

Notes

System Install Date: _____ / _____

Filters Replaced: _____ / _____

Filters Replaced: _____ / _____

Filters Replaced: _____ / _____

Filters Replaced: _____ / _____

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Filters Replaced: _____ / _____

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FLUORIDE SYSTEM SETUP GUIDE

Countertop and Undercounter
Two, Three, Four or Five Stage

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Notes about plumbing

Plumbing is not always standard. There may be a need to obtain additional fittings from your local plumbing store. We do not include screws to mount undercounter brackets due to the wide range of locations and wall types. You will want to select screws (and anchors if you are installing into drywall without a stud) that fit the bracket mounting holes and work best with the materials you are using.

What's included

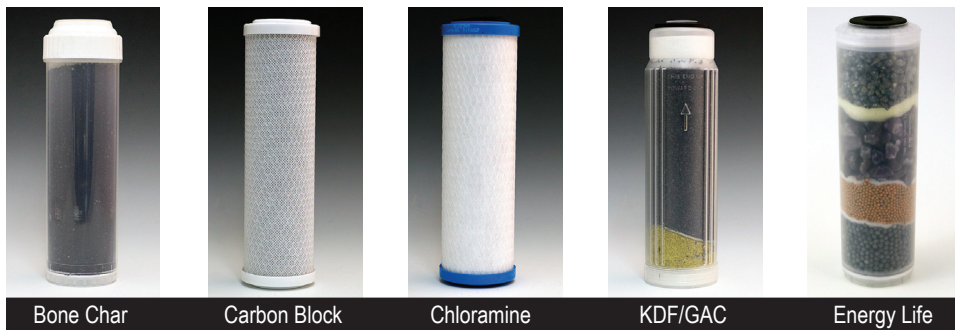
Countertop systems: Brackets and housings (number depends on how many stages you purchased), faucet, tubing for diverter valve, additional tubing for connecting multiple stages (four and five stage only); diverter valve, wrench, filters.

Undercounter systems: Brackets and housings (number depends on how many stages you purchased), faucet and connectors, tubing to connect faucet to system, additional tubing for connecting multiple stages (four and five stage only); wrench, filters, cold water adapter valve.

Notes about filter order

In the vast majority of systems, bone char filters are first with your finishing filter last. This filter could be a carbon block, chloramine or Energy Life cartridge, depending on the system you chose. If you chose to add a KDF/GAC filter, it generally goes first, followed by bone char and then your chloramine, carbon block or Energy Life filter. Filters come already installed and labeled on the housings.

Types of filters



Bone Char

Carbon Block

Chloramine

KDF/GAC

Energy Life

See the next two pages for standard setups.

Make sure to lightly run the water as you did during initial installation to verify the housings do not leak and tighten them if they do. Then continue to run water through the filters for two minutes before regular use. Small black specks are normal and will flush away and are harmless if consumed.

To order replacement filters, visit www.promolife.com/fluoride-replacements

Converting your system

If you ordered a countertop system and want to convert it to undercounter or vice versa, all you need is a connection kit, which you can find at www.promolife.com/converter-kit.



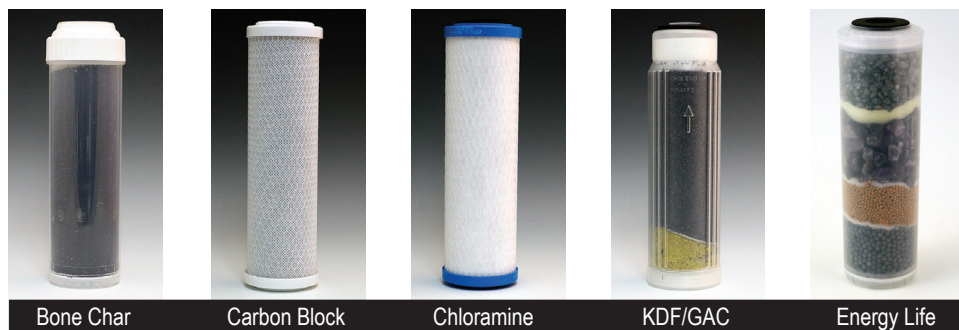
Now take the other end of the tubing and insert it into the hole on the left hand side of your filter system.

Final steps

Place a towel under your filter system and turn your cold water supply back on. Turn your main kitchen faucet on lightly and check the valve and supply line to ensure there are no leaks, then turn it off.

Make sure the blue handle on your valve is horizontal and turn on your filter system faucet. Check the faucet, the valve, and each filter housing for leaks. Tighten components if needed. If a housing is leaking, you can tighten it by grabbing it with both hands and turning it counter-clockwise. Once you ensure there are no leaks you can remove the towel under the filters and start using your filter system.

Replacing filters

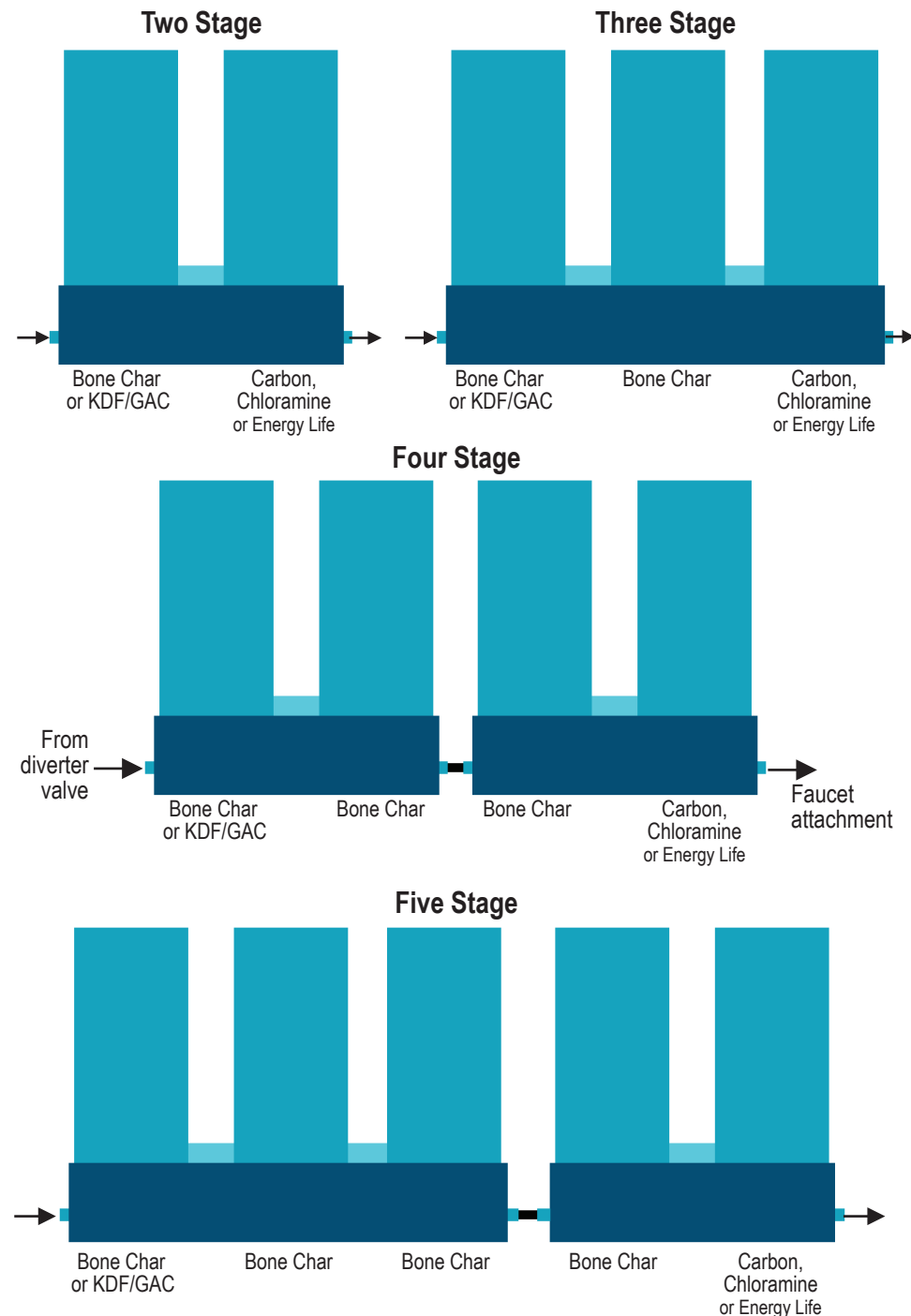


The life of your filters depends on the amount of contaminants in your source water and how often the filters are used. The standard length of time for average use is one year. You can see examples of replacement filters below.

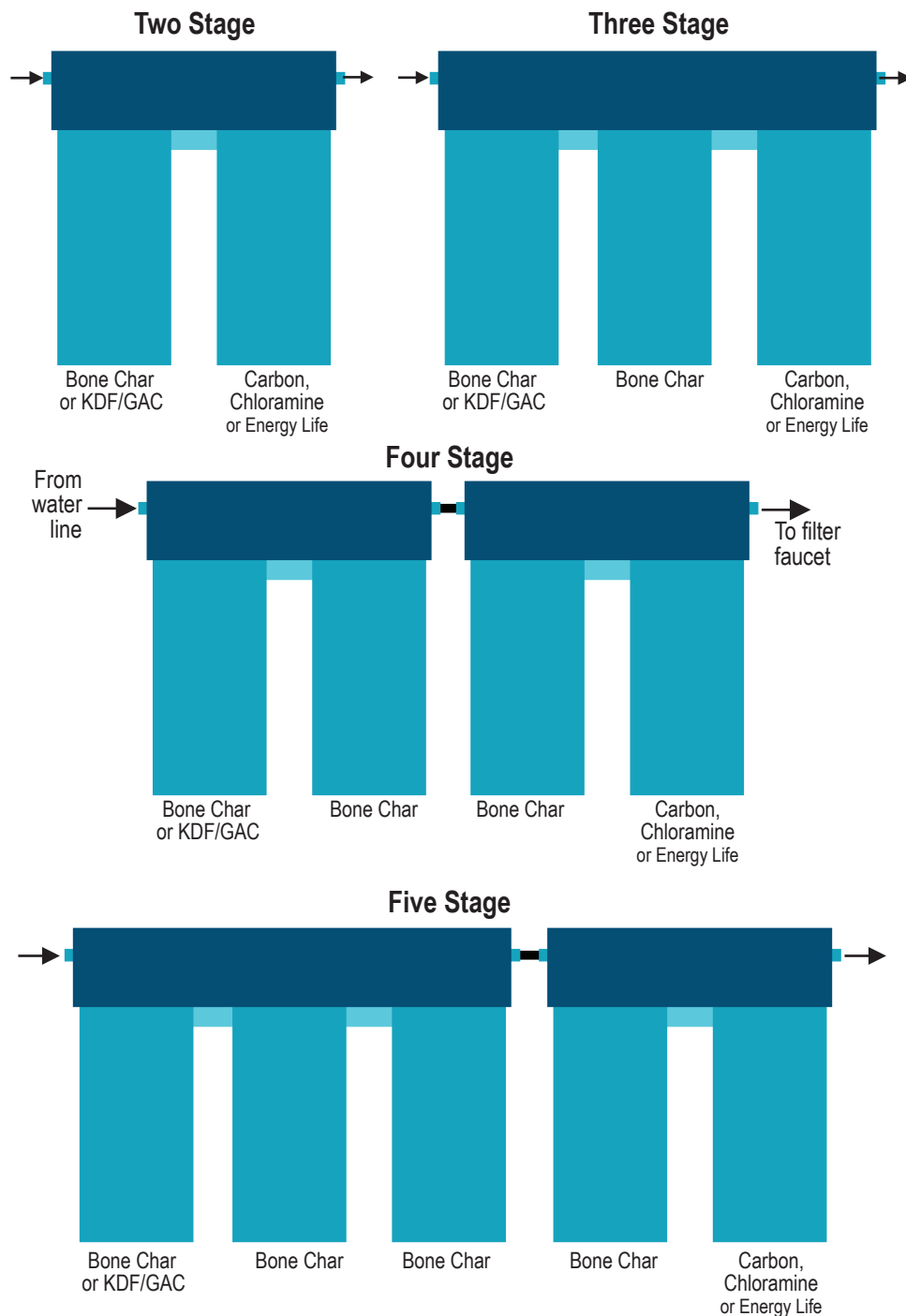
To replace a filter, turn off your cold water line and run water through the filter faucet (undercounter) or diverter (countertop) to purge water from the lines. Use both hands or the wrench to twist off the housing for the filter you want to replace. We recommend cleaning the interior of the housing with standard dish soap and rinsing until clean. Place the new filter into the housing so the upper cap and washer on the filter (if it has one) connects to the housing's cap. Replace the housing and tighten enough that it will not leak.

Filters are installed with the primary filters first, where the filter connects to the main water line, and the finishing filters last, where the system connects to the faucet or diverter valve. In a standard system this means all bone char filters are installed first with your carbon block as the last stage. If you chose a KDF/GAC filter instead of one bone char, this will be your first filter, followed by bone char and then carbon block. If you chose to replace the carbon block with a chloramine or Energy Life filter, this will be your last filter (see pages 3 and 4 for examples).

Countertop Setup Examples



Undercounter Setup Examples



1. TURN OFF the water supply to the sink, either using the shut off valve under your sink that is connected to the cold water line or at your main shutoff (typically next to the water heater). Turn on the kitchen faucet to release any leftover water.

2. Detach the water line that connects your kitchen faucet to the cold water line, above the shut off (if you have one). If there is no obvious way to do this, you may need to consult a plumber.

3. Screw the valve onto the water line until secure, but do not overtighten. Reconnect the line from your kitchen faucet to the top of the valve and screw the faucet's washer in place. Note: It is often helpful to lightly wrap the valve's threads with Teflon plumber's tape first to ensure against leaks.



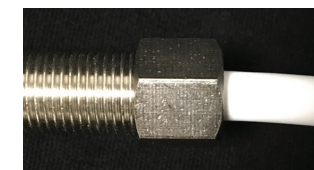
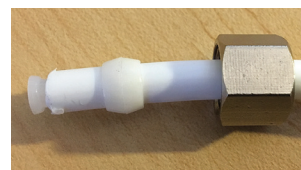
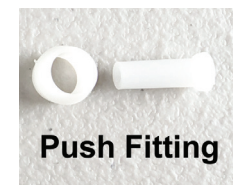
Note about the blue handle: The handle on the valve makes it easy to temporarily stop water flow to your filter system in order to change filters or perform other maintenance. If the valve is pointed up, water flow is shut off to the filters. If it is horizontal, water can flow into the filters.

Connecting your tubing

Now you need to connect tubing. Cut your longer piece of tubing (if you have a two or three stage system you only have one piece) so you have one piece long enough to connect the left hand side of your filter system to the cold water valve and another piece long enough to connect the right hand side of your filter system to the faucet you installed earlier.

Insert one end of the first piece into the hole on the left side of your filter system. Push it in until it doesn't slip out if you pull back on it. It will hold itself in place. [If you ever need to disconnect it, push the small collar and pull out the tubing.] Insert the other end into the horizontal section of the cold water valve you just installed until it will not pull out.

Take your second piece of tubing and slip the circular part of the included push fitting over the tubing. Pull it down a half inch or so for now. Insert the thinner end of the other part of the push fitting into the end of the tubing. Find the larger faucet nut you set aside earlier and slip the tubing through it with the open threaded side up. Now you can put the push fitting into the bottom of your filter system faucet as far as it will go, slide the circular part to meet the bottom of the faucet, and secure the nut to the faucet to hold everything in place.



C. The star washer. There is no up or down.

D. The thinner stem nut you took off the faucet stem earlier. Tighten the stem nut with a 7/16" open end wrench to secure the faucet in place. Note: Unless you have very long arms, you will need someone to hold the faucet in place while you tighten the nut. Do not put the larger nut in place yet.

Connecting brackets and housings

Your system comes with housings already attached to the brackets and the filters installed. If you ordered a **two or three stage system**, no special connection is needed and you are ready for the next step. If you ordered a four or five stage system, you received two brackets with housings and a smaller piece of additional tubing.

For a **four stage system**, set up your sections so the housing labeled Carbon Block, Chloramine, or Energy Life is on your right (the final stage). Insert the small piece of tubing into the hole on the left hand side of that section, inserting the other end into the hole on the right hand side of the other section. Once inserted, pull the tubing to ensure it doesn't slip out. It will be locked in place. [Note: You can cut the tubing if needed to better fit your space, just make sure to leave enough for a proper connection. If you ever need to disconnect this tubing, push in the small collar where the tubing is inserted and pull it out.]

For a **five stage system**, place the three stage section on your left (if you have a KDF/GAC filter, that should be on your far left) and the two stage section on your right (with your carbon block, chloramine or Energy Life filter on your far right). Insert the small piece of tubing into the hole on the right hand side of the three stage section, and insert the other end into the hole on the left hand side of the two stage section. [Note: You can cut the tubing if needed to better fit your space, just make sure to leave enough for a proper connection. If you ever need to disconnect this tubing, push in the small collar where the tubing is inserted and pull it out.]

Mounting the brackets

Note: You do not necessarily need to mount the brackets if you don't want to. They can stand upright under the sink, but if you do want to mount them, continue. The brackets are already attached to the filter housings. Use two screws for each bracket that best suit the material that will hold them to the spot you chose earlier. If you are screwing into drywall, you will want to use anchors. Because of the wide range of setup options, no mounting screws are provided to allow you to use what is most suitable to your wall or door. Make sure, if you have a four or five stage system, that you already installed the short connection tube before mounting the system.

Connecting to the cold water supply

A valve was included in your order that will allow you to hook the system up to your cold water supply. Depending on your setup and what types of pipes your plumbing uses (specifically if your kitchen faucet uses on-flexible pipes to connect to the water line), you may need to purchase adapters from a local plumber or hardware store. Below are instructions on how to install the valve that came with your system.

Countertop Systems

Choosing a spot

You will want to locate your system close to your sink so the tubing can reach your regular kitchen faucet while allowing your kitchen faucet to turn fully if it is designed to do so.

Connecting brackets and housings

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For a **four stage system**, set up your sections so the housing labeled Carbon Block, Chloramine, or Energy Life is on your right (the final stage). Insert the small piece of tubing into the hole on the left hand side of that section, inserting the other end into the hole on the right hand side of the other section. Once inserted, pull the tubing to ensure it doesn't slip out. It will be locked in place. [Note: You can cut the tubing if needed to better fit your space, just make sure to leave enough for a proper connection. If you ever need to disconnect this tubing, push in the small collar where the tubing is inserted and pull it out.]

For a **five stage system**, place the three stage section on your left (if you have a KDF/GAC filter, that should be on your far left) and the two stage section on your right (with your carbon block, chloramine or Energy Life filter on your far right). Insert the small piece of tubing into the hole on the right hand side of the three stage section, and insert the other end into the hole on the left hand side of the two stage section. [Note: You can cut the tubing if needed to better fit your space, just make sure to leave enough for a proper connection. If you ever need to disconnect this tubing, push in the small collar where the tubing is inserted and pull it out.]

Attaching the faucet

You will attach the faucet to the fitting on the bottom right of the last housing (carbon block, chloramine or Energy Life, depending on the filters you chose). Simply screw the faucet onto the fitting.

Installing the diverter valve

This unit works by diverting water from your kitchen faucet into the system and out of the faucet that came with your fluoride system. It will not work with pull-out faucets or other specialty faucets that can't connect to the diverter valve.

1. For standard faucets, remove the original aerator on the end



as well as the rubber washer. Keep it in case you ever want to uninstall your filter system. Compare the faucet threads to make sure they match the diverter valve. If they don't you'll need an adapter. These can be found at most hardware and plumbing supply stores. You may need the make and model of your existing faucet or a picture with measurements to make sure you get the right adapter. If you don't need an adapter or have now installed one, continue to the next step.

2. Lubricate the new diverter valve stem with vegetable oil (not olive). Pour a drop of oil into the top of the valve and work the stem in and out. This should be done every few months to keep the valve lubricated. Place the black washer into the top of the diverter valve and ensure it is lightly lubricated as well and positioned flat.

3. Using finger pressure, screw the diverter valve onto your kitchen faucet threads. Make sure it goes on straight since some faucet threads can be easily damaged. **If you can't thread it by hand, stop and investigate what is wrong.**

4. Once the valve is screwed on finger tight, you can make it more snug with a pair of pliers. It doesn't require much force. Before final tightening, position the hose so it doesn't interfere with the sink. An elastic band can hold the hose tight to the faucet so it stays out of the way.

A note about the diverter valve: These valves must be serviced regularly. The timing is impossible to dictate because it depends on the condition of the incoming water supply, as mineral deposits and contaminants can build up on the internal O-ring seals and cause the valve to become stiff. Failure to service the valve can eventually cause the O-rings to fail, a condition not covered by the warranty.

To service the valve, unscrew it from the faucet. Place a drop of liquid dishwashing soap in the top and steadily operate the valve stem back and forth. Continue to do this under a stream of water until you've flushed away all the soap. Place several drops of liquid cooking oil (not olive) into the top of the valve and again work the stem back and forth. Reconnect the valve, test for leaks, and return to operation.

Getting ready to use your countertop system

1. Before regular use, place the system into the sink. If you don't have room, place something under the filters that will catch leaks if there are any. Turn on the cold water slightly so it flows through the diverter valve and into the sink. Check for leaks around the diverter valve and aerator connections.

2. Next, pull on the diverter valve stem to send water to the filter housings and again inspect for leaks from the diverter valve connection or the sump O-ring. If a leak is observed, turn off the cold water tap, wait for the pressure to drop, and snug up the leaking connection as needed.

3. Increase the water pressure and check around the filter housings for leaks for at least two minutes. If there are leaks you may need to tighten the filter housing by grabbing with both hands and turning clockwise. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.**

Note: You will see small black specks in the water for the first minute or so. These are carbon dust from manufacturing and will flush away quickly. They are harmless if consumed.

4. Turn off the cold water. Make sure the diverter valve resets once the pressure drops. Dry the unit off if needed and place is on the counter. Your system is now ready to use.

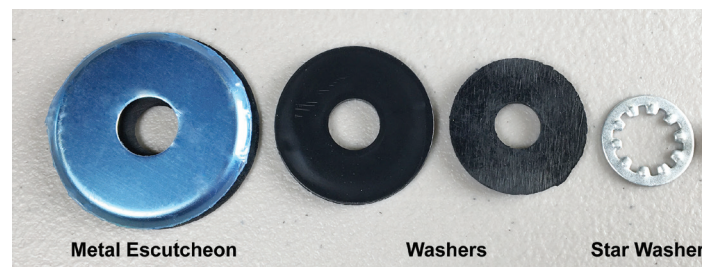
Undercounter Systems

Choosing a spot

Select a suitable location under the kitchen sink or on the under sink doors. The doors can be an advantage for those who have trouble bending or reaching. Make sure it is ready accessible so the filter housings can be removed when filters need to be changed. A clearance of ten inches is recommended.

Installing the faucet

Determine where you want your filter faucet to be located. If you do not already have a hole, you will need to cut one large enough for the faucet stem to slip through. See the faucet parts below.



Once there is a hole in the sink or countertop, install as follows:

Remove the nuts from the bottom of the faucet stem and set them aside for now. Insert the metal escutcheon, rounded side up, and the large flexible washer (not pictured above as it is often already inside the escutcheon) onto the faucet stem. Insert the faucet stem into your sink or countertop hole and position it as desired. Most people will install with the handle facing toward the sink where it is easy to reach. The faucet itself can swivel 360 degrees, so make sure to position the handle as opposed to the rest of the faucet.

From the underside of the sink or counter, thread the parts on in this order:

A. The smaller flexible black washer. If the hole in your sink is larger than this washer, the washer isn't needed.

B. The rigid plastic locating washer. Note that one side is beveled. The purpose of the bevel is to locate the washer and hold it in place on thick sinks with a 1.5" hole. If the hole is smaller than 1.5" or if the sink is a thin material like stainless steel, turn the non-beveled side of the washer up so it contacts the sink.