STØRVATT®

MEGÈVE - FRANCE

LE VOYAGE IMMOBILE

# USER MANUAL – NORDIC BATH

## Congratulations !

You are now the proud owner of a Storvatt Nordic bath.
We hope it will become a place of relaxation, sharing, and well-being for many years to come.

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# SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

The bath is not a toy. Never leave children unattended, whether in the bath or nearby, especially when the cover is not in place. It is recommended to use the bath at moderate temperatures, particularly for children.

**For baths equipped with a wood-burning stove, the chimney must be installed at least 3 meters away from roofs, dwellings, and property boundaries. It must not be located under trees or any other flammable elements. Before lighting the stove, ensure that the minimum water level is respected (see the red label on the side of the stove). An insufficient water level may result in a fire hazard.**

**The maximum temperature is 45 °C. Exceeding this limit may cause irreversible damage to the heater. Such damage is not covered under warranty. Overheating-related damage is excluded from warranty coverage. Before each use, ensure that the plug is correctly inserted into the bottom drain to prevent any water leakage.**

# 1. GETTING STARTED

## 1.1 Bath Waterproofing

Fill your bath with 10 cm of water to avoid creating excessive pressure on the bottom. If you notice slight leaks, continue filling it or allow the wood to soak and swell with water.

If you observe significant water leaks, do not worry. Each construction is unique, and wood is a heterogeneous material: some installations are watertight as soon as they are filled, while others may take several days before the leaks disappear. Once the bath is filled up to the minimum level indicated on the stove, begin gently heating the water, making sure the water level does not fall below the mark indicated on the stove. Keep in mind that hot water causes the wood to swell more quickly.

The wood swelling and sealing process may take several days. Cold weather can extend this process. It is possible that during the first filling, the bath may empty completely, but the wood will still have absorbed water. Be cautious when the water drains out, as it may damage the supports and surrounding areas.

**The wooden cover is exposed to significant stress: 0% humidity on the top side, 100% underneath. This causes a warping effect. Over time, the cover will gradually return to its original shape. The tip is to occasionally flip the cover to counteract the effect.**

### Useful Tips:

**1. Fill only the bottom (5 cm is sufficient) with hot water.** This allows the wood to swell quickly. Let it sit for a few hours, then finish filling the bath, or wait a few more hours if there are still leaks.

**2. Never attempt to tighten the metal bands when the bath is filled or wet.** Doing so risks damaging the bands or the staves, which are more fragile when damp. After a winterization period, and only if the bath has been completely emptied, the bands should be tightened: firmly at the bottom, moderately in the middle, and very slightly at the top.

**3. Before filling your bath, always let your hose run for several minutes to flush it out properly.** Keep in mind that a coiled garden hose containing stagnant water is a breeding ground for bacteria, which can be harmful to your bath.

## 1.2 Hygiene Tips

For practical reasons, people with long hair are advised to tie it up to prevent strands from spreading in the water.

It is recommended to shower before each use of the bath. Insufficiently filtered or treated water may cause skin irritation or redness. When used correctly, hybrid filtration can keep the water clean for 1 to 3 months.

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## 1.3 Bath Maintenance

The wood of the baths requires very little maintenance. If your tub begins to show signs of aging after several years of use, you can restore its appearance by gently sanding the interior with very fine-grain sandpaper.

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You may also clean the wood of the bath with a high-pressure washer (such as a Karcher), making sure to set the pressure to a moderate level to avoid damage.

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Another option is to use a soft sponge with water mixed with a little diluted bleach, particularly if the walls become slippery or sticky.

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Remember that sunlight can be just as aggressive, if not more so, than rain for wood. To preserve the interior of your bath, it is essential to always keep it covered when not in use, in order to prevent drying out.

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Wood is a living material that evolves over time. During the first uses, it is natural for it to release tannin, which gradually colors the bathwater with an amber to dark red tint. This phenomenon is not harmful and does not prevent you from enjoying your Nordic bath. However, we recommend draining the water at the end of the first week, and then about once a month, until the water becomes clear. Once this balance is achieved, you can space out draining intervals and keep the water for 2 to 3 months, depending on usage and maintenance.

It can also happen that the wood releases cellulose, visible as white filaments in the water. This natural phenomenon is often made worse by excessive use of chemical products.

**Remedy:** Drain the tub, allow the wood to dry completely, then gently sand the interior with very fine sandpaper before refilling the bath.

## 1.4 Moving the Bath

Moving the bath is strongly discouraged once it has been installed.

Warning : Any attempt to move it without our technical assistance may result in irreversible damage.
Avant toute opération de déplacement, merci de nous contacter afin d'évaluer la faisabilité et de vous proposer une procédure adaptée en toute sécurité.

Before any relocation operation, please contact us to assess feasibility and to provide you with a safe, adapted procedure.

## 1.5 Periods of Non-Use

If your bath is not equipped with a filtration system, it is preferable to drain the water during extended periods of non-use, in order to prevent stagnation. You may leave a few centimeters of water to maintain the watertightness of the bath bottom.

However, if your installation is equipped with hybrid filtration or a technical filtration unit, it is recommended to keep the bath filled with water all year round, both in summer and in winter. This helps ensure continuous filtration, while also preventing the technical unit from freezing thanks to constant water circulation.

Structurally, leaving the bath empty is not problematic: the wood can dry without risk. However, if the wood remains dry for too long, it may temporarily lose its watertightness. It will then take several days after refilling for the wood to regain its sealing properties. During periods of high heat or drought, it is advisable to maintain a bottom water level of 5 to 10 cm to prevent the wood from excessive shrinkage.

If the wood has dried significantly, you may slightly tighten the lower hoop before refilling the bath. The upper hoops, however, should be adjusted as little as possible, in accordance with the recommendations provided in the "Useful Tips" section.

# 2. HEATING

## 2.1 Wood-Fired

The stove is made of aluminum, a material that may deform under the effect of heat if it is not properly submerged during operation.

It is crucial to respect the minimum water level, clearly indicated on the side of the stove. In particular, the horizontal part of the stove, from which the chimney extends, must always be covered with at least 3 cm of water.

Most incidents occur when uninformed users — often friends or guests — handle the bath without knowing the essential instructions. To avoid any risk, we recommend making a copy of this manual and giving it to anyone likely to use the bath in your absence.

Finally, when draining the bath, make absolutely sure that there is no fire or live embers left in the stove before starting.

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## The stove is easy to light:

**Essential steps:**

**1.** Place some newspaper or a firelighter at the bottom of the stove.

**2.** Stack small kindling crosswise above the newspaper, leaving enough space for proper airflow to facilitate combustion.

**3.** Light the newspaper, then replace the stove cover in position 1 (see page 9)

**4.** Once the kindling is burning properly, gradually add larger logs (30–50 cm). Make sure each log catches fire before adding more. Feed the fire regularly to maintain a steady flame. When the water temperature is about 5 °C below the desired temperature, reduce the stove's draft by half to prevent overheating.

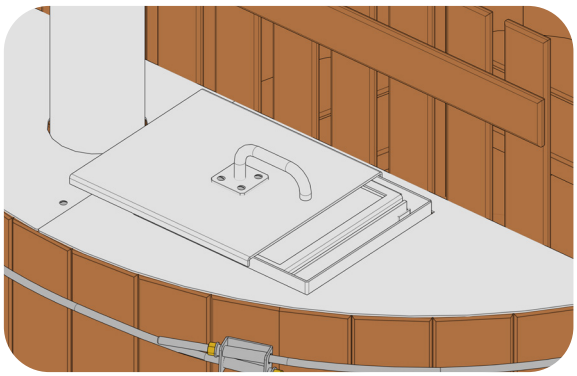
**5.** Stir the water occasionally using a board or a paddle, as cold water tends to remain at the bottom. Monitor the temperature and adjust the fire as needed (by adding wood or reducing the draft).

**6.** Always check the water temperature before bathing. The ideal temperature depends on individual preference, but we recommend aiming for 37–39 °C, close to body temperature.

**! Make sure the bottom drain plug is properly inserted to prevent water leakage while the stove is heating. A fire hazard may occur if the water level becomes too low.**

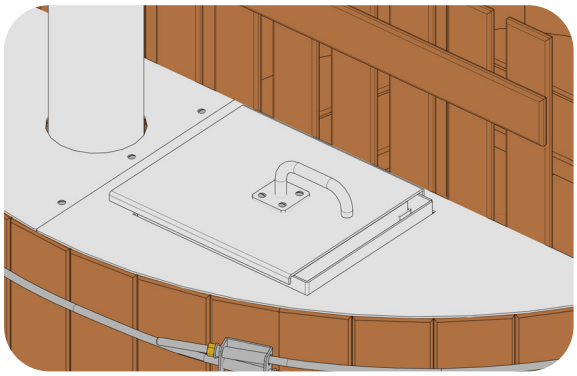
## Controlling Fire Intensity

Refer to the illustrations below:



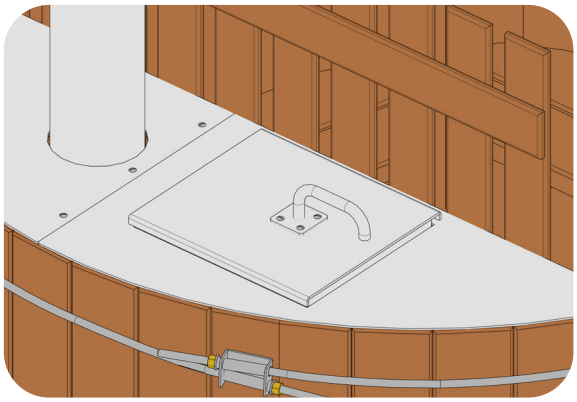
### > Position 1

The door should be opened up to the stove's metal plate in order to allow maximum airflow.



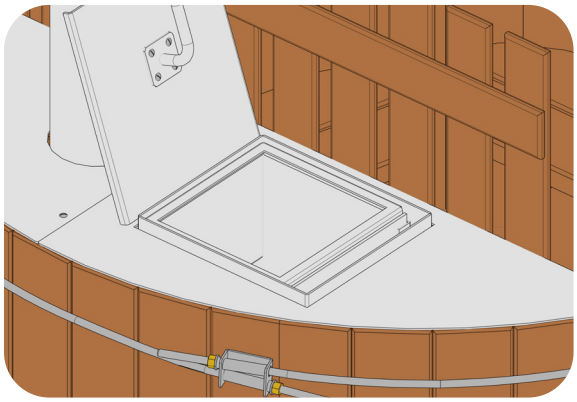
### > Position 2

If you want the stove to heat more slowly, close the door halfway, between the metal plate and the side of the stove.



### > Position 3

You can let the fire go out by closing the door completely. This cuts off the airflow and extinguishes the fire.



### > Position 4

Fully open the door by resting it on top of the stove to load combustible material.

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## Stove Maintenance :

Your stove will perform better if you remove ashes regularly. The bottom of the stove provides significant heat radiation when embers are in contact.

**Tip:**
At the end of bath use, gather the still-hot embers toward the draft opening on the left.
This will give you a second combustion.
If done regularly, you will have very little residue and far less maintenance.

# Stove Efficiency and Temperature Control :

The heating speed of the water depends on several key factors :

- The initial temperature of the water
- The quality of the wood used
- The moisture content of the wood (a very important factor)
- The frequency of stove refueling
- The size of the logs (the more finely split, the higher the efficiency)

All types of wood provide approximately the same energy output by weight.
Softwoods burn very quickly and produce excellent results due to their very bright flames.

For maximum heating speed, cut your wood into small pieces to achieve a very strong fire, refuel the stove as frequently as possible, and keep the draft fully open.

Since hot water tends to stay on the surface, stir the water to even out the temperature.
If your bath is equipped with a filtration system, the water is automatically circulated.

**Tip:**
We recommend heating the water quickly using softwood or beech.
Once the bath is ready, maintain the temperature with one or two oak logs (slow combustion).

**The chimney pipe can become extremely hot during use. Be very cautious, especially around children or when adding wood.**

Once the stove draft is closed, the pipe cools down quickly.
To completely stop wood heating, extinguish the fire by pouring water over the embers.

## 2.2 HYBRID

Temperature adjustment is done using the TP500 keypad. Navigation is carried out exclusively with 2 or 3 buttons located on the control panel.

The separate "hot" and "cold" buttons allow you to adjust the temperature and set programming.

Please refer to the keypad's user manual provided with the bath to fully understand its operation.


## 2.3 ELECTRIC

The electric bath heaters provide a power of 3 kW, compared with 30 to 40 kW for the wood stove. The heating process is therefore much slower: around 1 to 1.5 °C per hour. Make sure to keep the bath covered to reduce heat loss.

In addition, the technical unit must always remain powered.

# 3. INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF FILTRATION

## 3.1 The Portable Skimmer

• Run the skimmer once a day, for at least 2 hours.
• Place a floating dispenser with active oxygen or 2–3 bromine tablets.
• Each week, shock the water with chlorine-free shock treatment.
• Always shock the water after heavy use (using chlorine-free shock treatment).

If you are away for a few days, make sure the water is clean and bacteria-free before leaving. Before departure, shock the water with chlorine-free shock or chlorine shock, which will destroy all bacteria.

Upon your return, shock the water again and wait at least 4 hours before bathing.

Before shocking the water, check the pH and adjust if necessary.

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## 3.2 Technical Unit and External Filtration

Two types of technical blocks are available:

• Cartridge water filtration (high-performance fixed filtration).
• Cartridge water filtration + heater (hybrid system or electric bath).

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## 3.3 Starting the Technical Unit

Once the bath is filled with water at least 5 cm above the high-level intake, you can switch on the power.

For the hybrid system, refer to the TP500 keypad user manual.

During the first startup, the heater bleeds any possible air pockets before starting the pump. This process can take around 3 minutes.

# 4. WATER TREATMENT

## 4.1 Sanitary Aspects

At 38 °C, bacterial growth is rapid, which is why the water must be filtered and disinfected.

Bather load per cubic meter is also a very important factor. If you count the number of people using the bath over one week, it can quickly add up to 20 people in one month. This represents 80 bathers, all in a small water volume of just 2 $m^3$.

**Main risks :**

• **Pseudomonas aeruginosa** is a bacterium that lives in soil, water, and humid environments, with a strong ability to adapt to hostile conditions. Its many virulence factors make it highly pathogenic for vulnerable or immunocompromised individuals, leading to high morbidity and mortality rates.

• **Several types of bacteria,** ranging from mild to severe, can develop in humid environments. They are difficult to eradicate, as many strains are multi-resistant to antibiotics.

• **Legionella,** a potentially fatal bacterial disease, causes acute pneumonia. The recent increase in this illness is linked to its affinity with modern water supply systems, such as cooling towers, air conditioners, whirlpool baths, jacuzzis, hot water pipes, etc.

**Sanitation must therefore be taken very seriously, and two key factors must always be monitored: water treatment and filtration.**

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## 4.2 Filling and Draining

**Wood-Burning Stove Models :**

Storvatt Nordic baths equipped with a wood stove are drained by gravity using a drain plug.

Make sure the fire is completely extinguished before draining. Switch off the filtration system (the pump must remain stopped during the process), then remove the drain plug located at the bottom of the tub (you can pull on the string) to allow the water to flow out naturally. Wait until the entire water volume has drained. Once empty, replace the plug in its position and take the opportunity to clean the tub walls if necessary.

**Never light the stove if the bath is not filled to the required level. The bath must always be filled to the minimum water level before each heating session (red "Water Level" label on the side of the stove). A fire may occur if the water level is too low while the fire is burning.**

**Models Without Stove :**

For models equipped with a technical unit (filtration with pump and possibly electric heating), draining is done through a ball valve drain, located at the technical unit.

**Recommendation:** Do not restart the pump until the bath has been refilled to the required level, as running it otherwise may damage the pump.

### Tip:

If your wood-heated bath is not used for an extended period, it is preferable to drain it completely to prevent algae or bacterial growth in stagnant water. However, you may leave a few centimeters of water (5 to 10 cm) at the bottom of the tub to keep the wood swollen and watertight, especially in very hot and dry weather.

## 4.3 Heating and Filtration Unit

There are 3 methods for heating your bath: wood stove, hybrid, and electric. Each has its advantages and disadvantages.

• **Wood stove –** practical, simple, and functional. Just light a fire in the submerged stove and feed it with logs and kindling. Combustion occurs progressively with an adjustable air intake.

• **Hybrid –** combines the fast heating of the Storvatt wood stove with the electric heater to maintain a constant and adequate temperature.

• **Electric –** with its 3 kW electric heaters, you can keep the water at a constant temperature for immediate, hassle-free use.

The filtration system combines a paper filter cartridge and an integrated brominator to ensure clean, disinfected water. The paper cartridge traps impurities, debris, and fine suspended particles.

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## 4.4 Water Treatment

We recommend bromine, as it is very stable at high temperatures, less sensitive to pH variations, and less irritating than chlorine. Bromine is placed in the cartridge filter tube, allowing for continuous diffusion. It will be released steadily depending on the filtration cycles. Once the tube is filled, you are assured of bromine diffusion for at least 15 days.

You must regularly shock your water with either chlorine-free shock treatment or chlorine shock (chlorine being the most effective disinfectant) after heavy use, and beforehand when you know the bath will be heavily used, for example, over a weekend.

### Tip:

• Two filtration cycles per day, each lasting from 2 to 10 hours depending on usage and water temperature.

• Check the pH weekly and keep it properly balanced, ideally at 7.2 (between 7.0 and 7.6 or 7.0 and 7.4 for chlorine).

• Apply a shock treatment after heavy use, such as a chlorine-free shock (or ideally chlorine shock / disinfection flash).

A well-maintained, clean, disinfected filter once a week.

From the very first filling, treat the water preventively with a shock treatment, either chlorine shock or chlorine-free shock.

Then, depending on whether you are using chlorine, bromine, or active oxygen, follow the manufacturer's recommendations for each product. You should also check the pH indicators once a week. A pH that is too high can significantly reduce the effectiveness of the treatment.

**Water renewal will essentially depend on :**

- The frequency of bath use.
- Whether bathers shower before entering or not.
- The regularity and consistency of water treatment.
- The quality of the filtration system.

**! To drain the bathwater, the filtration valves must remain open. For electric baths, only open the drain valve.**

Since Red Cedar is a very tannic wood, the water will change color quite quickly. It will first take on an amber hue, then a deep red shade. This phenomenon will gradually fade over several months until it disappears completely. This coloration has no impact on water hygiene. Later, even if the water appears visually clear and the parameters are correct (pH), we recommend completely draining the bathwater at least every 3 months.

## 4.5 Filtration

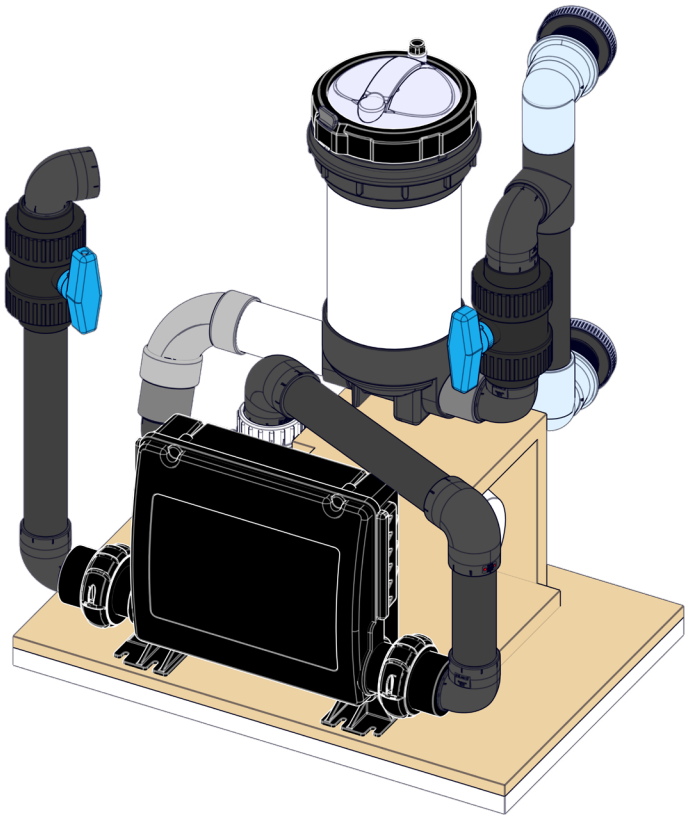
Filtration helps homogenize treatment and eliminate all clusters that may harbor bacteria protected from disinfectants. The filter must be cleaned regularly (about once a week), as it can itself become a comfortable refuge for bacteria. We recommend cleaning it with a specific product or soaking it in a diluted bleach solution, then rinsing it with a high-pressure water jet.

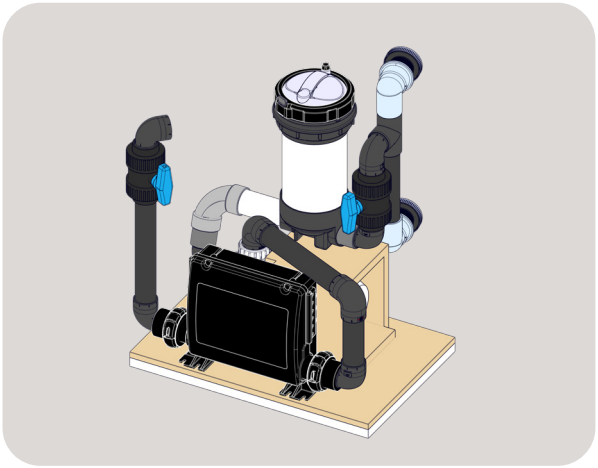
For good water quality, filtration and water treatment are inseparable.

### Tip:

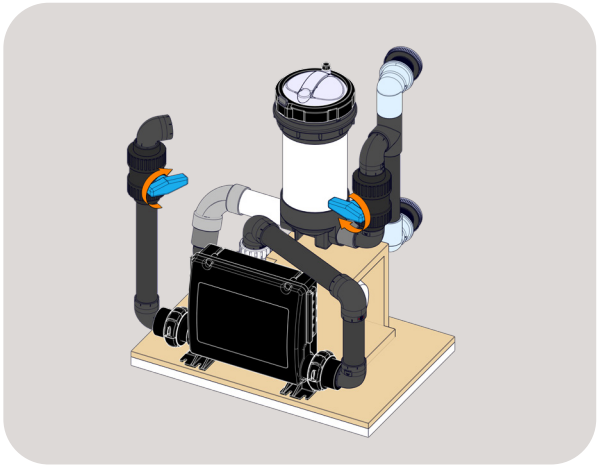
Here is how to calculate the daily filtration time: Filtration time = (water temperature ÷ 2) + 1 hour. For example: 38 °C ÷ 2 + 1 = 20 hours of filtration per day.

## Filter Maintenance and Cleaning



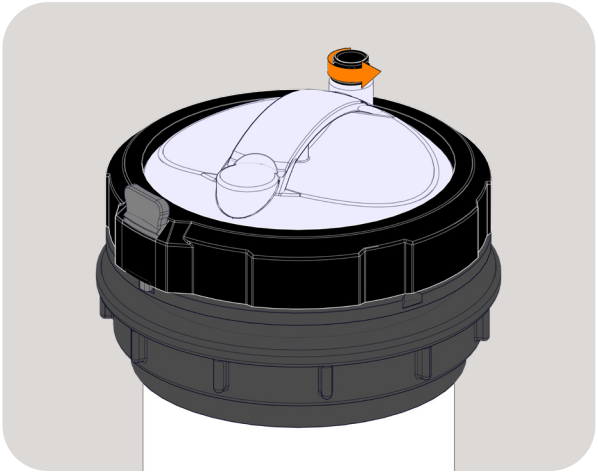


**1>** Turn off the power.

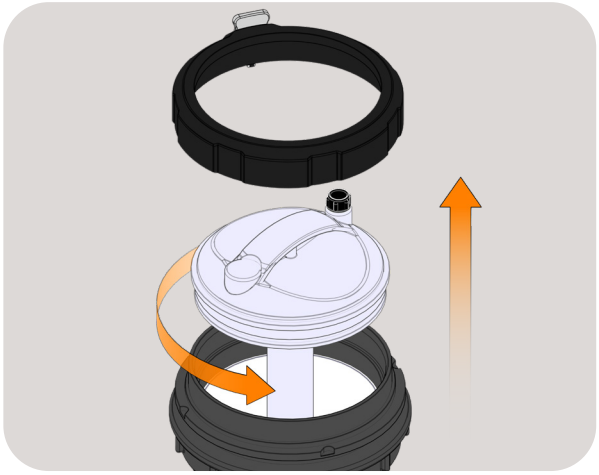


**2>** Close the valves as shown in the example above (they must be perpendicular to the pipes).

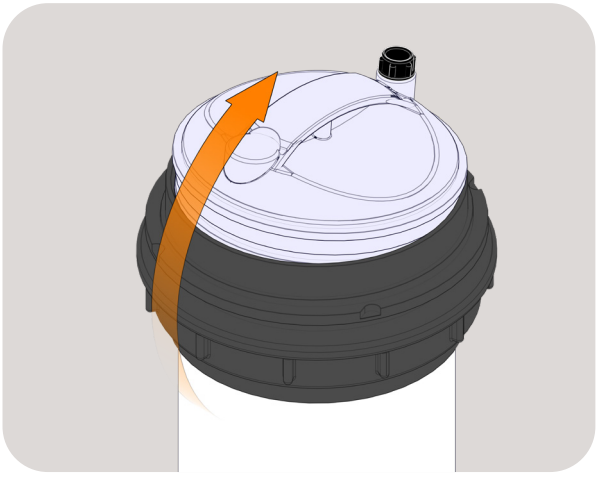
**Make sure to hold the filter securely during the following steps to avoid moving the technical unit.**



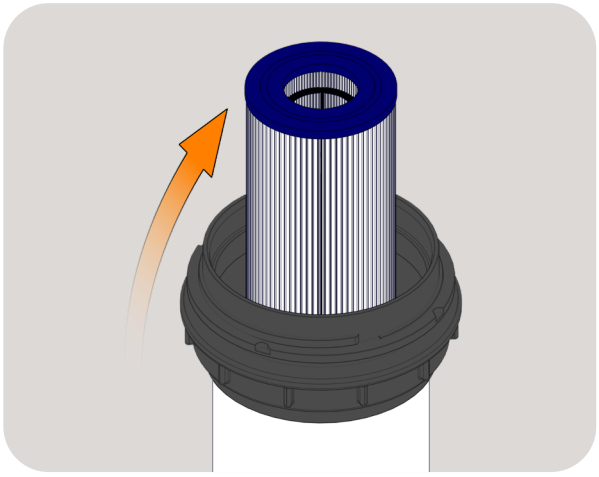
**3>** Loosen the air release valve by 1 or 2 turns to let the trapped air escape.



**4>** Unscrew the filter collar.

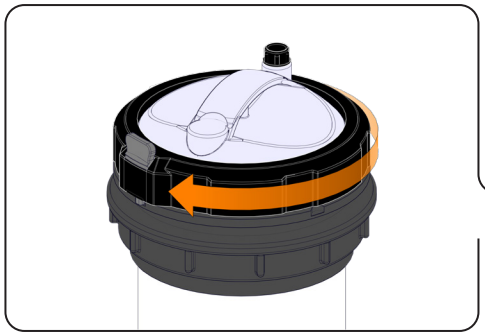


**5>** Open the lid by pulling the handle: apply a lever motion, as if you were "uncapping" the lid.

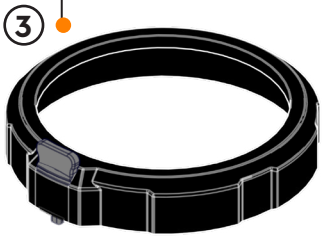


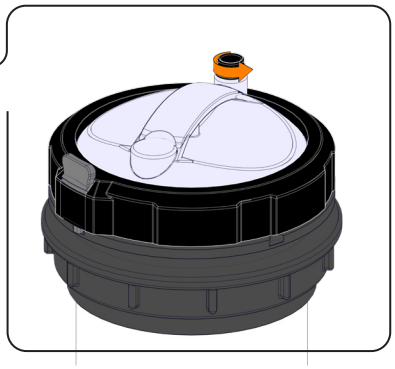
**6>** Remove the filter to clean it according to the recommendations provided in section 4.3 Filtration, or replace it with a clean filter.

# Remettre le filtre :

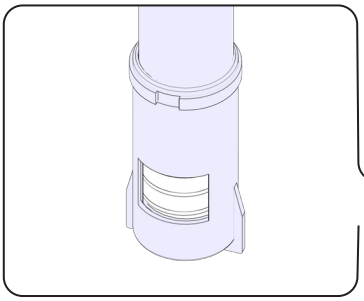


> Tighten the collar fully, then turn it back slightly until the stop catches in one of the 4 notches on the collar. **(The air release valve must remain open by one or two turns.)**

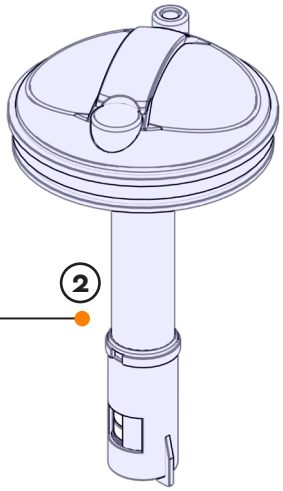


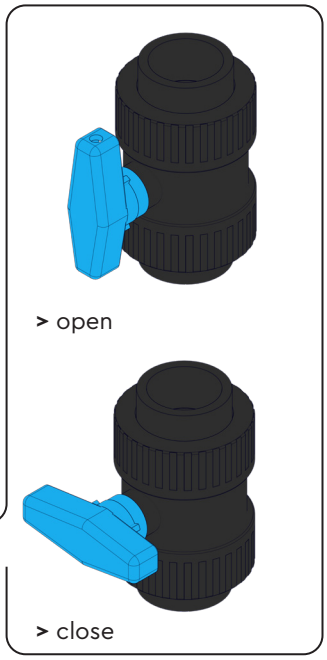


> When water begins to flow out instead of air, retighten the air release valve.



> Firmly press the lid back into the block. Refill the brominator if there are no more tablets.

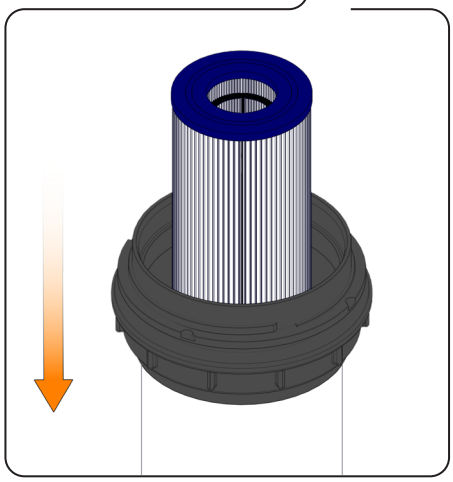




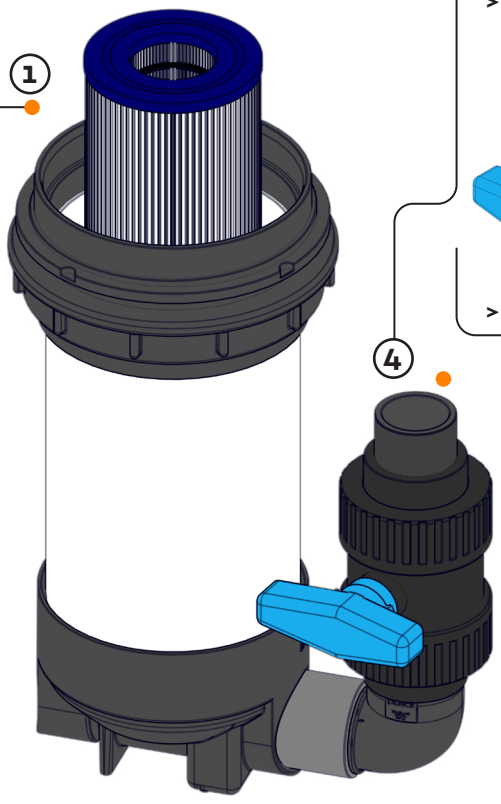
> open

> close

> Open the valves as shown in the examples above, before performing the air purge and restoring power.

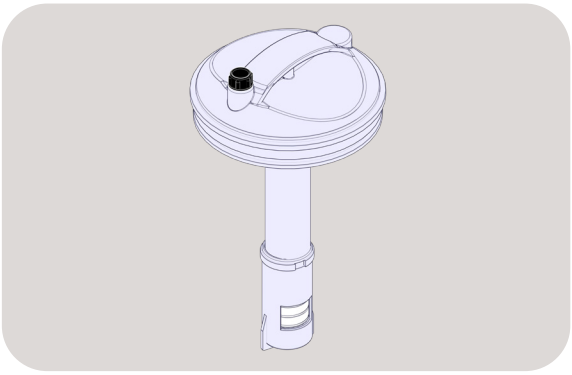


> Insert the filter block all the way to the bottom of the housing.

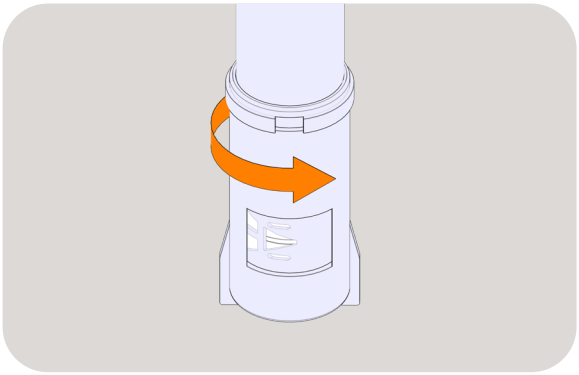


## Tip:

You can adjust the diffusion of bromine directly via the brominator. The removable part can be rotated, allowing access to two functions: Refilling bromine tablets / Managing the diffusion of bromine in the water



**1)** The brominator / cover is composed of 3 parts.



**2)** You can adjust the bromine diffusion.
For a 180 cm diameter tub, we recommend turning it to 1/4.

## 4.6 Freezing

The water in your tub can turn into a block of ice in winter; this poses very little risk. The design of Størvatt tubs ensures total protection against freezing.

However, the technical filtration unit (hybrid, electric, or simple) is not frost-resistant.
Circulating water cannot freeze: the circulation pump must therefore operate in short, frequent cycles when it is cold, or even continuously. For tubs equipped with a high-performance fixed filtration system, ask your electrician to install a timer on your panel to program filtration cycles.

## Useful Tips:

- **In case of extreme cold (-10 °C / 14 °F and below), avoid changing the water.**
  > The draining and refilling time alone may be enough to freeze your pump.

- **In negative temperatures, never leave a Nordic bath filtration system unpowered.**
  > If the pump is not running, there is a risk of irreversible damage.

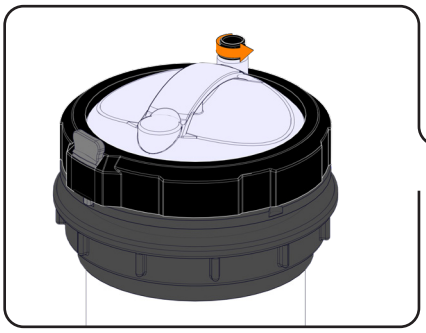
- **If you wish to winterize the Nordic bath, all pipes must be drained.**
  > To do this, slightly unscrew the unions and the drain under the pump. Don't forget to tighten them again before refilling the bath.

- **Maintenance products must be stored in their original packaging.**
  > They must be kept in a closed, dry room, out of reach of children.

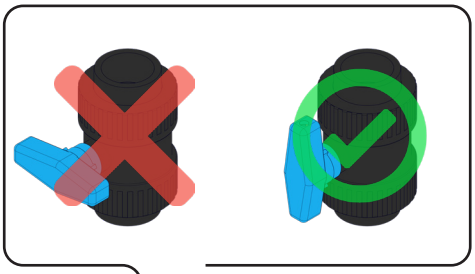
- **For wood-heated baths:**
  > Always make sure the drain plug is properly inserted.

- **Please follow the next steps for handling the technical unit.**

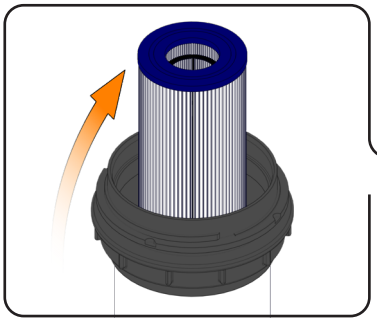
# Steps to Prevent Freezing :



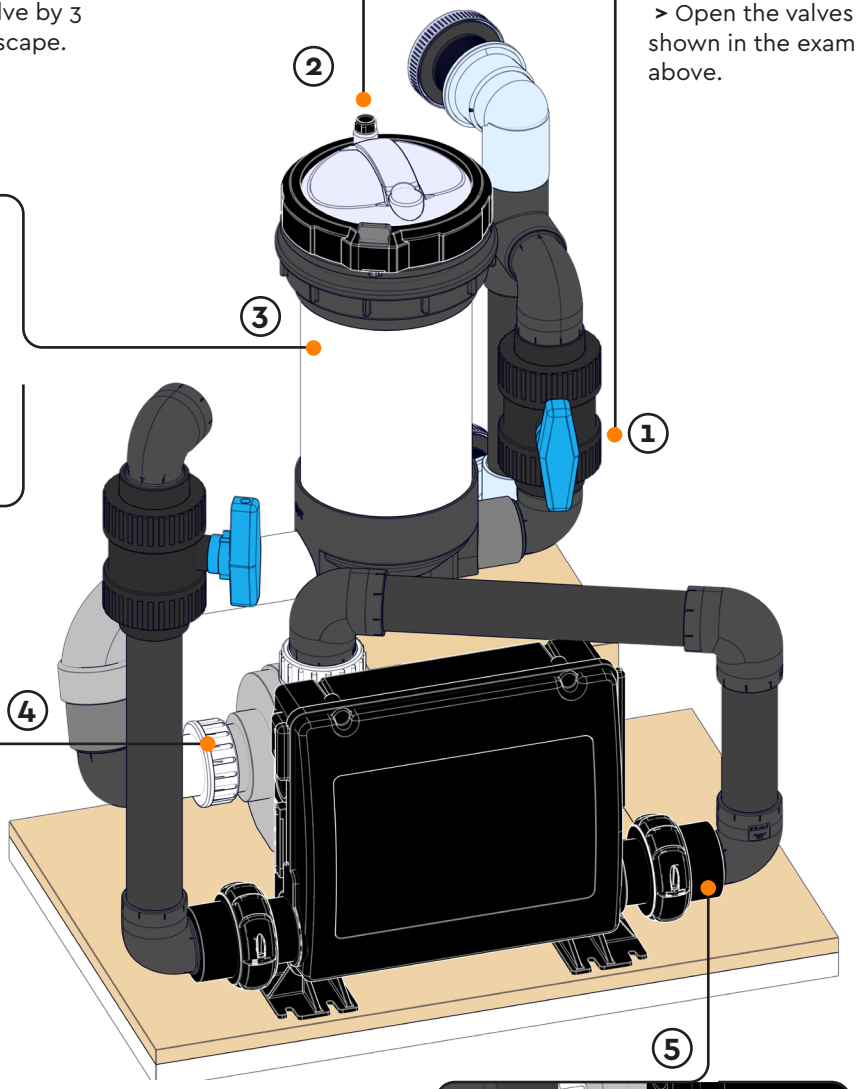
> Unscrew the air release valve by 3 turns to let the trapped air escape.

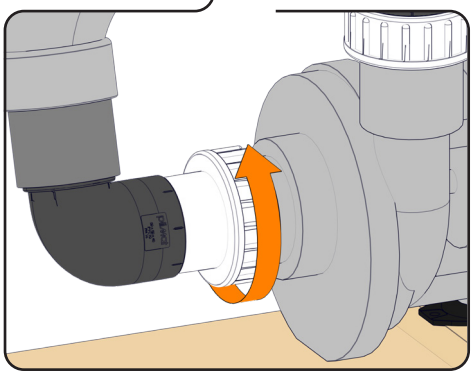


> Open the valves as shown in the examples above.

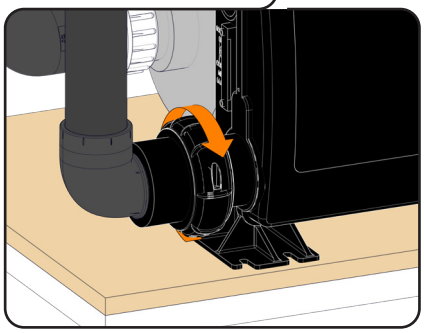


> Unscrew the locking ring, then use a lever motion on the cover to uncap and remove the filter.



> Unscrew the union at the pump and the drain plug underneath the pump housing. If your unit is equipped with a simple filtration system, the procedure ends here.



> Slightly loosen the coupling at the electric heater. Detach the seal to allow water to drain out.

**! Keep the valves open until the system is refilled with water.**

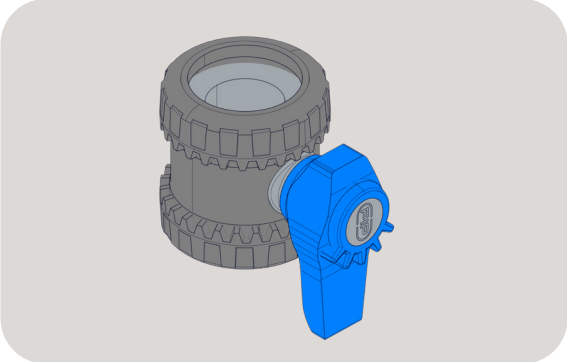
# 5. APPENDICES

## 5.1 Valves of Older Technical Units

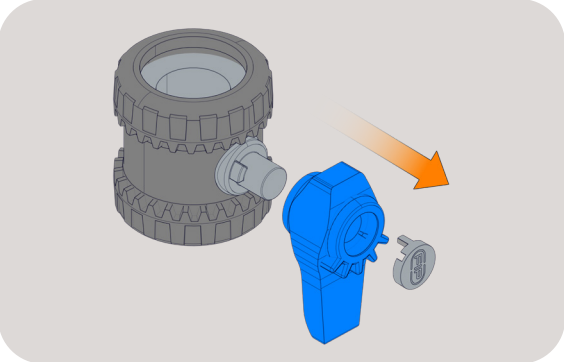
You may not recognize your technical unit in the illustrations, as some components look different. This is normal, since certain parts have been updated, including the valves. For those with older valves, here is a tip to help you loosen the locking rings.

### Tip:

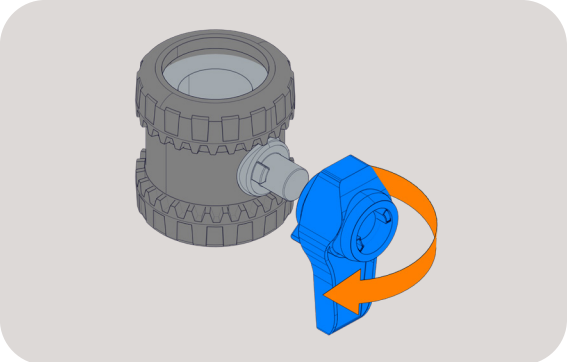
If you cannot loosen the locking rings on the valves, there is a solution to make the process easier. The handles can be removed in order to unscrew the rings. Follow the steps below to perform the loosening movement correctly.



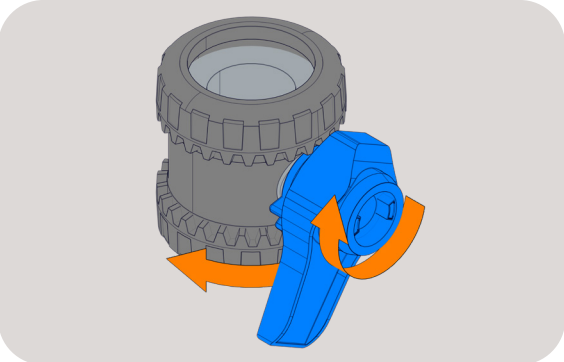
**1 >** Disconnect the technical unit from the power supply and drain all water.



**2 >** Remove the valve and unclip the grey cap.



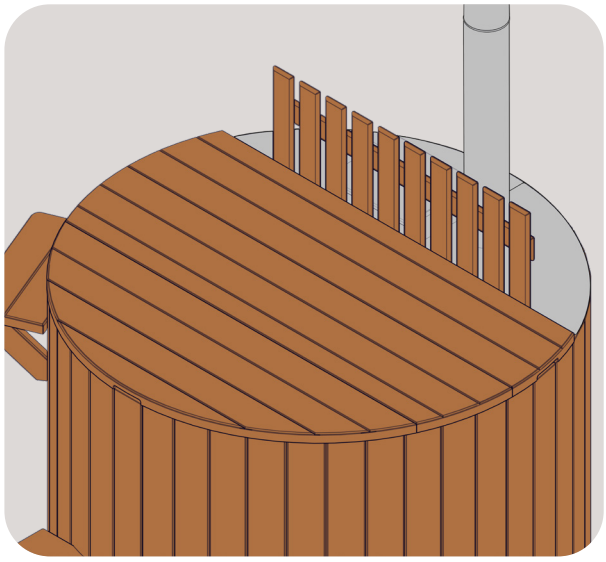
**3 > Turn the valve upside down and insert it into the notches located on the locking ring.**



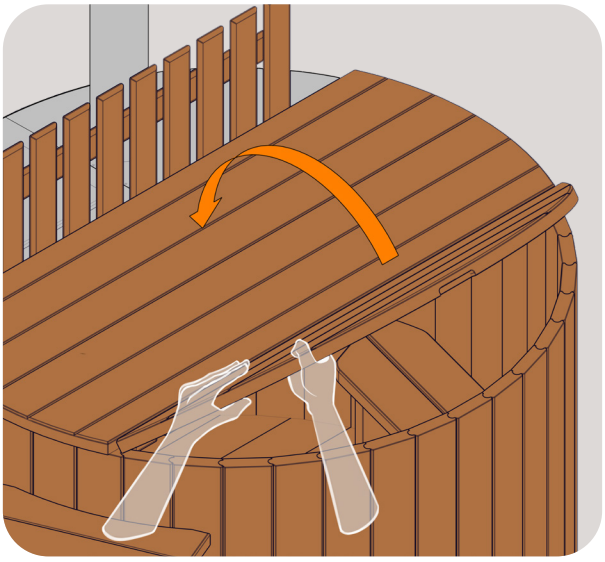
**4 >** Rotate clockwise to loosen the lower locking ring, then repeat the step for the upper ring, or vice versa.

## 5.2 Removing the Wooden Cover

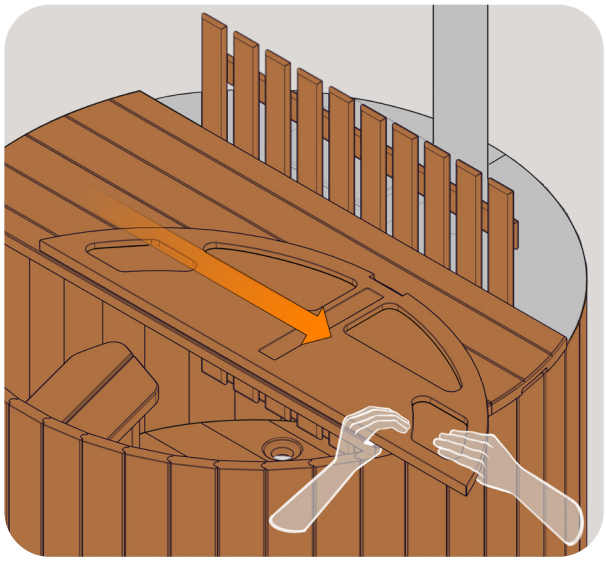
**Tip:**
There is a simple method to easily remove the different sections of the wooden cover. Follow the procedure below to remove each part:



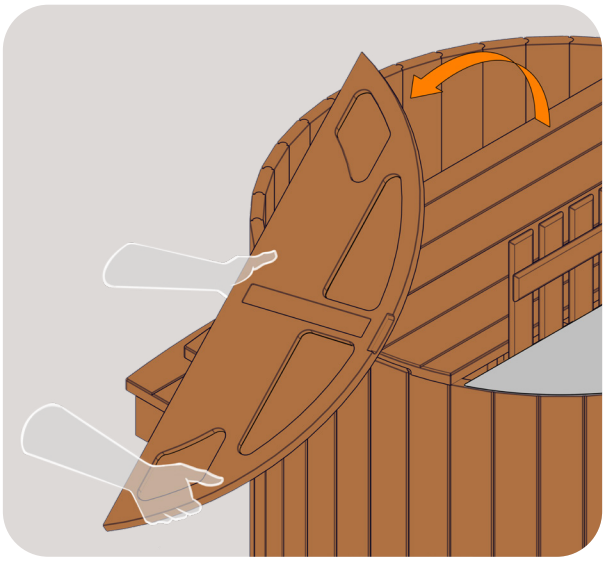
**1)** The cover is made up of several removable sections. The following procedure will help you remove them easily.



**2)** Flip the first section of the cover onto the adjacent one to facilitate the next step.



**3)** Slide the section of the cover you just flipped in order to remove it smoothly.



**4)** Use the edge as a lever to lift and remove the section of the cover. Repeat the process for the remaining parts.

# 5.3 Routine d'entretien de votre eau:

## Remplissage et démarrage

• Laissez couler quelques minutes l'eau du tuyau d'arrosage à côté du bain pour bien en nettoyer l'intérieur. Il peut rester un peu d'eau stagnante dans le tuyau : cette eau est impropre à la baignade.
• Remplissez le bain.
• Pendant ce temps, remplissez de pastilles de brome le tube destiné à cet effet.
• Vérifiez l'état du filtre : il doit être propre.
• Lorsque le bain est plein, que l'aspiration haute est bien immergée ou que l'eau a atteint le niveau minimum indiqué sur le fourneau à bois, mettez la filtration en route.
• Recontrôler le lendemain.

**Attention, si vous mettez la filtration en route avant que l'aspiration haute ne soit recouverte, vous risquez de désamorcer la filtration et de causer des dommages irréversibles (hors garantie).**

• Contrôlez le pH (idéalement à 7,2) et le taux d'alcalinité. Vous pouvez ajuster si besoin avec du pH+ ou du pH-, directement dans le bassin.
• Refaites la mesure 15 minutes après.
• Une fois le pH équilibré, appliquez un traitement de chlore choc pour désinfecter l'eau (directement dans le bassin).

**Astuce:**
Vous devez diluer les produits en poudre dans une quantité d'eau recommandée par le fabricant afin d'éviter de tacher votre bois si la filtration n'est pas en marche.

ou

Déposez directement les produits en poudre au niveau des jets de filtration afin de favoriser leur dilution dans le bain

# 5.4 Entretien hebdomadaire – bain à usage privé

## Chaque samedi

• Nettoyer le filtre à cartouche en le bassinant dans de l'eau avec une solution adaptée (spray nettoyant cartouche).
• Contrôler le pH (idéalement à 7,2) – Réajuster si besoin.
• Contrôler le taux d'alcalinité – Ajuster si besoin.
• Vérifier la teneur en brome, selon les valeurs indiquées sur le pot. Ajuster si besoin.
• Vérifier la propreté des grilles d'aspiration et les nettoyer si nécessaire.

## Chaque mercredi

• Désinfecter l'eau avec du « choc sans chlore » pour réactiver le brome ou avec du « flash désinfection ».
Ces produits doivent être versés directement dans l'eau du spa, filtration en marche.

**ATTENTION : ne pas utiliser le bain juste après. Consultez les indications d'utilisation de ces produits.**

## En cas de fréquentation importante

• La veille, mettre la filtration en route, puis choquer l'eau avec du « choc sans chlore » ou du « flash désinfection ».
• Renouveler l'opération à la fin du week-end.
• Vider le bain tous les 1 à 3 mois (selon l'utilisation).

**Le flash désinfectant est un produit très concentré (près de 100 % de chlore) : il doit être utilisé en respectant strictement les doses recommandées par le fabricant.**

# 5.5 Weekly Maintenance – Rental Use

## Every Saturday

• Drain the bath.
• Clean the cartridge filter by soaking it in water with a suitable cleaning solution (cartridge cleaning spray).
• Check the pH (ideally 7.2). Adjust if necessary.
• Check the alkalinity level. Adjust if necessary.
• Check the bromine content according to the values indicated on the container. Adjust if necessary.
• Inspect the suction grates for cleanliness and clean if required.
• Add "shock disinfection.

## Every 2 Days When the Accommodation is Occupied

• Add "chlorine-free shock" to reactivate the bromine.

**Warning: Do not use the bath immediately afterwards. Follow the product usage instructions carefully.**

## Replace the Bath Water After Each Rental

• Check the pH, ideally 7.2 (must be between 7.0 and 7.5).
• Check the residual bromine level (indicated in the cartridge filter tube) and refill if necessary.
• Add chlorine shock or shock disinfection. Do not use the bath immediately afterwards. Refer to the product usage instructions.

## Non-Use of the Bath (Hybrid or Electric System)

In the event of prolonged non-use, the water temperature must be lowered to the minimum (10 °C), the water shocked, and the brominator kept full. Before reuse, the water must either be shocked again or drained.

**Tip:**
To open the filtration system, apply a lever-like motion similar to opening a bottle cap.

**Excessive use of treatment products may damage the wooden walls: red cedar will release cellulose (white filaments). In this case, the bath must be drained and the tank left to dry. Then, lightly sand the inner walls, rinse, and refill with water.**

**Tip:**
Here is how to calculate the daily filtration time: Filtration time = (water temperature ÷ 2) + 1 hour.
For example: 38 °C ÷ 2 + 1 = 20 hours of filtration per day.

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