



## Pool Start-Up Guide

1. Commence filling the pool from the deep end. We recommend the use of a deflector on the end of the hosepipe to prevent damage to the surface. Fill the pool in one go to avoid a water-ring from forming. Protect the Marbelite surface from staining (particularly from mud splashes) until the pool is filled.
2. Add metal remover while filling.
3. Once the pool is filled, add the required calcium chloride in flake form (dissolved in a bucket of water) and check again for metals and calcium hardness.
4. Start filter. Do not introduce an automatic cleaner to the pool for 6 weeks. During this period use the pool brush only to remove dust and debris. Brush the Marbelite surface with a soft pool brush and backwash at least once a day.
5. Leave the pH **ABOVE** 7.8. This will aid the curing and hardening process of the Marbelite. Do not use any acid for the first 3 weeks.
6. Dose only with small quantities of unstabilised granular chlorine.
7. After 3 weeks check the pH and add only a quarter cup of hydrochloric acid (per 70,000 litre pool) dissolved in a plastic bucket of the pool water in any single 6 hour period with the filter running. Periodically dose until pH reads between 7.4 and 7.6. It could take over a week before the pH is corrected. Never use sulphuric acid in the pool.
8. Follow the chlorine manufacturer's instructions for dosing from now on.
9. Stabilise the water if desired. Dissolve the stabiliser granules in boiling water before adding to the pool.
10. After 6 weeks, if a salt water chlorinator is installed, add salt to the water and switch on the chlorinator. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions.
11. The automatic pool cleaner can now be connected.

### **Important information**

Always follow the chemical manufacturers' instructions when adding chemicals to the pool. Chemicals should be added in a controlled way as it is not advisable to overdose with any chemical hoping that the effect will last two weeks rather than one.

Overdosing can damage the Pool Coating surface. Overdosing with acid causes etching of the Pool Coating surface and destroys total alkalinity. Always dilute acid before dosing, and add while the pump is running to ensure an even distribution.

Overdosing with calcium hypochlorite (dry granular chlorine) causes scale build-up and high pH.

Overdosing with trichloroisocyanuric acid (stabilised chlorine) causes a drop in pH and etching of the Pool Coating surface as it neutralises itself by leeching the calcium from the Marbelite. Keep chlorine pills or granules well away from the immediate edge of the pool. Also keep out of direct jet of airflow and away from or near the weir.

The use of a gas chlorinator is not recommended. Due to the chemical reactions that take place where the gas is introduced to the water, HCl is formed which causes etching of the Marbelite surface and results in serious staining.

**Correct water treatment is critical to ensure the proper performance of the pool products and obtain maximum enjoyment from your pool.**