

Mid-America Pool Renovation, Inc.

INTER-GLASS® Care and Maintenance Instructions

Curing: After installation the standard white INTER-GLASS® surface must cure a minimum of 72 hours at 70 degrees F. or above. Below 70 degrees F. the surface must cure for a minimum of 96 hours before filling with water. For indoor pools, depending on ventilation, it may be longer, and your crew chief will advise you when you may fill.

Start-up chemicals are the same as before, *but you will typically use less than before.*

If your pool is on any type of automatic chemical feeder system, you must re-calibrate the system to reflect this reduced chemical usage. If automatic chemical feeder systems are not adjusted or re-calibrated, swimmers may experience some discomfort at the old, higher levels of pool chemical usage. For example, excessive chlorine levels can cause eye and skin irritation.

After your pool is filled with water, run the filtration system for four to five hours to clean up the foreign matter in the water. Backwash or clean the filter. Next add a stain treatment such as **HASA Super Stain Out** or **Jack's Magic** according to the instructions on the bottle. Then add chlorine. Check the pH level. Adjust the pH level to the ideal range listed below. For lowering pH, we recommend you use dry acid, added per instruction from the manufacturer. Remember to check Total Alkalinity as well.

The six important areas to watch most closely for swimmers' health and comfort are:

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>LIMITS</u>	<u>STANDARD</u>
CONDITIONER	40 – 100 ppm	50 – 60 ppm
CHLORINE (WINTER)	1.0 – 1.5	1.5 ppm
CHLORINE (SUMMER)	1.5 – 2.5	2.0 ppm
pH	7.4 – 7.8	7.6
ALKALINITY	125 – 175 ppm	140 – 150 ppm
CALCIUM HARDNESS	200 - 400 ppm	300 ppm

After your pool has been in operation for several days, take a sample of the pool water to a local pool service company with a water testing capability. Request the results in writing and add appropriate additional chemicals as instructed.

Your new surface is inert compared to a cement-based surface, "therefore, remember when adding chemicals to your pool, you are treating the water, not the pool surface." If algae appear on your new pool surface it is because you are not balancing the water properly. Add algaecide. Once the algae are killed and the water is balanced, you can brush it away with a nylon (not metal) brush.

Always dilute pool chemicals in a bucket of water before adding them to your pool to avoid the possibility that they may come in direct contact with the surface. Granular-type or tablet-type chlorine dropped into the pool could cause bleaching or yellowing effect, but will not structurally affect the surface. When adding chemicals, always remember to use the purest forms since that will be the most efficient method of treating water.

Stains & Metal Deposits: If while curing and empty, your INTER-GLASS® is marked by leaves, flowering buds, bird droppings, or rain, be aware that typically these marks disappear once the pool is filled, super-chlorinated, balanced, and runs for a few days. If pressure washing the surface, **do not exceed 2000 – 2500 psi**, then fill and super-chlorinate. Rust or other difficult stains can be removed by pressure washing in combination with Kablooeey, a Pur-O-Zone (800)727-7876 non-corrosive product. **ACID WASHING INTER-GLASS® IS NOT REQUIRED.**

However, if needed, the INTER-GLASS® surface can be easily cleaned using a standard kitchen cleanser and scrubbing the spot with a green scrub Velcro pad like you would clean a Teflon skillet. This can be done when the pool is empty or full. This easily gets rid of penny and hairpin rust marks on the surface. **Sanding or grinding the surface is abrasive and will scratch the surface finish.**

If you have old iron or copper fittings on your pool, or if there is iron or other staining minerals or metals in your local water supply, we recommend as a preventative that you add a stain treatment agent such as **HASA Super Stain Out** available at **Pur-O-Zone (800)727-7876**. Heated water accelerates both the precipitation of metals out of the water and out of internal, circulation equipment elements. Because these metals have a tendency to deposit on the pool surface, we recommend using HASA Super Stain Out as part of your regular water maintenance schedule.

YOUR POOL SHOULD BE KEPT FULL OF WATER. Pools are structurally engineered to be kept full of water. Sudden underground water pressure pushing up against an empty pool shell can cause structural damage, cracking, and push off interior surfaces. In worst cases, pools can even pop / float a couple inches out of the ground! If there is a sudden rise in the underground water level, even an open hydrostatic release valve in the bottom of your pool may not let water into an empty pool fast enough to prevent damage. Leaving your pool empty can void your INTER-GLASS® warranty. *The only exception is if your pool is a commercial segmented-built pool with caulked expansion or control joints, and with an underground drainage bed – and if this design actually works as intended to eliminate hydrostatic pressure.*

Winterization – To prevent stains and drainings: 1) Drop your water below your inlets. 2) Blow your lines free of water and winterize with anti-freeze. 3) Plug your inlets. 4) Fill the water back up to 6 inches below the skimmers or gutters. 5) Use a pool cover and keep algaecide and chlorine levels up through the winter so that your water is clear and re-usable. 6) In the spring, remove your cover, remove your plugs, top off your water, and start up your pool.

If you do not have a pool cover and must drain your pool for cleaning.

Be sure you do not have underground water pressure. **NEVER** plug your hydrostatic valve to keep water from coming into the pool – your pool could float! **Provide your pool service person or company with a copy of these instructions.**

WHEN IN DOUBT:

**FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS ON ALL CHEMICALS USED.
IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CALL US AT (816)779-6000 or (800)253-7349.**