

Installation FAQs

What Equipment does IRT supply when I order iSOC[®] equipment?

Innovative Remediation Technologies, Inc. (IRT) supplies the iSOC[®] units ordered, a distribution header c/w regulator fitting, bleed valve and iSOC[®] valve connections, Snoop (gas leak detector), a filter and hose clamps.

What equipment do I need in addition to the iSOC[®]s?

You will need a dual stage low flow pressure regulator to connect to the gas tank to control the flow of gases to the iSOC[®] Distribution Header. You will also need the appropriate amount of tubing to connect the iSOC[®] Distribution Header and iSOC[®]s. The tubing should be standard polyethylene tubing rated to 100 psi (7 Bar) and have an interior dimension of 0.17 inches (4mm).

What is the most common mistake made when installing iSOC[®]?

The installers do not read the four-page technology brochure or the installation instructions that accompany each order. Reading the installation papers in the Installation and Design section at www.innrt.com will facilitate the proper use of the equipment and reduce on-site time for proper installation and function of the iSOC[®] installation.

What is the second most common mistake in the installation process?

Installers often forget to tape the ends of the tubes and get dirt particles in the system. Dirt particles may likely foul the flow control valve, which can cause under-performance of the iSOC[®].

What is the most common mistake in the operation of the iSOC[®] system?

The operators place too small a margin of error on gas replacement thereby possibly flooding the system. Not all gas bottles get filled to their maximum and the rotameters are accurate to +/- five percent. It is easier and cheaper to change gas bottles rather than have the system flooded and not running, thereby not doing its remediation function.

What procedures should I follow to connect the gas tank and regulator to the iSOC[®] Distribution Header?

Prior to hooking the gas supply to the regulator and to the iSOC[®] Distribution Header crack the tank valve and purge and dirt or paint chips; make sure that the gas supply is turned on (valve on the top of the tank) and the regulator is turned off by turning the “T” handle on the face of the regulator counter clockwise. Then turn the handle of the regulator in a clockwise direction can gradually increase pressure.

How do I connect the iSOC[®]s to the iSOC[®] Distribution Header?

Simply ensure that the tubing is cut square using a sharp knife or a tube cutter and place the end of the tube over the barbed connector and work it into position.

How do I remove the tubing from the barbed connectors on the iSOC[®] and the iSOC[®] Distribution Header?

Using a small pair of pliers, simply squeeze the edge of the tube and it will come away from the connector with ease. Do NOT cut the tubing off the connector as scoring the barbs may cause leak pathways in future use.

Are the iSOC[®]s and iSOC[®] Distribution Headers tested for leaks prior to being shipped?

Yes. Both go through a rigorous QA/QC procedure and are tested for leaks both hydrostatically and with bubble tests.

Should I test for leaks after installation?

Yes. Using “Snoop” included in the iSOC[®] equipment package, the regulator, the connection to regulator and the connections to the iSOC[®] Distribution Header and iSOC[®]s should be leak tested with the gas on at operating pressure. If there are any splices in the lines, these should be tested.

Does it matter whether the gas tubing is kinked or damaged?

Damaged or kinked tubing can be source of a gas leak and will cause the gas bottle to empty prematurely. Care should be taken not to entangle the tubing with the suspension line.

With what type of line do I suspend an iSOC[®] in the infusion well?

Using a nylon line or vinyl coated steel line, tie the line to the iSOC[®] lifting ring on the top of the unit and lower the unit in the well, securing the line to the top of the well when complete. Do not use a braided steel line, as the high concentrations of dissolved oxygen will cause it to rust and possibly fail.

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