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Hayward chlorinator cell cleaning

Step by Step Top Saltwater chlorinators are the easiest ways to keep your pool water sanitized. In a nutshell, the saltwater cells need to be cleaned at least twice a year, but that may vary depending on pool size, usage, and other environmental factors. To clean a salt cell or chlorinator cell, you have to remove it from the system first. You're dealing with a device that uses electricity to turn salt into hypochlorous acid and you wouldn't want to be in for a shocking surprise. If your chlorinator has a control panel, look for the on/off switch or button and turn off the unit. In addition, turn off the breaker and unplug the salt cell unit as well. Once you've powered down the system, you can now safely remove the chlorinator cell. The cell should have large unions on both ends connecting it to your pool's piping system. Carefully unscrew the unions (be careful, that thing still has water!) and let the water drain out before fully removing the cell. A good point to remember is that salt cells only need cleaning if there are mineral deposits (mostly calcium) on its elements. To check, simply tip the salt cell up and look inside. Mineral deposits look like bathroom scales that are flaky and white. If there's no buildup then it's time to clean the cell with water first, use a garden hose and try to flush it out, if that doesn't work then it's time to use some chemicals. Some people will say that it's safe to scrape off the calcium deposits, but we disagree. Scraping off the deposits without the use of abrasive chemicals but can damage the elements as well if we get too heavy-handed with the scraping. Using a cleaning solution is perfectly safe for you as long as you take the proper precautions. Protect Yourself! Before tinkering with your saltwater chlorinator cell and any chemicals, make sure to wear the proper protective equipment. Wear safety goggles, latex gloves, and a mask to protect yourself from fumes. Some coveralls wouldn't hurt as well to protect you from accidental splashes. Mix your cleaning solution. Take 10 parts of water and one part hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid). Fill a bucket first with water then add the acid to it. ALWAYS add the acid TO the water and not the other way around. Your saltwater chlorinator cell should come with a cleaning stand (basically a stand that allows the cell to stand vertically). Attach the cell to the stand, cord side down, and place it upright. Place a dish or a small tub under the cell to catch any solution that may spill while pouring. Fill the chlorinator cell with the solution and let stand for 10 minutes. This should start foaming up, don't be alarmed as this is normal. Foaming means that the acid is eating away at the calcium deposits. After letting it stand for 10 minutes, drain the solution by pouring it onto a bucket (be careful!). Rinse out the inside should never mix. The elements inside should never mix the chlorinator cell thoroughly as chlorine and acid should never mix. The elements inside should never mix the chlorinator cell back into the system and turn it on, and you're done! Before reattaching your chlorinator cell. Give everything a once-over and make sure that all fittings are intact and damage-free. If any accessories are showing signs of excessive wear and tear, replace them immediately to prevent larger damage down the line. Dispose of the solution in accordance with local regulations. Don't just pour it down the drain as the acid may damage your pipes. Aside from the cleaning steps outlined above, here are some things to remember when it absolutely needs to be cleaned. Excessive cleaning can damage your chlorinator cell. If deposits are still present after two soaks in a single sitting, contact your pool specialist as it may need some special attention. If after a thorough clean, your saltwater chlorinator isn't working properly, then it might be time to replace the cell. Here are some signs to look out for when it's time to replace your chlorinator cell. Missing Plates / Elements A cloudy pool even if your chlorinator is turned up to 100% Your chlorinator is displaying a "low salt" indicator even if your set levels are on point If you're still manually chlorinator is displaying a "low salt" indicator even if your set levels for sanitizing, maybe it's time to invest in a saltwater chlorination system. We recommend the Water TechniX Atomic WTA35 Salt Water Chlorinator - 35gram Output. It's our best seller and it can handle almost any size pool. It requires salt levels as low as 2500-3500ppm and has a high chlorine output. And since it's from Mr Pool Man, you won't have to ever worry about running out of spare parts down the line! The WTA35 Salt and Mineral chlorinator is also compatible with Magnesium Salts if you prefer to have a mineral pool. It's pretty simple to configure as well! Simply use magnesium salts in place of your regular pool salt and you basically have a full-fledged mineral pool! No need to buy "specialized" mineral chlorinators! Shop Saltwater and Mineral Chlorinators here While you can use any household bucket or pitcher to use for cleaning your salt water cell, it's always a good idea to have something that's dedicated for the task. The reason for this is that you're going to be using acid to clean cells, you won't want it mixing with any other pool chemical (or if you plan to reuse the bucket for other household tasks!). This is why we have stocked the Aussie Gold Clean-A-Cell kit on our online store. Keeping a cleaning kit on hand will ensure that you'll always have something on hand to soak your salt water cell in, saving you valuable time and effort when the time comes to clean your salt water cell. At the very least, your saltwater chlorinator should be cleaned twice a year, but you should inspect it every two months just to be sure. If it needs to be cleaned, clean it. If it doesn't, then just give it a good rinse with a garden hose. Keeping your chlorinator cell clean is one of the best ways to keep your pool sanitized and increasing the efficiency of your system, but the cleaning process can also damage your salt cell as you are using acid to clean it. One thing that contributes to your chlorinator shouldn't need more than two cleanings every year. Do you have any questions about this topic or the featured products? No worries, we're here to help! Drop us a question down below and we'll get back to you ASAP. Happy swimming:) Shop All {{ count }} Products Did you know it's always a great idea to inspect your Hayward TurboCell for calcium build up before it's put into operation? Leaving calcium deposits on the internal TurboCell plates can actually lessen your TurboCell's effectiveness at producing chlorine and can ultimately shorten its lifespan. For optimum TurboCell operation, or 500 hours, and clean the cell if necessary. TurboCell cleaning frequency will be dependent on several factors such as pH, calcium hardness levels of your pool water and hours of operation. The pH and calcium hardness levels are the two factors that have the greatest impact on how often your TurboCell will require cleaning. Calcium buildup (or scale), is one of the most common and serious challenges in salt chlorinated pool maintenance, partly because it typically forms first on the salt cell plates where it can remain undetected until the problem advances. Once scale forms, it lessens the effectiveness and life span of the salt cell, which can lead to premature cell replacement. Our Hayward Aqua Rite salt chlorination system, the world's #1 salt chlorinator, has a built in reminder to inspect and clean the cell every 500 hrs. This salt chlorinator is the convenient alternative to conventional chlorine, bringing your pool the very best in soft, silky water with no more red eyes, itchy skin, or harsh odors. How to Clean Your Hayward Salt Chlorinator Turbo Cell: Turn off the power to the system and deactivate the pool pump before removing the Turbo Cell. Remove the Turbo Cell. Once removed, look through the cell and inspect for scale formation (light colored crusty or flaky deposits) on the plates. If no deposits are visible, reinstall the cell. If deposits are seen, use a high pressure garden hose to flush the scale off. If a high pressure hose does not remove the majority of deposits, then use a mild acid wash. Be sure to wear rubber gloves and appropriate eye protection. In a clean plastic container, mix a 4:1 solution of water to one quart of acid). Caution: ALWAYS ADD ACID TO WATER - NEVER ADD WATER TO ACID. Fasten the Turbo Cell to Cell Cleaning Stand with the cord side down. Before filling Turbo Cell with muriatic acid solution, place a container underneath to avoid any spills. Fill the Turbo Cell and inspect. If clean, rinse with hose and reinstall. If there are still deposits after soaking, repeat the soaking procedure until clean. The water/muriatic acid mixture can be stored for later use or it can be disposed of. Follow the chemical manufacturer's recommendations when storing or disposing the water/acid solution. Reinstall the Turbo Cell. Press the small diagnostic button next to the display for 3 seconds to stop the flashing Inspect Cell LED and reset the countdown timer for another 500 operational hours. Locate A Dealer Near You for assistance.

