

# Salt Water Pool Systems

Chlorinator Care & Trouble-Shooting Tips



## RECOMMENDED POOL WATER CHEMISTRY

POOL WATER BALANCING	Free Chlorine (ppm)	pH	Total Alkalinity TA (ppm)	Calcium Hardness (ppm)	Stabiliser - Cyanuric Acid (ppm)	Operating Salt Levels (ppm)
<b>Ideal Reading / Range</b>	1-3	Concrete & Tiled Pools – 7.4-7.6. Other Surfaces – 7.2-7.4	80-120	Concrete & Tiled Pools - 200-275. Other Surfaces - 175-225	50-80 (For outdoor pools only)	4500-6000
<b>To Increase</b>	Increase output of chlorinator. Add chlorine. Increase filtration time.	Add buffer or soda ash (Sodium Carbonate)	Add Sodium Bicarbonate	Add Calcium Chloride	Add Cyanuric Acid	Add Salt
<b>To Decrease</b>		Add Muriatic Acid	Add Muriatic Acid or Dry Acid	Partially Drain & Refill Pool to Dilute	Partially Drain & Refill Pool to Dilute	Partially Drain & Refill Pool to Dilute
<b>Frequency of Testing</b>	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	Regularly	
<b>Test With</b>	Pool Test Kit	Pool Test Kit	Pool Test Kit	Total Hardness Test Kit	Cyanuric Test Kit	Sample to Pool Shop

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## Recommendations:

Running Times	Hours	Example
Summer	6 - 8 Hours	2 Hours Morning, 6 Hours Evening
Winter	2 - 4 Hours	2 Hours Morning, 2 Hours Evening

Note: It is recommended that running times are limited to the cooler times of day such as morning and evening as UV light from sunshine causes chlorine degradation

## Winter Mode (ESC Models):

When pool water cools down the Low Salinity indicator will be activated. Place Winter Mode switch in "ON" position if you have this feature

## Cell Cleaning:

- Both reverse polarity and non-reversing cells will require periodic manual cleaning.
- In areas with 'hard water' (high calcium hardness) and / or high water temperatures, manual cell cleaning may be required more often

## To Clean Cell:

- Remove cell as per installation and operation manual and immerse in a weak acid solution
- A weak acid solution consists of 10 parts water and 1 part hydrochloric acid

## What will reduce the life of your chlorinator cell?

- **Operating with a calcified cell:** A cell should always be free of calcium scale build up. High calcium build up will cause some plates to be overloaded and will damage them
- **Low Salt Levels:** When the salt level is low, the pool water is not as conductive and the chlorinator is not as efficient. This causes extra load on the cell which reduces its life. Low salt levels also cause a greater amount of oxygen to be created in the electrolysis process which will prematurely degrade the precious coating on the cell
- **Operating a residential chlorinator for too long:** A chlorinator & the filtration system should run for no longer than around 8 hours per day in the swimming it will reduce the life of the cell. If this is the case, consult your dealer about a commercial model chlorinator

## Trouble-Shooting:

### No Chlorine Production: Check for -

1. Main power outlet switched off or Chlorinator not plugged into main outlet.
2. Chlorinator fuse blown
3. Main house fuse blown
4. Dirty Cell
5. Filter needs backwashing
6. Gas Sensor not connected
7. Running times incorrect
8. Pump motor faulty
9. Sanitiser output set to min
10. ECO-matic has Cut Out due to insufficient salt in the water
11. Cell needs replacing

### Low Chlorine Production: Check for -

1. Dirty Cell - clean if required
2. Filter needs backwashing
3. Display not at correct production level/Cell failing
4. Winter mode turned on (for ESC – EcoMatic models)
5. Pool stabiliser too low
6. Salt level to low
7. pH too high
8. Running time inadequate