

Sun Fiberglass Pools

CARE & MAINTENANCE MANUAL



FIBERGLASS PRODUCTS

“Quality & Technology in Fiberglass Pools”

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

WARNING/DISCLOSURE

In no event shall the manufacture or any entity affiliated with Sun Fiberglass Products be liable for damage to property, lost profits, injury, injury to goodwill, or any other special incidental or consequential damages resulting from any advise 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.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL

FOR SUN FIBERGLASS 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

SUN FIBERGLASS POOLS MAKES CRYSTAL CLEAR BLUE WATER EASY

Your **Sun Fiberglass** 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 certain simple, basic facts of which you must be aware to assure the utmost pleasure and services from your pool.

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

Owning a **Sun Fiberglass** 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 have a tendency 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--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 poolful, 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 Fiberglass Dealer** may be able to recommend a good 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 decriaser is added directly to water. There are two forms of pH decriasers: 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 more 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 gallon of water without professional guidance.

STEP 2 CONTINUOUS DISINFECTION

Chlorine treatment is to maintain water purity. A 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 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 its' use.

STEP 4 PREVENTION OF ALGAE

Contaminants in the rain and wind can quickly deplete the chlorine supplies in the pool. A high quality algaecide acts as a chemical back up system in the event the chlorine becomes exhausted from the pool.

Following a one time initial treatment, (normally one quart per 25,000 gallons of pool water) add a maintenance treatment (normally two ounces per 5,000 gallons of pool water) directly to the pool every other week or every week.

STEP 5 PREVENTION OF STAINING

In order to prevent staining of the interior pools 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

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** at all times be present in pool water to kill bacteria and algae and maintain the water's purity. Critical though this "residual" is for pool purity, it is 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 mid-point on 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 which 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 at least once every six to eight weeks to be sure they are within proper range should check these factors.

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

Proper testing procedures ensure accurate chemical readings.

1. Read and carefully follow testing instructions enclosed with your test kit.
2. Rinse test tubes with pool water before filling the tubes for testing.
3. Take water sample for testing 12 to 13 inches deep in pool. DO NOT take a sample from the surface water in the pool; this will affect the accuracy of the test.
4. Always read the test results against a white background.
5. Always test chlorine first, then the pH.
6. Keep your test kit in a COOL, dry place.
7. Replace test reagents every year. The reagents lose their accuracy due to exposure to heat and sunlight.

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

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

POOL SURFACE CARE

The surface of your **Sun Fiberglass** 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 damage the gel coat finish.

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

The gel coat finish on your **Sun Fiberglass** 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 Fiberglass** pool are not uncommon. Patch and repair kits are available from your authorized **Sun Fiberglass** 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 Fiberglass** dealer.

1. Remove skimmer lid from 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 hose in front of 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 Fiberglass** 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 Fiberglass** dealer) are for the operations of the different types of filters.

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 for the need to backwash.

BACKWASH PROCEDURE For Dial Valve

1. Turn off the pump motor.
2. Set valve on filter to backwash.
3. Turn on pump motor. In fifteen to thirty seconds the water flowing out the backwash line turn 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 pump motor.

BACKWASH PROCEDURE For Push-Pull Valve

1. Turn pump motor off.
2. Set the T-Valve in the backwash position. Consult your owner’s manual for proper position.
3. Turn pump motor on. In fifteen to thirty 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 a 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) Pool water will not maintain clarity.

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 for this product. Your cartridge filter should be chemically cleaned every three to four months.

Scale will also form on 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 then. Reassemble the cartridge and lubricate the sealing o-ring to assure a proper seal.

D.E. (DIATOMACEOUS EARTH) FILTERS

D.E. filters are special tanks consisting of a series of cloth-covered grids. Diatomaceous earth, consisting of tiny prehistoric diatom skeletons, is introduced into the filter by the pump and covers the filter element. The D.E. allows water to pass through but collects the smallest of suspended particles. When cleaning is necessary, the water flow is reversed (backwashing) and the dirt and D.E. are seen through a waste line.

Backwash Procedure for Dial Valve

- 1) Turn pump motor off.
- 2) Set valve on filter to backwash position.

3) Turn on pump motor. In fifteen to thirty seconds, the water flowing through the backwashing until this water appears clean again (normally four to six minutes).

4) Turn off pump water and rotate valve to rinse position. Turn pump motor on for approximately sixty seconds.

5) Turn off pump motor and set valve back to filter position. Turn pump motor on.

Backwash Procedure for Push-Pull Valve

1) Turn pump motor off.

2) Set the T-Valve in backwash position. Consult your owner's manual for proper position.

3) Turn pump motor on. In fifteen to thirty seconds the water flowing out the backwash line will appear dirty. Continue backwashing until this water appears clear again (normally four to six minutes).

4) Turn pump motor off and place valve in filter position. Turn pump motor on.

After the backwashing is completed and the pump motor is running smoothly, the grids must be re-coated with D.E. by slowly adding D.E. into the skimmer basket. The following chart is a recommendation as to how much D.E. should be used.

Filter size	Pounds of D.E.	Number of One Pound Coffee Cans Needed*
5 Sq. Ft.	1/2	1
10 Sq. Ft.	1	2
15 Sq. Ft.	1 ½	3
20 Sq. Ft.	2	4
30 Sq. Ft.	3	6
40 Sq. Ft.	4	8
50 Sq. Ft.	5	10

*A clean one-pound coffee can is a good measuring device for D.E. You can also purchase devices from your dealer.

At least once each year the grids inside your filter should be taken out and chemically cleaned. This is accomplished by first soaking the grids in an acidic solution (one part Muriatic acid to four parts water) until bubbling stops. The grids are then cleaned with a swimming pool filter cleaner and degreaser. Follow use directions on the containers for this product. Rinse grid thoroughly and reassemble 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 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. on these areas are 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 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 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 Fiberglass** 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 in to 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 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-nos” 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 are filling 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, 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 there 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 pools 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 lines 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 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 in 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 you pool. Install this cover according to the manufacturer's directions. If more than two inches of rainwater accumulate on you 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 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 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 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 coverlid 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 prime for the pump (approximately 1 gallon).

18. Place the pump cover gasket or "O" ring in place and put the pump coverlid 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.

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.

We appreciate you purchasing our product. We have strived to provide your authorized **Sun Fiberglass Products** 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 FIBERGLASS PRODUCTS, INC.
119 E. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard
Brooksville, FL 34601
1-800-764-SWIM
www.sunpools.com

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:

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