INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE
AND MAINTENANCE

Creating exclusive experiences
through innovative products.

Flexinox POOL
Things well done

ÍNDICE INDEX

ENGLISH

INTRODUCTION

Creating exclusive experiences through innovative products.

READ CAREFULLY
AND KEEP FOR
FUTURE CONSULTATION

We would like to thank you for having bought this FLEXINOX POOL product and we hope that you are entirely satisfied with your purchase. Though it has been designed to meet rigorous quality standards to facilitate installation and use, we recommend you follow the instructions in this manual.

SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

ATTENTION:
YOUR CHILDREN'S SAFETY
DEPENDS ON YOU ALONE

- Children must be closely supervised at all times.
- Be particularly vigilant when there are several people in the pool.
- Ensure that children's arms, legs and necks are wet before they enter the water.
- Children should not be permitted to swim underwater or jump in the pool.
- Do not allow children to run around next to the pool or play rowdily nearby.
- Ensure that children who have not learnt to swim wear armbands or floats.
- Store any water treatment products well away from children.
- Place a protection barrier around the pool with a gate which may be locked when the pool is not in use.
- The electronic gate or fall detector should be in working order.
- Ensure the pool is never left without water.

WATER TREATMENT

Regardless of the filtration system used, the water in the pool must be treated chemically in order to destroy bacteria and micro-organisms and to prevent the growth of algae. A range of sterilisation products may be used, including chlorine, bromine, oxygen, and salt water electrolysis systems, etc.

IMPORTANT:
CHECK PH AND CHLORINE LEVELS ONCE A WEEK. FAILURE TO FOLLOW MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS RISKS TO HEALTH, IN PARTICULAR FOR CHILDREN.

PH TESTING

PH testing is essential, as no product is entirely effective if the pH level is not correct. An incorrect pH level affects chlorine efficiency, causing water to turn green and lime scale to appear. This may result in irritation to bathers' skin, eyes, and mucous membrane. PH levels must be tested at least once a week and must be kept between 7.2 and 7.8.

CHLORINE TESTING

Chlorine content should be tested at least once a week. The pool's chlorine content should be between 0.5 mg/l and 1.5 mg/l.
If the chlorine level falls suddenly (as a result of high temperatures or extreme weather), a shock treatment should be carried out.

RECOMMENDED CHEMICAL LEVELS FOR WATER

Chemical	Levels
PH	7.2 – 7.8 ppm
Free chlorine	1 – 3 ppm
Dissolved calcium and magnesium	200 – 400 ppm
Alkalinity	100 – 150 ppm
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	Below 1,000 ppm
Bromine	2.0 – 4.0 ppm
Copper	0 ppm
Chloride	Below 140 ppm
Langelier index	-0,3 – 0,3 ppm

IMPORTANT:
NEVER PLACE CHLORINE TABLETS DIRECTLY IN THE POOL AS THIS MAY CAUSE UNSIGHTLY STAINING. HYDROCHLORIC ACID AND COPPER SULPHATE MUST NEVER BE PUT IN THE POOL. CHLORINE MUST BE PLACED IN THE SKIMMER OR FLOATER.

SALT WATER CHLORINATOR

The percentage of salt in a pool with salt water chlorination is between 3.5 g and 5 g / L (seawater contains 35 g/L). Accessories that meet AISI-316 (1.4401) quality standards and have an ELECTRO-POLISHED finish are recommended. High concentrations of salt can damage stainless steel even after brief contact. Salt water chlorinators often require large quantities of salt to be released into the water. A high concentration of salt in a specific area of the pool, near a stainless steel accessory for example, will cause damage. The accessory may become stained and over time this will enter the joints, welded parts, and other parts of the product.

When the salt water chlorinator is switched on, stainless steel accessories should be removed from the pool, and, where possible, kept out of the pool until optimum salt percentages have been achieved. Anyway always installations with SALT WATER CHLORINATOR it should be guaranteed the correct installations of earth connection, according to EN 60529.

CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

While stainless steel is corrosion resistant in principle and needs no further protection on the surface to improve its surface appearance or durability, it is nevertheless necessary to carry out some maintenance and cleaning activities in order to ensure that surfaces are kept in good condition and that there is no risk either to their appearance or corrosion resistance.

The objective of these recommendations is to explain to fitters and owners how to clean surfaces effectively in order to get the most out of the anti-corrosive properties of stainless steel.

Any (limescale, chloride, etc.) residues and other harmful substances which may have stuck to the stainless steel should be removed as they may cause pitting corrosion. Frequency of cleaning will depend on environmental and atmospheric conditions and on the quality of the stainless steel.

Recommended products or phosphoric or nitric acid based residue removers should be used for cleaning. Products should be applied with nylon brushes (never with iron barbs) and should be rinsed off with plenty of clean water. This ensures that products remain in perfect condition for a long time.

AISI 304 (1.4301) stainless steel is able to withstand water variation, provided that the water is always maintained in an optimum condition with regard to the concentration of chemical products used in sterilising it, especially with regard to chlorine residues (chloramines).

Environmental conditions are more intense in indoor pools given the higher concentration of corrosive fumes from chemical products. For this reason, it is important to clean them more frequently.

In more aggressive environments, such as those close to the sea or in highly industrialised areas, and in pools with salt water chlorinators, the use of AISI-316 (1.4401) stainless steel products is recommended, if possible with ELECTROPOLISHED finishes, as these have a greater concentration of nickel and the presence of molybdenum (See table).

Type of environment	Approximate cleaning frequency		
	Material quality (more than 6 months)	Material quality (from 3 to 6 months)	Material quality (from 1 to 3 months)
Rural	AISI-304 (1.4301)		
Urban	AISI-316 (1.4401)	AISI-304 (1.4301)	
Industrial		AISI-316 (1.4401)	AISI-304 (1.4301)
Marine		AISI-316 (1.4401)	AISI-304 (1.4301)

CLEANING PRODUCTS

Cleaning products that should NOT be used include:

- Cleaning products that contain chlorides, especially hydrochloric acid.
- Bleaches using hypochlorites. In case of accidental spillage or splashes, rinse off immediately with plenty of fresh water.
- Silver polish.

In order to prevent cross contamination of iron particles, ensure that cleaning utensils have not been used previously for "normal" steel, for example, carbon steel. Materials used for cleaning stainless steel should be stored separately and used only for this purpose.

STAINLESS STEEL CLEANING PRODUCTS READILY AVAILABLE ON THE MARKET ARE RECOMMENDED. REQUEST THEM FROM YOUR USUAL SUPPLIER.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Follow the cleaning and maintenance instructions provided with each accessory.
- All stainless steel accessories MUST be earthed.
- Avoid measuring out chemical or aggressive products near stainless steel accessories in order to avoid possible corrosion or staining produced by splashing. This applies to products that are poured into the water or those used for cleaning or sterilising the areas around the pool. Should splashing occur, always rinse off the accessory with plenty of water and then dry off.
- Ensure that there are no large amounts of dust and salt or concrete near accessories, or contact with other metallic elements (above all, iron), as this may lead to corrosion.
- Products used during pool construction may lead to damage to accessories. Do not install stainless steel products during pool construction or subsequent cleaning. Only install them when construction has been completed and the pool area cleaned. If this is not possible, when work has been completed, rinse stainless steel products with plenty of water and dry off.
- Stainless steel products must be stored suitably wrapped and well away from any chemical products that may cause a corrosive atmosphere.
- Accessories must be handled correctly during assembly (no banging or scratching), as the protective layer of the steel may be damaged and cause incisions which may lead to corrosion through chipping.
- Once accessories (particularly ladders) have been installed in the pool they should only be used for the designated purpose and never as a place from which to pour chemical products into the water. Chemical products should be poured into the water as far as possible from stainless steel pool products.

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