General guidelines for efficient spa maintenance

There are just a few basic guidelines for maintaining a spa in perfect working order . Just a couple of hours after the spa has been filled, a rapid, progressive polluting process begins even though the water looks sparkling clear; dirt finds its way into the water through the air, the spa users and the surrounding environment and this dirt quickly becomes a food source for bacteria and algae, causing cloudy water and unpleasant odours.There are two quick and easy steps to take to effectively counter this purely “natural” process.The first step could be defined as “ mechanical”. The spa is fitted with a filter circuit which removes the dirt and the most superficial grime quickly and safely, trapping it in the filter (see manufacturer’s instructions).The second step is chemical; the water is treated with products which are specially designed to effectively prevent and fight the growth of mould, bacteria and algae so the water is chemically balanced and safe to use.

H²O treatment

glass inspired by water

Water treatment kit

pH+Cl test kit

Dichlor (1kg)

Meta Ph- (1l)

Alga Stop (1l)

Antifoam (1l)

FilterClean (1 l)

Chemical treatment of spa water.

There are ***4 distinct steps:***

1. testing and checking the pH

2. adjusting the pH

3. adding disinfectant

4. treating with an antialgae

- further treatments depending on need (antifoam, filter cleaning, etc.)

Step 1. **testing and checking the pH**

- The test kit allows spa users to check the pH and chlorine levels in the water.

Follow these instructions to use the test kit:

1) lower the graduated colorimetric measuring tube into the spa until approximately 40 cm below the water level, and fill the two test tubes up to the mark;

2) add 4 – 5 drops of pH reagent (red cap) **into the red test tube** following the instructions on the bottle;

3) add 4 – 5 drops of chlorine reagent (yellow cap) **into the yellow test tube** following the instructions on the bottle;

4) seal both test tubes and shake them. The water will change colour according to the pH value immediately, while it is necessary to wait for about one minute for the exact chlorine reading;

5) compare the intensity of the colour with the values on the colour chart. The ideal pH value is between 7.2 and 7.4 and the ideal chlorine reading is between 0.5 and 1.

Step 2. **adjusting the pH**

There are many different factors which can alter the pH in a pool.

The main ones are:

- the quality of the water used to fill the spa
    - the use of particular basic or acid additives
    - the particles which find their way into the water with use (dirt, perspiration, creams, etc.).

A " *pH regulator* " should therefore be used whenever necessary to ensure the average parameters are at the recommended levels.

How effective the disinfectant is in the spa also depends on the pH of the water.

Recommended product : ***META PH***

Use: to decrease the pH by 0.1, pour 4-6 ml of product per cubic metre into the spa. Repeat this until a pH reading of 7.2 – 7.6 is reached.

N.B. Should too much product be added, add more water to the spa to increase the pH.

***) 1 capful = 10ml**

Step 3. **adding disinfectant**

- Always use a granular product (no floating baskets)
-  (WARNING! DO NOT USE TRICHLOR)
- Always pour the product (granules) into the skimmer
- The amount of product to use must be evaluated each time to
- maintain a concentration of 0.4-1.0 ppm in the water
- Do not mix with other products (it may give off dangerous gases)
- Shock treatment: 10g per m^3 water (suggested amount)
- Maintenance: 1.5-2g per m^3 water (suggested amount)

Step 4. **treating with an antialgae**

Algae are unicellular organisms which multiply and grow rapidly in water, especially if the water temperature is warm.

Algae spores find their way into swimming pool water with the wind and rain etc. Human beings can be spore carriers too, so algae problems can also arise in covered swimming pools.

Any algae which have formed should be treated immediately.

The longer they remain in the water, the harder it is to get rid of them.

It is a good idea, although not compulsory, to complete the disinfectant process by adding an antialgae product directly to the water in several different places at least once a week.

Recommended product : ***ALGA STOP***

1. initial treatment (first time); pour 50ml of product per cubic metre of water into the spa ;

2. maintenance (afterwards); recommended dose of 20/30ml of product every week.

N.B. : Pour the product into a spot in the spa where the water churns a lot to make sure it gets properly mixed in.

***) 1 capful =10ml**

Further treatments depending on need (antifoam, filter cleaning, etc.)

ANTIFOAM Should foam be accidentally produced by body cleansers, oils and suntan lotions or other chemical substances in the water and in order to protect the spa systems, the water should be treated with a silicone-based product which is designed to remove or limit the amount of foam. Recommended product : ***AS 24*** Pour a couple of drops of product into the water. The average dose is 10ml per cubic metre but it can vary considerably depending on the amount of foam that has built up. ***) 1 capful =10ml**	
FILTER CLEANING When the spa is in use, dirt, impurities and scale build up in the filter (cartridge or sand filter). To ensure the maximum effectiveness of the filter and consequently high quality spa water, the filter must be cleaned regularly. Recommended product: ***FILTER CLEAN*** This product is a special descaler which removes organic deposits, algae and scale inside the spa plumbing, the hydroelectric devices, paper filters (cartridge) and quartz filters (sand). It is used as follows: soak paper filters in a solution of 1-5% for as long as necessary. For sand filters, pour the product directly inside the filter, using a 5-10% solution for periodic maintenance and a 10-20% solution for shock treatment.	

ATTENTION: the above mentioned instructions as well as the dosage recommendations are purely indicative and are subjected to sensible variations according to the Spa conditions of use.

Those parameters may easily vary due to:

- How many people enter the spa at the same time
- How long they stay in the spa
- Operating water temperature
- How often you drain completely the spa
- Uncovered spa (outdoor placed) or installed in a closed space
- Further reasons and / or conditions