

Premium Wooden Pool

Self Build Install Instructions



**5.9m 6.9m 8.2m
Stretched Pools**



WPM002

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Introduction

A DVD is available that illustrates many stages in this book. The film shows a project from start to finish as an informative guide which supplements this book. For detailed instructions please primarily use this book. You are advised to watch the whole DVD and read this whole book before starting your project.

In the event of any problems please contact your dealer immediately. Warranty claims will not be entertained if there is delay in reporting a problem or these instructions have not been followed.

Recommendations for Storage after Delivery

- Do not store the wood in direct sunlight or under a black cover as this will cause distortion which will make installation extremely difficult.
- Assemble the structure as soon as possible after receipt.
- Assemble the structure in one go, preferably in the morning while the temperature is cool.
- If the pool must be stored then use a cool well-ventilated place, sheltered from sun and rain. If possible keep the pool in its original packaging.
- Components that are damaged, cracked or distorted due to bad storage and/or handling on site are not covered by warranty.

In the pre-assembly period the wood is sensitive to variations in temperature and humidity. It is therefore necessary that you take the following precautions immediately after delivery.

Wood is a living material and once cut the appearance of cracks, slight movements or changes in colour are normal and the planks (except in extreme circumstances) do not need replacing. The planks will have been recently treated and may be delivered to you still moist. In case of a rapid change in temperature; these planks can dry very rapidly and lose 1 or 2mm of height. This might give you the impression that they are lifting up while they are actually shrinking.

General Safety Precautions

- Unless your filtration kit (filter, pump and any optional heating) is housed within a secure waterproof enclosure, it should be placed at least 2m from the shell, you may need to purchase extra pipe and fittings for this.
- It is important to ensure the electricity supply for the pump or any other electrical item has 30mA RCD protection and conforms to present electrical regulations.
- Never leave children unattended around the pool when completed or at any stage of construction.
- The pool is designed for domestic use. Running along the top rail, diving or jumping into the water from the edge must not be allowed under any circumstances. The pool is not suitable for the addition of diving boards.

Required Tools

There are no specialist tools required but in addition to regular hand tools the following will be useful.

- Heavy mallets for assembling walls.
- Large spirit level and set square.
- Quality battery drill with screw driver bits, drill bits and counter sink.

- Wet & dry type vacuum cleaner for fitting the liner
- Clamps for holding components.
- Large mitre block with 90 & 22½ degree slots for cutting pipes and liner lock.
- Large scissors for cutting underlay felt.

Kit Contents

Both the equipment box and the pallet of wooden planks contain a packing list detailing the contents. As you unpack your pool check that you have all

parts required and that their condition is satisfactory. Contact your dealer immediately if you are in any doubt or believe parts may be missing/damaged.

SECTION A: Preparation of the Base

OPTION I: Subsoil Base

- Although the recommended base is concrete (see Option II below) you may choose to construct your pool on undisturbed subsoil. You must satisfy yourself that your site conditions are suitable. If your site is wet and prone to ground water or flooding use a concrete base.
- Never construct your pool on made up ground, always dig down to undisturbed subsoil.
- Clear an area at least the size of the appropriate concrete base.
- Ensure that the cleared area is flat, level and smooth and that all vegetation has been removed.
- Ensure that all stones, sharp objects and roots are removed. Failure to prepare the ground will result in a damaged liner. Any damage caused to the liner by not using the recommended concrete base is specifically excluded from any warranty.
- The long sides of stretched octagonal swimming pools need to be braced to keep them stable. This is achieved by a “U” shape steel cradle that passes under the pool and up each side. [see figure A01 & A02].
- Refer to the laminated pool structure layout drawing for your size of pool to determine the positioning on the bracing cradle(s).
- Assemble the bracing cradle(s) with the supplied nuts and bolts.
- Lay the bracing cradle(s) on your dug out area in the position(s) indicated on the layout drawing. Mark their outline on the soil and move the bracing cradle(s) aside.
- Dig out the marked area to a depth of 100mm / 4”.
- Place the bracing cradle(s) into the dug out area(s). Make sure that no metal protrudes above the base. Use a spirit level to make sure the base of the cradle is horizontal and that the verticals are not leaning sideways.
- Bracing cradle positions may need to be corrected, for example if an area was over dug, the bracing cradle is not horizontal or leaning. In this case use either concrete or a 5:1 dry mix of sand and cement.
- If you are installing 2 or 3 bracing cradles make sure they are lined up with each other.
- When you are satisfied with the bracing cradle(s) backfill over them with a 5:1 dry mix of sand and cement to re-level the floor.
- Please refer to the later section Levelling the Floor (in Section C) as extra work may be required at that stage if a concrete base has not been used.



Figure A01



Figure A02

OPTION II: Concrete Base

- The recommended minimum base is a 100mm (4") thick concrete pad. Using a steel reinforcing grid in the concrete will greatly increase its strength and is recommended. Every site is different so give due consideration to increasing this specification if you have unstable ground or any other concerns. If in doubt seek the advice of a ground working contractor or a civil engineer.
- Never construct your pool on made up ground, always dig down to undisturbed subsoil.
- The minimum size concrete base for the Stretched pools are shown in the Base Layout drawings.
- Ensure that your finished concrete is absolutely level over the whole pool area. If your base is not level the pool water level will show this after filling.
- The long sides of stretched octagonal swimming pools need to be braced to keep them stable. This is achieved by a "U" shape steel cradle that passes under the pool and up each side. [see figure A01 & A02].
- Refer concrete base layout drawing to determine the positioning on the bracing cradle(s).
- Assemble the bracing cradles with the supplied nuts and bolts.
- Lay the bracing cradle(s) on your base area in the position(s) indicated on the laminated pool structure layout drawing.
- Use a spirit level to make sure the base of each cradle is horizontal and that the verticals are not leaning sideways.
- If you are installing 2 or 3 bracing cradles make sure they are lined up with each other.
- If a bracing cradle is not horizontal or is leaning this must be corrected. In this case use either concrete or a 5:1 dry mix of sand and cement to correct the bracing cradle.
- When you are satisfied with the bracing cradle(s) secure them with a small amount of concrete around each end.
- Lay your concrete base over the steel bracing cradle(s) ensuring that the horizontal parts are completely covered with concrete. Make sure the bracing cradles do not move while pouring the concrete or while it is curing.
- Ensure that your finished concrete is absolutely flat over the whole pool area. Any high and low areas will cause difficulties with construction and spoil the finished look of the liner floor.
- Ensure that your finished concrete is absolutely smooth. Rough concrete can damage the pool liner. The swimming pool liner and felt will not hide imperfections; tamp lines or trowel marks will show through when the pool is filled.
- Allow your concrete to cure before assembling your pool.

Please see pages 27-29
for Pool Base Layout Drawings

SECTION B: Assembly of the Shell

Decide on the Layout of your Pool

- Refer to the laminated Pool Layout drawing suitable for your sized pool.
- Decide where you would like the pool ladders. Choose a convenient side to have your ladders that will suit your long term pool usage.
- Decide which end of the pool you would like the skimmer, low suction and return flow fittings. Please refer to Section D: Filtration Equipment and Pipes which will help you decide. The skimmer is best fitted facing into the prevailing wind so that floating debris is blown into the skimmer. These fittings can not go on the same sides as the internal and external ladders.
- If you are planning to use an underwater light decide which side to install it on. A light would usually be sited in the middle of one side, not behind the ladder and where the external wires will not appear unsightly.
- You may find it useful to sketch your equipment positions onto the laminated Pool Layout drawing.

Assemble the Pool Walls

- Carefully unpack the pallet of wooden planks and stack them in the middle of your pool area. Assembly will be faster if you sort the planks into their different types at this stage.
- Wooden knocking blocks are provided; these are small untreated blocks of wood which protect the pool wall planks as they are knocked together. Place the knocking block so its grooves align with the tongues of the plank being hit. Never hit a plank with mallet or hammer but always use the grooved blocks provided.
- Each plank must have 2 tongues facing upwards and 3 tongues facing downwards.
- Each plank must be fully tapped home along its entire length. [see figure B01 & B02]
- If a plank is difficult to fit first make sure no object like a small stone has become lodged in any groove.
- If a plank is still difficult to fit try it in another location.
- If a plank is warped start fitting from one end and using the tongue and groove as rails “zip” the plank down by gradually working along the length striking firmly with a mallet and the wooden knocking block. Using a clamp may be helpful.
- Do not start a new layer of planks without making sure every preceding plank is full interlinked.



Figure B01



Figure B02

- Find the long 2 bottom half planks that have a flat under side and two tongues facing upwards. Place these flat side down on your pool base on the inside of the vertical metal braces.
- Find the short 2 bottom half planks that have flat bases and have two tongues facing upwards. Place these flat side down on your pool base at each end.



Figure B03



Figure B04



Figure B05

- Using 4 standard planks you can now form the first layer of the Pool walls. The 45 degree interlocking slot at each plank end will form the octagon. [\[see figure B03 & B04\]](#)

Please note that we have used an Octagonal pool in the diagrams, as even the stretched pools and exercise pool are of an octagonal form

- Fit the next layer of planks so each side has two layers. [\[see figure B05\]](#)

- At this stage and after every couple of plank layers check that the pool shell is correctly aligned on the concrete base and that the diagonal measurements across the corners are equal to ensure that the structure is square. Also use a spirit level to check the pool is horizontal.
- Fit the plank which has the inlet and low suction holes on. The end wall that you have determined will have the skimmer. This starts with a bottom half plank. It is usual to position the inlet plank as the third whole plank up, e.g. a half plank on the concrete base, two standard planks and then the inlet plank. [\[see figure B06\]](#)



Figure B06

- Continue to build up the walls checking alignment as you go.
- The hole for the skimmer is formed on the wall that you started with a half plank and where the inlet and low suction plank is fitted. There are two planks that have a "U" shape cut out. One of these skimmer planks is standard length, fit this on the forth layer above the low level suction and inlet plank, with the "U" facing up. [\[see figure B07\]](#)



Figure B07

- At this stage check what type of skimmer has been supplied. If it is a preassembled (one piece) type fit the skimmer between the planks now. If the skimmer “throat” is separate it can usually be fixed into place when the pool wall is complete. In both cases refer to the instructions supplied with the skimmer. [see figure B08]
- The top skimmer plank is extra long and has a flat top. Fit this with the “U” facing downwards so the flat top aligns with the other extend top planks.
- The top layer of planks are extra long and have flat tops. Once these are in place the pool wall is complete and should be an equal height all round.



Figure B08

Install the Return and Low Suction



Figure B09

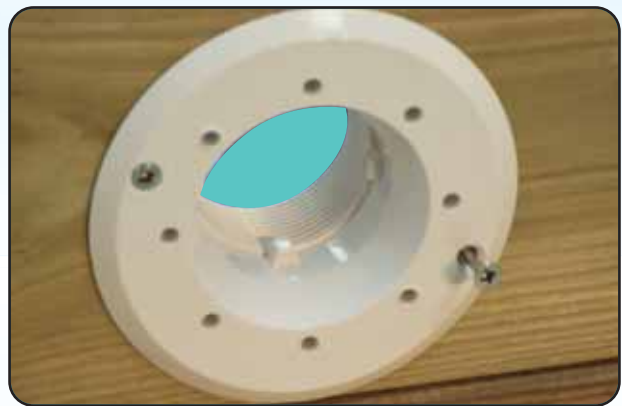


Figure B10

- Locate the return and low level suction fittings. Ensure that all screws, rubber gaskets and other parts are carefully stored. [see figure B09]
- The main body of each fitting is the same, there is no need to decide which fitting will be return or suction at this point.
- Take the main body of each fitting and fit it into the pool wall from the inside so the flat face is against the inside pool wall and the 1½” pipe fitting is pointing to the outside. [see figures B10 & B11]
- From inside the pool fix each main body to the pool wall with two 3.5mm x 20mm screws from the fixings kit. Do not use the screws that come with the flow fittings, they are used later for the liner face plates. The screws should not protrude above each fitting's face and be careful not to form sharp edges on the screws.



Figure B11

Install the Skimmer

- If a one part skimmer has been supplied it will need to be fitted during assembly of the pool walls.
- Refer to the instructions that came with your skimmer and ensure that all screws, rubber gaskets and other parts are carefully stored.
- Pay particular attention to making sure that the skimmer is the correct way up, look for the marking "top". Also ensure the skimmer is mounted horizontally by checking with a spirit level during fixing. [see figure B12, B13, B14]
- Locate the screws from the pool fixings kit and secure the skimmer into the pool wall through the holes provided in the skimmer. Do not use the screws that come with the skimmer, they are used later for the liner face plate. The screws should not protrude above the skimmer face and be careful not to form sharp edges on the screws.
- If a two part skimmer has been supplied it is worth considering waiting until you have installed the liner and created a vacuum seal, before you glue the main skimmer body to the skimmer throat that you have fixed to the pool. This is a large glue joint and is a two person job. Hold the skimmer body in position while the glue sets. (Below shows a picture of a pre glued model.)

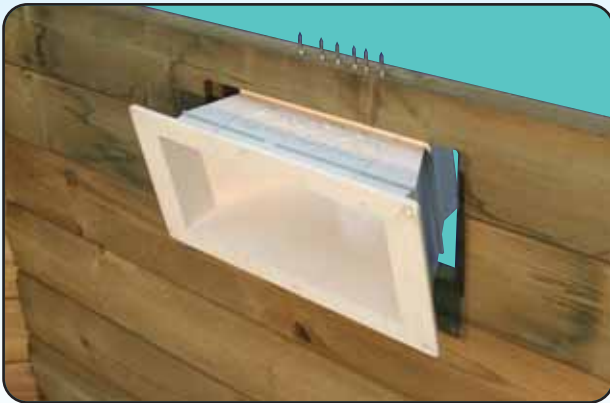


Figure B12



Figure B13



Figure B14



Build the External Wooden Ladder

- Locate the wooden ladder treads and wooden ladder sides. [see figure B16]



Figure B16

- The stretched pools have 4 ladder treads.
- From the fixings kit locate the sixteen x 5mm x 75mm screws used to secure the ladder treads to the ladder sides.
- Using a 4mm drill bit make holes through the ladder sides to accept the screws, two holes in each slot. [see figures B17 & B18]



Figure B17



Figure B18

- Place one ladder side on a flat surface with slots facing upwards. You may wish to protect the wood surface by padding it with cardboard or similar. [see figure B19]

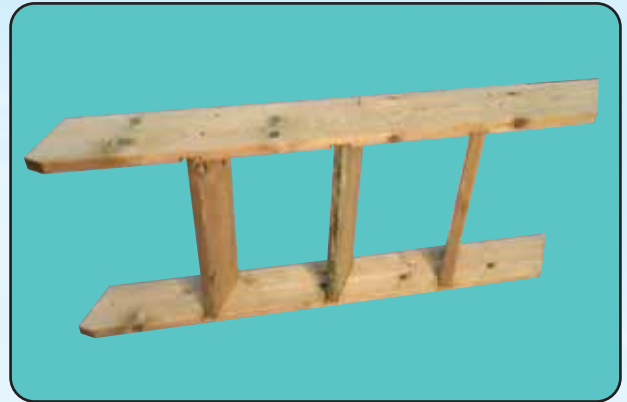


Figure B19

- Fit each ladder tread into a slot and tap home. Do not hit the ladder sides or treads directly but use a wooden block.
- Place the second ladder side over the top and tap home so the treads are firmly in place. [see figure B19]
- Fit two screws through the ladder side into each tread using the holes drilled earlier.
- Turn the ladder over and fit the remaining screws.
- The ladder is not connected to the pool now but is needed to check the Top Shelving support spacings later.

Fitting the Wooden Vertical Support Planks

- Locate the 45mm thickness wooden vertical support planks, 5mm x 100mm screws, stainless steel hidden fixings brackets and 5mm x 65mm screws.
- Vertical support planks are positioned each side of every metal brace, refer to your laminated pool layout drawing for the position of each one. Each metal brace is boxed in by using a wooden metal brace cover that is screwed to the vertical support planks.
- Using the 5mm x 65mm screws in the centre two holes fix a hidden fixing bracket to one end of each wooden vertical support. The bracket must overhang the wooden vertical support at one end only, make sure there is no overhang on the side that will be next to the pool wall. [see figure B25] Pilot drill the holes to avoid splitting the wooden vertical support. Ensure that the screws do not protrude above the plate too much. [see figure B20]



Figure B20

- On the outside of the pool place a vertical support plank each side of every metal brace. The vertical support planks are designed to be fixed so their edge is against the pool wall. Note that the vertical support planks need not be installed tight against the side of the metal brace, they must be spaced to suit the width of the wooden metal brace cover. [see figures B26 & B27]
- Each vertical support will need cutting to match the pool wall height. If the support is cut too long it will make fitting the top shelving difficult. It is advisable to number each support with its position and cut to suit that position. Cut each vertical support so that the stainless steel hidden fixing bracket is level with the top of the pool wall. [see figure B25]
- It will be easiest to fit the vertical supports by having one person in the pool and another outside holding each support.



Figure B25

- Position each vertical support so that the stainless steel hidden fixings bracket is level with the top of the pool wall, a set square will assist. The top shelving will eventually rest on both the hidden fixings plate and the pool wall. From inside the pool pilot drill (4mm) through the top plank and into vertical support plank and fix with a screw.
- Ensure that the screw pulls the vertical support brace tight against the pool wall.
- Use a spirit level to position the support vertically and draw a corresponding vertical line down the inside of the pool. This line should mark the centre of the vertical support plank.
- Pilot drill (4mm) through the bottom plank and into vertical support and fix with a screw. Again ensure that the screw pulls the vertical support plank tight against the pool wall.
- In the same way fix a screw through each horizontal plank into the vertical support.

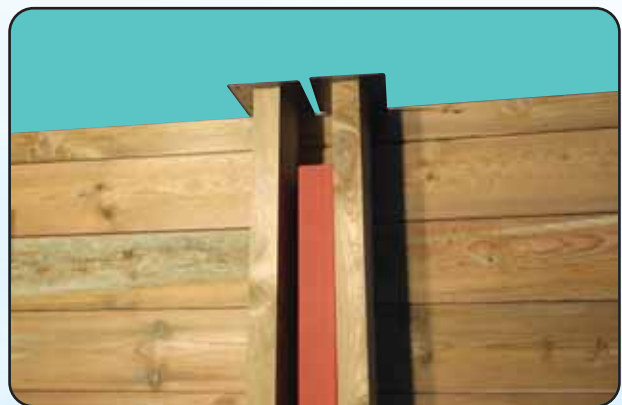


Figure B26

- In a similar way fix another vertical support plank the other side of the metal support brace to suit the width of the wooden metal brace cover. [see figure B26]



Figure B27

- Note that the second vertical support does not need fixing to each horizontal plank. [see figure B26]
- Locate the wooden metal brace cover and fix it to the two vertical support planks to box in the metal brace. [see figure B27]
- Repeat the above method for the remaining vertical supports at each metal brace position.
- If you have 70mm thickness vertical support planks, fix them in place according to your laminated pool layout drawing at this stage.

Fitting the Top Shelving Support Brackets

- The Top Shelving that runs around the perimeter is supported by Top shelving brackets and stainless steel hidden fixing brackets. These triangular brackets are fixed with the “sharp” corner facing downwards against the pool wall. [see figures B23 & B24]



Figure B23



Figure B24

- From the fixings kit locate the 5mm x 65mm screws, two are required for each shelving bracket.
- With a pencil mark the position of top each shelving bracket centre line on the top of the pool wall according to the dimensions on the Pool Layout drawing.
- Note that either side of the skimmer you may have to adjust the top shelving bracket positions.
- Position the wooden external ladder in your chosen wall. On each side hold a top shelving bracket or vertical support bracket (depending on your pool layout drawing) tight against the outside of the ladder and mark its position. The ladder is later bolted onto these supports
- It will be easiest to fit the shelving brackets by having one person in the pool and another outside holding each bracket.
- Rest a hidden fixings plate on top of each triangular shelving support bracket. Level the top of the hidden fixings plate with the top of the pool wall, a set square will assist. The top shelving will eventually rest on both the hidden fixings bracket and the pool wall. Pilot drill (4mm) the top hole through the pool wall and fix the screw horizontally into the top shelving bracket.
- Make sure the shelving bracket is vertical with a spirit level and then pilot drill and fix the lower screw.
- From the fixing kit locate the 5mm x 65mm screws. Use the centre two holes to fix the hidden fixing bracket to the top shelving supports, pilot drilling the holes, to avoid splitting the wooden top shelving brackets.
- Ensure that the screws do not protrude above the plate too much.
- Locate the top shelving brackets and place them on top of the pool wall in approximately the positions indicated on the Pool Layout drawing of your sized swimming pool.

SECTION C: Fitting the Liner

Fitting the Linerlock

- Linerlock is the white plastic extrusion that the pool liner hangs from.
- Although the linerlock can be cut straight at a 90 degree angle a neater finish and better fixed liner will be achieved by cutting at 22½ degrees. A mitre block will help with this.
- Take a length of linerlock and trim one end to approximately 22½ degrees. [see figure C01]



Figure C01

- Clamp or hold this length of linerlock along the inside of one pool wall and mark the length. The correct length is to have the linerlock for each wall meeting in the corner with only a minimal gap (1 or 2 mm) as shown in figure C02. Cut the other end to 22½ degrees.
- Lay the trimmed linerlock along the top of the pool wall and use a 3mm drill bit to make pilot holes starting 25mm in from each end and at approximately 200mm - 250mm centres.

- Use the 3.5mm x 40mm screws from your fixings kit to fix the linerlock to the inside of the wall. [see figure C02]



Figure C02

- The linerlock must be flush with the top of the wall.
- Repeat this procedure for each wall ensuring that where the linerlock meets in the corners it is at the same level.
- It may be necessary to make some sections from two pieces as the linerlock is supplied in standard lengths, which do not divide exactly into the correct sizes for all pools.
- Ensure that no linerlock screws are left protruding and have no sharp edges that could damage the liner.

Levelling the Floor

- If you have assembled your pool on a subsoil base rather than a concrete pad, it is likely that the area inside the pool will have become disturbed while you worked. If you used a concrete base this section is not required.
- Although the floor felt and liner could be fitted on uneven subsoil it is not recommended and a better finish with longer liner life will be achieved by levelling the floor as follows.
- Draw a pencil line all around the inside on the pool wall 20mm up from the bottom.
- Remove any loose dirt from inside the pool.
- Use a dry mix of 4 parts sharp sand to 1 part cement and spread evenly over the floor.
- Use a straight edge and plastering float to achieve a flat, level finish.
- Do not let the sand and cement level go any higher than 20mm above the base of your pool where you made your pencil line.
- Moisture in the air and soil base will cure the sand and cement mix.
- Let the floor harden before proceeding.

Fixing the Wall Foam Underlay

- Thoroughly clean the inside of the pool and ensure no objects can fall into the pool. Any objects or dirt that remain in the pool when the liner is fitted can either damage the liner or be unsightly for years to come.
- While climbing in and out of the pool make sure no dirt or debris is brought in.
- Locate the roll of underlay foam, the spray adhesive and underlay tape. Never use any other type of tape where it will come into contact with the liner. Unwrap the foam and stand it on its end.
- Start in the middle of one wall (not the skimmer wall) and gradually unroll the foam underlay about 2 or 3m at a time, spraying both the foam and the wall with adhesive.
- Press the foam against the pool wall making sure it is tight against the floor and pressed in hard against the linerlock.
- Pay particular attention to spraying plenty of glue into the corners and pressing the foam firmly into each corner.
- Ensure that the areas around the skimmer, low suction, return and optional light have plenty of spray glue on the wood but avoid getting it on the fittings themselves. Position the underlay right over these fittings at this point.
- Continue all around the pool until each wall is covered with foam underlay.
- When you get to the point where you started the foam in the middle of the wall, slightly overlap the the start point, doubling the layer of foam, you can then cut a vertical line through both layers to acheive a good join, Cover this join with a single layer of underlay tape.
- Ensure that the foam is not overlapped at any point as the double thickness will show through the liner.
- With a Stanley trimming knife or similar, cut the excess height of foam away by running the knife tight against the bottom of the linerlock. [\[see figure C03\]](#)
- Cut the foam away from the skimmer, low suction, return and optional light. [\[see figures C05 & C04\]](#)
- Around each fitting the foam should be against the white fitting (so no wood is visible) but not overlapping it. [\[see figure C06\]](#)
- If a mistake is made with the foam underlay, areas can be filled in with foam off cuts, stuck in with spray adhesive and any joins covered with a single layer of underlay tape.



Figure C04



Figure C05



Figure C06



Figure C03

Laying the Floor Felt Underlay

- Ensure the pool floor is still clean and that no objects can fall into the pool. Any objects or dirt that remain in the pool when the liner has been fitted can be unsightly for years to come and even damage the liner.
- While climbing in and out of the pool make sure no dirt or debris is brought in. It is advisable to lay the floor felt underlay with bare feet or just wearing socks.
- Locate the roll of underlay felt and underlay tape. Never use any other type of tape where it will come into contact with the liner.
- Lay out the felt to completely cover the pool floor, it will be necessary to trim the felt with a sharp pair of scissors and join strips together using the supplied underlay tape.
- Ensure that the felt is not overlapped at any point or creased as the double thickness will show through the liner. [\[see figure C07\]](#)
- Where strips are laid side by side ensure the joint is butted up closely with no gap. Join sections of felt with the underlay tape. [\[see figure C08\]](#)
- Avoid joining together edges that you have cut on site, most likely a neater finish will be achieved by joining machine cut edges.
- Around the perimeter of the pool where the wall meets the floor cut the felt with scissors and tuck it under the foam.



Figure C07



Figure C08

Preparation for Liner Fitting

- The liner will be much easier to fit on a warm sunny day as this makes the liner much more supple. If possible before fitting, place the liner in a warm sunny position.
- With underlay tape completely seal the outside of the skimmer, low suction, return and optional light. If you have a pre glued skimmer then you may need to seal it in several places. The idea is to make the wall structure as airtight as possible. [see figures C09 & C10]



Figure C09



Figure C10

- Position your vacuum cleaner so that its hose can hang down the inside of the pool wall to approximately floor level if possible. Use just the hose, not the head attachment. Ensure that no part of the hose or vacuum nozzle can become detached and get stuck behind the liner.
- Locate a water proofing gasket for the skimmer, low suction, return and optional light. Refer to each item's own instructions.
- Stick a self adhesive gasket on each fitting making sure the holes in the gasket line up with the screw holes in the fitting. If there is no adhesive on the gasket use a small amount of spray glue on the gasket.
- Locate the screws for each fitting that are used to secure its faceplate.

- Take 4 skimmer screws and fit them in the pre-made holes at each corner. Do not fit all the screws, just one at each corner. Do not completely tighten the screws. Leave each screw so that the cross in the head is located at the 12, 3, 6 & 9 O'clock positions. [see figures C11 & C12]



Figure C11



Figure C12

- Take 2 screws for each of the low suction, return and optional light. Fit them in two opposite pre-made holes (usually top and bottom) on each fitting. Do not fit all the screws, just two per fitting. Do not completely tighten the screws. Leave each screw so that the cross in the head is located at the 12, 3, 6 & 9 O'clock positions. [see figure C13]



Figure C13

- If you are fitting an optional underwater light fit its gasket and two screws using the above method.

Fitting the Liner

- It is absolutely essential that ALL foreign bodies are excluded from between the liner and the underlay, which means that the underlay and the liner should be thoroughly cleaned (vacuumed) before installation.
- Before fitting the liner ensure each fitting (low suction, return, skimmer & light) has gaskets fitted and marker screws installed.
- The people installing the liner should be barefoot and wearing shorts ready for filling the pool.
- Locate the bag of linerlock wedge sections and underlay tape.
- Place the liner in the pool. Note that the pool liner will have been made slightly smaller than the pool, the weight of water stretches it into position.
- Unfold the liner and roughly lay it out to the shape of the pool. At one position on the wall there is a welded seam running from top to bottom. If this seam is on the skimmer wall rotate the liner.
- On the floor to wall liner weld seam locate a corner and with your toes position this point into a pool corner.
- The liner has a wedge shaped “beading” around the top which slots into the linerlock. The weight of the liner holds this in position and small sections of linerlock wedge are used to assist in the corners of the pool. [see figures C14, C15 & C16]

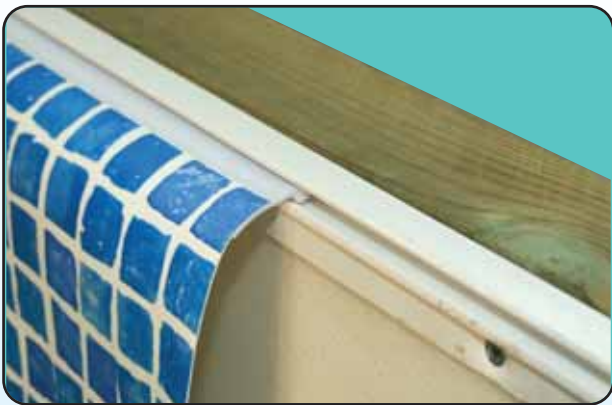


Figure C14



Figure C15



Figure C16

- Lift the wall of the liner and fit the beading that runs around the top of the liner into the linerlock.
- Repeat this procedure for each corner until the liner is approximately hung in the correct position.
- Return to each corner and ensure that the liner does not twist to the left or right as it goes up, e.g. make sure the top of the liner is correctly positioned in relation to the corners of the pool. It is possible to slide the liner left or right in the linerlock.
- When you are happy with the position of each corner fit a section of linerlock wedge into the linerlock. The wedge goes above the liner in the linerlock channel.
- On each wall fit the liner beading into the linerlock using linerlock wedge sections to help hold the liner in place as required.
- With your heels push the floor to wall liner seam against the pool wall continuing to pay particular attention to the corners.
- Unhook a small section of liner and drop the vacuum cleaner hose down between the liner and the foam underlay. Clip as much liner as possible back into position and use linerlock wedge sections to secure it.
- Use underlay tape to make an air tight seal between the vacuum hose, liner and pool wall.
- Turn on the vacuum cleaner to extract the trapped air from between the pool wall and the liner.
- With two people work opposite each other pushing the floor to wall liner seam against the pool wall. Continue adjusting the liner removing as many creases as possible.
- Occasionally it is necessary to let the liner hang in position in the sun for an hour or two, becoming more supple. It may also be necessary to switch off the vacuum to adjust the liner position and the restart it.
- When you are happy with the liner position start to fill the pool with a garden hose.

- It is advisable to stay in the pool while first filling making adjustments as required.
- Keep the vacuum switched on until the water reaches about 50mm / 2" from the bottom of the low suction and return fittings.
- Turn off the vacuum and then remove the underlay tape, linerlock wedge sections and vacuum hose.
- Refit the liner where the vacuum hose was positioned.
- Do not continue filling the pool until the flow fittings have been cut in and the filtration pipe work completed.

Cutting in the Pool Flow Fittings

- Cutting the liner and fitting the flow fittings should be done with care and not rushed, it is wise to have a person outside the pool so they can pass you tools and equipment.
- Do not cut the liner until you are completely happy with the liner position.
- Locate the screws, faceplates, gaskets and all other parts of the low suction, inlet, skimmer and optional under water light. Manufacturers vary their designs so read through the instructions that came with each item.
- Choose which side you want the low suction and inlet, refer to the filtration section for guidance.
- Stand in the pool and start work on the low suction.
- The low suction has a grille front, the return fitting has a positionable "eyeball".
- Feel the position of the screws in the low suction fitting. Take a Stanley knife or similar and make two small cuts in a cross shape on each screw head. Remember that you positioned the screw with the cross head in the 12, 3, 6 & 9 O'clock positions and make the cuts so that your knife blade pierces the liner and goes into the screw head. [\[see figure C18\]](#)
- With finger tips surrounding the screw tension the liner evenly so that the screw head pops through the liner. It may be necessary to increase the cut size on the screw head but keep these as small as possible. [\[see figure C19\]](#)
- Repeat this procedure for the second screw and then remove both screws.
- Loosely fit the low suction faceplate by replacing the screws just removed. Tighten these screws so the cone of the faceplate is just starting to tension the liner. [\[see figure C20\]](#)



Figure C18



Figure C19



Figure C20

- Take the remaining screws and using the premade screw holes in the faceplate as a guide pierce the liner with them and tighten to just tension the liner all around. [\[see figure C21\]](#)



Figure C21

- Use a sharp stanley knife or similar to cut out the inner circle of liner material that is outlined by the cone of the faceplate. [\[see figure C22\]](#)

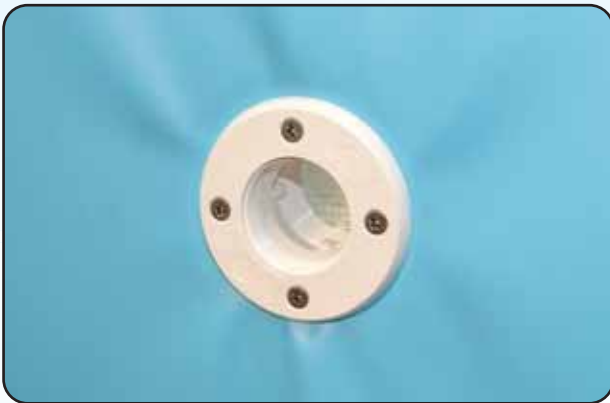


Figure C22

- Tighten the screws evenly so that the faceplate is flat against the liner forming a water proof seal.
- Screw in the low suction grille faceplate. Do not over tighten this.
- Repeat this procedure for the return. [\[see figure C24\]](#)

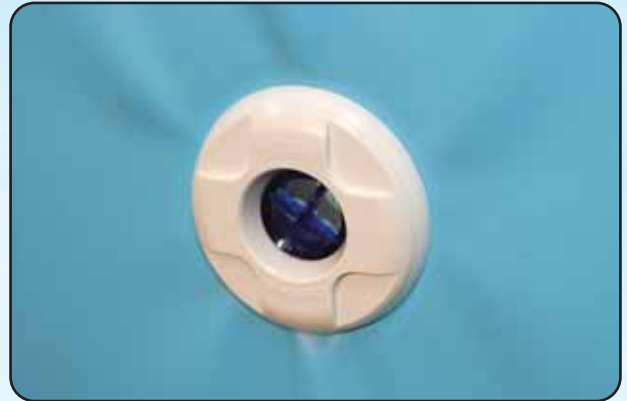


Figure C24

- Use the same method for the skimmer and optional light but note that these fittings often come with a second gasket which is fitted between the liner and faceplate, e.g. on these fittings there is a gasket either side of the liner

SECTION D: Filtration Equipment

General Description

- To keep your swimming pool water clear and healthy it needs to be filtered and treated with chemicals. For details about chemical water treatment please refer to the Wooden Pool Operating and Maintenance Manual.
- Swimming pool water is drawn through the low suction and skimmer into the pump. The pump then pushes the water through the sand filter where dirt is trapped. The water then passes through any optional heating and back to the pool via the inlet return.
- The pipe work kit supplied is generous so fitting variations are possible to suit your exact requirements. Extra pipe and fittings are available from your dealer if you should need to install the filtration at a greater distance from the pool.
- Valves are supplied so that the pool can be isolated allowing routine maintenance without draining the pool.
- The valves and pipe work must be arranged so it is impossible to have all the flow through the low suction. The high flow rate would create an entrapment hazard which must be avoided.

Volumes

4m x 5.9m pool	4115 Gallons / 18707.16 Litres
4m x 6.9m pool	5052 Gallons / 22966.85 Litres
4.6m x 8.2m pool	8209 Gallons / 37318.85 Litres

Positioning the Equipment

- Unpack the pump and filter set and assemble according to its own supplied instructions.
- Decide on the filter position before filling with sand as it will be heavy and difficult to move afterwards.
- Fill the filter tank with filter media as per its own instructions.
- If you have optional heating equipment unpack this and assemble as per its own supplied instructions. Heaters are installed so that clean water from the filter is pushed through them, e.g. heating is installed “down stream” from the filter.

Cutting and Joining Pipes

- Cut the plastic pipes with a saw and mitre block to achieve a true 90 degree finish.
- Remove burs from the cut by running a knife blade around the cut pipe.
- Trial fit all pipe and fittings before using cleaner or glue. This “dry fitting” will save time in the long run, assemble sections and fit it together dry to check your work before making the final commitment and gluing it together.
- Use a clean cloth and the provided pipe cleaner to wipe both the pipe and the fitting surfaces which will be glued. This removes dirt and grease.
- Coat both surfaces with the supplied pipe glue and push firmly together, holding until set.
- On warm days the supplied glue sets very fast so have all parts ready and be sure you have your measurements and alignment correct.
- On threaded connections wrap a few turns of the supplied PTFE tape around the male thread to help form a water tight seal.
- Where possible install pipe and fittings resting on the ground so if they are accidentally trodden on there is less chance of damage.
- On double union ball valves (red handle) note the flow direction indicated by an arrow.

Plumbing the Pipe Work

- Fit a Double Union Ball Valve (red handle) on pipe work leading from the low suction that you have fitted into the pool wall. Between the low suction and valve you will need a nipple fitting. [see figures D01 & D02] If you plan to install decking or similar around the pool, give consideration to the accessibility of this valve (it needs opening & closing for pool cleaning). To achieve this fit some pipe and bends as necessary.



Figure D01



Figure D02

- Fit a Male Threaded Union into the bottom of the skimmer. [see figure D03]



Figure D03

- Bring pipe work from the low suction valve and the skimmer union into two connectors on a "T" fitting. [see figure D04]



Figure D04

- Fit a Double Union Ball Valve onto the front of the pump. Use pipe fittings as required. [see figure D05]



Figure D05

- Bring pipe work from the third connection on the "T" fitting to the valve fitted on the pump. [see figure D06]

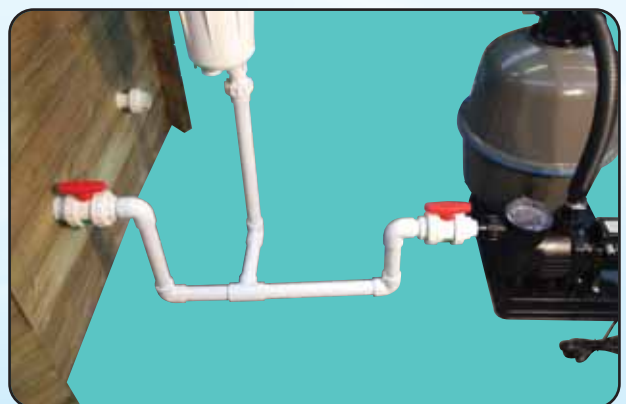


Figure D06

- Fit a Male Threaded Union to the filter valve marked “pool” or “return”.
- If you are using a heater fit a Male Threaded Union to the heater inlet. [see figure D07]

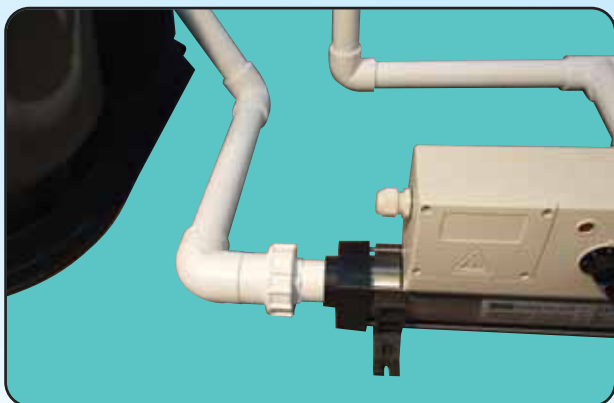


Figure D07

- Fit pipe between the Unions on the filter and heater.
- On the outlet of the heater fit a Male Threaded Union and then a Double Union Ball Valve. [see figure D08]

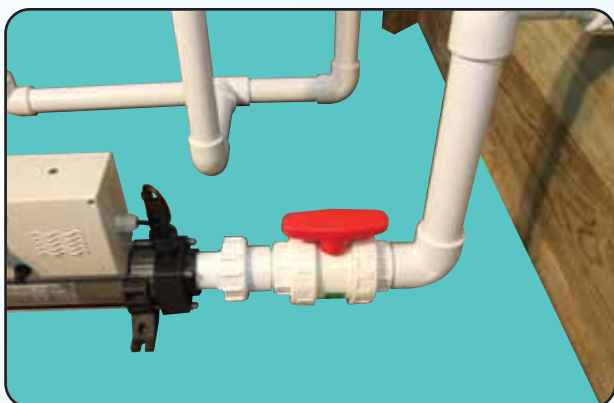


Figure D08

- Fit a male threaded union into the back of the return inlet that you have fitted into the pool wall. [see figure D09]



Figure D09

- Fit pipe between the return union and the heater valve. [see figure D10]



Figure D10

- If you are not using any heating fit the valve just after the filter and run pipe directly to the return inlet union.
- When you have assembled the above pipe work and are happy with the layout glue the joints as per the instructions. [see figure D11]



Figure D11

- Fit a hose tail pipe fitting into the connection on the filter valve marked “waste” or “backwash”. Use a jubilee clip and fix the flexible backwash hose onto the hose tail. [see figure D12]



Figure D12

- Allow the glue to set over a few hours or overnight before allowing water into it and turning on the pump. Refer to the Wooden Pool Operating and Maintenance Manual.

Fill the Pool and Fit the Cover

- When the pipe work has been completed and the glue set the pool can be filled.
- The usual operating level is the water level half way up the skimmer opening.
- Once there is water in the pool start water treatment, refer to the booklet Operating and Maintaining your Wooden Swimming Pool.
- Float the solar cover on the water, bubbles facing downwards.
- Allow a couple of days for packing creases to come out and then use scissors to cut to shape.

SECTION E: Fitting the Top Shelving

Position the Top Shelving

- The top shelving comes as 16 pieces, 8 inner planks and 8 outer planks.
- Lay the inner planks around the pool, resting them on the stainless steel hidden fixing brackets.
- The inner planks are designed to slightly overhang the installed liner, ensure that this overhang is consistent all around the pool. [\[see figure E01\]](#)
- Take the 8 plastic corner covers and trial fit them in place. Note there is a tab on the underside that determines the spacing between the inner and outer planks.
- It is worth taking time to arrange the inner and outer planks carefully, ensuring they are parallel to each other, the pool overhang is consistent and they are correctly spaced apart.
- It is quite usual to have expansion space at the end of each top shelving plank.
- Temporarily fix each top shelving plank into place by using one screw at each end and single screws on other brackets as necessary. Use the method outlined in “Secure the Top Shelf to the Hidden Fixing Brackets”.



Figure E01

- Lay the outer planks leaving a gap of approximately 4-5mm between the inner and outer planks. [\[see figure E02\]](#)



Figure E02

Fix the Top Shelving Corner Brackets

- Locate the 8 stainless steel top shelving corner brackets, the 48 M5 x 40mm bolts and 48 nyloc nuts.
 - The brackets are designed to span all 4 top shelving planks underneath each corner. One bolt goes through each inner plank, two bolts through each outer plank.
 - Hold the bracket in position on the underside of the top shelving and trial fit a plastic corner cover to check it will hide the brackets fixing bolts.
 - Clamp the bracket in position. Using a 5mm drill make a hole upwards through the top shelving. Countersink the top of this hole and pass a bolt down through the top shelf and bracket making sure that the bolt head does not protrude. Fit the nut onto the bolt and tighten against the bracket.
- [see figures E03 & E04]



Figure E03



Figure E04

- Check the bracket is still in the correct position and repeat the above procedure for the remaining 5 holes.
- Fit the other 7 shelf corner brackets checking the top shelving positions as you go.

Fix the Top Planks to the Metal Corner Brace

- Where each wall top plank is extended a 50mm x 50mm a 90 degrees corner brace is used to help support the top shelving. [see figure E05]



Figure E05

- Fix a metal corner brace to each plank end using one x 5mm x 40mm screw. The remaining screw hole is later used for a fixing pin position.
- In the underside of the top shelving pilot drill the two holes with a 5mm drill bit to a depth of approximately 15mm. Be careful not to go right through the top shelving. Fix the metal corner brace to the underside of the top shelving using the 5.5mm x 25mm screws from your fixings kit.

Secure the Top Shelving to the Hidden Fixing Brackets

- If necessary remove temporary screws which were used to fix the hidden fixings brackets earlier.
- Each fixing bracket has 8 holes, pilot drill (5mm) upwards through each one into the top shelving to a depth of about 15mm. Be careful not to go right through the top shelving.
- Fix the stainless steel hidden fixings brackets to the top shelving using the 5.5mm x 25mm screws by driving up from underneath. [\[see figure E06\]](#)



Figure E06

Fix the Plastic Corner Covers

- Position each plastic corner cover on top of the wooden top shelving so it covers the bolts used to fix the corner plates. [\[see figure E07\]](#)



Figure E07

- Pilot drill (4mm) through the inner two holes into the top shelving wood to a depth of about 15mm. Be careful not to go right through the top shelving.
- Fix the inner two inner holes with the 5mm x 25mm recessed screws from your fixing kit.
- Repeat this procedure for the outer two screws and then the inner four screws.

SECTION F:

Fitting the Ladders and End Capping Channel

Fitting the External Wooden Ladder

- Offer up the wooden ladder to your chosen pool wall and position by laying a spirit level on a ladder tread. [see figure F01]



Figure F01

- Use a 10mm drill to make holes through the ladder and top shelving bracket/vertical support plank.
- Take the 10mm coach bolt and pass it through the hole from the inner side. Fix on the washer and nut from the outer side so that people do not catch their feet on the protruding fixings whilst using the ladder. [see figure F02]



Figure F02

- On the majority of pools we manufacture, the ladder will fit tight against top shelving brackets, however you may have a pool where it fits against a vertical support plank. This is perfectly normal.

Fitting the Internal Metal Ladder

- Assemble the stainless steel ladder in accordance with its own supplied instructions.
- Remember to fit the ladder cushions to the bottom of the ladder or you will damage your liner.
- Place the ladder on the top shelf directly above the wooden ladder. [see figure F03]



Figure F03

- Use a spirit level to position the ladder vertically and make sure the ladder cushions are resting against the pool liner.
- Mark the position of the 6 holes in the fixing flanges.
- Remove the ladder and drill 8mm holes through the top shelving.
- Note that two holes may be required to pass through the top shelving and the hidden fixings bracket. In this case use a drill bit which is suitable for wood and metal to continue drilling the whole through the metal bracket.

- Reposition the ladder and fit the 6 ladder bolts down through the ladder flange and top shelf. [see figure F04]



Figure F04

- Underneath the top shelving fit a washer and nut onto each bolt and tighten. [see figure F05]



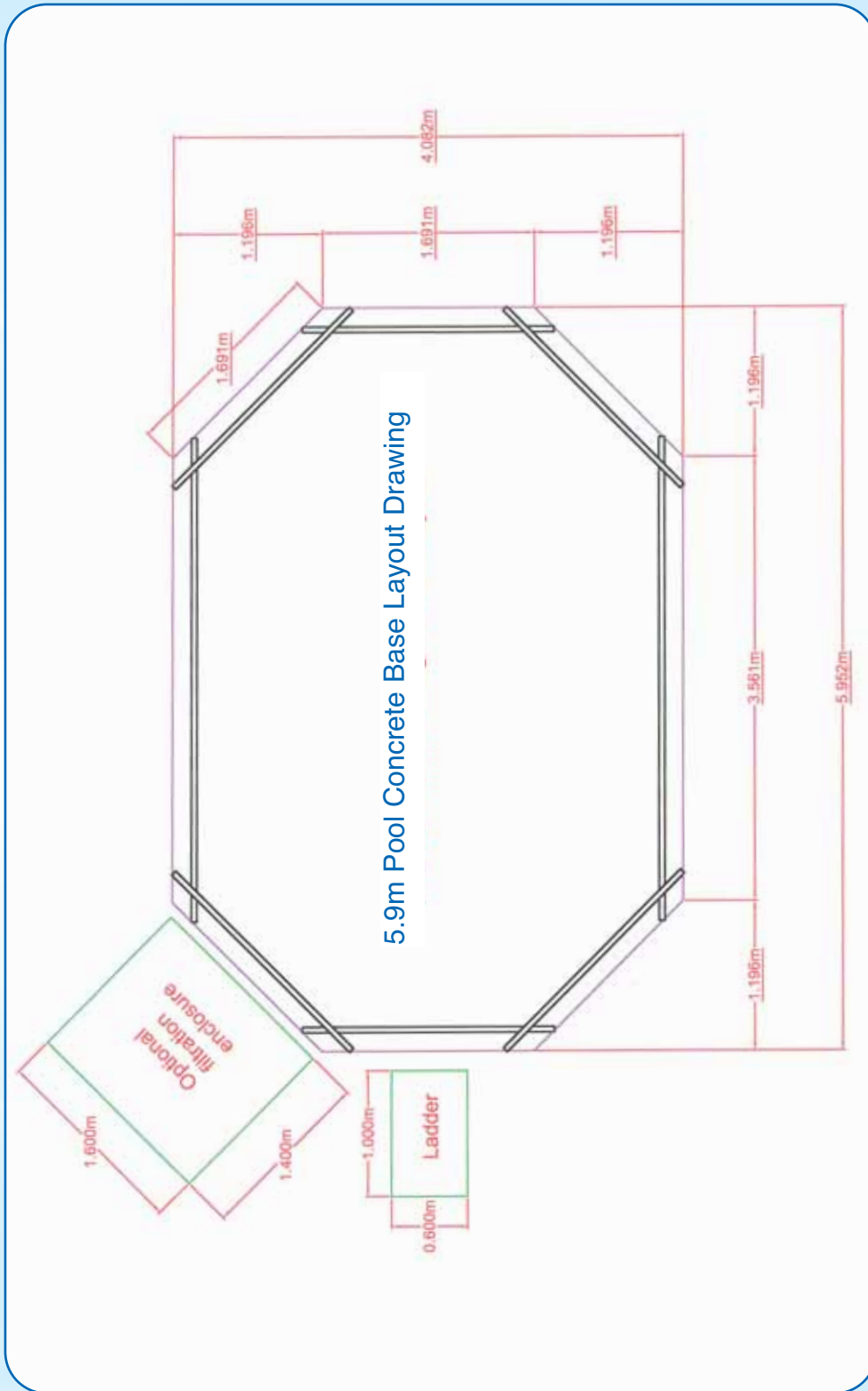
Figure F05

Fitting the End Capping Channel

- Locate the “U” section end capping channels and fixing pins.
- Cut a small section of end capping channel to suit the end of each extended plank wall top plank. Nail into position with the nail passing through the hole left free in the metal corner brace..
- Cut longer sections to suit the two rows of planks ends on each corner of the pool. Note you will need 8 shorter lengths of trim and 8 longer lengths to allow for the half planks on alternate walls.
- Nail the trims into place. [see figure F06]

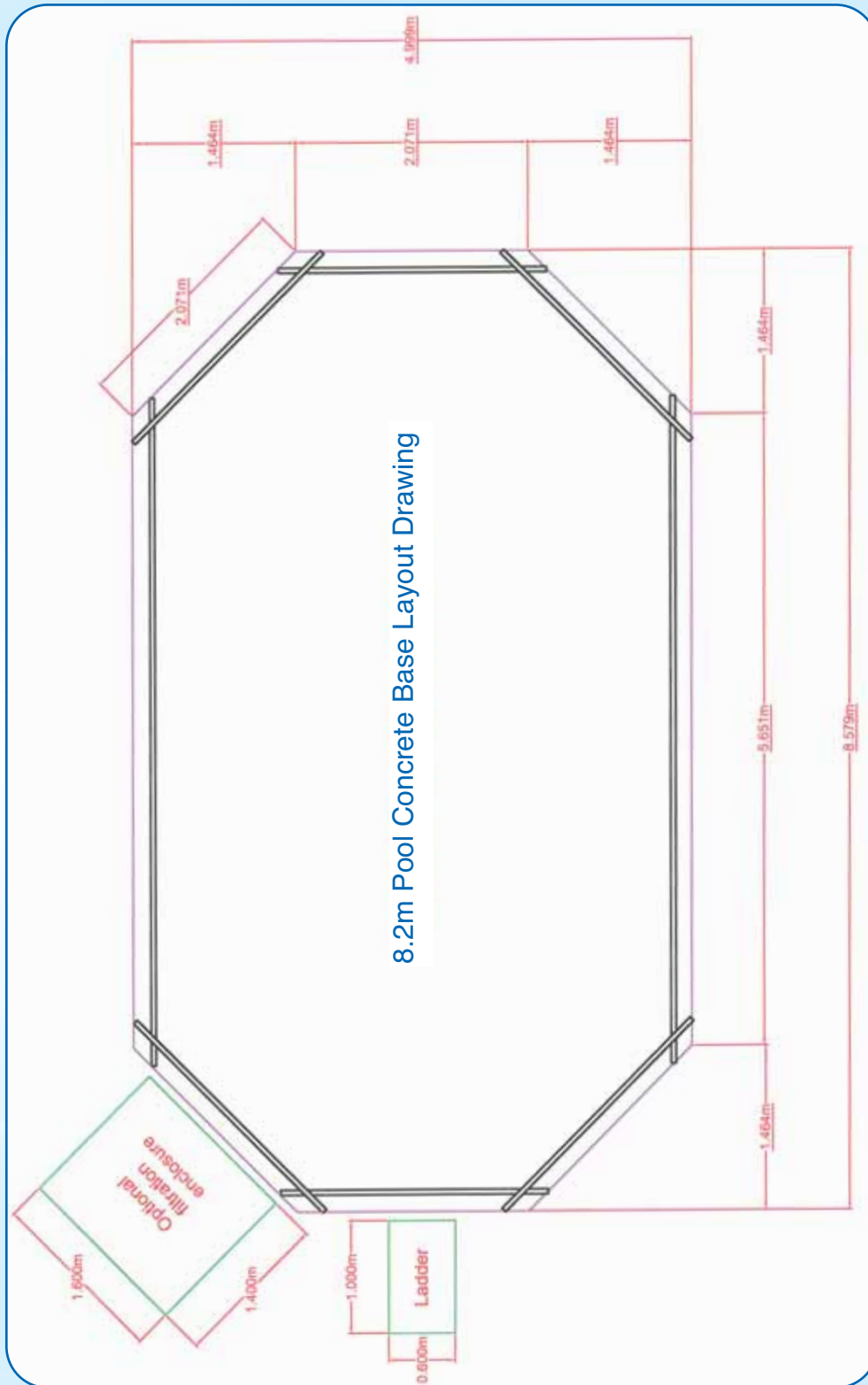


Figure F06



5.9m Pool Concrete Base Layout Drawing

- * Minimum size underlined.
- * Consider extending the base on one side for the External Ladder.
- * Consider extending another side for placing the Filtration Enclosure.
- * Note that the Skimmer can not be on the same side as the Ladder or filtration Enclosure.



8.2m Pool Concrete Base Layout Drawing

- * Minimum size underlined.
- * Consider extending the base on one side for the External Ladder.
- * Consider extending another side for placing the Filtration Enclosure.
- * Note that the Skimmer can not be on the same side as the Ladder or filtration Enclosure.

Notes

