

# OVERSTABILISATION

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**Fi-CLOR**



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



**Fi-CLOR**

[www.fi-clor.co.uk](http://www.fi-clor.co.uk)

## Probable cause: ■ Excess cyanuric acid

Cyanuric acid stabiliser is essential in an outdoor pool to reduce chlorine loss by sunlight. However, the level must be kept below an upper limit and if you are using stabilised chlorine products such as Standard Fi-Clor Granules, Premium 5 Granules, Premium 5 Tablets, Maxi or Mini-Tabs, its concentration may well increase, depending on the level of routine water replacement.

This condition is sometimes referred to as 'chlorine lock' and although a perfectly healthy free chlorine reading can be obtained, the efficiency of the chlorine will be greatly impaired by the high level of cyanuric acid. The symptoms will mimic those of a pool with very little or no chlorine, i.e. cloudy water, algae and there may also be a pungent 'chlorine-type' smell.

The stabiliser (cyanuric acid) level should be between 30 – 80 mg/l. It should be tested periodically through the season as if allowed to build up unchecked, the problems above will most likely occur.

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## WHAT YOU MAY NEED



**350g Fi-Clor Superchlorinator**  
For shock chlorination



**5Kg Fi-Clor pH Increaser**  
To correct low pH



**7Kg Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer**  
To correct high pH

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

## ACTION TO BE TAKEN

### 1. To reduce stabiliser (cyanuric acid) level

- If you suspect a high stabiliser level, carry out a cyanuric acid test. If you are unable to do this, take a sample of pool water to your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who will test it for you and if necessary, advise how much water you will need to replace with fresh.
- Due to structural considerations relating to the pool design etc, great care should be exercised when draining large quantities of water and the advice of your dealer should be sought regarding the maximum quantity of water that it is safe to replace in one operation.

### 2. To control stabiliser (cyanuric acid) level

- Always ensure there is adequate water replacement when carrying out such routine operations as back-washing the filters. This will reduce the likelihood of needing a major water replacement that would be required to bring the pool back into a useable condition.
- Never use stabilised chlorine for superchlorination or shock dosing as this will contribute to the problem. The ideal products for this operation are non-stabilised chlorines such as Fi-Clor Superchlorinator or Superfast Shock. These products should be used within the pH range 7.2 – 7.6. To change the pH you will require either Fi-Clor pH Increaser or Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer. For instructions on the use of these products please refer to the pack labels or the relevant Troubleshooting Guides.
- Fi-Clor Superchlorinator is supplied in convenient 350g single-shot packs, which contain sufficient non-stabilised chlorine to treat the average domestic swimming pool of 11,000 gallons (50m<sup>3</sup>). Strict accuracy is not essential and the contents can be used in pools somewhat larger or smaller than this.
- The pool should be treated during evening hours. Make sure there are no bathers in the water and keep the circulation running, preferably overnight.

- Broadcast the contents evenly over a wide area in the deepest part of the pool.
- Test the water the following day. Bathing should not recommence until the free chlorine level is 4.0mg/l (ppm) or below.
- To keep the pool water in pristine condition, repeat this procedure once every fortnight.
- For water that has built up a high level of pollution and algae etc due to excess stabiliser (cyanuric acid) and where a routine superchlorination (as above) is not sufficient, a more severe chlorination with Fi-Clor Superfast Shock will be required.
- Adjust the pH to as near 7.2 as possible.
- Dose Fi-Clor Superfast Shock at the rate of 1.1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m<sup>3</sup>) i.e. roughly half the container for the average 11,000 gallon domestic pool (accuracy of dosing is not important).
- Broadcast the contents evenly over a wide area in the deepest part of the pool and keep the circulation running.
- Test the water regularly and do not re-commence bathing until the free chlorine level is 4.0mg/l (ppm) or below.

**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.**

- If difficulty is experienced in maintaining the cyanuric acid within the recommended range of 30 – 80 mg/l, it would be advisable to change on a temporary basis from a stabilised chlorine to an unstabilised one for routine (daily) treatment, until the cyanuric acid has fallen to manageable levels. Fi-Clor Superfast Granules or Fi-Clor Supercapsules are ideally suited for this purpose. The positive benefits of stabilisation will still be obtained due to the residual cyanuric acid in the pool. When the cyanuric acid level is approaching 30mg/l, stabilised chlorine can be re-introduced as the routine sanitiser.