



USER MANUAL

PRACTICAL
GUIDE
2025

maintenance &
operation



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SECTION 1

GENERAL OPERATIONS

I. FILTRATION

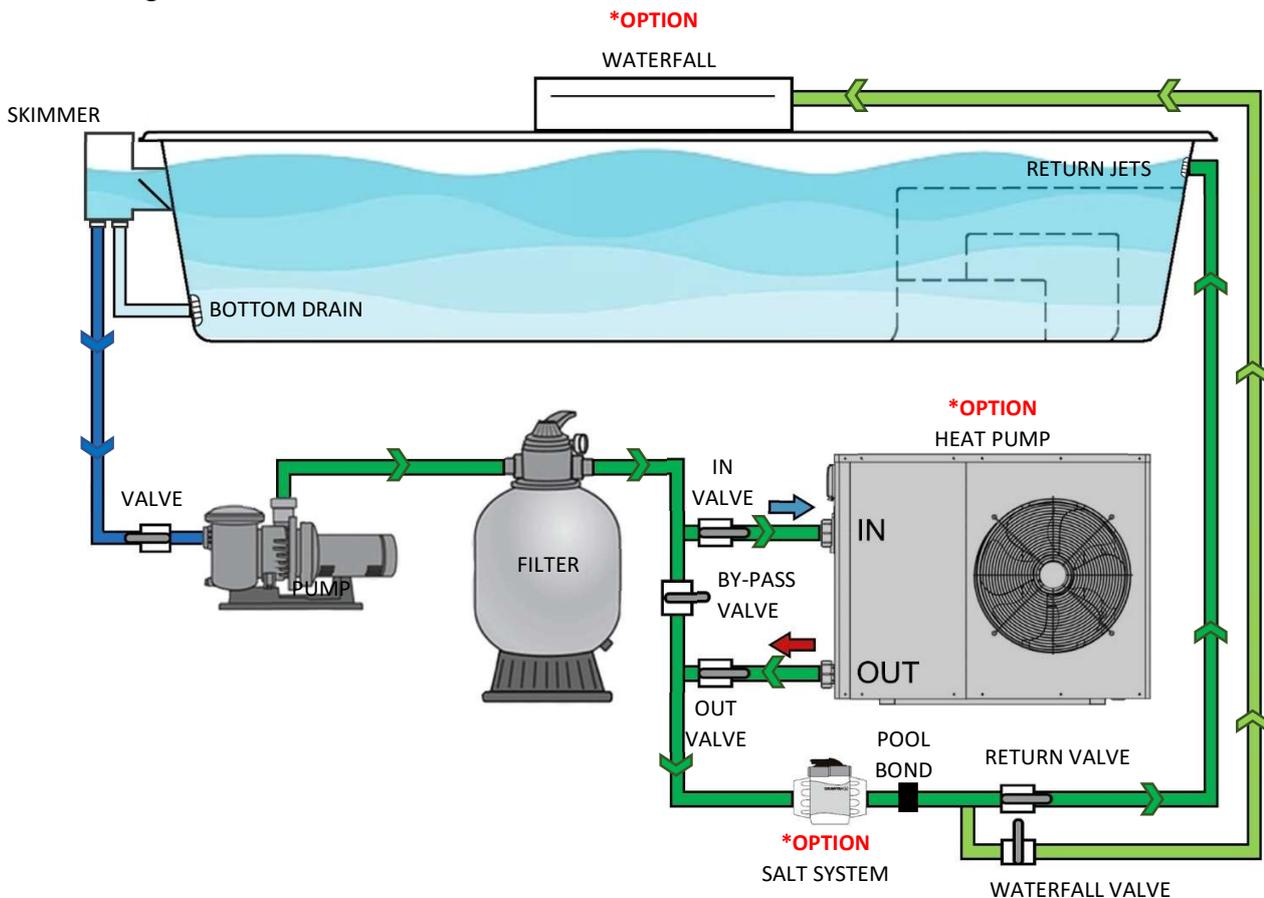
WATER CIRCULATION:

Your pump takes the water through the skimmer, passes it through the sand filter, possibly through a chlorinator (*salt system*) and a heat pump (*if you have opted for these options*) and returns to the pool through the return jets (*in filtration mode*).

Leave the filtration running **at least 12 hours a day in summer**. Continuous filtration is recommended during **stormy weather/heat waves** or in the case of **higher pool use**.

The bottom drain of your Okéanos pool is not a traditional bottom drain.

Unlike the bottom drain of an above-ground pool (*or other types of pools*), it acts mainly as a safety device for your pump. There is no suction unless the skimmer opening is obstructed and prevents the passage of water. In this case, the water would be sucked from the bottom drain and prevent your pump from overheating.



For the valve operation of the installed options (*Overflow spa, overflow tanning ledge, massage jets or waterfall*) refer to page 28 of this guide.

VALVES OPERATION:

It is important to understand the valve operation before any manipulation.

To avoid an incorrect manipulation, the motor (pump) should always be turned off before opening or closing a valve.



Handle in the direction of the piping = opened valve



Handle in the opposite direction of the piping = closed valve

IT IS IMPERATIVE TO CHECK THAT YOUR VALVES ARE OPEN FOR WATER CIRCULATION, TO AVOID PUTTING THE FILTER UNDER HIGH PRESSURE.

HEATING EQUIPMENT BYPASS:

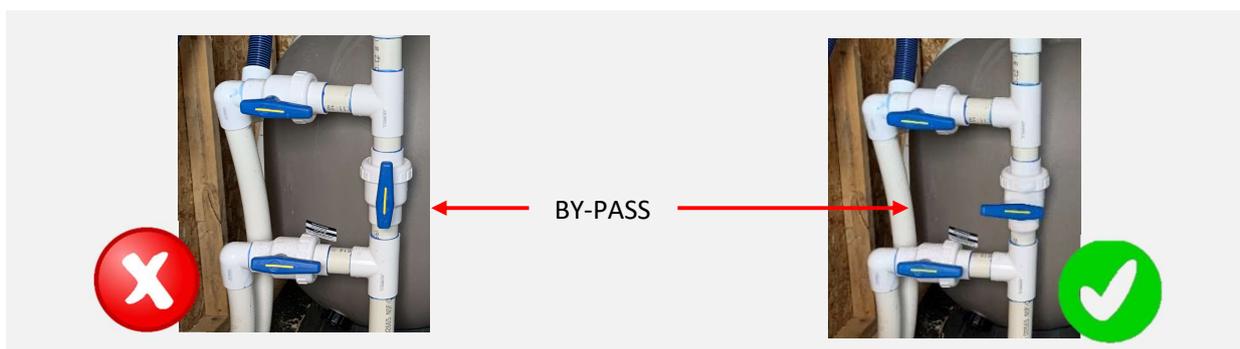
(Heat pump or gas water heater)

A BYPASS will be installed at the filtration, between the filter and the heat pump or the gas water heater.

Note that this valve arrangement will be in place even if no heating equipment is installed, to allow for easy addition in the future.

Without a heating equipment or to divert the flow, the BYPASS must be OPEN and both the IN and OUT valves must be CLOSED.

When the heat pump or the gas water heater is ready to be started, it is necessary to ensure that the BYPASS is CLOSED and that both the IN and OUT valves are open.



If the BYPASS valve is left open, it will create a water deviation, preventing it from fully circulating through the heat pump or the gas water heater. It's possible that an E3 error code appears on the control screen.

During the season, keep this position unless indicated otherwise by an added chemical.

MULTI-WAY VALVE OF THE SAND FILTER:

The multi-way valve guides the flow of water in a precise network and determines whether the water should pass through the filter or not.

Here are the 7 possible positions:

- 1. Filter - Filters pool water
- 2. Waste – Draining water
- 3. Winter – Filtration winterization
- 4. Closed – Closes the filtration system
- 5. Backwash – Cleaning the sand in the filter
- 6. Recirculate – Prevents water from passing through the sand
- 7. Rinse – Rinsing the sand after backwash



IT IS MANDATORY TO HANDLE THE MULTI-WAY VALVE WHEN THE PUMP IS STOPPED TO AVOID ANY RISK OF ACCIDENT AND SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE INSTALLATION.

1- Filter:

Position that will allow the pool water to be filtered and cleaned of all its particles. This position will be the most used.

The water is pulled through the skimmer, passes through the sand filter, and is then redirected back into your pool once filtered.

Weekly checks of the pressure gauge are recommended, as it indicates the degree of dirt in the filter. The pressure gauge should be between 10 - 20 PSI depending on the installation.



Beware some pressure gauges can become faulty and give false pressure readings, the pressure should be 0 PSI when the pump is turned off.

2- Waste:

Position that allows the pool water to be discharged directly to the sewer, without passing through the filter. The pump pulls in the water and discharges it through the water evacuation port to the street (*This mode will need to be used during the first clean ups after the installation and each beginning of season when debris are into the water*).

3- Winter:

Position that is used in winter. It allows to avoid the compression of the seal of the head of the filter during the cold season and the evacuation of the water present inside it by gravity.

4- Closed:

As its name suggests, it is used to prevent the passage of water in the filter.

NEVER START THE PUMP WHEN THE MULTI-WAY VALVE IS IN THE "CLOSED" OR "WINTER" POSITION.

5- Backwash:

Position that allows to clean the sand. This operation consists of reversing the direction of water circulation to clean the sand and evacuate the dirt to the sewer.

Backwashes of the filter are essential to ensure effective filtration. **We advise you to do it at least once a week.**

6- Recirculate:

Position that allows the water to circulate without passing through the filter's sand. The water passes through the pump, the filter head and then returns to the pool via the return jets.

When the water does not pass through the sand, the flow rate is much higher, this can be useful to create more water movements when adding shock treatment.

7- Rinse:

Position that allows the elimination of suspended particles in the sand filter after performing a backwash. The water is evacuated the same way as with the backwash. It allows the sand to settle in the filter and prevents cloudy water from flowing back into the pool.

While rinsing, you can see through the sight glass (small clear bulb) whether the water is clean.



*Be careful, the **WASTE, BACKWASH AND RINSE** will evacuate some water from the pool by using the backwash pipe and the pool water level will lower quickly. Make sure to **empty your dewatering well** before starting and that the **water level is at the maximum**. Ideally, fill up the pool at the same time with the garden hose.*

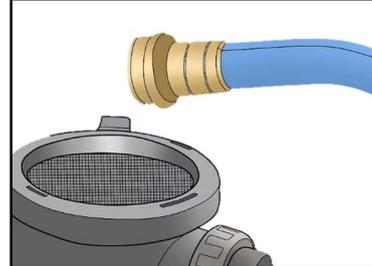
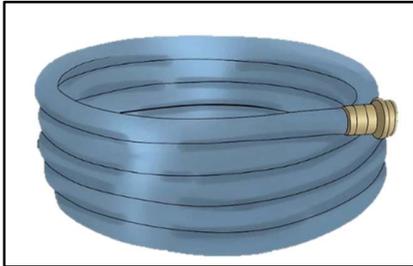
IT IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED TO EMPTY THE POOL WITHOUT NOTIFYING US. IT CAN BE VERY RISKY TO EMPTY YOUR POOL WITHOUT CERTAIN PRECAUTIONS.

PRIMING THE PUMP:

SCAN TO SEE
THE HOW TO
PRIME YOUR
PUMP VIDEO



Here is how to prime your pump:



- **Put the filter in filtration mode** (*waste mode is also possible if a backwash hose is in place*).
- Make sure that the water level in the pool is **at least halfway up the skimmer** (to avoid sucking in air).
- Fill the pump as much as possible with the garden hose (some of the water will go into the piping towards the pool and this is normal).
- Close the valve (*or the valves if there is an overflowing spa*) just in front of the pump and finish filling it until it overflows.
- The other valves allowing the circulation of water **must be open**.

IT IS **IMPERATIVE** TO CHECK THAT YOUR VALVES ARE OPEN FOR WATER CIRCULATION, TO AVOID PUTTING THE FILTER UNDER HIGH PRESSURE.

- Once the pump tank is filled and there is no more air, close the pump cover tightly.
- **Everything must be sealed:** check the tightness of the fittings and the position of the seal of the pump cover.
- Open the valve closed earlier (*if there is an overflow spa, open the pump valve only*), but only by a quarter turn (45 degrees).
- Start the pump and wait for a **maximum of 1 minute** until the pool water is drawn into the pump.
- Open the valve fully when a constant stream of water enters the pump.

The pump should now be able to fill up completely (some bubbles in the lid are normal).



**THE PUMP IS NOT DESIGNED TO OPERATE WITHOUT WATER!
IT IS ESSENTIAL TO FILL IT BEFORE STARTING IT UP.**

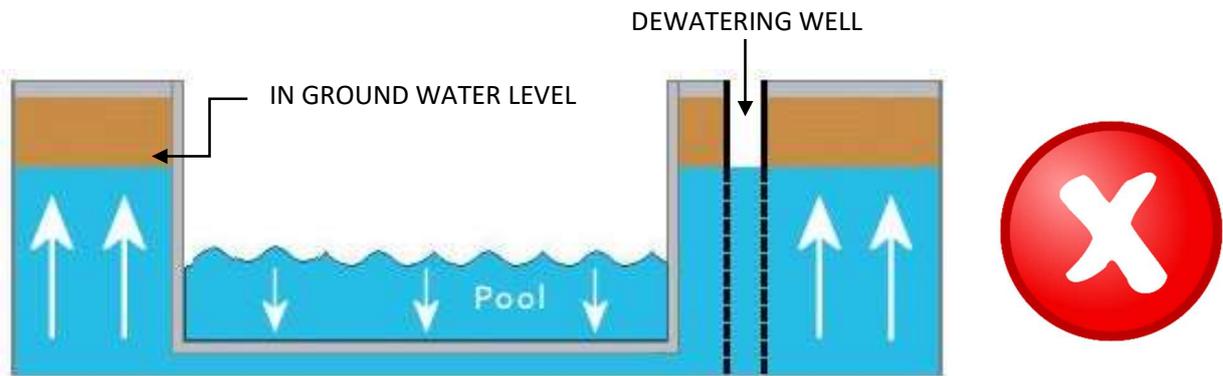


A filtration far from the pool or a little higher could cause the water to slowly fill the pump after start-up. The water level in the pump will drop and this is normal. After maximum 1 minute, if the pump has not filled, stop it, put water back in and try again according to the instructions above.

II. THE ARCHIMEDES' THRUST

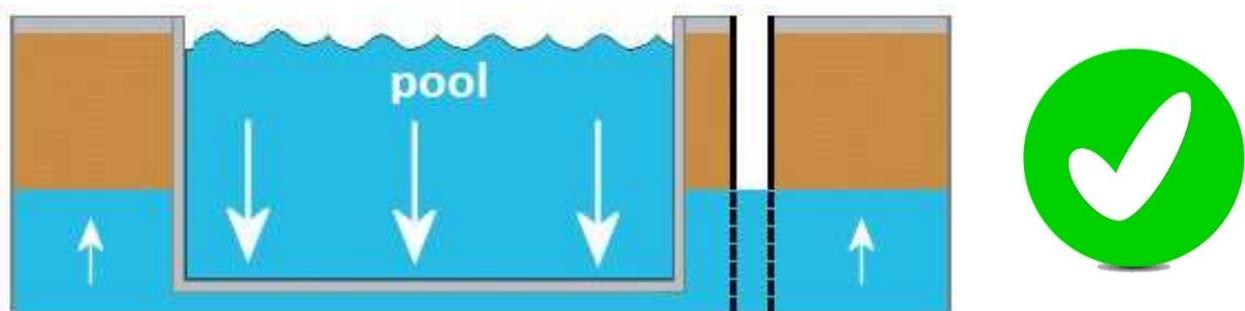
In this chapter, we are going to present you the Archimedes' thrust phenomenon, the measures that we set up and the recommendations that you will have to follow to avoid any risk of lifting the swimming pool.

Archimedes' principle shows us that there is a vertical pressure undergone by any body immersed in a liquid subjected to a field of gravity. Any airtight and air-filled element can then be put in flotation under the pressure of Archimedes' thrust.



In-ground pools, whatever the type, are concerned by this phenomenon.

If the water level on the outside is higher than the inside water level, the pool may rise.



Don't worry, we are aware of this phenomenon, and we put in place the necessary measures to avoid any problems. Of course, this also goes through the pool owner, who must be aware of this physical law.

THE WATER LEVEL MUST ALWAYS BE KEPT ABOVE THE MIDDLE OF THE SKIMMER OPENING

III. THE DEWATERING WELL

During the installation, a dewatering well has been positioned near your pool.

The dewatering well is a perforated drainpipe of the depth of the pool.
The function of this well is to allow the visualization and control of the water level present in your yard and therefore around your pool.

It will have to be cut at the level of the landscaping by your landscaper, covered by a removable lid or by the landscaping of your choice, but will **always have to remain accessible**.

Be careful not to condemn it when creating the landscaping.
This would make it impossible to visualize the accumulated water level in the ground and any services requiring the pool's water level to be lowered could not be provided by Okéanos.



Dewatering well

What is important to understand is that **the water level in the well must always be lower than the level in your pool**. This will prevent the phenomenon of Archimedes' thrust (pool lifting).

Here are the precautions to avoid lifting:

- Fill the pool as soon as possible after installation.
- Always keep the water level above the middle of the skimmer opening.
- Make sure the water level in the dewatering well is less than 24 inches (0.61 m) below the water level of the pool.
- Never empty your pool if there's water in your yard, near the pool (*visible through the dewatering well*).
- Never lower the water level of the pool in case of heavy rain or when thawing in spring. It's better to let it overflow.

To evacuate water from your yard and around your pool, it's recommended to install an automatic evacuation device.

The installation of a sump pump coupled with a water presence detector (float) will allow the automatic evacuation of excess water. Otherwise, you will have to perform a regular check and empty the excess water by activating the pump.

We recommend models with a vertical switch and less than 8 inches wide due to the limited space in the well and the cover provided which has an opening of 8 inches.



Models with other types of sensors are not recommended, as the float may get stuck on the well wall before the pump can be triggered.



To recap:

A pool will never lift if its water level is at its maximum and the water level in the ground is lower. It's physically impossible!

II. GENERAL MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

For the proper functioning of your Okéanos pool, it is essential to carry out a good maintenance:

Schedule of general maintenance required in season



Daily	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Checking (<i>and emptying if necessary</i>) the skimmer basket 	
Weekly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Testing (<i>and adjusting if necessary</i>) the chlorine content and pH of the water using the test kit provided ▪ Vacuuming ▪ Visual inspection of the pump (<i>presence of scale and/or water leaks under the pump</i>) ▪ Checking (<i>and emptying if necessary</i>) the pump basket ▪ Cleaning the filter: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ sand filter: backwash followed by rinsing ✓ cartridge filter: cleaning the cartridge ▪ Checking (<i>and emptying if necessary</i>) the water in the dewatering well 	page 13 page 16 page 19 page 17 page 20 page 21 page 9
Monthly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Checking (<i>and adjusting if necessary</i>) the salt content of the water if there is a salt system using the specific test strips or an electronic tester 	page 23
Annual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cleaning of the salt system cell (<i>in the spring before start-up or in the fall before storing the cell for the winter</i>) 	page 25
1 to 3 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of the cartridge of a cartridge filter 	page 21
3 to 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Replacement of the filtration sand in a sand filter 	page 20

 **Never cut metal pieces near the pool**

GENERAL STEPS FOR BALANCING THE WATER

➤ **Water balancing steps (New water or water already very clear after opening the pool):**

Cloudy, opaque, green or very dirty water, refer to the opening manual on page 37 of this guide.

1. **Start pump.**
2. **Remove any debris and/or dead leaves** from the bottom of the pool with a net, then vacuum the pool (refer to page 16).
3. **With or without a salt system:** begin chlorinating the water either by adding granular chlorine or by placing a chlorine puck in the skimmer basket (*chlorine pucks should only be used for a short period of time, fall/spring, as they contain stabilizer that will accumulate in the pool water*).
The salt system requires a specific adjustment before starting, refer to the manufacturer's manual for the procedure.
4. **Test the water** to know the actual values before adding products.
5. **Adjust the pH:** use pH- if necessary (*Refer to table page 14 for values to be maintained*) **.



**Verify the ingredients in the products purchased and
NEVER USE PRODUCTS CONTAINING COPPER OR IRON SULFATE.**



CAPACITY (IN LITERS) OF THE DIFFERENT MODELS OF OKÉANOS SWIMMING POOLS					
Pool model	Size	Water Qty (liters)	Pool model	Size	Water Qty (liters)
CONTEMPORARY SHAPES					
THETA	10' X 16'	16 000	PSI	13' X 31'	28 260
ALPHA	10' X 20'	20 000	EPSILON	12' X 25'	30 000
OK-18	12' X 18'	20 000	OK-25	12' X 25'	32 000
TERRA	10' X 20'	24 000	DELTA	12' X 26'	32 000
LAMBDA	10' X 22'	24 000	PI	12' X 28'	32 000
UPSILON	12' X 21'	24 000	LIBRA	12' X 30'	33 000
BETHA	12' X 24'	24 000	IOTA	12' X 29'	35 000
OK-20	12' X 20'	24 000	GAMMA	12' X 29'	35 000
TAU	12' X 27'	27 350	OK-27	12' X 27'	36 000
PHI	13' X 31'	28 150	RHO	14' X 32'	42 000
FREE SHAPES					
DZETA	8' X 14'	12 000	ROUND OVERFLOW SPA	6'	1900
KAPPA	12' X 25'	30 000	SQUARE OVERFLOW SPA	8' X 9'	1950
SIGMA	14' X 32'	42 000	OVERFLOW TANNING LEDGE	8' X 9'	800
ABOVE GROUND					
HORA20	12' X 20'	18 650			

**It is important to validate the pool's water capacity during an in-store water test. An incorrect volume will falsify the calculation of the recommended quantities of products.*

***Beware of the normal values suggested by the pool stores which are not always adapted to fiberglass pools. Refer to the table of suggested values on the next page.*

WATER TESTING

Proper water chemistry is essential for safe swimming and maintaining your pool and equipment.

When the pool is initially filled, at opening and during the season, **it is imperative to test the water** and adjust the **pH** and **chlorination** levels as soon as possible after the start up of the filtration.



Example pH and chlorine analysis drop kit

AS A FIBERGLASS POOL MANUFACTURER AND INSTALLER, OKÉANOS DOES NOT SPECIALIZE IN WATER BALANCING OR TREATMENT AND DOES NOT OFFER ANY SUCH SERVICES.

BE CAREFUL WITH A GAS WATER HEATER ON YOUR FILTRATION SYSTEM - IT IS IMPORTANT TO BYPASS YOUR WATER HEATER EACH TIME YOU ADD PRODUCT.



- When **treating against metals**
- When **treating stains**
- When **pH needs to be reduced**

BYPASS opening time

- ✓ for at least 48 hrs
- ✓ for at least 4 hrs
- ✓ for at least 4 hrs



! Don't open the BYPASS and close the IN and OUT valves during these steps will result in LOSS OF WARRANTY on the water heater. !

TIPS FOR MAINTAINING THE BALANCE OF YOUR POOL WATER

A fiberglass pool requires the maintenance of specific values. It is essential to respect the values recommended by Piscine Okéanos.

Be careful not to rely on the values recommended by water-testing stores, as these may differ from the values to required in a fiberglass pool.

On pages 14 and 15, you'll find a table of the essential values required in the water of your fiberglass pool.

THE USE OF ANY PRODUCT CONTAINING COPPER OR IRON SULFATE IS STRICTLY FORBIDDEN IN A FIBERGLASS POOL AND COULD VOID THE WARRANTY.

THE USE OF PHOSPHATE-BASED PRODUCTS IS STRONGLY DISCOURAGED.



ESSENTIAL VALUES TO MAINTAIN IN POOL WATER

Bypass the gas water heaters (page 13)

VALUE	RATE	IMPACT ON WATER AND POOL	ADJUSTMENT METHOD
pH	6.8-7.2 OR 7.2-7.4 (If you have a gas water heater)	<p>Several factors can influence the pH of your pool water: water and air temperature, pool product dosage, frequency of swimming, etc. An unbalanced pH can lead to a variety of issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Change in water color *Lower chlorine efficiency *Eye and skin irritation *Deterioration of equipment *Development of limescale or algae in the pool. <p>To raise the pH, pH+ is added to the water. To lower it, pH- is used.</p>	<p>Increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add pH + <p>Decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add pH -
CHLORINE	0.8-2PPM	<p>This product eliminates bacteria, algae and fungi that form in water. On contact with water, chlorine becomes hypochlorous acid. Oxygen molecules attach themselves to organic matter, eliminating that unpleasant odor from the water.</p> <p>Chlorine comes in many forms: granules, tablets, sticks and in a variety of formats, or can be produced from salt in the presence of a salt system.</p>	<p>Increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add chlorine or increase chlorination rate on salt system <p>Decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop adding chlorine, lower or switch off the salt system to allow excess chlorine to evaporate.
SALT	MINIMUM 3200PPM	<p>Salt is used in swimming pools equipped with a salt system for water purification. The salt is transformed into chlorine and then returned to salt by electrolysis.</p> <p>The precise level to be maintained depends on the salt system manufacturer's recommendations.</p>	<p>Increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stop the salt system - Determine quantity of salt missing - Add salt to pool - Leave filtration running for at least 10h. - Switch salt system back on. <p>Decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check dewatering well, put sump pump in place and empty if water is present. Leave sump pump in place - Use the backwash and rinse function in order to lower the water level to the maximum at the bottom of the skimmer - Add fresh water. - Repeat until water level is within recommended range.
PHOSPHATE	0	<p>Phosphates in a swimming pool can come from filling water, treatment products, leaves and organic debris, algae and other bacteria. Phosphates can contribute to the growth of algae in pool water and reduce the effectiveness of treatment products by reducing the action of chlorine.</p>	<p>Elimination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use of a phosphate remover

VALUE	RATE	IMPACT ON WATER AND POOL	ADJUSTMENT METHOD
STABILIZER	30-50PPM	<p>When stabilizer levels exceed 120 ppm, we speak of over-stabilization. This excess of stabilizer blocks the action of chlorine. The consequences of over-stabilization for pool water are the development of algae in the face of chlorine that has become inactive. The pool water will then turn green, and shock chlorination will no longer be able to restore the water.</p> <p>Pool stabilizer levels are too low: Stabilizer levels that are too low in a pool are not good for water disinfection. Chlorine will evaporate from the water much more quickly, leaving more room for organic growth such as algae.</p>	<p>Increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add stabilizer <p>Decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the dewatering well, set up the sump pump and empty it if water is present. Leave sump pump in place - Use the backwash and rinse function in order to lower the water level to the maximum at the bottom of the skimmer - Add fresh water. - Repeat until water level is within recommended range.
METALS	0	<p>Metals, such as iron and copper, can impart an undesirable hue to the water, pool bottom and walls.</p>	<p>Removal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use a metal sequestering agent
CALCIUM HARDNESS	150-200PPM	<p>This is the amount of soluble calcium salt in the water.</p> <p>If calcium hardness is too high, it can cloud the water causing stains or deposits on the walls of the pool or spa, or on peripheral equipment.</p> <p>On the opposite, a calcium hardness that's too low can create corrosion, deterioration of equipment.</p>	<p>Increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add calcium <p>Decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Check the dewatering well, set up the sump-pump and empty it if water is present. Leave sump-pump in place - Use the backwash and rinse function in order to lower the water level to the maximum at the bottom of the skimmer - Add fresh water. - Repeat until water level is within recommended range.
ALKALINITY	60-80PPM	<p>The ability of water to resist pH variations and neutralize acid. Alkalinity is made up of carbonate, bicarbonate and hydroxide.</p> <p>When alkalinity is too high, pH will tend to follow; if it's too low, pH is unstable.</p>	<p>Increase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add Alka+ or pH+. <p>Decrease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Add pH- or an anti-scale product

VACUUMING YOUR POOL

SCAN TO SEE
HOW TO
VACCUUM
VIDEO



1. Before vacuuming, make sure that you have removed most of the material with your leaf skimmer (*rocks, leaves, insects, etc.*).
2. Remove the basket from the skimmer.
3. Install the suction hose and telescopic handle on the vacuum. Hold the end of the telescopic handle and the other end of the vacuum hose and put the vacuum in the water.
4. Fill the suction hose with water by using a water return jet or by sinking it vertically into the pool water.
5. Take the end of the suction hose to the skimmer (it will be sucked in by the filtration) without taking it out of the water.
6. For regular maintenance, leave the filter handle (*Multi-way valve*) in “**FILTER**” position
For a cartridge filter, no handling is required.

NEVER VACUUM IN “BACKWASH” MODE

7. When finished, disconnect the suction hose by simply pulling it from the top of the skimmer
Replace the skimmer basket after having emptied and cleaned it.
8. If necessary, empty and clean the pump basket (*remember to always stop the pump first*).

Note: If the suction power decreases considerably during the cleaning process, check the pump basket and follow by doing a backwash and a rinse to clean the sand filter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

SAND FILTER: For an important cleaning or in the case of an algae problem, when vacuuming, it is recommended to position the filter handle (*Multi-way valve*) in “**WASTE**” mode.

This will prevent you from clogging the sand in your filter.

CARTRIDGE FILTER: For an important cleaning use the **BY-PASS** valve at the base of the filter (*equivalent of the “WASTE” mode of a sand filter*) to evacuate the dirty water.

**Be careful not to vacuum too much debris at once, so as not to clog the pipe.
During the cleaning process, remember to regularly [check and empty your pump basket](#).
(The intervention of a technician to unclog the pipes would be billable).**



Reminder: The filter handle (*Multi-way valve*) and the valves should **only** be operated when the pump is stopped.

Since the “**WASTE**” mode will cause the water level to drop rapidly, it’s recommended that you put the hose in the pool to maintain the water level in the middle of the skimmer opening.



You can also opt for a robotic pool cleaner that will do the work for you. For more information or advice, please contact your branch’s After-Sales Service.



EMPTYING AND CLEANING THE PUMP BASKET

The pump basket must be emptied each time larger debris is vacuumed (*rocks, leaves, insects, etc.*).

Too much debris left inside the pump could overheat the motor and cause water circulation problems.

In season, when maintenance sweeps are performed, remember to do a visual inspection (from the pump window) to ensure that there is no build-up debris inside.

1. Turn off the pump (by unplugging it or closing the circuit breaker).
2. Leave the sand filter handle in the **"FILTER"** mode.
3. Close the valves for the main water supply and return (*the one(s) in front of the pump and the one(s) next to it*). The **valves** near at the heat pump **BYPASS don't need to be manipulated**.
4. Unscrew the pump cover and take out the basket.
5. Empty the basket and rinse it with the garden hose.
6. Put the basket back in the pump (*pay attention to the installation direction*).
7. Put water back into the pump if the level has dropped during the process and close the cover properly (*if the valves are closed, there should not be any water movement*).
8. **Open the valves** and restart the filtration by turning the pump back on.

Note: If the pump doesn't prime properly and some air accumulates, repeat steps 1 to 4, but don't remove the basket. Check the gasket on the pump cover to ensure that it is properly positioned. Then continue with steps 7 and 8.

NEVER RESTART THE PUMP IF THE VALVES ARE CLOSED

BACKWASH AND RINSE

A backwash (*followed by a rinse*) must be done, **ideally** every week or two weeks maximum, to preserve the filtering properties of the sand.



1. If there is no permanent installation for the water evacuation, install the flexible backwash hose (*supplied at the installation*) to drain the water in a suitable location.
2. Stop the pump.
3. Move the filter handle to the **"BACKWASH"** position.
4. Restart the pump and let the water drain as needed (*1 to 2 minutes if done every week, 2 to 3 minutes if done every 2 weeks*).
5. Stop the pump.
6. Move the filter handle to the **"RINSE"** position.
7. Restart the pump (*15 to 45 seconds, or until the water is clear in the transparent jar at the filter head*).
8. Stop the pump.
9. Move the filter handle back to the **"FILTER"** position.
10. If necessary, raise the water level to the middle of the skimmer.
11. Restart the pump.

RECOMMENDATION

In the spring, at the pool opening, the water level should be very high. We advise you to take advantage of this moment to do a 3 to 4 minutes backwash followed by 45 seconds "RINSE" to move and rinse the sand in the filter which will have settled all winter.

Reminder: **NEVER** manipulate the filter handle (*Multi-way valve*) while the pump is running.

NEVER VACUUM IN "BACKWASH" MODE

V. EQUIPMENT & OPTIONS

THIS SECTION PROVIDES A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE EQUIPMENT AND OPTIONS.
IF YOU NEED MORE INFORMATION
REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S EQUIPMENT MANUAL.

Piscine Okéanos warrants its equipment and options:
2 years from the date of installation/delivery*

**Unless otherwise indicated*

(The warranty for heat pumps and gas water heaters, as well as certain salt and light systems, is provided by the manufacturer directly)

- **EQUIPMENT**



1 SPEED PUMP

VARIABLE SPEED PUMP



PUMP:

To make it last as long as possible, it is important to follow the following instructions:

- ✓ Position the equipment on a suitable surface (*avoid positioning it on natural ground for example, on dirt or grass*).
- ✓ Ideally, avoid placing the pump in direct sunlight (*this can cause overheating and a spontaneous shut-off of the pump*).
- ✓ Empty the pump basket each time the vacuum cleaner is used.
See "Emptying and cleaning the pump basket" page 17.
- ✓ Maintain an adequate water balance.
See "Water testing" page 13.
- ✓ Visually check the underside of the pump about once a week to make sure there is no **WATER** and/or **SALT/CALCIUM ACCUMULATION UNDER THE PUMP**.

If either of these two conditions is detected, contact your branch's After-Sales Service.

SAND FILTER

Good filtration **ensures 80 %** of the quality of your pool water.

To make sure you keep its effectiveness for as long as possible, we recommend to:

- Avoid the **“FILTER”** mode when cleaning a pool full of debris. Use the **“WASTE”** mode to avoid dirtying the sand unnecessarily.
- Perform a backwash followed by a rinse after each cleaning of your pool with the vacuum cleaner.
- Perform a backwash followed by a rinse at least once a week even without cleaning the pool.



The sand change is required approximately **every 3 to 5 years**. As time goes by the sand wears down, gets polished, gets dirty and loses its effectiveness.

WHEN SHOULD THE SAND BE CHANGED?

- You observe a lower flow rate at the return jets, despite backwashing of the filter's sand.
- You encounter difficulties in balancing your water despite several treatments and an adapted filtration time (cloudy or green pool water).
- The pressure gauge of your sand filter indicates a value higher than 20 PSI despite several backwashes (*Attention: be aware that some pressure gauges can give false pressure readings, the pressure should be 0 PSI when the pump is off*).
- In the case where the vacuum has been used in **“BACKWASH”** mode by mistake, the accumulation of debris at the bottom of the filter and/or a breakage of the lateral assembly could require a change of sand.

CARTRIDGE FILTER:

The cartridge filter is able to filter very fine particles. The debris retained will therefore accumulate more easily and excessively than with a traditional sand filter. It's important to clean the cartridge regularly to extend its life and ensure efficient water filtration.



WHEN SHOULD THE CARTRIDGE BE CLEANED?

- About once a week.
- When a pressure reduction is observed at the return jets.
- When the gauge pressure increases by approximately 10 PSI over normal operating pressure.

HOW TO REMOVE THE FILTER CARTRIDGE?

- 1- Turn off the pump.
- 2- Close the valves of water inlet and outlet, without touching the valves of the BY-PASS (to avoid draining the water from the pool).
- 3- Open the pressure relief valve (orange valve on top of the filter).
- 4- Install or confirm the presence of the drain hose.
- 5- Open the BY-PASS valve installed above the pump.

Caution: Water will flow out at this level, so it's important to connect the drain hose if the filter is inside to avoid water damage.

- 6- Wait 2 minutes, or until there is no more water flowing from the drain hose.
- 7- Unscrew the retaining collar by pressing the safety latches (turn counterclockwise).
- 8- Gently lift the filter head by holding it by the collar.
- 9- Remove the cartridge.

HOW TO CLEAN THE CARTRIDGE?

Regular cleaning: Simply rinse the cartridge with a garden hose with a good pressure.

Optimal cleaning or following a metal problem: Soak the cartridge in a solution of 1 part muriatic acid to 4 parts water, rinse it and reinstall it.



It can be interesting to have 2 cartridges to perform the cleaning in rotation.

Depending on use and maintenance, a cartridge may need to be replaced every 1 to 3 years.

- OPTIONS

COLOR LED LIGHTS:



These lights offer several colors and programs, please refer to the manufacturer's manual to learn about them.

TRANSFORMER

The light is supplied with a 110V transformer: **12V transformer (Mini led)**

Without the Wi-Fi controller option, the light is controlled **via the transformer's I/O button.**



Depending on the sequence used, this allows:

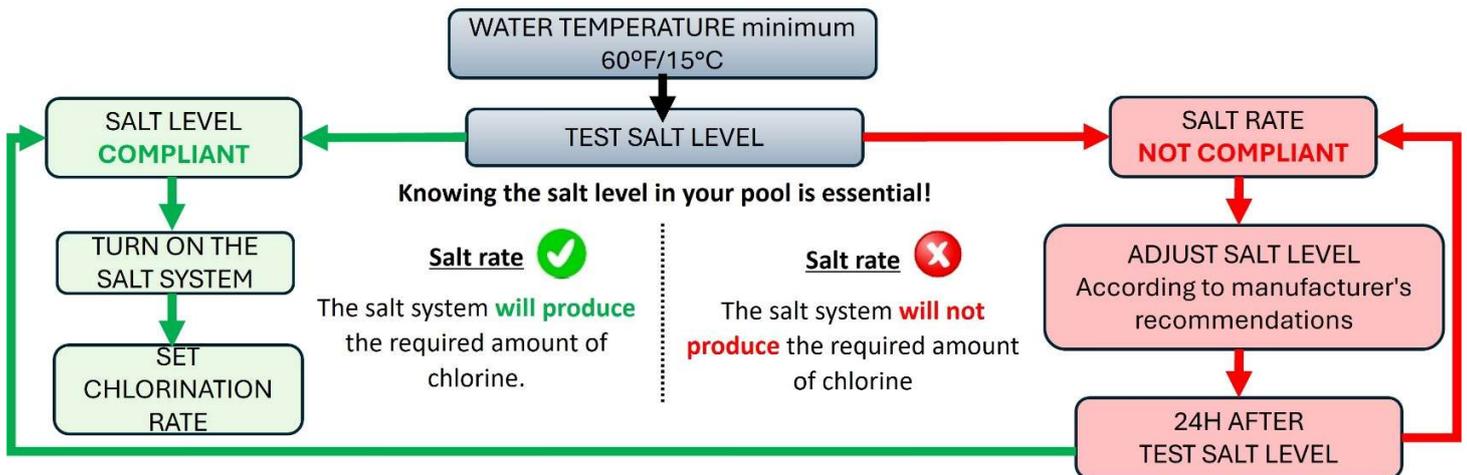
- ✓ Switch light(s) on and off,
- ✓ Control/select colors or color sequences,
- ✓ Resynchronize lights if there are several.

Option: WI-FI CONTROLLER

The lights can also be controlled via an app on your phone with the WIFI controller option.



SALT CHLORINATION SYSTEM:



BEFORE STARTING THE SALT SYSTEM

1. Determine the amount of salt to be added to the water to reach the level recommended by the manufacturer



To find out the pool's salt level, if the salt system doesn't indicate it, you'll need to get specific ppm test strips or a Salt Water Tester Pen. You can also have your water tested at local pool stores that offer this service.



Please note that salt does not evaporate. If there has already been salt in the water when it was closed, some will remain when the pool is opened. You'll need to test the level of salt already in the water to make a simple adjustment.

Pool model	PPM of salt added per 20kg bag	Pool model	PPM of salt added per 20kg bag
CONTEMPORARY SHAPES			
THETA	1333 ppm	PI	667 ppm
ALPHA	1067 ppm	OK-25	667 ppm
OK-18	1067 ppm	LIBRA	646 ppm
TERRA	1144 ppm	IOTA	610 ppm
LAMBDA	889 ppm	GAMMA	610 ppm
UPSILON	889 ppm	OK-27	593 ppm
BETHA	889 ppm	RHO	508 ppm
OK-20	889 ppm	FREE SHAPES	
TAU	780 ppm	DZETA	1778 ppm
PHI	758 ppm	KAPPA	711 ppm
PSI	755 ppm	SIGMA	508 ppm
EPSILON	711 ppm	OUT OF GROUND	
DELTA	711 ppm	HORA20	1144 ppm

The salt level required for your salt system to operate correctly **IS INDICATED IN THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL**

2. Add the amount of salt determined on the previous page:

- Leave the filtration system running for 24 hours to allow the salt to dilute (*do not turn on the salt system*).
- After 24 hours, test the salt level in the pool.

At the start of the season, you'll need to wait until the minimum water temperature meets the manufacturer's minimum requirements.



On average, a minimum water temperature of 15° Celsius (60° Fahrenheit) is required before you can operate the salt system.

If the water is too cold, you can use a chlorine puck placed in the skimmer basket to chlorinate the pool.

3. Conditions to turn on your salt system:

- Confirm that the salt level in the pool corresponds to the level recommended by the manufacturer.
- Confirm that the water temperature is at least 15° Celsius (60° Fahrenheit).
- Remove the chlorine puck, if present, from the skimmer basket.



Once all the above conditions have been met, you can turn on your salt system.

▪ AFTER TURNING ON THE SALT SYSTEM

4. Determine and maintain the correct chlorination rate:

The control panel allows you to adjust the amount of chlorine produced by the cell.

The system will alternate between a short period of generating chlorine and a standing-by period.

CHLORINE IS TO BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN 0.8 - 2 ppm

To know the proper setting for the pool, we recommend starting with a chlorination rate of:

- 60 %, 6 lights or the 6 number for 12' x 25' and larger pools
- 40 %, 4 lights or the 4 number for smaller models

After 3 to 4 days, if the water quality has not deteriorated, reduce by 10 % or 1. Repeat this process until a slight deterioration of the water is observed. At this point, increase the chlorine production by 10 % or 1.

TO AVOID OTHER PROBLEMS, IT'S IMPORTANT NOT TO OVER-CHLORINATE THE POOL WATER ON A REGULAR BASIS AND/OR OVER A LONG PERIOD OF TIME.

RECOMMENDATIONS

FOR OPTIMUM FUNCTION, IT IS IMPORTANT TO:

- ✓ **Check and maintain the correct salt level:** Salt levels should be checked at least once a month.  Rain (*dilution*) can influence the salt level in the water. We recommend checking the salt level after a heavy shower.
- ✓ **Avoid using BOOST or SUPER-CHLORINATING mode:** If necessary, increase chlorination by 10 % or 20 % for 24 hours, then reduce to the usual chlorination level.
- ✓ **Maintain the right pH level** within the recommended range to avoid reducing chlorine efficiency.
- ✓ **Never add chlorine or salt when the salt system is turned on.**

Please note at the beginning and end of the season:

- When the water temperature is below 15°Celsius (60° Fahrenheit), the salt system will not produce chlorine.
- When heat is slow to set in and pool water remains cold, the use of a chlorine puck deposited in the skimmer will be necessary.



CELL MAINTENANCE:

- Return the salt system cell to a temperate location (*above 0° Celsius*) every fall after winterizing the pool.
- Clean your cell with a cell cleaner once or twice per season (available at all pool supply stores).

MAIN CAUSES OF PREMATURE SYSTEM OR CELL DAMAGE:

- Not enough salt in the pool water (requiring higher chlorination levels to maintain water quality).
- Too much salt in pool water.
- Poor cleaning of the cell.
- Over-use of the cell (super-chlorinating/boost mode isn't recommended).
- Cell not kept in a warm place during winter.

The installation of a salt system on the filtration system will replace the need to manually add chlorine to the pool with regular automatic production.

However, this is not a magic solution, and water tests must be carried out regularly to ensure the correct salt concentration, free chlorine level and pH.

TO FIND OUT HOW TO USE YOUR SALT SYSTEM, PLEASE REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL.

HEAT PUMP:

1. AFTER-SALES SERVICE / WARRANTY

Okéanos provides service on the hydraulic part and the external connections of the heat pump.

***We are not authorized to work in the heat pump.
This warranty is provided directly by the manufacturer.***



To enable us to issue a service request to the manufacturer on your behalf, please send us by e-mail:

- ✓ Detailed explanation of the problem encountered.
- ✓ Photo of heat pump identification plate with serial number (found on one side of your unit).

2. USING THE HEAT PUMP

It is important to consider the following information provided by the manufacturing company for the use of the heat pump:

- ✓ The heat pump requires a constant **minimum air temperature of 15° Celsius** (day and night) to provide heat.
- ✓ It can operate down to 0° Celsius, **but below 15° Celsius it will defrost** very often and will generate less heat.
- ✓ At 0° Celsius the heat pump will be in **frost protection**, that's why the manual indicates 0° Celsius as the minimum operating temperature.

Before the freezing period, the heat pump must be winterized to prevent damage in the unit and piping

WARNING: Frost damage to the heat pump is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

3. CONDENSATION



It is easy to mistake condensation for water leakage from the unit.

Since the heat pump cools the air by 4° to 5° Celsius, water may condense on the evaporator fins.

If the humidity is very high, **several liters of water per hour may be produced.**

A 3/8 inch clear vinyl tube can be connected to redirect the condensation water to an appropriate location and prevent a puddle from being created under the heat pump.

CONTROL TEST: Condensation or leakage



To confirm that it is condensation, the unit can be turned off for a few hours in hot and dry weather. The BY-PASS valves will not be manipulated to allow water to circulate through the heat pump.

- If the water no longer accumulates and the surface eventually dries, it was condensation.



GAS WATER HEATER:

1. AFTER-SALES SERVICE / WARRANTY

Okéanos provides service on the hydraulic part and external connections of the gas water heater.

***We are not authorized to work in the gas water heater.
This warranty is provided directly by the manufacturer.***



To enable us to issue a service request to the manufacturer on your behalf, please send us by e-mail:

- ✓ Detailed explanation of the problem encountered
- ✓ Photo of gas water heater identification plate with serial number (found on one side of your unit)

2. USING A GAS WATER HEATER

Water heaters must not be used to maintain the water temperature above freezing or to protect water against freezing.

Great care must be taken to avoid freezing inside the water heater.

Before the freezing period, the water heater must be winterized to prevent damage in the unit and piping.

WARNING: Frost damage to the gas water heater is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

3. WARRANTY/EXCHANGER

The heat exchanger of the pool heater is made of the highest quality **copper** and **nickel** (cupronickel) materials.

However, it's critical that the heat exchanger be protected from aggressive or corrosive chemicals, insufficient water flow or improper water chemistry.

The pH level must always be maintained between 7.2 and 7.4 - NEVER lower



It's **IMPERATIVE** to open the **BYPASS** and close the **IN** and **OUT** valves of the water heater (in that order) so water doesn't flow into the water heater:

- When **treating against metals**
- When **treating stains**
- When **pH needs to be reduced**

BYPASS opening time

- ✓ for at least 48 hrs
- ✓ for at least 4 hrs
- ✓ for at least 4 hrs



**! Don't open the BYPASS and close the IN and OUT valves during these steps !
will result in LOSS OF WARRANTY on the water heater.**

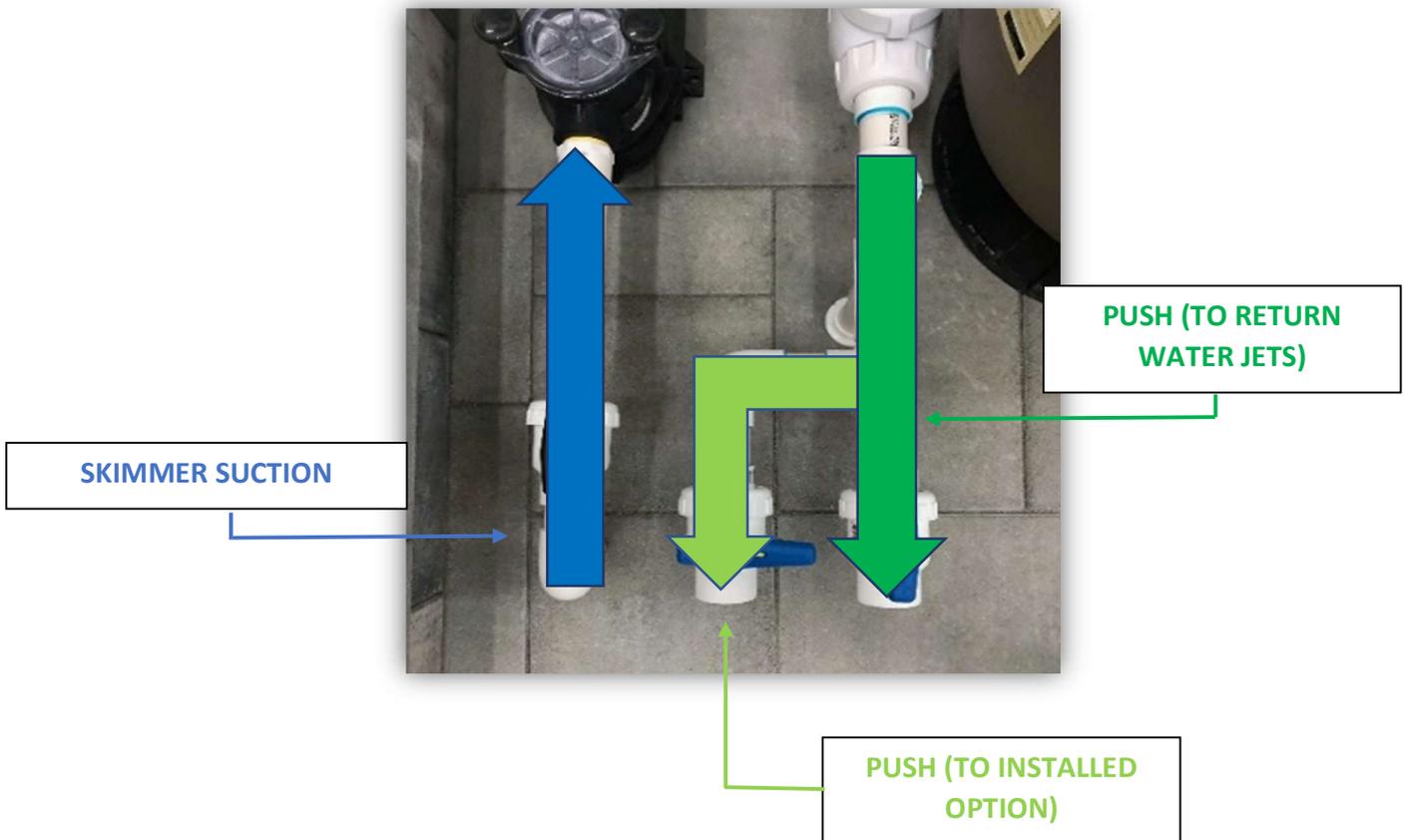
WATERFALL / MASSAGE JETS / OVERFLOW SPA / OVERFLOW TANNING LEDGE

For these options, it is important to understand the operation of the valves installed on the filtration system.

See page 4 of this guide for basic valve operation

PLEASE NOTE:

- The main water circulation of the pool (suction at the skimmer and pressure at the returns) will ALWAYS be in line with the filtration.
- The option valves will always be in addition to the main line.



- **Waterfall**



! WARNING: !

The waterfall is not an accessory designed to be always in operation.

It should be turned on sporadically, while near the pool. Left open, unattended, the wind could deflect the waterfall and a significant decrease in the water level and temperature of the pool could be noticed in a short time.

To use waterfall(s), the suction valve must always be OPEN. ✔

1. **Waterfall(s) closed:** Waterfall valve(s) closed and return jets valve open.
2. **Waterfall(s) open:** Waterfall and return jets valve(s) open.
3. **Lack of pressure at the waterfall:** Waterfall valve(s) open at 100 % and return jets valve(s) of the pool only half open or according to the pressure requirement at the waterfall(s).



1.



2.



3. 1/2

- **Massage jets or overflow tanning ledge**

Same valve positioning as the **WATERFALL** option, see above.

- **Overflow spa**

The overflow spa option will add 2 valves to the filtration:

- 1 valve for suction through the bottom drains of the spa.
- 1 valve for the return of water through the massage jets.

There are several positioning possibilities for these valves, which will give a different result in terms of water circulation. It will be possible to experiment to find the preferred position.



1. **CLOSED SPA - water circulation to the pool only:** Spa valves closed and pool valves open.
2. **OPEN SPA WITH OVERFLOW IN THE POOL:** To obtain an overflow from the spa to the pool, a greater volume of water must be pushed through the jets into the spa than what is drawn through the bottom drains.

Basic valve positioning: Pool suction and water return jet valves open, spa bottom drain suction valve half closed, spa jet return valve open. *To give the spa more power, the pool return valve can be partially closed.*

WARNING:

Like the waterfall, the spa and the tanning ledge are not accessories designed to always be in overflow mode.

If left unattended, the wind could cause the waterfall to deviate and a significant drop in the pool's water level could occur in a short period of time.

3. **CLOSED POOL - water circulation to spa only, for optimum pressure and heat build-up:** Spa valves open and pool valves closed.



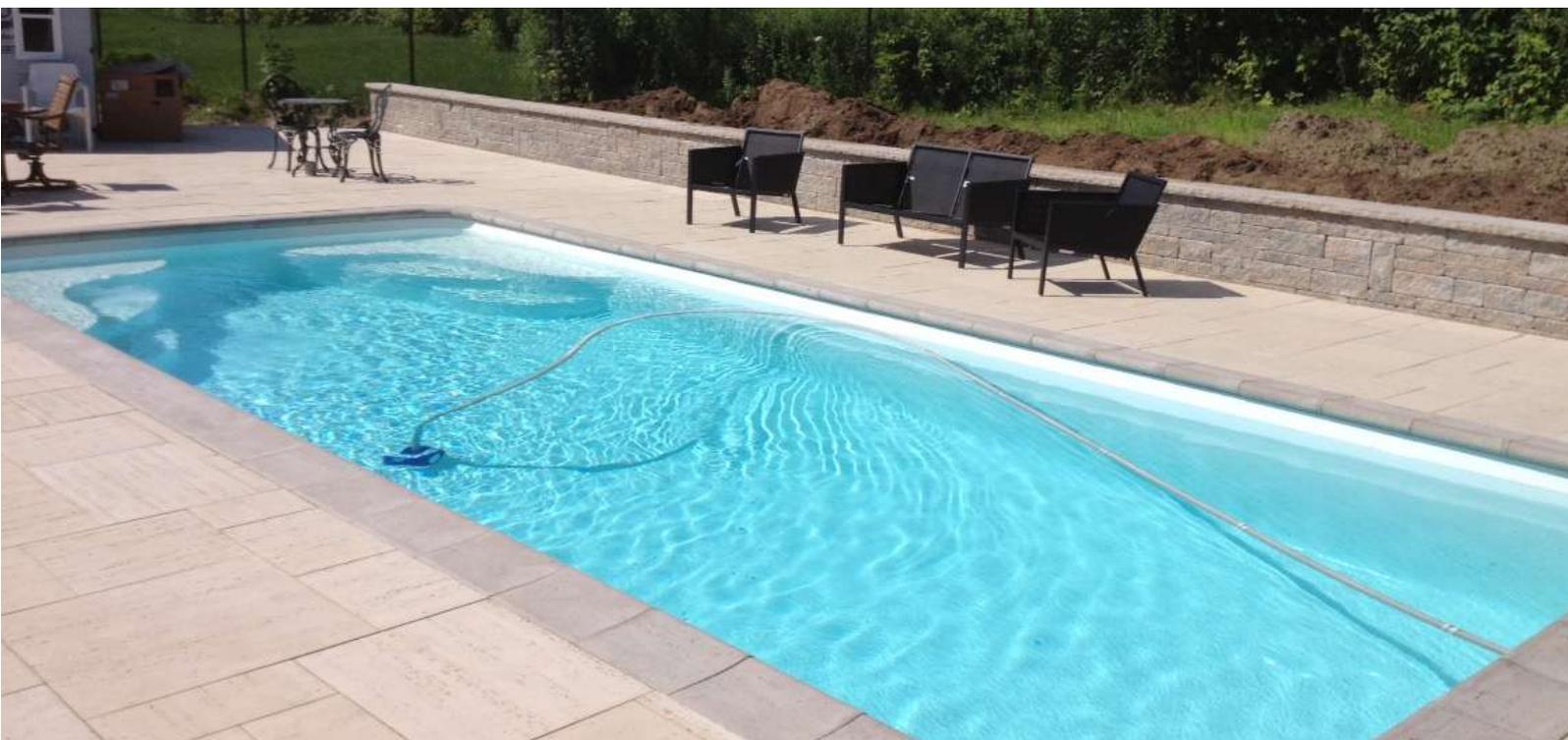
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SECTION 2

OPENING MANUAL

SCAN TO WATCH
THE OPENING VIDEO



I. WARNINGS

In this manual, Piscine Okéanos details the procedure for opening the pool in spring.



If you wish to take advantage of our pool opening service, you **MUST complete the online reservation request form available on our website**

(Please refer to page 52).

It's **IMPORTANT** to read this guide carefully, to carry out each step thoroughly and call us if you have any remaining questions.

BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE



Never empty your pool without telling us and always have access to the dewatering well.



During the spring period, the grounds are generally waterlogged, emptying the pool could cause it to **heave**. If the pool lifts, your **Okéanos warranty** will unfortunately **no longer be valid**.

The dewatering well will allow the installation of a sump pump to evacuate in a constant and automatic way the water present around the pool.

NOTE

Before starting up your pool, if there is a **large quantity of leaves or debris** at the bottom of the pool, it is **strongly advised to pick them up as much as possible** with a net or with an accessory that works with your garden hose, and which is compatible with the pole that was provided to you.

This will prevent clogging of the filtration pipes and increase the effectiveness of the shock treatment.

A cleaning procedure for very green, cloudy or dirty water is included at the end of this guide.



II. PROCEDURE

WARNING

The water level in the dewatering well should always be lower than the water level in the pool, empty it if necessary.

The well must always remain accessible, otherwise your warranty will be void.

At the filtration:

1. **Check the equipment before opening**, by making sure that they are operational for the coming season. Think, for example, of renewing the sand every 3 to 5 years (*see maintenance schedule: page 11*) or, if you have a salt system, remember to clean the cell with a cleaning solution (*see Cell maintenance, page 25*).

2. **Screw the glass bulb back** on the sand filter (*making sure to position the black gasket properly*) and the **pressure gauge** by adding or changing the Teflon tape if necessary.



3. **Screw the drainage plug back** into the bottom of the filter using pliers.

4. **Set the filter's multi-way valve to the "FILTER" mode.**

** If the water return hose is connected, it's possible to set the filter handle to "WASTE" mode.*

5. Reassemble the filtration piping (*and the pump if it had been stored for the winter*) **making sure to put the o-rings back in each groove** (valves and unions).



No o-ring is required at the return water jets.

6. Salt system (at the filtration):

❖ SALT&SWIM

- Replace the case in the right direction, opening upwards.
- Replace the cell in its place (*check for the presence of its small gasket*).
- Replace the electrical connector, making sure that there is still grease on the plug.
- Screw the retaining nut back on to make a tight seal.



❖ AQUA RITE

- Screw the cell in its place.
- Plug the electrical connector in the control panel.



❖ MC50MINI/ MC85MINI/ MC50JUST

- Screw the cell in its place and connect the flow sensor.
- Reconnect the power supply and connectors to the cell.



❖ ICHLOR 15

- Screw the cell in its place.
- Plug the electrical connector.



At the pool:

- Once the filtration system is completely reassembled, **unscrew the Gizmo** (*green tube in the skimmer*), and the **plug** next to it (the two holes must be free) and finally **remove the grey foam tube**.
- If there's a **skimmer plug** on the front side (on the skimmer opening, inside the pool), remove it and **put back the skimmer basket** in the skimmer.
- Remove the two return jet plugs** and screw the return jets back on with the outlet opening slightly down.

If there's **AN OVERFLOW TANNING LEDGE**, remember to remove the plug and replace the water return.



REMINDER

No o-ring is required on the return water jets.

OPTIONS:

Lights:

- Mini Brio LED/Lacus-Hayward/Mini Led-MOOV lights: Nothing to do
- Gaia or Brio PinP LED lights: Remove the plug from the socket, put the light back on by turning it, feel a click to confirm that it is in place.

Massage jets (in the pool or in an OVERFLOW SPA): Unscrew the wingnut of the plugs to remove them and screw the massage jets and the bottom drain grates back on if in a spa.

Heat pump or gas water heater: Reconnect the circuits by putting the o-rings back into the valve groove or the fittings on the back of the heating equipment.



Position the BYPASS valves so that the equipment is ready to be started when the pool water has reached the desired temperature.

Waterfall (or any other hydraulic circuit): Reconnect the circuits by putting the o-rings back into the valve groove. Place the valve(s) in the open position so that, when the pump is started, the antifreeze is evacuated into the pool.

Pump start-up:

10. Once the above steps have been completed, **close the valve in front of the pump** (or the valves if there is an overflow spa), **open the clear cover** on top of the pump and **fill it with water until it overflows**.



11. Once the pump pan is filled, **close the pump cover securely**.

12. Everything must be sealed: Check the tightness of the fittings and the gasket of the pump cover so that it is well positioned.



13. **Open the valve in front of the pump** (*the one closed earlier*) but only by a quarter turn (45°).



14. Start the pump.

After the pump has been started, wait for a **maximum of 1 minute** until the water gradually flows into it and the water flow is constant.

IT'S IMPERATIVE TO CHECK THAT THE OTHER VALVES ARE FULLY OPEN FOR WATER CIRCULATION, TO AVOID PRESSURIZATION OF THE FILTER.

15. **Once the water flow is constant, open the valve(s) in front of the pump completely.** The pump should now be able to fill completely (a few bubbles in the lid are normal).



If the water still doesn't fill the pump after 1 minute, turn off the pump and repeat steps 10 to 15.

16. **Save all removed items for the next winterization.**

III. CLEANING PROCEDURES AND SHOCK TREATMENT

17. If not done before start-up, remove as much debris as possible with a net.
18. Before adding products to the water, it's advised to clean the sand of your filter by performing a "BACKWASH" followed by a "RINSE", refer to page 18.

WARNING: BEFORE LOWERING THE WATER LEVEL IN THE POOL AFTER OPENING, MAKE SURE YOU HAVE CHECKED AND REMOVED THE WATER FROM YOUR DEWATERING WELL!

YOUR SUMP PUMP SHOULD BE IN PLACE AS SOON AS THE ICE MELTS SO THAT IT CAN BE TRIGGERED IF NECESSARY.

19. Now that the water is circulating, with the filter on "FILTER" mode, perform a shock treatment (65 % to 75 % calcium hypochlorite).
20. Approximately 4 hours after the shock treatment, **test the pH of the water** with the test drops and **adjust it to between 6.8 and 7.2** (*Between 7.2 and 7.4 for filtrations equipped with a gas water heater*).
21. Let the filtration run for 24 to 48 hours.



NOTE

Before starting the process of vacuuming, it's recommended to wait until the water clears a little to see the remaining debris at the bottom.

This will reduce the risk of clogging the pipes by sucking up too much debris.



NEVER VACUUM IN BACKWASH OR RINSE MODE

22. Cleaning of the pool:

- Brush the pool wall.
- Vacuum the pool in **“WASTE”** mode to avoid dirtying the sand in the filter.
- Check and clean the pump basket regularly.
- Perform a **“BACKWASH”** followed by a **“RINSE”**.

(Add water as needed to keep the water level in the middle of the skimmer at a minimum).

CAUTION: The **“WASTE”** mode will **drain water from the pool through the drainage hose** and the **pool water level will drop rapidly**. Make sure the **dewatering well is as empty as possible** before starting and that the pool water level is at its highest.

! Stop the filtration and add water as needed before continuing the cleaning.

- **Avoid large piles of debris** to avoid clogging the pipes.
- **Check and clean the pump basket regularly** - all debris sucked in will end up in the pump basket.

23. Test the chlorine and pH levels.

It is important to continue the water treatment because the shock treatment is effective for a period of 24 to 48 hours on average.

WITHOUT A SALT SYSTEM: Start the usual chlorination of the water.

- Adjust the chlorine level between 0.8 and 2 PPM to ensure proper water disinfection.
- Adjust the pH between 6.8 and 7.2 (*Between 7.2 and 7.4 for filtrations equipped with a gas water heater*).

WITH A SALT CHLORINATION SYSTEM: If the temperature is below 15° Celsius or 60° Fahrenheit, the water will be too cold to start it.



Do not add salt to the water at this time.

- For the time being, place chlorine pucks in the skimmer basket or use chlorine granules.
 - 1 chlorine puck for pools smaller than 12' X 25'
 - 1 to 2 chlorine pucks for pools 12' X 25' and larger
- Adjust pH to between 6.8 and 7.2 (*between 7.2 and 7.4 for filtration systems equipped with a gas heater*).

WHEN TO TEST AND ADJUST SALT LEVELS:

It would be unfortunate to add salt and dispose of it in the street during a vacuuming in “WASTE” mode or a “BACKWASH” and “RINSE” for a sand cleaning.

Make this adjustment LAST when the water is clear and free of any debris.

The amount of salt needed depends on the water quantity in the pool and the salt that may already be present in the pool water.

Please note that salt does not evaporate. If there has already been salt in the water, some will remain when the pool is opened. You'll need to test the level of salt already in the water to make a simple adjustment.

▪ **BEFORE STARTING THE SALT SYSTEM**

- a. Determine the amount of salt present in the water to calculate the amount of salt to be added to the water to reach the level recommended by the manufacturer.
- b. Add the quantity of salt determined on point “a.”.
- c. 24 hours later, check that the salt level in the pool corresponds to the level recommended by the manufacturer.
- d. Confirm that the water temperature is at least 15° Celsius (60° Fahrenheit).
- e. Remove the chlorine puck, if present, from the skimmer basket.

▪ **AFTER TURNING ON THE SALT SYSTEM**

- f. Determine and maintain the correct chlorination rate.
- g. Adjust pH to between 6.8 and 7.2 (*between 7.2 and 7.4 for filtration systems equipped with a gas heater*).

Please refer to the salt system section of this manual for further details before adding salt to the pool or turning on the salt system.



SECTION 3

CLOSING MANUAL

This manual must be followed correctly to maximize your chances of getting through the winter.

SCAN TO
WATCH HOW
TO DO THE
POOL
CLOSING



I. WARNINGS



NEVER EMPTY YOUR POOL WITHOUT TELLING US.



**IN FALL, LEAVE THE PUMP RUNNING 24 HOURS A DAY
DO NOT SWITCH OFF BEFORE WINTERIZING THE POOL**



If you would like to take advantage of our pool winterizing service, you **MUST complete the online reservation request form available on our website**

(Refer to page 52).

- You must contact us before any winterization or any emptying of the pool, otherwise your warranty will no longer be valid.
- Any dewatering well buried or not visible will cause the cancellation of the warranty.

Give this closing manual to the person in charge of closing your pool so that the person can carefully follow the steps of the closing process. The person in charge can contact the After-Sales Service of your local branch if they have any questions.

Before emptying your pool, you must check your dewatering well.

The water in the dewatering well **must always be 2 feet (60 cm) below the water level** in the winterized pool. Otherwise, drain the water using a sump pump or a water transfer pump.

IMPORTANT

After winterizing, if there is heavy precipitation, check your dewatering well and empty it, if necessary, **if the pool water has not frozen.**



Piscine Okéanos Québec asks all its customers to leave a **sump pump** (with float on vertical axis) **permanently in the dewatering well** so that the water in the ground is automatically always drained **if the pool water has not frozen.**



Never lower the pool water level after winterizing without first checking your dewatering well.

Don't forget to position the skimmer plug on the front.



THE POOL WATER LEVEL AFTER WINTERIZING MUST BE RAISED TO THE MIDDLE OF THE SKIMMER OPENING (SAME AS IN THE SWIMMING SEASON).

REQUIRED MATERIAL:

A. Dry and wet vacuum that sucks and blows air (Shop-Vac type) and/or compressor



B. 2 water returns screw caps with o-ring, size 1½"



C. 1 skimmer screw cap with o-ring, size 2"



D. 1 «Gizmo»



E. 2 x 4 liters Antifreeze liquid (-51° Celsius)



F. Teflon tape



G. Rubber plugs for massage jets



H. 1 4-foot tube of foam ¾ inches in diameter (an expansion coil)



I. 1 Skimmer plug



J. 1 Treatment kit to maintain the balance of your pool water during winter

OPTIONAL:

K. Mesh leaf net for the autumn to avoid pool stains and facilitate leaf collecting

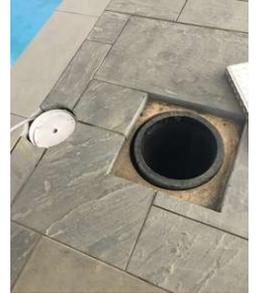


II. PROCEDURE

ALWAYS CHECK THE DEWATERING WELL BEFORE LOWERING THE WATER LEVEL IN THE POOL

IT MUST ALWAYS BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE.

IF THIS IS NOT THE CASE, YOUR WARRANTY IN THE EVENT OF A PROBLEM WILL BE VOID.



Please note that the equipment named in this procedure is identified by a letter that you can find on page 42.

1. Lower the water level just below all jets (water return jets and massage jets if you have any) while checking that the level of the dewatering well remains 60 cm (2 feet) lower than the water level in the pool.

To drain the water, use the pool vacuum cleaner and connect it directly to the skimmer, as when sweeping, but this time put the filter in **“WASTE”** mode. To do this, remove the basket, put the vacuum hose in the hole that is furthest from the pool in the skimmer and put the filter handle on **“WASTE”** and drain to the street.



Don't drain the water around the pool. This could increase the water level in the dewatering well and damage your pool.

2. Once the water is drained, disconnect the pump electrically.
3. Empty the filter tank by unscrewing the nut at the bottom of the filter, completely. Put the nut away, do not close it again once the filter has been emptied.
4. Remove the glass jar (*and its seal*) and the manometer and store them in a place with above 0° Celsius.
5. Set the filter handle to **“WINTER”**.
6. Unscrew all the white rings from the pipe connections at the filter head and at the pump, remove the seals from the valves and set them aside.
7. Drain the pump (turn it over completely to evacuate the water that cannot be vacuumed), put some antifreeze (E.) inside (about 1 inch).



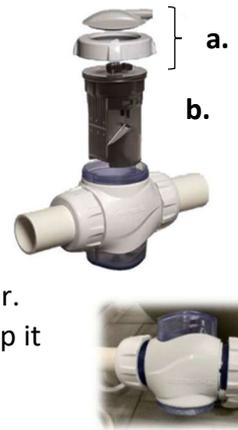
If the pump is in a shed or garage, you don't need to remove it, if outside, store it inside for the winter.

SALT SYSTEM OPTION (case/cell on the filtration):

8. For filtrations with a salt system:

❖ SALT & SWIM:

- a. Unscrew the ring and undo the electrical connector on the cell.
- b. Remove the cell from its case.
- c. Clean it with a salt cell cleaner and store it in a warm, dry place for the winter.
- d. Then turn the cell case upside down to drain the water from the cell and keep it this way for the winter.



❖ AQUARITE:

- a. Unplug the cell from the computer.
- b. Unscrew the cell from the piping.
- c. Clean it with a salt cell cleaner and store it in a warm, dry place for the winter.



❖ MC50MINI / MC85MINI / MC50JUST:

- a. Disconnect the power supply and connectors on the cell.
- b. Remove the case, disconnecting the flow sensor.
- c. Clean it with a salt cell cleaner and store it in a warm, dry place for the winter.



❖ ICHLORE 15:

- a. Unplug the cell from the computer.
- b. Unscrew the cell from the piping.
- c. Clean it with a salt cell cleaner and store it in a warm, dry place for the winter.



HEAT PUMP / GAS WATER HEATER OPTION:

9. For those who have a heat pump or a gas water heater:
 - a. Unscrew the connections at the back of the unit.
 - b. Vacuum with the Shop-Vac in the bottom opening by closing the top opening with the palm of your hand a few times for better suction.
 - c. Tilt the heat pump (*not required in a case of gas water heater*) slightly backwards to direct the water towards the outlet.
 - d. While still vacuuming in the bottom opening, pour antifreeze into the top opening. This way, if there is some water left at the bottom of the heat pump, it will not freeze.

Be sure to empty the piping connecting to the heat pump before screwing it back on.

THE POOL:

10. Place the skimmer plug (I.) on the front (skimmer opening inside the pool) and tap it with the palm of your hand until it's firmly seated.



11. In the skimmer, pour your antifreeze liquid (E.) into the opening closest to the pool wall (bottom drain) until it comes out through the drain grate at the bottom of the pool. *Pour out quickly, otherwise it will not enter the bottom drain, but rather dilute in the skimmer water.* Wait 1 minute and pour out another 1.5 liters of antifreeze.

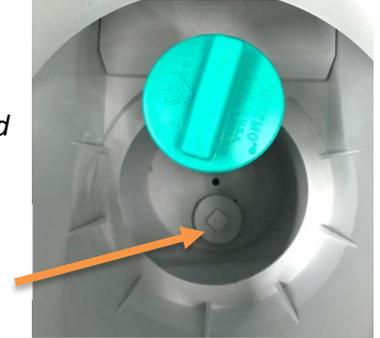
12. Cut a small section of the foam tube (2 inches will be enough) and save it for the next step. Put the longest of the foam tubes (H.) deep into the hole of the bottom drain and make a loop or knot at the end so that it will stay in the hole of the drain (*quite difficult because the foam always tends to rise*).



13. Put Teflon tape (F.) on the screwed part of your Gizmo (D.) and screw it into the bottom of the skimmer, this will prevent the foam from rising and block the antifreeze. Screw the Gizmo properly (by applying a little pressure). To check if the Gizmo is screwed in correctly, move it from right to left (if the Gizmo is not screwed in correctly, it will jump out of its thread).

14. Vacuum the water in the skimmer by using the Shop-Vac (A.), there must be no more water left in this pipe, which is connected to the pool pump. The best way, to do this, is to vacuum on the skimmer side. Once empty, vacuum on the skimmer side and pass antifreeze through the filtration side. Stop when you see antifreeze in the skimmer hole.

15. Screw a 2" plug (C.) into this hole (*check for the presence of the required gasket*). This cap must be a screw-on cap.



16. Pour antifreeze directly into the skimmer (a 2" at the bottom will be sufficient). Close the skimmer cap and close the small hole at the top with the small piece of foam tube reserved earlier (at step 12) to prevent rainwater from entering the skimmer.



17. Unscrew the water returns (3 pieces) **without unscrewing the wall feedthrough.**
18. Blow air with Shop-Vac in the return line (filtration side). Plug one of the two water returns with your hand while blowing, then reverse the operation to dry the elbow and tee buried in the gravel, repeat the operation until there is no more water in the pipe.
19. Pour antifreeze in the water return line on the filtration side and blow it through the piping until it comes out of the water returns.
20. Plug the water returns with your 1½" return plugs (B.).



LIGHTS OPTION:

21. For pools with one or more lights:

- ❖ **MINI BRIO 2:** Nothing to do. The light will stay in place.
- ❖ **MINI LED:** Nothing to do. The light will stay in place.
- ❖ **LACUS:** Nothing to do. The light will stay in place.



- ❖ **BRIO PLUG IN POOL and GAIA PLUG IN POOL:**



Remove the light by turning it and put the winterization cap (**L.**) in its place. The winterization light cap was left with you at the time of the pool installation and is therefore not part of the winterization kit (*if you have lost it, you can get another one at one of our branches*).



L.



OTHER OPTIONS:

22. If there is a **WATERFALL** or any other **HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT** (overflow tanning ledge...), disconnect and purge this equipment (suction and blowing). Add antifreeze to the piping lines (same procedure as for the water return line).

OPTIONAL MASSAGE JETS:

23. If massage jets are installed, unscrew them.

24. Blow air out the jets from the filtration by plugging the majority with the plugs and alternating the plugged jets until there is no more water in each jet.

25. Vacuum water from the jets while alternately covering the ones that are not vacuumed, to completely empty the water from each nozzle and drain the water distribution and air distribution manifold. Put antifreeze in the line (filtration side) and blow out the line so that antifreeze comes out of the massage jet.

26. Remove the cap on top of the venturi by pulling or prying with a flathead screwdriver.



27. Unscrew the venturi head.



28. Then block the anti-return ball with a small screwdriver and pour antifreeze into it until it comes out of the massage jets. As soon as the first jet flows the same color of your antifreeze, plug it and continue the manipulation by filling all the pipes.



29. Plug the massage jets with the rubber plugs (G.) and make sure that the rubber is flush with the jet and that the wingnut is vertical, tighten it firmly.



OPTIONAL OVERFLOW SPA:

30. For the OVERFLOW SPA option, **follow steps 27 to 31** of the MASSAGE JETS option on **previous page**.

31. Then remove the bottom drain grates with a phillips screwdriver and blow out the drain pipe from the filtration.



32. Once most of the water has been removed, while still blowing, block one of the drains with the plug until there is no more water, then alternate with the second drain. Once there is no more water, blow antifreeze from the filtration until it comes out of both drains and close it with the rubber plugs (G.) and make sure that the rubber is flush with the jet and that the wingnut is vertical, tighten it firmly.



FINAL STEPS:

33. Open the closure kit. Generally, regardless of the brand, it will contain 2 products to be distributed evenly, directly into the pool water. Many kits contain a floating device, which is not mandatory, considering that the product inside will dissolve very quickly, often only a few hours after it has been deposited in the water.

34. Once you have completed the closing, raise the water level in the middle of the skimmer same as in swimming season.



* **If the spa option is installed**, fill it until it overflows.

35. Use the skimmer basket to store all the parts that will be kept warm.



IT'S IMPERATIVE THAT THE POOL WATER LEVEL BE RAISED TO THE MIDDLE OF THE SKIMMER (AND IN THE SPA IF THIS OPTION IS PRESENT) AT THE END OF THE CLOSURE TO REDUCE THE RISK OF POOL LIFTING.

THE WARRANTY DOESN'T COVER DAMAGE DUE TO POOL HEAVE CAUSED BY A HIGHER WATER LEVEL IN THE GROUND (DEWATERING WELL) THAN THE WATER LEVEL INSIDE THE POOL.

POST-CLOSING INSPECTION:

➤ **PRESENCE of a pool coping (bullnose):**



❄️ **Just before very low temperatures freeze the water:**

- ✓ Check the level of the dewatering well and empty it with a sump pump or above ground pump if necessary.
- ✓ It's possible to lower the water level to the middle of the skimmer.

This will prevent the water from pressing on the pool coping as it expands with the frost.

A properly installed coping won't lift off, even if the water level in the pool is higher and the ice applies pressure when it expands.

➤ **NO pool coping (bullnose):**

If there is a lot of rain once the pool is closed:

- ✓ Let the water level rise.
- ✓ If the pool is overflowing, let it overflow.
- ✓ Check the level of water in the dewatering well and empty it with a sump pump or above ground pump if necessary.



Never lower the water level of the pool after closing without first checking the dewatering well.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO CHECK THE DEWATERING WELL AND KEEP THE WATER LEVEL ALWAYS LOWER THAN THE POOL LEVEL. TO AVOID ALL RISKS, WE RECOMMEND PLACING A SUBMERSIBLE PUMP IN YOUR DEWATERING WELL UNTIL EVERYTHING FREEZES TO MAINTAIN A WATER LEVEL LOWER THAN THE ONE IN THE POOL.



NOTE: If there are a lot of leaves, it's possible to put a net (K.) on the pool to facilitate pick-up of the leaves. This will prevent the formation of stains on the pool due to the tannin of the leaves.

ONCE THE WATER HAS FROZEN, DON'T LOWER THE WATER LEVEL IN THE POOL AND DON'T BREAK THE ICE.

REMOVE THE SUMP PUMP FOR THE WINTER AND DON'T TOUCH THE DEWATERING WELL AGAIN UNTIL THE THAW.



If you can't find the equipment required for the closing of the pool, please contact us.

SECTION 4

AFTER-SALES SERVICE

I. SERVICES AVAILABLE

At Okéanos, customer satisfaction is fundamental, which is why we offer the technical service on the equipment purchase with your pool for our customer only.

Here is the equipment on which we can intervene (excluding electricity):

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filter (<i>Parts, sand change</i>) • Pump (<i>Replacement, change of pump impeller seal</i>) • Salt System (<i>Panel, cell</i>) • Lights • Piping 	<p style="text-align: right;">BEWARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Heat pump or gas water heater: To enable us to issue an intervention request and obtain the services of a certified technician, please refer to pages 26 and 27 of this guide. ➤ Light: Depending on your light, your service may be managed directly by the manufacturer. ➤ Salt System: Depending on your salt system, your service may be managed directly by the manufacturer.
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MANDATORY online booking OPENING OR CLOSING SERVICE

You must book these services online directly on our website:
<https://www.piscine-quebec.com/> to the Services section.

(Even if your service has been included in your purchase order or if your service is offered).



OPENING



	OPENING SERVICE	CLOSING SERVICE
Form opening	Early February	End of August
Direct link	OPENING - Click here	CLOSING - Click here



CLOSING

An e-mail will be sent to you when the forms are opened.
It contains the registration link and your customer number.

***If you don't receive the e-mail (Spam, mailbox problem...),
you can register directly on our site via the links above.***



**After the form closing, we cannot guarantee you a place on our schedules.
You will be placed on a waiting list, and IF we are able to plan your intervention, the price of
the service will be increased.**

If you have any questions, please contact the After-Sales Service Department of your branch.

Visit our website for more details:
www.piscine-quebec.com/contact



II. TROUBLESHOOTING

PUMP

THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE CONSULTED

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
OVERHEATING PUMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bad electrical connection • Pump direct sunlight • Pump basket full of debris • Rusty and/or damaged pump bearing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the internal connection vs. the power supply (115V vs. 230V). • Bring it some shade to lower the engine's temperature. • Check and empty the pump basket if necessary. • If a bearing is damaged, contact a local small engine repair shop. Okéanos doesn't offer this service.
LEAKY PUMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper pipe connections • Pump impeller seal to change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tighten the screw connections with pliers. If it's leaking from a glued joint, contact us. • If the leak seems to come from underneath the pump, contact us quickly.

HEAT PUMP

THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE CONSULTED

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
HEAT PUMP THAT HEATS LESS OR NOT AT ALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timer mode activated (<i>clock symbol on the panel</i>) • Outside temperature too cold 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to the manufacturer's manual for deactivation. • The outside temperature must be at least 15°C day and night for optimal operation.
E3 CODE ON THE HEAT PUMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IN and OUT pipe inversion • BYPASS valve is open 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the connections at the back of your heat pump. • Close the BYPASS valve (<i>When the filtration is stopped</i>) and make sure IN and OUT are open.
LEAKY HEAT PUMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leak of the IN and OUT pipes • Condensation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unscrew and screw the connections properly. • If the water flows underneath, this is a normal phenomenon (See page 26).

GAS WATER HEATER

THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE CONSULTED

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
CODE E3 ON GAS WATER HEATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IN and OUT pipes reversed• Bypass valve open	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check connections on the back of the gas water heater.• Close bypass valve (filtration off), making sure IN and OUT valves are open.
CODE LO OR CHECK FLOW ON GAS WATER HEATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pump not running• Return water valve closed• Pump pressure low.• Calcium build-up inside heat exchanger due to high water pH.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Switch on pump or check circuit breakers and power source.• Open water return valve• Check and clean the basket of the pump and the skimmer, do a backwash and rinse or clean the filter cartridge.• Apply pH- to adjust pH level between 7.2 and 7.4 (Bypass gas water heater during procedure).

SALT SYSTEMS

THE MANUFACTURER'S MANUAL SHOULD ALWAYS BE CONSULTED

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
MC50MINI		
<p>ERROR CODE A1 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ANOMALY AT PRODUCTION LEVEL - LACK OF WATER: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of water Lack of salt Problem with the cell Problem in the electrical cabinet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure the cell is filled with water. If necessary, raise the water level to at least the middle of the skimmer. See diagram on page 23 The normal salt level should ideally be at least 3200 PPM, and in low salt mode, 1500 PPM. Check for proper connection, oxidation or cell fouling. Contact your electrician
<p>ERROR CODE A2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect salt level Scaled cell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See diagram on page 23 Normal salt level should ideally be at least 3200 PPM, and in low salt mode, 1500 PPM. Check cell for scale. Clean if necessary.
<p>ERROR CODE OF</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient water flow in the filtration circuit or no water flow detected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Check that the pool pump is running and that sufficient water is flowing through the pipes. Check flow switch installation. Make sure it is correctly aligned and installed in the right direction to detect water, and that it is properly connected to the computer. If necessary, replace the flow switch.
SALT&SWIM		
<p>“WARNING” LED LIT ON CONTROL COMPUTER</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incorrect salt level Water temperature too low Cell calcified Cell at end of life Flow sensor malfunction (Flow switch) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Normal salt level should be maintained between 2800 and 3200 PPM Water temperature should be at least 60°F Check cell for scale. Clean if necessary Replace cell Check flow sensor for blockage Consult Hayward's self-diagnosis page: HTTPS://CA.HAYWARD.COM/SALT-SWIM-CONTROL-PANEL

MCJUST50

CELL CURRENT ALARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cell status • Problem with cell connections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the cell is clean and free from excessive limescale build-up • Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Electrical connections to cell terminals are sufficiently tight and free from oxidation. ▪ The cell power cable is in good condition. ▪ The cell power cable connector is properly connected to the control box.
FLOW ALARM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient water flow in filtration circuit or no water flow detected. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flow sensor is connected to the control unit. ▪ Flow sensor is activated (Menu-Parameters-Flow) ▪ Filtration circuit is not blocked. ▪ The water level in the pool is sufficient.
ALARM LACK OF WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient water in the filtration circuit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that the filtration pump is operating correctly.
PRODUCTION ANOMALY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of salt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The normal salt level should ideally be at least 3200 PPM, and in low salt mode, ideally at 1500 PPM.

AQUA RITE

“NO FLOW” LED ON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The flow sensor is connected to the control box ▪ Flow sensor arrow points in direction of water flow. ▪ The filtration circuit is not blocked. ▪ Water level in the pool is sufficient.
“CHECK SALT” LED ON OR FLASHING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check salt level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cell model is correctly selected (usually T-3 for T-CELL-3) ▪ Check and adjust salt concentration in pool
“INSPECT CELL” LED FLASHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cell model is selected (usually T-3 for T-CELL-3) ▪ Remove, inspect and clean cell

UNBALANCED WATER PARAMETERS

PROBLEMS	POSSIBLE CAUSES	SOLUTIONS
GREEN WATER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too high pH • Improper chlorination • Yellow pool walls • Presence of phosphate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lower the pH: <u>Heat pump</u>: between 6.8 and 7.2 <u>Gas water heater</u>: between 7.2 and 7.4 and wait at least 24 hours for improvement. • If the pH is adequate, check chlorine level and adjust to between 0.8 and 2 PPM. • Yellowed walls can tint the water. • Use a phosphate remover.
YELLOW POOL WALLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too high pH • Overchlorination • Alkalinity too high • Calcium hardness too high • Presence of metals (copper or iron) in the water • Pool bound (<i>Aquaterre</i>) not done or done incorrectly by the electrician • Water rebalanced but walls still yellowed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See procedure in green water section above. • Lower the % of chlorination to the minimum required for your pool. • Okéanos suggests keeping this value between 60 and 80 PPM, because the higher this value is the higher the pH will be, use pH- (<u>Gas water heaters</u>: see manufacturer's recommendations). • Calcium hardness higher than 300 ppm can cause a scale deposit on the pool walls. A pH reduction around 6.8 (Bypass of <u>gas water heaters</u> during the procedure) will be required to soften and detach the deposit formed. • Use a metal control product (Bypass the <u>gas water heaters</u> during the procedure). • The pool bound (<i>Aquaterre</i>) must be grounded using an iron stake planted in the ground near the pool. This stake must be in permanent contact with the wet ground, and not connected to any other grounding system. It must, of course, be driven in along its entire length for total effectiveness. • Use stain remover such as <i>Stain Away ONYX</i> (Bypass the <u>gas water heaters</u> during the procedure).
RUST STAINS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Metal particles dropped in the pool (fencing, landscaping, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove rust stains with 800 grit sandpaper (wet and dry type) and perform a stain remover treatment followed by a metal control treatment (Bypass the <u>gas water heaters</u> during the procedure).



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PISCINE OKÉANOS SHERBROOKE

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Customer satisfaction is important to us!
On behalf of the entire Piscine Okéanos Québec team, we thank you for your trust!