



## APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

(Updated 10/12/2011)

### BACKGROUND

Pool Solutions offers a tough pool epoxy primer with a gloss protective topcoat epoxy in white, light blue, charcoal or black. More and more people are discovering the advantages of a quality epoxy coat. Epoxy is more cost effective than fibreglass linings and offers excellent protection against algae growth. It is easy to maintain and offers long-lasting protection against algae and staining when applied on marble plaster, fibreglass, cement-plaster or concrete surfaces. The product is engineered to specifically offer qualities like acid and chlorine resistance when using HTH products and normal pool acid in recommended dosages. (Please see the notes on after-care and take note of some of the products that have reportedly caused staining of the epoxy coat.)

Maintaining the correct PH, chlorine and alkalinity levels will ensure longer lifespan of the product and your pool will always be in pristine condition. Algae growth will be limited and any accumulation of algae can easily be wiped off. Please have your swimming pool water tested against imbalances especially *CALSIUM HARDNESS* that can cause excessive chalking of the epoxy layer and reduce the lifespan of any type of lining. Search Google with this term for more info.

### OVERVIEW

There are two possible application paths that can be followed:

#### Long method (4-5 days)

If you are working alone or have limited help available with a relatively large swimming pool, follow the safer route with our normal 4-5 day process.

1. The first day is used for the preparation of the surface of the pool and is done with grinders and flexible fibre discs to grind the surface, removing all chemicals from the substrate. If cracks etc. are to be repaired, this may proceed into the second day.
2. The next day, a saturating primer coat is applied. While this primer coat is still damp after 30-60min, a first top-coat is applied to bond or "fuse" with the sticky primer coat.
3. The following day, sand the hardened, gloss epoxy coat to create a proper mechanical inter-layer bond and apply a second top-coat. Leave to dry overnight.
4. The last day, sand the glossy second top-coat and apply the final top coat. (4-5days in total), 4-layers in total.

#### Quick method (2 days)

If you can hire a few painters to help and are confident that you will be able to apply 4 layers of epoxy on one day, you may consider the quicker method. Use plastic sheeting on the paving around the pool to apply the last two epoxy layers. Use masking tape to prevent the sheets from falling into the swimming pool and onto the wet paint.

Visit [www.poolsolutions.co.za/diy.html](http://www.poolsolutions.co.za/diy.html) for a more detailed description of this quicker method.

1. Follow the exact same steps as indicated under points 1 and 2 above.
2. The second day, wait approximately 60 minutes after application of the first primer and first top-coat layers. Apply the second Top-coat layer (3<sup>rd</sup> epoxy layer) using 100mm Mowhair rollers fitted to extension or telescopic extension poles. Walk around the pool to apply the epoxy paint without entering into the swimming pool. You will need a few painters to accomplish this task applying each layer completely before the mixed batch of epoxy starts to set – approximately 30-45 minutes.
3. After application of the second top-coat layer (3<sup>rd</sup> epoxy layer including primer), apply the last and 4<sup>th</sup> epoxy top-coat layer using the extension poles and 100mm rollers WALKING AROUND THE EDGE OF THE POOL and not entering into the swimming pool.
4. At the same time while applying each coat with rollers, another helper should use a paint brush to cut in along the bottom line of the mosaic tiles while lying flat on his stomach on the side of the swimming pool - :-)

## DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

### PREPARATION OF THE POOL

The preparation of the pool surfaces is a very important part of the process and should be done with extra care and effort. Any moisture, dirt or acid residue left on the surface during the application of the product will have a degrading effect on the final finish and durability of the product. **Do not acid-wash the pool beforehand as acid tends to further soften the marble plaster and any residue acid may stain the epoxy coat after a while.** Any acid should be thoroughly neutralized with bicarbonate soda.

#### **\*Note for fibreglass surfaces:**

Although these instructions are applicable mainly to marble plaster surfaces, fibreglass pools can be coated with this product. For fibreglass pools ignore the notes applicable to the cleaning and repair of the mosaic tiles and the marble plaster. Fibreglass surfaces should be solid, crack-free and should not have formed bubbles underneath. Apply the Primer coat after thoroughly scouring the fibreglass surface with P60 grit sand paper.

1. Empty the pool. Electrical or petrol pumps can be hired from most tool hire companies like Tallisman, Toolhire, and HireQuip etc.
2. Scrub the tiles with Handy Andy if not too dirty. Mosaic Wonder available from most swimming pool shops can also be used, (be careful for skin and eye contamination when using Mosaic Wonder, it is a strong chemical).
3. For further cleaning, a "Wire Wheel 50 x 12" or "Flap wheel sander 60 x 40mm paint remover disc", (Disc, Sanding 115mm Flap 80 may also be used). These discs are used on an angle grinder or electric drill to remove dirt from heavily stained tiles. 3 to 4 of these discs will be needed for a normal size pool. (Available from hardware stores like Builders Warehouse ). It is advisable to first test these grinding wheels on a small portion of the tiles to see which type provides better results without scratching or burning the tile surface.
4. Scrub tiles with soap and water if chemicals were used to clean tiles. Wash the pool thoroughly after the cleaning process.

**NB! After using strong chemicals like Mosaic Wonder or acid, it is essential that the tiles be scrubbed with soap and water to remove all chemicals from the tiles. Wash the pool thoroughly to remove all residue of acid. Acid and chemicals may stain the newly applied epoxy.**

- 5 Tap the whole pool surface to check for loose marble plaster areas.
- 6 Chip out loose parts and repair. Use Underwater Pool Patch for small repairs and marblite powder available from most swimming pool shops for larger areas to be filled and repaired. Under Water Pool Patching from Cemcrete, available from many pool shops, or from Pool Solutions, is also ideal for patch and filling as it dries quickly.
- 7 Mix the filling powder with water and work into a paste. Fill the holes or cracks using a putty knife. When dry, sand or grind down to a smooth and level finish.
- 8 Marblite fillings should be left overnight to dry. Underwater Pool Patch will be dry within an hour or two and can even be dried using a heat gun or hair dryer for quicker results.
- 9 Scourge the whole pool with P16 flexible fibre discs mounted on a 230mm angle grinders fitted with flexible rubber backing discs. Up to 0.5mm - 1mm of the surface may be removed till all marks, algae and dirt are completely removed. (P16 flexible fibre discs are available from Pool Solutions, these P16 discs, manufactured by **Lucas Abrasives** are the correct type.)
- 10 **Alternatively** if the pool offers a very solid and hard surface, a high-pressure washer with at least 200KPa pressure capability may be used instead of grinding. The high-pressure washer must be equipped with a rotating-pencil-nozzle. Ask your nearest tool-hire company. High-pressure-wash the pool at least twice at 4-6cm distance from the surface. The pool must be completely dry before applying the first Primer coat. If the marble plaster cannot withstand this pressure, rather grind the pool surface as described.

- 11 After grinding, wash the surface with water using your garden hose applying water pressure. Leave to dry.
- 12 \*Fibreglass pools must be scoured thoroughly with coarse sandpaper before applying the product to provide better mechanical bonding with the epoxy.
- 13 Remove all water from the weir. Blow hard into the outlet-nozzles to remove water from the pipes.

**TIP: To prevent dripping from the inlet jets of the pool, create "plugs" using cloth bundled into a small plastic bags. Smear the plastic bag with silicon sealant on the outside and push tightly into the pipes after removing the jet nozzles. Alternatively use normal balloons over the nozzle heads to catch dripping water.**

- 14 The pool surface must be fairly dust-free before painting. Wipe with the palm of the hand over the surfaces to test for excessive dust.
- 15 New cement- plastered pools must have a hard and solid finish, or the cement surface may break loose with the epoxy coat later. It is recommended that Sika1 or similar product be mixed with the water when mixing cement- plaster in order to ensure a good and solid finish. New concrete and cement-plastered pools must dry for the industry recommended drying time for concrete, (at least 21 days) before painting.
- 16 Moist in the concrete or marble plaster must be avoided. On new pools, test the moisture content of the substrate by sticking a clear plastic sheet (1m x 1m) on the floor of the pool and in the sun for a day. If no moist has formed under the plastic, it is an indication that the surface may be ready to be painted.
- 17 Don't paint on the mosaic tiles or between the tiles. A medium size paintbrush can be used to paint the areas next to tiles and in sharp corners. For the rest of the surface, 100mm MOWHAIR rollers should be used and 50mm MOWHAIR rollers for round areas. MOWHAIR rollers work best with this thick type of epoxy resins, as sheepskin rollers tend to tear and leave particles behind. Experienced painters may choose to paint without applying masking tape, using the 50mm MOWHAIR rollers to neatly paint along the edges. Remove loose hair from the brushes before painting.
- 18 Note that rollers are disposed of after each layer and you will need a new set of rollers for each layer. Use the same roller handle and use separate roller heads for each layer.
- 19 Keep in mind that the pot-life of the product is approximately 30-45 minutes depending on temperature. The product mix should be applied within this time span. The pot life may even be shorter during very warm conditions. Make use of a helper to do the paintbrush work while another person is doing the rest of the paintwork with the rollers on the walls and bottom to save on application time.

**NB! Mix only limited amounts (e.g. 2l of Part A and B components at a time to ensure that the amount of mixed product are utilized before setting starts to take place when pot life expires, especially during hot conditions. Mixed product should be kept in the shadow. In very hot conditions the A and B component containers can be placed in a larger container with ice to help prolong pot-life if necessary, although this is normally not necessary.**

- 20 Make provision for a plastic drop sheet (available from your local hardware store) on the outside near the steps of the pool. Use this area to mix the product and always leave the pool on this sheet, leaving your gumboots and gloves behind on the sheet. This will help to prevent contamination of the paving and other surrounding areas. Keep thinners or Mentholated Spirits and mutton cloth on the drop sheet to remove any wet epoxy where contamination of the tiles or paving has occurred.
- 21 Painters should have the roller in one hand and a cleaning cloth in the other to remove any contamination immediately. Epoxy contamination must be removed while the epoxy is still wet.
- 22 Workers tend to stabilize themselves with one hand (with epoxy on it) against the coping stones and paved edges while painting, keep an eye out for fingerprints left on these edges and the mosaic tiles while they work.

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#### **WARNINGS**

**Use rubber gloves, gumboots, masks fitted with chemical filters and/or dust filters, safety glasses, especially when working with acids, Mosaic Wonder, other cleaning agents and also**

while mixing and applying the wet epoxy. Many of these products including epoxies is harmful to the skin, eyes and lungs especially in non-ventilated areas . The epoxy products also contains harmful solvents and chemical vapours like benzene alcohol. Avoid inhaling the vapours. Immediately wash of all contamination on the skin. Wash skin with Methylated Spirits, warm water and soap. Protect your eyes at all times while mixing or applying these products. Do not eat, drink or use the toilet during application of the products. Remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly wash and shower before eating.

Contamination of eyes should be treated by thorough washing with clean water and milk. Consult a doctor immediately.

Most of these products including epoxies are flammable, avoid open fire and smoking while applying and near storage areas.

**Disclaimer:** Pool Solutions, the owners or any of their affiliates, will not be held responsible in any way for any accidents, injuries, health-related problems or any other damage claims rising from the storage, use, or application of the supplied products.

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## PRIMER

The primer is supplied in two components namely Primer-A and Primer-B. The two parts should be mixed in a ratio of 3:1 depending on the type of primer supplied. (Normally 3:1)

(Refer to the label on the container to confirm the exact mix ratio for the specific Primer supplied)

Example (3:1):	<u>PRIMER-A</u>	<u>PRIMER-B</u>
	1.5 ℓ	0.5 ℓ

Don't mix more than 2 litres at a time as the product has a pot life of 45min or even less on very warm days.

**TIP:** Use old 500g margarine buckets to measure three parts A and one part B epoxy liquids for mixing, this should result in practical and manageable mixed quantities. Do not try to mix very small quantities of the product, as this might be inaccurate and may cause discolouring or patches, or even failure to set.

- 1 Do not apply or try to dilute the epoxy after it has started to gel or thicken in the container. Rather mix 4ℓ quantities if you are unsure about your application speed.
- 2 Mix the A component separately and thoroughly in its supplied container before measuring out and adding together with the B-part to ensure an even product composition throughout the project. Measure and add the two components together and mix well for +/- 3 minutes.
- 3 Use an electric drill fitted with a mixing tip (available from most hardware stores) to do all the mixing, or if not available, use a flat paddle rather than a round stick.
- 4 **It is important for the success of the epoxy to be mixed thoroughly and regularly.**
- 5 Apply to the surface of the pool using 50mm for narrow spaces and corners, use 100mm MOWHAIR or Mock Mohair rollers for flat surfaces. Do not use sheepskin rollers as they tend to tear and leave particles behind. Apply one thorough and wet saturating layer. The expected coverage is between 14m<sup>2</sup> -18 m<sup>2</sup> depending on the porous nature of the surface.
- 6 Start at the deep end and paint the walls and floor. Work your way from the deep end to the shallow end. Do the steps last.
- 7 **On new cement plastered or marble plaster pools, the pool concrete and plaster must be left to dry normally for 21 days or even 28 days to allow inherent dampness to escape. Left-over dampness in the substrate will cause blistering later. If not sure, use a clear plastic sheet 1m x 1m on a sunny spot on the bottom of the pool. Leave for one day in the sun, if no moist has formed under the sheet, the cement or concrete should be dry enough for painting.**

- 8 Apply the primer coat using enough primer to totally penetrate and seal the surface. The better the primer coat seals the substrate material, the less chance of blistering there will be due to reverse osmosis (when dampness penetrates the pool from outside). Patches with different shades will be visible, this is normal.
- 9 Check for dry spots every 10 minutes after the primer coat was applied and recoat these spots where necessary.
- 10 Start early to allow time to apply the first top-coat on a damp and sticky primer coat on the same day.
- 11 Temperature plays a role in drying times with epoxies. Epoxies will drastically **increase** drying time under lower temperature conditions.
- 12 The top edges (top 0.5) of the pool and the steps should be coated and sealed with extra care and saturated properly with primer to protect against garden moist and water that might penetrated into the walls of the pool from outside.
- 13 Test every 10 minutes by touching with the fingers on different spots. As soon as the primer starts to feel sticky at certain spots it is a sign that you should start with the application of the top-coat (30-60min on warm days, this may be extend to two hours on cold winter days).

Apply the first top-coat after 30minutes to 60 minutes while the primer is still damp or sticky everywhere, proceed immediately with the first top-coat. Don't allow the primer to totally dry in some areas. Rather start while still a bit wet than to let it get too dry. If you notice that areas of the primer coat is becoming completely touch-dry before you are finished with the first top-coat, rather stop and proceed the next day, sand the dried coatings and re-apply the top-coat, covering the whole surface.

- 14 Use shoes with smooth soles (modify gumboots by grinding to a smooth sole) or use plastic bags over bare feet to walk on the wet, sticky primer coat. This will prevent deep marks in the soft epoxy.
- 15 If the **primer coat** was left to dry completely overnight for any reason, sand the surface well with P60 sand paper before applying the next coat. Don't miss any spots, the whole area **MUST** be sanded.

Any epoxy layer left to completely harden during the application process must first be sanded before applying the next coat to remove what is called "blushing" in technical terms, a wax-like residue that forms on the top surface of dried epoxy. Failure to do this will result in inner-layer lamination at a later stage.

- 16 Use new rollers to apply each coat.

## TOP-COAT

In special cases, clients prefer to mix their own shade of blue on request. If blue pigment was supplied separately it must be added to the Top coat **Part-A** before mixing parts A and B to obtain the desired light-blue:

- ✚ Pour the **total quantity** of Top-A needed for one complete coat into 'n large enough (20ℓ) container.
- ✚ Add small quantities of the pigment to the Top-A part while mixing thoroughly with an electric drill and mixing tip until the desired even shade of blue has been obtained. Normally a 5ml teaspoon full of pigment powder added to 1 litre of Top-A will result in the desired colour. Do not tint darker than a sky-blue.

Mix the topcoat components marked **Top-A** and **Top-B** (Nomal Ratio **3:1**)

(Refer to the label on the container to confirm the exact mix ratio for the specific Topcoat supplied)

Example (3:1):       $\frac{\text{TOP-A}}{1.5 \ell}$                    $\frac{\text{TOP-B}}{0.5 \ell}$

**NB: Don't mix more than 2 litres at a time as the product has a pot life of 45 min or even less on very warm days. Do not apply or try to dilute the epoxy after it has started to gel. Rather mix 2 litre quantities if you are unsure about your application speed.**

(For the quicker 2-day method, when applying the last layer, mix enough to cover the whole surface in one go making use of more workers if necessary to cover the whole area in 30-45 minutes. Calculate the qty required at a spread

rate of +/- 12m<sup>2</sup> per litre e.g. 60 sqm = 5L mixed epoxy liquids. For more details on the quick method, visit our website [www.poolsolutions.co.za/diy.html](http://www.poolsolutions.co.za/diy.html))

- 1 Measure the quantities Part-A and B before mixing with a marked measuring jug. (Tip: Use 500g margarine holders to easily count/measure 3 parts A and 1 part B)
- 2 Rollers must be wetted thoroughly during the paint process to ensure a thick layer. Ensure that no dripping or drops are formed while applying by roller.
- 3 During winter times and on very cold days when temperatures are lower than 10°C, it is recommended that thinner layers be applied. Rather apply four thin layers as longer curing times and the weight of the epoxy might cause sagging of the product overnight. On warm days (25°C) curing takes place within 2-3 hours which will prevent sagging and three thicker coats will suffice.
- 4 Apply the first Top-coat on a damp, sticky primer coat as explained earlier.
- 5 Start at the deep end and paint the walls and floor. Work your way from the deep end to the shallow end. Take care as this still wet primer coat might be slippery but will quickly set and become sticky.
- 6 On warm days, sweat from the workers dripping into the topcoat might cause yellow stains, let them use headbands to help prevent this, especially on the final top coat.
- 7 Leave the first top coat to dry overnight due to drying time limitations. This way it will also be easier to walk with bare feet in the pool the next day without damaging the 1<sup>st</sup> top layer while applying the second top-coat. The first top-coat will fuse with the primer and the results will be uneven colour patches.
- 8 **The first top coat that was left to dry overnight** forming a hard, gloss layer **must be sanded by hand** the following day to break the gloss. Preferable, epoxy layers should not be left to dry longer than 24 hours before applying the next layer (warm temperatures). If it does happen though, make sure that the layer is thoroughly sanded before applying the next coat. Epoxy left to dry for longer than 48 hours becomes very hard and glossy. In this case it might be easier to use a grinder fitted with a P36 grinding disk to float over the surface to properly create a better mechanical bond between layers.
- 9 Apply the second top-coat walking with bare feet on the dry first coat.
- 10 Ensure that the complete surface was covered. Rollers can be attached to broomsticks to simplify the task. Don't step on the wet surface. Walk around the pool looking directly downwards at the surfaces below. Touch up spots that are fading or where spots were accidentally skipped.
- 11 Any contamination on protected areas in and around the pool should be removed with a wet cloth while the product is still wet.
- 12 The second top coat should be allowed to dry and harden overnight to allow walking on it the next day. Sand the surface the next day by hand and P60 grid sand paper to break the gloss and to create a better bonding surface for the final top layer.
- 13 Apply the third top-coat in the same manner as described for the second top-coat.
- 14 Enter the pool after one day with socks and feel the surface through for any sharp points etc. Use sandpaper to sand down any sharp points. Small quantity topcoat can be mixed in correct ratio for touch-ups, e.g. 60ml A with 20ml B.
- 15 Allow 3 days for hardening, in winter times allow 7 days.
- 16 If excess top coat product is still left over, recoat the steps and the top 500mm of the pool as soon as the previous coat becomes sticky but not touch-dry. Do not apply a too thin last top coat for prolonged durability. An ideal spread rate would be 12-14m<sup>2</sup> / ℓ.

**SUPPORT:** Should you experience any problems with your epoxy coat, feel free to contact us and we will be willing to assess and help you to solve the problem in the most cost-effective way. It will be to the client's advantage if our attached Quality Checklist is completed during application as it provides us with an application history. Should you wish to make use of this service, a copy of this checklist should be emailed, faxed or posted to us **within 21 days** from date of purchase.

### **IMPORTANT NOTES and AFTER-CARE**

Your long-term satisfaction with our product is very important to us. The product you bought is of the highest quality. If treated correctly, this product will provide you with a clean and easy- to-maintain pool for many years. To protect your investment it is important to take note of the following important aspects.

- 1 The first 2-4 hours after application is critical due to the vulnerability of the product during this initial curing stage. Because the product is still damp and soft, it could easily be scratched, stained by water and chemicals, or damaged in some other way. During warm summer days, the product will become water-resistant within 4-6 hours.
- 2 Don't do garden work around the pool that could cause dust, grass, leaves etc. to contaminate the epoxy coat while still wet, especially during the first 4 hours. Avoid the use of sprinklers near the pool during the first 3 days. Keep pets, garden workers and children away from the pool during this time. Prevent any form of chemicals to enter into the pool.
- 3 A shadow net or other type of clean cover may be used to cover the pool during the first few hours, but is not compulsory and normally not necessary due to the relatively quick set time of the product. If a cover is used, make sure that it is securely tightened around the pool. Take care that it doesn't come in touch with the epoxy coat. Water may only be added to the pool after a minimum of 3 days of hardening time. Don't use objects to stand on the edges and on the shadow netting as it may get drawn into the pool by strong wind.
- 4 Rainwater that may have formed in the pool can be soaked up from the side without stepping into the pool during the first 6 hours. Use a long stick with cloth attached to do the soaking.
- 5 During cold weather conditions and during the winter months, the hardening time should be extended to 7 days before adding water.
- 6 Don't step into the pool during the hardening time. Dust and leaves should be left till after the hardening time, as it would normally not damage the surface after the initial 4 hours drying time. After 24 hours of hardening time, the pool may be entered on bare feet when necessary. Complete hardening will still be in slow progress after the water has been added.
- 7 Fill the pool in one continuous inflow till full. Let the water fall away from the side directly into the deepest end. Don't let the water flow down the wall as the continued stream of water and friction might still cause a slight discolouring at this stage. The water should not be left to stand partly full to avoid ring discolouring.
- 8 **Test the water for the correct alkalinity. Correct alkalinity levels to a value of 100-120 first, low alkalinity will incorrectly influence the Ph and chlorine readings. Low alkalinity may cause yellowish/brown discolouring of pool surfaces. Add HTH Alkalinity-up in limited quantities. After alkalinity is corrected, add acid to adjust the pH level to 7.2. Do not overdose, use HTH alkalinity-up in limited 2Kg additions and allow proper dispersion for a few hours before adding more.**
- 9 **Please have the water tested for Calcium Hardness at a professional swimming pool water test facility. This is a big enemy to all swimming pool linings and can severely reduce the life-expectancy of the coating. Excessive chalking might occur due to low Calcium Hardness.**
- 10 When the Ph level is at the recommended level, add chlorine as usual to maintain the correct chlorine level. Month-packs or drifters may also be used, but string them 1m from the wall to the automatic pool cleaner pipe to prevent yellow streaks against the walls. Drifters tend to "park" for long periods of time against the wall and then release shock treating chlorine that can temporarily stain the wall.
- 11 Add chemicals preferably through the weir in the beginning. Although this epoxy has excellent resistance against chemicals and should not be permanently stained even by undiluted acid and chlorine, it is still advisable to evenly spread the chemicals for quicker results when conditioning the water.
- 12 The pool cleaner should be equipped with the correct plastic foot specified for fibreglass pools **if applicable to your model.** (e.g. Creapy Crauly) **You may start using the pool cleaner again right away after completely filling the swimming pool.**
- 13 Should it happen that rusting objects or other forms of discolouring has occurred at a certain spot, use a kitchen sponge soaked with Handy Andy to scrub the spot even under water.
- 14 Yellow stains and streaks normally caused by a "parked" drifter releasing shock treating programs at a certain spot will disappear after 3 to 4 weeks. The same procedure as with rust marks can however be used to remove the stains. String month pack drifters to the automatic pool cleaner pipe away from the sides to prevent this problem.
- 15 **Please note.** If you have a salt chlorinator, it is strongly advisable to treat the water with normal HTH chlorine for the first month before adding salt and switching over to the salt chlorinator to allow for the full hardness development of the epoxy coat. **Please note that you should minimize the salt dosage to prolong the epoxy layer's lifespan. Less algae growth due to the epoxy layer requires less chlorine to control algae and maintain a clear water appearance.**
- 16 **Bioguard, Blue52, Poolbrite** and a product used to raise alkalinity - by **Aqua Cure**, have been reported to stain or create yellow staining. Please use normal 4in1 HTH drifter packs and/or HTH dry chlorine, normal pool acid and HTH Alkalinity-up, which have all been tested with the product. For algae control, a product called Two10Blue has been successfully tested. Please use all these products according to product instructions.

## FEEDBACK

Contact numbers: *Celene* – 083 227 6663

Website: [www.poolsolutions.co.za](http://www.poolsolutions.co.za)

Please email us and tell us what you think, what your pool looks like, and give us your overall opinion. If you would be willing that we use your feedback, photos or other feedback on our website, submit your comments and/or graphic material to: [reply@poolsolutions.co.za](mailto:reply@poolsolutions.co.za)

### Typical Materials and Tools list needed for two workers

ITEM	QTY
Roller Handles 50mm	2
Rollers Mohair 50mm	8
Paint Brushes 38mm	8
Sanding Paper P40/P60 (roll)	2
Plastic Bags Black (Roll)	1
Cloth (Roll)	1
Mentholated Spirits 5L	1
Masking Tape (roll)	1
Silicon Sealant for sealing around the pool light etc.	1
Welding Gloves for Grinding Protection (Set)	2
Rubber Gloves Chem. Resist. for Tile Cleaning Chemicals like Mosaic Wonder etc.	2
Plastic Drop Sheet	1
Electrical Extension (20m)	1
Safety glasses for grinding work	2
Mask with two P1 Dust-filter capsules for grinding work	2
Underwater Pool Patching 5Kg to repair marblite and cracks	1
Buckets for mixing 5 or 10 litre	4
Measuring mug (or same size margarine buckets or similar)	2
Putty knife	2
Broom, brush and scoop set	1
Sanding block	2
Electric drill (eg. Ryobi 550w) for mixing	1
Mixing tip for drill	1
Angle Grinder 230mm (eg. Ryobi)	2
P16 grinding discs (Lucas Abrasives)	1 per 10sqm
M14 Flexipad rubber backing disc for grinders	2
<b>Additional Tools required for the Quicker Application Method</b>	
100mm Mowhair rollers and handles	4
Paint tray/bucket to wet 100mm rollers	2
Roller extension pole or telescopic extender	2
Roll of plastic sheeting to cover paving around the pool	1

## QUALITY and GAURANTEE CHECKLIST

**For after-sale service in the unlikely event of product failure covered under our guarantee please complete this checklist during application and forward to us within 21 days of purchase.**

Name of client/applicator/QA officer: \_\_\_\_\_

Installation Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Indicate Method of application: *Longer (4-5 days)* or *Quick Method (1-2 days)*

Check items with (√, Yes or No), monitor date and time, take photo where marked as required for reference purposes. **For the Quicker Method, draw a line through points 13 and 15, but take photos between layers.**

STEP	TASK/DESCRIPTION	CHECKED (√)(yes)(no)	DATE	TIME	PHOTO
1	Pool emptied and left to <u>dry</u>				<b>1</b>
2	Check for cracks, loose marblite/cement, problems fixed, Mosaic tiles cleaned.				
3	Was chemicals used to clean tiles? <b>(Yes, No)</b>				
4	Tiles scrubbed with soap and water after chemical cleaning? <b>NB</b>				
5	Grind (or high-pressure washed) the entire pool (High pressure wash must be done twice)				
6	After grinding, wash the pool to ensure it is dust-free, check for loose dust. Let pool dry completely				<b>2</b>
7	Stir <b>Primer A</b> thoroughly, Measure correct quantities of <b>Primer A</b> and <b>Primer B</b> and mix in practical small quantities in correct <b>3:1</b> (A:B)-ratio in separate bucket. (Stir 3 minutes)				
8	Apply thoroughly with rollers, Check regularly for dry spots and touch up. Coat well along top edges and steps. Use brushes or small 50mm rollers in tight spots and to cut in along tiles.				<b>3</b>
9	Check regularly on different areas by touching. As soon as the primer starts to feel sticky, start to apply the top-coat <b>Apply first top-coat on sticky, damp primer on the same day. Normally within 1 hour.</b>				
10	<b>Apply 1<sup>st</sup> Top-coat</b> Stir <b>Top-coat A</b> thoroughly, Stir <b>Top-coat B</b> thoroughly, Measure correct quantities and mix practical small quantities in correct <b>3:1</b> (A:B)-ratio in separate bucket. (mix for 3 min)				
12	Apply with rollers, check regularly for missed spots and touch up. Coat well along top edges and steps. Re-roll the layer with same, but dry rollers to prevent teardrops forming				
13 (Ignore for Quick Method)	<b>First Top-coat is left to completely dry overnight</b> – sand thoroughly by hand using P60 sand paper next day, clean pool with wet cloth and let dry. Don't miss any spots when sanding.				<b>4</b>
14	<b>Apply 2<sup>nd</sup> Top-Coat (3<sup>rd</sup> epoxy layer)</b> <b>(For Quick method repeat point 9)</b>				

	Stir <b>Top-coat A</b> thoroughly, Stir <b>Top-coat B</b> thoroughly, measure correct quantities and mix practical quantities in correct <b>3:1</b> (A:B)-ratio in separate bucket. (mix for 3 min)				
15 (Ignore for Quick Method)	<b>Second Top-coat is left to completely dry overnight</b> – sand thoroughly by hand using P60 sand paper next day, clean pool with wet cloth and let dry. Don't miss any spots when sanding.				<b>5</b>
16	<b>Apply 3<sup>rd</sup> Top-coat</b> Stir <b>Top-coat A</b> thoroughly, Stir <b>Top-coat B</b> thoroughly, measure correct quantities and mix practical quantities in correct <b>3:1</b> (A:B)-ratio in separate bucket. (mix for 3 min)				
17	Apply with rollers, check regularly for missed spots and touch up. Use brushes in corners and to cut in along tiles etc. Keep an eye on the last layer to see if teardrops are forming, re-roll while wet to remove any teardrops.				
18	After one day, enter bare feet and check for sharp points and missed spots, other deformities, touch up.				
19	Leave for 3 days in summer to dry, 7 days in cold winter				<b>6</b>
20	Fill pool in one continuous flow away from walls.				<b>7</b>
21	Final photo of filled pool				<b>8</b>
22	Why not send us a nice photo of your clean, blue pool for publication on our website?				<b>9</b>

**Notes: (Please give us your feedback and comments)**

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**For after-sale service in the unlikely event of product failure covered under our guarantee please complete this checklist during application and forward to us within 21 days of purchase. Checklist and photos may be posted to: P.O.Box 74170, Lynnwood Ridge, Pretoria, 0040 Or e-mail the form and Photos to: [reply@poolsolutions.co.za](mailto:reply@poolsolutions.co.za) Fax: 0866572412**