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Congratulations

You have purchased your pool from the oldest above ground pool dealer in Memphis. We are a pool company that specializes in above ground pools. We can take care of **your** pool needs better than anyone. When we are not selling pools, we are helping pool owners. That's what we do best. At Smith Pools and Spas, you will always be able to find an experienced employee who is familiar with your pool and your equipment.

Having a pool is exciting, and keeping your pool clean and clear will be easy. We only ask that you take the time to read through this packet so you will understand the basics of pool care. It is a good idea for most pool owners to start a file for their pool so that they can easily find pool paperwork when they need it.

Every pool is different just as every yard is different. Smiths Pool and Spas gives free professional water analysis and advice. Any time you have a problem, bring us a water sample and our trained staff will walk you through the solution. You can contact us on the phone, through an email to info@smithpool.com, or from our website via "Live Chat."

Finally, we thank you for your business. We hope we have provided a great form of entertainment for you and your family to enjoy for many years to come.

SAFETY FIRST

Pool Safety

1. **NO DIVING OR JUMPING!!!**
2. **SUPERVISE ALL CHILDREN!!!**
3. Do not allow anyone to swim alone.
4. **Read all manufacturers' safety guidelines before using your pool.**
5. Hang safety signs and stickers per manufacturer's instructions to prevent accidents.
6. Slides or diving boards should **not** be installed on above ground pools.
7. Inform guests of the pool rules and safety precautions. A "Pool Rules" sign is a great idea.

Chemical Safety

1. Always add chemicals to water, **never** water to chemicals.
2. Keep chemicals in a cool location away from heat and direct sunlight.
3. Never mix two chemicals together prior to dispensing in pool water.
4. Keep muriatic acid, rags, paints, oils, etc., far away from pool chemicals.
5. **Keep all chemicals and test kits out of the reach of children!**
6. Never place granular chlorine into an automatic chlorine tablet feeder or floater.
7. Never re-use emptied chlorine pails for storage of other chemicals.
8. Do not breathe in chemical fumes. Always open in a well-ventilated area and open lid away from your face.
9. Keep all containers of chemicals in an upright position.
10. In case of a spill or accidental contact, follow label instructions.
11. Do not store chemicals in a motor vehicle.
12. Never add chemicals while you are in the pool. Read labels for proper wait time before swimming.
13. Keep containers closed when not in use, and use each cap only with its own container.
14. Avoid contact with skin or eyes. Wear safety goggles and rubber gloves when dealing with chemicals.
15. In case of contact or accidental swallowing, follow the emergency advice on the label, and contact your doctor or poison control center.
16. Do not intentionally drink large amounts of chemically treated pool water.
17. Pool water is not good for plants, grass, or other living things.

The pool has been installed-WHAT NOW?

The installers have left. There is a little water in my pool and a pile of dirt in my yard. What do I do now?

Is there anything I should know about filling my pool?

1. Do not fill the pool above 6" deep if the ground around the pool is damp or soft.
2. Use only a standard water hose to fill the pool.
3. Only fill the pool during daytime sunny hours and when the outside temperature is above 70 degrees. This will help the liner properly stretch into place.
4. Fill pool to a little past halfway into the skimmer (see glossary of terms).
5. Sometimes the sides of the pool will dent in as the pool fills. This is normal. The dents will pop out as the pool fills with water. This is especially true when filling a pool in cool temperatures.
6. Do not get into the pool for 48 hours after the pool is filled. This lets the bottom of the pool settle and helps reduce footprints although some footprints on the bottom are unavoidable. As the pool is used, the pool bottom will be packed down more evenly.

What do I do with the excess dirt?

1. **DO NOT PUT DIRT BACK AROUND POOL UNTIL POOL HAS BEEN WELL USED. IF YOU ARE BUILDING A DECK AROUND THE POOL, DO NOT PUT DIRT BACK AROUND THE POOL WHERE THE DECK WILL BE. EXCESS DIRT AROUND THE POOL WILL CAUSE THE POOL TO CAVE IN IF THE POOL IS NOT KEPT FULL OF WATER.**
2. Neighbors are often looking for extra dirt to use in their yard.
3. Hire a company to haul the dirt off.
4. Many people use the dirt to fill in low spots in their yard or simply spread the dirt and plant grass.

What do I do with the liner hanging outside the pool?

1. You can trim the excess liner on the **outside** of your pool after the pool has been used for a month or so. Use scissors or a razor blade to carefully cut the liner being sure not to scratch the wall of the pool.

2. If you do wish to trim the excess liner, it will be very hard to fix any unforeseen problems underneath the liner. Thus, you should wait until the pool has been well used before trimming the liner.
3. It is okay if you do not want to cut the liner. You may choose to simply fold up the liner and hang it underneath the ledge of the pool.

What about the vermiculite pool cushion underneath the liner?

1. The vermiculite pool cushion is just like it sounds. It is a cushion underneath the liner formed from a granular substance that gels together as one layer.
2. When people first start using the pool, footprints and small wrinkles will develop in the bottom. These wrinkles and footprints will diminish over time as the pool is used and the vermiculite pool cushion is packed down. Some wrinkles may develop where swimmers jump into the pool and hit the bottom with their heels and where bathers twist their feet on the liner.
3. Over time and the more the pool is used, the bottom will become more firm.
4. The vermiculite pool cushion has several strong benefits. First, it is non-abrasive, so it will not wear holes in the liner over years of use like sand sometimes does. Also, it does not get hard like sand. Thus, it stays comfortable to walk on.
5. Occasionally, small dirt clods may appear in the bottom of the pool underneath the liner. These dirt clods usually will not hurt anything and can easily be pushed down using a rubber mallet. Call Smith Pool if you have any questions or concerns.

What about the electricity for the pump?

1. The pool pump runs on an 110V outlet and pulls around 15 amps. Check your instruction manual for specific electrical instructions for your pump.
2. The safest way to operate your pump is to have a licensed electrician run conduit underground with a GFCI weatherproof receptacle located beside the pump. This is what most codes require. For convenience, have the electrician install an outdoor on/off switch for the outlet.
3. Running the pump on an extension cord is not safe, especially if you have small children or pets that may want to play with the cord or outlet.
4. If you use an extension cord, you could cause irreversible damage to pump motor. This is not covered under the motor warranty.

How do I start my filter system?

See manufacturer's papers provided with the filter system for complete information. Call Smith Pool with any questions or concerns. The instruction manuals are very clear and illustrative. It will be worth your time to read these manuals.

General Pool Care

What do I do with the yard around the pool?

1. Do not use sand, pea gravel, or rocks to fill in any areas around the pool frame.
2. Do not build wood decks over the top ledge so liner replacement or repair will be easier down the road. When building a deck, consider that your winter cover secures underneath the top ledge.
3. Treat the pool area for insects and termites, especially in wooded areas. **Termites and other insects have been known to eat through pool liners. This is not covered under the liner warranty.**
4. **Keep grass from growing within 1' of the pool wall. Nutgrass will grow through the liner if allowed to grow next to the pool wall. This is not covered under the liner warranty.**

How do I care for my pool frame?

1. Keep the pH and Total Alkalinity balanced. Most problems with corrosion on pool frames can be directly attributed to improper chemical balance.
2. Do not over-chlorinate the pool.
3. Fix any leaks in the pool liner immediately. If the pool water never comes into contact with the pool frame, you will not have any rust problems with the steel wall.
4. Most of all - do not let the pool leak **and** keep the water unbalanced. This combination will quickly ruin your pool wall and frame. This is not covered your warranty.

How do I care for my liner?

1. **Spray around pool for termites and insects annually when you have your house sprayed, especially if you live in a wooded area.**
2. Do not play with sharp objects in pool.
3. Do not use abrasive pool chemicals to clean vinyl.
4. Do not drain pool because the liner may shrink.
5. Do not allow tablets to sit on the bottom of the pool.
6. Dissolve all calcium hypochlorite in a bucket of warm water before adding to pool.
7. **Keep pH and Alkalinity in balance. The pH should range between 7.2-7.6 and the Alkalinity should be around 100 ppm.**
8. Keep Calcium Hardness in balance. The Calcium Hardness should be at least 100 ppm. Smith Pool can check your calcium hardness for you if you bring us a water sample.

How do I care for my pump?

1. The more you run the pump, the cleaner and clearer the pool will stay.
2. Clean out the pump and skimmer basket when the pressure in the filter decreases.
3. Clean skimmer basket to avoid low water flow to pump.
4. Never let the water get below halfway in the skimmer. This can cause your pump to run dry, damaging the pump and motor. This is not covered under warranty.
5. **Fix any suspected leaks immediately to prevent motor damage since leaking water goes into the motor casing and causes motor failure.**
6. Run an electrical outlet to operate pump. Inadequate electrical supply will ruin motor, which is not covered under warranty. This may also save money in the long run.
7. Take pump inside for winter storage.

How do I care for my sand filter tank?

1. Backwash filter when water flow to pool is significantly reduced or the pressure increases on the pressure gauge by 4 to 5 pounds over normal pressure.
2. Always turn off pump when switching dial positions.
3. Always move dial handle clockwise.
4. Chemically clean filter sand when backwashing does not reduce pressure in tank.
5. Change filter sand every 3 years.
6. Drain all equipment for the winter months.
7. Pressure gauges wear out often. Replace gauge each season. They cost about \$10.

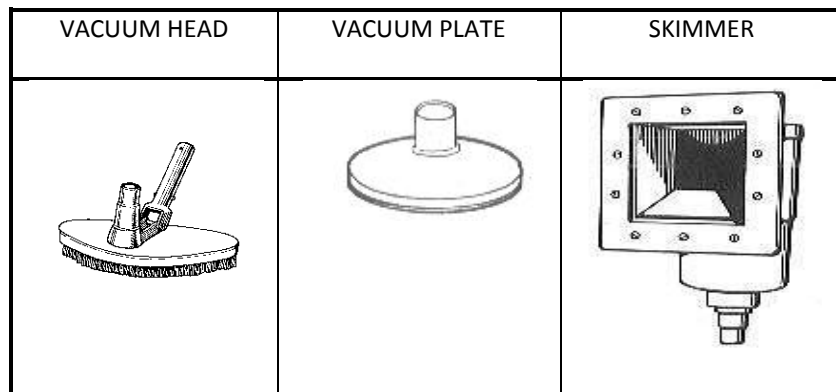
How do I keep my pool clean?

1. Chemical maintenance is the first and most important step.
2. Keeping the debris out of the pool will help your chemicals work more effectively.
3. Telepoles fit various cleaning devices such as brushes, nets, vacuums, and leafbaggers.
4. Brush the pool walls and bottom regularly. This will help the filter system clean the pool; thus, reducing vacuuming.
5. Use a deep leaf net to remove large debris such as leaves, rocks, and sticks.

6. Use a leafbagger that attaches to a garden hose to remove large amounts of leaves from the pool easily.
7. Vacuum pool when needed or purchase an automatic vacuum to help keep the pool clean.

How do I vacuum my pool?

1. Backwash your filter and clean your pump basket.
2. Connect the vacuum head to the telepole. Connect one end of the long white vacuum hose to the vacuum head. Place this in the pool opposite the skimmer.
3. With the filter running, take the other end of the vacuum hose and hold it over the eyeball to fill the entire vacuum hose with water. You will notice the air bubbles coming out of the other end of the hose.
4. Once all the air is out of the hose, turn your pump off.
5. Place the vacuum plate (the round flat piece with a nozzle on top) inside the skimmer on top of the skimmer basket. Bring the end of the vacuum hose through the front of the skimmer and put the hose on the nozzle on the vacuum plate in the skimmer.
6. Turn the pump on and the suction will start. If you do not have suction after a minute or so, go back through the steps making sure that all of the air is out of the vacuum hose.
7. As you vacuum, your filter will become dirty, and you will begin to lose suction. To regain suction you may need to backwash your filter and clean your pump basket. **Do not vacuum while the filter is in the backwash position.** Normally, you will vacuum in the filter position.
8. If you pool is really dirty or algae is growing, vacuum to waste. This will expel the debris out to the yard instead of going into your filter. Then refill pool as needed.



Helpful Hints

1. Spray for termites and other insects around the pool area annually, especially in wooded areas.
2. Store hoses in shaded areas to make the hoses last longer.
3. Add chlorine in the evening to minimize chlorine loss due to sunlight.
4. Direct the eyeball in an upward position to get surface water circulating.
5. Use a chlorine stabilizer each season to reduce chlorine loss.
6. When there is excess debris or algae in the bottom of your pool, vacuum with the filter valve in the "waste" position.
7. Mount ladder to top ledge per instructions to stabilize ladder. The installer will not do this at the time of installation.
8. To extend your pool season, cover your pool at night with a solar cover or use a liquid solar blanket to keep the water warmer.
9. To cool off your pool water in the middle of the summer, use a pool fountain.
10. Read all warranty papers, manuals, and safety information.
11. The more you run the pump and filter, the cleaner and clearer your pool will stay.
12. Proper filtration and chemical maintenance can prevent many problems.

13. A pool is just like a lawn. If you keep it up on a regular basis, it's not hard to manage. But if you let it go without tending to it, it is a lot of work to get it back into shape.

General Pool Care for Chlorine

Taking care of your pool should be easy. The four basic concepts in routine chlorine maintenance are:

- Sanitize continuously to kill bacteria
- Remove wastes to make the water sparkling clear
- Prevent algae growth
- Keep the water balanced

How do I start my chlorine pool?

1. To start up your chlorine pool you need to shock your pool, add tablets, and adjust your pH and alkalinity if needed.
2. Shocking your pool means adding a large dose of chlorine at once. Shocking the pool typically brings your chlorine level to 8.0 to 10.0 ppm. You should shock the pool at the beginning to fully sanitize your fill water. Follow the dosage chart on the shock that you choose to use.
3. Start chlorine tablet usage the next day.

How do I keep my pool sanitized?

1. Check the level of chlorine at least a couple of times per week.
2. When the chlorine level is below 1.5 ppm, you need to add chlorine.
3. There are three ways to keep chlorine in the pool: 1. Chlorine Tablets. 2. Granular Chlorine. 3. Liquid Chlorine.

How do I use Chlorine Tablets?

1. **Check all instructions and warnings on container labels.**
2. Tablets should be used in a floating chlorinator or an automatic chlorinator connected to your filtration system.
3. A floating chlorinator is inexpensive and should be removed from the pool when people are swimming.
4. Automatic chlorinators run off of your filtration system. The drawback is that your pump has to be running to chlorinate the pool.
5. Always use trichlor tablets. Do not use calcium hypochlorite tablets. Check the label.
6. Never put anything other than trichlor tablets in a chlorinator. Not following this rule can be very dangerous.
7. Remember, when using tablets, the pH and Alkalinity will drift lower. So keep Alkalinity Increaser on hand. (Alkalinity Increaser will increase both the Alkalinity and pH)
8. Never put tablets in the skimmer because they will corrode pump and filter parts.
9. Shocking your pool will be necessary every week or so to remove wastes from pool water and keep your water clear. An algaecide may be used in conjunction with tablets to prevent algae growth.

How do I use Granular Chlorine?

1. **Check all instructions and warnings on container labels.** Make sure you know what chemical you are dealing with. Some granular chlorine will need to be dissolved in a bucket of warm water before adding it to your above ground pool because it will bleach your liner.
2. Add granular chlorine according to product labels when chlorine tests low.
3. This is an easy method, but must be monitored daily, especially in hot weather.
4. Some powders raise your pH when chlorine level is high. As the chlorine level comes down, the pH will come down also.
5. **Never put granular chlorine in an automatic chlorinator.**

6. Shocking your pool will still be necessary every week or so to remove wastes from pool water and keep your water clear. An algaecide may be used in conjunction with granular chlorine to prevent algae growth.
7. Some pool owners have trouble keeping their pool clear when using granular chlorine because of the residue in most powder chlorines.
8. Dichlor is a good substitute for calcium hypochlorite shock. It is a little more expensive, but does not have to be predissolved and will not cloud the water.

How do I use Liquid Chlorine?

1. **Check all instructions and warnings on container labels.**
2. Liquid chlorine is very easy to use since it is already dissolved, it will not cloud your water, and it works quickly.
3. Liquid chlorine will raise your pH when chlorine level is high. As the chlorine level comes down, the pH will come down also.
4. Like granular chlorine, liquid chlorine usage requires checking the chlorine level in the pool often and adding small amounts of chlorine often.
5. Liquid chlorine is great for shocking your pool. Shocking your pool will still be necessary every week or so to remove wastes from pool water and keep your water clear. An algaecide may be used in conjunction with liquid chlorine to prevent algae growth.

Smith's Pool Hints

1. A good and easy combination for chlorine maintenance is to use tablets for your constant source of chlorine and use liquid chlorine for shocking. If you begin to have algae problems, supplement the tablets with a weekly dosage of preventative algaecide.
2. Keep up with pH and Alkalinity to boost chlorine efficiency and prevent corrosion of equipment, pool, and liner, especially when using chlorine tablets.
3. Use chlorine stabilizer at the beginning of every pool season to cut down on chlorine consumption. Stabilizer protects the chlorine from the sun's UV rays.

How do I remove wastes to keep my pool clear?

1. Shocking your pool will be necessary every week or so to remove wastes from pool water and keep your water clear, even though your chlorine level stay at the correct levels. Shocking the pool typically brings the chlorine level up to between 8.0 and 10.0 ppm.
2. Regular chlorine levels will not totally keep your pool water in good condition. Wastes build up and need to be "oxidized." Shocking your pool with a large dose of chlorine will oxidize wastes in the pool.
3. Liquid chlorine is great for shocking your pool since it is already dissolved and works quickly.
4. Granular chlorine can be used, but many brands cloud pool water.
5. Shocking is also used when you run into problems, such as when the pool is green or cloudy.
6. After heavy rains, it is always a good idea to shock your pool.

How do I prevent algae growth?

1. Regular chlorine and shocking maintenance will usually control algae.
2. Under certain conditions, algae will still grow even though low levels of chlorine are present in the pool. In these cases, it is a good idea to supplement chlorine use with a strong algaecide.

How to keep up with pH and Alkalinity?

1. Test your pH when you check your chlorine. Some test strips will check Alkalinity, pH and free chlorine.

2. If your liquid test kit does not check for Alkalinity, bring a water sample to Smith Pool and Spa once a month to check your Alkalinity.
3. Alkalinity is a pH buffer. Your pH will fluctuate less when the Alkalinity is in balance.
4. Before adjusting your pH, adjust your alkalinity. When your pH is low, you add pH up or increaser. When you pH is high, you add pH minus.
5. When your Alkalinity is low, you add Alkalinity increaser. When your Alkalinity is high, you add pH minus.
6. Be careful not to overshoot your adjustment. Add in small increments and check between additions to avoid adding too much.

How do I close my chlorine pool for winter?

1. Add winter kit and circulate 2 hours minimum.
2. Plug eyeball and put "gizzmo" in skimmer. Unhook filter system from pool and drain all water from pump and filter and accessories.
3. Label all hoses and adapters for easy assembly in the spring. Once you have labeled the hoses you can disconnect them.
4. Remove all drain plugs from equipment.
5. Remove ladders from the pool.
6. Inflate air pillow and tie loosely at ends so it floats in the middle of the pool.
7. Drape winter cover over pool frame and air pillow.
8. Run the cable through the cover grommets.
9. Attach cable to winch and ratchet tightly. The winch helps you snug the cover around pool circumference.
10. Spray a couple inches of water on top of the cover to keep the wind from flapping the cover and shredding it.
11. The covers are not designed to allow the water to run off of the pool.
12. **Pump excessive water off the cover.** Smith Pool and Spa sells electric pumps and siphon pumps. This will help your cover last longer.

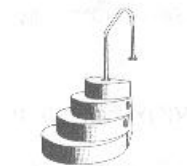
General Care for Low Chlorine Systems

How would I maintain my Frog System pool?

1. Check your pool water for the proper balance. Your pH should be between 7.4-7.8 and your Total Alkalinity should be between 80-150.
2. On the first day, shock the pool with 1 lb of dry chlorine or 1 gallon of liquid chlorine per 10,000 gallons of water to burn off contaminants and to activate the cartridge. Add 1 Frog algaecide that lasts 90 days.
3. Keep chlorine level at 0.5 or higher by using a chlorine floater or frog low chlorine packs.
4. Shock pool once every few weeks.
5. Balance pH and Alkalinity regularly.
6. This is a very easy system. It also has benefits from keeping a low chlorine level in the pool. Less chlorine means less smell, less corrosion, and less fading.
7. It does require purchasing a mineral pack every season.

Want more for your pool?

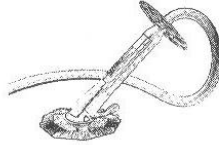
STEPS - The steps provide a much easier way to enter the pool than using the traditional deck ladder. They are also great for small kids to sit on and play on in the pool.



AUTOCHLORINATOR - The auto chlorinator automatically dispenses chlorine tablets. It is hooked up to your existing filter system.



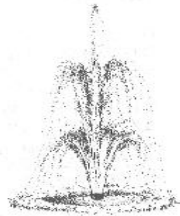
AUTOMATIC CLEANERS - Some people say automatic pool cleaners are a necessity. If you are tired of laboring over a dirty pool, this definitely for you.



ALTERNATIVE SANITIZERS - This could mean less work for you. The Frog system is a low chlorine system. Check the chemical section of your book or come by Smith Pool and Spa for more information.

POOL LIGHTS - Pool lights are a great way to enjoy night swimming or just for decorative purposes. Smith Pool and Spa carries many different types of lights for your above ground pool. All are safe and economical.

FOUNTAINS - A fountain not only adds style to your pool, but also cools your pool water by up to 10 degrees during the heat of the season.



SOLAR COVER - When Fall arrives, no one is ready to end their pool season. Solar covers help to keep the pool water warm when placed on the pool water at night. They can warm pool water temperature up to 10 degrees when used correctly. They are also great for an early start to the pool season. Although they are not designed as winter covers, they can help keep debris out of the pool.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A

ACID - A chemical which releases hydrogen ions into water, decreasing pH. When water measures below 7.0, it is acidic. Add acid to lower pH and alkalinity.

AIR LEAK - What happens when something on the suction side is not air-tight. Pool pumps need to create a vacuum in order to work properly. Air leaks can be dangerous as trapped air can be compressed, causing high pressures. Air leaks can cause foam and bubbles. Correct air problems immediately.

ALGAE - Microscopic plants deposited in pool water by wind, rain and dust. It comes in many colors including green, yellow, brown, black, and pink.

ALGAECIDE - A strong chemical which kills algae and deters its proliferation.

AUTOMATIC CHLORINATOR - Automatically dispenses chlorine tablets into pool water .



AUTOMATIC POOL CLEANER - Device that cleans debris on the bottom of the pool automatically.



B

BACKWASH - Cleaning your filter sand that involves reversing the flow of water through the filter.

BACKWASH HOSE - Connected to filter that carries wastewater away from pool. (some people use their vacuum hose to carry wastewater)

BAQUACIL - An alternative sanitizer that is part of a pool water treatment system that uses no chlorine. Most chemicals used with chlorine are incompatible with Baquacil, and vice versa.

BRUSH - Connects to your telepole. You should brush your pool weekly.



C

CALCIUM HARDNESS - A measure of the level of calcium salts in the water. Helps determine how scaling or corrosive the water is. It is especially important to monitor in pools with a plaster finish. It helps ensure longer vinyl liner life.

CARTRIDGE FILTER - Filter with a pleated cloth element which traps debris.

Cartridge



CHLORINE - Chemical sanitizer that kills bacteria and algae

CLARIFIER - Chemical used to remove haze from water. Usually works by causing small particles to join together so the filter can filter them out.

CLOUDY - Description of the water when you cannot see the bottom of the pool

COPING - Plastic pieces under top cap that hold the liner to the pool.

D

DEFOAMER - A chemical which reduces and/or eliminates foam. Simply squirt the product over surface.

E

EYEBALL - Fitting that attaches to the pool return so that the water can be propelled in a certain direction.



F

FILTER - A device that removes waste particles from the pool as water passes through a porous substance called the filter medium. Types of swimming pool filters are sand, diatomaceous earth and cartridge.



FILTER CYCLE - Length of time between backwash cycles.

FLOATER - Dispenses chlorine tablets into your pool while floating in the water.



FLOCCULATING AGENT - Add to water to coagulate particles that cause haze. Sinks all cloudy particles to the bottom for easy vacuum removal.

FREE CHLORINE - The amount of chlorine in the pool that is available to kill bacteria.

FLANGE - Used to connect the ladder to the deck.



H

HAZE - Description used when you can see the bottom of the pool but the pool is not crystal clear.

L

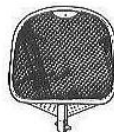
LEAF VACUUM - Attaches to a garden hose. Pushes leaves into a bag on the top of the leaf vacuum.



LEAF RAKE - A deep net to scoop leaves under the water.



LEAF SKIMMER - A shallow net for skimming the water's surface.



M

MURIATIC ACID - Used to lower pH and Alkalinity

O

ORGANIC - Debris such as microorganisms, perspiration, urine, etc. that needs to be burned up or “oxidized” regularly to prevent haze, algae, chloramines, etc.

P

pH - A measure of how acidic or basic the water is. pH of 7.0 is neutral. Pool water should be kept slightly basic: pH 7.2-7.8

PSI (pounds per square inch) - Measurement unit of filter pressure.

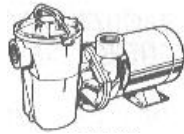
PPM (parts per million) - The accepted unit measurement of chemical concentration in swimming pool water.

PRIMING - Filling the strainer or vacuum hose with water to help push air out of the filter system.

PRESSURE GAUGE - Dial located on backwash valve or on top of filter. Indicates the pressure in the filter. The gauge signals when the filter needs cleaning or backwashing.



PUMP - Moves water through the filter and around the pool.



R

RETURN FITTING - The point at which water returns to the pool.



S

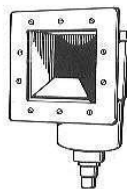
SAND FILTER – A tank that uses sand to filter pool water.



SANITIZER - A chemical used to kill bacteria. Generic names: Chlorine, Bromine, and Baquacil.

SHOCK - An oxidizer that “burns off” the organic wastes. Typically a larger than normal dose of chlorine is used as a shock.

SKIMMER - Box-like device on side of pool, which allows the pump to skim the top few inches of pool water. Contains a removable basket that needs to be cleaned often.



STABILIZER - Prevents sunlight from dissipating your chlorine out of your pool. Used once a season. Commonly called conditioner or cyanuric acid.

STRAINER - A basket in front of the pump that keeps fine debris from reaching the pump's impeller area.



SODA ASH – Sodium Carbonate. A chemical used to raise pH.

SODIUM BICARBONATE – A chemical to raise the Total Alkalinity.

SOLAR COVER - Blanket to warm the pool water.

T

TELESCOPING POLE - Pole that extends to use with cleaning devices.

TEST STRIPS - Easy to use strips that test your chemicals by dipping them into the water.

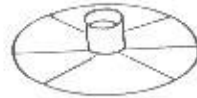


V

VACUUM HOSE - Attaches to the vacuum head on one end and to the vacuum plate on the other.



VACUUM PLATE - Provides a vacuum-sealed connection in the skimmer for the vacuum hose.



VACUUM HEAD - A flat piece of equipment that is connected to the vacuum hose and pole to vacuum the pool.



MY POOL INFO

POOL

DATE PURCHASED _____ MODEL NAME _____

POOL SIZE _____ GALLONS _____

15'	5,700	12' x 18'	6,000
18'	8,200	12' x 24'	7,500
21'	11,000	15' x 21'	8,000
24'	15,000	15' x 24'	10,000
27'	19,000	15' x 30'	13,000
30'	23,000	18' x 24'	11,000
33'	27,000	18' x 33'	17,000
		18' x 44'	23,000

FILTER SYSTEM

FILTER

TYPE _____

MANUFACTURER _____ (sand or cartridge filter)

INITIAL PRESSURE _____ MODEL # _____

Lbs of Sand Needed _____

PUMP

MANUFACTURER _____ HORSE POWER _____

MODEL # _____