Toshiba dehumidifier review

If you live where dehydration is essential to your home life, you may be interested in using water automatically for something such as the toilet that I did here. You can also collect other water such as snow, shower water, etc. and add it directly to the blue tank. It can be valuable if you live in an area where water conservation is important. When the toilet is flushed, the pump is activated to transfer water from the tank to the toilet tank until the tank is full. This setting can also be used to fill the toilet with gravity with the valve, but I haven't found an affordable suitable valve yet. Compared to many other powered devices that you probably have permanently at home, this system uses a very small proportion (power analysis is provided at the last stage). Toilet water supply is regulated on a trickle so that it has a minor contribution to the toilet and acts as a backup when the reservoir runs out. Because each location is different, use this list to give you an idea of what is needed1. Toilet with tank, which has a float attached by a metal rod to the water intake pipe2. Dehydration that self-flows or has a tank can easily drill a hole through the bottom3. A large plastic bin (at least a few gallons) that will fit the place where you install it4. Shelving so that you can drain dehydration under the influence of gravity into the bin (and, if desired, lift the bin so that you can feed the toilet under the influence of gravity)5 Enough PVC piping and connectors, mostly 1/2 diameter with some 3/4 and 16. Sparky ISRelay 5VDC-to-120VAC optoisolator relay7 widgets. Magnetic switch (usually open) with wires attached8. A fountain pump that can lift at least 4 feet (like Beckett 7206510)9. Pipes for pump to expel water through10. 120V electrical outlet11. A breadboard with a power package to convert 120VAC into a 5VDC power for relay12. Assorted thin wires, LED, 330 ohm resistor13. Romex heavy electric wire14. Hull for the optoaolator relay15. 1 diamond-tipped hole saw16. Finish the nail 2-3 long For this step, you can drill holes in the porcelain lid or use a temporary cover (plastic or wood) if you don't want to change the toilet. For the first hole, use one saw hole to carefully drill the hole (the porcelain lid should be on a flat soft surface) where it will be above the metal rod connecting the water intake pipe to the float. Not that time to do a bit of work and spray a lot of water on the porcelain to keep a little cool. The porcelain lid can have two layers that need to be drilled through. It's a water hole coming from a reservoir. For the second hole the same bit of saw to drill wherever will float. This is a hole for the pipe that will go up and down with the float to trigger the pump. You can use a water sensor instead of a tube-based sensor, but I chose the route of the pipe because it's interesting to see the pipe move and I believe it will last longer than the water sensor (which should be inexpensive to keep project cost down), which may fail prematurely due to leaks or corrosion. Take the 3 section 1 PVC pipe and cut the slot (1/16 or 1/8 wider than the nail) about 2/3 of the way down. Attach the pipe to the right hole with a slot on one side facing forward. Make sure the ends of the pipes and slots are free of burrs and use superglue after pre-grinding around the porcelain hole with coarse sandpaper. With the glue completely dry (night recommended), put a 1' or so section of 1/2 PVC pipe into the hole until it rests on the float. The float should be floating enough to support the pipe. If not, it is recommended to replace the float. With the pipe sitting on the float, mark 1/2 pipe about 3 over the top of 1 pipe and cut at this mark. Cut 1 section 1/2 of the pipe and put a concave incision at one end so that it can sit on a longer 1/2 piece at 90 degrees. With PVC glue, attach 1 piece to 90 degrees to the end of the pipe that sat on the float. Give this a few hours to dry (because PVC glue is not usually used to glue pipes this way!). Put the glued pipe back to rest on the float and, with a 90-degree bending face to one side, mark the stain on a vertical 1/2 pipe piece just below the top of the slot. Take a floating pipe and drill the hole through on the snug sign enough for the penny nail to be hammered through (see right picture). The nail keeps the pipe from going all the way down with the float to keep a short piece of pipe from slamming onto one pipe, and give the float a chance to climb before pushing the 1/2 pipe back up. Using a two-way tape, attach the two sides of the magnetic sensor to the 1 and 1/2 parts of the pipe, as shown in the picture. When the float is down, the magnet is triggered. Parts of the sensor do not need to be touched. If you are comfortable with electronics, you can check the sensor using batteries, resistor, and LED in the series. The sensor (usually open) closes when the magnets are next to each other. Choose a place where you can set up a reservoir and dehydrate. Dehydration should be able to take and release the air unhindered so that the room can be dry. The reservoir should be able to stand without tipping over or blocking any doors. The shelving should also be able to maintain a tank full of water (8.3 pounds per gallon plus the weight of the tank). The racks should be positioned so that the length of the 1/2 tube or tube can be run into the toilet tank, even if it is through the wall. Bring the racks so that the bottom of the dehydration is on or above the top of the tank. This step will allow dehydration to drain immediately into the tank, so that there is no stagnant water in the tank. If your dehydration has its own drain and if you can send it to the reservoir that will save you some problems. Otherwise, changing the tank as below is necessary. It could Some trial and error to find the right combination of tank and tube that will not leak. In my case, my tank is plastic be PVC so after drilling a 1/2 hole in the bottom, I was able to use PVC glue to provide flexible PVC tubes. Superglue or other strong compatible glue should also work for other materials, but do not use regular bathroom plugging because it is not designed to be in continuous contact with water (plugging used for aquariums should be good). Put the other end of the drainage tube in the tank. Check by pouring water into the tank and ensuring no leaks around the drilled hole. Dry and add more glue if necessary. Note: The white area of the tank front covers the old hole and the dirty work of PVC glue. The mechanism to the left of the tank from when I used the float to feel when the tank had enough water to pump out without an external tank. This step will largely depend on your room and toilet configuration, but hopefully the photos are clear about what needs to be done. Attach the tube to the fountain pump and place the pump in the tank. Plug in the pump to make sure it pushes out the water. As my photos show, I drilled a hole through the bathroom wall and put the tube through and into the 3/4 PVC pipe on the other side. The pipe was connected to a 1/2 pipe with adapters and run around the bathroom wall until the end of the 90-degree elbow, which sent water into the tank. The pipe was supported on the wall with drywall screws, which also ensured there was a slight drop in the pipe. All parts were connected to PVC glue to prevent leaks. A quick release screw has been installed next to the pump tube end so parts of getting pumped out water can be turned off to fix problems. At altitude, shortly before the reservoir became too heavy for the shelf, an overflow pipe was attached to the reservoir. A 3/4 hole was drilled into the reservoir and a threaded PVC connector was installed using pipe tape to prevent leaks. 1/2 PVC pipes and connectors direct overflow into the sewer in the floor. Notes: On the first digit, there is a short pipe sticking out of the bottom of the reservoir - this is reserved for when I find an available valve so that the water drains under the influence of gravity. The valve should be an instant action (not the diaphragm) because there may not be enough pressure to press the diaphragm. Part of the gravitational-fed line in the wall also shows the bottom of the second figure. The thick black U-shaped wire at the top of the first picture is a power line for the pump. Other wires for electronics. It will be very helpful at this stage that you are comfortable with household wiring or someone knowing to help you. The image shows: - a plug in the bottom left where the pump is connected (pump socket) - a board in the bottom right to power the relay in the top right drawer (which is usually covered) - a blue box at the top to protect the joints (with standard electrical connectors) for lines going between the relay, the socket, and the pump socket scheme shows all the The toilet trigger consists of two wires from the magnetic sensor, going to the board and connecting to the 5V and the relay trigger. When the magnetic sensor closes while the float is down during the toilet flush, the relay is activated to connect 120V to the pump to turn it on. THE LED is on while the pump is running, so you can check the electronics are working. You may be concerned about the amount of energy used. Aside from mandatory dehydration (use Energy Star if possible), the system uses a 0.04 amplifier to feed the board a power pack regardless of the pump's operation and 0.09 amps goes to the pump when it is on. Compared to numerous other devices such as refrigerators that go in cycles, cell phone chargers (0.03 amp when not charged, 0.09 amps when charging), aquarium pumps (0.09 amps) etc., this water recycling system is comparable to if not lower than many devices for most of the time. However, I see the ability to use the toilet to mechanically turn on the board, but need to find a way to do it safely. It may take a few adjustments to get everything to work properly, but you'll have a big smile when you see how potentially wasted water (and snow!) can be reused for your toilet or another that doesn't need perfectly clean water. Leaks are sure to happen, but they are easy to control with pipe tape and glue. If it's just a few drops a day that I have a hard time preventing, big deal, I just put the tray under the stain and pour it back into the reservoir. What is great about this is that there are opportunities to make it use almost zero home electricity or solar power. As mentioned, there may be a way of powering the board only when the toilet floats down (the breadboard power pack uses a small amount no matter what else happens). There's obviously below the energy sources out there that I'm overlooking. If you have a household solar or even create a special solar panel with your own compatible pump, you will be able to do so offline. With a 15-gallon reservoir, I don't expect to clean the reservoir quickly according to current usage patterns - if this becomes a problem, we'll have to implement a way to disable the pump when the water is too low. As mentioned in the previous stage, a way to show how many gallons to reuse will help demonstrate the usefulness of the system - suggestions for the monitor are welcome! 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