

## **Building preparation (swimming pool)**

Firstly, we mark the area where the swimming pool will be positioned. It is very important to think this through thoroughly. We can avoid future problems by doing so (short duration of sunshine, leaves falling in from nearby trees and bushes, disharmony with surrounding environment etc.). It is a good idea to consult everything with a landscape designer, who can determine a suitable place for the swimming pool in consideration to all other factors.

We start building the swimming pool by doing groundwork. The dimensions of the excavation pit are determined by adding a minimum of **25 cm** to each side of the inner swimming pool dimensions, i.e. a minimum of 50 cm in length and width. For swimming pools with an overflow trough, we add an additional **10 cm** to each side. Add a minimum of **25 cm** to the depth of the swimming pool (this includes gravel, cement concrete and polystyrene) and thereby we gain the total depth of the excavation pit. However, we have to consider whether the swimming pool will be submerged entirely or only partially and that also depends on the type of rim (plastic rim, tiles...), with which the swimming pool will be completed.

At the site where the SKIMMER will be situated, increase the pit and accordingly to the type of skimmer (with a standard neck: width=30 x height=47 x length=45 cm; with a wide neck: width=45 x height=47 x length=55 cm; with a long and wide neck: width=45 x height=47 x length =70 cm).

It is a good idea to equip the SHAFT for technology with an outlet into canalization, which we prepare on the shaft. The piping leading to the canalization does not have to have a great slope. It only serves to drain the water when washing sand and winterizing the swimming pool. Likewise it serves to drain water upon accidental shaft flooding, in order to prevent the engine from being flooded. The pit dimensions for the technological shaft will be precisely defined by the producer according to the type of shaft. In the case of installation of a shaft from our company, this shaft is concreted like a swimming pool frame structure, thereby after the swimming pool has been interconnected with the shaft. Provided the swimming pool is equipped with a COUNTER-CURRENT SYSTEM, it can be placed in the shaft together with the filtration system, or in a separate shaft, the dimensions of which will be specified according to the product type. This shaft will also be concreted.

### **Concreting procedure:**

Concrete a **15–20 cm** wide reinforced plate in the excavation pit. The horizontal plane of the plate must reach a maximum deviation of **0.5 cm**, and 2 mm for swimming pools with an overflow trough. Use a reinforced mesh 150x150–wire min. 4 mm for concreting, the same as for the frame structure. After the concrete has matured (approximately 1 month, however in the majority of cases there is no time to wait) the cured polystyrene is laid (standard 2 cm).

Prior to commencing the concreting process, the entire frame structure is wrapped by a reinforced mesh, which is wired to the holes in the ribs. When laying the frame structure into the pit, you need to make sure the polystyrene does not move. We recommend sticking it together using a paper adhesive tape. After positioning the frame structure on the polystyrene, our company will connect the swimming pool with the various technologies. Prior to concreting, check to make sure all valves are shut and all cables are secured against light. Then fill the swimming pool up with about 30 cm of water and conduct concreting using thin cement concrete up to about 10 cm in height. You have to make sure the cement concrete does not get onto the swimming pool walls. The following day, cement another 30–40 cm using **DRY** cement concrete, **15–20 cm** thick. The water in the swimming pool must always be 20 cm higher than the cement concrete. It is compacted only by such a force that will not deform the walls and the verticality of the walls needs to be checked simultaneously. The entire concreting process should be divided up into about 3 days.

When concreting the steps, the flatness of steps needs to be checked using a water level measure. It needs to be concreted so that the risers do not bend. The stairs will also be lined with a 2 cm extruded cured polystyrene. We recommend boarding the upper edges of the swimming pool's flat sides so that they can withstand the pressure of the water or cement concrete and remain flat. We will be pleased to provide details on how to manage this best on request.

**While conducting any work around the swimming pool, pay increased attention to prevent damaging the plastic! Cutting the reinforced mesh using an angle grinder needs to be done far away enough from the pool so that the file dust does not get into the water, where they will create rusty spots on the bottom which are very difficult to remove! To separate the mesh, it is better and safer to use wire cutters intended for this purpose.**

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