

# Nelsen NRO 2540 Commercial Systems

## *Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual*



*Including Models*

NRO-12540-700

NRO-22540-1400

NRO-12540-700-WM

NRO-22540-1400-WM

# Table of Contents

---

System Specifications.....	Page 3
Introduction.....	Page 4
Feed Water Requirements.....	Page 5
RO Membranes.....	Page 6
Recovery & Rejection.....	Page 7
System Requirements & Operation Guidelines.....	Page 7
RO Start-Up.....	Page 8
Operation & Maintenance.....	Page 10
Membrane Cleaning.....	Page 12
Spare Parts.....	Page 13
Troubleshooting.....	Page 14
Operation Log.....	Page 15
Warranty.....	Page 16

# System Specifications

Nelsen Commercial Reverse Osmosis System Specifications				
Model Type	Floor Stand	Floor Stand	Wall Mount	Wall Mount
Model Number:	NRO-12540-700	NRO-22540-1400	NRO-12540-700-WM	NRO-22540-1400-WM
Production GPD	700	1400	700	1400
Membrane	2-1/2" x 40" (1)	2-1/2" x 40" (2)	2-1/2" x 40" (1)	2-1/2" x 40" (2)
Permeate GPM	.48GPM	.97GPM	.48GPM	.97GPM
Feed GPM**	1.7	2	1.7	2
% Recovery w/Recycle	19-40%	30-60%	19-40%	30-60%
Pump	.5 HP	.75 HP	.5 HP	.75 HP
FLA 60HZ 1Ø 110/220	7.1/3.4	10/5.0	7.1/3.4	10/5.0
FLA 60HZ 3Ø 230/460	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Circuit Size	20/10A	20/10A	20/10A	20/10A
Inlet	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"	3/4"
Permeate	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"
Concentrate	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"	3/8"
Unit Dims (DxWxH)	27¼"x24"x54¾"	27¼"x24"x54¾"	16¼"x32¾"x47¼"	16¼"x32¾"x47¼"
Shipping Dims (DxWxH)	34"x25½"x58"	34"x25½"x58"	48"x40¾"x29¼"	48"x40¾"x29¼"
Weight - Pounds	104 lbs.	118 lbs.	106 lbs.	120 lbs.

\*\* - Minimum pressure of 20 psi



**WARNING:** Please carefully read the information contained in this Installation, Operation & Maintenance Manual (IO&M Manual) before starting or operating this reverse osmosis water purification system. Failure to do so, may void warranty, cause equipment damage, bodily injury or potentially death.



**WARNING:** This Reverse Osmosis System is designed and produced for the purification of water only. Do not use this equipment for any other purpose without express written authorization from the manufacturer. Failure to follow these guidelines may result in serious bodily injury or death.



**WARNING:** The RO System should be shielded from the elements. Periodic rain and exposure to UV Rays will cause irreparable damage to the unit and will not be covered by warranty. Exposure to rain and high humidity environments may also cause damage to the pump motor and electronic controls. This damage will not be covered under warranty.

# Introduction

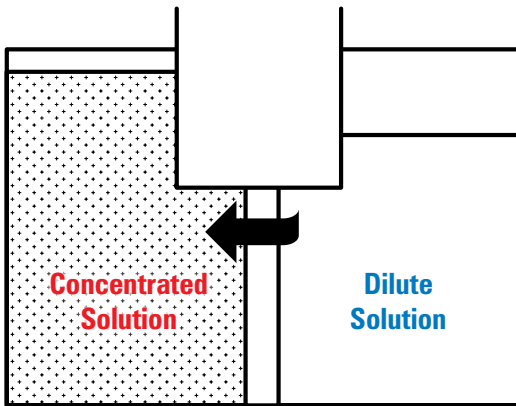
Nelsen Corporation's commercial reverse osmosis NRO systems produce high quality water. The system is durable and with proper care will last for many years. Components are of the highest quality on our reverse osmosis systems. This manual outlines installation, operation, maintenance and troubleshooting details vital to the sustained performance of your system.

## Reverse Osmosis Water Filtration Process

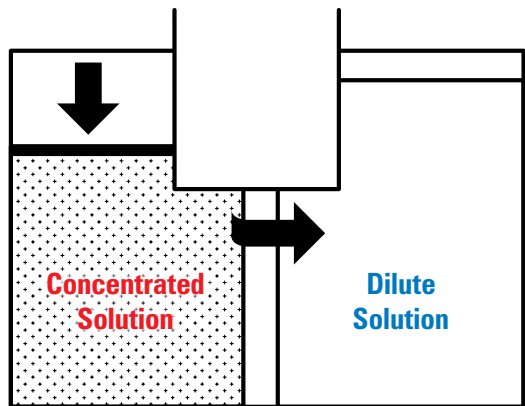
Reverse Osmosis removes dissolved inorganic solids (such as salt) from water. The membrane allows only the permeate water, not contaminants

to pass through to Point of Use (POU). Reverse osmosis is considered to be the finest filtration process and was developed as a method for the desalination of seawater, but was later accepted by many manufacturing industries as a method of water purification. The process of reverse osmosis involves forcing water molecules through a semi-permeable membrane which is rolled up spirally around a hollow tube. High pressure exerted by the water, forces the water through the membrane, separating it from the impurities. This process removes unwanted particles that are as small as dissolved ions. The impurities are flushed to drain.

FIGURE 1



Water diffuses through semi-permeable membrane toward region of higher concentration to equalize solution strength. Ultimate height difference column is "osmotic" pressure.



Applied pressure in excess of osmotic pressure reverses water flow direction, hence the term "Reverse Osmosis".

# Feed Water Requirements

Feed water quality has a huge effect on the performance of the reverse osmosis system. It is important to supply the reverse osmosis system with the feed water quality shown below. Pretreatment may be required if the parameters below are not met. Failure to meet feed water requirements may foul membranes, void the system warranty and effect the stated performance of the system.

Table 2: Recommended Feed Water Quality

Hardness	< 1 grain
Free Chlorine	0 ppm
T.D.S.*	<2000 ppm
Turbidity SDI	<5
Ph	3-11
Iron	<0.01 ppm
Silica	<1 ppm
Hydrogen Sulfide	0 ppm
Manganese	<0.05 ppm
Organics	<1 ppm
Pressure	20 - 60 psi
Temperature	40°F - 80°F 8°C - 27°C

\*If TDS exceeds 2000 ppm, consult factory.

The RO feed water must be pretreated in order to prevent membrane damage and/or fouling. Proper pretreatment is essential for reliable operation of any RO system.

Pretreatment requirements vary depending on the quality of the feed water. Pretreatment equipment is sold seperatly. The most common forms of pretreatment are described below.

**Media Filter** - Used to remove large suspended solids (sediment) from the feed water. Backwashing the media removes the trapped particles. Backwash can be initiated by time or differential pressure.

**Water Softener** - Used to remove calcium and magnesium from the feed water in order to prevent hardness scaling. The potential for hardness scaling

is predicted by the Langelier Saturation Index (LSI). The LSI should be zero or negative throughout the unit unless approved anti-scalents are used. Softening is the preferred method of controlling hardness scale.

**Carbon Filter** - Used to remove chlorine and organics from the feed water. Free chlorine will cause rapid irreversible damage to the membranes.

*The residual free chlorine present in most municipal water supplies will damage the thin film composite structure of the membranes used in this unit. Carbon filtration or sodium bisulfite injection should be used to completely remove the free chlorine residual.*

**Chemical Injection** - Typically used to feed antiscalant, coagulant, or bisulfite into the feed water or to adjust the feed water pH.

**Prefilter Cartridge** - Used to remove smaller suspended solids and trap any particles that may be generated by the other pretreatment. The cartridge(s) should be replaced when the pressure drop across the housing increases 5 - 10 psi over the clean cartridge pressure drop. The effect of suspended solids is measured by the silt density index (SDI) test. An SDI of five (5) or less is specified by most membrane manufacturers and three (3) or less is recommended.

**Iron & Manganese** - These foulants should be removed to less than 0.1 ppm. Special media filters and/or chemical treatment is commonly used.

**pH** - The pH is often lowered to reduce the scaling potential.

**Silica** - Reported on the analysis as SiO<sub>2</sub>. Silica forms a coating on membrane surfaces when the concentration exceeds its solubility. Additionally, the solubility is highly pH and temperature dependent. Silica fouling can be prevented with chemical injection and/or reducing the recovery.

# Reverse Osmosis Membranes

- Reverse Osmosis Unit: Required for the production of treated water, as per the daily requirements. Different capacities of the unit are available depending on the rate of production of purified water. For example, a 1400 gallon-per-day system produces purified water at the rate of 58 gallons per hour.
- Pretreatment Equipment: Filtration systems are necessary and should be installed along with the reverse osmosis system, especially if the water contains excessive mineral hardness.
- Storage Tank: Necessary for storage of permeate water. The storage tank stores the permeate water for later use.
- Re-pressurization System: Consists of a pump and bladder tank, which pressurizes water from storage tank and supplies water where there is a demand.



**NOTES:** NRO Commercial Tap Water System Performance is based on 500 ppm TDS & 77°F temperature. Higher TDS or lower temperatures could affect permeate production.

Table 3: Typical Rejection Characteristics of Reverse Osmosis Membranes%	
Sodium	85-94%
Lead	95-98%
Sulfate	96-98%
Arsenic	92-96%
Calcium	94-98%
Magnesium	94-98%
Potassium	85-95%
Nickel	96-98%
Nitrate	60-75%
Fluoride	85-92%
Iron	94-98%
Manganese	94-98%
Zinc	95-98%
Cadmium	95-98%
Mercury	95-98%
Barium	95-98%
Selenium	94-96%
Cyanide	84-92%
Phosphate	96-98%
Chloride	85-92%

% May vary based on membrane type, water pressure, temperature, pH & TDS

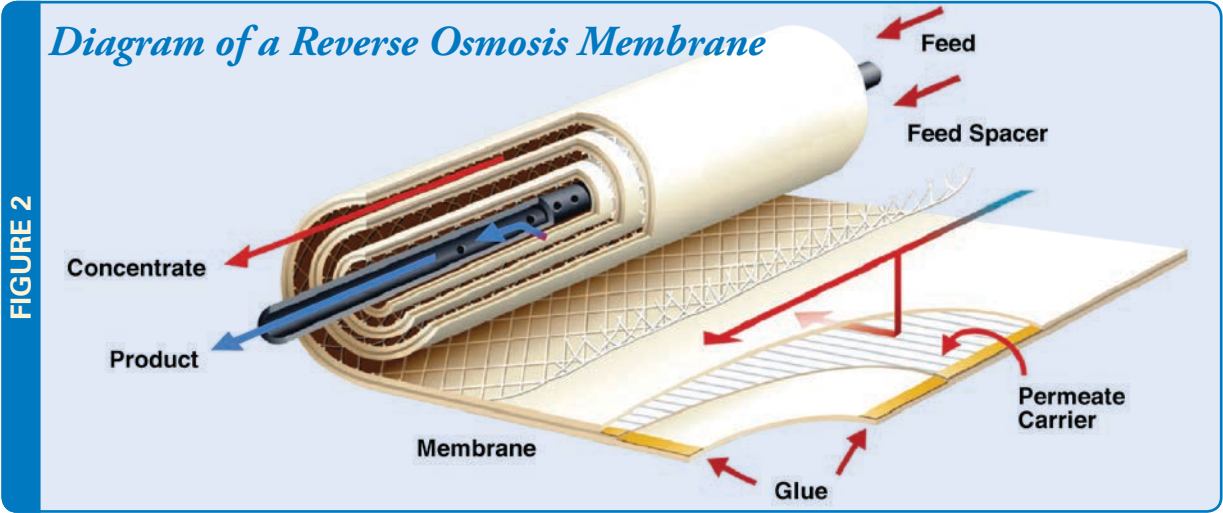


FIGURE 2



# Recovery & Rejection

Recovery is defined as the measure of the permeate flow to feed flow. A higher recovery rate means less concentrate going to the drain. A higher recovery can also cause soluble salts to precipitate out of the concentrate and onto the membrane surface.

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{\text{Permeate flow rate}}{\text{Feed flow rate}} \times 100$$

**Feed Flow** = Permeate Flow + Concentrate Flow

**Example:** If permeate flow is 10 GPM and concentrate flow is 15 GPM, then

$$\text{Feed Flow} = 10 + 15 = 25 \text{ GPM}$$

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = (10/25) \times 100 = 40\%$$

The amount of total dissolved solids (TDS) rejected by membrane is expressed as a percentage (%). For example, a 99.6% rejection rate means that 99.6% of total dissolved solids do not pass through the membrane. To calculate the % rejection, use the following formula:

$$\% \text{ Rejection} = ((\text{Feed TDS} - \text{Permeate TDS}) \div (\text{Feed TDS})) \times 100$$

**Example:** If feed water has 1500 TDS and permeate water has 20 TDS, then

$$\% \text{ Recovery} = \frac{(1500 - 20)}{1500} \times 100 = 98.7\%$$

# System Requirements & Operation Guidelines

## Electrical

The pump used on the NRO system is pump & motor combination. The motor is available is a 110/220, 60 hertz single phase. Each NRO system is equipped with a 6 foot electrical cord.



**WARNING:** Ensure that all voltage supplies match the equipment being used. Failure to do so may cause death or serious injury. Proper breaker ratings must be used according to applicable local codes. Electrical service should be installed by a qualified, licensed technician. Ensure all ground connections are properly made to the complete system. All external connections to the RO System should be dry contact only. Float switches and pretreatment lockouts should not produce voltage applied to the electronic control box if so equipped. Ensure all electrical connections to float switches and pretreatment equipment are completed.



*Failure to do so may cause system damage, property damage or bodily injury including death.*



**NOTE:** Nelsen Corporation recommends that a license electrician install your unit in accordance to local and national codes.

## Plumbing

The high-pressure pump and membrane(s) require a continuous flow of water with a minimum feed pressure of 20 PSI, not to exceed 105°F. Run the concentrate piping to an open drain, with an air gap and free of blockage.

## Pre-Filtration

NRO systems will filter most particles over 5 microns in size. Change the cartridge every month or when a 10 PSI pressure drop occurs. If pre-filter becomes clogged and flow to pump becomes restricted, cavitation in pump could occur.

# RO Start-Up

## Pump

The pump must never run dry. Operating the pump without adequate feed water will damage the pump. Always supply pump with filtered water. Improper flow could cavitate the pump if it runs dry.

## Mounting

The freestanding system should be bolted down in compliance to local regulation standards.

## Installation

The NRO systems are free standing and require no special installation; however if placed on an uneven floor, the system may vibrate. If this occurs, place the system on a rubber mat to reduce the vibrations. Carefully inspect the system before start-up. Check all plumbing and electrical connections. Connections may have become loose during shipment.

## Start-Up

- Membrane installation - some RO's do not have membranes installed, if this is the case refer to page 10, Membrane Removal & Replacement
- Before installing the 5 micron prefilter cartridge to the filter housing, do the following steps:
  - ◆ Unscrew the housing, water may come out of the housing, so put a bucket under the area to catch any water that comes out
  - ◆ Inspect to see if any debris is inside of housing, if so rinse with water
  - ◆ Lubricate the o-ring around groove of housing with food grade lubricant and reinstall onto housing
- Install the 5 micron cartridge provided, then reattach the housing onto the cap and hand tighten, then bump tighten with the included wrench.
- Locate the feed water inlet on the prefilter housing
- Attach the feed inlet tubing to the feed water source, located before the filter housing.
- Always maintain a sufficient flow of feed water during operation
- Locate the permeate tubing
- Attach the permeate tubing to permeate outlet. Make sure the permeate water flows freely and that there is no back-pressure. Back-pressure can cause damage to the membrane(s).



**CAUTION:** *The plumbing in the permeate line can contaminate the high quality water produced by the NRO system. Ensure that the components are compatible with the application. The pH of the RO permeate water will normally be 1-2 points lower than the feed water pH. A pH of 6.5 or lower can be very aggressive to some plumbing materials, such as copper piping.*

- Locate the concentrate tubing. This can be found after the concentrate control valve
- Attach drain line to the concentrate outlet
- Run the concentrate line to the drain. Water should run freely, without any obstructions or debris
- Make sure no back-pressure exists on the concentrate line
- Check to make sure the electrical power supply matches your NRO system power supply
- A level control switch located in a storage tank typically controls NRO systems. The liquid level switch turns the system on when water level in tank drops and off when tank is full. If the NRO system is equipped with an electrical control box, the level control is connected to the level control connections in box. Do not exceed the level control's power rating. Liquid Level Switches can be obtained from original selling dealer. Two level controls are standard.



- If a liquid level switch is used, install it at this time and turn power to the NRO system on. Otherwise turn the system on by plugging in the power cord. Allow system to run for about 30 minutes, with the concentrate control valve fully open (counter clockwise) to purge air and preservatives from the system.

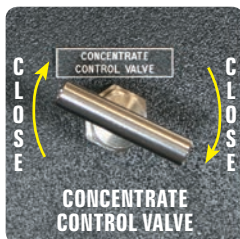


- NRO permeate water that is being produced at this time should be discarded to the drain for the first 30 minutes of operation. Any impurities will be flushed from the system at this time



**WARNING:** *This Reverse Osmosis System has been preserved with either food grade sodium metabisulfite or food grade glycol to protect from biological growth or freezing. The RO System should be thoroughly flushed for one hour before use of the product water. The concentrate and permeate outlets should be run to a suitable drain for flushing of the system. The system should be flushed at low pressure with high flows.*

- Locate the concentrate control valve and pressure gauge
- Turn the concentrate control valve until the indicated concentrate pressure gauge reads 50 PSI. Concentrate pressure will increase as valve is closed. Flush the system for about 1 hour with concentrate pressure at 50 PSI to remove impurities from the system
- Check for leaks. All NRO systems are fully tested, prior to shipment, but leaks may occur during transit



- After all preservatives are flushed out of the system, connect the permeate line to the storage tank or point of use.



**NOTE:** *If your system is equipped with a permeate flush, refer to the NRO Controller ROC2 Manual for important start-up procedures.*

- Make sure no back pressure exists on permeate line. A check valve must be installed if back pressure is present.
- Turn the concentrate control valve until the designated permeate flow is acquired. The exact operating pressure may vary depending on temperature and/or TDS of feed water. This flow rate is determined as followed:

$$\text{GPM} = \text{GPD}/1440$$

EXAMPLE: 2800 GPD NRO should produce 1.94 GPM Permeate water



**WARNING:** *Never exceed maximum pressure rating of your membrane or pressure vessel.*

NRO systems equipped with an multi-stage booster pump feature a pump discharge throttle valve. (*Throttle Valves are not available with a rotary vane pump and motor.*) This valve adjusts RO desired recovery. Feed water enters the system through an automatic shut-off valve. Ensure that the valve opens when the system turns on, allowing water to flow through the system and closed when the system turns off, stopping water from flowing through the system. This saves water and prevents premature fouling of the RO membranes.



**THROTTLE VALVE**

# Operation & Maintenance

Check your feed water chemistry. Pre-treatment and/or reducing the system recovery may be required to reduce fouling and scaling on membranes.

RO process causes concentration of impurities in the concentrate stream to increase. These impurities may precipitate (come out of solution) when their concentration reaches saturation levels.



**NOTE:** *Precipitation can scale or foul membranes.*

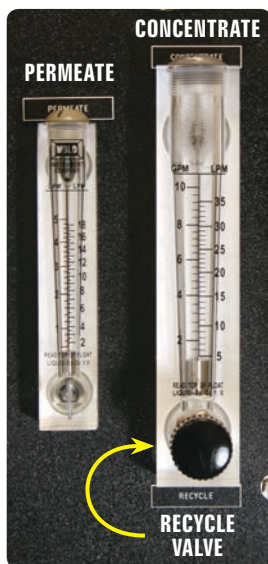
## Permeate & Concentrate Flow Meter(s)

These flow meters indicate flow rates of permeate and concentrate water. When added together indicate the feed water flow rate if the system is not equipped with a recycle flow meter.

## Waste Recycle Valve

This valve allows you to recycle some of the concentrate water back to the feed line ahead of the pump. This will increase the recovery rate of the RO.

The amount of the wastewater recycled is limited by the TDS of the feed water. The drawback of using recycle concentrate water is an increase of TDS in permeate water. To increase the recycle rate, start with the flowmeter recycle valve fully open. Note the flow rate shown on the concentrate flowmeter. This is the total concentrate flow. Slowly turn the recycle valve clockwise until the concentrate flow comes down to the specified rate. The difference between the total concentrate flow and the adjusted flow is the amount being recycled.



## Prefilter Pressure Gauges

These gauges measure feed water pressure when it enters and exits the prefilter housing. A pressure differential of 10% or more indicates the prefilter needs to be replaced.

## Low Pressure Switch

The low-pressure switch shuts off the system when the feed water pressure drops too low for the system to function properly. This will prevent damage to the pump. When pressure is restored, the system will restart automatically. If pressure fluctuation is noticed, and system is cycling off and on repeatedly, turn the system off and ensure the proper feed flow and pressure are available into the system.

## Membrane Removal & Replacement

Membrane changing can be an easy process if you have the proper tools and information on hand. Follow the below instructions when removing and replacing membrane(s).

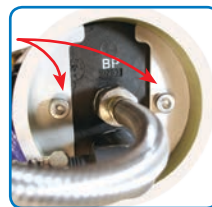


**NOTE:** *Always remove & replace the membrane in the direction of the FEED flow. This protects the brine seal from folding over. The brine seal should always be on the FEED end of the pressure vessel.*



**WARNING:** *Depressurize the system until all pressure gauges read zero before proceeding. Before attempting, disconnect the power from the system and bleed all water pressure from the system.*

- Remove the hoses and fittings from both ends of the pressure vessel
- Remove end caps from the pressure vessel. This is done by removing the crescent wedge(s), using properly sized allen wrench



- Thread a nipple and tee into the concentrate port. The nipple must extend past the end of the pressure vessel. Apply slight force to remove end caps. A “pickle fork” or ball joint separator can also be used to apply upward force on the end cap. Place a rag or towel between the tool and the edge of the vessel to prevent scarring and damage. Remove any fittings used to remove caps.
- After both ends are removed, membranes can be removed from pressure vessel. Note which side brine seal is on. All NRO RO units have flow indicator stickers on each vessel. The stickers indicate direction of feed flow and position of brine seal. The membrane must be removed and installed according to the arrow decal. The line on the decal references the position of the brine seal.



**WARNING:** *Do not pull membranes using permeate tube, this may cause damage.*



**CAUTION:** *Wear gloves for the following steps in order not to contaminate the membrane*

- Replace the new membrane(s). Feed in direction of feed water flow. Failure to do so may damage or “roll” the brine seal. Make sure brine seal is on feed end of pressure vessel.
- Replace any damaged brine seals or o-rings. Lubricate o-rings with food grade glycerin for proper lubricant.
- Re-install the end caps by gently twisting them while pushing onto vessel making sure to not pinch or damage any o-rings in the process. Make sure the outer diameter of the end cap is flush with the inner groove of the vessel.

- Replace crescent wedge(s) into the vessel grooves & tighten screws.
- Reattach any fittings that may have been disconnected in the process.
- Refer to start-up directions to start system.



**CAUTION:** *New or factory cleaned membranes are shipped in a preservative solution. Therefore the RO should be flushed at 50 PSI for 1 hour to remove the preservative from the membrane. See start up directions.*



**NOTE:** *Discard the permeate and concentrate water during this operation.*



### **Cautionary Reminders**

- Change the cartridge filters regularly
- Monitor the system and keep a daily log
- Run the system, as much as possible, on a continuous basis.
- Adjust the system recovery to the recommended value
- Always feed the pump with filtered water.
- **DO NOT** permit chlorine to enter or be present in the feed water.
- **DO NOT** shut down the system for extended periods.
- **DO NOT** close the throttle valve completely.
- **DO NOT** operate the system with insufficient feed flow.
- **DO NOT** operate the pump dry

# Membrane Cleaning

Periodic cleaning of membranes can improve system performance. In normal conditions, mineral scale, biological matter, colloidal particles and organic substances can foul membranes.



**WARNING:** *Cleaning chemicals are dangerous and can cause injury and damage. Read and comply with all safety and disposal precautions. It is the user's responsibility to comply with all federal, state and local regulations that may apply.*

## Inorganic anti-fouling cleaning

Use an acid cleaning solution to remove inorganic salts such as  $\text{CaCO}_3$ ,  $\text{CaSO}_4$ ,  $\text{BaSO}_4$  and metal oxides, such as iron from reverse osmosis membranes. Do not use sulfuric acid because it may cause calcium sulfate to precipitate on the membranes. Recommended cleaning solutions for inorganic cleaning include:

- Solution of 0.2% hydrochloric acid (HCL)
- Solution of 0.5% phosphoric acid ( $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ )
- Solution of 0.2% sulfamic acid
- Solution of 1.0% sodium hydrosulfite

## Organic anti-fouling cleaning

Use alkaline cleaning solutions to remove silica, bio films and organic matter from membranes. Acceptable cleaning solutions for organic cleaning include:

- Solution of 0.1% sodium hydroxide (NaOH)
- Solution of 0.1% sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and 0.1% of tetra-sodium salt of ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (Na-EDTA)
- Solution of 0.1% sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and 0.05% sodium salt of dodecyl-sulfate (NaDDS)

- Solution of 1.0% sodium triphosphate (STP), 1.0% trisodium phosphate (TSP) and 1.0% Na-EDTA

The pH of the solutions above should be approximately 12 and temperature of the solution less than 86°F.

## Membrane cleaning directions

To set-up a cleaning station, follow these directions:

1. Record the amount and TDS of the permeate with the system set at normal operating pressure.
2. Prepare approximately 15 gallons of inorganic cleaning solution (with a pH of approximately 2) in a polypropylene or fiberglass reinforced plastic tank with a removable cover. Use RO water for make up water if possible.
3. Connect a hose from the cleaning solution tank to the inlet of the pre-filter on the RO unit. Ensure there is a flooded inlet to the pump or positive feed pressure. It will be necessary to use a feed pump to generate enough pressure to overcome the RO pressure switch. If a feed pump is not used, the pressure switch can be disconnected as long as the RO pump is primed before use and sufficient flow is available to the pump. The switch must be reconnected after the cleaning process to ensure pump protection.
4. Feed the permeate and the drain tubes back to the cleaning solution tank so that the solution will recirculate during cleaning.
5. Turn on the reverse osmosis pump. Adjust the concentrate control valve (drain restrictor) to a concentrate pressure of 50 psi (3.5 bar). Run the pump for approximately thirty (30) minutes.
6. Turn the system off and reconnect to the feed water supply.

7. Turn the system on and flush at 50 psi (3.5 bar) for 15 minutes. Discard all of the permeate and concentrate water.
8. Adjust the system to normal operating pressure and record the amount and TDS of the permeate water after the acid cleaning to assess any improvements in the system's performance.
9. Repeat this procedure for organic cleaning solution (with a pH from 11 to 12).
10. Readjust the concentrate pressure to original operating pressure for normal operation. After the cleaning procedure is complete, check the amount and TDS of the permeate to evaluate the effectiveness of the cleaning process.

### **Disinfection**

Hydrogen peroxide or renalin may be used for disinfection. Procedures are identical to the membrane cleaning directions described above, with the following exceptions:



**NOTE:** *The prefilter cartridge should be replaced before AND after the cleaning is disinfection procedures.*

1. Remove deposits on membranes and other system parts with an alkaline cleaner prior to disinfection.
2. Clean the RO system with an acid cleaner to remove iron from membranes. (Iron or other heavy metals catalyze membrane degradation when peroxide is present.) Flush with water after acid cleaning.
3. Circulate a solution of 0.2%-0.25% hydrogen peroxide or renalin and RO product water for 20 minutes. The solution temperature must not exceed 77° F (25° C) to prevent damage to membranes. (A pH of 3-4 optimal results and longer membrane life.)
4. Soak membranes in a disinfecting solution 2 - 12 hours. (Two hours is needed to kill 90% and 12 hours is needed to kill 99% of the bacteria present.)

## ***Spare Parts***

Spare parts can be ordered through your original selling dealer.

- Prefilter Elements
- Inlet Solenoid Valve
- Concentrate Flow Meter with Valve
- Hose Washers
- Pressure Gauges, 0-100 and 0-300
- Pressure Switch

Optional:

- Membranes
- Pump/Motor Combination
- Pressure Vessel
- Stainless Steel Braided Hoses

**Table 4: Temperature Correction Factors\***

Water temperature		Production Factor*
°F	°C	(Using thin film membranes)
40	4	0.48
50	10	0.60
60	16	0.73
70	21	0.88
77	25	1.00
80	27	1.06
90	32	1.26

\*Percent of rated production.



## Nelsen Commercial NRO 2540 Series Systems Troubleshooting

SYMPTOMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	CORRECTIVE ACTION
<b>Low Inlet Pressure</b>	Low supply pressure.....	Increase inlet pressure
	Cartridge filter plugged.....	Change filters
	Solenoid valve malfunction.....	Replace solenoid valve and/or coil
	Leaks.....	Fix any visible leaks
	Motor may not be drawing correct current.....	Use clamp-on amp meter to check motor amp draw
	Concentrate valve might be damaged.....	Replace concentrate valve
<b>Low Permeate Flow</b>	Low inlet flow.....	Adjust concentrate valve
	Cold feed water.....	See temperature correction Table 4
	Low operating pressure.....	See low inlet pressure
	Defective membrane brine seal.....	Inspect or replace brine seal
	Fouled or Scaled Membrane.....	Clean membranes
<b>High Permeate Flow</b>	Damaged product tube o-rings.....	Inspect and/or replace
	Damaged or Oxidized membrane.....	Replace Membrane
	Exceeding maximum feed water temperature.....	See temperature correction Table 4
<b>Poor Permeate Quality</b>	Low operating pressure.....	See low inlet pressure
	Damage product tube o-rings.....	Inspect and/or replace
	Damaged or Oxidized membrane.....	Replace Membrane
	Recovery too high.....	Reduce amount of recovery
<b>Membrane Fouling</b>	Metal Oxide Fouling.....	Improve pretreatment to remove metals. Clean w/acid cleaners
	Colloidal Fouling.....	Optimize pretreatment for colloid removal. Clean with high pH anionic cleaners
	Scaling (CaSO <sub>4</sub> , CaSO <sub>3</sub> , BaSO <sub>4</sub> , SiO <sub>2</sub> ).....	Increase acid addition and antiscalant dosage for CaVO <sub>3</sub> & CaCO <sub>4</sub> . Reduce recovery. Clean w/acid cleaners
	Biological Fouling.....	Shock dosage of Sodium Bi-Sulfate. Continuous feed of Sodium Bi-sulfate at reduced pH. Chlorination and de-chlorination. Replace cartridge filters.
	Organic Fouling.....	Activated Carbon or other pretreatment. Clean w/high pH cleaner
	Chlorine Oxidation.....	Check Chlorine feed equipment and De-chlorination system
	Abrasion of membrane by Crystalline Material.....	Improve pretreatment. Check all filters for media leakage



OPERATION LOG

Model Number:		Start-Up Date				
Week of:		Last Cleaning Date				
Date						
Time						
Hours Of Operation						
Inlet Pressure						
Post Pre-Filter Pressure						
Pressure Differential						
Permeate Pressure						
Feed Pressure						
First Array Feed Pressure						
Differential Pressure						
Permeate Flow						
Concentrate Flow						
Percent Recovery						
Feed Flow						
Feed Conductivity						
Permeate Conductivity						
Percent Rejection						
Feed pH						
Permeate pH						
Scale Inhibitor Feed						
Acid Feed						
Sodium Bisulfite Feed						
Feed Water:						
Iron (ppm)						
Free Chlorine (ppm)						
Hardness (ppm, CaCo <sub>3</sub> )						
Turbidity (Ntu)						

# *Nelsen NRO Commercial Reverse Osmosis Systems*

We warrant Nelsen NRO Commercial Reverse Osmosis Systems, when installed according to factory recommendations, to be free from defects in materials and workmanship as follows:

## *Limited Warranty*

This Nelsen NRO System is assembled from the finest industry components available. Each individual component used in the assembly of our equipment is covered by the original equipment manufacturer's warranty. All components, except those specifically listed below, are warranted for a period of one (1) year from date of installation to the original purchaser to be free of defects in materials and workmanship subject to the manufacturer's conditions and/or the conditions shown below.

### **Pump/Motor, Pressure Vessels, Valves**

*1 (one) year from the date of purchase.*

### **Membranes & Filters**

*No Warranty*

1. This warranty covers Nelsen NRO Commercial Reverse Osmosis Systems installed for commercial or industrial applications are guaranteed for one (1) year from the date of installation date.
2. Installation must be made in accordance with legal or local codes and manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Failure must not result from misuse, alteration, fire, lightning, power surges or neglect.
4. Water pressure must not exceed 100 p.s.i. and water temperature must not exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Subject to the above terms and conditions we will replace and/or repair, at our option, any parts of the NRO System found defective in materials and workmanship. Defective parts must be returned, freight pre-paid, by your dealer, who will supply a replacement furnished by the company. This warranty does not cover labor, shipping charges, damages caused by delays of consequential damages or other causes beyond our control.

Manufacturer will not be responsible for any incidental or consequential damages, losses or expenses arising from the installation or use of any NRO System.

This warranty is to the original purchaser and is not transferable after the third year to any subsequent owner(s).

No other guarantee or warranty, expressed or implied, is applicable to our product. No repair or replacement made under the terms of the warranty shall extend this warranty.