



# GLI LINER CARE & MAINTENANCE

Thank you for choosing GLI Pool Products for your new Inground Vinyl Liner! We have developed this bulletin to help educate you on the proper care and maintenance of your new vinyl liner. We are confident that if you follow these specific guidelines you will continue to enjoy the hassle-free experience that we intend for each and every customer.

## WATER CHEMISTRY

Proper water balance is the single most important factor to maximizing the life and appearance of any swimming pool. We recommend consulting your pool dealer for water testing or to purchase a quality test kit. When liner issues arise, most problems can be traced back to misuse of chemicals, either too much or too little. The CFFA (Chemical Fabrics & Film Association, Inc.) along with leading vinyl supplier CGT (Canadian General Tower) recommend the following ranges for basic water chemistry.

### pH LEVELS: Maintain pH between 7.2 to 7.6 ppm

pH is the measure of acidity/basicity level in your pool. A proper pH level (7.2 to 7.6) not only increases human comfort, but also helps chlorine clean your pool better because chlorine needs a certain pH level to kill bacteria and algae.

- Low pH (below 7.0 ppm) is a major cause of dimensional instability that can cause vinyl to absorb water and develop wrinkles.

### FREE CHLORINE: Maintain free chlorine between 1.5 and 2.5 ppm

Free Chlorine is a sanitizer that keeps your pool water safe and free of germs and bacteria and must be monitored and replenished. Free chlorine levels should be maintained between 1.5 and 2.5 ppm

- If free chlorine drifts below 1.5 ppm, algae and bacterial growth can take hold more easily and may cause staining of your vinyl liner
- If free chlorine is maintained greater than 2.5 ppm, liner fading and wrinkling may occur. This problem can be further aggravated if accompanied by pH levels that fall below 7.0.

### TOTAL ALKALINITY: Maintain alkalinity level between 80 to 120 ppm

Your water test kit or your dealer's test will show a total alkalinity reading. Simply put, it's the ability of your pool water to counteract changes in the pH level.

- Low alkalinity can cause a "pH bounce", meaning the pH level will fluctuate in and out of the acceptable range.

### CALCIUM HARDNESS: Maintain minimum Calcium level of 200 ppm

Calcium levels should be kept at a minimum level of 200 ppm to avoid corrosive conditions.

- Calcium levels over 500 ppm may cause problems such as cloudy water or scaling on the liner surface.

### STABILIZER: Maintain Stabilizer level between 20 to 50 ppm.

Stabilizer or Conditioner (cyanuric acid), is used as a means of helping protect the chlorine from being destroyed by the sun's ultra-violet rays. This helps the chlorine last longer and reduces consumption.

- A level less than 50 ppm combined with a pH level of less than 7.0 and/or a chlorine level higher than 2.5 can cause the liner to absorb water and develop wrinkles.

## LINER CARE

- Allow each chemical to circulate throughout the pool before adding a second chemical. Certain combinations of chemicals at a high concentration can cause bleaching of the liner.
- Never cover pool if free chlorine levels are above 2.5 ppm or wrinkling may occur.
- If you employ an automatic pool cover or a solar blanket, it is recommended that the cover be removed on a daily basis to allow chlorine concentration build up to dissipate.
- Avoid the use of any abrasive cleaning agents or cleaning aids.
- Vacuum and clean the pool with a cleaner designed for vinyl lined pools.

## CLOSING THE POOL

- Test the pool water and balance.
- Never close a pool without circulating the pool water for several hours after the final additions of chemicals. Chlorine may settle in the deep end and bleach the liner if not allowed to blend with the pool water.
- Clean and vacuum the pool from top to bottom.
- Adjust water level to the dealer's recommended level.
- Use proper fitting winter pool cover, tightly seal around the perimeter of the pool to prevent debris from getting into pool.