# **GUIDE** to WATER **treatment**



## **Water Treatment** plan

What WATER BALANCE REGULAR DISINFECTION **SHOCK** oh ot TREATMENT TO SANITISE THE WATER FOR OPTIMAL AT SPRING OPENING TO ENSURE Whv? BATHING OR IN THE EVENT OF **CLEAN WATER** CONDITIONS GREEN/CLOUDY WATER hth® STICK® hth® SHOCK® hth® ADVANCED® hth® MAXITAB® **ACTION 5® EASY** hth® MAXITAB® **ACTION 6 EASY** Chlorine hth® pH MINUS hth® pH PLUS hth® ALKANAL hth® EASY'Ox® 4 in 1 hth® OXYGEN 3 in 1 **Active** oxygen hth® BROME **ACTIVATOR** Oxygen shock hth® BROME **Bromine EVERY WEEK AND BEFORE EACH USE OF THE POOL** 

AFTER CHECKING WITH A TEST KIT:

CHLORINE/pH/TAC or BROMINE/OXYGEN/pH

CAUTION: . Do not mix products.

When?

Do not put water on the chlorine, put the chlorine in the water.

· Refer to the instructions on the label

Ask your retailer for advice



	What to do	SHOCK AND CLARIFYING ATREATMENT	FLOCCULANT CLARIFIER	WINTERISING	
	Why?	TO MAINTAIN CRYSTAL-CLEAR WATER	TO OPTIMISE Fine Filtering	TO FACILITATE POOL REOPENING IN SPRING	
Using what?	Chlorine	hth® SUPER KLERAL®	hth REGULARFLOC® or hth UNIFLOC®	hthe SUPER WINTERPROTECT hthe FILTERWASH hthe BORKLER GEL	
	Active oxygen				
	Bromine				
	When?	1 OR 2 TIMES AS A PREVENTI DEPENDING ON I THE POO AND ON WAT	1 TIME PER YEAR WHEN THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER IS < 15°C		

## Problems & Solutions

## Y

## **Anomalies**

### **Causes and problems**

• The pH is incorrect: adjust the pH to between 7.0 and

7.4. Shock the pool. . The chlorine level is insufficient : perform shock treatment and flocculation, wash the filter several times and leave the filter in operation non-stop for 24 to 48 hours. Milky or cloudy • Insufficient filtration: increase the filter operating time. water • Over-stabilisation : check the stabiliser level. (If 100 to 120 ppm: drain 2/3 of the pool; if  $\geq$  120 ppm : drain 3/4 of the pool). Use **hth**<sup>®</sup> STICK<sup>®</sup> or hth ADVANCED (unstabilised chlorine) as a regular treatment in order to avoid over-stabilisation. • Formation of algae : perform shock chlorination, wash and rinse the filter, put one or several cartridges of flocculant in the skimmer (if you have a sand filter) and use a concentrated algaecide. **Green water** • Over-stabilisation : check the stabiliser level. (If 100 to 120 ppm: drain 2/3 of the pool; if ≥ 120 ppm : drain 3/4 of the pool). Use **hth**® STICK® or hthe ADVANCED® (unstabilised chlorine) as a regular

## Calcium deposits

• Incorrect pH: adjust the pH to between 7.0 and 7.4.

treatment in order to avoid over-stabilisation.

 Very hard water: add htth STOP-CALC when filling the pool at the start of the season and every time you add fresh water.

## Clear green water

Presence of copper: check the TOTAL ALKALINITY ideal value 80 to 120 mg/l and use a metal sequestrant.
If necessary, perform liquid flocculation with the filter off
for 12 hours, then vacuum any deposits and vacuum to
waste.

## Brown / rusty / black water

waste.

 Presence of iron or manganese: adjust the pH and use a metal sequestrant.
 If necessary, perform liquid flocculation with the filter off for 12 hours, then vacuum any deposits and vacuum to



## Problems & Solutions

### **Anomalies**

### **Causes and problems**

## Eye and skin irritation Chlorine smell

- The chlorine level is insufficient, chloramines are present: adjust the pH to between 7.0 and 7.4 and perform shock chlorination.
- The pH is incorrect: adjust the pH to between 7.0 and 7.4.

## Difficulty maintaining the level of chlorine or Incorrect pH

 Insufficient chlorine in the event of frequent pool use: perform shock chlorination, maintain the pH between 7.0 and 7.4.

## Unstable pH

- The TOTAL ALKALINITY is too high: add <a href="http://http:

## **Incorrect pH**

- The pH is too high: check the pH level frequently and add hth? pH MINUS.
- $\bullet$  The pH is too low : check the pH level frequently and add  $\ensuremath{\textit{hth}}^{\circ}$  pH PLUS.

# Abnormally high pressure on the filter pressure gauge

 The filter is dirty: wash the filter. If the pressure remains high, descale the filter with
 hth
 FILTERWASH filter cleaner and descaler.

Take a water
sample to your pool
retail specialist for
a full analysis
and personalised
advice.



In order to get the best from treatment products and ensure optimal comfort for bathers, it is essential to regularly check the water balance and clean the pool.

Water balance mainly involves correctly adjusting the pH and TOTAL ALKALINITY:

 The pH defines the acid or alkaline nature of the water. It runs on a scale from 0 to 14, with pure water equal to 7. The recommended pH value for swimming pool water is between 7.0 and 7.4.

The pH level is too often neglected when treating pool water, but it is essential in easily avoiding a number of problems: development of algae, eye and skin irritation, cloudy water...



 The TOTAL ALKALINITY is the level of bicarbonates.

The measurement is expressed in mg/l and the "ideal" value is generally located between 80 and 150 mg/l.

TAC can stabilise the pH at the recommended value, which is why we say it has a "buffering capacity". Water with the correct level of ALKALINITY will therefore have a relatively stable pH. Rainwater (acid) can contribute to reducing the TOTAL ALKALINITY.





Sufficient filtering time and maintaining a clean filter are essential for your pool to have the right water balance.

ALWAYS REFER
TO THE MANUFACTURER'S OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS



## **The families** in the range





### **WATER BALANCE**

Correct adjustment of the pH and TOTAL ALKALINITY is essential to avoid a number of problems: development of algae, eye and skin irritation...





#### **UNSTABILISED CHLORINE**

Calcium hypochlorite is both a disinfectant and a powerful oxidant with the advantage that it does not generate cyanuric acid that is responsible for over-stabilisation of pool water.





### STABILISED CHLORINE

Disinfection must be continuous in order to avoid the proliferation of micro-organisms. A wide range covering the requirements of above-ground and inground swimming pools.





### BROMINE AND ACTIVE OXYGEN

These products offer bathing comfort for the whole family.





#### **PREVENTION / SOLUTIONS**

A complete range of products to resolve problems related to water treatment and also to prevent their reoccurance.



Any questions about treating your water?
Contact our Customer Service:

+44(0)1924792909



## **Opening** the pool



## 1 CLEAN THE POOL

- Check that your equipment is in good working order (filter, pump...)
- Clean the waterline and the skimmers with http://
   BORKLER® GEL.
- Remove dirt from the pool using the accessories by <a href="https://linear.nihiba.nihib

## 2 CLEAN THE FILTER

- Descale the sand filter or cartridge filter with http://processingle-based filter cleaner.
- Adjust the water level of the pool.

## ANALYSE AND TREAT THE WATER

- With the CHLORINE/pH/TAC TEST KIT :
  - Check the pH and adjust if necessary with http<sup>o</sup> pH PLUS to increase the level or http<sup>o</sup> pH MINUS to reduce the level.
  - Check the TAC and maintain it at between 8° f and 14° f (80 to 140 mg/l). Adjust it progressively 3° f by 3° f with http
- Shock the pool.with 150 g of help SHOCK for 10 m<sup>3</sup> of water with the filter in operation for at least 24 hours. If necessary, repeat the treatment 48 hours later.

## REGULAR MAINTENANCE

Carry out maintenance treatment every week:

- Check the pH using the CI/pH/TAC TEST KIT
- Disinfect the water using 1 x http<sup>®</sup> advanced tablet per 20 -25m<sup>3</sup> of water.
- Add 400 ml of heth SUPER KLERAL® for 20 m³ of water every fortnight.
- For crystal-clear water, put one cartridge of heh® REGULARFLOC® flocculant for 25 m³ into the skimmer every fortnight (for pools equipped with a sand filter).



DO NOT HESITATE TO ASK YOUR POOL RETAIL Specialist for a full analysis of your water to Receive a personalised treatment prescription.



## **Closing** the pool



## PREPARE THE WATER AND CLEAN THE POOL

Prepare the water 2 to 3 days before winterising:

- Brush the floor and sides of the pool, the skimmer basket and the pre-filter of the pump
- Measure the pH with a ph test kit and adjust it to between 7.0 and 7.4.
- Shock the pool with both SHOCK, with the filtration in operation non-stop for 24 hours.
- Use the vacuum cleaner with the filter in "drain" position.
- Clean the water line with BORKLER® GEL.

## **DESCALE**

Descale the sand filter or cartridge filter with **help** FILTERWASH.

## WINTERISE

- Drain the pipes and lower the water level to below the discharge nozzles.
- Pour 1 litre of http:// SUPER WINTERPROTECT for 35 m<sup>3</sup> around the periphery of the pool. This is a product with long-lasting effect designed to prevent the build-up of deposits that will be difficult to remove in the spring and to combat the proliferation of algae (this is not an anti-freeze product).

## PROTECT THE POOL

Secure a line of floating containers diagonally across the pool.

Pool size	7 x 3	8 x 4	10 x 5	12 x 6
Number of containers	16	20	24	28

- Place a weighted container in each skimmer and one rubber plug per pool inlet and / or vacuum point...
- Switch off electrical supply and winterise your pool heater as per manufactures instructions.

## **INSTALL A WINTER COVER**

The cover protects against leaves and other forms of pollution and reinforces protection against algae by putting the pool into darkness.



#### PRACTICAL ADVICE

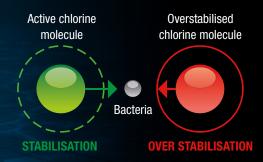
- Only winterise your pool if the water temperature is below 15°C.
- A thorough winterisation program will help make the the spring opening of the pool much easier and faster.

## What is **over-stabilisation?**



The STABILISER (cyanuric acid) contained in traditional chlorine tablets PROTECTS THE CHLORINE AGAINST DESTRUCTION FROM UV RAYS from the sun. But while the chlorine is consumed over time, THE STABILISER BUILDS UP IN THE WATER. The excess stabiliser ends up REDUCES THE DISINFECTANT ACTION OF THE CHLORINE,... the water is no longer disinfected, turns green and "goes bad"...

This phenomenon is over-stabilisation!



THE LEVEL OF STABILISER SHOULD BE BETWEEN 30 and 50 ppm and NEVER EXCEED 80 ppm.

## Red range: Unstabilised chlorine only!

## To combat over-stabilisation, it is best to use unstabilised chlorine!

Unstabilised chlorine does not produce stabiliser in the water.

To protect it from the action of the sun's UV rays,
you need to add stabiliser separately in relation to your needs
(generally at the start of the season).



- For regular disinfection:
  - **hth** STICK and **hth** ADVANCED
- To clean up green or cloudy water:
  - hth SHOCK®
- To raise the level of chlorine rapidly:
  - hth SHOCK®
- To protect unstabilised chlorine from UVs :
  - **hth** STABILIZER



All of this information can be found on







How to **calculate** the **volume** of your pool?

#### Rectangular



#### Round



#### **Oval**



#### Freeform





