



GT1-39 Laundry Mount RO System



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WARNING:

For correct operation of this appliance, it is essential to observe the manufacturer's instructions.

I. Before You Begin

Quick Connect Fittings: If you come across a push-fit fitting, you need to firmly push the tubing into the opening until you feel a "click" which signifies that the tubing has pushed through the internal O-ring and is seated correctly. If leaking occurs, it may be due to roughly cut tubing OR the tubing is not pushed in far enough. To remove tubing from push-fit fittings, depress the floating collet (shown in below photo), then pull the tubing out.



II. Important Note:

Laws and regulations prevent us from wet-testing these filtration systems prior to sending them out. Therefore, during assembly of these systems they are not pressure tested so it is possible to have a small leak in a connection (which is simply fixed by re-seating the tubing or tightening a fitting). As the filters are dry packed, the systems will require flushing before first use.

Reverse Osmosis Filtration

I. Overview

The Reverse Osmosis Membrane is the workhorse of any RO system. It is constructed from a wrapped semi-permeable membrane material that uses pressure to separate impurities such as ions, minerals and other larger molecules from the water, carrying them to waste.

*Reverse Osmosis membranes do not have a litre Capacity for filter replacements due to the variables that can make the filter life vary significantly. This is mostly due to the water quality. The most accurate way to test a RO membrane for effectiveness is to use a TDS Meter. TDS meters measure the total dissolved solids in ppm in the water. To test your membrane, get a baseline reading out of your tap (unfiltered water) and then compare that to a reading directly off the membrane (disconnect the tube before it goes into the post filter cartridge). You can expect to get a difference of approx. 90-98% between the readings which indicate that the membrane is functioning correctly. If this % is beginning to drop below 90% it suggests that the RO membrane requires replacement

II. Feed Water Conditions

- Pressure: 50 - 100 psi
- TDS: <1,000 mg/L
- Hardness: <250mg/L
- Iron: <0.02
- Manganese: <0.01
- Temperature: 1°C - 26°C

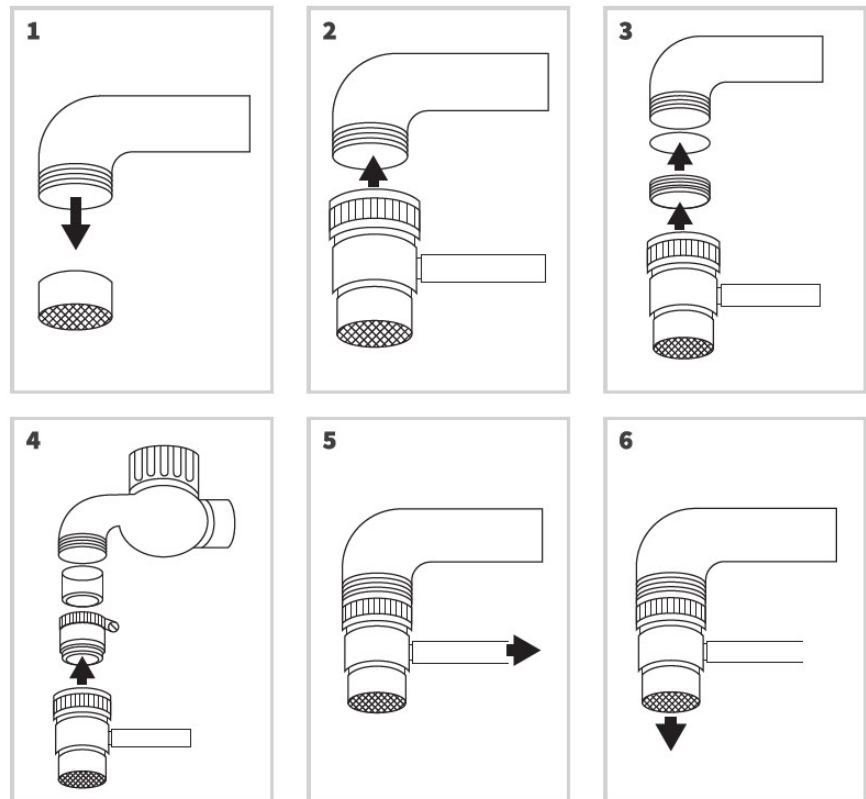
Installing Inlet Fitting

I. Kitchen Diverter Valve (Not Supplied)

This fitting adapts to most kitchen taps that have either a 22mm Male Thread or a 24mm Female Thread. There are some taps on the market that are not compatible with diverter valves so please check before purchase. Firstly, unscrew the aerator from your tap. If this exposes a male thread, simply screw the diverter valve straight onto the tap (ensure the black rubber washer is inside the valve). Usually hand

tightening is sufficient but gripping tools may be required depending on the tap. NOTE: The knurled section of the diverter valve (top swivel ring) is the part that will tighten, you must tighten this to the tap, not the whole valve. You will know if the diverter has sealed on the washer if you will be able to swivel the valve from side to side but you should feel some resistance. If the valve swivels freely and does not feel secure – you may not have added the black washer, the tap thread may be too long (in which case, you can double up using the existing washer from the aerator you just removed) or it has not been tightened enough at the knurled section. If you need to use the thread adaptor to install to a female threaded tap, install the adaptor into the diverter valve first, then install it onto the tap.

The Diverter Valve is designed to replace your existing aerator so should be left installed permanently. Below is an example graphic. The tubing is usually supplied connected to the valve but there are instructions below showing this process if required.



II. 3/4" Garden Tap Adaptor (Not Supplied)

The garden tap adaptor is simple, just screw it onto an outdoor tap 3/4" thread

III. Washing Machine Block Adaptor (Supplied as Standard)

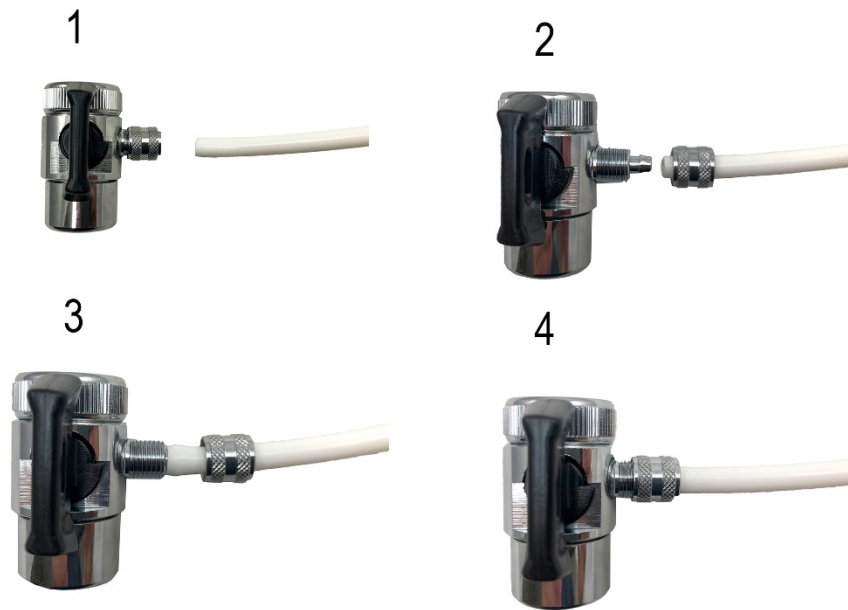
Similar principle to the Kitchen Diverter Valve but this time, you firstly turn off the cold water to your washing machine (lay a towel down for water leakage). Using either your hands or a pair of gripping tools, slowly unscrew the washing machine hose which will begin to leak water due to static pressure. Install the laundry block (large Chrome Fitting) in place (ensure that the washers are used so it seals). If you find that the thread on the adaptor is not long enough – remove one of the blocks and steal the washer (only 1 block is required, 2 are supplied for this reason) – doubling up the washer is usually enough to provide an adequate seal. You do not need to use thread tape to do the above steps.

Once the block is securely installed, use standard white plumbers' tape to wrap the male thread of the small inline valve supplied with the adaptor – you will need to wrap around 8 – 10 times. Carefully screw the valve into the female port on the adaptor using a shifter/spanner until firmly installed. While the valve is in the 'off' positioning (90° angle to the water flow), slowly turn the cold water back on and check for leaks.

IV. Connecting Tubing Using Compression Fittings

Compression fittings are used in both the Kitchen Diverter Valve & the Washing Machine Adaptor. Rather than an o-ring seal with teeth (like the quick connect fittings), compression fittings crimp the tubing around a stem to seal the water, the compression ring then prevents the tubing from being removed. Inserting the

tubing over the stem of the compression fitting can sometimes be difficult as the tubing needs to stretch over it, if you are having trouble, you can run the end of the tubing under warm water (not hot) to help soften the tubing. The below diagram demonstrates how this it to be installed.



System Installation/Start-Up

I. Pre-Flushing

To pre-flush the filter, firstly plug the tubing joining the inlet valve to the inlet port of the system. Turn on the inlet feed water to maximum, this will flush the system. For more thorough/quick flushing, disconnect the outlet of the carbon filter (found on the back side of the unit) and aim the hose into the sink. This will flush the filter at full speed/pressure rather than the slow speed of the RO membrane.

Note: This process can also be done to the post filter. Repeat the above step to clear the fines out of the post filter. Flushing filters directly off the mains pressure will greatly decrease the flushing time at the initial start-up stage.

II. Tubing Connections

Following the above flushing process, check your systems fittings and tubing to ensure everything looks sound; there are no kinks, damaged fittings or tubing that is not plugged in. Connect the inlet filter to the inlet side of the membrane (screw cap end). You should have 2 lengths of tubing that are only connected at one end, these lines will be your drain line (waste water) which is connected to the inline valve marked 'Drain Line' (Red Tubing) or Flow 200/300/400. The other line will be the drinking water line which is the finished product water. Once all tubes are accounted for and everything is in order, start-up can commence.

III. Initial Start-Up

For the first run, allow both the waste and drinking water lines to flow to waste into a sink. Turn on the inlet water to the system on full pressure/flow. The Drain line will begin to flow almost straight away which is normal, you may notice some slight discolouration. The drinking water line will take longer to begin flowing, this is due to the water slowly making its way through the membrane filling the filter cannisters as it goes. 3 Stage systems generally start flowing within a few minutes. This will only happen on first use until the system is wetted, additional start ups should begin flowing relatively quickly from when the inlet it turned on.

If you have completed flushing of ALL filters as mentioned in the Pre-Flushing Section, you will only need to run your filter system for about 30 – 60 minutes before it is ok to be used. If you did not pre-flush the post membrane filters, you will need to let the unit run for a few hours to adequately flush the filters. This is because mains pressure flushed quickly, but if you run water post membrane, it is much slower and does not stir up the filters as vigorously.

If you are using a system that has a post alkaline filter, you may notice the pH of the water will be very high (9.5 – 10.5) while the system is new. This is normal and will slowly reduce with further flushing. High Alkaline Systems create hydrogen which will show a very high pH (10 +/-) when it is initially filtered which is normal, once you let the water sit for a period of time the hydrogen will vent and the pH will begin to lower. pH and Alkalinity are different things. This also occurs with carbon post filters due to the highly reactive activated media. This pH is a reaction rather than 'remineralisation' so if you let the water stand for a period of time, the hydrogen will vent from the water and the pH will stabilise.

IV. Using the System

Once the filters have settled and it is ready for use, run the drain line into the sink/drain. Your drinking water tube will then run into a container or tank to fill with fresh filtered water. It is recommended to keep the container you are filling in a water safe area – for example on the sink top in case of spillage (or more commonly – if it overflows because you forget you turned it on) so you don't come back to a flooded room. A handy tip is to use a timer the first time you use the unit and note how long it takes to fill your desired storage container.

V. After Use & Storage

The system can then be stored away in a cabinet – if you have a plastic container or tub to put it in it is ideal to prevent any water leaks. You can also get plug fittings for the ends of the tubing (not supplied) to keep the system airtight.

VI. Long Periods of no use

If the system has been in storage for longer than a few days, it is best to run the unit for 15 minutes before collecting the water. Bacterial contamination is not usually an issue with intermittent use but is possible after over a month of storage. If there are any smells, tastes or changes to the water quality it is best to replace the filter cartridges and start fresh to avoid any possible issues.

Maintenance

I. Sanitation

Due to the 'open circuit' nature of the portable systems, it is possible for bacterial contamination to occur over time. Tubing may need to be sanitised or replaced along with the fittings.

The membrane housing (Which is one of the only parts that doesn't get replaced) can be cleaned using warm soapy water and then soaked in HydroSil-PURE with water. Rinse off the excess HydroSil and then re-connect.

II. Replacement Parts

As mentioned above, tubing and fittings should be periodically replaced to ensure the system remains clean and functional. There is no set time frame for these items to be replaced, rather you can monitor them ongoing and if they appear to be at their end of life, change them. As a general guideline, Tubing (inlet, outlet and drain) should be replaced every 2 years. Fittings should be replaced every 3 years (due to wear and tear).

III. Replacement Filters

Filters have a varying life time but generally can be replaced with the following principle; Pre filters (Pre-Membrane) every 6 months. Post Filters (Post-Membrane) Every 12 months. The membrane itself has a largely varying life time. It may last anywhere between 1 and 4 years depending on usage, water quality and age.

IV. Testing Filters

Reverse Osmosis membranes have a variance in their filter life and this is affected by several things including water quality, usage, temperature and filter maintenance. As they are the workhorse of the system, they are the most important filters to monitor and keep maintained.

To measure the effectiveness of the RO membrane you will need a TDS/EC test meter. Draw a sample of tap water (to get your base reading), then collect a sample of water directly off the membrane outlet (before it goes through any other filters). This is your 'pure' water. To calculate the membrane effectiveness, you will need to subtract the percentage of contaminant reduction from the feed water. E.g. Feed Water

200mg/L TDS – RO Membrane removes 97% (+/-) Therefore, $200 - 97\% = 6\text{mg/L}$. Factors can influence the final TDS of the water and it will depend upon what is in the feed water to begin with. A membrane is deemed to be 'expired' if the overall reduction rate is $<90\%$ (as a general rule). To apply this to the above example, $200 - 90\% = 20\text{mg/L}$. So, if your test reading was approaching 20mg/L or higher, it would be time to change the membrane.

Troubleshooting

| Problem | Possible Cause | Solution |
|---|---|---|
| Water Leaking Between fitting and tubing. | Unseated Tube | Check all tubing connections by firmly pushing them into the fitting. Check that there are no kinks or any obvious issues. If the problem persists, remove the tubing and check for a clean cut with no burs. Push the tubing back in and try again. If this does not work please contact customer support. |
| Water Leaking Between Fitting & Filter | Fitting not tight enough / Insufficient Thread Tape / Damaged Fitting or Filter | If the fitting appears to be not fully tightened, gradually tighten the fitting to see if this fixes the leak. If this does not work, remove the fitting and check for any signs of damage either on the fitting or the female port of the housing. If there are no obvious signs of damage, apply white plumbers' tape. Use 6 rounds for 1/8" fittings (membrane housing fittings) and 8 rounds for all other 1/4" fittings. |
| Water Is Leaking from My Diverter Valve | 1. Damaged/Missing Washer 2. Not Tight Enough 3. Thread is too Short | 1. Check the diverter valve to see if the washer is inside, if it is damaged it may need replacing – this is a common size washer and can be purchased from most hardware/plumbing stores. 2. If the diverter valve is loose (or you can easily swivel the fitting without resistance, the fitting is not tightened enough. It may feel like you can't tighten it anymore and it just keeps spinning but if you use a gripping tool (multi grips) to grab the collar of the fitting and use your hand to hold the valve itself steady, you will be able to further tighten the valve. The valve is tight enough when you feel light to moderate resistance when trying to swivel the valve. 3. If you screw the valve on and the collar 'bottom's out' on the tap, you may need to add another washer (to bulk up the space). |

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| <p>The unit is not producing any water?</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Supply is off or disconnected. 2. Pre-Filter has a blockage 3. Insufficient Water Pressure 4. Blue Plug Still Installed | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Turn on the water supply and ensure there are no obstructions to the water flow. 2. Disconnect the tube between the membrane and pre-filter (like the pre-flushing instructions) and run water at full pressure to see if water comes out of the filter. – If the water does not come out (or is very weak pressure) the filter may need to be changed. 3. Reverse Osmosis required 50psi (Minimum) to operate – 70psi+ is ideal. If you have lower than 50psi pressure this unit may not be suitable for you. Low Pressure Membranes are available for an additional charge that will work down to 20psi. 4. Remove the blue plug from the drinking water line. |
| <p>Water is coming out slowly</p> | <p>Reverse Osmosis</p> | <p>RO filtration is a slow process, depending on the system you have purchased, you will only get about 8 – 12L of water per hour.</p> |
| <p>I am getting much more waste water than filtered water</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Water Pressure 2. Water Quality 3. Blockage | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our units are designed to run at approx. 1:1 – 1:1.5 waste water ratio at 70 psi. If your pressure is lower than 70 psi, the production rate may decrease and cause more drain water than filtered water. 2. If your inlet water quality is poor and contains higher salts and hardness the filter may produce less water than the specified amount. 3. If you have good pressure, and average water quality it is possible there is a small blockage somewhere in the system. Try to follow the water flow along the system, disconnecting 1 tube at a time to try and pinpoint where the water is 'stopping' |
| <p>High pH Reading</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alkaline Filter 2. GAC Filter 3. Insufficient Testing Equipment | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alkaline Filters are designed to increase the pH of the water. When the filter is new it will be high but will soon settle to the advertised levels after adequate flushing. 2. If you have a post GAC filter (Carbon), this will naturally increase the pH of the water. pH is the measure of Hydrogen in the water and this hydrogen will vent off the water if you leave it to stand and the pH will then |

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| | | <p>drop back down to the normal level.</p> <p>3. pH testing equipment can range from a cheap test pen right up to lab grade equipment. Before coming to a conclusion on pH issues, it is best to ensure the equipment used to measure the pH of the RO water is of high standards and suitable for reading pH levels in low EC water (i.e. The guy at the pool shop is not going to cut it). We have access to high quality testing equipment and frequently test our units and conduct research. If you feel that there is an issue with your pH, please contact us.</p> |
| <p>Strange taste to the water (New System)</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Alkaline Filter 2. Residue 3. Contamination | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If you are using an alkaline filter system, the unit requires adequate flushing before first use. Usually all taste is gone within a week of use. This taste is normal and in most cases is your body adjusting to the high pH water (which some people can describe as a slight metallic taste). 2. The filters are dry packed, the carbons, alkaline filters will have 'fines' on them as they are granular medias, this will go away with flushing. The membrane has a food grade preserve inside it to prevent contamination during storage, this will also flush away quickly. 3. Bacterial contamination is highly unlikely, but not impossible. If there is a strong 'foul smell' or organic taste to the water, it is possible that there is some form of contamination. Contact us straight away so we can rectify (or diagnose) the problem if there is one present. |
| <p>The TDS Is Higher than the inlet water (or the same).</p> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New Filter 2. Alkaline Filter 3. Expired Filters 4. Mixed Up Drain Line and Drinking Line | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. While filters are new, it is normal for the TDS to be elevated while the system is flushing. Continue flushing the system & contact support if the high TDS persists. 2. Alkaline filters will naturally increase the TDS of the water, especially when new. If you have low TDS water already, it is possible for the TDS level out of the alkaline filter to be higher than your inlet water. This is |

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| | | <p>because you are adding minerals back into the water therefore increasing the TDS and alkalinity.</p> <p>3. If the filters have not been changed as per the recommendations, it is likely that the increased TDS is due to the filters needing replacing.</p> <p>4. This is common as sometimes the lines may be mixed up. Make sure that the tubing connected to the 'Drain Line' flow restrictor is being run to waste, do not use this water for drinking. Your drinking water line should be marked with either 'outlet', 'Drinking Water' or 'Aquarium Water'.</p> |
| Hot Water has been run through the filter | | <p>Reverse Osmosis units are designed for cold water only. If you accidentally run hot water through the membrane for a short period of time, it may still be undamaged. What will happen in the pore size in the membrane will expand and allow more contamination through. Run the unit on cold water for 15 minutes and test to make sure there are no issues.</p> |

Replacement Filters & Parts

Filter Cartridges:

| | | |
|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| GT4-7CTO | 5uM Coconut Carbon Block (Pre-Filter) | 6 Months |
| GT4-6CTO | 1um Coconut Carbon Block (Post-Filter) | 12 Months |
| GT13-59-ALP | 50GPD Reverse Osmosis Membrane | 1 – 4 years (TDS Testing Required) |

Fittings:

| | |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| GT10-22LS | ¼" Male x ¼" Tube Fitting |
| GT10-23LS | ¼" Male Elbow x ¼" Tube Fitting |
| GT10-2LS | 1/8" Male x ¼" Tube Fitting |
| GT10-13LS | 1/8" Male Elbow x ¼" Tube Fitting |

Valves:

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|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| GT25-3S1/4 | Kitchen Tap Diverter Valve ¼" |
| GT25-15 | Male x Male Thread Adapter 22 – 24mm |
| GT13-1S | 200CC Flow Restrictor ¼" |
| GT15-33S + GT14-2LS | |

Housings:

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| GT8-31 | 1812 Membrane Housing |
| GT8-0S | 10" x 2.5" Filter Housing Dual O-Ring |

General Warranty

Water Filter Systems¹ (Excluding consumables) Manufactured or Assembled² by Filter Systems Australia (FSA) are covered under a 12-month Warranty Against Defects (Manufacturer's Warranty). This warrants the water filter system to be free from defects in material and workmanship for a period of 12 months from date of sale.

If applicable, FSA may cover the return freight in the form of a re-imbusement after the system has been inspected and confirmed it is a valid warranty claim.

FSA will not cover any labour charge incurred by the consumer for the replacement or repair of a product. The warranty is strictly parts only for the parts supplied by FSA. This warranty only applies to the original consumer of the product and is non-transferable. If you have purchased the system through a re-seller, please contact them to facilitate the warranty on your behalf. All replaced or exchanged parts become the property of FSA.

FSA does not cover the workmanship of the plumber who originally installed the system. Responsibility for damages that occur during installation fall with the plumber.

Qualification for Warranty

These systems are designed to be installed on existing tap connections. A plumber is not legally required for this type of installation unless a new tap or water outlet is required. The system is compliant to WaterMark AS/NZS 3497 and therefore is compliant with permanent installation – however the units are not designed to operate that way.

Filter systems must be maintained as per FSA recommendations³ including the use of replacement filters, fittings and components supplied by FSA. Failure to maintain the filtration systems using FSA supplied/approved products may void warranty.

The warranty only applies if the product was used and/or installed in accordance with the user guide and/or installation instructions. This warranty is given in lieu of all other express or implied warranties and manufacturer shall in no circumstance be held liable for damages consequential or otherwise or delays caused or faulty manufacturing except as excluded by law.

Warranties need to be approved by FSA to ensure the product was not incorrectly used, installed or claimed. False and incorrect claims will be pursued at FSA's discretion including chargeable inspection and transit costs incurred.

FSA does not take responsibility for retaining customer records, it is the consumer's responsibility to retain all invoices or proof of purchase from the original sale and ongoing maintenance records as proof of upkeep.

Warranty Exclusions

FSA Standard Warranty shall be void if the product sustains damage or failure resulting from any of the following:

- If your system(s) fails to be maintained in accordance with recommended servicing and as per the manufacturers operating instructions.
- Unauthorised or abnormal use or operation.
- Exposure to unsuitable environmental conditions*.

Warranty – Australia

This warranty is given by Filter Systems Australia (Jacknel Pty Ltd ATF The J & N Family Trust). ABN 64 855 305 562 Located at 1/38 Jade Drive, Molendinar QLD 4214. Ph 07 5597 4585 & email info@filtersystemsaustralia.com.au

This warranty is provided in addition to other rights and remedies you have under law. Our products come with guarantees which cannot be excluded under the Consumer Guarantees Act.

Definitions

¹ Water Filter Systems are defined as systems designed for drinking water under our Water filter Systems, Reverse Osmosis Systems & Ultraviolet Sanitation Categories – Excluding Cartridges and Shower Filters.

² Other products not manufactured or assembled by FSA are covered under the applicable manufacturer's warranty.

³ FSA specifies recommended or required filter maintenance – see product information for further details. If a maintenance schedule is not specified, filter maintenance is required at least once per 12 month period.

* Unsuitable environmental conditions include but are not limited to; Excessive hot or cold, Weather extremes.

Extended Warranty

Filter Systems Australia RO Portable Systems are eligible for an extended 4-year warranty (commencing no later than 12 months from sale date), to provide a total warranty of 5 years. This extended warranty is subject to terms and conditions outlined below. This extended warranty covers the below parts of the system.

- GT8-31 Reverse Osmosis Housing
- GT8-0S Twin O-ring Housing

The following components are also eligible for an extended 12-month warranty (commencing no later than 12 months from sale date), to provide a total warranty of 2 years. This extended warranty covers the below parts of the system.

- GT25-3S1/4 Diverter Valve
- GT10-31-DM DMfit ¾" Outdoor Tap Adaptor
- GT15-33S ¾" Laundry Block Adaptor
- GT14-2LS ¼" Inline Brass Tap
- GT13- 200/300/400 cc Flow Restrictor

Extended Warranty Qualification

Extended Warranty is valid only if the following conditions are met:

- The System was installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions
- The system was maintained in accordance with FSA recommendations in Maintenance – Section II & III. Replacement Cartridges.
 - Cartridges must be purchased through FSA or participating supplier/reseller of FSA products
 - Proof of purchase for replacement filters required.

Definitions

¹ Water Filter Systems are defined as systems designed for drinking water under our Water filter Systems, Reverse Osmosis Systems & Ultraviolet Sanitation Categories – Excluding Cartridges and Shower Filters.

² Other products not manufactured or assembled by FSA are covered under the applicable manufacturer's warranty.

³ FSA specifies recommended or required filter maintenance – see product information for further details. If a maintenance schedule is not specified, filter maintenance is required at least once per 12 month period.

* Unsuitable environmental conditions include but are not limited to; Excessive hot or cold, Weather extremes.