



**CATALINA 340 Z  
INSTALLATION & OWNERS MANUAL**



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# MPC Controller Quick Guide

To bypass the Purge Mode, **only if you are sure there are no chemicals in the system**, Press Auto Run and Stop, momentarily at the same time.

**Program Mode** allows checks and adjustments of all system settings. Please consult your manual before making any adjustments. See page 74.

## Auto Run

To **Start** and run for **one hour**, press once. Press again for each additional hour of run time.

For **Auto Fill** mode, press and hold for 5 seconds and system will run until your **Tank Switch** closes.

Auto Run functions always terminate with a **fresh water flush**.

In **Program mode**, press to **REDUCE** value

## Auto Store

Press and hold for 3 sec for **one time fresh water flush**

Press once to **fresh water flush** and activate the **flush timer interval**. The light blinks when in this timed flush mode.

In **Program mode**, press to **INCREASE** value



## Stop (or Start)

Press once to start or stop system.

If you stop the system by pressing stop, the system **will not fresh water flush itself**.

## Alarm Display

Push to silence alarm

When system is running, press to scroll through **system readings**

In **program mode**, push to scroll through the system parameters



## Catalina Installation Quick Start Important Details for Installer

1. The system must have a dedicated sea water inlet to guarantee a solid flow of water to the system. The inlet should be as low in the boat as possible and with a forward facing scoop-type thru-hull fitting installed.
2. Both the Catalina 340 Z feed pump module and the Clark Pump/Membrane module must be installed in a well ventilated compartment where **temperatures will not exceed 120F (48C)**. Many engine compartments exceed this temperature when underway. Warranty will be void if the installation does not meet this requirement.
3. Follow the wire gauge charts in the instructions. Using larger wire than specified is acceptable.
4. If you are separating the Clark Pump/membrane assembly, please review the high pressure tube assembly instructions. Improper assembly will cause failure.
5. Run, test, then sea trial the complete system before assuming the system is operational. If the boat is in fresh or dirty water, see Dry Testing with an Artificial Ocean. After testing, make sure that the flush cycle operates properly. The water going overboard at the end of the flush should only taste slightly salty and measure <1000 PPM salinity.
6. The MPC control must have DC power continuously to achieve the full benefits of the fresh water flush system. The domestic fresh water pressure must be on and the fresh water tank level maintained. Calculate 7 gallons (12L) per flush.
7. The MPC 5000 control must be de-powered (DC power off) after the system is put in storage.
8. Spectra dealers are responsible for educating the vessel owners on the operation and maintenance of the system. We request that you walk through the installation with the customer.
9. Please have the owner fill out the warranty card or fill one out on Spectra's website, [www.spectrawatermakers.com](http://www.spectrawatermakers.com).



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# Installation



## Getting Started

Unpack the system and inspect it for damage during shipping. Freight damage must be reported to the carrier within 24 hours.

Refer to the shipping list for your system to ensure you received all of the components listed. Do not discard any packaging until you have found and identified all of the parts. The small installation parts are listed on the kit list.

***Warning! We will not be held responsible for shortages that are not reported within thirty days of the ship date.***

Study the system layout diagram, component photos, and descriptions before beginning installation.

Lay out the system. Before starting the installation identify where each module and component will be placed. Ensure that there is enough clearance around the components for removal of filters and system service. Make sure you have adequate tubing and hose before starting. Additional parts may be ordered.

### Catalina 340 Z Shipping List:

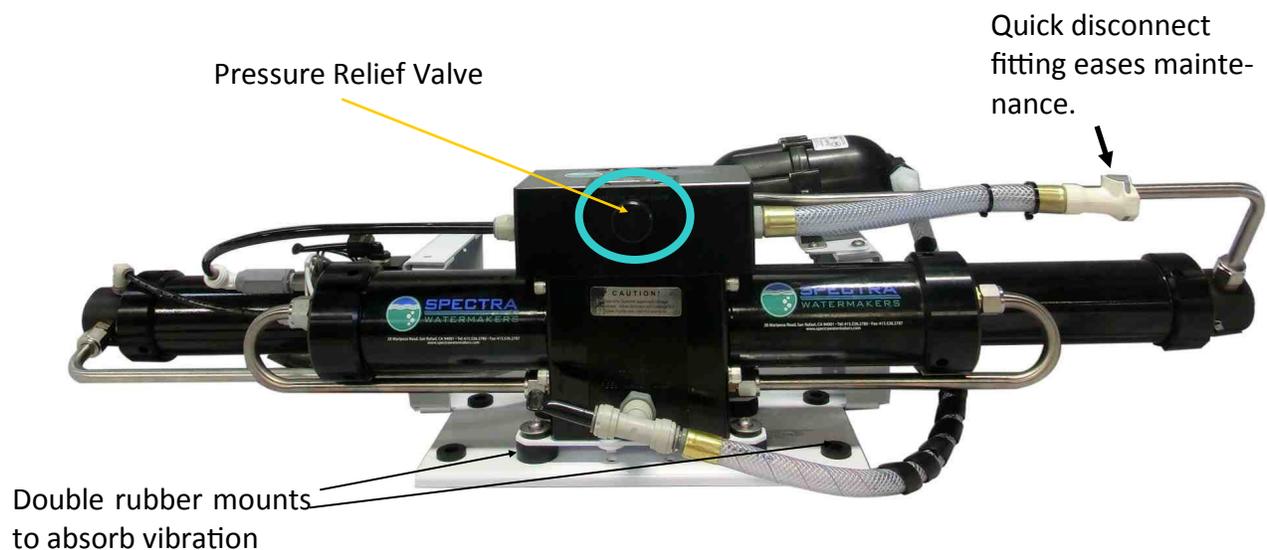
- Catalina Feed Pump Module
- 10% Clark Pump and Reverse Osmosis Membrane Module
- Boost Pump and Sea Strainer Module
- Fresh Water Flush Module or Z-Ion
- Service Kit
- 3/4-inch Black Spiral Suction Hose (25 feet)
- 5/8-inch Vinyl Hose (25 feet)
- 3/4-inch Vinyl Hose (10 feet)
- 1/2-inch Vinyl Hose (25 feet) fitted with Quick Connect Fitting on one end, and John Guest stem fitting on the other end.
- 1/4-inch Black Product Tubing (25')



## Introduction to Catalina 340 Z Components

**Thank you** for your purchase of a Spectra Catalina 340 Z system. Properly installed, it will provide years of trouble free service. Please read through the installation instructions and the system layout prior to installing. Like any piece of mechanical equipment, the system will require inspection and service from time to time. Plan for service access and place the components in accessible areas. If you are having a dealer install the system, review the location of the components to make sure that the installation will meet your approval upon completion. The MPC 5000 automatic control system adds programmability, automated operation, and system monitoring. Prudent operation is required with any marine equipment. ***Always maintain enough reserve water to get to your next port safely.***

### Front View



**The Clark Pump Membrane Module** is pre-mounted and plumbed together as a single unit to save time and add reliability. This module must be installed in an area that maintains a temperature below 120F (50C) and may be placed as high in the boat as you desire. Make sure that the area around and under the pump does not have any water sensitive equipment. Allow access to the pressure relief valve. You may mount the Clark Pump in any position, even upside down, but the salinity probe on the diversion valve manifold must always be down. Note: If your machine is equipped with the optional Z-Brane, see the instructions on page 33 for installing the Z-Brane anodes. The anodes should be installed before installing the Clark Pump membrane module.

## Introduction to Components continued...

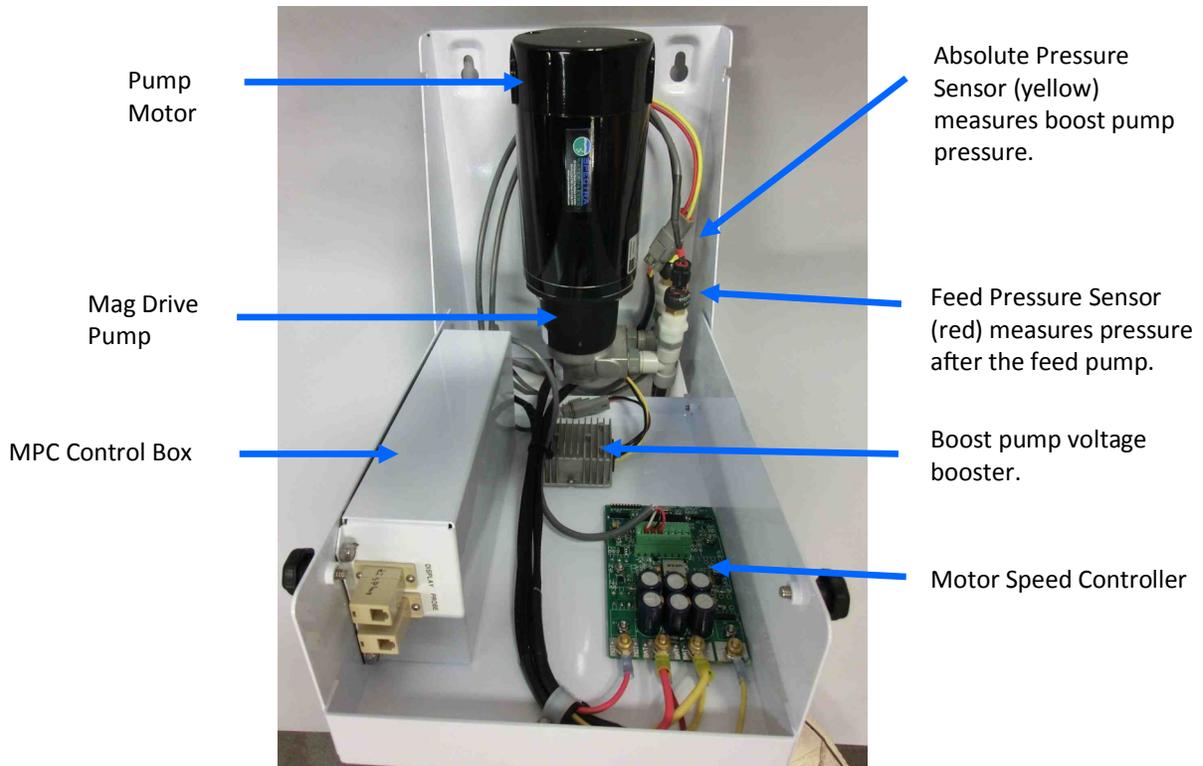


Auto/Manual/Service Toggle Switch

Pre-filter

**Feed Pump Module:** Mount the feed pump module on a vertical surface, which can be up to 3feet (1.0M) above the waterline. It is preferable to mount as low as possible. Locate in an area that allows easy access to the filter housing and the left side of the enclosure. Place where water spills during filter changes will not be a problem, and keep future maintenance in mind. The feed pump has overheat protection and will not operate properly at ambient temperatures over 120F (48C).

Loosen the thumb screws and fold out the front cover of the feed pump module for access:



Pump Motor

Mag Drive Pump

MPC Control Box

Absolute Pressure Sensor (yellow) measures boost pump pressure.

Feed Pressure Sensor (red) measures pressure after the feed pump.

Boost pump voltage booster.

Motor Speed Controller

**Note:** When plumbing the Catalina feed pump module, route the feed water hose so that the front cover may be opened without removing the hose or tubing. All tubing connections are made using John Guest connectors, shown on page 22. After assembling all plumbing fittings, thoroughly check for leaks.

## Introduction to Components continued...

**Sea Strainer and Boost Pump Module:** Mount close to the intake through-hull in a location that can handle water spillage during service. The boost pump cable will connect to the feed pump module.



**Z-Ion or Fresh Water Flush Module:** The Z-Ion or fresh water flush module (both contain the charcoal filter for fresh water flushes, but the Z-Ion has added sterilization) may be located in any convenient location near the feed pump module. It should be mounted with the filter housing vertical and accessible for changing filters, with 2" below the housing for filter changes. Do not install over electrical equipment. The unit contains the charcoal filter, a solenoid shut off valve, and a flush water flow regulator. **SEE PAGE 29 FOR Z-ION INSTALLATION AND INSTRUCTIONS.**

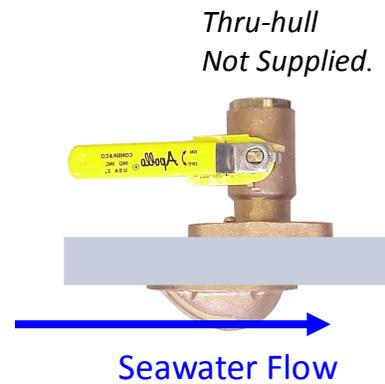


**Remote Control Panel:** Can be mounted anywhere that is dry and convenient. Cut a 4-9/16" (116 mm) wide by 2-7/8" (68mm) high opening for the panel. Take care when routing the cable so the plugs on each end are not damaged. **Use only Spectra approved remote cable.** The cable is not a standard LAN cable or phone cord.



## Installation Basics

- **Read the directions!**
- Avoid tight hose bends and excessive runs.
- Use heavy gauge wire.
- Install feed pump module as low as possible.
- Boost pump module must be installed below the waterline.
- Use a dedicated thru-hull with scoop-type strainer.
- Do not mount components over electrical devices.
- **Avoid getting dirt or debris into the piping or hoses during assembly.** A small bit of debris can stop the system!



**Thru-hull Location:** The system must be connected to a dedicated 3/4" to 1" forward-facing scoop-type intake thru-hull and seacock.

Install the thru-hull intake as far below the waterline and as close to centerline as possible to avoid contamination and air entering the system. Do not install the intake close to, or downstream of, a head discharge, behind the keel, stabilizer fins, or other underwater fixtures.

Thru-hulls in the bow area are susceptible to air intake in rough conditions. Sharing a thru-hull can introduce unforeseen problems such as intermittent flow restrictions, air bubbles, contaminants, and will void the warranty. For racing boats and high speed boats traveling above 15 knots, a retractable snorkel-type thru-hull fitting is preferred because it picks up water away from the hull.

**The brine discharge thru-hull** should be mounted above the waterline, along or just above the boot stripe, to minimize water lift and back pressure.

Double clamp all hose connections below the waterline.

Avoid restrictions or long runs on the entire inlet side of the plumbing from the thru-hull to the feed pump module.

Secure the piping away from moving objects such as engine belts and hatches. Prevent chafe on the tubing as required. Test and inspect all piping and hose clamps after several hours of operation.

**Pipe Fitting Instructions:** To seal plastic-to-plastic fittings, wrap 6 to 8 layers of Teflon tape over their threads. Hold the fitting in your left hand and tightly wrap the threads clockwise. For smoother assembly, do not tape the first (starting) threads.

### Wiring

- Pay attention to wire size or system performance will be impaired
- Perform wiring to UL, ABYC, CE or applicable standards

# Plumbing Schematic



From the Clark pump brine discharge connector use the supplied 5/8 (16 mm) clear braided vinyl hose with Quick Connect fitting to the brine overboard fitting.

**The optional Z-ION will replace the Fresh Water Flush module**

Flush water from ship's pressure water system 25 psi (2bar) minimum

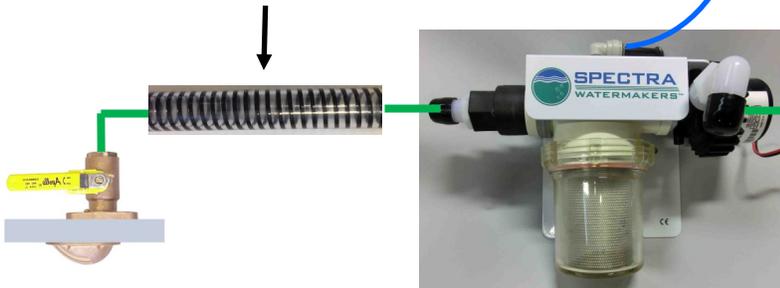


Use part of the 25-feet (8 meters) of 1/2-inch vinyl hose, pre-fitted with a 1/2-inch John Guest stem fitting, to connect the feed pump to the Clark Pump feed water inlet. (see following pages)

Use the 1/2-inch vinyl hose with the Quick Connect fitting between the Z-Ion/fresh water flush module and the top of the sea strainer. (see following pages)



Use the supplied 3/4" (19mm) suction hose (clear with black spiral) from the inlet thru-hull to the boost pump/sea strainer module, and from the boost pump/sea strainer module to the feed pump.



## Plumbing Detail

From the intake sea cock to the sea strainer/boost pump module, and from the sea strainer/boost pump module to the pre-filter housing on the feed pump module, use the 3/4-inch black, spiral-wound suction hose:



Your system includes 25-feet of 1/2-inch vinyl hose with a Quick Connect fitting on one end and a 1/2-inch John Guest stem fitting on the other, both crimped on with ferrules. You will **CUT THIS HOSE** and, using the fittings found in the installation kit, use one end for the feed water inlet hose and the other for the fresh water flush hose:



**Fresh Water Flush:** Route a feed line from the domestic cold pressure water system to the 1/2-inch hose barb on the fresh water flush module. This needs to be pressurized when the boat is unattended for the fresh water flush system to function properly. *The domestic fresh water pump must be able to deliver 1.5 gallons per minute (6 LPM) at 25 PSI (1.7 bar).*

The optional Z-ION will replace the Fresh Water Flush module

Flush water from ship's pressure water system 25 psi (2bar) minimum



Attaching 1/2-inch vinyl hose to Z-Ion/ fresh water flush module with the pre-fitted Quick Connect fitting:



Attaching 1/2-inch vinyl hose to sea strainer using the 3/8" John Guest stem fitting and hose clamp found in installation kit:



## Plumbing Detail continued...

From the feed pump to the Clark Pump feed water inlet, use the remaining 1/2-inch vinyl hose, with the 1/2-inch John Guest stem fitting pre-fitted with a ferrule. Insert the pre-fitted end into the feed pump (Figure 1), and the **1/2"** John Guest stem fitting and hose clamp from the installation kit for the Clark Pump feed water inlet (Figure 2). Refer to John Guest assembly instructions on page 22:

Figure 1:



Figure 2:



**Brine Discharge:** Route the brine discharge from the quick disconnect fittings to a thru-hull above the waterline using the supplied 5/8" braided vinyl hose and the male Quick Disconnect fitting from the installation kit:

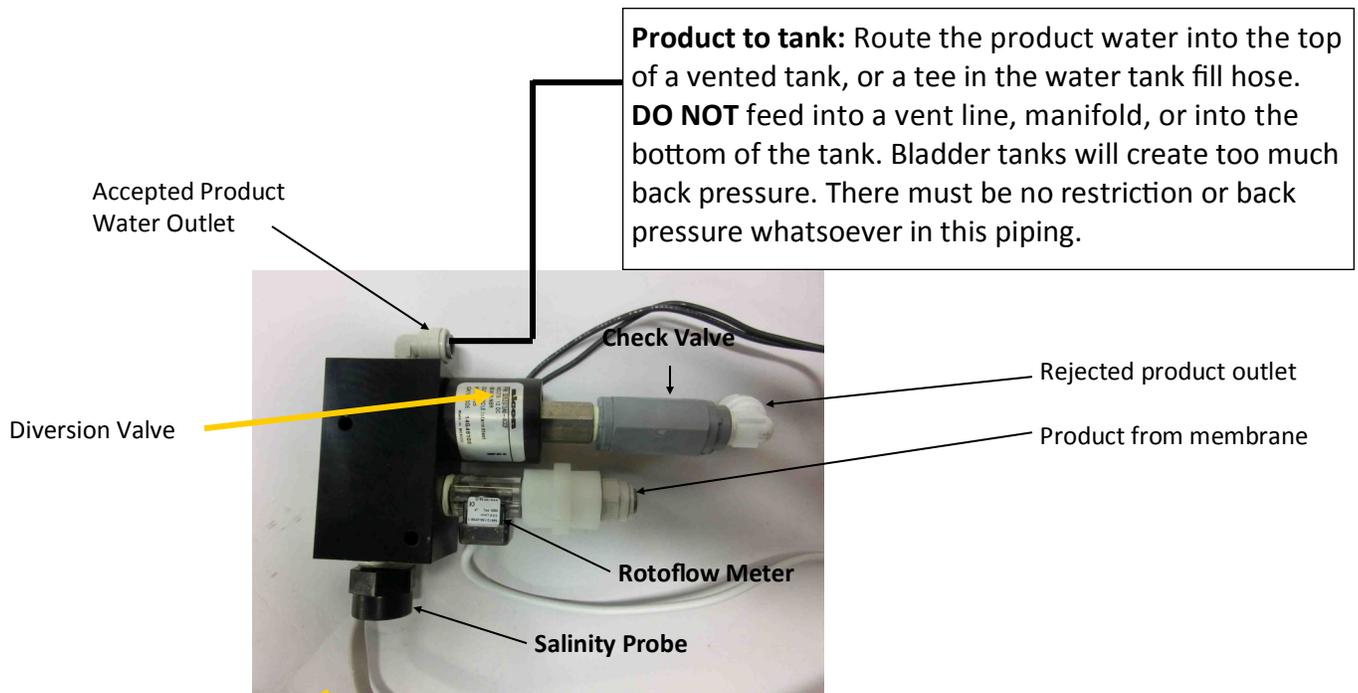


Quick Disconnect Fitting

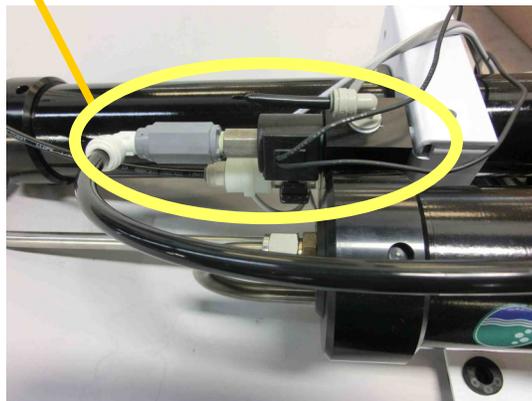
## Product Water Plumbing

The 1/4" (6mm) product water tubing is pre-plumbed from the membrane into the electric diversion valve. The diversion valve will reject product water into the overboard brine stream until the MPC-5000 control determines the product water is below 750 PPM salinity. Once below 750 PPM, the MPC 5000 control opens the diversion valve and product water is diverted into the fresh water tank. **The salinity probe must be mounted in a vertical position with the cable coming out the bottom.** If the Clark Pump/Membrane Module is mounted vertically or upside down the diversion valve/probe assembly **MUST** be remounted in the proper orientation.

For plumbing to the fresh water tank, *see the John Guest fitting assembly diagram on the next page.*



## Product Diversion Valve Manifold



# John Guest Super Speedfit Fittings

## How Super Speedfit Works

To make a connection, the tube is simply pushed in by hand; the unique patented John Guest collet locking system then holds the tube firmly in place without deforming it or restricting flow.

### Materials of construction

**Super Speedfit** fittings are made up of three components:

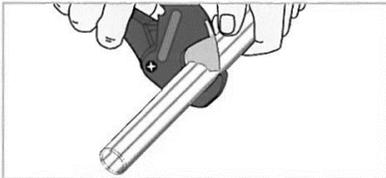
Bodies are produced in an acetal copolymer or polypropylene.

'O' rings are Nitrile rubber or EPDM.

Collets are produced in acetal copolymer or polypropylene with stainless steel teeth.

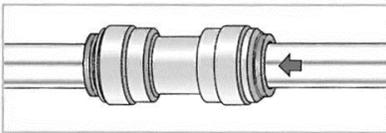
## How to make a connection

Cut the tube square



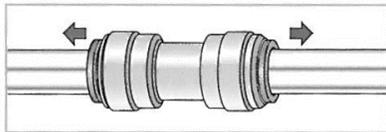
Cut the tube square and remove burrs and sharp edges. Ensure the outside diameter is free of score marks. For soft or thin walled tube we recommend the use of a tube insert

Push up to tube stop



Push the tube into the fitting, to the tube stop.

Pull to check secure



Pull on the tube to check it is secure. Test the system before use.

## Grips before it seals

'O' ring provides a leakproof seal

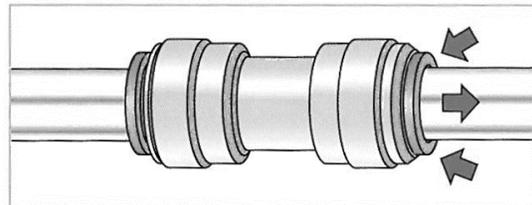
The Collet (gripper) has stainless steel teeth which hold the tube firmly in position while the 'O' ring provides a permanent leakproof seal.

Collet

Stainless steel teeth grips the pipe

## To disconnect

Push in collet and remove tube



To disconnect, ensure the system is depressurized, push the collet square against the fitting. With the collet held in this position the tube can be removed.

# Spectra High Pressure Fitting Instructions

The Catalina 340Z has eight high pressure fittings, two on each cylinder on the Clark Pump, two on the pressure vessel end caps, and two 90-degree elbows on the back of the Clark Pump. As the compression fitting is tightened, it compresses a ferrule onto the stainless tubing, fixing the ferrule permanently to the tube and holding the compression nut captive.

The body of the fitting seals to the underlying component with an O-ring. On the Clark Pump cylinders and the end caps this O-ring is compressed by tightening the entire fitting. The O-rings on the 90-degree fittings on the back of the Clark Pump have captive nuts and washers, which compress the O-rings without turning the entire fitting.

If a tube fitting leaks it can sometimes be resealed by just tightening. You must use two wrenches, a 13/16-inch wrench to hold the base, and a 7/8-inch wrench to turn the compression nut. The 13/16-inch wrench will need to be thin so as not to interfere with the compression nut. If this doesn't work, disassemble the fitting, grease liberally with silicone grease (the ferrule and the threads) and re-tighten firmly.

The base O-rings should be **gently** compressed to achieve a good seal, and may be damaged by overtightening.



Connector O-RING

Ferrule

Stainless Fitting Hex

Nickel-Bronze High Pressure Straight Fitting



Nickel-Bronze High Pressure Elbow

# Wiring

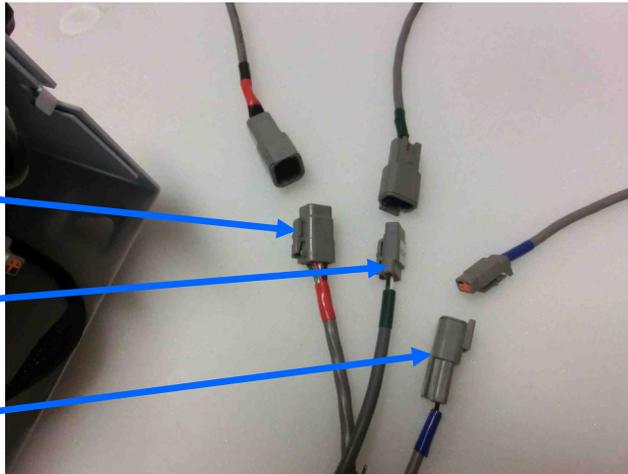
Catalina 340 Z systems are pre-fitted with waterproof connectors for electrical and signal cables. Each connector is different, so it is impossible to connect them incorrectly, and the connectors are color-coded. The system has a power inlet harness with a terminal block and cover, a 2-conductor boost pump cable, a 5-conductor diversion valve and Rotoflow sensor cable, a 2-conductor fresh water flush solenoid cable, a Z-Ion power and signal cable, and a 50-foot (15M) cable for the MPC-5000 display.

Cables are shown coming out of the bottom of the Feed Pump Module.

Diversion Valve and Rotoflow Cable (5-conductor, Red)

Z-Ion power and signal cable (3-conductor, Green)

Fresh water flush solenoid cable (2-conductor, Blue)



50' (15M) cable with connectors for the MPC-5000 control display



Boost Pump Cable (2-conductor, Yellow)

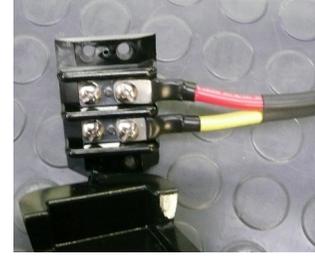


MPC-5000 Board  
Looking at the box from the inside



## Wiring continued...

1. Mount the main power terminal block in a junction box or on a bulkhead adjacent to the feed pump module. Make sure it is a dry location, well above bilge level, and not subject to spray. Check the wire size chart below to select the proper conductor sizes to the main power harness. DC power feeds should be uninterrupted to ensure proper operation of the Auto Store feature. Avoid using house breaker panels that could be easily tripped.



2. Connect the green 3-conductor power/signal connector from the Z-Ion to the pigtail on the feed pump module. If you did not order your system with the optional Z-Ion, this pigtail will be unused.

3. Connect the blue 2-conductor fresh water flush solenoid cable from the Z-Ion/fresh water flush module to the pigtail on the feed pump module.

4. Route the red 5-conductor diversion valve and Rotoflow cable from the diversion valve manifold mounted on the high pressure module between the Clark Pump and the membrane housing. Connect to the red pigtail on the feed pump module. Following the same route, route the salinity probe cable from the diversion valve manifold, up through the bottom of the feed pump module housing, to the connector on the MPC control box. Slip the supplied boot over the entire connector to protect from spray.



5. Connect the white 2-conductor boost pump cable to the pigtail on the feed pump module.

### Wire Size Guide for the Catalina 340 Z 12V:

#### Protect with 25 Amp Fuse or Circuit Breaker

- 10 Gauge (6mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 10 feet (3 M)
- 8 Gauge (10mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 15 feet (4.5M)
- 6 Gauge (16mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 25 feet (7.6M)
- 4 Gauge (25mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 45 feet (14M)

### Wire Size Guide for the Catalina 340 Z 24V:

#### Protect with 15 Amp Fuse or Circuit Breaker

- 10 Gauge (6mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 25 feet (7.6M)
- 8 Gauge (10mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 35 feet (10.6M)
- 6 Gauge (16mm<sup>2</sup>) up to 45 feet (14M)

Distances at left represent the total ROUND TRIP wire length (DC positive length plus DC negative length), NOT the length of the pair of wires together. Size cables accordingly.

**Note: If the specified circuit breaker sizes are unavailable, use the next higher rating but do not exceed the specification by more than 10%. All wiring to be done to applicable ABYC, Marine UL, or CE standards.**

# MPC Display Panel Installation

The Catalina 340 Z ships with a Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD). The display brightness can be adjusted using the programming function on page 74.

There are two jacks on the MPC control board, so an additional panel can be installed on a single machine, and commands to the system can be entered at either.

The display must be mounted in a protected location, out of direct sunlight, and away from spray or dripping water.

The display panel connects with the supplied 50-foot cable to the connector on the MPC control box, marked **DISPLAY**. Route the 50' cable for MPC display through the boat to the display location. Be careful not to damage the connector or get it wet. Plug this into the back of the remote display. **Do not substitute a different type of cable!** Contact the factory if you need longer or additional cables.



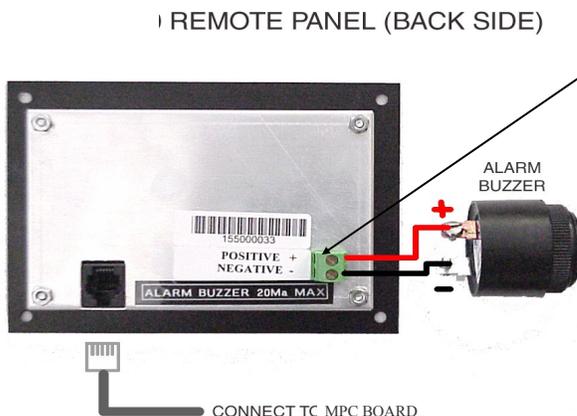
Display Jacks on MPC board (inside box).



Each display panel is supplied with an external alarm buzzer to provide audible alerts in the event of a fault or at the end of certain timed cycles.

If you want to connect an additional buzzer, which can be heard in a remote location, use only the buzzer units supplied by Spectra Watermakers, as the display buzzer terminal is limited to 20 mA max and an excessive load may damage the MPC or display panel.

Connect the buzzer RED wire to the terminal marked +POSITIVE, connect the buzzer BLACK wire to the terminal marked -NEGATIVE on the back of the remote display panel.



This buzzer output terminal is 20mA MAX current limit!

**DO NOT CONNECT POWER TO THESE TERMINALS**

## MPC 5000 Tank Switch Installation and Operation

By installing a float switch at the top of your water tank, the watermaker can shut itself down and fresh water flush itself when the tank is full.

**Automatic operation using a float switch could potentially flood a boat or run ship's batteries completely dead, so it is imperative that you have a thorough understanding of the automatic operation, and your ship's plumbing and electrical systems. Contact Spectra for more information.**

If the tank remains full for extended periods, the watermaker will automatically fresh water flush itself, as programmed under the Flush Interval (see pages 44 and 74).

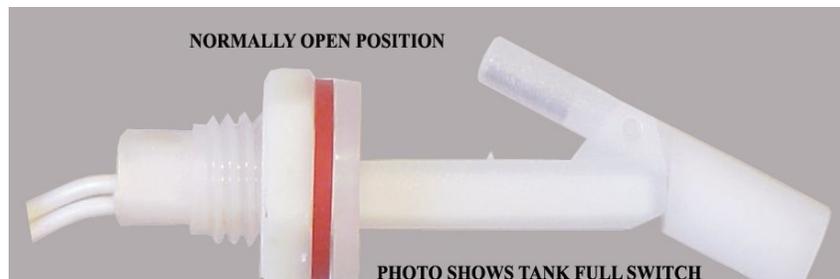
The float switch is connected to terminals on the green 10 pin connector on the MPC circuit board, labeled **Float Switch 1**. There is no polarity. **Float Switch 2** is for land-based applications only, and will be bridged with a jumper wire in marine installations. See the wiring diagram on the next page.

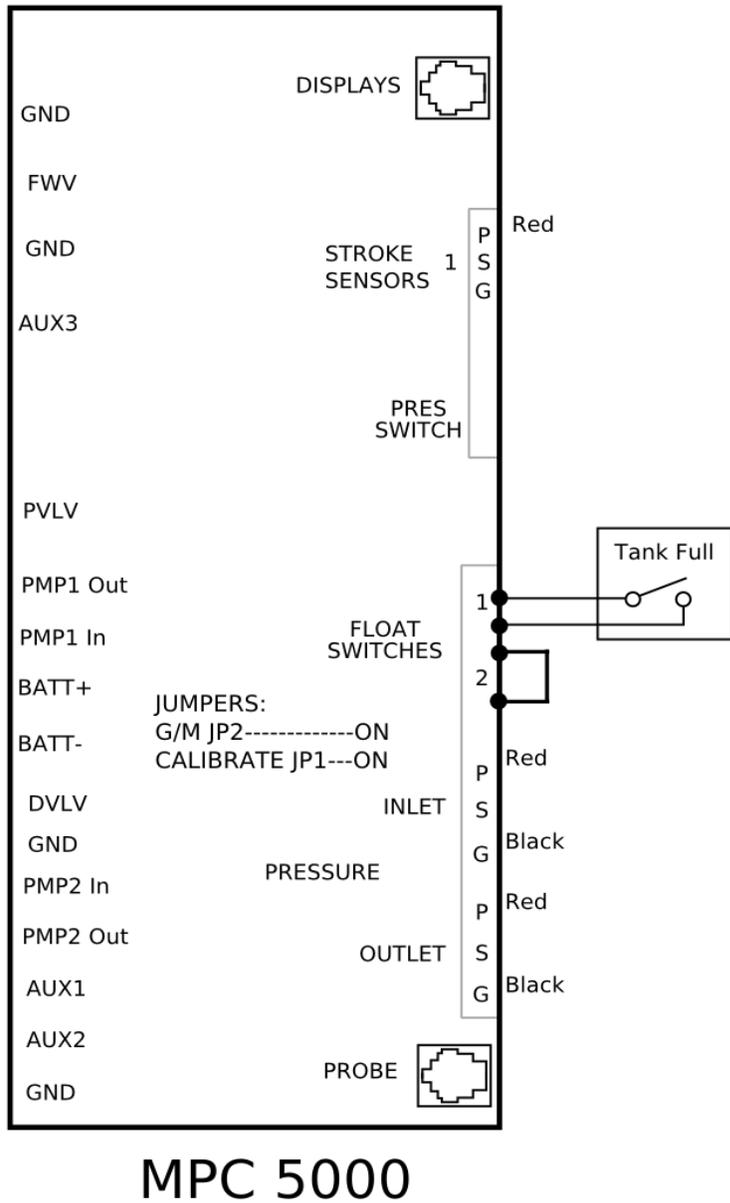
Spectra uses two types of float switch, the side-mounted float switch (EL-SWT-SMLV) and the top-mounted Tank Full Switch (EL-SWT-LV). Either may be used, depending on the geometry of your tank.

To use this mode the watermaker must be started with the **Stop/Start** button or the **Auto Run** button. The watermaker will then fill the tank automatically and enter the Autoflush Mode, fresh water flushing itself according to the programmed Flush Interval.

***If you are using the tank full switch, DO NOT press and hold the Auto Run button, as this will enter the AutoFill Mode and the watermaker will not function properly.***

*Note: It is possible to have tanks switches on multiple tanks. Contact Spectra factory for advice.*





Tank Switch Wiring: Tank full switch wired to Float Switch 1 terminals; jumper across Float Switch 2 terminals

## **Optional Z-Ion and Z-Brane Membrane Protection Systems**

The Z-Ion and Z-Brane, both developed by Spectra, are systems to protect the reverse osmosis membrane from fouling for extended periods without fresh water flushing or storage chemicals (pickling).

The Z-Ion achieves this end by introducing a stream of metallic ions into the fresh water flush module, thus flooding the entire system with ions that prevent biological growth for up to thirty days. If you are going to let your system sit idle for longer than thirty days, treatment with SC-1 storage chemical or propylene glycol is still required.

The Z-Brane applies zeta potential high voltage capacitive current to the membrane pressure vessel, creating an unfriendly environment for bio-film and bacteria, and assists in the prevention of scale formation on the membrane surfaces. After thoroughly fresh water flushing the system, the Z-Brane will protect an idle system indefinitely as long as the Z-Brane is energized. The Z-Brane draws less than 1 Amp, but storage with chemicals may be preferable for longer periods if battery power is an issue.

Neither the Z-Ion nor the Z-Brane will prevent freezing, so in freezing climates pickling with propylene glycol is still required. Even with the Z-Ion or Z-Brane there may still be cases where you need to pickle your system with SC-1 storage chemical or propylene glycol, so we recommend you carry one of these products at all times.

If your system was ordered with either of these systems, they will require only some basic wiring and commissioning, laid out in the following pages.

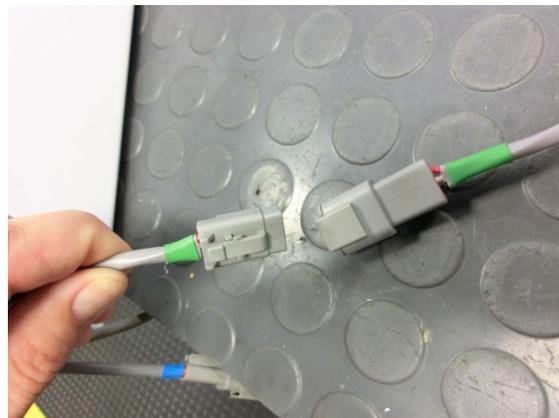
If you didn't order your system with the Z-Ion or Z-Brane, either can be retrofitted to any Spectra system.

## Z-Ion Installation

If you did not order your system with the optional Z-Ion, you may disregard this section of the manual.

The Z-Ion will replace the fresh water flush module. The control box comes with a fifteen-foot cable for flexibility in mounting on the bulkhead adjacent to the feed pump module. In the photo below, the control box is mounted on top of the filter housing, but it may be mounted anywhere within four feet.

Plug the Z-ION connector from the generator into the control box, and plug the power and signal cable from the Z-Ion into the pigtail from the feed pump module. Both are marked green.



## Z-Ion Operation

This revolutionary adaptation of an ancient technology effectively and safely protects the membrane and filters on your Spectra Watermaker. Your system will be kept ready to operate without any additional flushing, external power sources, pickling chemicals, or complex procedures.

The Z-Ion should be energized at all times, but will only consume power when water is running through it. Upon initial power-up the LED will flash red/green and then will turn solid green.

Follow the instructions on page 43 for Normal Operation and Fresh Water Flush. For treatment with the Z-Ion, the process is identical, only the Z-Ion will release silver and copper ions into the flush water.

When fresh water flows, the operation cycle begins and the LED will flash green/amber. The cycle will continue until either the water flow stops or the adjustable timer times out (factory set for 15 minutes).

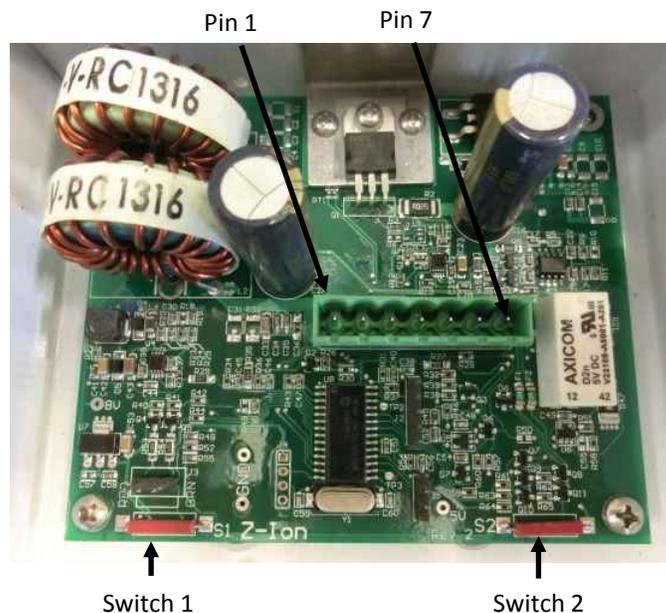
If the voltage is out of range, below 10V or above 56V, the LED will flash red every two seconds and the unit will shut down.

Each fresh water flush with the Z-Ion will protect your watermaker for up to 30 days, after which the process must be repeated.

After 720 cycles the service light on the front of the control box will light up, indicating that the probes on your Z-Ion may be wearing down, and should be tested. The service light is just a reminder, and the Z-Ion will go on functioning while it is lit. For testing procedures, see the next page.

To reset the service counter, touch two magnets, at the same time, to the two red reed switches on the Z-Ion circuit board, labeled Switch 1 and Switch 2 below.

### Z-Ion Circuit Board Layout



## Testing the Z-Ion

Normally no adjustment is necessary as the unit has been set up at the factory for your water-maker, however it is advisable to make sure the Z-Ion is working properly. Likewise, the following test is the only way to know if the probes on the Z-Ion need replacement.

There is no way to test for silver ions, but we can test for copper ions. The Z-Ion puts both into the flush water, and where there is one there is the other. You will need Spectra test kit (EL-ZION-TESTKIT) or a similar copper test kit for pools and spas.

Once the installation is complete and the unit is powered up, carry out a fresh water flush per the instructions on page 43. The LED on the Z-ION controller should flash as the unit cycles. Close to the end of the flush cycle, take a sample of the brine discharge. If the brine discharge thru-hull isn't accessible you will need take a sample from the brine outlet on the Clark Pump, or use the brine discharge service hose. Once you have obtained a sample, first check it with a salinity meter to make sure the salinity is below 1000 PPM. Next, use the copper test kit to make sure the flush water contains between .5 and 1 Parts Per Million of copper.

Note: A new carbon filter will sometimes absorb some of the copper ions, causing a copper test to read low. Samples should be taken after a new carbon filter has been wet for a few days.

***If the flush water does not have adequate copper content then please contact our technical support for instructions on how to adjust the system.***

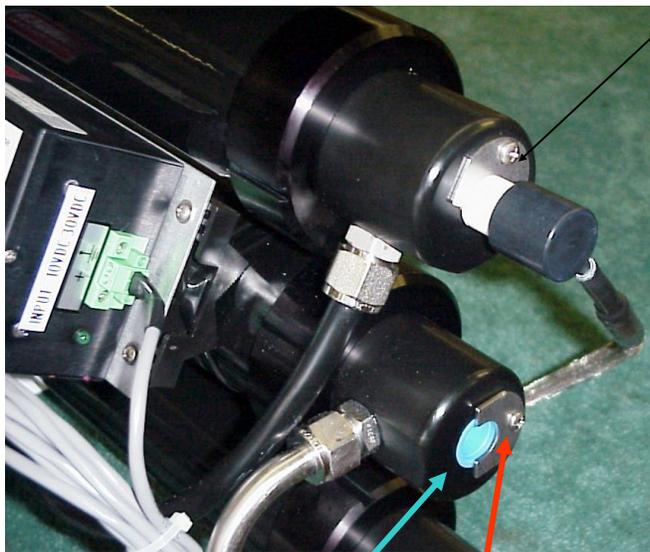
Copper test kit:



# Z-Brane Installation

Spectra ships the high pressure module with the white Z-Brane anode removed from its socket to prevent shipping damage. Before the high pressure module (Clark Pump and membrane) is mounted the anode should be installed.

The membrane housing has been capped with shipping plugs to keep the membranes clean and moist during shipping and storage. Remove the C-clips that secure the shipping plugs, then remove the shipping plugs. Insert an anode into the membrane until the groove is flush with the membrane end plug. The C-clip will then slip into the groove, and the C-clip screw will secure the clip.



Shipping Plug (remove to insert probe)  
C Clip

C-Clip and retaining screw with probe installed



C-Clip groove in Anode

**NOTE:** your watermaker will only have one membrane. In these pictures there are three membranes.

## Z-Brane Wiring

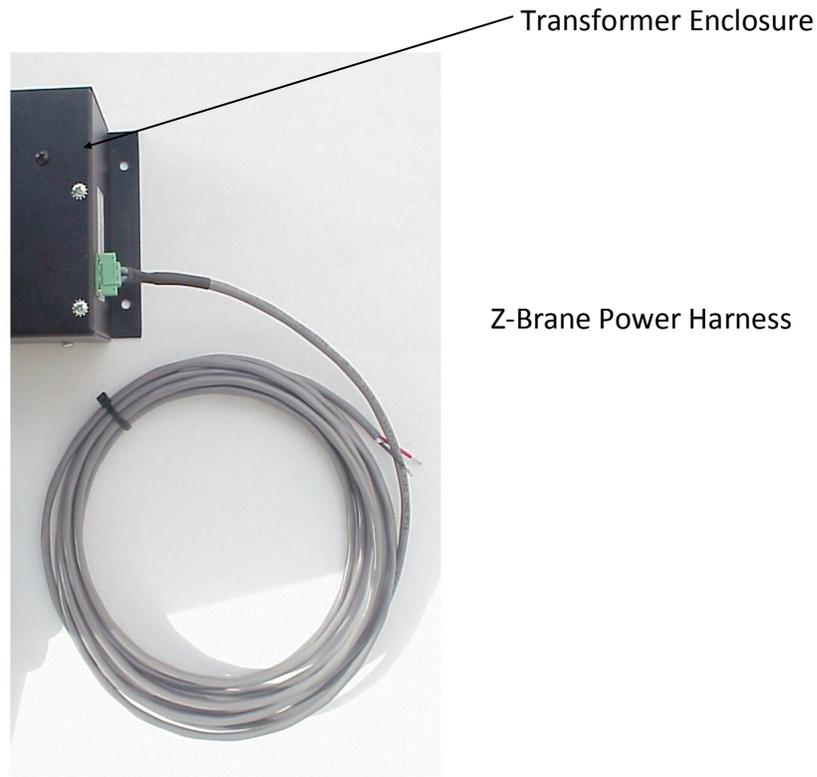
The Z-Brane system is integrated with the watermaker and only requires continuous 12V or 24V DC power to operate.

**WARNING! SHOCK HAZARD!: There is no reason to open the transformer enclosure. Do not service this unit unless it is disconnected from the power source! There may be high voltage present even after the transformer is de-powered!**

We recommend that the Z-Brane be connected to its own electrical circuit. The power must be on when the watermaker is in operation and when the Z-Brane is used for membrane storage. If the power is obtained from the MPC circuit board then the MPC must be powered up at all times during storage, and this may not be ideal.

Fuse the power at the source with a 1 amp fuse or circuit breaker.

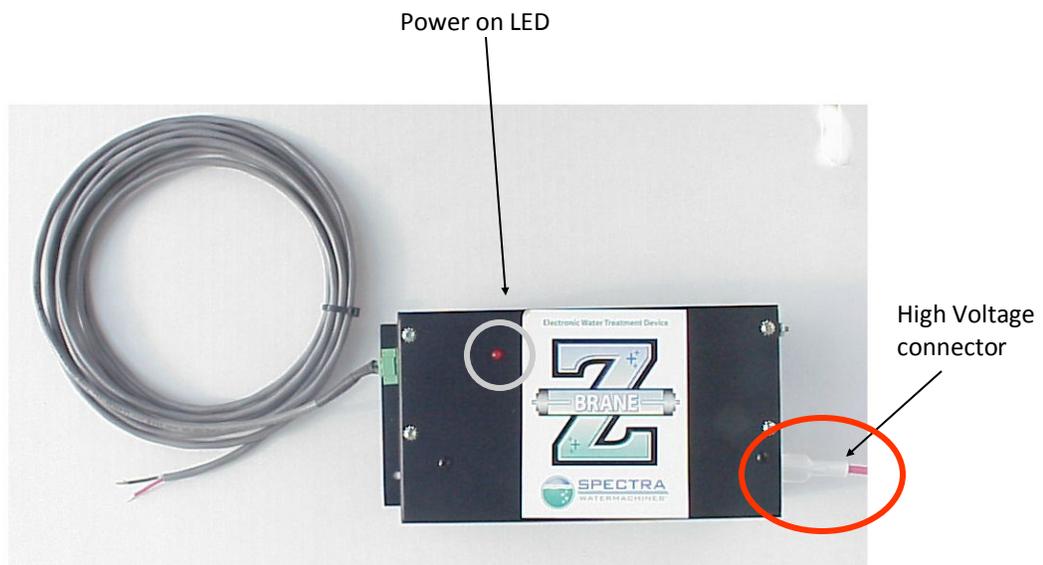
**Red is Positive (+) , Black is Ground (-)**



## Z-Brane Operation

During normal operation the red LED should be on. Power needs to be supplied to the Z-Brane unit whenever you wish to prevent bio-fouling and scaling. We recommend flushing your watermaker with fresh water after each use, which will protect your membrane and also prevent corrosion in the feed water system. Thoroughly fresh water flush the watermaker several times before leaving the vessel unattended for extended periods.

The Z-Brane may be de-powered if the system is pickled with chemicals or winterized with propylene glycol.



**DO NOT DISCONNECT OR SPLICE ANY OF THE HIGH VOLTAGE WIRING!**

Contact the factory if modifications are required.



# Operation



## New System Start-Up and Testing

Use this procedure when starting a new watermaker for the first time and **whenever the system has been pickled or cleaned**. On new systems the green tag and washer prevent the pressure relief valve from being closed and remind new owners to keep it open.

Avoid running the Catalina system if the vessel is in contaminated water. The system should be fully tested before leaving port. If the location or weather prevents proper testing, refer to **Dry Testing with an Artificial Ocean** on page 42.

**Warning! Damage may occur if the purge sequence is bypassed and the membrane is pressurized with storage chemical in it.**

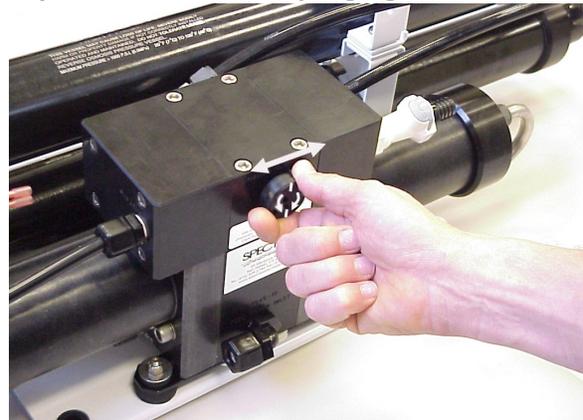
First check:

- Thru-hull inlet and the brine discharge valves are open.
- All of your hose connections are tight.
- The pressure relief valve is open 1/2 turn (or tag and washer are still in place).
- The toggle switch on the MPC control box is set to the Auto position.
- There are at least several gallons of water in your fresh water tank for priming and the ship's pressure water system is on.

**Remove tag and washer after purging:**



**Open 1/2 Turn when purging chemicals!**



Power up the system by turning on the circuit breaker. After a few seconds a message on the display will read **"Open Pressure Relief Valve Now"**:



Push the **Auto Run** Button. The feed pump will start and the message **"Purging Storage Solution"** will appear:



## New System Start-Up and Testing continued...

The system will go into a starting mode and the feed pump will start shortly thereafter. The fresh water flush solenoid will open, allowing water from your pressurized fresh water system to help prime the pump. The system should prime within 30 seconds. Check the strainer and the brine discharge for water flow. There should be few bubbles anywhere in the intake hoses and the feed pump should sound smooth after priming. After confirming that the system is primed, inspect for leaks.

Note: The reject light will be on whenever the product water is being rejected or not being made. When the product water is below 750 PPM the green (Good) light will show that water is going to the tank.



**Note:** You can bypass the purge sequence and initiate a normal start at any time by Pressing “Auto Run” and “Stop” simultaneously. This will bypass the purge sequence and enable a normal start. If you must stop the purge sequence for any reason, the control will default back to the beginning of the purging mode to protect your system. Be sure to purge the system of chemicals for at least twenty minutes. **DO NOT BYPASS THE PURGE MODE UNLESS YOU ARE ABSOLUTELY SURE THAT THE CHEMICALS ARE PURGED FROM THE SYSTEM, OR YOU WILL PERMANENTLY DAMAGE THE MEMBRANE.**

1. After the purge sequence, the control will alarm with the message “**Close Pressure Relief Valve.**” Remove the tag and washer, if you haven’t done so, close the pressure relief valve, and proceed by pressing **Auto Run**.
2. The system should now be running under pressure and making water. The display will read “PURGING PRODUCT WATER,” and count down another ten minutes while it purges any residual chemicals from the membrane and product lines. After ten minutes, if product water is below 750 PPM it will send the product water to the tank. Carefully inspect for leaks over the entire system. Shut down the system and repair any leaks you find.
3. The system is now operational, and you may run your system as you desire. It is best to use the **Auto Run** button which defaults to the automatic fresh water flush after the unit is finished making water. If you shut down the system by pressing the **Stop** button the system will not fresh water flush. If you do stop the system using the **Stop** button, use the **Auto Store** button to effect a fresh water flush. You should fresh water flush your watermaker after every use.
4. Check that the system is operating within its normal parameters. Compare with the parameters on the next page.

**Note:** All new Spectra systems are fully tested in the factory, then stored for shipping with propylene glycol, a food grade antifreeze and preservative. In some cases propylene glycol can be difficult to flush from the membrane. If you experience high salinity or a residual taste in the product water after commissioning a new system, please contact Spectra for additional tips on flushing propylene glycol from the membrane.

## Nominal Operating Parameters

To access this information about your watermaker while it is running press the **Alarm Display** button (bottom right). This will allow you to scroll through the product flow, salinity, feed water pressure, and pre-filter condition screens.

### Product Flow

13-15 GPH (49—57LPH)

**NOTE:** To switch from Imperial (gallons) and Metric Units (Liters) see page 74, Programming from the Display.



### Salinity

Salinity reads in PPM, parts per million, and controls the diversion valve. If the salinity is higher than 750ppm, the red REJECT LED is illuminated and the product water is sent overboard. If the salinity is less than 750 PPM, the green GOOD LED is illuminated, and the product water is sent to the tank.



### Feedwater Pressure

Pressure range 90-100 PSI (6.2–7 BAR)

Pressure will be higher in cold water and lower in warm water. Extreme salinity or temperature conditions may result in operating pressures outside of the nominal range.



### Pre-filter Condition

PREFILTER warns that filters are getting dirty, and they should be changed as soon as convenient. If the graph reaches full scale the machine will alarm **Service Prefilters** and shut off.



The MPC 5000 board is fully programmable from the remote display. Instructions on how to access and adjust the operating parameters are on page 74 of this manual.

## Dry Testing with an Artificial Ocean

If it is not possible to test run the system with the boat in the water, you may test the system with an artificial ocean. You will need 1.3 lbs. of non-iodized salt (rock salt, sea salt, or aquarium salt) to make a 5 gallons (605 grams of salt per 20 liters) of water that is about 33,000 PPM salinity (average seawater salinity). A rule of thumb is 1/2 cup (.12 liters) of salt per gallon (4 liters) of water. Make sure the domestic water system is powered up and the boat's tank has at least 35 gallons (130 Liters) of water to purge the storage chemicals from the system. Confirm that the charcoal filter is installed in the fresh water flush module or Z-Ion, and the domestic water line is connected and pressurized.

1. Close the intake seacock.
2. Power up the system. Bypass the purge mode by pushing **Stop** and **AutoRun** simultaneously. "PURGE MODE BYPASSED" should appear.
3. Push the **Auto Store** button and allow the system to run a full flush cycle. Do this **six** times to purge the storage chemicals (30 minutes).
4. Connect brine discharge service hose per Figure 1 and route it into a 5 gallon (20 liter) bucket. Push the **Auto Store** button one or two more times to fill the bucket with fresh water from the brine discharge service hose (hose attached to Clark Pump). Press **Stop** when the bucket is full.
5. Remove the fresh water flush hose from the fresh water flush module or Z-Ion at the Quick Connect fitting, and connect the intake service hose, per Figure 2. Disconnect the product tube from the diversion valve, and using another small piece of tube, route it into the bucket.
6. Mix the salt to the proper proportion or use an aquarium hydrometer to adjust the salinity level. If a hydrometer is available, mix to a specific gravity of 1.025.
7. Push the **Auto Run** button, allow the system to prime, then remove the green tag and spacer and close the pressure relief valve. The system should build pressure and start making water, with the brine and product water recombining in the bucket to be cycled again. This will gradually heat the water. Do not let the water temperature exceed 120 deg. F (49 deg. C).
8. Run the system under pressure, checking for proper operation and leaks. After testing the system, replace the brine discharge hose, fresh water flush hose, and product tube. You can now flush the system by pressing the **Auto Store** button.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Remove tag  
and spacer

## Normal Operation and Fresh Water Flush

If the system has been pickled or stored, use the **New System Startup procedure on page 39.**

You should fresh water flush your watermaker after every use. Remember that you need to run the system almost a half hour to make enough fresh water for one flush. You may notice that the system output is higher when charging your batteries, as the watermaker is voltage sensitive.

1. Check to see that the inlet and brine discharge seacocks are open.
2. Push **Auto Run** one or more times. The machine will run for one hour for each time the button is pushed, then shut off and automatically do a fresh water flush/Z-Ion treatment.
3. Run the system until you have filled your tank or have made enough to meet your requirements for several days.
4. After the system fresh water flushes and shuts down it will enter the **Auto Store** mode, which will flush the system at programmed intervals. See the next page.
5. You may stop the system at any time with the **Stop** button. If the **Stop** button is pressed during operation, the system will not flush itself or go into Auto Store mode.

**Auto Store mode: The timer counts down the hours until the next Fresh Water Flush.**



## Auto Store

**Warning!** Proper understanding of the Spectra flush system and the vessel's fresh water system is mandatory for extended use of Auto Store. The flush cycles must not be allowed to drain all the fresh water from the tank or damage to the vessel's systems and the watermaker may occur.

As described in Normal Operation and Fresh Water Flush, on page 43, the Auto Store function flushes the watermaker at programmed intervals. As long as the watermaker is flushed with fresh water every 5 days (30 days with the Z-Ion) you need not store the system with chemicals.

- Make sure there is enough water in the fresh water tanks to supply the watermaker for more than the expected time of operation in the Auto Store mode. If there isn't enough fresh water in your tank, seawater will be drawn in to make up the difference, and the system will not be completely fresh water flushed. To prevent the intake of sea water, close the intake seacock. The Catalina 340 Z requires about 7 gallons (26 liters) for each flush. The boat's pressure water supply must be on and stay on while the system is in Auto Store mode. If these conditions cannot be met, then pickling with SC-1 storage chemical or propylene glycol is preferable.
- Make sure the pressure relief valve on the Clark Pump is closed.
- The system must be continually powered during the Auto Store mode. Turning off the power will disable the automatic fresh water flush and damage may occur.
- **Pressing the Auto Store button once** will flush the system and then activate the flush interval cycle: The display will read "FRESH WATER FLUSH" with a countdown timer. The feed pump will run at flush speed to limit the flow rate to 1.5 GPM. After 5 minutes (adjustable) the pump will stop, the display will read "FLUSH TIMER INTERVAL," and the countdown timer will reflect the number of hours until the next flush.
- **Pressing and holding the Auto Store button for 5 seconds will engage a one-time flush.** The display will read "FRESH WATER FLUSH" while flushing, then the default display will appear when finished. The system will not re-flush at programmed intervals.
- **Pressing the Stop button** will cancel the Auto Store Mode.

## Flush Adjustments

The Catalina flush duration is set to a factory default of 6 minutes, which is usually the right amount of time to ensure that sea water is thoroughly flushed out of the watermaker using the least amount of fresh water. However, due to different lengths of hose runs, different rates of flow, and different pressures in shipboard fresh water systems, the flush duration can be optimized for your boat.

Detailed instructions about how to access the programming function and set the flush duration can be found on page 74, Programming From the Display. Set the Flush Duration so that the fresh water flush comes to an end just as the salinity of the brine discharge drops below 1000 PPM, or no longer tastes brackish. Since the flush duration can only be adjusted in round minutes, you may want to lessen the duration to 5 minutes, to save water, or increase to 7 minutes to ensure a thorough flush.

## Alarm Override and Manual Operation

**In the event of a sensor failure** resulting in a shut down due to a false alarm, the failed sensor can be overridden using the programming function on the display (page 74). High Pressure, Service Prefilter, System Stalled (airlock), and Salinity Probe Failed can all be overridden and the system will still run automatically with all other functions intact. **Be absolutely certain that the alarm is false before overriding the automatic controls.**

**In the event of a complete MPC control failure**, the system may be operated manually using the Manual/Auto/Service switch on the MPC Control Box. Automatic controls and water monitoring are disabled in manual mode, so the diversion valve will send all of your product water overboard through the brine discharge. The diversion valve must be bypassed, and product water must be routed directly to the tank from the membrane product water outlet.

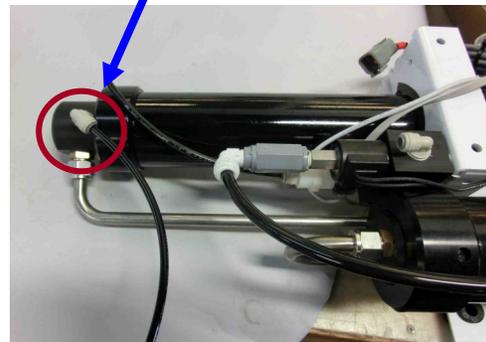
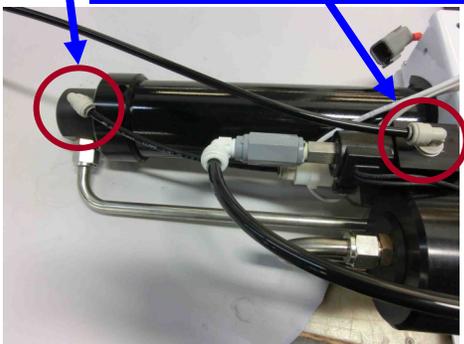
Bypass the diversion valve as follows (see photos below):

- Disconnect the 1/4 inch tube from the end of the membrane pressure vessel. This tube connects the membrane product outlet to the diversion valve manifold.
- Disconnect the product-to-tank tube from the diversion valve manifold and connect it directly to the membrane product outlet.
- Taste or sample the product water before sending it to a tank. Always discard the product water for the first few minutes of operation, as the initial product water from the system may not be potable.
- Test the water with a handheld salinity meter or taste it regularly to ensure water quality.
- To shut down manually, set the switch on feed pump module to RUN AUTO.
- To manually flush, collect 7 gallons of product water in a container. Connect the inlet service hose to the Quick Connect service connection on the Z-Ion/fresh water flush module, and put the other end of the hose in the bucket of water. Start the feed pump with the toggle switch on the feed pump module set to Service. Run the feed pump until the bucket is empty, then flip to toggle switch back to RUN AUTO. Disconnect the inlet service hose and replace the fresh water flush hose.

1. Disconnect the product tube from the John Guest fitting on the membrane/pressure vessel end cap.

2. Disconnect the tube from the diversion valve manifold that connects to the water tank.

3. Connect the tube from the tank directly to the membrane/pressure vessel.





# **Maintenance, Storage, and Troubleshooting**



## Suggested Spares for the Catalina 340 Z

### Short term cruising, weekends etc.

A basic cruise kit A. This kit consists of six 5 micron filters and two packs of SC-1 storage chemical.

### Cruising 2 to 6 months at a time.

Two basic cruise kits, one replacement charcoal filter, and one replacement feed pump head.

### Longer than 6 months

Additional filters, offshore cruising kit consisting of Clark Pump seals, O-rings, tools and membrane cleaning chemicals. One replacement strainer screen, replacement O-ring for strainer screen, and replacement O-rings for the filter housings.

### **Common Parts:**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Part Number</b>
SC-1 STORAGE CHEMICAL	KIT-CHEM-SC1
SC-2 CLEANER	KIT-CHEM-SC2
SC-3 CLEANER	KIT-CHEM-SC3
BASIC CRUISE KIT A	KIT-BCK-A
OFFSHORE REBUILD KIT	KIT-OFFSH
5 MICRON FILTER	FT-FTC-5
CHARCOAL FILTER	FT-FTC-CC
5" STRAINER SCREEN	FT-STN-5S
OIL/WATER FILTER	FT-FTC-OW
FEED PUMP HEAD	KIT-PMP-140MRF
5" STRAINER O-RING	SO-STN-5SS
FILTER HOUSING O-RING	SO-FHS-10H
SALINITY PROBE	EL-MPC-SP4
CHARCOAL FILTER HOUSING O-RING	SO-FHS-3PCS10

# Maintenance

## General

Periodically inspect the entire system for leakage and chafing. Repair any leaks as soon as you find them. Some crystal formation around the Clark Pump blocks is normal. Wipe down any salt encrusted areas with a damp cloth.

Watermakers are at their best when run regularly. Biological fouling in the membrane is more likely when a watermaker sits idle. A warm environment will cause more growth than a cold environment. A fresh water flush every five days (30 days with the Z-Ion) will greatly reduce biological growth, but may not stop it completely. Both the Z-Brane or Z-Ion systems protect the membrane from bio-fouling without the use of storage chemicals.

## The Seawater Strainer

The seawater strainer's stainless steel element should be inspected, removed, and cleaned as needed. Ensure that the thru-hull is closed before disassembly and the gasket is in place before reassembly. When the system is put into storage, remove the strainer, rinse with fresh water, and reassemble dry to impede corrosion. Check frequently during operation.

## The Pre-filter

Service the pre-filter on a regular basis. The MPC will alarm when the filter reaches a 10 PSI (.7 BAR) differential. If you use the system until it stops at a 10 PSI differential (.75 BAR) then the filter will have to be discarded. Extremely dirty filters will harm system performance and may cause system shut down. Leaving dirty filters in the machine during long idle periods will cause biological contamination.

To service the pre-filter, close the seacock to lessen spillage, open the housing, and remove the old filter. Clean out the housing bowl and reassemble the housing with a new 5 micron element. Leave dry until the next startup. Use only Spectra-approved filters or you may void your warranty. The filters may be cleaned up to three times with a soft brush and water in a bucket, hung overboard overnight, or dragged behind your vessel underway. Drying the filters in the sun helps kill microbes and remove bad smells. Occasionally, lightly lube the filter housing O-ring with silicone grease.

## Oil/Water Separator (Optional)

To install oil water separator capability, add a second filter housing UPSTREAM of the 5 micron housing. Service as you would per the instructions above.

## The Charcoal Fresh Water Flush Filter

Replace the charcoal filter element at least every 6 months. This filter protects the membrane by removing chlorine from the flush water. Use only a Spectra-approved replacement. See page 64.

## Maintenance continued...

### The Feed Pump and Clark Pump

The feed pump and the Clark Pump require no routine maintenance except inspection for leaks. Tighten any hose clamps or fittings that show signs of leakage. The high pressure fittings threaded into the Clark Pump have O-ring seals with a straight thread. These should never leak and should never be over-tightened. If one of the tube nuts starts to leak, it can be unthreaded, sealed with a bit of silicone grease or oil, and tightened with two wrenches very tightly. See instructions on page 23.

### The Membrane

Always perform a flow test (page 60) before cleaning your membrane. Cleaning is hard on membranes, so only clean a membrane if you have ruled out other possibilities for low production or poor water quality. The leading cause of fouling is biological growth that forms when the system is left unused without flushing or pickling. Fouling from mineral scaling can happen under certain seawater conditions, or from rust. Monitor the product salinity and feed pressure for higher than normal readings, take environmental conditions into consideration:

- Cold feed water can cause high pressure.
- Low product flow is usually due to low voltage, a worn feed pump, or worn Clark Pump.

**Test to see if biological growth has occurred:** Before running the system, remove the prefilter and examine its condition. If the filter housings are full of smelly, discolored water, the system was not properly stored. Install a clean pre-filter.

Next check the membrane. Detach the brine discharge hose, attach the brine service hose, and lead it to a bucket. Open the pressure relief valve 1/2 turn, and manually run the system for 30 seconds (metal toggle switch on feed pump module). Examine the brine water: If it is discolored and smells bad, perform an SC-2 cleaning with unchlorinated water before running the system pressurized. If the brine is fairly clean, follow the New System Startup procedure on page 41 and run normally. Check for performance. Clean the membranes **only if** performance is reduced.

See the **Cleaning Procedure** on page 56 for complete instructions.

## Introduction to Spectra Chemicals

We use four types of chemicals: SC-1, SC-2, SC-3, and propylene glycol antifreeze. SC-1 and propylene glycol are for system storage, while SC-2 and SC-3 are for membrane cleaning. **Do not use metasodium-bisulfate, citric acid, or any other storage chemical not supplied by Spectra.** These chemicals, used to store other watermaker brands, are very acidic and will damage the Clark Pump and void the warranty.

**Note: Never use any chemicals with the system pressurized!** Always open the pressure relief valve 1/2 turn. Always follow the instructions for purging the chemicals as shown in the New System Startup section (page 39) of your owner's manual.

### Storage

SC-1 prevents biological growth when your system is idle. It should not be used as a cleaning chemical, nor will it protect your system from freezing. A jar of SC-1 is mixed with 1 to 2 gallons of product or dechlorinated fresh water in a bucket and circulated through the system for 10 minutes. This treatment will protect the system for six months, after which the SC-1 treatment must be repeated. To use SC-1, follow the instructions for **Catalina Storage Procedure** on page 54.

Spectra systems should be stored with propylene glycol if freezing is likely to occur. Propylene glycol can be used instead of Spectra SC-1 storage chemical for storage in any climate, and treatment is effective for one year. Propylene glycol is a food-grade antifreeze used to winterize RV's, boats, and cabins. Do not use ethylene glycol automotive antifreeze, which is toxic and will damage the system.

The propylene glycol formulations sold in marine and RV stores are usually diluted with water. The water remaining in the watermaker before the storage procedure will further dilute the antifreeze, reducing the microbial protection and increasing the temperature at which the mixture will freeze.

Antifreeze labeled "Minus Fifty" is a 25% solution and will begin to form an icy slush at about +15Degrees F (-10C) and will only provide burst protection to about Zero F (-18C). After a further 50% percent dilution by water remaining in the watermaker, "Minus Fifty" antifreeze will only protect from bursting down to about +25F (-4C). Therefore if low temperature freezing protection is required a 60% or stronger antifreeze should be used. 60% solutions are labeled "Minus 100" and will provide burst protection to -15F (-27C) even after a fifty percent dilution with residual water. "Minus 200" formulations are pure propylene glycol.

## Introduction to Spectra Chemicals continued...

Complete microbial protection requires a 25% solution of propylene glycol, so care must be taken that the solution remaining in the watermaker during long term storage is at least 25%, even if freeze protection is not required. For these reasons Spectra recommends that all pickling be carried out with a 60% or greater concentration.

See **Winterizing with Propylene Glycol** on page 55.

Propylene glycol can be difficult to flush from a membrane, especially after extended storage periods with a high concentration. Residual propylene glycol causes high salinity water (high PPM) and residual flavor in the product water. We recommend flushing the system WITH THE PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE OPEN for 4-6 hours after storage with propylene glycol—the longer the better. If, after extended flushing, you still experience low product water quality, cleaning with SC-2 usually removes all traces of propylene glycol and returns the salinity to the level it was before storage with propylene glycol. See the **Cleaning Procedure** on page 56.

### Cleaners

Cleaning can be detrimental to the membrane and shorten its life. Avoid unnecessary cleaning, and avoid cleaning as a diagnostic tool.

**SC-2** is an alkaline cleaner used to remove light oil, grime and biological growth. It is most effective if heated to 120 deg. F (49 deg. C), which is difficult on a boat. In most cases the water quality will increase in PPM (salinity) after an SC-2 cleaning. After a few hours it should recover to near the level it produced before the cleaning.

**SC-3** is an acid cleaner used to remove mineral and scale deposits. In most cases this is used first and if there is no improvement, go on to the SC-2. SC-3 will in most cases lower the product PPM and overall pressures. Scaling is a slow process that may take several months or years. SC-3 is less harmful to the membrane and will almost always improve the performance of an older membrane.

For cleaning with either SC-2 or SC-3, see the **Cleaning Procedure** on page 56.

## Catalina 340 Z Storage Procedure

1. Close the intake seacock.
2. Push **Auto Store** to fresh water flush the system. Repeat, to flush the system twice.
3. Remove the quick disconnect fitting from the brine discharge outlet of the Clark Pump, and replace it with the quick disconnect brine discharge service hose. Lead the brine discharge service hose into a 5-gallon (20 liter) bucket. Push the **Auto Store** button and run the feed pump until you have one gallon of fresh water in the bucket from the brine discharge service hose. Press **Stop** to stop the system.
4. Remove the fresh water flush hose from the fresh water flush module or Z-Ion at the Quick Connect fitting, connect the intake service hose, and lead it into the bucket.
5. Mix 1 container of SC-1 storage compound with the water in the bucket.
6. **Make sure the pressure relief valve on the Clark Pump is OPEN (un-pressurized) by turning 1/2 turn counterclockwise.**
7. Flip the toggle switch on the feed pump module to the SERVICE setting. The solution will be drawn from the bucket with the intake service hose, and returned to the bucket from the brine discharge service hose. Circulate the storage chemical in this manner for approximately 10 minutes. Return the toggle switch to the RUN AUTO position to stop.



### Clean Up

Remove the brine discharge service hose from the Clark Pump, and replace the brine discharge hose that leads to the thru-hull. You may now pump the bucket dry by using the manual control switch on the feed pump module.

Remove the inlet service hose and replace the fresh water flush hose at the Quick Connect fitting. Leave the pressure relief valve open, since the next time you run the system you will need to purge the storage chemicals with the system unpressurized.



Connecting brine discharge service hose



Replacing fresh water flush hose with intake service hose



Toggle switch to SERVICE

## Winterizing with Propylene Glycol

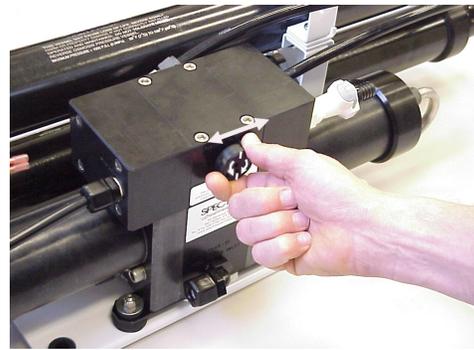
*See description of propylene glycol formulations, and flushing from system, on page 52-53.*

1. Close the intake seacock.
2. Push **Auto Store** to fresh water flush the system. Repeat, to flush the system twice.
3. Remove the fresh water flush hose from the fresh water flush module or Z-Ion at the Quick Connect fitting, connect the intake service hose, and lead it into a bucket. Connect the brine service hose, and run it into a second container.
4. Pour 1 gallon (4 liters) of propylene glycol of appropriate concentration (see pages 52-53) into the bucket with the intake service hose.
5. **Make sure the pressure relief valve on the Clark Pump is OPEN 1/2 turn (un-pressurized).**
6. Run the feed pump using the SERVICE setting on the manual toggle switch until about a gallon of water has flowed from the brine discharge service hose, or antifreeze appears. Propylene glycol will look slightly different, and feel more slippery, than water. Return the switch to RUN AUTO to stop the pump. Add more propylene glycol to the intake bucket if necessary.
7. Lead the brine discharge service hose into the same bucket as the intake service hose. The service hose will now draw propylene glycol solution from the bucket, and the brine discharge service hose will return it. Run the feed pump on the SERVICE setting and circulate the propylene glycol solution for 10 minutes.
8. Stop the feed pump by returning the switch to RUN AUTO. Remove the service hoses. Disconnect the product tubing from the membrane housing and blow residual water out of the tubing. Empty the charcoal filter housing and flush water lines.

Your watermaker is now protected from biological growth and freezing for one year.



Connecting intake service hose



Open the Pressure Relief Valve



Connecting brine discharge service hose



Toggle switch set to SERVICE

## Membrane Cleaning Procedures

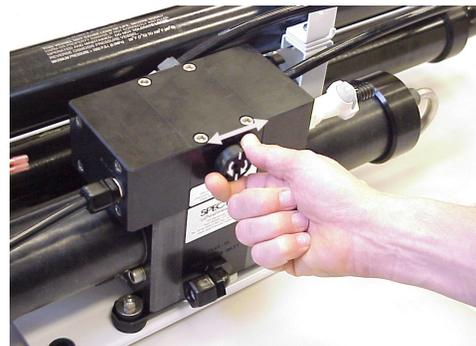
*Spectra cleaning compound (SC-2 or SC-3) must be mixed with fresh water at a ratio of 1 container of compound to 3 gallons (12L) of unchlorinated water. An average of two gallons (8L) of water is already present inside a Catalina 340 Z system, so this water must be figured into the mixture. A Catalina 340 Z system requires one container of compound per cleaning.*

1. Close the intake seacock.
2. Push **Auto Store** to fresh water flush the system. Repeat, to flush the system twice.
3. Remove the quick disconnect fitting from the brine discharge outlet of the Clark Pump, and replace it with the quick disconnect brine discharge service hose. Lead the brine discharge service hose into a 5 gallon (20 liter) bucket. Press **Auto Store** again and let one gallon (4 liters) of fresh water flow into the bucket. Press **Stop** to stop the system.
4. Remove the fresh water flush hose from the fresh water flush module or Z-Ion at the Quick Connect fitting, connect the intake service hose, and lead it into the bucket with the brine discharge service hose.
5. **Make sure that the pressure relief valve on the Clark Pump is open (un-pressurized).**
6. Mix the cleaning chemical in the bucket. If possible, heat the solution to 120 deg. F (49 deg. C).
7. Start the system by flipping the manual toggle switch on the feed pump module to SERVICE. The intake service hose will draw solution from the bucket and the brine discharge service hose will return it. Circulate the solution through the system in this manner for 45 minutes.
8. Stop the pump by returning the toggle switch to RUN AUTO. Replace the brine discharge over-board hose and run the pump until the bucket is empty. Remove the intake service hose and replace the fresh water flush hose at the Quick Connect fitting. Restart the pump and run for 20 minutes to flush the chemicals out of the system (**DO NOT CLOSE the pressure relief valve!**)

The system may now be restarted, flushed, or stored.



Connecting intake service hose



Open the Pressure Relief Valve



Connecting brine discharge service hose



Toggle switch set to SERVICE

# Troubleshooting Catalina Systems

SYMPTOMS	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
Feed pump runs constantly, will not turn off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Manual switch in on or service position</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turn off manual switch on feed pump module</li> </ul>
Feed pump runs with loud noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intake blocked</li> <li>Air in system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check thru-hull valve</li> <li>Check sea strainer for leaks</li> <li>Check fresh water flush module for leaks</li> <li>Re-prime system (restart)</li> </ul>
No lights or display, system does not operate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remote display not connected</li> <li>No power to control box</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check display cable connections at back of display and at control box</li> <li>Check and reset main DC supply breaker</li> <li>Check for voltage (12 or 24 VDC) at control box power input studs</li> <li>Try manual switch on MPC control box: If pump runs, then control or display is defective</li> </ul>
Display activates, but pump will not run	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loose or broken pump wire connection</li> <li>Tanks are full (if equipped with tank switch)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check wiring at terminal block inside MPC</li> <li>Check tanks– system cannot be started if tanks are full.</li> </ul>
System runs, no product water delivered to water tanks, GPH bar graph shows OK, “Good” LED activated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diversion valve inoperative or wiring fault.</li> <li>Disconnected or broken product tubing</li> <li>Diversion valve plunger stuck</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check wiring at diversion valve and inside control box</li> <li>Check product tubing</li> <li>Disassemble and clean diversion valve plunger or replace valve</li> </ul>
System runs, no product water delivered to water tanks, GPH bar graph shows OK, “reject” LED activated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High salinity of product water, causing system to reject water</li> <li>Salinity probe out of calibration or defective, bad cable</li> <li>Chlorine damage to membranes</li> <li>Pressure relief valve open</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for low feed pressure</li> <li>Check for leaks at high pressure hoses</li> <li>Test product water with hand-held tester– if over 500 PPM for 1 hour, contact factory</li> <li>Close pressure relief valve</li> </ul>

## Catalina 340 Z Fault Alarms

SYMPTOMS	PROBABLE CAUSE	REMEDY
<p>“System Stalled”                      (“system stalled” may alarm when using the control panel to run system for servicing with the pressure relief valve open– use manual override switch instead)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pressure relief valve open</li> <li>• Intake thru-hull closed</li> <li>• Airlocked system</li> <li>• No signal from Rotoflow meter</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Close pressure relief valve</li> <li>• Check thru-hull</li> <li>• Purge air</li> <li>• Clean or replace Rotoflow meter</li> </ul>
<p>“High Pressure”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blocked brine discharge</li> <li>• Fouled membrane</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check brine discharge</li> <li>• Clean membrane</li> </ul>
<p>“Voltage Too High”                      “Voltage Too Low”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Battery voltage too high or low</li> <li>• Loose wires or poor connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charge batteries</li> <li>• Check charging voltage</li> <li>• Check power connections</li> </ul>
<p>“Re-starting”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No signal from Rotoflow meter at startup.</li> <li>• System airlocked</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See remedy above for “system stalled”</li> </ul>
<p>“Check Fuse” (followed by fuse number)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Blown fuse at circuit board</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check first for cause, then replace fuse (mini automotive type ATM). See page 86.</li> </ul>
<p>“Service Prefilter”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clogged filters</li> <li>• Loose or defective pressure sensor wires</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install new filters</li> <li>• Check sensor wiring</li> <li>• With clean filters, recalibrate Low Vacuum Limit or Clean Pressure (see pages 74-76).</li> </ul>
<p>“Salinity High”</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High product water salinity</li> <li>• Chlorine damage to membranes</li> <li>• Defective salinity probe or cable, cable disconnected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Check for low feed pressure</li> <li>• Check for leaks at high pressure hoses</li> <li>• Remove and clean probe contacts. Check calibration</li> <li>• Check cable connections</li> <li>• Clean membrane</li> </ul>



## Poor Product Water Quality

With any product water quality issue, you must ensure accurate calibration if you are using a salinity meter. For general quality evaluation, your taste is always good enough.

Membranes are not an exact science and two identical systems can have different product quality. World health standards deem water of up to 1000 PPM of total dissolved solids acceptable for drinking. We consider any thing below 750 PPM acceptable but not ideal, and anything below 500 PPM excellent. Factors that could affect water quality are addressed below.

**LOW SYSTEM FLOW OR PRESSURE** will equate to lower product quality (higher PPM). Catalina systems, which have a higher feed to output pressure ratio (See nominal pressures under Flow Test, page 60), as well as a higher feed flow/membrane area ratio, will produce water in the 150-300 PPM range.

**DAMAGE TO THE MEMBRANE** by chlorine contamination. Flushing the system with chlorinated water will irreparably damage the membrane. Charcoal filters are used to absorb any chlorine which might be present in flush water. They must be of proper specification to be suitable. See page 64. There is no test for chlorine damage except the process of elimination of other causes.

**DIRTY OR SCALED** membranes. A dirty (foreign material), scaled (mineral deposits), or contaminated (bacterial growth) membrane can result in poor water quality and abnormal operating pressures. If operating pressures are above normal, then cleaning is indicated. If the system pressures are within operating normal range, cleaning may have little result. Avoid cleaning as a diagnostic tool. Low water quality after storage with propylene glycol can usually be remedied by extended flushing or an SC-2 cleaning. (See pages 52-53.)

**MECHANICAL LEAKAGE** within the membrane pressure vessel. This is an unlikely but possible cause of poor water quality. A pinched or damaged O-ring within the pressure vessel, a scratch on the product tube on the membrane, a scratch within one of the end caps, or a seal fouled by contamination could allow sea water into the product water.

If system flow (product plus brine) is 2.7 GPM (10 liters) or above, the membrane is clean, the product flows are consistent with the system flow and the water quality is still not acceptable, then replacement of the membrane is indicated.

## Catalina 340 Z Flow Test

The flow test is the most useful diagnostic test for system performance, and should be done before replacing or cleaning your membrane. Changes in production or water quality are normally caused by something **other than** the membrane, unless the system has been left unused for a long time.

Before the flow test, change all filters and clean the sea strainer. Carefully check for water or air leaks, as air in the system will cause low production and erratic salinity. Look for air bubbles in the product flow meter, feed water hoses, and brine overboard hose.

Run the system and watch the feed pressure very closely. If the feed pressure to the Clark Pump is asymmetrical from one stroke to another, this impedes performance. A difference of a few PSI is acceptable, but anything over that is an issue. If the pump is asymmetrical, Clark Pump repairs should be done before continuing with these tests.

If no asymmetry is noted, continue with this test.

You will need a graduated bucket, either a graduated pitcher or large measuring cup, and a stopwatch. Log the voltage at the feed pump at the same time. Confirm at least 12.5 Volts at the feed pump on 12-Volt DC systems; 25 volts on 24-Volt DC systems.

Take two measurements and compare them with the table on the following page. The first measurement is the product flow alone. The second is the product flow combined with the brine discharge flow to get the total flow or feed flow. You may take these measurements by two methods:

1. Time the product flow into a graduated pitcher, then divert both the product flow and brine discharge together into a bucket, timing them to measure total flow.

OR

2. Divert the product flow into the pitcher while diverting the brine discharge into the bucket. Time the flow of both at the same time. After calculating the product flow, pour the pitcher of product into the bucket of brine to measure total flow.

The ratio of product flow to total flow gives us our recovery rate, as a percentage. If the percentage is below the minimum it indicates an internal leak in the Clark Pump.

**1. Product Flow:** Product flow is expressed in Gallons Per Hour (GPH) or Liters Per Hour (LPH), by this equation:

$3600 \div \text{time in seconds} \times \text{quantity of water in gallons or liters} = \text{GPH or LPH}$   
 There are 3600 seconds in an hour.

Example: It took 3 minutes and 35 seconds to collect 1 gallon of product water.

$3600 \div 215 \times 1 = \mathbf{16.74 \text{ GPH}}$  (3 minutes, 35 seconds is 215 seconds)

Example: It took 2 minutes and 25 seconds to collect 2.5 liters of product water.

$3600 \div 145 \times 2.5 = \mathbf{62.07 \text{ LPH}}$  (2 minutes, 25 seconds is 145 seconds)

**2. Total Flow or Feed Flow:** Feed flow or total flow (brine + product) is expressed in Gallons Per Minute (GPM) or Liters Per Minute (LPM), by this equation:

$60 \div \text{time in seconds} \times \text{quantity of water in gallons or liters} = \text{GPM or LPM}$

Example: It took 1 minute and thirty-seven seconds to collect 5 gallons of total flow.

$60 \div 97 \times 5 = \mathbf{3.09 \text{ GPM}}$  (1 minute, 37 seconds is 97 seconds)

Example: It took 53 seconds to collect 12 liters of total flow.

$60 \div 53 \times 12 = \mathbf{13.58 \text{ LPM}}$

**3. Recovery Rate:**  $\text{Product Flow} \div \text{Total Flow} = \text{Recovery Rate \%}$

Example:  $\frac{6.5 \text{ GPH product flow}}{1.7 \text{ GPM total flow} \times 60} = \mathbf{.063 \text{ or } 6.3\%}$

(you must first multiply total flow by 60 to convert from GPM to GPH)

System	AMPS				Feed Press.		Static * Press.	Feed Flow				Product Flow			
	12V	MAX	24V	MAX				Flow		MIN	MIN	Flow	Flow	MIN	MIN
					PSI	bar	PSI	GPM	LPM	GPM	LPM	GPH	LPH	GPH	LPH
Catalina	≈20	22	≈ 10	11	90-100	6.2-7	25-30	2.8	10.6	2.7	10.2	16	60.5	13.9	52.6

\*pressure relief valve open ½ turn

In order to make good quality product water, you need the proper amount of feed water flow, as in the table below. Compare the product flow to the total feed flow. Product flow should be 9.5% of total flow for a Catalina 340 Z. If product percentage is low, you may have an internal leak in the Clark Pump.

For every  $\frac{1}{10}$ <sup>th</sup> of a GPM feed water flow loss, we will lose about  $\frac{1}{2}$  gallon per hour of product flow and the salinity will go up 100 PPM.

Low feed flow combined with low system pressures is most frequently caused by a worn pump head.

## Technical Bulletins

The following pages include Spectra's most commonly-used technical bulletins, covering tests, adjustments, troubleshooting, and common points of confusion. Many more technical bulletins are available on the Spectra website, [www.spectrawatermakers.com](http://www.spectrawatermakers.com).

### ACCUMULATOR PRESSURE

Your Catalina 340 Z is supplied with a pressure accumulator tank (PL-ACC-TK) installed in the feed water line between the feed pump and the Clark Pump.

The purpose of the feed line accumulator is to reduce the spikes in the feed pressure caused by the cycling of the Clark Pump. If the accumulator is not properly charged it can lead to pressure spikes and system shut down. The accumulator has a Schrader air valve, like a car tire, which allows the internal air bladder of the accumulator to be pre-charged. The accumulator should be pumped up to about 60 psi (4.1 bar) for best results. Add air using a tire pump or air compressor. You can experiment with the exact pressure that will give the best pulsation dampening on your installation.

Schrader valve



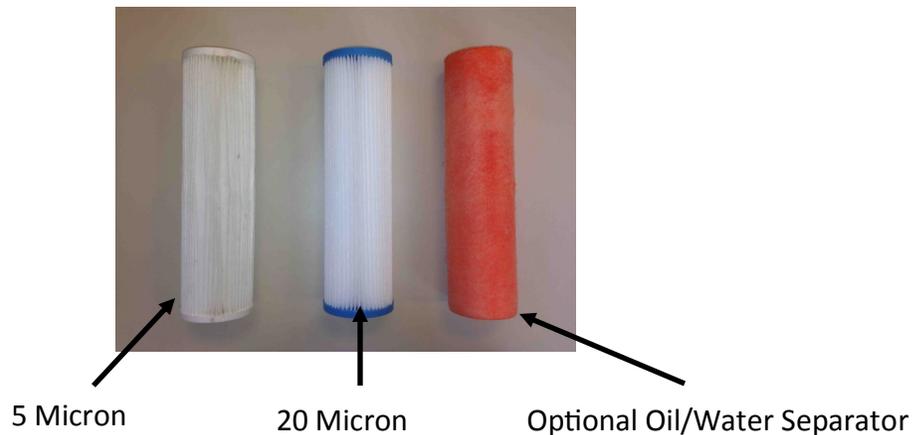
## PREFILTERS

During normal operation, the feed water is filtered in two stages. First it passes through a fine mesh metal sea strainer, which protects the boost pump from foreign materials and sea creatures. After passing through the boost pump, the feed water passes the filter housings containing the 5 micron element, removing very fine particles that could damage the feed pump or Clark Pump and shorten membrane life. An additional carbon filter prevents the entrance of chlorine during fresh water flushing (see next page).

Pre-filter maintenance schedules will vary widely depending on how and where the system is used. If large amounts of feed water are run through the system in biologically fertile near-shore waters the pre-filter will plug up, water production and quality will drop, and the system pressure will change dramatically. In blue water conditions the pre-filter may only need to be changed every week or two.

When operated for only an hour or two a day in inland or near-shore waters, the trapped plankton will begin to decay in the filters long before the elements plug up. The decaying plankton and bacteria will cause a rotten egg smell in the product water. This decay will set in overnight in tropical waters, or after a week or two in higher latitudes. If handled gently and changed regularly before they get too smelly, filters can be cleaned several times. (See Maintenance, page 50.)

Our filter element part numbers are FT-FTC-XX, where the last digits indicate the micron rating. FT-FTC-5 is for a 5 micron element, FT-FTC-20 is a 20 micron element. The optional oil/water separator is FT-FTC-OW.



## CHARCOAL FILTERS

The charcoal filter element (FT-FTC-CC) removes chlorine from the fresh water flush water supply, as the RO membrane can only handle small amounts of chlorine without permanent damage.

The charcoal filter used for the fresh water flush system will not plug up unless you have very dirty domestic water in your boat's supply tank.

The charcoal filter we supply removes 99.7% of the chlorine. Beware when buying other charcoal filters. If they don't specify the percentage of chlorine removed, don't use them. Cheap ones may remove only 60% or 70%. Also, there are aftermarket filters which are very close to, but not exactly the right dimensions, and they will not seal in the housing. If you skimp on the charcoal filter you risk damaging a \$600.00 membrane on the first flush. The other factor is the flow rate that the filter can handle. Because the chlorine is adsorbed by the charcoal, it must remain in contact with the charcoal for a sufficient period of time for all of the chlorine molecules to be captured. The filters we use can handle 1.5 gallons (6 liters) per minute flow, and are good for 3000 gallons (12,000 liters) at 1.5 GPM, or six months, whichever comes first. Regardless of the amount of water treated, the charcoal loses its effectiveness after six months.



Charcoal filter, Spectra part number FT-FTC-CC

### **Performing a Fresh Water Flush with a Failed Salinity Probe**

In the event of a “Salinity Probe Failed” alarm on the remote display the alarm function can be defeated to allow the system to remain in the Auto Store mode until repairs can be facilitated. Access the program mode, as outlined on page 74, Programming from the Display. Scroll through the menus until you reach the Disable Salinity heading. Press the Auto Store button once, this will change the setting from NO to YES. Wait 40 seconds for the display to timeout and return to the default screen. Press Auto Store once. The system will begin Auto Store Mode, flushing itself and then initiating the flush interval timer as outlined on page 44.

### **Performing a Fresh Water Flush with a Failed Inlet Pressure Transducer**

In the event of a “Service Prefilter” alarm on the remote display **that cannot be cleared by replacing the pre-filters**, the alarm function can be defeated to allow the system to remain in the Auto Store mode until repairs can be facilitated. Access the Program Mode, as outlined on page 74, Programming from the Display. Scroll through the menus until you reach the Disable Prefilter heading. Press the Auto Store button once, this will change the setting from NO to YES. Wait 40 seconds for the display to timeout and return to the default screen. Press Auto Store once. The system will begin Auto Store Mode, flushing itself and then initiating the flush interval timer as outlined on page 44.



# **MPC 5000 Programming and Controls**



## Introduction to the MPC 5000

Your new MPC 5000 with Battery Back-up is packed with features to make operating your Spectra Watermaker easy, intuitive, and automatic.



All operating data for your watermaker is at your fingertips, including Feed Pressure, Filter Condition, Water Quality, Operating Mode, and Elapsed Time Counter.

The MPC Control Board automatically monitors the operation of the system to ensure a long and trouble-free service life. If an operating parameter changes, the MPC can switch operating modes, shut itself down, or automatically store itself in order to protect your watermaker.

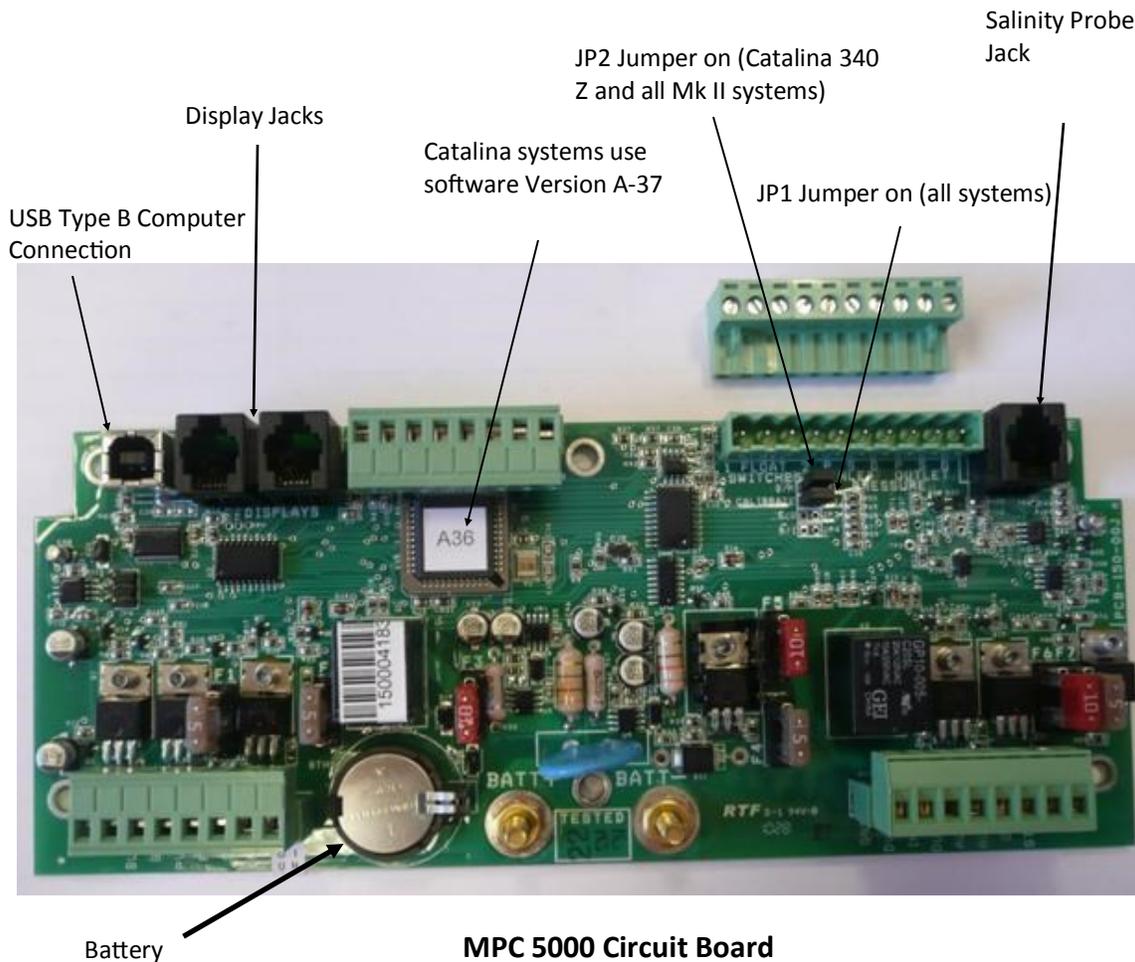
Your MPC control board can be calibrated and programmed from the remote display, quickly and easily, with only a few key strokes.

The Battery Back-up feature allows for temporary power interruptions without detrimental effects on the system. In some cases your watermaker will continue to function in its last known operating state.

# Spectra MPC 5000 Operation Guide

This document outlines the MPC 5000 with Battery Backup operation. It details what is seen on the display, what outputs are active during run-time, and the functions of the different modes.

Catalina 340 Z systems use a single feed pump that runs at two speeds (run speed and service speed), with an added boost pump to ensure adequate water supply to the feed pump. These systems have two pressure sensors: The first is mounted before the feed pump to measure boost pump pressure and filter condition. The second is mounted after the feed pump to measure feed water pressure to the Clark Pump.



## MPC 5000 Display Controls

**Auto Run:** Pressing the Auto Run button in the top left corner of the display activates the MPC's automated run sequence:

- The fresh water flush solenoid valve opens for 20 seconds to prime the feed pump. The display will begin to count down from 10, then feed pump will run.
- The system will now operate in Auto Mode for 1 hour, with the duration extended by one hour each time Auto Run is pressed.
- At the end of the run cycle, the system will perform a fresh water flush. At the end of the fresh water flush cycle, the MPC will start the Flush Interval Timer (factory default flush timer interval is set to 5 days; 30 days if your system includes the optional Z-Ion).
- At the end of the flush timer interval countdown the watermaker will perform another fresh water flush and restart the flush interval timer.
- The flush interval and flush cycle will repeat themselves until the user enters another command.

Auto Run



**Auto Store:** Pressing the Auto Store button, in the top right corner of the display, will activate the automated storage sequence. This will automatically store the system, performing a fresh water flush once every 1 - 30 days, according to the flush timer interval settings programmed into the MPC:

- The fresh water flush solenoid will open and the feed pump will run.
- At the end of the fresh water flush cycle, the MPC will start the flush interval timer (factory default flush timer interval is set to 5 days; 30 days if your system includes the optional Z-Ion).
- At the end of the flush timer interval countdown, the watermaker will perform another fresh water flush, and restart the flush interval timer.
- This process will repeat itself until the user enters another command.

Auto Store



## MPC 5000 Display Controls continued...

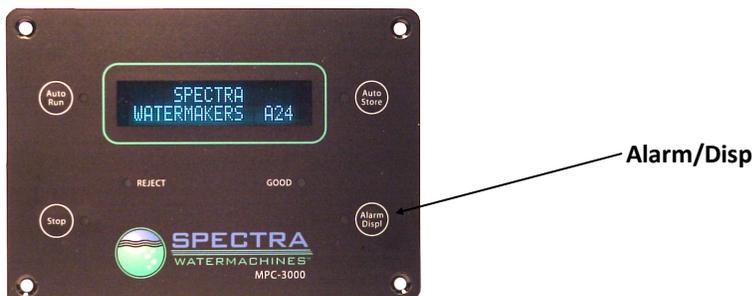
**Stop:** Pressing the Stop button in the lower left corner of the MPC display will stop any current action. In standby mode pressing Stop will activate the manual run sequence:

- The fresh water flush solenoid valve opens for 20 seconds to prime the feed pump. The display counts down from 10, then feed pump will run.
- The system will run indefinitely until the user ends the run cycle by pressing either the Stop or Auto Store buttons.
- **If the Stop button is pressed to end the manual run sequence a fresh water flush will not be initiated and raw water will sit throughout the system until another command is given. After pressing Stop it is advisable to use the Auto Store button, which will initiate a fresh water flush and restart the flush interval timer.**



**Alarm/Displ:** The Alarm/Displ button has several functions, depending on the current state of the system:

- **Alarm Active:** Pressing Alarm/Displ will silence the alarm. Pressing it again will reset the alarm if the underlying condition has been corrected.
- **Default Screen:** Pressing Alarm/Displ from the default screen will display the number of hours the system has run.
- **During Run Cycle:** Pressing Alarm/Displ during a run sequence will scroll through the watermaker's operating parameters: Run Mode, Production Volume, Feed Water Pressure, Filter Condition, Boost Pressure, Production Quality, and Hours.



## MPC 5000 Display Controls continued...

**Auto Fill Mode:** Pressing and holding Auto Run for 5 seconds will start the MPC in the Auto Fill Mode:

- In this mode the system will automatically start, flush, store and restart itself based on the tank level. This mode requires that the optional float switches are installed in your tank, as detailed on pages 27-28.
- **It is not advisable to operate your watermaker unattended. Severe damage to the vessel, watermaker, or other equipment may result.**

Auto Run for 5 seconds:  
**Auto Fill Mode**



**Single Flush:** Pressing and holding the Auto Store button for 5 seconds will activate the single flush mode:

- The system will perform a single fresh water flush, then return to the default screen, displaying "Spectra Watermakers X-XX".
- **The system will remain in standby mode indefinitely until another key is pressed.**

Auto Store for 5 seconds:  
**Single Flush Mode**



## Programming from the Display

To enter **Program Mode** the system must be in **Standby Mode**. If the system has been de-powered recently you may need to *bypass the Purge Sequence* by pressing Auto Run and Stop at the same time.

**To enter Standby Mode**, press the Stop button from any other mode. The display will read SPECTRA WATERMAKERS A-XX. To have the watermaker running during the programming process, start the machine using the run manual toggle switch on the control box. The watermaker will run but the controls will be in standby mode.

**To Enter Program Mode** push and hold the Stop and Alarm/Displ buttons at the exact same time, holding them down for 4 seconds, after which the display should read "System Units." If the display doesn't read System Units, try again.

After entering Program Mode the buttons on the display will have different secondary functions as follows:

**Alarm/Displ:** Scrolls through the various programming windows.

**Stop:** Selects the digit in the Rotoflow meter calibration constant window to be changed. Has no function in other windows.

**Auto Run:** Changes the selected parameter down one unit per push.

**Auto Store:** Changes the selected parameter up one unit with per push.

**To Exit Program Mode:** Press and release the Stop and Alarm/Displ buttons simultaneously. The control will automatically revert from Program Mode to Standby Mode if no buttons are pressed for 40 seconds.

### The programming windows and their functions:

**SYSTEM UNITS:** Select Imperial (gallons, PSI) or Metric (liters, bar) by pressing Auto Run or Auto Store.

**FLOW SENSOR TYPE:** Select **Rotoflow** with the Auto Run or Auto Store buttons.

**PRESSURE RANGE:** For the Catalina's 0-125 PSI pressure gauge, select **Low**.

**DISABLE AIR LOCK:** THIS IS A SAFETY SHUTDOWN. **SELECT NO**. Do not select YES unless the system is shutting down on a "System Stalled" alarm due to a **failed Rotoflow meter**.

**DISABLE PREFILTER:** THIS IS A SAFETY SHUTDOWN. **SELECT NO**. Select YES only if you are getting a **FALSE "Service Prefilters" alarm**.

**DISABLE PRESSURE:** THIS IS A SAFETY SHUTDOWN. **SELECT NO.** Select YES only if you are getting a **FALSE “High Pressure” alarm.**

**DISABLE SALINITY:** Factor default is **NO.** This function allows you to run the watermaker in the event of a salinity probe, probe cable, or salinity sensing circuit failure. If you get a “Salinity Probe Failed” alarm or the salinity reading cannot be properly calibrated using the Salinity Cal function, select YES to continue making water. **WARNING: When “YES” is selected the diversion valve will be energized whenever the watermaker is running and all product water will be sent to the vessel’s water tank regardless of its quality.** Before disabling the Salinity Probe, test the product water carefully and regularly.

Note: As long as any of the above functions are disabled, the red LED next to the Alarm/Displ button will flash.

**PPM THRESHOLD:** Set this parameter to the desired salinity level to reject the product water. The diversion valve will send water to the water tank when the product parts per million is lower than this set point and reject the product overboard when the salinity is higher than the set point. Factory default setting is **748 PPM.**

**PRESSURE LIMIT:** If the pressure at the feed pump discharge exceeds this set point the unit will shut down and alarm “High Pressure.” The left hand number on the display is the real time feed pressure, as read by the sensor (marked red) on the feed pump output. The number on the right is the high pressure limit. Factory default for the Catalina models is **125 PSI.**

**LOW VACUUM LIMIT:** Set point for the maximum allowable pressure drop through the prefilter. If the inlet pressure reading drops below this point the unit will alarm “Service Prefilter” and shut down. This set point is in absolute pressure, and determines the “Replace” end of the Prefilter Condition bar graph. In most cases this parameter should be set to **10.**

**FLOW CONSTANT:** The flow constant calibrates the product flow reading. The number on the left is the real time flow reading and the number on the right is the flow constant. The flow constant is set by selecting the desired digit to be changed by pushing the Stop button until the digit to be changed is flashing. Push Auto Run to decrease the value or Auto Store to increase the value. Then select the next digit to be changed with the Stop button. The flow constant is most easily adjusted with the watermaker running with the switch on the control box set to Run Manual. Measure the product flow using a graduated container and a stop watch. Adjust the flow constant until the flow reading matches the measured flow. The flow reading is heavily dampened and will take some time to stabilize after changes are made to the constant. The factory default setting for Catalina models is **25000.**

**SALINITY CAL:** This window is used to calibrate the salinity sensor. The number on the left is the real time salinity reading and the number on the right is the calibration setting. Increase the setting to raise the reading. The factory default setting for Catalina models is **60.** See **Salinity Probe Calibration** on page 77 for details.

**INLET OFFSET:** This parameter calibrates the boost pressure sensor found on the intake manifold of the feed pump (marked yellow). The number on the left is the real time pressure reading and the number on the right is the offset. The reading can be increased or decreased by putting a positive or negative number in the offset setting.

**OUTLET OFFSET:** Outlet Offset calibrates the sensor on the outlet of the feed pump which is used to determine feed pressure (marked red). The number on the left is the real time pressure reading and the number on the right is the Offset in PSI or bar.

**BRIGHTNESS:** The brightness may be adjusted from 0 to 4. Factory default is **0**.

**FLUSH DURATION:** This parameter sets the length of the fresh water flush in minutes. Factory default is **6**.

**PUMP ON TIME:** Sets the length of time, in seconds, that the feed pump will cycle on during a fresh water flush. Factory default is **360**.

**PUMP OFF TIME:** Sets the time in seconds that the flush valve is open, but the feed pump is not running. Factory default is **0**.

**FLUSH INTERVAL:** This is the time in days between automatic flushes when the system is in Auto Store mode. The Flush Interval is programmed in days, but the Flush Interval Timer will count down in hours. Factory default is 5 days; 30 days with the optional Z-Ion.

**CLEAN PRESSURE:** This should be set to one whole number below the pressure seen at the inlet sensor when the system is running with a brand new pre-filter. After installing a new filter, run the machine by flipping the toggle switch on the MPC box to RUN MAN. The number on the right is adjusted to be one whole number below the number on the left, which is the inlet sensor reading. This parameter sets the “Clean” end of the pre-filter condition bar graph. Factory default is **15**.

**MPC 5000 Software** may be loaded from [www.spectrawatermakers.com](http://www.spectrawatermakers.com) or CD ROM, and installed on most Windows-based computers. The computer must then connect to the MPC board with a USB cable with a type B connector on one end, as shown. Due to wide variations in computers and operation systems, Spectra cannot provide installation support, and we only recommend this software for experience technicians. **All parameters and programming can be easily accessed from the MPC display, without this software.**

Type B connector plugged into MPC circuit board



## Salinity Probe Calibration

Salinity is a measurement of dissolved solids in liquid. These solids will conduct electricity to varying degrees. A probe with two electrical contacts determines the resistance to the flow of electricity in the liquid. The higher the resistance, the fewer the PPM (parts per million) of dissolved solids. Spectra considers water below 750 PPM to be potable, and water below 500 PPM to be excellent.

The salinity probe is located in the diversion valve manifold, connected to the product water line from the membrane. The salinity probe monitors the salinity level of the product water before deciding to either reject the water and send it overboard, or accept it and divert it into the tank.

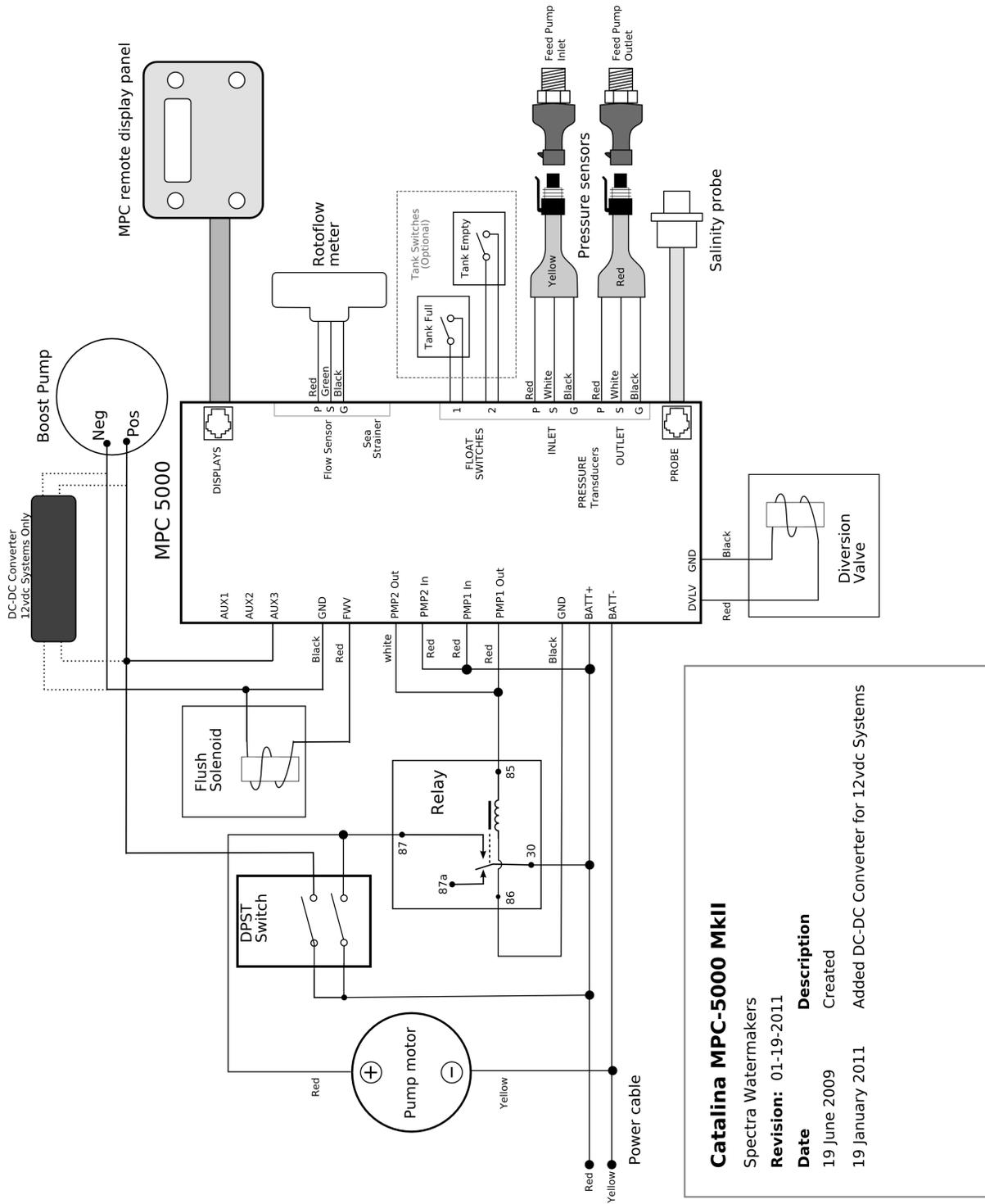
The salinity level in PPM can be seen on the remote display.

Using a hand-held tester, note the salinity in PPM of your product water after the unit has been running. Be sure to calibrate the hand-held salinity meter as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Access the Program Mode from the remote display (simultaneously press and hold the Stop and Alarm/Displ buttons for 4 seconds). Press Alarm/Displ to scroll through the menus until you reach the Salinity Cal heading.

The number on the left is the real time salinity reading and the number on the right is the calibration setting. Increase or decrease the setting until the number on the left corresponds to the number acquired from the handheld tester.

*Note: Occasionally you may need to calibrate the handheld salinity tester. In order to properly calibrate, a water sample of known salinity must be acquired. These are available from Spectra, part number EL-SLT-CGS8.*



**Catalina MPC-5000 MkII**

Spectra Watermakers

**Revision:** 01-19-2011

**Date** 19 June 2009

**Description** Created

19 January 2011 Added DC-DC Converter for 12Vdc Systems

## MPC 5000 FUSES

The CHECK FUSE alarm indicates that one of the seven fuses on the MPC-5000 Printed Circuit Board has blown. These fuses are the flat, color-coded, small ATM automotive style. The display will indicate by number which fuse has blown, and the fuse bases are numbered on the board. Before replacing the fuse, find and repair the problem that caused the fuse to blow. The fuses supply power to the terminal strip on the PCB as follows:

Fuse F1 (5 Amp):	PVLV Priming valve solenoid FWV Fresh water flush valve solenoid
Fuse F2 (5 Amp):	AUX 3. Optional boost pump
Fuse F3 (10 Amp):	PMP1, Feed pump number 1
Fuse F4 (5 Amp):	DVLV, Diversion valve solenoid
Fuse F5 (10 Amp):	PMP 2, Feed pump number 2
Fuse F6 (10 Amp):	AUX 1, Powered when display illuminated AUX 2, Powered during run cycle
Fuse F7 (5 Amp):	STER, Powered when feed pump running. Optional ultraviolet sterilizer.

Before replacing fuses, shut off the main power supplies. Remove the lead wire that goes to the affected component from the terminal strip. Using a digital ohmmeter, check the circuits for dead shorts. You should see about 10 ohms or more on the solenoid valve circuits.

## MCP 5000 Electrical Specifications

**Operating voltage limits:** 11.6 – 13.8 for 12-volt systems, 23.2 – 27.6 for 24-volt systems  
**Controller power consumption, mAmp** – 700 maximum

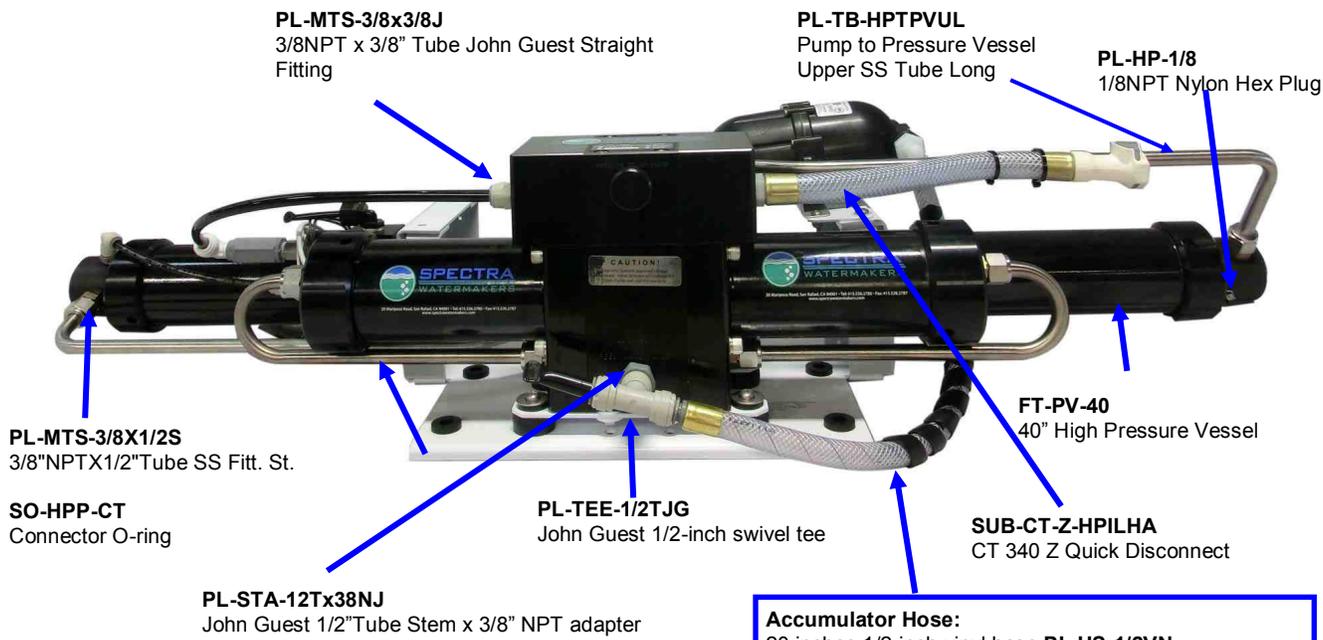
<b>Outputs:</b>	BUZZ – 100 mA DC Piezo buzzer. PVLV – 2.5 Amp DC priming valve solenoid. FWV – 2.5 Amp DC fresh water valve solenoid. AUX3 – 5 Amp DC auxiliary output. PMP1 – 15 Amp DC auxiliary water feed pump. DVLV – 10 Amp DC diversion valve solenoid, modulated at 17% duty cycle after 2.5 seconds to reduce power consumption. PMP2 - 15 Amp DC main water feed pump. AUX1 - 2.5 Amp DC auxiliary output. AUX2 – 2.5 Amp DC auxiliary output. STER – 5 Amp DC sterilizer.
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# **Exploded Views and Part Numbers**



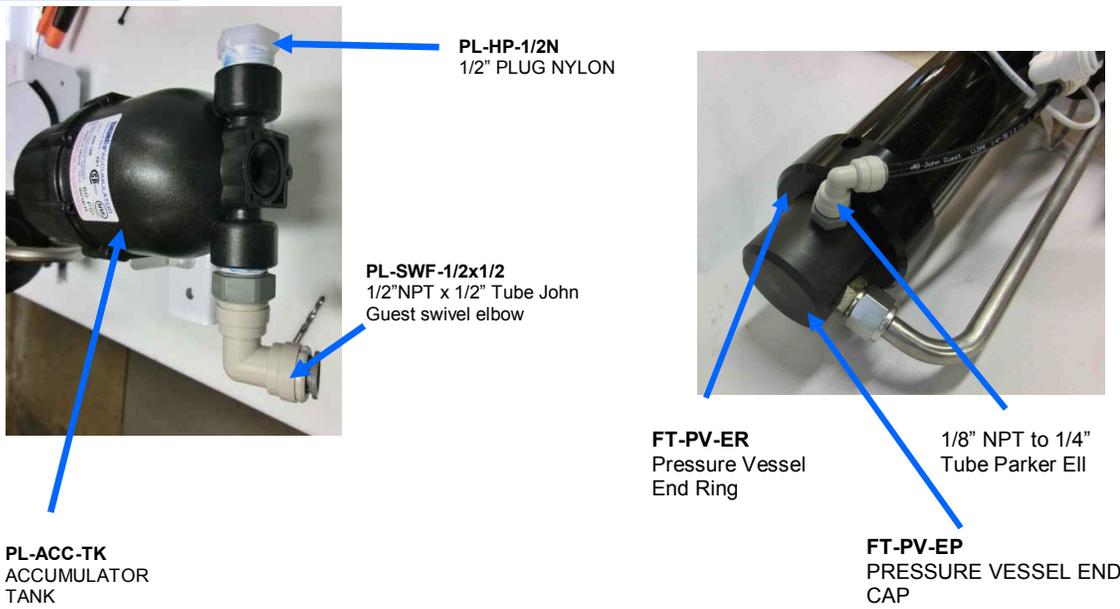
# Part Numbers

## High Pressure Module



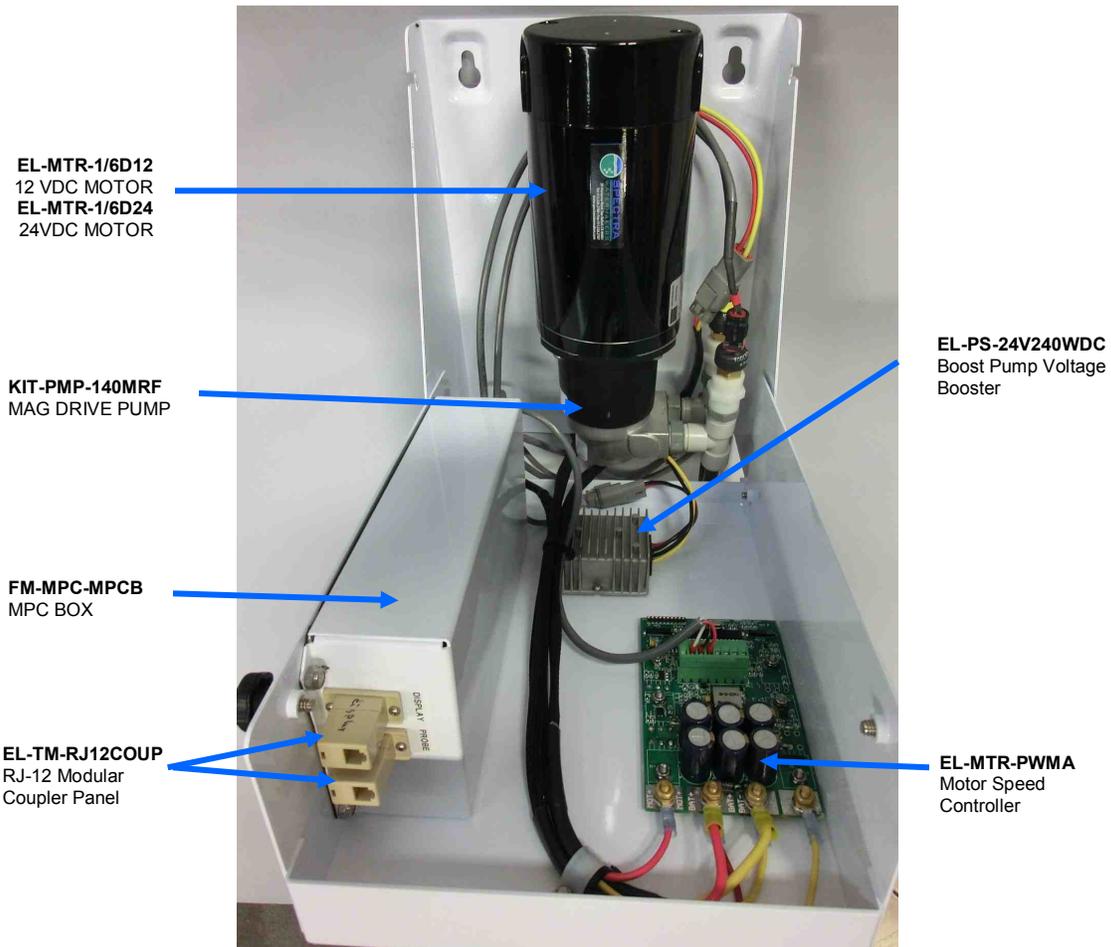
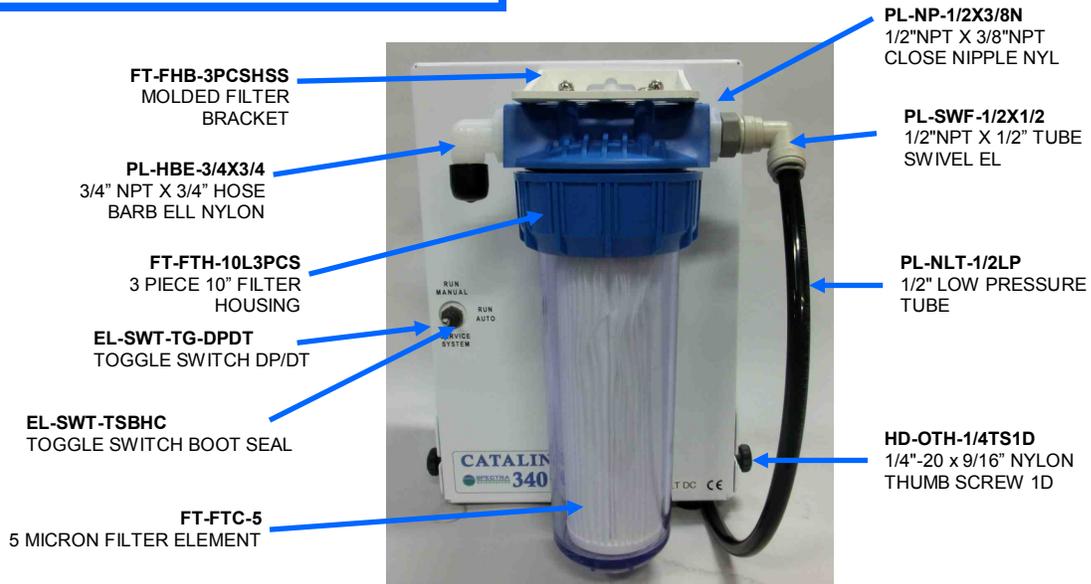
**Accumulator Hose:**  
20 inches 1/2-inch vinyl hose **PL-HS-1/2VN**  
(2) brass ferrules **PL-HF-.75IDX1BR**  
(2) 1/2-inch hose barb tube adapters **PL-HBA-1/2Tx1/2**  
5 inches of 3/4-inch spiral wrap **EL-LT-3/4SW**  
Hose clamps may be substituted for the brass ferrules, which are crimped on.

## Accumulator



## Part Numbers

### CATLINA 340 Z FEED PUMP MODULE



## Part Numbers



**EL-SSR-ABS**  
ABSOLUTE  
PRESSUR SENSOR

**EL-SSR-150**  
150 PSI PRESSURE SEN-  
SOR

**PL-UNN-3/8x1/4N**  
3/8" FPT x 1/4" FPT  
COUPLING NYLON

**PL-TEE-1/2TJG**  
1/2" TUBE TEE JG



**MPC CONTROL PANEL (LCD)**  
**EL-MPC-RMCD**

**PL-STA-12TX38NJ**  
1/2" TUBE STEM x 3/8" NPT  
ADAPTER

## Hoses and Tubes

### Inlet/Flush Hose Assembly (SUB-CT-Z-HPIBHA):

Brass ferrules for 1/2-inch hose  
(**PL-HF-.75IDX1BR**)



**PL-HS-31/2VN**  
1/2" VINYL HOSE

**PL-HBA-1/2TX1/2**  
1/2" TUBE x 1/2" HB ADAPTER

**PL-QDC-1/2HBDWV**  
1/2" HB QUICK DISCT. BODY  
WITH VALVE

Note: Hose clamps may be substituted for brass ferrules, which require a special crimper.

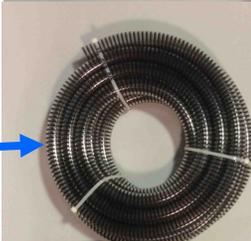
**PL-NLT-1/4LP**  
1/4" Low Pressure Tube  
(Product)



**PL-HS-3/4VN**  
3/4" VINYL HOSE



**PL-HS-3/4SH**  
3/4" REINFORCED  
SUCTION HOSE



**PL-HS-5/8VN**  
5/8" VINYL HOSE



# Part Numbers

## Boost Pump Module

**PL-BHF-3/8TPIEJ**  
3/8" STEM ELBOW JG

**PL-BHF-3/8TSTJG**  
3/8" BULKHEAD FITTING JG

**PL-HBS-3/4X3/4**  
3/4" HOSE BARB NYL

**PL-CKV-3/4F-F**  
3/4" CHECK VALVE

**SO-STN-5SS**  
SEA STRAINER GASKET

**FT-STN-5**  
5" SEASTRAINER ASSY

**FT-STN-5S**  
STRAINER SCREEN



**EL-FP-BPLDC824**  
300-1000 BOOSTER PUMP  
DC 8-24 Volts

**PL-FHB-1/2X3/4E**  
1/2"FPT X 3/4"Hose  
Barb ELL NYLON

**PL-BSH-3/4x1/2N**  
3/4"NPT x 1/2" NPT  
hex bushing reducer

## Fresh Water Flush Module or Z-Ion

**PL-BSH-3/4X1/4N**  
3/4" X 1/4" HEX  
BUSHING REDUCER NYLON

**PL-MFF-1/4X1/4**  
1/4"NPT X 1/4"FPT  
ELBOW FITTING NYL

**PL-NP-1/4N**  
1/4" NPT CLOSE  
NIPPLE NYLON

**PL-SLN-1/4O12**  
12V FRESH WATER  
FLUSH SLOENOID

**PL-HBS-1/4X1/2**  
1/4" NPT X 1/2" HOSE  
BARB ST. NYLON



**PL-BSH-3/4x1/2N**  
3/4" X 1/2" HEX BUSHING  
REDUCER NYLON

**PL-MFF-1/2X1/2**  
1/2" NPT X 1/2"FPT ELBOW  
FITTING NYLON

**FT-FTH-10L3PCS**  
10" LOW PRESS. FILTER  
HOUSING 3 PCS (without Z-  
ION)

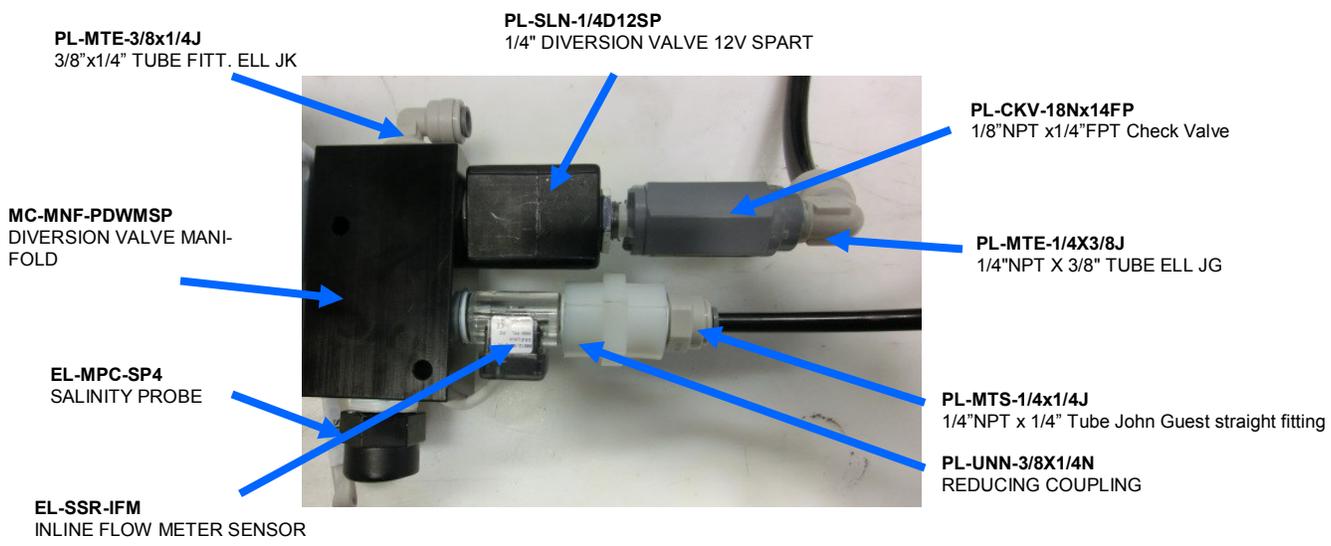
**PL-UNN-1/2N**  
1/2" FPT COUPLER NYLON

**PL-QDC-1/2CP**  
1/2" NPT COLDER COUPLER

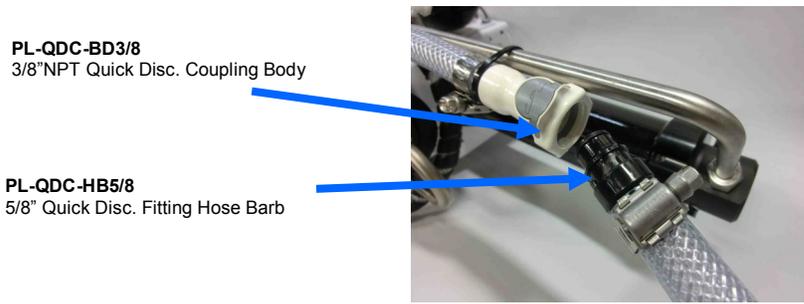
**FT-FTC-CC**  
CHARCOAL FILTER  
(inside housing, not shown)

Fresh water flush module  
without Z-Ion will have the  
same parts, minus modified  
filter bowl and electronic box  
on top.

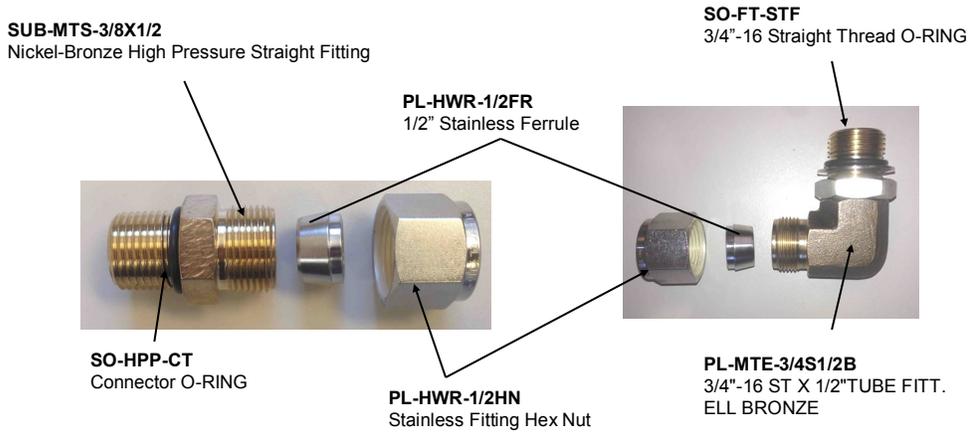
## Diverson Valve Manifold Assembly

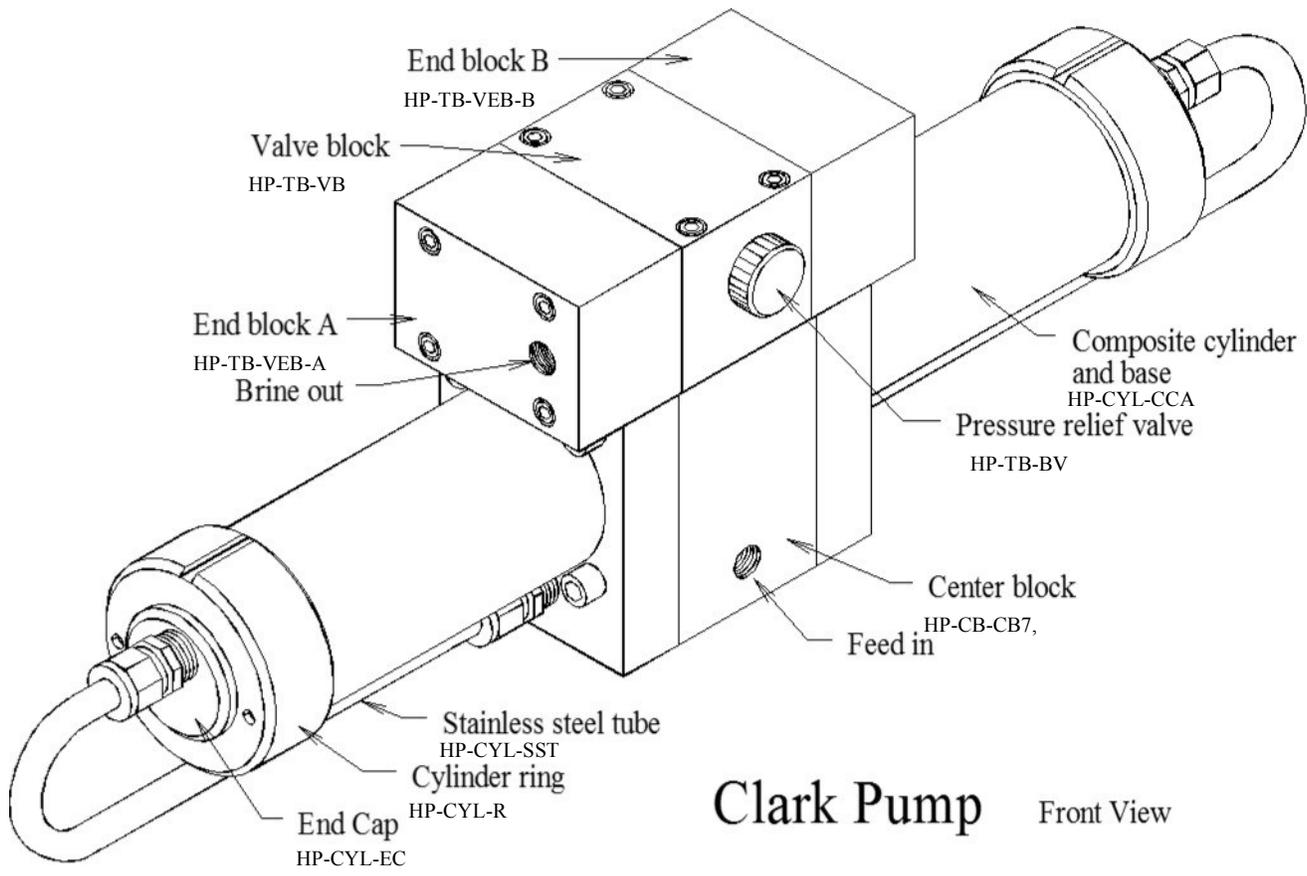


## Brine Discharge Quick Connect

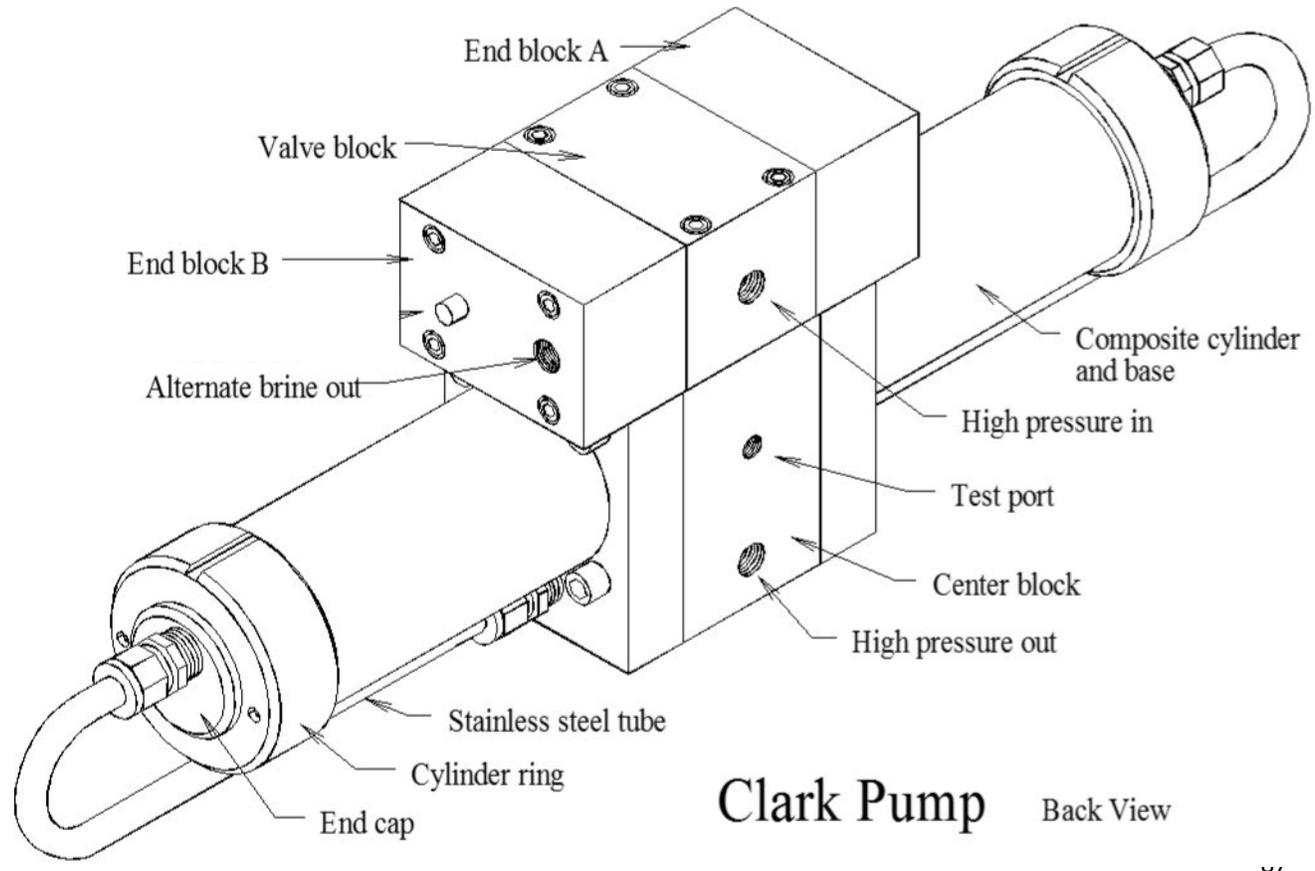


## High Pressure Fittings



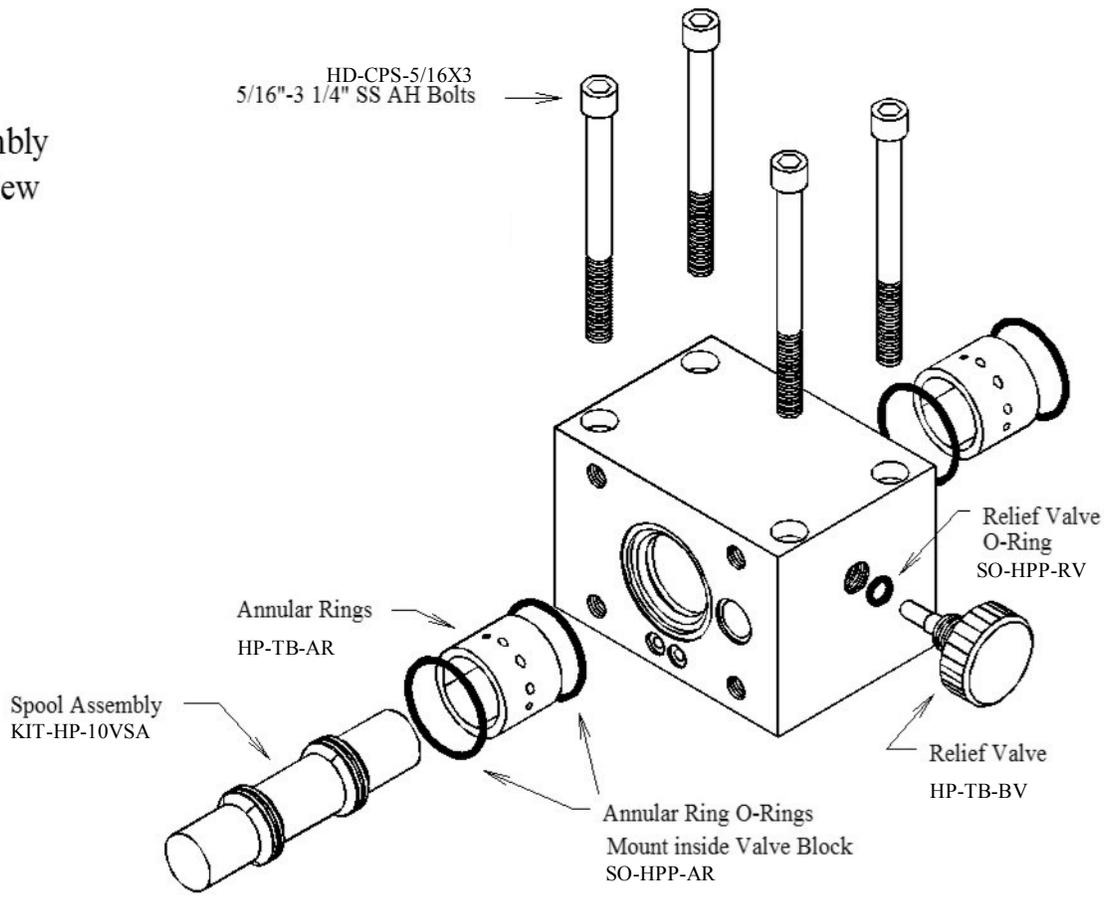


**Clark Pump** Front View

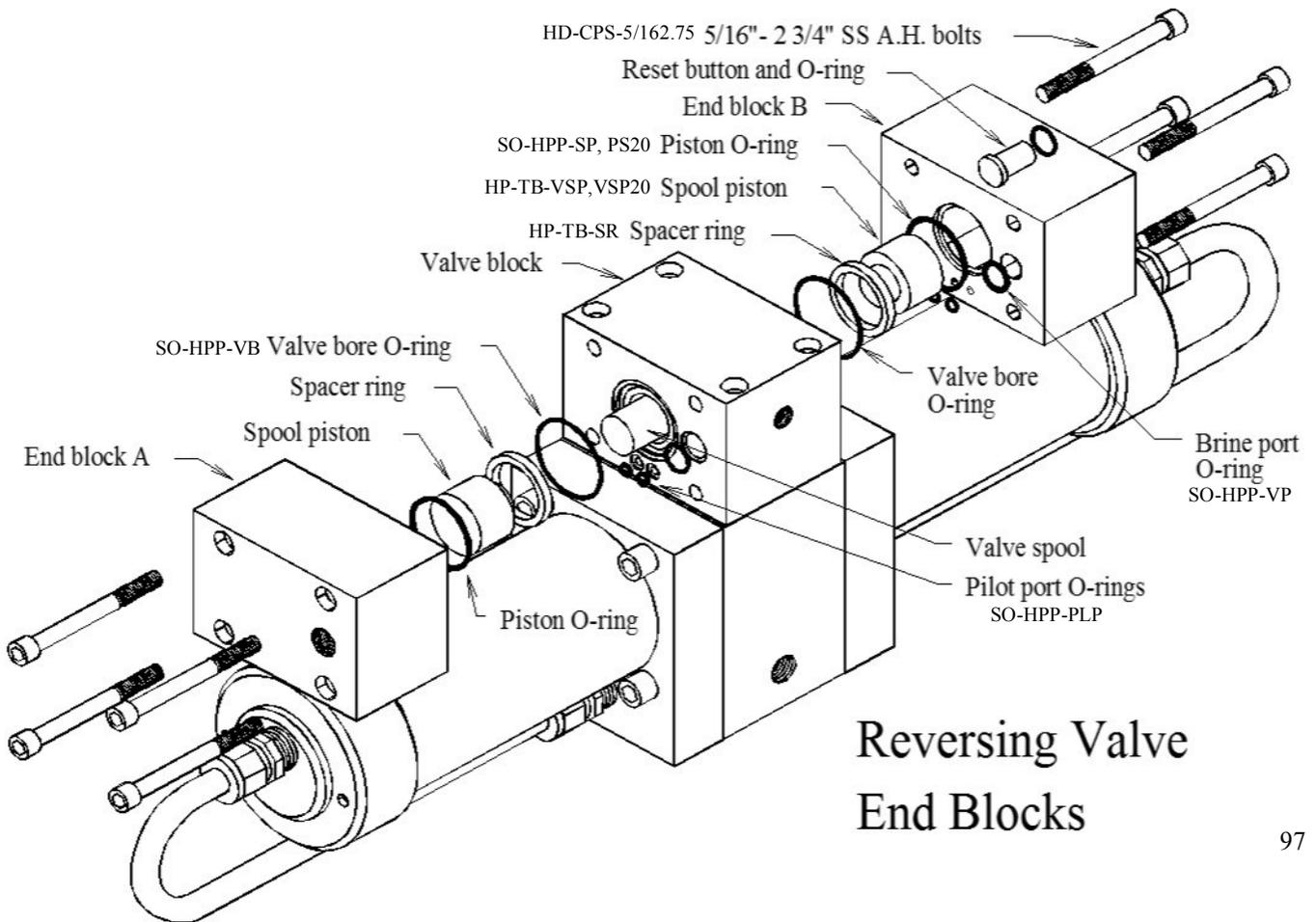


**Clark Pump** Back View

Spool Assembly  
Exploded View

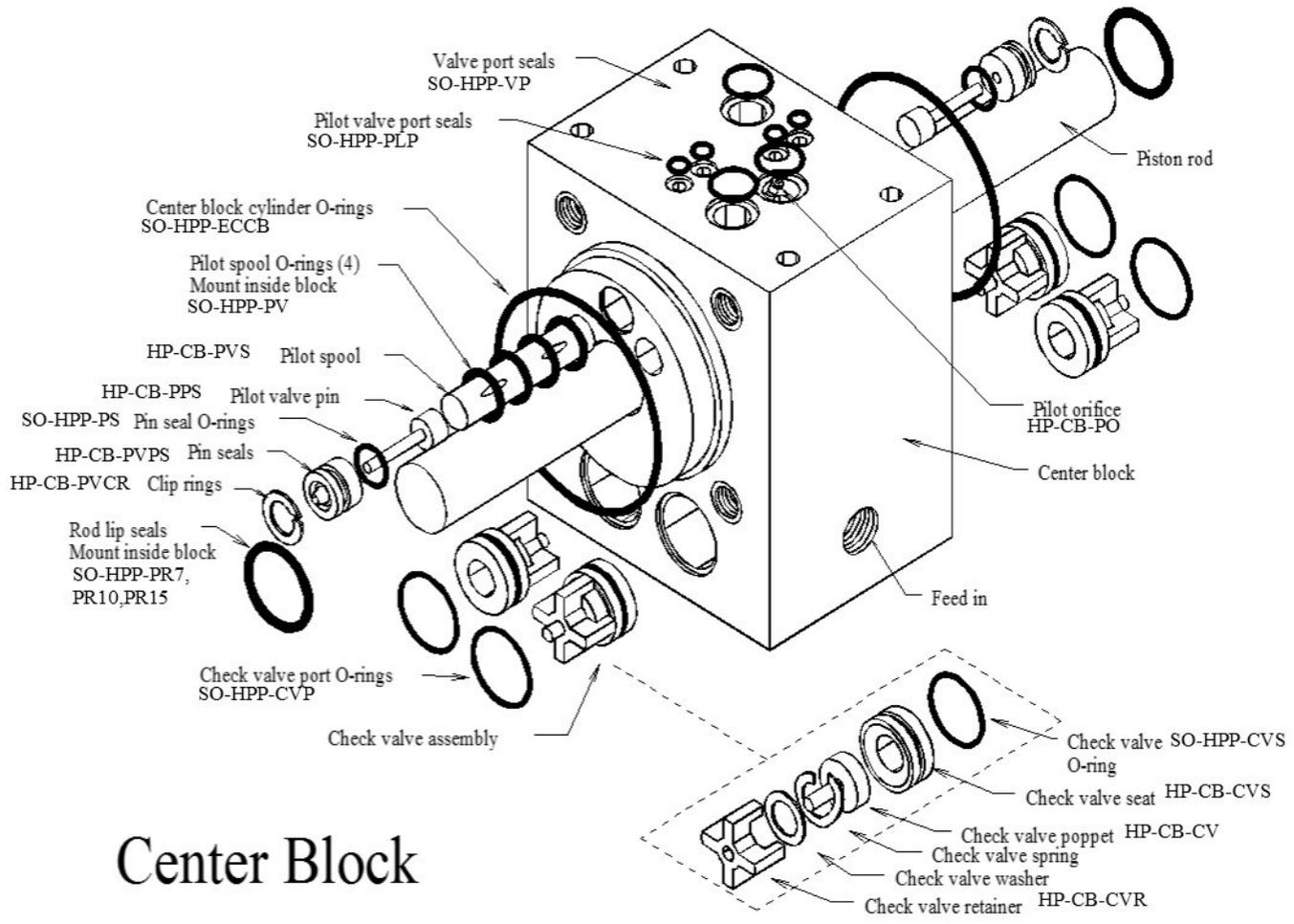


Valve Block



Reversing Valve  
End Blocks

# Parts



# Center Block

# Parts

