

## Introduction

The water purifiers proposed by DIASYS are a combination of 2 elements:

- a reverse osmosis system removing 95% of impurities
- a deionising filter producing pure water (conductivity below 5µS/cm)

The reverse osmosis membrane has the advantage to prolong the lifetime of the deionising filter.

The water purifiers designed by Diasys are especially built for providing deionised water to clinical chemistry and immunology analysers.

## catalog

- [Water purifiers](#)
- [UV sterilizer](#)
- [Auto-filling water level sensor](#)
- [Conductivity meters](#)

## recommended conditions

A reverse osmosis system works well with water at ambient temperature. The tap water should not be too hot (above 35°C) or too cold (below 10°C). Outside these bounds, the membrane might be damaged irreversibly. The optimum production of water is obtained at 25°C.

In order to activate the reverse osmosis process, the tap water pressure in the membrane must be strong enough, above 2.5 BAR (ideal pressure is generally around 4.5 BAR) but can vary depending of the membrane. When the tap water pressure is too low or vary, a booster pump is required. It is recommended to rinse the membrane every month using the following process:

- disconnect the restrictor
- leave water flowing during 20 minutes
- reconnect the restrictor

This manual process is similar to the flush function available on the system equipped with an electronic controller, which allows to rinse the membrane easily just by pressing a button.

## Q & A

- [What's the difference between RO and DI water purification?](#)
- [Why carbon to filter water ?](#)
- [Why a booster pump ?](#)
- [How to disconnect autofilling ? \( OMINI autofilling version only \)](#)
- [How to replace an old controller without white wire by a new one ?](#)
- [Why indicator lamps of the controller are off?](#)
- [When to replace the reverse osmosis membrane?](#)
- [Is the UV sterilizer to be connected before or after the water purifier?](#)

## Troubleshooting

### troubleshooting

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLES CAUSES	SUGGESTED ACTION
Power light OFF	No power supply	Verify the power supply wires ; switch power ON
	On power supply fuse is broken	Check and replace the fuse
- Power light ON - No production of purified water - indicator PUMP is off - indicator SOURCE is ON	The inlet tap water supply is closed or has insufficient pressure	Improve water supply
	Water inlet tubing folded or obstructed	Check that the inlet pipe is not damaged.
- Power light ON - No production of purified water - all control light indicators OFF	A fuse is broken : - pump fuse - fuse in the controller box	Check and replace the fuse
- Power light ON - No or low purified water production - indicator PUMP light ON - Pump running	Pre-treatment clogged	Replace the pre-treatment filters before the RO membrane
	Weak flow of inlet water	Increase the flow of the inlet water
	Reverse osmosis membrane clogged	Change the membrane
- Power light ON - No or low purified water production - indicator PUMP light ON - Pump always OFF	Pump fuse burned	Replace the pump fuse
Light indicators FULL and PUMP alternate	Defective high-pressure sensor or check valve	Change pressure sensor and check valve
- Power light ON - Lack of pressure and low flow output	Watertank hand valve closed	Turn ON the watertank hand valve
	Requested pure water volume above the capacity of the water purifier	Wait the watertank is filled again
	Lack of pressure in the pressurised watertank	Re-adjust the air-pressure of the water tank
purified water conductivity too high	Resin saturated	Replace resin cartridge or bottle

- POWER light ON - FULL indicator ON - Pump OFF - Drain flowing continuously	Inlet solenoid valve defective	Replace the inlet solenoid valve
Conductivity meter display OFF	Batteries out of order	Replace the batteries

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