



Serving the New Jersey & New York areas since 1972

## **NEW POOL INSTRUCTIONS**

### **Backwash Procedure (four way valve):**

1. Turn off pump.
2. Roll out discharge hose (if equipped).
3. Set multiport valve to "Backwash."
4. Turn pump on and wait for the water in the sight glass to run clear.
5. Turn off pump and set multiport valve back to "Filter."
6. Turn pump on and allow to run for 30 seconds - 1 minute.
7. Repeat steps 3-6 until water in sight glass runs clear immediately after starting step 4.
8. Set multiport valve to "Filter."
9. Roll up discharge hose (if equipped).
10. Turn on pump.
11. Turn dial on your Hayward CL-200/220 chlorinator to "OFF" to prevent D.E. from clogging the unit (if applicable).
12. Proceed to any skimmer and add the correct amount of diatomaceous earth (D.E.).
13. Turn dial back to desired setting on the chlorinator.

**NOTE:** Never allow the system to run for more than 3-4 minutes without the correct amount of D.E. powder added as this can stain the grids inside the filter and cause premature failure of the system.

DE-3620	4 ½ lbs. D.E.
DE-4820	6 lbs. D.E.
DE-6020	7 ½ lbs. D.E.

### **To Lower Water Level:**

1. Turn off pump.
2. Roll out discharge hose (if equipped).
3. Set multiport valve to "Waste."
4. Turn pump on & let water drain to proper level (generally 3/4 - midway in skimmer).
5. Turn off pump.
6. Roll up discharge hose (if equipped).
7. Set multiport valve to "Filter."
8. Turn on pump.

**NOTE:** "Waste" bypasses the filter and does not allow any loss of powder, therefore there is no need to add D.E.

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Store Hours: Monday – Friday 10am - 6pm | Saturday 9am - 6pm

## Water Testing:

	<u>Ideal</u>
1. Chlorine (ppm)	1.0 – 3.0
2. PH	7.2 – 7.6
3. Total Alkalinity (ppm)	80 – 120
4. Cyanuric Acid (ppm)	30 – 50 (60 – 80 for chlorine generators)

1. **FREE CHLORINE** Amount of chlorine in the water that is not yet combined with any germs, algae and other impurities.

**CHLORINE DEMAND** Amount of chlorine necessary to destroy germs, algae and other impurities in the water.

2. **PH** The relative acidity or alkalinity of pool water. **Note:** Low PH can cause corrosion of pool equipment. High PH can reduce the effectiveness of chlorine.
3. **TOTAL ALKALINITY** Alkalinity affects the PH of the water. Usually, if your alkalinity level is low, your PH level will also be low. **Note:** Low alkalinity can cause corrosion of pool equipment, especially pool heaters. High alkalinity can reduce the effectiveness of chlorine.
4. **CYANURIC ACID** (Stabilizer) Acts as a sunscreen to prolong the life of chlorine. If this chemical is too low, the chlorine you add will be ineffective.

- Be sure to test the pool water at least once a week, especially after rain.
- Never put any chemicals directly into the pool unless otherwise directed. Most chemicals are put through the skimmer. Call for assistance if you are unsure.
- Never mix any chemicals in the skimmer when treating the pool. Always add one at a time.
- If there is a question on any chemical, call for assistance.



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**Proper Chlorination:**

	<u>Tablets (8 oz.)</u>	<u>Shock (lbs.)</u>	<u>Algaecide (optional)</u>
12 X 24 (10,000 – 15,000 gals.)	1 – 2	1	2 oz.
16 X 32 (15,000 – 20,000 gals.)	2 – 3	2	3 oz.
18 X 36 (20,000 – 25,000 gals.)	3	2 – 3	3 oz.
20 X 40 (25,000 – 30,000 gals.)	4	3	4 oz.
Larger (30,000 – 40,000 gals.)	5	4 & up	5 oz.

**\*\*\* ALL AMOUNTS SHOWN ARE REQUIRED PER WEEK \*\*\***

- When using an **AUTOMATIC CHLORINATOR** you will not need to add tablets to the skimmer(s), however, shocking the pool once a week is still necessary. (See above for proper amounts.) Be sure to check the chlorinator at least every two weeks to make sure there are tablets still in the canister. Add tablets when necessary. NEVER "OVERLOAD" THE CANNISTER WITH MORE THAN A TWO WEEK SUPPLY – THIS WILL GUM UP THE INSIDE.
- If you are not using an automatic chlorinator, you will have to put the tablets into the skimmer. If you have more than one skimmer, distribute the tablets between both. ALWAYS RUN THE POOL A MINIMUM OF 12 HOURS A DAY, EVERY DAY.
- On such occasions that there is a lot of "traffic" in the pool, after rain, or prolonged high temperatures, more chlorine may be needed. Be sure to test the water first before adding more.

**Vacuum Procedure:**

1. Turn pump off.
2. Close all valves to pool.
3. Fill pump basket with water and close tightly.
4. Turn pump on.
5. Open one valve slightly until water starts to rush into pump. (Depending on the pump, this may take a few seconds to a minute.) Continue to open valve completely.
6. Open the remaining valves slowly, one at a time.

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## **Common Troubleshooting:**

<u>Problem</u>	<u>Probable Cause</u>	<u>Solution/Treatment</u>
Cloudy water	Low chlorine	Superchlorinate/shock pool
Cloudy water	Inadequate filtration	Run filter at least 12 - 14 hours a day
Cloudy water	Pressure too high in filter	Backwash filter
Green water	Algae	Superchlorinate/shock pool Adjust PH to proper level Add algaecide
Black, green, red or yellow spots	Algae	Superchlorinate/shock pool Adjust PH to proper level Add algaecide Brush spots
Eye irritation	PH too low	Adjust PH to proper level
Can't maintain adequate chlorine level in pool	Low cyanuric acid level (stabilizer)	Raise cyanuric acid level by adding stabilizer
Can't maintain proper PH level in pool	Low alkalinity level	Adjust total alkalinity by adding alkalite
Air in system	Water level too low	Raise water level to mid-skimmer
Air in system	Skimmer door in "closed" position	Make sure skimmer door is open
High pressure in filter	Filter needs to be backwashed	Backwash filter, add new DE
Low pressure in filter	Some type of restriction in line to pump	Make sure all valves are open
Low pressure in filter	Some type of blockage	Make sure all baskets (skimmer and pump) are clean of debris

## **What is a Vermiculite Bottom?**

Vermiculite (a micaceous mineral) is mixed with Portland cement and water for a firm yet porous bottom for vinyl lined swimming pools.

For years, only sand was available for vinyl lined pools and sometimes problems developed. The sidewalls have gotten steeper (for a safer pool) and the sand may tend to slide down the side. Since packed sand is not porous, normal changes in the underground water table may also cause a problem. When the water rises and then recedes, it may wash away some of the sand causing a depression to appear. Footprints can also appear in a sand bottom pool.

In heated pools, a sand bottom will not insulate the pool from the coldness of the ground since the sand will stay the same temperature.

On the other hand, a vermiculite cement bottom is permanent and remains in place. The sidewalls will not slide down. Since the bottom is porous, water can pass through if there are changes in the water table, instead of breaking through. When water reaches the liner it can spread out laterally, then pass back down into the ground.

A vermiculite cement bottom insulates the pool from the cold temperature of the ground. Therefore, it costs less to heat the water with a gas heater and makes a solar blanket more efficient.