

Iron Filter AIO

Introduction

Your new Air Injection System is designed to be simple to install and use; these instructions are designed to walk you through the installation and setup process. Whether you decide to tackle the job yourself or defer to a plumber's expertise, it is imperative that the instructions are read through completely. **The most common problem we have is people (particularly plumbers) assuming they know how to do it and missing a vital step covered in the instructions.** We recommend reading through the ALL of these instructions before you even open the first box, and preferably before you receive your system. This will ensure that you know what to expect before beginning, and can help you notice any shipping problems right away. If having a plumber install the system, print off a copy for them to reference during installation.

Please read through the entire instruction manual carefully. Most installation questions are answered in these instructions. Please note: that these instructions do cover multiple Air Injection systems using the Fleck 2510 and 2510SXT. While we try to note any system specific instructions we cannot account for every possible configuration and situation. If you have read through the entire manual and still have questions you may contact us for further help. **Please direct plumbing related questions to a locally qualified plumber.** We pride ourselves on our knowledge of our systems and how they work, however, we are not plumbers and different areas have codes that only a local plumber may be aware of.

System Requirements

The first step in getting your new system installed is verifying you meet the requirements necessary for a successful installation. While it is preferable to check these things BEFORE ordering, checking these requirements before unboxing your system can save time and hassle if the requirements are not met. A suitable installation location provides ALL of the following:

- Water pressure minimum of 20 PSI (1.38 BAR) and maximum of 90 PSI (6.20 BAR).
- Water temperature minimum of 34 °F (1.1 °C) and maximum of 110 °F (43.3 °C).
- System must be protected from freezing
- A firm surface that is level and flat and large enough to accommodate the system. Standard dimensions are listed in the inventory section.
- A grounded (preferably GFCI) 3-prong, 120V outlet within 5 ft. (1.5 m) of the control head. Ensure the outlet is not controlled by a switch. Extensions cords are NOT recommended, but a properly rated extension cord may be used temporarily until a permanent outlet can be installed. **Please Note:** 220V control heads are available by special order.
- A suitable standpipe (preferably 1.5 inches, similar to a washing machine drain), sump pit, or outside drain. Ideally located within 15 feet (3 m) of the system, longer distances will require larger drain tubing. Most plumbing codes require an air gap, essentially the drain line cannot directly touch standing water. The drain line can be ran overhead, as the water from the drain line is pressurized. If running outside it is best to avoid running to an area with plants, trees, or shrubs to prevent possible problems/discoloration that may be associated with the waste water.

Please note: Running the drain to a septic/sewer system is fine and is preferable in most situations. A properly configured drain system will NOT be damaged by the waste water. Due to system and plumbing variations the amount of water used during backwash will vary, 1 cubic foot systems typically use around 70 gallons (265 L) with larger systems using incrementally more.

2—Prepare and Fill Your Tank

Money-saving tip: If hiring a plumber to do the installation you can save some money by preparing the tank ahead of time. This cuts down on the time the plumber has to spend and doing so is simple enough that most people can accomplish it in less than an hour.

2.1—Inspect tank for damage

Before filling the tank check it for any damage that may have occurred during shipping. Look for any obvious damage on the tank such as gouges or cracks. Also look carefully around the lip of the tank where the control head seals, ensuring there are no nicks or cuts. Minor nicks and cuts can be smoothed out with sandpaper, while tanks that arrive with larger nicks and cuts may require filing a damage claim for a replacement.

2.2—Place tank in installation location

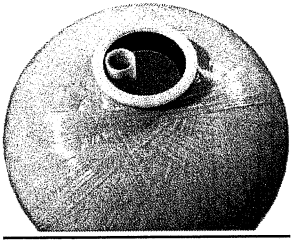
Proper location of your system will ensure effective treatment and satisfaction with your system. If you are on a well the system will need to be installed **after the pressure tank.** This ensures even pressure to the system for proper operation and prevents pressure bursts that can force media into your plumbing. If you are installing other tank systems, the typical order for installation is: sediment filter > pH filter > iron filter > carbon filter > water softener > arsenic filter. Whole house cartridge systems are typically installed after any tank systems, the Scale Sentry system after the cartridge system(s), and any UV systems will be last.

Make sure your chosen location will be level, dry, and protected from possible freezing conditions. The black boot on the resin tank is slightly adjustable for floors that are not quite level. If the boot does not provide enough leveling, shims made from small, flattened pieces of copper pipe, or some other non-corrosive material may be used. **Do not use wood or make-shift platforms,** they are not very sturdy and may cause damage the tank, injury to people, or damage to property. If the floor is excessively uneven it is recommended to have the floor leveled before installing the system, or install the system in a different location.

Next, stand back and look at your resin tank, and make sure it is standing straight up and not tilted to one side. The black boot on the bottom of the tank may get knocked out of alignment during shipment, if it does you will need to straighten it out before filling the tank. If your tank is a bit tilted, simply pick the tank up 2–3 inches (5–8 cm) off the floor and drop it gently but firmly down, favoring the side that needs to be adjusted to make the tank stand straight.

2.3—Inspect and place riser tube

Look inside your resin tank and there will be a plastic tube inside—**Img 1**. This is your riser (or distributor) tube that helps manage water flow through the system. Inspect the riser tube to make sure it is intact and without damage, removing it from the tank to ensure the distributor basket on the end is intact as well. **NOTE:** Systems upgraded with the Vortech tank have attached riser tubes that will not come out of the tank, do NOT try to pull the rise tube out on Vortech tank system. These are very durable and would rarely ever be damaged, but it is a good idea to check. **Verify the riser tube fits and seals into the control head.** A mismatched riser tube will prevent proper treatment, and it is much easier to correct the problem before the media is loaded. Place the riser tube back into the tank, there is a depression at the bottom of the tank in the center that it will sit in. With the riser tube properly positioned, ensure that it is no more than 1/4 inch (6 mm) above the top of the tank. If higher than 1/4 inch (6 mm) use a sharp knife, PVC cutter, or similar tool to cut it flush with the top of the tank. **Do not cut the riser tube too short.** If your riser tube is too short it will not seal inside the control head properly and your system will not work properly.



Img 1 - Tank & Riser

2.4—Fill tank partially with water **Optional**

This optional step will help buffer the media as it is poured in and will also help minimize air bubbles upon initial startup. Simply pour water into the tank until it is 1/4 - 1/3 filled with water. If partially filling the tank with water is not an option you may skip this step.

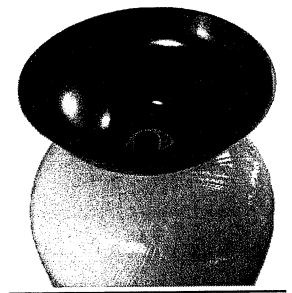
2.5—Load media and gravel—**gravel goes in first**

Please note: If you ordered more than one system use the chart in the inventory section to help determine which media will go in which tank. If you are unsure, please contact us for assistance.

To prevent media from getting in the riser tube (and later in your plumbing) you will need to **cover the opening of the riser tube**. If it does not have a plug in it, simply put something over the end of the tube, such as a piece of tape, to prevent anything from falling into the riser tube. Once the riser tube is covered you may load the media into the tank.

Loading the media and gravel is fairly easy. Some systems include a funnel to make loading the media easier—**Img 2**. If you do not have a large funnel to fit, the next best thing to use is your household blender pitcher. Take the bottom blade section off of your blender and the pitcher will screw directly into your tank making a great funnel.

With the funnel in place, you may begin loading the tank. **The gravel goes in first!**



Img 2 - Tank with Funnel

Please note: MOST systems upgraded with a Vortech Tank do NOT require gravel. With some medias (such as Filox/Mang-Ox) gravel is still required for the best results, so if you have gravel, use it. If you do not then instructions regarding gravel may be ignored. Make sure to empty all boxes to verify it is not in the bottom of the tank box or in a box with the media.

When filling the tank, do so slowly and ensure the riser tube stays correctly positioned and centered in the tank. If you have more than one bag of media the order does not matter, and **all of it will be used**. Once all the media is loaded the tank will not be completely full, this is normal. Empty space is required at the top for proper operation, and the exact amount of space varies between systems.

2.6—Finish filling tank with water **Optional**

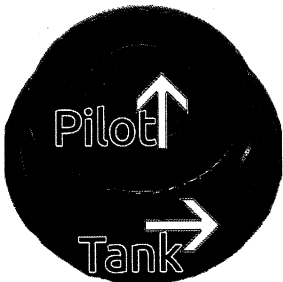
Once the media is loaded it is recommended to finish filling the tank with water. Filling the tank with water now will reduce problems that may be caused by air bubbles in the tank. A tank pre-filled with water also minimizes the chances of media getting pushed into the plumbing by turning the water on too fast during initial startup. Fill the tank with water, leaving approximately 2 inches (5 cm) at the top to allow the control head to screw down. **Please note:** As water fills the tank it can and will fill the riser tube as well. If filling the tank with water is not an option you can skip this step, just make sure to turn the water on VERY slowly when first placing the system in service.

2.7—Allow media to soak for 12-24 hours **Optional**

Once the tank is full of water it is a good idea to allow the media to soak for 12-24 hours. This allows smaller air bubbles to work their way out of the media and also helps reduce the initial flush time. If you are filling the tank yourself and having a plumber install the system it is recommended to plan the install after the media has had time to soak. If a plumber is filling the tank or if time does not allow for soaking this step may be skipped, but a longer initial flush can be expected.

3—Attach the Control Head

3.1—Inspect control head for damage

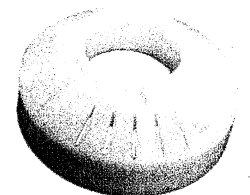


Img 3 - Control Head O-rings

Inspect the control head for any damage. Look for any damage to the threads (that screw into the tank), check all fittings to ensure they are whole and undamaged, and look for any other obvious signs of damage. Check to ensure the pilot and tank O-rings are present and free from nicks or kinks—**Img 3**. It is also a good idea to verify that the riser tube fits snugly into the pilot hole and that the O-ring seals around it.

3.2—Inspect and install dispersal basket

Air Injection Systems will have a top dispersal basket used to facilitate the oxidation process. The larger end will be towards the bottom of the tank, with the cone pointing up. Push it down the riser tube until the top is about 1 inch (25 mm) from the bottom of the tank threads.



Img 4 - Dispersal Basket

3.3—Lubricate tank O-ring and distributor O-ring with silicone lubricant **DO NOT use Vaseline**

Remove any loose particles and dry any water off of the top opening of the tank. Apply a silicone lubricant or very light coat of vegetable oil to the top lip of the resin tank with your finger. Put a light coat of lubricant on the pilot O-ring (inside the opening on the bottom of the control head) and the tank O-ring (at the base of the threads on the control head) as well. This helps to lubricate the O-rings and ensure a smooth, quality seal. **DO NOT use petroleum based lubricants!** These include Vaseline, WD-40, 3-In-One oil, and similar products. They will degrade the O-rings over time, leading to seal failure and resulting in leaks.

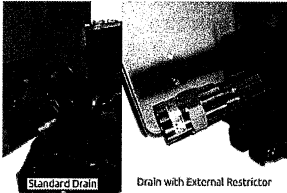
3.4—Screw on control head **hand tight only**

DO NOT apply anything (pipe dope, plumbers paste, Teflon tape, etc.) to the threads on the control head or the resin tank!

Position the control head over the resin tank and lower into place, making sure the riser tube slips inside the pilot opening in the bottom of the head. Have someone hold the tank as you tighten the head onto the tank. Hold the valve near the base, as the solid body of the head will provide a sturdy grip. Screw the head down onto the resin tank until solid contact is made between the tank and O-ring, then tighten about another 1/4–1/3 of a turn and STOP. **Do not over tighten the control head as this can cause damage.** Once properly tightened down check to ensure the tank and control head meet evenly all the way around.

4—Connect Drain Line

Please note: Drain water comes out under line pressure, so it can be ran vertically to connect to an overhead drain pipe.



Your system requires a drain line connection for elimination of wastewater during the backwash cycle. To determine what kind of drain pipe and fittings are needed, first check the drain fitting on the control head—**Img 5**. The drain fitting itself will be a standard threaded connection, held in place with a small clip. Removing the clip will allow you to remove the fitting for easier assembly.

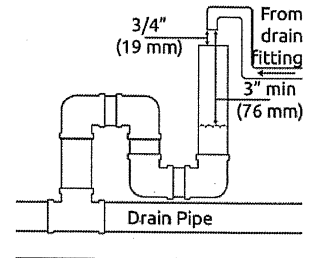
Please note: Some systems will use an external flow restrictor, an example is shown. Depending on the system you may receive a PVC restrictor or a stainless steel one. If you have an external flow restrictor it may replace the standard drain fitting or may thread onto it.



Img 5 - Drain Fitting

Some systems will include a barbed fitting that will screw into the main drain fitting, this allows for easy connection to flexible tubing. You will also need to measure the distance to the drain point, which should be a suitable standpipe (preferably 1.5 inches [38 mm], similar to a washing machine drain), sump pit, or outside drain. For residential systems with where the drain point is less than 10 feet (3 m) from the system you can use 1/2 inch (13 mm) inner diameter semi-flexible tubing connected to a barbed fitting (either the included one or one purchased separately). Make sure to **use non collapsible tubing** to prevent problems with the backwash caused by flow restrictions. If the drain point is more than 10 feet (3 m) from the system you will need step up to a 3/4 inch (19 mm) PVC or CPVC drain line.

Please check with your local health department or plumber for local codes specific to your area. **Never make a direct connection into a waste water drain.** A physical air gap of at least 3 inches (76 mm) between the end of the drain line and the wastewater level in the drain pipe should be used to avoid contamination of the line. An additional gap of 3/4 inch (19 mm) between the drain pipe and drain line is recommended to prevent any problems in the case of a pipe overflow. Using a simple P-trap as shown—**Img 6**—is ideal as well, but a stand pipe with a diameter of at least 1.5 inches (38 mm) is adequate. As the water coming out is under pressure, make sure to **secure the drain line** so that it does not move and create a mess.



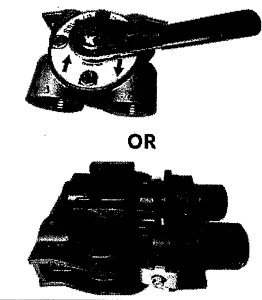
Img 6 - Example Drain w/ Air Gap

Do not tie multiple systems into a single drain line. Do not use additional fittings on the drain line. If hooking up multiple systems, each system needs a separate, independent drain line to ensure proper operation and prevent damage. Systems can all be ran to the same standpipe/sump/outside drain, but the drain line from each system needs to be separate. Avoid installing any additional fittings (check valves, ball/gate valves, etc.) as this can prevent proper backwash and cause premature system failure.

5—Connect Inlet/Outlet Lines

Before you continue Many homeowners install their own water systems with basic plumbing skills; if you are not comfortable with projects like this, please hire a professional plumber. Make sure to check local plumbing codes and follow any codes that apply. Before shutting off the water or making any cuts, it is a good idea to rough in your plumbing. This simply means dry fit your connections and have your pipe sections cut and ready. Doing so will ensure you have everything you need to get the system installed and will reduce the amount of time you are without water.

5.1—Prepare the connection fittings



Img 7 - Connection Fitting

Your unit comes with connection fittings that allows the control head to connect to standard plumbing, either a single stainless steel bypass valve or a two part plastic bypass and yoke connection—**Img 7**. The included connection may or may not be installed on the control head, if it is, remove it for this step. To remove it, locate the metal clips holding it in place. Remove those and the connection will pull away from the control head. Note the direction of flow as indicated by the arrows, also note the direction of flow on the head itself, also indicated by arrows. The inlet side arrow will point toward the front of the head for incoming (untreated) water, the outlet side arrow will point away from the head for outgoing (treated) water. **Correct inlet/outlet connections are vital.** Connecting the system in reverse (with the incoming water connected to the outgoing connection) will prevent proper operation and can result in media being thrown into your home's plumbing system, causing damage to your plumbing and the control head. **The direction of flow can not be changed.** Turning the connection upside down will not change the direction of the water flow, if your water flow runs differently than the control head, you will have to use some extra fittings to get the pipes to the correct side of the valve.

The connection will be either 3/4 inch or 1 inch NPT, depending on your order. You will need to get adapters, fittings, and pipe to connect from these connections to your home's plumbing.

If soldering: Before connecting any adapters to the connection fittings, first solder a short (min 3-inch [7.6-cm]) piece of copper pipe onto the adapters, away from the valve. **Do not solder close to the valve or any rubber components.** Excess heat generated by soldering pipe into the adapters can cause damage and can lead to improper system function.

For threaded adapters: Use a high quality thread sealant (pipe joint compound or Teflon/PTFE tape) on all threaded plumbing fittings to ensure a leak-free install. **Do not tighten the adapters into fittings while it is connected to the control head.** This may damage the control head and prevent you from tightening the adapters properly.

5.2—Secure connection fittings to the control head

Once the adapters are connected to the connection fittings you are ready to secure it to the control head. The connection fittings seal with O-rings, and are held in place with metal clips. A set of couplers—**Img 8**—allows the connection fittings to connect to the control head. **Please Note:** The inlet side coupler will have a check valve in it. It should be installed on the inlet side to allow water to enter the system but prevent air from backing out of the system. Verify the O-rings are all in good condition (no kinks or visible damage) and lubricate them with silicon lubricant or a vegetable based oil. Push the connection fittings onto the control head, making sure the flow arrows are lined up properly, and secure it in place. **Please note:** The connection assembly will travel slightly up and down. This is normal due to the way the O-rings seal and is not a cause for concern. **Do not overtighten the screws.** The clips simply hold the connection fittings together and the screws only need tightened enough to keep the clips in place. Further tightening will not stop leaks and tightening too much can damage the system, which will not be covered under warranty. The connection assembly may be supported in a level position with a temporary brace until the pipes are joined together and any pipe straps are installed. This will result in a neater, straighter connection.



Img 8 - Fleck couplers

5.3—Turn off main water supply

If you have private well, turn the power off to the pump then shut off the main water shut off valve. If you have municipal (city) water, simply shut off the main valve. Go to a faucet, (preferably as close to the installation location as possible) turn on the cold water until all pressure is relieved and the flow of water stops. If your hot water tank is electric, turn off the power to it to avoid damage to the element in the tank.

5.4—Remove section of pipe large enough to accommodate system connections

With a pencil, mark a section of pipe to be removed from the main line. This is where you will direct the water to the system and then from the system back to your plumbing, called your cut in point. Allow yourself plenty of room to connect any necessary fittings. Once you have established the cut in point, make the cuts and remove the section of pipe. After doing so it is usually a good idea to double check your rough in connections to ensure everything still matches up.

5.5—Verify water flow direction

If you are unsure of the direction the water flows through your pipes now is a good time to find out for sure. To do so, simply place a bucket underneath the open pipes from the section you just removed. Turn the main water supply on very slowly, just until water starts to come out of one of the open pipe ends. This pipe is the incoming (untreated) water and will connect to the inlet side of the system.

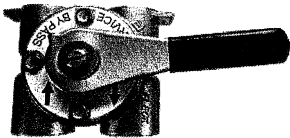
5.6—Connect incoming (untreated) water line to the valve inlet

Using fittings and pipe as necessary, connect the inlet side of the control head. This is the incoming, untreated water will flow into the control head and be passed through the system for treatment. Follow any local plumbing codes and ensure all connections are secure and well sealed. **Please direct any plumbing related questions to a qualified plumber.** We are very knowledgeable regarding our systems, but we are not plumbers and are not able to answer plumbing related questions.

5.7—Connect valve outlet to outgoing (treated) water line

Using fittings and pipe as necessary, connect the outlet side of the control head. This is the outgoing, treated water that has passed through the system and is being sent out into the home. Again, follow any local plumbing codes and ensure all connections are secure and well sealed.

5.8—Ensure bypass valve is in bypass position



OR



Img 9 - Bypass Position

Once all your connections are made and have been allowed to set, if you have a bypass valve ensure it is in the bypass position—**Img 9**. To verify this, turn the black handle(s) on the bypass valve perpendicular (at a 90-degree angle) to the inlet and outlet fittings. Ensuring the system is in bypass will allow you to check for leaks in the bypass valve/connections and prevent water from rushing into the tank and causing lost media and/or air pockets.

5.9—Turn on main water supply and check for leaks

Slowly open the main water supply valve. Check all connections and fittings and ensure there are no leaks. Open a nearby faucet to let air out of the lines and ensure water is filling the pipes. It may be a good idea to wait 15-20 minutes after releasing the air to ensure no leaks develop. If any leaks are discovered, turn off the main water supply and correct them before continuing.

6—Setup Control Head

6.1—Plug control head into grounded GFCI outlet

The control head requires a grounded (preferably GFCI) 3-prong, 120V outlet within 5 ft. (1.5 m) to supply power to run the system. **Extensions cords are NOT recommended**, but a properly rated extension cord may be used **temporarily** until a permanent outlet can be installed. Once plugged in, verify the system is receiving power and ensure the outlet is not on a switch that might get turned off. On digital valves the display should light up and start flashing a time, on mechanical valves you may hear a quiet hum of the motor or you may have to wait to see if the time dial moves keeps track of time.

6.2—Digital valve setup

Please note: Air Injection systems require the digital controller.

Plug the control head into an outlet. The SXT controller uses an LCD display and touchpad controls to simplify programming the system. The diagram indicates the various controls and displays you will use. When referring to a setting, the following format will be used:

[Parameter Display - Data Display]

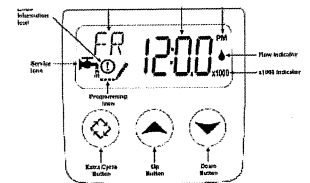
Brief explanation of what the setting controls and recommendations for correctly setting it.

[Parameter Display - ****]

A setting that should not be shown if setup correctly. If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[TD - 8:12]

Time of Day, tells the system what the current time is. To change the time, press and hold the up OR down arrow until the service icon is replaced with the programming icon. Use the up and down arrows to set the time of day (PM is indicated in the upper right corner of the screen). Once the time is set, press the extra cycle button or don't press anything for 5-10 seconds to return to normal operation.



Img 10 - SXT Controls

User Programming Setup

To enter user programming mode, ensure clock DOES NOT say 12:01 pm. Press and hold the up AND down arrow buttons together for 5-10 seconds until the programming icon appears and a parameter code is displayed. Once each setting has been entered, use the extra cycle button to advance to the next setting. **Please Note:** The settings shown are only examples, settings will vary depending on situational differences.

[DO - 3]

Day Override, this setting will cause the system to backwash after the set number of days. Typically set no higher than 3 to ensure the media gets lifted and cleaned off. **For Filox media:** Filox media used in Platinum systems requires backwashing at minimum every 2 days, with every night recommended for best media life. This ensures effective filtration and long media life.

[RT - 12:00]

Regen Time, this is the time of day the system will backwash. This process typically takes 1.5-2 hours depending on system size, so schedule it when water will not be used. It is common to set to run when everyone is asleep, and ensure it does not conflict with any other systems you may have.

[H - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[RC - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[CD - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

Once all parameters have been set, press the extra cycle button one more time to save your settings (setting changes will be canceled if no buttons are pressed for 60 seconds). The display should then show the service icon, with the data display flashing between the current time of day and days remaining until the next backwash. Once it reaches 0 the system will queue a backwash for the set time. A flashing service icon indicates that a backwash is queued. A manual backwash can be queued by pressing the extra cycle button, and an immediate backwash can be initiated by holding the extra cycle button for about 5 seconds.

Master Programming

Do not make changes without first consulting one of our experts. The settings below are just examples and SHOULD NOT be used as a definitive programming guide. Each system is different so variations will occur. When first installing the system it is a good idea to double check these settings to ensure proper operation, any changes other than those specifically recommended should NOT be made until verified by one of our experts. Slight differences in cycle timing is to be expected due to differences in system sizes.

Set clock to 12:01 pm and **wait for the TD code to disappear** from the corner. Hold both the up and down arrow buttons together for 5-10 seconds until display changes, the service icon will be replaced with the programming icon and the parameter display should show [DF]. Once each setting has been entered, use the extra cycle button to advance to the next setting. **Please Note:** Improper settings can lead to shortened system life, improper filtration, and damage to the system and/or your home.

[DF - Gal]

Display format, shown settings is gallons. Liters [Ltr] and Cubic Meters [Cu] are alternative settings, however, all instructions are written on the basis of the [Gal] display format.

[VT - dF1b]

Valve type, set to the downflow single backwash setting shown.

[CT - tc]

Control Type, sets the operation of the controller. Backwashing systems use the time clock [tc] setting where backwash is based on time (days) passed.

[NT - 1]

Number of tanks holding media for treatment.

[TS - U1]

Tank in service. Indicates which tank is currently treating the water. On single tank systems this will always be U1.

[C - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[H - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[RS - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[SF - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[RC - ****]

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[DO - 3]

Day Override, the same setting seen in the user programming. This setting will cause the system to backwash after the set number of days. Typically set no higher than 3 to ensure the media gets lifted and cleaned off. **For Filox media:** Filox media used in Platinum systems requires backwashing at minimum every 2 days, with every night recommended for best media life. This ensures effective filtration and long media life.

[RT - 12:00]

Regen Time, this is the time of day the system will backwash, same setting seen in the user programming. This process typically takes 30-40 minutes depending on system size, so schedule it when water will not be used. It is common to set to run when everyone is asleep, and ensure it does not conflict with any other systems you may have.

[BW - 10]

Backwash, the length of time used for the backwash part of the cycle, actual setting varies depending on system size.

[BD - 60]

Brine Draw, used for Air Draw and is the length of time where the system creates the air bubble at the top of the tank.

[RR - 1]

Rapid rinse, the length of time used for the rapid rinse part of the cycle, typically used to purge excess air. May be increased by 1-2 minutes at most if some air is still present immediately after backwashing.

[BF - OFF]

Brine fill, not used on Air Injection systems.

[D1 - **]**

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[CD - *]**

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[FM - **]**

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly..

[K - **]**

If you are seeing this setting check to ensure other settings are set correctly.

[UD - sync]**[Calc]**

After making adjustments to the programming, the display may display one of the above screens to indicate it is making the adjustments the new settings require.

Soft Reset

Press and hold the extra cycle and down buttons for 25 seconds while in normal service mode. This resets all parameters to the system default values except the days since regeneration.

Master Reset

Unplug the unit. While holding down the extra cycle button, plug the unit back in and continue to hold the button. Once the display powers on you can let go of the button. This resets all of the parameters in the system. You will need to go through master programming and verify all settings.

7—Place System in Service

7.1—Open bypass valve **slowly**

If you have more than one system, ensure the other systems are bypassed to prevent any possible problems. Open a faucet that is near the system, a laundry sink or outside faucet (if it will be treated by the system) is ideal, this will allow the air to bleed out of the system. **Slowly** open up the bypass valve just to the point of allowing water to enter the system at a trickle, and leave it like that until the tank is full of water. If you pre-filled the system it should only take a minute or two. Once the tank is full, slowly open the bypass valve the rest of the way. Allow water to run out of the faucet for 15-20 minutes to ensure all the air is worked out of the tank and off of the , then close the faucet.

7.2—**Check for leaks**

Check the system for any leaks, paying attention to the seal between the tank and control head as well as the connections between the bypass valve and control head. Open a nearby faucet and check to ensure there is no leaks that show up when water is running.

7.3—Flush the system

Open a nearby faucet. The water may be discolored at first, this is normal. Let water run out of the faucet for at least 10 minutes, or until any discoloration clears up. Depending on the system this may be almost immediate, or it may take a couple of hours. Once the water is cleared up a manual backwash should be ran.

7.4—Initiate manual backwash

It is a good idea to allow the system to run through a manual cycle. On mechanical valves, turn the main knob until it clicks into the first position. On digital systems, hold the extra cycle button for 5-10 second until the backwash starts.

7.5—Verify proper operation

Watch the system as it steps through each cycle, make sure it moves to each position, that water is not leaking from any other fittings, and that water is flowing down the drain line.

Be sure to return any other systems to the service position.