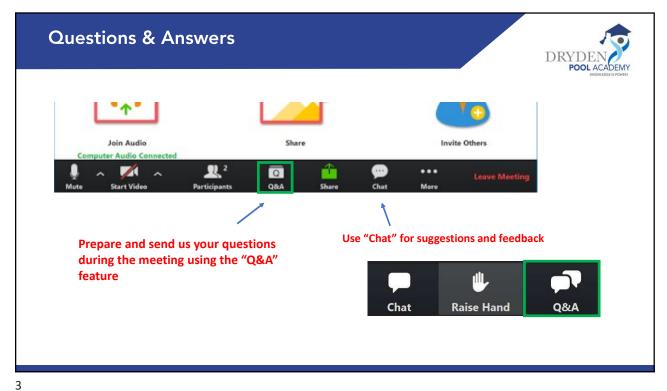
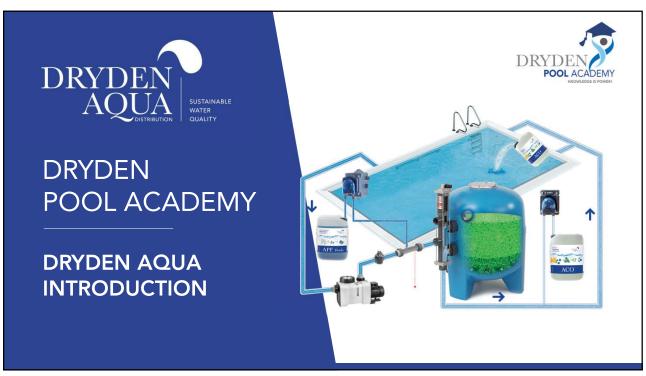


9:35 Dryden Aqua Intro
9:40 The pyramid of pool water treatment
Turnover-rates in private and public swimming pools
Pressure losses & selection of the right filter pump
Number of inlets, skimmers and floor drains
The importance of flow meters: Everything under control!

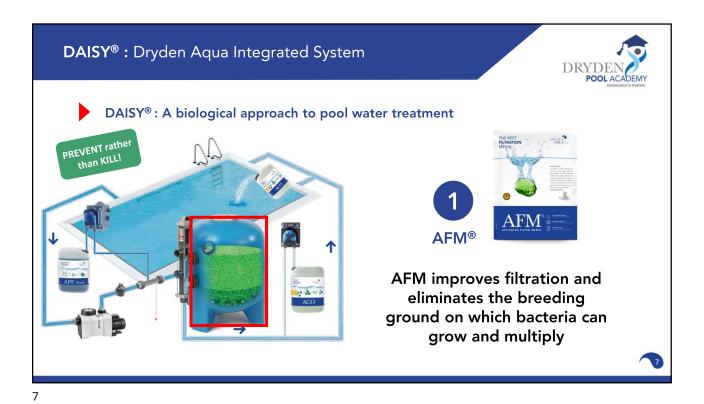
10:30 Q&A: Questions / Answers



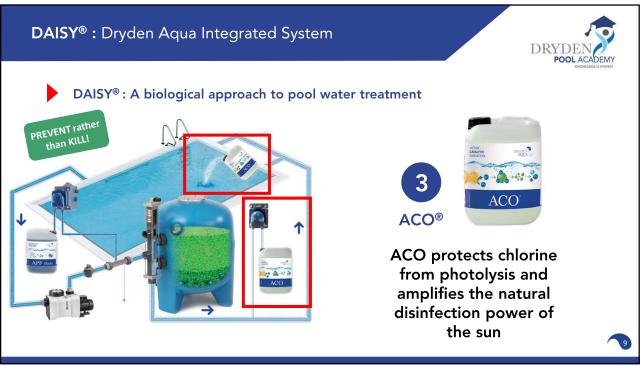


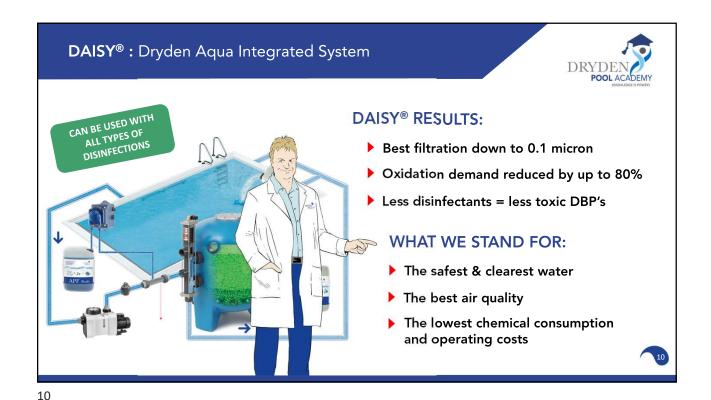


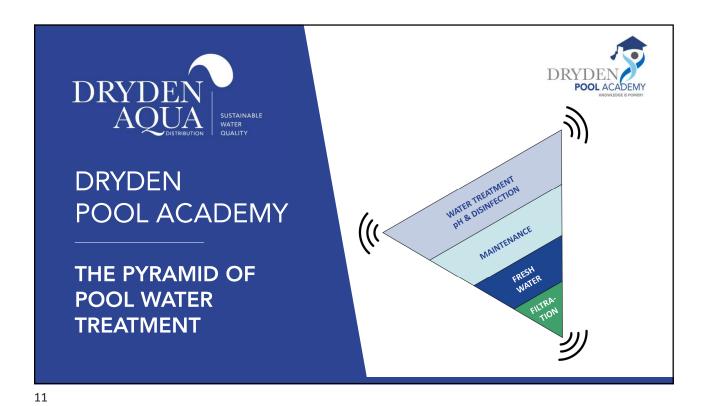




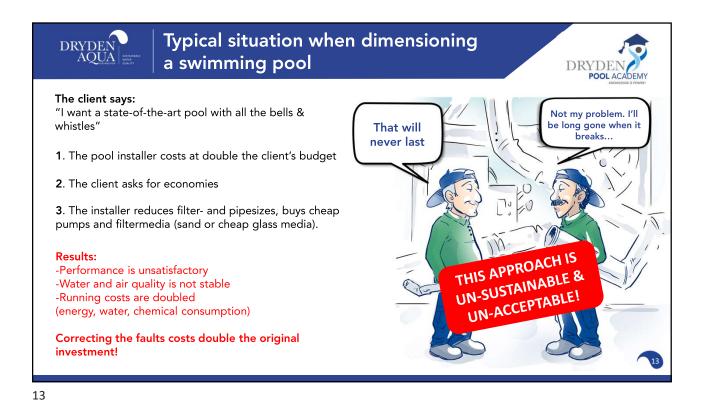








The 4 key elements of pool water treatment Chemical consumption will be reduced Pool hydraulics must be perfect Reduced operating to avoid dead zones costs & environmental to reduce energy losses **POOL** impact DISINFECTION to ensure correct **HYDRAULICS** Optimal bather filtration & backwash comfort & safety (less flows DBP's) Water consumption will Filtration must be be reduced optimized FRESH WATER **FILTRATION** • to remove more **FLOCCULATION** organics Reduced running costs & energy losses to reduce oxidation (water, chemicals, heating) demand and DBP's Reduced To reduce water environmental impact consumption

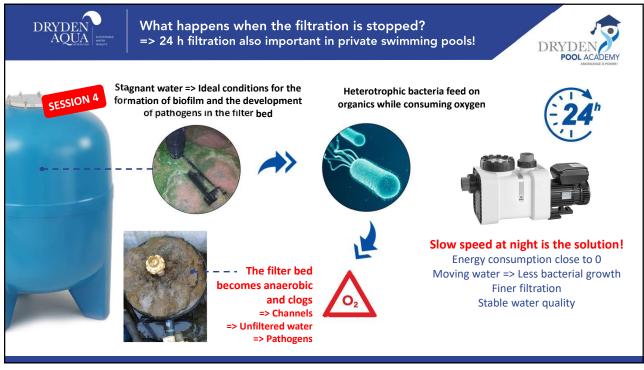


The pyramid of pool water treatment DRYDEN POOL ACADEMY **GET YOUR PYRAMID RIGHT!** CHEMICALS DH & DISINFECTION 10% MAINTENANCE MAINTENANCE **FIRST** 20% FRESH WATER 60% FILTRATION, FLOCCULATION, BACKWASHING, HYDRAULICS **FILTRATION & HYDRAULICS FIRST** 



Load and water temperature are key! DRYDEN POOL ACADEMY 1. The smaller the pool and the higher the load, the higher the circulation rate must be. > 3 millions 2. The warmer the water temperature **the higher Bacterial** growth the circulation rate must be. over 5 hours at 37°C (initial 1 bacteria after 8 hours: population: 100) Temperature makes @ 20°: 16 pcs a huge difference! 400'000 @ 25°: 256 pcs @ 30°: 500,000 pcs 50'000 Moving water has less biological growth 6'000 100 800 => 24h Filtration is always recommended in public and private pools! (1) (1) (1) (1) 5 hours 2 hours 3 hours 4 hours

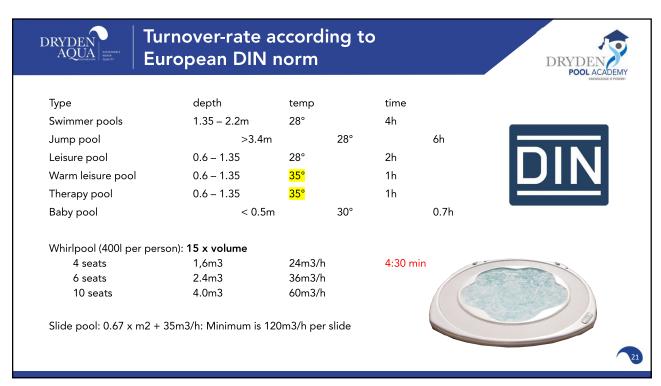


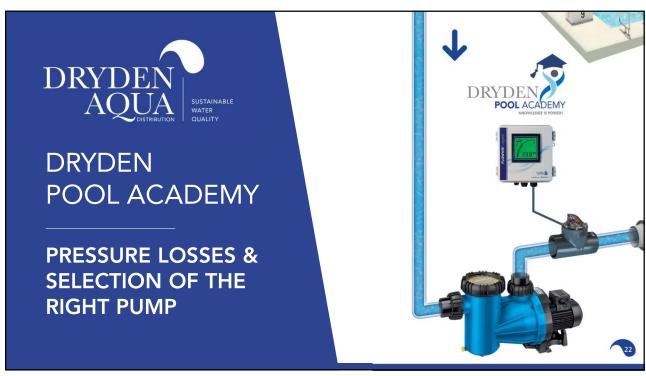


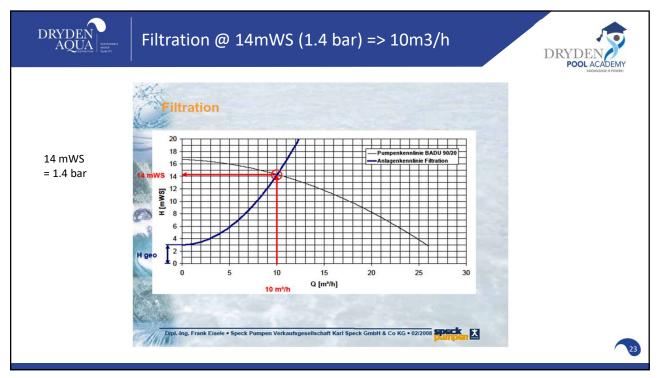


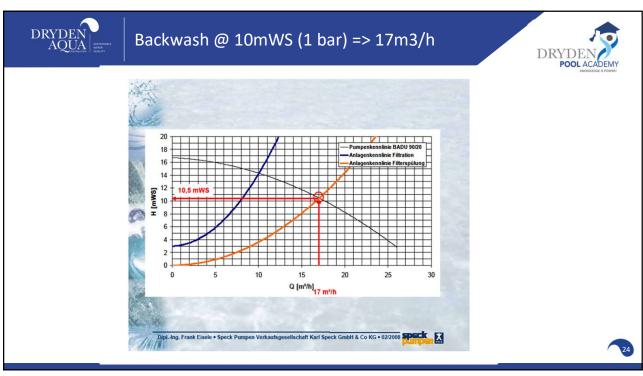
Turnover-rate in public pools
Follow your national legislation or norms but never more than 4 hours

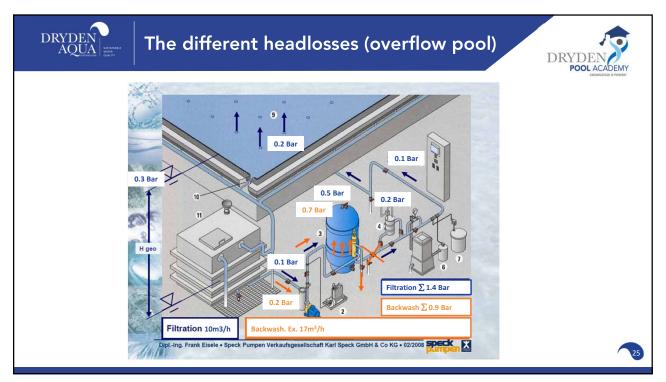
MINIMUM EVERY 4 HOURS FOR SWIMMER POOLS

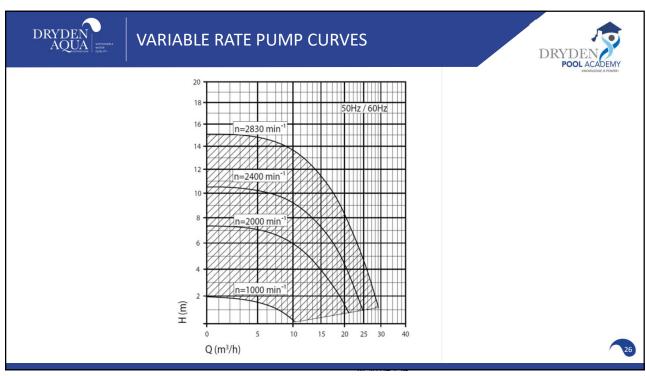














# At what pressure?





#### **Public Pools:**

- ΔP filtration 1.5 bar
- ΔP backwash 1.0 bar



Use VS pumps/ frequency controllers
Always calibrate and check with flowmeters



#### Skimmer private pools:

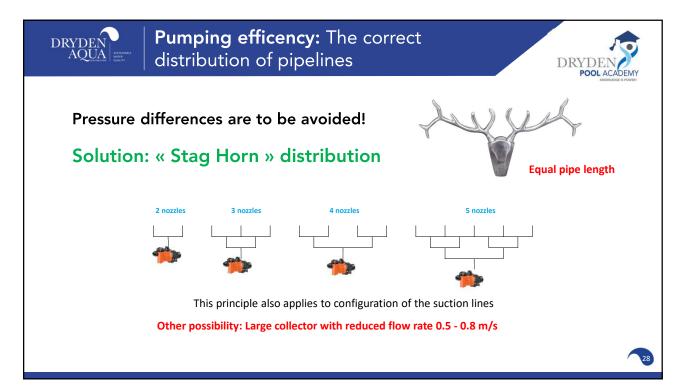
- ΔP Filtration 1.0 1.2 bar
- ΔP Backwash 0.6 0.9 bar

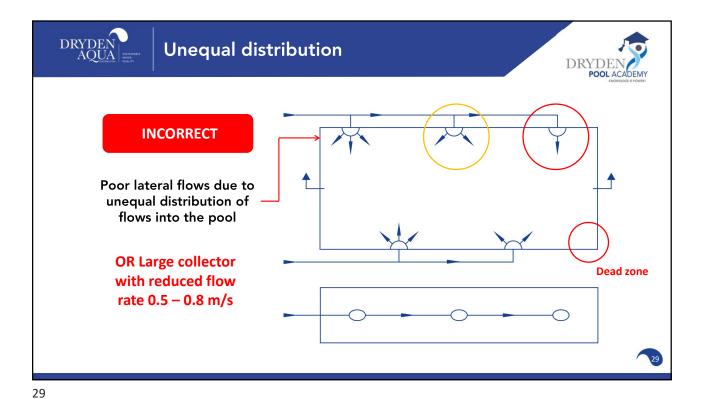
### Overflow private pools:

- ΔP Filtration 1.2 1.5bar
- ΔP Backwash 0.9 bar



27



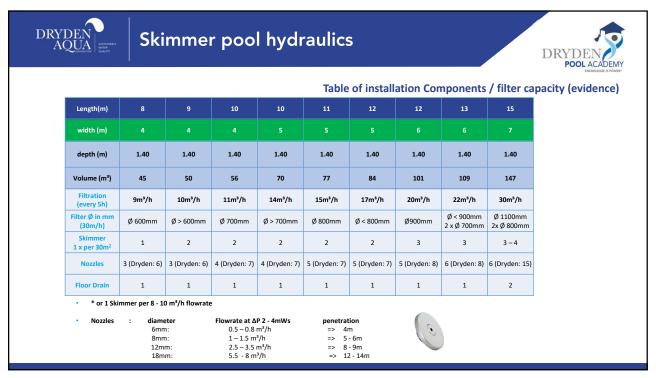


Uniform pressure distribution

THE CORRECT WAY

Optimal lateral flow distribution using equal pipe lengths (staghorn arrangement).

Main feed centred on pool and nozzles offset 50% relative to opposing nozzles.



Example 8 x 4 m skimmer pool

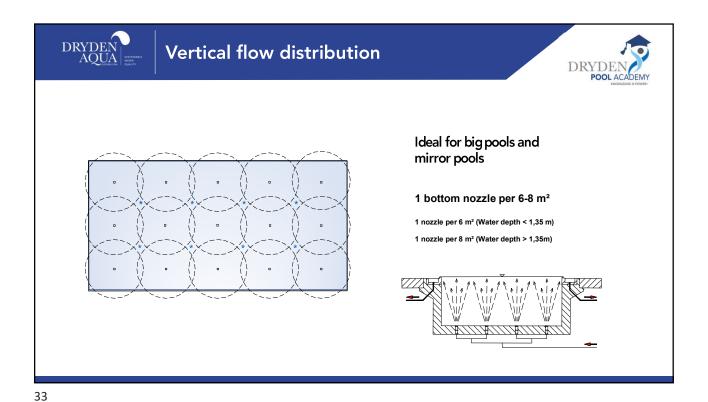
Skimmer on the same side as pool cover

Take wind direction into account: Skimmer on the opposite side

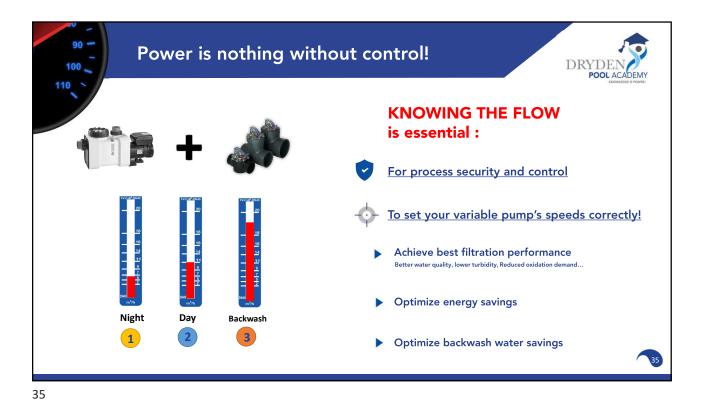
Think of the pool cover chamber where water must also circulate

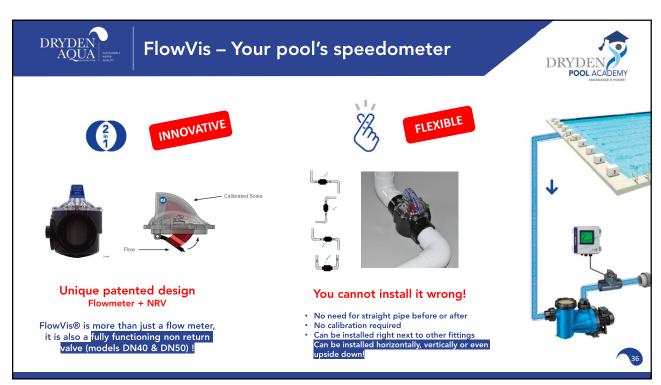
Use a pool cleaner

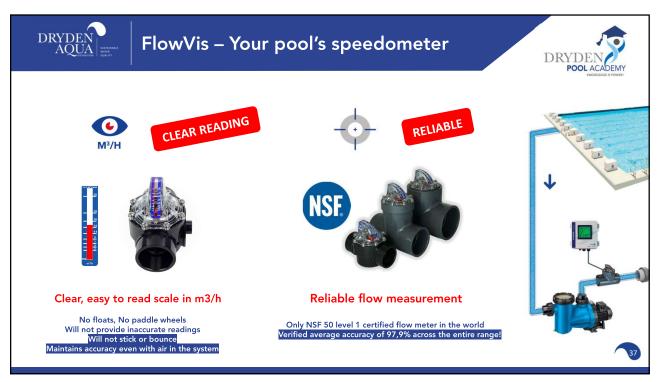
Use a pool cleaner

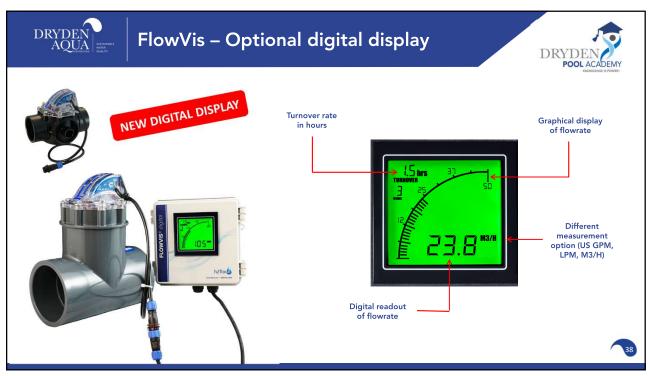


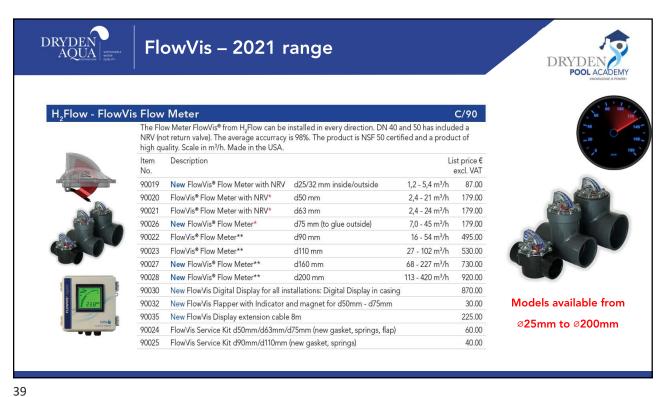


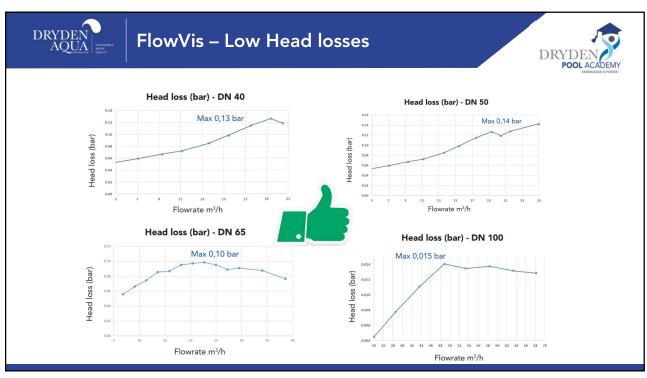






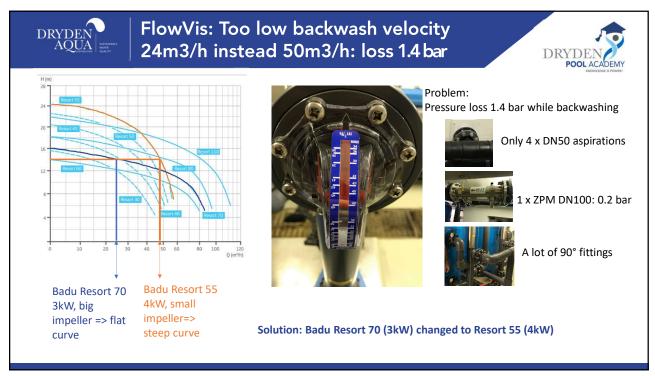








. -



## JANUARY 29th 2021

# zoom



#### **SESSION 2: FILTRATION AND BACKWASH**

- Overview of the different types of filters and filter media (Sand, Antrazith H, Antrazith N, Activated carbon, AFM: What to use when)
- Filter hydraulics: The importance of the filter design (The right hardware)
- How to calculate filtration (and backwash) velocities
- Filtration velocities and filtration performance
- How to properly backwash a sand filter





