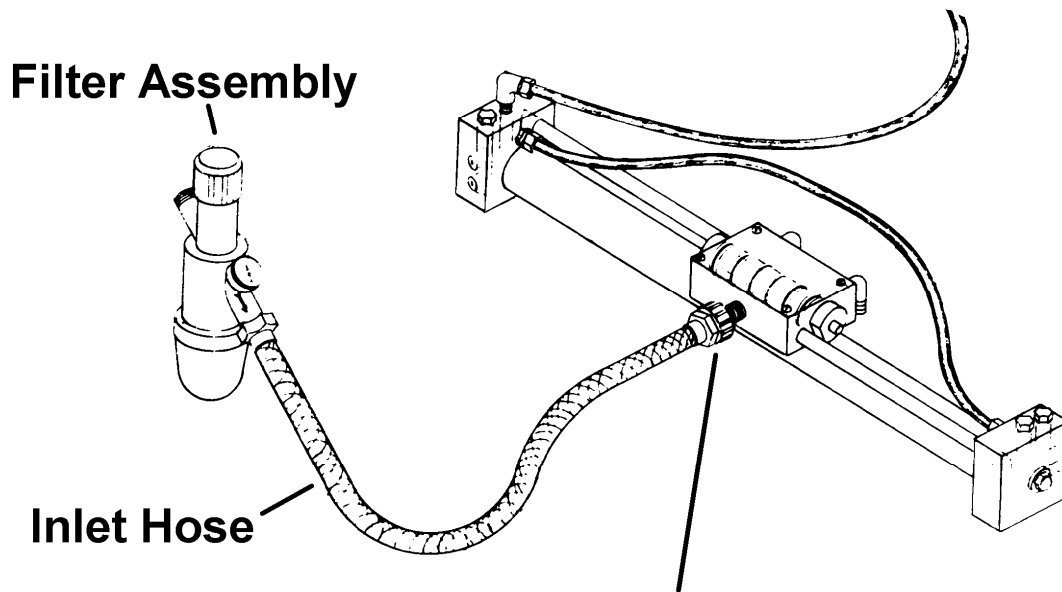


Extend the life of your High Lifter and reduce repair costs by flushing the filter after cleaning.

- 1) Turn off the water supply to the High Lifter.
- 2) Remove the Filter Cartridge from the Filter Assembly.
- 3) Clean the Filter Cartridge by swishing it around in a bucket of water or using a hose to squirt water through the discs, If there is algae in the water, you may occasionally need to take the Filter Cartridge apart and clean the individual discs using a toothbrush.
- 4) Put the cleaned Filter Cartridge back in the filter body.
- 5) Disconnect the white Inlet Hose from the High Lifter.
- 6) Turn on the water and run some through the Filter Assembly and out the hose.
- 7) Turn off the water.
- 8) Put the Inlet Hose back on the High Lifter.
- 9) The High Lifter is ready to use. This filter flushing procedure flushes any particles out of the filter which may have remained after the filter cleaning process. If you use a settling tank at the water source and clean the filter as described above your High Lifter will last a lot longer between rebuilds. See the settling tank diagram on the other side of this flyer.



**After cleaning the filter cartridge,
disconnect the hose here and run water
through it to flush out the remaining dirt.**

A settling tank can prolong the life of your High Lifter

Your water source will have varying amounts of sediment containing sand or other abrasive particles which will scratch the inner plastic and metal parts of your High Lifter, eventually resulting in the need to rebuild it. Top drawn pond water has very little of this, spring water has a moderate amount, but winter runoff creek water often has a lot of sandy grit which can quickly ruin the pump pistons. The fewer abrasive particles in the water, the longer the High Lifter can go between rebuilds. The filter that comes with the unit gives a good level of protection, but some particles always seems to get past the filter, possibly due to not following cleaning instructions. However, you can get an additional level of protection by running the intake water through a settling tank. The settling tank can be various sizes from a barrel to a pool. The larger the tank, the better the settling action. It should be located as far up near the water source as possible in order to maintain adequate pressure to the High Lifter. The outlet water pipe should be placed higher than where the inlet water enters the tank so as to give dirt a chance to settle. Sediment will collect in the bottom of the tank. If the overflow pipe is situated as below, a lot of the sediment will naturally flush itself out. The rest can be flushed out through the cleanout valve as needed.

