



NXT 3

Pure Water System

Effective December, 2018

Pure Water Window Cleaning System Operation and Maintenance Manual

Overview

Congratulations on your purchase.

Thank you for purchasing the NXT 3 Pure Water System. With proper care, this unit will provide you with years of trouble free service. This system was designed with professional window cleaners in mind. The NXT 3 will help you clean faster, safer, and better than ever before, leaving spot free results that you and your customers will love.

The following is provided to help you understand how your system purifies water. The NXT 3 is a multi-stage water purification unit using Carbon/Sediment, Reverse Osmosis (RO), and Deionization (DI) to remove impurities from water before delivery to surfaces for cleaning. General lifespan of the filters will vary depending on feed water TDS (Total Dissolved Solids). Based on an average TDS of 100 ppm (parts per million) in your water, approximately 20,000 gallons of water can be passed through the Carbon/Sediment and DI filters before replacement filters are needed. Lower TDS levels in the source water will allow for a longer lifespan, while a higher TDS source levels will lead to a shorter lifespan. It is generally recommended that the Carbon/Sediment and DI filters be replaced at the same time. See filter replacement section for more details. The RO membrane is rated to process 100,000 gallons under



ideal conditions. Failure to properly maintain the RO membranes will reduce the life of the filter.

In The Box

Parts Check

- NXT 3 System
- Hose Reel
- Shut-off Valve
- TDS Meter
- Bypass Hose Assembly
- Owners Manual

1. Unpacking/Inspecting The System

Your system is packaged to stay undamaged in transit. Please inspect all components to ensure no damage has occurred prior to continuing. Carefully remove the packaging material from around the system and discard. Your NXT 3 comes with all filters installed. Inspect your NXT 3 unit for any shipping damage. If damage has occurred notify the shipping company that made delivery to begin a damage claim. Check all fittings and retaining bolts to ensure that they are connected tightly, as they may loosen during shipping.

2. Initial Setup

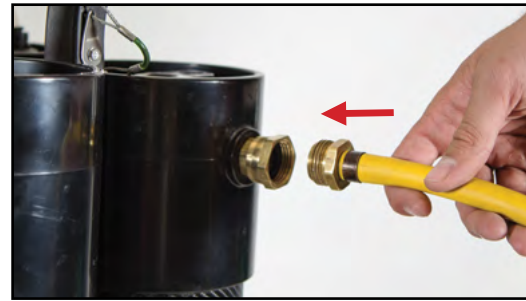
Refer to your quickstart guide for more set up information.

You can also watch the quickstart video at:
www.abcWindowSupply.com/NXT3QuickStart



1. Attach handle to the hose reel.
2. Insert bypass hose into blue fittings located on the top of the RO Filters and open the valve fully.
3. Attach feed hose to Carbon/Sediment filter inlet on system and to source water.
4. Thread the black plastic shut-off valve onto Hose Reel outlet and connect pole tubing. The black metal quick connect goes in to the shut-off valve easier with the valve turned to the off position. Ensure valve is in open position after everything is connected.
5. Turn on source water.
6. Wait for water (and air) to begin flowing out of the bypass hose assembly.
7. Once the air has been pushed out of the filters, close the bypass valve partially until desired bypass flow is achieved. Do not close the bypass fully during operation **(some bypass water should always be flowing out of the bypass hose assembly)**. See Bypass Valve Operation section below for more detail on its use.
8. Start cleaning windows.

3. Hooking Up To Water Source



Your NXT 3 is designed to be operated while standing up. Locate an external water source. Attach one end of the feed hose (not supplied) to the water source (a $\frac{3}{4}$ " garden hose is preferred). Attach the other end of the feed hose to the inlet connection on the Carbon/Sediment filter. Open bypass valve fully and turn on source water. Once the air in the filters has left the bypass line, adjust valve to desired flow rate. Open the shut-off valve between the hose and the pole to allow water to flow through the pole and wash glass. **Do not drink pure water made from your system.**

4. Bypass Valve Operation

The system comes with a bypass hose assembly that controls the amount of dirty water leaving the RO filter. This hose assembly is the small black tubing coming out of the top of both RO membranes that passes through a valve and ends with a male garden hose fitting. RO filters use the bypass flow to remove concentrated dissolved solids from the filter when producing pure water. **There should always be water flowing out of the bypass tube.** Producing pure water with inadequate bypass flow will result in damage to the RO filter and will shorten the lifespan of the DI filter.

In addition to cleaning the RO filters, the bypass hose assembly helps remove any air from the system. The water coming out of the bypass tube may initially appear milky. This milky appearance is actually small air bubbles being pushed out of the filter housing through the bypass line. Opening the bypass valve fully will quickly remove any air trapped in the RO housings. Failure to remove trapped air from the system may lead to filter damage - especially if a pump is used with the system.

The bypass hose assembly is also the primary way you can control the pressure of your system. Opening the bypass valve will reduce the amount of pressure that is used to produce pure water resulting in lower flow rates at the brush. Always have the bypass valve fully opened when starting to produce pure

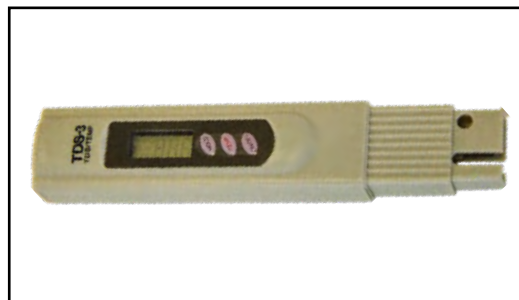
water OR turning on a pump. Closing the bypass valve will increase the amount of pressure which will lead to higher flow rates at the brush, but may fail to adequately clean the RO membranes. Close your valve so that the flow of the bypass is roughly equal to the flow of pure water exiting the system. This will restrict flow for normal system pressure, but also allows waste water to exit your membranes.



It is not recommended that you exceed 110 psi through your system. Typical tap pressures vary from 40 to 80 psi, so this should only be a concern if you are using a pump. If you are unsure of your source or pump pressures, use an inline pressure gauge (TA-PG) to ensure they stay below 110 psi. Should your pump pressure exceed 110 psi, you can lower the system pressure by opening the bypass valve. Having the bypass valve fully open before starting a pump (or running water through filters) will reduce the likelihood of trapping air or exceeding the pressure rating for the system.

Flushing water through the RO filter after use will remove excess minerals from the housing. Flushing involves closing off the pure water outlets and opening the bypass valve. **It is recommended that you run your system with the bypass valve fully open for a few minutes each time you finish using your system** to help clean out your RO membranes and extend their life. See Shutdown section of this manual for more details on flushing and storage.

5. TDS (Total Dissolved Solids) Meter



Total Dissolved Solids are the minerals and salts within source water that lead to spotting on glass as the water evaporates. Your TDS meter measures the amount of dissolved solids using the conductivity of the water. The meter can test water before and after individual filters or the entire system to determine how they are performing. TDS levels are measured in parts per million (ppm).

Remove the cap from the TDS meter and fill it with a sample of the water you wish to test. Push the “On” button on the handheld TDS meter to get a TDS reading of the water sample. A TDS reading of 0 – 10 is acceptable for cleaning glass, though specific conditions and results may vary. Water used to clean opaque surfaces, such as awnings, can have TDS readings up to 40 without drying with noticeable spots.

When measuring source water TDS levels before pure water TDS levels, it is important to rinse out any source water with pure water to ensure accurate readings. Even a single drop of source water will cause the pure water TDS reading to appear higher than it actually is. Take multiple readings to ensure accuracy.

Your TDS meter also has a thermometer which reads temperature in both Celsius and Fahrenheit. This can allow you to check the temperature of your feed water. Running your system with feed water temperatures of less than 10 °C (50 °F) will result in low pure water production. 77 °F is the ideal temperature for reverse osmosis, reducing the temperature by 20 °F will result in more than a 40% drop in pure water production. RO membranes require more pressure to create the same amount of pure water as the temperature of the water gets colder. A pump can help to compensate for low source water temperatures. **Do not let the system or any filter freeze when operating in lower temperatures.**

6. Using A WaterFed® Pole



Once your NXT 3 system is hooked up, and you have a WaterFed® pole connected to the system, you're ready to clean windows.

Always begin by cleaning the top row or highest windows first, including scrubbing the frames. Work the WaterFed® pole up one side of the frames, across the top, and back down the other side. Scrub the glass in an up and down motion, moving the pole the entire length of the glass with each stroke if possible. Return the pole to the top of the window, and with a side to side motion, allow rinse water to flow completely down the surface of the glass.

Frame rinsing may not be required. If the height of the glass and the weight of the pole allow for it, hold the brush slightly off of the surface of the glass to rinse. If this is not possible, move the pole side to side slowly with the brush on the glass at the top, and let the water flow down the glass to rinse.

Once you have completed the top row or highest glass on one side of the building, repeat these steps for each tier or level of glass, working your way down. A good initial scrubbing on the glass followed by a complete rinse will ensure that the glass dries completely spot-free.

Pure water is a great natural solvent for many soils. In some cases, such as heavy soils, a pre-soak or even a double scrub and rinse may be needed to achieve optimal results. The agitation of the brush, coupled with the flow of water through the brush when scrubbing, should break down and suspend most soils, readying them for complete removal via the rinse step.

As with any new procedure, practicing the use of your WaterFed® pole is the best way to achieve optimal results. Learn more about basic technique at www.abcWindowSupply.com/StartingWF

7. Soap Residue

Getting spotting when your TDS levels are below 10? A common issue encountered when transitioning buildings from traditional window cleaning methods to pure water cleaning is soap residue. After the initial cleaning with pure water, small white or gray spots and runs may be seen on the glass after drying. Most often this is soap and or detergent residue left behind by previous traditional cleanings and brought out of the pores of the glass by the pure water cleaning process. The soap can take up to 30 minutes to dissolve if it has been baked on or pushed into seals and frames. Soaking the glass 15-20 minutes before performing a normal agitation and rinse cycle will remove soap spotting. Repeat agitation and rinse if the spots persist.

8. Shutdown

1. Turn off any pumps and disconnect them from extension cords or wall outlet.
2. Shut off flow of pure water coming out of the DI filter by closing the shut-off valve on hose reel (or on the bottom of the DI filter when bypassing the hose reel).
3. Open the bypass valve fully, let water flow through system (leaving through the bypass hose) for 3-5 minutes to flush out ROs.
4. Turn supply water off and disconnect hose from system.
5. Disconnect the hoses from the top and bottom of the filters to drain excess water for transport.

9. Operating With Boost Pump



To upgrade your NXT3 into an NXT5 - see upgrade kit (P/N TSNXT-U-5) for maximum pure water production. The upgrade kit will boost production to over 2.5 gallons per minute.

The NXT 3 can also be used with our boost pump (P/N WF1000-BP) – sold separately - that will increase production rates. The boost pump generally adds 60-70 psi or pressure when used before the system. Doubling the pressure from 55 to 110 psi will roughly

double the production rate of the system. Do not exceed 110 psi when using any kind of pump with this system. Use a pressure gauge, such as P/N TA-PG, to ensure that the pump does not over pressurize your filters. Opening the bypass valve fully before starting a pump helps to prevent overpressurization of the system.

Always use a GFCI protected outlet or GFCI adaptor when using electric pumps around water. Use adequately sized extension cords to prevent voltage loss to the pump. Using undersized extension cords with this pump will lead to overheating. For spans up to 50 feet, use 12 gauge or larger wires. For spans up to 100 feet, use extension cords with 10 gauge or larger wires. For spans up to 200 feet, use 8 gauge or larger extension cords.

Follow these steps to hook your NXT 3 up to the boost pump.

1. Use the short length of hose included with the boost pump to attach from the Outlet port on the boost pump to the Inlet fitting of the Sediment/Carbon filter on your NXT 3 system.
2. Connect Source water hose from building to inlet of boost pump.
3. Turn on source water and check all brass fittings/connections for leaks. Tighten as needed. **DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN** brass fittings.
4. With bypass hose fully opened, bleed out any air that may be trapped in the filters or hoses. **DO NOT PLUG IN OR TURN ON PUMP BEFORE DOING THIS STEP**
5. Plug power cord into GFCI protected 110v AC power outlet. Add a GFCI adapter to any outlet lacking built in GFCI protection before connecting in any extension cords. Adding GFCI protection before your extension cords minimises the risk of shock.



GFCI adapter not included. GFCI adapter can be purchased at most hardware stores.

10. Maintenance

Your NXT 3 system requires little maintenance to operate at peak performance. Changing Carbon/Sediment filters on a regular basis helps maximise the lifespan of the RO filters. Flushing the RO filters after each use will reduce the chances of damaging or clogging the RO membranes.

The Carbon/Sediment filter should be replaced every 6 months with frequent use and should not be kept in service for more than a year. **Failure to replace the Carbon/Sediment filter regularly can lead to chlorine reaching your RO filter and result in damage to the membrane.** We often recommend that users should replace both their Carbon/Sediment and DI filters at the same time as this usually ensures that the carbon is kept fresh without having to track service dates. If you are using this unit in a soft water area (less than 200 ppm) replace your Carbon/Sediment filter every 6-12 months, as your DI filters will last longer than normal. If you are replacing DI filters often due to very hard source water (500 plus ppm), replace the Carbon/Sediment filters every 6-12 months rather than every DI filter change.

RO membranes have the potential to process 100,000 gallons of water when properly maintained. To test the rejection rate of your RO membrane compare the TDS levels of the source water to the level of pure water leaving the RO filter. For example, 100 TDS source water with 10 TDS leaving the RO indicates 90% rejection. When RO rejection rates drop below 80% it is generally time to replace the RO filter canister. Flushing out the RO membranes at the end of the day is crucial to achieving maximum RO filter lifespan. Never reverse the direction of flow for your RO filters. Hooking them up backwards will ruin the RO filters on this system. Check your manual and or quick start guides to ensure filters are in the correct location and are attached to the correct hoses.

The lifespan of your DI filter depends on the TDS levels of the source water entering the filter. Periodically check the TDS of the purified water leaving the DI filter with the provided hand held meter. Testing the water coming out of the filters will be more accurate than testing water that is in a hose reel. When the TDS levels reach unacceptable levels for your application (abc suggests 10ppm or less for window cleaning and 40ppm or less for cleaning opaque surfaces) the DI filter is completely exhausted and should be replaced. See troubleshooting section below for more information on high TDS levels coming from the system.

11. Filter Replacement

Learn how to change your filters by video:
www.abcWindowSupply.com/NXT3Filter



Carbon/Sediment Filter

Unscrew the connection hose from the bottom of the Carbon/Sediment filter (P/N WF2CSC-21). Unscrew the wingnut at the top of the Carbon/Sediment filter cartridge that secures the top of the filter to the cart. Remove the spent cartridge from the holding clips and discard. Slide the end of the new filter into the clip at the bottom of the frame so that the female inlet fitting is on top end of the housing. With the bottom of the filter in the clip, rotate so that the bolt is inserted in the hole on the top of the filter labeled **NXT**. In other words, the female brass fitting should be pointed out and to the left when viewing the system from the handle side. Attach and tighten the wingnut on the bolt to secure the filter. Reattach the connection hose to the bottom of the Carbon/Sediment filter. Fittings should be tight enough to avoid leaks, but over tightening the brass fittings could result in damage to filter.

DI Filter

Unscrew the connection hoses from the top and bottom of the DI filter (P/N WF2CDI-21). Unscrew the wingnut at the top of the DI filter cartridge. Remove the DI filter by first pulling the top of the filter away from the frame pulling it off of the bolt at the top. Next, lift up to remove the filter from the clip at the bottom. Discard used filter. Slide the bottom of the new filter into the clip at the bottom of the frame and then rotate the filter so that the bolt is inserted in the hole on the top cap of the filter. Tighten the wingnut on the bolt to secure the filter, checking to make sure that the filter remains seated in the bottom clip. Attach your brass fittings to the inlet and outlet of the DI filter. Fittings should be tight enough to avoid leaks, but over tightening could result in damage to the brass fittings.

RO Filter

Remove the bypass hose assembly tubing from the top of the RO filters by pushing down on the retaining ring of the port while pulling up on the tubing in the opposite direction. Repeat for the other membrane. Retain this bypass tubing assembly for re-installation of the new membranes. Unscrew brass fittings from each end of the RO filters (P/N WF2CRO-21) and unscrew the wingnut and bolt that secures the top of the filter to the cart. Remove the old filters from the holding clips and discard. The RO filters will be installed with the blue bypass line fittings on the top end. Installing the RO filters upside down can ruin them. Check this manual or the quick start guide if you have questions. Reinstall the new membranes into the holding clips and re-attach the wingnut. Next, reconnect the inlet and outlet hoses to the top and bottom of the filter. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE BRASS FITTINGS.** Re-install the bypass hose assembly as described above **AFTER** the brass fittings are tightened.

12. Storage

Storage - Short Term (2-4 Weeks)

Do not allow the filters or system to freeze. Failure to do so could result in damage to your filters and NXT 3 system. **Do not allow DI or RO filters to dry out.** Dry DI resin will lose its charge and therefore become unable to remove dissolved solids from the water. Dry RO membranes will develop cracks which allow more dissolved solids to pass through the membrane. This will deplete the downstream DI filters at a faster rate. abc recommends that you run water through your Carbon/Sediment and RO membrane filters once every 2 weeks or so, not only to help keep your filters moist but to also wash out any microorganisms that might try to grow in your filters. RO and DI filters need to stay moist but do not need to be full of water. Always run your source water through the Carbon/Sediment filter before the RO membrane when flushing the filter.

Storage - Long Term (Winterizing)

abc strongly recommends running water through the RO membrane filters once every 2-4 weeks to ensure the maximum lifespan of the filters. When running any water into the RO membrane filter, the source water should be passing through the Carbon/Sediment filter before the RO membrane. This will prevent damage to the membranes from chlorine and chloramine. Periodic flushing will ensure that the filter membrane does not dry out and will reduce the chance that biological growth will foul the filter elements while in storage.

If periodic flushing is not feasible, we recommend that users wrap filters tightly in plastic wrap or plastic bags and then seal with tape. This will reduce the chance that the filter dries out when in storage. **Do not allow DI or RO filters to dry out.** Dry DI resin will lose its charge and therefore become unable to remove dissolved solids from the water. Dry RO membranes will develop cracks which allow more dissolved solids to pass through the membrane. RO and DI filters need to stay moist but do not need to be full of water.

Store filters indoors over the winter. **Do not allow the filters or system to freeze.** Failure to do so could result in damage to your filters and NXT 3 System. After filters have been stored this way, they will need to be flushed thoroughly before use. Leaving filters wrapped for extended periods of time can lead to biological fouling, which is why we recommend periodic flushing.

13. Troubleshooting

Low pure water flow out of the brush

1. Low tap pressure is the most common cause of low pure water production from multifilter style units. Source water pressure is the primary driver of system performance for RO filters. Even sources that appear to have plenty of flow out of the tap may not have enough pressure to push water through the RO membranes. Ensure that the tap pressure is sufficient using a pressure gauge. Trying a different source may lead to better performance. Also check all hoses (incoming and outflowing) for kinks or blockages, especially hose reels that are wound too tight. Trying a larger diameter hose (½" or more) or a shorter hose length between the system and the tap can also improve flow. Adding a pump, such as the abc boost pump (WF1000-BP), can help compensate for low source pressure. **Do not exceed 110 PSI** when using a pump. The NXT 5 upgrade kit (P/N TSNXT-U-5) also comes with a pump that will help compensate for low tap pressures.

2. Mineral fouling of the RO membranes will lead to reduced pure water production from your system. Processing water through the RO membranes without enough (or any) bypass flow will lead to increasing mineral concentration within the RO filters. In minor cases, this will result in a temporary drop in production from the RO membrane. Flushing the excess minerals from the housing will normally return the filter to normal production rates. In extreme cases the mineral buildup will permanently reduce the flow rate of the filter. These cases can only be fixed by replacing the filter.

3. Biologic fouling is another potential cause of reduced pure water production from the RO filter. Algae, bacteria and fungi can land and grow on the surface of the RO membranes. These organisms eventually block off pores in the membrane leading to reduced production levels. Letting filters sit for long periods of time without running any water through them increases the chances of biological fouling. After long term storage, running a series of long flushes will often return the RO membrane to normal production levels. Fully open your bypass valve and shut off the flow of pure water out of the system. Run it like this for 10 minutes and then open the shut-off valve and open your bypass valve to its normal running setting. Retest the pure water out of the system to see if purification has improved. Doing this flushing process 2 or 3 times may be required to return to normal production levels.

4. Expect decreased production rates when running your ROs with colder source water. The ideal temperature for source water is 77°F. You can expect around half the flow for water at 50 degrees that you would get at 75 degrees, even if both sources are at the same PSI. Use your TDS meter to measure the temperature of your source water to determine if this is the cause of lowered flow rates.

5. Leaks in the system and the pole tubing can release pressure and take flow away from the jets in your brush. A couple of small leaks in the pure water lines can cut pressure to the jets in half. Read the “leaks” section below for more information on eliminating leaks in the system.

High TDS coming from the system

1. Retest your water sample. When you get a higher than expected reading on your handheld TDS meter, it is a good idea to use the water you are testing to wash out both the measuring lid and the measuring probes inside the end of the meter. Minerals can stay in the cup from other measurements and can make the sample appear to have a higher TDS than it actually does. Taking multiple samples ensures maximum accuracy. Do not get the body (top portion) of the meter wet, it is not waterproof.

2. High TDS coming out of the system usually indicates that the DI filter is spent. Testing before and after the DI filter will verify that there is not another issue. If the TDS levels before and after the DI filter are the same, the filter is completely depleted. Replace the DI filter (P/N WF2CDI-21) once depleted. If water coming from the RO filter has high TDS levels, double check the RO filter performance as well (next step).

3. In addition to spent DI resin, High TDS can also indicated a problem with one or both of the RO filters. The best way to test your RO filters is to use your handheld TDS meter to measure the water coming out of the RO filters and compare that number to the source water. Disconnect the hose from the top of the DI filter and turn on the source water. Allow the water to flow out the hose from the RO filters for two minutes then take a TDS reading. Compare the TDS reading of the RO filters to the TDS of the source water to get your rejection rate. Your RO filters should have a rejection rate of over 80%. If the rejection rates are below normal, follow the step below to ensure that the RO filter needs to be replaced.

4. If your RO filters rejection rate is lower than expected, try running a 10 minute flush to clean out excess minerals and improve the rejection rate. Fully open you bypass valve and shut off the flow of pure water out of the system. Run it like this for 10 minutes and then return to normal production (open the shut-off valve and close your bypass valve to its normal running setting). Test the TDS level of the water coming out of the RO filters. If the levels have dropped, repeat the forward flush 2-3 times to fully clean the minerals out of the RO housing. If flushing does not improve the rejection rate of the membrane, it will need to be replaced.

5. If the TDS levels coming from the RO membrane do not drop, your RO is damaged. You can continue to use the underperforming RO filter, however it will use up your DI resin faster than normal. Replace the faulty RO filters (WF2CRO-21) as soon as possible.

Leak between brass garden hose fitting and plastic housing

1. Remove and inspect the rubber sealing gasket from the female side of the fitting.
2. If there is no damage to the gasket, unscrew leaky brass fitting.
3. Check brass fittings for damage or deformation. If necessary replace brass fittings. Replacement parts can be ordered from abc Window Cleaning Supply or bought from a local store. The plastic hole size is ½” national pipe thread (NPT) and the Brass Fitting Connection are a standard ¾” Garden Hose Thread (GHT).
4. Brass fittings should be attached to plastic housing with an adhesive to prevent leaks. We recommend Liquid Nails Perfect Glue from Home Depot.
5. If leak persists replace filter.

Leak between brass garden hose fittings

1. With the source water off, check that the fitting is properly tightened. Tighten until you feel the gasket engage. DO NOT OVER TIGHTEN.
2. Unscrew the leaky connection. Check gasket in the female fitting for damage or deformation. Replace gasket if necessary.
3. Check brass fittings for damage or deformation.
4. If necessary replace brass fittings. Replacement parts can be ordered from abc Window Cleaning Supply or bought from a local store. The plastic hole size is ½” national pipe thread (NPT) and the Brass fitting connection are a standard ¾” Garden hose thread (GHT). Fittings should be attached with an adhesive to prevent leaks. We recommend Liquid Nails Perfect Glue from Home Depot.

Leaks on push to fit connections (found on the bypass lines)

1. Make sure that the bypass tube is properly inserted into fitting. Inserting the tube part way into the fittings will cause leaks.
2. Bending the tube as it enters the push to fit connection can also cause leaks. Reduce strain on the tube to prevent this.
3. Damage to the tube, such as scratches or cracking, will interfere with the sealing elements. Cut off any damaged tube and reinsert into the fitting.

Water coming out of bypass tube

1. Strong bypass flow is normal during system operation. This water is the discharge water and it contains a very high TDS. This water is not potable but is not harmful to plants or surrounding areas. **DO NOT DRINK DISCHARGE WATER.**
2. Milky white bypass flow is a common occurrence when starting up the system or using a new RO membrane. It is trapped air being pushed out of the filter housing and will stop once the air is gone.

Expressed Warranty

abc Window Cleaning Supply warrants new water purification systems against manufacturing defects under normal use to the original purchaser.

abc Window Cleaning Supply warrants new equipment for one year from the original purchase date to be free from manufacture defect. Any parts sent out for warranty are warranted from the original purchase date of the machine.

The customer must first contact abc Window Cleaning Supply to notify them of the problem. abc Window Cleaning Supply may require the merchandise to be shipped back to them at the customer's expense to evaluate the warranty claim. If the equipment is found to be a manufacture defect abc Window Cleaning Supply will reimburse shipping expense and parts will be sent out at no charge including standard ground shipping. Rush shipping will be the sole responsibility of the customer.

Wear items exempt from warranty include filters and membranes.

This warranty does not apply to misuse or abuse causing failure of the system. The customer must contact abc Window Cleaning Supply before attempting any repairs or modification to the system. Failure to do so will void your warranty.

abc Window Cleaning Supply holds no responsibility for loss of labor, time or any costs associated with using the equipment. abc Window Cleaning Supply holds the sole discretion of whether a claim falls under warranty.

Returns

If for any reason the customer wishes to return the system they may do so at anytime within 30 days of the original purchase date.

The customer must first contact abc Window Cleaning Supply to notify them of their intent to return the merchandise.

The customer is responsible for the return of all merchandise and insuring that the product is properly packaged to arrive in a new resellable condition.

The customer is responsible for all costs associated with returning damaged merchandise to a new resellable condition. This includes replacing any used filters.

The customer is also responsible for a 20% restocking fee, in addition to any costs associated with shipping and repairing the merchandise to a new resellable condition. abc Window Cleaning Supply will issue a refund to the credit card on file once all repairs are completed.



www.abcWindowSupply.com
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1.800.989.4003 // ©abc Window Cleaning Supply, Inc.

Replacement Parts



RO Filter
WF2CRO-21



Carbon Filter
WF2CSC-21



DI Filter
WF2CDI-21

Replacement Hoses
available upon request.
1-800-989-4003



Replacement Feet
WF7000-RF



Shut-off Valve
WF601311



TDS Meter
HMTDS-3



Wheel
WF65000-WH

Optional Upgrades



Booster Pump
WF1000-BP



PSI Pressure Gauge
TA-PG



NXT 5 Upgrade
TSNXT-U-5