PENINSULA POOL RENOVATIONS

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Thank you for entrusting Peninsula Pool Renovations with the refurbishment of your swimming pool.

Although Peninsula Pool Renovations only began trading in 2011, the owner has 26 years of experience in the industry, encompassing pool shops, pool service, product supplies and construction and renovation of pools. We are proud members of the **N**ational **S**pa and **P**ool **I**nstitute and operate in the domestic pool market in Western Cape.

The purpose of this booklet is to give you and better understanding of the process that is going to take place and the importance of pool care thereafter.

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A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE RENOVATION PROCESS

This will vary, depending on the scope of the contract

The basic preparation is similar for both of the surfaces that we offer, namely Re-Marble Plastering and Fibreglass Lining. The following is a **guideline** as to what happens at each stage.

1. Empty pool

An auger test is carried out in high water table areas to determine the level of the underground water. The system is switched off and the pool emptied. As a precaution, a hole is knocked in the floor of the pool to allow any underground water into the pool.

2. Chip off Mosaics, Lift Copings and Repair Cracks

Existing mosaics are chipped off the walls and steps, copings are lifted and cracks are repaired. Depending on the nature of the crack, it is widened and caulked or in severe cases, the crack is repaired with steel pins and epoxy.

3. Install Skimmer Box, Aimflow, Underwater Light and Piping

The old skimmer box, aimflow and underwater light are removed and the new items are caulked in with a waterproofing agent mixed into the cement. Should new suction and or return lines be required, they are installed at this time.

4. Plaster Mosaic Band, apply new Copings and Mosaics

Once the levels have been set, the new copings are laid on a sand/cement base. A cement band is plastered under the copings and the new mosaics are applied to this band. Once the mosaics have set the grouting is done.

5. Paving

The copings set the level of the paving. The ground is compacted and a sand/cement screed is laid. The new paving is laid on the screed and grouted. Depending on the ground conditions, a concrete base is laid and the sand/cement screed is laid on this.

6. Pit and Chip pool, Acid Wash and High Pressure Clean

The pool is chipped with axes. An acid solution is brushed on and cleaned off with a high pressure cleaner (where severe algae exists). This is to remove any algae and/or greasiness before the Marble Plaster process

7. Marble Plaster

(a) Standard Site Mix

A stipple bond coating is applied to the pool surface. This consists of a bonding agent and plaster mix that provides a key for the new plaster. Once on, it is usually left to cure for 3 – 4 days before the application of the marble plaster

(b) Cemcrete PoolCrete Plaster

A Flexbond coating is applied to the pool surface to provide a separation layer between the old and new plaster. It also serves as a key for the plaster and the pool is usually plastered the day after the Flexbond application.

In both cases, the material is mixed with water in the pool and is applied by trowel. The mosaics on the steps are applied at this stage. ***It is critical that nothing gets into the pool at this stage e.g. dogs***.

The pool is left overnight and next day, the plasterer checks the pool for overnight expansion/contraction cracks. He will attend to any rough spots and start filling the pool.

ONCE THE FILLING PROCESS BEGINS, THE WATER MUST NOT BE TURNED OFF UNTILL THE POOL IS FULL. TURNING THE WATER OFF BEFORE FILLING IS COMPLETE WILL RESULT IN A WATER MARK WHICH IS PERMANENT

The pool cleaner and salt for the chlorinator may not be added for at least 4 weeks after refilling**.** The pool needs to be brushed daily for the 1st month to help the curing process. A comprehensive pool start-up guide will be provided free of charge.

8. Fibreglass Lining

(a) Marble Plastered Pool

The surface is prepared for fibreglass and primed with coat of Isophtalic Polyester Resin. A groove is cut under the copings, existing mosaics are ground to provide a key and 1 layer 450 gram chopped strand matting is applied to the surface and tucked into the groove. The surface is sanded and 1

layer of tissue is applied to the surface with the top coat (colour). Tissue mosaics are applied and a non-slip surface is applied to all step and bay areas.

If ceramic mosaics are required, a coarse bandage is applied to perimeter of the pool. The ceramic mosaics are applied with a special epoxy and grouted.

2 layers of 300 gram fibreglass matting is recommended for suspended or newly built pools (non gunite shells).

(b) Painted or previously Fibreglass Lined Pools

The same process as above, however, heavy sanding takes place before the fibreglass lining.

(c) Fibreglass Shells

The pool is emptied and struts are put in place to support the pool. The same process is followed as above (b).

9. Clean up and Start Up

Rubble from the renovation is removed from the site. Once the pool is filled, the filtration system is started up. We suggest that a water sample be taken to a professional pool shop for a computerised water analyses and that the water be balanced accordingly.

REGULAR POOL MAINTANANCE

Benefits of correctly balanced water	Unbalanced water leads to the following
Better looking water	Scale formation
Better feeling water	Staining
Chemicals work more effectively	Premature staining
Protects the pool surface and equipment	Corrosion of the surface and equipment

Aspects of water management

1. pH (Potential Hydrogen) – ideal level is 7.4 – 7.6

This indicates whether the water is either too acidic, too alkaline or in a state of balance. pH can change due to: Fill water, Rain, Bather Load, Chemicals, Dust and Algae

Low pH (below 7.2)	High pH (above 7.6)
Faster chlorine loss	Eye and Skin irritation
Chloramines	Poor chlorine efficiency
Skin and eye irritation	Cloudy water
Rough, etched plaster	Algae growth
Metal equipment corrodes	Scale formation
Vinyl liners wrinkle	
Protects the pool surface and	
Solution: pH raiser eg: BioGuard Balance Pak 200	**Solution: pH reducer e.g.: BioGuard Lo N Slo or Hydrochloric Acid**

As a safety precaution, we recommend a dry form of acid over liquid acid

2. TOTAL ALKALINITY

Acts a buffer to prevent rapid pH fluctuations

Ideal level: 80 – 120ppm – Gunite Pool
125 – 150ppm – Fibreglass/Vinyl Pool

Alkalinity can change due to: Fill water, Rain, Bather Load, Chemicals, Dust and Algae

Low Total Alkalinity	High Total Alkalinity
pH Bounce	High acid demand
Staining	Bicarbonate Scale
Corrosion	(Soft scale which brushes off easily)
Solution: Alkalinity raiser **eg: BioGuard Balance Pak 100**	**Solution: Alkalinity reducer** **eg: BioGuard Lo N Slo or Hydrochloric Acid**

3. CALCIUM HARDNESS

Ideal level: 175 – 225ppm – Gunite Pool
225 – 275ppm – Fibreglass/Vinyl Pool

Low Calcium Hardness (0 – 200ppm)	High Calcium Hardness (275ppm +)
Etched, rough plaster	Scale forming
Hard to clean	Discolouration (Brown)
Shorter plaster life	Reduced circulation and heater efficiency
Solution: Calcium increaser **eg: BioGuard Balance Pak 300**	**Solution: Scale Inhibitor** **Or drain and refill with water with a lower calcium content**

4. CHLORINATION

Ideal Chlorine Level: 1 – 3 ppm (FAC – Free Available Chlorine).

To determine Free Chlorine level, DPD #1 tabs must be used. Chlorine attached to swimmer wastes (hairspray, perspiration) is called Chloramines or combined Chlorine and is ineffective as a sanitizer.

Presence of Chloramines is indicated by:

- Strong chlorine smell
- Burning eyes
- Cloudy/dull water

To overcome Chloramines, the pool needs to be Oxidised (Shock Treated) regularly

KEY POINT – IF YOU CAN SMELL THE CHLORINE
YOU HAVE CHLORAMINES

5. SALT CHLORINATION

The process:

A salt chlorinator comprises of a power pack (power supply) and electrode (Cell). Salt is added to the pool water to create a saline solution. This solution then passes through the electrode and through a process of electrolyses, chlorine is produced

Due to the nature of Salt Chlorination, the pH of pool water will rise, thereby requiring regular additions of acid to lower the pH

The electrodes should be cleaned at least once a week. This can be done in the following ways:

- Remove and hose off
- Use an ice cream stick to remove any excessive build up – ***NEVER*** use a knife or wire brush as this will damage the cell (remember – the cost of the cell is approximately 1 third of the price of the chlorinator)
- A formulated Salt Cell Cleaner is recommended to remove calcium build up from electrodes

Ways of making it easier to clean the cell

- Regular use of a Scale Inhibiting chemical will help to prevent the build up on the cell
- A water enhancing product such as BioGuard Optimizer will soften the water and make the minerals in the water more soluble thereby making it easier to clean the cell
- Chlorinators with self-cleaning electrodes are also available. Please contact us for more information.

Salt calculation - 4/5 Kg salt per 1000 litres of water for most chlorinators
7 Kg salt per 1000 of water for the C Salt Chlorinator

(It is best to consult your Owners Manual for this information

6. TO SUM UP – THE IDEAL CHEMICAL LEVELS

Chlorine	1.0 – 3.0 ppm (Parts per Million)
PH	7.4 – 7.6
Total Alkalinity	80 – 120 ppm
Calcium Hardness	175 – 225 ppm
Stabilizer	40 – 60 ppm
Salt	4000 – 7000 ppm (consult manufacturers recommendations)

HOLIDAY POOL CARE

Here are steps that you can follow to prepare your pool for the holidays, so that on your return, you'll find your pool ready to enjoy

1. Take a pool water sample to your local professional pool shop for a comprehensive water analyses before you leave. Some of the water balance parameters e.g. Total Alkalinity, pH, Calcium Hardness may require corrective action before your departure. Left unchecked damage to your pool may result and can influence the efficiency of the chemicals.
2. The day before your departure, brush the walls of your pool and vacuum it thoroughly. Remove all leaves and debris from the weir and pump baskets.
3. Backwash the filter for at least 5 minutes and top the pool to the highest level. Set the time clock to run your pump and filter for approximately 12 hours per day.
4. Test and adjust pH - the correct range is 7.4 – 7.6. This is an extremely important test for your pool.
5. Add a shock treatment by following the dosage directions on the product label
6. The following morning, re-check the pH and free chlorine levels. The free chlorine should be a minimum of 3ppm.
7. Add a stabilised monthly floater to the pool.
8. For added protection from algae, apply an algaecide such as ***BioGuard Back Up*** Algae Inhibitor.

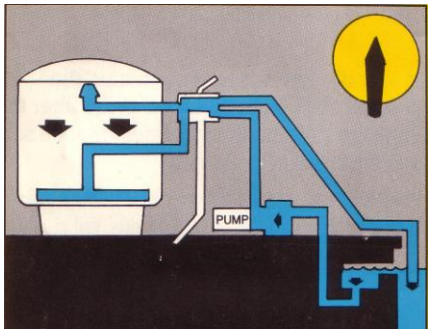
Now that you have your holiday pool care program in place you can relax and enjoy your well earned rest!

FILTER POSITIONS – WHAT THEY MEAN

Filter

For normal filtration and vacuuming.

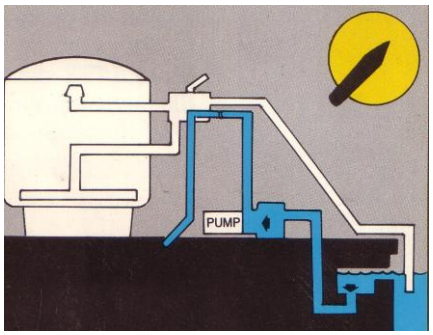
Dirty water enters through the top distributor and dirt is deposited throughout the sand bed. Clean water returns to the pool through the under drain.



Waste

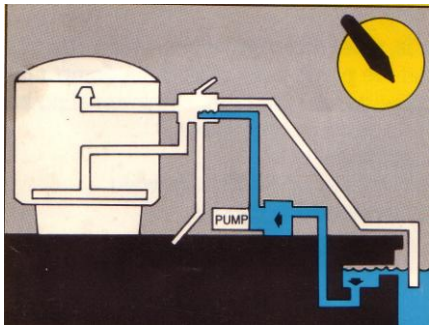
For lowering the level or emptying the pool.

Unplug your pool cleaner when using this function



Closed

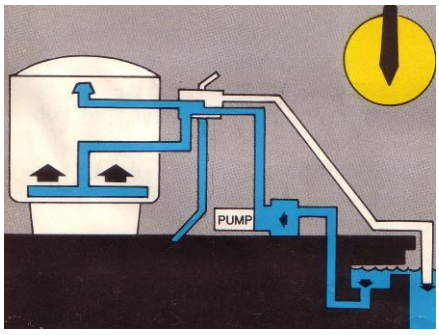
Shuts off water flow to the filter enabling maintenance on the filter.



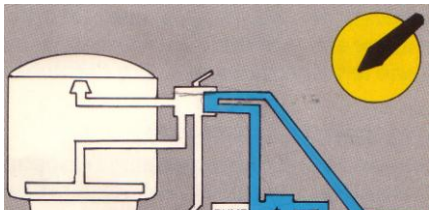
Backwash

Reverses the water flow through the filter. Dirty water enters through the top underdrain, lifts and washes the sand bed. Dirty water is discharged through the top distributor to Waste.

Unplug your pool cleaner when using this function.



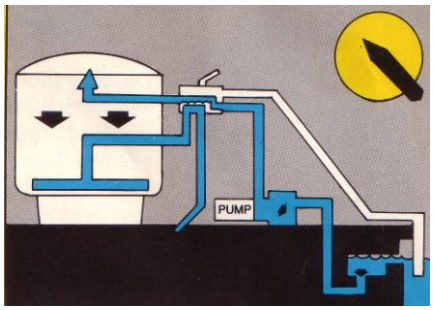
Bypass /Recirculate



For by passing the filter and circulate the water.

Rinse

Changes the flow back to the filter direction and cleans final dust collection from pipes and sand bed to waste. It also resettles the sand bed.



Unplug your pool cleaner when using this function.

NB: ALWAYS SWITCH THE PUMP OFF BEFORE CHANGING THE MULTIPORT POSITIONS

OTHER SERVICES BY PENINSULA POOL RENOVATIONS

- Construction of Concrete Pools and installation of Fibreglass Shells.
- Installation of pumps and filters.
- Installation of standard and self cleaning salt chlorinators (Sea Salt and Zodiac Clearwater brands).
- Installation of Delta T Solar Pool Heating panels and solar blankets.
- Installation of Heat Pumps (Delta T and Zodiac Range).
- Installation of skimmer boxes, aimflow returns and underwater lights (LED type).
- Installation of stainless steel “letterbox” water features and hand rails.
- Installation of electrical distribution boards.

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