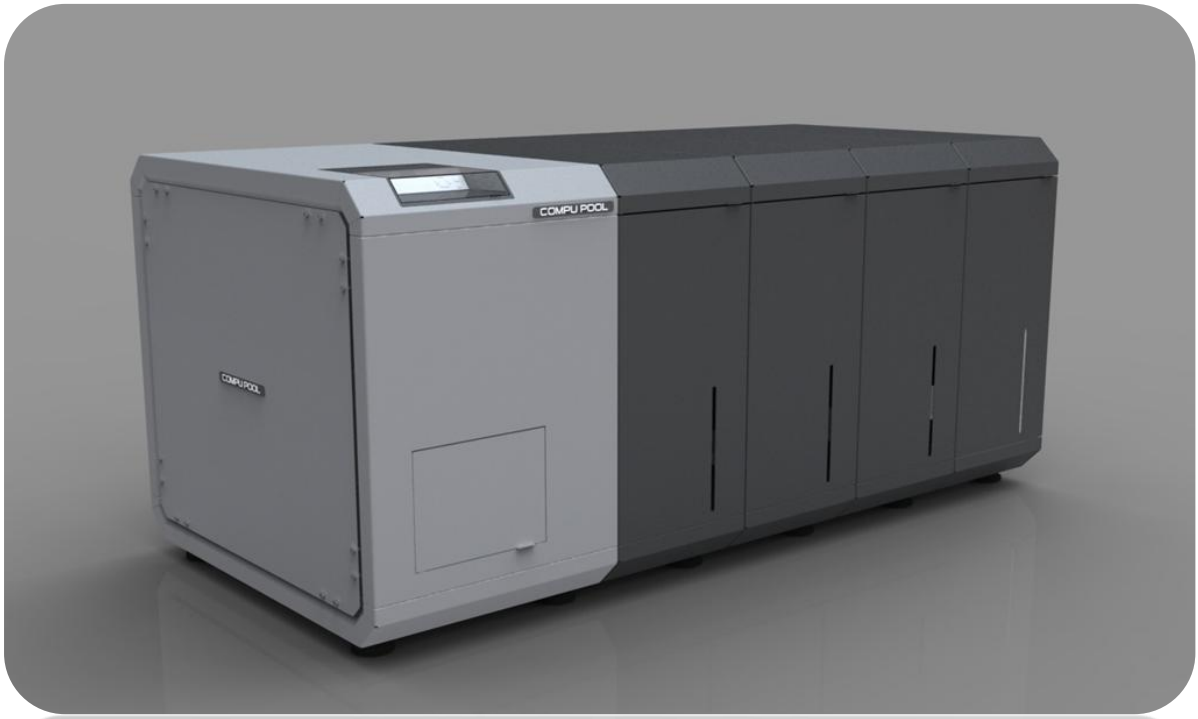
compupool products

'Technology in Harmony with Nature'

C-CPP Commercial Series
Saltwater Chlorine Generator
Owner's Manual



GENERAL PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

1.1 AC Input Power

1.1.1 Single Phase (220-240VAC), Three Phase (208VAC).

1.2 Agency Approvals

1.2.1 CSA tested to conform to the following UL specifications:

- UL1081 - Standard for Safety for Swimming Pool Pumps, Filters and Chlorinators.
- UL1563 - Standard for Safety for Electric Spas, Equipment Assemblies, and Associated Equipment.

1.2.2 CAN/CSA-E335-1 - Safety of Household and Similar Electrical Appliances.

1.2.3 CE - EMC Standards EN61000-3-2.

1.3 Max Chlorine Output (lbs/24hrs):

1.3.1 Range: 13.5 – 141 lbs/24hrs

C-CPP250	13.5	**C-CPP1000**	47
C-CPP300	16.2	**C-CPP1200**	66
C-CPP400	22	**C-CPP1500**	70.5
C-CPP500	23.5	**C-CPP2000**	94
C-CPP600	33	**C-CPP2500**	117.5
C-CPP800	44	**C-CPP3000**	141

1.4 General

1.4.1 For indoor or protected outdoor use.

1.4.2 Optimal Salt Level 3500 PPM / 3.5 gm/L.

1.4.3 Caution: Over-purification may be hazardous and will reduce cell life.

1.4.4 The C-CPP Range is capable of between 1 to 6 cells in the enclosure.

1.5 Contact

For assistance please contact the Compu Pool technical and warranty hotline.
Toll free number: (888)-989-7258 9:00am - 5:00pm EST

Manufactured by:
Compu Pool Products USA
126 Semoran Commerce Place,
Apopka FL, 32703 USA
Phone: (888)-989-7258 Fax: (407)-880-6483
www.compupoolproducts.com

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS, READ AND FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS. SAVE ALL INSTRUCTIONS.

2.1.1 Follow all aspects of the local and National Electrical Code(s) when installing this device.

2.1.2 NOTE: A bonding terminal is located inside the metal electrical enclosure of this device. To reduce the risk of electrical shock, this terminal must be connected to the grounding means provided in the electrical supply.

2.1.3 WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, do not permit children, untrained or unauthorised personnel to operate this device. Children should not use spas, hot tubs or pools without permanent adult supervision.

2.1.4 WARNING: Maintain water chemistry in accordance the instructions in this manual. Failure to do so with void the warranty.

2.1.5 WARNING: Heavy pool (and/or spa) usage, and higher temperatures may require higher chlorine output to maintain proper free available chlorine residuals.

2.1.6 Warning: Installation of electrical wiring should only be performed by a qualified electrician. Failure to do so could result in serious harm and electrocution.

2.1.7 If additional chlorine is required due to heavy bather loads, use Sodium Hypochlorite to maintain an appropriate chlorine residual in the water. NOTE: For outdoor pools, chlorine residuals can be protected from destruction by sunlight by addition of stabilizer (cyanuric acid).

2.1.8 Maintaining high chlorine and very high salt levels above the recommended range can contribute to corrosion of pool (and/or spa) equipment.

2.1.9 Check the expiration date of any water chemistry test kits as test results may be inaccurate if used after that date.

2.1.10 When replacing the cell, only use replacement cells having a label that clearly states that it is a replacement cell for the required model.

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INTRODUCTION

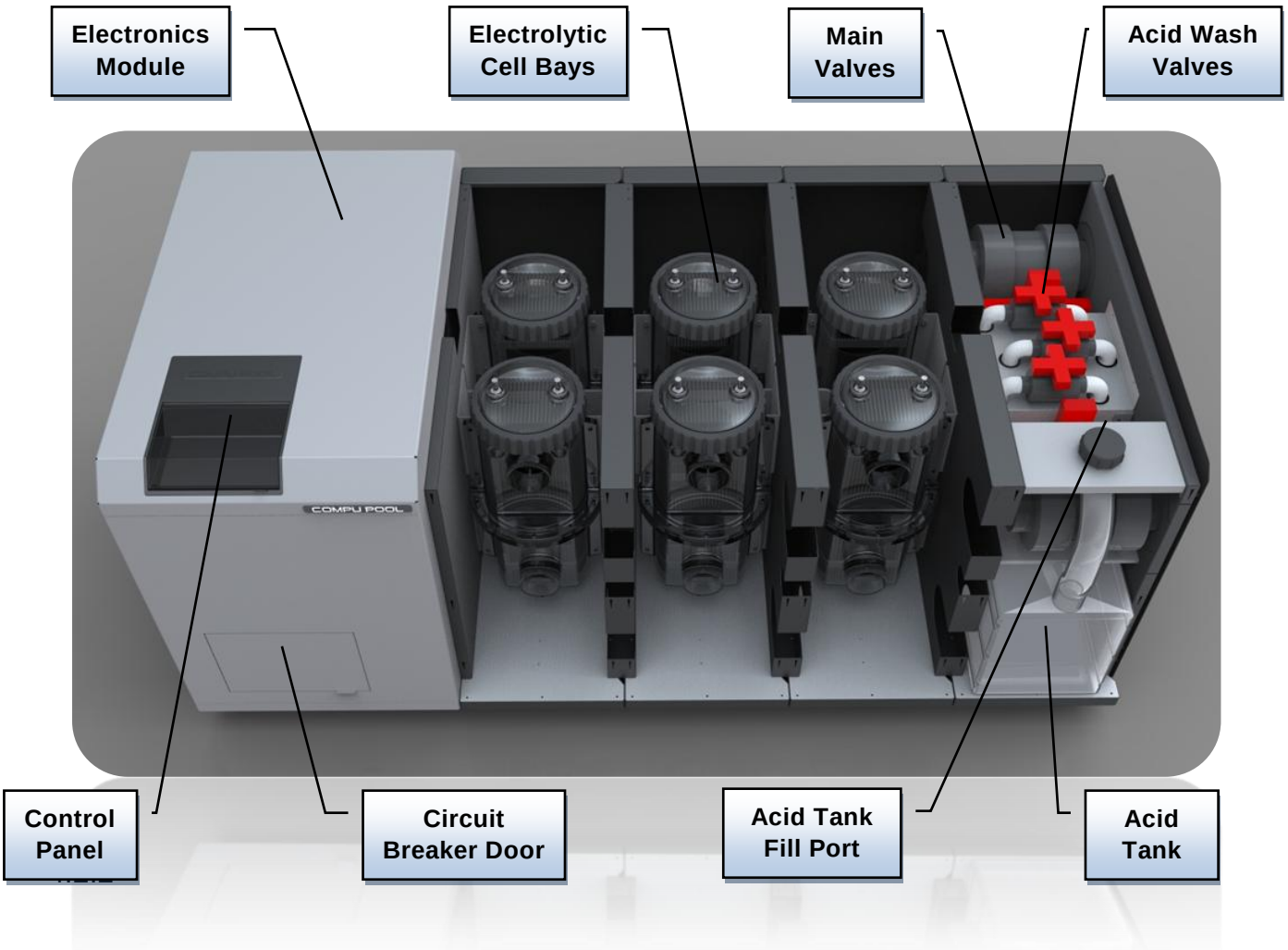
3.1.1 Congratulations on the recent purchase of a Compu Pool Products C-CPP Commercial Series Saltwater Chlorine Generator. Please take a moment to read through the entire manual before installing the new unit. The generator must be installed and operated as specified.

GETTING STARTED

4.1.1 READ THIS FIRST. As with any electrical device it is very important that the installation and service of this equipment be performed by a qualified person with the skills and experience required to do it safely and correctly. Improper installation or service can result in severe electrical shock to the installer or user of the equipment or pool. Please choose the installer with great care.

4.1.2 Maintenance personnel should be made familiar with all aspects of the chlorinator. Improper operation or failure to carry out correct maintenance procedures may cause damage to the unit and void the warranty.

4.2 The C-CPP Series Chlorinator system at a glance.



THE CHEMISTRY INVOLVED

5.1.1 The C-CPP Commercial Series Chlorine Generator by electrolysis creates chlorine to sanitize the pool using the salt molecules (NaCL) in the water. A small electric charge is applied across a set of titanium plates inside the Electrolytic Cell(s). This produces Sodium Hypochlorite (NaOCl). In water, Sodium Hypochlorite dissociates into sodium (NA+) and hypochlorite (OCl-) ions.

5.1.2 It is the hypochlorite ions that form with the hydrogen (H+) ions (from the water) to form hypochlorous acid (HOCl), which is the active agent that destroys bacteria and algae, and oxidizes organic matter. This form of chlorine works quickly in the pipe, leaving only a mild residual in the pool.

WATER CHEMISTRY

6.1 WARNING: Prior to turning on the C-CPP Series Chlorine Generator for the first time (including reopening the pool for the new pool season) the water chemistry must be balanced according to the following guidelines.

6.1.1 With proper filtration and chemically balanced water the pool should be clear and sparkling. Unbalanced water can result in scaling, corrosion of pump equipment and inefficient operation of the C-CPP system.

6.2 Recommended Salt and Pool / Spa Chemistry Readings

	Swimming Pools	Spas
Free Available Chlorine	1.0 – 3.0 ppm	3.0 – 5.0 ppm
pH	7.2 – 7.8	7.2 – 7.8
Total Alkalinity	100 – 120 ppm	100 – 120 ppm
Calcium Hardness	200 – 300 ppm	150 – 200 ppm
Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)	30 – 60 ppm	30 – 60 ppm
Total Dissolved Solids	< 1,200 ppm	< 1,200 ppm
Salt Residual	Optimal 3500 ppm	Optimal 3500 ppm

6.2.1 **pH Levels.** pH produced by a chlorine generator is close to neutral pH. However, other factors usually cause the pH of the pool water to rise. Therefore, the pH in a pool chlorinated by a chlorine generator tends to stabilize at approximately 7.8. This is within national standards. If the pool pH rises above 7.8, have a pool professional test to see if other factors such as high Calcium Hardness or Total Alkalinity are the cause, and then balance accordingly.

6.2.2 **Chlorine Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid).** Chlorine Stabilizer is needed to maintain proper levels of chlorine. Unstable chlorine can be destroyed by the sun's UV radiation within two hours. Chlorine stabilizer must be maintained between 30 – 60 ppm.

6.2.3 **Nitrates and Phosphates.** These chemicals can cause extremely high chlorine demands and will deplete chlorine from the pool. In some cases, they may even lower the chlorine levels to zero. A pool professional can test for Nitrates and Phosphates.

6.2.4 **Metals.** Metals can cause loss of chlorine. Also, metals can stain the pool and tint the water. A pool professional can check for metals and recommend methods of removal.

6.2.5 **Chloramines.** Chloramines should not be present in pool water. When organic materials are not fully oxidized by Free Chlorine, Chloramines are formed. This ties up the Free Chlorine in the pool, and does not allow the chlorine in the pool to disinfect. Chloramines also cloud pool water and burn the eyes. Shock the pool with chlorine to remove Chloramines at the initial startup of the pool.

6.2.6 **Total Dissolved Solids (TDS).** Adding salt to pool water will raise the TDS level. While this does not adversely affect the pool water chemistry or clarity, the pool water professional testing for TDS must be made aware that salt has been added for a chlorinator system. The individual performing the TDS test will then subtract the salinity level to arrive at the correct TDS level.

6.3 Water Chemistry Helpful Hints

6.3.1 Proper operation of the chlorine generator can be easily verified by inspecting the Electrolytic Cell. The chlorine being produced will appear as a fog along the plates. However, if the pool remains cloudy, or the chlorine residual tests low, then the chlorine being produced is being lost due to high chlorine demand or improper water conditions.

6.3.2 To reduce the chlorine demand, check the pH and Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid) reading. If tests show correct, then a shock treatment with an oxidizer agent is advised.

6.4 Recommended List

6.4.1 Read and keep the manual in a safe place.

6.4.2 Increase chlorine production when temperature goes up.

6.4.3 Increase chlorine production when number of pool users goes up.

6.4.4 Use Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid) to protect free chlorine in the pool.

6.4.5 Decrease chlorine production when temperature goes down.

6.5 Not Recommended List

6.5.1 Do not allow fertilizer anywhere near the pool. Fertilizers contain Nitrates or Phosphates which cause severe chlorine demand in pool water.

6.5.2 Never use dry acid to adjust pH. A build up of by-products can damage the Electrolytic Cell.

6.5.3 Do not add any pool water balancing chemicals (including salt) unless the Chlorinator is turned off.

6.5.4 Do not add any chemicals (including salt) to the skimmers (if applicable).

6.5.5 Do not let salinity level drop below 3500 ppm.

6.6 Definitions

6.6.1 **Algae.** Plant-like organisms which grow in water. Especially active in summer conditions, where chlorine disinfectant level is too low to destroy them. Algae may be green, yellow, brown or black (Black Spot) in color.

6.6.2 **Chlorine Demand.** The amount of chlorine that should be added to the water to provide proper bacteria and algae control.

6.6.3 **Chlorine Residual.** The amount of chlorine left over, after the “demand” has been met.

6.6.4 **Combined Chlorine.** Weak chlorine which is combined with the contaminants in the water.

6.6.5 **Free Chlorine.** Active chlorine in the water with the potency to destroy contaminants.

6.6.6 **Shock Treatment.** The removal by means of oxidation of those materials that have chlorine demand.

ADDING SALT TO POOL OR SPA

7.1 Adding Salt

7.1.1 DO NOT add pool/spa chemicals directly to the skimmers (if applicable). This may damage the cell. Maintaining high salt levels above the recommended range can contribute to corrosion of pool/spa equipment. If the chlorinator has already been installed, it must be turned off before adding salt. The recommended salt concentration for the C-CPP Series is **3500 ppm**.

7.1.2 It is best to empty the required salt around the perimeter of the pool and run the filtration simultaneously while the C-CPP Series chlorinator is off to circulate the water and dissolve the salt. Do not throw salt bags into the pool or spa as chemicals and inks on the bag can interfere with the water balance.

7.1.3 Salt may take 24 – 48 hours to dissolve in the summer and longer in the winter. Finer granules of salt will dissolve faster than compressed pellets.

7.2 Type of Salt to Use

7.2.1 The purer the salt the better the life and performance of the electrolytic cell. Use a salt that is at least 99.8% pure NaCl. The preferred salt is an evaporated, granulated, food quality, non-iodized salt.

7.2.2 Avoid using salt with anti-caking agents (sodium ferrocyanide, also known as YPS or yellow prussiate of soda) that could cause some discoloration of fittings and surface finishes in pool.

7.2.3 Water conditioning salt pellets are compressed forms of evaporated salt and may be used but will take longer to dissolve.

7.2.4 Do not use calcium chloride as a source of salt (use sodium chloride only).

7.2.5 Do not use Rock salt. Insoluble impurities mixed with the rock salt can shorten the life of the unit.

7.3 Salt Level

7.3.1 The Compu Pool C-CPP Series chlorinator can work with a broad salinity range, from a minimum of 3000 ppm (parts per million), up to 6000 ppm. However, the ideal level for operation is 3500 ppm. To achieve this level of salinity, add 30 lbs. of salt for every 1000 gallons of water. If you are unsure of the number of gallons in the pool, double-check with the equations below.

Pool Shape	Gallons (Measurements in Feet)
Rectangular	Length x Width x Average Depth x 7.5
Round	Diameter x Diameter x Average Depth x 5.9
Oval	Length x Width x Average Depth x 6.7

7.3.2 The ideal salt level is 3500 ppm. A low salt level will reduce efficiency of the chlorinator and result in low chlorine production. A high salt level can cause a salty taste to the pool. In addition, operating the unit outside the recommended salt range will rapidly reduce the longevity of the cell. The salt in the pool/spa is constantly recycled and the loss of salt throughout the swimming season should be small. This loss is due primarily to the addition of extra water to replace water lost from splashing, backwashing, and draining (because of rain). Salt is not lost due to evaporation.

7.3.3 If salt content is too high you will need to reduce the level of water in the pool/spa and refill the pool/spa with fresh water that has not been diluted with salt.

7.3.4 To initially start a pool with the correct amount of salt, add salt to the pool at a rate of 0.03 pounds of salt for every 1 gallon of water.

INSTALLATION

8.1 Positioning

8.1.1 The C-CPP series chlorinator must be installed in a room or area that is protected from the environment and weather. The chlorinator must not be installed into a location that is used for chemical storage as this will void the warranty.

8.1.2 Water leaks, no matter how small should be attended to immediately. If there is water in the vicinity of the chlorinator, condensation may form on the internal electrical components which can result in malfunction. The warranty will not cover malfunction due to condensation or weather.

8.1.3 The chlorinator must be positioned downstream from the filtration plant and upstream from any heating equipment.

8.1.4 Positioning should allow for easy access to the electronics module door, control panel, cell bays and valves.

8.1.5 The chlorinator can be moved into position with either a forklift or pallet jack(s).

8.2 Plumbing

8.2.1 The C-CPP series chlorinator must be plumbed to the main return pipe of the pool after the filtration system.

8.2.2 A branch line needs to be taken from the main filtration return line and diverted through the Chlorinator to create a bypass installation. This must be done in the manner shown in the plumbing diagram in the following section (Figure 1). Installing the Chlorinator in this manner avoids excessive pressure on the Chlorinator and filtration system. Additionally the Chlorinator can be isolated from the main flow return line to enable uninterrupted filtration.

8.2.3 The bypass installation must be made from 3" (80mm) PVC pipe. The M1 and M2 valves supplied with the Chlorinator are for this size pipe.

8.2.4 The flow sensor must be installed before the Chlorinator as shown in the plumbing diagram (Figure 1). Chlorine production will only occur when the flow sensor detects sufficient water flow, thus protecting the electrolytic cells.

8.2.5 The M1 Valve (inlet) and M2 Valve (outlet) are used to allow the flow of water through the Chlorinator. These valves are closed when the acid wash cycle is running.

8.2.6 The M3 Valve can be used to direct a portion of the main line flow though the Chlorinator line. In most installation scenarios this valve can be left fully open.

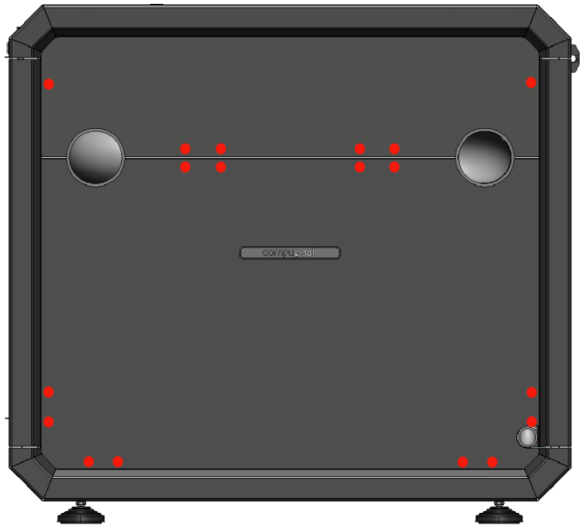
8.2.7 The M4 Valve and M5 Valves are installed to facilitate quick isolation of the Chlorinator from the filtration line. When the Chlorinator is not in use the valves can be closed. Additionally if the Chlorinator needs to be moved for any reason, disconnecting these valves will enable this.

8.2.8 The AW1, AW2 and AW3 Valves are used for the acid wash cycle. During normal operation of the Chlorinator, these are all closed. The acid wash system requires a waste line in 3/4" (20mm) PVC pipe. This line will be used to waste the diluted acid cleaning solution. Please note that most country / state regulations require hydrochloric acid to be neutralised and dumped in an environmentally sound manner.

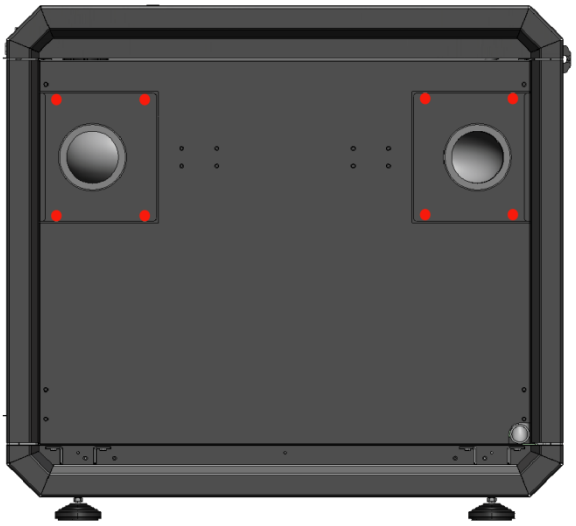
8.2.9 Once the plumbing is completed the bypass line valves should be slowly opened to check for proper hydraulic sealing.

8.2.10 The C-CPP Series Chlorinator has been designed to operate with a maximum working pressure of 40Psi (275kPa). Damage to the electrolytic cells may occur if the working pressure exceeds this limit.

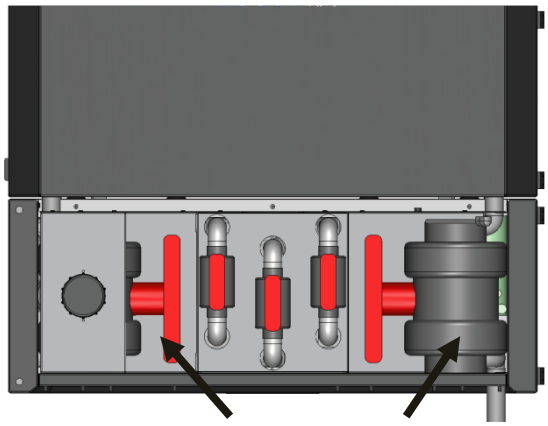
8.2.11 The M1 and M2 Valves are neatly contained within the sheetmetal construction. To complete the plumbing of the M1 and M2 Valves, carry out the following procedure.



01. Remove the two plumbing end sheetmetal cover panels by unscrewing the 18 M5 cap head screws with the 4mm hex key provided.

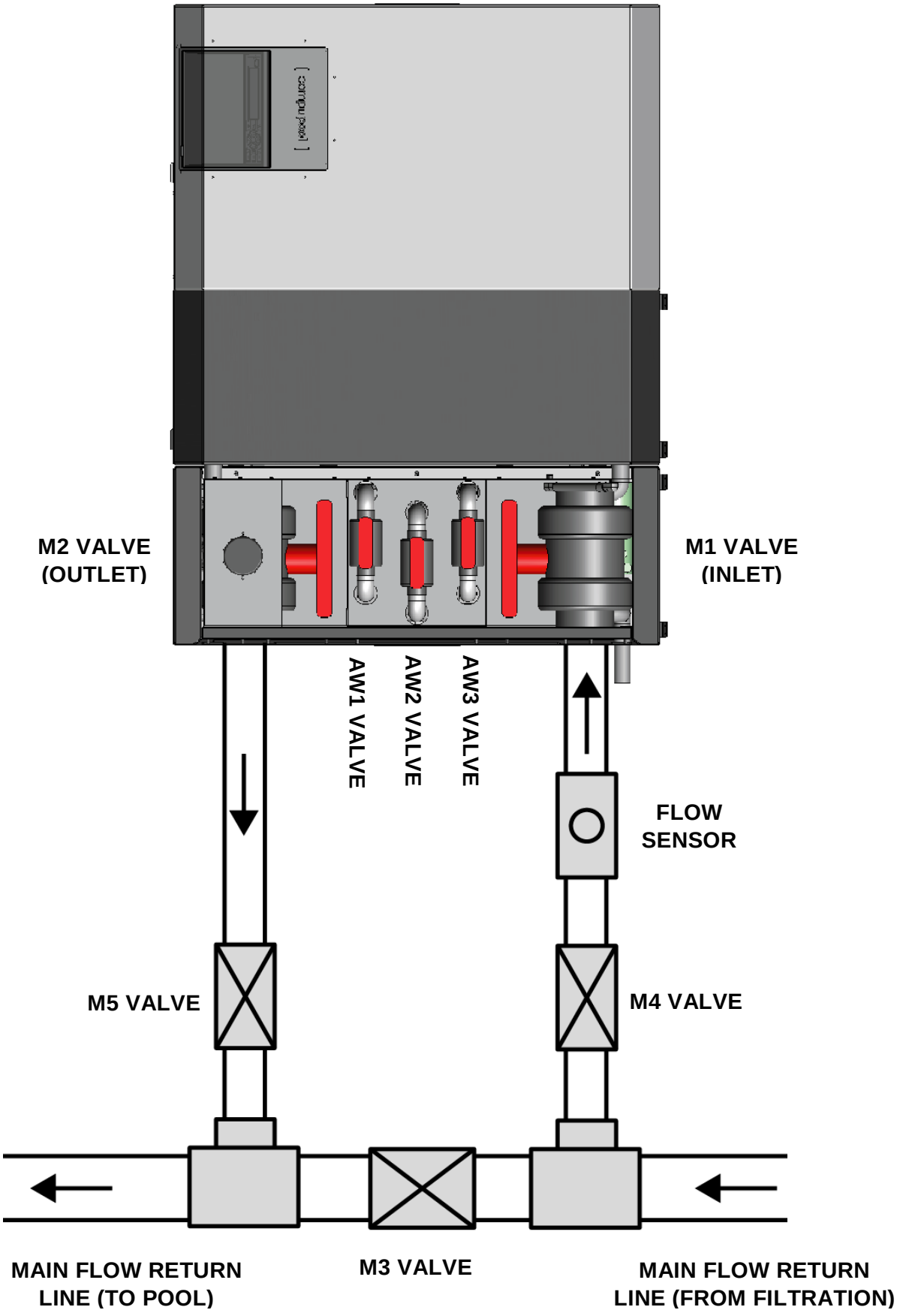


02. Remove the two sheetmetal valve covers by unscrewing the 8 M4 nuts with a 7mm (9/32") socket.



03. Unscrew the outside collars of the 3" (80mm) ball valves. Place the sheetmetal valve covers over the 3" plubing lines.

04. Using high pressure PVC solvent cement glue the valve union to the 3" (80mm) pipe. Ensure all gluing surfaces are primed with PVC solvent primer. With the unions in place tighten the collars. If required apply a suitable lubricant to the o-rings. Assembled the sheetmetal valve covers and end covers back in place.

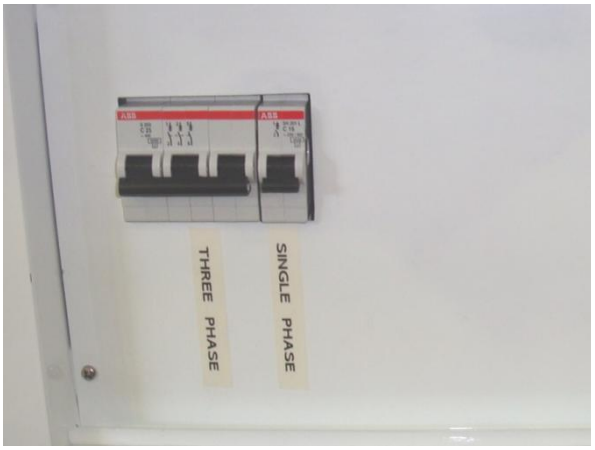


8.2.12 **Figure 1: Plumbing Diagram**

8.3 Wiring

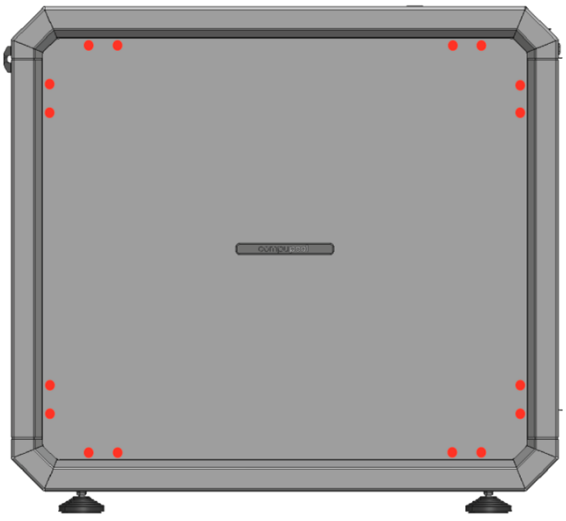
8.3.1 Before wiring ensure that the single phase and three phase power is turned off at the source.

8.3.2 Power must also be shut off at the Chlorinator circuit breakers before performing any wiring. Be sure to follow local and NEC electrical codes.



01. The three phase and single phase circuit breakers are located in the electrical module front panel behind the circuit breaker door.

02. Electrical Inputs from left to right. ORP input, Single phase input, Three phase input.



03. To access the electronics module internals remove the cover panel by unscrewing the 16 M5 cap head screws with the 4mm hex key provided.

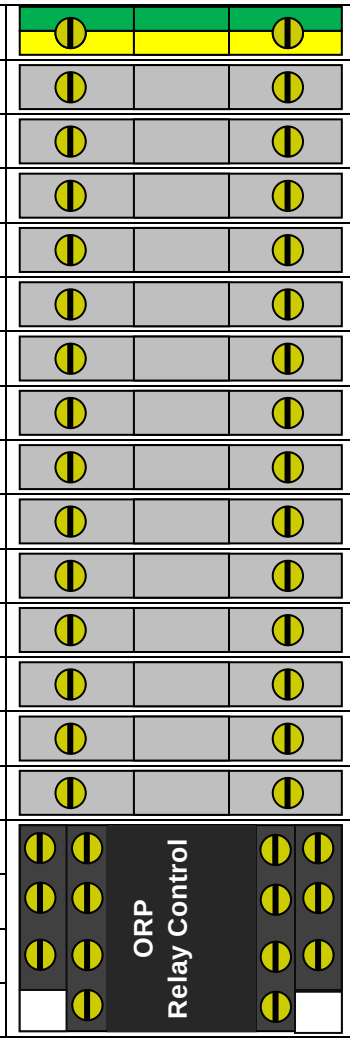
8.3.3 The single phase input (220-240VAC) is provided with a three metre cable. This cable is pre-wired to the internal terminals as shown in the following terminal diagram (Figure 2). The Earth wire is connected to the earth terminal that connects to the Earth Stud.

8.3.4 The three phase input (110VAC neutral to phase, 208VAC phase to phase) is not provided with a pre-wired cable, this will need to be installed into the electronics module through the liquid tight cable gland provided. The neutral and active wires need to be connected to the terminals as shown in the following diagram (Figure 2). The earth wire will need to be connected to the Earth Stud, located at the base of the inside of the electronics module.

8.3.5 The ORP input is not provided with a pre-wired cable, this will need to be installed into the electronics module through the liquid tight cable gland provided. The wires need to be connected to the ORP 110V AC relay as shown in the following terminal diagram (Figure 2). The neutral and active wires can be connected to either input. Conversion kits for 24V and 240V ORP inputs are also available as a spare part.

8.3.6 Before turning the Chlorinator on, ensure that all cell lead connections are tight. Also check that the electrolytic cell(s) locking collars are screwed down tight.

8.3.7 Warning: Installation of electrical wiring should only be performed by a qualified electrician. Failure to do so could result in serious harm and electrocution.

Single Phase Earth Stud ←		← Single Phase Earth In
Single Phase Active to Circuit Breaker ←		← Single Phase Active In
Single Phase Neutral Terminal ←		← Single Phase Neutral In
Internal Fans Active ←		
Internal Fans Neutral ←		
External Fan Active ←		
External Fan Neutral ←		
Transformer Active ←		
Transformer Neutral ←		
Acid Pump Active ←		
Acid Pump Neutral ←		
3 Phase Neutral ←		← 3 Phase Neutral In
3 Phase Active ←		← 3 Phase Active In
3 Phase Active ←		← 3 Phase Active In
3 Phase Active ←		← 3 Phase Active In
		← ORP 110V Input
		← ORP 110V Input
Cell Override Switch ←		→ Cell Override Switch

8.3.8 **Figure 2: Terminal wiring diagram**

INSTALLATION CHECKLIST

9.1.1 Plumbing work completed as per the provided plumbing diagram

9.1.2 All valves working and assembled correctly.

9.1.3 All valves and joints checked for correct hydrostatic sealing with no leaks.

9.1.4 Power and control input wired correctly as per the provided terminal diagram.

9.1.5 Earth wires correctly grounded to the earth stud.

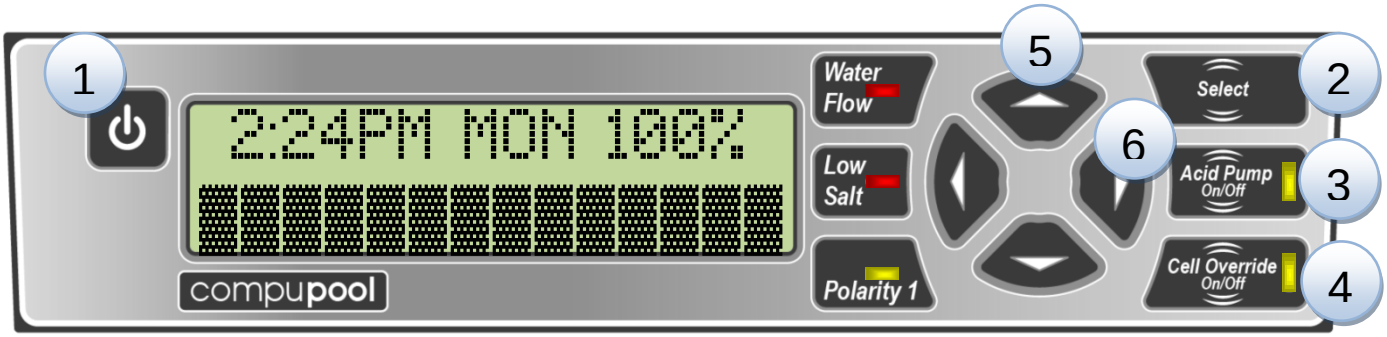
9.1.6 Cell lead connections are tight.

9.1.7 Electrolytic cell locking collars are tight.

9.1.8 Circuit breakers are working correctly.

9.1.9 Sufficient salt has previously been added and fully dissolved into pool water.

USING THE CONTROL PANEL



10.1 Control Panel Buttons

1. **On / Off.** For normal operation, the system should be left in the “On” position. In this position the Compu Pool C-CPP Series will produce chlorine according to the desired output %. Simply press the button again to turn the unit off.

2. **Select Button.** Pressing this button will open the menu that provides the following options:

   a. Language (factory setting “English”): To change the language simply press the up or down arrow to scroll through the language options.
   b. Which Timer (factory setting “Use External”): Use the down arrow to select “Use Internal”. Press the up arrow to select "Use Trigger". The trigger option is selected when using a ORP input. When the ORP input is activated the "Cell Override" LED will turn on and chlorination will start.
   c. Set Clock: When setting the clock time use the up and down arrow buttons to select the hour and minutes. Use the left and right buttons to move the cursor between hour and minutes. If the "Use Internal" timer option is selected the two On and Off times then need to be set. These are the running periods for chlorine production.
   d. Low Salt Trim: This is used to adjust the "Low Salt" level.

3. **Acid Pump.** Pressing the acid pump button will turn the acid pump on or off. Before using this feature ensure that the M1, M2, M4 and AW2 valves are closed and the AW1 and AW3 valves are open (refer to Figure 1 - Plumbing Diagram). Also ensure that the electrolytic cells are full of water and the acid tank has been filled to the correct levels with acid solution. If the pump is run dry damage will occur.

4. **Cell Override.** When this button is pressed on and the timer is set to "Use Internal" Chlorine production will commence.

5. **Up and Down Arrows.** Pressing the Up or Down arrow will enable navigation through the menu options.

6. **Left and Right Arrows.** Pressing the Left or Right arrow will enable parameter adjustments in the menu.

7. **Output.** Pressing the up or down buttons on the home screen will change the CHLORINE PRODUCTION output in 10% increments.

10.2 Control Panel LED Indicators

10.2.1 **Polarity 1.** For single polarity units the Polarity 1 LED will always remain on. For dual polarity units the LED will remain on for Polarity 1 and off for Polarity 2.

10.2.2 **Water Flow.** The water flow warning LED will be illuminated if the flow sensor detects no flow. Chlorine production will only commence when water flow is detected.

10.2.3 **Low Salt.** The Compu Pool C-CPP Series will automatically let you know if the salinity concentration has fallen below acceptable levels. The warning LED will be illuminated when salt levels fall below 2500ppm. When this warning is illuminated add more salt to the pool to return the residual salt to the correct level of 3500ppm.

10.2.4 **Acid Pump.** The acid pump LED will be illuminated while the acid pump is turned on. Warning: Do not run the acid pump dry as damage will occur, do not run the acid wash cycle for more than 30 minutes.

10.2.5 **Cell override.** The cell override LED will be illuminated while this feature is turned on.

MAINTENANCE

11.1 Water Chemistry

11.1.1 It is recommended that a pool water is tested by a Pool Professional as per the following schedule and according to country / state regulatory requirements.

Daily Checks		Monthly Checks	
Free Available Chlorine	1.0 – 3.0 ppm	**Total Alkalinity**	100 – 120 ppm
pH	7.2 – 7.8	**Calcium Hardness**	200 – 300 ppm
		Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)	30 – 60 ppm
		Total Dissolved Solids	< 1,200 ppm
		Salt Residual	Optimal 3500 ppm

11.2 Electrolytic Cell

11.2.1 The cell operates most efficiently when it is clean. As a natural result of the electrolytic process which creates chlorine from salt molecules, calcium build up is attracted to the titanium plates in the cell. The cell requires regular cleaning to ensure that build up does not cause individual plates to come in contact with each other. The clear housing of the cell(s) allows easy visual inspections, however as a general rule the cell should be cleaned every 4 weeks.

11.3 Acid Wash

11.3.1 Note: This procedure must be carried out with care in a well ventilated area. Read and observe the relevant Material Safely Data Sheet (MSDS) and always wear Hydrochloric Acid resistant protective clothing. Observe all relevant occupational health and safety procedures.

11.3.2 Before beginning the Acid Wash ensure that the M1, M2, M4 and AW2 valves are closed and the AW1 and AW3 valves are open (refer to Figure 1 - Plumbing Diagram). Chlorine production will cease when the M4 valve is closed as the flow switch will detect no water flow.

11.3.3 The acid wash system requires the electrolytic cells to be filled with water to assist in diluting the acid added to the acid tank. Do not attempt to drain the water from any of the cells.

11.3.4 Using the acid tank fill can provided, add water up to the "Water Fill Line" (10.5 Litres, 2.8 Gallons). Then add hydrochloric acid to the "Acid Fill Line" (4.5 Litres, 1.2 gallons). Always add acid to the water, never water to acid.

11.3.5 Unscrew the acid tank fill cap and fill the contents of the fill can into the acid tank. Be careful not to spill any of the acid solution on the Chlorinator components as this can result in corrosion of the sheetmetal parts..

11.3.6 Use only concentrated Hydrochloric Acid (30-35% concentration HCl). The mixture of the tank contents, when combined with the water of each cell will provide a diluted acid concentration of 5.0%. Under no circumstances should you attempt to strengthen this mixture as it may result in damage to the Chlorinator.

11.3.7 The function of the acid wash valves are as following:

- AW1 - Cell Valve (line from acid tank to cell housings).
- AW2 - Waste Valve (line from cell housings to waste).
- AW3 - Acid Tank Return (line from cell housings to acid tank).

11.3.8 Ensure the AW1 and AW3 valves are open and that the AW2 valve is closed. Turn the acid pump on at the control panel.

11.3.9 Run the acid wash for 20-30 minutes. Do not run the acid wash for longer than 30 minutes as this may damage the Chlorinator.

11.3.10 During the acid wash cycle there can be no air in the electrolytic cells. If there is air in the cell housings carefully remove the Air Bleed bolts from the top of the cell head by hand. Once the air is removed carefully and quickly screw the bolts back in simultaneously. Note: The air bleed bolts can only be hand tightened. Do not tighten with tools as this will damage the cell head.

11.3.11 When the acid wash cycle is completed close the AW3 valve and open the AW2 valve, this will pump the acid solution in the acid tank to the waste line. When the acid tank is empty turn off the acid pump at the control panel. Warning: Do not run the acid pump dry as this will damage the pump.

11.4 Replacing the Cell

11.4.1 When the titanium blades inside the Electrolytic Cell have reached the end of their lifespan, replacements are available so that the whole system does not have to be removed. Replacements are easily switched out. To ensure quality and value, only genuine Compu Pool replacement parts may be used.

11.5 Removing the Cell for Replacement

11.5.1 Disconnect the nuts clamping the cell leads to the cell heads with the appropriate sized socket.

11.5.2 Turn valves M1 and M2 to the closed position.

11.5.3 Unscrew the air bleed bolts at the top of the cell heads.

11.5.4 Turn the AW2 valve to open to let a small amount of water out of the cell housings.

11.5.5 Unscrew the cell head collar.

11.5.6 With a large flat bladed screwdriver carefully leverage the cell out of the housing enough so that it can be lifted out by hand. Carefully remove the cell.

11.5.7 Insert the new cell in the reverse manner. Ensure that the cell head collar is screwed down tightly and that the nuts clamping the cell leads to the cell head are tight.

WARRANTY

12.1 Warranty Terms

12.1.1 Compu Pool C-CPP Series chlorine generators carry the following **two year warranty** should fault occur due to faulty manufacturing or materials.

12.1.2 Compu Pool warrants the original purchaser that the equipment shall be free of manufacturer defects at the time of sale and upon examination, shall provide replacement parts or repair in accordance with the following schedule:

12.1.3 **First Year.** Parts supplied from our facility or returned for repair to our facility at no cost. Compu Pool reserves the right to determine whether or not a part will be replaced with a new or refurbished part or repaired.

12.1.4 **Second Year.** Parts supplied from our facility or returned for repair to our facility at no cost. Compu Pool reserves the right to determine whether or not a part will be replaced with a new or refurbished part or repaired.

12.2 Void Warranty

12.2.1 The warranty may be void if the following occurs:

12.2.2 Damage to the unit beyond Compu Pool's control.

12.2.3 Damage due to improper pool chemistry.

12.2.4 Damage due to improper installation.

12.2.5 Damage due to failure to properly maintain unit.

12.2.6 Damage due to improper service.

12.2.7 Damage caused by insects or natural elements.

12.3 Warranty Coverage

12.3.1 This warranty is applicable to workmanship and materials only and Compu Pool, its agents, employees, and affiliates expressly disclaim responsibility for loss, damage, or injuries to persons or property arising from warranty failure, or installation of equipment. Warranty claims must be initiated in a timely manner by calling (888) 989-SALT.

12.4 Customer Warranty Information

12.4.1 Please complete the information below at time of installation and retain in the event you need to file a warranty claim.

Model Number	
Voltage	
Power Unit Serial Number	
Cell Serial Number	
Purchase Date	
Purchased From	
Installation Date	
Installer	