



# STAINLESS STEEL FREESTANDING WATERFALL CARE GUIDE

## Maintenance

- Thoroughly inspect the stainless steel anchor and waterfall upon installation for visual signs of corrosion, scaling, or other foreign contaminants.
- Periodic cleaning of the stainless steel will ensure that the surface remains smooth and corrosion free. Care should be taken to use the cleaning methods and intervals according to Table A on the next page.
- Any chemical additions to the pool, including superchlorination products, should be done as far from the stainless steel waterfall as possible. Failure to do so may void the warranty.
- Do not allow the accumulation of hard water stains, salt, dirt, or other foreign contaminants on the stainless steel.
- Always clean stainless steel with fresh water and non-abrasive metal cleaners. Small rust stains can be cleaned with diluted nitric acid (10-15%) and rinsed with fresh water. Dry carefully with cotton cloth to avoid water spots.
- Pay special attention to hidden areas such as around bolts or welds.
- If a salt chlorinator system is used, maintain strict control of the salinity of the pool and ensure that the system is working properly. The following issues can cause damage to the stainless steel (**Note:** Failure to maintain the parameters specified may void the warranty):
  - Low pH as a result of excessive use of acid. Ensure pH levels are kept between 7.4-7.6. Make sure the alkalinity is 100-120 ppm with sodium bicarbonate. Ensure Calcium Hardness is kept between 150-300 ppm. If an automatic pH dosage control is available, adjust the set point to values greater than 7.4 and regulate the power of the dosing pump to a minimum. Use acid in diluted concentrations.
  - High Salinity – Ensure Salinity (TDS) is kept beneath 6,000 ppm. Analyze the salt level of the pool water and adjust to the level recommended by the device manufacturer.
  - High Levels of Chlorine – If an automatic chlorine control is used, check the ORP sensor and make sure it is calibrated to deliver a chlorine reading no higher than 2 ppm. Make sure that the chlorine stabilizer (conditioner) level is 20-40 ppm.
- Always ensure that acid, sanitizers, and algaecides are added in the proper dosages
- For indoor pools, ensure proper daily air recirculation by dehumidifying equipment to control the formation of condensation on the stainless steel.
- At minimum a thorough monthly inspection should be made of all stainless steel Grand Effects products to look for hard water stains, salt deposits, dirt or other foreign contaminants.
- Remember that a fundamental premise for maintaining stainless steel is that the smoother and cleaner the surface, the greater the resistance to rust or the deterioration of the product over time.

Pool Environment	Chlorination	Maintenance Frequency	Cleaning and Maintenance	Cleaning Frequency
Outdoor Pools, Inland Areas	Chlorine	Standard	Rinse with fresh water	Weekly
			Wash with soap and water	Monthly
Outdoor Pools, Inland Areas	Salt System	High	Rinse with fresh water	Weekly
			Wash with soap and water	Weekly
			Remove any visible signs of rust or sodium with a wire brush (use wash cloth for concrete)	Monthly
Outdoor Pools, Coastal Regions	Chlorine or Salt	High	Rinse with fresh water	Weekly
			Wash with soap and water	Weekly
			Remove any visible signs of rust or sodium with a wire brush (use wash cloth for concrete)	Monthly
Indoor Pools, All Regions	Chlorine or Salt	High	Rinse with fresh water	Weekly
			Wash with soap and water	Weekly
			Remove any visible signs of rust or sodium with a wire brush (use wash cloth for concrete)	Monthly

**Table A. Cleaning Methods and Intervals**

- If periodic maintenance is not performed and calcium deposits or debris build up does occur, use Simple Green to remove them with the following steps:
  - Spot test on a hidden area first. Use as-is, or dilute with ambient water using the dilution guide below
  - Apply solution
  - Leave on calcium deposits or heavy soils for 1-2 minutes
  - Scrub if needed with a nylon brush (use wash cloth for concrete)
  - Rinse or damp-wipe with clean water
  - Repeat if needed
- Choose your Dilution Strength to Combat the Soil Strength:
  - Heavy-Duty – Full Strength to 1:1 Dilution (Example: ½ cup Simple Green + ½ cup water)
  - General Purpose – Up to 1:10 Dilution (Example: 1 oz. Simple Green + 1 cup water)
  - Light Cleaning – Up to 1:30 Dilution (Example: 1 oz. Simple Green + 2 cups water)

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