# **TECH WORKSHOP**

The he installation of ozone equipment on well applications utilizes the same principles and techniques as chlorinators, air injection and softener systems. There are only minor variations in sequence, parts and details.

### Ozone Injection Location

To determine this you must first determine what is going to activate the ozonator. Will it be a pressure switch or a flow switch? To answer this you must first determine if you are treating all the water from the well or separating the house use from another use such as irrigation, water to air heat pumps, livestock and/or multiple homes.

- Pressure Switch—This method uses the well pumps pressure switch to activate the ozonator, which means that all the water is treated, and the ozonator will operate the entire time the well pump operates. This is a preferred method unless the well pumps cycle will cause undue "wear-n-tear" (such as with irrigation systems).
- Flow Switch—This method uses a flow-activated switch to turn on the ozonator, which means that not all the water is treated, and the ozonator

For more information on this subject, write in 1016 on the reader service card.





-ZOM

Venturi

**Today's Lesson: Ozone Installation** 

will operate only when water is used

in the home. This method is preferable

to the immense wear-n-tear that

similar operation/cycles. It also is

optimum when there is other usage

could occur with irrigation or

that is not to be ozonated.

**Ozone Injection Location** 

The ozone *must* be injected into the

the pressure tank when using the

pressure switch actuation.

Ozone Pump

**Ozone Injection Devices** 

You have the choice of injecting the

ozone via an ozone pump or a venturi.

An ozone pump (OP) compresses and

injects the ozone without any restriction

of flow or pressure. The OP can inject

specially designed compressor that is not

in any pipeline in any location. It is a

LearnMore!

water after the well pump and prior to

#### By Roger Nathanson

compromised by ozone gas. However,

there are moving parts that may need

service depending on length of running

time and environmental conditions. This

service easily is accomplished with a min-

imum of parts called a rebuild kit. The

OP eliminates the guesswork and restric-

tions associated with venturis and can

inject 2.5 to 4 times more gas by volume.

A venturi is a device that restricts flow

and pressure in order to create a pressure

differential that induces a vacuum. They

subject to problems with the restriction

installed prior to the pressure tank and

practically are service-free but are

of flow and pressure. They must be

as close to the well pump as possible.

depending on the hydraulics of the

Booster pumps are needed quite often

system. Venturis must be sized exactly

to the gpm and psi recovery rate. The

amount of vacuum must be tested to

ascertain that the proper volume of

Ozone Injection Location (FS)

The ozone is injected on the line that is

to be treated, which usually is after the

ozone is being injected.

#### About the Author

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> pressure tank and all other branches. The ozone pump injector is the only device applicable to the flow switch activation method.

#### **Clean/Dry Air Intake**

As discussed before in a previous column, the air dryer is an option to reduce possible service on the ozone pump by reducing the amount of moisture that enters the ozonator.

#### Off Gas/Contact Tank (OGT)

The OGT is composed of an empty tank, an inlet/outlet head, vent device and flow separator. The ozonated water enters the top of the tank and circulates down to approximately half way. Then the ozone bubbles try to rise. The rising bubbles mix with gas that is trying to go down (toward the outlet) during usage. All the bubbles rise and are released at the top through the vent.

The vent can be either a float type, which can be used with the venturi, or an electric/self-cleaning type, which is common with the ozone pump injection method. Care must be taken to ensure that the vent can release the amount of gas injected. Float-type vents tend to release a much lower volume, which can lead to air-locking conditions.

#### Filtration

The filtration should be merely mechanical and not require further oxidative-type media, meaning that if the ozone equipment has been sized and installed properly, all the water should be treated and all of the iron, sulfur and manganese should be oxidized. This means that iron, sulfur and manganese have formed a larger particle that easily can be filtered. Media such as Birm, Greensand, Pyrelox and KDF that further oxidation should not be required.

The media of choice should be nonporous, inert, easily backwashed at a minimal flow rate and approximately 5 micron. There are only two media that fit this description: SP10 and ceramic media. Both media vield high service flow rates while requiring low backwash rates.

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800-458-3330 www.ntllabs.com As with any mechanical filtration and for most applications, backwash with water only is all that is required.

It is paramount to size the filter according to the gpm flow, gpd usage and water quality.

Next month's column will discuss ozone system troubleshooting and service. WQP

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