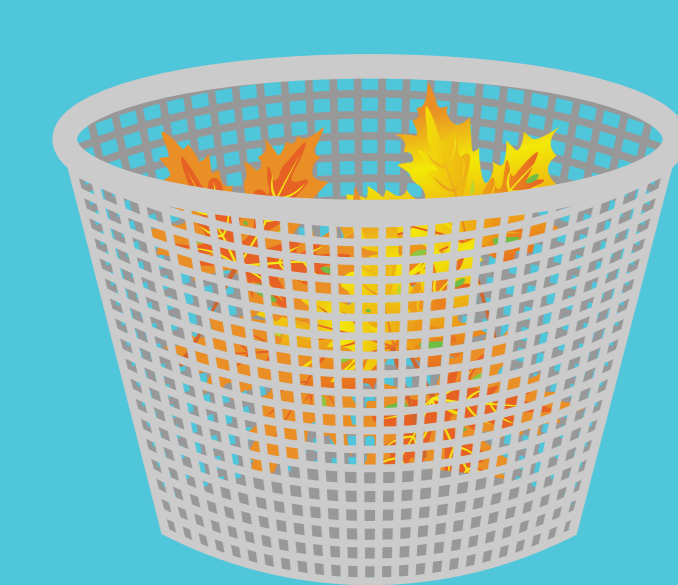


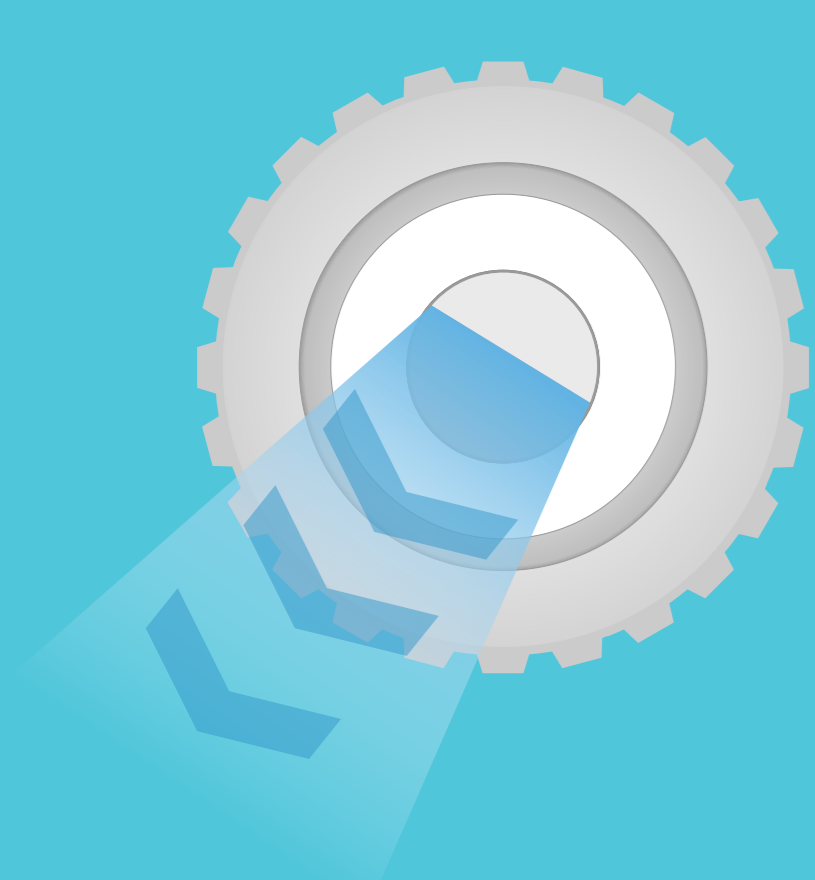
SALT WATER POOL CHEAT SHEET

Circulation



Empty Skimmer Baskets

Keep the skimmer and pump basket(s) clear.
This improves water flow to the filter system.



Adjust The Return Jets

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

Run The Filter & Pump

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



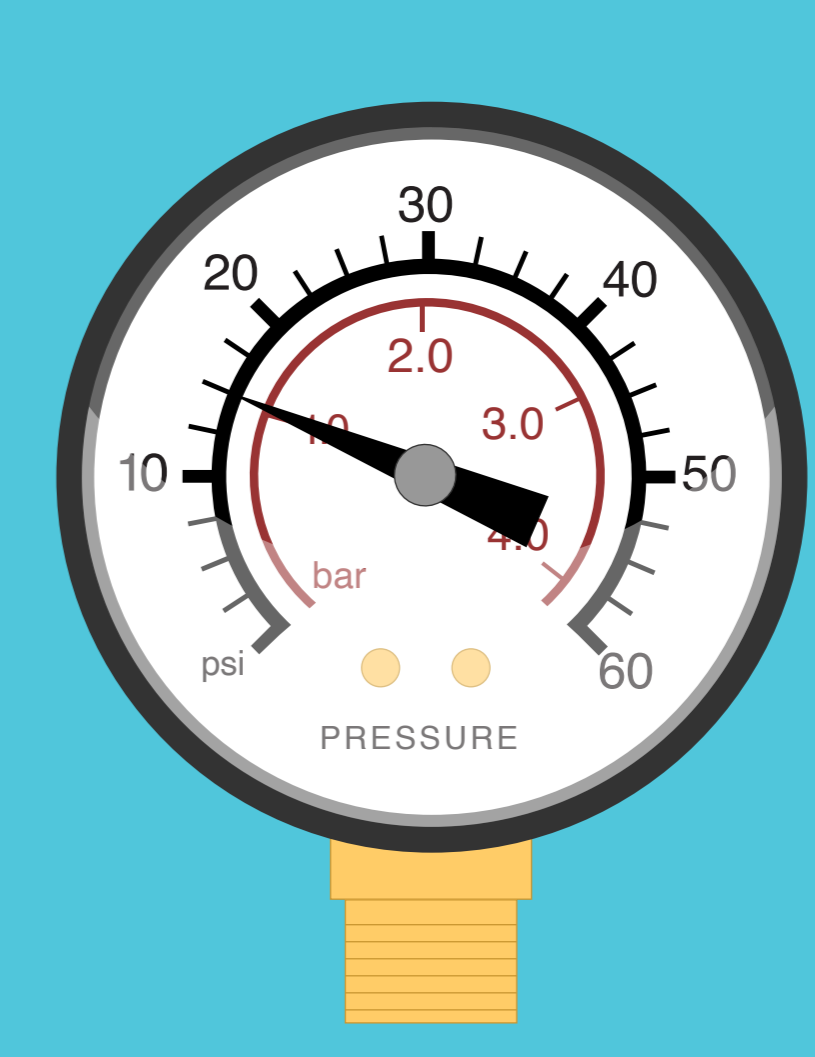
Warm and Hot Climates
8 to 12 Hours a Day



Cool and Cold Climates
4 to 6 Hours a Day

Monitor Filter Pressure

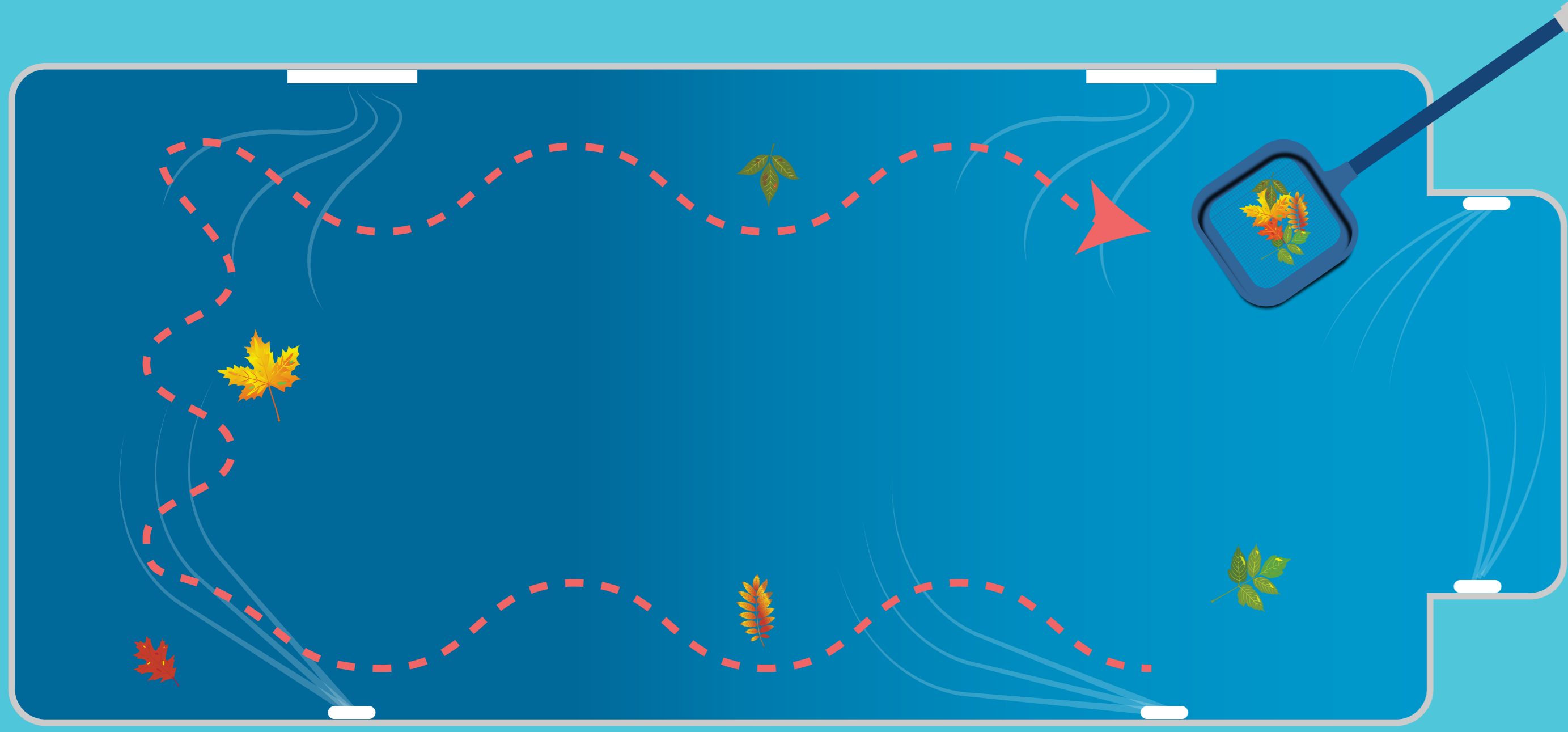
Filter pressure is usually 10-20 PSI.
Backwash (or clean) when it's up 10 PSI.



Cleaning

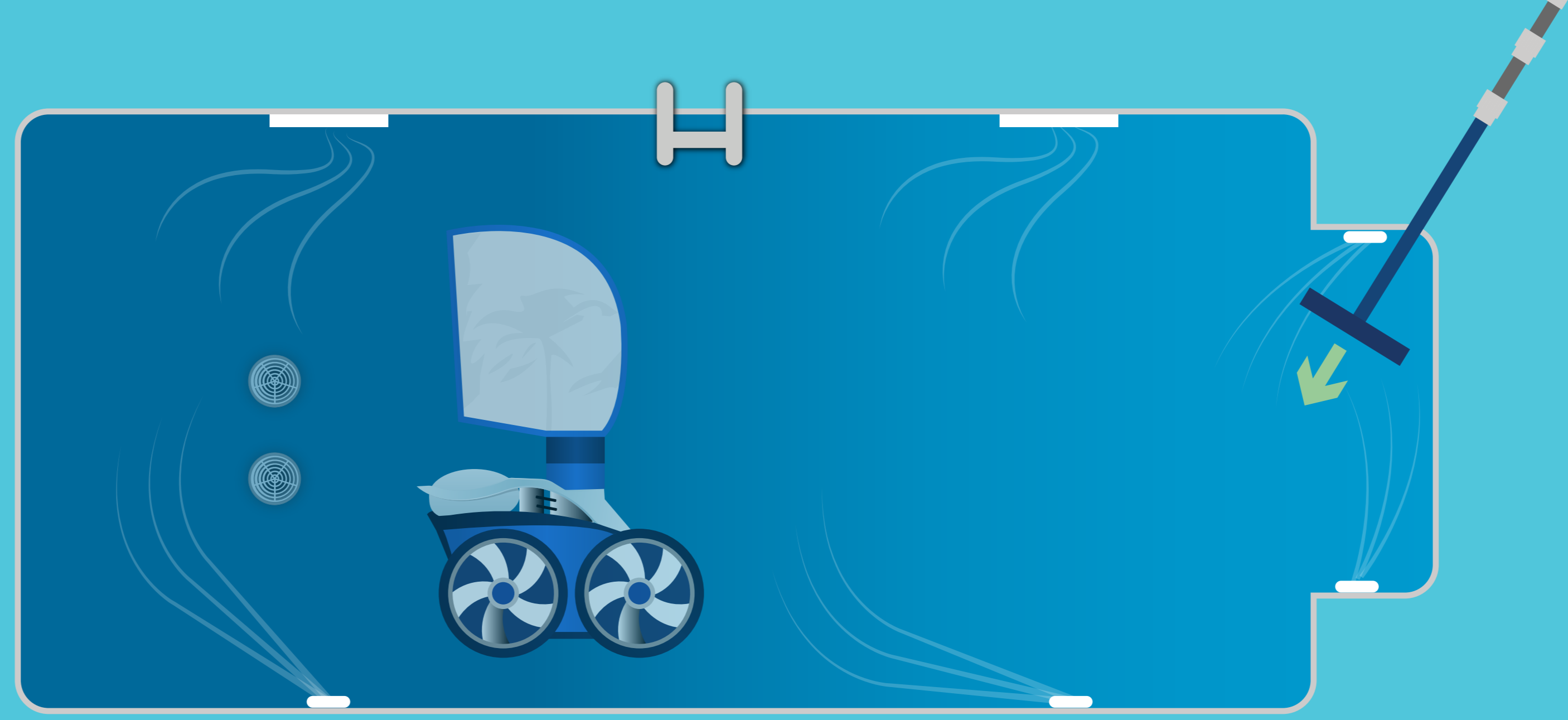
1. Skim The Surface Daily

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



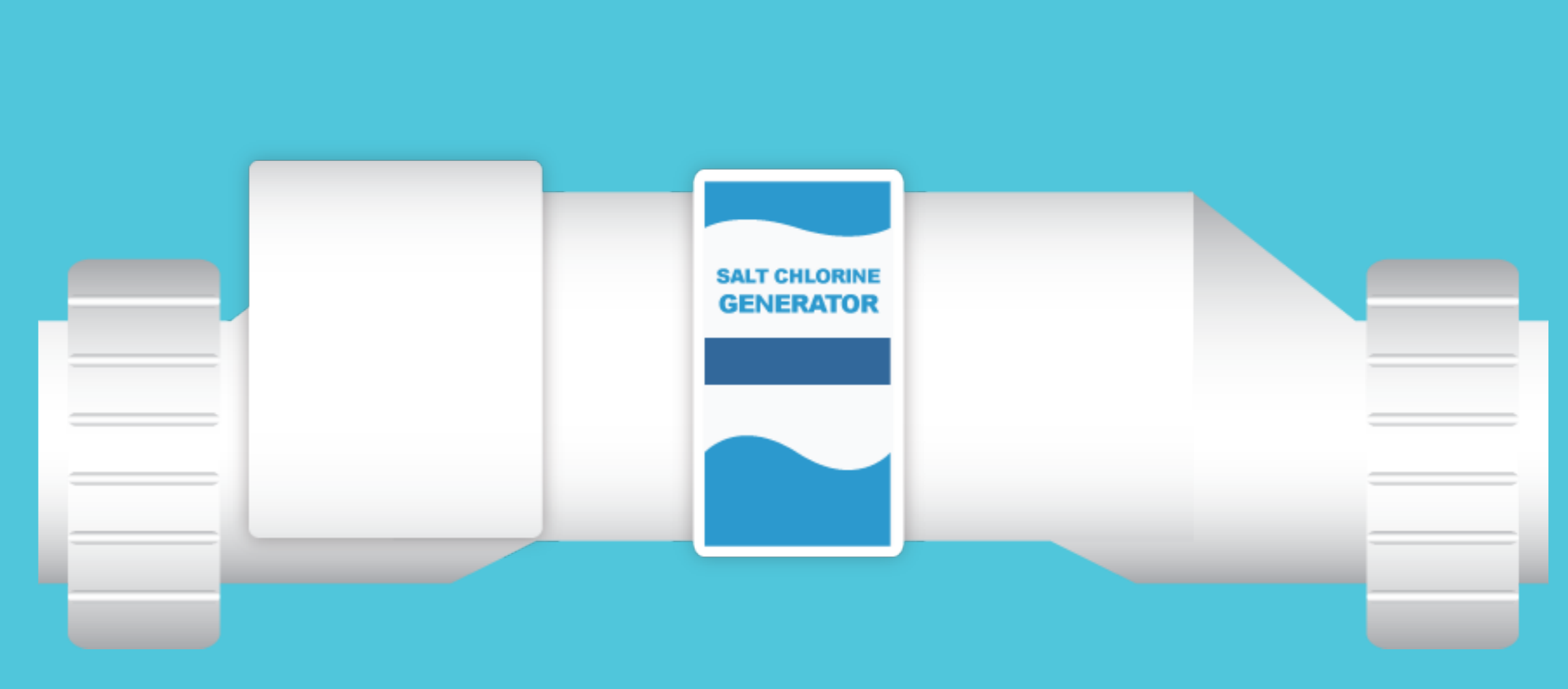
2. Brush and Vacuum Weekly

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



3. Clean Salt Cell Quarterly

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



Chemistry

1. Test Water Weekly

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



2. Balance Water

pH runs naturally high so alkalinity has less effect on pH.
Use baking soda to raise alkalinity if it's low.
Use pH increaser or decreaser to adjust pH to the ideal range.
Muriatic acid can also lower pH.



NOTE: When your salt water system runs, it raises your pH.
Monitor your pH levels weekly and watch your salt water system run times.

3. Test Salinity Levels Monthly

Add salt to your water when opening your pool, or after a rainstorm or heavy dilution.
Manually test your salinity levels each month to ensure salt water system is accurate.



4. 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.
Avoid cal-hypo shock, which can cause calcium buildup in your salt cell.

