

10 POOL MAINTENANCE TIPS

1. Water conditions



It is essential to keep a constant monitoring of the pool water, either in summer or winter, to ensure the maximum durability of the pool and water health.

The main factors to consider would be:

FACTOR	RANGE	FREQUENCY
pH	7,2-7,6	Daily
Free chlorine	1,0-1,5/ppm*	Diaria
Alkalinity	75 - 150/ppm*	Weekly
Cyanuric acid	30~75/ppm*	Monthly
Calcium hardness	175~250/ppm*	Monthly

* ppm = parts per million

2. Water adjustment

For proper control and adjustment of the pool water it is essential to check and adjust the following parameters in the same order as indicated:

1. Total alkalinity
2. pH
3. Calcium hardness
4. Free Chlorine



The changes in the chemistry of the water are not immediate. Therefore it is important to wait some time between each step of this control process.

3. Filling your pool



Avoid using water from unreliable sources that may contain dissolved metals in it, such as copper, iron or manganese, especially in rural areas.

If its presence is known or anticipated, the water should be treated before filling the pool.

Such metals can cause stains on PVC membranes.

It is NOT recommended to empty the pool completely.

4. Water treatment products

Certain combinations of chemicals that have no effect individually, may cause decoloration if mixed.

Allow each product to disperse through the pool through the circulation of water, before adding a second one.

Previously dissolve all the chemicals you are going to add to your pool in order to prevent excessive concentration.

Also, it is essential to strictly follow all the use recommendations indicated by each manufacturer of the products used to treat our pool water.



5. Water level

The water line of the pool should be as constant as possible.

It is one of the points where more can accumulate (solar oils, leaves, etc.)

Special attention must be paid to the maintenance and periodic cleaning of this area.

Under no circumstances should abrasive products be used for this.

Periodic cleaning with an isopropyl alcohol solution is recommended, for example.

In case of calcium deposits, we can apply a solution of a specific acid cleaner.



6. Clean your pool regularly.



Both in summer and Winter, preventing the accumulation of organic elements in the water.

Consult with your official distributor to choose the best method for cleaning your pool.

7. Specific circumstances

Certain exceptional circumstances, such as the increase of the number of bathers, a big storm, or high temperatures. It is necessary to increase the monitoring of the water, and, if necessary, apply a controlled shock treatment, (after adjusting all the parameters indicated on tip 2).



8. Avoid chlorine excess



Excess chlorine, in addition to being very harmful to the health of bathers, causes irreversible bleaching of the membrane.

The actual legislation indicates a max. of 2.0ppm free Chlorine, being 1.5ppm the ideal value.

Combined Chlorine should never exceed 0.6ppm.

When using a saline chlorination system, isocyanuric acid should be added (30ppm) as a free Chlorine stabilizer. Chlorine and pH levels controlled daily.

If during the winter season, you use a cover for your pool. **The saline chlorination system MUST be disconnected.** Not doing so would cause an excessive accumulation of Chlorine that doesn't evaporate and decolorization of the membrane.

9. Water temperature

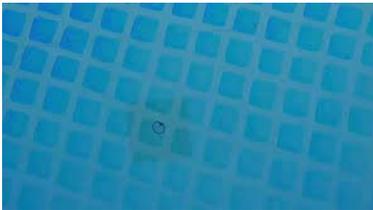
The maximum temperature to enforce the material warranty is 32°C.

Higher values can affect the chemical reactions and the membrane color.

Optimum operating temperatures are values around 27°C.



10. Tears can normally be fixed without emptying the pool



Consult with your installer alternative solutions to avoid loss of your pool's waterproof warranty.