



*Highland Series
Portable Spa*

Owner's Manual

Olympia | Cascade | Cumberland™

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WELCOME



CalderaSpas™

Pure Comfort

Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation congratulates you on your decision to enjoy the finest spa available... Welcome to the growing family of Caldera® Spa owners.

Owner's Manual

This Owner's Manual will acquaint you with the operation and general maintenance of your new spa. We suggest that you take some time to carefully review all sections. Please keep this manual available for reference.

If you have any questions about any aspect of your spa's set-up, operation or maintenance, contact your authorized Caldera dealership. They are trained professionals who are familiar with the product as well as new spa ownership concerns. Their expertise will facilitate the enjoyment of your new Caldera spa.

The serial number/identification label is located within the equipment compartment of your Caldera spa. The serial number should also be documented on the delivery receipt from your dealer.

IMPORTANT: Watkins Manufacturing Corporation reserves the right to change specifications, or design, without notification and without incurring any obligation.

DATE PURCHASED: _____

DATE INSTALLED: _____

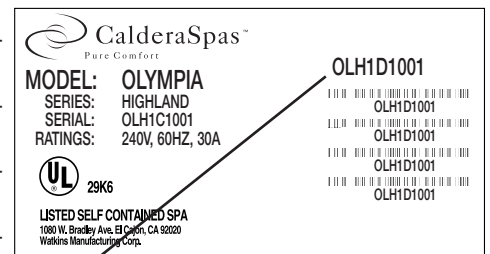
DEALER: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____

SPA MODEL/SERIAL NUMBER: _____

COVER SERIAL NUMBER: _____



NOTE: This is an example. Your spa's label will contain different information. Peel off top sticker and place here.

In most cities and counties, permits will be required for the installation of electrical circuits or the construction of exterior surfaces (decks and gazebos). In addition, some communities have adopted residential barrier codes which may require fencing and/or self-closing gates on the property to prevent unsupervised access to a pool (or spa) by children under 5 years of age. Your Caldera spa is equipped with a locking cover that meets the ASTM F1346-91 Standard for Safety Covers, and as a result, is usually exempt from most barrier requirements. As a general practice, your local Building Department will inform you of any applicable barrier requirements at the time a permit is obtained for the installation of an electrical circuit. Your Caldera dealer can provide information on which permits may be required.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

SAFETY INFORMATION

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS READ AND FOLLOW ALL INSTRUCTIONS

AVOIDING THE RISK TO CHILDREN

DANGER:

- **RISK OF CHILD DROWNING.** Extreme caution must be exercised to prevent unauthorized access by children. To avoid accidents, ensure that children cannot use a spa unless they are supervised at all times.

WARNING:

- To reduce the risk of injury, do not permit children to use this product unless they are closely supervised at all times.
- To reduce the risk of injury, lower water temperatures are recommended for young children. Children are especially sensitive to hot water.

DO:

- Make sure you always lock the child resistant locks after using the spa for your children's safety. Every Caldera® spa is equipped with a locking cover that meets the ASTM F1346-91 Standard for Safety Covers.
- Test the water temperature with your hand before allowing your child to enter the spa to be sure that it's comfortable. Children are especially sensitive to hot water.
- Remind children that wet surfaces can be very slippery. Make sure that the children are careful when entering or exiting the spa.

DON'T:

- Allow children to climb onto the spa cover.
- Allow children to have unsupervised access to the spa.

AVOIDING THE RISK OF ELECTROCUTION

Risk of electrocution

- Connect only to a grounded source.
- Do not bury the power cord. A buried power cord may result in death or serious personal injury due to electrocution if direct burial-type cable is not used, or if improper digging occurs.
- A ground terminal (pressure wire connector) is provided on the control box inside the unit to permit connection of a minimum No. 10 AWG solid copper bonding conductor between this point and any metal equipment, metal water pipe, metal enclosures of electrical equipment, or conduit within five feet (1.5 m) of the unit as needed to comply with local requirements.

WARNING:

- To reduce the risk of electrical shock, replace a damaged cord immediately. Failure to do so may result in death or serious personal injury due to electrocution.
- Your spa is provided with a Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter for user and equipment protection. To ensure proper operation of this important safety device, test according to the following instructions per electrical configuration.

Cord-Connected 115 volt, 15 and 20 amp models: The GFCI is located at the end of the power cord. Before each use, with the unit operating, push the TEST button. The unit should stop operating and the GFCI power indicator will go out. Wait 30 seconds and then reset the GFCI by pushing the RESET button. The GFCI power indicator will turn on, restoring power to the spa. If the interrupter does not perform in this manner, there may be an electrical malfunction and with it, the possibility of an electric shock. Disconnect the power until the problem has been corrected.

230 volt, permanently installed or converted models:

- A ground terminal is provided on the terminal block located inside the control box. To reduce the risk of electric shock, connect this terminal to the grounding terminal of your electrical service or supply panel with a continuous green, insulated copper wire. The wire must be equivalent in size to the circuit conductors supplying the equipment. In addition, a bonding terminal (pressure wire connector) is provided on the outside of the control box for bonding to local ground points. To reduce the risk of electric shock, this connector should be bonded with a No. 10 AWG solid copper wire to any metal ladders, water pipes, or other metal within 5 feet (1.5 m) of the spa to comply with local requirements. The means of disconnection must be readily accessible, but must be installed at least 5 feet (1.5 m) from the spa.
- Your spa is provided with a suitably rated circuit breaker to open all ungrounded supply conductors.
- Your spa uses ground fault circuit interrupters in the electrical subpanel. Before each use of the spa and with the unit operating, push the Test button on each breaker. The switch should click over to the "Trip" position. Wait 30 seconds and reset each GFCI breaker by switching it completely off and then completely on. The switch should then stay on. If either of the interrupters does not perform in this manner, it is an indication of an electrical malfunction and the possibility of an electric shock. Disconnect the power until the fault has been identified and corrected.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

DANGER: RISK OF ELECTRICAL SHOCK

- Install spa at least 5 feet (1.5 m) from all metal surfaces. A spa may be installed within 5 feet of a metal surface if each metal surface is permanently connected by a minimum No. 10 AWG solid copper conductor attached to the wire ground connector on the terminal box that is provided for this purpose if in accordance with National Electrical Code ANSI/NMFA70-1993.
- Do not permit any electrical appliances, such as a light, telephone, radio, or television within 5 feet (1.5 m) of a spa. Failure to maintain a safe distance may result in death or serious personal injury due to electrocution if the appliance should fall into the spa.
- Install your spa in such a way that drainage is away from the electrical compartment and from all electrical components.

DO:

- Be sure your spa is connected to the power supply correctly - use a licensed electrical contractor.
- Disconnect the spa from the power supply before draining the spa or servicing the electrical components.
- Test the Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter(s) before each use.

DON'T:

- Use the spa with the equipment compartment door removed.
- Place electrical appliances within 5 feet (1.5m) of the spa.
- Use an extension cord to connect the spa to its power source. The cord may not be properly grounded and the connection is a shock hazard. An extension cord may cause a voltage drop, which will cause overheating of the jet pump motor and motor damage.
- Attempt to open the electrical control box. There are no user serviceable parts inside.

RISKS TO AVOID

DANGER: RISK OF INJURY

- To reduce the risk of injury to persons, DO NOT remove floating weir, basket, and filter located in the filter compartment while the spa is running.
- The suction fittings in the spa are sized to match the specific water flow created by the pump. Never replace a suction fitting with one rated less than the flow rate marked on the original suction fitting.
- There is a danger of slipping and falling. Remember that wet surfaces can be very slippery. Take care when entering or exiting the spa.
- Never operate spa if the suction fittings are broken or missing.

Increased side effects of medication

- The use of drugs, alcohol or medication before or during spa use may lead to unconsciousness with the possibility of drowning.
- Persons using medications should consult a physician before using a spa; some medication may cause a user to become drowsy, while other medication may affect heart rate, blood pressure, and circulation.
- Persons taking medications which induce drowsiness, such as tranquilizers, antihistamines or anticoagulants should not use the spa.

Health problems affected by spa use

- Pregnant women should consult a physician before using spa.
- Persons suffering from obesity or with a medical history of heart disease, low or high blood pressure, circulatory system problems, or diabetes should consult a physician before using spa.

Unclean water

- Keep the water clean and sanitized with correct chemical care. The recommended levels for your Caldera® spa are:

Free Available Chlorine (FAC):	3.0-5.0 ppm
Water pH:	7.4-7.6
Total Alkalinity:	125-150 ppm
Calcium Hardness:	150-200 ppm

(Refer to Water Quality and Maintenance section for complete instructions.)

IMPORTANT: Turn on the jet pump for a least ten minutes after adding ANY spa water chemicals into the filter compartment.

- Clean the filter cartridge monthly to remove debris and mineral buildup which may affect the performance of the hydromassage jets, limit the flow, or trip the high-limit thermostat which will turn off the entire spa.

AVOIDING THE RISK OF HYPERTHERMIA

Prolonged immersion in hot water can result in HYPERTHERMIA, a dangerous condition which occurs when the internal temperature of the body reaches a level above normal (98.6°F). The symptoms of hyperthermia include unawareness of impending hazard, failure to perceive heat, failure to recognize the need to exit the spa, physical inability to exit the spa, fetal damage in pregnant women, and unconsciousness resulting in a danger of drowning.

WARNING:

The use of alcohol, drugs, or medication can greatly increase the risk of fatal hyperthermia in hot tubs and spas.

IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

TO REDUCE THE RISK OF INJURY:

- The water in the spa should never exceed 104°F. Water temperatures between 100°F and 104°F are considered safe for a healthy adult. Lower water temperatures are recommended for extended use (exceeding 10 minutes) and for young children. Extended use can cause hyperthermia.
- Pregnant or possibly pregnant women should limit spa water temperatures to 100°F. Failure to do so may result in permanent injury to your baby.

AVOIDING THE RISK OF SKIN BURNS:

- To reduce the risk of injury, before entering a spa the user should measure the water temperature with an accurate thermometer, since the tolerance of temperature-regulating devices may vary by as much as $\pm 5^\circ\text{F}$.
- Test the water with your hand before entering the spa to be sure it's comfortable.

SAFETY SIGN

Each Caldera® spa is shipped with a SAFETY SIGN in the owner's package. The sign, which is required as a condition of Product Listing, should be permanently installed where it is visible to the users of the spa. To obtain additional SAFETY SIGNS, contact your Caldera dealer and request Part #003021

IMPORTANT SPA INSTRUCTIONS

The following contains important spa information, and we strongly encourage you to read and apply them.

DO:

- Use and lock the vinyl cover when the spa is not in use, whether it is empty or full.
- Follow the Spa Care and Maintenance recommendations stated in this manual.
- Use only approved accessories and recommended spa chemicals and cleaners.

DON'T:

- Leave the spa exposed to the sun without water or the vinyl cover in place. Exposure to direct sunlight can cause solar distress of the shell material.
- Roll or slide the spa on its side. This will damage the siding.
- Lift or drag the cover by using the cover lock straps; always lift or carry the cover by using the handles.
- Attempt to open the electrical control box. There are no user serviceable parts inside. Opening of the control box by the spa owner will void the warranty. If you have an operational problem, carefully go through the steps outlined in the Troubleshooting section. If you are not able to resolve the problem, contact your authorized Caldera dealer. Many problems can easily be diagnosed over the telephone by an Authorized Service Technician.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS

INSTALLATION

SITE PREPARATION

You probably have a spot picked out for your new spa, whether it's indoors or outdoors, on a patio or on a deck. Just make sure you check the following:

- Always put your spa on a structurally sound, level surface. A filled spa can weigh a great deal. Make certain that the location you choose can support the weight of your filled spa.
- Don't forget to level your spa before filling it.
- Locate your equipment compartment, which houses all of the electrical components, in a place where water will drain away from it. Allowing water into the equipment compartment can damage the electronics, or may result in tripping your house's circuit breaker.
- Leave yourself easy access to the Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter (GFCI) for testing. The GFCI is located at the end of the power cord, or at the subpanel of a hard-wired spa.
- Never let water get into the subpanel or into the electrical outlet that your spa is plugged into. Consult your local code authority to determine if an electrical outlet with a cover is required for your installation.
- Leave access to the equipment compartment for periodic spa care and maintenance.

WARNING: Damage to the spa's equipment compartment components or internal plumbing as a result of rodent infestation is NOT covered under your warranty!

OUTDOOR AND PATIO INSTALLATION

No matter where you install your new spa, it's important that you have a solid foundation to support it. Structural damage to the spa, resulting from incorrect installation or placement on an inadequate foundation, is not covered under the spa's limited warranty.

If you install the spa outdoors, we recommend a reinforced concrete pad at least four inches thick. The reinforcing rod or mesh in the pad should be attached to a bond wire.

DECK INSTALLATION

To be certain your deck can support your spa, you must know the deck's maximum load capacity. Consult a qualified building contractor or structural engineer. To find the weight of your spa, its contents and occupants, refer to the Spa Specifications for your model. This weight per square foot must not exceed the structure's rated capacity, or serious structural damage could result.

INDOOR/BASEMENT INSTALLATION

Be aware of some special requirements if you place your spa indoors. Water will accumulate around the spa, so flooring materials must provide a good grip when wet. Proper drainage is essential to prevent a build-up of water around the spa. When building a new room for the spa it is recommended that a floor drain be installed. The humidity will naturally increase with the spa installed indoors. Water may get into woodwork and produce dry rot, mildew, or other problems. Check for airborne moisture's effects on exposed wood, paper, etc. in the room. To minimize these effects, it is best to provide plenty of ventilation to the spa area. An architect can help to determine if more ventilation must be installed.

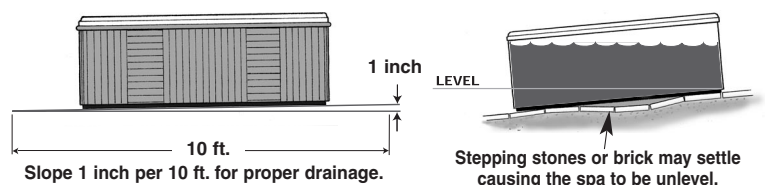
Your spa dealer can help you with local information such as zoning regulations and building codes.

SPA LEVELING PREPARATION

Concrete sloped at 1 inch per 10 feet is preferred so that rain water and water spillover will run off and not puddle underneath the spa (water under the spa for long periods of time may cause the wood to deteriorate). Other options are brick, stepping stone, or blocks.

It is important to note that soft surfaces, even when stepping stones are used to evenly distribute the weight of the spa, will have a tendency to settle, thus resulting in an unlevelled spa.

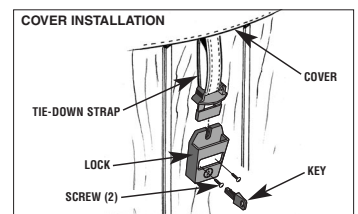
NOTE: Placing the spa on grass or dirt may increase the amount of debris which is inadvertently brought into the spa water and may cause harm to your equipment as well as the spa surface, which is not covered under warranty.



SPA COVER INSTALLATION

- Place the cover squarely on the spa.
- Position the tie-down locks included with your cover on the side of the spa so that they are easily reached by the cover tie-down straps. Allow for about 1/2" to 3/4" slack in the straps to make it easy to insert straps into locks and to compensate for vinyl shrinkage in cold weather.
- Attach the locks with the screws provided and insert the cover tie-down straps into the locks.

NOTE: Keeping the cover in place any time the spa is not in use will reduce the amount of time the heater operates, thereby minimizing operating costs.



DANGER. RISK OF INJURY.

- **Never leave a spa uncovered or unattended.**
- **Never leave a spa cover unlocked.**
- **Do not stand, sit, or lie on the cover.**

ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

SELECTING THE VOLTAGE FOR YOUR SPA

Your spa is designed to operate at either 115 or 230 volts, 60 Hz, unless it is the Olympia model which requires a dedicated 230 volt power supply. When the spa is connected to 115 volts, the heater will provide approximately 1000 watts of heat only when the pump is operating in LOW speed and the thermostat is calling for heat. When the spa is connected to 230 volts, the heater will provide approximately 4000 watts of heat when the pump is operating in LOW or HIGH speed and the thermostat is calling for heat.

All electrical connections must be made in accordance with the wiring information contained in the electrical control box or on the back of the field wiring access panel of the equipment module.

115 VOLT INSTALLATION

Spas provided with a factory- installed power supply cord are to be plugged into a grounded, grounding type, 115 volt, 15 ampere receptacle (Cumberland™ model) or 20 ampere receptacle (Cascade model). No other electrical appliance or fixture can be used on this circuit.

IMPORTANT: Under **NO** circumstances should an extension cord be used. Use of an extension cord will seriously degrade the performance of the equipment module and can create an electrical hazard.

230 VOLT INSTALLATION

When using 230 volt power supply, installation of a 50 amp dedicated circuit is required. Your spa must be hardwired direct to a GFCI-protected subpanel by a licensed electrician. A wiring diagram is provided inside the equipment module showing where the connections are to be made.

ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS AND PRECAUTIONS

Your Caldera® spa has been carefully designed to give you maximum safety against electrical shock. Connecting the spa to an improperly wired circuit will negate many of the spa's safety features. Improper wiring may also cause electrocution, risk of fire, and other risks of injuries. Please read and follow the electrical installation requirements and instructions for your spa completely!

115-230 VOLT CONVERSION (CASCADE & CUMBERLAND™ MODELS ONLY)

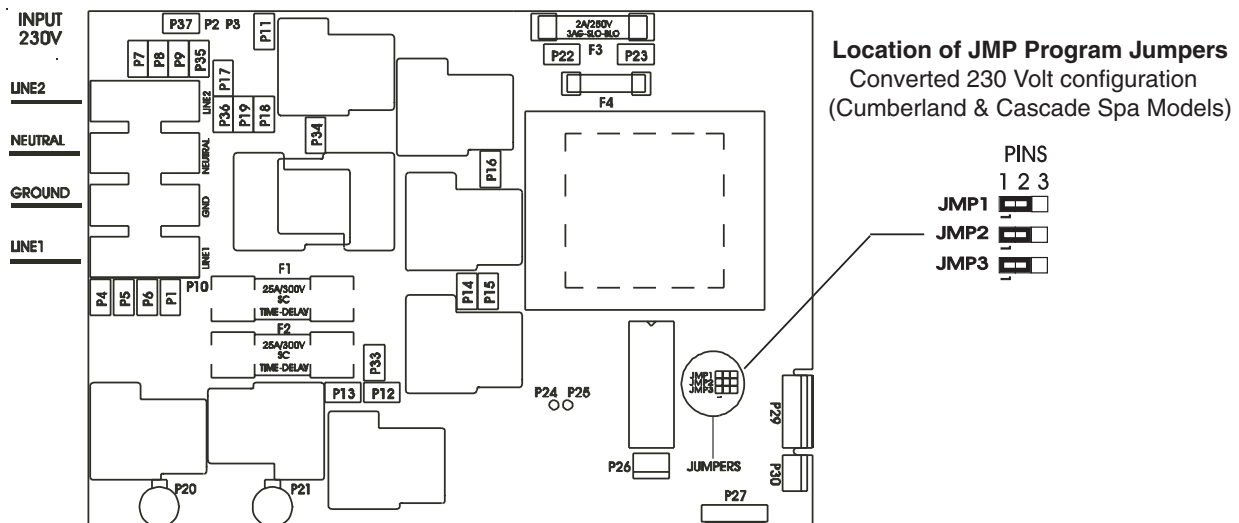
Refer to the following instructions to convert your 115 volt Highland series spa to a 230 volt spa.

NOTE: Converting the spa to 230 volts operation should only be done by an authorized service agent or a qualified electrician.

The conversion requires a subpanel (230 volt) which may be purchased from your Authorized dealer. Ask for part # 38661

1. Disconnect the power cord from the house receptacle.
2. Remove the screws and open the equipment compartment door.
3. Remove the screws from the control box.
4. Open the control box cover.
5. Remove the power cord wires, and power jumpers from the line side of the terminal block.
6. Locate Program Jumper JMP 1, using a pair of needle nose pliers, carefully move the jumper from pins 2 and 3 and move to pins 1 and 2 (see Figure below).

A licensed electrician must install the subpanel (available from your dealer) to supply power to the spa. The subpanel must be placed in sight of the spa at a minimum distance of 5 feet away.



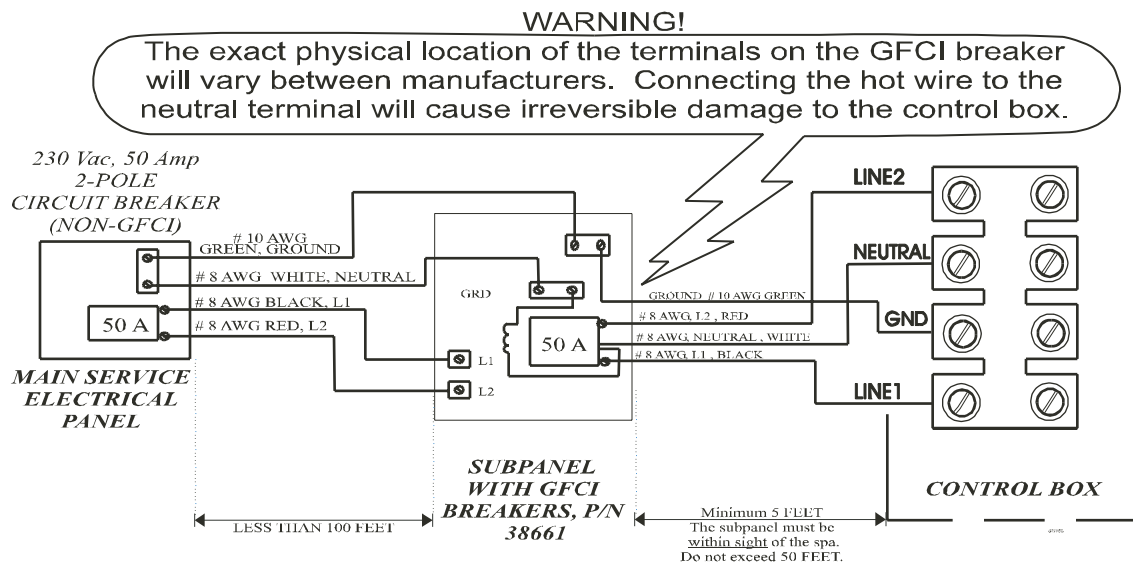
ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION

230 VOLT SUBPANEL WIRING INSTRUCTIONS

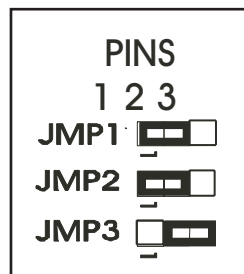
NOTE: The subpanel must be placed within 100 feet of the main electrical service panel, and between 5 and 50 feet away from the spa. All electrical connections must be made in accordance with the wiring information contained in this manual and on the back of the field wiring access panel of the control box.

Refer to the wiring diagram below.

1. Connect the #8 AWG, WHITE [NEUTRAL] wire from the Neutral/Ground Bar on the main electrical service to the WHITE [NEUTRAL, Panel Neutral, Pigtail] of the subpanel.
2. Connect the #8 AWG, BLACK [L1] wire from the main electrical service to the subpanel [terminal L1].
3. Connect the #8 AWG, RED [L2] wire from the main electrical service to the subpanel [terminal L2].
4. Connect the #10 AWG, GREEN wire from the Neutral/Ground Bar on the main electrical service to the GROUND terminal of the spa's control box.
5. Connect the #8 AWG, WHITE [NEUTRAL] wire from the subpanel to the Neutral terminal on the spa's control box.
6. Connect the #8 AWG, BLACK [L1] wire from the subpanel breaker to terminal [L1] on the spa's control box.
7. Connect the #8 AWG, RED [L2] wire from the subpanel breaker to terminal [L2] on the spa's control box.
8. Bond the spa to all exposed metal equipment or fixtures, handrails, and concrete pad pre N.E.C. and all local codes.



230 Volt Permanently Connected
(Olympia Spa Model Jumper Configuration)



START-UP AND REFILL PROCEDURES

Your Caldera® spa has been thoroughly tested during the manufacturing process to ensure reliability and long-term customer satisfaction. A small amount of water may have remained in the plumbing after testing and, as a result, may have spotted the spa shell or the spa siding prior to delivery. Before filling the spa, wipe the spa shell clean with a soft rag.

The following instructions must be read and followed exactly to ensure a successful start-up or refill.

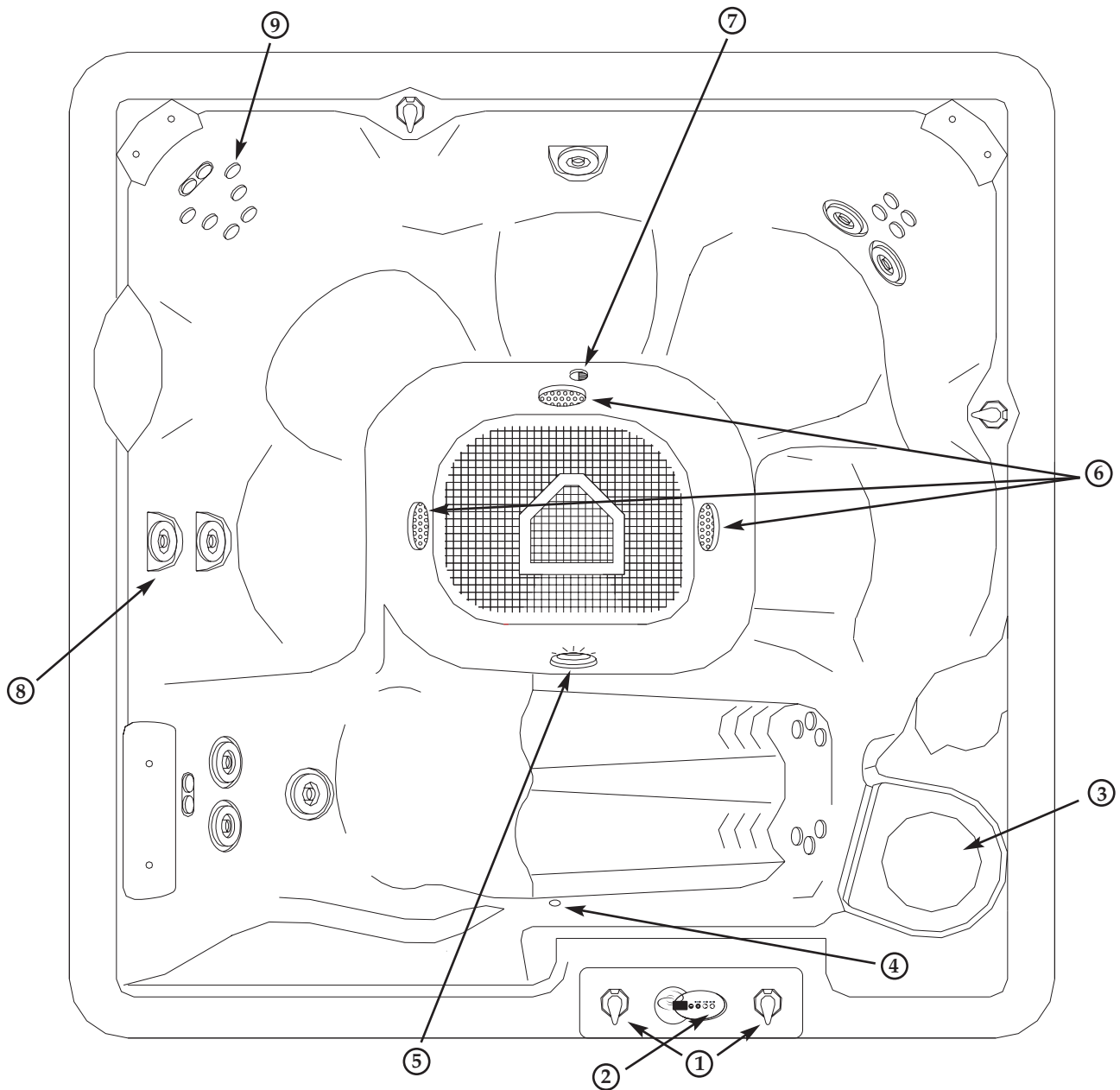
CAUTIONS

- Do not fill the spa with hot water, as tripping of the high-limit thermostat may result.
 - DO NOT CONNECT POWER TO AN EMPTY SPA. Power to the spa automatically activates critical components within the spa, such as controls, heater, and other systems. If power is supplied to these components prior to the spa being filled, the components will be damaged, and this may result in a non-warranty component failure.
 - Do not use your spa after filling until all of the steps listed below are completed.
 - Do not add chlorine if treating your spa with polyhexamethylene biguanide (Biguanide, PHMB, eg. BaquaSpa™) sanitizer.
 - Before filling your spa for the first time, remove the equipment compartment door and check to ensure that the unions on either side of the pump(s) and heater are hand-tight. Also, install the pump's drain plug by screwing the plug(s) into the threaded hole in the face of the pump(s). (A notice can be found attached to the control box, and the plug(s) will be found in your Owner's Packet.)
1. Close all drains and fill the spa with water by removing the filter compartment cover, skimmer basket, weir, and filter. Then insert the end of a garden hose into the filter hole and begin filling the spa. The water level of your Caldera spa should be maintained at a level one inch above the highest jet in the spa. Reinstall the skimmer basket, weir, and filter once the spa is filled.
IMPORTANT: Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation does not recommend that the spa be filled with "softened" water, as this may damage the spa's equipment.
 2. **AFTER** the spa has been filled with water and the equipment compartment door is secured, power must be applied to the spa.
 - **115 volt models:** Connect the GFCI to the waterproof receptacle and push the RESET button on the GFCI.
 - **230 volt models:** Open the door of the electrical subpanel and reset the GFCI breaker. Close and secure the subpanel door.
 3. The jet pump(s), heating system and all internal plumbing will achieve a partial prime as the spa is filled. To check the operation of the jet system and to purge any remaining air from the heating system, push the JETS button on the control pad twice (three times for Olympia) to make the jet pump(s) run on high speed for one minute. Once the jet system is fully operational (as indicated by strong, non-surfing jets), priming of the spa is complete. If you do not feel a steady stream of water from your jets, refer to the instructions for priming the pump in the SPA TROUBLESHOOTING section in the back of this manual.
 4. Adjust Total Alkalinity (TA) to 125 ppm, Calcium Hardness (CH) to 150 ppm, then spa water pH to between 7.4 and 7.6. These procedures are listed in the "Water Quality and Maintenance" section.
IMPORTANT: Add spa water chemicals directly into the filter compartment with the jet pump on high speed for at least ten minutes.
OPERATION NOTE: Adjusting the Total Alkalinity as the first step is important, as out-of balance TA will affect your ability to adjust the pH correctly and will prevent the sanitizer from operating effectively.
 5. Superchlorinate the spa water by adding 1-1/2 teaspoons of chlorine (sodium dichlor) per 250 gallons of spa water. The jet pump should be running on high speed when adding the chlorine, and remain on high to circulate the spa water for a ten-minute period.
 6. Set the temperature control to the desired temperature (between 100°F and 104°F), then place the thermal cover on the spa and allow the water temperature to stabilize (approximately 24 hours). Make sure you secure the cover in place using the cover locks. Periodically check the spa water temperature. When the water temperature climbs above 90°F, proceed to the next step.
 7. Press the Jets button twice (three times for Olympia) and run the pump on high for 10 minutes to circulate the spa water. After the filter cycle is complete, test the spa water for Free Available Chlorine (FAC) residual. If the residual is between 3 and 5 ppm on the test strips (found in most chemical test kit) go on to the next step. If the residual is less than 3 ppm, superchlorinate the spa water by adding 1-1/2 teaspoons of chlorine (sodium dichlor) per 250 gallons of spa water, while the jet pump is running on high. Run the jet pump on high to circulate the spa water for a ten-minute period.
 8. Recheck the Total Alkalinity (TA) at 125 ppm, Calcium Hardness (CH) at 150 ppm, then spa water pH at between 7.4 and 7.6.
OPERATION NOTE: Make sure you adjust your Total Alkalinity first, as an out-of-balance condition will affect your ability to adjust the pH correctly, and will prevent the sanitizer from operating effectively. **The spa is ready for use when the spa water has circulated and the chlorine level remains between 3 ppm and 5 ppm.**
 11. The spa temperature is pre-programmed to reach 102F, and will normally do so within 18 to 24 hours. You may raise the water temperature by pressing the **Temp Plus (+)** button on the control panel, or lower it by pressing **Temp Minus (-)** button. After a few hours, the water temperature will remain within 3°F of your selected temperature.

OPERATION NOTES:

1. Your spa is equipped with a ten-minute timer delay on the heating/maintenance mode. Whenever the jet pump has been turned off (and a three-degree temperature drop has occurred) or the temperature control has been turned up, it will take ten minutes before the low speed of the jet pump and heater become activated. Always push the JETS button to turn off the jet pump when exiting the spa. In the standard 115 volt, 15 or 20 amp electrical configuration, the heating system does not operate simultaneously with the high speed pump. On the other hand, on the 230 volt system, the heating system does operate simultaneously with the high speed pump.
2. The spa controller has an automatic one-hour "time-out" feature should the high speed jet mode be left on inadvertently. **After one hour of continuous operation, the controller will automatically return to the maintenance/heating mode.**
3. The spa controller also has a six-hour "time-out" feature should the light be left on inadvertently. **After six hours of continuous operation, the controller will automatically turn the light off.**

SPA FEATURES



- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Air control | 6. Drain/suction fitting |
| 2. Spa-side control panel | 7. Outlet for optional ozone |
| 3. Filter compartment | 8. Magna Jets |
| 4. Temperature sensor | 9. Euro Directional Jets |
| 5. Spa light | |

**OLYMPIA MODEL SHOWN.
FEATURES AND LOCATIONS WILL VARY IN OTHER MODELS.**

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

SPA-SIDE CONTROL OPERATION

Your spa-side control panel consists of an LED display and convenient touch pads that allow you to set the water temperature and adjust the skim/filter cycle settings, as well as control the hydrotherapy jets, and light from spa-side.

LED DISPLAY

The LED display on your spa-side control panel continually shows the spa's actual water temperature. In certain situations, it will also display other messages. See TROUBLESHOOTING section.

TEMPERATURE CONTROL

The set temperature range is from 50°F to 104°F. The factory-set temperature is 102°F. Whenever power is disconnected and then reconnected to the spa, the water temperature will automatically seek this temperature, unless you set it otherwise using the temperature controls.

Pressing the Temp Plus (+) button displays the spa's set temperature. To increase the set temperature, press the Temp Plus (+) button again, once for each degree of increased temperature desired. If you hold the button down, the set temperature will increase by one degree every half second.

Pressing the Temp Minus (-) button displays the spa's set temperature. To decrease the set temperature, press the Temp Minus (-) button again, once for each degree of decreased temperature desired. If you hold the button down, the set temperature will decrease by one degree every half second.

JET PUMP CONTROL

Pressing the Jet button changes the jet pump functions, depending on the numbers of presses:

Olympia Spa only:

- 1st press: Two-speed jet pump runs on low speed
- 2nd press: Two-speed jet pump runs on high speed
- 3rd press: One-and Two speed jet pumps run on high speed
- 4th press: One-speed jet pump runs on high speed
- 5th press: Both jet pumps are off.

Cascade and Cumberland™ Spas only:

- 1st press: Two-speed jet pump runs on low speed
- 2nd press: Two-speed jet pump runs on high speed
- 3rd press: Jet pump off

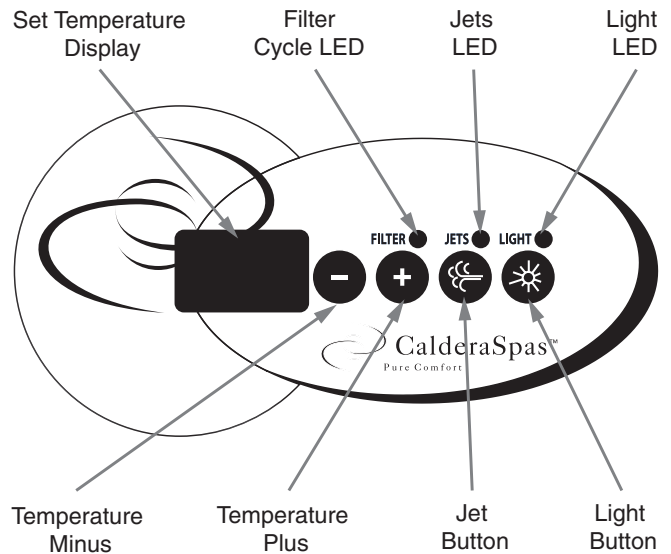
- During filter cycles or when the thermostat is calling for heat, the pump's low speed operates automatically and cannot be turned off by pressing the **Temp Plus (+)** or **Temp Minus (-)** touch pad.
- The pump on high speed automatically turns off after operating for one hour. The pump on low speed automatically turns off after operating for one hour.
- When the jets are active, the JETS LED on the control panel will illuminate.

LIGHT CONTROL

Your Highland spa is equipped with a low-voltage spa light. Push the LIGHT button to turn it on. Push it a second time to turn it off. For your spa enjoyment, a blue and a red lens cover have been included with the spa's owner's packet. The original clear lens is not removable – the red or blue colored lens can be snapped over the clear lens to create the desired ambiance.

The light automatically turns off after six hours.

When the light is active, the LIGHT LED on the control panel will illuminate.



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

FILTER CYCLES

Your spa will automatically turn the filter cycle on twice each day. When the spa is first powered up the automatic filter cycle will wait 12 hours before starting. A six hour filter cycle using the low speed of the jet pump is the programmed default filter cycle time. The filter cycle occurs twice a day (every 12 hours).

To modify the length of the filter cycle:

- A. Press and hold the Light button for approximately five seconds until the display shows "xx" where xx is a number from 0-12. This is the length of the filter time.
- B. Using the Temp Plus (+) or the Temp Minus (-) button, adjust the value as desired.
- C. Pressing the LIGHT button again confirms the setting and starts a cycle immediately.
- D. If the LIGHT button is not pressed again, the new filter time is stored, but the cycle is started at the next scheduled time.

The filter cycle will activate the jet pump on low speed for the entire cycle. When activated, the filter cycle LED on the display is turned on. If the temperature exceeds the set point by three degrees F for more than three hours, the system will cancel the FILTER cycle and the filter LED will blink for the remaining filter cycle time. Should the temperature cool down to two degrees F above the set point before the end of the cycle, the cycle will resume for the rest of the time. Should you use the spa during the filter cycle by placing the jet pump on high speed, the FILTER LED will blink. Once the jet pump has been shut off, a ten minute tranquil mode begins (FILTER LED will be blinking during tranquil mode) before the filter cycle will resume. The blinking filter LED indicates that the filter cycle timer is still counting, but the cycle has been temporarily interrupted.

NOTE: The interrupted time of a filter cycle is not extended after the filter cycle resumes. Power interruptions of the spa will reset the filter cycle to the default six hour cycle time and begin 12 hours after spa regains power.

AIR CONTROL

The Air Control(s) located next to your spa-side control panel allows you to change the power of the jets by regulating the amount of air that is mixed with the water coming out of the jets.

HYDRO JETS

Magna™ Jets – The larger jets in your spa allow you to re-direct the jet stream by changing the position of the nozzle.

You can also regulate the force of the massage by rotating the jet face clockwise to reduce the force or counter-clockwise to increase the force. Notice that turning off the flow to some jets increases the flow to the other jets. To avoid damage to your spa's plumbing and components, **do not turn off more than half of these jets at the same time.**

MagnaSage™ rotating nozzles and dual-port nozzles are available from your dealer, to replace the directional adjustable nozzles in the Magna Jets.

Euro Directional Jets – The small euro jets deliver a direct, precision massage. You may purchase "Euro-Pulse™" assemblies from your dealer that twist onto the Euro directional jets to provide a pulsating, rotary massage.

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

Water Quality And Maintenance

It's important to have clean water. Water maintenance is one of the least understood, yet most important areas of spa ownership. Your dealer can guide you through the process of achieving and maintaining perfect water in your spa, given your local conditions. Your program will depend on your water's mineral content, how often you use your spa, and how many people use it.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE THREE FUNDAMENTAL AREAS OF WATER MAINTENANCE:

- **Water Filtration**
- **Chemical Balance/pH Control**
- **Water Sanitation**

Water Sanitation is the responsibility of the spa owner, achieved through the regular and periodic (daily, if necessary) addition of an approved sanitizer. The sanitizer will chemically control the bacteria and viruses present in the fill water or introduced during use of the spa. Bacteria and viruses can grow quickly in undersanitized spa water.

The water's chemical balance and pH control are also the responsibility of the spa owner. You'll have to add chemicals to maintain proper levels of Total Alkalinity (TA), Calcium Hardness (CH) and pH. Proper water balance and pH control will minimize scale buildup, extend the life of the spa, and allow the sanitizer to work at an optimum level.

METHODS FOR TESTING THE SPA WATER

Accurate water testing and analysis is an important part of effectively managing your spa water. You must have the ability to test for:

- Total Alkalinity (TA)
- Calcium Hardness (CH)
- pH
- Sanitizer

Two types of testing methods are recognized and recommended by Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation:

The Reagent Test Kit is a method which provides a high level of accuracy. The reagents come in either liquid or tablet form.

Test Strips are a convenient testing method used by many spa owners. Keep in mind that test strips are susceptible to heat and moisture contamination, which will result in inaccurate readings.

IMPORTANT: Always read and carefully follow the directions included with the Test Kit or Test Strips to ensure the accuracy of the test results.

BASIC CHEMICAL SAFETY

When using chemicals, read the labels carefully and follow directions precisely. Though chemicals protect you and your spa when used correctly, they can be hazardous in concentrated form. Always observe the following guidelines:

- Allow only a responsible person to handle spa chemicals. **KEEP THEM OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN.**
- Accurately measure the exact quantities specified, never more. Do not overdose your spa.
- Handle all containers with care. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place.
- Always keep chemical containers closed when not in use. Replace caps on their proper containers.
- Don't inhale fumes or allow chemicals to come in contact with your eyes, nose, or mouth. Wash your hands immediately after use.
- Follow the emergency advice on the product label in case of accidental contact, or if the chemical is swallowed. Call a doctor or the local Poison Control Center. If a doctor is needed, take the product container along with you so that the substance can be identified.
- Don't let chemicals get on surrounding surfaces or landscaping.
- Don't use a vacuum cleaner to clean up chemical spills.
- Never smoke around chemicals. Some fumes can be highly flammable.
- Don't store any chemicals in the spa equipment compartment.

HOW TO ADD CHEMICALS TO THE WATER

IMPORTANT: All spa water chemicals, including granulated dichlor, MPS (monopersulphate) granulated pH increaser or decreaser, granulated total alkalinity increaser, calcium hardness increaser, liquid stain and scale inhibitor, and liquid de-foamer must always be added directly into the filter compartment while the jet pump is running, and it must run for a minimum of ten minutes.

To Administer Spa Water Chemicals:

1. Fold back the cover. Carefully remove and set aside the filter compartment cover (if applicable).
2. Push the "JETS" button twice (three times for Olympia) to turn the jet pump on high.

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

3. Carefully measure the recommended amount of chemical and slowly pour it into the filter compartment. Use care not to splash chemicals on your hands, in your eyes, on the spa shell surface or on the siding.
4. Replace the filter compartment cover (if applicable). After ten minutes, shut off the jet pump(s) and close and lock the cover to complete the procedure. **Risk of Drowning:** Never leave an open spa unattended!

WARNING: High sanitizer levels can cause discomfort to the user's eyes, lungs and skin. Always allow the sanitizer level to fall to the recommended range before using the spa.

IMPORTANT "SUPER CHLORINATION/NON-CHLORINE SHOCK TREATMENT" NOTE: After administering a super chlorination treatment or non-chlorine shock to your spa, leave the cover open for a minimum of 20 minutes to allow the oxidizer gas to vent. A high concentration of trapped oxidizer gas which may exist as a result of the shock treatment (not daily sanitation) may eventually cause discoloration or vinyl degradation to the bottom of the cover. This type of damage is considered chemical abuse and is not covered under the terms of the limited warranty.

THE WATKINS® SPA WATER MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Each step in your water maintenance program is dependent on the completion of the previous steps. Omitting a step or failing to reach the recommended range may cause an imbalance in your water's chemistry. Unbalanced water chemistry can damage the spa and its components, as well as cause discomfort for the user.

BALANCING THE TOTAL ALKALINITY (TA)

- A. The recommended Total Alkalinity (TA) for your spa water is 125-150 ppm.
- B. Total Alkalinity is a measure of the total levels of carbonates, bicarbonates, hydroxides, and other alkaline substances in the water. TA is referred to as the water's "pH buffer". In other words, it's a measure of the ability of the water to resist changes in pH level.
- C. If the TA is too low, the pH level will fluctuate widely from high to low. Fluctuations in pH can cause corrosion or scaling of the spa components. **Low TA can be corrected by adding sodium hydrogen carbonate.**
- D. If the Total Alkalinity is too high, the pH level will tend to be high and may be difficult to bring down. **It can be lowered by using sodium bisulfate.**
- E. Once the TA is balanced, it normally remains stable, although the addition of more water with a high or low alkalinity will raise or lower the TA reading of the water.
- F. When the Total Alkalinity is within the recommended range, proceed to the next step.

BALANCING THE CALCIUM HARDNESS (CH)

- A. The recommended Calcium Hardness (CH) level for your spa is 150-200 ppm.
- B. Calcium Hardness is a measure of the total amount of dissolved calcium in the water. Calcium helps control the corrosive nature of the spa's water. That's why calcium-low water (commonly known as "soft" water) is not recommended. It is very corrosive to the equipment, and can cause staining of the spa shell.
- C. If the CH is too high (commonly known as "hard water"), formation of scale on the spa's shell surface and equipment can result. **CH can be decreased by dilution—a mixture of 75% hard and 25% soft water will usually yield a reading within the correct range.** If soft water is not available or practical for you, a stain and scale inhibitor should be added to the spa water, according to label instructions.
- D. Once the CH is balanced, it normally remains stable, although the addition of more water with a high or low calcium content will raise or lower the CH reading of the water.
- E. When the Calcium Hardness is within the recommended range, proceed to the next step.

BALANCING THE pH

- A. The recommended pH level for your spa water is 7.4-7.6.
- B. The pH level is the measure of acidity and alkalinity. Values above 7 are alkaline; those below 7 are acidic. Maintaining the proper pH level is extremely important for:
 - Optimizing the effectiveness of the sanitizer.
 - Maintaining water that is comfortable for the user.
 - Preventing equipment deterioration.
- C. If the spa water's pH level is too low, the following may result:
 - The sanitizer will dissipate rapidly.
 - The water may become irritating to spa users.
 - The spa's equipment may corrode.

If the pH is too low, it can be increased by adding sodium hydrogen carbonate to the spa water.

- D. If the pH level is too high, the following may result:
 - The sanitizer is less effective.
 - Scale will form on the spa shell surface and the equipment.
 - The water may become cloudy.
 - The filter cartridge pores may become obstructed.

If the pH is too high, it can be decreased by adding sodium bisulfate to the spa water.

NOTE: After adding sodium hydrogen carbonate, or sodium bisulfate, **wait two hours** before testing the water for pH. Measurements taken too soon may not be accurate.

ALKALINE SPA WATER (SCALING ZONE)	8.2	ADD pH DECREASER TO LOWER pH
	7.8	
	7.6	
COMFORT ZONE	7.4	IDEAL
ACIDIC SPA WATER (CORROSIVE ZONE)	7.2	ADD pH INCREASER TO RAISE pH
	6.8	
	pH	

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

- E. It is important to check the pH on a regular (weekly) basis. The pH will be affected by the bather load, the addition of new water, the addition of various chemicals, and the type of sanitizer used.
- F. When the pH is within the recommended range, proceed to the final step.

MAINTAINING THE SANITIZER LEVEL

- A. Sanitizer is extremely important for killing algae, bacteria and viruses, and preventing unwanted organisms from growing in the spa. At the same time, you don't want too high a sanitizer level, or it can irritate your skin, lungs, and eyes.
- B. Always maintain the sanitizer level in your spa at the recommended level for each type of sanitizer.
- C. Watkins® recommends only the following sanitizers:
- Sodium Dichloro-s-Triazinetrione (sodium dichlor or chlorine)
 - Baqua Spa™ (please consult your Baqua Spa™ manual for instructions on the use of this product).
 - Brominating Concentrate™ (one step granular bromine)

WARNING: DO NOT use tri-chlor chlorine, bromo-chloro-dimethyl-hydantoin (BCDMH), or any type of compressed bromine or chlorine, acid or any type of sanitizer which is not recommended by Watkins Manufacturing Corporation.

THE WATKINS WATER MAINTENANCE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE				
Steps	Ideal Range (ppm)		What Chemicals to Use	
	Minimum	Maximum	To Raise	To Lower
1 Total Alkalinity	125	150	Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate, or Sodium Bicarbonate	Sodium Bisulfate
2 Calcium Hardness	150	200	Calcium Hardness Increaser	Use a mixture of 75% hard water and 25% soft water or use a Stain and Scale Inhibitor
3 pH	7.4	7.6	Sodium Hydrogen Carbonate	Sodium Bisulfate
4 Sanitizer	See section on Maintaining the Sanitizer Level			

MONARCH™ SILVER CARTRIDGE SYSTEM

The silver cartridge system is comprised of the following products:

- **Sodium Dichlor (chlorine)** is the only recommended sanitizer that will work in conjunction with all of the other products in this system.
- **Monopersulfate (MPS)** is an oxidizing chemical used to prevent the buildup of contaminants, maximize sanitizer efficiency, minimize combined chlorine, and improve water clarity.
- **Monarch silver cartridge** introduces silver ions into the spa water, inhibiting bacteria growth. When combined with MPS or chlorine, oxidizes particulates in the spa water.

It is important to follow the recommended application and maintenance programs outlined for each product's use.

If the spa is being used over an extended period or time, such as a whole afternoon or evening, additional sanitizer will be needed.

A weekly "shock treatment" is required.

The shock treatment quickly destroys any remaining contaminants while revitalizing the silver cartridge, allowing the silver ions to continue to be released into the water. Without this weekly shock treatment, the silver cartridge may stop releasing silver ions into the water.

To weekly "shock treat" your spa you may use either MPS or sodium dichlor. It will require much less sodium dichlor to administer the shock treatment than MPS (1 teaspoon of sodium dichlor has oxidizing capabilities comparable to 2 tablespoons of MPS). Sodium dichlor may be a more appropriate weekly shock for those users that experience heavy bather load conditions.

IMPORTANT NOTE: MPS is an oxidizer, not a sanitizer.

MONARCH SILVER CARTRIDGE REPLACEMENT INSTRUCTIONS

When replacing the silver cartridge (every four months), it is highly recommended that the spa be drained and refilled at the same time. After refilling the spa with water, balance the Total Alkalinity (TA), Calcium Hardness (CH) and pH to the recommended levels. Shock the spa by adding sodium dichlor.

1. Release the cover locks and fold back the cover.

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

2. Remove the filter compartment cover.
3. Make sure the filter compartment is clear of any floating objects.
4. Drain the spa using the recommended procedures found in the Owner's Manual.

PLEASE NOTE: The Monarch™ silver cartridge cannot be used with bromine, sodium bromide and biguanides. If you have previously used any of these products in the spa, it is recommended that the shell and filter compartment be cleaned. It is also recommended that the filters be cleaned with a filter cleaner before the Monarch silver cartridge is installed. (Review the shell and filter cleaning procedures.)

5. Push down slightly and turn filter basket counterclockwise to unlock, then pull out the basket and weir.
6. Grab handle and lift filter straight up and out.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: If you have used the spa prior to this installation, clean the filter to ensure optimal performance from the Monarch silver cartridge. It is recommended to clean the filter each time you replace the Monarch silver cartridge.

7. Attach the extender to the Monarch silver cartridge.
8. Insert the Monarch silver cartridge into the bottom of the filter. Allow the cartridge extender to rest on the inside lip of the filter.
9. Carefully replace the filter, the filter basket and weir.
10. Fill the spa as recommended (see Start-Up and Refill Procedures).
11. Replace the filter compartment cover.
12. Fold the cover back into place.

WARNING: Never use the spa with the filter cartridge, basket, or weir removed.

SILVER ION QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Questions: How are the silver ions added to the water?

Answers: The silver cartridge contains ceramic beads that are infused with silver. By placing the cartridge in the filter standpipe, it is subject to the flow of water created by the operation of the jet pump. The flowing water, through a chemical erosion process, carries with it the silver ions necessary to add a sanitizing residual to the spa water.

Questions: What happens if I do not add the weekly shock treatment?

Answers: The contaminants in the water may coat the silver cartridge's ceramic beads, blocking the silver ions' release into the water. When this occurs, there will be no residual of silver ions present in the water, eliminating them from the sanitizing process.

Questions: How often should the Monarch silver cartridge be replaced?

Answers: The cartridge must be replaced every four months. Please refer to the instructions provided with each Monarch silver cartridge.

Questions: Why can't I use bromine or biguanides instead of MPS or chlorine?

Answers: Bromine or biguanides will chemically react with the sanitizing action of the silver ions. This will eliminate their beneficial sanitizing effect.

DOS AND DON'TS

- DO check your MPS or dichlor chemical level prior to each use.
- DO change the Monarch silver cartridge every 4 months
- DO test Total Alkalinity and pH weekly.
- DO check your sanitizer prior to each use.
- DO use Monopersulfate (MPS) chlorine-free oxidizer for spas only.
- DO store all chemicals in a tightly sealed container in a cool, dry place.
- DON'T use bromine, sodium bromide or biguanides. These are an active sanitizer and will combine with the silver ions to inactivate them.
- DON'T use a water clarifier; Clarifiers will cause the spa water to become cloudy.

CHLORINE (SODIUM DICHLOR)

- A. Sanitizing chemicals, such as chlorine, are oxidants that kill bacteria and viruses in the water. The Free Available Chlorine (FAC) is a measure of the amount of unused chlorine available to sanitize the spa. The recommended FAC for your spa water is 3.0-5.0 ppm.
- B. Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation recommends the use of sodium dichlor type granulated chlorine for sanitizing the water. Sodium dichlor is preferred because it is totally soluble, dissolves quickly and is nearly pH neutral.
- C. Maintaining the proper level of chlorine during use is extremely important.
- D. If the FAC is too low, bacteria and viruses can grow rapidly in the warm water. **Increase the FAC by adding granulated sodium dichlor.**
- E. If the FAC is too high, the water can cause discomfort to the user's eyes, lungs and skin. **Simply allow some time to pass. The FAC level will drop naturally over time.**

CHLORINE DPD TEST KIT OR TEST STRIP READING	DO NOT USE THE SPA UNTIL THE TEST KIT READING IS BELOW THIS LEVEL
5.0	RECOMMENDED LEVEL SAFE
4.0	
3.0	
ADD CHLORINE	
2.0	DO NOT USE SPA ; ADD CHLORINE TO REACH RECOMMENDED SAFE LEVEL
1.0	
0	

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

F. When the Free Available Chlorine is within the recommended range, the spa is ready to be enjoyed.

WARNING: There are several forms of stabilized chlorine available for use in spas and swimming pools and each form has specific chemical characteristics. It is extremely important that the one you choose is specifically designed for use in spas. Use of an incorrect product such as tri-chlor, which has a very low pH (2.6), dissolves too quickly in hot water resulting in extremely high levels of chlorine, and is designed for concrete or plaster swimming pools, **WILL** cause damage to your spa. Use of a liquid, or any type of compressed bromine or chlorine, acid or any type of sanitizer which is not recommended by Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation **WILL** damage your spa and is specifically not covered under the terms of the limited warranty.

IMPORTANT: Granulated chlorine (sodium dichlor) will degrade if stored improperly. We recommend purchasing chlorine in one, two, or five pound containers and storing it in a cool, dry place to maintain its potency.

SUPER CHLORINATION

Super Chlorination is designed to “burn-off” the build-up of chloramines (used chlorine), to eliminate the chlorine smell and to allow the proper level of free chlorine to be maintained.

When giving your water a super chlorination treatment, open the cover at least half way for twenty minutes to allow the chlorine gas to vent off. The high concentration of chlorine gas which may exist as a result of super chlorination (not daily sanitation) may eventually cause discoloration or degradation to the bottom of the cover, which would not be covered under the terms of your warranty.

IMPORTANT: Always allow the Free Available Chlorine to fall below 5 ppm before using the spa.

WARNING: Never leave an open spa unattended, especially if there are children present!

BUILDING A SANITIZER ROUTINE

During the first month of ownership, measure the sanitizer residual daily in order to establish standards for User Load and Usage Time versus Sanitizer Needed.

- The User Load of the spa is the number of times anyone enters the spa.
- The Usage Time is simply the amount of time a user spends in the spa.
- Sanitizer Needed is the amount of Free Available Chlorine (FAC) needed to accommodate the number of users and their combined usage time.

For example, two spa users who regularly use the spa once an evening for twenty minutes create a specific and somewhat consistent demand on the sanitizer. During the first month of ownership, these two users can determine exactly how much sanitizer to use in order to maintain the proper residual. If, at any time, the user load and/or usage pattern changes dramatically (invited guests), the amount and frequency of sanitizer required increases dramatically.

The greater the usage time, or the bather load, the faster the residual value is diminished.

WATKINS® WATER TREATMENT GUIDE	
At spa startup or refill	Follow spa Start-Up and Refill Procedures.
Prior to each use (Test before adding any chemicals; do not add any chemicals if proper or higher levels are found.)	Add one-half (1/2) teaspoon of sodium dichlor per 250 gallons, OR Add one (1) tablespoon monopersulfate (MPS)* per 250 gallons
Once a week	Add one and one half (1-1/2) teaspoons of sodium dichlor per 250 gallons, OR Add three (3) tablespoon monopersulfate (MPS)* per 250 gallons
Every four months	Drain and refill your spa. Replace Monarch™ silver cartridge Follow spa Start-Up and Refill Procedures.
As needed (If water is hazy, cloudy or has an odor)	Add one and one half (1-1/2) teaspoons of sodium dichlor per 250 gallons.

* MPS is an oxidizer, not a sanitizer

SUPPLEMENTAL WATER MAINTENANCE

Proper water sanitation and mineral balance (pH control) are absolutely essential for a complete spa water maintenance program. Here are three other popular water additives that are optional:

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

Mineral Deposit Inhibitors

As water evaporates from your spa and new water is added, the amount of dissolved minerals will increase. (Minimize evaporation by keeping the cover on the spa whenever possible.) The spa water may eventually become “hard” (Calcium Hardness too high) enough to damage the heater by calcifying its surface. Proper pH control can minimize this.

Normal soap build-up will require water replacement regularly enough that mineral deposits normally are not a problem.

Occasionally, high iron or copper content in the water may produce green or brown stains on the spa. A stain and scale inhibitor may help to reduce these metals.

NOTE: Well water may contain high concentrations of minerals. The use of a low water volume, extra-fine pore water filter will help to remove many of the larger particles during the filling of the spa.

Foam Inhibitors

Spa water requires changing due to the buildup of soap in the water. Typically, soap will cause the spa water to foam when the jets are used. Soap is introduced into the spa water from two sources: users’ bodies, which retain a soap residue after showering, and swimming apparel, which retains soap after washing.

Foam inhibitors can suppress foam, but cannot remove soap from the water. Soap is very difficult to remove from the water because soap is not oxidized by any chemical added to the spa. Only ozone can oxidize soap.

Eventually the soap build-up in the water will be concentrated, resulting in an unclean feeling on the bather’s skin, which is impossible to remedy. When this occurs, it’s time to drain and refill the spa. Depending on the soap input, the water should last about 4 months before needing to be drained.

DOS AND DON'TS

- DON'T use swimming pool (muriatic) acid to lower pH.
- DON'T splash pH increaser additives on the siding.
- DON'T misuse Compressed Sanitizers.

The use of bromine sticks or tablets in floaters, which may become entrapped in a lounge or cooling seat (or sink to the spa floor), have been known to cause discoloration of or surface distress to a spa’s shell.

- DON'T use a floater type sanitization system as a low or no maintenance solution to your spa maintenance program.

The spa shell can easily withstand the effects of a properly administered sanitizer. Floating dispensers can become trapped in one area and cause an over-sanitization (or chemical burn) of that particular area.

If the dispenser setting is too high, the high concentration can discolor the spa shell and damage the underside of the cover.

Automatic floating dispensers have a tendency to either over-brominate or under-brominate as the rate of erosion varies greatly. Damage to the spa and cover can occur very quickly.

WARNING: Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation does not recommend the use of any floating chemical dispenser. Damage to the spa shell or components caused by a floating chemical dispenser is specifically not covered under the terms of the limited warranty.

- DON'T use a sanitizer which is not designed for spas.
- DON'T use household bleach (liquid sodium hypochlorite).
- DON'T broadcast or sprinkle the chemicals onto the water surface. This method may cause chemically-induced spa surface blistering (chemical abuse).
- DO add all chemicals slowly into the filter compartment with the jet pump operating for ten minutes.
- DO use special care if using baking soda to clean either the interior or exterior plastic surfaces.
- DO use only a granular form of sanitizer (chlorine).

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

COMMON WATER CHEMISTRY QUESTIONS

Question: Why is the use of a floater not recommended to sanitize my spa water?

Answer: Watkins Manufacturing Corporation does not recommend the use of a floater for three reasons:

1. The floater is unable to control the rate at which the sanitizer is dissolved into the water. When a floater is first placed in a spa, the sanitizer level can be extremely high. High sanitizer levels can chemically burn or discolor the spa's shell or the underside of the cover. Then, after a period of time, the sanitizer level dispensed by the floater will fall to near zero. A low sanitizer level will allow viruses, bacteria or algae to grow.
2. Floaters tend to stay in one area of the spa most of the time (usually over the cool down seat), causing this area to be exposed to extreme sanitizer levels.
3. The floater may allow pieces of the highly concentrated sanitizer to fall out and settle on the floor or seat of the spa shell. These pieces of sanitizer will chemically burn (blister) the spa shell. Although your spa shell is specifically designed to resist the effects of spa chemicals, no spa surface can withstand this type of highly concentrated chemical. Remember, chemical abuse is specifically not covered under the terms of the warranty.

Question: When I open my spa, I smell chlorine. How do I get rid of this smell?

Answer: There are two types of chlorine in your spa. The first is the Free Available Chlorine, which is the chlorine available to sanitize your spa. This free Available Chlorine does not have an odor. The second is Chloramine, which is residue from chlorine already expended. Chloramines have a strong chlorine odor. The smell from Chloramines can be eliminated by "shocking" the water. If you smell chlorine in the water, your spa is reminding you to add a shock treatment.

Question: Why can't I fill my spa with soft water?

Answer: Soft water is essentially the same as regular water except that most or all of the calcium has been replaced by sodium. Soft water may be corrosive to the heater and other components. Replacement of spa components damaged by soft water is extremely expensive.

Question: I am trying to reduce the number of chemicals to which my family is exposed. Do I really need to use so many chemicals and in such large amounts?

Answer: While over-exposure to any chemical can be unhealthful, many low levels of chemicals are effective and beneficial. In the case of spa water, the chemicals recommended in the Caldera® Spa Water Maintenance program are needed to protect the user from water-borne pathogens (disease-causing microbes) and to prevent corrosion of spa components.

Question: Why isn't water chemistry damage covered by the warranty?

Answer: The chemical levels and water quality of the water in the spa are under your direct control. With proper basic care, the spa will provide many years of hot water relaxation. If you are unsure about any chemical or its usage in the spa, contact your Authorized Caldera dealer or Watkins Manufacturing Corporation.

WATER TERMINOLOGY

The following chemical terms are used in this Water Quality and Maintenance section. Understanding their meaning will help you to better understand the water maintenance process.

Bromamines: Compounds formed when bromine combines with nitrogen from body oils, urine, perspiration, etc. Unlike chloramines, bromamines have no pungent odor and are effective sanitizers.

Bromine: A halogen sanitizer (in the same chemical family as chlorine). Bromine is commonly used in stick, tablet, or granular form. See the DO's and DON'Ts of Spa Water Maintenance for additional information.

Calcium Hardness: The amount of dissolved calcium in the spa water. This should be approximately 150-200 ppm. High levels of calcium can cause cloudy water and scaling. Low levels can cause harm to the spa equipment.

Chloramines: Compounds formed when chlorine combines with nitrogen from body oils, urine, perspiration, etc. Chloramines can cause eye irritation as well as having a strong odor. Unlike bromamines, chloramines are weaker, slower sanitizers.

Chlorine: An efficient sanitizing chemical for spas. Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation recommends the use of sodium dichlor-type granulated chlorine. This type is preferred because it is totally soluble and nearly pH neutral.

Chlorine (or Bromine) Residual: The amount of chlorine or bromine remaining after chlorine or bromine demand has been satisfied. The residual is, therefore, the amount of sanitizer which is chemically available to kill bacteria, viruses and algae.

Corrosion: The gradual wearing away of metal spa parts, usually caused by chemical action. Generally, corrosion is caused by low pH or by water with levels of TA, CH, pH or sanitizer which are outside the recommended ranges.

DPD: The preferred reagent used in test kits to measure the Free Available Chlorine.

Halogen: Any one of these five elements: fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine, and astatine.

MPS: Monopersulfate is a non-chlorine oxidizer.

Oxidizer: The use of an oxidizing chemical is to prevent the buildup of contaminants, maximize sanitizer efficiency, minimize combined chlorine and improve water clarity.

Pathogen: A microorganism such as bacterium that cause disease.

pH: The measure of the spa water's acidity and alkalinity. The recommended pH for the spa water is 7.4 to 7.6. Below 7.0 (considered neutral), the spa water is too acidic and can damage the heating system. Above 7.8, the water is too alkaline and can result in cloudy water, and scale formation on the shell and heater.

ppm: The abbreviation of "parts per million", the standard measurement of chemical concentration in water. Identical to mg/l (milligrams per liter).

Reagent: A chemical material in liquid, powder, or tablet form for use in chemical testing.

Sanitizer: Sanitizers are added and maintained at recommended residuals to protect bathers against pathogenic organisms which can cause disease and infection in spa water.

WATER QUALITY AND MAINTENANCE

Scale: Rough calcium-bearing deposits that can coat spa surfaces, heaters, plumbing lines and clog filters. Generally, scaling is caused by mineral content combined with high pH. Additionally, scale forms more readily at higher water temperatures.

Shock Treatment: Also known as “super-chlorination” when chlorine is used. Shock treatment is a process of adding significant doses of a quick dissolving sanitizer (sodium dichlor is recommended) to oxidize non-filterable organic waste and to remove chloramines and bromamines.

Total Alkalinity: The amount of bicarbonates, carbonates, and hydroxides present in spa water. Proper total alkalinity is important for pH control. If the TA is too high, the pH is difficult to adjust. If the TA is too low, the pH will be difficult to hold at the proper level. The desired range of TA in spa water is 125 to 150 ppm.

SPA WATER MAINTENANCE TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Probable causes	Solutions
Cloudy Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dirty filters • Excessive oils / organic matter • Improper sanitization • Suspended particles / organic matter • Overused or old water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean filters • Shock spa with sanitizer • Add sanitizer • Adjust pH and/or alkalinity to recommended range • Run jet pump(s) and clean filters • Drain and refill the spa
Water Odor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive organics in water • Improper sanitization • Low pH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shock spa with sanitizer • Add sanitizer • Adjust pH to recommended range
Chlorine Odor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chloramine level too high • Low pH 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shock spa with sanitizer • Adjust pH to recommended range
Musty Odor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria or algae growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shock spa with sanitizer – if problem is visible or persistent, drain, clean and refill the spa
Organic buildup / scum ring around spa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buildup of oils and dirt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wipe off scum with clean rag – if severe, drain the spa, use a spa surface and tile cleaner to remove the scum and refill the spa
Algae Growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High pH • Low sanitizer level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shock spa with sanitizer and adjust pH • Shock spa with sanitizer and maintain sanitizer level
Eye Irritation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pH • Low sanitizer level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust pH • Shock spa with sanitizer and maintain sanitizer level
Skin Irritation / Rash	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unsanitary water • Free chlorine level above 5 ppm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shock spa with sanitizer and maintain sanitizer level • Allow free chlorine level to drop below 5 ppm before spa use
Stains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total alkalinity and/or pH too low • High iron or copper in source water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust total alkalinity and/or pH • Use a metal deposit inhibitor
Scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High calcium content in water – total alkalinity and pH too high 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjust total alkalinity and pH – if scale requires removal, drain the spa, scrub off the scale, refill the spa and balance the water

MAINTENANCE

FILTER MAINTENANCE

At least once a week, check and clean the skimmer basket and weir to ensure proper filter flow. Remove leaves, foreign matter, and debris. It is very important to keep your spa filter cartridge clean and free of particles to ensure proper water flow. A clean filter permits the hydrotherapy system to function properly and also allows more efficient filter cycles. Depending on how frequently your spa is used, we recommend cleaning the spa filter cartridge every four weeks. If this is not done, the filter may clog and restrict water flow, which causes improper filtration and poor jet performance.

WARNING: The frequency and duration of use, and the number of occupants all contribute to determining the appropriate time between filter cleanings. More use means that more frequent filter cleanings will be required.

FILTER CARTRIDGE REMOVAL AND CLEANING

Turn the spa OFF or turn the power to the spa OFF, then proceed as follows:

1. Push down slightly and turn filter basket counterclockwise to unlock, then pull the basket and weir out.
2. Carefully pull up the filter cartridge and bring it out of the spa.
3. Rinse cartridge using a garden hose. Rotate and separate filter pleats while spraying water to remove all debris possible. Let the filter dry and then look for calcium deposits (scaling) or an oil film. If you find these, you will need to deep clean your filter cartridge with a "spa filter cleaning" solution to break down and remove mineral deposits and oils.
4. To return basket and weir, insert and rotate clockwise to lock into position.

PUREWATER™ OZONE SYSTEM

The optional PureWater ozone system operates during filter cycles to disburse ozone into the spa through an ozone jet located in the footwell of the spa. Water flow from the ozone system should be checked periodically; small bubbles should be seen rising from the ozone jet.

SPA LIGHT LENS INSTALLATION

For your spa enjoyment, a blue and red lens cover have been included with the spa's owner's package. The original clear lens is not removable - a colored lens can be snapped over the clear lens to create the desired ambiance.

SPA LIGHT BULB REPLACEMENT

To replace the spa light bulb, disconnect power to the spa:

1. Remove equipment compartment door.
2. Locate the rear of the spa light and remove the bulb socket by turning it counterclockwise 1/4 turn.
3. Pull the bulb from the socket and replace by reversing the above steps.

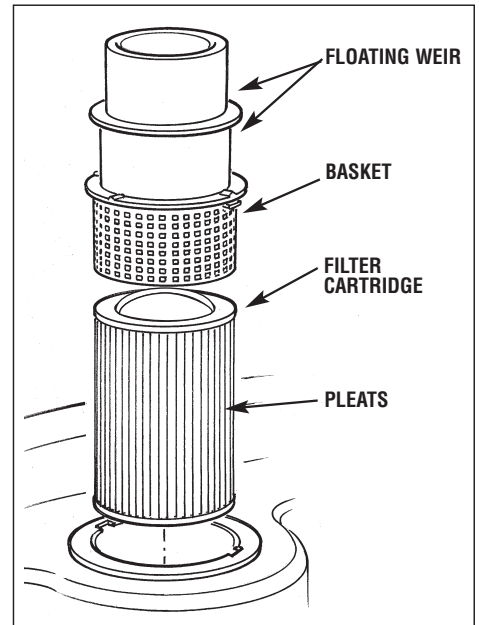
CAUTION: The replacement bulb must be the same rating as the factory-installed bulb or standard automotive type #912.

CARE OF THE SPA PILLOWS

The spa pillows used on the Olympia and Cascade models will provide years of comfort if treated with care. They have been positioned above the water level to minimize the bleaching effects of chlorinated water and other spa water chemicals. To extend their life, whenever the spa shell is being cleaned, the spa pillows should be removed and cleaned. Body oils can be removed with a mild soap and water solution. ALWAYS rinse off the spa pillows thoroughly to remove any soap residue. If the spa is not going to be used for a long period of time (that is during a vacation or if the spa is winterized), or when the spa water is being super-chlorinated, the spa pillows should be removed until the next use of the spa.

To remove and replace the spa pillows:

1. Carefully place your hand in the upper corner of the pillow between the spa shell and the pillow. Carefully pull the pillow away from the shell until the pillow unsnaps from the spa.
2. Repeat step 1 with the other upper corner.
3. To replace the pillow, simply snap both of the upper corners back into the spa shell.



MAINTENANCE

CARE OF THE EXTERIOR

SPA SHELL

Your Caldera® spa has a Quarite Select® shell. Stains and dirt generally will not adhere to your spa's surface. A soft rag or a nylon scrubber should easily remove most dirt. Most household chemicals are harmful to your spa's shell. Watkins® Manufacturing Corp. recommends Soft Scrub® and Windex®. These are the only products which have passed the manufacturer's tests. Sodium bicarbonate (baking soda) can also be used for minor surface cleaning. Always thoroughly rinse off any spa shell cleaning agent with fresh water.

SERVICE NOTES:

1. Iron and copper in the water can stain the spa shell if allowed to go unchecked. Ask your Caldera dealer for a Stain and Scale Inhibitor to use if your spa water has a high concentration of dissolved minerals.
2. The use of alcohol or any household cleaners other than those listed to clean the spa shell surface is NOT recommended. DO NOT use any cleaning products containing abrasives or solvents since they may damage the shell surface. **NEVER USE HARSH CHEMICALS!** Damage to the shell by the use of harsh chemicals is not covered under the warranty.

IMPORTANT: Some surface cleaners contain eye and skin irritants. Keep all cleaners out of the reach of children and use care when applying.

CARE OF THE SPA COVER

WARNING: The cover is a manual safety cover that meets or exceeds all prevailing requirements of ASTM Standards for spa safety covers when installed and used correctly as of the date of manufacture. Non-secured or improperly secured covers are a hazard. Open the cover to its fully open position before use.

VINYL COVER

The vinyl spa cover is an attractive, durable foam insulation product. Monthly cleaning and conditioning are recommended to maintain its beauty.

To clean and condition the vinyl cover:

1. Remove the cover from the spa and gently lean it against a wall or fence.
2. With a garden hose, spray the cover to loosen and rinse away dirt or debris.
3. Using a large sponge and/or a soft bristle brush, and using a very mild soap solution (1 teaspoon dishwashing liquid with 2 gallons of water) or baking soda (sodium bicarbonate), scrub the vinyl top in a circular motion. Do not let the vinyl dry with a soap film on it before it can be rinsed clean.
4. Scrub the cover's perimeter and side flaps. Rinse clean with water.
5. Rinse off the underside of the cover with water only (use no soap), and wipe it clean with a dry rag.

SERVICE NOTE: To remove tree sap, use cigarette lighter fluid (not charcoal lighter fluid). Use sparingly, and rinse with a saddle soap solution immediately afterwards, then wipe dry.

Important reminders:

- **DO** remove snow buildup to avoid breakage of the foam core from the additional weight of the snow.
- **DO** lock cover lock straps to secure the cover when the spa is not in use.
- **DO NOT** drag or lift the spa cover using either the flaps or the cover lock straps.
- **DO NOT** walk, stand, or sit on the cover.
- **DO NOT** place any metal or heat transferring object on the cover or place any type of plastic tarp or drop cloth over the cover as this may result in a melted foam core, which would not be covered under the warranty.
- **DO NOT** use any lifting mechanisms, chemicals or cleaners except those recommended by Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation or its Authorized Sales and Service Dealer

REDWOOD SPA CABINET

The spa cabinet on the Caldera® spas is constructed of high-quality redwood. The redwood cabinet is factory-sealed with a lightly tinted stain for beauty and protection. As with all wood products, prolonged exposure will cause discoloration and drying. Do not use wood sealers or wood furniture-type oils such as tung, teak or lemon to seal the cabinet, as they will cause the redwood to blacken. Discoloration or aging of the redwood cabinet is considered natural and is not covered by the limited warranty.

NOTE: Always test a small area (such as one or two vertical corner boards) or your spa cabinet for stain compatibility before applying a non-recommended stain..

MAINTENANCE

DRAINING YOUR SPA

1. **TURN OFF OR DISCONNECT POWER FROM THE SPA.**
2. Remove the equipment compartment access door.
3. Locate the drain cap. Lift drain hose above the water level.(requires cutting plastic tie the first time.)
4. Unscrew and remove the drain cap.
5. Attach drain hose to garden hose and direct to an appropriate draining area. Maintain hose below water line.
6. After your spa is empty, clean the shell and filter cartridge.
7. After cleaning, remove garden hose and put drain cap back in place.
8. Replace the equipment compartment access door.

NON-OPERATION IN COLD CLIMATE

If the spa is to be left unused for an extended period of time in areas where FREEZING TEMPERATURES DO NOT OCCUR, it may be desirable to turn the heater to the lowest temperature. The automatic filter cycles will keep the spa water clean and sparkling. When preparing the spa for use, check the water chemistry to assure correct chlorine or bromine and pH levels.

You can keep the water in the spa during the time of year when freezing at the spa location may occur. If a freeze condition is detected, the pump and heater will be activated automatically to circulate the water in low speed. However, CAUTION must be used with this approach. In the event of electrical power interruption, regardless of the cause, the heater and pump will stop operating and freeze protection will be lost, possibly resulting in freeze damage to the spa, spa plumbing and/or components. Such damage is not covered by warranty.

WINTERIZING YOUR SPA

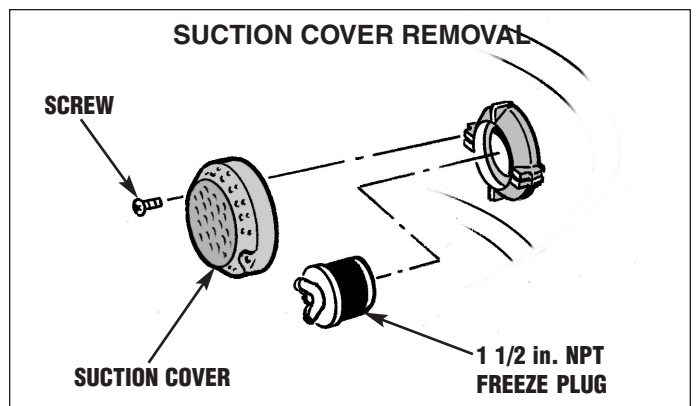
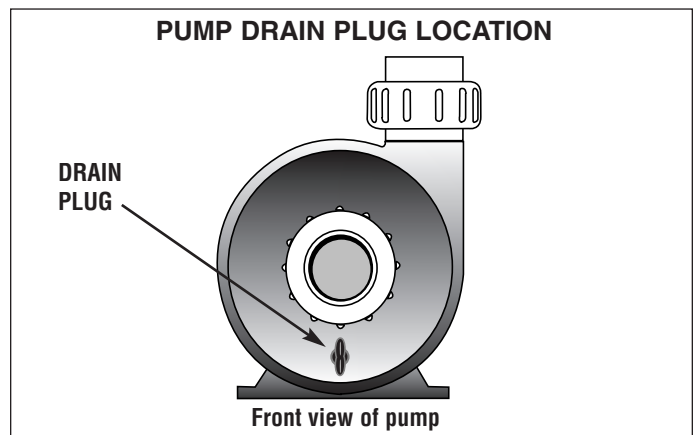
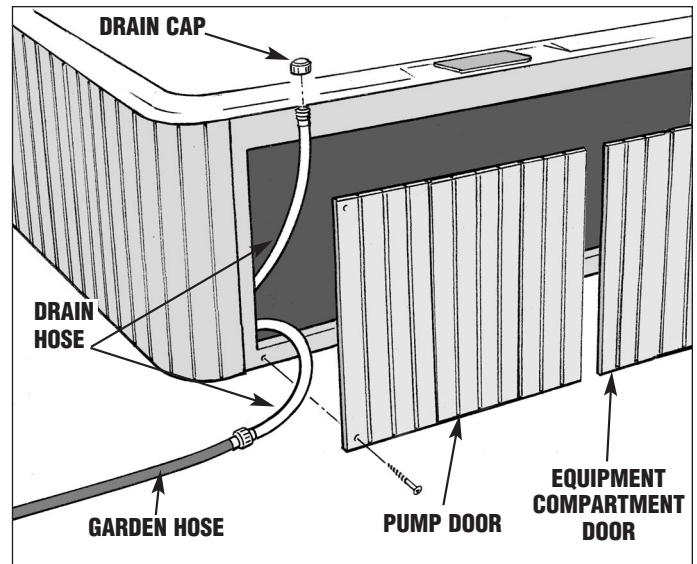
If the spa is located where freezing temperatures occur, and you do not intend to use your spa for an extended period, follow steps 1 through 7 outlined in "DRAINING YOUR SPA" then complete the following steps:

NOTE: MAKE CERTAIN ALL POWER TO THE SPA IS OFF and all water has been drained from the spa before you continue.

1. Unscrew the Pump Drain Plug located on the front of the pump housing. Allow all water to drain out, then replace the Pump Drain Plug.
2. It is necessary to remove all water from interior plumbing. Remove the two screws securing the suction cover, then remove the suction cover.
3. Close the suction with a 1-1/2" NPT "freeze plug" (available at your local hardware store). Then use a shop vacuum to blowout the water by inserting the hose in the bottom of the filter canister forcing water back through the jets.
4. Loosen union on pump and leave them loose.

NOTE: Tighten unions before filling spa.

WARNING: When not in use, the spa must be covered with an insulating spa cover. Damage caused by either sun exposure or freezing is not covered under warranty.



SERVICE

ACTS INVALIDATING WARRANTY

The limited warranty is void if the Caldera® spa has been improperly installed, subjected to alteration, misuse, or abuse, or if any repairs on the spa are attempted by anyone other than an authorized representative of Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation. Alteration shall include any component or plumbing change, electrical conversion, or the addition of any non-approved sanitation or water purification device or heating system which contributes to component or unit failure or unsafe operating system. Misuse and abuse shall include any operation of the spa other than in accordance with Watkins Manufacturing Corporation printed instructions, or use of the spa in an application for which it is not designed; specifically: use of the spa in a non-residential application; damage caused by operation* of the spa at water temperatures outside the range of 35°F and 120 °F; damage caused by a dirty, clogged or calcified filter cartridge; damage to the spa surface caused by the use of tri-chloro chlorine, BCDMH, misuse of chemical tablets in a floater, acid, or any other spa chemicals or spa surface cleaners which are not recommended by Watkins Manufacturing Corporation; damage caused by allowing undissolved spa sanitizing chemicals to lie on the spa surface (no spa surface material can withstand this kind of abuse); damage to components or spa surface caused by improper water chemistry maintenance; and damage to the spa surface caused by leaving the spa uncovered while empty of water and in direct exposure to sunlight (this may cause solar heating distress in warm weather regions). These are considered abuses and may invalidate this warranty.

*Operation of the spa does not mean “use” of the spa! Watkins Manufacturing Corporation does not recommend using the spa if the water temperature is above or below the spa’s control panel temperature range.

DISCLAIMERS

Watkins Manufacturing Corporation shall not be liable for loss of use of the Caldera spa or other incidental or consequential costs, expenses or damages, which may include but are not limited to, the removal of a permanent deck or other custom fixture. Any implied warranty shall have a duration equal to the duration of the applicable warranty stated above. Under no circumstances shall Watkins Manufacturing Corporation or any of its representatives be held liable for injury to any person or damage to any property, however arising.

WATKINS CUSTOMER SERVICE

If you have any questions about any aspect of your Caldera spa set-up, operation or maintenance that have not been answered by this manual, consult your Caldera dealer.

Watkins Manufacturing Corporation can be reached at: 800-669-1881 (Extension 432), Monday through Friday, 8 am to 5 pm Pacific Standard Time (PST), or e-mail at Custserv@watkinsmfg.com.

SPA TROUBLESHOOTING

If your spa doesn't seem to be working the way you believe it should, please review the "START-UP" and "OPERATION" instructions in this manual. If this doesn't help you correct the problem, follow the appropriate instructions below. If the problem still is not resolved, call your Caldera dealer.

GENERAL OPERATION TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE		
Problem	Probable causes	Solutions
Entire spa is inoperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power failure / not plugged in • GFCI tripped • Heater high-limit thermostat tripped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check power source • Reset GFCI; call for service if it will not reset. • Disconnect power for at least thirty seconds to reset heater high limit. If it will not reset, check for clogged filter. If tripping continues, call for service.
Spa does not heat; jets and light operate (Display reads "♦♦♦") (Display reads "♦♦♦")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure switch tripped • Pressure switch senses flow through heater even though the jet pump is off 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check for clogged filter. The pressure switch will reset when the flow of water through the heater has been restored. Call for service if the pressure switch trips frequently. • Contact an Authorized Service Technician
Jets weak or surging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spa water level too low • Filters clogged / Jet intake screens clogged • Jet nozzles closed / Air valve closed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add water • Clean filters / Clean jet intake screens • Open jet nozzles / Open air valve
Light inoperative (Display reads "♦♦♦") (Entire spa inoperative)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bulb burned out • Heater high limit thermostat tripped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replace bulb • Disconnect power to the spa for at least thirty seconds to reset the heater high-limit. If tripping continues, clean the filter, then if tripping still occurs, call for service.
Water temperature significantly different from display temperature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • System Controls 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact an Authorized Service Technician

Priming the pump(s): Upon filling or refilling the spa, if a pump is operating and water is not flowing from any of its jets, the pump may not be properly primed. To correct, refer to the Overhead View and perform the following procedures:

- Turn off power to the spa at the breaker and remove the equipment compartment door.
- Loosen the union on the top of the pump to allow the air to escape. When water is present, hand-tighten the union.
- Turn power back on, activate the pump and check to make sure union is tight enough to keep it from leaking. Re-install equipment door.

HIGHLAND SERIES SPA SPECIFICATIONS

	Footprint dimensions	Height	Effective filter area	Heater (Watts)	Water capacity	Dry weight	Filled weight*	Dead weight*	Electrical Requirements
Olympia	7'7" x 7'7"	36"	100 square feet	4,000	360 gallons	706 lbs.	4,744 lbs.	100 lbs. per square foot	230 volt, 30/50 amp Single phase GFCI circuit
Cascade	7'2" x 6'2"	32"	75 square feet	1,000 or 4,000	275 gallons	590 lbs.	3,748 lbs.	85 lbs. per square foot	110 volt, 20 amp Dedicated GFCI protected cord or 230 volt, 50 amp Single phase GFCI circuit
Cumberland™	6'6" x 6'6"	36"	75 square feet	1,000 or 4,000	250 gallons	450 lbs.	3,225 lbs.	75 lbs. per square foot	110 volt, 15 amp Dedicated GFCI protected cord or 230 volt, 50 amp Single phase GFCI circuit

CAUTION: Watkins® Manufacturing Corporation suggests a structural engineer or contractor be consulted before the spa is placed on an elevated deck.

* **NOTE:** The "Filled weight" and "Dead weight" of the spa includes the weight of the occupants (assuming an average occupant weight of 175 lbs).

This manual contains installation, operating, maintenance and service information for the following Caldera® spa models:

MODELS	EFFECTIVE DATE
OLYMPIA	12/01
CASCADE	12/01
CUMBERLAND	12/01



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