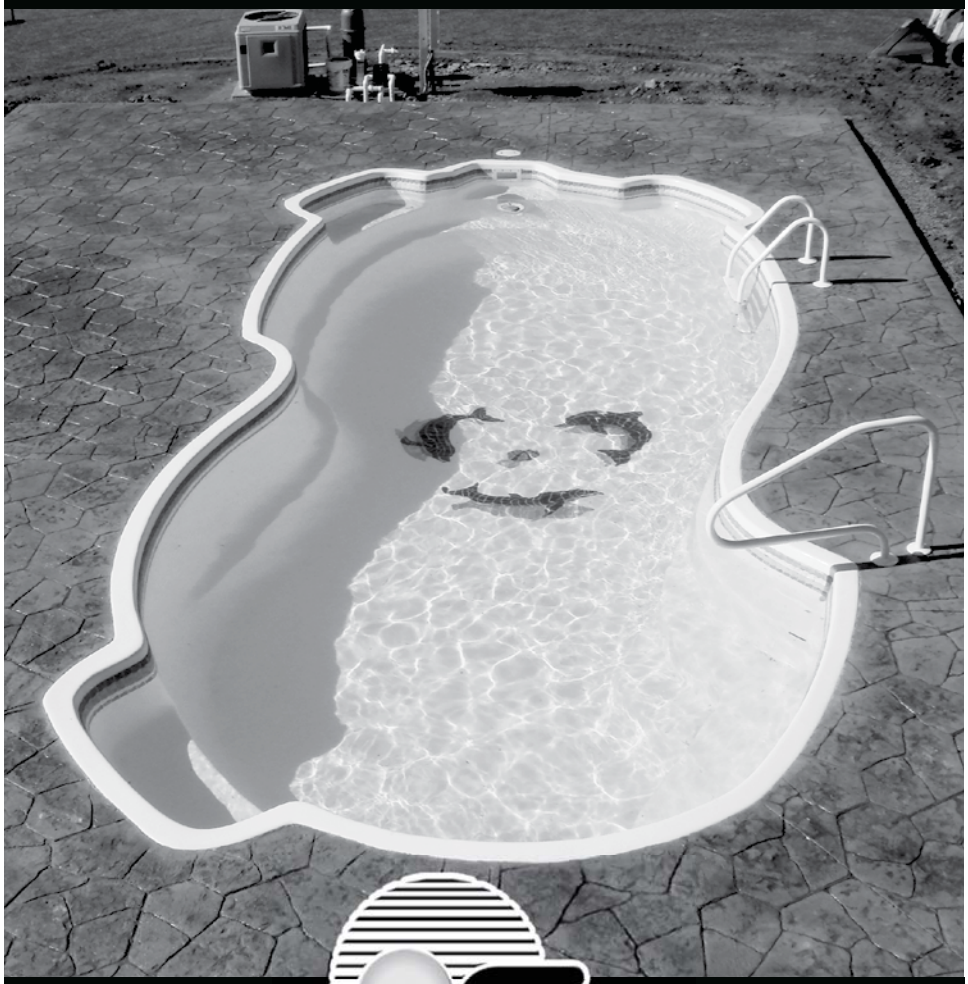
INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



Sun Fiberglass Pools

Sun Pools
130 Holiday Lane • Albany, Kentucky 42602 | **(606) 387-0055**

Visit our website: www.sunpools.com

Fiberglass One-Piece Pools



Introductions

Fiberglass one-piece pool shells, generally, are manufactured using a composite technology consisting of fiberglass resins and matting. The interior surface has a gel-coat finish that provides a smooth, easily cleaned surface, inhospitable to algae growth. This process provides a pool shell with high tensile strength and the flexibility to resist unstable soil conditions and all types of climatic effects.

Although there are some limitations to size and shape, their flexibility for design, durability, permanency and ease of maintenance have made them a viable choice throughout the industry.

Failure to read and follow specific instructions contained in this manual will void your pool warranty. This manual is a guideline for installation and is not intended as a stand-alone substitute for pool construction or experience.

Pool site drainage must be considered to avoid potential damage to the pool shell.

Installation Equipment Pool Structures

Before work begins, you will need to have on hand the following installation equipment, tools and consumable supplies.

Equipment List

1-site level on tripod
(leveler, transit, water level or laser)
1-jet spray hose nozzle
2-sand wands
1-100' tape
200'-5/8"garden hose
2-diaphragm pump **
(mud hog, mud sucker)
1-electrical submersible pump
(hydrostatic relief pump) **
2-15"concrete rakes
2-extension cords, 50' #12
1-socket wrench set, 3/8"drive
w/10"extension
1-regular screwdriver
1-A-1 story pole
1-wheelbarrow, (5 cubic feet) **
1-phillips screwdriver
1-3 lb sledge hammer
2-shovels (flat)
1-25' tape
2 ton bottle jacks per installation plan
Necessary plumbing tools

Recommended Consumables

16-12"long, 1"x2"stakes
10-18"long, 1"x2"stakes
1-roll duct tape
1 lb #6 finish nails
2-rolls mason line (nylon string)
necessary plumbing supplies
equipment pads
6-8"x 16"concrete blocks
1-12' long, 4"x 4"wood post

** Conditions Warranted

Pool Structures

Fiberglass pools are transported on trailers, with some larger pools being transported on tilt trailers. These trucks and trailers, with pools, may be over 55 feet long and 15 feet high with ground clearance of less than four inches. Check local access to streets and roads to be sure they are adequate to handle the required clearances and wide turning radius.

Some pools are shipped with a brace between the two long sides.
This brace is know as a spreader bar and is required on some pools to add support to the pool during shipping and pool placement.

The excavator (track hoe) is commonly used excavating machine for fiberglass pool installations. This machine with a 22- foot, or longer, reach has the ability to excavate quickly and efficiently. Also, it is capable of removing the pool from the transport trailer, "walking" it to the excavation and setting it in place.

Note: in moving the pool from trailer to excavation, special care must be taken so that no damage is done to the pool. When this method is used, it is not uncommon to fracture the pool and create hairline cracks that may not appear until a later time, after the pool has been filled with water.

Manufacturers of the pool will most commonly recommend a crane (in the 15-to 40-ton category) for removing the pool from trailer and setting it in the excavated hole. If a 40-ton crane is not capable of moving the pool from the trailer to the excavated hole, check with the manufacturer for the recommended procedure.

When using a crane, remember to check the installation site for access, where the crane will be set up and the size crane required. The size of the crane is determined by the pool weight and the reach needed to move the pool from the trailer to the hole. Most crane companies will send a representative to"pre-site" your installation for crane selection. A considerable amount of sand must be moved in and around the pool during installation. A small skid loader is recommended for this activity.

To determine the soil and ground water conditions at the excavation site dig a test hole at the deep end of the excavation. Under no circumstances should rock, debris, clay, organic soils or other materials subject to seasonal variations, swelling, shrinkage or deterioration be used for backfill around a fiberglass pool.

Grade: Extreme variations in grade should be resolved before excavation of the pool begins.

Pool Excavations

Installation Equipment

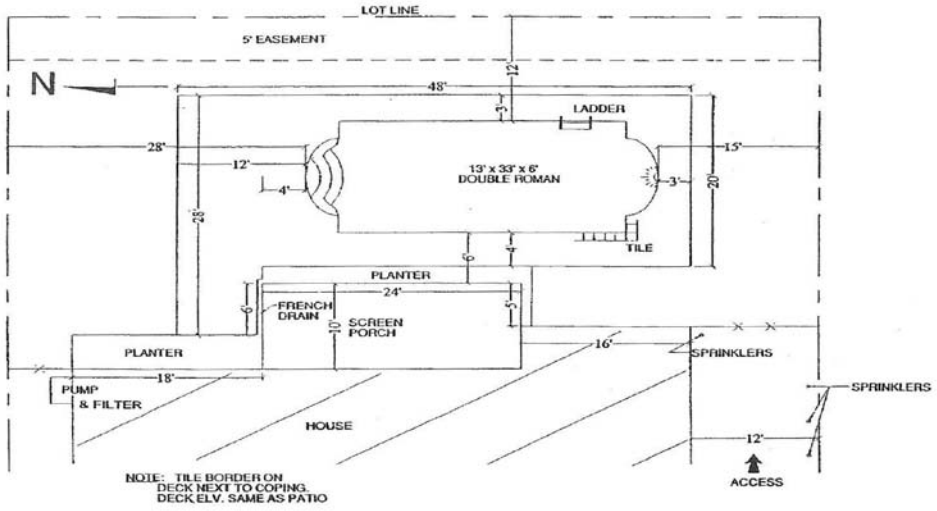
Do not begin excavation until the pool has been properly laid out. Refer to your pool layout drawing, as illustrated in Figure 1, and the manufacturer's excavation drawing, as shown in Figure 2.

Special excavation, or adding adequate engineered support procedures are needed with any tanning ledges.

Layout should include a 12”to 14”over dig around the pool perimeter.

NOTE: DO NOT OVER-EXCAVATE! OVER EXCAVATING WITHOUT PROPER COMPACTION COULD CAUSE EXCESSIVE SETTLING UNDER DECK AREAS.

Figure 1. Pool Layout



Pool Excavations

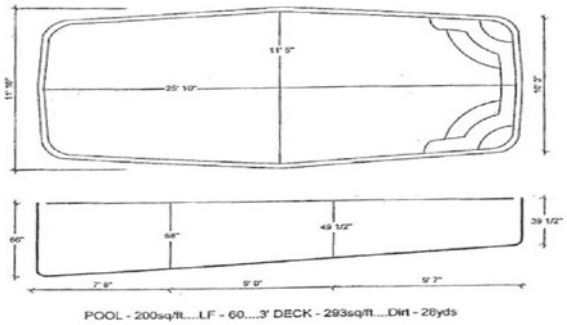


Figure 2. Manufacturer's Excavation Drawing

Excavation and Installation Procedures

The purpose of this section is to take you step-by-step through each phase of the excavation and installation process. It is important to understand that although fiberglass pools have excellent strength and flexibility, the supporting soil under and around the pool must be of a proper material, properly placed and compacted. Improper excavation and installation can lead to structural distortion and damage.

NOTE: REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCAVATION AND INSTALLATION INFORMATION.

Excavation

When possible, excavate the hole from the deep to shallow end. If ground water is encountered, it will be easier to control using this method. If the excavated soil is sandy type, not rock, clay, organic soils, other materials subject to seasonal variations, swelling, shrinkage or deterioration, and free of debris such as rocks, roots, etc., it can be used for backfill. If the soil is not acceptable for backfilling, a sufficient amount of porous type structural material (clean washed sand or crushed stone) must be used. This material must be ordered for the floor and for backfilling the walls of the pool.

This amount is dependent upon pool size, over-dig, cave-ins and finish grade variations. If clean washed sand or crushed stone is to be used as backfill, and 4" to 6" of depth to the required excavation allowing for

material placement after excavation. When installing other than a deck finishing flush with the top of the pool coping (top of pool shell), such as a cantilevered deck, which will finish over the top of the pool coping, allow for the thickness of this particular type of deck.
Example: For a cantilevered deck, add the deck thickness to the depth of the excavation.

Excavation to the first required depth as provided by the manufacturer's excavation drawing. Working across the hole to both sides of the deep end, use a transit and story pole to check for proper depth.

At each corner of the deep end wall place a grade stake, with a big head nail in the top of the stake, the head protruding approximately ¼ inch. Be careful not to place stakes in the area of the floor where the pool will be set. Using a transit and story pole, set the top of the stakes to the required depth. Follow the excavation drawing to the next depth, while working across to both sides of the hole. Again place two grade stakes, with big head nails, across from each other at this depth. Take a nylon string and tie it to one of the deep end, wall grade stakes. From this point, form a box using all four grade stakes, then cross to each corner stake forming a cross. (refer to figure3.) next use a rake and groom the floor of the excava-ti on to the top of the grade stakes and string.

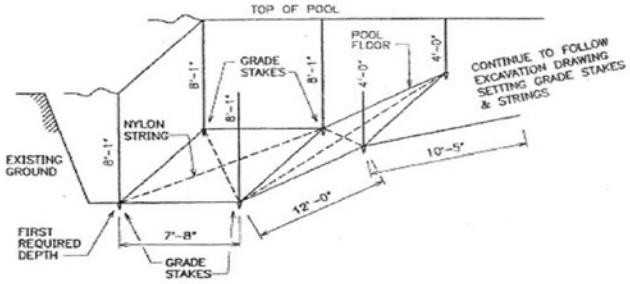


Figure 3. Excavation Grade Stakes and Strings

Continue to follow the excavation drawing setting the grade stakes and strings. Groom the hole until excavation is complete. Using a hand tamper, tamp or compact the floor, adding material where needed, grooming to the top of the grade stakes and tamping again.

Pool Excavations

Be careful not to allow any sharp objects or loose clumps of dirt to fall into or disturb the finished floor. An overlooked stake or large rock could pierce the pool floor when the pool is filled with water.

Note: When clean washed sand or crushed stone will be added to the floor of the excavation, the grade stakes and strings will be set 4 inches to 6 inches above the required depth for this material. Groom the follow while maintaining these dimensions below the grade stakes and string. When the excavation is completed, add material, tamp and groom to the top of the stakes and string.

At the deepest point of the excavation (deep end of pool) place a dry well and sump line (see figure 4). This allows accumulated water to be removed during sand wash-in and provides a way to remove ground water if the pool must be drained in the future.

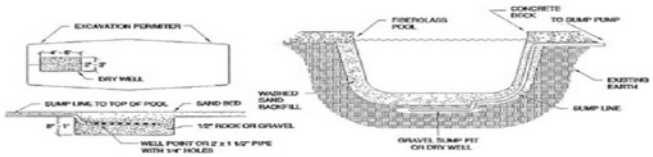


Figure 4. Dry Well and Sump Line

Note: Locate skimmer placement on the pool, making sure to excavate the associated wall of the excavation so that the skimmer will not be damaged on pool placement Floor Grading Alternative

An alternative method is to install 1"x4" form boards per dig plan. (Figure 5). Drive wood stakes at each excavation point on both sides of the center line so that the stake tops are at the appropriate excavation points. Nail or screw the form boards to the grade stakes flush with the stake tops. Place sand in the excavated floor on both sides of the form boards and rake to the top of the form boards. If the sand is dry, wet sufficiently for good compaction. Tamp the sand, then add extra sand if required and re-rake to the top of the form boards. Using a straight 2"x4", screed the sand to the form boards. Fill in depressions and re-screed. Remove the form boards and stakes taking care not overly disturb the sand. Fill in the form trenches and re-tamp.

Excavation & Placement

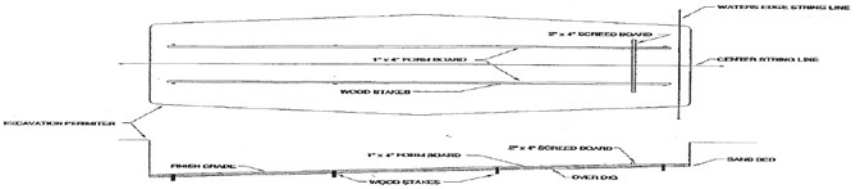


Figure 5. Excavation Floor Grading

Although fiberglass pools are very flexible, every movement of the pool walls, floor, steps, swimouts, benches, etc. can affect another part of the pool. Forcing portions of a pool to conform to any abnormal shape may generate enough stress in another area to cause a crack or fracture, later becoming a leak. They may not appear until a later time and after the pool is filled with water.

Installation

Prepare pool for placement by checking to see that all inlet fittings, suction fittings, therapy-jets, wall/bottom drains, lights, etc. are properly installed. If needed, it is easiest to drill and install these items while the pool is out of the ground.

To install most of the pool's plumbing, wait until the pool is in the ground, except for the main drain line. This line (flex-pipe) should be "stubbed up" and positioned in the center of the deep end wall. Allow enough length to go over the top of the pool coping, and secure in place prior to setting the pool. The pool's main drain should be carefully measured, directly off the bottom of the pool, to determine exactly where a hole must be dug in the bottom of the excavation to accept the drain. This hole should be hand-dug. A proper fit is imperative! Refer to Fig. 12

> ***NOTE: This is a very important part of the installation. Exact measurements are required.***

Remember the gravel sump may be in this area. If it is, it should be deep enough to accommodate the drain and the line running it.

Pool Placement/Leveling Pool Safer

Check to ensure that the pool is sitting properly on break points, where required by the excavation drawing, and that there are no voices or binds. These precautions will help to alleviate the possibility of the drain or the bottom of the pool cracking after the pool is filled with water.

Caution: Use extra care when working around the excavation during this process to avoid causing any cave-ins.

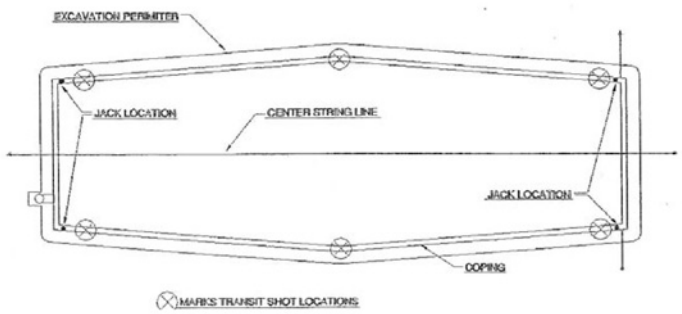


Figure 6. Leveling the Pool

Before disconnecting the pool from the crane, measurements should be taken with a transit on each of the four corners or extreme edges on a free-formed pool. With the storey pole on the coping's outermost edge (upper tile edge if so equipped) take the measurements. On free-form pools avoid measurements at swimouts and step locations. (These areas will be addressed later). Readings should be within 1 inch of level.

It is important to remember that it is relatively easy to raise low areas and very difficult to lower high areas. If the highest corner of the pool is acceptable for the required grade, and the corners are not more than 1 inch out of level, the pool may be disconnected from crane. If the pool does meet the above tolerances, remove the pool and adjust the floor grade. Reinstall, checking the four corners for accuracy.

With the pool properly placed in the hole, check all lines and drain and to ensure that the layout measurements are met. The next steps of filling the pool with water and the backfilling of the pool can now proceed.

Leveling Shell

Do not leave the pool at this point. If a heavy rain were to occur now, it would float the pool, ruin the bottom and destroy all the previous work. Weather planning is extremely important before starting excavation and installation.

Measure the distance from under the coping to the ground at the four corners (Refer to Figure 7.) Subtract the length of a bottle jack from each of the measurements. Cut four 4 x 4's or landscape timbers to the appropriate lengths.

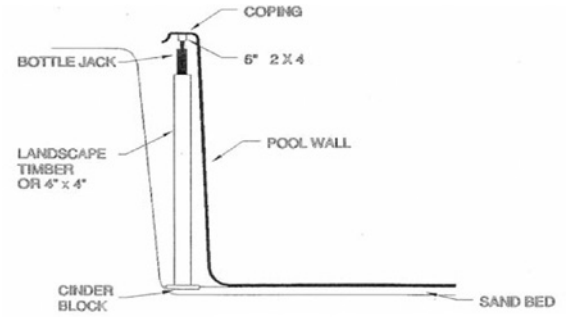


Figure 7. Bottle Jack

Position the first post on a cinder block, for stability, with a jack and 6-inch long 2 x 4 block under the coping of the lowest, deep-end corner. Then jack up that corner (no more than 1 inch) taking occasional transit shots until the corner comes up to the level of the highest corner. If the highest corner is at the deep end, it may come down slightly as the other deep end corner comes up.

Check the deep end high corner, and if it has dropped, lower the other corner until both are level. Place the next cinder block, post, jack and block under the opposite deep end corner and raise if required. If raising is not required, apply enough jack pressure to hold the corner at the proper elevation. Follow the same procedure for the shallow end. Re-check all four corners and adjust, if required.

Avoid raising the pool any higher than necessary. The higher the pool is lifted, the more the sand that must be washed under it. Do not be concerned about the level of polyhedron walls, the step area and swimouts at this time. Pools with polyhedron walls may have high or low walls relative to the four corners.

Backfilling Pool

Begin filling the pool and remove the spreader bar, if used. Do not allow more than 1 foot of water in the pool before leveling. While the jacks are being positioned, someone should place sand around the base of the pool, so that the sand is ready for use in backwashing under the pool floor and wall radii. Use a "sand wand" for this procedure.

Fore example of how to make a wash wand or "sand wand", refer to Figure 8. the wand equipped with a 45°"ell"works best for washing in the floor wall radius. The straight version works well for under the floor, steps, swimouts and vertical walls.

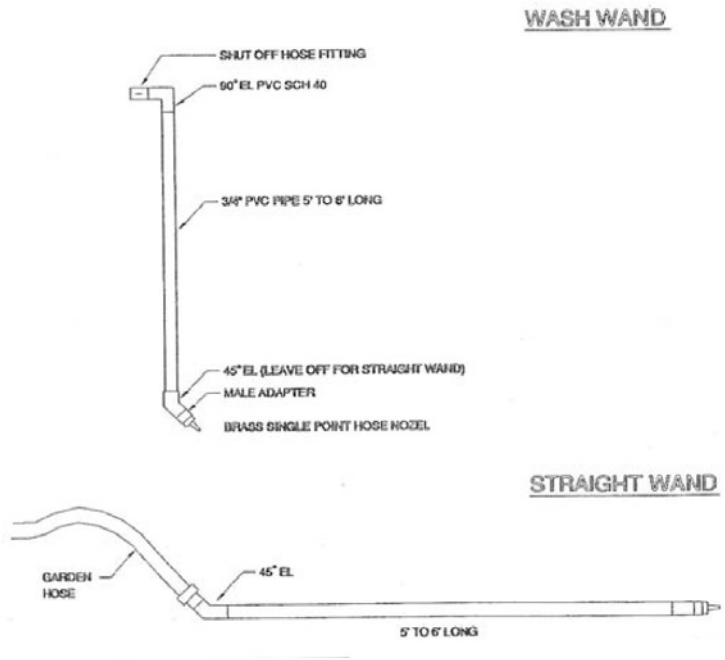


Figure 8. Wash Wands

Starting at the deep end of the pool, use the wash wand parallel to the pool floor. (This will prevent the creation of additional voids.) With your hands force the sand under the pool floor. The sand will follow the wash wand and water filling any voids. When the voids are filled, the fill sand stops following the wand and washes back toward you. Thoroughly wash the sand in and under the floor and wall radius.

Backfilling

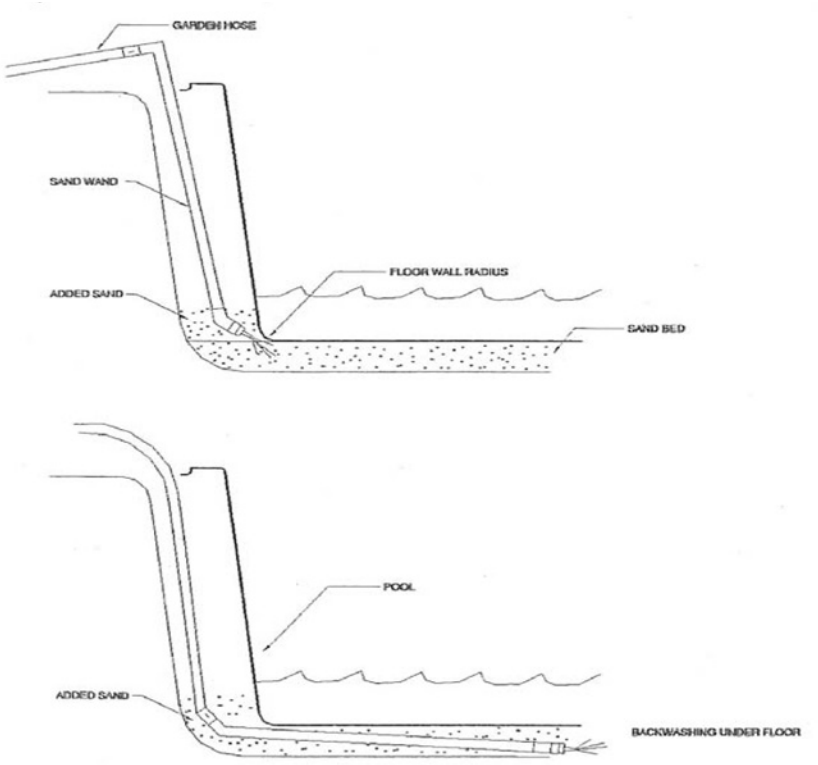


Figure 9. Backwashing

Take special care to backwash the bottom drain and bottom drain line. Hollow spots or voids could cause stress cracks. It is recommended that you remove your shoes and walk the inside floor of the pool to check for additional hollow spots or voids. Hollow spots or voids will make a hollow sound when kicked.

If you find any, they must be filled using the backwash procedure. Working towards the firs break or up the slope, backwash the pool floor in concert with the filling pool water, alternating sides as you backwash.

Backfilling

Note the Following Precautions:

•Do not allow outside water to accumulate. A sump pump/diaphragm pump is used to control water accumulation.

•Do not get ahead of the filling water on the slope, as this may lift or bulge the pool bottom

•Do not allow water outside the pool to rise above the water inside as this may cause the pool to float slightly. If too much water accumulates, con-ne ct a pump to the dry well line and remove the excess water.

As the pool water rises, and you have backwashed the deep end floor and wall radii, you can begin backfilling the deep end while waiting for the water to rise, completing the backwashing process.

•Do not backfill above the depth of the pool water. While backwashing continually check the level of the pool, correcting the level if needed by using the jacks to lower or raise the pool. If the pool level in a particular spot is too low, raise the jack to the proper level and backwash the void. If it is tool high, release the pressure from the jack and wash out sand from under the pool. The jacks may be moved around the pool as needed.

•Do not attempt to jack or raise the pool more than 1-1/2 inches, or raise the pool with more than 1 foot of water in the pool. This could cause a fracture or crack in the shell, if not immediately, than at a future time.

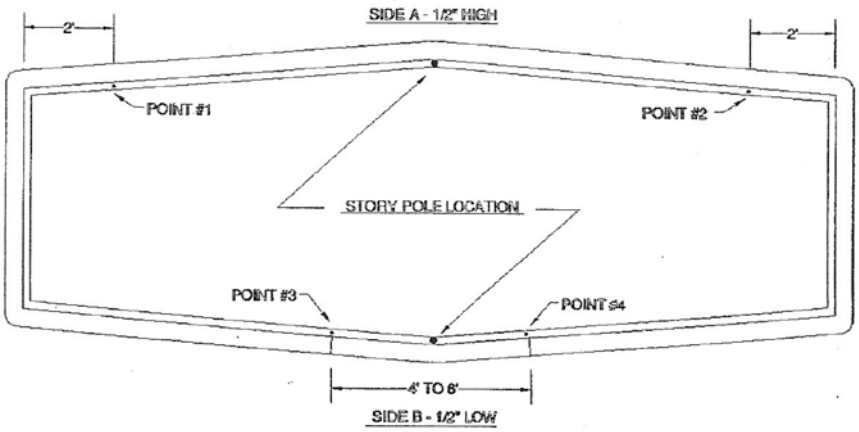


Figure 10. Story Pool Location

Backfilling

For pools with polyhedron walls, check the wall elevations at this time. illustrates how Side "A" can be lowered by allowing rising pool water pressure to push the wall out and down.

Do not put any sand between Point 1 and Point 2 until the wall is at the correct elevations. Sand fill could block this action. Wall B can be raised by placing sand next to the wall between Points 3 and 4, halfway up the wall, after the floor wall radius has been washed in. Tamp the sand until the proper elevation is achieved. Check with the transit periodically.

When the fill water has completely covered the pool floor and the floor and wall radii have been backwashed, the water may or may not have reached the top of the first step. You can use an automatic water fill device to stop the water at the top of the first step. If the workday were ending, this would be an acceptable stopping point. Secure the area against mishaps that could be caused by rain. Remember the risk will be yours.

As the water rises, continue to backfill keeping the fill material equal to the water inside the pool, while periodically water compacting the sand. Do not allow sand outside or water inside to rise more than 1 foot above the other. If this is allowed to happen, the sides of the pool may bow. To relieve an outward bow, the water will have to be lowered, or you may be able to compact the sand enough to push the wall back.

For an inward bow, the fill will have to be dug back from the pool wall allowing the water pressure to correct the bow.

Backfill material should be tamped and watered down for compaction. Be careful not to over-compact. This might create a bulge or bulges in the pool's interior walls. Remember that backwashing, backfilling and jacking all affect the pool level and the manufactured shape of the pool. Use caution and recheck the pool level and shape throughout the installation.

When the fill water reaches the top of the first step, flood sand under the steps. If the pool is low in the step area, install a jack and post under the coping at the lowest area and jack up to meet the pool's level.

This process would also apply to swimouts. Check for hollow spots in the steps and swimouts in the same way the floor had been checked.

Note: NSPI's Workmanship Standard for Swimming Pools & Spas, 1996. or latest revision thereof, requires fiberglass pools to be within 1"of level overall. If the pool does not meet this standard, it is not level.

Electrical Bonding

All pools are to be bonded in accordance with NEC680 standards. An example of a typical bond is detailed in figure 14.

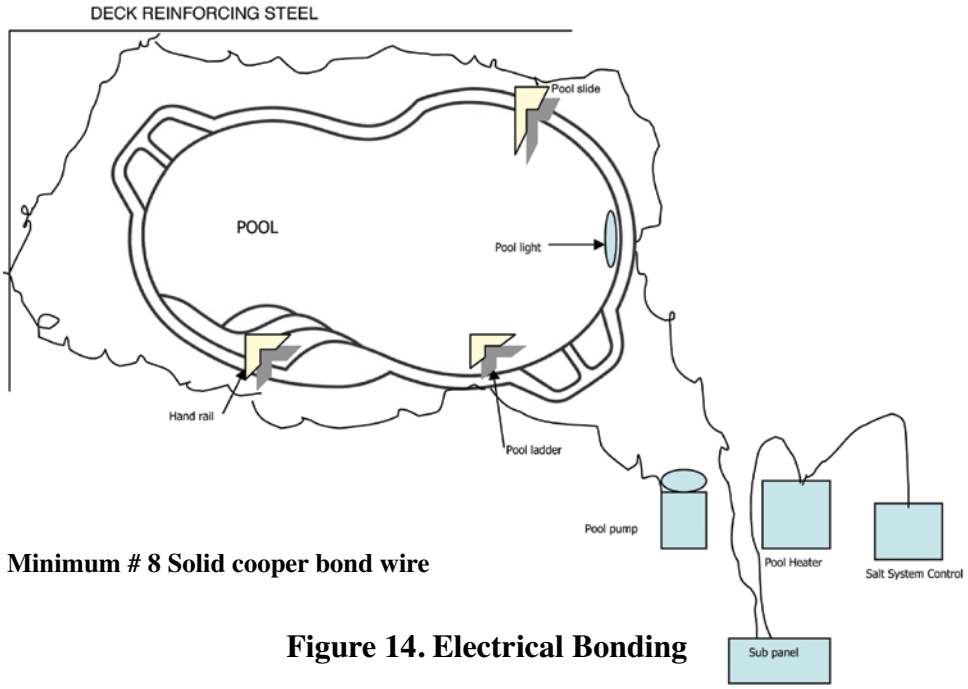


Figure 14. Electrical Bonding

Note: All heaters, pumps, and salt systems must be bonded. Failure to properly ground components will void warranty coverage.

Decking

When the backfill and water have reached the bottom of the light niche, return inlets and/or other fittings, run the appropriate conduit and plumbing. Meanwhile continue the backfill and water compaction process until required grade is reached.

Deck Work

The diagram below illustrates two types of decking that are commonly used with a fiberglass pool. One is a concrete deck poured flush with the pool coping; the other a cantilever deck.

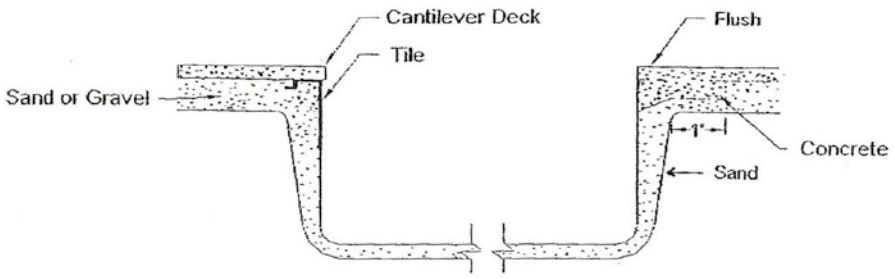


Figure 11. Deck Work for a Fiberglass Pool

Prepare for a concrete deck or collar by digging with a flat shovel under the coping to the pool wall as illustrated in Figure 11. This will allow concrete to be worked in, under and over the coping lip to lock in the top of the pool. If the deck area around the pool is to be something other than concrete, a concrete collar must be installed. The collar will reduce the chances of erosion or abnormal settling which may lead to distortion or structural damage to the pool. This collar should span the over dig area by 1 to 2 feet.

As soon as the backfill, compaction, plumbing and rough grading for the deck are complete and the proper electrical connection is made to the filtering system, water filtering can begin.

Additional information about decking can be found on/in engineered plans. Refer to start-up procedures contained in the Care & Maintenance Manual.

Installation Inspection Report

Customer: _____ Subdivision: _____ Address: _____

City: _____ Zip: _____ Pool Model: _____ Size: _____ x _____ Lot size: _____

Site directions correct: __yes Correction needed: _____

Access: Asphalt __ Concrete __ Gravel __ Drive __ Grass/Lawn __ Sand __ New Construction __ Other: _____

Obstacles: Fence ___ Sidewalk ___ Trees ___ Power Poles ___ Nothing ___ Other: _____

Narrowest Openings: _____

_____

Existing Grade: _____

Plywood needed: ___ yes ___ no Haul away needed: ___ yes ___ no Soil Conditions: Sand __ Topsoil __ Clay __ Rocks __ High water table __

Tree Stumps: ___ yes ___ no # of stumps: ____ Bury: ___ yes ___ no Overhead wires: ___ yes ___ no Distance from pool: _____

Bushes ___ Shrubs ___ Planters ___ landscaping ___ Owner to replace: ___ yes ___ no Underground wires: ___ yes ___ no Sump__ Electric __ Gas __

Water __ Sewer __ Sprinkler system: ___ yes ___ no Owner to repair: ___ yes ___ no Septic field: ___ yes ___ no Rear __ Front __ Left __ Right __

Sand on contract _____ # of tons Dirt out on contract _____# of tons Load truck with BOBCAT only: ___ yes ___ no Crane: ___ yes ___ no

Size of Crane: __ Sm. __ Med. __ Lrg. Track hoe set: ___ yes ___ no

Dirt dumping site: _____

Notes: _____

Date: _____ _____

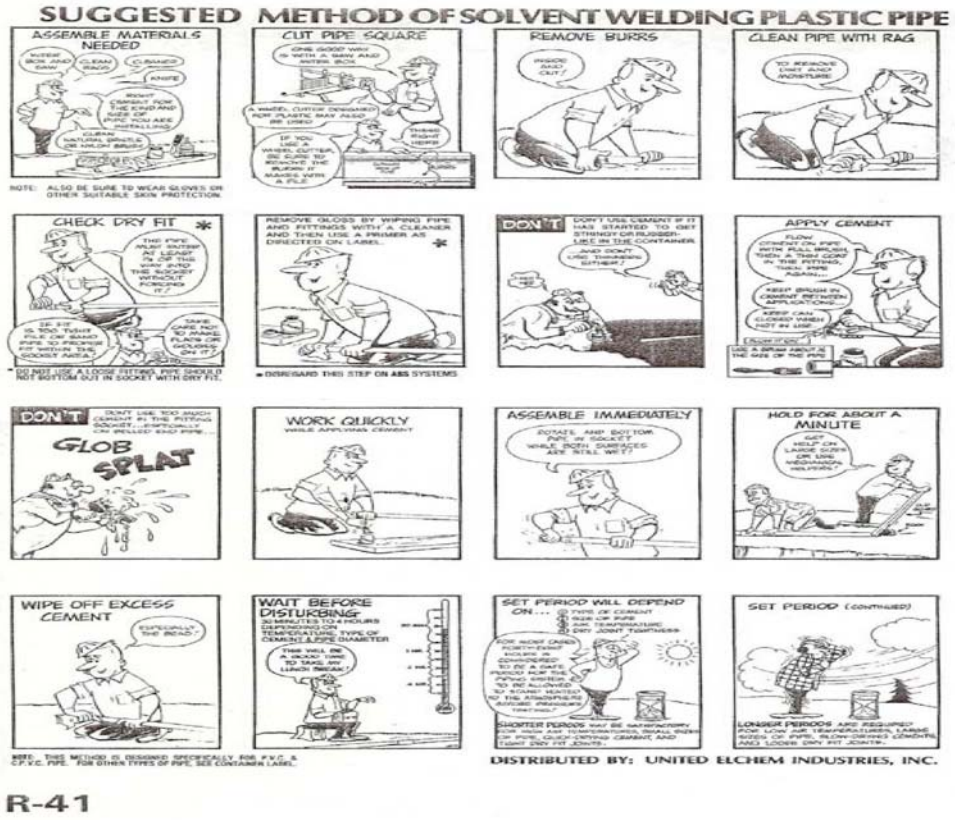
Contractor/Installer/Homeowner

This inspection report becomes part of the contract

General Notes: Plumbing

Figure 12. Plastic Pipe

Refer to component manufacturers instructions for techniques.



R-41

General Notes: Plumbing

Figure 12. Plastic Pipe cont.

Refer to component manufacturers instructions for techniques.

PIPING R-40

TECHNICAL REFERENCE GUIDE

Here are a few tips on how to plumb with plastic pipe and fittings using threaded joints and/or solvent welding. We are aware of the many variations published on how to use plastics. The following is recommended for piping systems normally encountered in the swimming pool and spa industry.

I. THREADED JOINTS

A. Plastic to Plastic

1. A dry mate fitting should make up hand-tight about two-thirds (⅔) of the way into any female threaded connection.
2. Use only the following plastic-to-plastic thread sealants. Teflon tape, 100% pure Teflon paste or Permatex #2. Use three (3) full clockwise turns of teflon tape.
3. Apply sealant to male thread only. Use liberal coats of either the 100% pure Teflon or Permatex #2. Use three (3) full clockwise turns of Teflon tape.
4. Screw the fittings together hand-tight. Then one half (½) to one (1) more full turn using a strap wrench or small pipe wrench. You now have a good joint - stop.

B. Plastic to Metal

1. Be sure to clean or deburr any rough metal threads to prevent uneven covering of sealants or tearing of the tape.
2. The same sealants are recommended as above.
3. Avoid the use of a male metal threaded end into a female plastic thread, whenever possible.
   a. If heated water of any degree is involved, the different expansion rates could cause leaks.
   b. Tapered metal male fittings over-tightened into plastic female threads can created stresses that, though not immediately apparent, can cause fractures later.
4. Screw the fittings together hand-tight. Then, one (1) more full turn using a strap wrench or a small pipe wrench. You now have a good joint - stop.

NOTE: Most common plumber's oil-base pipe dope compounds should not be used with plastic pipe, valves or fittings. Cracking or breaking of valves and fittings has been caused by the effects of some of these pipe dopes, failures occur shortly after use and over prolonged periods of time.

II. SOLVENT WELDING

1. Avoid using the so-called all-purpose cements or spray can types. Here are the suggested solvent cements:
   a. To join ABS to ABS use Weld-On 771 "White"
   b. To join ABS to PVC use Weld-On 794 "Green"
   c. To join PVC to PVC use Weld-On 711 "Gray"
2. Use a good cleaner product such as M.E.K. solvent or Weld-On C-65.
3. With a clean rag, liberally saturated with cleaner, wipe fitting socket and pipe end until they feel tacky.
4. Quickly, while surfaces are tacky, brush on moderate coating of cement to the fitting pocket and pipe end.
5. Within 5 to 10 seconds, insert pipe giving it a slight twist as it bottoms out.
6. Hold joint for 5 to 10 seconds to prevent pipe from pushing out of pocket.

NOTE: You can handle almost at once. Do not put any stress or twisting force on the joint for at least twenty (20) minutes. Do not pressurize for at least two (2) hours. A full 100% joint strength takes forty-eight (48) hours.

Built-In Waterfalls

Waterfalls

Waterfalls require rock trap to be installed using 1 ½" PVC "T" nipple of pipe and 1 ½" cap on supply line to waterfall as shown. Note: The Montego Bay and St. Lucia pool have waterfalls installed as a "standard" feature (see installation schematic for detail). All other pool models can have waterfalls installed if desired.

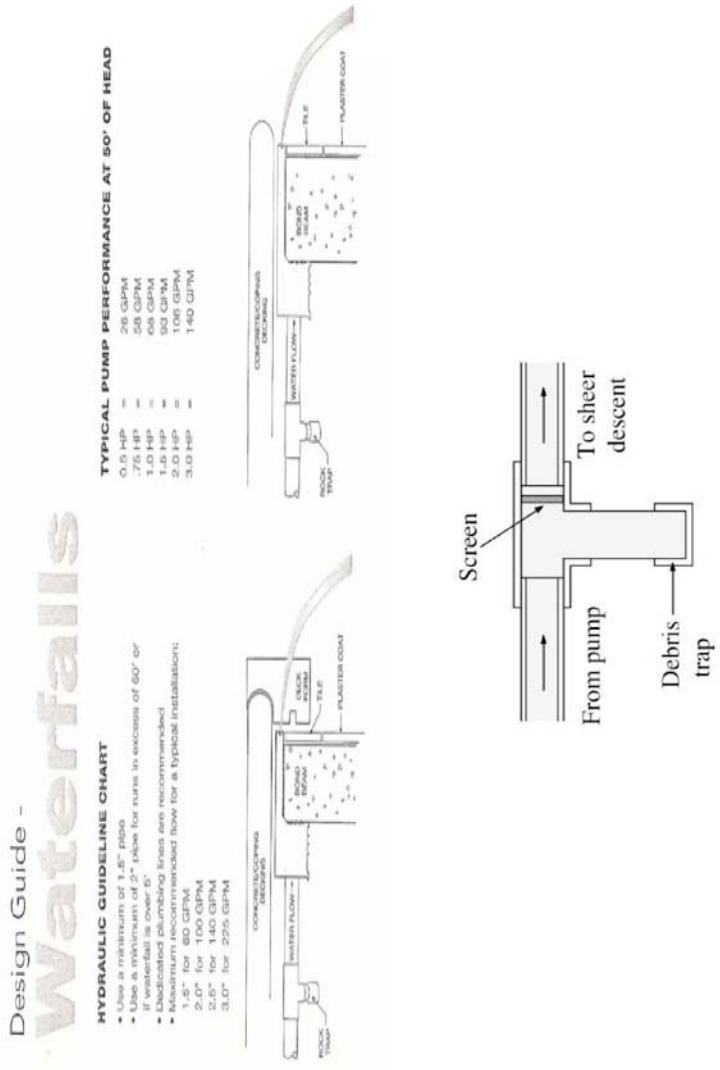


Figure 13. Waterfalls

General Notes

Dealer/Contractor & Homeowner/Buyer Responsibility

The Dealer/Contractor is responsible for the Homeowner/Buyer from not using the pool until such time at that all applicable child barrier protection devices are in place, inspected and approved by the appropriate
governing authorities. Use of the pool by anyone prior to the final completion by Dealer/Contractor shall constitute Homeowners unconditional acceptance of the pool and all related equipment and materials; and shall immediately thereupon bring about the Homeowner's obligation to make payment in full.

The Homeowner/Buyer is responsible to obtain from Dealer/Contractor all manuals in connection with the required proper care and operation of the pool and related accessories. The Homeowner/Buyer agrees to follow and understands the guidelines for maintenance outlined by Manufactures of the pool shell, filtration equipment and pool heaters and any other related accessories.

The Homeowner/Buyer is to make sure that the placement of landscaping, gutters, and surrounding grade (around the pool) is to be maintained for proper drainage for storm-water, that improper placement of landscaping (for proper storm-water run-off) may cause hydrostatic damage not covered by your insurance carrier or the company warranties. Usage of your pool prior to being completed may cause unusual settling, shell distortion, which would result in your warranty to be **VOIDED.** Make sure your landscaping and grade about your pool allows for proper drainage around the pool and decking.

Your Sun Pool is designed to remain **FULL** of water at all times. **DO NOT** allow water to go down below the skimmer outlet and **DO NOT** let your pool overflow. Keep your water level to the **MIDDLE OF SKIMMER**.

Sun Pools will **NOT** be **RESPONSIBLE** for unexpected problems or circumstances that arise from inadequate site drainage causing extreme hydrostatic pressure or incorrect deck installation.

The **Dealer/Contractor** is **responsible** for providing the **Homeowner/Buyer** with the **Care & Maintenance Manual** and the **Warranty Acknowledgement Card**. The Dealer/Contractor is also responsible for having the Warranty Acknowledgement Card completed by Homeowner/Buyer and returning to the Factory **within 30 days**. If Warranty Acknowledgement Card is not on file; any warranty service cannot be completed without the following from Homeowner/Buyer: Copy of pool contract, serial number of pool, installing Dealer/Contractor information, and pool pictures detailing service/warranty request.

Warning/Disclosure

The information provided in these instructions was complied from Industries Standards, and is a combination of materials from the NSPI 2nd edition Residential Pool & Spa Builders Manual and the factory recommended procedures for typical Sun Pool installation, and local codes may require additional installation criteria.

Additional instruction specifications can be obtained by going to "**Ask a tech form**" on our web-site **www.sunpools.com/How-To-ppt**

Dealer/Contractor & Homeowner/Buyer Responsibility

Warning/Disclosure

The pool shell can be damaged if the water level is allowed to drop below the skimmer.

When appreciable draw-down is noticed, or if it becomes necessary to drain the pool, contact Sun Pools, Inc., or their agents for instructions.

The pool shell may be damaged and separation from the concrete decking may occur if the pool is allowed to overflow or if heavy water drainage is allowed to overflow the deck to pool shell connection.

Keep the water level in the middle of the skimmer.

Sun Pools, Inc. will not be held responsible for any unforeseen problems or circumstances which arise from inadequate site drainage or incorrect deck installation.

Refer to Sun Pools, Inc. Warranty for conditions, circumstances, or installation practices that may void the pool's warranty.



Installation Instructions

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