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NEW PLASTER POOL START UP

Filling the pool:

1. Do not allow anybody (children, animals, etc.) to walk on the uncured plaster finish.
2. If water is being trucked in, a cushion of water 18" to 24" must be in the deepest part of the pool prior to filling (minimize the water's impact on the new plaster surface).
3. Fill the pool as rapidly as possible. Use as many hoses as you can. It is best to use a filtering tube (such as a Hayward Bobby) to trap metals and minerals from the fill water source.
4. Place all hoses in the deepest area of the pool with the ends protected by a rag. Do not allow any hoses to rest on the plaster finish as they can leave "hose marks."
5. Do not add "Start-Up" chemicals until the pool is filled to the middle of the tile border.
6. Never turn the water completely off while the pool is filling; fill without interruption. A fill ring ("bathtub ring") can form in the plaster finish if the water is turned off and then on again.

Balancing the water:

1. Get the pool circulating as soon as possible. If it can be done, you can start up the system on the pool's bottom drain (with the skimmers closed) once the water level goes above the return fittings.
2. Add 1 quart of scale inhibitor (Jack's Magic the blue stuff) per 10,000 gallons. Do not exceed three quarts; 20 ppm sequestering agent.
3. Balance TA (Total Alkalinity) to 70-90 ppm.
4. Balance and maintain pH to 7.0-7.4 ppm.
5. Operate the filter for 72 hours continuously – BYPASS HEATER. **Note: a standing pool can start visible scaling within 24 hours.**
6. Do not add chlorine or pH increaser for the first 48 hours.
7. Balance CYA (Cyanuric Acid / Stabilizer) level to 30 ppm.

Maintenance:

1. Brush with combination stainless steel and nylon brush everyday for the first 28 days (twice a day is best). Vacuuming the pool with a "brush vac" is also recommended.
2. The pool will continue to dust for several days, pH and TA must be monitored daily to prevent scaling.
3. As long as pH and TA are acceptable, you may now chlorinate the pool (do not go above 5 ppm for at least the first ten days as high chlorine can react with metals and minerals in the water causing them to precipitate out and stain the finish).
4. Monitor the calcium level (total hardness) and keep it between 200-400 ppm.
5. Maintaining sequestering levels at or above 12 ppm is a good preventative maintenance technique. A Jack's Magic Sequest Test kit is available for this.
6. Pools with Chlorine Generators (Salt Systems) can start up their systems and add salt after two weeks has past. Jack's Magic the purple stuff can be used for maintenance at this point.
7. Cleaners can be activated after two weeks as well.

These instructions are generalized recommendations for most finishes. Follow the specific manufacturer's instructions for different types of finishes and, where applicable, allow their instructions to supersede the above.