COMMON SENSE CARE

Pool chemicals, like all chemicals can be dangerous and must be treated with care. Never mix two chemicals together before adding to the pool water. Thoroughly dissolve and mix the first chemical before adding others to the pool water.

Circulating the water for several hours after all chemicals have been added will avoid problems of chemicals lying in concentrations, which can bleach or stain the Aqualux™ finish.

CLEANING

Protect your unique Aqualux™ finish by not using harsh abrasive cleaning agents, steel wool, sharp bristled brushes or scouring pads. Please check with the manufacturers of automatic pool cleaners as to which is the most suitable unit for Aqualux™ pool finishes as overuse can also damage the pool finish.

Many pool shops and service personnel are happy to help you overcome any problems that may arise regarding the water, chemicals and what's best for your Aqualux™ pool interior.

The Aqualux™ pool finish, with a little care and maintenance, will enhance your home and lifestyle and give you years of trouble free leisure and pool enjoyment. For further information contact your nearest Aqualux™ installer.

AQUALUX®
Pool Finish

POOL COVERS

If covering your pool through winter, make sure the cover fits well, tightly sealing all edges. This can help stop leaves, dirt and other debris entering, which can cause staining if left on the pool surface for any length of time.

If your pool cover is a floating blanket type, lift an edge of the cover every 2 weeks to check no leaves or debris have entered the pool.

When using any pool cover, be sure to watch your chemical levels. Pool covers will reduce your chemical consumption by around 2/3, so automatic chemical systems need to have their time cycles reduced to keep water properly balanced.

IMPORTANT

If you empty your pool, you must refill it within 48 hours, preferably much sooner. Sharp objects may damage your Aqualux™ finish and lead to the pool leaking. Take care with pool cleaning equipment such as vacuum handles etc (eg. don't let the children pole vault in the pool using the handle!).

Note: the importance of correct pH levels is increased if your swimming pool is heated or if it is located in a sub-tropical or tropical area. Please be sure to follow the pH recommendations made earlier in this leaflet.

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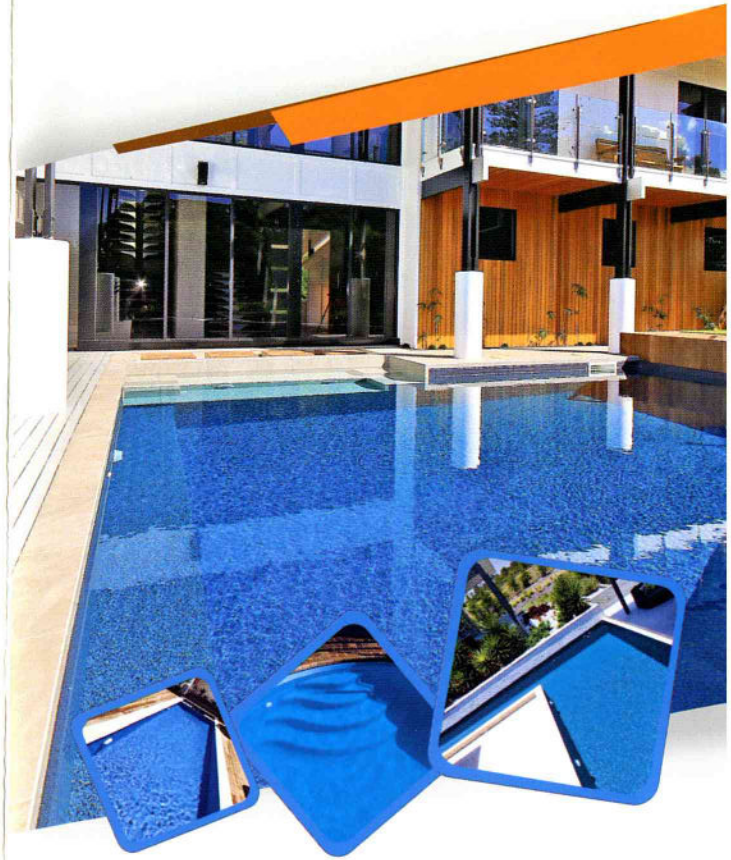

AQUALUX®
Pool Finish

Care and Maintenance

CONGRATULATIONS

On choosing a new Aqualux™ pool finish for your pool. This specialised finish resists the growth of algae, bacteria and fungus, and has special U.V. (ultraviolet) inhibitors to resist sun damage. Aqualux™ is *the easy care pool finish* - please take a few minutes now to read this brochure, and learn how to get the best out of it. Keep this guide somewhere handy - maybe with your pool chemicals so its there when you need it.

IMPORTANCE OF BALANCED WATER

As water differs in mineral content throughout Australia, it is important that your pool water is 'balanced' and 'stabilised', and regularly checked for chemical and mineral imbalances which can be harmful to the Aqualux™ finish.

The following levels have been carefully researched to ensure the best care for your Aqualux™ pool surface, and your family. DO NOT use levels recommended for other pool finishes.

Recommended Levels

pH.	: 7.4 - 7.8
Total alkalinity	: 100 -150ppm
Calcium hardness	: 200 - 400ppm
Free chlorine	: 1 - 3ppm (non heated pool)
	: 2 - 4ppm (heated pool)
Stabiliser	: 30 - 50ppm
Saturation index	: -0.1 to +0.4

STABILISER

A stabiliser prevents chlorine being destroyed by the sun's rays, helping the chlorine to kill bacteria. All Aqualux™ pools should be treated with a stabiliser (isocyanuric acid) in the range between 30- 50ppm. More is not better as over 100ppm will prevent the chlorine from working effectively, increasing your chemical bills.

SATURATION INDEX/WATER BALANCE

Used to describe the relationship between nominated chemical properties of the water.

PH

The pH reading measures the acidic or alkaline content in your water. For best results the pH should be between 7.4 - 7.8. Water with low pH will tend to be corrosive and irritating to the eyes.

A pH of less than 7.0 must be avoided, since it can cause the pool finish to form wrinkles - this is more likely to occur if the water is not stabilised with isocyanuric acid. Water with high pH will also be irritating to the eyes, causing scale formation and generally yield cloudy water.

To raise the pH of your water, it is recommended that you use soda ash (PH UP) or sodium bicarbonate (PH BUFFER). Dry acid is recommended for lowering the pH.

Avoid using hydrochloric acid (muriatic acid) as it is too severe and can attack the special Aqualux™ print pattern. The special patterns of Aqualux's finish are a major feature of your pool and need special consideration to maintain their appearance.

TOTAL ALKALINITY

Refers to the amount of alkaline materials in the pool water (which can act as buffering agents to help control pH levels).
Water with low alkalinity will be sensitive to pH changes and can render the control of pH difficult. pH will tend to bounce causing green, corrosive and eye-irritating water.

Water with high alkalinity can make the changing of pH difficult because the water will want to resist pH change. The water can sometimes be cloudy and generally will require constant acid demand. Constant adjustment of total alkalinity is essential. Ideal range for Aqualux™ is between 100 -150 ppm.

CALCIUM HARDNESS

(Or the amount of dissolved calcium in the pool water.) Keep levels between 200 - 400ppm.

FREE OR USABLE CHLORINE

Also known as 'available' chlorine. It is 'free' to kill bacteria and algae. For effective use maintain levels between 1 - 3ppm. Below 1ppm can allow algae and bacteria to flourish, turning pool water muddy brown and staining the pool finish. Maintain at 2 - 4ppm for heated pools. This only applies to pools which are treated with chlorine compounds. Where an ionic steriliser is used to treat the water, make sure copper levels do not exceed levels recommended by the manufacturer of the ionic steriliser, or staining can occur.

DISSOLVED METALS

Testing for the presence of dissolved metals such as copper and iron in the pool water is important, especially if you wish to spend most of your time in the pool and not maintaining it. Dissolved metals may cause staining of the Aqualux™ finish directly, or may combine with calcium to form actual deposits on the Aqualux™ finish, especially if the pH value is high. Keep down levels of dissolved metals, by avoiding using algaecides which contain metals such as copper. If this should happen, the dissolved metals can be 'de-activated' by using a chelating material and following manufacturer's instructions.

DISSOLVED SOLIDS

If the level of dissolved solids is too high, it becomes difficult to obtain the best from the chemicals. There are many problems associated with this, which include scale formation, green water, odours and reduced chlorine effectiveness. The danger level is around 1500ppm (excluding salt) and if levels rise above 2500ppm, the water needs to be changed or diluted.

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