

Owner's Information
For
Pool Maintenance
&
Pool Chemistry

Compliments of:
Spa & Tub Manufacturers

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Vacuum Procedures

1. Place the vacuum head onto the vacuum pole.
2. Place one end of the vacuum hose onto the vacuum head.
3. While holding the pole, place the vacuum head and hose into the pool.
4. Prime the hose by placing it in front of the return jet. When the hose is full of water, air bubbles will appear in the pool.
5. Place the vacuum plate in the skimmer and attach the vacuum hose.
6. Start vacuuming.
7. After vacuuming is complete backwash and rinse filter by using the following directions:

Backwash & Rinse Procedures

1. Stop the pump.
 2. Turn multi-port valve handle to the “backwash” position.
 3. Start the pump.
 4. Allow waste to run out of side of discharge for 1-3 minutes or until discharge water is clear.
 5. Stop the pump.
 6. Turn multi-port handle to “rinse” position.
 7. Start the pump
 8. Allow water to discharge on rinse position for approximately 30-45 seconds.
 9. Stop the pump.
 10. Turn multi-port handle to “filter” position.
 11. Start the pump.
- Backwash at least once a week
 - Always backwash and rinse after vacuuming
 - Chemically clean filter twice a season

Chemical Maintenance Guide for Chlorine Treated Pools

Monday: Shock pool with 1lb. of chlorine or 1 gallon of liquid chlorine per 10,000 gallons of pool water.
Test and adjust pH and alkalinity.

Wednesday: Add 6oz. of Algae Preventor to pool.
Add 6oz. water Clarifier to pool.

Friday: Check chlorine tablets or automatic chlorinator and add tablets if necessary.
Test pH and Alkalinity.
Clean and vacuum debris in pool.

Monthly: Test Cyanuric Acid (Conditioner)
Test Calcium Hardness

Reminders: It is wise to perform a water test after a heavy bather load or rain shower. Adjust chemicals if necessary. Backwash pool at least once a week. Add Metal Control to pool each time fresh water is added. Chemically clean filter with filter cleaner twice every season.

Maintenance Guide for Clear Comfort Treated Pools

For Freshly Filled pools:

- Balance pH to 7.2-7.8. Balance Alkalinity to 80-120ppm.
- Add 8oz. Metal Control to pool.
- Add 8oz. of Clear Comfort Algaecide. Allow water to circulate a minimum of two hours before adding additional chemicals.
- Add 1 gallon of Clear Comfort Clarifier per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Allow the pool to circulate overnight.
- The next day, add ½ gallon of Clear Comfort Sanitizer per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Allow the water to circulate continuously for 24-48 hours.
- After 48 hours test the pool water with test strips. Add additional Clear Comfort Sanitizer if the level has not reached 50ppm.

Weekly Maintenance:

- Test water and adjust pH and Alkalinity if necessary.
- Test and adjust Clear Comfort Sanitizer level to 50ppm.
- Add 8oz of Clear Comfort Algaecide.

Maintenance Guide for EZ- Pool/ChlorFree Treated Pools

Monday: Test and adjust pH and Alkalinity. Maintain Alkalinity at 80-120ppm and pH at 7.2-7.6. Adding EZ-Pool will change the pH level. If the pH needs to be adjusted, it may be time to add more EZ-Pool.

Wednesday: Add 6 oz. of water clarifier to pool. Add 6oz of Algae Preventor to pool.

Friday: Test and adjust Calcium Hardness and maintain a level of 250-400ppm. Add recommended dosage of EZ-Pool. See Chart Below. Clean and vacuum debris in pool.

Reminders: It is wise to perform a water test after a heavy bather load or rain shower. Adjust chemicals if necessary. Backwash pool at least once a week. Add metal Control to pool each time fresh water is added. Chemically clean filter with filter cleaner twice every season. EZ-Pool may be dissolved by putting powder in a clean bucket and filling the bucket with water. *IN OTHER WORDS...* EZ-Pool first, then add water.

Weekly EZ-Pool Dosage to Maintain Pool

Gallons Of Pool Water	EZ-Pool Required (Cups)
10,000	3
15,000	4
20,000	5
25,000	6

Maintenance Guide for Frog BAM

Initial Startup

- Adjust Alkalinity to 80-120ppm.
- Adjust pH to 7.2-7.8ppm.
- Adjust cyan uric Acid (conditioner) to 50ppm.
- *Placement:* Turn pump off, remove chlorinator lid, remove BAM cap and let seal remain. Place BAM inside center of chlorinator and mineral pack. Press firmly to puncture seal. Replace cap and turn pump on. Turn chlorinator dial to the maximum. Turn pump on and run for 90 minutes.
- *Removal:* To remove BAM, turn pump off. Turn dial to Pac Removal setting and remove chlorinator lid. Lift the Frog BAM container up and allow water in container to drain.
- Repeat placement and removal instructions if additional Frog BAM is necessary.
- Once Frog BAM is complete, insert chlorine Bac Pac in place of the BAM.
- Avoid adding other chemicals until BAM has circulated for at least 48 hours.

Weekly Maintenance

- **Monday:** Shock pool with 1lb. of chlorine or 1 gallon of liquid chlorine per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Test and adjust pH and Alkalinity.
- **Wednesday:** Add 6 oz of water clarifier to pool.
- **Friday:** Check BacPac for tablets, replace if necessary. Test and adjust pH and Alkalinity. Clean & vacuum debris in pool.
- **Monthly:** Test Cyan uric Acid (conditioner). Test Hardness.
- **Reminders:** It is wise to perform a water test after a heavy bather load or rain shower. Adjust chemicals if necessary. Backwash pool at least once a week. Chemically clean filter with filter cleaner twice every season. Add 1 frog BAM per 10,000-15,000 gallons of pool water every 90 days.

How to Add Chemicals

There are two ways to add chemicals. It is VERY IMPORTANT that you read the instructions on the label to determine if the chemicals must be *Diluted or Broadcast* into the pool.

If the instructions call for the chemicals to be *DILUTED*, follow these instructions:

- Fill a bucket (2-5 gallons) $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ full of water.
- Pour the required amount of chemical into the bucket of water. *NEVER ADD WATER TO A CHEMICAL. RATHER ADD THE CHEMICAL TO THE WATER.*
- Stir the mixture to dilute the granules or liquid.
- Walk around the pool and add the mixture to random areas. Some chemicals may state an exact area where the chemicals should be added such as in front of return jet.
- Once finished, rinse out the bucket.
- Store chemicals in a dry clean area.

If the instructions call for the chemical to be *BROADCAST*, follow these instructions:

- Open the package/container.
- Reach over the pool wall, get close to the surface of the water and pour in the chemical.
- Store chemicals in a dry area.

Water Balance & Chemicals

WATER BALANCE: water balance takes into account such factors such as pH, alkalinity, calcium hardness, chlorine and water temperature.

ALKALINITY: the alkalinity is closely related to the pH but should not be confused. The alkalinity is a measure of the amount of alkalinity materials in the water. If the alkalinity is too low it can cause fluctuations in the pH.

PH: The pH is a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution. This is a very important concept. You will never get the best out of your pool unless the pH is Correct.

CONDITIONER (STABILIZER): The chemical name is cyan uric acid. Conditioner is beneficial because it prevents the waste of free chlorine by the UV waves in the sunlight.

CALCIUM HARDNESS: calcium Hardness is the amount of dissolved calcium in the water.

CHLORINE: chlorine is available in many forms such as granules, tablets, and liquid.

ALGAE: Algae are microscopic plants that can literally transfer your pool water from clear to green within hours. These are introduced into the pool by spores. Algae growth is also common after thunderstorms, especially if the water temperature is high.

TEST STRIPS: Test strips are paper strips that contain certain dyes, which will change color once added to pool water. These colors will correlate with a color chart on the bottle, which will show if a chemical is low in range or high. Most test strips will test for chlorine, alkalinity and pH.

Water Chemistry Questions & Answers for Chlorine Treated Pools

Q: How often should I shock my pool?

A. You need to shock your pool once a week. Depending on the usage and the weather, you may need to shock more often.

Q. How long should I wait to go in my pool after I shock it?

A. Wait until the chlorine level drops below 3ppm.

Q. What is chlorine?

A. Chlorine is a very aggressive disinfectant that kills bacteria. It is very important in maintaining pool water for swimmers safety and health. Bacteria and algae enter the pool every day from sources ranging from bathers to the weather. When we test for chlorine in the pool water, it is referred to as free chlorine, meaning the chlorine is free and available to kill bacteria.

Q. At what level should I maintain my chlorine?

A. You need to maintain enough chlorine in the pool to control bacteria. We recommend you keep the free chlorine residual of 1.5ppm-3ppm.

Q. What is ppm?

A. Parts per million is a unit of measuring chemical application. It indicates that amount by weight of a chemical in relation to one million parts by weight of water.

Q. What is algae?

A. Algae is tiny microscopic plants deposited in pool water by rain, wind, and fill water. One ounce of pool water can contain millions of algae cells before they are even visible.

Q. How do I winterize my pool?

A. Once you have your pool balanced, add the correct dosage of winterizing chemicals. *See Spa & Tub Manufacturers for specific instructions.*

Equipment Care

Providing the proper care for your swimming pool equipment will help you to enjoy a clear and clean pool all summer long. You should refer to the manufacturers specifications or ask your pool supplier for advice on how to care for your equipment. The following suggestions should help you keep problems to a minimum.

Pump: The pump is the heart of your pools circulation system. Always make sure your skimmer and main drain lines are free of blockage. Check your skimmer basket and lint trap basket frequently for debris. To assure a free flow of water to the pump and avoid damage to the pump motor, make sure the water is at the proper level.

Filter: You must periodically clean or backwash your filter. Check your pressure gauge reading and consult your manufacturers manual for the correct method.

Automatic Chlorinator: Clean out any residue and make sure all lines are free from restrictions. Use only the type of chemical recommended by the manufacture. Never mix or pour different types of chemicals into an automatic chlorinator. This will eliminate the possibility of an explosion occurring.

Pool Cleaning Equipment: Use as often as necessary to maintain a clean, clear pool. Most cleaning units are designed to operate when the filtration system is running. Equipment made of plastic should be stored away from sunlight. Keep equipment away from your deck to avoid tripping.

Test Kits: Store test kit or strips in a cool, dry place away from chemicals and the heater. Keep the test kit out of children's reach. Sample bottles should be rinsed before and after the test procedure with the water to be tested.

Vinyl Liner Care and Maintenance

Water Chemistry

The maintenance of proper water balance is the simple most important factor to maximizing the life and appearance of the liner. Proper pH levels, for example, allow the chemicals to perform their function. Chlorine needs a certain pH level to kill bacteria and algae. Proper technique is important for water testing. Be sure to read and follow the written instructions: from the chemical manufacturer.

The following table shows ranges for the basic water chemistry ranges:

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>Test Frequency</u>	<u>Function</u>
PH	7.2-7.8	Weekly	Allows other chemicals to operate
Free Chlorine	1.0-3.0	2 weekly	Kills bacteria
Alkalinity	.80-120	Weekly	Prevents change in pH level
Cyan uric acid	50-100	Monthly	Stabilizes water chemistry
Calcium	175-300	Monthly	Prevents corrosive conditions

PH Levels

Not only do proper pH levels allow the other chemicals to do their work but also it is important to note that low and high levels can cause damage to the liner. Under the right circumstances and with pH below 7.0 the liner can actually grow and develop unsightly wrinkles. High pH greatly accelerates the aging process and shortens the life of the liner.

Chlorine

- A) Extremely high concentrations of chlorine can attack the liner, bleach it and shorten its life. Chlorine below the proper range may not kill the bacteria causing unsanitary conditions and possible staining.

Chlorine continued...

- B) Never let chlorine come in contact with the liner before it is completely dissolved. This means that granular or chlorine tablets should be dissolved first in a bucket of water and likewise liquid chlorine is poured in various locations around the pool and is immediately dispersed and circulated. The broadcasting of tablets, granules or concentrated chemicals can bleach the liner and shorten the life of the liner.

- C) Never mix chlorine together, rather add chemicals to pool water separately and circulate throughout pool before adding other chemicals.