

Sun Pools, Inc.

# CARE & MAINTENANCE MANUAL



***“The Best Pool Value under the Sun”***

*Guaranteed craftsmanship in every pool we build.  
Our Lifetime Warranty is your assurance.*



## A Message from the President

Dear Homeowner:

Thank you **for purchasing a Sun Pool!** Please note there are guidelines prior to enjoying your Sun Pool, these guidelines are as follows:

- Please refrain from using your pool until the installation process is completed. During the course of installation is not the time to begin enjoying your new “sun” pool. The installation process should only take a short time. Using your pool prior to the completion of installation and decking could cause unusual settling, damage or distortion in the pool appearance, which is neither the factory’s responsibility nor the installing contractor! Please **NO SWIMMING** until your pool is complete, failure to comply will **VOID YOUR WARRANTY**.
- Also note, your landscaping is to be placed to allow proper drainage of your deck area. This will ensure the water flows away from your pool area.
- Please read and review your Warranty Care and Maintenance instructions. If you have any questions, please contact your installing contractor. Your warranty acknowledgment card must be returned within 30 days as requested. Your installing dealer/contractor is provided with your warranty acknowledgment card, Care & Maintenance booklet, and our Limited Lifetime Warranty. Please make sure you receive them. The majority of our service calls involve a pool that has mistreated water; so please **READ** your Care & Maintenance booklet!

If you follow all of the above, you will have many years of enjoyment with your Sun Pool!

Thank you,

Sun Pool Staff



### **FLOATING POOL CHLORINATOR**

One of the reasons your family purchased a new Sun Pool was the fact that they use less chlorine than other types of pools. The best way to treat your water with chlorine is with an in-line chlorine dispenser installed beside your pool filtration system. This method is best because the amount of chlorine can be regulated. Only use the 3" tablets and place no more than one or two tablets in the dispenser at a time. In addition to the chlorine feeder, do not use liquid chlorine. Refer to the Sun Pools Care & Maintenance manual for additional information.

## **WARNING/DISCLOSURE**

**In no event shall the manufacturer or any entity affiliated with Sun Pools, Inc. be liable for damage to property, lost profits, injury, injury to goodwill, or any other special incidental or consequential damages resulting from any advice or instructions contained in this manual. ALWAYS REFER TO THE OWNER INSTRUCTIONS provided to you by the supplier for the correct operating procedures of all pool equipment, supplies and the use of chemicals. This manual is provided as "suggestions" only.**



## ***Salt Water Pool Customers***

If your family has elected to install an electrolytic salt chlorine generator, otherwise known as a salt system, careful attention must be paid to the water chemistry settings during the initial startup. Please make sure to obtain, review and follow the installation and operating instructions provided with your system. There is, and should be expected, a break-in period or calibration time to figure out the proper settings for your pool. A saltwater chlorine system still requires proper water balance with respect to the buffering ability of the water. These readings would include the pH, alkalinity, calcium hardness, the saline level or salt level.

Once again, not complying with the proper water balance or improper settings on your salt chlorine generator will cause damage to the pool in a few different ways.

- 1) Too high a setting of the chlorine generator, or running the system on a 24/7 basis will cause stains, blotches, and roughness on the pool surface.
- 2) The splash out water from a salt system may damage certain decorative stone, colored concrete, or other deck surfaces.
- 3) Will cause a white residue fallout that will plaque on the walls and floor of the underwater areas on the shell. This white residue will also deteriorate the chlorine generator cell's ability to produce chlorine and will give false readings.
- 4) Corrode any metal within the pool or pool area such as pool ladders, light fixtures, and pool heaters. To prevent this, a sacrificial grounding anode should be installed in the system.

Remember to review the manufacturer's information on all of your pool system components to familiarize yourself with the do's and don'ts. They also have information on how to register the warranties. The Sun fiberglass pool information contains a warranty acknowledgment card to **register your warranty for the pool shell**, simply sign it and drop it in the mail.

Thank you for purchasing our Sun Pool! Taking some time to familiarize yourself with your system and the operation will increase the overall enjoyment of your pool. Knowing what to do will save a lot of time and money throughout the pool season. We do have an Ask a Tech section on our website for questions concerning the operation or construction of your pool.

**CARE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL**  
**FOR SUN POOLS**

*RECOMMENDED RANGES FOR DESIRED WATER BALANCE*

CHLORINE	1.0 ppm
p.H.	7.4 to 7.6
TOTAL ALKALINITY	80 ppm to 100 ppm
CALCIUM HARDNESS	350 ppm
STABILIZER CYANURIC (conditioner)	60 ppm

**SHOCK YOUR POOL ONLY AS NEEDED  
WHEN CHLORINE LEVEL IS LOWER THAN 1.0 ppm**

**WARNING**

**NEVER ATTEMPT TO EMPTY YOUR POOL WATER  
(See page 12)**

**Notice: Failure to follow specific instructions contained in this manual may void your pool warranty.**

**\*SALT SYSTEM\* READ AND FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS. IMPROPER OPERATING OF SALT SYSTEM WILL CAUSE SURFACE AND COMPONENT DAMAGE. MAKE SURE TO READ, UNDERSTAND, AND FOLLOW PROPER SALT SYSTEM OPERATING AND MANUFACTURER TECHNICAL SPECS. DAMAGE TO YOUR POOL SURFACE AND OPERATING SYSTEM MAY OCCUR IF OPERATING SETTING IS TOO HIGH.**

## **SUN POOLS MAKES CRYSTAL CLEAR BLUE WATER EASY**

Your **Sun Pools** swimming pool is a source of pleasure and relaxation for the entire family. It provides health-building recreation for everyone in your family, regardless of age or inclination.

Once the “getting acquainted” period is over, you will find that keeping your pool in proper condition is just as easy and pleasant as swimming in it. There are simple, basic facts of which you must be aware to ensure the utmost pleasure and services from your pool.

This guide, along with information received from your authorized **Sun Pools dealer**, will instruct you in the care and use of your pool.

Owning a **Sun Pools** pool is a most rewarding investment. It is the finest pool available and the easiest to maintain.

You now have a pleasant spot for healthful relaxation and family fun, an ideal center for outdoor social gatherings, a natural “spa” for mental and physical therapy, a muscle toning and body building area, an architectural feature that enhances the attractiveness and value of your property.

As with a new baby, you may tend to over-care for your pool when it’s new. Our recommendations for maintenance are designed to allow you more time for enjoyment while maintaining crystal clear, blue, sparkling water.

Your pool was built for pleasure, and you will enjoy swimming much more in pure, clear, sparkling water that has been treated to assure comfort and safety to you, your family and your guests.

There are two primary systems involved in maintaining water purity, the water chemistry system and the filtration system. Both of these systems must perform properly; one cannot be substituted for the other.

When you fill your pool for the first time, the water may appear cloudy or turbid. Don’t be alarmed. Since your pool is filled with drinking water, the same water you use in your home, you can assume it is sparkling clear. Appearances can be deceiving. In small amounts, such as a glassful, most tap water will indeed appear clear. In much larger amounts, such as a pool full, that clarity often disappears.

Water, which is perfectly acceptable for the household, may be totally unacceptable for your pool. This is the reason your pool water must be professionally tested and balanced every six to eight weeks.

Your **Sun Pools Dealer** may be able to recommend a local pool store that you can become familiar with. Your local pool store should be able to test your water and supply you with the proper chemicals and instructions.

**FIVE BASIC STEPS OF  
WATER CHEMISTRY**  
These steps are performed poolside

**Step I  
PH Control**

Your test kit determines pH, which is the measure of acidity or alkalinity of the water. Proper pH maintenance is extremely important, as it is responsible for the correct bacterial action of the chlorine, swimmer comfort, and prevents deterioration of the equipment and the pool itself. A proper pH reading is 7.4 to 7.6. Ideally, your pool should be maintained at the lower level of 7.4.

After testing the water, if the pH is too high (above 7.6), chlorine efficiency is reduced, scaling of surfaces and equipment may occur, water may become cloudy and shorter filter runs may occur. To correct this condition, a pH decrease is added directly to the water. There are two forms of pH decrease: 1) liquid Muriatic acid and 2) granular sodium bisulfate. The granular form is recommended for your pool. Never add more than one pound of sodium bisulfate or one pint of Muriatic acid per 10,000 gallons of pool water without professional guidance.

If the pH is too low (below 7.4), chlorine dissipates rapidly, water may be irritating to swimmers, and corrosion of equipment and pool surface may occur. To correct this situation, a pH Increaser is added directly to the water. PH Increaser is commonly called soda ash. Never add more than one pound of pH Increaser per 10,000 gallons of water without professional guidance.

**STEP 2  
CONTINUOUS DISINFECTION**

Chlorine treatment is to maintain water purity; good average chlorine residual is 1.0 ppm. The pool may be carried as low as .06 ppm or as high as 2.0 ppm. The lower level would be more subject to failure of the system under stress and the higher level would increase operational costs. Therefore, the recommendation of 1.0 ppm operating level is a good compromise that will assure water purity and lower operating costs.

The use of compressed tri-chloro-s-triazine-trione (in tablet or stick form), insures even levels of continuous chlorination. Usage rate will be approximately one half to one pound of chlorine per 10,000 gallons of pool water per week. As with any pool chemical, follow the use directions on the container.

### **STEP 3 SUPER CHLORINATION**

Super chlorinating or shock treatment is a chemical treatment to eliminate non-filterable wastes from the pool water. A granular chlorine product such as calcium hypochlorite, lithium hypochlorite or sodium-dichloro-s-triazine-trione-dihydrate is used to obtain a chlorine reading of 8.0 to 10.0 ppm. Also available and highly recommended for a fiberglass pool is a non-chlorine shock treatment. Super chlorinating chemicals are available in convenient one-pound packages or in bulk packages of 25 to 75 pounds.

Calcium hypochlorite should always be pre-dissolved before adding it to a fiberglass pool to prevent bleaching or staining of the surfaces. Calcium hypochlorite is used at a rate of one pound per 10,000 gallons of pool water. Lithium hypochlorite is a quicker dissolving chemical, which may be added directly to a fiberglass pool. It is used at a rate of one pound per 6,000 gallons of pool water.

Sodium dichloride, like lithium hypochlorite, may be added directly to the pool. It is used at a rate of one pound per 10,000 gallons of pool water.

Non-chlorine shock treatment is an effective oxidizer for restoring water sparkle without chlorine. By shocking with a non-chlorine shock treatment, you can avoid extremely high chlorine readings, which in fiberglass pools because of its' non-porous surface, can last 4-5 days and keep you from enjoying your pool. This allows an easier and more effective method of maintaining 1.0 ppm chlorine reading with the additional advantage of being able to swim 15 minutes after it's use.

### **STEP 4 PREVENTION OF ALGAE**

Contaminates in the rain and wind, along with direct sunlight, can quickly deplete the chlorine supply in the pool. When your pool has an algae bloom, we suggest using a chlorine enhancer known as (sodium bromide) Yellow Treat which is added to the pool with a shock treatment. The brand of algae control products is either United Chemical or Natural Chemistry products for prevention and control of algae. The typical pool Algaecides contain metal to kill algae, which will cause discolorations on the pool surface when the pool is super chlorinated. The chlorine enhancer products will kill the algae without the use of a metal-based product.

### **STEP 5 PREVENTION OF STAINING**

In order to prevent staining of the interior pool walls, a metal chelation product is used. This product aids in the removal of metals introduced to the pool by fill waters, rain and the corrosion of metal equipment.



**NOTE: Failure to use a metal chelation product as mentioned above, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, may result in staining the pool walls, which is not covered by the pool warranty.**

Following an initial treatment, (normally one quart to 10,000 gallons of pool water) metal chelation products are added on an every other week basis (normally two ounces per 5,000 gallons of pool water). **NEVER** add this product with a shock treatment.

### **GENERAL CHEMICAL INFORMATION**

In some areas of the USA, the water out of the tap contains excessive minerals, such as iron and copper. The necessary addition of chlorine to your water coagulates the minerals and turns the water brown and forms a coating on the pool surface. To keep these minerals in suspension and to help prevent this, you must add a sequestrian chemical (water clarifier), as per instructions on the container label. Water should be analyzed periodically to maintain a chemical balance.

From the very first day you fill your pool, its purity must be guarded and maintained by chemical disinfectant. Enough of it must "reside" there to kill disease carrying bacteria and algae brought into the water by bathers, wind, rain, etc.

The amount of chemical "residual" which must be present in pool water is expressed as so many parts of disinfectant per million parts of water, abbreviated as "PPM". The same quantitative measure is used to express the amount of any other chemical added or present in the water.

Chlorine is the most widely used and accepted disinfectant for swimming pools. When chlorine is used as a disinfectant, at least 0.6 PPM and preferably 1.0 PPM of "free residual chlorine" **MUST** be present in pool water at all times to kill bacteria and algae and maintain the water's purity. As critical as this "residual" is for pool purity, it is still a very small amount of chemical. Less than one drop of chlorine in every 1,000,000 drops of pool water is enough to disinfect the pool, providing the chemical is 100% active.

Here is a list of the common factors affecting the in-pool longevity of chlorine:

1. **BATHING LOAD** - the number of swimmers who use the pool. The greater the number of swimmers, the more disinfectant is used up.
2. **SUNLIGHT** - the greater the sun's intensity, the faster the dissipation "residual" unless the pool is stabilized.
3. **WATER TEMPERATURE** - the warmer the pool's water, the shorter the life of chlorine. This process is greatly accelerated when the water temperature exceeds 85 degrees.

4. **WINDS AND RAIN** - the carrying of dust, bacteria, algae spores and other debris into the pool, overworking the chemical disinfectants and reducing their ability to sanitize.
5. **pH BALANCE** - as the pH of the pool water rises, disinfectant action slows down. More disinfectant must be added to maintain the proper "residual".

To maintain your pools' bacteria killing residual, disinfectant chemicals may be added by hand or by chemical feeder. Feeders may be adjusted to increase or decrease the feed rates of disinfectants depending upon the chemical demand of your particular pool.

Granular disinfectants are simply sprinkled into the pool water. Begin at the deep end; move completely around the pool distributing evenly throughout the pool. Some granular disinfectants must be pre-dissolved before adding them to the pool and may cause the water to become cloudy.

## PH

The ideal level for pool water pH is 7.4 to 7.6. Water that is neutral, that is neither basic nor acidic, has a pH value of 7.0. This is the midpoint of the 0-14 pH scale.

Above 7.0 pH, pool water is alkaline. The higher up on the pH scale the pool water tests, the more alkaline it is.

Below 7.0 pH, the water is acidic. The lower down the pH scale the pH scale the pool water tests, the more acidic it is.

Maintaining your pool slightly on the alkaline side (Note: that the recommended 7.4 to 7.6 pH level is above the neutral point, thus alkaline) is important for a number of reasons.

When pool water is too alkaline, above 7.6, disinfecting chemicals work more slowly. They may not do their proper killing job even though tests of the water indicate a proper residual. Also, scale may form on or in the pool equipment and piping and especially in pool heater coils.

On the other hand, if the pool water becomes acidic, it irritates the eyes, corrodes the equipment and piping, and can result in pool interior surface stains.

To test for the pH of the pool water, follow the instructions provided in your test kit. Do not add any test chemicals directly into the pool and do not put the pool water back into the pool after testing. High chlorine residual in your pool can affect the water's pH reading. Take the pH reading before adding chlorine to the pool. Do not hold your finger over the top of the test tube while mixing; your body acids can cause a false test reading.

## **TOTAL ALKALINITY**

Occasionally, the pool water should be tested for “total alkalinity”. Total alkalinity is a measurement of the total amount of alkaline chemicals in the water. It refers to the degree of resistance to pH change of pool water or its “buffering capacity”. The proper alkalinity is between 80 to 100 PPM.

## **CALCIUM HARDNESS**

The hardness of your pool water refers to the quantity of calcium and magnesium in the water. When evaporation takes place in your pool, calcium is left behind and increases the hardness of the water. High levels may cause cloudy water, scaling of pool surfaces, piping and equipment in the re-circulation system. Low levels may lead to equipment corrosion and pool surface damage. The desired range of calcium hardness in a fiberglass pool is 350 ppm. Hardness Increaser can help you reach the right hardness in your pool water.

Low alkalinity waters make pH control difficult because of the lack of buffering capacity, or pool resistance to the pH change. Alkalinity must be increased in these waters to offset the possibility of the pool water reverting to acid.

Many waters are high total alkalinity and high pH. To get these waters into the swimming pool “comfort zone” it is necessary to destroy a portion of the alkalinity so the pH can be lowered. This can be accomplished by the addition of Muriatic acid.

Other factors of vital importance are metal contents, calcium hardness, Cyanuric acid and total dissolved solids. Your pool professional should check these factors at least once every six to eight weeks to be sure they are within the proper range.

## **HANDLING & STORING POOL CHEMICALS**

1. Keep ALL chemicals out of the reach of children.
2. READ all labels and follow instructions BEFORE opening pool chemicals. Some vapors are toxic.
3. Date all chemicals on the container. Most pool chemicals are stable, retaining their effectiveness and strength for a considerable period of time when stored properly.
4. Keep the original lid on all chemical containers and make sure all lids are tightly sealed, store chemicals in a cool, dry place.
5. Chlorine chemicals are concentrated chemicals, which can be dangerous if not handled properly. DO NOT MIX THEM WITH ANYTHING EXCEPT WATER.

6. Use plastic, glass, china or enamel ware scoops, measures, and spoons... and be sure they are clean and dry.
7. Measure and add pool chemicals separately, according to the directions. Do not mix one with another before adding them to the pool.
8. Most pool chemicals are harmful to shrubs, grass and foliage in concentrated form. Keep pool chemicals away from plant life near the pool.
9. Your hands should be clean and dry when dispensing pool chemicals. Wash your hands thoroughly after treating pool.
10. Run your pool filter after adding chemicals to evenly disperse them throughout the pool water, unless the directions state otherwise.

### **TESTING POOL WATER**

The most common test kit for a pool today is a test strip. These strips are dipped into the pool and the color matched up to a chart on the bottle to test for the five (5) basic parts of the total water chemistry. The household test kits do a good job, however; we strongly recommend that your water be professionally analyzed at least once a month to get an accurate complete test of the pool water condition. Follow the label instructions for the best test results, and remember to store the test kit in a cool, dry place when not in use; also remember that these kits have an expiration date and replace the kit every season.

### **WHEN TO TEST**

1. **CHLORINE RESIDUAL** - Every day, if no marked change, every other day or twice a week.
2. **PH LEVEL** - Every day, if no marked change, every other day or twice per week.
3. **TOTAL ALKALINITY** - Every 4 to 6 weeks.
4. **CALCIUM HARDNESS** - Every 2 to 3 months.
5. **METAL CONTENT** - Every 2 to 3 months.
6. **CYANURIC ACID, TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS** - Every 6 months.

The pool water should be tested for chlorine residual, pH level, total alkalinity, calcium hardness, copper and iron after each rain of consequence or upon addition of more than eight inches of fresh water.

## **MAINTAINING WATER LEVEL IN YOUR POOL**

For best operation, keep the water level in your pool near the center of the skimmer. A lower level can cause damage to the pump and filter by allowing air into the system. A higher level reduces the efficiency of the skimmer.

## **NEVER DRAIN YOUR POOL**

Your **Sun Pools** pool is designed to remain full of water at all times. If it is necessary to drain your pool, contact your authorized **Sun Pools** Pool Dealer for professional assistance.

If the pool is drained without first relieving the hydrostatic pressure on the pool shell, the pool shell will buckle and crack. All damage to the pool shell, resulting from draining the pool without the professional assistance of your authorized **Sun Pools** Dealer is the owner's responsibility.

## **POOL SURFACE CARE**

The surface of your **Sun** pool is the finest available and the easiest to maintain if you follow these simple directions.

## **ABOVE THE WATER LINE**

The "bathtub" ring, caused by body oils, suntan lotions and contamination's from the air, is easily removed with warm water and an approved swimming pool surface cleaner for fiberglass, vinyl liner or painted pools. **DO NOT** use abrasive cleaners, steel wool, metal scrapers, wire brushes or metal tools as these permanently damages the gel coat finish.

Dulled spots can be restored by first using a body compound followed by a coat of wax (fiberglass boat wax or similar).

The gel coat finish on your **Sun Pools** pool can be scratched just like any other glossy surface. This finish is seven to eight times thicker than a normal coat of paint, so it is not likely that scratches will be more than superficial. Generally you need not concern yourself with them.

Hairline cracks in the gel coat finish of your **Sun Pools** pool are not uncommon. Patch and repair kits are available from your authorized **Sun Pools** dealer.

## BELOW THE WATER LINE

More brushing than vacuuming is our recommendation. A large percentage of the dirt, dust, soil, etc. that sinks to the bottom can be brushed down and through the main drain and will be caught in the filter. Heavy excesses after a storm, heavy rain, etc. should be vacuumed out (see next page). Use your leaf rake to remove leaves.

Vacuuming your pool removes all debris from the pool. The following steps are the recommended method of vacuuming. If you have questions concerning this, contact your authorized **Sun Pools** dealer.

1. Remove skimmer lid from the skimmer.
2. Attach vacuum hose to vacuum head on the pole. Sink vacuum head and pole into pool.
3. Fill vacuum hose with water by holding the hose in front of a return inlet until bubbles stop coming out of the vacuum head under the water.
4. Vacuum hose **MUST** be full of water before plugging it into the skimmer.
5. Insert vacuum hose into the suction outlet of the skimmer or into the vacuum plate.
6. Vacuum pool. Do not remove head from water until you are finished vacuuming the pool, vacuum from the deep end to the shallow end. Do not vacuum metal caps or large leaves as they may clog the plumbing lines.
7. After vacuuming is complete, disconnect the hose from the skimmer. Remove the vacuum head and pole from the pool, rinse with fresh water (not from the pool). Do not store vacuum hose in sunlight, as this will shorten the life of the hose by about 50%. Coil the vacuum hose and store it in the garage or storage room. A large garbage can makes an ideal outdoor storage container for the vacuum hose and vacuum head.
8. Empty skimmer basket and replace the lid on top of the skimmer.

## CARING FOR YOUR SWIMMING POOL EQUIPMENT

### Pump and Motor

1. Do not run your pump dry. **The warranty on your pump and motor is null and void if the pump has run dry.** If the strainer cavity is drained of water during the cleaning of the strainer basket, it must be “primed” prior to starting the system again. Filling the pump pot with water and then quickly sealing the lid accomplish this. If your pump does not maintain its prime, call your authorized **Sun Pools** dealer for instructions.
2. Save all instruction tags and warranties on your pump and motor. It is a good idea to copy all information from the motor in the event a replacement motor or parts are needed.
3. Prevent the motor from getting wet. When hosing down your deck, keep water away from the motor. Rain and/or water off the eaves of the house can also damage the motor. A cover over the motor will ensure longer life of the motor. This cover should allow adequate ventilation so the motor does not run hot.

Your circulation system should run six to eight hours per day in the summer months. You can circulate your pool during the day or night depending on personal preference. During the winter months it is advisable to run your circulation system two to four hours per day. You should circulate the pool at night to help prevent the equipment from freezing during severe weather.

### STRAINER (Next to Pump)

The lint and hair strainer basket collects lint, hair, etc. and prevents it from entering the pump and filter. Clean as required, typically, once per week. Before removing lid to strainer basket, be sure to turn off the motor. After cleaning and re-securing the strainer basket, prime the pump and turn the motor on. Open the air relief valve on top of the filter to remove air, which may be trapped in the filter. Silicone based grease on the O-ring in the lid will assure you of a better seal. Sandy dirt collected in the bottom of the strainer housing can be washed out by removing the plug at the bottom of the strainer housing and flushing with a water hose.

### FILTERS

Consult your manufacturer’s instructions on operation, maintenance and warranty on your filter. The following *suggestions* (please verify these instructions with your authorized **Sun Pools** dealer) are for the operations of the different types of filters.

## **CARTRIDGE FILTERS**

Cartridge filters are cleaned by removing the cartridge and cleaning it. This is necessary when the water flow through the return inlets is reduced or the pressure indicated on your gauge is more than ten pounds above normal operating pressure.

In most cases you can clean the cartridge by using a pressure nozzle on the end of your garden hose and directing the spray on the cartridge at an angle to remove the dirt. The cartridge can be taken to the car wash and high-pressure spray used. Do not use the detergent on the wax setting, as it will permanently damage the cartridge.

Suntan and body oils will coat the cartridge and cause reduced flow. This material may be removed by using filter degreaser for swimming pool filters. Follow the use directions on the container of this product. Your cartridge filter should be chemically cleaned every three to four months.

The scale will also form on the cartridge. This may be removed by soaking the cartridge in a solution of one part Muriatic acid added to four parts water. Soak the cartridge until all bubbling action stops.

Always rinse the cartridge thoroughly after chemically cleaning them. Reassemble the cartridge and lubricate the sealing O-ring to assure a proper seal.

### **Sand Filters**

Sand filters are cleaned by a procedure called "backwashing". When the water coming through the return inlets reduces, it is time to backwash. If you have a pressure gauge, it will indicate any pressure change. A change of seven to ten pounds above normal is an indication of the need to backwash.

### **BACKWASH PROCEDURE For Dial Valve**

1. Turn off the pump motor.
2. Set valve on a filter to backwash.
3. Turn on the pump motor. In fifteen to thirty seconds the water flowing out the backwash line turns dirty. Continue backwashing until this water runs clear again (normally three to four minutes).
4. Turn off pump motor and rotate valve to the rinse position. Turn pump motor on for thirty to sixty seconds.
5. Turn pump motor off and set valve back to filter position. Turn on the pump motor.



## **BACKWASH PROCEDURE For Push-Pull Valve**

1. Turn off the pump motor.
2. Set the T-Valve in the backwash position. Consult your owner's manual for proper position.
3. Turn pump motor on. In 15 to 30 seconds the water flowing out the backwash line will turn dirty. Continue to backwash until the water runs clear (normally three to four minutes).
4. Turn pump motor off and place valve in filter position. Turn pump motor on.

Your sand filter should be backwashed once each week or after vacuuming the pool, whichever comes first.

The sand in your filter should be changed every three to five years. Be sure it is changed with swimming pool filter grade sand to the specifications of your filter manufacturer. The need for changing the sand in your filter is indicated by one or more of the following:

1. Inability to maintain normal pressure even after backwashing.
2. Frequent need for backwashing.
3. The pool water will not maintain clarity.

## **D.E. (DIATOMACEOUS EARTH) FILTERS**

Refer to your maintenance manual provided with filter.

## **SURFACE SKIMMERS**

Read your factory instructions on operation, maintenance, and warranty.

Your surface skimmer is designed to remove all those things that float on the surface of your pool. They are collected in the basket inside the skimmer. This basket should be periodically removed and cleaned.

## **REPLACING UNDERWATER LIGHT BULBS**

- 1) Shut off power to pump and light system. Be sure the light is off.
- 2) There is one screw which holds the light in place. It is located at the top of the light. Remove the screw.
- 3) Pull the light out with the niche.

- 4) Unwrap the cord from around light.
- 5) Place the light on the deck.
- 6) Remove the light bulb and replace it with a new underwater light bulb.
- 7) Place the light back in the pool and re-screw it to the niche.

**DO NOT TEST THE NEW LIGHT BULB UNTIL THE LIGHT IS REPLACED IN THE POOL. THE LIGHT BULB WILL EXPLODE AND CAUSE THE WHOLE LIGHT FIXTURE TO HAVE TO BE REPLACED**

### **DECKS, WALKWAYS, AND PATIOS**

Keep all areas, adjacent to the pool as clean as possible. All dirt, dust, debris, etc. in these areas is blown or tracked into your pool, increasing the chlorine demand. Hosing off these areas with water is the accepted method of cleaning them. Keep wash water out of the pool as much as possible.

Pool chemicals in concentrate can etch and/or stain your deck area. Be careful not to spill pool chemicals on these surfaces. If you should spill chemicals on these, be sure to rinse the area with large quantities of fresh water. Occasionally, in the summer months, you may encounter algae growing on the deck area. Should this occur, wash the area with an algaecide solution (one part algaecide to 8 parts water). Rinse thoroughly after cleaning.

### **SWIMMING POOL SAFETY**

Like anything new, your **Sun Pools** pool will be “shown off” to your family, friends and neighbors. Please consider the following safety facts before establishing your pool rules.

- 1) Diving and sliding headfirst into the water causes more paralyzing injuries than all other sports combined.
- 2) Drowning is the second leading cause of accidental death. It is only second to traffic accidents.
- 3) The LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY of the pool owner is:
  - a) Warn users of pool hazards
  - b) Protect against misuse
  - c) Correct unsafe conditions

It is a good idea for you to review your insurance coverage on your house or property where the pool has been installed and decide whether you have sufficient coverage to cover a lawsuit. Homeowners insurance is much less expensive than automobile and increasingly greater amounts of insurance can be purchased at minimal rates.

Your LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY is to protect against misuse whether you are at the poolside or not.

- 1) Whenever you see someone doing a dangerous activity, you have a responsibility to warn him or her and to tell him or her to stop.
- 2) Never, ever leave a child alone near water, even to answer the phone.
- 3) Tell every person who will use the pool, your pool rules and regulations.
- 4) Prohibit glass of any kind in the pool area.
- 5) Post on your phone the rescue or hospital telephone number. Also display a guide for mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and CPR.
- 6) Learn proper removal techniques of injured pool users.

Drowning is the second leading cause of accidental death. Drowning usually occurs when one or more of the following “no-no's” occurs:

- 1) UNSUPERVISED SWIMMING - when a child drowns, an adult is responsible. Never leave a child alone, even for as long as it takes to answer the telephone. A child whose lungs is filled with water is unable to scream for help. Don't assume that you will be able to hear it if something dangerous happens as there may be no sound at all.
- 2) UNCOVERED POOLS NOT IN USE - a pool cover serves to conceal the water and discourage a child's curiosity. Also a pool cover provides some protection to the child or his parent should an unsupervised entry occur.
- 3) UNPROTECTED POOLS, NOT SURROUNDED BY FENCING - a good fence not only provides privacy, it also ensures against uninvited “guests” when you are away from home.
- 4) UNLOCKED SAFETY GATES - Be sure all fenced pools have self-locking gates. If the pool can be entered from the house, be sure those doors are locked whenever a young child is present.
- 5) UNACCOMPANIED SWIMMING - Never allow anyone (including yourself) to swim alone. Even an experienced swimmer can have an accident.

It may be common that alcoholic beverages are served or consumed in close proximity to your swimming pool. In this case, the conduct of all persons must be closely supervised in a “party atmosphere” or in an environment where alcohol is consumed.

Alcohol is not a stimulant, but rather a depressant. The reason people act “silly” after a few drinks, it is that the part of the brain, which exercises restraint and control over activities, is being anesthetized and their control will soon diminish.

As the amount of alcohol consumed increases, the more of the brain is anesthetized and eventually one can black out or maybe worse. If your guests consume alcohol and then must drive to their own homes, please use consideration for their welfare and life as well as the welfare and life of others on the road. If you or your guests become intoxicated, please do not use your pool or operate an automobile.

## **WINTERIZING YOUR POOL**

The principal of winterizing your pool is to prevent any frost damage to the plumbing parts. Treating the pool water with the proper winterizing chemicals and covering the pool during the non-swimming or winter months saves time, money and work when it is time to open your pool in the spring. **DO NOT** disconnect the filtering system before adding the proper winterizing chemicals, as the chemicals will not be able to distribute throughout your pool. **NEVER DRAIN YOUR POOL.**

1. Introduce the proper winterizing chemicals to the pool water. Allow these chemicals to circulate through the pool water before starting the filter.
2. Clean the filter.
3. Lower the water level of your pool to approximately 3” below the bottom of the skimmer opening. This is accomplished with your pool vacuum cleaner, utilizing your filter and pump, and by opening the waste line. Make sure this quantity of water is directed to a place that will not run on any property and cause damage.
4. To prevent the plumbing lines from freezing, the water must be removed from the skimmer box and the pipelines, or a chemical agent must be added to prevent the pipelines from freezing. The water may be forced from the lines by compressed air, wet-dry vacuum cleaner/blower, compressor, or displaced by pouring **POOL ANTI-FREEZE** into the pipelines. Note: **DO NOT USE AUTOMOBILE ANTIFREEZE.** Then plug up the lens with rubber winterizing plugs, effectively displacing enough water so that the remaining solution will not freeze. **If your filter is lower than the top water level of your pool, special steps must be taken.** Winterizing plugs must be in place before the filter components or lines are dismantled, to avoid uncontrolled draining via gravity flow.

Water in the lines will drain largely on its own in this situation; however, any water remaining will freeze unless treated with pool line anti-freeze. The pool owner may choose to do this in the following manner or by the merit of his or her own ingenuity.

Use a PVC 1 1/2" threaded by inserting a combination elbow and a section of clear pipe or tubing. Connected in the manner illustrated, you may effectively drain or blow out the line in question, clearing it and adding pool line anti-freeze. With the clear flexible tubing, it is possible to pinch off the flow of water while removing this apparatus, so that you may insert the winterizing plug with a minimum of water running into the pipeline.

5. Skimmers must also be winterized as follows: When this is done, it will expose two holes in the skimmer bottom. The front hole closest to the pool wall leads to the main drain on the pool bottom, or in the case of no bottom drain, this hole leads to the side drain in the wall of your pool. If you had a side drain, put two quarts of anti-freeze in this hole and insert a winterizing plug in the hole. Now both ends of this line are plugged and have anti-freeze inside of the pipe. Regardless of what type of drain you have, the other hole in the skimmer leads to the front of

The pump at the filter and must have two quarts of anti-freeze in this line and plugged in the skimmer. After both plugs are in, pour two quarts of anti-freeze in the plugged skimmer bottom. This will stop any freezing in the skimmer-housing box should any water get into the skimmer. If your pool is piped in any other way than explained previously, make sure that all lines and skimmers are winterized with pool line anti-freeze.

6. Remove all ladders and handrails and store them in a proper place. Place the white rubber ladder bumpers in the anchor socket holes to prevent chafing of the pool cover securing them with tape.

7. Underwater lights remain in place as they are below where ice will form.

### **CAUTION**

When introducing winterizing chemicals as explained previously, take care not to allow these chemicals to settle on pool bottom by allowing them to circulate and dissolve for a few hours prior to removing the pump. All chemicals should be mixed and thoroughly dissolved in buckets of water prior to being added to your pool in order to avoid the discoloration of the fiberglass surface. Floating chlorine dispensers should be avoided when winterizing a pool. Dispensers are often trapped in one area, allowing the slow dissolving chlorine or chemicals to remain in one place, which may cause damage in a confined area to the pool surface

### **THE FILTER TANK MUST BE DRAINED OF ALL WATER**

8. Sand filters have a drain plug at the base of the filter tank. Diatomaceous Earth filters have a similar drain plug or valve at the bottom of the filter tank. This is where the old D.E. is drained before regeneration with the new D.E. powder. Drain the tank completely dry and leave the bottom drain plugs out and/or the valve open for the winter. You can store these plugs and any other small items inside the strainer basket at the pump so you won't forget where you put them over the winter months.

**THE PUMP AND MOTOR OF YOU SYSTEM SHOULD BE REMOVED AND STORED INDOORS WHILE NOT IN USE.**

9. This reduces corrosion of the metal parts and in general prolongs the life of the pump and motor. This can be accomplished by removing the pipe that goes from the top of the pump house to the filter. Next, unscrew the union that joins the pipe coming out of the ground to the front of the pump house. **WITH ELECTRICITY OFF AT THE CIRCUIT BOX**, remove the wire that leads to the motor.

10. It is advisable to install a winter pool cover on your pool. Install this cover, according to the manufacturer's directions. If more than two inches of rainwater accumulate on your cover, it is best to remove the water with siphoning device, so as not to have water displace the pool water under the cover, causing an overflow problem. This will super-saturate the area around the pool and cause undue pressure on the pool sidewalls and components, unaware to you. **FLOAT AN INFLATED TIRE INNER TUBE FOR EXPANSION.**

11. If you have a pool heater, make sure that the heater is drained by removing the necessary plugs, as required in the heater instructions as supplied with heater by the manufacturer. **PLEASE FOLLOW THESE DIRECTIONS AND YOU WILL ENJOY YOUR POOL NEXT SEASON.**

### **SPRING START UP**

1. Clean and rake the area around poolside.
2. Remove the pool cover from your pool and store the cover in a safe, dry place for next year.
3. If you don't have a pool cover scoop leaves and any other debris that might have accumulated in the pool over the winter.
4. Remove the rubber bumpers that you placed in the anchor sockets for the pool ladder last fall.
5. Using a soft brush, (a clean paint brush will do nicely) brush any dirt out of the anchor socket bolt threads.
6. Wipe a heavy dab of Vaseline or grease into the threads of the anchor socket and spread around the inside of the socket. This will help you disassemble the pool ladder at the end of the swimming season. Do the same thing to the socket of handrail, if you have one.
7. Install the pool ladder (make sure the rubber bumpers are attached to the end of the ladder that rests against the pool wall) and tighten the anchor socket bolts gently but firmly.
8. Remove all of your other pool fittings and accessories from storage, clean them off and install them in the pool or at poolside.
9. Remove the pump from storage.

10. Put Permatex or pipe and joint compound on all the plumbing fittings before connecting pipes. Do not use Vaseline.
11. Reinstall your pool pump by connecting the pipe to the top of your pump and attaching the union to the pipe coming out of the ground.
12. Remove the lid cover from the skimmer. Remove the winterizing plugs from the skimmer.
13. Install the strainer basket in your skimmer.
14. Install the skimmer lid.
15. Install the pump strainer basket in the pump housing.
16. Install the pump drain plugs in the pump if they were removed.
17. Fill the pump housing with enough water to fill the pump strainer basket. This water will act as a primer for the pump (approximately 1 gallon).
18. Place the pump cover gasket or "O" ring in place and put the pump lid cover securely in place.
19. Install the drain plug in the bottom of the filter tank.
20. WITH THE ELECTRICITY OFF AT THE CIRCUIT BOX reinstall wires to the motor.
21. Open your waste line.
22. Remove the winterizing plug from the return line and screw in a male adapter connector in the line and put your vacuum cleaner hose onto the male adapter. Put the other end of the vacuum hose out of the pool.
23. Fill the pool with enough water to reach the center of the opening.
24. Turn pump motor power on and let run until the pool line anti-freeze has left the skimmer and the main side drain. You'll be able to tell by seeing the blue or colored antifreeze coming out of the waste line. When this runs clear for 30 seconds, the antifreeze is out of the skimmer and main or side drainpipes.
25. Turn off the motor and close the waste line.
26. Make sure the vacuum cleaner hose is secured to the adapter that is screwed into the return line fitting and the other end of the vacuum cleaner hose is directed to a convenient drain area. Turn the pump motor on. Water and antifreeze will come out of the return line. When this water runs clear for about 30 seconds, you have removed the colored antifreeze from the return line. Remove the adapter and the vacuum cleaner hose from the pool and proceed to filter the pool water.

27. Add a triple dose of purifying chemicals to the pool water through the skimmer not directly to the pool (this is super chlorination of the pool water).

28. With the filter running, brush the walls of the pool. After the dust and dirt have settled to the bottom of the pool vacuum clean the pool.

29. Start and maintain your normal filtration and water purification schedules. It may take as many as 4 to 7 days of this normal filtration to reach the desired clarity of the pool water if pool got very dirty over the winter. Do not be concerned, therefore, if it takes a few extra days to clean your pool. If your water purification schedule is well under way and your pH is in the proper range there is no reason why you cannot go swimming during the interval of cloudy water.

### **HURRICANE INFORMATION**

The following information is a supplement to the Care & Maintenance Booklet, for additional information on what to do with your swimming pool before and after a major storm. These guidelines will cover some of the issues during a storm like preparations, what to do when the power is out, what to do when storm debris falls into the pool, what to do when the pool is flooded with storm water. When the storm is approaching turn off the pool's electrical at the main breaker panel. The breaker can be turned on after the storm or when it's safe to operate the pool system.

***DO NOT THROW PATIO FURNITURE IN THE POOL!*** The news media suggest that people place the patio furniture in the swimming pool. This can damage the pool surface; secure these items inside the garage or shed instead of the swimming pool. The past storms, customers had "finish" service calls where the patio furniture left scratches, chips or stains in the pool; which is **not covered under our warranty.**

***DO NOT DRAIN THE POOL BELOW THE SKIMMER!*** The news media mentions about emptying the pool water before the storm. This should not be done; the pools excess water will drain away from the pool and a slight overflow is not a problem. After the storm, the excess water can be drained from the pool via the pump and filter system.

When the power is out for a period of time, the pool will only require a little chlorine to keep the water clear. When the storm has passed, remove the debris from the pool using your leaf net as soon as possible, remember when trees or branches fall into the water the leaves, and branches carry algae, which will start to grow into the pool, remove these quickly, and add a little chlorine to the water. After the chlorine shock is added to the pool, brush the pool to distribute the chlorine throughout the water. If the power is going to be out for a considerable amount of time; add a little shock to the pool every couple of days to keep the water clear.

### **POOL SAFETY**



Remember to keep the pool area secured, if the fencing or enclosure was damaged, secure the pool area with an orange construction fence which is available at most home centers. Make sure the fence remains in place until the permanent fence or enclosure is restored.

**CALL A PROFESSIONAL SWIMMING POOL SERVICE COMPANY IF THE SWIMMING POOL HAS BEEN FLOODED WITH STORM OR SEA WATER! DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DRAIN THE POOL OR SERVICE YOUR POOL WITHOUT PROFESSIONAL GUIDANCE! DO NOT OPERATE THE PUMP SYSTEM UNTIL THE SYSTEM HAS BEEN CHECKED BY A POOL PROFESSIONAL!**

## **POOL COVERS**

The new type of winter and safety covers that have anchors into the decking require that they be stretched across the pools coping. In the event that you have a standard deck or exposed coping deck; the coping or tip rim of the pool needs to have protection from the straps on the cover to prevent rubbing on the pools gel-coat during periods of high winds. In addition; to the high wind, the coping can be damaged by debris and water on the cover increasing the weight load of the pools on the coping. We recommend using the pool noodles or some type of foam that will stay in place. In the event the straps do put wear marks on the coping we can sell you a touch-up kit with simple instructions.

## **SALT CHLORINE SYSTEMS**

The swimming pool industry developed a salt to chlorine generator to stabilize the chlorine needs for a typical 40,000 gallon concrete swimming pool. The product has proven itself within the larger commercial swimming pools. These products were introduced for use in in-ground residential swimming pools in the late 90's. The manufacturer, however; has not designed smaller units; they are still initially set up for a typical 40,000 gallon swimming pool. The salt systems can work in our Sun Pools, but we need to keep in mind several other issues when using these systems. The fact that the generator is made for a 40,000 gallon pool, the average Sun Pool has 10,000 gallons, in addition to having a lower demand for chlorine than a typical cement surface swimming pool. The unit should need to be set no higher than 20%, if you are operating your swimming pool with a time clock, for those customers that run the pool on a 24/7 schedule, the setting should be the lowest possible. The amount of use, sunlight, water temperature, rainfall, and air temperature will affect the amount of chlorine necessary to maintain a clean, sparkling pool. When the water and air temperatures drop and the pool isn't being used, most units have a winter mode for limited operation. Make yourself aware of the proper operating instructions for your salt system. Setting your salt system **above 20% will void your surface warranty**, and the warranty coverage for your other system components. The pool heater companies require a coated or a chemical resistant, heat exchange for salt system pools; these are also known as titanium cores, for warranty coverage on a heat pump or gas heat units. The high sustained levels of chlorine will cause surface damage, pool stains, and eventually surface breakdowns.

## **CARE OF MOSAIC TILES**

Please make sure when adding chemicals to your swimming pool that they are properly introduced into the swimming pool water. Accumulation of un-dissolved chemicals sitting on the floor and collecting over the mosaic will cause breakdown in the grout of the tiles and may cause bleaching of the colors in the tile itself. This condition may cause the tiles to loosen and come out of position. NEVER use a floating chlorine dispenser in your pool, especially with custom inlaid tiles.

We appreciate you purchasing our product. We have strived to provide your authorized **Sun Pools** pool dealer with all the information they will need to assist you in the care and maintenance of your pool. If you should have a question or problem, which you cannot answer yourself, please contact our customer service department at the following address:

**SUN POOLS, INC.**  
**130 Holiday Lane**  
**Albany, KY 42602**  
**1-800-764-SWIM**  
[www.sunpools.com](http://www.sunpools.com)



Dear Customer,

Your Sun pool may have been ordered with the option of underwater bottom drains in the pool shell. The federal government has introduced a law known as the Virginia Graeme Baker (VGB) act which had several safety related code changes to prevent entrapment by swimmers underwater in any pool or spa.

One of these regulations, regarding the grates or suction covers that are within the swimming pool underwater, had changed the requirements; the federal regulations require that the suction covers or grates on the pool equipped with suction below the water be replaced every seven years.

Sun Pools provided what's known as VGB compliant suction outlets with an approved suction cover. These fittings were manufactured by our vendor Custom Molded Products. The part number is CMP-25215 and the part number for the grate (strainer/cover) is 24215-00X-003 (X=color W (white) or G (gray)).

For any questions regarding the plumbing, installation, or code compliance contact the installing contractor or your local building officials in your area.

For questions concerning the fitting, contact Custom Molded Products at [www.c-m-p.com](http://www.c-m-p.com)

Thank you for your purchase and welcome to the Sun Pools family of customers.

Sincerely,  
Sun Pools, Inc.



# 175 GPM FIBERGLASS POOL SUCTION

CMP 25215-000-000

VGB 2008 COMPLIANT



For Multiple Drain Use Only  
175 GPM - Submerged  
Life: 7 Years  
Floor or Wall

Read and keep these instructions for future reference. Always plumb and install all suction fittings according to all building codes that apply in your area.

**WARNING:** When using two or more suction fittings on a common suction line, suction fittings must be separated by a minimum of 3 ft or they must be located on two different planes (i.e. one on floor and one on the wall).

**WARNING:** DO NOT locate suction outlets on seating areas or on backrests for such seating areas.

The maximum flow rating for this suction fitting is 175 GPM. This suction fitting is designed for installation on side wall or floor of portable spas, hot tubs, or pools in conjunction with at least one other suction fitting per pump. DO NOT adapt suction fitting to any pipe size smaller than ASTM 2" SCH 40 PVC. Suction fitting and fasteners should be observed for damage or tampering before each use. Missing, broken, or cracked suction fittings shall be replaced before use. Loose suction fittings shall be reattached or replaced before use. Mount suction fittings on the walls, in the foot wells of portable spas, hot tubs, or pools. Do not mount directly under seats. Follow all winterizing instructions and recommendations of your pool and spa professional. Open area of the suction cover is 12.88 in<sup>2</sup>.

### TOOLS NEEDED:

Hole Saw, Torque Wrench, Phillips Head Screwdriver

### INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

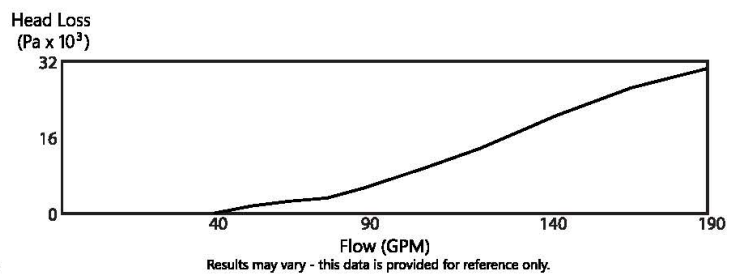
- Using hole saw, cut/drill the installation hole.
- If optional gasket is used, gasket must be placed around threads of suction wall fitting at this time.
- Place threads of wall fitting through hole from the inside (water side) of tub/pool.
- Install nut from dry side of tub onto the threads of the wall fitting.
- Using torque wrench, torque nut to <44.0 ft. lbs. (60Nm)
- Verify that the suction cover is properly tightened and secured with stainless steel screw.

**NOTE:** If silicone is used on fitting, verify that silicone is compatible with ABS and PVC plastics.

**CAUTION:** DO NOT over-torque fitting. Excessive torque can cause premature failure of threads or damage to suction fitting increasing risk of entrapment.

**NOTE:** In the event that one suction outlet is completely blocked, the remaining suction outlet(s) serving that system MUST have a flow rating capable of the full flow of the pump(s) for the specific suction system.

**NOTE:** Increasing size of the pump may increase flow rate of suction beyond rated safety limits causing entrapment or death.



### REPLACEMENT PARTS



25215-00X-003  
("X" specifies color)  
SUCTION COVER



25215-000-002  
WALL FITTING



25215-000-004  
GASKET



25215-000-001  
NUT



61008-083-200  
SCREW

\*Replace all parts within 7 installed years or immediately upon evidence of degradation or damage.



**CAUTION:** Hair or body parts blocking the spa or pool suction may become trapped and held against the suction fitting. Entrapment against the suction fittings can result in drowning or other severe injury. Never sit on or lean up against suction fittings. Never exceed the maximum allowable flow rate stated on the suction fitting. The suction fitting and fasteners should be inspected for damage or tampering before each use of the facility. Missing, broken, or cracked suction fittings shall be replaced before using this facility. Loose suction fittings shall be reattached or replaced before use of this facility.

**WARNING:** To reduce the risk of drowning from hair and body entrapment, install suction fittings with a marked flow rate in gallons per minute that exceeds the flow rate of your system by at least 25%. Always use multiple suction outlets. If the fitting/cover breaks, is damaged, or is missing, shut the system down immediately. Do not use the system until damaged parts have been replaced.

**WARNING:** Keep hair and clothing a minimum of 12 inches from all suction fittings and drains at all times. Persons with long hair should secure hair to a minimal length or wear swimming cap. Children should never be left unattended at any time in a swimming pool, spa, or bathtub. Be sure the temperature of the water never exceeds the manufacturer's recommendations.

## POOL SPECIFICATIONS

Type of Finish Fiberglass: \_\_\_\_\_

Pool Dimensions: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Completed: \_\_\_\_\_

Capacity in Gallons: \_\_\_\_\_

Pool Depth: \_\_\_\_\_

Shape of Pool: \_\_\_\_\_

## FILTER SPECIFICATIONS

Filter Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Filter Brand: \_\_\_\_\_

Model Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Valve Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Cleaning Instructions: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## PUMP SPECIFICATIONS

Pump Brand: \_\_\_\_\_

Horsepower: \_\_\_\_\_

Model Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Frame Number: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOMATIC CLEANER SPECIFICATIONS

Brand: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Booster Pump Brand: \_\_\_\_\_

Booster Pump Horsepower: \_\_\_\_\_

Booster Pump Frame: \_\_\_\_\_

HEATER SPECIFICATIONS

Heater Brand: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Serial Number: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTOMATIC CHLORINATOR SPECIFICATIONS

Brand Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Model: \_\_\_\_\_

Recommended Chlorine: \_\_\_\_\_

## INDEX

• Basic Water Chemistry	PG. 6
• General Chemical Information	PG. 8
• PH	PG. 9
• Alkalinity	PG. 10
• Calcium Hardness	PG. 10
• Handling & Storing Chemicals	PG. 10
• Testing Pool Water	PG. 11
• Pool Surface Care	PG. 12
• Pump & Motor	PG. 14
• Strainer	PG. 14
• Cartridge Filters	PG. 15
• Sand Filters	PG. 15
Backwash for Dial Valve	PG. 15
Backwash for Push-Pull Valve	PG. 16
• Surface Skimmers	PG. 16
• Replacing Light Bulbs	PG. 16
• Decks, Walkways & Patios	PG. 16
• Swimming Pool Safety	PG. 17
• Winterizing Your Pool	PG. 21
• Spring Start Up	PG. 23
• Hurricane & Storm information	PG. 25
• Pool covers & Salt Chlorine Systems	PG. 26
• Mosaic tile care	PG. 27