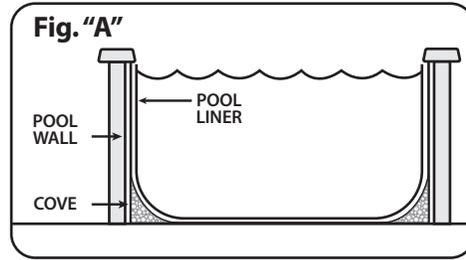


Preparation



STEP: 1

Remove all the grass and roots within the pool area and 1 foot beyond. Grass & weeds can and will grow through the liner material and the damage is not covered by the warranty.

STEP: 2

After surface has been leveled, spread a 2" layer of mason sand over the entire bottom area of the pool within the confines of the wall. This protects the liner from the metal edges of the pool. Rake out smoothly and hand tamp to pack the sand. Do not use beach or play sand as it will not compact and will leave footprints. Use virgin material that does not contain seeds or spores.

STEP: 3

Refer to Figure "A". Form a 6" x 6" cove by compacting the mason sand around the inside perimeter of the pool area. A performed Styrofoam cove can also be used in place of the sand cove. *Note: Cover the screws on the wall joint with duct tape to protect liner from being punctured.*

STEP: 4

Place the carton in the center of the pool.

STEP: 5

Carefully open the carton. **Do not use a knife or any sharp instrument that will cut through the carton and damage the liner.**

STEP: 6

Unfold the liner and spread it in the sun to warm up. The ideal temperature should be above 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

STEP: 7

Arrange the liner so it is centered in the pool. The welded seams of the wall and floor must fall on the center of the cove. The floor seams should run straight and parallel to the side of the pool. On rectangular or octagon pools, ensure that corners line up correctly.

STEP: 8

Inspect all seams to ensure that they are not open and check the surfaces for any holes.

STEP: 9

On overlap liners, lift the sides of the liner and drape them over the pool wall.

STEP: 10

Fasten the liner to the wall with plastic coping. Leave the liner loose fitting on the wall, **DO NOT** pull tight at this time. The floor to wall seams must be on the cove. It may be necessary to fill a water bag and place it on one end of the pool; pull on the opposite end to stretch the floor across the bottom of the pool area, being folded up in the carton it may fall short. When the pool begins to fill, the water bags become weightless and can be removed easily.

STEP: 11

Start filling the pool with water. With about 1/2 inch or so of water, smooth out the wrinkles on the floor of the liner. A soft bristle broom will be helpful.

STEP: 12

As the pool is filling, remove the coping, one at a time, around the top edge and adjust the wall length by adding or removing material as necessary. This step applies to overlap liners only. Trapped air can form as water level is rising. This is normal.

STEP: 13

Do not cut out any openings in the wall for in-wall skimmers, returns, lighting fixtures, etc., until water is 3" below each of the respective openings.

STEP: 14

Continue to fill pool until desired level is reached.

STEP: 15

ATTACH "DO NOT DIVE" STICKER TO YOUR LINER TWO INCHES ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL. IT MUST BE CLEARLY VISIBLE.

NOTES:

- Slight wrinkles may appear and is not unnatural nor does it affect the warranty.
- A vacuum system can help remove the air from behind the liner. Insert a vacuum cleaner hose through the skimmer hole. While vacuuming, you should adjust the liner with short tugs to eliminate the wrinkles.
- **The liner is not a structural part of the pool. Its purpose and design is to form a water seal. Water pressure is held by the pool wall and frame and not by the liner. A properly installed liner must be supported by the ground, cove and the pool wall. An improperly installed liner will not support the weight of the water, resulting in a blowout, which is not covered by the warranty.**
- Over stretching will void the warranty. Any excess stretching will shorten the useful life of the liner.
- Your pool manufacturers installation instructions will be a very important source of additional information.