NEW FILTER START UP

AFTER ADDING THE CORRECT SAND, #20 grade filter (.4/.5 mm) sand, AND CORRECT AMOUNT.
BACKWASH FILTER PRIOR TO RUNNING IN FILTER POSITION.
THIS WILL CLEAN THE SAND AND ELIMINATE FINE SAND PARTICLES FROM ENTERING POOL AND PLUGGING UP UNDERDRAIN SLOTS. AFTER BACKWASHING, RUN IN FILTER TO WASTE FOR APPROX. 30 SECONDS TO FLUSH FILTER.
NOW THE UNIT IS READY FOR NORMAL FILTERING OPERATION.

INSTALL HOSES

See Fig. 1 and Exploded Parts Illustration

IMPORTANT: Incorrect hose hookup could cause damage to your filter system. Follow the instructions below carefully.

Suction and return lines should be partially buried to prevent accidental tripping that could cause personal injury or damage to the filter system. Be sure the hoses are routed so that water flow through them is not restricted.

Starting at least 12" from the pool wall, make two 3-4" deep trenches, one from the pool skimmer to the front of the pump and the other from the pool return fitting to the filter/valve return port.

The two 8 ft. long hoses (Item 13 Model 014, 017 Item 21 Model 020, 024), are interchangeable and used for the suction and return lines. Slip a hose clamp over the ends of each hose prior to installing. Connect one long hose (suction line) between the pool skimmer and front port of the pump. Connect the other long hose (return line) between the pool return fitting and the filter/valve port marked "RETURN". Connect the short hose (Item 15 Model 014, 017, Item 23 Model 020, 024) between the pump discharge port (located at top of pump) and the filter/valve port marked "PUMP". Tighten clamps firmly using a flathead screwdriver or 5/16" nutdriver. Cover the trenches with a firm board when finished.

NOTE: Do not completely bury the hoses with dirt.
WASTE LINE HOOKUP
The discharge waste water will contain pool water treatment chemicals that may harm certain plants and vegetation. Therefore, position the discharge end of the waste line in a safe, out-of-sight area capable of accepting 150 to 200 gallons of waste water. Install a 1-1/2” inside diameter waste discharge hose (not supplied) on the waste port near where the sight glass is located on the valve. Slip a 1-1/2” hose clamp (not supplied) over one end of the hose. Then, push hose onto the port fully and tighten clamp firmly.

ELECTRICAL OUTLET
Refer to your pump owners guide for detailed information pertaining to the requirements and regulations for safe electrical installation of the power supply, receptacle outlet, switching and ground fault interrupter.

FINISH FILLING POOL
Finish filling your pool, referring to skimmer installation and pool assembly instructions for proper water level.

VALVE OPERATION
Your new filter has seven positions of operation, which are explained below. To change positions of the valve, make sure the pump is OFF. Press down on the valve handle enough to free the locking tab. Rotate the handle so the tab LOCKS in the desired position.

FILTER: Normal pool filtering position. May also be used when vacuuming the pool.

BACKWASH: Backwashing reverses the flow of water through the filter to flush out the dirt and debris, and waste water is discharged to waste from the valve body port with sight glass.

FILTER TO WASTE: Place the valve in the “Filter to waste” position after backwashing your filter. (Normally, for only 10 seconds.)

PUMP TO WASTE: This position allows you to vacuum heavy debris or larger amounts of settled contaminants from the pool floor directly to waste.

RECIRCULATE POSITION: This position allows you to increase the water flow rate to circulate chemicals throughout the pool more quickly. Pool water passes through the valve on top of the filter bypassing internal filter components and travels back to the pool at a rapid rate.

WINTERIZE POSITION: This position allows you to drain trapped water from the filter valve and relieve compression on the rotor valve gasket during winter storage.

CLOSED POSITION: When servicing the filter, place the valve in the “Closed” position to stop backflow of water from pump. Stuff rag in return fitting.

FILTER OPERATION
A newly filled pool is normally filled with unfiltered water and usually requires continuous filtering for 24 to 48 hours along with chemical treatment of the pool water. Because all pool installations vary in environmental conditions (wind, rain, airborne debris, heat and pool use, etc.), it is impossible to provide an accurate filtering time for normal usage. Use a trial and error method to determine how long your filter must operate each day. Generally, 6 to 8 hours of filtering each day is sufficient to maintain pool clarity if the pool chemical treatment is correct.

When possible, avoid operating your filter during peak electricity demands in your community. Check with your local electric utility company for the best times they recommend for operating your filter pump.

INITIAL START UP
Before you begin filtering your pool, the filter sand must be backwashed thoroughly to remove the extra fine sand grains normally found in new filter sand.

1. Loosen the pump strainer pot lid to allow air to escape. Tighten lid when water begins to flow between strainer pot lid and strainer body. Do not over tighten.

2. Plug in your pump to the GFCI protected receptacle. Refer to WARNINGS.

3. Push down on the valve handle and rotate to the BACKWASH position. Make sure valve handle indexes into the alignment slots on valve.

4. Start pump. During this initial start-up allow 4-5 minutes to flush out the super-fine sand grains to prevent them from plugging the underdrain slots. Because pool water is lost during this operation (150 to 200 gallons) keep a close check on pool water level. Never let water level get so low that no water flows to pump. Refill pool as required.

5. Push down on the valve handle and rotate to the FILTER position and start pump. Note the pressure reading on your pressure gauge for future reference of when to backwash.

6. Check all fittings and hoses for leaks and correct if necessary.

WHEN TO BACKWASH
As your filter removes debris from the pool water during the filtering process, the return flow will gradually reduce. Backwash when the pressure gauge increases 5 to 7 pounds above the clean filter starting pressure. Normal backwash duration is 1-1/2 to 2 minutes or until water runs clear.

VACUUMING YOUR POOL
When vacuuming your pool, the filter must work harder. Consequently, all of that debris is caught in the filter at a very rapid rate. This causes a rapid increase in filter pressure as will be
indicated on the pressure gauge. Frequent backwashing will be necessary during this process depending on the amount of sediment being vacuumed off the pool floor. Keep a check on the pool water level and refill as required.

MAINTENANCE
Preventative maintenance will provide continued smooth performance and extend the life of your filter for many years. Neglect will cause parts to wear or bind, leaks to occur and result in costly repairs. Keep moving parts lubricated and a clean environment around your filter and related components.

LUBRICATION
There are various types of lubricants available. However, most are intended for moving metal parts. Unfortunately, these lubricants will harm or degrade plastics. DO NOT use petroleum base lubricants. Many people consider "PETROLEUM JELLY" safe for babies, and can be applied to anything. But, it will DESTROY most plastics and o-ring seals. Silicone lubricants are available at your pool dealer, and are safe for use on plastics and o-rings.

LUBE VALVE SHAFT
To lubricate the o-ring on the valve shaft, depress valve handle fully and apply silicone lubricant on the shaft between handle and valve cover. Then, rotate handle to distribute lubricant. Resume normal filter operation by rotating handle to the Filter position and start pump.

REPAIRS
Servicing should be performed by a qualified dealer. If disassembly is attempted, mark each of the parts assembled position as it relates to its mating parts. This assures proper alignment when reassembled. Malfunction will occur if not properly assembled. See your dealer for original replacement parts.

CAUTION

BEFORE removing filter or pump from pool for servicing, prevent the backflow of water from your skimmer and return inlet from flowing out of disconnected hoses.
1. Remove skimmer cover and basket and plug inside bottom hole with rag.
2. Referring to the instructions for your return inlet, remove the inlet cover and eye ball. Insert the winterizing disc and reinstall the cover.
3. Disconnect hoses on filter or pump as necessary when removing for service or repairs.

DRAIN TANK
See Caution Above

1. Turn clamp screws counterclockwise to loosen clamp. Remove clamp, valve and o-ring.
2. Remove tank drain cap to drain.
3. Place plastic bag over riser tube in tank and secure with a rubber band. Scoop out sand with a medium size can and place in plastic bag.
4. After servicing, reassemble and install in reverse. Make sure tank o-ring and sealing areas are free of any sand grains.

WINTERIZING FILTER
In areas subject to freezing damage, it is mandatory that the filter, pump and any related components be removed from the pool and stored indoors. (Refer to individual components owners guide such as pump, skimmer, chlorinator, etc., for specific winterizing instructions.)

1. Backwash the filter.
2. Syphon pool water level down below skimmer opening by using your vacuum hose and allow water to flow to an area that can accept a couple of thousand gallons or more.
3. Turn clamp screws counterclockwise to loosen clamp. Remove clamp, valve and o-ring.
4. Remove tank drain cap and allow tank to drain fully.

5. Disconnect all hoses.
6. Place plastic bag over riser tube in tank and secure with a rubber band. Scoop sand out with a medium size can and place in plastic bag. If sand is not badly contaminated, save for next season.
7. Store all components in a warm dry area indoors.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY FREEZING TEMPERATURES IS NOT COVERED BY PRODUCT WARRANTY.

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