## WAJER JREAWMENU \& FILJRAJION QUIGK REFERENGE SPECIFIGAJIONS

Product performance may vary based on local water conditions, proper specification \& application, proper plumbing application, setup, installation, startup, maintenance and/or usage.

## Peak Flow Rates:

Overall Filter dimensions are approximately $12^{\prime \prime}$ x 60"

With NS1 Inside = 9 GPM,
With NS6 Inside $=15$ GPM

Pressure Drop @ Average Service Flow Rate: 0 to 3.5 PSI

## Pressure Drop @ Peak Flow Rates:

With NS1 Inside = 13 PSI @ 9 GPM,
With NS6 Inside = 7 PSI @ 15 GPM
The standard water line in and out connections are 3/4", NPT, Plastic.
The pipe size for a residential drain line should be a minimum of $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}(13 \mathrm{~mm})$.

The unit should be located close to a drain to prevent air breaks and back flow.

An uninterrupted alternating current (120 VAC) supply is required. The control uses a transformer to supply 12 VDC. Please make sure your voltage supply is compatible with your unit before installation.

Pentair Fleck 5800 Series Control Head is Standard
Fully Welded Stainless Steel Jacket is Standard
Water Temperature Range:
minimum $40^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$, maximum $80^{\circ} \mathrm{F}$

Water Pressure: Point of Entry (POE): minimum 40 psi, maximum 75 psi

Water Flow Rates:
water must be supplied to unit at a minimum of 1 GPM

Follow all applicable local plumbing codes.
Do not allow unit to freeze or install in location where freezing occurs.

Designed for municipal supply (city) water primary use. Private wells should be tested and system designed for contaminants found.


## 3L TaturallSof

## Internal System Materials and Certifications

While no federal regulations exist for residential water treatment devices, several voluntary national standards establish minimum requirements for the safety and performance of products used to treat home drinking water. These standards are generally divided according to the product's technology. The numbers assigned to each standard reflect the order in which the standards were developed.

## (NSF/ANSI) STANDARD 372

As of January 4, 2014, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires drinking water products sold or installed for use in public water systems, as well as plumbing in facilities, to meet a weighted average of not more than 0.25 percent lead. Third party certification of these products to the new lead-free requirements will be required in many jurisdictions. Additionally, the states of California, Vermont, Maryland and Louisiana have already instituted these requirements for products currently in the market.

NSF certified products bearing these marks comply with the new lead-free requirements

## (NSF/ANSI STANDARD 61)

If you manufacture, sell or distribute water treatment or distribution products in North America, your products are required to comply with NSF/ANSI Standard 61: Drinking Water System Components Health Effects by most governmental agencies that regulate drinking water supplies. Developed by a team of scientists, industry experts and key industry stakeholders, NSF/ANSI 61 sets health effects criteria for many water system components including:
$\checkmark$ Protective barrier materials (cements, paints, coatings)
Joining and sealing materials (gaskets, adhesives, lubricants)
Mechanical devices (water meters, valves, filters)
Pipes and related products (pipe, hose, fittings)
Plumbing devices (faucets, drinking fountains)
Process media (filter media, ion exchange resins)
Non-metallic potable water materials

## ADSORPTION/FILTRATION (NSF/ANSI 42\&53)

This process occurs when liquid, gas or dissolved or suspended matter adheres to the surface of, or in the pores of, an adsorbent media. Carbon filters are an example of this type of product.

Materials Used in the NaturalSof 6L Multi-Media Backwashing Systems. Descriptions and certifications as follows:

## SRI SUPREME GRAVEL PACK \# 6

Provides base and protection for bottom distributor in filter. NSF/ANSI 61

## GARNET \#8 (2.0MM)

When used in combination with the other filter medias, higher flow rates, higher loading, and better filtration is achieved. High hardness reduces attrition and provides for years of reliable service.

An excellent support bed for other high density medias. Sediment filtration down to the 10-20 micron range. (the average human hair is about 100 microns in diameter) NSF/ANSI 61

## CLINOPTILOLITE, MESH SIZE 14x30 (0.55MM)

Natural media with a large surface area and microporous structure, which can be used as a highly efficient filter media for the reduction of suspended matter. Viewed under an electron scanning microscope, the granules reveal an angular shape, rough surface and microporous void spaces as small as 3 microns. This creates a surface area over 100 times greater than silica sand. The angularity of the granules and the tapered internal pore spaces allow for reduction of dirt, silt and organic matter suspended in water by bridging, straining and adhesion. The rough surface and internal porosity provide a high surface area for efficient reduction of suspended matter. Utilizing deep bed filtration can typically reduce suspended solids down to the 5 micron or less range. (the average human hair is about 100 microns in diameter) NSF/ANSI 61

## COCONUT SHELL-HIGH ACTIVATED CARBON

Granular activated carbon is designed for reduction of tastes, odors and dissolved organic chemicals from municipal and industrial water supplies. Manufactured from select grades of coconut shell coal to produce a high density, durable granular product capable of withstanding the abrasion and dynamics associated with repeated hydraulic transport, backwashing and mechanical handling. Activation is carefully controlled to produce exceptionally high internal surface area with optimum pore size for the adsorption of a broad range of low molecular weight organic contaminants and oxidizing agents like chlorine and ozone. One of the most common applications for Coconut Shell-High Activated Carbon (CS-HAC) is the reduction of the undesirable tastes and odors present in many chlorinated water supplies. CS-HAC has been successful for many years in the reduction of free chlorine from water supplies. The end product is clean, fresh water with no objectionable taste or odor characteristics. NSF/ANSI 61

## KDF 55 MEDIA

Designed specifically for removing or reducing chlorine and water-soluble heavy metals. Can remove up to 99\% of water-soluble lead, mercury, nickel, chromium, and other dissolved metals. Is effective in controlling the buildup of bacteria, algae, and fungi, making it ideal for use in this mixed bed design filtration. NSF/ANSI Standard 42

## HIGH ACTIVATED CARBON (HAC)

Granular activated carbon is designed for reduction of tastes, odors and dissolved organic chemicals from municipal and industrial water supplies. Manufactured from select grades of bituminous coal to produce a high density, durable granular product capable of withstanding the abrasion and dynamics associated with repeated hydraulic transport, backwashing and mechanical handling. Activation is carefully controlled to produce exceptionally high internal surface area with optimum pore size for the adsorption of a broad range of high and low molecular weight organic contaminants. Primary use in the municipal application is the reduction of chloramine (chlorine and ammonia) and the disinfection byproducts caused by chlorination. These include chloroform and other trihalomethanes (THMs). NSF/ANSI 61

## CATALYTIC ANTI SCALE UNIT

As water passes through the internally mounted NaturalSof it is subjected to a turbulent interaction with a non-sacrificial, lead-free, WQA NSF 61 \& 372* certified catalytic core made of a special alloy. This alloy core has a unique surface that causes a transformation to take place as water flows across it. The dissimilar metals and the water create a battery effect generating a very small electrical charge. This electric charge causes a percentage of the calcium and bicarbonate in the water to come out of solution and into suspension forming calcium carbonate in the aragonite state. The microscopic aragonite crystal formations remain suspended in the water and pass harmlessly through the system. As a result there is insufficient calcium remaining in solution to form scale in your pipework and appliances. Any Pre-Existing scale is simply washed away over time. NSF/ANSI 61, 372

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