



www.TrophyTx.com 940-600-1917

Pool School

Your Pool

Type: Gunite/Plaster Gunite/Pebble Tec Vinyl Liner Fiberglass

Gallons: _____

Filter Type: DE Cartridge Sand

Sanitization: Manual Chlorine Salt System Mineral AOP Ozone UV

Equipment:

- Circulation Pump:
- Booster Pump/ Floor Cleaner:
- Filter:
- Heater:
- Automation:
- Lights:
- Salt System:
- Other: _____

Winter Equipment: _____

Potential Issues: _____

Circulation:

Suction:

Skimmers - Pull debris from the water surface. Baskets need to be cleaned out. Water level should be halfway up the skimmer mouth.

Main Drain – Pulls water from the pool floor

Return:

Jets/Wall Fittings- Return filtered water back to the pool. Should point down at 45 degree angle and in one direction to help the water “circulate.” It keeps the chemicals mixed and keeps the water cleaner.

Floor Cleaner: There are many options here, we’ll talk specifically about your setup.

Circulation Pump: Should run at least 1 hour for every 10 degrees. In the summer, 100 degrees, run at least 10 hours a day. Winter- 50 degrees, run at least 5 hours a day.

This pump is the heart and does all of the essential work of the system.

- Keep the pump basket cleaned out.
- Don’t let it run dry
- Keep the O-Ring lubed with Magic Lube

Filter: The pump pulls water from the pool and pushes it through the filter and back into the pool. The filter has media that traps particles. The filter is what keeps your pool clean. The pressure gauge needs to be monitored and the filter needs to be cleaned at least every six months.

Cleaning:

- Skim the top with a net to keep the surface clean.
- Brush the tile and surface to keep clean and keep algae from growing.
- Vacuum pool surface with hose and vacuum head as needed to keep dirt gone.
- Clean the floor cleaner as needed.
- Backwash or clean the filter as needed.
- Clean salt cell at least every 90 days

At Least Weekly Routine:

Clean pump and skimmer baskets, Brush, Vacuum, Floor Cleaner, Check filter, Test Water, Add Chemicals

Water Testing:

Full video training on this and more: trophytx.com/ctrain

Just because pool water might be clear does not mean that the water is ok to swim in and ok for the equipment. A great and complete test kit to use is the Taylor Technologies K2005. You have three good options: 1. Test the water yourself 2. Take it to a pool store 3. Let Trophy Pools and Service handle it for you.

Ideal Ranges:

pH: 7.4 - 7.6

Chlorine: 3-6 ppm

Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid): 40-60 ppm

Total Alkalinity: 80 - 120 ppm

Calcium Hardness: 200 - 400 ppm

Salt: 3000-3500ppm

TDS: 0-2000 or 3500-5500ppm

pH – pH is the most important factor controlling your pool water balance. It refers to the measure of the relative acid or base of the pool water and should be tested daily. • values above 7.8 will lead to cloudy water, staining, scale deposits, filtration problems and reduces chlorine efficiency. • pH values below 7.2 may lead to metal corrosion, etched plaster, rapid loss of chlorine residual and possible irritation to swimmers. pH usually goes up, rather than down. To reduce the pH, use Muriatic Acid.

Sanitizing Your Pool Water – Disinfection is an essential element of any pool water treatment program. Chlorine is designed to disinfect your pool water by releasing “free chlorine” into the pool water to control germs and microorganisms, algae and organic matter. Because water conditions change rapidly, it is very important to test the water every day for chlorine residual. The free available chlorine reading should be 2-6 ppm. You should also test pH at the same time. Protect your chlorine from sunlight.

Stabilizer: Each month, test your pool for stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid), and if necessary add a stabilizer following label directions. Sunlight will **immediately** lower chlorine level in outdoor pools unless the pool water is “stabilized.” Stabilizer, technically known as Cyanuric Acid, will shield your chlorine from rapid destruction by sunlight’s UV. There are chlorine alternatives available. They are quite a bit more expensive, but they are safer and produce cleaner water and are available for those who are allergic to chlorine.

Total Alkalinity – Total alkalinity is the measure of your pool water’s ability to resist change in pH. Alkalinity does not have to be tested on a daily basis. This is a measure of the buffering capacity or the ability of pool water to resist a change in pH. • High Total Alkalinity – When the total alkalinity is above 175 ppm (parts per million), the pH will tend to creep up and resist efforts to change. • Low Total Alkalinity– When the total alkalinity is below 70 ppm, the pH is likely to “bounce” from one extreme to the other and it will be difficult to keep the pH in the proper range. • Ideal Alkalinity– When the total alkalinity of your pool drops below 100 ppm use a Total Alkalinity Increaser from a pool store. If the total alkalinity rises above 175 ppm, which is rare, Muriatic Acid will reduce the level.

Calcium Hardness – Calcium Hardness is the amount of dissolved calcium in your pool water. Calcium should be tested monthly. • High Calcium Hardness – Calcium hardness above 400 ppm can cause calcium to precipitate from the water causing cloudy conditions and scale deposits. • Low Calcium Hardness – Calcium hardness below 100 ppm may lead to corrosion of the pool structure and equipment. • Ideal Calcium Hardness – If the calcium hardness level in your pool rises above 400 ppm, the use of a Stain & Scale product will prevent cloudy water and hard water scale. A low calcium hardness level can be corrected by adding calcium chloride from a pool store.

Salt – Pools that have salt systems installed are very convenient. They simply produce a consistent amount of naturally occurring chlorine every day. The pool needs to have a salt content of 3000-3500ppm. Check the salt level monthly. Generally one \$11 bag of salt is needed every two months.

TDS – Total Dissolved Solids. Just like sugar in sweet tea, when the pool has so many solids in the water, they just won't dissolve anymore. Once the TDS is too high, no amount of chemicals will do what you want. High TDS = Problem pool. Have the TDS checked at least every six months. The only way to lower the TDS is to drain "Old and Tired" water, and refill with fresh, clean water.

Stain Producing Metals – Iron, copper, silver and manganese are metals which commonly cause colored water, or stains in pools. If you are fortunate enough to have "ideal" fill water, and a properly constructed and maintained pool, these would not be a problem. Since ideal conditions rarely exist, we recommend the regular use of a good metal removal agent to continually protect the pool against stain producing metals.

*** Trophy Pools and Service offers services where we look after and take care of everything mentioned above. Our services are such that you simply just enjoy your pool. You never need to give the things above another thought.

If you ever would like to talk about services, repairs, or anything pool or spa related, we'd be happy to chat.

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