

Swimming Pool

For all pool equipment, two rules apply: consult the manufacturer documentation and hire professionals. The recommendations made in this section are general to products typically installed in pool areas. Consult the manufacturer's documentation for model-specific care and maintenance; if there are conflicts between this manual and the manufacturer's recommendations, defer to the manufacturer. Always hire qualified professionals to service your pool equipment.



IAQUALINK WEB CONNECT

Your swimming pool is equipped with a device that connects your pool equipment to a web-based system, allowing you to manage your equipment via the web, anywhere, anytime. The set-up guide and instructions for using your system are included in the Caring for Your Home menu on *Home Experience*.



Caution: All electrical work must be performed by a licensed electrician and conform to all national, state, and local codes.

DECK

The deck surface is the concrete that surrounds the pool. Like concrete walkways, this component requires regular inspections.

Important Information

- **Cleaning.** Do not wash deck debris into the pool or adjacent landscaping. Direct all deck debris into the surface drains.
- **Sealants.** Sealant is installed between the coping and the deck surface to prevent water intrusion and deterioration of the foundation, which may result in a lifting of the deck surface.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Clean the surfaces to remove dirt and debris. Wash down the deck to remove spills and surface stains.	Weekly
Inspect the sealant between the coping and the deck surface for cracks. Inspect tiles around the edge of the pool, if installed. Replace broken and loose tiles.	Quarterly
Inspect the surface for lifting or separating to prevent trip hazards.	Annually
Replace sealants completely.	Every 2 years

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Failure to provide the recommended maintenance results in a dirty deck. Concrete displacement may present a trip hazard.

HAND RAILS

Hand rails help your family and guests safely access the pool.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Inspect to ensure the hand rails are not loose; tighten wedges as needed.	Weekly

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Loose rails can result in slipping and potential injury. If left unrepaired, the condition may worsen and require more extensive and expensive repair.

POOL FILTER

The filter for the pool cleans the water.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Bleed air from filter tank.	Twice per week
Clean the filter. An indication of a dirty filter is a reading that is 10 psi higher than the start up pressure printed on the filter.	Twice per year and as needed

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Improper maintenance can lead to more frequent cleaning needs, low water flow, or cloudy water.

POOL HEATER

The heater is used to heat the pool water.

Important Information

- **Pilot Flame Conditions.** A blue flame indicates proper function; a yellow flame indicates restricted air openings. A lifted or blowing flame indicates high gas pressure. Should this occur, shut the heater off and contact the gas supplier or qualified service agency.
- **Storage.** Do not store items or chemicals near the heater. The heater must have fresh air around it for proper combustion. The fumes from corrosive or combustible chemicals such as chlorine, pool acids, or gasoline can contaminate the combustion air, resulting in damage to the heater (and voiding the warranty) or injury if the chemicals combust.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Inspect the top of the heater and draft hood for soot, and open flue gas passageways. Clean sooty areas to ensure proper operation. Clean the room intake openings to assure adequate flow of combustion and ventilation air.	Twice per year
Visually inspect the burner and pilot flame—a blue flame indicates proper function. Clean the main burners and pilot burners to remove dust and lint. Inspect and manually operate all controls, gas valve, and pressure relief valve.	Twice per year
Remove and clean the heat exchanger and burner tray. Inspect wiring for frays and electrical continuity.	Annually

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Failure to provide the recommended maintenance may result in premature failure and require replacement of the heater. Improper ventilation or storing combustible materials near the heater may result in injury.

POOL PUMP

The pool pump works with the filter to circulate and clean the water on an established cycle.



Note: Rust and corrosion may form on the electrical panel and switch enclosures. If this condition is identified, refinish with an anti-rust base and one coat of anti-rust paint.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Inspect and clean the skimmer basket at the side of the pool to remove debris or trash that may collect in the basket and choke off the water flow through the pump. Inspect the pump strainer lid for tightness. Do not overtighten.	Twice per week
Inspect the electrical panel and switch enclosure for rust and corrosion. Remove rust and refinish as needed.	Periodically

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Accumulated debris restricts water flow, reduces the efficiency of the system, and may lead to a burned-out pump motor.

POOL TIMER

The timer controls the frequency and duration of the water filter, heater, and pump for the pool. Proper timer usage and maintenance minimizes electricity usage and optimizes the performance of the pool equipment.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Inspect the “visual wheel” to ensure it is moving. If it is stalled or is not keeping proper time, and it is receiving proper power, replace the inner mechanism of the timer only. Check the stop pins.	Twice per week
Change the timer for Daylight Saving Time.	Twice per year

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Delayed or neglected timer maintenance may result in malfunction of the filters, heaters, and pumps. This may result in cloudy or even unsafe water.

POOL WATER AND SURFACES

Maintaining proper water, pH, and chlorine levels are important for the health, safety, and enjoyment of your family and guests. Maintaining proper levels also extends the life of the pool surfaces and equipment.

Important Information

- **Cleaning.** Clean water results in lower chemical expenses and helps preserve the surface of the pool. Therefore, drain and refill the pool as recommended.
- **Salt Level Test.** Use salinity test strips, a TDS/salinity meter, or another reliable method to test the salinity of the pool water. Once the existing salinity has been established, refer to the owner's manual for the salt water sanitation system to determine the amount of salt to add to reach the desired level. Be conservative when adding salt as it is easier to add more if needed than it is to dilute if there is too much salt.
- **Metals Test.** It is recommended that the pool water be tested periodically for the presence of metals such as iron, and manganese. These metals should not be present in the pool water. If those metals are present, contact your local pool professional.

Recommended Levels and Settings

- pH (7.4-7.6)
- calcium hardness (175-400 ppm)
- cyanuric acid (30-50 ppm)
- chlorine (1.0-3.0 ppm)
- total alkalinity (80-120 ppm)

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Keep the water at the recommended levels and settings of pH, calcium hardness, alkalinity, chlorine.	Daily
Keep the water at the recommended levels and settings of salinity and cyanuric acid.	Monthly
Take pool water sample to local pool store for testing.	Monthly
Test for the presence of metals. If metals are present, contact your local pool professional.	Monthly
Drain the pool.	Annually or as needed

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Acid wash the pool to remove superficial stains, fine scale deposits, and various colored deposits from the plaster. <i>Acid washing should not be performed more frequently than every two years.</i>	Every 2 years
Re-plaster the pool surfaces. A flaking surface is an indication that re-plastering is necessary.	Every 10 years and as needed

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Improper or neglected maintenance may result in algae and contaminant growth, and fouled water and surfaces. Pool system failure, water leaks, or failure of the plaster may also result.

SALT WATER SANITATION SYSTEM

The swimming pool is managed by a salt water sanitation system. Maintaining proper water levels, pH levels, or other treatment levels are important for the health, safety, and enjoyment of the pool and users. Maintaining proper levels also extends the life of the pool and its equipment.

Important Information

- Manufacturer's Documentation. Refer to the manufacturer's documentation for specific information regarding cleaning the cell.

Recommended Maintenance Tasks	Frequency
Evaluate the cell condition and clean as needed.	Monthly

Effects of Deferred Maintenance

Improper or neglected maintenance may result in algae and contaminant growth, and fouled water and surfaces. Pool system failure, water leaks, or failure of the plaster may also result.