PENTAIR

INSTALLER MANUAL

Fleck 5600 MECH

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read and follow all instructions

Save these instructions

WWW.PENTAIR.EU

Table of Contents

1 Generalities

1.1 Scope of the documentation

The documentation provides the necessary information for appropriate use of the product. It informs the user to ensure efficient execution of the installation, operation or maintenance procedures.

The content of this document is based on the information available at the time of publication. The original version of the document was written in English.

For safety and environmental protection reasons, the safety instructions given in this documentation must be strictly followed.

This manual is a reference and will not include every system installation situation. The person installing this equipment should have:

- training in the Fleck series, MECH controllers and water softener installation;
- knowledge of water conditioning and how to determine proper controller settings;
- basic plumbing skills.

This document is available in other languages on **https://www.pentair.eu/product-finder/product-type/control-valves**.

1.2 Release management

Revision	Date	Authors	Description
A	27.01.2021	BRY/FLA	First edition.
B	16.01.2023	BRY/FLA	Correction on safety tag, website and scan & service removal.
C	26.11.2025	STF	Corrections.

1.3 Manufacturer identifier, product identification

Manufacturer: **EMEA legal entity**
Pentair Manufacturing Italy S.R.L.
Via Tiziano 32
20145 Milano (MI)
Italy

Product identification: Fleck 5600 MECH

1.4 Intended use

The device is intended for domestic applications use only and it is purpose-built for water treatment.

1.5 Abbreviations used

Assy	Assembly
BLFC	Brine Line Flow Controller
BV	Brine Valve / Bed Volume
CW	Cold Water
Distr	Distribution
DF	Down Flow
DLFC	Drain Line Flow Controller
FR	Fast Regeneration
HW	Hot Water
Imm	Immediate
Inj	Injector
N/A	Not Available
PN	Part Number
Regen	Regeneration
S&S	Seals & Spacers
SBV	Safety Brine Valve
STD	Standard
Sys	System
VB	Valve Body

1.6 Norms

1.6.1 Applicable norms

Comply with the following guidelines:

- 2006/42/EC: Machinery Directive;
- 2014/35/UE: Low Voltage Directive;
- 2014/30/UE: Electromagnetic compatibility;
- 2011/65/UE: Restriction of use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS);
- UNI EN ISO9001.

Meets the following technical standards:

- EN 55014-1;
- EN 55014-2;
- EN 61000-6-1;

- EN 61000-6-2;
- EN 61000-6-3;
- EN 61000-6-4;
- EN 61010-1;
- EN 61000-3-2;
- EN 61000-3-3.

1.6.2 Available certificates

- CE;
- DM174;
- ACS.

Please find beside the certifications for some of our product families. Please note that this list is not an exhaustive list of all our certifications. In case of need for more information please contact us.

1.7 Procedure for technical support

Procedure to follow for any technical support request:

1. Collect the required information for a technical assistance request.
   - ⇨ Product identification (see Serial label location [→Page 12] and Recommendations [→Page 63]);
   - ⇨ Description of the device problem.
2. Please refer to the Troubleshooting [→Page 72]. If the problem persists contact your supplier.

1.8 Copyright and Trademarks

All indicated Pentair trademarks and logos are property of Pentair. Third party registered and unregistered trademarks and logos are the property of their respective owners.

1.9 Limitation of liability

Pentair Quality System EMEA products benefit, under specific conditions, from a manufacturer warranty that may be invoked by Pentair's direct customers. Users should contact the vendor of this product for applicable conditions and in case of a potential warranty claim.

Any warranty provided by Pentair regarding the product will become invalid in case of:

- installation done by a non-water-professional;
- improper installation, improper programming, improper use, improper operation and/or maintenance leading to any kind of product damages;
- improper or unauthorized intervention on the controller or components;
- incorrect, improper or wrong connection/assembly of systems or products with this product and vice versa;
- use of a non-compatible lubricant, grease or chemicals of any type and not listed by the manufacturer as compatible for the product;
- failure due to wrong configuration and/or sizing.

Pentair accepts no liability for equipment installed by the user upstream or downstream of Pentair products, as well as for process/production processes which are installed and connected around or even related to the installation. Disturbances, failures, direct or indirect damages that are caused by such equipment or processes are also excluded from the warranty. Pentair shall not accept any liability for any loss or damage to profits, revenues, use, production, or contracts, or for any indirect, special or consequential loss or damage whatsoever. Please refer to the Pentair List Price for more information about terms and conditions applicable to this product.

1.10 Pentair Scan application

Pentair Scan mobile application is the ideal support for the maintenance person in his daily business. A simple scan of the serial label present on the valve with a smartphone gives an instantaneously access to all updated information related to the product, such as:

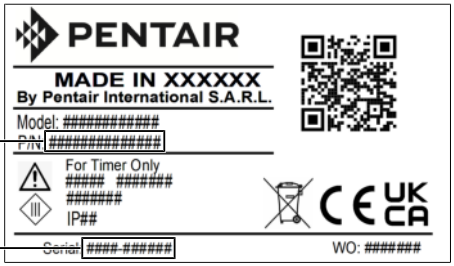
- valve's and tanks detailed configuration;
- manuals;
- spare parts lists;
- troubleshooting recommendations;
- multi-lingual videos, detailing how to best service a part;
- informations about new products, latest technologies, novelties about the Blue Network program, etc.

1. Download the application Pentair **Scan** from Available on the App Store or Available on the Google play in a smartphone.

Mandatory

The app must be open to scan and identify Pentair products!

2. Open the Pentair **Scan** application.
3. Either scan the serial number and part number from the product label or enter them manually.
   ⇨ For serial label location, refer to Serial label location [→Page 12].
4. Navigate to find information.



2 Safety

2.1 Safety pictograms definition

DANGER

This combination of symbol and keyword indicates an imminently hazardous situation that will result in serious or fatal injury if not avoided.

WARNING

This combination of symbol and keyword indicates a potentially hazardous situation that can result in serious or fatal injury if not avoided.

CAUTION

This combination of symbol and keyword indicates a potentially hazardous situation that can result in minimal or minor injury if not avoided.

Caution - material

This combination of symbol and keyword indicates a potentially hazardous situation that can result in material damage if not avoided.

Prohibition

Mandatory advice to follow.

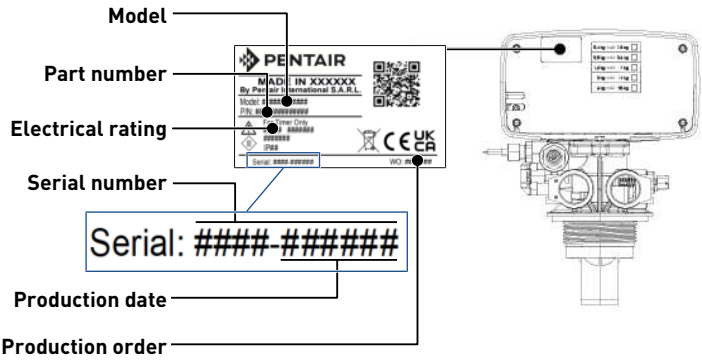
Mandatory

Applicable guideline, measure.

Info

Informative comment.

2.2 Serial label location



Mandatory

Ensure that the serial label and the safety labels on the device are completely legible and clean !

If necessary, replace them with new labels in the same positions.

2.3 Hazards

All the safety and protection instructions contained in this document must be observed in order to avoid temporary or permanent injury, damage to property or environmental pollution.

At the same time, any other legal regulations, accident prevention and environmental protection measures, as well as any recognized technical regulations relating to appropriate and risk-free methods of working which apply in the country and place of use of the device must be adhered to.

Any non-observation of the safety and protection rules, as well as any existing legal and technical regulations, will result in a risk of temporary or permanent injury, damage to property or environmental pollution.

2.3.1 Personnel

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury due to improper handling!

Only qualified and professional personnel, based on their training, experience and instruction as well as their knowledge of the regulations, safety rules and operations performed, are authorized to carry out necessary work.

2.3.2 Material

The following points must be observed to ensure proper operation of the system and the safety of user:

- be careful of high voltages present on the transformer (230 V, 50 Hz);

- do not put your fingers in the system (risk of injuries with moving parts and shock due to electric voltage).

2.4 Hygiene and sanitization

2.4.1 Sanitary issues

Preliminary checks and storage

- Check the integrity of the packaging. Check that there is no damage and no signs of contact with liquid to make sure that no external contamination occurred;
- the packaging has a protective function and must be removed just before installation. For transportation and storage, appropriate measures should be adopted to prevent the contamination of materials or the objects themselves.

Assembly

- Assemble only with components which are in accordance with drinking water standards;
- after installation and before use, perform one or more manual regenerations in order to clean the media bed. During such operations, do not use the water for human consumption. Perform a disinfection of the system in the case of installations for treatment of drinking water for human use.

Info

This operation must be repeated in the case of ordinary and extraordinary maintenance.

It should also be repeated whenever the system remains idle for a significant time.

Info

Valid only for Italy

In case of equipment used in accordance with the DM25, apply all the signs and obligations arising from the DM25.

2.4.2 Hygiene measures

Disinfection

- The materials used for the construction of our products meet the standards for use with potable water; the manufacturing processes are also geared to preserving these criteria. However, the process of production, distribution, assembly and installation, may create conditions of bacterial proliferation, which may lead to odor problems and water contamination;
- it is therefore strongly recommended to sanitize the products. See Sanitization [→Page 54];
- maximum cleanliness is recommended during the assembly and installation;
- for disinfection, use Sodium or Calcium Hypochlorite and perform a manual regeneration.

3 Description

3.1 Technical specifications

Design specifications/ratings

Valve body	Fiber-reinforced polymer
Rubber components	EP or EPDM
Valve material certification	DM174, ACS, CE
Weight (valve with controller)	2 kg (max)
Recommended operating pressure	1.4 - 8.6 bar
Maximum inlet pressure	8.6 bar
Hydrostatic test pressure	20 bar
Water temperature std	1 - 43°C
Ambient temperature	5 -40°C

Flow rates (3.5 bar inlet - valve only)

Continuous service flow (Δp = 1 bar)	4.5 m^3/h
Peak service flow (Δp = 1.8 bar)	5.9 m^3/h
Cv*	5.2 gpm
Kv*	4.5 m^3/h
Maximum backwash flow (Δp = 1.8 bar)	1.6 m^3/h

*Cv: Flow rate in gpm across the valve at a pressure drop of 1 psi at 60°F.

*Kv: Flow rate in m^3/h across the valve at a pressure drop of 1 bar at 15.5°C.

Valve connections

Tank top mounted adapter	2½"- 8 NPSM
Inlet/Outlet	¾" or 1"
Riser tube	26.7 mm O.D., 1.05" tube
Drain line	½" O.D.
Brine line (1650)	⅜"

Electrical

Power supply	230 AC, 50/60 Hz, 15 VA
Transformer output voltage	24 VAC, 10 VA max.
Motor input voltage.	24 VAC
Controller input voltage	24 VAC
Controller max. power consumption	5 W
Protection rating	IP 22
Transient overvoltages	within the limits of category II

Pollution Degree	3

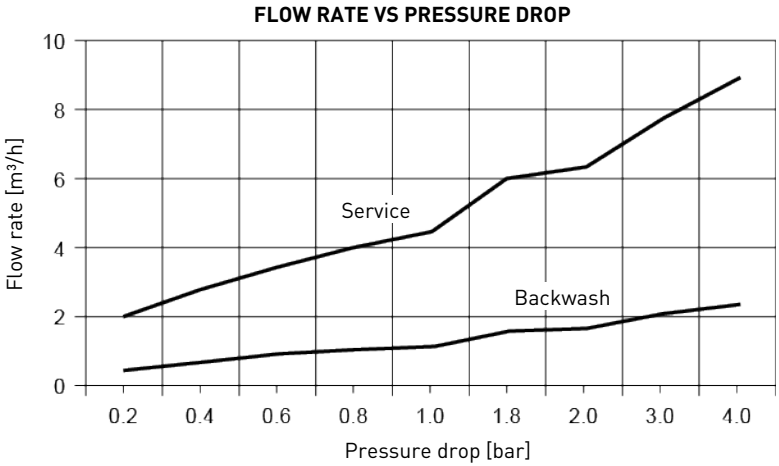
Temporary overvoltages must be limited in duration and in frequency.

Environmental conditions

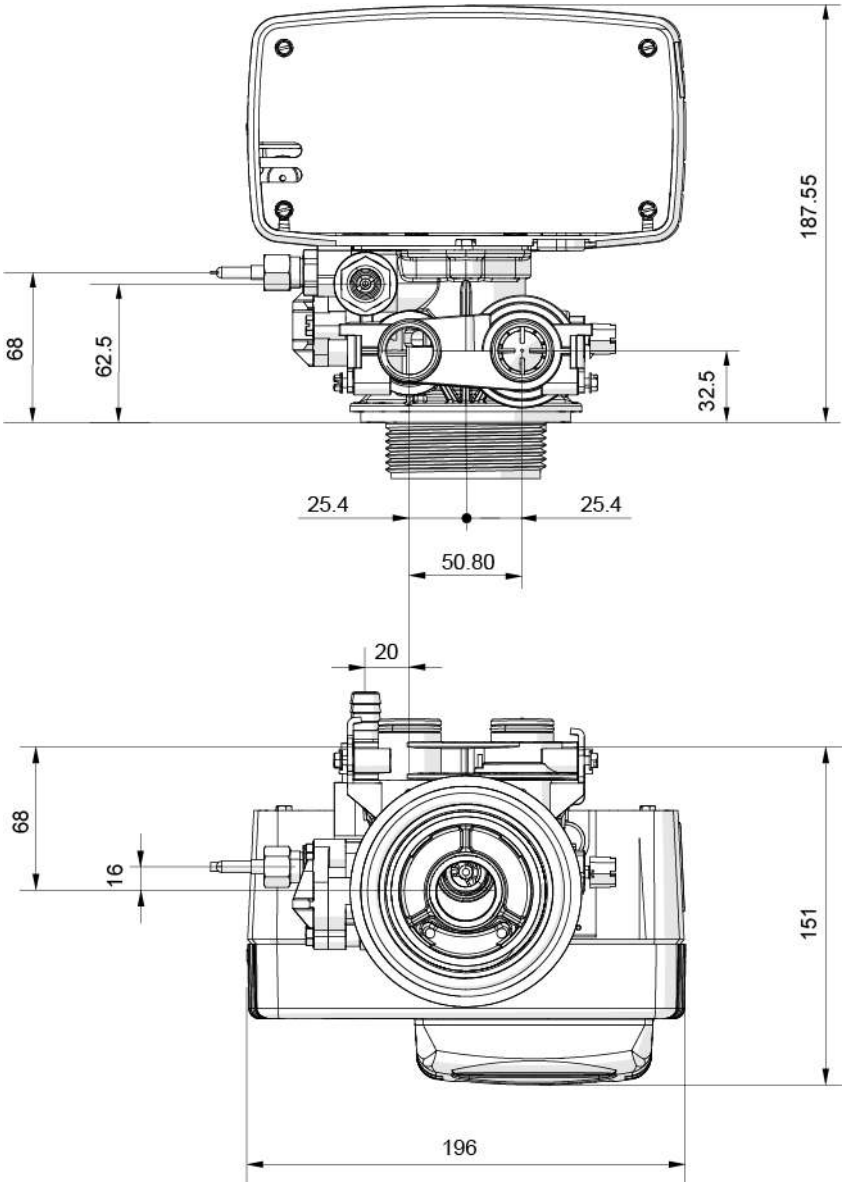
- Indoor use only;
- temperature from 5°C to 40°C;
- maximum relative humidity 80% for temperatures up to 31°C decreasing linearly to 50% relative humidity at 40°C;
- mains supply voltage fluctuations up to ±10% of the nominal voltage.

3.2 Performance flow rate characteristics

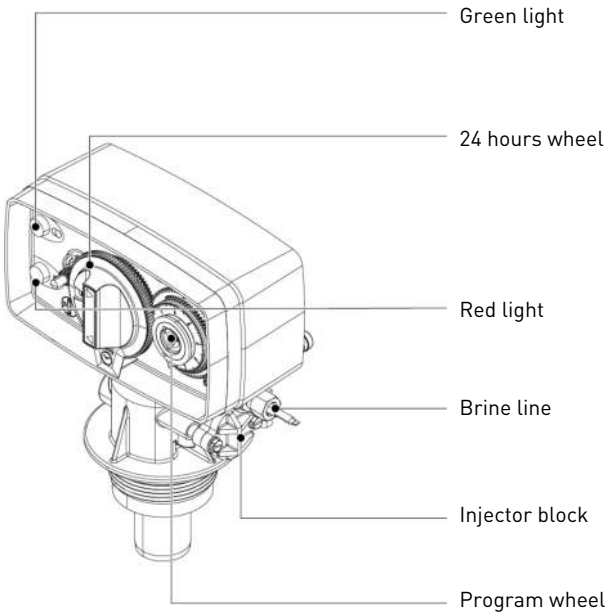
The graph shows the pressure drop created by the valve itself at different flow rates. It allows predetermining the maximum flow rate going through the valve depending on the system settings (inlet pressure etc). It also allows to determine the valve pressure drop at a given flow rate, and therefore to evaluate the system pressure drop vs flow rate.

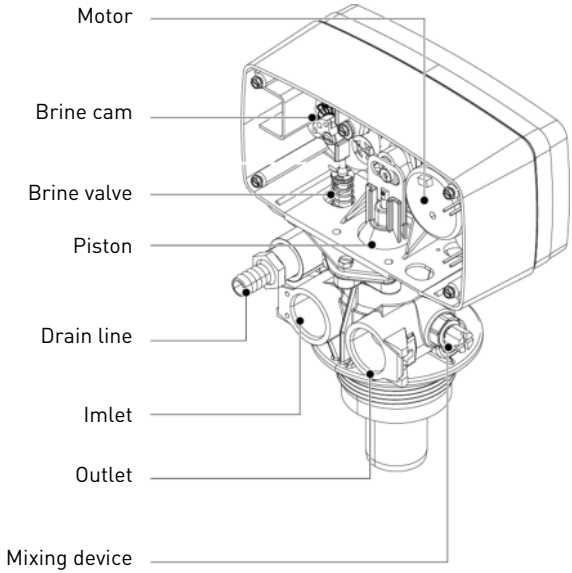


3.3 Outline drawing



3.4 Components description and location





3.5 System regeneration cycle

Info

This valve allows to do filtration, down flow and up flow regenerations.

3.5.1 Downflow regeneration cycle (5-cycles operation)

Service — normal use

Untreated water is directed down through the resin bed and up through the riser tube. The hardness ions attach themselves to the resin and are removed from the raw water by being exchanged on the resin beads by sodium ions. The water is conditioned as it passes through the resin bed.

Backwash — cycle C1

The flow of water is reversed by the valve and directed down the riser tube and up through the resin bed. During the backwash cycle, the bed is expanded and debris is flushed to the drain, while the media bed is remixed.

Brine draw & slow rinse — cycles C2

The valve directs water through the brine injector and brine is drawn from the brine tank. The brine is then directed down through the resin bed and up through the riser tube to the drain. The hardness ions on the resin beads are replaced by sodium ions and are sent to the drain. The resin is regenerated during the brine cycle. When the air check valve closes, brine drawing finishes, and then, the slow rinse phase starts.

Second backwash — cycle C3 (Double backwash units only)

The flow of water is reversed by the valve and directed down the riser tube and up through the resin bed. During the backwash cycle, the bed is expanded and debris is flushed to the drain, while the media bed is remixed.

Rapid rinse — cycle C4

The valve directs water down through the resin bed and up through the riser tube to the drain. Any residual brine is rinsed from the resin bed, while the media bed is re-compacted.

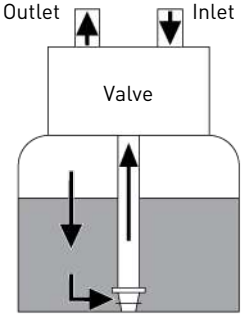
Brine tank refill — cycle C5

Water is directed to the brine tank, at a rate controlled by the refill controller [BLFC], to create brine for the next regeneration. During brine refill, treated water is already available at the valve outlet.

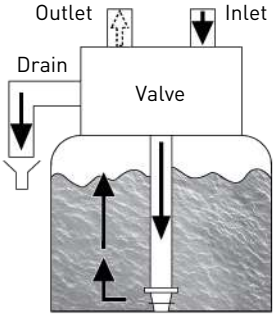
Info

For illustration purpose only. Always verify inlet and outlet marking on the valve.

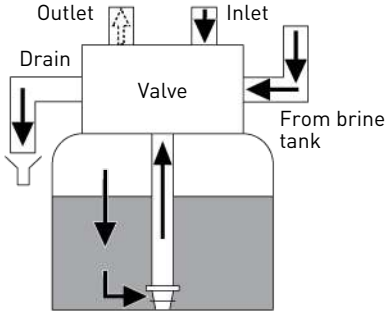
SERVICE
NORMAL USE



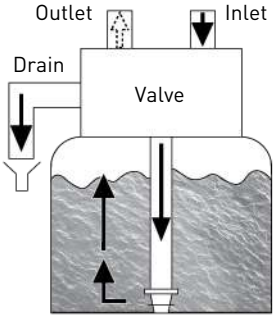
C1
BACKWASH



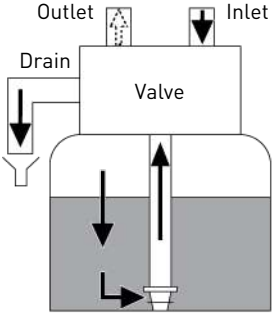
C2
BRINE DRAW & SLOW RINSE



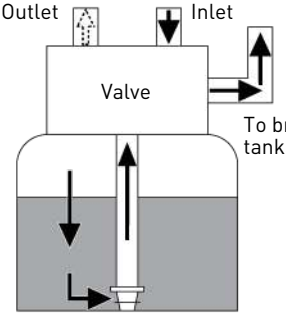
C3
SECOND BACKWASH
(Double backwash unit only)



C4
RAPID RINSE



C5
BRINE REFILL



Untreated water

3.5.2 Filter cycle (3-cycles operation)

Service — normal use

Untreated water is directed down through the filter media and up through the riser tube. The impurities are retained by the media. The water is filtered as it passes through the media.

Backwash — cycle C1

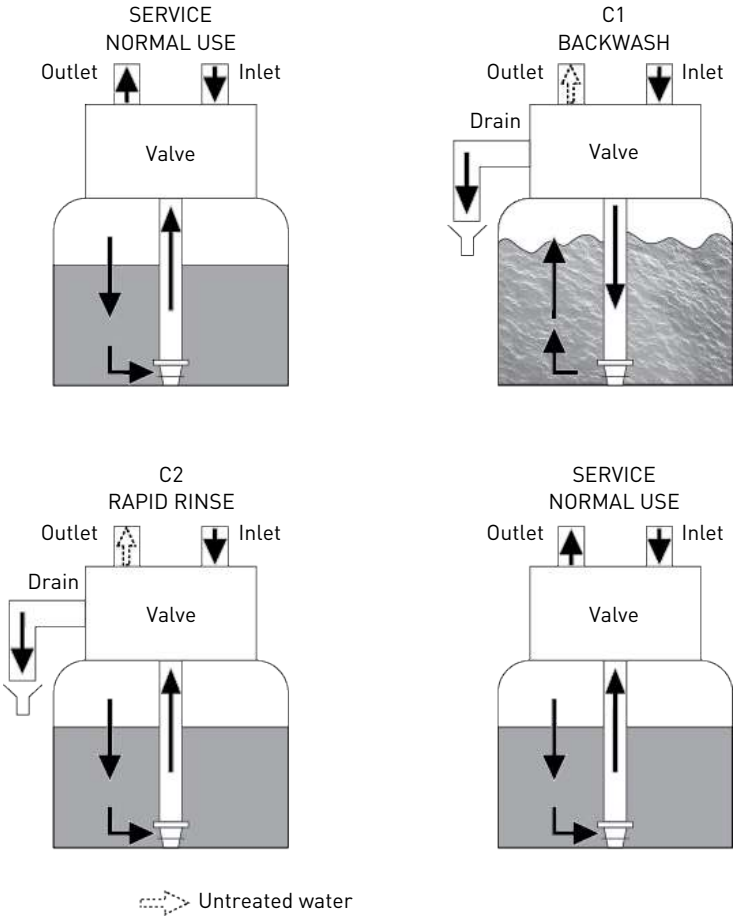
The flow of water is reversed by the valve and directed down through the riser tube and up through the filter media. During the backwash cycle, the filter bed is expanded and debris is flushed to the drain, while the media bed is remixed.

Rapid rinse — cycle C2

The valve directs water down through the filter media and up through the riser tube to the drain. The media bed is getting re-compacted.

Info

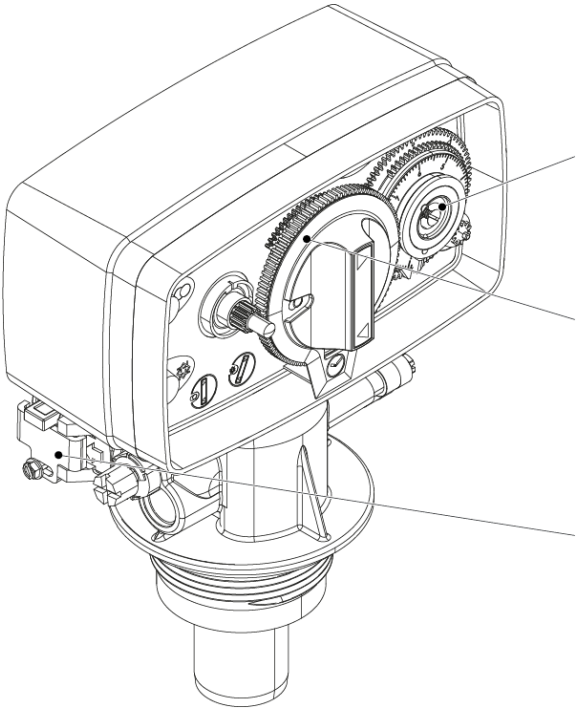
For illustration purpose only. Always verify inlet and outlet marking on the valve.


SERVICE
NORMAL USE
Outlet
Inlet
Valve
C1
BACKWASH
Outlet
Inlet
Drain
Valve
C2
RAPID RINSE
Outlet
Inlet
Drain
Valve
SERVICE
NORMAL USE
Outlet
Inlet
Valve
Untreated water

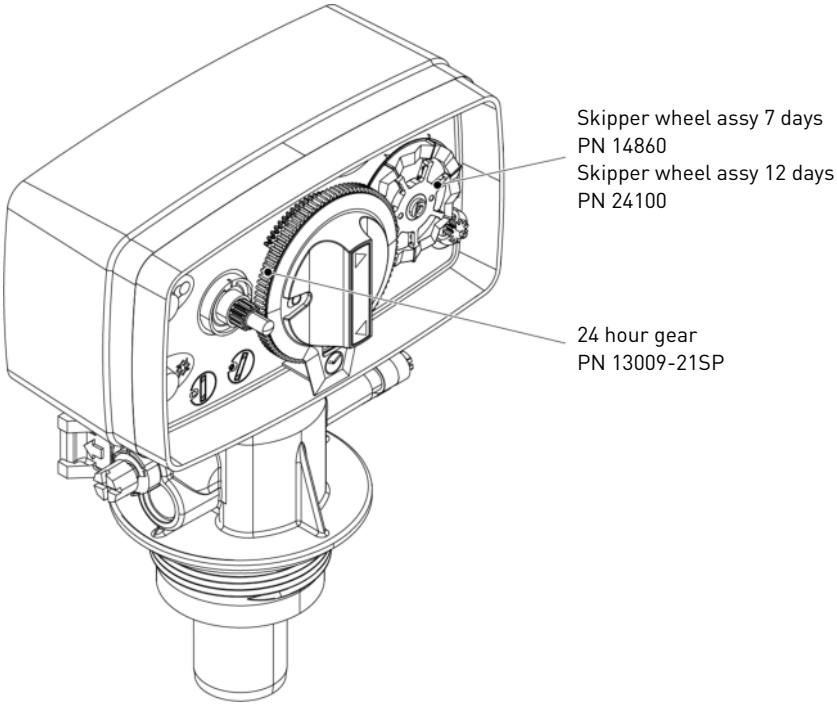
3.6 Configurations for volumetric and time clock softeners

To configure the valve as volumetric or time clock softener, the 24 hours gear, the skipper or program wheel and the meter must be set as shown below.

3.6.1 Volumetric



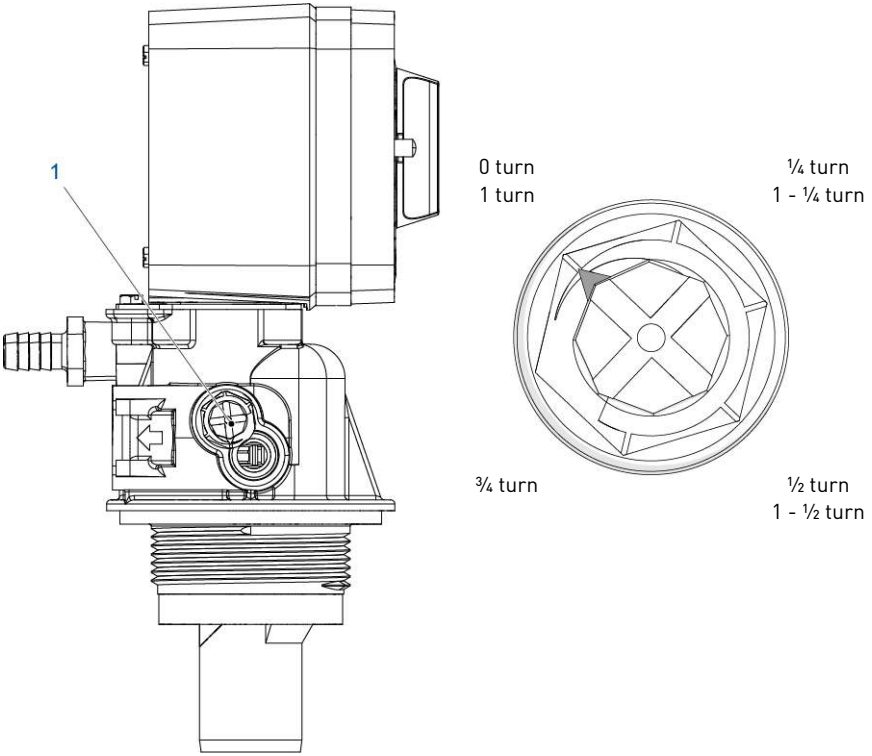
3.6.2 Time clock



3.7 Options available on the valve

Mixing device

The valve can be equipped with a mixing device (**1**) whose function is to regulate the hardness of the water at the outlet. The mixing can be set from 0% to 50% of hard water (i.e. 0 turn = 0% of hard water with 100% of treated water and 1-½ turn = 50% of hard water with 50% of treated water).



Fast regeneration

Low water usage piston (L.W.U.)

With this piston, water consumption during regeneration can be reduced.

4 System sizing

4.1 Recommended Injector/DLFC/BLFC-Valve configuration

Brine syst.	Tank Diameter	Resin volume	Injector				DLFC	BLFC	
	[in]	L	DF	Color	UF	Color	[gpm]	DF [gpm]	UF [gpm]
5600/ 1650	5	4	-	-	0000	Black	0.8	0.125	0.125
	6	5 - 8	0	Red	000	Brown			
	7	9 - 14			00	Violet	1.2	0.25	
	8	15 - 21	1	White	0	Red	1.5		
	9	22 - 28					2.0		0.25
	10	29 - 42					2.4		
	12	43 - 56	2	Blue	1	White	3.5	0.50	0.50
	13	57 - 70					4.0		

4.2 Sizing a softener (single unit)

4.2.1 Parameters to be considered

Whenever installing a softener, it is preferable to have full water analysis to ensure the inlet water content will not affect the resin bed.

Tip

Please consult your resin manufacturer specification !

To ensure that no additional pretreatment prior to softening is required.

The below sizing method can be applied for both residential and industrial softeners.

The sizing of a softener must be based upon certain parameters:

- inlet water hardness;
- peak flow rate and nominal flow rate;
- service velocity;
- salt dosage.

The softening and regeneration reactions are driven under certain conditions. To allow these reactions to take place, make sure that the velocity is convenient during the different phases for proper ion exchange. This velocity is given in the resin manufacturer specifications sheet.

Depending on the inlet water hardness, the service velocity for standard softening must be between:

Service velocity [bed volume per hour]	Inlet water hardness [mg/l as $CaCO_3$]	°f °TH	°dH
8 - 40	<350	<35	<19.6
8 - 30	350 to 450	35 - 45	19.6 - 25.2

Service velocity [bed volume per hour]	Inlet water hardness [mg/l as $CaCO_3$]	°f °TH	°dH
8 - 20	>450	>45	>25.2

Caution - material

Risk of leakage due to unrespected service velocity !

Failure to respect the service velocity will lead to hardness leakage or even total softener inefficiency.

Note that the water supply piping size may also be useful when estimating the nominal flow rate, since the size of the piping allows a maximum flow rate to pass. Assuming the maximum velocity of water in pipes is about 3 m/s, a good estimation for most common pressure [3 bar] and temperature [16°C] is:

Piping size (internal diameter)		Max. flow rate
[in]	[mm]	[m^3/h at 3 m/s]
0.5	12	1.22
0.75	20	3.39
1	25	5.73
1.25	32	8.69
1.5	40	13.57
2.0	50	21.20
2.5	63	34.2
3.0	75	49.2

4.2.2 Determining the required volume of resin

When sizing a softener, make sure that the volume of resin in the tank (bed volume) will be sufficient so that even when the peak flow rate is reached, the velocity is still between the above values depending on the hardness. When sizing a softener, always choose the resin volume and tank size based on the peak flow rate but not on the nominal flow rate.

Caution - material

Risk of leakage due to wrong sizing !

Sizing on the nominal flow rate without taking the peak flow rate into account would result in choosing smaller tank size and resin volume, and may lead in severe hardness leakage during the service cycle when the peak flow is reached.

The maximum softened water flow rate that a softener can produce is given by the following formula:

$Q_{service\ max} = Fs_{service} \times BV$

with:

$Q_{service\ max}$: service flow rate [m^3/h]

$Fs_{service}$: service velocity [BV/h]

BV: bed volume of resin [m^3]

Knowing this required volume of resin, it is possible now to determine the needed tank. Note that at least a third of the total volume of the tank must be kept as free space so that the bed expansion during backwash is sufficient to ensure correct cleaning of the resin.

4.2.3 Resin exchange capacity and capacity of the unit

The resin exchange capacity and capacity of the unit are two different things that should not be confused. The resin exchange capacity is the amount of Ca^{2}+ and Mg^{2}+ that can be retained by 1 litre of resin, which will depend on the resin type and salt dosage, whereas the capacity of the unit is the capacity of the system, which will depend on the volume of resin and resin exchange capacity.

Knowing the required volume of resin, it is possible to determine the exchange capacity of the unit. The capacity of the unit can be expressed in different ways:

- the mass capacity, which corresponds to the weight in equivalent $CaCO_3$ that can be fixed on the resin, expressed in kg as $CaCO_3$;
- the volume capacity, which represents the maximum amount of water that can be treated between 2 regenerations. This last capacity takes into account the hardness of the water to be treated and is expressed in m^3 or litre;
- the combined capacity, which represents the volume of water that could be treated between 2 regenerations if the inlet hardness is 1 °f or °dH. This capacity is expressed in °f.m^3 or °dH.m^3.

The resin exchange capacity will depend on the amount of salt to be injected into the resin bed during the regeneration. This amount of salt is given in grams per litre of resin. The next table is showing the resin exchange capacity in function of the amount of salt for a system with standard efficiency regeneration.

Resin exchange capacity as a function of the salt dosage:

Salt amount [g/L_{resin}]	Corresponding resin exchange capacity [g/L_{resin}] as $CaCO_3$	°f.m^3 [per L_{resin}]	°dH.m^3 [per L_{resin}]
50	29.9	2.99	1.67
60	34	3.4	1.9
70	37.5	3.75	2.09
80	40.6	4.06	2.27
90	43.4	4.34	2.42
100	45.9	4.59	2.56
110	48.2	4.82	2.69
120	50.2	5.02	2.8
130	52.1	5.21	2.91
140	53.8	5.38	3.01
150	55.5	5.55	3.1
170	58.5	5.85	3.27
200	62.7	6.27	3.5
230	66.9	6.69	3.74

Salt amount [g/L_{resin}]	Corresponding resin exchange capacity [g/L_{resin}] as $CaCO_3$	$°f.m^3$ [per L_{resin}]	$°dH.m^3$ [per L_{resin}]
260	71	7.1	3.97
290	75.3	7.53	4.21

To calculate the system mass capacity:

$M_{capacity} = V_{resin} \times C_{resin\ ex}$

with:

$M_{capacity}$: system mass capacity [g as $CaCO_3$]

V_{resin}: volume of resin [L]

$C_{resin\ ex}$: resin exchange capacity [g/L_{resin} as $CaCO_3$]

To calculate the system combined capacity:

$C_{capacity} = V_{resin} \times C_{cor\ resin\ ex}$

with:

$C_{capacity}$: system combined capacity [$°f.m^3$ or $°dH.m^3$]

V_{resin}: volume of resin [L]

$C_{cor\ resin\ ex}$: corresponding resin exchange capacity [$°f.m^3/l$ or $°dH.m^3/l$]

To calculate the system volume capacity:

$V_{capacity} = M_{capacity} / TH_{inlet}$

Or

$V_{capacity} = C_{capacity} / TH_{inlet}$

with:

$V_{capacity}$: system volume capacity [m^3]

$M_{capacity}$: system mass capacity [g as $CaCO^3$]

$C_{capacity}$: system combined capacity [$°f.m^3$ or $°dH.m^3$]

TH_{inlet}: inlet water hardness [mg/L as $CaCO_3$ or °f or °dH]

Mandatory

If a mixing device is set on the valve before meter, use TH = TH_{INLET} - TH_{OUTLET} !

Having determined the previous capacity allows the operator to know the service cycle duration.

4.2.4 Valve configuration

Knowing the volume of resin, tank size and specifications of the resin, it is possible to determine the required valve configuration. The resin specification will give the backwash velocity, as well as the brine draw and slow rinse velocity that must be respected in order to ensure a proper regeneration of the unit. From this data, determine the required backwash flow rate as well as the brine draw and slow rinse flow rate. In most cases, the fast rinse flow rate will be the same as the backwash flow rate, however for certain valve types the fast rinse flow rate will be the same as the service flow rate.

To determine the backwash flow rate:

$Q_{backwash} = Fs_{backwash} \times S$

with:

$Q_{backwash}$: backwash flow rate [m^3/h]

$Fs_{backwash}$: backwash velocity [m/h]

S: Tank cross section area [m^2]

The DLFC installed on the valve has to limit the backwash flow rate to the above calculated flow rate.

To determine the injector size:

The velocities to be respected for brine draw and slow rinse are given on the resin manufacturer specifications. Generally speaking, the injector has to allow a flow rate of about 4BV / h (corresponding to the flow rate of brine being drawn added to the flow rate of raw water passing through the injector nozzle to create the suction effect).

$Q_{inj} = 4 \times BV / h$

with:

Q_{inj}: total flow rate passing through the injector [L/h]

BV: bed volume of resin [L]

Info

This value does not correspond to the brine draw flow rate but to the total flow rate passing through the injector.

Refer to the injector diagrams at the inlet pressure in order to check if the injector will give a correct flow rate.

See chapters Salt amount definition [→Page 30] and Injector flow rates [→Page 30].

4.2.5 Cycle time calculation

Info

The mechanical controller uses fixed times.

4.3 Salt amount definition

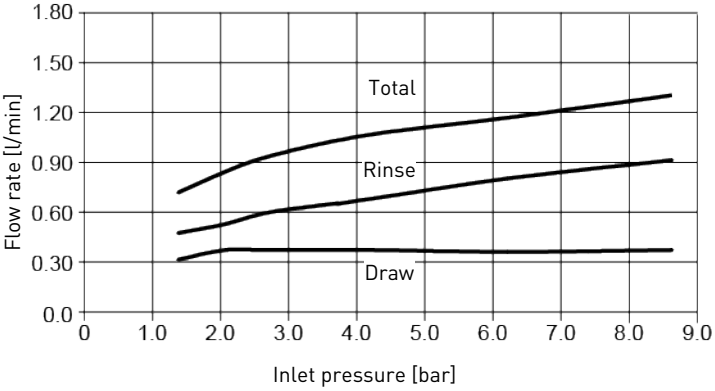
The salt settings are controlled through the controller programming. See Resin exchange capacity and capacity of the unit [→Page 27].

4.4 Injector flow rates

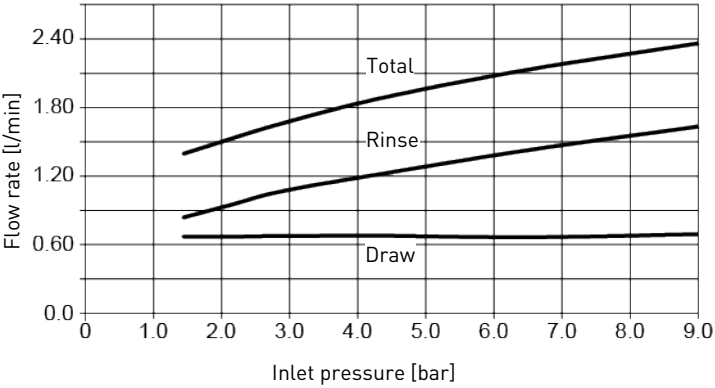
The following graphics represent the injectors flow rate as a function of the inlet pressure for the different injector sizes.

4.4.1 1650 injectors

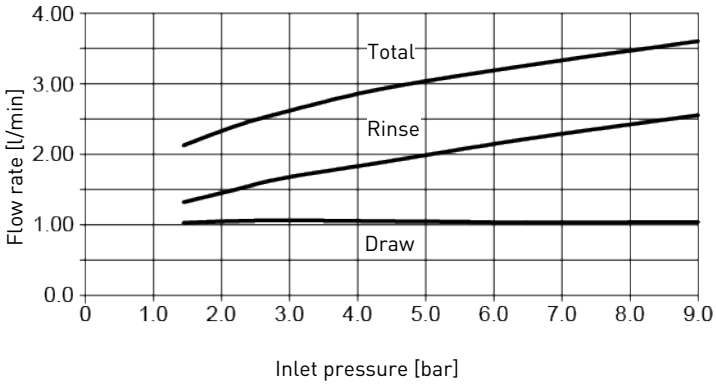
INJECTOR 000



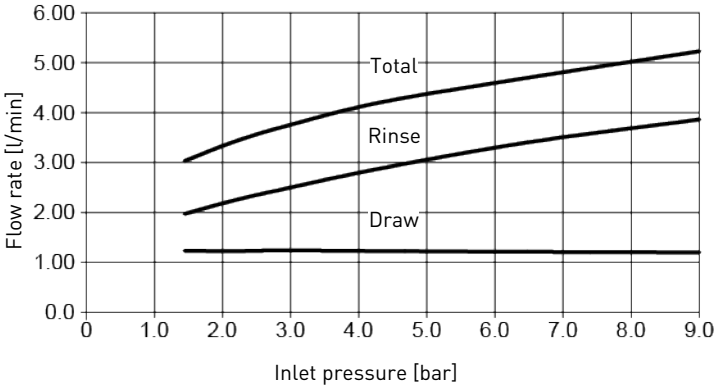
INJECTOR 00



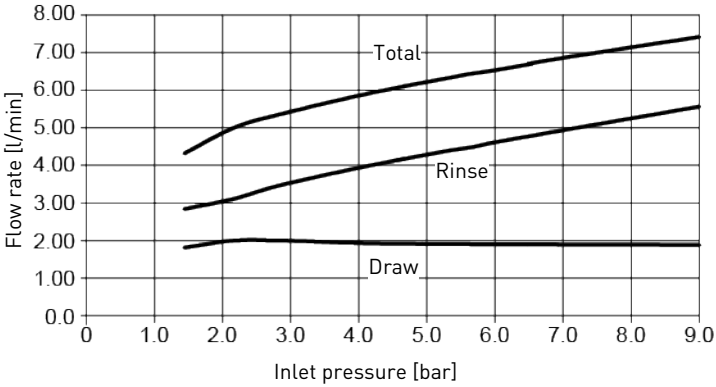
INJECTOR 0



INJECTOR 1



INJECTOR 2



5 Installation

⚠ CAUTION

Risk of injury due to electrical shock or pressurized elements !

It is strictly forbidden for not qualified personal, to accede to system's internal parts to perform any kind of technical action.

Be sure to disconnect the electrical power, close the water inlet and depressurize the system before opening the front cover to access internal parts !

5.1 Warnings

The manufacturer will not be held liable for any damages to people or properties resulting from an improper use of the device not compliant with the following instructions.

Whenever this guide doesn't clarify all doubts about installation, service or maintenance, please contact the technical support of the company that has installed the device.

Device installation must be done by a qualified technician according to the current standards and regulations, using tools compliant with a device for a safety use and referring to that technician also for device maintenance.

In case of out of order or malfunction, before performing any kind of action on the device, please ensure to have disconnected the transformer from the power source, to shut off inlet water supply to the valve and to drain water pressure opening a tap down-line of the valve.

1. Be careful when removing the valve from the box and during subsequent handling, weight is liable to cause damage to property and persons in case of accidental impact.
2. Before sending the water on the valve, make sure that all plumbing connections are tight and properly implemented in order to avoid dangerous leaks of pressurized water.
3. Use caution when installing welded metal piping near the valve, the heat may damage the plastic body of the valve and the bypass.
4. Be careful not to let the full weight of the valve on fittings, pipes or bypass.
5. Make sure that the environment in which the valve is installed does not reach freezing temperatures of the water, the valve may be damaged.
6. Make sure that the tank containing the resin is vertical; otherwise the resin could enter in the valve and damage it.

5.2 Safety notices for installation

- Observe all warnings that appear in this manual;
- only qualified and professional personnel are authorized to carry out installation work.

5.3 Installation environement

5.3.1 General

- Use only brine salts designed for water softening. Do not use ice melt, block, or rock salts;

- keep the media tank in an upright position. Do not turn on its side, upside down, or drop it. Turning the tank upside down may cause media to enter the valve or might clog the upper screen;
- follow State and local codes for water testing. Do not use water that is micro-biologically unsafe or of unknown quality;
- when filling the media tank with water, first place the valve in the backwash position, then partly open the valve. Fill the tank slowly to prevent media from exiting the tank;
- when installing the water connection (bypass or manifold), first connect to the plumbing system. Allow heated parts to cool and cemented parts to set before installing any plastic parts. Do not get primer or solvent on O-rings, nuts, or the valve.

5.3.2 Water

- Water temperature must not exceed 43°C;
- a minimum of 1.4 bar (dynamic pressure on injector) of water pressure is required for the valve to operate effectively.

Mandatory

Do not exceed a maximum of 8.6 bar inlet pressure. In such cases, it is necessary to install a pressure regulator upstream the system.

5.3.3 Electrical

There are no user-serviceable parts in the AC/AC or AC/DC transformer, motor, or controller. In the event of a failure, these should be replaced.

- All electrical connections must be completed according to local codes;
- use only the power AC/AC or AC/DC transformer that is supplied;

Mandatory

The use of any other power transformer than the one supplied void the warranty of all electronic parts of the valve!

- the power outlet must be grounded;
- to disconnect power, unplug the AC/AC or AC/DC transformer from its power source;
- an uninterrupted current supply is required. Please make sure that the voltage supply is compatible with the unit before installation;
- make sure the controller power source is plugged in;
- if the electrical cable is damaged, it is imperative that it is replaced by qualified personnel.

5.3.4 Mechanical

Caution - material

Risk of damage due to wrong lubricant use !

Do not use petroleum-based lubricants such as vaseline, oils, or hydrocarbon-based lubricants.

Use only approved silicone grease or soapy water !

- All plastic connections should be hand-tightened. PTFE (plumber's tape) may be used on connections that do not use an O-ring seal. Do not use pliers or pipe wrenches;
- existing plumbing should be in a good shape and free from limescale. In case of doubt, it is preferable to replace it;
- all plumbing must be completed according to local codes and installed without tension or bending stresses;
- soldering near the drain line should be done before connecting the drain line to the valve. Excessive heat will cause interior damage to the valve;
- do not use lead-based solder for sweat solder connections;
- the riser tube should be cut flush with the top of the tank. Slightly bevel the ridge in order to avoid deterioration of the seal whilst fitting the valve;
- the drain line must be a minimum of 12.7 mm (½") in diameter. Use 19 mm (¾") pipe if the backwash flow rate is greater than 26.5 lpm or the pipe length is greater than 6 m;
- do not support the weight of the system on the valve fittings, plumbing, or the bypass;
- it is not recommended to use sealants on the threads. Use PTFE (plumber's tape) on the threads of the drain elbow, and other NPT/BSP threads;
- the installation of a pre-filter is always recommended (100µ nominal);
- valve inlet/outlet must be connected to main piping via flexible.

5.4 Integration constraints

Location of a water treatment system is important. The following conditions are required:

⚠ CAUTION

The surface for installation (platform or floor) must be solid, flat and level.

Mandatory

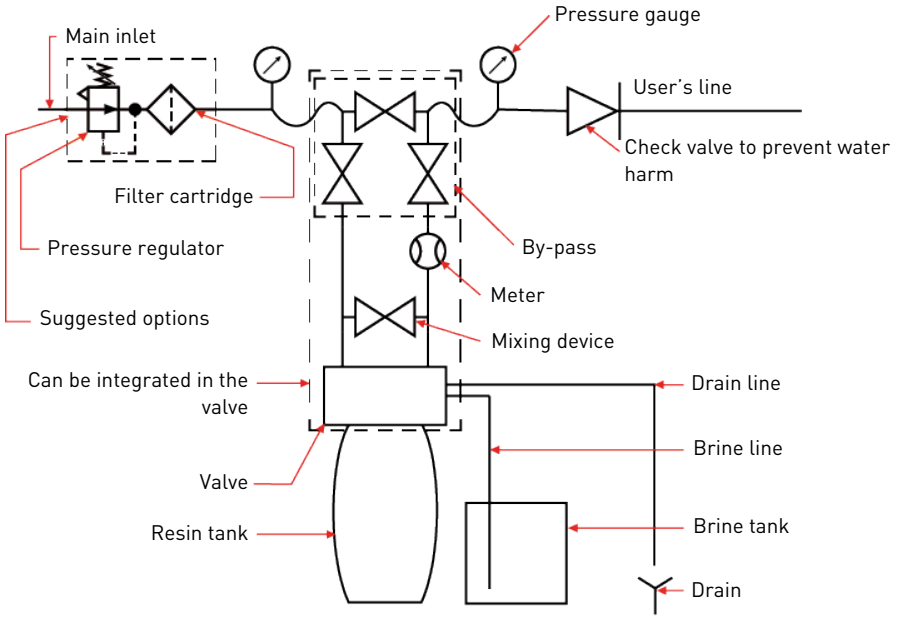
Drain must be capable of handing a maximum backwash flow rate of 19 L/min.

- locate the softener as close as possible from drain discharge point and within 12.2 m maximum of drain discharge point, respecting minimum drain line diameter advises given at chapter Drain line connection [→Page 42];
- room to access equipment for maintenance and adding brine (salt) to tank;
- constant electrical supply to operate the controller;

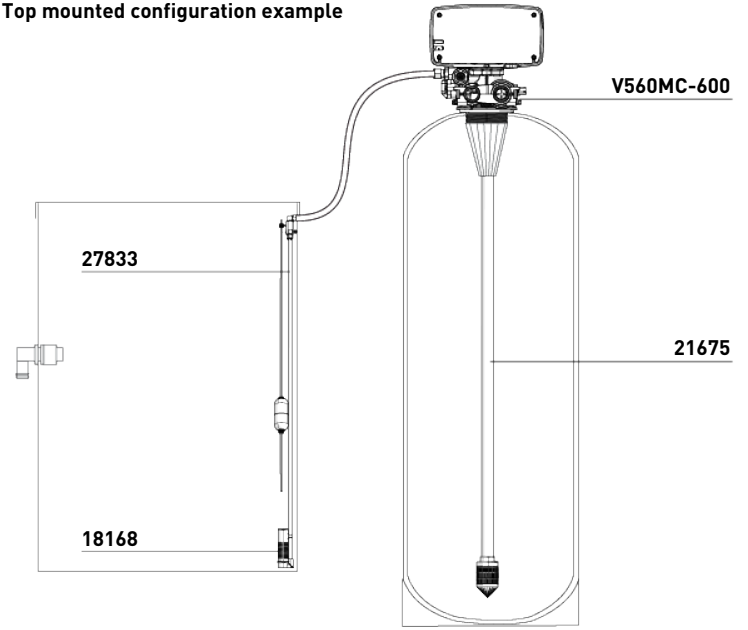
- total minimum pipe run to water heater of 3 m to prevent backup of HW into system;
- always install check valve before water heater to protect the softener from HW return;
- local drain for discharge as close as possible;
- water line connections with shut off or bypass valves;
- must meet any local and state codes for site of installation;
- valve is designed for minor plumbing misalignments. Do not support weight of system on the plumbing;
- use flexible piping to connect main piping to softener;
- be sure all soldered pipes are fully cooled before attaching plastic valve to the plumbing.

5.5 Block diagram and configuration example

Block diagram



Top mounted configuration example



5.6 Valve on tank assembly

1. Lubricate the seals with approved silicone grease.
2. Spin the valve (**1**) onto the tank (**2**), ensuring the threads are not cross-threaded.
3. Rotate the valve (**1**) clockwise and freely, without using force until it comes to a stop.

Info

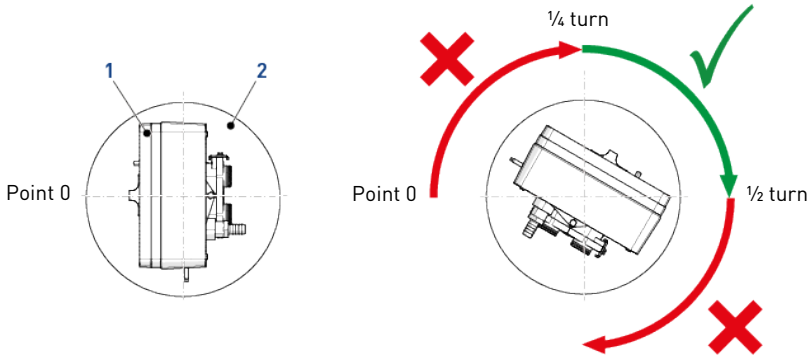
This stop position is considered point zero.

4. Rotate the valve (**1**) clockwise from point zero to between ¼ turn and ½ turn.

Caution - material

Risk of damage due to excessive force !

Do NOT exceed 27 Nm of torque when installing the valve. Exceeding this limit may damage the threads and cause failure.



5.7 Valve connection to piping

The connections should be hand tightened using PTFE (plumber's tape) on the threads if using the threaded connection type.

In case of heat welding (metal type connection), the connections should not be made to the valve when soldering.

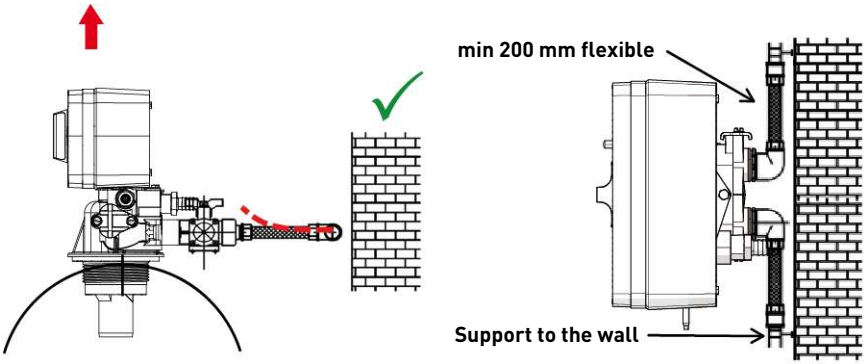
Tip

See chapter Components description and location [→Page 17] to identify the connections.

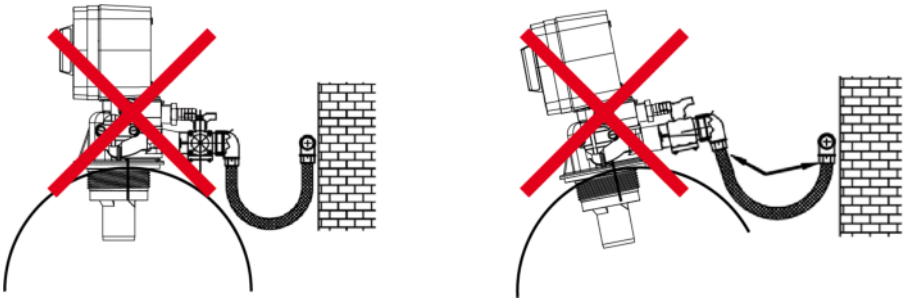
When pressurized, any composite tank will expand both vertically and circumferential. In order to compensate the vertical expansion, the piping connections to the valve must be flexible enough to avoid overstress on the valve and tank.

5.7.1 Top-mounted valve installation

The valve and tank should not be supporting any part of the piping weight. This is hence compulsory to have the piping fixed to a rigid structure (e.g. frame, skid, wall...) so that the weight of it is not applying any stress on the valve and tank.



- The diagrams above illustrate how the flexible piping connection should be mounted;
- in order to adequately compensate the tank elongation the flexible tubes must be installed **horizontally**;
- should the flexible piping connection be installed in vertical position, instead of compensating the elongation, it will create additional stresses on the valve & tank assembly. Therefore this is to be avoided;
- the flexible piping connection must also be installed stretched, avoiding excessive length. For instance 20 – 40 cm is enough;
- excessively long and non-stretched flexible piping connection will create stresses on the valve and tank assembly when the system is pressurized, as illustrated in the below picture: on the left the assembly when the system is unpressurised, on the right the flexible piping connection when put under pressure tends to lift up the valve when stretching up. This configuration is even more dramatic when using semi-flexible piping;
- failure to provide enough vertical compensation may lead to different kinds of damage, either on the valve thread which is connected to the tank, or on the female thread connection of the tank. In some cases, damage may also be seen on the valve inlet and outlet connections;



- in any case, any failure caused by improper installations and/or piping connections may void the warranty of Pentair products;

- in the same way, using lubricant* [→Page 39] on the valve thread is not allowed and will void the warranty for the valve and tank. Indeed using lubricant there will cause the valve to be over-torqued, which may lead to valve thread or tank thread damage even if the connection to piping has been done following the above procedure.

*Note: Use of petroleum-based grease and mineral based lubricant is totally forbidden, not only on the valve thread, since plastics used (especially Noryl) will highly suffer from contact with this type of grease, leading into structural damage hence to potential failures.

5.8 Regeneration flows

Volumetric

The controller monitors the volume of water used. Once it calculates that system capacity is reached, a regeneration cycle will be initiated immediately or at a pre-set time.

- Immediate control: The controller measures water usage and regenerates the system as soon as the system capacity is reached;
- delayed control: The controller measures water usage and regenerates the system, at the specified regeneration time (02h00), after the system capacity is reached.

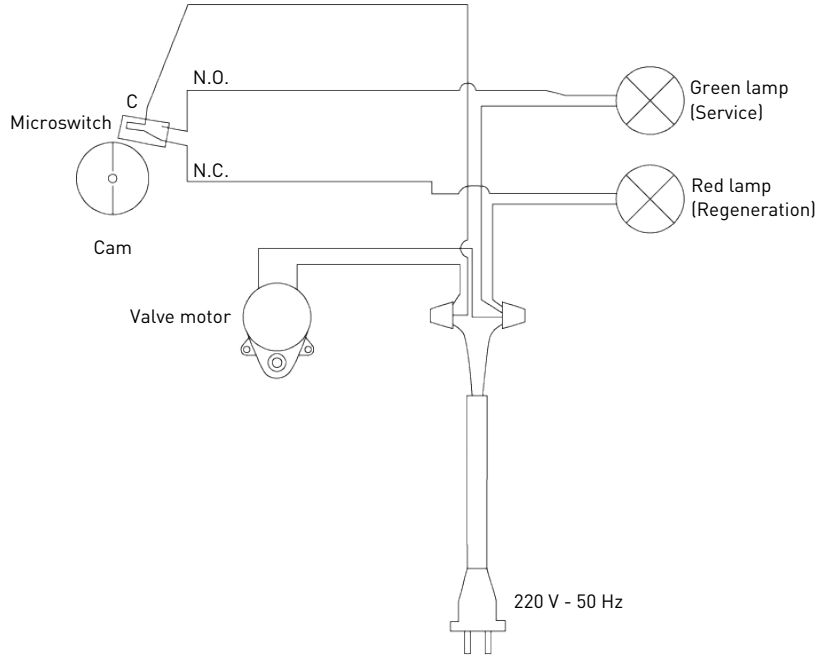
Time clock control

This control regenerates the system on a weekly schedule. The schedule is defined on the skipper wheel The control will initiate a regeneration cycle on days that have been set to "ON".

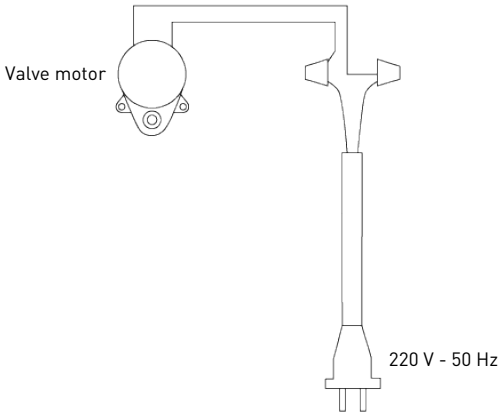
The system can be set to regenerate on one to every day of the week or on a 2, 3, 4, 6 or 12 days period.

5.9 Electrical connections

With lights



Without lights

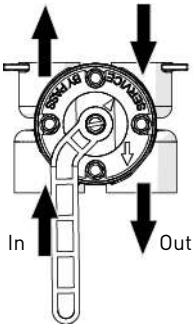


5.10 Bypassing

A bypass valve system should be installed on all water conditioning systems. Bypass valves isolate the softener from the water system and allow unconditioned water to be used. Service or routine maintenance procedures may also require that the system is bypassed.

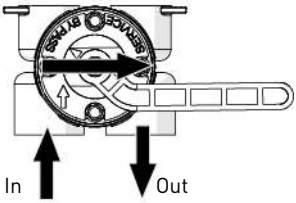
Normal operation

Softening System



In Bypass

Softening System



Caution - material

Risk of damage due to bad mounting!

Do not solder pipes with lead-based solder.

Do not use tools to tighten plastic fittings. Over time, stress may break the connections. When the bypass valve is used, only hand tighten the plastic nuts.

Do not use petroleum grease on gaskets when connecting bypass plumbing. Use only 100% silicone grease products when installing any plastic valve. Non-silicone grease may cause plastic components to fail over time.

5.11 Drain line connection

Info

Standard commercial practices are expressed here.

Local codes may require changes to the following suggestions.

Check with local authorities before installing a system.

Mandatory

The drain line must be build with ½" semi rigid or rigid piping ! An air gap must be present at the drain!

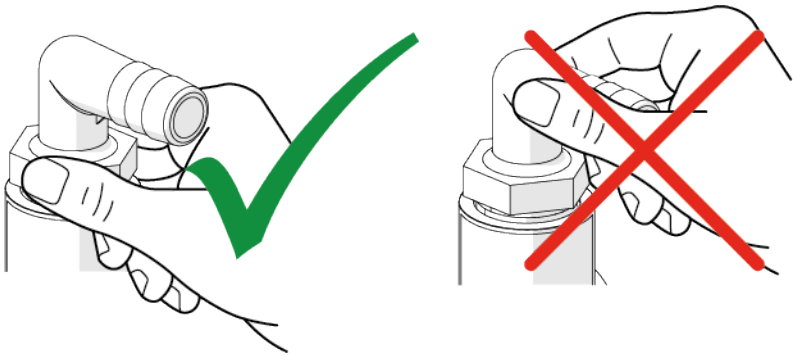
Caution - material

Risk of damage due to over-force !

The drain line plastic elbow must always be hand-tighten without using the elbow as a lever.

The drain plastic elbow is not designed to support the weight of the tube. The tube has to have its own support.

Do not over tighten the hose tightening ring on its plastic support.



Preferably, the unit should not be more than 6.1 m from the drain. Use an appropriate adapter fitting to connect plastic tubing to the drain line connection of the valve.

If the backwash flow rate exceeds 22.8 lpm or if the unit is located 6.1-12.2 m from the drain, use 19.0 mm (¾") tubing. Use appropriate fittings to connect the 19.0 mm (¾") tubing to the 12.7 mm (½") drain connection on the valve.

The drain line may be elevated up to 1.8 m providing the run does not exceed 4.6 m and water pressure at the softener is not less than 2.76 bar. Elevation can increase by 61 cm for each additional 0.69 bar of water pressure at the drain connector.

Where the drain line is elevated but empties into a drain below the level of the valve, form a 18 cm loop at the far end of the line so that the bottom of the loop is level with the drain line connection. This will provide an adequate siphon trap.

Where the drain empties into an overhead sewer line, a sink-type trap must be used.

Secure the end of the drain line to prevent it from moving.

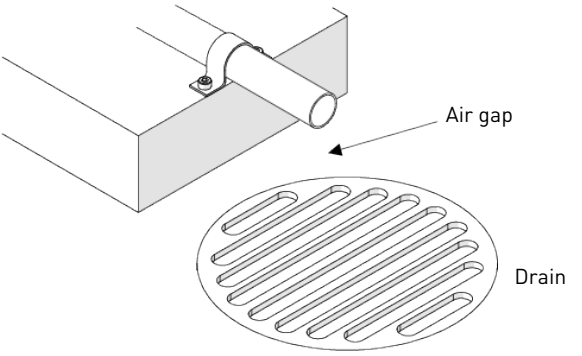
Mandatory

Waste connections or the drain outlet shall be designed and constructed to provide connection to the sanitary waste system through an air-gap of 2 pipe diameters or 38.1 mm (1½"), whichever is larger.

Caution - material

Risk of damage due to lack of gap !

Never insert the drain line directly into a drain, sewer line or trap. Always allow an air gap between the drain line and the waste water to prevent the possibility of sewage being back-siphoned into the softener.



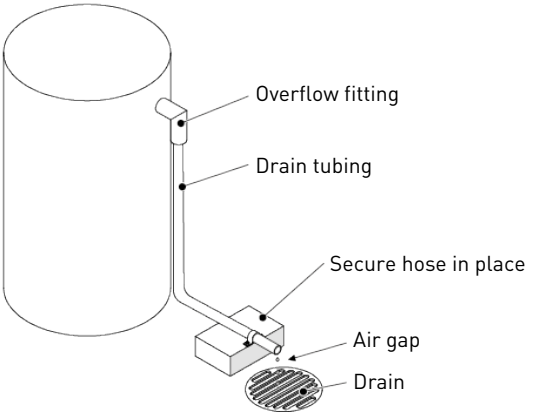
5.12 Overflow line connection

In the event of a malfunction, the brine tank overflow fitting will direct "overflow" to the drain instead of spilling on the floor. This fitting should be on the side of the brine tank. Most brine tank manufacturers feature a pre-drilled hole for the tank overflow connector.

To connect the overflow line, locate the hole on the side of the tank. Insert the overflow fitting into the tank and tighten with plastic thumb nut and gasket as shown below. Attach a 12.7 mm (½") I.D. tubing (not supplied) to fitting and run to drain.

Do not elevate overflow higher than overflow fitting.

Do not tie into the drain line of the controller unit. The overflow line must be a direct, separate line from overflow fitting to drain, sewer or tub. Allow an air gap as per drain line instructions.



Caution - material

Risk of flooding due to lack of floor drain !

Floor drain is always recommended to avoid flooding in case of overflow.

5.13 Brine line connection

Mandatory

The brine line must be built with 3/8'' semi rigid piping !

Caution - material

Risk of malfunction due to the use of wrong equipment !

Flexible and semi-flexible hoses may shrink because of the vacuum during brine draw.

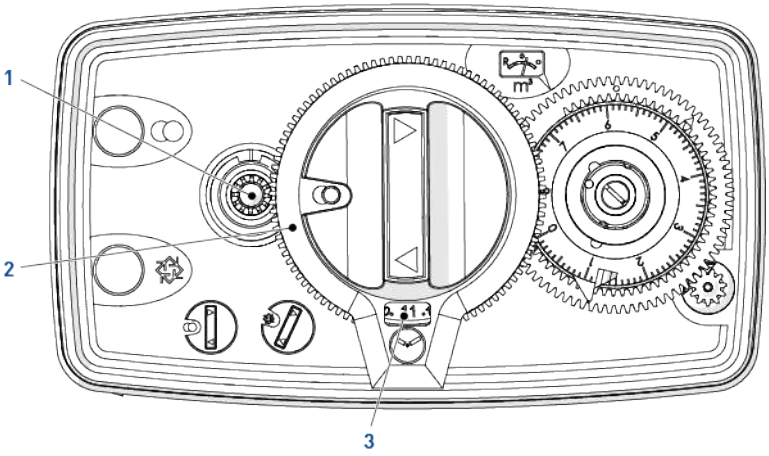
The brine line from the tank connects to the valve. Make the connections and hand tighten. Be sure that the brine line is secure and free from air leaks. Even a small leak may cause the brine line to drain out, and the softener will not draw brine from the tank. This may also introduce air into the valve, causing problems with the valve operation.

Brine line must be equipped with brine tank air check in the brine tank.

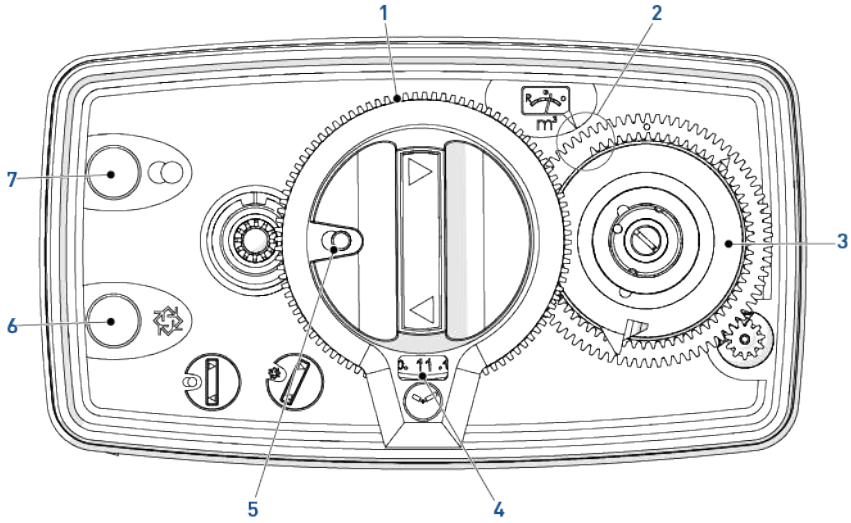
6 Programming

6.1 Time of day

1. Press the clutch (**1**).
2. Turn the hour wheel (**2**) to display the correct hour in the window (**3**).



6.2 Volumetric



1. 24 hours wheel
2. Available capacity
   - Shows the system remaining capacity.
3. Program wheel
   - Defines the system capacity in m^3.
4. Time of day
   - Shows the current time.
5. Service position
   - Service;
   - Regeneration;
   - Backwash;
   - Brine draw/slow rinse;
   - Brine refill.
6. Red lamp
   - Lights when the valve regenerate.
7. Green lamp
   - Lights when in service.

6.2.1 Calculating the system capacity

Set the capacity of soft water between two regenerations using the following formula:

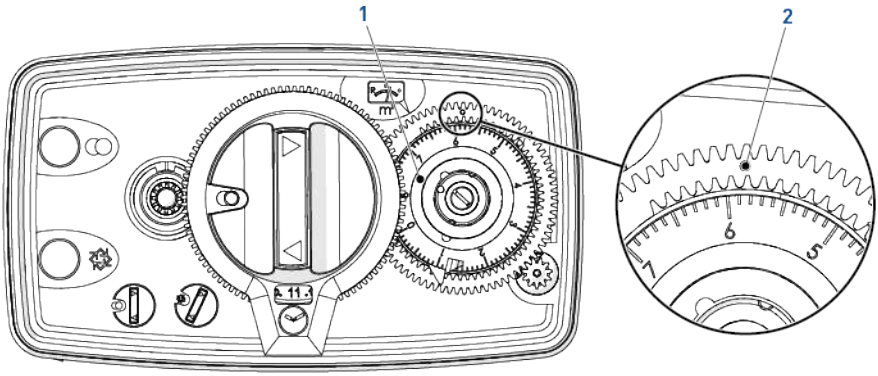
Water capacity [m^3] = (Exchange capacity [m^3°tH] - Reserve capacity [m^3]) / Water hardness [°tH]

6.2.2 Set the system capacity

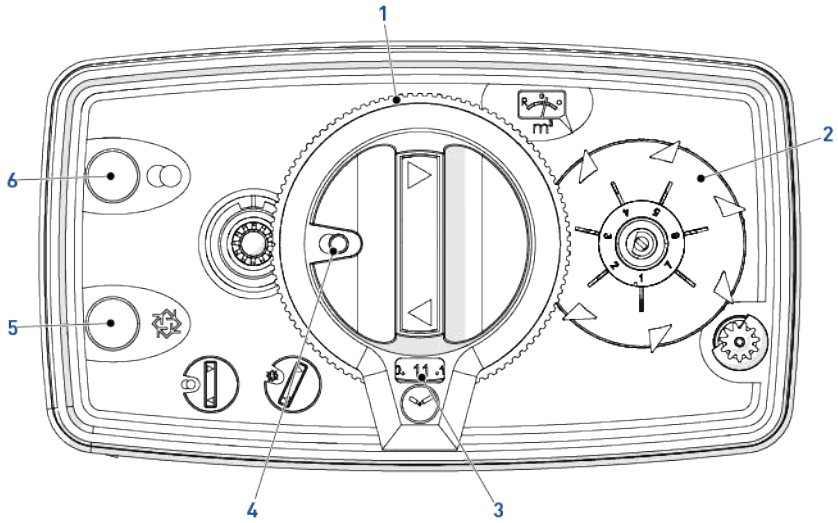
1. Lift the transparent disc (**1**) and display the capacity facing the white dot (**2**).

Info

Example for the following drawing, the capacity set is 5.8 m^3 between two regenerations.



6.3 Time clock



1.	24 hours wheel	
2.	Program wheel	• Defines the number of days between two regenerations.
3.	Time of day	• Shows the current time.
4.	Service position	• Service; • Regeneration; • Backwash; • Brine draw/slow rinse; • Brine refill.
5.	Red lamp	• Lights when the valve regenerate.
6.	Green lamp	• Lights when in service.

6.3.1 Calculating the number of days between two regenerations

Set the number of days between two regenerations using the following formulas:

Water capacity [m^3] = (Exchange capacity [m^3°tH] - Reserve capacity [m^3]) / Water hardness [°tH]

Number of days between regenerations = Water capacity [m^3] / Daily water consumption [m^3]

6.3.2 Set the number of days between two regenerations

1. Push the pins (**1**) out to set up.

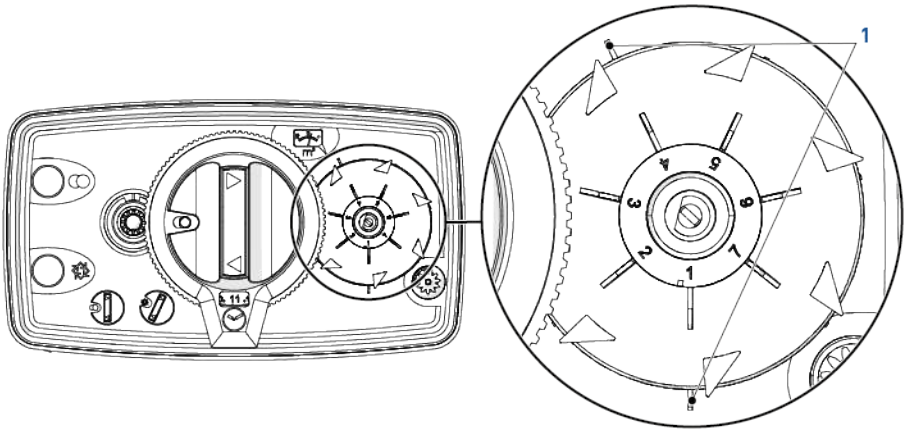
Info

Example for the following drawing, the regeneration will occurs on Monday and Thursday.

There are two time clock wheels:

7 days: based on the week, number 1 will refer to Monday, number 7 to Sunday;

12 days: allows to set a regular interval every 2, 3, 4 or 6 days.



6.4 Salt volume per regeneration

6.4.1 Salt volume definition

Set the weight of salt to be used during regeneration using the following table and formula.

Salt weight [g/L_{resin}]	Exchange capacity [$°tH/m^3/L_{resin}$]	Salt weight [$g/°tH/m^3$]
80	4	20
125	5	25
180	6	30

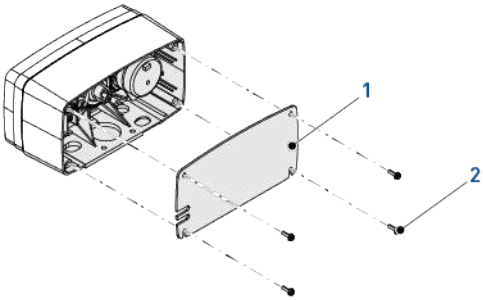
Weight of salt to be set = Volume of resin [L] x Salt weight [g/L_{resin}]

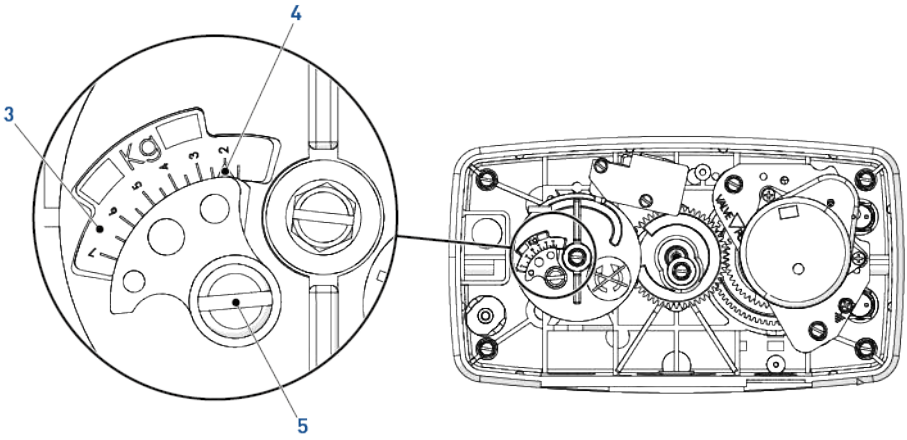
Example

16 liters of resin x 125 g = 2000 g (2 kg of salt).

6.4.2 Set the salt volume per regeneration

1. Calculate the weight of salt needed per regeneration, see Salt volume definition [→Page 51].
2. Remove the screws (**2**) and the cover (**1**).
3. Loosen (**5**).
4. Adjust the segment of the brine cam (**4**) on the sticker (**3**) to the value calculated at the first point of the procedure.
5. Tighten (**5**).
6. Replace the screws (**2**) and the cover (**1**).





7 Commissioning

Info

This chapter is available for standard regeneration flows. Contact your supplier if the actual regeneration is not standard and if you need assistance.

7.1 Water filling, draining and waterproofness inspection

Info

This chapter is available for standard regeneration flows. Contact your supplier if the actual regeneration is not standard and if you need assistance.

1. With the bypass still in Bypass position (inlet and outlet of the valve closed), proceed to programming according to your system specification if not done yet.
2. Turn ON the main water supply.
3. Open a cold water faucet nearby and let run a few minutes or until the system is free from foreign material (usually solder) that may have resulted from the installation.
4. Once the faucet runs clear, put the bypass slowly in service position.
5. The valve and tank will slowly get filled with raw water, allowing air to be purged by the drain and/or by the open faucet next to the system. Open the inlet progressively until fully open position. Let run until the air is purged from the unit.
6. Close the water faucet nearby.
7. Plug the valve to a power source. Check that the valve is in service position.
8. Fill approximately 25mm of water above the grid plate, (if used). Otherwise, fill to the top of the air check in the brine tank. Do not add salt to the brine tank at this time.
9. Initiate a manual regeneration, bring the valve into "brine draw and slow rinse position" in order to draw water from the brine tank until the blockage of the air check; the water level will be approximatively in the middle of the air check.
10. Open a cold water faucet and let the water run in order to drain the air out of the circuit.
11. Bring the valve in brine refill position and let it get back to service position automatically.
12. Close the cold water faucet.
13. Fill the brine tank or cabinet with salt. You may want to mark the level of water in the brine tank/cabinet when completely refilled with water and full of salt. In the future, after each regeneration, you can visually control that the quantity of water refilled should be between the two marks done. Marking are optional, but may allow to visually detect any irregularity during regeneration that may lead to softener inefficiency.
14. With the brine tank completely refilled and full of salt, adjust the safety brine valve in the brine well. Make sure the overflow elbow is installed above the float level.
15. After the softener has been running a few minutes in service, proceed to hardness test on outlet water to make sure the water is treated as per requirements.

The system is ready and in service.

7.2 Sanitization

7.2.1 Disinfection of water softeners

The materials of construction of the modern water softener will not support bacterial growth, nor will these materials contaminate a water supply. In addition, during normal use, a softener may become polluted with organic matter, or in some cases with bacteria from the water supply. This may result in an off-taste or odour in the water.

Thus, the softener may need to be disinfected after installation. Some softeners will require periodic disinfection during their normal lifetime. Consult the installing dealer for more information on softener disinfection.

Depending on the conditions of use, the softener type, the type of ion exchanger and the disinfectant available, a choice can be made among the following methods.

7.2.2 Sodium or calcium hypochlorite

These materials are satisfactory for use with polystyrene resins, synthetic gel zeolite, greensand and bentonites.

5.25% Sodium hypochlorite

If stronger solutions are used, such as those sold for commercial laundries, adjust the dosage accordingly.

Dosage

Polystyrene resin: set 1.25 mL fluid per 1 L of resin.

Non-resinous exchangers: set 0.85 mL fluid per 1 L.

Brine tank softeners

Backwash the softener and add the required amount of hypochlorite solution to the well of the brine tank. The brine tank should have water in it to permit the solution to be carried into the softener.

Proceed with the normal regeneration.

Calcium hypochlorite

Calcium hypochlorite, 70% available chlorine, is available in several forms including tablets and granules. These solid materials may be used directly without dissolving before use.

Do not let the disinfectant stand for more than 3 hours in the brine tank before the regeneration start.

Dosage

Measure two grains ~ 0.11 mL for 1 L.

Brine tank softeners

Backwash the softener and add the required amount of hypochlorite to the well of the brine tank. The brine tank should have water in it to permit the chlorine solution to be carried into the softener.

Proceed with the normal regeneration.

7.2.3 Electro chlorination (if present)

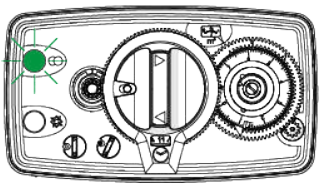
Valves or systems already equipped with an electrochlorinator device or system will be sanitized during the brine draw phase.

8 Operation

8.1 Display during operation

8.1.1 During service

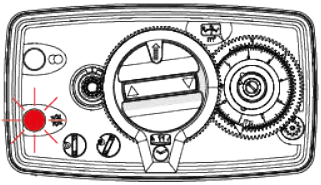
- Valve in service:



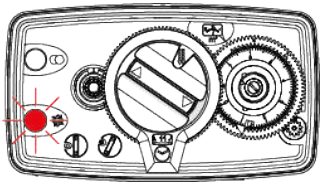
8.1.2 During regeneration

During regeneration the display shows the current cycle step:

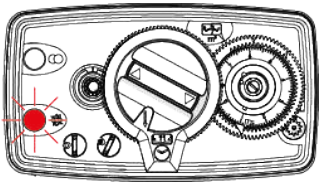
- Backwash:



- Brine draw & slow rinse:



- Brine refill:



8.2 Recommendations

- Use only regeneration salts designed for water softening upon regulation EN973;
- for optimal system operation, the use of clean salt and impurities free is recommended (for example salt pellets);
- the sanitizing process (both with liquid and electrochlorination) may introduce chlorine compounds which may reduce the lifetime of the ion exchange resins. Refer to the technical guides for resins in common use, providing necessary checks on the system.

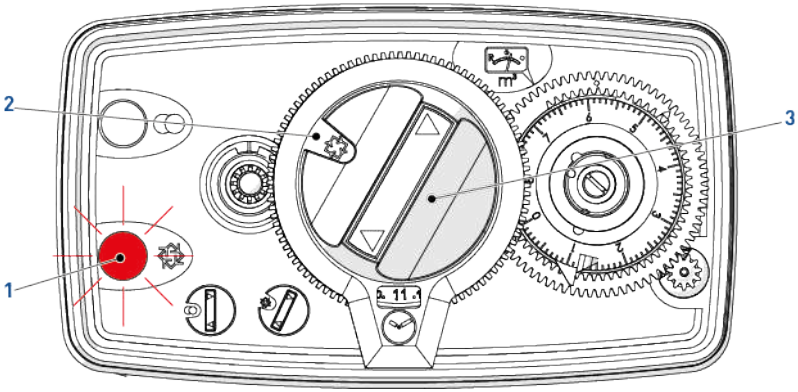
8.3 Manual regeneration

Mandatory

The controller must be in service in order to enable this procedure !

8.3.1 Manual immediate regeneration

1. Turn the control knob (**3**) until appears in the window (**2**) and the red light (**1**) lights.



8.3.2 To advance regeneration cycles

1. Turn the control knob (**3**) until the desired cycle appears in the window (**2**).

8.4 Operation during power failure

The valve stops in its actual position during power failure.

9 Maintenance

Mandatory

Cleaning, maintenance and service operation shall take place at regular intervals and must be done by qualified personnel only in order to guarantee the proper functioning of the complete system.

Report maintenance done in the Maintenance chapter of the User Guide document.

Failure in respecting above instructions may void the warranty!

9.1 General system inspection

Mandatory

Must be done, at minimum, once a year !

9.1.1 Water quality

9.1.1.1 Valve used for softening

1. Raw water total hardness.
2. Treated water hardness.

9.1.1.2 Valve used for filtration

1. Check for raw water analysis and filter's targeted contaminants concentration.
2. Check for treated water analysis and compare with raw water data.

9.1.2 Mechanical Checks

1. Inspect general condition of softener/filter and associated ancillaries and check for any leaks, ensure valve connection to piping is made with adequate flexibility as per manufacturer instruction.
2. Inspection of electrical connections, verify wiring connections and search for evidence of overloading.
3. Verify settings of electronic timer, verify regeneration frequency, and make sure the valve configuration is appropriate for media and tank size.
4. Check water meter, if present, report water meter settings and compare with previous inspection.
5. If water meter is present, verify total water consumption compared to previous visit.
6. If pressure gauges are installed before and after softening/filtering system, verify and record static and dynamic pressure, reporting pressure drop. Verify that inlet pressure respects valve and softening/filtering system limits. Verify that pressure drop stay stable year on year, adapt backwash duration if required.
7. If pressure gauges are not present, but suitable points exist, install temporary pressure gauge(s) to perform precedent point.

9.1.3 Regeneration test

9.1.3.1 Valve used for softening

1. Check condition of brine tank and any associated equipment.
2. Check salt level in brine tank.
3. Initiate regeneration test.
   - ⇨ Check brine draw during brine draw stage.
   - ⇨ Check brine tank refill.
   - ⇨ Check operation of safety brine valve, where fitted.
   - ⇨ Check for brine draw off levels.
   - ⇨ Check for resin loss at the drain during regeneration.
   - ⇨ Where fitted, check for satisfactory operation of solenoid, i.e. outlet shut off during regeneration and/or brine line shut off valve(s).
4. Test and record Total Hardness of outlet water from softener vessel(s).

9.1.3.2 Valve used for filtration

1. Initiate manual regeneration and observe flow to drain.
2. Make sure flow rate correspond to DLFC configuration.
3. Check for media loss at the drain during backwash.
4. Check to see if water runs clear at the end of the backwash cycle.
5. Observe flow fast rinse cycle and measure pressure drop thought the filter system. Pressure drop after fast rinse should return equal or very close to pressure drop recorded after system start-up.
6. Where fitted, check for satisfactory operation of solenoid valve(s) i.e. outlet shut off during regeneration.

9.2 Recommended maintenance plan

9.2.1 Valve used for softening

Items	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
Injector & filter	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean/ replace if necessary
BLFC***	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean/ replace if necessary
DLFC***	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean/ replace if necessary
Bypass (if present, contains Orings***)	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean/replace if necessary
Piston*	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary
Seals & spacers*	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary
Brine valve	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace
O-rings***	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage
Motors	Check	Check	Check	Check	Replace
Gearing	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check/ replace if necessary
Inlet hardness	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check
Residual hardness	Check/adapt mixing screw if necessary	Check/adapt mixing screw if necessary	Check/adapt mixing screw if necessary	Check/adapt mixing screw if necessary	Check/adapt mixing screw if necessary
Settings	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check
Transformer**	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check/ replace if necessary
Microswitches	Check	Check	Check	Check	Replace
Meter(s)* (if present)	Check and Clean	Check and Clean	Check and Clean	Check and Clean	Replace
Meter cable(s)* (if present)	Check	Check	Check	Check	Replace

Items	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
Valve watertightness	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check
Valve to piping watertightness	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check

* Wear parts - durability strongly affected by raw water quality and regeneration frequency.

** Electronic parts – durability strongly affected by power source quality and stability.

*** Elastomer durability is strongly affected by raw water concentration in chlorine and its derivative.

9.2.2 Valve used for filtration

Items	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	5 year
DLFC***	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean/ replace if necessary
Bypass (if present, contains Orings***)	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean	Clean/replace if necessary
Piston*	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary
Seals & spacers*	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary	Replace	Check/clean/ replace if necessary
O-rings***	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage	Check for watertightness /clean or replace in case of leakage
Motors	Check	Check	Check	Check	Replace
Gearing	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check/ replace if necessary
Settings**	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check
Transformer**	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check/ replace if necessary
Microswitches	Check	Check	Check	Check	Replace
Meter(s)* (if present)	Check and Clean	Check and Clean	Check and Clean	Check and Clean	Replace
Meter cable(s)* (if present)	Check	Check	Check	Check	Replace
Valve watertightness	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check
Valve to piping watertightness	Check	Check	Check	Check	Check

* Wear parts - durability strongly affected by raw water quality and regeneration frequency.

** Electronic parts – durability strongly affected by power source quality and stability.

*** Elastomer durability is strongly affected by raw water concentration in chlorine and its derivative.

9.3 Recommendations

9.3.1 Use original spare parts

Caution - material

Risk of damage due to use of non-genuine spare parts !

To ensure correct operation and safety of the device, only use original spare parts and accessories recommended by the manufacturer.

Usage of non-genuine spare parts voids all warranties.

Parts to keep in stock for potential replacements are the pistons, S&S kit, injectors, micro-switches and motors. Refer to maintenance sheet.

9.3.2 Use original approved lubricants

- Dow Corning #7 Release Agent.

9.3.3 Maintenance instructions

- Disinfect and clean the system at least once a year or if the treated water has an off-taste or an unusual odor;
- perform a hardness test every year at both inlet and treated water.

9.4 Cleaning and maintenance

9.4.1 First steps

Before any cleaning or maintenance procedure, complete the following steps:

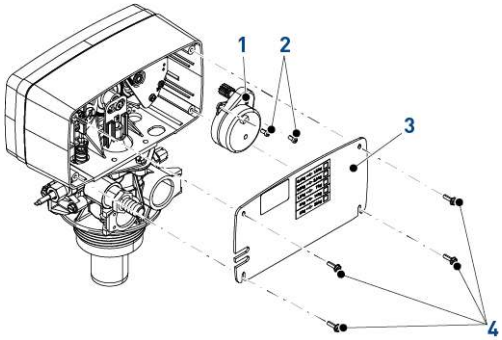
Mandatory

These operations must be performed before any cleaning or maintenance procedure !

1. Unplug the wall-mounted transformer.
2. Shut off water supply or put bypass valve(s) into bypass position.
3. Relieve system pressure before performing any operations.

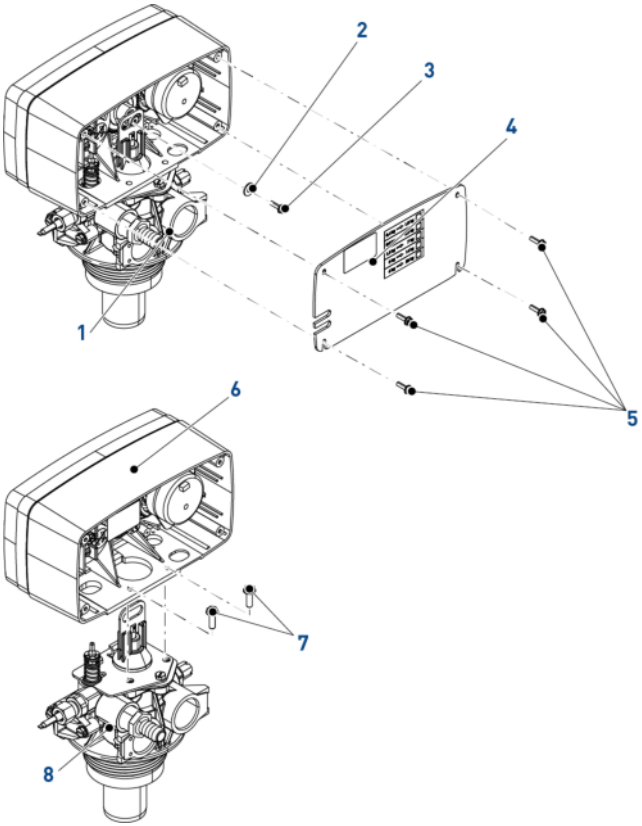
9.4.2 Controller motor replacement

1. Using a flat screwdriver, unscrew (**4**) and remove the cover (**3**).
2. Disconnect the motor (**1**).
3. Using a Philips screwdriver, unscrew (**2**) and remove the motor (**1**).
4. Change the motor (**1**).
5. Reverse above procedure steps to rebuild.



9.4.3 Power head disassembly/replacement

1. Disconnect the meter cable (**1**), if available.
2. Using a flat screwdriver, unscrew (**5**) and remove the cover (**4**).
3. Using a flat screwdriver, unscrew (**3**) and remove the washer (**2**).
4. Using a flat screwdriver or an 8 mm wrench, unscrew (**7**) and remove the power head (**6**) from the valve body (**8**).
5. Change the power head (**6**).
6. Reverse above procedure steps to rebuild.



9.4.4 Piston and/or brine valve and/or seal and spacer kit replacement

1. Remove the power head, see Power head disassembly/replacement [→Page 65].
2. Using a flat screwdriver or an 8 mm wrench, unscrew (**3**) and remove the top plate (**4**).
3. Remove the brine valve (**6**) and/or the piston (**5**).

Caution - material

Risk of damage on piston due to wrench use !

Usind a wrench on piston rod coating will cause leakages.

4. Using a small hook, remove a seal (**7**).
5. Using the puller (**1**), remove a spacer (**8**).
6. Repeat the two previous steps for all the seals and spacers.
7. Lubricate each new seals (**7**).
8. Put back a seal (**7**) using the stuffer (**2**).
9. Put back a spacer (**8**) using the stuffer (**2**).
10. Repeat the two previous steps for all the seals and spacers.
11. Lubricate the piston o-ring (**5**).
12. Put back the brine valve (**6**) and/or the piston (**5**).
13. Using a flat screwdriver or an 8 mm wrench, fix the top plate (**4**) with the screws (**3**).
14. Rebuild the power head, see Power head disassembly/replacement [→Page 65].

Caution - material

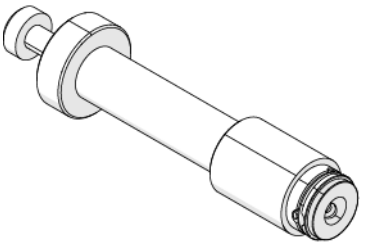
Risk of damage due to wrong lubricant use !

Do not use petroleum-based lubricants such as vaseline, oils, or hydrocarbon-based lubricants.

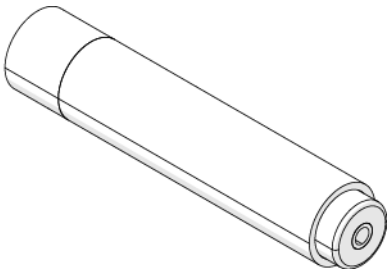
Use only approved silicone grease or soapy water !

9.4.4.1 Special tools needed

1

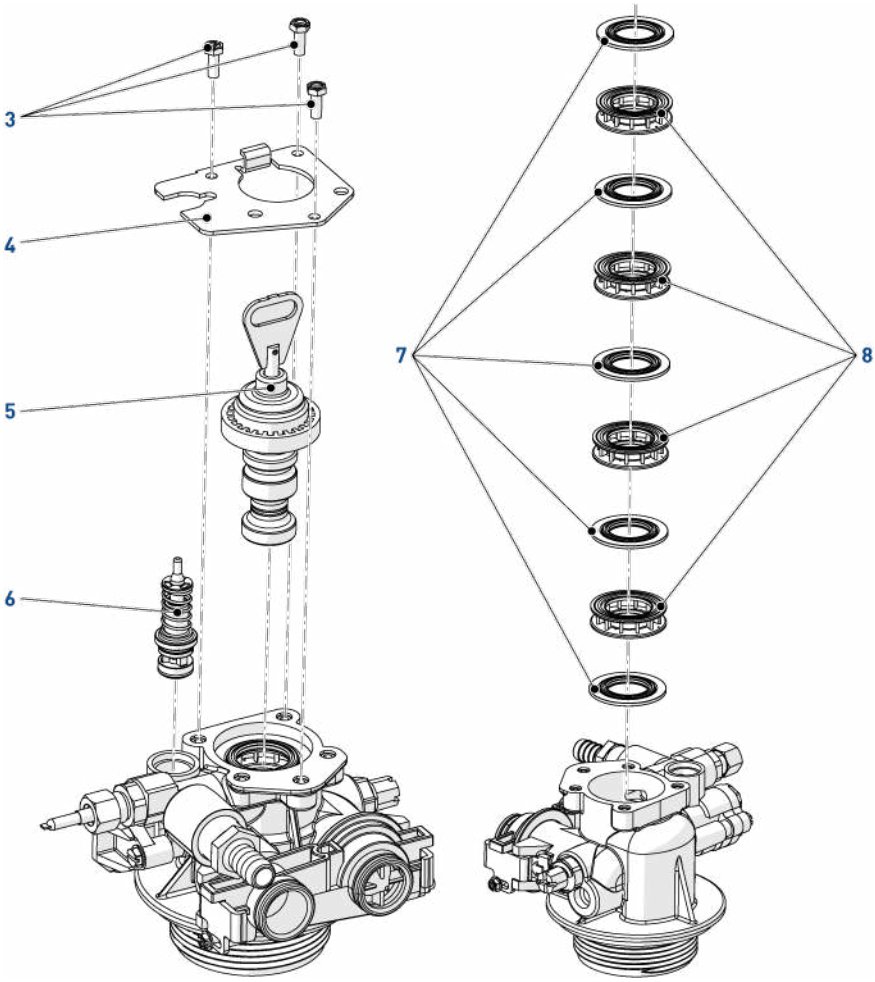


2



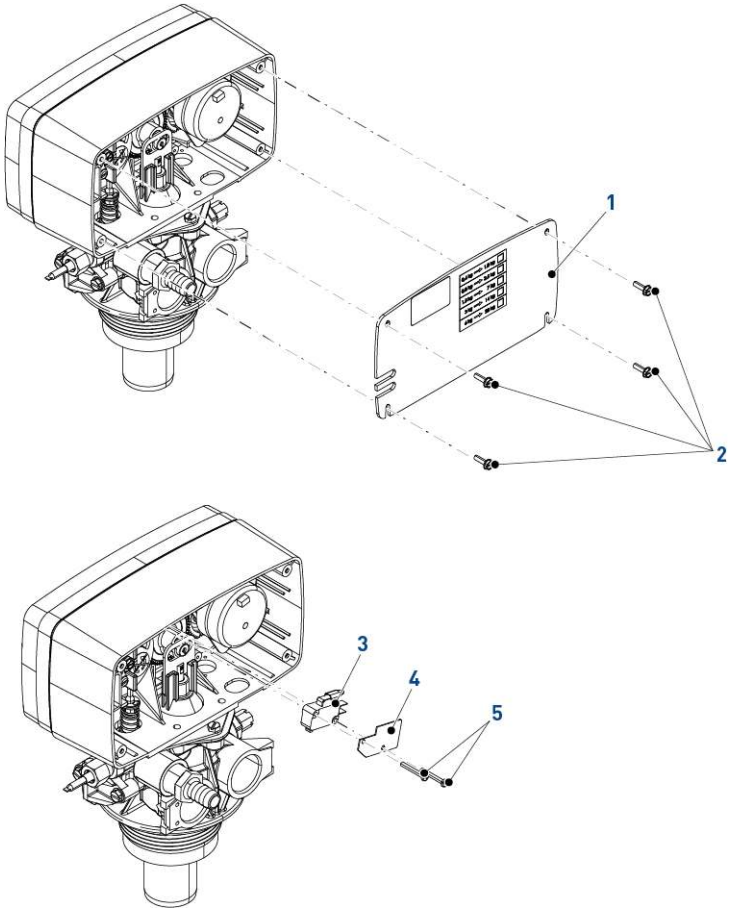
Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	13061	Puller	1

Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
2	12763	Stuffer	1



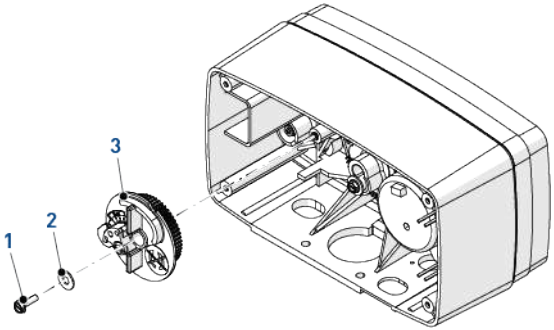
9.4.5 Micro-switches replacement

1. Using a flat screwdriver, unscrew (**2**) and remove the cover (**1**).
2. Using a Phillips screwdriver, unscrew (**5**) and extract the protection plate (**4**) and the micro-switch (**3**).
3. Reverse above procedure steps to rebuild.



9.4.6 Brine cam replacement

1. Remove the power head, see Power head disassembly/replacement [→Page 65].
2. Using a flat screwdriver, unscrew (**1**).
3. Remove the washer (**2**) and the brine cam (**3**).
4. Change the brine cam (**3**).
5. Reverse above procedure steps to rebuild.



9.4.7 Injector cleaning

1. Using a flat screwdriver or an 8 mm wrench, remove the screws (**6**).
2. Remove the cap injector (**5**).
3. Remove the seal (**4**).
4. Remove the filter (**2**).
5. Using a flat screwdriver, remove the injector nozzle (**3**).
6. Using a flat screwdriver, remove the injector throat (**1**).
7. Clean or change the injector throat (**1**), the injector nozzle (**3**), the filter (**2**) and the seal (**4**).
8. Lubricate all seals with approved lubricant only.

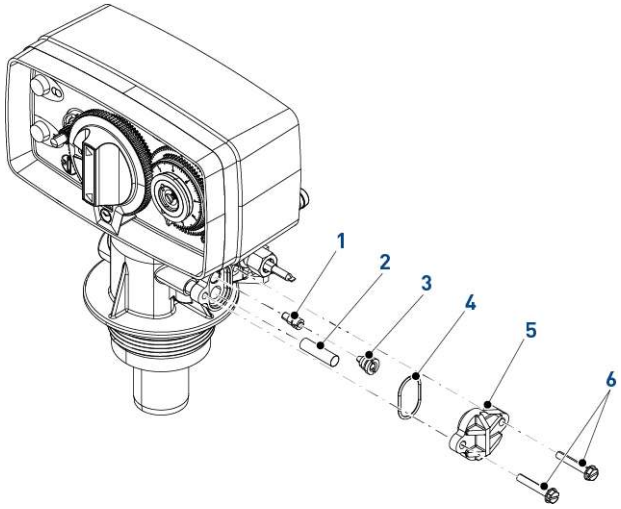
Caution - material

Risk of damage due to wrong lubricant use !

Do not use petroleum-based lubricants such as vaseline, oils, or hydrocarbon-based lubricants.

Use only approved silicone grease or soapy water !

9. Reverse above procedure steps to rebuild.



9.4.8 BLFC cleaning

1. Using a wrench, remove the BLFC holder (**1**).
2. Using pliers, remove the cage (**4**) form the BLCF holder (**1**).
3. Remove the BLFC washer (**3**) from the BLFC holder (**1**).
4. Clean the BLFC washer (**3**) with a terry cloth.
5. Clean the cage (**4**).
6. Lubricate the seal (**2**) with approved lubricant only.

Caution - material

Risk of damage due to wrong lubricant use !

Do not use petroleum-based lubricants such as vaseline, oils, or hydrocarbon-based lubricants.

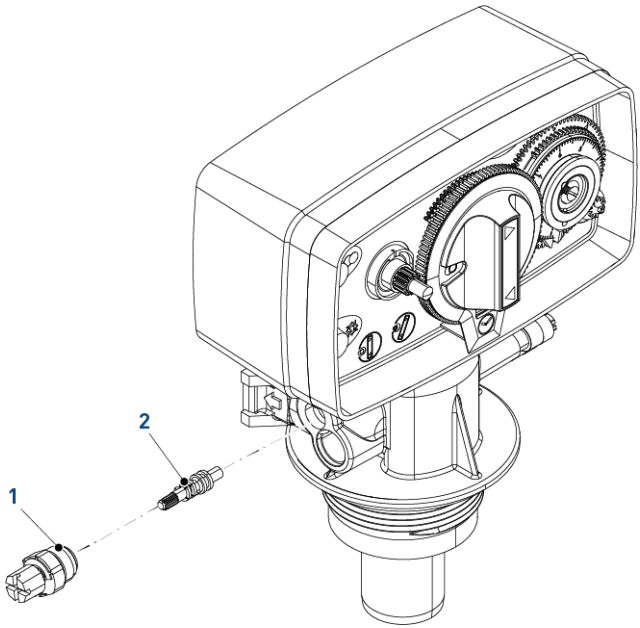
Use only approved silicone grease or soapy water !

7. Reverse above procedure steps to rebuild.

Mandatory

The washers (3) have to be installed with their chamfered side upfront the water stream flow.

Flow indication must be visible after the washer (**3**) is placed on the holder (**1**).



10 Troubleshooting

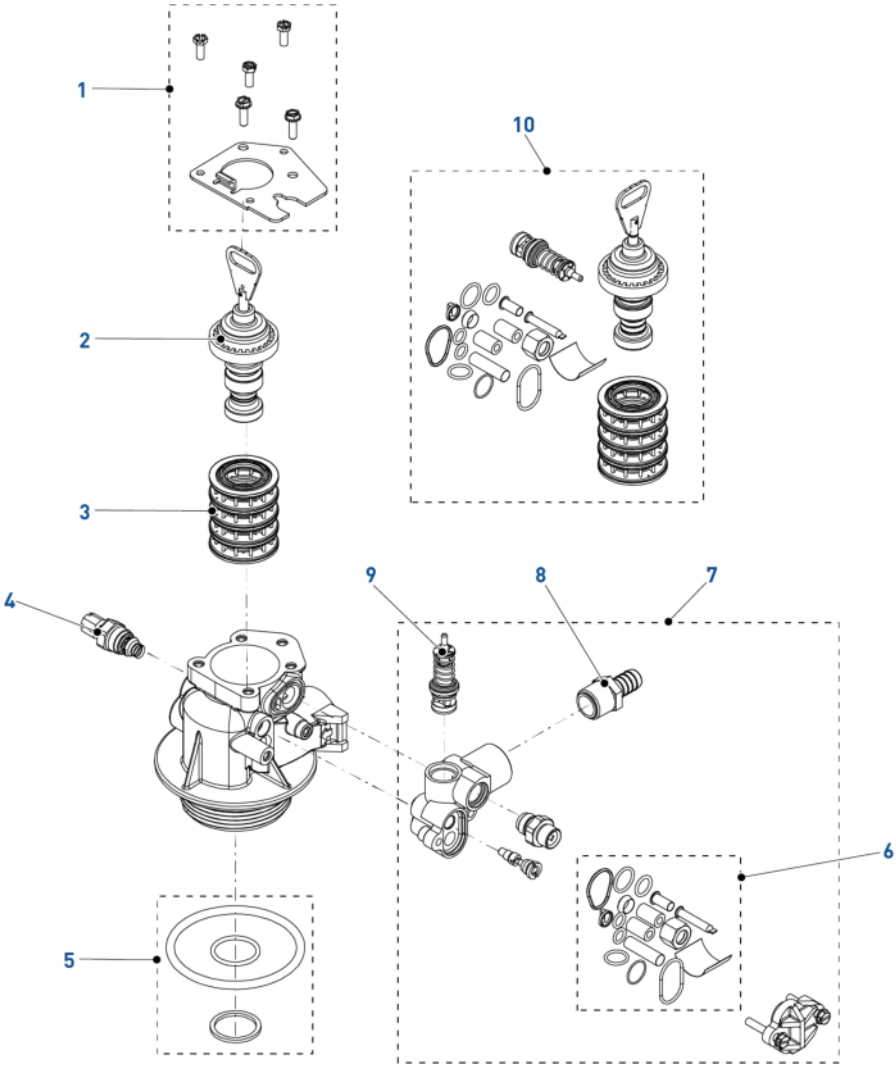
Problem	Cause	Solution
Softener fails to regenerate automatically	Interrupted power or switched off power source.	Restore the controller and connect to constant power source.
	Disconnected/faulty meter cable.	Check connections in the power head and on the meter cover. Change the cable.
	Defective power cord.	Replace cord.
	Defective motor.	Change motor.
	Defective controller.	Change controller.
	Blocked meter.	Clean or change meter.
	Bad programming.	Program correctly.
Softener delivers hard water	By-pass valve is open.	Close by-pass valve.
	No salt in the brine tank.	Add salt in the brine tank and keep salt level above water level.
	Plugged injector and/or filter.	Clean or replace injector and/or filter.
	Insufficient water flowing into brine tank.	Check brine tank filling time and clean flow regulator.
	Hot water tank hardness.	Repeated flushing of the hot water tank.
	Leak at the distributor hose.	Ensure the distributor tube has no cracks. Check the o-ring.
	Internal valve leak.	Change seals & spacers and/or piston assembly.
	Blocked meter.	Clean or change meter.
	Disconnected/faulty meter cable.	Check connections in the power head and on the meter cover. Change the cable.
	Bad programming.	Program correctly.
Excessive salt consumption	Improper brine refill setting.	Check use of salt and setting of brine refill.
	Too much water in the brine tank.	See problem below: Too much water in the brine tank.
	Bad programming.	Program correctly.
Water pressure drop	Iron deposit in the valve inlet.	Clean the inlet.
	Iron deposit in the valve.	Clean the valve and resin.
	Valve inlet obstructed by foreign elements.	Remove piston and clean the valve.

Problem	Cause	Solution
Resin loss through drain line	Top distributor missing or broken.	Add or replace the top distributor.
	Air in water system.	Ensure the presence of air check system in the brine tank.
	Improperly sized drain line flow control.	Size the drain line flow control correctly.
Iron presence in the valve/treated water	The resin bed is dirty.	Check backwash, brine draw, and brine refill. Regenerate more often and increase backwash cycle time.
	Iron concentration exceeds recommended parameters.	Contact your local dealer.
Too much water in the brine tank.	Plugged drain line flow control.	Clean drain line flow control.
	Plugged injector system.	Clean injector and screen, change if necessary.
	Faulty brine valve.	Change brine valve.
	Bad programming.	Program correctly.
	Controller is not cycling.	Change controller.
	Foreign material in the brine valve.	Replace brine valve seat and clean the valve.
	Foreign material in the brine line flow control.	Clean brine line flow control.
Salted water in service line	Plugged injector and/or filter.	Clean or replace injector and/or filter.
	Power head not operating properly.	Change power head.
	Foreign material in the brine valve.	Replace brine valve seat and clean the valve.
	Foreign material in the brine line flow control.	Clean brine line flow control.
	Low water pressure.	Raise inlet pressure to 1.8 bar minimum.
	Bad programming.	Program correctly.

Problem	Cause	Solution
Softener fails to draw brine	Plugged drain line flow control.	Clean drain line flow control.
	Plugged injector and/or filter.	Clean or replace injector and/or filter.
	Low water pressure.	Raise inlet pressure to 1.8 bar minimum.
	Internal valve leak.	Change seals & spacers and/or piston assembly.
	Bad programming.	Program correctly.
	Power head not operating properly.	Change power head.
Controller cycles continuously	Power head not operating properly.	Change power head.
	Faulty microswitch or wiring loom.	Change microswitch or wiring loom.
	Defective or badly set cycle cam.	Reposition or change cycle cam.
Drain flows continuously	Foreign elements in the valve.	Clean valve and check it in the different regeneration positions.
	Internal valve leak.	Change seals & spacers and/or piston assembly.
	Valve blocked in brine refill or backwash.	
	Defective or blocked motor.	Change motor and check gear teeth.
	Power head not operating properly.	Change power head.

11 Spare parts and options

11.1 Valve parts list

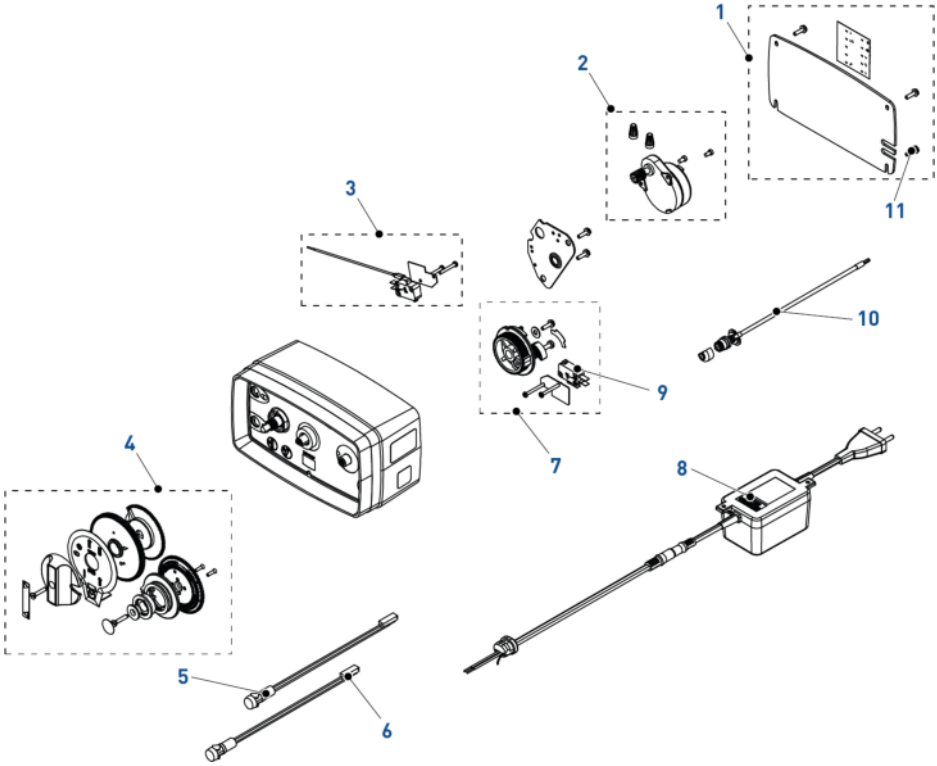


Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	29100	End plug retainer kit 5600	1
2	24116-US	Piston assy 4600/5600	1
-	24117-US	Piston assy 4600/5600 LWU	1
-	18928	Piston assy 4600/5600 Filter	1

Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
-	27077-US	Piston assy 4600SXT/5600SXT/6600/6700 DF	1
3	24115	S&S Kit Residential	1
4	24509-01	Mixing assy residential	1
5	29101	O-rings tank adapter 5600	10
6	29115	Injector service kit residential/9000/9100	1
7	29109	Injector assy 5600 #000/0.8/0.125 (#00/1.2 -BLFC 0.25)	1
-	29110	Injector assy 5600 #0/1.2/0.25 (w/washer 0.8-1.5 GPM-BLFC 0.125)	1
-	29111	Injector assy 5600 #1/1.5/0.25 (w/ washer 2 & 2.4)	1
-	29112	Injector assy 5600 #2/3.5/0.50 (w/ washer 4)	1
-	29113	Injector assy 5600 #3/4/1 (w/ washer 5&7)	1
-	29114	Injector assy 5600 UF #00/1.2/0.25 (w/ add. sizes)	1
8	22359SP	Hose Barb Straight Hot Water	10
9	24114	BV assy 1600 Residential	1
10	29106	4600/5600 Mechanical LWU service kit	1
-	29107	4600/5600 Mechanical service kit	1
Not shown	12794-01SP	Elbow ⅜"x ⅜"	10
Not shown	19699SP	Hose Barb 45°	10

11.2 Power head parts list

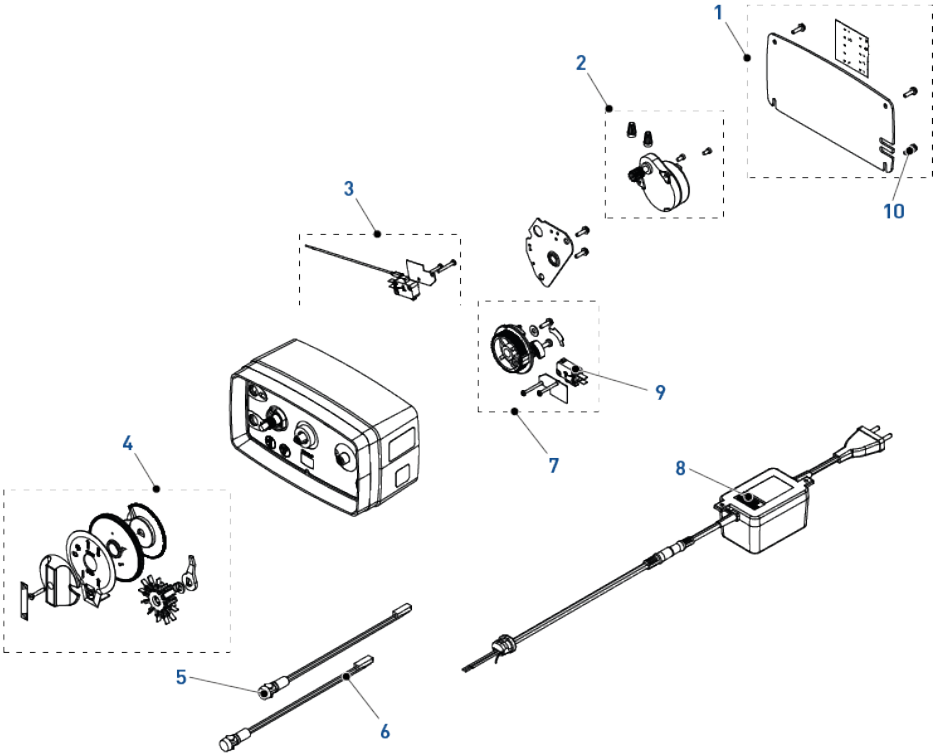
11.2.1 Volumetric power head parts list



Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	29131	Kit back cover black 4600/5600/6600	1
2	26775	Timer Motor Assy 230V/50Hz 1/30 RPM	1
-	26877	Timer Motor Assy 24V/60Hz 1/30 RPM	1
-	26778	Timer Motor Assy 24V/50Hz 1/30 RPM	1
3	BU28670	Kit microswitch electronic residential	1
4	29134	Repair kit for residential power head 8 & 40 m^3	1
-	29138	Repair kit for residential power head Fast Regeneration	1
5	24377SP	Red Light 4600/5600 230V	10
6	24378SP	Green Light 4600/5600 230V	10
7	29130	Kit Aux microswitch, brine cam, salt labels	1
8	BU28597	Kit transfo 10 VA 400 mA resid	1
-	BU28597-20	Kit transfo 10 VA 400 mA resid UK plug	1

Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
-	15545	Power Cord European Black	1
9	10218SP	Microswitch	5
10	24544	Kit meter cable assy 4600/5600 8 m³ delayed	1
11	13296SP	Screw	50

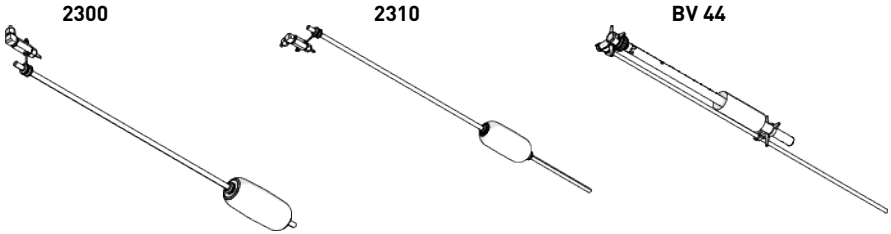
11.2.2 Time clock power head specific parts and assembly list



Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	29131	Kit back cover black 4600/5600/6600	1
2	26775	Timer Motor Assy 230V/50Hz 1/30 RPM	1
-	26877	Timer Motor Assy 24V/60Hz 1/30 RPM	1
-	26778	Timer Motor Assy 24V/50Hz 1/30 RPM	1
3	BU28670	Kit microswitch electronic residential	1
4	29136	Repair kit for residential power head 12 days	1
-	29137	Repair kit for residential power head 7 days	1

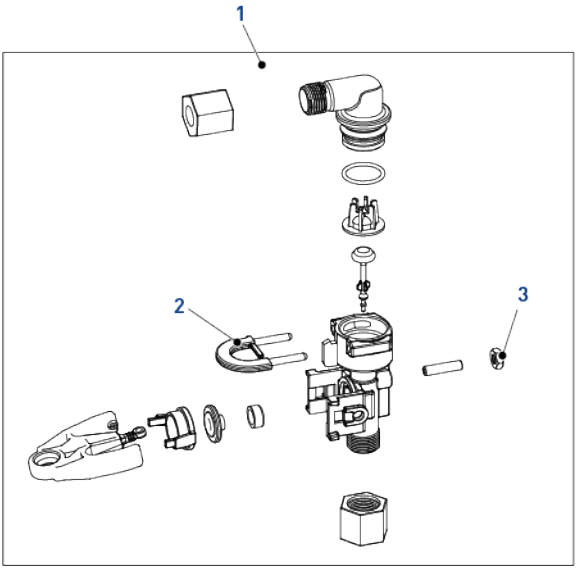
Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
5	24377SP	Red Light 4600/5600 230V	10
6	24378SP	Green Light 4600/5600 230V	10
7	29130	Kit Aux microswitch, brine cam, salt labels	1
8	BU28597	Kit transfo 10 VA 400 mA resid	1
-	BU28597-20	Kit transfo 10 VA 400 mA resid UK plug	1
-	15545	Power Cord European Black	1
9	10218SP	Microswitch	5
10	13296SP	Screw	50

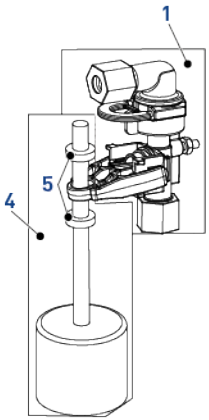
11.3 Safety brine valves list



Item	Brine system	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
-	1600	27833	Safety Brine Valve 2300 - Without Air-Check	24
-	1600	27834	Safety Brine Valve 2300 - HW - Without Air-Check	24
-	1600	60067-03	Safety Brine Valve 2310 - Without Air-Check	24
-	1600	25687	Brine Valve 44 - 914mm	10
-	1600	18961	Brine Valve 44 - 1250mm	10

11.4 Safety brine valves 2310 parts list

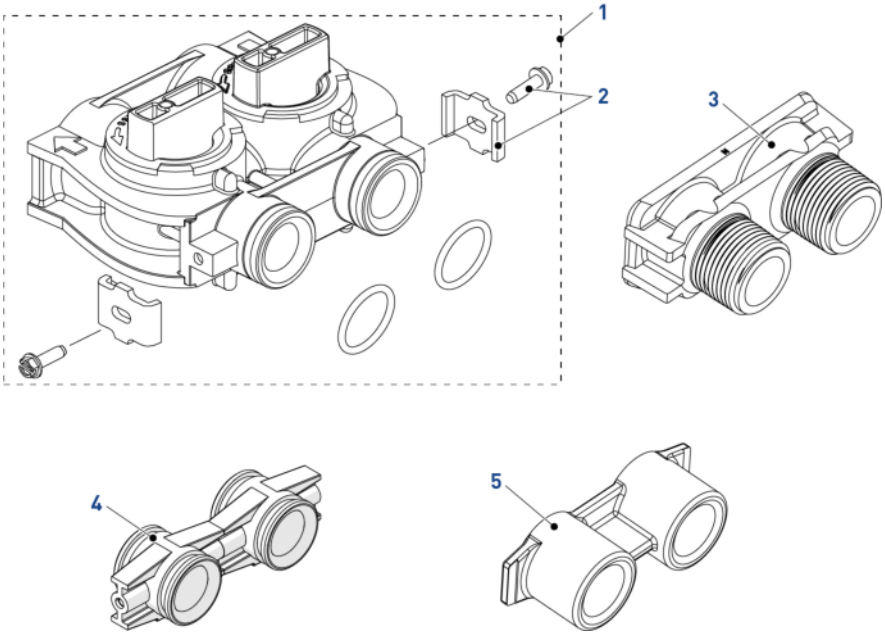




Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	60014SP	Body Assy SBV 2310	10
2	18312SP	Retainer, drain	10
3	19805SP	Nut SBV 2310 Plastic	50
4	60068-30SP	New Float assy 2310	10
5	10150SP	Grommet pass rod 2300/2310/2350	50

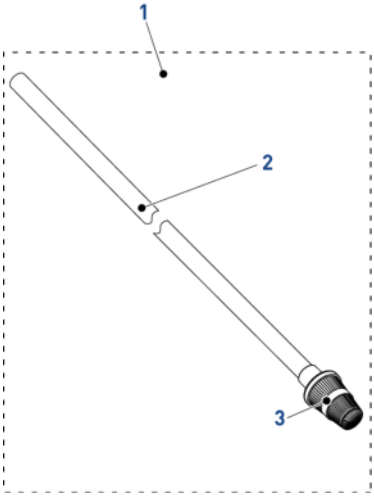
11.5 Bypass valve assembly list

11.5.1 Plastic bypass (no yoke)



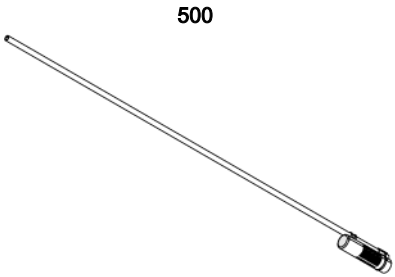
Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	BU26054	Bypass plastic	1
2	29104	Kit mounting/adpater 2 clips & 2 screws residential/ 9000/9100	1
3	18706-10	Yoke, 1", BSP, male, plastic	1
-	18706-12	Yoke, ¾", BSP, male, plastic	1
-	24689	Yoke, ¾", BSP, male, brass	1
4	13709	Coupling Assy residential	1
5	13398-10	Yoke 1", BSP, female, brass	1

11.6 Distribution systems parts list



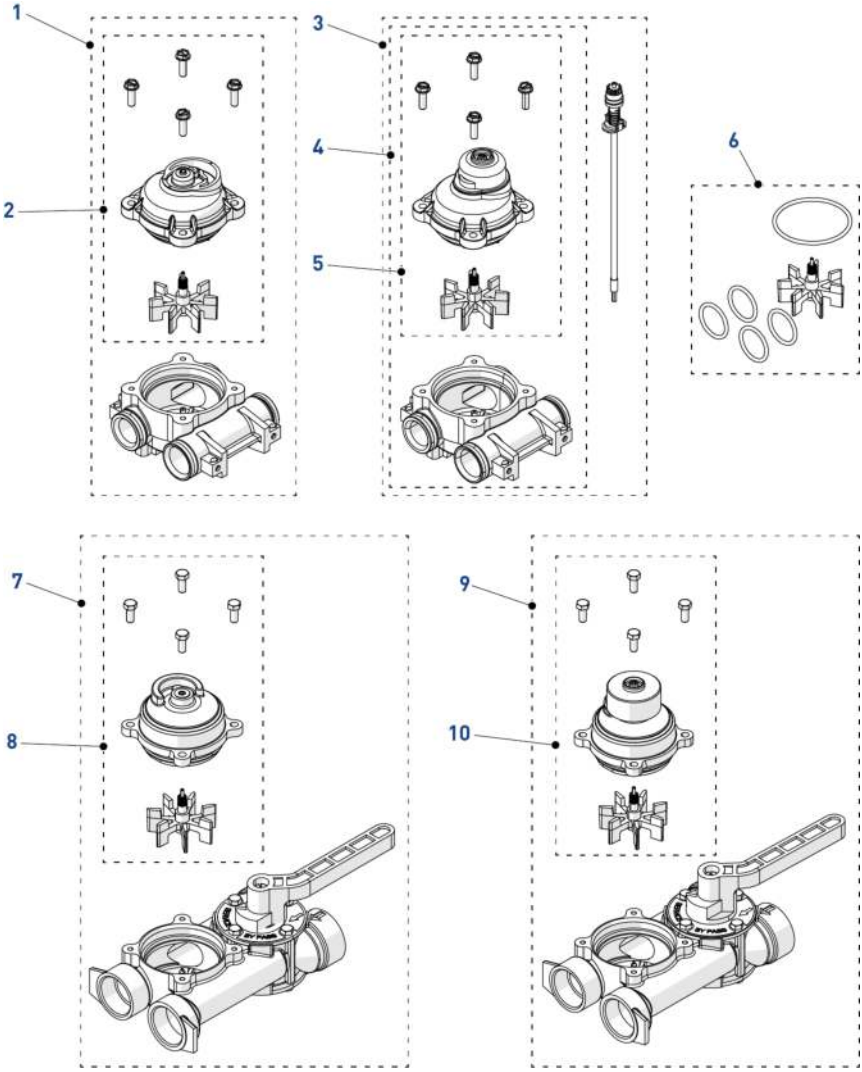
Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	27827	Distributor assy, 1" high flow 1m10	24
-	25645	Distributor assy, 1" high flow 1m95	24
-	BU28508	Distributor assy, 1" high flow HW 1m10	24
-	21675	Distributor assy, 1" high flow HW 1m88	12
2	BU28648	Distributor tube, 1" - 1m85 (ACS)	1
-	BU28650	Distributor tube, 1" - 1 m06 (ACS)	1
-	12165-01	Distributor tube, 1" - 1m78 HW	1
3	25360	Bottom distributor, 1" high flow	1
-	27106	Bottom distributor, 1" high flow HW	1

11.7 Air checks list



Item	Brine system	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
-	1600	18168	Air checks 500A, 0.915m	48
-	1600	26773	Air checks 500A, 1m25	48

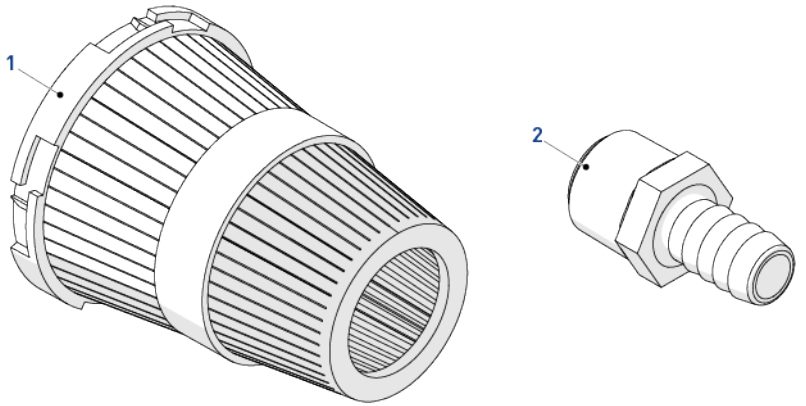
11.8 Meters parts list



Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	24107	Meter assy ¾" 8 m³ plastic	1

Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
2	29102	Meter cover assy 8 m³ with impeller	1
3	29103	Meter assy ¾" 40 m³ with meter cable	1
4	24106	Meter assy ¾" 40 m³ plastic 9000/9100	1
5	29164	Meter cover assy 40 m³ with impeller 9000/9100	1
6	29105	Impeller & oring kit for meter assy 3/4"	1
7	26006-10	Eco bypass assy 8 m³ & red handle HW	1
8	29118	Meter cover assy brass with impeller	1
9	26007-10	Eco bypass assy 40 m³ & red handle	1
10	29120	Meter cover assy brass extended with impeller	1

11.9 Additional parts list



Item	Part number	Description	Packaging quantity
1	18280SP	Top distributor 1" grey	10
-	18280-01SP	Top distributor 1" wide slots natural	10
-	18280-02SP	Top distributor 1" narrow slots red	10
2	22359SP	Hose Barb Straight Hot Water	10

12 Disposal

The device must be scrapped in accordance with directive 2012/19/EU or the environmental standards in force in the country of installation. The components included in the system must be separated and recycled in a waste recycling center that conforms with the legislation in force in the country of installation. This will help to reduce the impact on the environment, health, safety and help to promote recycling. Pentair does not collect used product for recycling. Contact your local recycling center for more information.

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