

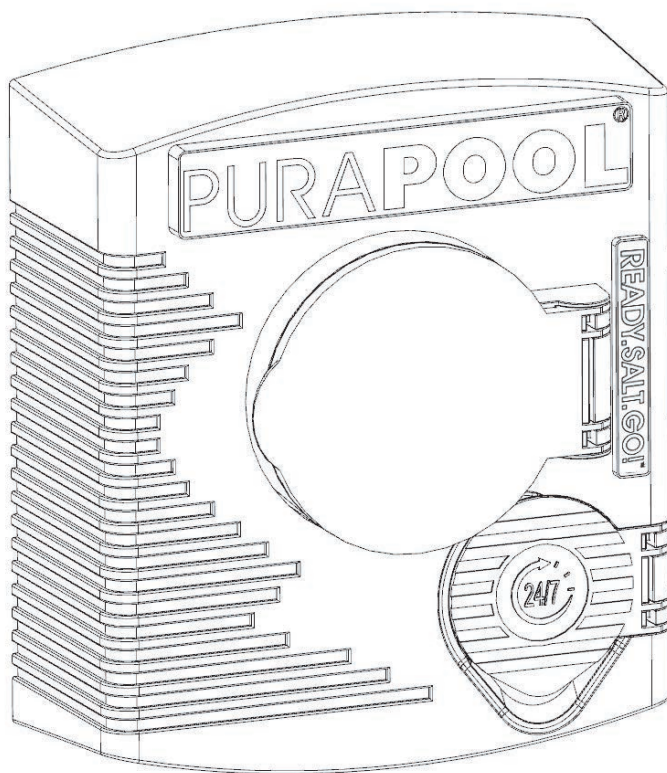
PURAPPOOL®

OXYGEN
MINERALE

OXYGEN MINERALE

OXY 600 | OXY 1000 | OXY PLUS

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS & PRODUCT MANUAL



READY.
SALT.
GO!



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Congratulations on your purchase of an OXYGEN MIENRALE.
Please read through the entire Manual before installing your new unit.
Your System must be installed and operated as specified.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS & SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Read this Manual completely before attempting installation.
Failure to install in accordance with the installation instructions could void warranty and result in injury or death.

All permanent electrical connections should be made by a qualified electrician.

Install at least 1.5 metres (5ft) from wall of pool.

Follow all applicable electrical codes.

The OXYGEN MINERALE must be installed in an outdoor location, covered and fully sheltered from weather, or indoors in a forced air ventilated room, and installed so that the orientation is exactly as shown in following instructions.



ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD: Be sure to turn power OFF and disconnect from power source before any service work is performed. Failure to do so could result in serious injury or death.



To reduce the risk of electric shock, do not use an extension cord to connect unit to electric supply; provide a properly located outlet.



For your safety and machine longevity, do not store or use gasoline, chemicals or other flammable liquids or vapors near this appliance.



Mount the OXYGEN MINERALE so that it is inaccessible to anyone in the pool. Never attempt any servicing while unit is wet.



If unit is not operated according to instructions, high dosages of harmful substances may potentially be released.



To maintain cosmetic integrity, protect this unit from direct prolonged sunlight exposure.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS & SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

CHEMICAL USE HAZARD

To avoid personal injury when working with pool chemicals, always wear rubber gloves, eye protection, covered shoes and work in a well-ventilated area. Use caution when choosing a location to open and use chemicals as they may damage any surface they have contact with.

The addition of certain chemicals can reduce the effectiveness of sanitation. Always make sure that proper residual sanitation levels are maintained to avoid personal injury.

This product produces small amounts of chlorine. Individuals with any type of chlorine sensitivity should take the appropriate precautions to avoid injury or illness.

NOTICE

To reduce the risk of injury, installation and service should be done by a qualified pool service professional, certified electrician or an authorized PURAPOOL® representative.

Attention Installer: This manual contains important information about the installation, operation and safe use of this product. Before installing this product, read and follow all warning notices and instructions which are included. This information should be given to the owner and/or operator of this equipment.

PREVENT CHILD INJURY AND DROWNING

DO NOT permit children to operate this product. **DO NOT** let anyone sit, step, lean or climb on any equipment installed as part of your pool's operational system.

EQUIPMENT WATER PRESSURE HAZARD

Always turn pump off prior to installing or removing the electrolytic cell. Your pump/filter is operated under pressure and the pressure must be released before you begin work. Please see your pump/ filter Owner's Manual for further instructions. To avoid cell damage, water pressure in the cell must not exceed 150 PSI. **DO NOT** operate electrolytic cell without proper flow or water circulation. A build-up of flammable gases will result in hazardous conditions.

IMPORTANT WARNINGS & SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS



CAUTION

FAILURE TO HEED THE FOLLOWING COULD CAUSE DAMAGE TO POOL EQUIPMENT OR PERSONAL INJURY

- The OXYGEN MINERALE must be installed and operated as specified in the Owner's Manual.
- Power to the OXYGEN MINERALE should be turned off before unplugging the electrolytic cell from the cell housing or power supply, to prevent cell damage and low voltage sparks. Scratching or bending plates in the cell housing will reduce cell life.
- **DO NOT** use any type of lubricant on the O-ring. The O-ring (and the channel it seats into) must be kept clean in order to make a strong seal.
- High water temperatures above 40° Celcius (104 ° Fahrenheit) or direct sunlight can cause the cell housing exterior plastic to discolour. This is not a warranty claim.
- Follow installation instructions on page 7 for location and mounting of the Control Centre.
- Visibly inspect the cell frequently to check and prevent the accumulation of pool debris that (for any reason) may have bypassed the pool filter.
- Direct sunlight can cause the control center cover to discolour. This is not a warranty claim.

INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

INSTALLATION LOCATION

- a. It is recommended to install the electrolytic cell as the last piece of pool equipment in line, on the return to the pool, after the heater. (See **Figure 1** on page 6)
- b. Installing horizontally will ensure the flow sensor remains submerged.
All fittings are 2 inch Socket.
- c. Do not install on pools using a stainless steel liner or stainless steel plumbing.

BELOW GRADE (GROUND) INSTALLATION:

- d. This exists when the water level of the pool is above the height of the pool equipment.
- e. The system should be wired to the load side of the time clock to power on **ONLY** when the primary pump is operating. Alternatively, plug the pump power cord directly into the power socket on the OXYGEN MINERALE.
- f. If valves are not present to isolate the equipment, one ball valve should be installed on the inlet side of the cell. This allows the cell to be removed for cleaning when necessary.
- g. A one-way check valve should be installed on the outlet side of the cell. This will eliminate the possibility of having a gas build-up (which could cause possible cell damage.)



CAUTION

Failure to follow proper below grade installation procedures may lead to damage to pool equipment.

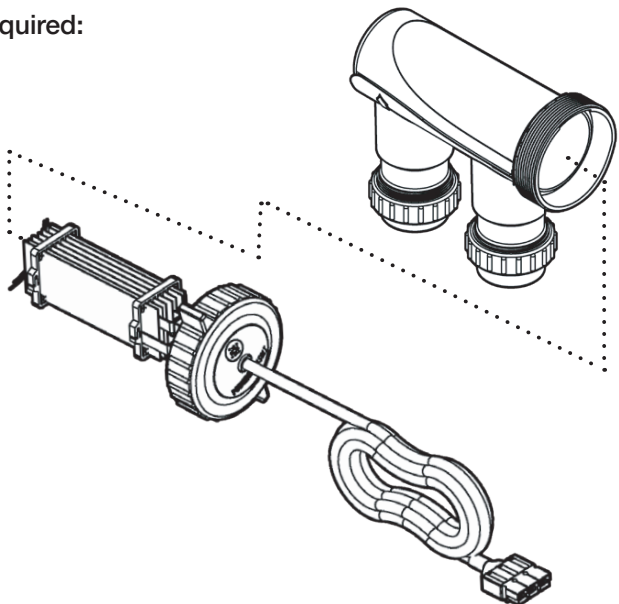
ELECTROLYTIC CELL INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

- a. Locate pool return line after the heater or filter as shown in (Figure 1 page 6) This is the preferred location for the cell housing.
- b. Cut and glue the vertical plumbing risers from the main plumbing into place. Install Union Nut and tailpiece onto pipe. Install the cell housing to the top of the risers, making sure the cell housing is level.
- c. Install the O-ring into the receiving channel inside the cell housing and then slide the cell into the cell housing making sure the key way on the black plastic base aligns with the matching key in the cell housing.
- d. Put the main cap into place and hand tighten only; be sure not to strip the threads.
- e. Connect the cell cord to the Control Centre. Align the three pins of the cell cord plug with the snapfit connector on the Control Centre base and insert the connector until it clicks in place. Alternatively if you have a junction box model, connect and screw the 3 colour coded wires directly to the 3 position junction box.

INSTALLATION TOOLS LIST

The following items are required:

- 1 x Level
- 1 x Hacksaw
- PVC fittings
- PVC primer & Type P glue



ELECTROLYTIC CELL INSTALLATION PROCEDURE

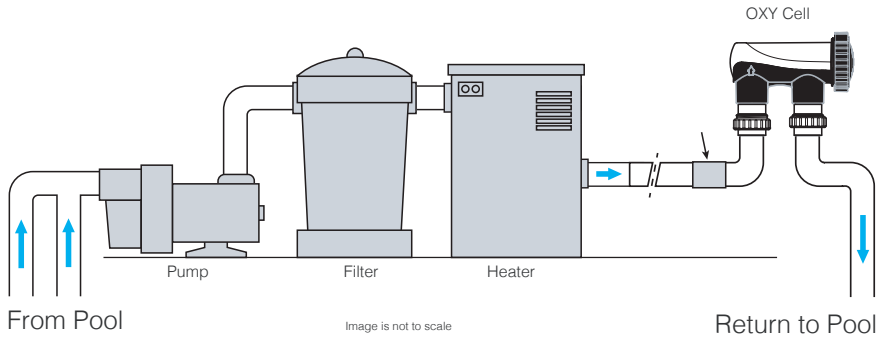
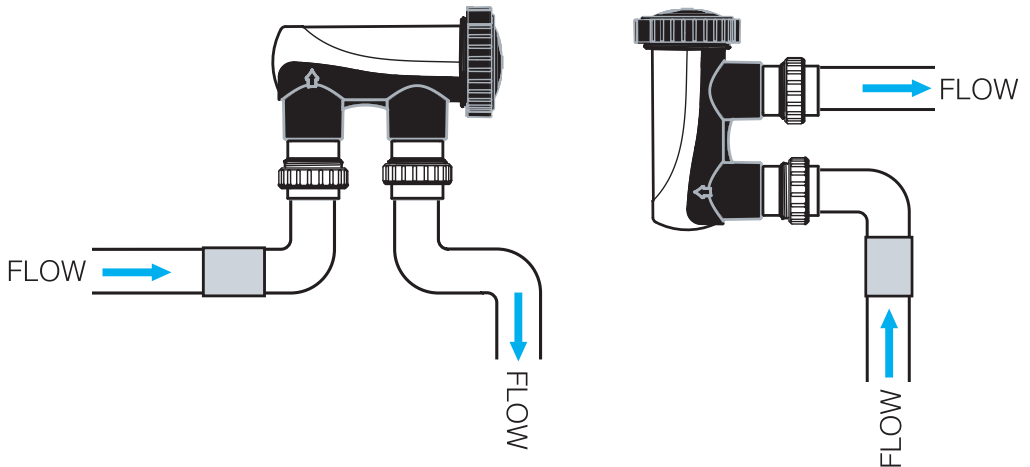


Figure 1: Location within pool filtration system



1. Horizontally mounted
(Preferred alignment)

2. Vertically mounted
(Use if space is limited)

Figure 2: Orientation of electrolytic cell

CONTROL CENTRE INSTALLATION

The Control Centre should be installed at least 1m above ground in a well ventilated area away from direct sunlight and rain exposure.

The Control Centre should be mounted no further than 2.5 metres away from the electrolytic cell.

Ensure that the Control Centre is not installed in a closed unventilated shed. Do not store chemicals or fertilizers near the Control Centre installation or corrosion may occur.

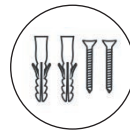
If mounting the Control Centre on a post install a flat panel as a waterproof backing plate.

Mount the Control Centre with the Green Plugs and Mounting Brackets supplied.

CONTROL CENTRE INSTALLATION TOOLS LIST

The following items are required:

- 1 x Control Centre
- 2 x Mounting Brackets
- 2 x Mounting Screws
- 2 x Wall plugs
- Phillips Head Screwdriver
- Drill and 7mm bit



WATER PREPARATION AND SYSTEM START UP

- a. Balance your pool water according to **Table 1: Water Chemistry Parameters** (see below).
 - b. Add the proper amount of mineral salts (PURASALTS recommended). See **Table 2: Salt Addition Guide** (page 11).
 - c. Circulate pool water for **36 hours** before starting the OXYGEN MINERALE.
 - d. Start system at the 80% Oxygen output level and operate normally. For the first 2 weeks test the water every 2-3 days for proper sanitation residual levels. Raise or lower the Oxygen Output by pressing the output control arrows as needed (see operation instructions on pages 12-14).
 - e. If sanitation residuals are still below the 1 ppm range, PRESS the 18hr BOOST button. (see Troubleshooting on pages 17-18)
 - f. The rule of thumb for daily runtime of the OXYGEN MINERALE system (with balanced water and running at >70% production) is; **1 hour** of operation for every **3°C** of ambient temperature. (i.e. **30°C** would equal **10 hours** of run time).*
- * For high humidity conditions, irregular flow rates, undersized pumps/ filters or variable speed pumps please add **2 hours** to runtimes. (e.g Asia, Africa, South America).
- g. Once oxygen output percentage setting is set, output should only be adjusted for increased sanitation demand situations.

PARAMETER	LEVEL	DETAILS
FREE CHLORINE	1.0 - 2.0 ppm	Recommended level for residential pools to keep chlorine at a proper range for sanitization
pH	7.2 - 7.6	High pH reduces sanitizer efficiency. Low pH damages pool surfaces and irritates skin and eyes
TOTAL ALKALINITY (TA)	90 - 130 ppm	Protects pH and prevents rapid pH "bounce".
CYANURIC ACID / STABILIZER	N/A	Small doses 10-20ppm can be used if required
CALCIUM HARDNESS	200 - 400 ppm	Excess calcium can increase scaling problems. Low calcium (soft water) can damage surfaces)
PHOSPHATES	ZERO	Can deplete free available chlorine.
SALT RESIDUAL	1800 - 3800 ppm	Ideal level for oxygen production.

Table 1: Water Chemistry Parameters

WATER PREPARATION AND SALT REQUIREMENTS

HOW THE OXYGEN MINERALE WORKS

At System Start Up the pool water should have a 1800-3800 ppm salt residual. PURASALTS mineral salts are made up of 84 minerals. As part of the daily filtration cycle, the pool water is passed through the OXYGEN MINERALE electrolytic cell to produce hyper dissolved oxygen (nano oxygen bubbles and small amounts of chlorine) which is instantly dissolved into the water. The OXYGEN MINERALE destroys bacteria, viruses and algae. When the chlorine is spent it reverts back into dissolved salt, restarting the cycle.

WATER PREPARATION AND TIPS ON WATER CHEMISTRY

Pool water that is not maintained properly will cause damage to the electrolytic cell, shorten the life of the cell and possibly voids the cell warranty. Properly balancing pool water chemistry is the most important aspect of maintaining a swimming pool. Pool water must be tested regularly in order to properly maintain its chemical balance.

SALT REQUIREMENTS

- a. The OXYGEN MINERALE operates best with a salt range of 1800- 3,800 ppm. The cell will continue to operate with a minimum of 1000 ppm and up to 35,000 ppm without any adverse effects to the unit.
- b. NOTE: HIGH salt level above 8,000 ppm may cause corrosion problems with metallic fixtures, light rings, ladders and handrails.
- c. PURASALTS /mineral salts should be used. This can be purchased at many pool supply stores (see purapool.com.au for a list of authorized salt suppliers) Alternatively you can use magnesium based mineral salts however this may shorten the life of the electrolytic cell.
- d. Salt level should be checked monthly. The salt level should never be allowed to fall below 1800 ppm.

SALT REQUIREMENTS

HOW TO ADD SALT TO THE POOL

e. PURASALTS are true minerals and batches vary but approximate calculations are as follows:- 2kg for every 1,000 litres of water will raise the mineral levels by 100ppm. When adding the PURASALTS, disperse around the deep sections of the pool.

f. Salt level is lowered through dilution (adding fresh water or rainfall), water splashed out of the pool and/or backwashing the filter. Salt is not lost through evaporation. If the salinity level drops below the recommended salinity range (use Table 2: Salt Addition Guide on page 11) to determine the amount of PURASALTS that has to be added to obtain the proper salinity level.

g. Power on the pump to circulate the pool water.

h. Slowly pour in the salt around the outer perimeter of the pool for quick and even distribution.

i. Brush the pool bottom to distribute the salt evenly and allow water to circulate for 36 hours to dissolve completely. After a further 24 hours, confirm salt level reading.

DO NOT attempt to add PURASALTS via the skimmer box or surge tank as this can cause damage to the filtration system and the OXYGEN MINERALE.

DO NOT have any automatic suction type pool cleaners operating until the PURASALTS have completely dissolved. Allow the PURASALTS to dissolve for 3 hours before initial powering of the OXYGEN MINERALE.

j. Power on the OXYGEN MINERALE and set output percentage to desired Output level.

SALT REQUIREMENTS

ALGAECIDE

We recommend using an algaecide especially during the summer months. The ratio is as follows. **150-300 mls per 4 weeks per 65-75,000 litres** as a maintenance dose.

Incoming water supply varies in all parts of the world. In South East Asia a lot of the water is from ground wells and sometimes sourced from poor water quality locations. This also applies for rural areas and even in some town water instances worldwide.

SALT ADDITION GUIDE

To use the below table determine your current concentration of salt in ppm and pool volume in litres. Find your desired salt concentration and add the required amount of salt. **e.g. a 40,000 Litre pool with a starting salt concentration of 1000ppm will require 120kg of salt to raise to 4000ppm**



Salt concentration	Pool Volume					
	20,000 Litres	40,000 Litres	60,000 Litres	80,000 Litres	100,000 Litres	150,000 Litres
0ppm	0kg	0kg	0kg	0kg	0kg	0kg
1000ppm	20kg	40kg	60kg	80kg	100kg	150kg
2000ppm	40kg	80kg	120kg	160kg	200kg	300kg
3000ppm	60kg	120kg	180kg	240kg	300kg	450kg
4000ppm	80kg	160kg	240kg	320kg	400kg	600kg
5000ppm	100kg	200kg	300kg	380kg	500kg	750kg

Table 2: Salt Addition guide

SYSTEM OPERATION

CONTROL CENTRE OPERATION

Before switching ON the OXYGEN MINERALE, make sure the pump and OXYGEN MINERALE are plugged into the power outlet.

Once the OXYGEN MINERALE is switched ON and salts are present in the water, you can adjust the Oxygen production output by pressing the UP  or DOWN  buttons. (see **Figure 3: Operations Panel**)

The OXYGEN MINERALE will only start up when salts are present.

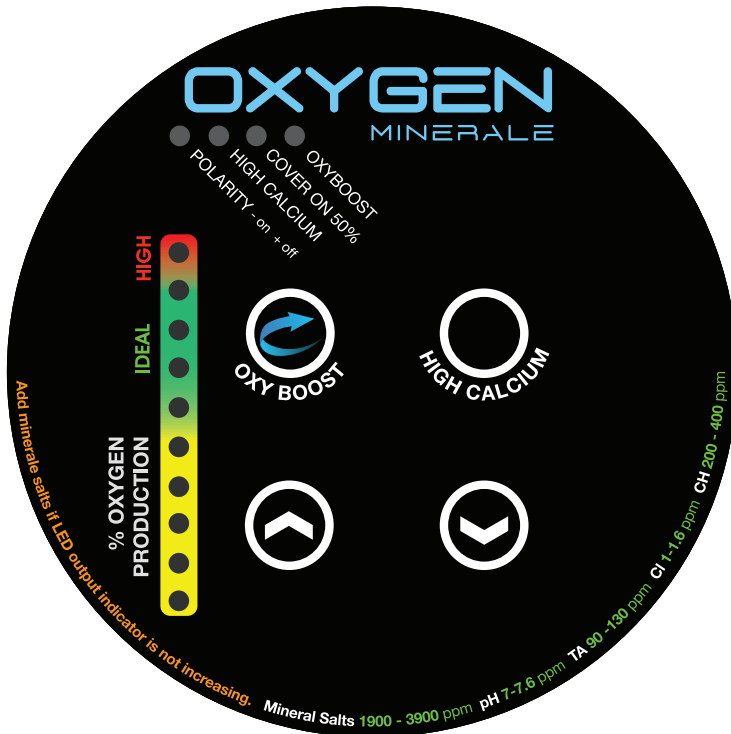


Figure 3: Operations Panel

SYSTEM OPERATION



LED INDICATOR **OXYGEN PRODUCTION % Output**

A series of 10 LED's indicate the oxygen production level of the Oxygen Minerale.

Adjustment of the output level is performed using the buttons.

The output level should only be reduced if an excess of chlorine is being produced due to excessive amounts of mineral salts in your pool. In this case it will deplete oxygen production levels.

Yellow - indicates the production level is too LOW. (Ok for small pools or spas.)

Green - indicates correct operating levels.

Red - indicates production is too HIGH.



BUTTON - **INCREASE OXYGEN PRODUCTION**

Press the UP arrow to increase oxygen production.



BUTTON - **DECREASE OXYGEN PRODUCTION**

Press the DOWN arrow to decrease oxygen production.



LED INDICATOR - **HIGH CALCIUM**

Illuminated LED indicates when the OXYGEN MINERALE is set to operate in a high calcium environment. Unnecessary use will shorten electrolytic cell life.



BUTTON - **HIGH CALCIUM**

Press to toggle between high and low calcium setting.

Eg: USA and South East Asia have many areas of high calcium.

Use HIGH CALCIUM option when very hard water (above 500ppm) is used to top up the swimming pool

SYSTEM OPERATION



BUTTON - **OXY BOOST**

Press to super sanitize for 18hrs at maximum output.

Sufficient salt levels must be present in the swimming pool!

On completion the OXYGEN MINERALE will revert to your original settings.

LED INDICATOR - **OXY BOOST**

Illuminated LED indicates when OXY BOOST function is on.

OXY BOOST will automatically switch off after 18hrs.

LED INDICATOR - **POLARITY**

Illuminated LED indicates when the OXYGEN MINERALE is in negative polarity. Depending on the High Calcium setting, the polarity will change automatically every 1.5 hrs to 7hrs. - this prolongs the life of the cell and minimizes build up between the cell blades. The cleaning cycle operates in both polarities.

LED INDICATOR - **WINTER MODE**

Illuminated LED Indicates when the external toggle switch is ON (located on the bottom rear left of the OXYGEN MINERALE Control Centre).

Use the Winter Mode function when a pool cover is in use OR in cooler climates below 20°C.

In Winter Mode the oxygen production reduces by 50% and the output UP and DOWN buttons are disabled.

TIMER OPERATION

SETTING UP

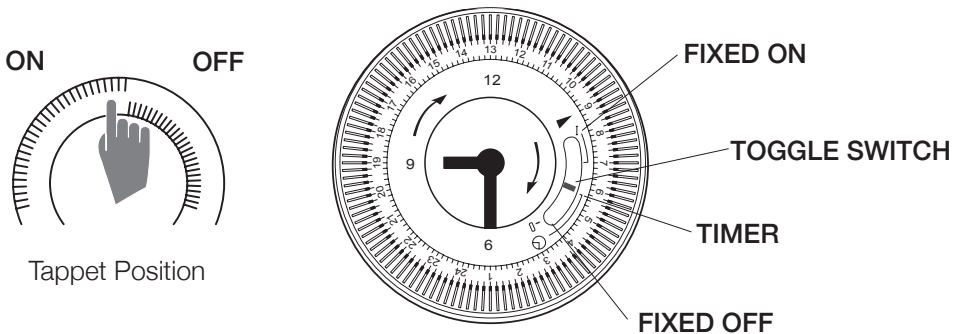
The outer dial should be set to the current time. Rotate the dial slowly in a clockwise direction, until the correct hour is aligned with the arrow printed on the dial.

Note that the outer dial is printed with the 24hr clock
8.00am = 8 on the dial, 8.00pm = 20 on the dial.

Clock hands will allow for fine adjustment of the current time setting of the dial.

DO NOT attempt to rotate the dial in an anti-clockwise direction.

The time switch is programmed by pushing the tappets to the outer ring position for the entire period that the load is to be turned "ON", i.e., 15 minutes for each tappet on the 24hr dial. When the tappet is pushed to the inside, the switch is in the "OFF" position.



DO NOT push the toggle switch inwards when changing position - this will break the inner plastic cogs.

NOTE: Timer is not covered by warranty

CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITIES

The electrolytic cell should be periodically inspected for accumulation of any foreign deposits. Common causes of premature cell failure:-

- pH not kept within operating range.
- Operating the cell with not enough mineral salts in the water.
- Excessive accumulation of calcium deposits on the cell.
- Low water flowing through the cell.
- Damage to electrode coating caused by scraping with sharp object.
- Cleaning the cell in too strong an acid solution.
- Acid washing the cell for too long and/or too often.

Before you call for service please read the Operating Instructions carefully and check through the following points regarding your responsibilities as a customer.

A service fee will be charged should service be required as a result of any of the following:

1. Power point not turned ON.
2. Faulty Power point.
3. Timer Clock set incorrectly.
4. Unit incorrectly installed.
5. Switches and controls incorrectly set.
6. Poor water chemistry (Mineral salt levels, pH, Alk, Calcium etc).
7. Cell not maintained.
8. Water flow too low.
9. The unit having been tampered with by unauthorized persons.

TROUBLE SHOOTING

SITUATION	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Low or no chlorine residual in pool	Insufficient run time	Increase daily run time. Recommend 1 hour of run time per 3 degrees ambient temp.
	Oxygen Output percentage set too low.	Increase the Oxygen Production Level
	Recent increases in weather temperature without increasing the Oxygen Output of the system	
	Temporary loss of chlorine due to heavy rain, leaves, fertilizer or heavy bather load, recent party, or pets using pool	Set Output to BOOST (Super Oxygenate) for 18 hours. Re-check- if still too low, super-chlorinate with outside source.
	Loss of mineral salt due to rain or added water.	Increase salt level by adding salt according to the Salt addition guide (table 2 on page 11).
	Low salt level (less than 1,800)	
Unable to increase chlorine production	Cold water, low mineral salt level, cell is over-calcified or phosphates in water.	Check cell and clean, check mineral salt level, check water temperature and check phosphate levels.
The cell housing is leaking from the cap (bottom of cell cap or through the cord hole)	O-ring may be improperly seated.	Confirm O-ring has not been lubricated. Clean the O-ring slot of any dirt or debris. Fully seat the O-ring before inserting the cell back into the housing.
	Cell cap may be cross threaded.	Unscrew cap and confirm that the cap screws onto the housing without resistance.
Water is leaking from the cell plug.	Water is travelling through a crack in the cell base and up the cell cord.	Contact Purapool Support support@purapool.com.au

TROUBLE SHOOTING

SITUATION	POSSIBLE CAUSE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
Red Output LED Flashing.	Unstable Voltage	Switch OFF System. Wait 60 seconds. Switch system ON to Reset. If System does not reset contact Purapool Support support@purapool.com.au
	Multiple Power surges	
	Short circuits in power	
No Output LED lights are illuminated	Problem with power to Control Centre.	Check to make sure ON/OFF Switch is on. Make sure pump is on. Check circuit breaker on base of Control Centre- if tripped firmly press button twice to reset.
	No AC power to Control Centre.	Verify Time Clock is providing 220V AC to the Control Centre.
	Very low mineral salts in water.	Add mineral salts as per Table 2 page 11
	System in reverse polarity cleaning mode.	Wait for 3 minutes for this mode to finish and recheck LED Lights.
	Electrolytic cell failure (end of life)	Install new electrolytic cell.
The system will not turn on.	Incorrect or no Voltage coming from power source	Check the power source (CERTIFIED POOL PROFESSIONAL OR ELECTRICIAN).
	Circuit breaker is tripped	Firmly press button twice to reset (On base of Control Centre).
	Integrated Circuit Board may be damaged	Contact Purapool Support support@purapool.com.au .

WATER CARE GENERAL GUIDELINES

Chlorine Stabilizer

Can be used if required at low levels of 10-20ppm.

How to adjust pH

A pH range of 7.2 – 7.6 is ideal for maximum comfort and minimum chlorine demand. Always adjust total alkalinity before adjusting pH. (see next page)

Low pH (acidic water) leads to stinging eyes and corrosion of open metal fittings. If the pH is below 7.0 AND the Total Alkalinity is below 80 ppm, use Soda Ash to adjust. First, test for metals. Consult your pool professional regarding which chemical is best for your situation and the proper amount to use. Check the pH after 4 hours of circulation, adjusting as necessary to achieve the proper range.

High pH (alkaline water) leads to clouding of the water and reduces the effectiveness and amount of active chlorine. This means algae and germs can grow. Lower the pH by adding Hydrochloric Acid (HCl) to the pool water. The acid demand indicated by your 4-in-1 Test Kit will show the amount of acid to use.

If your pH remains inconsistent, check your total alkalinity. Total alkalinity effects pH.

WATER CARE WEEKLY TESTS

Total Alkalinity (TA) is the measure of bicarbonates, carbonates, hydroxides and other alkaline substances found in pool water. Alkalinity is defined as the ability of the water to resist changes in pH; also known as the buffering capacity of the water, Alkalinity keeps the pH from “bouncing” all over the place. TA is often confused with pH, which it affects. If TA is too low, the pH will be difficult to maintain and may cause staining of pool surfaces. Total alkalinity should be in the range of 90 – 130 ppm. Test pool water Total Alkalinity with a reliable Test Kit.

To raise total alkalinity, it is necessary to add pH buffer (Sodium Bicarbonate) at the rate shown in the manufacturer’s instructions to reach the 90 – 130 ppm range. 1.3kg of Sodium Bicarbonate raises 75,000L of pool water by 20 ppm.

To lower the total alkalinity, use Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). The acid demand chart in your 4-in-1 Test Kit will indicate the necessary amount to add. Adjust as needed until the reading (taken at least 24 hours later) is in the 90 – 130 ppm range. When TA is correct, you may need to adjust pH.

Chlorine Test: Test pool water chlorine level with a reliable Test Kit. Maintain ideal range by adjusting the Oxygen production level. NOTE: Chlorine residual above 5.0ppm may cause corrosion of pool metals and possible damage to associated pool equipment. It is recommended that chlorine test samples be taken from two places, one at the pool return line, the other well away from the pool return line. Compare the samples. A higher level of chlorine should be found at the pool return line, which confirms that the OXYGEN MINERALE system is producing chlorine.

pH Level Test: Test the pH level of your pool with a Test Kit. If necessary, adjust according to your pool professional’s recommendations. A pH level of 7.2 - 7.6 is recommended. Note: Never use dry acid to adjust pH in arid geographic areas with excessive evaporation and minimal dilution of pool water with fresh water. A build-up of byproducts can damage the electrolytic cell.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

Record your Information below.

Installer

Purchased From

Installation Date

Serial Number

Model

Please quote the above when contacting
Purapool support: support@purapool.com.au

PURAPPOOL®

This Manual is available online at
purapool.com.au