



POOL OWNERS GUIDE

RECOMENDED BY TIER 1 POOLS LLC.





CONGRATULATIONS

Congratulations on your choice of a new BARRIER REEF Composite Swimming Pool. BARRIER REEF Composite pools are built to exacting standards by our experienced team in South Carolina, USA.

Your new swimming pool is an investment. To protect your investment and to maximize your pleasure, read this folder carefully, and always maintain it in a safe place for ready reference. If you maintain your pool proper, it will give you many years of enjoyment.

CAUTION: NEVER EMPTY ANY TYPE OF IN GROUND SWIMMING POOL BELOW NORMAL OPERATING LEVEL WITHOUT FIRST CONTACTING THE MANUFACTURER OR YOUR POOL BUILDER.

Your in-ground pool needs to be structurally supported if the water is lowered below normal operating level. It is a requirement that you contact the manufacturer who will provide you with a brochure outlining the procedure.

TO DO SO MAY RESULT IN STRUCTURAL DAMAGE AND VOID YOUR WARRANTY.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

Following periods of heavy rain, the level of your pool may rise to overflowing. It is advisable to wait for a period of 48 hours before lowering water to normal operating level. This allows ground water to dissipate and hydrostatic pressure (underground water) to return to normal.

IF FURTHER ADVICE IS REQUIRED, OR WHEN IN DOUBT, PLEASE CONTACT THE MANUFACTURER.



POOL CHECKLIST

WEEKLY CHECKLIST:

1. Clean out skimmer basket
2. Observe & clean pump basket
3. Check pressure on filter
4. Clean filter if necessary
5. Brush pool walls & floor
6. Vacuum pool if necessary

CHEMICAL GUIDELINES:

- Chlorine Residual - 1.0-3.0 PPM (1.5PPM is ideal)
- PH Level - 7.2 - 7.6 (7.4 to 7.6 is ideal)
- Cyanuric Acid (Chlorine Stabilizer) is 30 - 60 PPM
- Calcium Hardness: 200 - 400 PPM
- Total Alkalinity: 80 - 120 PPM
- Metals: 0 PPM
- Water analyzed by a qualified pool professional at least 1 time per month.

BACKWASHING SAND FILTERS:

1. Turn pump off
2. Depress handle on top of filter & turn cap (clockwise) to “backwash” position
3. Turn on pump & run until the water in sight glass on the multi-head is clear
4. Turn off pump
5. Turn handle clockwise to “rinse” & let run for 30 seconds
6. Turn on pump for 20 seconds
7. Turn off pump & return handle (clockwise) to “filter” position. Do not turn on pump for 5 minutes (This allows the sand to settle back into place and prevent dirt to escape into the pool.)

TO CLEAN CARTRIDGE FILTER:

1. Turn off pump
2. Remove Cap from top of filter. Carefully remove the cartridges & hose clean with good pressure
3. Replace cartridges & replace top (do not over tighten)
4. With pump running, bleed air from top of cartridge with bleed screw. If ring becomes dry, smear with silicon grease (not petroleum jelly)

WATER TESTING:

It is important to familiarize yourself with the basic chlorine, PH, & total alkalinity tests. If unsure, you can take a sample of pool water twice a month for professional testing.

PROBLEM	SYMPTOM	CAUSE	REMEDY
Algae	Green or brown algae, green water, slippery surfaces, cloudy water	Insufficient free chlorine	Adjust pH, Shock, add Algaecide 60
Black Algae	Black algae spots	Innsufficient free chlorine	Adjust pH, Shock, add Algaecide 60
Chlorine Odor	Strong odor, burning eyes	Innsufficient free chlorine existance of chloramines	Adjust pH, then Shock
Cloudy Water	Hazy, cloudy water, lack of sparkle	Poor filtration	Check filter
		High pH	pH Lower
		Low total alkalinity	Alkalinity Rise
		High calcium hardness	Dilute calcium hardness
Eye and Skin Irritation	Red eyes, itching skin	Early algae growth	Shock
		Improper pH	Adjust pH
Scale Formation	Scale deposits on walls, pipes filter, heater	Chloramines	Shock
		High pH	pH Lower
		High alkalinity	Lower alkalinity
Stains on Walls or Floors	Brown Black, Blue Blue Green	High hardness	Dilute pool water
		Iron	Adjust pH
		Copper	Use Stain-X or Absorb-X
Corrosion of Metals	Metal corrosion, rust stains, copper stains, colored water.	Manganese	Absorb-X
		Low pH, Low hardness	pH Rise
High Chlorine Consumption	Excessive sanitizer usage	Heavy bather load, dirt high temperature	Shock
		Low chlorine stabilizer level	chlorine stabilizer
		High pH	pH Lower

VOLUME CHART REFERRED TO IN STEP 2

HOW MANY GALLONS IN YOUR POOL?

It's important to know your pool's water capacity. To find the average depth (AD) in feet, add the depth at the deep end to the depth at the shallow end and divide by 2. Then use the formula to the right for your poolshape to find the total gallons.

POOL SHAPE

Rectangular	
Round	
Oval	
Free Form	

MULTIPLY (MEASUREMENTS IN FEET)

Length x Width x AD x 7.5 = Volume
Diameter x Diameter x AD x 5.9 = Volume
Length x Width x AD x 5.9 = Volume
Call pool builder or read water meter before and after filling the pool



TROUBLE SHOOTING WITH YOUR SALT CHLORINATOR

Your salt chlorinator works on dissolved salt in the water. This salt can be lost by dilution, caused by excessive rainfall, and backwashing filters.

LOW CHLORINE READINGS

Electrodes dirty

Remove and rinse in solution of 1 part Hydrochloric Acid and 12 parts water until electrodes are clean. Rinse in fresh water and refit. Add stabilizer as required.

NOTE:

Over stabilizing will render your chlorine inactive. Add 1 bag of salt, dissolve (24hrs) by brushing, recheck chlorinator. When testing for salt content, remember your chlorinator is a low salt model (0.4%).

NOTE:

Remove any automatic cleaner during this procedure to avoid “choking” the pump. This is unlikely once setting has been made, but if so, add extra time on the clock.

REMEMBER:

You can reduce your running time up to 60% during winter months. In heavy load times (peak use), boost for 24 hours, one day per week. You should also consider super-chlorination once a week.

VACUUMING YOUR POOL

1. Turn off pump
2. Clean leaf (skimmer) basket
3. Fit vacuum plate in skimmer box and where applicable, close off main drain
4. Attach vacuum head to pole then immerse in pool and turn on pump. Remove air from hose by filling with water from return port. Attach hose to vacuum plate and vacuum pool using long smooth strokes. Moving vacuum head too fast will stir up debris and render vacuuming less effective.

YOUR POOL PRODUCTS:

The products installed along with your pool, such as your pump, filter, salt chlorinator (if fitted) and automatic cleaner, are supplied with the manufacturer's manuals and individual product warranties. The instructions in this folder are intended as a quick guide only.

IF YOU HAVE DIFFICULTY WITH ANY OF THESE PRODUCTS, PLEASE REFER TO THE SPECIFIC PRODUCT MANUAL OR PHONE THE MANUFACTURER DIRECT FOR ASSISTANCE FOR WARRANTY CLAIMS.



Corrective actions for any surface issues that may arise from weathering or damage during use.

CHALKING:

A fine rubbing compound (such as Turtle Wax premium grade rubbing compound) as well as a mild detergent will reduce the weathering and chalking accumulated on the surface. Use only a fine grit compound and follow directions carefully. DO NOT apply rubbing compound in direct sunlight. For best results, wax after applying compound. When applying wax, remove excess compound and apply a thin layer of wax using a clean cloth.

SCRATCHES & NICKS

Most scratches and nicks can be removed by using a rubbing compound followed by waxing as described above. Deep marks or gouges should be professionally repaired.

STAINS

Most stains can be removed by washing with mild detergent. For stubborn stains, use a fine abrasive household cleaner designed for fiberglass products, followed by waxing to restore its original luster.

Non-water soluble stains such as grease and oil, rubber heel marks, etc. can be removed by using a solvent such as acetone, rubbing alcohol, toluene, or xylene and followed by a mild detergent. If the solvents are not effective, try a rubbing compound or fine sanding followed by a rubbing compound and then waxing.

NOTES

Always try an inconspicuous test spot first and if you have any questions consult your local dealer. Please be safe and follow the manufacturers precautions on the label when using any compound, detergent, or solvent.



SAFETY TIPS & POOL NO-NO'S

- Diving & sliding head first into water
- Children swimming unsupervised
- Uncovered pools not in use
- Pool not surrounded by fence
- Unlocked safety gates
- Unaccompanied swimming
- Excessive alcohol consumption while swimming or around pool

The above list is not only the only dangers or items to consider when protecting swimmers. It is the pool owners responsibility to recognize and warn about dangerous activities and to stop any dangerous activity.