



Maintenance Guide

Circulation

Empty the Skimmer Baskets

Keep the skimmer and pump basket clear. This improves water flow to the filter system. You Should Check the pump basket as well, pump must be off for this.



Adjust The Return Jets

Angle down and point them all in the same direction. This pushes debris to the surface for the skimmers. It also helps mix in chemicals.



Run The Filter & Pump

Run the system for 8-12 hours a day. The longer the better.

Monitor Filter Pressure

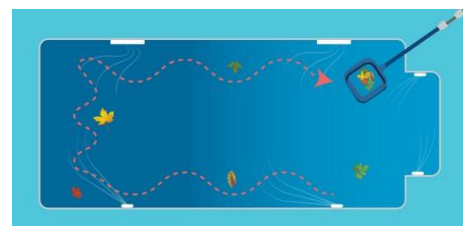
Filter pressure is usually 10-20 PSI. Backwash (or clean) when it's above 20 PSI.



Cleaning

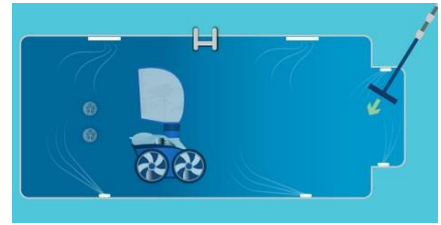
Skim The Surface Daily

This stops debris from sinking to the bottom and less to vacuum. Skim with the flow of the water in a circular motion.



Brush and Vacuum Weekly

Brush walls, ladders, and hard to reach areas
Vacuuming removes contaminants and prevents algae.



Clean Salt Cell Quarterly

Inspect salt cell every 3 months.
Remove buildup with a hose or diluted muriatic acid.

Filter Maintenance twice a year

Clean filter after pollen season and before winterizing. Other times filter may need to be cleaned is if psi is high.

Chemistry

Test Water Weekly

Using test strips or a liquid test kit to test the water.
Check for pHAlkalinity.
Monitor pH, which may run higher in a salt water system.
CYA levels can be kept higher if chlorine levels keep dropping.



Test Salinity Levels Monthly

Add salt to your water when the ppm drops below 3000. The safe level for your chlorinator to function is 3000 - 3400.
Manually test your salinity levels each month to ensure salt water system is accurate or check iAqualink status button.



Shock Every 1 - 2 Weeks

Use “BOOST” feature on your salt water system or use a non-chlorine shock (oxidizer)
For algae-prone pools, use a dichlor shock or liquid chlorine. Shocking your pool helps it stay free of contaminants. It's Recommended to shock your pool after heavy use.

Winterizing

Remove pool accessories

Start by removing accessories such as skimmer baskets, cleaners, ladders, steps, and solar blankets from the pool. Hose off any dirt and algae, let the items dry, and store them in a safe place for the winter.

Deep clean the pool

Make sure your pool is as clean as possible by removing all leaves, silt, and other debris. This will make it easier to balance the water chemistry and prevent mold and algae growth. Use skimmer nets to clean the pool's surface, and a pool vacuum to remove all debris from the bottom. Then thoroughly brush the pool's floor and sides.

Keep your clean pool covered between the next steps so that it doesn't get dirty again while you're in the middle of winterizing.

Adjust the water chemistry

A week before closing the pool, test the water chemistry to make sure the alkalinity is between 80 and 150 parts per million (ppm), the pH level is between 7.2 and 7.6, the calcium hardness level is between 175 and 225 ppm, and the chlorine level is between 1 ppm and 3 ppm.

Adjust as necessary, making sure you balance the alkalinity before you work on the pH level. Err on the higher side for each of these measurements, as the levels will naturally decrease as time passes.

Lower the water level

If you aren't using a skimmer cover and you live in an area where the water will freeze during the winter, you'll need to lower the water level of your pool before closing it up.

The water level should be about a foot below the skimmer if you have a mesh cover, and about half a foot below the skimmer for solid covers. Depending on how you're removing the water from your pool, this process may take a day or two.

Drain and store the equipment

It's important to drain all the equipment so the water won't expand and cause damage when temperatures fall below freezing.

Clear the water from the pool lines using a blower, then plug them up with expansion plugs. If you want to be extra careful about preventing burst pipes, consider adding pool antifreeze.

Drain every filter, pump, and heater (most of this equipment will have drain plugs). In addition, all filters should be removed and cleaned. If possible, store the filter and pump indoors for the winter.

Add shock and algaecide

Before covering up the pool, add shock, which kills bacteria, and algaecide, which kills algae. You may have to do this a few days before you officially close the pool, depending on the type of shock you buy. Follow the package directions, and make sure you distribute the chemicals around the pool evenly, instead of pouring them in just one area. If you're using chlorine shock (vs. non-chlorine shock), don't add it at the same time as the algaecide.

Cover the pool

It's finally time to put the cover on the pool! There are two types of covers: safety covers and winter covers. Safety covers must be anchored down, and they provide the greatest protection from debris, as well as people or animals accidentally falling in.

Winter covers offer less protection, but you won't have to deal with the extra step of securing them. No matter which type of cover you use, make sure it's tight-fitting and doesn't have any holes or tears.

Not closing the pool?

If you're not closing the pool and you have a iAqualink system, no worries. Variable speed pumps usually have freeze protection, which will be activated at a certain temperature (Usually 38 degrees).

You will have to close off any water feature that you may have to prevent those pipes from cracking. Remove water from pipes with a shock vac and close off the valves.