

# WetEdge<sup>®</sup>

TECHNOLOGIES

## 28 Day Start Up Instructions

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4322 S 80<sup>th</sup> Street  
Mesa AZ 85212  
877-984-4687  
Wet-Edge.com  
Support@Wet-Edge.com

## 28 DAY START UP INSTRUCTIONS

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## PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT!

Congratulations on your new Wet Edge finish! The better care you take of the pool surface during the first 28 days the better it will perform over its lifetime. Your pool finish will look and feel hard to the touch on Day 1 but, in reality it will take the cement in your pool finish at least 28 days to hydrate and cure. During hydration/curing, calcium silicate hydrate (CSH) gel forms and makes the “glue” that enable the cement to harden. CSH binds all of the ingredients together, greatly increasing its strength, water tightness and service life. The finish is more vulnerable to staining, scaling, discoloration and spider cracking during the first 28 days. Allowing the cement the necessary time to strengthen by keeping the water balanced in an unaggressive environment with a consistent regiment of brushing is the key to protecting your investment.



**There is no better warranty for your pool finish than a proper 28-day start up and weekly care thereafter!**



***Please be aware that most pool contractors will not provide a full 28 day start up. We recommend you consult with your contractor to gain a clear understanding of:***

- What kind of start up the contractor will be performing per your contract?
- What are your start up responsibilities?
  - When do your responsibilities for the proper start up begin?

<b>Time Investment</b>	<b>Day 1 - 7</b>	<b>Day 8 - 28</b>
Test & Adjust Pool Chemicals	2x per day	1x per day
Brush Pool	2x per day	1x per day
Vacuum	Day 1, 4 & when necessary	As needed
Clean Filter Cartridge or Backwash	Day 4, 7 & when necessary	When necessary

**DO NOT ADD SALT FOR 28 DAYS – UNPLUG SALT GENERATOR**

- Adding salt to the finish prior to day 28 may cause spider cracking

**DO NOT USE YOUR HEATER FOR 28 DAYS**

- Using your heater may cause spider cracking, metal staining and plaster dust could clog the heater voiding your heater warranty.

**DO NOT USE CLEANERS OR VACUUM WITH WHEELS**

- Wheeled devices can leave track marks

**DO NOT ALLOW PETS OR HUMANS IN THE FRESHLY PLASTERED POOL FOR SEVEN DAYS**

- Footprints – human or otherwise can leave imprints on the pool surface.

**DO NOT SWIM IN THE POOL FOR SEVEN DAYS**

- Day 7 you can add enough chlorine to sanitize the pool water

**DO NOT USE PHOSPATE REMOVER FOR 28 DAYS**

**PRIOR TO POOL FINISH INSTALLATION**

**VERIFY THAT THE FILTER EQUIPMENT IS OPERATIONAL.**

- Pool filtration needs to begin as soon as the pool is filled with water
- Remove floor return heads and directional eyeballs if recommended in your area

**TEST SOURCE WATER – (Water that will be used to fill the pool).**

- **Knowledge of source water chemistry** is important to properly adjust the pool water.
- Test for metals in the source water.
- **IMPORTANT** - Test for calcium hardness.
  - If the calcium hardness of the source water is found to be less than 250 ppm we recommend that the calcium hardness be raised to at least 250 ppm as soon as possible.
  - When adding calcium to the pool water, mix no more than 10 lbs at a time in a 5-gallon bucket. Pour contents into the pool's deeper area. Avoid the steps and any benches.

**INSTALLATION DURATION**

- Serenity Stone, Signature, Prism, Pearl and Satin Matrix are a 2-day process. Your finish may appear hazy and uneven even after day 1. The crew will be out on day 2 to perform an acid wash to remove the residue on the pool surface.
- Primera Stone is a 2-day process for an average size pool. Larger sized pool may take longer. If the weather is cold the crew may wait until day 3 to polish.

- Luna Quartz is a 1 or 2 day process. Some installers prefer to expose the finish on Day 1 while others will wait until Day 2.
- Altima is a 1-day process.

#### **FILLING THE POOL WITH WATER**

- The crew will begin filling the pool at the appropriate time. Some crews will fill the spa first if there is only one hose. Do not let the water spill over and run down the pool wall.
- To avoid damaging the pool finish from fire hydrants or trucked in water first fill the pool with a minimum of 2 feet of water in the deep end of the pool.
- If known contaminants are in the fill water use appropriate means to sequester the impurities from the fill water. Such as a metal removing filter attached to the end of the hose.
- Stop filling the pool when the water level is to the middle of the skimmer. Stopping the water prior to reaching this point could cause a permanent water ring to form on the pool finish.
- When the pool is completely full the filtration equipment should be started as soon as possible.

Do not judge the pool water color until Day 28 when the finish is cured and pool water chemistry has been stabilized. Plaster dust, un-sanitized water and metals in the water will affect the pool's water color.

#### **ADD SEQUESTERANT TO THE POOL WATER STAIN AND SCALE PREVENTION**

Sequestrant bind up metals and minerals that are naturally occurring in water. These minerals can be a source of stains and scale on a pool surface. Scaling can form immediately on the surface. Ideally, sequestrant should be added so it is present as the pool fills. Some sequestrants like Orenda Technologies SC-1000 can be added into the main drain pots as the hose is being placed into the pool to begin filling. Most others sequestrant brands can be added after there is 2 feet of water in the bowl.

## 28-DAY START UP INSTRUCTIONS



### DAY ONE

#### FIRST VISIT

1. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Test 3 to 4 hours after pool has been completely filled up
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface

If the calcium hardness of the pool water is found to be less than 250 ppm we recommend that the calcium hardness be raised to at least 250 ppm as soon as possible.

- When adding calcium to the pool water mix no more than 10 lbs at a time in a 5-gallon bucket. Pour contents into the pool's deeper area. Avoid the steps and any benches.

Add sequestrant to the water if none was added as the pool was filling. Sequestrants bind up metals and minerals that occur naturally in water. These minerals can be the source of stains and scale on the pool surface.

3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table A (*page 8*)

***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***

4. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
  - Use a combo brush for all Wet Edge finishes
  - If a lot of plaster dust is present vacuum pool with vinyl head vacuum only – NO WHEELS
5. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
6. Check the filter gauge
  - If necessary per manufacturers guidelines clean cartridges or backwash the filter



## DAY ONE

### SECOND VISIT

Minimum 4 to 5 hours later

1. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table A (*page 8*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
4. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa.
  - If you started sweeping from the shallow end to the deep end on first brush of the day now switch and brush from one side to the other.



## DAY TWO & THREE

### FIRST VISIT

1. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table A (*page 8*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
4. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
  - Use a combo brush for all Wet Edge finishes
  - If a lot of plaster dust is present vacuum pool with vinyl head vacuum only – NO WHEELS
5. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
6. Check the filter gauge
  - If necessary per manufacturers guidelines clean cartridges or backwash the filter



## DAY TWO & THREE

### SECOND VISIT

Minimum 4 to 5 hours later

1. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table A (*page 8*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
4. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
  - If you started sweeping from the shallow end to the deep end on first brush of the day now switch and brush from one side to the other.





## DAY FOUR

### ONE VISIT

1. Operate pump and filter 24 hours per day
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table A (*page 8*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
4. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
5. Vacuum the pool and spa
  - Use vinyl head vacuum – NO WHEELS
5. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
6. Backwash or clean your cartridge filters
  - Hose down cartridges



## DAY FIVE AND SIX

### ONE VISIT

1. Operate pump and filter 18 hours per day
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table A (*page 8*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
4. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
5. Vacuum the pool if necessary
6. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
7. Check the filter gauge
  - If necessary per manufacturers guidelines clean or backwash the filter



## DAY SEVEN

### - ONE VISIT

1. Going forward set the filter pump to operate 6 hours per day in the off-season and 10 hours a day in the swim season. The goal is to turn the water over once per day in the swim season. Run time may be longer for multi speed pumps running at slower rpm's.
2. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
3. Adjust pool chemicals to Table B (*page 9*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
4. Add enough chlorine to water to get a measurement of 1 -3 ppm
5. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
6. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
7. If you have an Altima or Luna Quartz finish rinse the filter cartridges



## DAY EIGHT - FOURTEEN

### - ONE VISIT

1. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18" below water surface
2. Adjust pool chemicals to Table C (*page 10*)  
***Specific "how to" instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
3. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
4. Vacuum the pool if necessary
5. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
6. Check the filter gauge
  - If necessary per manufacturers guidelines clean or backwash the filter



## **DAY FIFTEEN – TWENTY SEVEN**

### **ONE VISIT**

1. Test for Alkalinity, pH, Calcium and Metals
  - Obtain water sample from 18” below water surface
2. Adjust pool chemicals to Table C (*page 10*)  
***Specific “how to” instructions for these chemicals can be found in the adjusting tips section***
3. Brush the entire surface of the pool and spa
4. Vacuum the pool once a week
5. Remove any debris from skimmer and pump baskets
6. Check the filter gauge
  - If necessary per manufacturers guidelines clean or backwash the filter



## **DAY TWENTY-EIGHT**

### **ONE VISIT**

1. Cleaner with wheels can now be used in the pool
2. Salt Systems
  - Disperse salt evenly in the pool
  - BRUSH the salt around until you can no longer see it
  - DO NOT TURN SALT CELL ON FOR 24 HOURS – Salt needs to be fully dissolved first.
3. Brush the pool once a week

## WATER CHEMISTRY PARAMETERS

**Always add chemicals to water - NEVER ADD WATER TO CHEMICALS**

Always test water before brushing the pool

**TABLE A**  
**Day 1 through 6**

**Adjust Chemicals to:**

- Total Alkalinity - 80 to 100 ppm
  - Test Alkalinity first
- pH - Range from 7.2 to 7.6 ppm
- Calcium Hardness- 250 ppm
- Sequestrant Agent Range
  - It may have been added at the start of the pool fill. Check with the contractor.
  - The ongoing use of a Sequestering agent is recommended for stain prevention. Follow manufacturer's instruction on a weekly basis. *A sequestering agent groups metals/minerals together so they can precipitate and be captured by the filter. The agent is expended at varying rates depending on several variables.*
- Use as little chlorine as possible to keep the pool from turning green
  - If using granular chlorine dissolve it in water first and walk it around the pool.
  - Never let a chlorine tab or granular chlorine lay on the surface of the pool finish.

## WATER CHEMISTRY PARAMETERS

**Always add chemicals to water - NEVER ADD WATER TO CHEMICALS**

Always test water before brushing the pool

**TABLE B**

**Day 7**

**Adjust Chemicals to:**

- Total Alkalinity - 80 to 100 ppm
  - Test Alkalinity first
- pH - Range from 7.2 to 7.6 ppm
- Cyanuric Acid – 30 to 50 ppm
  - also, known as Stabilizer
- Calcium Hardness- 250 ppm
- Sequestrant Agent
  - It may have been added at the start of the pool fill. Check with the contractor.
  - The ongoing use of a Sequestering agent is recommended for stain prevention. Follow manufacturer's instruction on a weekly basis. *A sequestering agent groups metals/minerals together so they can precipitate and be captured by the filter. The agent is expended at varying rates depending on several variables.*
- Chlorine Range 1.0 to 3.0 ppm
  - Add enough chlorine to the water to get a measurement of 1.0 to 3.0 ppm. If using granular chlorine dissolve it in water first and walk it around the pool.
  - Never let a chlorine tabs or granular chlorine or lay on the surface of the pool finish.

## WATER CHEMISTRY PARAMETERS

**TABLE C**  
Day 8 through 28

**Adjust Chemicals to:**

- Total Alkalinity - 80 to 100 ppm
- pH - Range from 7.2 to 7.6 ppm
- Cyanuric Acid – 30 to 50 ppm
  - also known as Stabilizer
- Calcium Hardness- 250 - 275 ppm
  - Once it reaches 250 ppm test for calcium once a month
- Sequestrant Agent Range 10 – 12 ppm
  - If you are unable to test for sequestrant add 6 to 8 oz per 10,000 on a weekly basis.
  - The ongoing use of a Sequestering agent is recommended for stain prevention. Follow manufacturer's instruction on a weekly basis. *A sequestering agent groups metals/minerals together so they can precipitate and be captured by the filter. The agent is expended at varying rates depending on several variables.*
- Chlorine Range 1.0 to 3.0 ppm
  - If using granular chlorine dissolve it in water first and water it around the pool.
  - Never let a chlorine tab or granular lay on the surface of the pool finish

**Always add chemicals to water - NEVER ADD WATER TO CHEMICALS**

Always test water before brushing the pool

## WATER CHEMISTRY ADJUSTING TIPS

### Total Alkalinity

- Correct low alkalinity with Sodium Bicarbonate
- Correct high alkalinity with muriatic acid
  - **Effects of low alkalinity on the pool finish:**
    - Staining
    - Increase Corrosion
    - Spot Etching
  - **Effects of high alkalinity on the pool finish:**
    - High Acid Demand
    - Scale
    - Chlorine becomes less effective

\*\*\*IMPORTANT\*\*\*

TO OBTAIN THE TRUE TOTAL ALKALINITY DIVIDE YOUR CYANURIC ACID (CYA) READING BY 3. THEN SUBTRACT THAT NUMBER FROM YOUR ALKALINITY READING.

**Example:**

Alkalinity 80

CYA 90  $90/3=30$

$80 - 30 = 50$

True Total Alkalinity is actually 50

**THIS READING WOULD BE CONSIDERED TOO AGGRESSIVE**

### pH

- Correct low pH with soda ash
- Correct high pH with muriatic acid
  - **Effects of low pH on the pool finish:**
    - Faster chlorine loss
    - Eye irritation
    - Etching of plaster
  - **Effects of high pH on the pool finish:**
    - Forms scale
    - Clouds the water

### Cyanuric Acid aka Conditioner or Stabilizer

- Correct low CYA by adjusting the total alkalinity reading
  - Correct high CYA by draining the pool and refilling with new water.
    - **Effects of low CYA**
      - Chlorine dissipates
    - **Effects of high CYA**
      - Chlorine less active
      - Chlorine tablets contain Cyanuric acid and over time it can build up in the pool water
- Tip: Water should be drained from the top 18" of the water through the skimmer or a submersible pump on the second step.

### Calcium Hardness

- Correct low calcium with a calcium
  - When adding calcium to the pool water, mix no more than 10lbs at a time in a 5-gallon bucket and pour contents into the pool's deeper areas. Avoid the steps and any benches.
- Correct high calcium over 500 ppm by diluting the pool water and adding a calcium inhibitor
  - Clean filter cartridges or backwash filter several times after using a calcium inhibitor

### Sequestrant Agent

- The ongoing use of a Sequestering agent is recommended for stain and scale prevention. Staining and scale are not covered in the product warranty. Follow manufacturer's instruction on a weekly basis. *A sequestering agent groups metals/minerals together so they can precipitate and be captured by the filter. The agent is expended at varying rates depending on several variables.*

### Chlorine

Add only a residual amount of chlorine in your pool during start up– 1 chlorine tab

- Altima and Quartz Finishes Day 1 – 7
- Pearl, Satin, Supreme, Prism Matrix and Primera Stone Day 1 – 4

Chlorine will burn the pool finish if:

- The granular chlorine is not dissolved in water before adding it to the pool
- Chlorine tabs lay directly of the surface of the pool
- Chlorine floaters hover above a step or bench for any length of time
- Correct high chlorine by draining the pool and refilling with new water
  - **Effects of low chlorine on the pool finish:**
    - Algae growth
    - Cloudy water
  - **Effects of high chlorine:**
    - Eye irritation



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