



# Owner's Guide

maintenance and functions



**FIBERGLASS POOLS**

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# Owner's Guide

## maintenance and functions

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# Draining well

**!** The water level in the draining well must **ALWAYS** be lower than the water level in the pool.



**If necessary, drain the draining well with a submersible pump.**

When your pool was installed, a draining well, covered with a white lid, was placed next to your skimmer.

A draining well is a 10-inch diameter pipe, installed lower than your pool. Also known as a manhole.

This well allows you to check and drain the water in the ground around your pool.



**Check water level in the draining well**

- After a heavy rain
- In spring, when the snow melts
- Before lowering pool water level

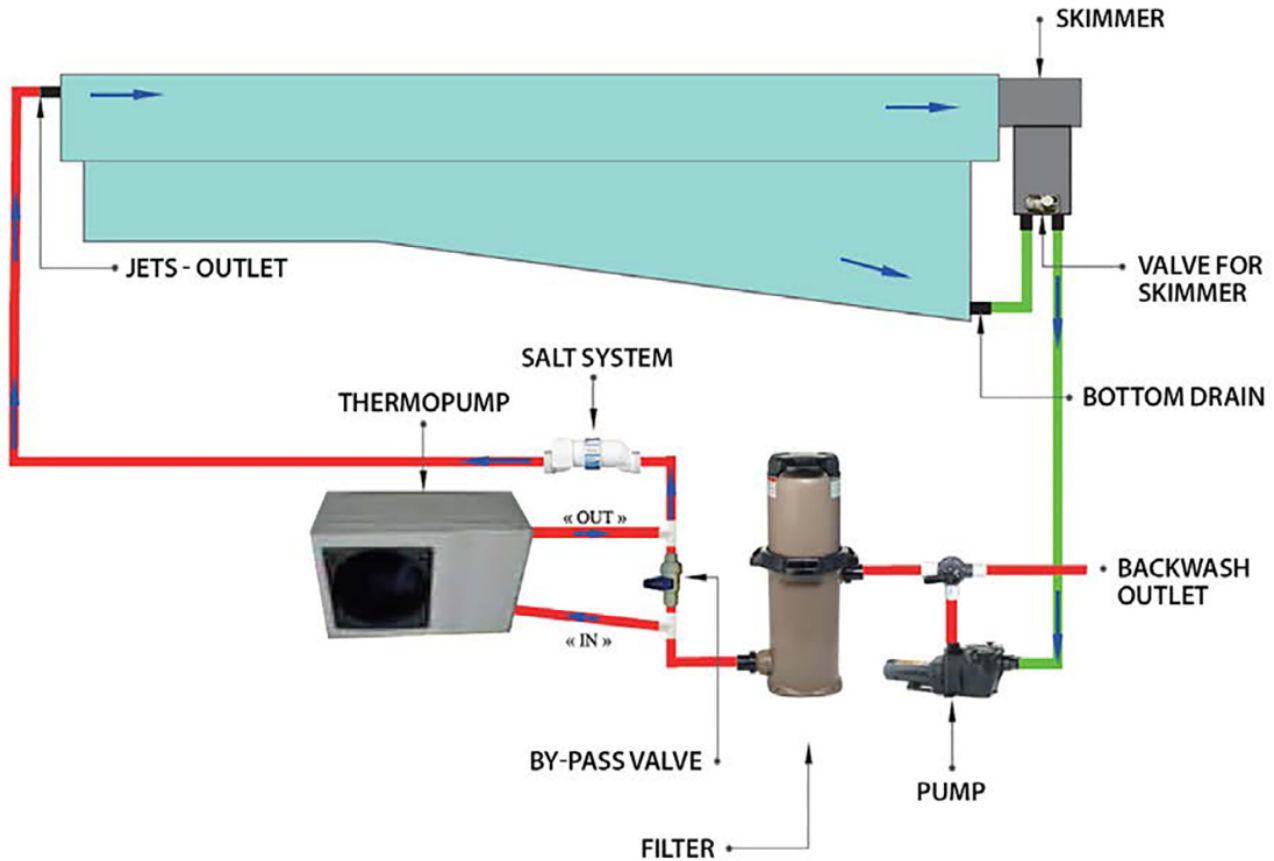


**If necessary, empty the draining well with a submersible pump.**

# Water Circulation

When the pump is primed, the water is drawn from the bottom drain and skimmer and then to the filter.

Once the water has been lined, it is sent, if necessary, to the water heater, then to the salt system and back to the pool via the jets to the salt system and back to the pool through the jets.



## Thrust

- Pump
- Filter
- Heat pump (optional)
- Salt system (optional)
- Water jets
- Street drainage

## Suction

- Bottom drain
- Skimmer
- Skimmer valve
- Hose to motor

# First Steps

1

## The day of installation, **even if you have a salt system.**

Once the pool is full of water, sprinkle granular chlorine near the jets. Leave for 24 h.



2

## First vacuum (see page 6)

Vacuum to remove debris from the bottom of your pool.

3

## Salt system

Add salt directly to the water near the jets. (See page 9 for the amount of salt required).

Leave to dissolve for 24 h.

Plug in salt system.

Set unit to "AUTO" and adjust desired "production percentage" to 50%.

24 hours later, check the salt level on the display panel.

Ideal range: 2,700 - 3,400 PPM.

Allow the salt system to disinfect the water for 3-4 days.



The first 2 green lights indicate that the salt system is operational.

4

## Validation: **even if you have a salt system.**

Check chlorine levels using the tabs supplied in the maintenance kit.

Analyze chlorine and other parameters every two months.

If necessary, adjust parameters as recommended in the table "Guidelines for chemical dosing of pool water" on page 12.

Fibro recommended range	
PH	From 7.2 to 7.8
ALKALINITY	From 50 to 80 ppm
CHLORINE	From 0.6 to 1.5 ppm
HARDNESS	From 160 to 220 ppm



# First Vacuum Cleaner

Watch  
our video  
HERE



Following pool installation or spring opening, an overload of dirt has accumulated in your pool, requiring a special cleaning procedure.

To avoid clogging your cartridge, dispose of the debris directly down the drain to the street.



Follow the weekly vacuum steps (see page 7).

## Prepare equipment without cleaning.

We recommend that you let the garden hose run at low flow through the pool skimmer. The purpose of this step is to prevent the pump from deflating when the water level falls below the skimmer inlet.



Fit drain pipe (blue pipe).

The drain plug must be removed and replaced with the drain pipe and hardware.



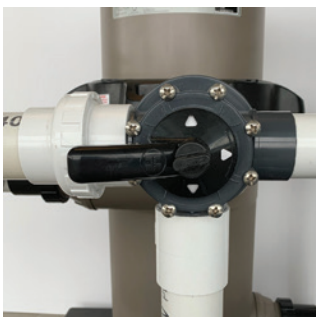
Then position the lever on the three-way valve to the drain position.

(See "Drain mode" on page 11).

**Note that the handle points to what it closes.**

The water level in the pool should drop considerably.

Vacuum up as much dirt as possible.



After cleaning, empty your baskets (skimmer and pump).

When finished, replace the pump valve in its original position and refill the pool.

# Weekly Vacuum

Watch  our video  
HERE



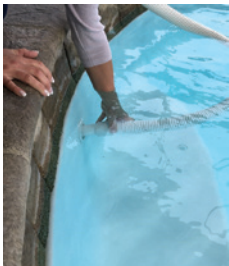
- Connect the telescopic handle to the vacuum.



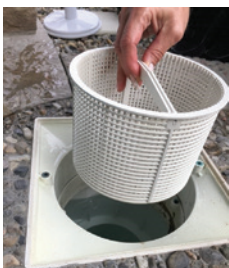
- Take the vacuum cleaner hose.

**Check the two ends of the hose, one swiveling and the other fixed.**

**Fit the pivoting end to the head of the vacuum and lower it to the bottom of the pool.**



- Fill the vacuum hose with water to eliminate any air bubbles inside the hose.  
To do this, place the hose (fixed end) in front of a whirlpool jet or a whirlpool jet to fill it.



- Remove the basket from the skimmer and turn the red valve lever on the bottom of the skimmer to the vertical position.

(See page 11 on valve positioning)

**Return the basket to the skimmer.**



- Connect the fixed end of the vacuum hose (which you've just filled) to the skimmer washer (skim vac) and install it **over the basket**.

This way, larger debris will end up in your skimmer basket, while smaller particles will go straight to your filter.



- **For the most effective sweeping**, pass the vacuum cleaner quietly through the water to create as little turbulence as possible.

**If a drop in suction occurs, check the skimmer basket.**

# Cartridge Maintenance

Watch   
our video  
HERE



## HOW DO I KNOW WHEN TO CLEAN MY CARTRIDGE?

- After a vacuum or a month's use.
- When you notice that your pool jets seem weaker.

## HOW DO I CLEAN MY CARTRIDGE?

- You need to rinse it with a pressurized hose.

## HOW DO I REMOVE THE CARTRIDGE FROM MY FILTER?



- Switch off pump.
- Remove filter drain plug, then open pressure relief valve.



- Press the red latch on the inside of the handle and unscrew the retaining ring. (Turn energetically counter-clockwise).
- Lift the filter head by the ring.



- Remove the cartridge.



**For optimum cleaning, soak the cartridge in a solution designed for this purpose, or simply in 1 part bleach to 4 parts water. Soak for 24 hours. Rinse and reinstall.**



# Aquarite Salt System

(Chlorine Generator)

## START-UP

The salt system must be switched on when :

- The first pool cleaning has been completed.
- The water has reached a minimum temperature of 65°F.

## SALT RATE

Put the recommended amount of salt directly into the water, near the jets. (See table of quantities)

**To start up a pool that had a functioning salt system the previous year, use half the amount of salt listed in the table.**

- Allow salt to dissolve for 24 hours.
- Connect the salt system.
- Set the machine to "AUTO" and adjust the "production percentage" to 50%.
- 24 hours later; take a salt content reading, using the figures on the display panel

Quantity of salt bags per pool model	
Models	Bag of salt
F-17 • F-26	1
F-1 • F-2 • F-20	1 ¼
F-24	1 ¾
F-11	2
F-3 • F-7 • F-9 • F-18 F-23 • F-27 • F-31	3
F-21 • F-25 • F-28 • F-29	3½
F-30	4½
F-8 • F-12 • F-22	4
F-10 • F-14	5
F-16	5½

\*\* Please note that your Aquarite salt water system requires a PPM level of between 2,700 and 3,400 PPM.



The first 2 green lights indicate that the salt system is operational. The salt system produces chlorine.

## CHLORINE PRODUCTION

After 3-4 days, check the chlorine level using the tab provided in the maintenance kit.

If your chlorine level is ideal: leave the percentage as it is.

If your result is too high or too low: adjust the "desired production percentage" (located on the salt system) accordingly. Decrease % if too high, increase % if too low.

**NOTE: Chlorine demand will be higher in hot weather and lower in cold weather. If your water is green, a powder shock treatment may be necessary at any time.**

# Salt System Indicator Lights



## THE "NO FLOW" LIGHT IS ON

- Check that the telephone connection is firmly plugged into the underside of the device.



## CHECK SALT" AND "INSPECT CELL" LIGHTS ON

**Considering you've put in the recommended amount of salt on page 9.**

- Add ½ bag of salt.
- If salt PPM does not increase after 24 h, have salt level analyzed.



## HIGH SALT" AND "INSPECT CELL" LIGHTS ARE ON

- Replace some of the "-6" water to dilute the salt in the water.
- Wait 24 h between each salt reading.



## THE "INSPECT CELL" LIGHT IS ON

- Every 500 hours of use, the "inspect cell" light will come on (no other red lights).
- If the water is fine and under control, press the "diagnostic" button for 2 to 5 seconds to reset the 500-hour countdown.

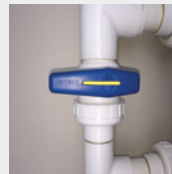
# Valve Operation & the 3-Way Valve



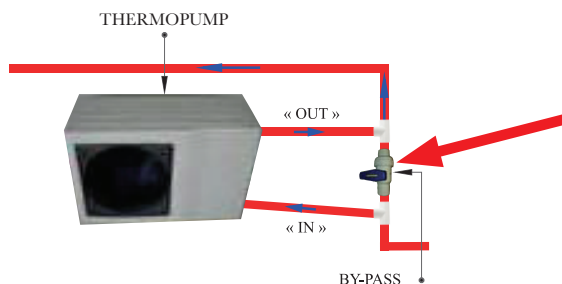
**It's important to understand how a valve works before handling it. When opening or closing a valve, the motor (pump) must always be closed.**



handle in pipe direction  
= valve open

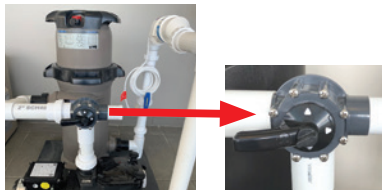


handle reverse to pipe  
= valve closed



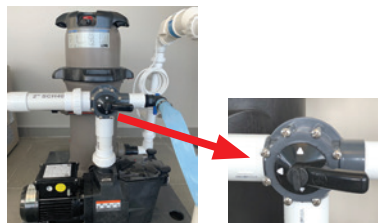
This valve must be closed to allow water flow to the heat pump.

# Valve Operation & the 3-Way Valve



**REGULAR FILTRATION MODE**

Water flows from the pump to the filter.



**DRAINAGE METHOD**

The drain plug must be removed and replaced by the drain pipe (blue pipe) and its hardware. Then unscrew the lever nut and valve slightly, turn the handle and screw the lever nut back on. The pool water will be routed to the drain hose and will not pass through the filter.

## Skimmer Valve

**This valve is located at the bottom of the skimmer, under the basket.**

**It must be removed each time it is closed, and reinstalled in the spring when it is opened.**



Your valve is fitted with a **small red lever** and a **pivoting cover**.

**SWIVEL CUTLERY**

**SMALL RED HANDLE**

**The skimmer valve is designed to perform a variety of functions:**



### **Normal filtration position**

When **the red lever is horizontal (lying down)** and the **swivel cover is open**.  
The pump draws 50% from the skimmer and 50% from the bottom drain.  
**In this position, suction is provided by both the skimmer and the bottom drain.**



### **Vacuuming position**

When the **red lever is vertical (upright)** and the **pivoting cover is open**.  
In this position, the bottom drain is closed and 100% of pump suction is via the skimmer.  
**This is the position for vacuuming.**



### **Position for draining the pool**

When the **red lever is horizontal (lying down)** and the **pivoting cover is closed**.  
In this position, the possible suction of the skimmer is closed and the suction is 100% through the bottom drain. **This is the drainage position.**



We recommend that you let the garden hose run at low flow through the pool skimmer. The purpose of this step is to prevent the pump from deflating when the water level falls below the skimmer.

# Water Treatment

A well-balanced water chemistry is essential for swimming. During the season, 2 types of water analysis should be repeated at different frequencies, depending on your equipment.

## SALT SYSTEM

- MONTHLY: Have your water tested for salt content and its various components, such as alkalinity, calcium hardness and cyanuric acid.

## CHLORINE

- DAILY: Check the chlorine content and pH of your water with test strips.

GUIDELINES FOR CHEMICAL DOSING OF SWIMMING POOL WATER					
Suggested pool chemical level		Action to be taken to rectify the water's chemical content			
		To increase it		To reduce it	
PH	From 7.2 to 7.8	Add pH+		Add pH -	
ALKALINITY	50 to 80 ppm	Add baking soda or Alca +		Add muriatic acid or Alca -	
CHLORINE	From 0.6 to 1.5 ppm	Add chlorine or increase production		Stop chlorination	
CHLORINE STABILIZER (Cyanuric acid)	40 to 70 ppm	Add stabilizer		Dilute the water: partially empty the pool and fill with water that has not been treated with cyanuric acid	
CALCIUM HARDNESS	160 to 220 ppm	Add calcium		Dilute water	
SALT	2,700 to 3,400 ppm	Add salt		Dilute water	

MODEL INFORMATION					
MODEL	# LITRES	#LINEAR FEET +/-	MODEL	# LITERS	#LINEAR FEET +/-
F-03	25 000	67'	F-22	36 350	83'
F-09	25 000	67'	F-23	27 000	73'
F-10	40 000	85'	F-24	13 500	60'
F-11	14 400	55'	F-25	20 000	68'
F-12	35 000	75'	F-26	8275	48'
F-14	40 000	85'	F-27	28 000	75'
F-16	42 000	88'	F-28	22 000	72'
F-17	8850	39'	F-29	19 800	68'
F-18	27 000	75'	F-30	30 000	82'
F-20	10 000	52'	F-31	23 000	75'
F-21	20 000	60'			