Water supply is a set of measures to provide water to various consumers – the population, industrial enterprises, etc.1 – input of chlorinated and coagulated water; 2 – fabric bag; 3 – willow basket; 4 – tap for discharging filtrate after fabric filter; 5 – activated carbon; 6 – perforated disks (upper and lower); 7 – tap for discharging filtrate after TUF; 8 – support ring; 9 – rubber gasket; 10 – screens (upper and lower); 11 – rubber gaskets.After 4–6 hours of operation, the fabric bag must be replaced with a new or used washed fabric filter.The TUF–200 kit includes the filter itself, equipped with a fabric bag in the upper half and activated carbon in the lower half; a hydraulic pump; 4 rubber tanks RDV–100; 2 canvas buckets, supplies of coal, alumina, bleach; spare parts, accessories and tools.Water purification means include field filters (NF–30, TUF–200, PF–200), portable water purification unit PVU–300, military filter stations (VFS–2.5, MAFS–3, VFS–10), water desalination means (OPS, OPS–5).Passing through the filter, the water in the fabric bag is freed from suspended particles and coagulant flakes, and in the activated carbon layer, from excess chlorine.Recently, the troops have begun to be supplied with complex purification stations (CPS), which allow for the purification and desalination of water within the framework of a single technological scheme.The named means allow to remove natural pollution, radioactive and poisonous substances, toxins and pathogenic microorganisms from water.By closing the lower and opening the upper outlet taps, make sure that the water is sufficiently clarified and reliably disinfected: clear water with a strong smell of chlorine should flow from the tap.The completeness of the removal of excess chlorine from the water, or dechlorination , is checked by assessing the water flowing from the lower tap: here the water should not have a smell of chlorine. 1) is designed to clarify and decolorize water, free it from toxic substances and pathogenic microorganisms.Three RDV–100 tanks are filled with water to be treated using canvas buckets and subjected to coagulation and superchlorination .When the water settles and the flakes settle to the bottom, it is passed through the filter using a hydraulic pump; clean water is collected in the fourth RDV–100 tank.The most common scheme of water treatment can be presented on the examples of operation of the filter TUF–200 and the military filter station VFS–10.Fabric–carbon filter TUF–200.The TUF–200 filter (Fig.The filter operation diagram is shown in Fig.Activated carbon is replaced with a new one after 20–40 hours of operation.A sign of the need for its replacement is the appearance of a chlorine smell in the filtrate.The filter can purify from 200 to 400 ?water per hour.Each kit comes with instructions for using the filter.Fig.2.3.1.