the size you require is not shown please contact us for

custom builds.

- Operating Pressure: 1000 psi/68 bar
- Shell: Filament Wound fiberglass
- Collars: 6061 T-6 Powdercoated aluminum
- End Plugs: Thermoplastic
- End Ring: 6061 T-6 Anodized aluminum on 2.5" and 4" size SS316 on 6" size
- Fasteners: SS316

# Pressure Vessel Assemblies

For Seawater Elements



# **Part Numbers:**

Item	Description		Quantity per Assembly	2.5" x 19"	2.5" x 38"	4" x 40"	6" x 40"
1	Vessel Assembly**			32-2519	32-2537*	32-0444	32-6040
2	Produc	ct O-ring	4	32-2116	32-2116	32-2116	32-2229
3	End Plug O-ring		2	32-2228	32-2228	32-4342	32-0640
4	End Plug		2	32-2513*	32-2513*	32-4012	32-6012
5	End Ring		2	32-4013	32-4013	32-4014	32-0096
6	Capscrews  Shell White Gray		***	86-0106	86-0106	86-0123	86-0136
7			1	32-0025 32-0098	32-0026 32-0099	Please Call 32-4001	Please Call 32-0001
	Weight (lbs/k		os/kg)	5/2	7/3	22/10	45/20

## Notes:

\*End Plug 32-2517 is also available for 2.5" vessels, which offers straight, coarse thread feed/reject port used on some VMT PW watermakers. Use of coarse thread end plug changes the vessel assembly p/n to 32-2538

\*\*Membrane not included.
For applicable membrane elements
see bulletin No. 7897 (Aqua Pro RO
Membranes)

\*\*\* Capscrews:
Order 6 per end plug on 2.5" size
Order 8 per end plug on 4" size
Order 10 per en plug on 6" size

To maintain peak performance always use genuine Parker-Racor/Village Marine Tec. replacement parts. We reserve the right to change our specifications or standards without notice.

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# Pleated Filters and Filter Cartridge Kits





# **Contact Information:**

Parker Hannifin Corporation Filtration Group-Parker Village Marine are superior to wound or polyspun 2630 E. El Presidio Street Carson, CA 90810

Toll free: 1800 C-Parker Phone: 310 608 5600 Fax: 310 608 5692 **Email sales:** 

waterpurification@parker.com

**Tech support:** 

watertech@parker.com www.villagemarine.com www.parker.com/watermakers The Village Marine Tec. line of pleated filters are designed specifically for the RO watermaker industry and cartridges to give you a longer filter life as well as increasing flow rates and keeping cartridge size down.

Available in a wide arrange of sizes and micron ranges to ensure that every type of watermaker filter need is taken care of. Stock sizes fit most standard filter housings, if the size you need is not shown please contact us with the dimensions required.

Single use Cleaning and Preservative Cartridge Kits are designed specifically for small RO Systems. The Cartridges allow for easy and effective membrane maintenance.

The Cleaning and Preservative Cartridge Kits eliminate the trouble and mess of measuring powdered chemicals and ensuring correct chemical concentrations. The Chemical cartridges fit directly into 2.5" x 10" or 4.5" x 10" housings and contain the correct amount of chemical for a single use.



# **Pleated Filters and Filter Cartridge Kits**

## Features:

## **Pleated Filters**

- Polypropylene pleated construction
- Longer service life over wound or polyspun cartridges
- Easily cleaned and reused
- Chemically compatible with a wide range of alkalies, most acids and saline solutions
- 0.5, 1, 5, and 20 micron nominal ratings available
- Pliable ends ensures filter seal to eliminate bypass
- High packing density reduces filter size while keeping flow rates up

# Filter Cartridge Kits

- Cartridge with Blue stripe contains cleaner #1, a biological cleaner to remove algae, fungi and bacteria
- Cartridge with Red stripe contains cleaner #2, an acidic cleaner to remove scale from the membrane
- Cartridge with Green stripe contains the preservative. This chemical is used for pickling the membranes
- Cartridges are capable of being used in any housing that takes a standard 2.5" (64mm) x 10" (254mm) filter cartridges

### **Pleated Sediment Elements**

Part Number	Microns	Filter Area ft²/m²	Diameter inch/cm	Length inch/cm
33-0118	20		2.75/7	9.75/25
33-0117	5		2.75/7	9.75/25
33-0053	20		4.5/11.4	9.75/25
33-0052	5		4.5/11.4	9.75/25
33-0020	20	30/2.79	8.63/22	7.75/20
33-0005	5	30/2.79	8.63/22	7.75/20
33-0058	20		4.5/11.4	20/51
33-0057	5		4.5/11.4	20/51
33-0172	100	100/9.29	8.63/22	24.3/62
33-2100	20	100/9.29	8.63/22	24.3/62
33-5100	5	100/9.29	8.63/22	24.3/62
33-1100	1	100/9.29	8.63/22	24.3/62
33-1105	0.5	100/9.29	8.63/22	24.3/62

# **Carbon Flushing Filters**

Part Number	Diameter inch/cm	Length inch/cm	
33-0311	2.75/7	9.75/25	
33-0315	4.5/11.4	9.75/25	
33-0083	4.5/11.4	20/50.8	

## **Cartridge Filter Kits**

Description	Part Number	Contents
Cleaning Kit	85-0102	One Blue stripe cleaner #1 plus One Red stripe cleaner #2
Preservation Kit	85-0103	Two Green stripe preservative

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