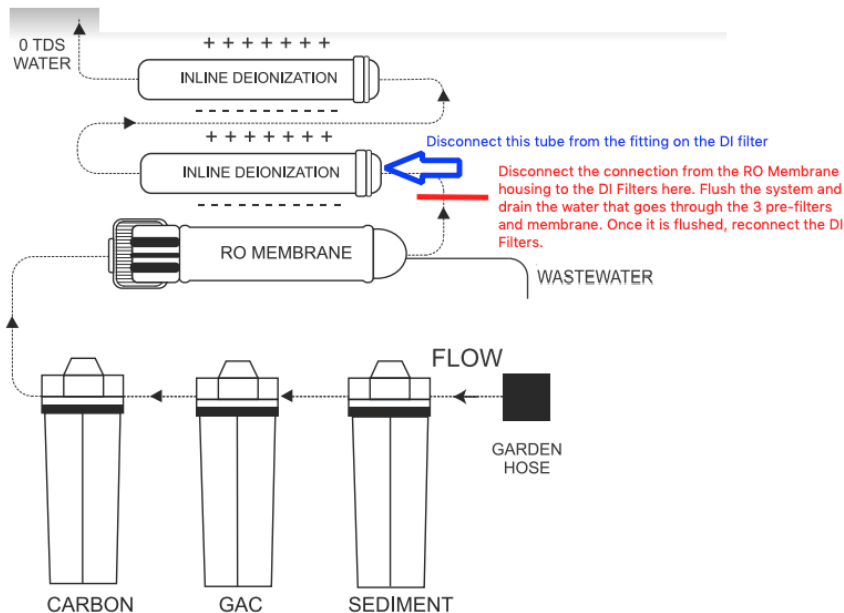


5/6/7 Stage- Aquarium RODI Reverse Osmosis Water Filter System

Oceanic Water Systems Reverse Osmosis Deionization Systems only takes a few minutes to have connected and making purified water. All of the plumbing on the RO/DI unit will be complete and all you will need to do is connect the tubing to a suitable source water connection, and direct the product and waste water lines. 5/6 Stage RO/DI systems have 1 sediment filter, 1 GAC, 1 carbon block, 1 membrane, and 1 or 2 deionization stages (filters should be in that order) making them perfect for well water, and virtually all types of city water that is treated with chlorine or chloramines.

Red Tubing - Source water RO intake **Blue** Tubing - Purified product water from the DI **Black** Tubing - Waste water

1. Unpackage the RODI system and select the source water adapter of your choice and with your home's water turned **OFF**, install the source water adapter to a **cold** water line. Connecting any reverse osmosis system to a hot water line may cause irreversible damage to the membrane.
2. Install Membrane Filter: Insert Membrane filter into membrane housing with the end with 2 black O-rings entering first.
3. Attach the **Red** line to the source water connection adapter.
4. Connect/Direct the **Black** waste water line (from the lower port of the membrane housing) to a drain. Waste water is considered a brine solution that should not be used in aquariums. The brine will be extremely hard, and high in TDS.



5. The **Blue/White** line will be attached to the last DI filter by default. This is the purified water. This is the configuration that should be used **AFTER** priming the system. Prior to priming, disconnect the DI filters from the system (remove the tubing from the DI filter that connects to the Upper Port of the Membrane housing) You will need to flush/prime the system before use.

6. (**OPTIONAL**) Disconnect the **LONGER Blue/White** line from the outlet of the last DI Filter and connect directly to the **UPPER PORT** of the Membrane housing to make draining the system easier.

7. When all three connections are

made slowly turn on the source water supply and allow the system to run for one hour discarding any water produced through the **Black** or **Blue** lines. While the system is priming it is a good time to check for leaks from any fittings or connection points.

(Discarding the first couple gallons of product water allows your carbon block to flush any potential fines and preservation oils from the surface of the membranes.)

8. **Do NOT Flush your RO System using the DI Resin Filters or it will deplete the DI Resin sooner than expected.** Once the RO System has flushed, Reconnect the proper tubing back to it's original place (longer **Blue** product water tubing should be placed back on to the outlet of the DI filter, and the tubing from the upper port of the membrane housing should be placed back on to the inlet of the DI filter)
9. Direct the **Blue (or white)** product water line to a suitable water storage/collection container. This is the water that you will want to use in your aquarium.
10. Your Oceanic RO/DI System is now ready for use. During the first 24 hours of operation the TDS may be higher than normal as fine particles and other manufacturing preservatives are released from the filters.

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

Replacement Filters and DI Resin: OCEANICWATER.COM

Standard Replacement Water Pre-filters for 10" Housing: Sediment, Carbon Block, GAC + 1.125 lbs of DI Resin – **MODEL# PREF5DI125 or PREF6DI25**

RODI Replacement Filters + 100 GPD Membrane for Aquarium Reverse Osmosis Water Filtration Systems with INLINE - **MODEL# 5RODIFILT100IN**

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PART LIST:

1 Pre-Assembled RO Unit	1, 2 or 3 Refillable DI Filter
3 Pre-Filters (Sediment, GAC, Carbon Block)	Garden Hose Adapter
1 Membrane	Color Coded Tubing

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q: What is a normal TDS reading?

A: TDS from most tap water will be in the 100-300 range but many sources can be well over 500. Normal product water from RO membrane will be around 98% of tap water's TDS under optimal conditions. Tap water with a TDS of 300 should be around six coming out of the membrane. Product water emitted from the DI resin canister should be zero.

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

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

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

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

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

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