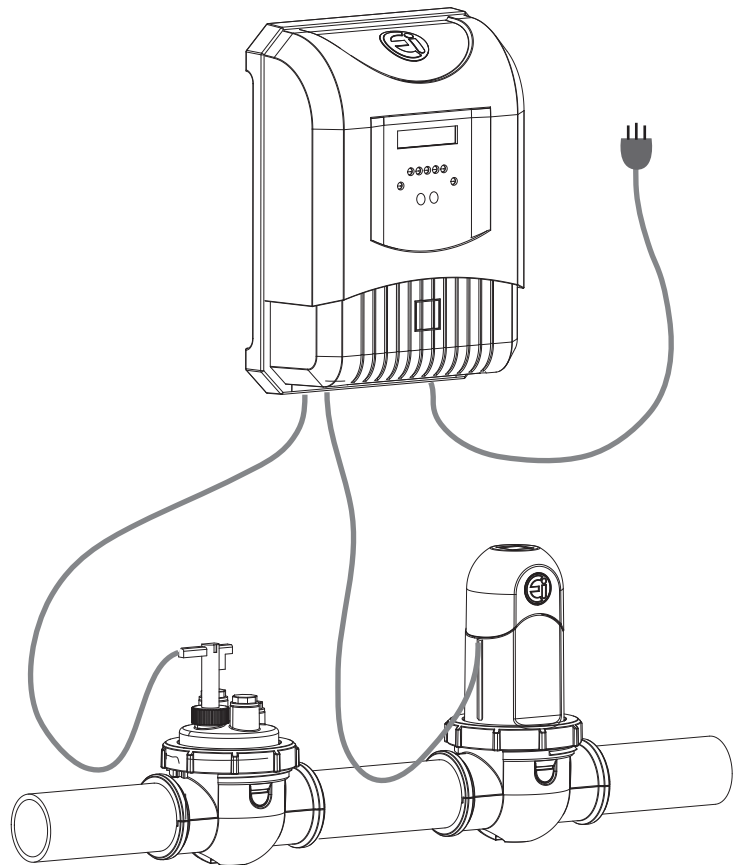




Installation and Operation Manual



AquaPure® Ei® Series

**Chlorine Generating Device
120V Plug-In
APURE35PLG**

⚠ WARNING

FOR YOUR SAFETY - This product must be serviced by professionals who are qualified in pool/spa product service. Improper installation and/or operation can create an unwanted electrical hazard which can cause serious injury, property damage, or death. Improper installation and/or operation will void the warranty.

This manual contains important information about the installation, operation and safe use of this product. This information should be given to the owner/operator of this equipment.

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Section 1. Important Safety Instructions

READ AND FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS

All electrical work must be performed by a licensed electrician and conform to all national, state, and local codes. When installing and using this electrical equipment, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

WARNING

EQUIPMENT UNDER PRESSURE: Always turn pump off prior to installing or servicing the power pack, pod, or cell. Your pump/filter system is operated under pressure and the pressure must be released before you begin work. Please see your pump/filter owner's manual for further instructions.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of electric shock, fire or injury, service should only be attempted by a qualified pool service professional.

WARNING

Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating devices are designed for domestic (residential) swimming pool use only. Contrary use could affect performance, void warranty, and may result in property damage, serious injury, or death.

- Operating a chlorine generator without water flowing through the cell may cause a build up of flammable gases, resulting in fire or explosion.
- Keep equipment out of reach of children.
- Do not use if supply cord is damaged.
- A damaged supply cord should only be replaced by the manufacturer, service agent or electrician.
- When installing and using this electrical equipment, always follow basic safety precautions.
- Before performing installation, disconnect all power.
- Connect to a circuit that is protected by a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI).
- Do not install within an outer enclosure or beneath the skirt of a hot tub or spa.

WARNING

Installation must be done in accordance with the National Electrical Code ("NEC" or NFPA-70) in the US, the Canadian Electrical Code ("CEC" or C22.1) in Canada, and/or any other local and national installation codes.

RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK, FIRE, PERSONAL INJURY, OR DEATH. Connect only to a branch circuit that is protected by a ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI). Contact a qualified electrician if you cannot verify that the circuit is protected by a GFCI. Make sure such a GFCI should be provided by the installer and should be tested on a routine basis. To test the GFCI, push the test button. The GFCI should interrupt power. Push the reset button. Power should be restored. If the GFCI fails to operate in this manner, the GFCI is defective. If the GFCI interrupts power to the pump without the test button being pushed, a ground current is flowing, indicating the possibility of electrical shock. Do not use the device. Disconnect the device and have the problem corrected by a qualified service representative before using.

A wire-binding screw for grounding (labeled ) is provide inside the power pack. To reduce risk of electric shock, connect the ground wire to the grounding points in the power pack and of your electric service or supply panel with a conductor equivalent in size to the circuit conductors supplying this equipment.

It is required that the water flow/salinity pod is installed in the same piping as the electrolytic cell, without any valves or diverters between them (see Section 3.2, Figure 3).

The flow/salinity pod must be mounted as in Section 3.2, Figure 3.

 WARNING

- The power pack must be installed at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) vertically off the ground.
- The power pack must be installed at least 10 ft. (3 m) from the inside wall of your swimming pool or spa.

 WARNING

Should a lack of water be detected, the unit's electronic flow switch is designed to turn off the system. Interfering with the electronic flow switch could result in personal injury and/or damage to the cell.

 WARNING

Operating the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device without water flow through the electrolytic cell can cause a buildup of flammable gasses which can result in FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

 WARNING

This appliance is not intended for use by persons (including children) with reduced physical, sensory or mental capabilities, or lack of experience and knowledge, unless they have been given supervision or instruction concerning use of the appliance by a person responsible for their safety.

 WARNING

PREVENT CHILD DROWNING: Do not let anyone, especially small children, sit, step, lean or climb on any equipment installed as part of your pool's operational system. Locate the components of your operational system at least 3 ft. (1 m) from the pool so children cannot use the equipment to access the pool and be injured or drown.

 WARNING

Prolonged immersion in hot water may induce hyperthermia. Hyperthermia occurs when the internal temperature of the body reaches a level several degrees above the normal body temperature of 98.6°F (37°C). The symptoms of hyperthermia include dizziness, fainting, drowsiness, lethargy, and an increase in the internal temperature of the body. The effects of hyperthermia include:

- Unawareness of impending danger
- Failure to perceive heat
- Failure to recognize the need to exit spa
- Physical inability to exit spa
- Fetal damage in pregnant women
- Unconsciousness resulting in a danger of drowning

 WARNING

To Reduce the Risk of Injury -

- The water in a spa should never exceed 104°F (40°C). Water temperatures between 100°F (38°C) and 104°F (40°C) are considered safe for a healthy adult. Lower water temperatures are recommended for young children and when spa use exceeds 10 minutes.
- Since excessive water temperatures have a high potential for causing fetal damage during the early months of pregnancy, pregnant or possibly pregnant women should limit spa water temperatures to 100°F (38°C).
- Before entering a spa or hot tub, the user should measure the water temperature with an accurate thermometer since the tolerance of water temperature-regulating devices varies.
- The use of alcohol, drugs, or medication before or during spa or hot tub use may lead to unconsciousness with the possibility of drowning.
- Obese persons and persons with a history of heart disease, low or high blood pressure, circulatory system problems, or diabetes should consult a physician before using a spa.
- Persons using medication should consult a physician before using a spa or hot tub since some medication may induce drowsiness while other medication may affect heart rate, blood pressure, and circulation.

⚠ WARNING

- People with infectious diseases should not use a spa or hot tub.
- To avoid injury, exercise care when entering or exiting the spa or hot tub.
- Do not use drugs or alcohol before or during the use of a spa or hot tub to avoid unconsciousness and possible drowning.
- Pregnant or possibly pregnant women should consult a physician before using a spa or hot tub.
- Water temperature in excess of 100°F (38°C) may be injurious to your health.
- Before entering a spa or hot tub measure the water temperature with an accurate thermometer.
- Do not use a spa or hot tub immediately following strenuous exercise.
- Prolonged immersion in a spa or hot tub may be injurious to your health.
- Do not permit any electric appliance (such as a light, telephone, radio, or television) within 5 ft. (1.52 m) of a spa or hot tub.
- The use of alcohol, drugs or medication can greatly increase the risk of fatal hyperthermia in hot tubs and spas.
- Water temperature in excess of 100°F (38°C) may be hazardous to your health.

⚠ WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury, do not remove the suction fittings of your spa or hot tub. Never operate a spa or hot tub if the suction fittings are broken or missing. Never replace a suction fitting with one rated less than the flow rate marked on the equipment assembly.

⚠ CAUTION

This device is intended for use with permanent swimming pools and may also be used with hot tubs and spas if so marked. Do not use with storable pools. A permanently-installed pool is constructed in or on the ground or in a building such that it cannot be readily disassembled for storage. A storable pool is constructed so that it is capable of being readily disassembled for storage and reassembled to its original integrity.

⚠ CAUTION

It is important to note that certain materials used in and around swimming pools and spas may not be compatible with chemicals commonly used to purify pool and spa water (e.g. acids, chlorine, salt, stabilizers, etc.).

Zodiac Pool Systems, Inc. does not warrant or guarantee that the chlorinated water generated by the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device will not damage or destroy certain types of plants, decking, coping and other materials in and around your pool and/or spa. Before selecting materials to be used in and around your pool and/or spa, please discuss all options with your contractor to assess the compatibility of such materials and chemicals.

When mixing acid with water, **ALWAYS ADD ACID TO WATER. NEVER ADD WATER TO ACID.**

Some helpful considerations may include:

- Choosing plants that can withstand splash out of pool water containing chlorine and/or salt and other water purification chemicals.
- All metal components used in and around a pool should be of a high grade, quality stainless steel.
- Careful selection of masonry products. The porosity and hardness of natural stones varies greatly. Therefore we recommend you consult with your builder or stone contractor on the best choice for stone materials around your pool or spa.
- Sealing all masonry products. Professionals in the stone industry specify that even natural stone, especially when used outdoors, be sealed to prevent weathering, staining, and premature degradation. Consult with your stone or deck contractor for the proper sealer for the masonry products you have selected to use around your pool or spa.
- For the optimal results, sealers should be reapplied on a regular basis. Reapply the protective sealer on a schedule per the manufacturer's instructions.
- Use of chemicals other than those recommended may be hazardous. Follow the chemical manufacturers instructions.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Section 2. System Description

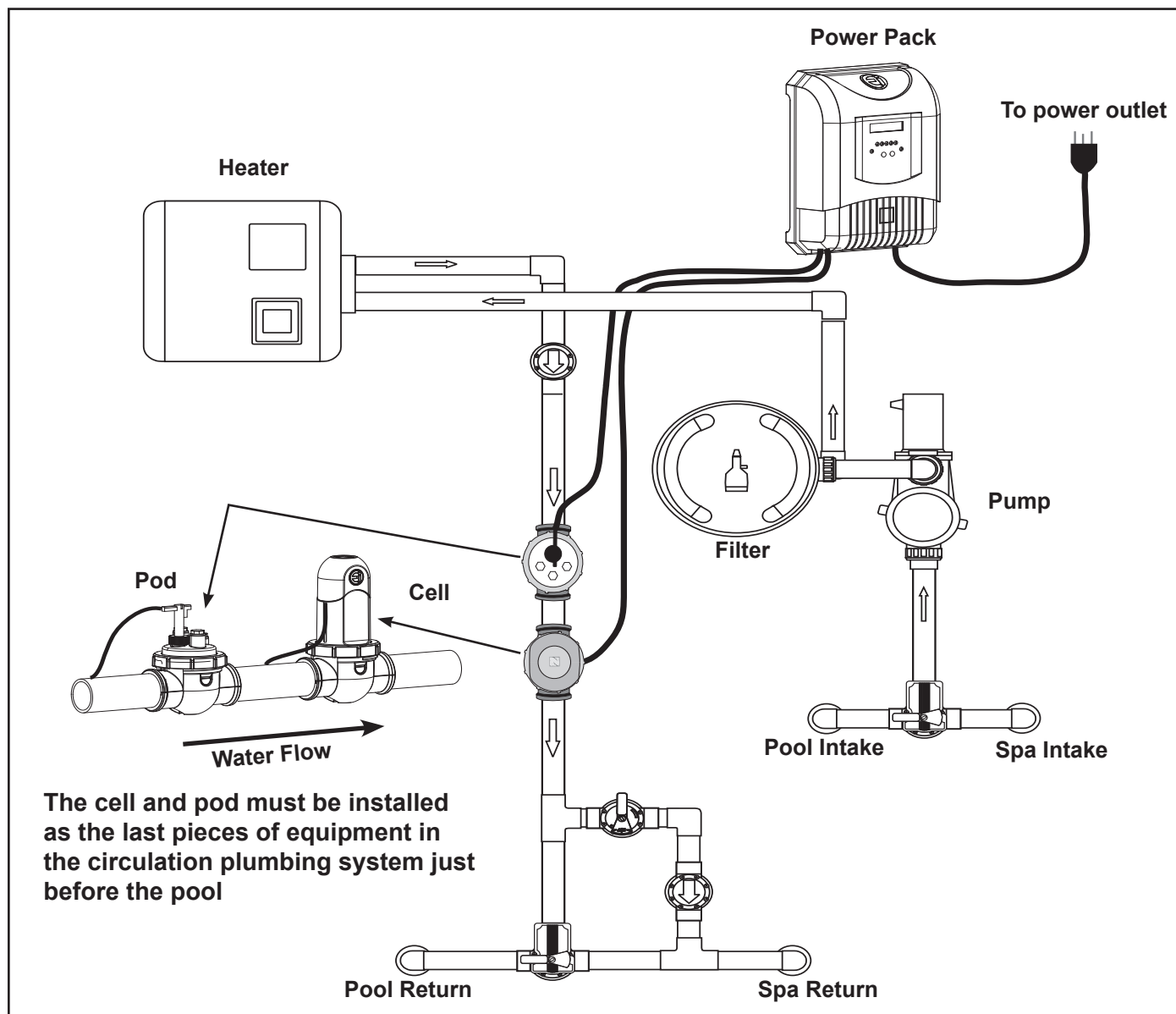


Figure 1. Example of Installation

2.1 Product Specifications

Maximum Operating Pressure: 50 psi	Input Current @ 120 VAC: ~1.3 A
Minimum Flow Rate: 40 gpm	Input Freq: 47~63 Hz
Maximum Flow Rate: 92 gpm	Output Voltage: 25V DC (max)
Maximum water volume treated: APURE35PLG - 35,000 gal. (132,000 L)	Output Current (adjustable by switch): APURE35PLG - 5A DC
Chlorine Output: APURE35PLG - 0.62 oz. (17.5 g) per hour	Dimensions: Power Pack (L x W x H): 10 in. x 4.5 in. x 13 in. Electrolytic Cell (L x W x H): 6.5 in. x 5.5 in. x 12 in. Pod (L x W x H): 6.5 in. x 5.5 in. x 6 in.
Required Salt Level: 4,000 ppm (4.0 gpl)	
Input Voltage: 120 V	Weight: Power Pack: 7 lbs. Electrolytic Cell: 2 lbs. Pod: 1.5 lbs.

2.2 Product Contents

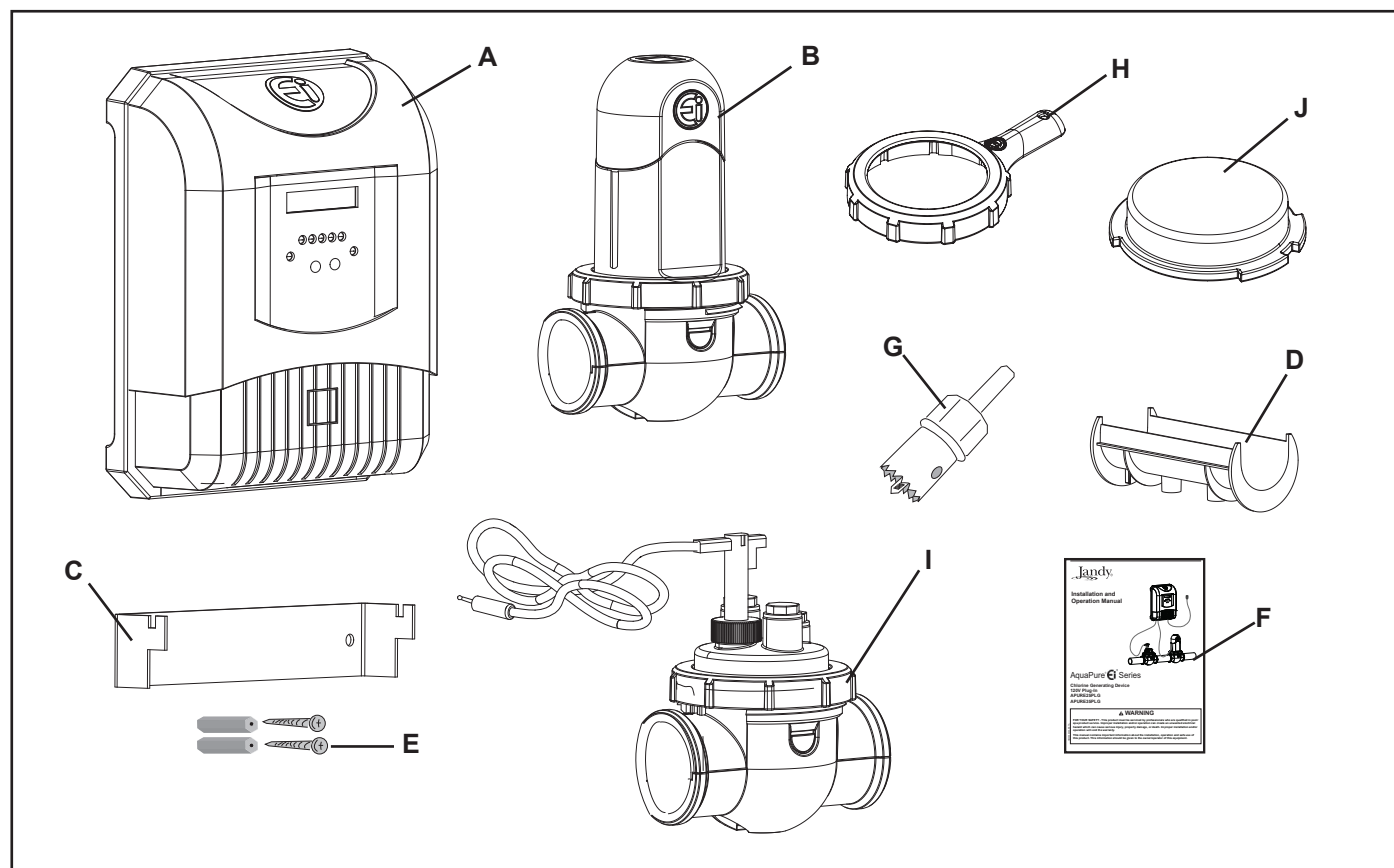


Figure 2. Carton Contents

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	QTY
A	Power Pack	1
B	Cell	1
C	Power Pack Bracket	1
D	Pipe Spacer - 1½ in. (40mm) pipe only	2
E	Screw Set (includes wall plugs)	1
F	Installation and Operation Manual	1
G	Hole Saw	1
H	Locking Ring Tool	1
I	Pod	1
J	Winterizing Cap	2

Section 3. Installation Instructions

⚠ WARNING

FOR YOUR SAFETY: This product must be serviced by a professional pool/spa service technician. The procedures in this manual must be followed exactly. Failure to follow warning notices and instructions may result in property damage, serious injury, or death. Improper installation and/or operation will void the warranty.

EQUIPMENT UNDER PRESSURE: Always turn pump off prior to installing or servicing the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device. Your pump/filter system is operated under pressure and the pressure must be released before you begin work. Please see your pump/filter owner's manual for further instructions.

Before you begin your installation, please check that you have the right tools and a suitable location to install the power pack and cell. Please ensure that you have read and understood the Important Safety Instructions section.

3.1 Materials and Tools

Installation Materials Furnished	Tools Needed for Installation
• Pipe Spacer - for 1½ in. (40 mm) pipe • Hole Saw • Screw Set (includes wall plugs) • Installation and Operation Manual	• Cordless Drill (or Power Drill) • 15/64 in. (6 mm) Hammer Drill Bit (only necessary to drill into brick or concrete) • Pencil or Marking Pen • Phillips Head Screwdriver or Phillips Head Drill Bit

3.2 Installation Requirements

⚠ WARNING

The Jandy AquaPure Ei chlorine generating device must be installed horizontally with the cell above the pipe to avoid buildup of flammable gases which can result in FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

It is required that the water flow/salinity pod is installed in the same piping as the electrolytic cell, without any valves or diverters between them (see Figure 3).

The flow/salinity pod must be mounted as shown in Figure 3.

The installation requirements for the Jandy AquaPure Ei chlorine generating device are as follows:

- The power pack must be installed at least 5 ft. (1.5 m) vertically off the ground.
- The power pack must be installed at least 10 ft. (3 m) from the inside wall of your swimming pool or spa.
- The cell must be installed on a 2½ ft. (0.8 m) horizontal length of pipe after the heaters, pumps, and filters, as the last piece of equipment in the plumbing system (see Figure 3).
- The cell and pod must be installed no more than 15 ft. (4.6 m) from the power pack (see Figure 3).
- The power pack must be installed no more than 3 ft. (1 m) from an electrical outlet.
- The pod must be installed upstream from the cell.

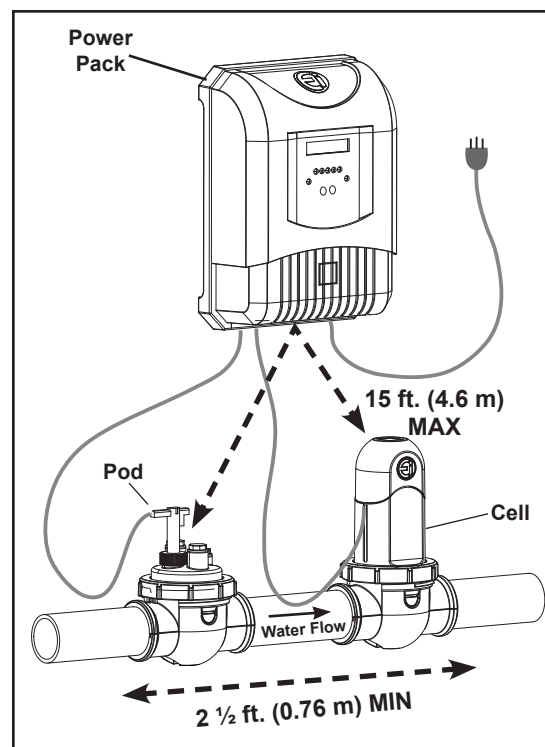


Figure 3. Installation Requirements

3.3 Install the Power Pack, Cell, and Pod

⚠ WARNING

To avoid property damage, serious injury or death, do not operate the electrolytic cell without water circulation. A buildup of flammable gasses which can result in FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

1. Ensure placement of the cell, the power pack, and the cell will meet all the installation requirements outlined in Section 3.2.
2. Screw the power pack bracket into position ensuring it is no more than 15 ft. (4.6 m) from the cell (see Figure 4 and 5).
3. Position the power pack in place by aligning the bracket with the corresponding thru-holes (see Figure 5).
4. Unscrew the locking ring from the cell and the pod in order to extract them from the lower clamp (see Figure 6).
5. Press the two (2) push-buttons on either side of the upper clamp to separate the upper clamp from the lower clamp (see Figure 6).

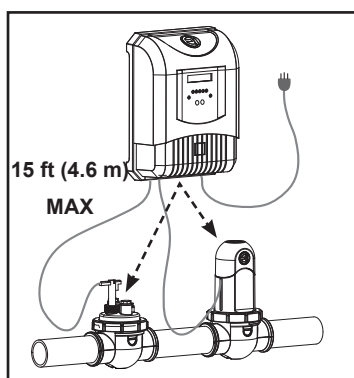


Figure 4. Installation Requirements

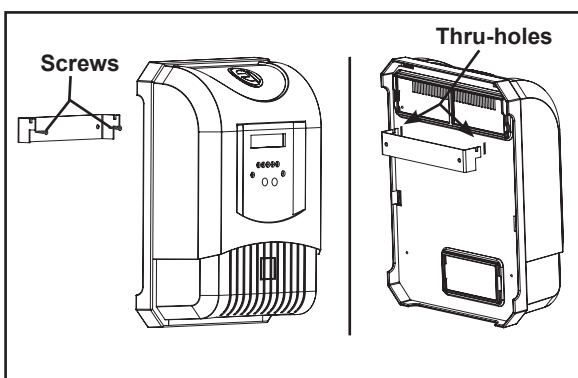


Figure 5. Attaching the Power Pack

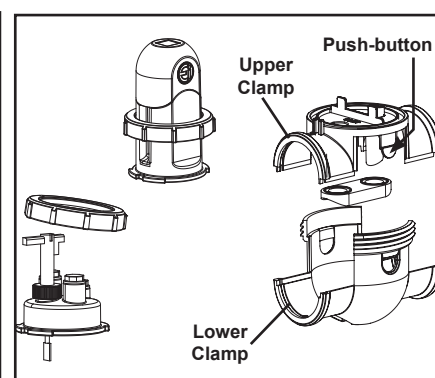


Figure 6. Disassemble the Cell and Pod

6. Invert the lower clamps and place on the pipe. Mark the pipe for drilling the feeder holes (see Figure 7).
7. Drill the feeder holes using the holesaw provided. Ensure holes are clean and smooth (see Figure 8).
8. Use the pipe spacer as shown if mounting on a 1½ in. (40mm) pipe (see Figure 9).

NOTE: The pipe spacer is required for 1½ in. (40 mm) diameter pipe only. The spacer is not required on 2 in. (50 mm) pipe.

9. Verify the gasket is attached to the upper clamp. The curved side of the gasket must be pointing down so that it will create a seal with the pipe.

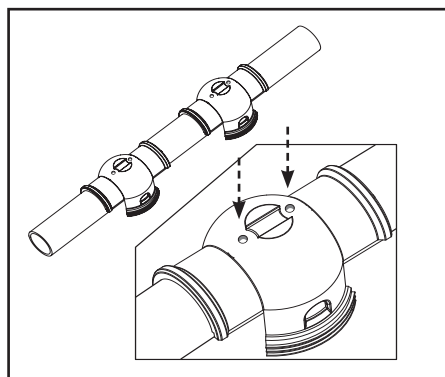


Figure 7. Marking Pipe for Drilling Feeder Holes

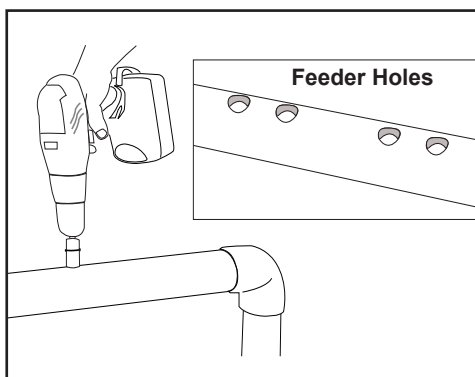


Figure 8. Drilling Feeder Holes

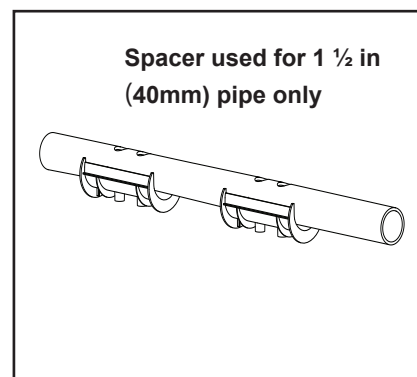


Figure 9. Pipe Spacer

10. Secure the clamps, pipe spacer, and gasket around the pipe as shown (see Figure 10) making sure the flow arrows on the clamp point in the direction of the water flow (see Figure 11 and 12). Make sure the two (2) clips on the sides of the clamp are snapped into place.
11. Insert the o-ring into the channel on each of the clamps (see Figure 12).

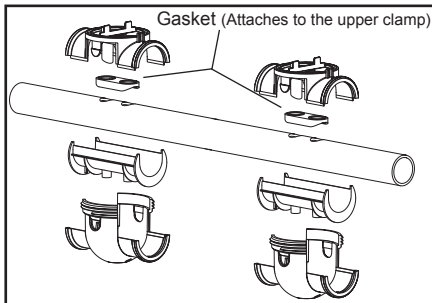


Figure 10. Cell Clamps

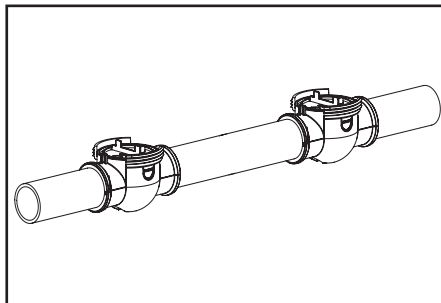


Figure 11. Water Flow Arrows

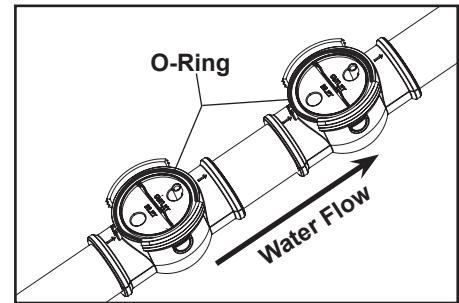


Figure 12. Cell Attached

12. Install the cell and the pod making sure the pod is installed upstream from the cell. When installing the pod, make sure the flow switch is inserted into the inlet port on the clamp (see Figure 13).
13. Position the locking ring in proper alignment, making sure the bump aligns with the top thread (see Figure 14).
14. Screw down the locking ring to the threaded clamp using the locking ring tool (see Figure 15).

NOTE: Ensure the locking ring is level when engaging the threading housing (see Figure 16).

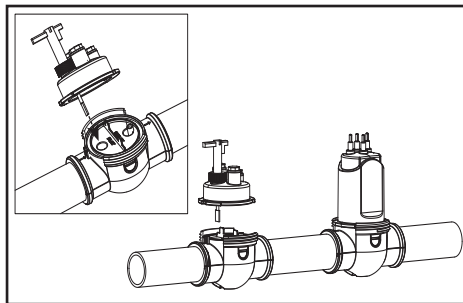


Figure 13. Installing Pod and Cell

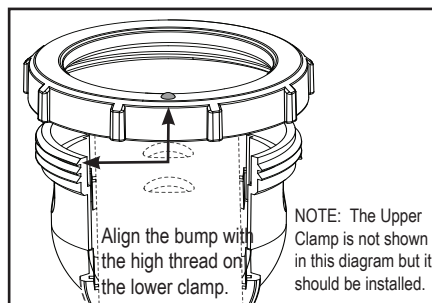


Figure 14. Locking Ring Alignment

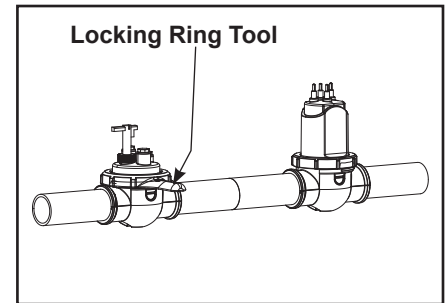


Figure 15. Locking Ring Tool

15. Securely connect the cell leads to the like colored terminals (see Figure 17).
16. Attach the terminal cap.
17. Plug the pod connector into the power pack (see Figure 18).
18. Plug the power pack into the electrical outlet. Turn the power pack on.

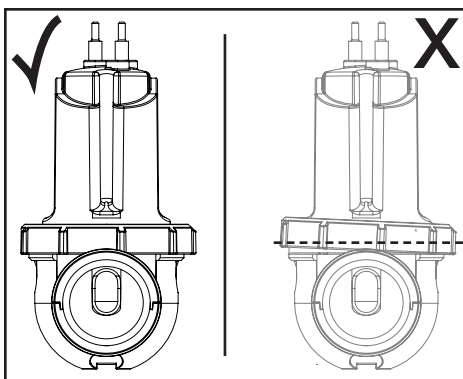


Figure 16. Locking Ring Level

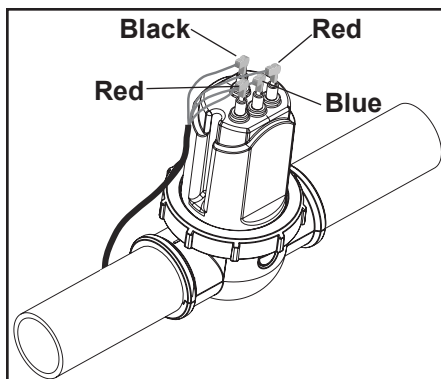


Figure 17. Connecting Cell Leads

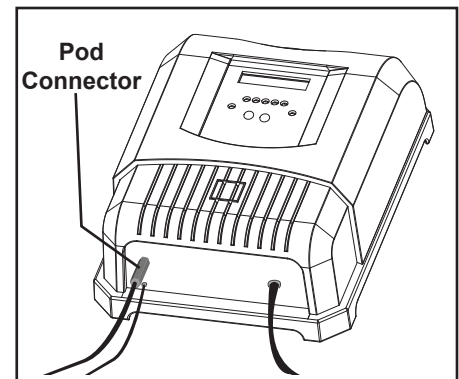


Figure 18. Pod Connector

3.4 Bypass Plumbing Instructions

The maximum flow rate for the pod and cell is 92 gpm. If flow rate exceeds 92 gpm, the cell MUST be plumbed on by-pass (see Figure 19). A control valve must be installed to regulate the flow through the cell. It can be installed on the inlet side of the cell or between the inlet and discharge side of the bypass piping. The proper flow will be achieved by adjusting the handle of the valve until the red “No Flow” light has turned off and all large air bubbles are cleared from the cell.

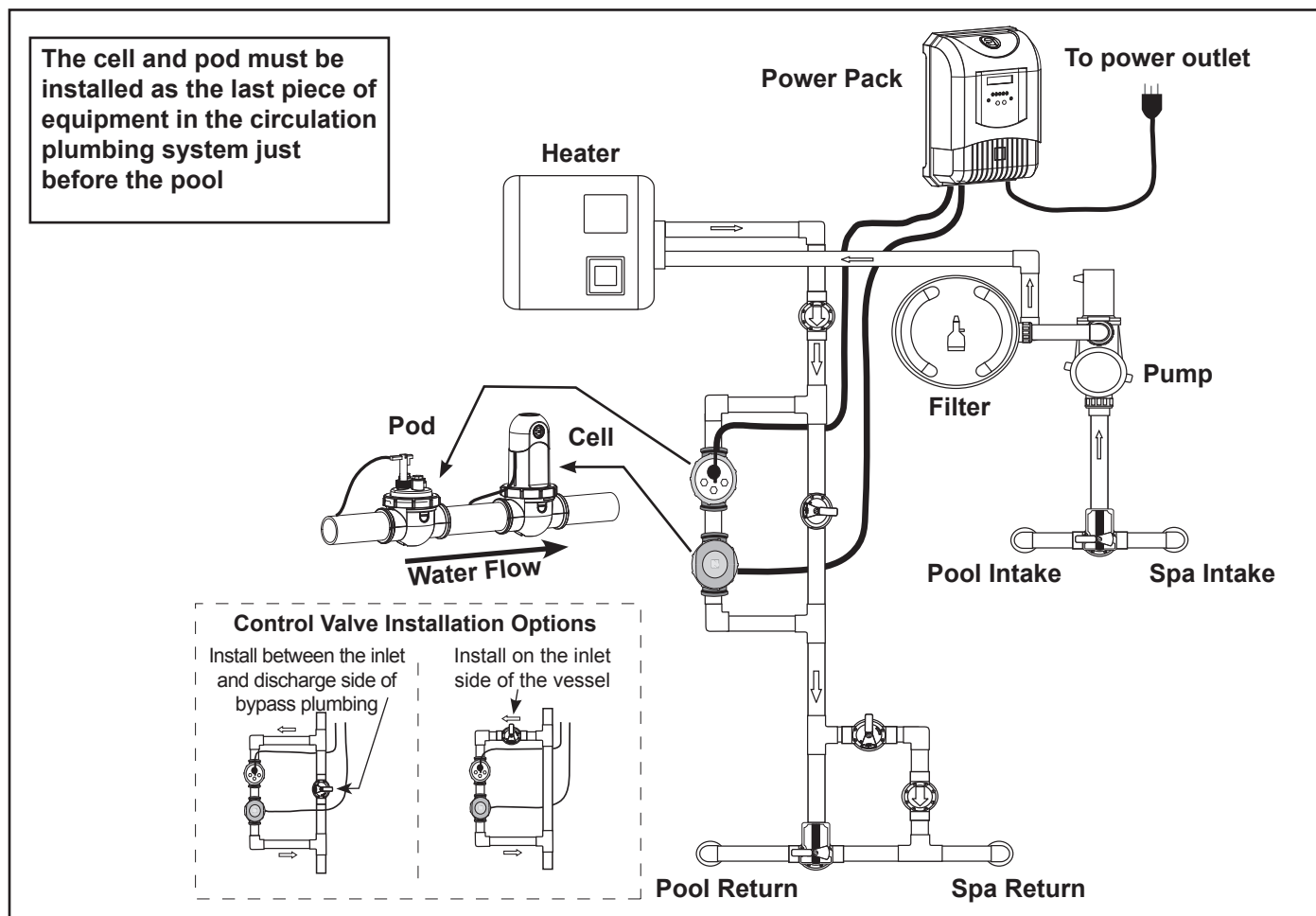


Figure 19. Example of Bypass Installation

3.5 Alternative Installation (When Pipe is Obstructed)

If the only suitable length of pipe is obstructed, such as on a multiport valve often found on a sand filter, it is acceptable to ‘lean’ the cell over, up to a maximum of 45 degrees (see Figure 20). Mark the feeder holes in the same angle that the cell will be leaning to ensure that you drill in the right position.

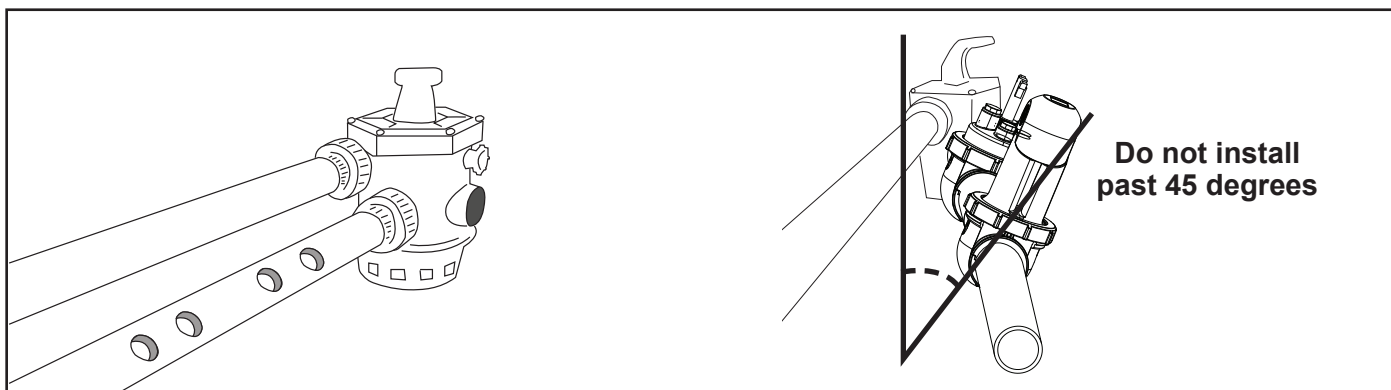


Figure 20. Example of Alternative Installation

3.6 Connection to an AquaLink® RS Control System or PDA (Optional)

WARNING

FOR YOUR SAFETY: This product must be installed and serviced by a professional pool/spa service technician. The procedures in this manual must be followed exactly. Failure to follow warning notices and instructions may result in property damage, serious injury, or death. Improper installation and/or operation will void the warranty.

When using electrical products, basic precautions should always be followed, including the following:

- **DANGER: RISK OF ELECTRIC SHOCK WHICH CAN RESULT IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.** Before attempting installation or service, ensure that all power to the device is disconnected/turned off at the circuit breaker. Connect only to a circuit protected by a ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI).
- Grounding is required. The unit should be serviced by a qualified service representative and should be properly grounded and bonded.
- Install to permit access for servicing.
- Please read all cautions and safety instructions in the Important Safety Instructions section. **Before attempting any electrical wiring, be sure to read and follow safety instructions. Wiring should only be attempted by a qualified professional.**

The Jandy® AquaLink RS or PDA is a multi-function pool controller which can fully control the function of the Jandy AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device. Adjustment of the chlorine production rate can be controlled from the main menu of the Jandy AquaLink RS or PDA. The AquaLink RS or PDA offers individual pool and spa settings for output percentage. Refer to the AquaLink RS or PDA Owner's Manual for more information.

NOTE The Jandy AquaPure Ei chlorine generating device will communicate with all AquaLink models Rev. K or later.

3.6.1 Setting the Controller Type on the Power Pack

Before wiring to the AquaLink RS Control System, the controller type must be set on the power pack to allow communication between the power pack and the AquaLink RS Control System or PDA. The default controller type setting is Jandy L/M.

NOTE: The controller type must be set before making the wiring connection between the power pack and the AquaLink otherwise the power pack may be locked out of the AquaLink.

To set the controller type:

1. Turn the power pack on by pressing the ON/OFF button.
2. Wait for the start-up sequence to complete.
3. Press and hold the OUTPUT button for approximately four (4) seconds. After four (4) seconds a controller type will be displayed on the screen.
4. Keep the OUTPUT button pressed to toggle through the list of controllers. Each controller will be displayed on the screen for two (2) seconds.
5. Release the OUTPUT button when the desired controller is displayed. To connect to the Aqualink RS Control System or PDA, select the JANDY L/M controller type.

3.6.2 Wiring to the AquaLink® RS Control System or PDA

1. Ensure that all power to the power pack and the controller is disconnected/turned off at the circuit breaker.
2. Remove the screws attaching the cover to the back plate and prop the cover up to expose the terminals (see Figure 21).

NOTE: Be carefully not to pull the ribbon cable that is connected to the Power Supply and the Cover.

3. Remove the white cap covering the comms hole (see Figure 21).
4. Thread the controller cable through the hole. A grommet may be necessary depending on the size of the cable being used.
5. Attach a cable tie to the controller cable as shown (see Figure 21).
6. The Jandy® AquaLink RS or PDA and power pack use a four (4) wire connection to communicate and can be wired up to 500 feet apart. Any outdoor rated four conductor cable, minimum 22 AWG, can be used. Locate the appropriate screw terminals on the circuit board and wire the power pack to the AquaLink RS or PDA red 4-pin terminal bar (see Figure 22).

NOTE The screw terminals on the AquaLink RS or PDA are removable to aid in installation.

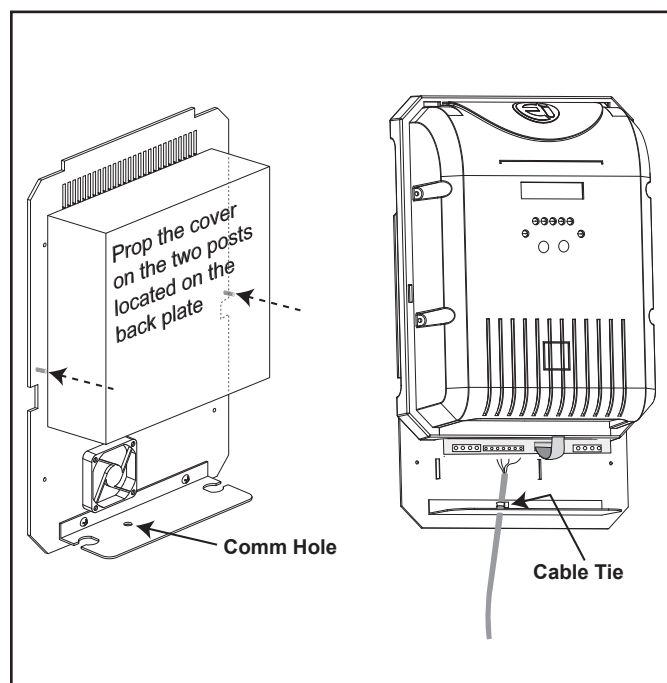


Figure 21. Accessing and Wiring to the Power PCB

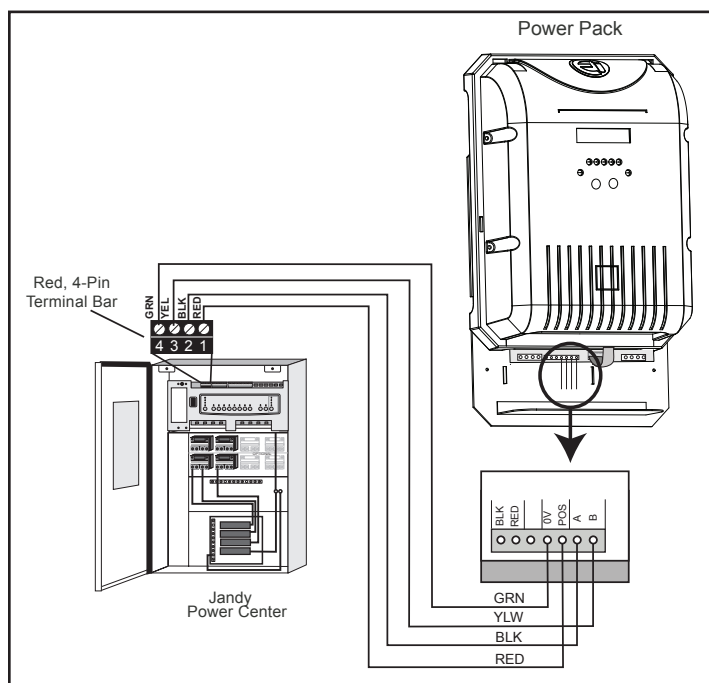


Figure 22. Communication Wiring between Power Pack and AquaLink RS Control System or PDA Network

3.6.3 Testing the Connection

Once the power pack has been wired to the AquaLink RS Control System or PDA, follow these steps to test the connection:

1. Turn on the power pack and the AquaLink RS Control System or PDA.
2. Wait about 20 seconds. If the connection was successful, a **T** symbol will appear in the top right corner of the power pack display.

NOTE: If the power pack does not connect to the controller, turn the power off to both devices and repeat steps 1 and 2. If the power pack still does not connect to the controller, re-check the wiring connections (see Section 3.6.2) and the controller setting on the power pack (see Section 3.6.1).

Section 4. Pool Water Preparation

4.1 Determining Pool Size (Gallons of Water in Your Pool)

- **Rectangular Pools**
Average length (feet) x average width (feet) x average depth (feet) x 7.5 = gallon capacity.
- **Circular Pools**
Diameter (feet) x diameter (feet) x average depth (feet) x 5.9 = gallon capacity.
- **Oval Pools**
Long diameter (feet) x short diameter (feet) x average depth (feet) x 5.9 = gallon capacity.
- **Sloping Sides**
Multiply total gallons by 0.85 = gallon capacity.

4.2 Determining Pool Size (Litres of Water in Your Pool)

- **Rectangular Pools**
Average length (metres) x average width (metres) x average depth (metres) x 1000 = litres capacity.
- **Circular Pools**
Diameter (metres) x diameter (metres) x average depth (metres) x 790 = litres capacity.
- **Oval Pools**
Long diameter (metres) x short diameter (metres) x average depth (metres) x 790 = litres capacity.
- **Sloping Sides**
Multiply total litres by 0.85 = litres capacity.

4.3 Selecting Model Size

APURE35 PLG
Chlorine Production
0.62 oz. (17.5 g) per hour
Residential Pools
One (1) unit per 35,000 gal. (up to 132,000 L) (See General Rule of Sizing notes below)

General Rule of Sizing: In areas with year-round use and high water temperatures, such as Florida, Texas, Arizona, Las Vegas and Southern California, the following must be considered:

Year Round Use: Up-sizing the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device or adding more than one unit may be recommended for pools that are close to the maximum size and used year round. Please consult your pool professional.

High Water Temperatures: Because chlorine demand increases with the rise of water temperature, adjustments must be made in order to keep up with chlorine demand. In hot summer months, where the water temperature rises above 85°F, you must increase the pump run time and increase the percentage (%).

4.4 Chemistry You Need to Know

- **Chlorine Stabilizer** (cyanuric acid) is needed to maintain proper levels of chlorine. Most non-stabilized chlorine is destroyed by the UV radiation from the sun within two (2) hours. Chlorine stabilizer should be maintained between 30 - 50 PPM.
- **Nitrates** can cause extremely high chlorine demands and will deplete chlorine from your swimming pool. In some cases nitrates may even lower your chlorine levels to zero. Your local pool professional can test for nitrates. Make sure nitrates are not present in your pool.
- **Metals** (some metals) can cause loss of chlorine stain your pool. Have your local pool professional check for metals and recommend methods of removal.
- **Chloramines** should not be present in pool water. When organic materials combine with free chlorine, chloramines are formed. This ties up the free chlorine in your pool and does not allow the chlorine in your pool to disinfect. Chloramines also cloud pool water and burn the eyes. Shock to remove chloramines at the initial startup of the pool.
- **Super Chlorination** burns out the organic material that has combined with chlorine which frees the chlorine for sanitizing. This is accomplished by raising the chlorine level quickly and dramatically. To super chlorinate the pool using the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device, set the chlorine production to 100% and then set the pump and the cell to run for 24 hours.
- **Shocking** (Superoxidation) is also a means of burning out the organic material that has combined with chlorine. This method involves the manual addition of chemicals to quickly raise the level of chlorine. When the chlorine level is quickly raised to 5 - 15 PPM the pool water is said to have been shocked.

NOTE On initial startup of a pool, it is best to shock from an alternate source, i.e., use a shock treatment available at your local pool supplier.

CAUTION

Never use dry acid to adjust pH in arid geographic areas with excessive evaporation and minimal dilution of pool water with fresh water. A buildup of by-products can damage the electrolytic cell.

- The **pH** condition resulting from the operation of a salt water chlorination system is close to neutral. However, other factors usually cause the pH of the pool water to rise. Therefore, the pH in a pool chlorinated by a salt water system tends to stabilize at approximately 7.6. If the pool pH rises above 7.6 have a pool professional test to see if other factors such as high calcium hardness or total alkalinity are the cause and then balance accordingly.
- **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)** Adding salt to pool water will raise the TDS level. While this does not adversely affect the pool water chemistry or clarity, the pool water professional testing for TDS must be made aware salt has been added for the sanitizing system. The individual performing the TDS test will then subtract the salinity level to arrive at the correct TDS level.
- **New pool water** in a recently filled or newly refinished pool may contain undesirable matter which could interfere with the salt water chlorinator's ability to sanitize properly. Make sure the water is tested by a pool professional and properly balanced before turning on the chlorinator system.
- **Sequestering Agents** can be used to compensate for source water which may have unusually high calcium hardness. High calcium hardness can contribute to scale formation in the pool. Sequestering agents will help keep minerals in solution and under some conditions can prevent scaling from happening. Consult your pool professional about the use of a sequestering agent.

4.5 Optimum Pool Water Conditions

In accordance with Association of Pool and Spa Professionals (APSP) standards, we recommend the following water balance conditions be maintained on an on-going basis to protect the pool finish and the equipment and to ensure the pleasing appearance of the water. The Jandy® AquaPure® Ei is warranted to operate properly only if the following conditions are met:

Free Chlorine	1.0 - 3.0 ppm. Continuous exposure to levels above 3.0 ppm may cause corrosion of pool metals.
Combined Chlorine (Chloramines)	None (Super chlorinate to remove all chloramines.)
pH	7.4 - 7.6 (Use muriatic acid to lower pH and soda ash to raise pH.)
Chlorine Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)	30 - 50 ppm
Total Alkalinity	80 - 120 ppm
Calcium Hardness	175 - 400 ppm
Metals (Iron, Manganese)	None
Nitrates	None
Phosphates	None

4.6 Chlorine Testing

Use a home test kit or ask your pool professional to test your water. It is recommended that chlorine test samples be taken from two (2) places, described below. Compare the two (2) samples. A higher level should be found at the pool return line. The higher level at the pool return line indicates the salt water chlorinator system is producing chlorine.

1. At the pool return line.
2. 18 in. (46 cm) below the surface and well away from the pool return line.

CAUTION

It is important to note that certain materials used in and around swimming pools and spas may not be compatible with chemicals commonly used to purify pool and spa water (e.g. acids, chlorine, salt, stabilizers, etc.).

Zodiac Pool Systems, Inc. does not warrant or guarantee that the chlorinated water generated by the Jandy® AquaPure® chlorine generating device will not damage or destroy certain types of plants, decking, coping and other materials in and around your pool and/or spa. Before selecting materials to be used in and around your pool and/or spa, please discuss all options with your contractor to assess the compatibility of such materials and chemicals.

Some helpful considerations may include:

- Choosing plants that can withstand splash out of pool water containing chlorine and/or salt and other water purification chemicals.
- All metal components used in and around a pool should be of a high grade, quality stainless steel.
- Careful selection of masonry products. The porosity and hardness of natural stones varies greatly. Therefore we recommend you consult with your builder or stone contractor on the best choice for stone materials around your pool or spa.
- Sealing all masonry products. Professionals in the stone industry specify that even natural stone, especially when used outdoors, be sealed to prevent weathering, staining, and premature degradation. Consult with your stone or deck contractor for the proper sealer for the masonry products you have selected to use around your pool or spa.
- For optimal results, sealers should be reapplied on a regular basis. Reapply the protective sealer on a schedule per the manufacturer's instructions.
- Use of chemicals other than those recommended may be hazardous. Follow the chemical manufacturers instructions.

4.7 Salt (NaCl Sodium Chloride)

4.7.1 When to Add Salt

Add salt to the pool if the salt is too low (see Table 1). For a new pool or newly resurfaced pool it is recommended to wait at least 30 days (surface should be completely cured) before adding salt. Follow the pool surface manufacturer's guidelines for your particular pool. For vinyl and fiberglass pools, salt can be added at start up.

4.7.2 What Type of Salt to Use

- The purer the salt, the better the life and performance of the electrolytic cell. Use a salt that is at least 99.8% pure NaCl. The salt is an evaporated, granulated, food quality, non-iodized salt. Consult your salt supplier.
- Avoid using salt with anti-caking agents (sodium ferrocyanide, also known as YPS or yellow prussiate of soda) that could cause some discoloration of fittings and surface finishes in pool.
- Water conditioning salt pellets are compressed forms of evaporated salt and may be used but will take longer to dissolve.
- **Do not** use calcium chloride as a source of salt. Use sodium chloride only.
- **Do not** use rock salt because insoluble impurities mixed with the rock salt can shorten the life of the unit.

4.7.3 How Much Salt to Use

Use salinity test strips, a TDS/salinity meter, or another reliable method to test the salinity of the pool water. Once the existing salinity has been established, use Table 1 to determine the amount of salt to add to reach the desired level. Be conservative when adding salt as it is easier to add more if needed than it is to dilute if there is too much salt.

- 4,000 ppm of salt is recommended for optimum water conditions.
- Low salt concentration below 3,000 ppm will cause premature cell failure.
- High salt concentration above 6,000 ppm may cause corrosion damage to pool fixtures.

4.7.4 How to Add Salt to the Pool

1. Turn on pump to circulate pool water.
2. **IMPORTANT** - Turn the power pack off by pressing the ON/Off button (OFF will be displayed on the screen).
3. Test the water for salinity level using test strips, electronic meter, or by your local pool professional.
4. Use the Table 1 to determine the amount of salt to add. Be conservative when adding salt as it is easier to add more if needed than it is to dilute if there is too much salt.
5. Broadcast salt into pool. Do not add through skimmer, main drain, or surge tank. Brush the salt around the pool to facilitate dissolving. Circulate filter system for 24 hours to ensure even distribution.
6. After 24 hours, verify correct salt reading by testing the water salinity level using test strips, electronic meter, or by your local pool professional.
7. When the salinity level is correct, turn the power pack on. Press the OUTPUT button to set the desired production rate.

NOTE For a new pool or newly resurfaced pool it is recommended to wait at least 30 days (surface should be completely cured) before adding salt. Follow the pool surface manufacturers guidelines for your particular pool. For vinyl and fiberglass pools, salt can be added at start up.

Table 1. Approximate Pounds and Kilograms of Salt Needed to Obtain 4,000 ppm (4.0 gpl)

Current Salt Level ppm	Pool/Spa Size - US Gallons (Litres)					
	10,000 g (38,000 L)	15,000 g (57,000 L)	20,000 g (76,000 L)	25,000 g (95,000 L)	30,000 g (114,000 L)	35,000 g (132,000 L)
0	334 lbs (151 kgs)	501 lbs (227 kgs)	668 lbs (303 kgs)	835 lbs (379 kgs)	1001 lbs (454 kgs)	1168 lbs (530 kgs)
250	313 lbs (142 kgs)	469 lbs (213 kgs)	626 lbs (284 kgs)	782 lbs (355 kgs)	939 lbs (426 kgs)	1095 lbs (497 kgs)
500	292 lbs (132 kgs)	438 lbs (199 kgs)	584 lbs (265 kgs)	730 lbs (331 kgs)	876 lbs (397 kgs)	1022 lbs (464 kgs)
750	271 lbs (123 kgs)	407 lbs (185 kgs)	542 lbs (246 kgs)	678 lbs (308 kgs)	814 lbs (369 kgs)	949 lbs (431 kgs)
1000	250 lbs (114 kgs)	376 lbs (170 kgs)	501 lbs (227 kgs)	626 lbs (284 kgs)	751 lbs (341 kgs)	876 lbs (397 kgs)
1250	229 lbs (104 kgs)	344 lbs (156 kgs)	459 lbs (208 kgs)	574 lbs (260 kgs)	688 lbs (312 kgs)	803 lbs (364 kgs)
1500	209 lbs (95 kgs)	313 lbs (142 kgs)	417 lbs (189 kgs)	522 lbs (237 kgs)	626 lbs (284 kgs)	730 lbs (331 kgs)
1750	188 lbs (85 kgs)	282 lbs (128 kgs)	376 lbs (170 kgs)	469 lbs (213 kgs)	563 lbs (256 kgs)	657 lbs (298 kgs)
2000	167 lbs (76 kgs)	250 lbs (114 kgs)	334 lbs (151 kgs)	417 lbs (189 kgs)	501 lbs (227 kgs)	584 lbs (265 kgs)
2250	146 lbs (66 kgs)	219 lbs (99 kgs)	292 lbs (132 kgs)	365 lbs (166 kgs)	438 lbs (199 kgs)	511 lbs (232 kgs)
2500	125 lbs (57 kgs)	188 lbs (85 kgs)	250 lbs (114 kgs)	313 lbs (142 kgs)	376 lbs (170 kgs)	438 lbs (199 kgs)
2750	104 lbs (47 kgs)	156 lbs (71 kgs)	209 lbs (95 kgs)	261 lbs (118 kgs)	313 lbs (142 kgs)	365 lbs (166 kgs)
3000	83 lbs (38 kgs)	125 lbs (57 kgs)	167 lbs (76 kgs)	209 lbs (95 kgs)	250 lbs (114 kgs)	292 lbs (132 kgs)
3250	63 lbs (28 kgs)	94 lbs (43 kgs)	125 lbs (57 kgs)	156 lbs (71 kgs)	188 lbs (85 kgs)	219 lbs (99 kgs)
3500	42 lbs (19 kgs)	63 lbs (28 kgs)	83 lbs (38 kgs)	104 lbs (47 kgs)	125 lbs (57 kgs)	146 lbs (66 kgs)
3750	21 lbs (9 kgs)	31 lbs (14 kgs)	42 lbs (19 kgs)	52 lbs (24 kgs)	63 lbs (28 kgs)	73 lbs (33 kgs)
4000	Optimum	Optimum	Optimum	Optimum	Optimum	Optimum

Table 2. Approximate Pounds and Kilograms of Stabilizer Needed to Obtain 50 ppm

Current Cyanuric Acid Level - ppm	Pool/Spa Size US Gallons (Litres)					
	10,000 g (38,000 L)	15,000 g (57,000 L)	20,000 g (76,000 L)	25,000 g (95,000 L)	30,000 g (114,000 L)	35,000 g (132,000 L)
0	4.2 lbs (1.9 kgs)	6.3 lbs (2.9 kgs)	8.4 lbs (3.8 kgs)	10.5 lbs (4.8 kgs)	12.6 lbs (5.7 kgs)	14.8 lbs (6.7 kgs)
10	3.4 lbs (1.5 kgs)	5.1 lbs (2.3 kgs)	6.7 lbs (3.1 kgs)	8.4 lbs (3.8 kgs)	10.1 lbs (4.6 kgs)	11.8 lbs (5.4 kgs)
20	2.5 lbs (1.1 kgs)	3.8 lbs (1.7 kgs)	5.1 lbs (2.3 kgs)	6.3 lbs (2.9 kgs)	7.6 lbs (3.4 kgs)	8.9 lbs (4.0 kgs)
30	1.7 lbs (0.8 kgs)	2.5 lbs (1.2 kgs)	3.4 lbs (1.5 kgs)	4.2 lbs (1.9 kgs)	5.1 lbs (2.3 kgs)	5.9 lbs (2.7 kgs)
40	0.8 lbs (0.4 kgs)	1.3 lbs (0.6 kgs)	1.7 lbs (0.8 kgs)	2.1 lbs (1.0 kgs)	2.5 lbs (1.2 kgs)	3.0 lbs (1.3 kgs)

NOTE The above chart is for general reference only. The recommended stabilizer reading is between 30-50 ppm and will vary dependent on geographic climate. Warm, sunny climates will require a stabilizer reading at the higher end of the given range. Consult your local pool professional for your optimum level. Always add stabilizer according to manufacturer's instructions.

Section 5. Operating Instructions

⚠ WARNING

To avoid property damage, serious injury or death, do not operate the electrolytic cell without water circulation. A buildup of flammable gasses which can result in FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

5.1 Control Panel

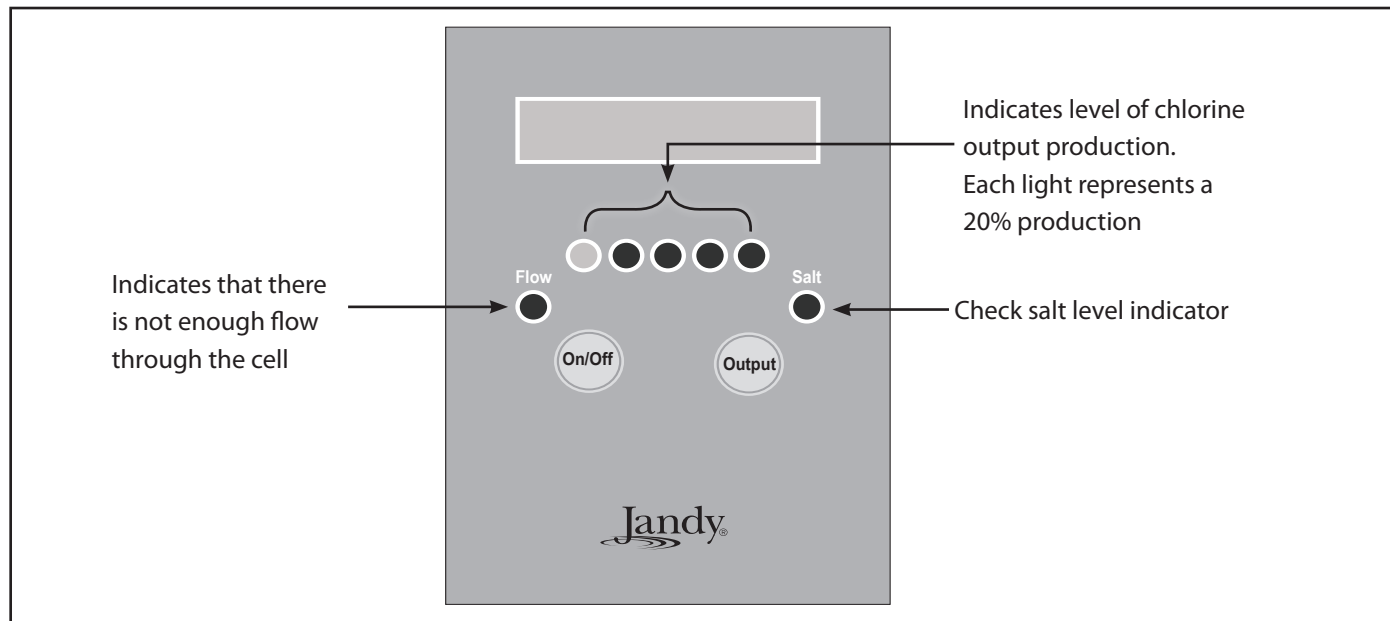


Figure 23. Control Panel on the Power Pack

5.2 Turning Power Pack On/Off (Manually)

To turn the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device on or off press the  button.

NOTE: The power pack will only turn on and the cell will only produce chlorine when water flow is detected by the flow switch.

5.3 Setting the Chlorine Output Level

When setting the chlorine output level you must consider the size of the pool, the amount of use the pool will be receiving and how hot the weather is. All these factors weigh greatly on the level of output needed. To adjust the output level, follow these steps:

1. Turn the power pack on by pressing the  button.
2. Press the  button to reach the desired output level. The minimum setting is 20% (one amber light). The output can be adjusted in increments of 20% up to 100%. If the OUTPUT button is pressed beyond 100%, the output level setting will drop back to 20%.

Output Setting	Amount of time cell will run
20% - one (1) light	Cell will run two (2) min. every ten (10) min.
40% - two (2) lights	Cell will run four (4) min. every ten (10) min.
60% - three (3) lights	Cell will run six (6) min. every ten (10) min.
80% - four (4) lights	Cell will run eight (8) min. every ten (10) min.
100% - five (5) lights	Cell will run non-stop.

5.4 Connection to an AquaLink® RS / PDA Control System

The Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device can be connected to an AquaLink RS or PDA Control System. See Section 3.5 and 3.6. For detailed instructions for the AquaLink RS or PDA Control System, see the respective manuals.

5.5 Polarity Reversal

The Jandy AquaPure Ei chlorine generating device is a reversible polarity cell which means that for every five (5) hours of operation the cell will switch its polarity to help prevent any build up of calcium on the cell plates. This is sometimes referred to as the automated cell cleaning feature. During the transition between changing its polarity there is a five (5) minute wait time when the cell will not produce any chlorine. Once it has changed polarity it will continue to make chlorine.

NOTE: 'CLEANING' will be displayed on the screen during the five (5) minute 'WAIT' period. The output level indicator will remain as set during the cleaning period).

5.6 Backup Battery

The power pack is fitted with a rechargeable battery which can last in excess of 500 hours without the power being connected. In the event of a power failure the battery will retain ALL settings.

In the event of the battery losing its charge, the microprocessor in the unit will retain the following settings permanently:

- Operating hours
- Cell hours
- Controller setting

Section 6. Maintenance Instructions

Before servicing the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device please ensure you have read and understood the Important Safety Instructions section.

Important: Always test the chlorine levels of your pool before each use.

6.1 Daily

1. **Chlorine Test.** Test pool water chlorine level with a reliable test kit. Maintain ideal range by adjusting the chlorine output level on the power pack (see Section 5.4). Recommended free chlorine level is 1.0 - 3.0 ppm.

NOTE It is recommended that chlorine test samples be taken from two (2) places, one (1) at the pool return line, the other well away from the pool return line. Compare the two (2) samples. A higher level should be found at the pool return line. The higher level at the pool return line indicates the system is producing chlorine.

2. **pH Level Test.** Test the pH level of your pool with a test kit. If necessary, adjust to maintain a pH level of 7.4 - 7.6 (see Section 4.4).

CAUTION

Never use dry acid to adjust pH in arid geographic areas with excessive evaporation and minimal dilution of pool water with fresh water. A build up of by products can damage the electrolytic cell.

3. **Total Alkalinity Test.** Test pool water for total alkalinity with a test kit. Take steps necessary to maintain an alkalinity of 80 - 120 ppm (see Section 4.4).
4. **Calcium Hardness.** Test pool water for calcium hardness level using test kit or by having a water sample tested by a pool professional. Adjust as necessary to maintain a calcium hardness of 175 - 400 ppm (see Section 4.4).

6.2 Monthly

1. **Check the cell.** It is recommended that every month the cell be removed and inspected for scale formation and/or debris. If cell needs to be cleaned, see Section 6.3 for instructions.
2. **Salt Level Test.** Use salinity test strips, a TDS/salinity meter, or another reliable method to test the salinity of the pool water. Once the existing salinity has been established, use Table 1 in Section 4.7.4 to determine the amount of salt to add to reach the desired level. Be conservative when adding salt as it is easier to add more if needed than it is to dilute if there is too much salt. If the salinity level in the pool is correct and the salt LED does not go out, see Section 7: Troubleshooting.
3. **Pool Water Sample.** Take water sample to local pool store for testing.
4. **Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid).** Test pool water stabilizer (cyanuric acid) level using a test kit or by having a water sample tested by a pool professional. Maintain ideal range of 30 - 50 PPM. Follow your pool professional's recommendations.
5. **Metals Test.** It is recommended that the pool water be tested periodically for the presence of metals such as iron, and manganese. These metals should not be present in the pool water. If those metals are present, contact your local pool professional.

6.3 Cleaning the Cell

WARNING

Disconnect power to the system at the main circuit breaker before performing this procedure to avoid risk of electric shock which can result in property damage, severe injury or death.

WARNING

- When cleaning the cell, wear protective eyeglasses and gloves.
- When mixing acid with water, **ALWAYS ADD ACID TO WATER. NEVER ADD WATER TO ACID.**

The power pack has an automatic cell cleaning feature (polarity reversing) that removes scale deposits from the cell (see Section 5.6).

Scale will form in excessively hard water or from pool water that is out of balance and in a scaling condition. Following the installation of the Jandy® AquaPure® Ei chlorine generating device, check the cell once a month for signs of scale.

If the cell has a tendency to scale, it is recommended that every month the cell be removed and inspected for scale formation and/or debris. Some filters allow debris to pass through to the cell which could lodge between the plates in the cell. A small amount of scale formation is normal. If by looking through the cell it is observed that there is excessive scale formation between the plates or debris is present, the cell must be cleaned as follows:

1. Ensure that all power to the power pack and the controller is disconnected/turned off at the circuit breaker.
2. Before removing the cell for cleaning, shut off any necessary valves to prevent any water loss.
3. Remove the terminal cap and cell leads.
4. Undo the locking ring. If required, use the locking ring tool provided (see Figure 24).
5. Remove the cell (see Figure 25).
6. Refit the terminal cap on the cell and invert (see Figure 26).
7. With protective glasses and gloves on, add one (1) part acid to ten (10) parts water and mix.
8. Fill the cell to the top of the electrode plates with the acid solution. Leave solution in cell no longer than 30 min.

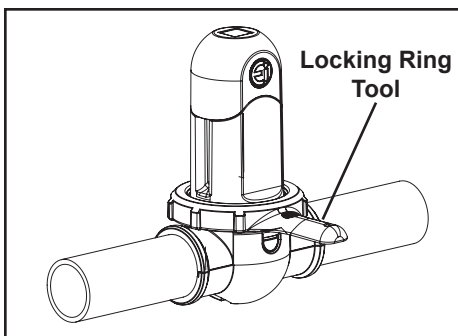


Figure 24. Undo Locking Ring

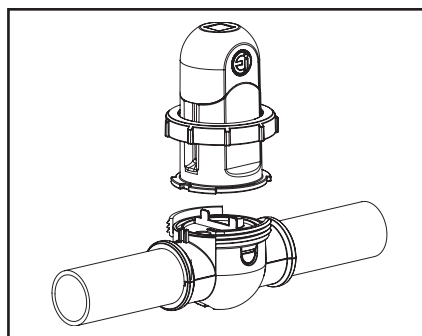


Figure 25. Remove the Cell

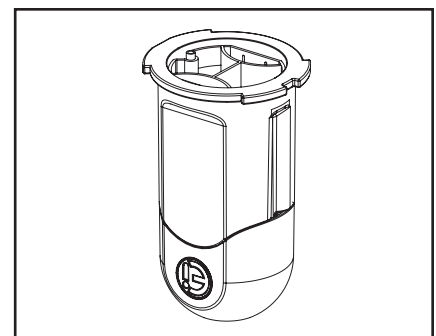


Figure 26. Invert the Cell

6.4 Winterizing

Very little chlorine is needed in cold water. Below 51°F (11°C), chlorine production is not permitted; operating the chlorinator in cold water might result in over-chlorinated pool water.

If preventative measures are not taken, freezing water may cause severe damage to the cell. Prevent freeze damage to the cell by running pump continuously or winterize pool by draining water from pump, filter, and all intake and return lines. Remove the cell, clean and store it indoors. Coil the cell leads, wrap in plastic and tape to the power pack.

A winterizing cap is available to replace the cell during winterizing or cell maintenance. This will enable pool pump to circulate water with the cell out of the line.

When a FREEZE CONTROLLER is used on pump equipment and the chlorinator is run through the winter, turn the CHLORINE PRODUCTION down to 10 - 20%, otherwise, chlorine production will exceed the recommended level of 1 - 3 ppm.

6.4.1 Winterizing Procedure

⚠ WARNING

Disconnect power to the system at the main circuit breaker before performing this procedure to avoid risk of electric shock which can result in property damage, severe injury or death.

1. Ensure that all power to the power pack and the controller is disconnected/turned off at the circuit breaker.
2. Shut off any necessary valves to prevent any water loss.
3. Remove the terminal cap and cell leads.
4. Undo the locking ring. If required, use the locking ring tool provided (see Figure 24).
5. Remove the cell (see Figure 25).
6. Attach the winterizing cap (see Figure 27)
7. Position the locking ring in proper alignment, making sure the bump aligns with the top thread.
8. Screw down the locking ring to the threaded clamp using the locking ring tool.

NOTE: Ensure the locking ring is level when engaging the threading housing (see Figure 28).

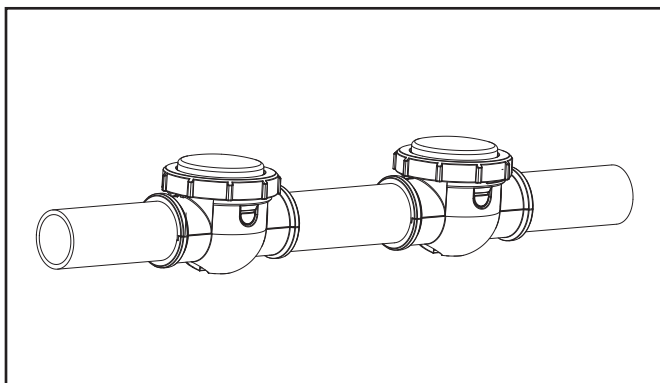


Figure 27. Installing the Winterizing Cap

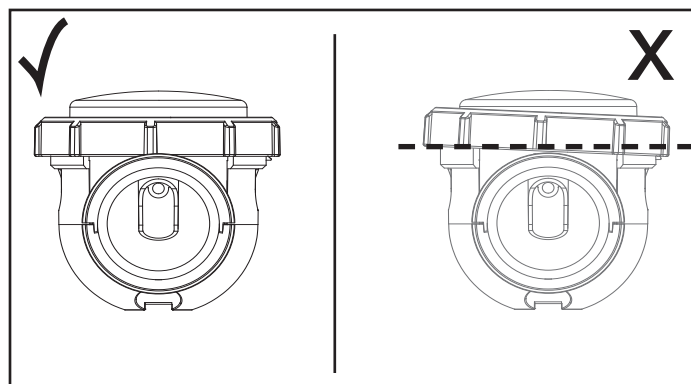


Figure 28. Locking Ring Level

Section 7. Troubleshooting

WARNING

Always turn pump off prior to attempting service or repair. Your pump and filter system is operated under pressure and pressure must be released before you begin to avoid system damage or personal injury. Open the air relief valve on your pool filter to release the pressure in the system.

7.1 Problems and Corrective Action

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Low or no chlorine.	Low stabilizer (cyanuric acid) level in pool water.	Add stabilizer to maintain 30 - 50 ppm (see Section 4.7.4, Table 2).
	Insufficient operating hours of the unit.	Increase the system operating time per day.
	Chlorine Output percentage set too low.	Increase chlorine production by pressing the output button (see Section 5.3).
	Recent increases in weather temperature without increasing the chlorine production of your unit.	Increase chlorine production by pressing the output button (see Section 5.3).
	Temporary loss of chlorine due to heavy organic load - rain, leaves, fertilizer or heavy bather load. Pets using pool.	Set chlorine production to 100% and set the pump and the cell to run for 24 hours. After 24 hours, recheck chlorine levels. If still too low, super chlorinate with alternate source.
	Low (less than 3,500 ppm) salt level in pool water.	Use salinity test strips, a TDS/salinity meter, or another reliable method to test the salinity of the pool water. Once the existing salinity has been established, use Table 1 in section 4.7.4 to determine the amount of salt to add to reach the desired level. Maintain a salinity level of 4,000 ppm - 4,500 ppm.
	High nitrate level.	Contact a pool professional.
	Metals present in pool water.	Contact a pool professional.
	New pool water. Not shocked properly upon startup.	Super chlorinate the pool.
	Clogged or dirty cell.	Remove cell for inspection and clean if necessary (see Section 6.3).

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Chlorine level too high.	Chlorine output percentage set too high.	Decrease the chlorine production rate by pressing the output button (see Section 5.3).
	Power pack and cell turned on too long.	If chlorine output is set at the lowest setting and it consistently provides excessive chlorine levels, decrease operation time as much as necessary.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
No display on LCD (screen is blank).	No power to unit.	Check the power cord is plugged into the electrical outlet and that the cord is not damaged.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Flow light is on (Display says "No Flow"). Caused by insufficient water flow through the pod and cell. NOTE: When the Flow light is on, the chlorine output will be turned off.	Filter is dirty.	Clean the filter.
	Closed valves.	Check and correct all valve alignments.
	Pump fails to provide sufficient water flow.	Check for correct operation of the pump. Ensure there is no loss of pump prime or clogged strainer baskets.
	Flow Switch connection loose.	Check that the flow switch is properly connected to the power pack.
	Flow Switch failure.	Replace the flow switch.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Salt light is on (Display says "Check Salt"). NOTE: The Salt light will turn on when the salt level drops below 3,000 ppm and it will remain on until the salt level is raised above 3,500 ppm.	Salt level is less than 3,000 ppm, depending on water temperature.	Maintain a salinity level of 4,000 ppm - 4,500 ppm (see Section 4.7 or contact your local pool professional).
	A combination of extremely low water temperature (close to freezing) and low salt level (~3,500 ppm).	Maintain a salinity level of 4,000 ppm - 4,500 ppm (see Section 4.7 or contact your local pool professional).
	Cell life expired.	Replace the cell.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
"Output Fault" appears on the screen.	Power supply.	Turn the power off to the power pack and consult your local pool care professional.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Salt level too high.	Too much salt has been added to pool.	Backwash or partially drain pool and dilute with fresh water until salinity returns to 4,000 ppm - 4,500 ppm.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Salt level too low.	Not enough salt added to the pool.	Add salt to pool until salinity returns to 4,000 ppm - 4,500 ppm (see Section 4.7.4).
	Heavy rainfall diluted the pool water.	Add salt to pool, until salinity returns to 4,000 ppm - 4,500 ppm (see Section 4.7.4).
	Leak in pool.	Repair pool.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Chlorine odor.	Presence of excess chloramines (combined chlorine).	Manually shock the pool (see Section 4.4).

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Cloudy water, slimy walls of pool.	Combined algae and bacteria growth.	Brush down the affected walls and then manually shock the pool (see Section 4.4).

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Eye and/or skin irritation.	Improper water balance.	Balance the water to recommended levels in Section 4.5.

Problem	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
Scale formation on pool equipment. NOTE: To clean the deposit (scale) on the cell (see Section 6.3).	Incorrect pH causing minerals to come out of solution.	Adjust total alkalinity to 80 - 120 ppm. Then adjust pH to within the range 7.4 - 7.6 (see Section 4.5).
	High total hardness.	Dilute pool with fresh water. Consult your pool professional regarding use of a sequestering agent.

Section 8. Replacement Parts and Exploded Views

8.1 Parts List

Key No.	Description	Order Part No.
Cell		
1	R-Kit, Terminal Cap, APURE Ei	R0511200
2*	R-Kit, Locking Ring	R0511300
3*	R-Kit, Electrode, APURE Ei 35	R0511500
4*	R-Kit, O-Ring, Electrode Housing	R0511600
5*	R-Kit, Saddle Clamp Assy, APURE Ei	R0511700
Pod		
6	R-Kit, Plugs, APURE Ei Pod	R0511800
7	R-Kit, Flow Switch, APURE Ei Pod	R0511900
8	R-Kit, Pod Housing, APURE Ei Pod	R0512000
Power Pack		
9	R-Kit, Power Supply, 120/240V Plug-In Version	R0511100
Miscellaneous		
10	R-Kit Locking Ring Tool	R0512600
11*	R-Kit, Winterizing Kit	R0512700

* Replacement o-ring supplied in this kit

8.2 Exploded Views

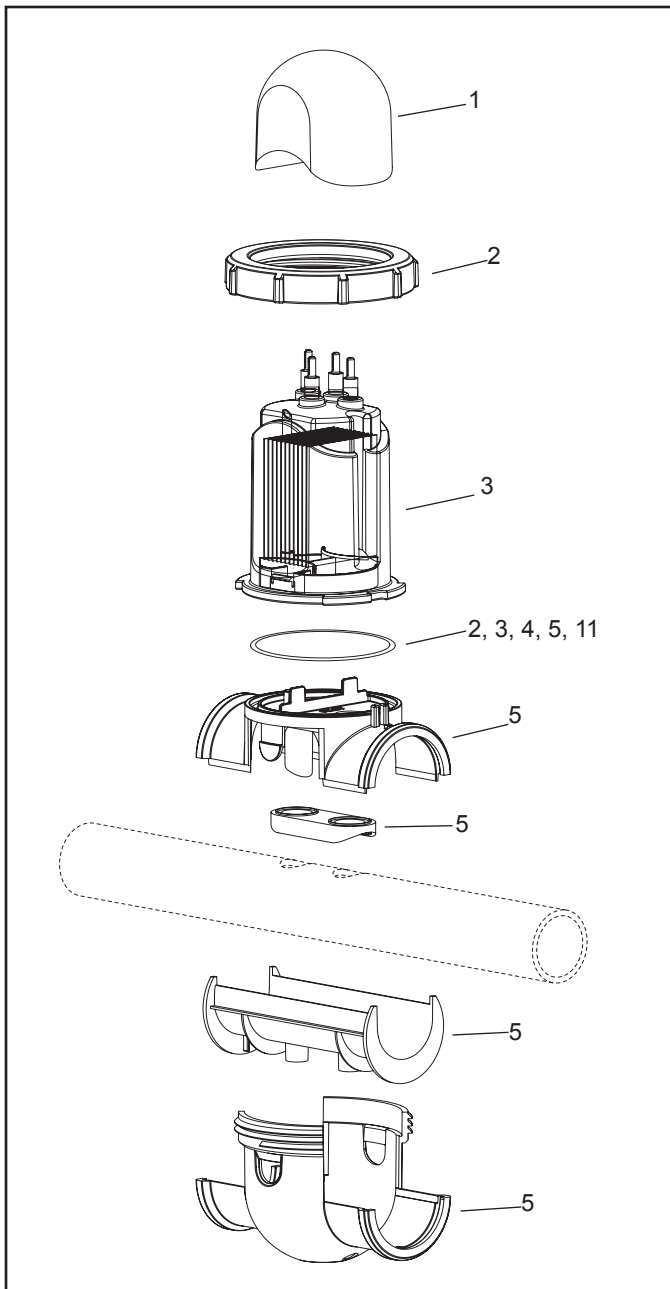


Figure 29. Cell Exploded View

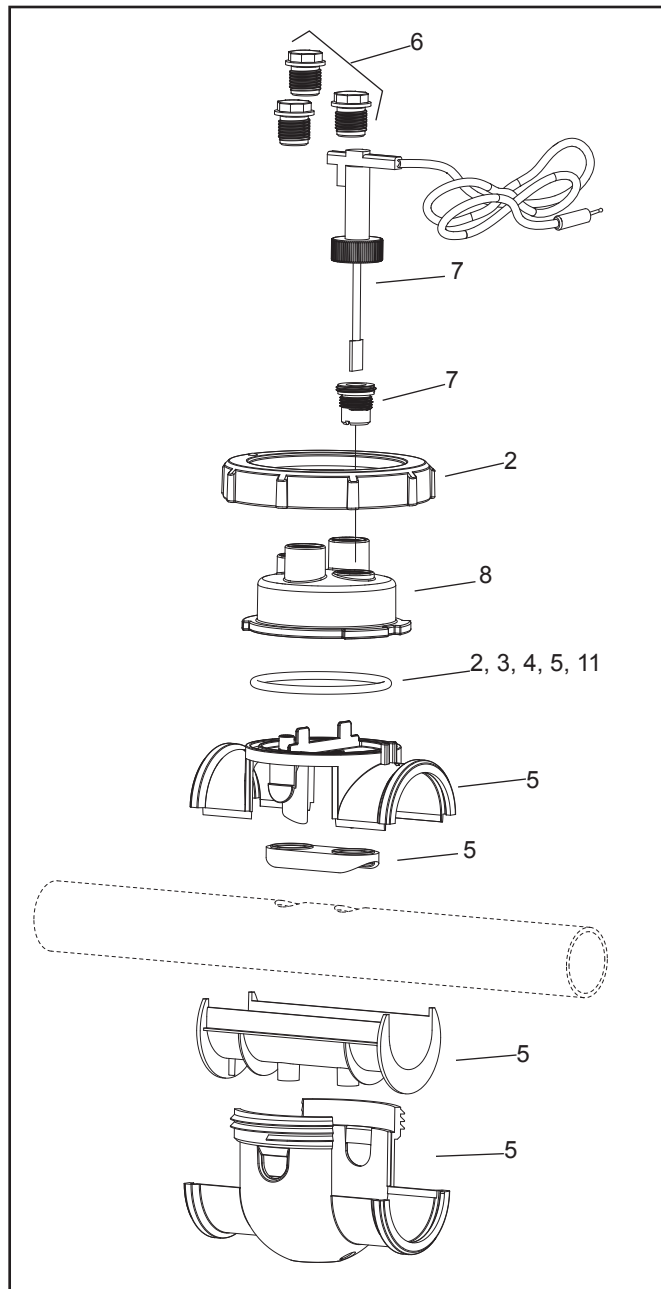


Figure 30. Pod Exploded View

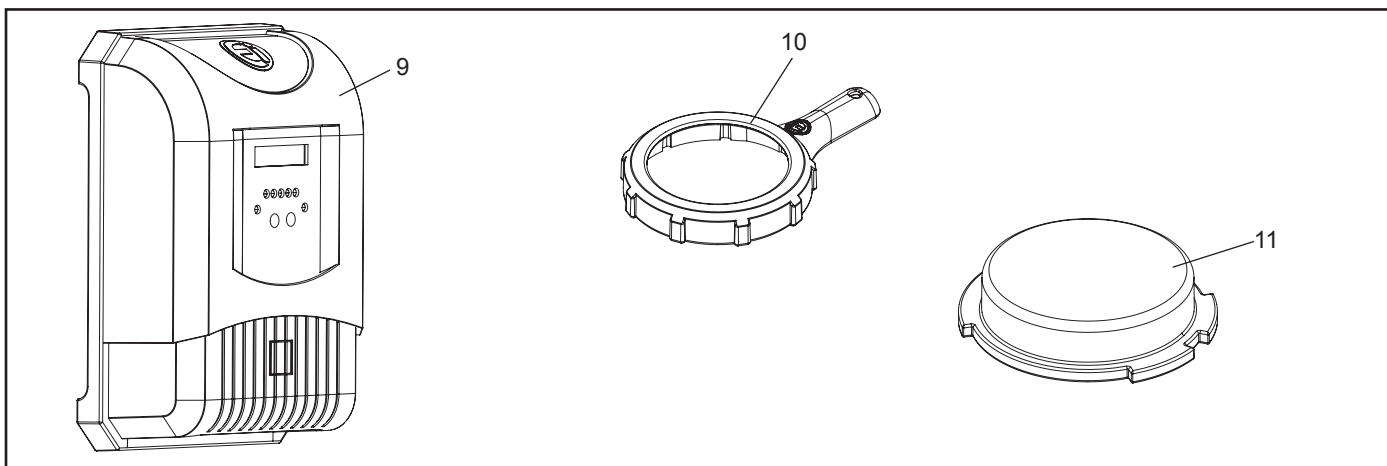


Figure 31. Power Pack, Locking Ring Tool, and Winterizing Cap

NOTES



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ETL Listed
Conforms To
UL STD 1081

Certified to
CAN/CSA C22.2 NO. 218.1

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