POOL CARE

Slow dissolving Chlorine Tablets (Multi Tabs)

Information below is based per 10,000 ltrs. If your pool was say, 28,000 ltrs, simply multiply the dose rates below by 2.8. If you want more specific help, feel free to contact us.

Pool capacity: 10,000 Litres
Filtering time: Summer - 6 - 12 hours per day minimum (preferably PM)
Winter - 8 hours per week any time of day

Please note that the longer you run your filter, the better condition your pool water will be.

Chemicals & doses (in conjunction with stabilized chlorine tablets)

Summer

Initial shock dose: 250g Chlorine granules (best mixed in a bucket of water and poured into the pool). Always put the water in the bucket first. No need to leave standing - add liquid into pool right away and keep adding water to bucket and mixing until all the granules have dissolved. Avoid undissolved granules entering pool as they will bleach the liner or pool floor.
Daily dose: Not required with stabilised tablets.
Standard shock dose: 100g. This must be done every 10 - 14 days. Bacteria and algae build up a resistance to chlorine and must be 'knocked back'. Failure to do so could result in a green pool.
Stabilised tablets: These tablets are a very cost efficient way of keeping your pool bacteria and algae free. To use these tablets correctly they must have water flowing over them to be effective and a Trichlor feeder is recommended (or you can put them in the skimmer) Please be aware that this chemical is not the same as standard chlorine and should NEVER be put in the chlorine dispenser that has had standard chlorine in it as it could explode. Each tablet will last 7 - 10 days (approx). Please make sure that there is a tablet in the feeder at all times. A chlorine range of 1 - 3 ppm (parts per million) is recommended.

Total alkalinity: It is important to maintain the correct range of Total Alkalinity as this effects the pH which in turn effects the "bather comfort" and the "killing power" of the chlorine. The correct range is between 80 - 120 ppm. Usually, if alkalinity levels need to be adjusted, it is upwards. To increase by 10ppm you will need to add 175g of Alkalinity Increase (Sodium Bicarbonate)

pH Adjusters: Both pH increase and decrease are used at the same rates to either increase or decrease the pH of the pool water. The recommended range is 7.2 - 7.6. To lower or increase your pool water by 1 point i.e. from 7.4 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 7.4 you would add 50g of either chemical. pH decrease must be mixed in a bucket of water whereas pH increase can be sprinkled directly into the pool. It is always best to be a little light handed when applying these chemicals.

Other chemicals: From time to time you may require other chemicals. There is a vast array of other chemicals for various uncommon conditions and if you find that you may need any of these please feel free to give me a call.

Water testing: Recommended weekly during summer, monthly during winter and after heavy use or heavy rain

Backwashing: It is recommended that you backwash at least weekly during summer and monthly during winter or after each vacuum. Don't forget to "rinse" filter after backwash. If you have a Cartridge Filter, clean thoroughly as required, usually every 2-3 weeks.

Winter

When it comes to winter all that is required is to shock dose the pool and add the winterizer (there is a vast variety of winterizers on the market) as per containers instructions. Most winterizers will require you to add approximately 100 - 200ml per month over the winter period although there are some once only treatment algaecides available. If uncertain on the type, please feel free to give us a call. However, it is most important that some chlorine level be maintained during this time.

Liquid Chlorine

Information below is based per 10,000 ltrs. If your pool was say, 28,000 ltrs, simply multiply the dose rates below by 2.8. If you want more specific help, feel free to contact us.

Pool capacity: 10,000 Litres
Filtering time: Summer - 6 - 12 hours per day minimum (preferably PM)
Winter - 4 hours per week any time of day

Please note that the longer you run your filter, the better condition your pool water will be.

Chemicals & doses (liquid chlorine)

Summer

Initial shock dose: 1 ltr Liquid Chlorine poured slowly, directly into pool with filter running.
Daily dose: 300 ml (unstabilised)
200 ml (stabilised - why cyanuric acid has been added)
Standard shock dose: 500 mls. This must be done every 14 days. Bacteria and algae build up a resistance to chlorine and must be 'knocked back'. Failure to do so could result in a green pool. A chlorine range of 1 - 3 ppm (parts per million) is recommended.

Total alkalinity: It is important to maintain the correct range of Total Alkalinity as this effects the pH which in turn effects the "bather comfort" and the "killing power" of the chlorine. The correct range is between 80 - 120 ppm. Usually, if alkalinity levels need to be adjusted, it is upwards. To increase by 10ppm you will need to add 175g of Alkalinity Increase (Sodium Bicarbonate)

pH Adjusters: Both pH increase and decrease are used at the same rates to either increase or decrease the pH of the pool water. The recommended range is 7.2 - 7.6. To lower or increase your pool water by 1 point i.e. from 7.4 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 7.4 you would add 50g of either chemical. pH decrease must be mixed in a bucket of water whereas pH increase can be sprinkled directly into the pool. It is always best to be a little light handed when applying these chemicals.

Other chemicals: From time to time you may require other chemicals. There is a vast array of other chemicals for various uncommon conditions and if you find that you may need any of these please feel free to give me a call.

Water testing: Recommended weekly during summer, monthly during winter and after heavy use or heavy rain

Backwashing: It is recommended that you backwash at least weekly during summer and monthly during winter or after each vacuum. Don't forget to "rinse" filter after backwash. If you have a Cartridge Filter, clean thoroughly as required, usually every 2-3 weeks.

Winter

When it comes to winter all that is required is to shock dose the pool and add the winterizer (there is a vast variety of winterizers on the market) as per containers instructions. Most winterizers will require you to add approximately 100 - 200ml per month over the winter period although there are some once only treatment algaecides available. If uncertain on the type, please feel free to give us a call. However, it is most important that some chlorine level be maintained during this time.

Salt Chlorinated Pools

Information below is based per 10,000 ltrs. If your pool was say, 28,000 ltrs, simply multiply the dose rates below by 2.8. If you want more specific help, feel free to contact us.

Pool capacity: 10,000 Litres
Filtering time: Summer - 12 hours per day minimum (preferably PM)
Winter - 2-4 hours per day any time of day

Please note that the longer you run your filter, the better condition your pool water will be.

Chemicals & doses (in conjunction with Salt Chlorinator)

Summer

Salt Chlorinator: Most units are of an automatic type with its own gauge. As long as the unit is run long enough (see filtering time above) and sufficient salt (see below) is present in the water, then sufficient chlorination conversion should result - if not, run the filter longer. A timer device is highly recommended.
Salt: Most units work on 4-6 parts per million (PPM). If the level drops you will need to add salt at 10kg per 1 ppm increase. You can only lose salt from a pool by water loss ie Backwashing and or vacuuming to waste.
Standard shock dose: This should be done on a monthly basis using 50g Taylors Pools and Spas FastChlor. This is a Sodium based chlorine designed for Salt Pools. Do not use standard (calcium based) chlorine as this may damage the salt cell.

Total alkalinity: It is important to maintain the correct range of Total Alkalinity as this effects the pH which in turn effects the "bather comfort" and the "killing power" of the chlorine. The correct range is between 80 - 120 ppm. Usually, if alkalinity levels need to be adjusted, it is upwards. To increase by 10ppm you will need to add 175g of Alkalinity Increase (Sodium Bicarbonate)

pH Adjusters: Both pH increase and decrease are used at the same rates to either increase or decrease the pH of the pool water. The recommended range is 7.2 - 7.6. To lower or increase your pool water by 1 point i.e. from 7.4 to 7.5 or from 7.5 to 7.4 you would add 50g of either chemical. pH decrease must be mixed in a bucket of water whereas pH increase can be sprinkled directly into the pool. It is always best to be a little light handed when applying these chemicals.

Other chemicals: From time to time you may require other chemicals. There is a vast array of other chemicals for various uncommon conditions and if you find that you may need any of these please feel free to give me a call.

Winter

When it comes to winter all that is required is to run the filter for 2-4 hours/day. This acts as a safeguard against the pool going green and is also beneficial to the pump. Remember to test the water at least once per month and adjust if required.

Water testing: This should also be done at least weekly or after heavy rain and/or new water added to the pool.

Backwashing: This should be done at least weekly or after you have vacuumed the pool. (remember to 'rinse' filter after backwashing)