



DIMENSION ONE SPAS™

spa care and
maintenance guide



The program approach makes spa care simple.

Now that you have a Dimension One® (D1) spa, you own a wonderful way to ease the stress of your day. It's the perfect way to relax and unwind. SpaGuard® by BioGuard® takes that great feeling and improves upon it. How? By providing programs that spell out the basics and the easiest way to do them.

But first—a simple fact: Spa maintenance is absolutely essential. Why? Because it keeps spa water soft and soothing, extends the life of spa surfaces, fights bacteria, protects equipment, and helps prevent future problems.

Rely on your SpaGuard Dealer.

Another major SpaGuard advantage is your nearby SpaGuard Dealer. Your dealer gets extensive training and support from BioGuard, the world leader in pool and spa care.

Every SpaGuard product your dealer recommends is the result of extensive research and testing. What's more, each product is designed to work best in combination with other SpaGuard products.

You can depend on your SpaGuard dealer to be the best source of reliable information, quality products and personalized service. Another excellent source of information is our website:

www.spaguard.com./D1/

Six necessities of spa care and maintenance.

Get in the habit of practicing some basic rules everyone should observe. Prevent problems before they occur and you'll get even more enjoyment from your sparkling, clean spa—not to mention a perfect environment for relaxing with family and friends.

1. Circulation

Proper circulation will help prevent bacteria and other contaminants from becoming problems. As the water circulates it passes through the filter, trapping suspended particles. Properly circulating SpaGuard® products helps keep the water inviting and ready for your soaking pleasure. Be sure to run your spa's circulation system every day and make sure it's always in good working order.

2. Filtration

Many spa issues are caused by poor filtration—when the filter is dirty or clogged, debris stays in the water. A properly cared for filter captures hair, oils and cosmetics (most spas have a cartridge filter). Because spa filters trap many contaminants, cleaning has two steps: spraying off loose debris, then using SpaGuard Filter Cleaner to remove oils and other contaminants embedded into the filter.

You need to clean your filter every four to six weeks. Check your owner's manual or ask your D1/SpaGuard Dealer for information on how to remove and clean your filter.

3. Cleaning

Contaminants such as dirt, oil and even bacteria can accumulate at the waterline, much like a bathtub ring. Regular cleaning of spa surfaces preserves the surfaces and prevents unwanted build-up of minerals and potential bacteria.

Off The Wall® Surface Cleaner: A powerful, low-sudsing cleaner that works specifically with spa water chemistry. Use it to remove the ring of oil and dirt that serves as a breeding ground for bacteria and to prevent residue from building up around the waterline and inside skimmers.

SpaGuard Spa Cleaning Mitts: An innovative product perfect for removing dirt, oil, and waterline deposits on all spa surfaces. Mitts are 100% disposable and come five to a pack in a resealable bag that keeps them moist until ready for use.

4. Draining and Refilling

Regular draining and refilling is a normal part of spa maintenance. Over time, the water absorbs and dissolves minerals, chemicals and other soluble material. Your SpaGuard dealer can perform a Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) test to help determine if it's time to replace your water. High TDS can make the water look dull, become foamy, and develop an odor.

How often you drain and refill your spa depends on how often you use it. This simple formula can help:

Spa Gallons ÷ Daily Bathers ÷ 3 = Days Between Draining

Example: 300 gallons ÷ 2 daily bathers ÷ 3 = 50 days

Note: a bather is one person in the spa for 15–30 minutes

5. Chemistry

There are two primary components that affect spa water quality: sanitizer (bromine or chlorine) residual and pH. When both are within their recommended ranges, your water is comfortable, protected and clear; sanitizers and “shock products” work efficiently; and spa surfaces and equipment are protected. Recommended bromine or chlorine residual levels are:

Bromine Residual (using Brominating Tablets)

Residential = 2-4 ppm

Commercial = 4-6 ppm

Bromine Residual (using Brominating Concentrate)

3-6 ppm

Chlorine Residual (using Chlorinating Concentrate)

3-5 ppm

Maintain pH between 7.4–7.6 (the ideal range; acceptable range is 7.2–7.6). By adding SpaGuard Spa Sentry, it holds the pH within its optimum range. Spa Sentry is formulated to “watch over” the pH and protect the water from pH changes.

	Brominating Tablets	Brominating Concentrate	Chlorinating Concentrate	Soft Soak®
pH	7.2-7.6	7.2-7.6	7.2-7.6	7.2-7.6
Total Alkalinity	125-150 ppm	125-150 ppm	125-150 ppm	80-120 ppm
Hardness*	100-200 ppm	100-200 ppm	100-200 ppm	200-300 ppm
Chlorine	n/a	n/a	3-5 ppm	n/a
Bromine	2-4 ppm	3-6 ppm	n/a	n/a
Biguanide	n/a	n/a	n/a	30-50 ppm Peroxide
Peroxide	n/a	n/a	n/a	5-12 ppm

6. Testing

The chemistry of your spa water needs to be checked regularly. Use SpaGuard® products to maintain the correct levels, including: sanitizer residuals, pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, metals, and total dissolved solids. BioGuard® 4-way test strips and Soft Soak® 4-way test strips for Soft Soak spas, test pH, total alkalinity and sanitizer levels with only one strip.

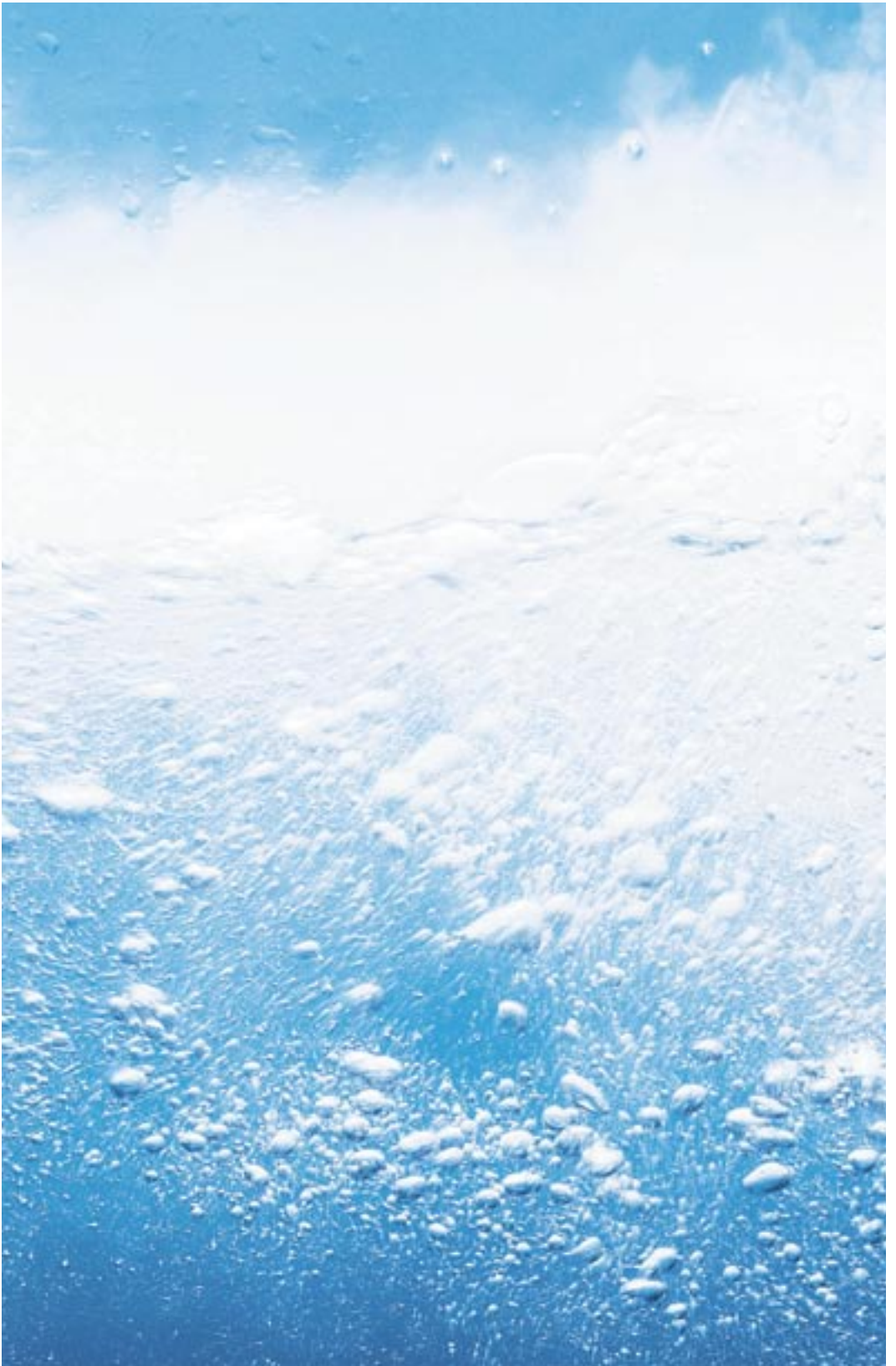
Maintaining proper levels will make the water clear and comfortable, kill bacteria that can multiply rapidly in a spa, protect spa surfaces from stains caused by metals, and protect spa equipment from scale.

There are 3 essential chemical areas to maintain.

Sanitization: kills bacteria to help prevent the transmission of disease.

Oxidation/shock: removes residues and restores clarity and comfort

Water balance: ensures spa user comfort, water clarity, sanitizer efficiency, and longevity of spa surfaces and equipment.



Pick the program that's right for you.

There are four methods to choose from to sanitize your water: Dimension One® Spas' Vision Cartridge in conjunction with chlorine, or SpaGuard®'s Bromine, Chlorine, or Soft Soak® systems.

Whether you choose Vision, Bromine, Chlorine or Soft Soak, SpaGuard offers a complete line of products that are formulated to work well with all of these sanitizing systems. You don't need to look anywhere besides SpaGuard.

D1's Vision® System*

When used in conjunction with at least 1ppm of chlorine, Vision provides an alternate system for spa sanitation that contains a silver (Ag) catalyst bed with a large surface area. As water passes through the Vision System, the silver combines with water where it then serves as a residual bactericide. When used with the UltraPure Water Management System™, CrystalZone® or ClearZone® Water Management System, Vision a residual bactericide that complements the natural oxidizing power of ozone.

Note: While Vision is a bactericide it is not a "chemical free" system. In order to gain the maximum benefits of the Vision System, follow the manufacturer's instructions and maintain at least a 1ppm chlorine residual. While Vision cannot be used with bromine or biguanide, SpaGuard chlorine sanitizers and balancers are compatible with the Vision System, and are recommended for sanitizing and maintenance.

**Vision is not available in Canada*



Chlorine Program

If you have an uncovered outdoor spa, chlorine is the better method of sanitation. That's because the ultra-violet rays of the sun can destroy the sanitizer residual. Our chlorine system also oxidizes; meaning it eliminates undesirable compounds—such as oils, cosmetics and perspiration—from water. This program is effective in conjunction with D1's Vision® System.



Bromine Program*

Your best bet for indoor** or covered spas, is a bromine sanitizer which reduces odors and is also more effective in killing certain types of algae. Bromine typically provides less irritation, is more versatile and effective at spa temperatures.

** This System cannot be used in conjunction with Vision®.*

*** Indoor spas must be placed in a well-ventilated room*



Soft Soak® Program

Our bromine-free, chlorine-free spa care system requires only a few minutes of attention each week and provides a wonderfully soft, soothing and gentle environment. The program offers an easy Start-Up Kit as well as a complete product line.

**This System cannot be used in conjunction with Vision®*

Ozone

Many spas come equipped with ozonators to further enhance sanitation and oxidation in the spa. While not a “stand alone” system, Ozone is a great addition to Vision, chlorine, or bromine systems. Ozone gas is oxygen with three molecules instead of two. When Ozone comes into contact with water-borne material, it releases the extra molecule onto the material. The extra oxygen atom then oxidizes the algae, bacteria, body oils, or other contaminants, thereby enhancing sanitation and oxidation in your spa.

Color-coding for your convenience.

All the SpaGuard products are color-coded. You can easily tell what product category each bottle belongs to:

- Blue** Sanitizers to kill bacteria and keep the water protected.
- Orange** Oxidizers to remove undesirable compounds and keep the water clear and inviting.
- Purple** Balancers to make the water feel wonderfully soothing and protect the spa surfaces and equipment.
- Teal** Accessories to keep spa surfaces clean, enhance water and keep it beautiful.

The basics of starting your spa.

By now you know the most important aspects of taking care of your spa. You also have selected the SpaGuard® sanitizing program that best fits your spa. Now you're ready to fill your spa and start enjoying it to the fullest.

The steps below will guide you through starting your spa for the first time, or refilling it after draining. We also recommend talking with your SpaGuard Dealer since they are the best source for instructions and advice. Also refer to www.spaguard.com/D1 for more information.

FOR SPAS USING D1'S VISION® SANITIZING SYSTEM

Refer to the instructions provided with the Vision Sanitizing System for installation and start-up procedures.

For spas using Chlorinating Concentrate. This program is effective in conjunction with D1's Vision® system.

First Time Start-up for new spa

1. Fill your Dimension One® spa with water. If the make-up water is from a well or other non-municipal source, testing prior to filling is recommended.
2. Super-oxidize the spa with SpaGuard Chlorinating Concentrate with the spa circulation system turned on. Run all pumps at least one cycle.
3. Operate the spa circulation system for at least two hours.
4. Drain, then rinse interior surfaces and refill. Follow draining instructions in owner's manual. The reason for doing this is because spas are tested with water and when they are shipped there is some water in the plumbing. By super-oxidizing with a sanitizer during a pre-fill, you lessen the opportunity to contaminate the water with bacteria.

Refill Guide

1. Once spa is filled, start your Dimension One spa following manufacturer's directions. Add SpaGuard® Stain and Scale Control.
2. Apply SpaGuard Water Clarifier and circulate water for 5 minutes.
3. Adjust pH (7.2-7.6), Total Alkalinity (125-150 ppm) and Calcium Hardness*
4. Use SpaGuard Spa Sentry, following the recommendations on your SpaGuard computerized water analysis. If source is greater than 300 ppm, please consult your SpaGuard Dealer.
5. Apply SpaGuard Chlorinating Concentrate per label directions.
6. Establish proper chlorine residual of 3 to 5 ppm.
7. Apply SpaGuard Natural Spa Enzyme™ once a chlorine residual of 3-5 ppm has been established.

* If using Spa Sentry there is no need to check Calcium Hardness.

Daily Care

- Test the free chlorine residual. Apply SpaGuard Chlorinating Concentrate as needed to maintain proper residual.
- If foaming occurs, use SpaGuard Anti-Foam.

Weekly Care

- Test the pH. Acceptable range is 7.2–7.6. Ideal range is 7.4–7.6.
- Test total alkalinity of the water. The proper range is 125–150 ppm.
- Apply SpaGuard Natural Spa Enzyme and Stain and Scale Control according to label directions.
- Shock your spa with SpaGuard Enhanced Shock or superchlorinate with SpaGuard Chlorinating Concentrate.

Monthly Care

- Test calcium hardness. Proper range is 100–200 ppm.

As Needed

- Drain, clean, polish and refill based on usage.
- Apply SpaGuard Spa Sentry following label directions every 60 days or upon refill, whichever is more frequent.

Quick Maintenance Chart:

Spa Volume (gallons)	Chlorinating Concentrate: Initial StartUp	Chlorinating Concentrate: Refill	Chlorinating Concentrate: Weekly	Enhanced Shock	Stain & Scale Control as needed	Water Clarifier as needed
100	1 tsp	1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	2 tsp	1/3 oz	1/3 oz
200	2 tsp	1 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	1 tbsp + 1 tsp	2/3 oz	2/3 oz
250	2 1/2 tsp	1 1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	1 tbs + 1 1/2 tsp	3/4 oz	3/4 oz
300	1 tbsp	1 1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	2 tbsp	1 oz	1 oz
350	1 tbsp + 1/2 tsp	2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	2 tbsp	1 1/4 oz	1 1/4 oz
400	1 tbsp + 1 tsp	2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	2 tbsp + 1 1/2 tsp	1 1/3 oz	1 1/3 oz
450	1 tbsp + 1 1/2 tsp	2 1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	2 tbsp + 2 tsp	1 1/2 oz	1 1/2 oz
500	1 tbsp + 2 tsp	2 1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–5 ppm	3 tbsp	1 2/3 oz	1 2/3 oz

FOR SPAS USING BROMINATING CONCENTRATE

This system cannot be used in conjunction with Vision®.

First Time Start-up for new spa

1. Fill your Dimension One® spa with water. If the water is from a well or other non-municipal source, testing prior to filling is recommended. Consult your D1/SpaGuard® Dealer for any special requirements based on local water conditions.
2. Super-oxidize the spa with SpaGuard Brominating Concentrate with spa circulation system turned on. Run all pumps at least one hour.
3. Operate the spa circulation system for at least two hours.
4. Drain, then rinse interior surfaces and refill. Follow draining instructions in owner's manual. The reason for doing this is because spas are tested with water and when they are shipped there is some water in the plumbing. By super-oxidizing with a sanitizer during a pre-fill, you lessen the opportunity to contaminate the water with bacteria.

Refill Guide

1. Once spa is filled, start your Dimension One spa following manufacturer's directions. Add SpaGuard® Stain and Scale Control.
2. Apply SpaGuard Water Clarifier and circulate water for 5 minutes.
3. Adjust pH (7.2-7.6), Total Alkalinity (125-150 ppm) and Calcium Hardness.*
4. Use SpaGuard Spa Sentry, following the recommendations on your SpaGuard computerized water analysis. If source is greater than 300 ppm, please consult your SpaGuard Dealer.
5. Apply SpaGuard Brominating Concentrate following label directions. Establish proper bromine residual of 3-6 ppm.
6. Add SpaGuard Natural Spa Enzyme™ once a bromine residual of 3-6 ppm is established.

Daily Care

- Test the bromine residual. Apply SpaGuard Brominating Concentrate as needed to maintain proper residual.
- If foaming occurs, use SpaGuard® Anti-Foam.

Weekly Care

- Test the pH. Acceptable range is 7.2-7.6. Ideal range is 7.4-7.6.
- Test Total Alkalinity of the water. Proper range is 125-150 ppm.
- Apply SpaGuard Natural Spa Enzyme and Stain and Scale Control following label directions.
- Shock your spa with SpaGuard Enhanced Shock or super-oxidize with Brominating Concentrate.

* If using Spa Sentry there is no need to check Calcium Hardness

Monthly Care

- Test Calcium Hardness.*
- Chemically clean your filter with SpaGuard Filter Cleaner.

As Needed

- Drain, clean, polish and refill based on usage.
- Apply SpaGuard Spa Sentry following label directions every 60 days or upon refill, whichever is more frequent.

Quick Maintenance Chart:

Spa Volume (gallons)	Brominating Concentrate: Initial StartUp	Brominating Concentrate: Refill	Brominating Concentrate: Weekly	Enhanced Shock	Stain & Scale Control as needed	Water Clarifier as needed
100	2 tsp	1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	2 tsp	1/3 oz	1/3 oz
200	1 tbsp + 1 tsp	1 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	1 tbsp + 1tsp	2/3 oz	2/3 oz
250	1 tbsp + 2 tsp	1 1/4 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	1 tbsp + 1 1/2 tsp	3/4 oz	3/4 oz
300	2 tbsp	1 1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	2 tbsp	1 oz	1oz
350	2 tbsp + 1 tsp	1 3/4 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	2 tbsp	1 1/4 oz	1 1/4 oz
400	2 tbsp + 2 tsp	2 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	2 tbsp + 1 1/2 tsp	1 1/3 oz	1 1/3 oz
450	3 tbsp	2 1/4 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	2 tbsp + 2 tsp	1 1/2 oz	1 1/2 oz
500	3 tbsp + 1 tsp	2 1/2 tsp	Maintain 3–6 ppm	3 tbsp	1 2/3 oz	1 2/3 oz



FOR SPAS USING SOFT SOAK®

First Time Start-up for new spa

1. Fill your Dimension One® spa with water. If the make-up water is from a well or other non-municipal source, testing prior to filling is recommended.
2. Super-oxidize the spa with Soft Soak® Spa Shock with spa circulation system turned on. Run all pumps at least one cycle.
3. Operate the spa circulation system for at least two hours.
4. Drain, then rinse interior surfaces and refill. Follow draining instructions in owner's manual. The reason for doing this is because spas are tested with water and when they are shipped there is some water in the plumbing. By super-oxidizing with a sanitizer during a pre-fill, you lessen the opportunity to contaminate the water with bacteria.

Refill Guide

1. Once spa is filled, start your Dimension One spa following manufacturer's directions.
2. Balance Total Alkalinity, pH and Calcium Hardness. Following label directions or recommendations from your SpaGuard computerized water analysis.
3. Add the following amounts of Soft Soak products per 150 gallons of spa water:
 - Add 5 ounces of Soft Soak Conditioner
 - Add 1 ounce of Soft Soak Stain & Scale Control
 - Add 3 ounces of Soft Soak Shock
 - Circulate your water continuously for approximately 30 minutes with the blowers off.

NOTE: Wait at least 15 minutes between additions

4. Add 1 ounce of Soft Soak Sanitizer per 150 gallons and circulate water continuously for approximately 30 minutes.
5. Using Soft Soak Spa Water Test Strips, check your Soft Soak Sanitizer level and pH. The Sanitizer level should be between 30-50 ppm and the pH range should be 7.2-7.6. If these conditions are met, your spa is ready for enjoyment.

Weekly Care

1. Use Soft Soak Spa Water Test Strips to test the pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, and sanitizer levels of your spa. Write down the results.
2. Add the following amounts of Soft Soak products per 150 gallons of spa water:
 - Add ¼ ounce of Soft Soak Stain & Scale Control
 - Add between 1 ½ to 3 ounces of Soft Soak Spa Shock according to spa use rate. If your spa is used three or more times per week, add 3 ounces per 150 gallons of spa water.
3. The Soft Soak Sanitizer levels should be 30-50 ppm. If sanitizer level is 0-15 ppm, add 1 ounce of Soft Soak Sanitizer per 150 gallons of spa water.
4. If pH is outside 7.4, adjust as needed with SpaGuard pH Increaser or pH Decreaser.

Monthly Care

- Have your water tested by your SpaGuard® Soft Soak dealer.
- Chemically clean your filter with Soft Soak Filter Cleaner.

As Needed

- Drain, clean, polish and refill based on usage.
- Use Soft Soak Filter cleaner to chemically clean filter cartridge.

Note: Spa Senty is not compatible with the Soft Soak program.

Quick Start Guide:

Spa Volume (gallons)	Soft Soak Waterline Control	Soft Soak Stain & Scale Control	Soft Soak Spa Shock	Soft Soak Sanitizer
100	1 oz	2/3 oz	2 oz	2/3 oz
150	1 1/2 oz	1 oz	3 oz	1 oz
200	2 oz	1 1/3 oz	4 oz	1 1/3 oz
250	2 1/2 oz	1 2/3 oz	5 oz	1 2/3 oz
300	3 oz	2 oz	6 oz	2 oz
350	3 1/2 oz	2 1/3 oz	7 oz	2 1/3 oz
400	4 oz	2 2/3 oz	8 oz	2 2/3 oz
450	4 1/2 oz	3 oz	9 oz	3 oz
500	5 oz	3 1/3 oz	10 oz	3 1/3 oz

Weekly Maintenance Guide:

Spa Volume (gallons)	Soft Soak Spa Conditioner	Soft Soak Stain & Scale Control	Soft Soak Spa Shock (low use)	Soft Soak Spa Shock (high use)	Soft Soak Sanitizer 0-10ppm	Soft Soak Sanitizer (if level is 15-30ppm)
100	1/2 oz	1/4 oz	1 oz	2 oz	2/3 oz	1/3 oz
150	3/4 oz	1/4 oz	1 1/2 oz	3 oz	1 oz	1/2 oz
200	1 oz	1/3 oz	2 oz	4 oz	1 1/3 oz	2/3 oz
250	1 1/4 oz	1/3 oz	2 1/2 oz	5 oz	1 2/3 oz	1 oz
300	1 1/2 oz	1/2 oz	3 oz	6 oz	2 oz	1 oz
350	1 3/4 oz	1/2 oz	3 1/2 oz	7 oz	2 1/3 oz	1 1/2 oz
400	2 oz	3/4 oz	4 oz	8 oz	2 2/3 oz	1 1/2 oz
450	2 1/4 oz	3/4 oz	4 1/2 oz	9 oz	3 oz	1 2/3 oz
500	2 1/2 oz	1 oz	5 oz	10 oz	3 1/3 oz	1 2/3 oz

Maintaining balanced water: a vital component

Total Alkalinity, pH, Calcium Hardness and metal are essential factors in balancing water. Spa water must be balanced to ensure spa user comfort, water clarity, sanitizer efficiency, and longevity of spa surfaces and equipment.

Traditional Method

This method involves adjusting Total Alkalinity (TA), pH and Calcium Hardness. Refer to the chart on page 5 for recommended levels. Low Total Alkalinity can cause the pH to bounce from one level to another, potentially causing scaling or corrosion of surfaces. Add SpaGuard Total Alkalinity Increaser to raise low TA. High TA levels can cause scale, cloudy water, and other pH issues. Add SpaGuard pH Decreaser to lower TA.

NEXT COMES PH.

If pH is high (above 7.6) chlorinating sanitizers are less effective, surfaces and equipment can scale, water may cloud and shorter filter runs may occur. Correct this by adding SpaGuard pH Decreaser.

Low pH (below 7.2) causes sanitizers to dissipate more rapidly, increases corrosion of surfaces and equipment, and may make water irritating to spa users. Adjust low pH by adding SpaGuard pH Increaser.

Never add more than three capfuls (4 tsp.) of pH adjuster per 250 gallons of water. Add while pump is operating. Maintain pH level between 7.2-7.6.

LASTLY ADJUST CALCIUM HARDNESS.

Low levels of calcium (water's too soft) can lead to corrosion of equipment and foaming. Add SpaGuard Calcium Hardness Increaser to raise low calcium hardness.

High levels of calcium can cause scaling of equipment (reducing efficiency) and ugly, rough patches on the interior of the spa. Refer to calcium hardness chart to determine appropriate calcium level.

For hard water areas, use SpaGuard Stain & Scale Control as maintenance.

Troubleshooting Tips.

Your best source for help is always your local D1/SpaGuard® Dealer. Take a water sample of your spa water into the store for a free analysis and treatment plan. Here are a few common problems you should become familiar with. If you notice any of these symptoms, please contact your D1/SpaGuard Dealer.

COLORED WATER/METALS AND STAINS. Copper may erode or corrode from the spa's heating system and dissolved into the water due to high velocity and/or low pH, low Total Alkalinity, and low Calcium Hardness. This can show up as green or greenish-blue water.

STAINS. Stains are usually caused by metal in the water such as iron, copper or manganese, which can be introduced from a variety of sources including "fill water."

SCALE. Rough, sandpaper-like deposits can coat spa walls, clog circulation and filtration systems and plug heaters. Scale is a result of excess dissolved calcium in the water.

Solution: SpaGuard Stain & Scale Control. Use it after draining and refilling your spa to help prevent stain and scale build-up caused by excessive metals and minerals. In areas with hard water or copper and iron content, a weekly dose is recommended. Use Soft Soak Stain & Scale Control for Soft Soak spas.

FOAMING. Foaming is fairly common due to agitation and the presence of lotions, laundry soaps, cosmetics and other substances.

Solution: SpaGuard Anti-Foam. Use it to quickly eliminate surface foam caused by excess undesirable compounds and detergents.

Indulge in moments®.

SpaGuard offers you Moments, an assortment of six luxurious spa aromatherapy fragrances, that will not only soothe and moisturize your skin but will leave you with a breathtaking aroma. These six scents include: Retreat, Revive, Passion, Tranquility, Immerse, and Rejuvenate. Treat yourself to a moment and give your body and mind a break.





Know How To Speak Spa Language.

Get to know spa-related terms. It will help you talk with your D1/SpaGuard® Dealer and understand how your spa works.

Aeration: Process of mixing air and water. In a spa this can happen two ways: 1) Using an air blower to force air into an air channel or through the spa jets. 2) With Venturi Air Controls that allow air to be pulled into and mixed with the water in the spa jet.

Available Chlorine: Amount of hypochlorous acid (the active form of chlorine that does the work) a chlorinating product produces. Also referred to as Free Available Chlorine in the water.

Bacteria: Single-celled microscopic organisms. Pathogenic bacteria can cause infections, disease and bather irritation. Hypochlorous acid or hypobromous acid are used to kill bacteria in pool and spa water.

Balanced Water: Pool or spa water that has a proper pH and the appropriate mineral content to prevent corrosion and scaling.

Bromine: A member of the halogen family commonly used as a sanitizer or disinfectant to destroy bacteria and algae. It is resistant to heat and rapid pH fluctuations.

Buffer: Chemicals that serve to prevent fluctuations in pH.

Chelant: Ingredient that prevents minerals and metals from scaling and staining.

Clarifier: A coagulant that gather tiny particles together to make filtering them out much easier.

Corrosion: Etching, pitting and other destructive erosion of the spa surfaces and equipment due to low pH or chemical imbalance.

Filter Element: Device (cartridge) within a filter housing designed to remove suspended debris from the water.

Make-Up Fill Water: Fresh water used to fill the spa. Also called Source Water.

Oxidation: Chemical process for removing undesirable compounds from the water. (See Shock Treatment)

Ozone: Gaseous molecule composed of three atoms of oxygen (O₃). In a spa, ozone is used to oxidize contaminants. Its instability and short life in the water require that it be used only to supplement chlorine or bromine residual to control bacteria.

pH: Measurement that indicates the acidic or basic nature of a solution. Measured on a scale from 0 to 14. Refer to chart on page 5 for acceptable ranges.

psi: Pounds per square inch. Unit that measures filter pressure on a pressure gauge. Psi increases as the filter gets dirtier.

ppm: Parts per million. Unit of measurement used in measuring chemical application. Indicates the amount, by weight, of a chemical in relation to one million parts by weight of water.

Pump: Motor-powered device that creates pressure and water flow by spinning an impeller to provide circulation through the filter and heater.

Saturation Index (SI): Numeric value indicating whether water is scale-forming or corrosive. It factors in pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness and water temperature. Ideal range is between -.3 and +.3. Not applicable to spas using Spa Sentry.

Scale: Mineral deposits—usually calcium carbonate—that form on spa surfaces and equipment due to excessive calcium in the water. Scale is more likely to form in heated water if proper water balance is not maintained.

Shock Treatment: Addition of an oxidizing compound for the destruction of nitrogenous and other undesirable compounds.

Skimmer: Device in the spa that continuously pulls in the surface water and floating contaminants that are then removed by the filter. A hand skimmer net can be used manually to remove debris from the water.

Super-oxidation: Application of large quantities of oxidizing compounds to destroy chloramines, ammonia and other oxidizable compounds. It's done to get rid of odors and cloudy water, as well as for maintenance.

Total Alkalinity (TA): The amount of alkaline components in water. TA acts as a buffer against rapid pH fluctuation.

Total Dissolved Solids (TDS): Measure of the amount of dissolved matter in the water. High TDS (2,500 ppm and higher) can interfere with the sanitizer's ability to combat bacteria growth. If TDS is above 2,500 ppm drain and refill your spa.





DIMENSION ONE SPAS®

www.spaguard.com/D1/

You'll learn more about SpaGuard® and why it's the only spa care you'll ever need.



The Vision of Children

www.visionofchildren.org

Visit your authorized
Dimension One Spas® dealer.

