





BALANCE

Balanced pool water uses less chlorine, requires less maintenance and helps extend the life of all pool equipment. It is therefore important to keep your pool and spa water in balance.

pH, Alkalinity (pH buffer), Cyanuric acid (stabiliser) and Total Hardness are the main parameters to keep balanced. Get these parameters balanced before moving to the next step. As an example, high pH levels block efficient use of chlorine.

What do these Balancer chemicals do?

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pH is the measure of acid in the water and should be between 7.2 & 7.6. High pH causes cloudy pools and makes chlorine inefficient. Algae also thrives in pools with a high pH. Low pH is acidic and can damage your pool and equipment.



Alkalinity

Alkalinity measures the water's ability to resist change in pH.

Low alkalinity makes it difficult to control pH levels. High alkalinity can make water cloudy, causing stains and resulting in scale build up. Alkalinity levels should be between 80-120ppm.



Calcium Hardness

Measures the amount of dissolved calcium in the water. Low levels result in soft water while high levels result in hard water. If your pool water has low levels of calcium, the water will try leach calcium from pool equipment or the pool itself which over the longer term, can result in damage.

High levels of calcium causes scaling on pool surfaces, equipment and plumping and can make water cloudy. The ideal total hardness range for your pool is 200-500ppm



Stabiliser (cyanuric acid)

Stabiliser is often referred to as sunscreen for your pool because it protects chlorine from the sun's ultraviolet rays. In some environments, UV can reduce chlorine concentration by as much as 90% in as little as 2 hours.

Too much stabilizer is also unwelcome as it blocks chlorine, also known as chlorine lock. Cyanuric acid levels are best kept between 30 to 50ppm.



TURN OVER FOR PRODUCT SELECTION CHART





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POOL SURFACE	FIBREGLASS	>	8	>	8	8
	NINAF	(2)	(2)	8	8	8
	MARBLE- SHEEN	8	(2)	8	8	8
	PEBBLE CRETE	8	(2)	8	(2)	8
	CONCRETE	3	8	>	8	8
POOL TYPE	SALT / MINERAL	8	8	8	8	8
	CHLORINE	8	8	8	8	8
USED TO CHANGE	STABILISER					S
	Æ	8		8	(2)	
	ALKALINITY	8		8		
	САГСІОМ		8			
	GRANULAR / LIQUID / TABLET	(Second	(E)	(Second	(E)	É
	ACTIVE	1000g/kg Sodium Bicarbonate	1000g/kg Calcium Chloride	1000g/kg Sodium Bisulphate	1000g/kg Sodium Carbonate	1000g/kg Isocyanuric Acid
	DESCRIPTION	Help maintain a steadier pH	Rasies calcium hardness	Dissolves and reduces pH and total alkalinity	Raises pH when pool water is too acidic	Protects chlorine against the sun's UV rays. Maintains chlorine levels in outdoor swimming pools
HYCLOR		Alkalinity Increaser (pH Buffer) I/N: 3090202	Calcium Increaser (I/N: 3090325)	pH Decreaser (Dry Acid) (I/N: 3090207)	pH Increaser (I/N: 3090205)	Stabiliser (sunscreen) (I/N: 3090208)





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