Pool & Spa Depot

Pool Owner's Manual

POOL OWNER MANUAL

Congratulations on purchasing your new pool! If maintained properly, it will offer many years of backyard fun and relaxation the entire family will enjoy.

This manual is to help you with any questions or problems that can be easily solved. This manual is also designed to help you understand the chemical and cleaning maintenance of your pool. By adding a few simple chemicals and testing your water regularly, you will spend more time swimming than worrying.

Owner's Name

Pool Size/Style

Gallons of Water

Liner Specifications

Date of Pool Installation

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Keeping Your Pool Water Balanced

Maintaining your pool water in the proper balance pays big rewards. As a result, it makes for more comfortable swimming and less maintenance.

If the pool water is not properly balanced, it could cause a number of costly problems:

- Damage to liner
- Damage to pump, filter, and equipment
- Burning of eyes and skin
- Cloudy water
- Algae growth
- Bacteria/unsafe swimming conditions

All of these factors affect proper water balance:

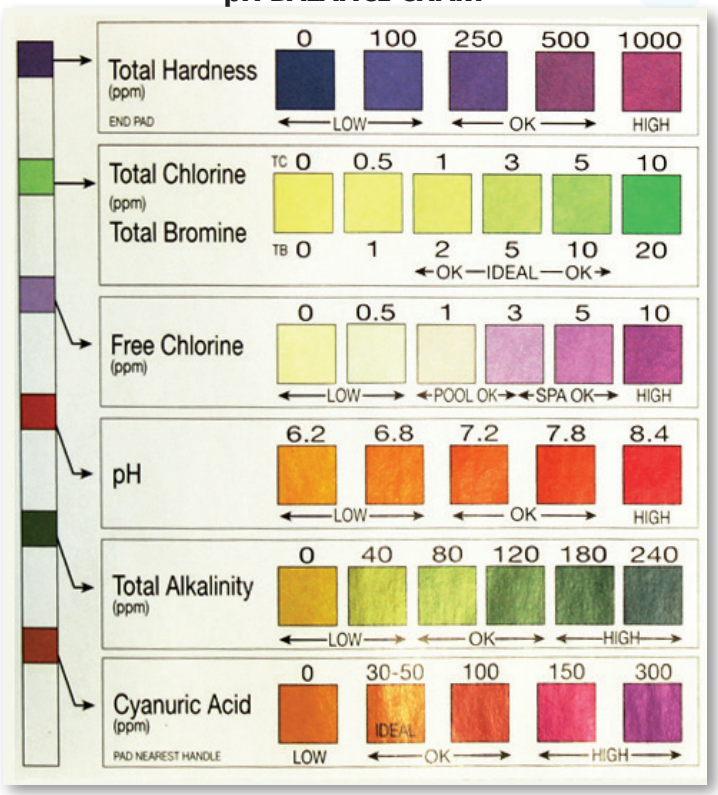
- How often you use the pool
- Weather (rain, sun, wind)
- Dust debris
- Circulation
- Number of swimmers
- Animals
- Water treatment products used

The following shows the ranges for basic water chemistry balancing

Factor	Range	Function
pH	7.2-7.8	Allows other chemicals to operate properly
Total Alkalinity	60-120 ppm	Ability of pool to counteract change in pH
Calcium Hardness	200-400 ppm	To avoid scaling and corrosion
Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)	30-90 ppm	Protects chlorine from the sun

Definitions

pH BALANCE CHART



pH: Proper pH levels allow other chemicals to do their work. It is important to note that low and high levels can cause damage to the liner. Under the right circumstances with pH below 7.0, the liner can actually grow and develop unsightly wrinkles, staining of walls, chlorine loss, and skin/eye irritation. High pH greatly accelerates the aging process and shortens the life of the liner. High pH can also cause chlorine inefficiency, plugged filters, and skin/eye irritation. Make sure to test your pH regularly with your test strips so these things can be avoided. If your pH appears to be off on your test strips, bring your pool water sample to Pool and Spa Depot and we'll professionally test your water for free.

Total Alkalinity (TA): This refers to the quantity of alkaline materials dissolved in water, which act as a buffer in controlling pH change. If the TA is below 60 ppm the pH will not stay in proper range. The pool water may promote cloudy or clear green water, corrosion, and cause damage to the pool fixtures and equipment. TA that is above 120 can cause cloudy water or scale, and can also create an ideal environment for algae growth.

***Note:** Cyanuric Acid (stabilizer) will interfere with the test for TA, therefore it is necessary to compensate for this interference. For pools with a CyA above 50 ppm, the correction formula is: TA - 1/3 CyA = True Total Alkalinity

Cyanuric Acid (CyA) (stabilizer): If you are using any chlorine-based sanitizing product, the first thing you need to do to the water is stabilize it. By stabilizing the water you are protecting the chlorine from the sun's UV rays, and greatly reducing your costs of chlorine. Think of the stabilizer as an invisible umbrella over your pool. The only way stabilizer leaves the water is by dilution or evaporation.

Calcium Hardness: This refers to the calcium and magnesium content of the pool. It is wise to check this regularly to prevent problems with the liner and filter system.

Metals: Having high levels of metal in the water is the leading cause of pool stains. Test these levels monthly or bring a water sample to Pool and Spa Depot.

Phosphates: Phosphates are compounds of the nonmetallic element phosphorous and are a primary food source for aquatic plants, including all types of algae. They are found in lawn and garden fertilizers, decaying vegetation, municipal water, cosmetic items on bathers, and even other pool chemicals. You can never completely eliminate phosphates, however, there are chemicals that will lower them. Bring in a water sample monthly to Pool and Spa Depot to test the levels.

Sanitizing Systems

Chlorine:

Free Chlorine (FCl) does the hard work of killing bacteria and oxidizing contaminants. When the free chlorine combines with these contaminants, we call that combined chlorine or chloramines. In pool and spa water, this form of chlorine has very little sanitizing ability and no oxidizing ability. There is no direct testing method that measures combined chlorine. Instead, we often have to start with total chlorine, which can easily be measured. Total chlorine is just the sum of combined chlorine and free chlorine.

In other words: **(combined chlorine) = (total chlorine) - (free chlorine)**

For example, a test that yields a total chlorine level of 3 ppm and a free chlorine level of 1 ppm would equal a combined chlorine level of 2 ppm. This means it's time to shock!

The chlorine range should be 1.0-4.0 ppm to kill the bacteria in the water. If you have levels above this proper chlorine range, the chlorine will start to attack the liner, bleach it, and shorten the life of the liner.

Chlorine Tablets:

The tablets are to be added (highly suggested) to a chlorine floater in the pool, the skimmer, or a chlorinator to maintain the proper chlorine level. For most pools, using 2 tablets per week per 10,000 gallons should ensure proper chlorine levels.

Number of tablets to maintain 1-4 ppm: _____

Algaecide:

Algaecide should be used once a week to prevent the growth of algae. It can be added directly into the water in front of the return jet.

Initial Dosage:_____

Weekly Dosage:_____

*****THE SHOCK AND ALGAECIDE SHOULD NOT BE ADDED THE SAME DAY!*****

Mineral Feeders:

The use of a natural mineral feeder will reduce the necessary level of chlorine in the water. Please follow the manufacturers recommendations for use. (Eco-friendly product!)

Pool Rx:

Pool RX is a mineral system, which contains Silver, Zinc, and Copper. Silver does the job of controlling bacteria, Zinc controls viral contaminates, and Copper is a natural algaecide (that being said the addition of algaecide is often not necessary). This concept still uses chlorine, but on a much smaller scale. A normal chlorine system maintains chlorine at the 3 to 5 ppm level; with the Pool RX you are allowed to keep the chlorine between 0.5 to a 1 ppm (tap water is typically 1 ppm). The Pool RX unit is to be replaced every 6 months. The addition of chlorine tablets is unnecessary, but can be added at 2 tablets per week at 10,000 gallons to ensure proper chlorine levels. The addition of shock is to be added at 1 lb per 10,000 gallons weekly at nightfall.

Pool Breeze Chlorine Tablets:

These may be added on a weekly basis to a chlorine floater in the pool, the skimmer or a chlorinator to maintain a low chlorine level.

Number of tablets to maintain: 1.5 ppm – 3.0 ppm

Shock:

You need to shock your pool EVERY WEEK! This raises your chlorine level to 10 ppm and kills the bacteria that have accumulated in the pool water. This will ensure that your pool is safe for swimming. No need to pre-dissolve shock; slowly pour in front of a return jet, 1 lb per 10,000 gallons. Always shock after the sun is setting to avoid the chlorine being evaporated by the sun.

Initial/Closing Dosage: _____

Weekly Dosage: _____

*****ALWAYS WAIT 12 HOURS AFTER ADDITION OF SHOCK TO SWIM!!!*****

Baquacil:

The four main chemicals necessary for this system are:

- Baquacil Sanitizer/Algistat
- Baquacil Oxidizer
- Baquacil CDX
- Baquacil Filter Cleaner

Sanitizer and Algistat: This can be added directly to the pool to achieve a level of 50 ppm, a maintenance dose is added as needed to maintain 50 ppm. This is used to prevent the growth of algae and to sanitize the water.

Initial Dosage:_____

Oxidizer:

This solution is 27.5% hydrogen peroxide, and is very effective in killing bacteria and other organic material. Oxidizer must be poured carefully, with no splashing, in front of the skimmer. This is typically a once a week maintenance dose of ¼ gallon per 10,000 gallons, but it may need to be added more often due to heavy bather load, excess rain or other contributing factors.

Initial Dosage:_____

Weekly Dosage:_____

CDX:

Used to preserve oxidizer level. Add immediately after adding oxidizer, 1/8 gallon per 10,000 gallons, slowly pouring into skimmer.

Initial Dosage: _____

Weekly Dosage:_____

Filter Cleaner:

This is an essential part of the system and is needed to be done every 4-6 weeks. If you are starting with new sand at the beginning of the season you still need to clean your filter after 6 weeks of use. If you have a cartridge filter the filter must soak in a cleaner once every 6 weeks.

NOTES: _____

CHLORINE FREE

BAQUACIL™

WEEKLY DOSAGE

Test and refer to chart below.

(All dosages are in pints.)

	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
gallons	**40**	**35**	**30**	**25**	**20**	**15**	**10**	**5**	**0**
5000	1/2	3/4	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	1 3/4	2
7500	3/4	1	1 1/4	1 1/2	1 3/4	2 1/4	2 1/2	2 3/4	3
10000	3/4	1 1/4	1 3/4	2	2 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	4
12500	1	1 1/2	2	2 1/2	3	3 1/2	4	4 1/2	5
15000	1 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/2	3	3 3/4	4 1/4	4 3/4	5 1/2	6
17500	1 1/2	2 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/2	4 1/4	5	5 3/4	6 1/4	7
20000	1 3/4	2 1/2	3 1/4	4	4 3/4	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/4	8
22500	1 3/4	2 3/4	3 3/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	9
25000	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
27500	2 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/2	5 1/2	6 3/4	7 3/4	8 3/4	10	11
30000	2 1/2	3 3/4	4 3/4	6	7 1/4	8 1/2	9 3/4	10 3/4	12

PristineBlue®
Non-Chlorine Pool and Spa Care

PristineBlue

PristineBlue is a copper-based, non-chlorine, program for pools and spas with a once every 14 day (bi-weekly) treatment that is compatible with chlorine, bromine and lithium sanitizers.

In the **PristineBlue** line there are six products. They are all designed to work together to get the best benefits from your investment.

As with any other sanitizer, achieving water balance is important with the PristineBlue system. To maintain a good water balance your levels should be in the following ranges:

Total Alkalinity: 50-90 ppm

pH: 7.2-7.6

Calcium Hardness: 100-300 ppm (If less than 100 ppm, do not increase.)

Balancing the water may take several days. Be patient. It is well worth it.

PristineCheck is a water prep that gets your pool or spa water ready for the introduction of **PristineBlue**. It takes excess calcium from the water and deposits it into the filter. It's essential to backwash or clean the filter after the use of **PristineCheck**. It is applied in pools when starting PristineBlue for the first time and every year at spring opening.

Initial Dosage (2 oz. per 1,000 gal.):_____

Bi-weekly Dosage: Only used at start-up

PristineExtra is a product which contains 99% sodium di-chlor which dissipates rapidly, therefore rendering the water back to a non-chlorine status.

Initial Dosage (1 lb. per 10,000 gal.) :_____

Bi-Weekly Dosage: Not needed unless problems are present

PristineBlue, the cornerstone of the system, is applied for control of algae and bacteria. The active ingredient in **PristineBlue**, copper ions, is bonded with a unique carrier which allows us to introduce enough copper into the water to control both bacteria and algae. **PristineBlue** is environmentally friendly, EPA registered and even certifies for addition to drinking water by NSF International!

Initial Dosage (2 oz. per 1,000 gal.):_____

Bi-Weekly Dosage: Test then see chart below.

Gallons	3,000	5,000	7,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	14,000	16,000	18,000	20,000
PristineBlue										
0.9 ppm	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.8 ppm	0.5	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4
0.7 ppm	1	2	3	3	4	5	6	6	7	8
0.6 ppm	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	11	11	13
0.5 ppm	2	4	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	17
0.4 ppm	3	5	8	9	11	13	15	17	19	21
0.3 ppm	4	6	9	10	13	15	18	21	23	25
0.2 ppm	4	7	11	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
0.1 ppm	5	8	12	14	17	20	24	27	31	34

All dosages are in ounces.

PristinePower is a pH buffered "shock", non-chlorine oxidizer. It dissolves quickly and removes odors and organic materials, contaminants and body oils that otherwise build up and cause cloudy or dull water. Weekly or bi-weekly shocking in recommended for pools.

Initial Dosage: Not used at start up

Bi-Weekly Dosage (1 lb. per 10,000 gal):_____

PristineClean ensures sparkling clean surfaces in your pool by inhibiting scale formation and stains caused by metals in the water. It prevents the metal and mineral particles that enter your water through hoses, jewelry and metal equipment from bonding to the pool walls and other surfaces.

Initial Dosage: Not used at start up

Bi-Weekly Dosage (2 oz. per 10,000 gal.):_____

PristineClear clears cloudy water in pools and spas bringing suspended particles together enabling filtration systems to better remove particles.

Initial Dosage: Not used at start up

Bi-Weekly Dosage (2 oz. per 10,000 gal.):_____

PristineBlue, PristinePower and **PristineClean** may be added directly to the pool water without mixing. **DO NOT POUR THROUGH SKIMMER**. It is not necessary to wait between applications of the different products. It is safe to swim immediately after adding **PristineBlue** and **PristineClean**, but you should wait about 15 minutes after adding **PristinePower** before allowing swimmers to enter the water.

Note: Do not add **PristineBlue** more often that every two weeks. When PristineBlue is topped off more often than once every two weeks you spend more money than is necessary and risk overdosing and staining the pool.

NOTES: _____

Endure

Endure is an algae suppressant, compatible with all sanitization systems.

It enhances water clarity and sparkle, softens the feel of the water without removing hardness, maintains calcium in a more soluble state, helps to buffer the pH, and significantly reduces tile ring. It also helps to moisturize the skin and reduces skin and eye irritation. It is a one time application, additional product is only add when there is a significant water loss. Endure has a high pH so you must adjust the pH downward to keep the pool balanced and to help the Endure dissolve.

ALL SANITIZING SYSTEMS:

Add 2lbs of Endure per 1,000 gallons

Add 1lb of pH Minus per 1,000 gallons

Initial Dosage of Endure: _____

Initial Dosage of pH Minus: _____

Never pre-mix Endure and never add Endure through the skimmer!

UV System

UV Pool Systems harness the power of ultraviolet light to lower chemical levels, eliminate chlorine by-products, and to make pools safe, healthy, and easier to manage. UV pool systems destroy over 99.5% of pathogens that may enter your pool. UV systems are compatible with all sanitizing systems and must be used with a sanitizing system. The UV simply lowers the sanitizer level by 50%!

Salt System

Salt water chlorination is a process that uses dissolved salt. The chlorine generator uses electrolysis in the presence of dissolved salt to produce hypochlorous acid and sodium hypochlorite, which are the sanitizing agents already commonly used in swimming pools. As such, a saltwater pool is not actually chlorine-free; it simply utilizes a chlorine generator instead of direct addition of chlorine.
Required maintenance includes:

- Test and maintain all balancing chemicals(pH, Alkalinity, Calcium, Cyanuric Acid)
- Test and maintain salt level.
- Test and adjust chlorine level.
- Super-chlorination is required weekly.
- Cleaning of the salt cell once a year is required.

NOTES:

Routine Care and Maintenance

- **Never mix chemicals together and ALWAYS WAIT AT LEAST 4 HOURS before addition of another chemical.**
- **ALWAYS brush your pool weekly! It will cut back on chemicals!**

Cleaning the Water Line

Another major contributor to shortening the life of a liner is dirt and grime at the water line of the liner. The "bathtub ring" is usually cause by the accumulation of airborne contaminants, combining with the dirt, body and sun tan oils to settle on the liner and can be baked into the liner by the sun. If the scum line gets baked in it will fade prematurely dry and crack the liner. Routinely wipe the water line with a sponge and recommended tile and vinyl cleaner to eliminate this unsightly problem.

DON'T COMPLETELY DRAIN YOUR POOL! CALL FIRST!

Never lower the water level of the pool to less than a foot of the water in the bottom. If the water weight is removed from the liner, it may shrink causing tears around the fittings and/or the top rails.

Vinyl Liner Repair

If a tear or cut occurs in the liner it can normally be repaired with a vinyl liner patch kit. The patch kits we carry are made to work under or above water. When cutting a patch, remember to always round the corners on the patch.

Sand Filter System & Operation

1. ALWAYS turn the pump motor off before changing positions!

2. ONLY turn the multi-port valve in a clockwise position! There is a gasket inside of the valve that will rip, tear or wear prematurely if the valve is turned the opposite way.

3. Under normal conditions expect to backwash the filter every two weeks. You'll know when it's time when the pressure gauge reads 7-10 psi above the normal running pressure, or when the pressure of the water coming out of the return jets lowers. To determine your normal running pressure watch the gauge for the first week or two, each pool varies slightly. If you have a fountain or pressure side cleaner attached (Polaris) this will change the reading from normal.

4. After backwashing for approximately 1-2 minutes, ALWAYS rinse for half the time you backwashed for.

To start the pump and motor for the first time:

When the water level is in the middle of the skimmer, turn the multi-port valve to backwash position. Turn on the pump, backwash for 1-2 minutes then turn the pump off. Turn the multi-port valve to the rinse position, turn the pump back on and rinse for 30 seconds. Turn the pump back off and turn the multi-port valve to the filter position and turn the pump on. This is to ensure that sand does not go into the pool water through the return jet.

1. Filter Position: To help prevent algae and reduce chemical costs, we recommend running your pump 24/7 on low speed. But no less than 12 hours a day.

2. Bypass to Waste/Drain/Waste: Used in lowering water level, or vacuuming algae and heavy debris. To vacuum on this position, you must first fill the pool above the skimmer. Never allow the water level to get below the skimmer, while vacuuming on this position keep a garden hose running in the pool.

3. Backwash Position: This position churns the sand and runs water backwards through it to get rid of any debris that has been trapped. This position is used when the pressure gauge is 7-10 pounds above normal running pressures. Backwash for approximately 1-2 minutes.

4. Rinse Position: This position rinses the top layer of the same to compact it down after backwashing; this is to prevent sand from shooting into the pool through the return jet when it is put back on the filter position. Rinse for half the time you backwashed.

5. Bypass to Pool/Recirculate/Whirlpool: This position circulates water in the pool without passing through the sand filter. This position is rarely used and is not recommended for normal filtration. Only use this position if we recommend it.

6. Closed Position/Test: This position is used to close the return line, the only time this needs to be used is when you are checking your pump basket, cleaning your sand filter, and taking off or replacing any other components of the pump or filter.

7. Winterize Position: This position is used when winterizing your pool. This is so you will know exactly where to replace the valve. *See section on winterizing your pool.

Cartridge Filter Change and Cleaning Operations

The following steps show you not only how to clean your cartridge filter, but how to clean it efficiently.

1. Shut the system off. This should be the case when working with any type of pool equipment.
2. First, close the valve in front of the pump strainer housing and the valve on the return line. Next, you will remove drain cap at the bottom of the filter and then you'll want to bleed the air slowly from the filter by turning the air relief valve, typically on the top of your filter. Once all water has drained out you will remove the clamp that holds your filter together.
3. Once the clamp is removed, carefully take off the top section of your cartridge filter to expose the cartridge elements inside.
4. Carefully take out the cartridge elements and set them aside. Check each cartridge for potential damage that may have been caused. If there are any cracks in the plastic housing or tears in the pleats, it is strongly recommended to replace the filter cartridge. Even a small tear can decrease the effectiveness of the filter.
5. Use a degreaser like our Poolife Filter Cleaner. Thoroughly coat the cartridge elements, making sure you also get the product in between the pleats. This product can simply be sprayed onto the cartridge.
6. Once all of your cartridge elements are clean, securely replace all elements and parts in the proper place.
7. Double-check that everything is properly closed and in place before turning on your system to ensure everything is running properly.

Above Ground Will Have Only One Filter

8. Once your system is running, open up the air relief valve at the top of your filter tank to release any excess air in the system. Leave this open until water consistently sprays out of the valve.
9. Once the air is out of your system, take note of the filter pressure using the gauge on top of the filter should be sit somewhere between 0-10 PSI.

Vacuuming

1. Attach the telescopic pole and vacuum hose to the vacuum head. Make sure that the swivel cuff end of the hose is on the vacuum head. If you have an in ground pool make sure the main drain is turned off and only one skimmer has suction.

2. Sink the vacuum head under water, along with the vacuum hose.

3. Take the free end of the vacuum hose and put it in front of the return jet to fill the hose full of water. (This primes the hose and removes all the air.)

4. When the air is out the vacuum head will bubble and sink to the bottom of the pool.

5. Once this happens keep the hose under water and connect the hose to the vacuum plate inside the skimmer.

6. If you vacuumed a lot of fine dirt make sure to backwash and rinse a sand filter or spray off a cartridge filter after vacuuming. Backwash for approximately 1-2 minutes and rinse for approximately 15-30 seconds.

*****SAND FILTER - Always vacuum on filter position, unless there is algae or heavy debris in the pool, in which case you should vacuum to waste (using the waste position on the multi-port). *****

****CARTRIDGE FILTER – Keep filter in canister unless there is algae. For an aboveground take filter out, close off return line and open drain cap to vacuum out to waste. For an inground (if you don't have an already built in waste line) follow the same procedures.**

***REMEMBER TO KEEP A GARDEN HOSE IN THE POOL.**
IF WATER LEVEL DROPS LOW IN SKIMMER, STOP AND REFILL POOL.

Above Ground Pool Opening

When water temperatures hit 60 degrees, it is time to open your above ground pool; if you wait much longer, algae will begin to grow at a rapid rate and nobody wants to have to clear up a green pool.

1. Clean all water and debris from the top of the cover, then remove cover.

2. Clean cover, then fold, roll and store in a 35-gallon garbage pail. Fill pail with water and one quart of pool cover cleaner. Remove after soaking and let cover dry before storing.

3. Hook up hoses and replace plugs on the filter, pump and motor. Make sure all o-rings and gaskets are in place and Magic Lube applied.

4. Remove winter plugs from return eyeballs.

5. Fill with fresh water until the water level is up to the middle of the skimmer.

6. If you have a SAND filter start pump on backwash position, this will help to remove the antifreeze in the filter. Back wash for approximately 2 minutes, or until the water coming out of the backwash hose runs clear. Then follow by using the rinse position for 15-30 seconds.

7. If you have a cartridge filter place a clean filter in canister.

8. Vacuum and clean pool accordingly.

9. Let your pump run for 24 hours then bring a water sample to Pool and Spa Depot.

Above Ground Pool Closing

The main purpose in winterizing your above ground pool is to protect it from damage due to freezing water. We also want to keep it as clean as possible for the next season. Closing your pool properly can save you a lot of work when it comes time to open the pool for the summer.

1. Bring in a water sample to Pool and Spa Depot so we can test your water balance. (make any necessary adjustments based on the test results so that your pool is properly balanced).

2. You will need a winterizing chemical kit, which will help keep it clear for the next season. Also, vacuum all debris out and clean liner.

3. The next step is to lower the water below the mouth of your skimmer. This will get the water out of the throat of the skimmer which can be easily damaged if water were to freeze here.

4. Now you must drain all the water from your filter equipment and hoses. Start by putting a plug in your return fitting (where water returns to above ground pool). Now disconnect your hoses from the return and skimmer or at the filter system and drain them. The filter should have a plug at the bottom that will allow it to drain. SAND FILTER - Put the multiport valve in the closed or "winterize" position and remove the pressure gauge. After tank is drained add cap and one gallon of antifreeze.

5. Next, drain the pump by removing the drain plug(s). There may be two plugs to remove here. After draining the pump, reinstall drain plug in the pump and fill pump with antifreeze. However, the best option is to remove pump from system, drain and store in a dry location. If you have a cartridge filter system and room is available store entire drained system in a dry location.

6. If you have a chemical feeder, you should have let the chemicals (chlorine tablets) run out of your feeder so that no chemicals are left in it. Leaving chemicals in your feeder over the winter can cause damage to it and other equipment. You will now be able to drain your chemical feeder. If you put all the plugs that you have removed into the pump strainer basket, they will be easily found in the spring. It is a good idea to take the pressure gauge inside for the winter because water collects in its tube which can freeze and cause breakage. Do not put the plugs back on the equipment, except the pump and sand tank, if using antifreeze. If the equipment should get water in it, the plugs will prevent proper drainage.

7. Now for the final step you should cover your above ground pool to keep out the debris. We would recommend a solid cover that keeps out all debris and sunlight. This will keep the pool clean and prevent most algae growth. We also recommend using a cover pump or siphon to keep the majority of the water off the cover.

In Ground Pool Opening

When water temperatures hit 60 degrees, it is time to open your inground pool; if you wait much longer, algae will begin to grow at a rapid rate and nobody wants to have to clear up a green pool.

1. Clean all water and debris from the top of the cover, then remove cover.
2. Dry and then fold cover and store away from critters.
3. Remove gizmo/wizzmo, clean skimmer, and replace skimmer basket.
4. Remove winter plugs from return and replace directional fitting eyeballs.
5. Return all ladders and handrails to their proper positions.
6. Turn 3-valve so skimmer and main drain is open.
7. Replace Teflon tape on all drain plugs and lubricate all o-rings and gaskets.
8. Sand Filter – replace cap on bottom drain and turn valve to backwash. Replace pressure gauge and site glass.
9. Cartridge Filter – install cartridge filter, install drain cap, open air release valve and install pressure gauge
10. Install pump plug and then fill pool to proper level.
11. Prime pump and start up pool.
12. Sand Filter – backwash until water runs clear and then rinse for 20-30 seconds and then move to Filter position
13. Cartridge Filter – close air release valve once water starts to come out
14. Vacuum pool and clean liner.
15. Bring water sample to Pool & Spa Depot in 24 hours.

In Ground Pool Closing

It is best to close your pool when the water temperature is 60 to 65 degrees and stays for at least a week. This, and opening the pool before the water temp is 65 degrees, is the key to keeping a clean and ALGAE FREE pool during the winter months.

1. Bring in a water sample to Pool and Spa Depot so we can test your water balance. (make any necessary adjustments based on the test results so that your pool is properly balanced).
2. You will need a winterizing chemical kit, which will help keep it clear for the next season. Also, vacuum debris out and clean liner.
3. Blow out all water from plumbing lines and install winter plugs. Do not lower water level.
4. While pool is pumping remove all deck equipment and run out safety cover anchors if equipped.
5. Remove all return eyeballs and skimmer baskets.
6. After the pumbing is blown out, remove filter caps from tanks. Take out cartridge filters if applicable.
7. Open skimmer valve and put a blower into skimmer and blow out lines.
8. Air lock main drains if equipped.
9. Keep blowing lines till nothing but air is coming out of all openings (pump, filter, returns) and then plug off the returns.
10. Turn blower off.
11. Reinstall plugs in pump and filter tank.
12. Add 1 gallon of antifreeze to pump and 1 gallon to filter tank.
13. Install gizmos/whizzmos into skimmers.
14. If you have a chlorinator, remove all tablets and pour antifreeze into the unit.
15. Install cover.
16. Place automatic cover pump on top of cover.

*This is an informative and basic instruction assembled for the closing of a basic in ground pool. This in no way covers all the variables, system configurations, liner configurations, or water features etc. As the home owner attempting to close your own pool you are taking full responsibility for the closing and or damages incurred due to improper closing procedures. Pool & Spa Depot is in no way liable for any damages that may occur when you close your own pool.

Common Pool Components

Wide Mouth Skimmer

Installed in the side of your pool wall, the skimmer collects surface debris in the skimmer basket, and allows water to pass into the filter system.

Above Ground Sand Filter System

Comprised of the filter tank, multi-port and pump, the sand filter system helps cleanse you pool water as it passes through the layers of sand.

Inground Sand Filter System

Comprised of a bigger filter tank, multi-port and pump, the sand filter system helps cleanse you pool water as it passes through the layers of sand.

Inground Cartridge Filter Filter System

They consist of a larger filter cartridge which sits in a tank smaller than that of a sand filter and filters water through the large surface area of the filter.

Above Ground Cartridge Filter Filter System

They consist of a filter cartridge which sits in a tank smaller than that of a sand filter and filters water through the large surface area of the filter.

SIGNUP NOW TO GET A FREE VIP CARD 10% OFF

FREE VIP CARD GOOD FOR FUTURE CHEMICAL PURCHASES

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NOTES:

NOTES:

POOL SCHOOL!

We would like to invite you to our FREE Pool School held every Saturday morning at 9:00 a.m. during the pool season. We discuss chemicals, filter systems, vacuuming, and how to maintain your pool.

Call your local Pool & Spa Depot to confirm availability, class times and reserve your seat.

Coolsprings - Brentwood, TN	(615) 315 8000
Bowling Green, KY	(270) 782 1119
Cookeville, TN	(931) 854 9255
Clarksville, TN	(931) 919 9025
Service Department	(615) 514-1911

Be sure to bring us a fresh water sample from your pool and we'll test it while you're here!

We also offer a FREE Winter Closing School in fall, call your local Pool & Spa Depot for details.

HEADQUARTERS

165 Stones River Rd.
La Vergne, TN 37086
615-514-1911

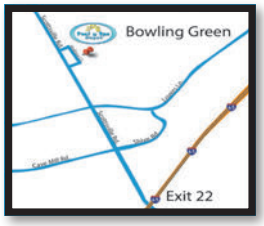
NASHVILLE

(CoolSprings)
7115 Bakers Bridge Ave.
Brentwood, TN 37027
615-315-8000

CLARKSVILLE

160 Terminal Road
Clarksville, TN 37040
931-919-5026

BOWLING GREEN



1830 Wallace Ct.
Bowling Green, KY 42103
270-782-1119

COOKEVILLE

1470 Interstate Dr.
Cookeville, TN 38501
931-854-9255