

ALGAE

®
Fi-CLOR



- POOL SANITISERS
- SHOCK TREATMENT
- PREVENTION OR CURE
- WATER BALANCE



Fi-CLOR

www.fi-clor.co.uk

- Probable causes:**
- Low free chlorine level
 - High stabiliser (cyanuric acid) level

Although algae exists in many forms, the most common found in our swimming pools in this country is green algae (Chlorella). The chlorine, which is normally an effective algicide may not have been maintained at recommended levels or not be acting as efficiently as it should. This can happen if for instance the pH of the pool water is outside recommended parameters or the stabiliser (cyanuric acid) level is too high.

The use of a test kit may help to establish the most likely cause(s).

ALGAE

WHAT YOU MAY NEED



2.5Kg Fi-Clor Superfast Shock Granules

To shock chlorinate the pool

- Extra strength (78% available chlorine)
- Fast dissolving, quick acting
- Stabiliser-free, no chlorine lock



1Ltr Fi-Clor Clear

To clarify the pool water after killing the algae

- Clarifies and helps prevent algae
- No vacuuming required
- Adds sparkle to water surface
- No sulphates to attack grouting and render



2 Ltr Fi-Clor Premium 5 Long Life Algicide

To help prevent a recurrence of algae

- Protects pool for an entire season
- Helps clarify pool water
- Anti-stain & anti-scale properties

Before adding any chemicals to your pool, ensure nobody is swimming

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

1. If due to low free chlorine

- Adjust the pH to as near 7.2 as possible – this will make the chlorine much more effective for the task in hand. To lower the pH, dose Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer at a rate of 500g per 11,000 gallons (50m³). Dose no more than 1kg at a time, dissolving the material in a clean plastic container with 10 litres (approx 2 gallons) of pool water. Always add the chemicals to the water, not vice versa. With the circulation running, distribute the solution around the pool, avoiding the skimmers. Do not dose it in one spot otherwise some alkalinity may be destroyed.
- Shock treat the pool using Fi-Clor Superfast Shock. Dose at the rate of 1.1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m³). i.e. roughly half the container for the average 11,000 gallon domestic pool (accuracy of dosing is not important). Broadcast the product evenly over a wide area in the deepest part of the pool and keep the circulation running. There is no need to pre-dissolve Superfast in water due to its good solubility. It will dissolve rapidly to form free chlorine which helps kill algae.

WARNING: Do not mix Fi-Clor Superfast Shock with any other types of chlorinating compounds (even other products on the Fi-Clor range) either in the dry state, or in the skimmer. Fire or explosion may result. If using with other products, dose them into the pool separately.

- Brush off any algae that may be clinging to pool surfaces.
- Run the filter for 24 hours and then backwash to remove dead algae from the top of the filter.
- Vacuum the pool.
- As the algae is killed off, the pool will probably turn milky. This can be cleared with an initial dose of 0.5 litres per 11,000 gallons (50m³) of Fi-Clor Clear. To keep

the water sparkling add a routine dose of 0.25 litres once a fortnight or after each backwash.

- To help prevent a recurrence, dose the pool with Fi-Clor Premium 5 Long-Life Algicide. For pools of around 11,000 gallons, pour the contents of one 2 litre bottle directly into the pool near the inlet and keep the circulation running until the product has fully dispersed. Strict accuracy of dosing is unnecessary.
- Thereafter, make sure free chlorine levels never fall below 1.5mg/l (ppm) whether the pool is in use or not.

2. If due to high stabiliser level

- Stabiliser is essential in an outdoor pool but if you are using either stabilised chlorine granules, Maxi or Mini-Tabs, the level will probably increase if water replacement, when backwashing, has been insufficient.
- Take a sample of pool water to your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who will test it and advise how much of the pool's contents (if any) you will need to replace with fresh water.
- Due to structural considerations relating to the pool design etc, great care should be exercised if draining large quantities of water. Your dealer's advice should be sought on the maximum quantity of water that can safely be replaced in one operation.
- The stabiliser level should be between 30 - 80 mg/l (ppm), but ideally at the lower end of this range following a water replacement.
- If you find it difficult to keep the stabiliser level below 80 mg/l, try sanitising your pool either for a short time or permanently with Fi-Clor Superfast Granules or Fi-Clor Supercapsules which are completely stabiliser-free.