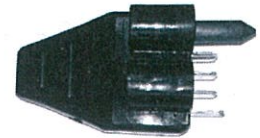


**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CONNECTING THE CELL TO THE POWER SUPPLY**

**(i) Plug Connection**

Insert the plug from the Cell into the socket located on the underside of the Power Supply. Pull the metal clip over the plug to secure it into place.



**(ii) Junction Box Connection**

The three wires from the Cell will need to be connected correctly to the wires from inside the Power supply, at the junction box (right) located on the underside of the Power Supply.



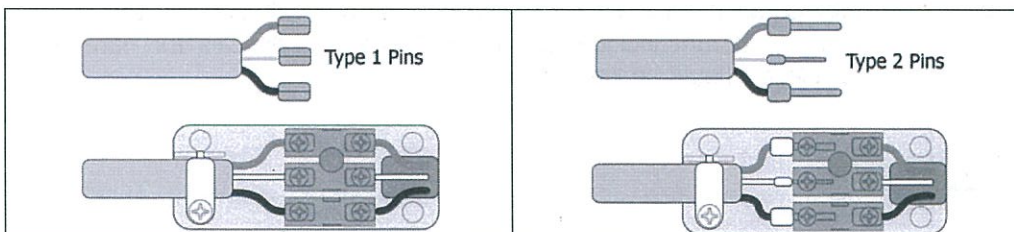
**IMPORTANT:** Use a flat head screwdriver to screw up the brass terminals.

The wires should be matched as follows:

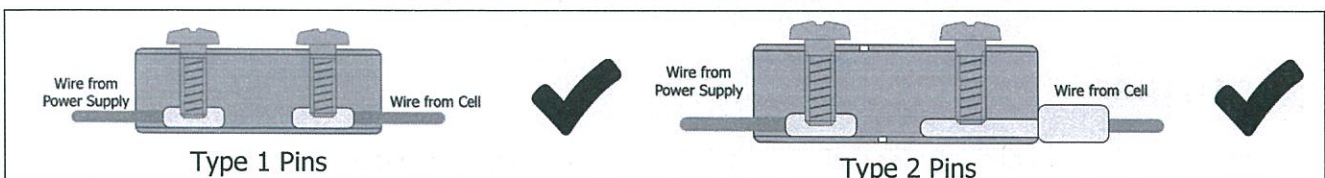
Cell Wires		Power Supply Wires (Current)	Power Supply Wires (Older Models)
RED	to	RED	BROWN
WHITE	to	WHITE	WHITE
BLACK	to	BLACK	BLUE

**WARNING:** Ensure the wires are connected using the correct colours, otherwise damage to the Power Supply and/or Cell may occur.

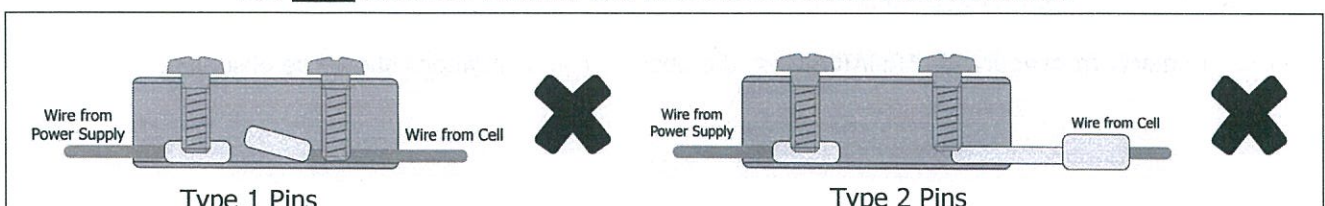
There are currently two types of pins used for the ends of the Cell wires:



**POSITION THE SCREW DIRECTLY ONTO THE PIN**

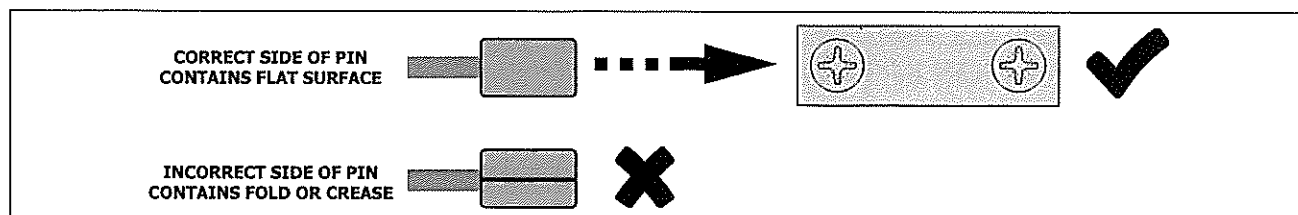


**DO NOT SCREW DOWN ON THE COLOURED INSULATION**



**SCREWS MUST BE FIRMLY TIGHTENED**

TYPE 1 pins have a flat surface on one side of the pin and a fold or crease on the other side of the pin. **ENSURE SCREWS ARE TIGHTENED ON THE FLAT SIDE OF THE PIN** (see below).



**WARNING:** If the pins are damaged or missing, do not tighten screws directly onto bare wires as they may overheat and burn.

## **CELL INSTALLATION**

The WATERMAID® Cell must be installed as per the model-relevant installation diagram given in the WATERMAID® Owner's Handbook to ensure correct installation and safe operation. The Owner's Handbook may be downloaded from the following webpage: <http://www.watermaid.com/product-support>

## **WHY ADD MAGNESIUM CHLORIDE?**

**It is strongly recommended that 25 kg (55 lb) of magnesium chloride be added to the pool water each year so that any build-up formed during the process of electrolysis remains soft and mushy, and thus easily removed.** All 25Kgs may be added at the one time, to the deep end of the pool. It may also prolong the time interval between manual cleaning.

## **CHEMICALS TO AVOID**

**AVOID the over-use of hydrochloric acid for pH balancing.** In alkaline-surfaced pools, too much acid can dissolve calcium from the pool walls causing damage and contribute to excessive build-up on the Cell electrodes. Alternatively, the use of pH buffer (sodium bicarbonate) can stabilise these pools between 7.4 and 7.8. Alkaline pool surfaces include marblesheen, quartzon, tiled and pebblecrete.

**Do NOT add any products containing calcium** to the pool as this will increase the build-up on the cell electrodes. Products containing calcium include granular chlorine & chemicals for hardness (e.g. calcium chloride). Ideally, the calcium level should be kept below 120 ppm.

## **CORRECT OPERATION**

To ensure a clean clear pool, a residual of chlorine should be 1 - 3 ppm, or for a spa, 3 - 5 ppm. The chlorine level can be tested by taking a sample of water directly from the outlet flow, which should be greater than elsewhere in the pool by approximately 0.5 ppm.

## **MAINTENANCE**

It is important to check periodically for scale on the Cell electrodes and, if significant, the electrodes should be cleaned manually, otherwise damage may result. The procedure for manually cleaning the Cell is given in the WATERMAID® Owner's Handbook which may be downloaded from the following webpage: <http://www.watermaid.com/product-support>

To ensure longevity from your WATERMAID® cell, the above recommendations should be observed.