Hot Tub / Spa

AQUA LOUNGE®

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A Brief Introduction of All Spa Models

Materials: Spa models are made of an acrylic shell which is fiberglass reinforced for superior strength.

Function: Water massage hydrotherapy, heating, high and low circulation pump, ozone sterilization, music, LED lights, and an easy to operate top side control functions make your new spa a fantastic place to relax and enjoy!

Functions and Features (Standard Configuration)

Model	Spec.s (inches) L x W x D	Total Jets	Head Pillows	Pump	Bluetooth Player W/ 2 Speakers	Small LED Lights	Heater 1.5KW	Filter	Under water LED Light	Ozone	Top Side Control
M-3522	75"x 75"x 30"	19	3	2 BHP 2 speed	1	12	1	1	1	1	1
M-3534	75"x 75"x 30"	20	4	2 BHP 2 speed	1	12	1	1	1	1	1

Safety Instructions - A Prevention of Risks for Everyone

CAUTION: READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST CAREFULLY AND APPLY THEM AS REQUIRED. PLEASE SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

DANGER OF RISK OF ACCIDENTAL DROWNING

Extreme caution must be exercised to prevent unauthorized access by children. To avoid accidents, ensure that they cannot use the spa unless they are supervised. For additional protection, use a locking cover which is classified by the Underwriters Laboratories (UL) meeting ASTM F 1346-91 requirements. The cover provided with your spa meets these requirements. Please be certain that for the future purchase of a new spa cover, all new and current ASTM standards are met before you install for your own safety and protection.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury, do not permit children to use this product unless they are closely supervised at all times, even if they know how to swim.

DANGER OF RISK OF INJURY

- Replace power cord if damaged immediately.
- Do not bury the power cord.
- Never use an extension cord.
- Never cut GFCI plug off end of power cord.
- The suction fittings in this spa are sized to match the specific water flow created by the pump. Should a need arise to replace a suction fitting or the pump, please make certain that the flow rates are compatible.
- Never use the spa with broken or missing suction fittings.
- Never replace a suction fitting with a flow rate less than the flow rate marked on the original suction fitting.

DANGER OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK

WARNING: This product is provided with a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) on the end of the spa's power cord. This GFCI must be tested before use. With the product operating depress the "Test" button on the GFCI power cord. The spa should turn off and no longer operate. Depress the "Reset" button on the GFCI. The product should now turn on and operate normally. If the spa fails to operate in this manner, there is a ground current flowing indicating a possible electric shock. Disconnect the power until the fault has been identified and corrected by a licensed electrician.

Install spa a minimum of five feet (1.5 meters) from all metal surfaces. As an alternative, a spa may be installed withing five feet (1.5 meters) of metal surfaces if each metal surface is permanently bonded and properly connected by a minimum 6 AWG (4.11 mm) solid copper conductor bonding wire connected to the bonding wire connector on the terminal box that is provided for this purpose.

Never permit ANY electrical appliance such as, but not limited to light, telephone, radio, television, computer, or fan within five feet (1.5 meters) of the spa.

WARNING TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INJURY

- The water in the spa should never exceed 104°F degrees (40°C). Water temperatures between 100°F-102°F degrees are considered safe for a healthy adult. Lower water temperatures are recommended for children OR if use exceeds 10 minutes. Make sure to adjust the water temperature under 100°F degrees if you are planning on bathing in the spa longer than 20 minutes. Many adults find lower water temperatures relaxing and enjoyable while bathing in their spa. Try water temps between 98°F-102°F degrees range until you find what temperature suits you best. Always remember that hot water over 100°F degrees can raise the body temperature which can lead to health effects such as, but not limited to stroke, dizziness, fainting, drowsiness, lethargy, failure for the need to exit the spa, physical inability to exit the spa, or unconsciousness resulting in the danger of drowning. Always check the water temperature before entering the spa with your hand to make sure it is of the desired safe temperature first.
- Since excessive water temperatures have high potential for fetal damage during the early months of pregnancy, pregnant or possibly pregnant women should limit spa water temperature to less than 100°F.
- Before entering the spa, always measure the water temperature with an accurate thermometer since the tolerances of water temperature regulating devices may vary.
- The use of alcohol, drugs, or medication before or during spa use may lead to unconsciousness with the possibility of drowning.
- Persons suffering from poor medical health such as obesity, diabetes, or a medical history of heart disease, low or high blood pressure, or circulatory system problems should consult a physician before using the spa.
- Persons using medication should always consult with a physician prior to using the spa since hot water may affect blood circulation, blood pressure, and heart rate.
- People with infectious diseases should not use the spa.
- To avoid injury, exercise caution when entering or exiting the spa. Wet surfaces in and around your spa may be slippery. These areas are potentially dangerous. Always use extreme care. Make sure that all people using the spa are always aware of the wet surface risks.
- Never jump or dive into the spa. Serious injury may occur including permanent injury or death.
- Do not use the spa immediately following strenuous exercise.
- Prolonged immersion in the spa may be injurious to your health.
- Do not use electrical appliances in or around your spa.
- Do not use glass or other breakable items in or around your spa.
- Do not remove the spa cabinet panels and attempt to make repairs.
- Do not attempt to make electrical repairs. Always use a certified licensed electrician.
- Always disconnect the main power supply to the spa before doing any maintenance or service to any

electrical components.

- Make sure that drainage is always away from the spa and the spa electrical components.
- Never use the spa if any drain covers are missing, loose, or broken. Accidents can occur when long hair, a body part, or loose jewelry is trapped by suction from a drain or outlet cover is broken, loose, or missing. Children are particularly vulnerable and should always be warned against the danger of this.

Preparation for a Proper Foundation

We strongly recommend that a qualified, licensed contractor prepare the foundation for your spa. Damage caused by inadequate foundational support is not covered by the warranty. It is the responsibility of the spa owner to provide a proper foundation for the spa.

Place your spa on an elevated 3"-4" concrete slab. Your spa needs a solid foundation that is flat and level. The area that the spa rests on must be able to support the weight of the filled spa and the occupants who use it. If the foundation is inadequate, it may shift or settle after the spa is in place, causing stress that may damage your spa shell and cabinet.

The following foundations are **NOT ADEQUATE** to support the spa properly: dirt, grass, pavers, gravel, brick, sand, timbers, bark, wood, composite wood, or pebbles unless certified by a licensed structural engineer with specific engineering plans which are followed.

If you are installing the spa indoors, pay close attention to the flooring beneath it. Choose flooring that will not be damaged or stained by water from splash out during use. Also, it is highly recommended to install a proper dehumidification system or fan extraction system to keep the air free of excessive moisture which could lead to fungus growth after prolonged indoor use.

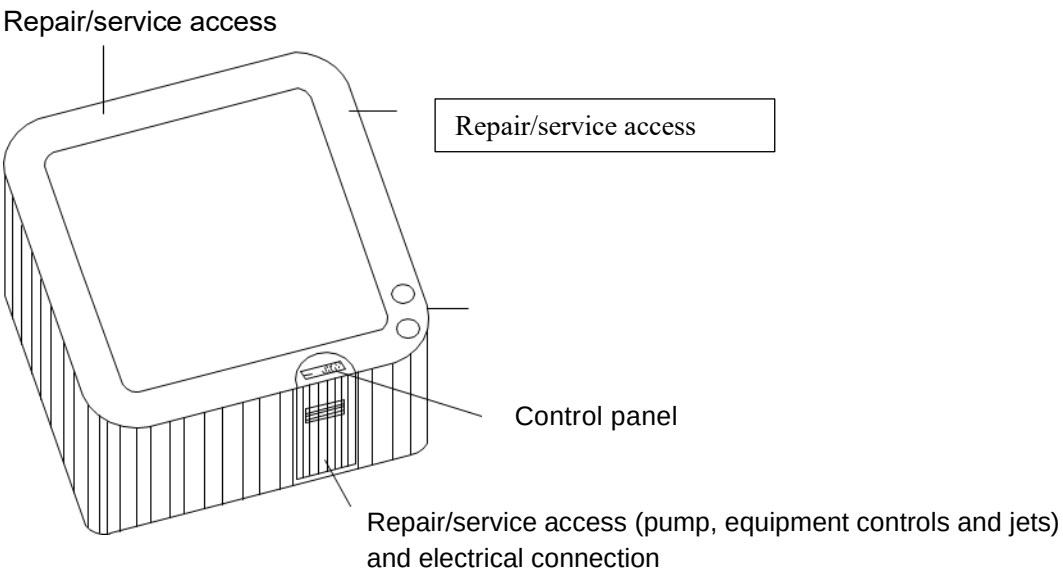
Preparation to Fill the Spa

Before filling with water, make sure to close the drainage valve on the spa cabinet. Also, check to make sure all pump union connections are tightened as they can become loose in transport.

When filling with water for the first time, open all inspection doors and make sure that there are no leaks. Never close all the spa jet nozzles and valves of the spa pumps during operations as this could seriously damage the spa and its components.

Place a garden hose into the filter area by removing the filter lid from the top of the spa. Fill the spa with regular water from your garden hose. Fill the spa approximately 6"-8" from the top of the spa's edge. If there is not enough water in your spa, air may enter the plumbing system and could damage the pump or heater which will **VOID** the warranty. Do not overfill the spa as the spa's water level will rise as each person enters the spa. Always keep the spa water level above the jet openings.

NOTE: Do not switch the spa on if it is empty. This could damage the controller, heater, circulation pump, etc.



Repair accesses are used for repair, service, and maintenance.

Water Maintenance

Water chemistry can be intimidating in the beginning as you begin to learn new terms that you have never used before. Here are some quick basics to spa water maintenance to help you on the right path.

Chemical Balance

Water chemistry is a balancing act and not always routine. It will require you to regularly test your water and adjust your water chemistry based on the results of your test.

The main levels that you will want to maintain are pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, and your sanitizer (Chlorine, Bromine, Monopersulfate) level. There are several test kits and test strip kits available on the market that will perform these tests and make it easy for you.

Sanitation and Shock

Sanitizers and shock go hand in hand. They are what kills bacteria, viruses, and organic matter while helping to keep your water clear.

The most common sanitizers are chlorine, bromine, and monopersulfate. All three perform the same tasks by killing bacteria, viruses, and organic matter, but are used differently. These types of chemicals are usually added as a tablet or in a powder form.

In addition to adding sanitizer to the water, you will also need to shock your spa. Shocking regularly helps to break down the biproduct of what your sanitizer is killing and helps to maintain healthy water.

Filtration

Running your spa enough time and cleaning your spa filter regularly is the simplest and best way to keep your spa water clean and healthy. Be sure to program your spa to run a minimum of 4-6 hours per day and clean your filter at least weekly.

Consistency

Clean and healthy water will come by combining chemical balance, sanitation, shock, and filtration consistently. It is best if you check your water before each use to make sure that the balance of the water is never too far off. If you do not use your spa for long periods of time, you will want to do this at least once per week.

Water Balance Terms and Definitions

Here are some common terms that you will need to know:

- Bromine/Bromamines
    - Bromine is one of the best sanitizers for spas. It is the most effective sanitizer that continues to kill bacteria and viruses in higher water temperatures.
    - Bromamines are the biproduct of when bromine kills bacteria or a virus. Bromine will combine with organic matter and become a bromamine.
- Chlorine/Chloramines
    - Chlorine is a great shock to use in spas. It is designed to enter the water quickly to kill bacteria and viruses and dissipates quickly in hot water. The most common type of chlorine used for spas is called sodium-dichlor.
    - Chloramines are the biproduct of when chlorine kills bacteria or a virus. Chlorine will combine with organic matter and become a chloramine.
- Calcium Hardness (CH)
    - Calcium Harness is an important part of water chemistry and is a measure of the total amount of calcium that is dissolved in the water. If your CH is too high, your spa can begin to have scale build up on surfaces. If your CH is too low, it can cause your spa to corrode or stain your spa shell.
- Corrosion
    - Corrosion comes from aggressive water chemistry. Corrosive water begins to deteriorate primarily metal components. Corrosion is normally caused by a combination of low pH, low alkalinity, and low calcium hardness.
- Dichlor
    - Also known as sodium dichlor, this is a popular type of chlorine that can be used as a sanitizer as well as a shock.
- Monopersulfate/MPS
    - Commonly known as “Shock and Swim”, monopersulfate is an effective non-chlorine shock. It can be used in combination with bromine or as a sanitizer and shock by itself.
- Oxidizer
    - Oxidizing the water is most known as “Shocking” the spa. It uses chlorine or monopersulfate

to help kill bacteria, viruses, and organic material, as well as breaking down chloramines and bromamines.

- Ozone
  - Ozone is the most common mechanical sanitizing system for spas. It injects ozone (O_3) into the spa water which simulates shocking and oxidizing the water.
- pH
  - pH is a measure of 0-14 of how acidic or alkaline something is. A pH of 7.0 is considered neutral. A pH lower than 7.0 is considered an acid and a pH higher than 7.0 is considered a base, or alkaline.
- ppm
  - ppm is an abbreviation of Parts Per Million. Most testing that is related to a spa is measured in ppm.
- Sanitizer
  - Sanitizer is a chemical that is used to kill bacteria, viruses, and organic material. The most common sanitizers used for spas are chlorine and bromine.
- Scale
  - A build-up of calcium on the spa or spa components. It will usually be rough to touch and white in color. Scale usually forms in hot water when the pH and alkalinity are too high for a period of time.
- Shock
  - Shocking the water is most known as "Oxidizing" the spa. It uses chlorine or monopersulfate to help kill bacteria, viruses, and organic material, as well as breaking down chloramines and bromamines.
- Total Alkalinity (TA)
  - Total alkalinity is a measure of alkaline substances in the water and buffers the pH. pH will normally follow total alkalinity in water balance. Always balance your alkalinity before your pH.
- Trichlor
  - A popular sanitizer used for swimming pools, but not for spas. Trichlor is acidic and can cause damage to your spa. We **DO NOT** recommend using this type of sanitizer.

Water Testing Methods

There are two primary methods of testing water at home, test strips and a reagent test kit.

Test strips are very convenient and there are several versions available for purchase. Normally you will take a test strip and swirl it in your spa water for a few seconds. There will be small pads that will begin to change color, and you will match them to a chart normally found on the bottle. These will help you to determine various items to test such as sanitizer and pH.

Reagent test kits are considered to be more accurate than test strips, but not as easy to use. The kit will normally come with a testing block and various reagent bottles. You will fill up the test block to certain levels and add

drops based on the kit's instructions. Most common test kits will test sanitizer, pH, and total alkalinity. It is important that you replace your reagents annually to ensure that your tests are accurate.

Chemical Application to your Spa

There are several chemicals that you may use in your spa. Some are for balancing, and some are specialty chemicals such as a clarifier.

Always apply chemicals per the manufacturer's instructions, but there are a couple of rules that you will want to follow.

1. Open the spa cover.
2. Press the jets button (preferably running on high speed).
3. Apply your chemical always with the pump running.
4. Wait a **MINIMUM** of 10 minutes before adding any other chemicals.
5. If a shock or oxidizer is added, you may need to wait until the next day to use your spa. Please refer to the manufacturer's instructions. Failure to do so may result in discomfort or injury.
6. When adding a shock or oxidizer, be sure to "Vent" the spa by allowing the spa to remain uncovered for a minimum of 20 minutes to allow the shock or oxidizer gas to vent. Failure to do so may cause damage to your spa cover and it is not covered under your warranty and considered chemical abuse.
7. **IMPORTANT TIP:** It is always recommended to add **ANY** chemical to your spa **AFTER** use.

Balancing Water Chemistry Levels

Water chemistry is more about water balancing. Chemicals are sold under various brand names, and it can be confusing. We recommend that you consult a local spa professional to you to help guide you with your water chemistry needs.

Balancing Total Alkalinity (TA)

Total alkalinity is a measure of alkaline substances in the water and buffers the pH. The ideal range for TA is 80 ppm -120 ppm. pH will normally follow total alkalinity in water balance. Total alkalinity measures the water's ability to resist changes in pH. **ALWAYS BALANCE THE ALKALINITY BEFORE THE PH!**

If the TA is too low, you may see fluctuations in your pH level. Low pH can result in corrosion of components of your spa. You can raise your TA level by adding sodium bicarbonate, or an "Alkalinity Plus" product to the water.

If the TA is too high, you may see cloudy water. A high pH tends to lead to scaling in the spa and the surface can get rough and feel like sandpaper. You can lower your TA level by adding sodium bisulfate or a pH Down product to the water.

Balancing Calcium Hardness (CH)

Calcium Harness is an important part of water chemistry and is a measure of the total amount of calcium that is dissolved in the water. The ideal range for CH is 150 ppm – 250 ppm. Calcium helps with balancing

corrosiveness in your spa to the water.

If your CH is too low, your spa water can pull calcium that is within the spa shell and other components leading to staining and discoloration. To increase your CH, you can add a CH increaser such as calcium chloride.

If your CH is too high, your spa can start to see scaling and the surface can get rough and feel like sandpaper.

Balancing the pH

pH is a measure of acidity and alkalinity. For pools and spas, the ideal range is 7.2 – 7.8. Improper pH balance can impact the efficiency of your sanitizer in your spa and can lead to discomfort to bathers.

If the pH level is too low, first balance the TA. If the TA is within 80 ppm – 120 ppm, use sodium carbonate (soda ash) to raise the pH.

If the pH level is too high, first balance the TA. If the TA is within 80 ppm – 120 ppm, use sodium bisulfate, or a pH minus product to the water.

BE SURE TO WAIT A MINIMIMUM OF TWO HOURS BEFORE BATHING OR RETESTING AFTER ADDING EITHER SODIUM CARBONATE OR SODIUM BISULFATE

Sanitation and Shock

A sanitizer is a chemical that is used to kill bacteria, viruses, and organic material. It is important to decide on which sanitizer you are going to use because once you fill your spa, you will not be able to change to a different sanitizer without draining your spa.

We recommend chlorine or bromine as your primary sanitizer. Both are effective sanitizers, and they are usually available from a local spa professional.

The most common sanitizer that is used in spas is chlorine, specifically sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione more known as sodium dichlor, or chlorine granules. This shock is a fine powder that dissolves in water quickly and it is more commonly used in spas. It is used by adding small amounts to the water after each use or a few times per week.

IT IS HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TO NOT USE TRICHLOR, COMMONLY KNOWN AS POOL CHLORINE TABLETS IN YOUR SPA.

REMEMBER TO ALWAYS ADD ANY TYPES OF SANITIZERS OR CHEMICALS AFTER USE OF YOUR SPA.

The ideal range for chlorine in your spa is between 3 ppm – 5 ppm.

Bromine is most commonly used in the form of tablets in spas. You will want to use a bromine floater to hold the tablets and let it float in your spa with a tablet floater. When you are using your spa, you will want to remove this tablet floater. Bromine still needs to be activated by a shock and a "bromine booster" product. The most common shock used with bromine is potassium monopersulfate, commonly referred to as shock and swim.

IN NO CIRCUMSTANCE SHOULD YOU USE CHLORINE WITH BROMINE.

The ideal range for bromine in your spa is between 3 ppm – 5 ppm.

Starting Up Your Spa

After a fresh fill of your spa, you will want to take the following steps each time:

1. Run the spa for 10 – 15 minutes to allow the water to circulate. This will make sure that the test you are about to perform will be accurate.
2. Test the water for pH, TA, and CH levels and adjust as necessary.
3. Add one 16-ounce bottle of a "Metal Out" or "Metal Gone" product. This is a specialized sequestrant chemical that is used to help remove metals in new spa water so it can be filtered out to avoid staining. This is only added when a spa is freshly filled.
4. Sanitizer:
    a. If you are using bromine, use a "Bromine Booster" type of product. This will introduce bromine to the water quickly and place your bromine tablet floater in the water to maintain a bromine level. Afterwards, you will need to shock the spa with potassium monopersulfate, or "Shock and Swim" to activate the bromine.
    b. If you are using chlorine, add sodium dichlor directly to the water.
5. Allow the spa to run and begin to heat for a minimum of two hours then retest and adjust the water chemistry as necessary. Once the water parameters are within range, your spa is ready for bathers.

Filtration

Your spa filter removes particles from your spa water, and it is one of the most important parts of spa maintenance. The more the spa is in filters, the cleaner your water will be.

At minimum you will want to run your spa 4 - 6 hours per day. The more the spa is used, or the more bathers that use it, the more the spa will need to filter to maintain clean water. If you are seeing issues with water clarity and the water chemistry is good, filtration time would be the first place to start.

It is important to clean the filter once per week and it is recommended that a spa filter is replaced annually. A popular technique would be to purchase a second spa filter and rotate the two filters. When it is time for your weekly maintenance, simply change the existing filter to the other filter. Clean the filter that you just removed from the spa and set it aside to dry out. This technique tends to allow the filters to operate better.

Cleaning the Filter

Once the filter has been removed from the spa, use a pressure nozzle on a garden hose. **DO NOT USE**

PRESSURE WASHERS WHEN CLEANING YOUR SPA FILTER. Start with a side-to-side sweep of water cleaning the filter from the top to the bottom. Once you have reached the bottom of the filter, rotate it, and start from the top again. Repeat this process until you have cleaned the entire filter. After the filter has been cleaned, it is good practice to repeat the process by sweeping the nozzle from top to bottom and rotating the filter as well.

It is common that a filter will absorb oils from bathers along with other various contaminants that may enter the water. It is good practice to use a filter cleaning agent that you can purchase from your local spa professional. There are products that you can soak your filter overnight in a bucket as well as spray products that you can spray on the filter and rinse off. Always be sure to follow the manufacturer's instructions on how the use of these types of products.

Balancing the Water Chemistry Levels

- After each use
  - Test the spa water and adjust your water chemistry as needed.
- After each use
  - Add oxidizer to your spa. Add a little more after heavy usage or a larger bather load.
- Once per week
  - Clean the filter.
  - Test the spa water and adjust your water chemistry as needed.
  - Add maintenance chemicals such as stain and scale preventatives.
- Every two to four weeks
  - Perform a cleaning of the spa by wiping down all surfaces and performing a deep clean of your filter with a cleaning agent.
- Every two to six months or as needed
  - Drain and refill the spa. Be sure to clean the surface well while the spa is drained and rinse out any cleaning agents you may have used.

Generic Names for Chemicals

Generic Name	Normal Chemical Name	Common Generic Name
pH Up	Sodium Carbonate Soda Ash	pH Up pH Increaser pH Booster pH Plus
pH Down	Sodium Bisulfate	pH Down pH Decreaser pH Minus Dry Acid
Alkalinity Increaser	Sodium Bicarbonate Baking Soda	Alkalinity Up Alkalinity Increaser
Alkalinity Decreaser	Sodium Bisulfate	Alkalinity Down Alkalinity Decreaser Alkalinity Minus Dry Acid

Calcium Increaser	Calcium Chloride	Calcium Increaser Calcium Up Calcium Plus Hardness Increaser
Calcium Decreaser	There are no products that will lower the calcium level in your spa water. To decrease the calcium level in the water, you will need to partially drain and refill the spa.	
Chlorine	Sodium Dichlor	Every chemical line has a different name for this type of product. Be sure to look for the active ingredient: sodium dichlor or sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione.
Bromine	Bromochloro-5, 5-Dimethylhydantoin Sodium Bromide (Bromine Booster Only)	Bromine Tabs or Tablets Bromo Tabs or Tablets Bromine Booster
MPS	Potassium Monopersulfate	Shock and Swim MPS Shock
Stain and Scale Preventative	Various formulas available on the market	Metal Gone Metal Out Scale Protector Stain and Scale Preventer Stain and Scale Defender
Foam Inhibitor	Various formulas available on the market	Foam Out Foam Gone Foam Down Defoamer
Clarifier	Various formulas available on the market	Clarifier Water Bright Clear and Clean

Water Chemistry FAQ

- Why is it not recommended to use a trichlor to sanitize my spa water?
    - Trichlor, or swimming pool tablets have a very low pH. When the trichloro chlorine tablets are releasing their chlorine, a concentrated amount of acidic water is also present. This concentrated acidic water can cause discoloration, staining, and damage to your spa surface.

- What is that chemical smell when I open my spa?
    - When chlorine kills organic material, it becomes a chloramine, and a build-up of chloramines is what causes the smell. To get rid of the chlorine smell you simply need to shock the water. This will break apart the chloramines and the smell will go away.
    - If you are using bromine and you can smell chemicals, it is an indication that the bromine level may be too high. Remove the floater and allow the bromine level to drop to a safe level again.

- Can I use soft water to fill my spa?
    - It is not recommended to use soft water to fill your spa. Soft water systems remove calcium from the water and replace it with sodium. This creates a corrosive environment and can take away life from your components and surface.

- Can I not use chemicals in my spa?
    - Some use of chemicals is required to maintain proper water health in your spa. Balancers that adjust the pH, for example, do not harm bathers, they simply change the balance. There are alternatives for sanitation however on the market. You can consult with your local spa professional for mineral systems or other systems that do not require chlorine or bromine.

- Why is water chemistry damage not covered under warranty?
    - Damage to your spa because of water chemistry is something that you are in control of as a spa owner. If your spa is maintained properly, you will have many years of fun and relaxation in your spa. If you are unsure on how to use spa chemicals, we recommend that you reach out to your local spa professional.

Do's and Do Not's

- **DO** add all chemicals into the front of the filter compartment slowly while the pump is running and be sure to allow the system to run a minimum of 10-15 minutes afterwards.
- **DO** be careful when using baking soda to clean any plastic surface.
- **DO NOT** use swimming pool acid (Muriatic) to lower your spa pH.
- **DO NOT** allow pH increasers on the spa's siding.
- **DO NOT** use concentrated sanitizers.
- **DO NOT** use trichloro as a sanitizer option for spa maintenance.
- **DO NOT** use sanitizers that are not specifically designed to be used in spas.
- **DO NOT** use household or swimming pool bleach (Sodium Hypochlorite)
- **DO NOT** broadcast or sprinkle dry chemicals onto the water surface, this may cause chemical damage to components of your spa.
- **DO NOT** use your spa immediately after adding any sanitizers or chemicals.

Bather Load

Bather load is a measure of how much a spa is being used. The water will be impacted differently if one person is using it versus three people. The higher the bather load, the more chemicals will be used along with the more you will need to run or drain your spa.

Most recommendations for spas are based on three to four people using a spa fifteen minutes about three times per week. If your spa is being used less than this, you may use less chemicals. If your spa is being used more than this, you may experience using more chemicals, or the need to increase your filtration times, and spa drain and refills.

Ozonator

An ozone generator is a system that releases ozone (O_3) into the spa water. While this simulates oxidating, or shocking, the water, it is still important to shock the spa with either chlorine or monopersulfate.

For spas with a heavier bather load, you can adjust the spa to run longer for the ozonator to generate enough ozone to keep up with the demand.

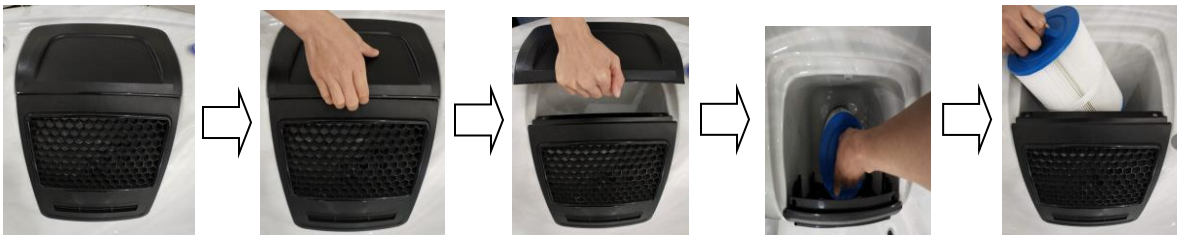
Water Clarity Troubleshooting

Issue	Probable Causes	Possible Solutions
Cloudy Water	• Dirty filter • Excessive oils or organic matter • Improper sanitation • Suspended particulates or organic matter • Overused or old water	• Clean the filter • Shock the spa with an oxidizer • Add sanitizer • Adjust the pH or the TA to recommended ranges • Run the filter system an extended period of time so the filter can filter out contaminants
Water Odor	• Excessive organics in the water • Improper sanitation levels (High or Low) • Low pH	• Shock spa with oxidizer • Add sanitizer • Partially drain and refill spa to dilute high sanitizer • Adjust pH to recommended range
Musty Odor	• Bacteria or algae growth	• Shock spa with oxidizer • Add sanitizer • Adjust pH to recommended range • Drain and refill the spa
Organic buildup, or scum ring around spa	• Buildup of oils and dirt	• Wipe with a clean towel or rag • If extreme, drain the spa and use a cleaning agent to clean the surface of the spa and rinse all cleaning agents out of spa and refill
Algae Growth	• High pH • Low sanitizer level	• Adjust the pH to recommended range • Shock spa with oxidizer • Drain and refill the spa
Eye Irritation	• Low pH • Low sanitizer level	• Adjust pH to recommended range • Shock spa with oxidizer • Add sanitizer
Skin Irritation or Rash	• Unsanitary water • High chlorine level	• Shock spa with oxidizer • Add sanitizer • Partially drain spa and refill to dilute high sanitizer

Staining	• TA and or pH is too low • High level of metals in the water	• Adjust TA and or pH • Use a stain and scale preventative chemical • If source water has high metal levels, fill using a "Bobby Sock" or prefilter
Scaling	• High CH along with high pH and TA	• Adjust pH and TA within proper range • Clean surface with a non-abrasive cleaning tool • If extreme, drain spa and clean surface with a non-abrasive cleaning tool. Clean and rinse spa of all cleaning agents and refill.

IMPORTANT TIP: It is sometimes best to drain the spa and fill it with fresh water for the best results.

Cartridge Filter Maintenance



1. Remove the filter cover top and unscrew the filter cartridge.
2. Repeatedly clean the filter cartridge with water using a pressure nozzle. **DO NOT USE A PRESSURE WASHER ON YOUR FILTER CARTRIDGE.**
3. Replace the filter cartridge by screwing it back in. **DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN THE FILTER.**
4. Replace the filter cartridge once per year, or as needed.
5. Replace the filter cover top.

Installation and Use of the Spa Cover

Failure to follow cover installation instructions may result in injury or drowning.

- Non-secured covers are a hazard.
- Always keep children away from unsecured cover as people or objects cannot be seen under the cover.
- Always remove the cover completely during use. Even a partially removed cover can cause an entrapment danger.
- Never allow people or pets to stand or sit on the cover. Do not allow loads such as snow, leaves, or anything to accumulate on the cover.
- Never use the cover as a table.

CAUTION

To avoid damage to the cover, always remove the cover while adding chemicals to the spa water. This will prevent damaging chemical vapors from being trapped under the spa cover. These vapors can prematurely

damage the cover material and void the warranty.

If you are installing your spa cover near a wall or with any type of structure alongside, remember to allow access for the cover to be removed.

To deter entrapment by somebody slipping under the cover, always ensure that all latches supplied with the cover are securely screwed to the spa cabinet and all four buckles are firmly locked into place.

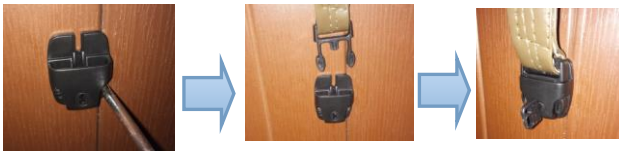
Make sure the cover key is kept in a safe place only accessible by a competent adult.

Always keep the spa cover properly locked when it is not in use at all times. It is important that **ALL** four of the safety buckles are locked.

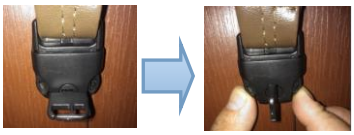
Please remove all steps leading up to, near, or against the spa, when the spa is not in use. These include, but are not limited to spa steps, stairs, step stools, chairs, ladders, or any other climbing device that may lead to children or non-swimmers accessing the spa without proper supervision to prevent drowning.

Cover Installation

1.) Remove the spa cover and put it on the spa.
2.) Fasten the buckle to the skirt.



3.) Fasten the male side of the buckle into the female side on the spa.



4.) Lock/Unlock the buckle by turning the key.

WARNING: Never let children stand or play on top of the cover. Make sure to childproof your spa. Take action to have multiple barriers such as, but not limited to, a locking cover, self-closing and self-latching gates, access doors, fencing, and audible alarms as dictated by the spa site.

Precaution to Avoid Damage When the Spa is Left Empty for an Extended Period

When not in use for a long period of time, drain the water in the spa and turn off the power to the spa. Keep the surroundings dry and well ventilated. Always put on the cover and keep the spa shell out of the direct sunlight. A spa shell left empty left in direct sunlight can accumulate temperatures that will damage the spa, its components and void the warranty. Only store an empty spa indoors or in the shade.

Precaution to Avoid Damage Due to Water Freezing

In cold regions or seasons, keep the spa powered and in the standby state. Keep the water level in normal water level. The spa has an antifreeze function setting that can prevent freezing of the motor and accessories (See instructions in Balboa BP100 Manual). Another wintertime option to avoid freezing is to drain out all of the water and store the spa in appropriate storage.

DO NOT ALLOW THE SPA TO FREEZE

CAUTION: Any damage caused by improper winterizing will void the warranty. You may want to consider contacting a local spa professional for winterizing service.

If the spa is to be stored or transported in temperatures of 32°F (0°C) or lower, it is critical that the unit be fully winterized.

To winterize your spa, follow these steps:

1.) Drain spa completely of all water.
2.) Leave the drain valve open and remove the cap.
3.) Drain the pump.
    a. Remove the pump drain plug and leave it out until it is time to refill the spa.
4.) Remove the filter cartridge and store it in a dry place.

Water Resistant Bluetooth Speaker System

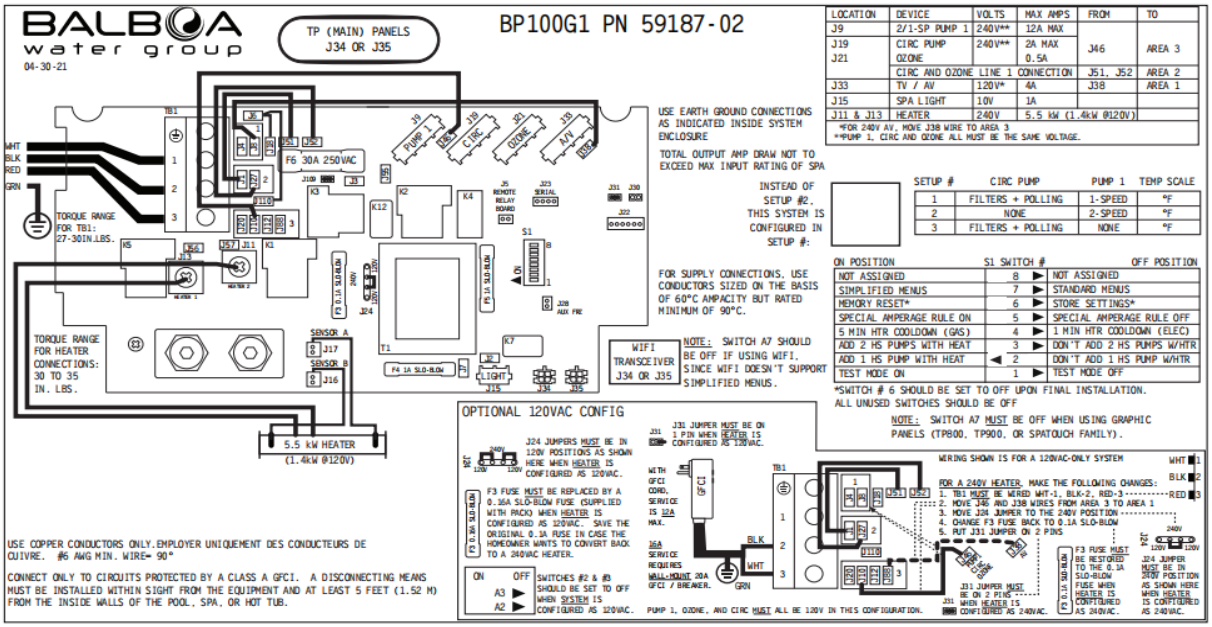
Product Specifications

1.) Water resistant speakers: 2 pieces (30-50W)
2.) Bluetooth amplifier: 1 piece

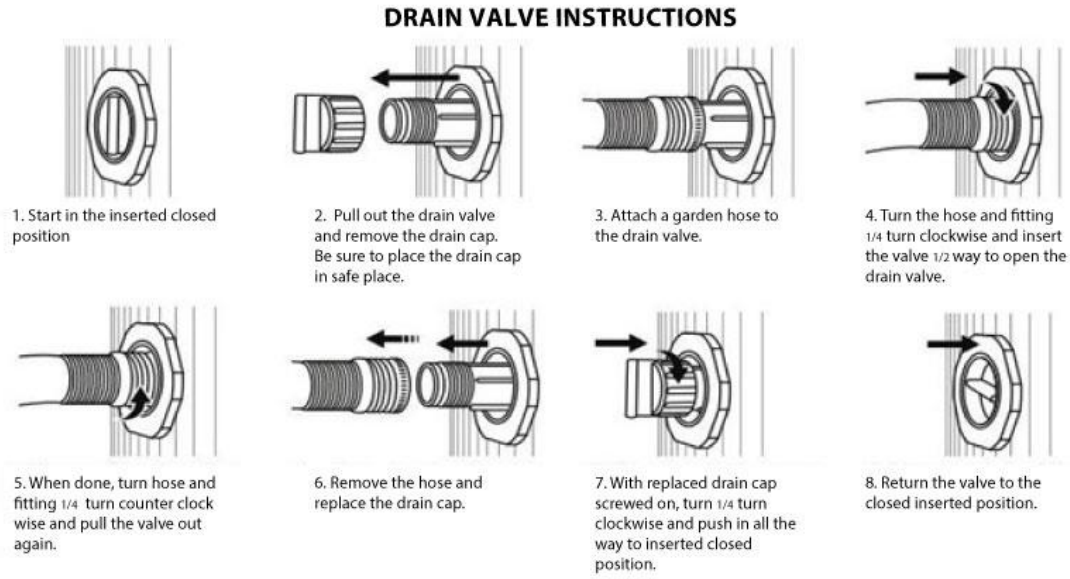
When power is supplied, search and connect the Bluetooth equipment named “P20” with a smartphone or tablet. Once connected, users can play music from their connected smartphone or tablet.

Description of Spa Control Pack

Please ensure that the circuit breaker is **OFF** before performing any type of service or installation. Always have a licensed certified electrician make any connections to the spa or the electrical panel. Always ensure that all drainage is away from any spa electronics such as the power cord or spa control pack.



How to Drain Your Spa



Drain outlet location

Care and Maintenance

1.) Draining your spa on a regular basis rids the spa of dissolved solids and protects your spa equipment from the effects of residual calcium hardness and total alkalinity problems. Depending on usage, it is recommended to drain your spa every two to six months or as needed.
2.) Please clean with a neutral detergent and soft fabric. Do not clean the spa with acetone, solution, ammonia water, or organic solvent, as it may damage the surface of the spa.
3.) If there are scratches on the spa shell, please try to polish with toothpaste and soft fabric. Use caution to test an area first to check proper results before proceeding.
4.) Wipe off the water scale on the spa water line with light acid detergent such as citric acid or vinegar.
5.) Make frequent checks on the electrical wires, buttons, and connectors. Always check to see if there is any damage caused by rodents or animals.

Draining the spa

1.) Turn the power off to the spa.
2.) Follow draining instructions in illustration above.
3.) Make sure to route the garden hose to a sewer drain capable of safely assimilating 300 plus gallons of water which may contain both unsanitary contaminants and chemical residue.

Troubleshooting

Faults	Reason	Solution
No action on the control panel	• Panel may be locked • Panel may be broken	• Unlock the panel • Replace the panel
No power	• Breaker problem • Protective GFCI switch is tripped off.	• Check the breaker • Check for any electrical shorts • Connect the protective switch • RESET GFCI at end of the power cord.
Jets are not running	• No power is going to the pump • Pump is not starting • Pump is damaged • Air in the plumbing	• Check and connect the power wire • Check the pump • Replace the pump • Turn system off for 24 hours and restart
Spa light not turning on	• Bulb is broken • Fuse is damaged	• Replace the bulb • Replace the fuse
Poor circulation	• Pump is not starting • Filter is not cleaned • Pump is damaged	• Start the pump • Clean the filter • Replace the pump

Constant temperature effect is unavailable	• Thermostat is damaged • Power is unavailable • Filter is dirty	• Repair or replace the thermostat • Check the power to the spa • Clean or replace the filter

Frequently Asked Questions

- **How do you fill the spa?**
  - You will want to remove your spa filter and insert garden hose into where your filter screws in. Once secure, turn on your hose and fill the spa. Filling this way will fill the spa through its plumbing and minimize air pockets in the plumbing so the spa can safety operate without damaging the equipment. The time it takes to fill will depend on the size of your spa and the water pressure at your home.

- **How many times per year should the spa's water be changed?**
  - Your spa should be drained a minimum of two to three times per year but may need to be changed more than that. Spa water has a life span and the frequency that it needs to be drained depends on how frequently it is used, how many bathers are using it, and how it is being maintained. At minimum, you should drain your spa every 2 - 6 months.

- **How do I treat the water in my spa?**
  - There are several methods and products to treat spa water. We have touched base on some basic knowledge in our Water Chemistry section. We recommend that you consult a local spa professional and apply all chemicals per the manufacturer's instructions because brands and names change.

Enjoy your NEW SPA!

AQUA LOUNGE SPA Limited Warranty

3 Year Limited Acrylic Shell Warranty

The acrylic shell structure is warrantied against water loss due to defects in materials or workmanship for three (3) years from the date of purchase. Please refer to the spa's serial number when making a claim.

The acrylic spa shell surface is warranted against cracking, blistering, or delaminating due to defects in materials or workmanship for three (3) years from the date of purchase. Please refer to the spa's serial number when making a claim.

EXCLUSIONS: scratching, staining, misuse of chemicals, fading, or chipping
The spa shell warranty is void if damage occurs to the spa shell due to excessive direct sunlight when the spa is left empty and uncovered for longer than 4 hours. Spa must be covered and filled at all times other than during cleaning or service.

2 Year Limited Equipment

Electronic spa control systems, control panel, and heater warranty


Factory installed equipment systems (control system, control panel, and heater) are warranted against failure due to defects in materials or workmanship for two years from the date of purchase. Please refer to the spa's serial number when making a claim.

EXCLUSIONS: improper electrical hook up, or misuse of chemicals

1 Year Accessories

Pumps, ozone generator, audio system, cabinet, plumbing, jets, and valves

Factory installed accessories including jet pumps, circulation pumps, ozone generator, audio system, and cabinets are warranted one year from the date of purchase. Wear and weathering of the cabinet will naturally occur over time and is not considered a defect. Please refer to the spa's serial number when making a claim.

EXCLUSIONS: scratching, fading, staining, misuse of chemicals, or chipping

90 Day Spa Cover

The spa cover is covered for 90 days from the date of purchase only.

EXCLUSIONS: scratching, fading, staining, and tearing.

Consumables Parts

Cartridge filter elements, fuses, LED lights, cabinet finish, labels, and head rest pillows
Consumables are warrantied to be free of defects at time of delivery. Consumables are not covered by any other warranty. New replacement filters and replacement head rest pillows are available from your local spa professional when needed.

We recommend replacing the filter element annually or as needed if performance degrades.

Warranty Performance

Warranty coverage is for the original purchaser for personal residential use only at the original installation location within the boundaries of the United States and cannot be transferred. Aqua Lounge will repair or replace, at its option, any component found to be defective under the terms and conditions of this warranty. Shell repairs will be made to function satisfactorily and to hold water. Reasonable access must be provided for technicians to perform warranty service. The spa owner is responsible for moving the spa to provide access, if necessary.

Repair service must be requested within seven days from the time the problem becomes apparent. Please direct service requests to a local spa professional where the spa was purchased.

Exclusions to This Warranty

- Damage or chemical buildup due to improper use of chemicals or failure to maintain balanced water.
- Scratches caused by normal use.
- Staining or buildup caused by mineral content in the water.
- Spa installed in a commercial application or spa installed where it is used commercially.
- Damage caused by failure to follow procedures outlined in owner's manual.
- Add on accessories and items not specifically listed above for coverage are excluded from this warranty.
- Damage to the acrylic shell due to being left empty and without a cover or empty in direct sunlight.
- Damage due to incorrect electrical hook up.
- Damage due to incorrect placement of spa on unlevel surface, gravel, dirt, or grass which causes damage to spa shell, frame, or cabinet.
- Delivery, pick up, crane services, water reimbursement, or other services related to gaining access to perform repairs or freight to transport the spa.
- Damage to the spa due to use of an extension cord.
- Commercial and rental uses are excluded from all warranty coverage.

Limitations

The manufacturer and its representees disclaims all warranties, expressed or implied, in fact or in law, to the extent allowed by your state's law, including the warranty of merchantability and fitness for use, except as specifically stated herein.

Disclaimers

The manufacturer and its representees shall not be liable for any injury, loss, cost, or other damage, whether incidental or consequential, arising out of any defect covered by this limited warranty herein. The liability of

the manufacturer and its representees under this limited warranty, if any, shall not exceed the amount paid for the defective product. All costs for removal or reinstallation of the spa, or any surrounding components, are the responsibility of the purchaser. In no event will Aqua Lounge be liable for any special or consequential damages arising from the use of the spa, nor for injury to any person, or claim for damages arising from the use, installation, or repair of the spa, including but not limited to, water, chemical loss, water damage to surrounding areas, rooms, furnishings, or landscaping.

This limited warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may have other legal rights which vary from state to state. Some states do not allow certain limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, so this limitation may not apply to you.

9292 Ninth Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730