How to look after your pool pump COMFORT

What you should do · What not to do


MICRO


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The pump is the heart of your pool's filtration system. Correct sizing, proper installation and regular maintenance are essential to ensure its performance and durability. PSH tests 100% of its pumps during manufacturing. This document brings together the essential technical recommendations to get the most out of your pump.

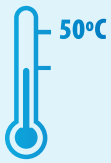
IMPORTANT: Always disconnect the pump from the mains before working on it.

What you should do



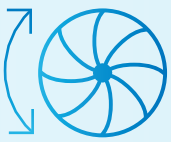
1. Clean the pump strainer basket regularly

The strainer basket keeps solid debris from entering the pump. If it becomes clogged, flow rate drops and the pump is forced to work under strain, shortening its service life. Check it regularly, and any time you notice a drop in flow rate. The pump must never run without the strainer basket in place.



2. Ensure adequate ventilation in the technical room

The technical room needs an unobstructed air inlet and outlet to prevent heat and moisture build-up. A poorly ventilated motor overheats, shortening its service life. Leave a minimum gap of 50 mm between the motor fan and any wall or obstacle to allow for proper air circulation.



3. Check that the impeller turns freely before starting up

After a long period of standstill or on first start-up, check that the shaft isn't blocked: insert a flat-blade screwdriver into the slot at the end of the fan shaft and turn it gently. Always carry out this check with the pump disconnected from the mains. If the shaft feels stiff or you hear unusual noises when turning it, do not start the pump: contact After Sales.

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4. Check the rotation direction on three-phase pumps

Single-phase pumps have one fixed rotation direction. On three-phase pumps, however, incorrect phase wiring can reverse the motor's rotation direction, drastically reducing flow rate and pressure. To check this, place a plastic cable tie over the fan blades and start the pump briefly. The correct direction is marked by an arrow on the fan cover. If the rotation is wrong, contact a qualified electrician to correct the wiring.



5. Keep a straight pipe section of at least 20 cm on both the suction and discharge sides

Elbows, branches and pipe-diameter changes near the pump create turbulence that disrupts the water's velocity profile. This can lead to cavitation, causing structural damage to the pump and pipework. Install a straight pipe section of the same nominal diameter, at least 20 cm long, on both the inlet and outlet of the pump.

What not to do



1. The pump's strainer basket is not a home for chlorine tablets

The pump's suction effect makes it impossible to control how quickly the tablets dissolve, which can lead to excessively high chlorine doses in the water — harmful both to swimmers and to the pump's internal parts. The best option is a floating chlorine dispenser in the pool or, at most, the skimmer basket.



2. Never let the pump run dry — not even for a test

Without water, frictional heat between the moving parts damages the mechanical seal and gaskets, causing leaks. The high temperatures can also damage plastic components. If the pump has run dry by mistake, have it checked by a professional. Damage caused by dry running is not covered by the warranty.



3. Do not leave the pump filled with water over winter (unless using active wintering)

Before the first frost, drain the pump and disconnect it from the power supply. Insufficient draining can cause frost damage, sometimes irreversible. Exposed pipework should also be drained.

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