



SPA OWNERS MANUAL

Your Guide to the Ultimate Relaxation Machine

TimeOut Spas

SPA OWNER'S MANUAL

SAFETY INFORMATION

Important Safety Instructions

Please Read and Follow all Instructions

AVOIDING THE RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Connect only to a grounded source. Do not bury the power cord. A buried power cord may result in death or serious personal injury due to electrocution if direct burial-type cable is not used, or if improper digging occurs.

A ground terminal (pressure wire connector) is provided on the surface of the control box inside the equipment compartment. This connector should be bonded with a minimum No. 10 AWG (2.5mm diameter) copper wire between this unit and any metal ladders, metal water pipes, metal enclosures of electrical equipment, conduit or metal equipment within 1.5 m (five feet) of the spa.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of electrical shock, replace a damaged cord immediately. Failure to do so may result in death or serious personal injury due to electrocution.

Install the spa so proper drainage is provided for the compartment containing the electrical components.

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK

Install at least 1.5 m (5 feet) from all metal surfaces. A spa may be installed within 5 feet of a metal surface if each metal surface is permanently connected by a minimum No. 10 AWG (2.5 mm diameter) solid copper conductor attached to the wire ground connector on the terminal box that is provided for this purpose.

Do not permit any electrical appliances, such as a light, telephone, radio, or television within 1.5 m (5 feet) of a spa. Failure to maintain a safe distance may result in death or serious personal injury due to electrocution if the appliance should fall into the spa.

Install your spa in such a way that drainage is away from the electrical compartment and from all electrical components.

DO:

Be sure your spa is connected to the power supply correctly – use a licensed electrical contractor.

Disconnect the spa from the power supply before draining the spa or servicing the electrical components.

DON'T:

Use the spa with the equipment compartment door removed.

Place electrical appliances within 1.5 m (5 feet) of the spa.

Use an extension cord to connect the spa to its power source. The cord may not be properly grounded and the connection is a shock hazard. An extension cord may cause a voltage drop, which will cause overheating of the jet pump motor and motor damage.

Attempt to open the electrical control box. There are no user serviceable parts inside.

AVOIDING RISK TO CHILDREN

DANGER

Risk of child drowning. Extreme caution must be exercised to prevent unauthorized access by children. To avoid accidents, ensure that children cannot use a spa unless they are supervised at all times.

WARNING

To reduce the risk of injury, do not permit children to use this product unless they are closely supervised at all times.

To reduce the risk of injury, lower water temperatures are recommended for young children. Children are especially sensitive to hot water.

DO

Make sure you always lock the child resistant locks after using the spa for your children's safety. Every Spa is equipped with a locking cover that meets the Standard for Safety Covers.

Test the water temperature with your hand before allowing your child to enter the spa to be sure that it's comfortable. Children are especially sensitive to hot water.

Remind children that wet surfaces can be very slippery. Make sure that the children are careful when entering or exiting the spa.

DON'T

Allow children to climb onto the spa cover.

Allow children to have unsupervised access to the spa.

RISK TO AVOID

DANGER: RISK OF INJURY

To reduce the risk of injury to persons, DO NOT remove suction fittings (filter standpipes) located in the filter compartment.

The suction fittings in the spa are sized to match the specific water flow created by the pump. Should the need arise to replace the suction fittings or the pump, be sure that the flow rates are compatible.

There is a danger of slipping and falling. Remember that wet surfaces can be very slippery. Take care when entering or exiting the spa.

Increased side effects of medication

The use of drugs, alcohol or medicating before or during spa use may lead to unconsciousness with the possibility of drowning.

Persons using medications should consult a physician before using a spa; some medication may cause a user to become drowsy, while other medication may affect heart rate, blood pressure and circulation.

Persons taking medications, which induce drowsiness, such as tranquilizers, antihistamines or anticoagulants should not use the spa.

Health problems affected by spa use

Pregnant women should consult a physician before using a spa.

Persons suffering from obesity or with a medical history of heart disease, low or high blood pressure, circulatory system problems or diabetes should consult a physician before using a spa.

Unclean water

Keep the water clean and sanitized with correct chemical care. The recommended levels for your Spa are:

Free Available Chlorine (FAC):	1.0 – 1.2 ppm (Din 19643-1)
Water pH:	7.2 – 7.6
Total Alkalinity:	125 – 150 ppm
Calcium Hardness:	150 – 200 ppm

(Refer to Water Quality and Maintenance section for complete instructions.)

IMPORTANT: Turn on the jet pump for at least ten minutes after adding ANY spa water chemicals into the filter compartment.

AVOIDING THE RISK OF HYPOTHERMIA

Prolonged immersion in hot water can result in HYPOTHERMIA, a dangerous condition that occurs when the internal temperature of the body reaches a level above normal (37°C, or 98.6°F). The symptoms of hypothermia include unawareness of impending hazard, failure to perceive heat, failure to recognize the need to exit the spa, physical inability to exit the spa, fetal damage in pregnant women and unconsciousness resulting in a danger of drowning.

WARNING

The use of alcohol, drugs, or medication can greatly increase the risk of fatal hypothermia in hot tubs and spas.

TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INJURY

The water in the spa should never exceed 40°C (104°F). Water temperatures between 38°C (100°F) and 40°C (104°F) are considered safe for a healthy adult. Lower water temperatures are recommended for extended use (exceeding 10 minutes) and for young children. Extended use can cause hypothermia.

Pregnant or possibly pregnant women should limit spa water temperatures to 38°C (100°F). Failure to do so may result in permanent injury to your baby.

WARNING

Appliances containing live parts, except parts operating with Safety Extra Low (SELV) up to 12V, must be inaccessible to people inside the spa.

Owners should maintain the water within acidity, chlorine concentration and purity characteristics, with reference to national rules.

The spa load (up to 3,000 Kg with water) has to be supported by the floor in normal operating conditions.

Owners should rinse, clean and disinfect the water according to national rules.

Install and use the spa cover correctly. NEVER go under the spa cover.

Read carefully the cleaning and maintenance information in the "User Manual".

Dispose of the water in the spa according to local regulations.

By draining the spa there is a risk of water leakage from the spa.

NEVER use the spa without the correct chemicals.

Every week test, a minimum of 3 times, the quantity of chlorine in your spa.

If your spa has an ozonator, you still need to use chlorine.

NEVER fill the spa with water higher than the "water level" sticker.

Read the "Owners Manual" carefully.

In case of damage/failure of any part of the housing or any other component, the spa must be disconnected from the supply and it is not to be used until authorized personnel repair it.

SPA MAINTENANCE

This spa booklet has been prepared as a step-by-step guide to help you enjoy clean, healthy water. And we are pleased to answer any questions regarding specific or unusual problems.

Chemical Safety Tips

- Read the directions carefully.
- Always add chemicals to water. NEVER add water to the chemicals.
- Do not mix chemicals together. Add chemicals one at a time. Rinse out the measuring cup before the addition of the next chemical.
- Store chemicals in a cool dry place out of the reach of children.
- In case of contact or if chemical is swallowed, follow emergency advice on product label.
- Do not smoke near chemicals. Keep the container closed when not in use.

Enjoy your spa with pride and confidence

Your spa is a source of relaxation and enjoyment. To get the most satisfaction out of your spa, the water must look clear, enticing and be free of bacteria. Three important factors contributing to this are:-

- Filtration
- Water balance
- Disinfection

A jetted spa creates a mild massage, relieves stress and tension, and improves overall circulation. Aches and pains disappear as the warm swirling water relaxes your muscles after a hard day.

Each spa owner uses their spa for different reasons, some more frequently than others. This booklet is a guide to spa water care. You will personally get to know your spa and how water conditions can be controlled. Keep this book as a guide in case of trouble or if water imbalance should arise.

Disinfection

Disinfecting your spa water means killing the harmful bacteria and keeping the water clean.

Chlorine

There are different types of chlorine treatments available to the spa owner. Stabilized chlorine in tablet or granular form is best suited for outdoor spa use. Spa tabs offer a continual slow release of disinfectant. Tabs require a feeder or skimmer basket to dissolve. Chlor-aid granular chlorine dissolves completely and immediately for instant disinfection and does not alter the pH.

Shock Treatment

After using your spa, body oils, perspiration, hair and dirt accumulate which can turn your spa cloudy. Periodic shock treatments with chlorine will oxidize these organic contaminants.

Water Balance

Water balance is important to the overall performance of your spa. No spa's water conditions are exactly alike. The water source, location of the spa and frequency of use all affect the water balance. Unbalanced water can damage the equipment, make the water uncomfortable for the user, and decrease the effectiveness of the disinfectant. Total alkalinity, pH, and calcium hardness must be within the correct range to balance the water.

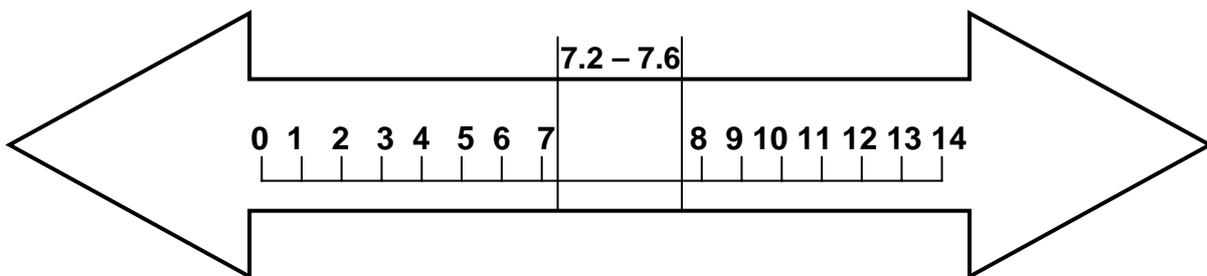
PH

Simply, pH is a scale indicating whether spa water is basic, neutral or acidic. Spa water should be slightly basic 7.2 – 7.6.

A low pH below 7.2 leads to corrosion of spa equipment and will irritate the skin of the bathers. The sanitizer will dissipate more rapidly. A low pH can be corrected by adding pH +.

A high pH above 7.6 promotes scaling on heat exchange tubes, creates cloudy water, calcium deposits and reduces the effectiveness of disinfecting agents. A high pH can be corrected by adding pH -.

PH Chart



Alkalinity

Total alkalinity is a measure of the alkalines in the water. They act as a pH buffer or a pH stabilizer preventing large changes in the pH. The total alkalinity should be between 80 – 150 p.p.m., ideally 120 p.p.m..

A low total alkalinity causes:

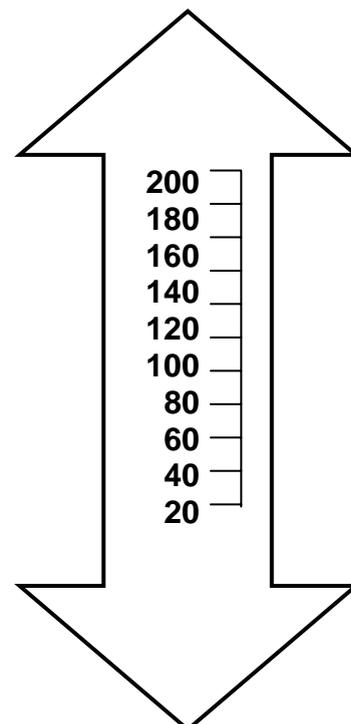
- The pH to wander
- Corrosive water
- Disinfectants to be ineffective

To raise the total alkalinity add *Alkalinity Booster*.

A high total alkalinity causes:

- Cloudy water
- Scale formation

To lower the total alkalinity add pH Reducer.



Chlorine

Free Chlorine in the water must be between 1-3ppm.

A low level of Chlorine causes:

- Cloudy water
- Non disinfected water

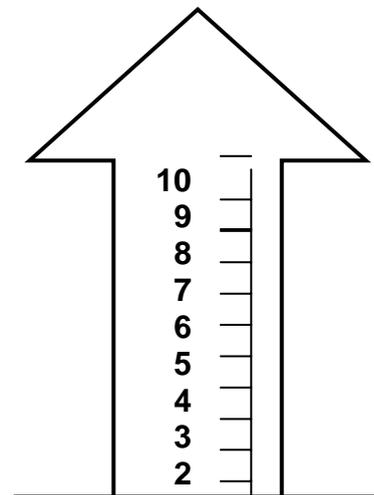
To raise the Chlorine add

DiChlorine

A high level of Chlorine causes:

- Very strong smell of Chlorine
- Red eyes
- Irritation of the skin

To lower the Chlorine level leave the cover open.



Initial start/up

Before adding chemicals, know your spa water capacity in gallons or litres.

1. Once the spa has sufficient water for circulation, turn on the filtering equipment.
2. Test the pH. The ideal range is 7.2 - 7.6. Adjust if necessary with pH Booster or pH Reducer.
3. Circulate the water for 30 minutes.
4. If you use Chlor-Aid granular chlorine, maintain 3-5 chlorine residual before using the spa by adding 15 gm per 1000 litres.
5. Test for chlorine after 15 minutes of circulation.

CARE OF SPA SHELL & COVER

Care of Spa Shell

Spas with quartz shells will generally be free from adhering dirt or stains. However cleaning the surface should be done with a non-abrasive, non-sudsing cleaner. A soft cloth or nylon scrubber should easily remove all dirt and debris. Always rinse your spa free of any cleaning agents before refilling.

1. A spa cleaner can be used after surface cleaning to shine the spa shell.
2. Use only water to clean your pillows.
3. Excessive copper and iron in your water can stain your spa shell if left unattended. Use a stain and scale inhibitor to use if you have a high concentrate of dissolved minerals.
4. Do not use alcohol or any cleaners other than those listed or recommended at your local dealer. Damage caused by any harsh cleaners will void any spa shell warranty.

Care of Spa Cover

Monthly cleaning and conditioning of your vinyl cover is recommended.

1. To clean your vinyl cover, remove it from your spa and apply a mild soap solution using a sponge or soft bristle brush. Softly scrub away dirt and debris.
2. Rinse the soapy solution from the cover before it dries.
3. Clean the bottom of the cover with a wet cloth only. DO NOT use a soap solution for the underside of the cover.
4. For the conditioning of your vinyl cover use a COVER CARE solution available at your local dealer.

Reminders for Cover Maintenance

1. Always remove snow build-up on your cover.
2. Do not drag your cover on the ground.
3. Please use the handle to open your cover.
4. Please lock cover straps to secure cover when spa is not in use.
5. Do not sit or walk on the cover.

TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE

NO HEAT OR HEAT TOO LOW

Probable Cause 1	Dirty filter.
Recommended Action	Pull filter and try running with out filter.

Probable Cause 2	Breaker at house off.
Recommended Action	Reset breaker at house. Breaker can appear to be on and one pole can be off. Turn breaker OFF then ON twice.

Probable Cause 3	Inadequate water flow due to dirty filter.
Recommended Action	Clean filter cartridge(s).

Probable Cause 4	Pump not primed.
Recommended Action	Refer to the section of this manual on pump priming. O-ring may be missing or damaged on air bleeds, filter lid.

Probable Cause 5	Improper line voltage.
Recommended Action	Have a licensed electrician check the line voltage.

SPA LIGHT WILL NOT COME ON

Probable Cause 1	Light bulb burnt out.
Recommended Action	Replace bulb. (Non-Warranty)

Probable Cause 2	Dirty connection.
Recommended Action	Check to see if there is anything covering the connection on the housing that holds the light bulb.

PUMP WILL NOT PRIME

Probable Cause 1	No water in pump.
Recommended Action	Make sure water level in spa is midway in skimmer wall fitting/Bleed top air bleed on face of pump until water flows out.

Probable Cause 2	Air lock.
Recommended Action	Bleed off air at Air Relief Valve.

Probable Cause 3	Closed gate valves or blocked lines.
Recommended Action	Open all gate valves/check skimmer, suction for blockage.

Probable Cause 4	Pump surges, jets lose power then comes back, then lose power again etc.
Recommended Action	Check filter bleeder valve to insure o-ring is in place and is tightly closed. Check union on front or nose of pump to ensure tightness.

JETS WILL NOT COME ON

Probable Cause 1	Pump not primed.
Recommended Action	Refer to the section of this manual on pump priming.

Probable Cause 2	Gates valves closed.
Recommended Action	Check to see if both gate valves are in the up positions. Check that pump is purged in.

LOWER WATER FLOW

Probable Cause 1	Dirty filter.
Recommended Action	Remove filter cartridge and clean.

Probable Cause 2	Closed gate valves or blocked lines.
Recommended Action	Open all gate valves.

Probable Cause 3	Low voltage or incorrect voltage.
Recommended Action	Have a Licensed Electrician check the line voltage.

MOTOR DOES NOT RUN

Probable Cause 1	No power to motor.
Recommended Action	Check power switches and circuit breakers. Check motor plug where plugged into control panel.

Probable Cause 2	Pump jammed from foreign matter in impeller.
Recommended Action	Call dealer for recommended action.

Probable Cause 3	Motor over heats during hot days while filtering.
Recommended Action	Re-program your controls to cycle during the coolest parts of the day and or shorter cycles (see programming instructions).

MOTOR RUNS HOT

Probable Cause 1	Pump ran dry.
Recommended Action	Call dealer for recommended action.

Probable Cause 2	Restricted suction lines.
Recommended Action	Make sure all valves are open/clear suction of debris.

NOTE: These motors will feel hot to the touch. This is normal. The internal overload protector will turn the motor off if there is an overload or high temperature problem.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

COMPONENT	DEFINITION
Air Venturi	Mounted generally on the lip of the spa, it induces outside air to the jets.
Bleeder Valve	Located on the back of pump 1 and pump 2. Used for releasing air from the system.
Spa Ozonator	Available as an option of most spas, the ozonator produces natural ozone that is injected into the spa water to aid in killing bacteria and other micro organisms that affect water clarity. Continuous use of an ozonator can dramatically cut chemical use.
Check Valve	To prevent water back flow to the ozonator or blower.
Control Box	Basically the <i>heart</i> of the spa. Power is distributed to any and/or all functions of the spa: pumps, blowers, ozonator, fiber optics, heat element, etc.
Control Panel	Mounted generally on the lip of the spa and controls the functions of the spa.
Filter	The filter cleans the spa by passing the water through a filtering system where debris and impurities are removed. Top loaded filter means the filter is accessible on the top of the spa.
Gate Valves	T-handled valves located at the inlets and outlets of the equipment. Used while servicing the spa, the gate valve blocks or opens the water line by the equipment. To remain open or pulled up while in normal use.
Heater	The thermostatically controlled heater raises the temperature of the spa to the desired degree.
Drain	Used in the draining of the spa and found on the panel where the display is.
Jets – Cluster Pulsator	Smooth Face
Jets – Large Face Cluster	Jet with 5-point Scallop
Jets – Directional Cluster Jets	Large jet, 5-point Scallop
Jets – Pulsator	Pop-out neck jet, internal Pulsator
Main Drain	During operation of the equipment, the main drain works in conjunction with the skimmer to draw water from the surface and bottom of the spa through the filter, keeping the spa sparkling clean.
Skimmer	The skimmer removes surface debris to the filter. The water level in the spa would be kept at the centre of the skimmer for optimum operation.
Water Diverter Handle	This is used to divert water to various seats in the spa.

