



Raypak Pool & Spa Heaters

Residential & Premium Range

Installation and Operating Instructions - Version 2

Residential Models: P0131, P200, P0280, P0350, P0430

Premium Models: PC0127, PC0167, PC0280, PC0430

WATER TREATMENT

IMPORTANT! CORROSIVE WATER VOIDS YOUR WARRANTY.

For your health and the protection of your heater it is essential that your water quality is always chemically balanced. Only incorrect water balance will cause your heat exchanger to corrode. After corrosion occurs, subsequent water chemical tests may not reveal the water quality at the time that the damage occurred. Do not replace any corroded parts before bringing your water quality back into balance. The following table provides a guide to good water balance:

	Fibreglass Pools (less than 31C)	Fibreglass Spas (more than 31C)	Other Pools & Spas
pH	7.3 - 7.4	7.3 - 7.4	7.6 - 7.8
Total Alkalinity (PPM)	120 - 150	120 - 150	80 - 120
Calcium Hardness (PPM)	200 - 300	200 - 300	200 - 400
Salt (PPM)	6,000 MAX	6,000 MAX	6,000 MAX
Free Chlorine (PPM)*	2 - 3	2 - 3	2 - 3
Langelier Saturation Index	-0.3 to +0.3	-0.3 to +0.3	-0.3 to +0.3

* FREE CHLORINE MUST NOT EXCEED 4 PPM

* FREE BROMINE MUST NOT EXCEED 5 PPM

There are several factors that need to be considered in order to avoid damage to your heater.

- Automatic chemical dosing devices and chlorinators are usually more efficient in heated water and/or covered pools/spas. Unless controlled, they may lead to excessive chlorine levels which can damage your heater.
- If the sanitising level in your pool/spa is too high, your test kit or that of your pool shop may not show the correct chlorine/bromine concentration.
- If your salt chlorinator operates for extended periods whilst the pool is being heated and the weather is overcast or your pool is enclosed / covered, the chlorine may exceed the recommended levels.
- The balance of your pool water depends on a combination of pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness and temperature. Combined, these factors enable the Langelier Saturation Index to be calculated. It is essential these factors are maintained at the recommended levels so that the water is balanced and the sanitation of your pool will be optimal.
- When adding acid to lower your pH, it must **always** be added in small quantities and spread uniformly over the entire pool surface. Do **not** add acid one litre at a time. Instead, add a cupful each day. Do **not** add acid into the skimmer box. This may potentially lead to corrosion of your heat exchanger.