

SCALE

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Fi-CLOR



POOL SANITISERS

SHOCK TREATMENT

PREVENTION OR CURE

WATER BALANCE



Fi-CLOR

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Probable cause: ■ Unbalanced water

The unbalanced water can be due to high pH and/or high total alkalinity - these conditions will create a scale-forming tendency. High total alkalinity in particular will make it difficult to adjust the pH and can also be a source of carbonates. Under certain conditions these will deposit out on pool surfaces and in the circulation system as calcium carbonate (scale). For further information on high pH and high alkalinity, please refer to the relevant Troubleshooting Guides.

Calcium carbonate deposits (scale) on the pool surfaces will produce an unattractive rough feel and lay down deposits on these surfaces. It can also deposit in the pool circulation system causing a reduction in flow and heater efficiency.

It is essential that the pool water is tested on a regular basis and key parameters maintained within the recommended ranges. For pH this is 7.2 – 7.6 and total alkalinity 100 – 200mg/l (ppm).

It is also advisable to regularly check both pH and total alkalinity of the mains make up water when either refilling the pool or adding a substantial quantity of fresh water. Prompt action may then be taken to make the necessary corrections in order to prevent the pool water going out of balance.

SCALE

WHAT YOU MAY NEED



7Kg Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer

To lower high total alkalinity and high pH



1Ltr Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Remover

To remove calcium carbonate scale

- Effective on all types of pool surface (tile, vinyl)
- No unpleasant odour during application
- Excellent detergent and cleaning properties
- Not harmful to the environment
- Long shelf life

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

ACTION TO BE TAKEN

To lower the total alkalinity

- If pH and total alkalinity both need correction, treat the total alkalinity first.
- Carry out a total alkalinity test and if the reading is above 200mg/l (ppm), the level will need to be lowered. If you are unable to test for total alkalinity, take a fresh sample of pool water to your Approved Fi-Clor Dealer who will carry out the test and advise on any necessary treatment.
- To lower the total alkalinity, dose Fi-Clor pH & Alkalinity Reducer at a rate of 1kg per 11,000 gallons (50m³). This dose is designed to reduce the total alkalinity by approx 10 – 20mg/l and should be repeated as necessary on a daily basis until the total alkalinity is below 200mg/l (ppm). 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, pour the solution in a small area at the deep end of the pool, avoiding the skimmers.
- Re-test the water after 24 hours and if the total alkalinity is still high, repeat the dose varying the location slightly but avoiding the skimmers.

To lower the pH

- 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.
- Re-test the water after 24 hours and if the pH is still high, repeat the dose.

To remove scale

- Scale on the swimming pool surrounds and surfaces above the water line may be removed with Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Remover.
- Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Remover may be used neat or diluted at a rate of 1 litre to 30 litres of water depending on the severity of the stain to be removed.
- Follow the pack label instructions carefully.
- **PRECAUTIONS:** Wear gloves and protective eyewear when using Fi-Clor Stain & Scale Remover. The product contains a mixture of acids and is corrosive.