

HAND CRAFTED » DIRECT DELIVERY » UP TO 10 METRES » EXERCISE POOLS » ALL THE EXTRAS

 **Plastica**



PREMIUM

Wooden Swimming Pools



self-build instructions

www.woodenpools.net

Introduction

A video is available on our wooden pools website www.woodenpools.net the film shows a project from start to finish and is an informative guide to compliment this book. For detailed instructions please primarily use this book. You are advised to watch the entire video and read the complete book before starting your project.

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

Tools required are listed at the back of this book

Recommendations for Storage after Delivery

- Do not store the timber in direct sunlight or under a dark cover as this may 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 temperatures are cool.
- If a timber product must be stored, then use a cool well ventilated place, sheltered from the rain and sun.
- Components that are damaged cracked or distorted due to incorrect storage and/or handling will not be covered by the warranty.
- **Please ensure the liner is stored in a warm environment before installation.**

In the pre-assembly period wood is sensitive to variations in temperature and humidity. It is therefore necessary that you take 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 still moist.

In the case of rapid temperature change these planks can dry very quickly and lose one or two millimetres of height. This might give the impression that the planks are lifting up while they are actually shrinking. Whilst in cooler wet conditions the wood may expand back to its original size. This is completely normal.

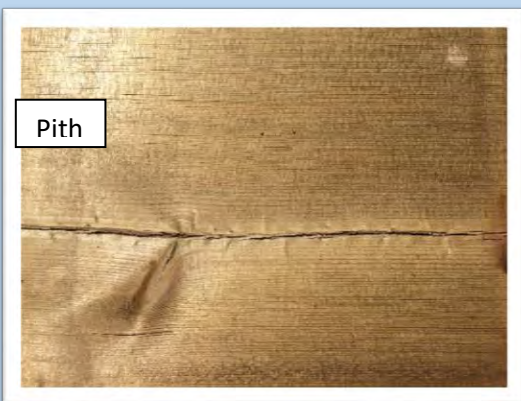
Natural Timber characteristics

Whilst we try and ensure that our timber products reach you in perfect condition, we must remember that we are dealing with a natural material and there are many characteristics which may arise.

These are completely normal and have no detrimental effect on the product. We also manufacture our products, so that most characteristics are on the inside of the pool where you would not see them. Or the plank may be reversible, so that it can be used either way around.



Shake appears like a series of splits. With a timber of this size you will always encounter some degree of this. (Usually on one side) This does not affect the strength of the product and you will find the shake opens in continued warm weather and then closes up when the weather is wet and cooler or there is a lot of moisture in the air. We do manufacture our pools so that most natural characteristics are on the inside of a product where it will not be seen.



Pith is similar to the above and quite often found along side each other. Most of this is typically machined to be on the inside of the product.

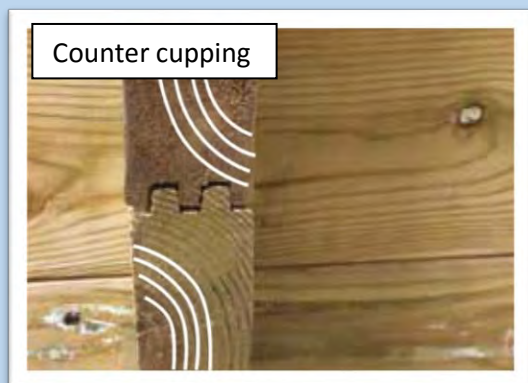


Knots and Sap are typically found in timber as shown. These are generally not an issue and can be beneficial relieving stress points in timber. In many people's opinion, this adds character to the products.



Cupping is mainly caused by the treatment of the timber. Where the timber has been kiln dried and then pressure treated it can cause cupping. Although we do limit this the best way to counteract this is as you build the walls of your product, have one plank with the growth rings facing one way and the next with the rings facing in the opposite direction (counter cupping)

This is only possible on square or rectangular products as the planks are reversible. On Octagonal pools if you have a problematic plank try it in another wall position to see where it will fit best.



Please note we cannot accept returns for natural characteristics complaints (*except in extreme circumstances, at supplier's discretion*). This includes planks which may arrive damp or containing mould residue (*this is not a lasting or detrimental factor*). Any damage caused by poor handling or failure to follow instructions is also not covered by our returns or warranty procedures.

SAFETY NOTICE

Unless your filtration kit (filter, pump and any optional heating) is housed within a secure waterproof filtration enclosure, it should be placed at least 2 metres away from a swimming pool, you may need to purchase additional pipe and fittings if a filtration enclosure is not being used.

It is important to ensure the electricity supply for the filter pump or any other electrical equipment, has a 30 mA RCD protection circuit and conforms to current electrical regulations.

NEVER LEAVE CHILDREN UNATTENDED AROUND THE POOL WHEN COMPLETED OR ANY STAGE OF THE CONSTRUCTION.

The pool is designed for domestic use. running along the Top Shelving, diving, or jumping in from the edge must not be allowed under any circumstances. The pool is not suitable for the addition of a diving board.

Building a Concrete Base

Marking out the base



The recommended minimum base for a wooden pool is a 150mm (6") thick concrete pad. We recommend using a steel reinforcing mesh as this will greatly increase its strength. Every site is different so you should give due consideration to increasing this specification if you have unstable ground or any other concerns. If in doubt seek the advice from a civil engineer.

Never construct your pool on made up ground, always dig down to undisturbed subsoil and remove all vegetation and sharp objects.

Brace and base positions marked out.



The minimum size of the concrete base required for your wooden pool is shown in the '**Laminated Wooden Pool Base Layout Drawings**'. Use a selected datum point to carefully measure any positions of wooden pool bracing (If pool is supplied with bracing) and dimensions of the concrete base.

A brace secured in position with a bed of mortar.



When you are satisfied with your brace positions lay them on a bed of mortar approximately 35mm thick. The brace should be supported as shown to support it while the cement cures. If you are using multiple braces along one wall of a wooden pool, make sure they are perfectly in line with each other. Use a spirit level to ensure the vertical part of the braces are "plumb" (upright level)



If you have a particularly large base to do you may consider to do it in sections, to allow for expansion within the concrete. In this picture, we are doing a 5m x 10m wooden pool and have chosen to do it in three sections, by shuttering each section with wood. Lay the reinforcing mesh on the horizontal part of the braces. We have also used engineering bricks on edge just to support the mesh. A good tip to prevent your concrete pour going off too quickly, is to lay some old polythene down and this will give you more time to finish the concrete to a nice smooth finish.



This picture shows section two of three before pouring concrete. Again, we have re-used the wooden shuttering. The main drains have been bedded on mortar to finish level with the top of the concrete base and left with their plastic seal covering them, this ensures that the concrete doesn't block the drains or fill any screw holes.



It is important that your concrete finish is nice and smooth, as rough concrete can damage the liner. It needs to be flat and level, as any imperfections will show though. The pool liner and floor felt will not hide imperfections such as tamp lines or trowel marks. If you have any pipe work which you wish to include such as main drains install them equally apart as shown to avoid entrapment and so they are level with the top of the concrete. Ensure you have the minimum pipework joints required below the concrete. For more detailed instructions on gluing joints look under the filtration section.



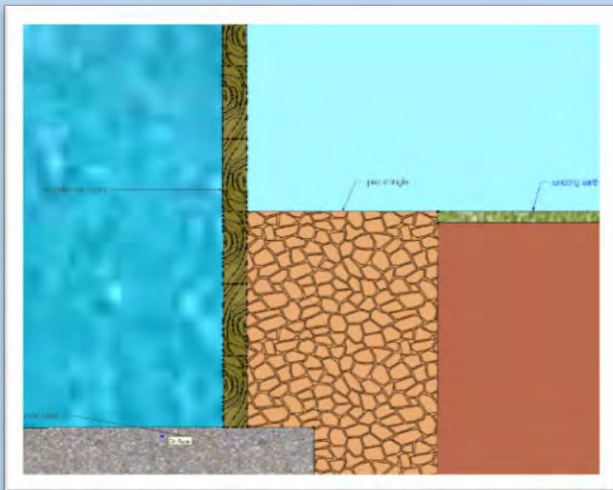
This is our concrete base complete, it was poured in three sections. *(Please note our image shows a wall around our base as this is a test site. It is not necessary to build a wall around the pool)*

Make sure your concrete base has fully cured before proceeding to build your wooden pool

Total or Partial in ground installation

Plastica Wooden Pools can be installed above ground, partially in or fully in ground. However, if you do have your pool fully or partially in ground you will need to ensure that there is adequate drainage so that the timbers of your pool are not to be permanently submersed in water. Use an adequate amount of pea beach around the structure if possible with a run off to a soakaway or similar, so that water cannot build up around the structure and rot the timbers. If an adequate amount of drainage in the form of pea shingle or similar has not been used, this may affect the warranty.

This product has been treated with ACQ which is child play friendly and is warrantied against rot and insect attack (10 years on 44mm wood and 5 years on 27mm wood).



However, if this product is being installed completely or partially below ground level, you will need to install adequate drainage around the pool. We recommend 300- 450mm width of pea shingle, all the way around the product. Never use a plastic membrane around the outside of product as this will accelerate any deterioration of a timber product. The timbers are treated for ground contact only and are not to be submersed permanently in water.

Please also note that any modification to a wooden structure including drilling or cutting of a wall plank will void the warranty on any plank which is affected. As a precaution if you do require to modify a plank, we suggest that you treat the cut area with a good quality timber preservative if below ground level. Ensure any treatment does not come into contact with the liner.

Building the Timber Structure

Please check the contents list and drawing to establish that all parts are present on delivery, you must report any damaged or missing items as soon as possible.

Top Tip; Lay out the wooden wall planks in an orderly fashion in the centre of the pool to be built. This will save you from having to climb in and out of the pool too much, and could save you time and money.

Understand the Wooden Pool Wall Profiles

Bottom Half Plank



Standard Plank



Top Full Plank



Top Half Plank



Note; The four different types of profile used for building the structure walls

Chelsea Wooden Pool 5m x 10m Only



On the long walls of the Chelsea wooden pool the walls are joined and staggered, using four stainless steel tie rods per wall. To start the tie rod, identify the bottom half planks with 30mm holes drilled on the underneath.



Fit a large washer and Nyloc nut to the end of each tie rod. Insert the tie rod through the hole as shown. Once secure, this will enable you to clamp down the walls vertically later on.

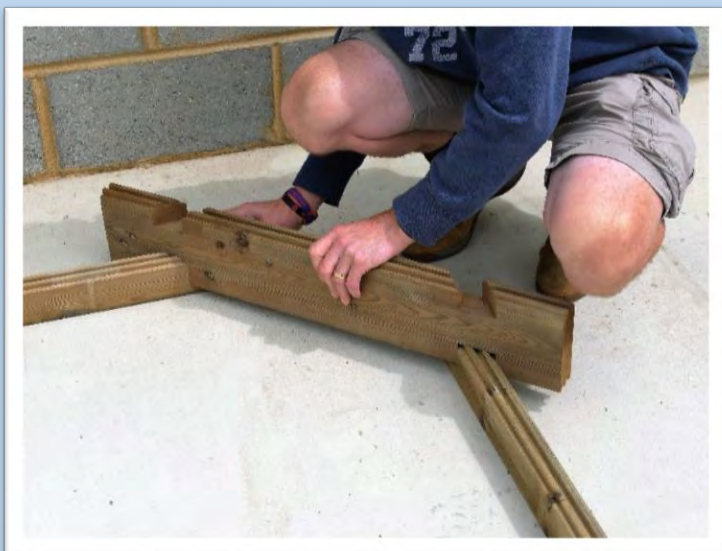


Position your Bottom Half Planks with the tie rods pointing upwards as shown above. Please wear safety glasses from this point of installation





All our wooden pools are of an octagonal form so start by laying the for four Bottom Half Planks down as shown.



The next planks to use are Standard Planks, these have both tongues and grooves. Once you have laid four of these down and inter-locked them with the first layer of Bottom Half Planks, you will have created the outline of your wooden pool.

Note; many people make the mistake of using the Top Full Planks as the final planks to create to outline of the pool, because they have a flat bottom. This is not the case as the standard plank you should be using has grooves on the bottom.



From this point onwards it is essential that you use the knocking blocks provided and do not use a mallet directly on the pool timbers as you will flatten the tongues and may damage the timbers and making it extremely difficult to install the pool walls.



When fitting the wall planks make sure you place the plank down evenly over both notches and locate the tongue and groove between each plank before you use the mallet to close the tongue and groove tightly together.

This image shows a plank evenly being interlocked. It should go downward with the plank remaining horizontal. When installing longer planks get somebody to help you to do this. The best way to install longer planks is two people tapping the plank downward at each end and locating the plank properly before hitting it tightly together.

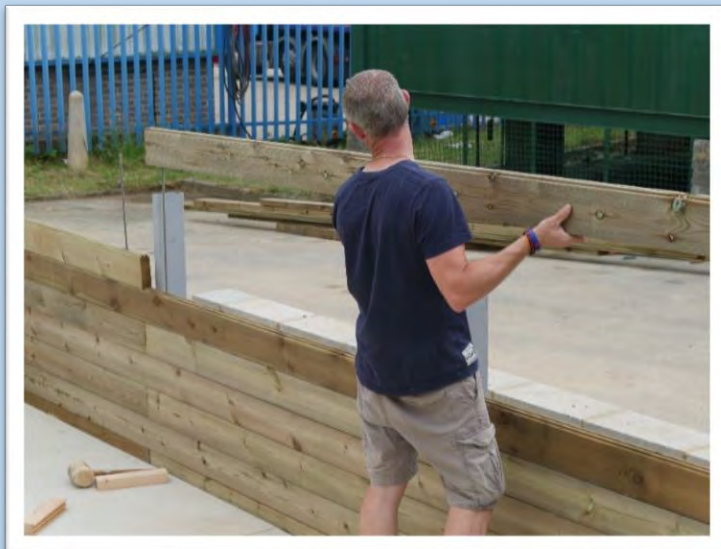


5 x 10m Chelsea Wooden pool only

For the long walls on this pool carefully lower the planks over the Stainless Tie bars. Each layer of wall plank will be staggered and you will notice the joins line up directly on a wooden pool brace. You may need to tap the ends of the planks to close up any joins.



Continue laying planks until you reach the third full layer from the ground. At this point you will need to install the low-level suction / inlet plank (The recessed hole on the inside of the pool). Choose the wall carefully where you would like to install this plank. Most large pools will be best suited to have this plank to the opposite end to the skimmer (or skimmers). This increases flow in the water. Skimmers are best positioned into the prevailing wind. On smaller pools, it is satisfactory to have the skimmer and low level suction / inlet in the same wall.



Continue to build up the structure walls.

5 x 10m Chelsea Wooden Pools

Note; The staggered long walls on the Chelsea have one long plank and a short plank for each layer. Each layer alternates with the joins resting against the metal braces.



The skimmer planks are in two sections; the upper skimmer plank and the lower skimmer plank.

When you get near the top of building the structure walls you will need to install the skimmer planks.

The lower skimmer plank; This is the second to last layer on the skimmer wall. The recess cut out to accept the skimmer, must be on the inside of the pool

Place the skimmer/skimmers into the bottom skimmer plank so they are ready to accept the upper skimmer plank.

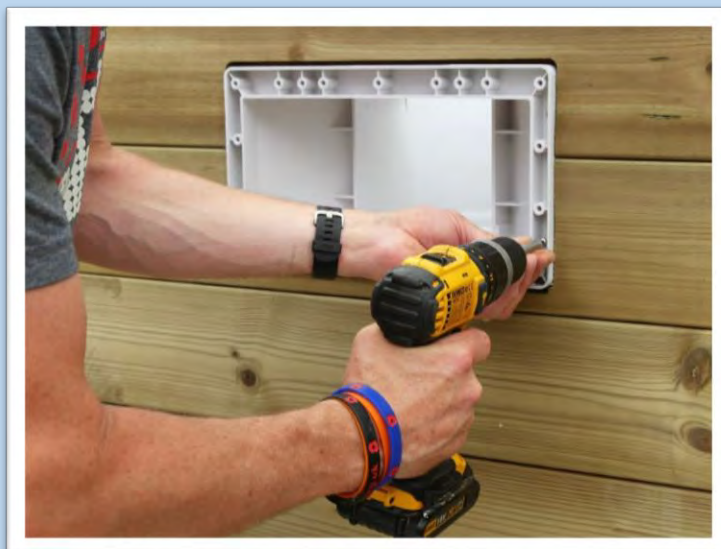


When you are ready, carefully place the upper skimmer plank over the skimmer/skimmers.

Once you have located the notches and the tongue and groove between the planks, close it together by hitting it firmly with a mallet.



Once the boards are closed together, using a spirit level on top of the skimmer, drill four holes 4mm diameter in the corners of the skimmer/skimmers.



Screw the skimmer to the pool wall, using the 3.5mm x 20mm pan head screws provided as shown.



This image shows the skimmer screwed to the pool wall. Keep all other skimmer parts including the gaskets, somewhere safe for later.



The last wall planks to install are the top half planks.



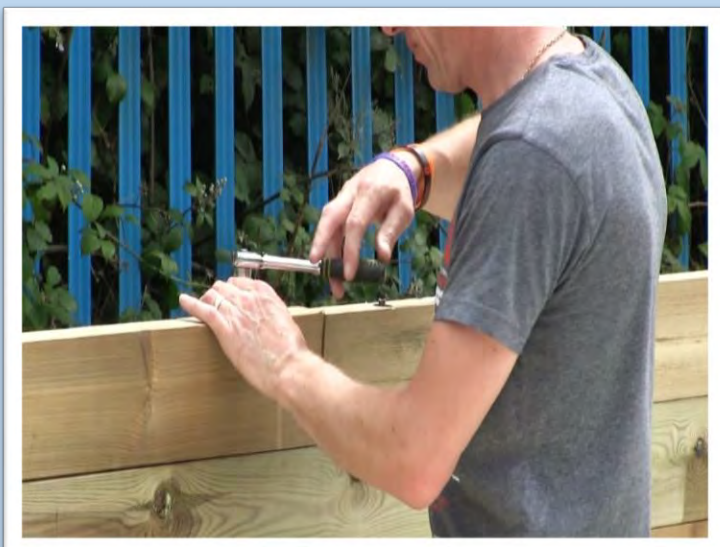
5m x 10m Chelsea wooden pool only

When you have built the structure walls and are happy. If you have a Chelsea wooden pool you will need to tighten up the tie bars and cut off any excess tie rod.

You can cut the tie rod using a hacksaw or a suitable cutting blade in an angle grinder.

Firstly, trim the Tie rod down to somewhere near to the level of the Top Full Plank.

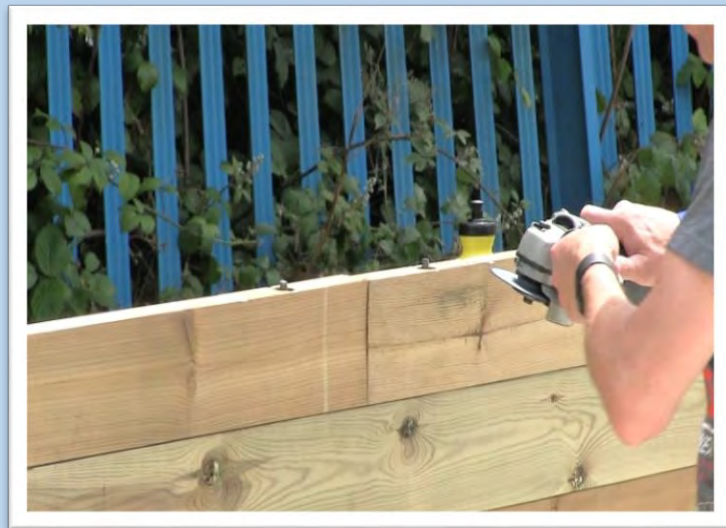
Next add one of the large stainless washers and full nuts tighten using a 17mm Socket set.





5m x 10m Chelsea wooden pool only

Trim any excess tie rod flush with the top of the pool wall with a hack saw or angle grinder.



It is important the tie rod finishes flush with the top of the pool wall, as the top shelving board rests on the wall and you don't want the tie rod to foul the top shelving.

Installing Wooden Vertical Supports and Brace Covers



There are various Vertical Supports on wooden pools (if required). Refer to your Wooden Pool layout drawing for measurements and positions.

Carefully mark out the centre lines on top of the wall with a pencil.

Once you have established their positions hold the Vertical Supports/Metal Brace Covers against the wall. Use a spirit level to make sure they are upright and mark the tops of the Vertical Supports/Metal Brace Covers.



Cut only one end of the Vertical Support precisely to your markings. This way the end which has not been cut, is more suited for ground contact to prevent rotting, and the cut end will eventually sit under the Top Shelving away from the elements.



Mark the centre lines on the inside of the pool using a spirit level. This will give you your screw positions.



Fix the vertical supports in position using the line you have created with the spirit level. Use a 5 x 100mm screw provided.

Screw a fixing through every wall plank into the Vertical Support/s from the inside of the pool.



Every plank uses a 100mm screw.



Use the 4 x 40mm screws provided to fix the Metal Brace covers to the vertical support planks.



A metal brace cover in position. One of the vertical supports are in position and the other is governed by the width of the Metal Brace Cover. The Metal Brace is central on the inside.



Fit Standard Vertical supports which do not have Metal Brace covers using the same method. Position the support against the wall on the centre line. Use a spirit level to upright the Vertical Support. Mark and trim the top end of the Vertical Support. Mark the centre line inside the pool for your screw positions and fix in place using the 5 x 100mm screws through all the wall planks.

Installing Top Shelving Brackets



Use the Wooden Pool Layout drawing to mark your centre lines for the Top shelving brackets.

You will need to use a square to make sure that the Top Shelving Brackets are installed correctly.



Check that the top of the pool wall is flush with the top of the Shelving Bracket.



It is useful to have an extra pair of hands to hold the Top Shelving Bracket square and steady, while fixing these in place.



Fix the Top Shelving Brackets in place using the 5 x 100mm screws. Two per Top Shelving Bracket.

Continue installing all Shelving Brackets, pay attention to positions i.e. where Top Shelving's may join, as the centre of the Shelving Bracket needs to be at the centre of the joint in the Top shelving, or where you would like to position the Wooden External Ladder.

Refer to the Wooden Pool Layout drawing for details.

Installing the Liner-Lock



Liner-lock is a plastic extrusion that is used to secure the pool liner. This needs to be fitted to the inside of the pool around the entire perimeter.

When cutting Liner-lock you either cut it at 22.5/67.5 degrees to fit the corners of the pool or 90 degrees, other than aesthetics it makes no difference, as when the liner and liner-lock wedge is installed you cannot see the liner-lock. You can use a chop saw, panel saw or hack saw to do this. The key thing to make sure you do. Where the liner-lock joins, make sure it is lined up properly at the groove to accept the liner running continuously, without any misalignment.

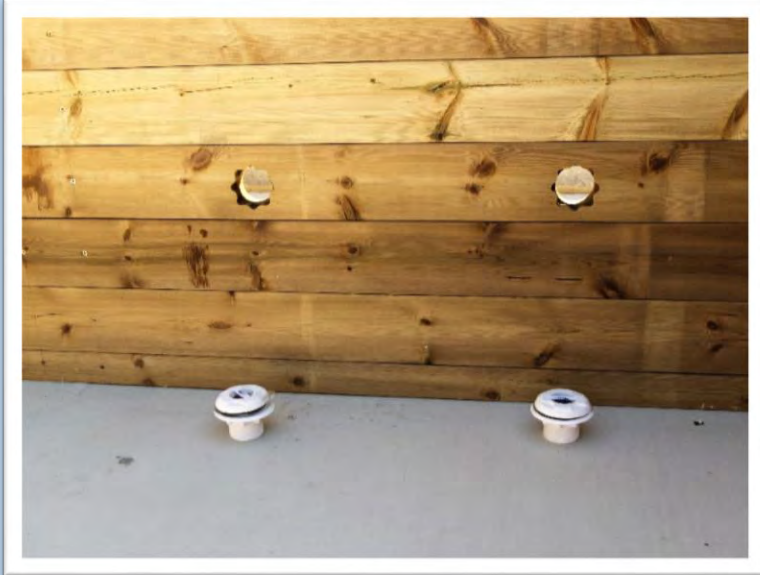
As you can see in this photo the join runs with the groove completely in line.



Use a piece of the top shelving on the pool wall to butt the Liner-lock against so that it is at its highest point.

Pre-drill the Liner-lock every 300mm with a 3mm drill bit as this will ensure inserting the screws is much easier and prevent any injury from slipping with the drill, when you are starting the screw. Use the 3.5mm screws provided to fix the Liner- lock all the way around the pool.

Installing the Low-Level Suction/Inlets



When installing an Inlet or Low Level suction (Number of Inlets/Low level Suctions dependant on model) you will notice a flower shaped recess on the inside of the pool where these fittings are located.



Insert the back part of the fitting and screw it to the wall using the 3.5 x 20mm screws provided as shown.

Keep the other parts and gaskets somewhere safe for later.

Make sure you have screw holes in the 12 and 6 o' clock positions.

Laying the Felt Floor Underlay



Ensure the pool floor is completely clean from any debris or any other objects. Anything left in the pool can be unsightly for years to come and could even damage the liner. Lay the felt underlay out completely covering the pool floor and an overlap up the wall of about 10-20mm.

Avoid joining edges together, which have been cut on site. Always try and tape two machined edges together. Only use the tape provided, never use any other type of tape. Use a pair of sharp scissors to cut the felt. Never use a knife.



Make sure the felt does not overlap as this will show through the liner.

Finally trim the perimeter of the pool, by using the back edge of the scissors to score the felt between the pool floor and wall. This leaves a neat line in the felt that you can cut neatly along with a sharp pair of scissors.



If any Main Drains are installed, trim neatly around them as close as possible without overlapping the drain, as this could cause problems when fitting the gaskets later.

Foam Wall protection



Locate the foam and spray adhesive. Start in one of the corners of the pool. Spray the adhesive on about 2-3 metres of wall section. Start unrolling the foam from that corner of the pool pressing it firmly against the area of wall that you have just sprayed and work your way around the pool repeatedly.

Pay particular attention to pressing the foam firmly into the corners and under the liner-lock of the pool.

Avoid getting adhesive on any fittings such as the inlets or skimmer.



Trim around the perimeter of the pool by running a sharp pair of scissors directly under the liner lock.



Cut the foam neatly around the Inlets/low level suction.

At this stage, you can carefully stick one gasket on to the face of the fitting as shown, ensuring you line up the holes correctly when applying the gasket.

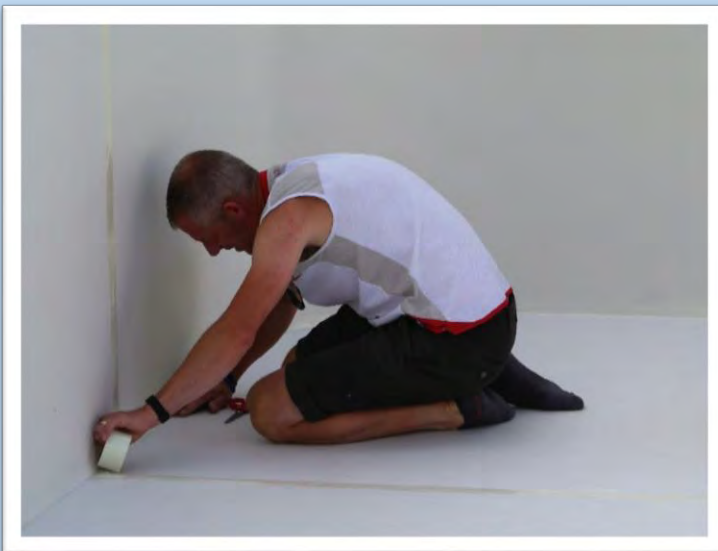
At this stage insert one screw top and bottom. (Do not fully tighten) With the cross in the screws facing North, East, South and West.

This makes it easier when having to find the screw heads underneath the liner.



For the skimmer, cut the foam neatly around the fitting and stick one gasket to the face carefully locating it over the holes, and within the outer edge of the moulding.

Insert one screw into each the corner of the skimmer. (Do not fully tighten) finish with the cross of the screws facing North, East, South and West.



Finally if you have spare underlay tape you can use it to join the floor felt and wall foam together.

Make sure if you have any other fittings they are prepared with gaskets and screws the same as the inlets and skimmer/skimmers.

It is now time to remove all items from inside the pool.

Installing The Liner



It is essential that shoes are removed for the next stage. Hopefully you have read the Recommendations for Storage section at the front of this booklet, and have kept your liner in a warm environment. If you haven't we strongly recommend you do so, for a good period of time so that the liner feels relatively warm and supple. A cold liner is much harder to install and you may not be able to remove creases in the liner.

Before fitting make sure any fittings such as inlets skimmers and lights have gaskets in place and screws in the N,E,S,W positions as explained previously.



Unfold the liner and lay it to suit the shape of the floor. At one position on the wall of the liner, there is a welded seam. Ensure this doesn't run through with a skimmer. If it does, rotate the liner.

Once unfolded line up the floor corners of the liner with the floor corners of the pool structure.

NOTE: the pool liner will have been made smaller than the structure, and the weight of the water stretches it into position.



Starting at a corner take one of the walls and feed it into the liner-lock. When you release it, the weight of the liner holds it in position.



Carefully work your way around the pool, paying particular attention to the corners to make ensure they line up correctly.



Use your feet to gently push the corners of the pool liner into place.



If the liner is not quite lined up, you can unhook the liner and straighten it up so that it is all lined up perfectly.



On larger pools use underlay tape to completely seal the fittings on the pool such as skimmers, inlets and lights. The idea is to make the pool structure as air tight as possible.



Using a vacuum cleaner with just the hose attached, peel back a small section of liner, and insert the hose as far down to the pool floor as possible. Make sure nothing can get stuck behind the liner. Attach as much liner back as possible into position around the hose. Then use the underlay tape to seal around the hose.

You can now turn on the vacuum to help you suck the liner into position.



Start removing any creases by systematically pushing them away from the centre of the pool floor towards the walls.

If you have any main drains be very careful not to tread on them.

Continue adjusting the liner and removing as many creases as possible.



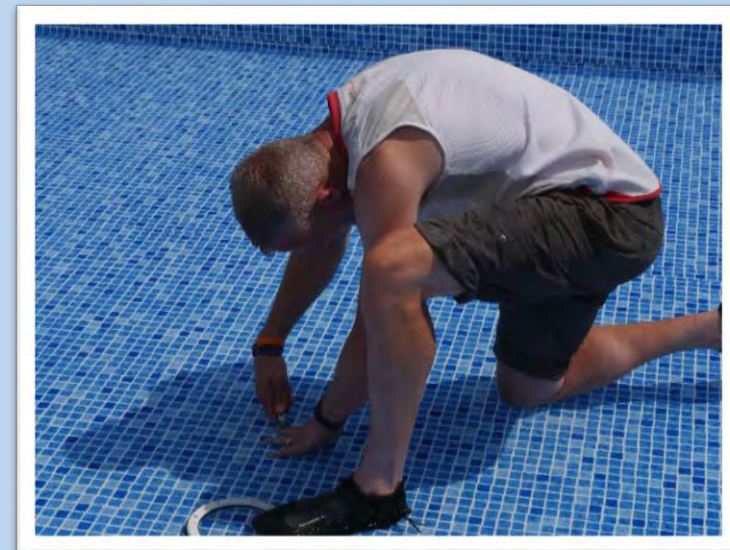
When you are happy with the position of the liner you can install the liner-lock wedge. The wedge goes above the liner into the liner-lock channel. This locks the liner in place. Start in a corner working your way around the pool, pressing it firmly into place. When you reach a corner, measure it precisely and cut the liner-lock wedge to length, or alternately you can cut a simple 'V' shape out of the back of the liner-Lock Wedge. Get somebody to cut it standing away from the liner to prevent any accidents or damage the liner. Carry on working your way around the pool cutting the liner-lock wedge to length as required.



You can now start filling the pool with water.

Continue to push any creases out of the floor by sliding your foot from the middle of the floor towards the pool walls.

Any stubborn minor creases are left, these may be packing creases, and should come out when the pool is filled and the water heated.



If you have main drains installed turn the water off after filling the pool with approximately 25mm of water.

Take extreme care whilst using a Stanley knife in a pool. Have somebody outside the pool who can hand you tools.

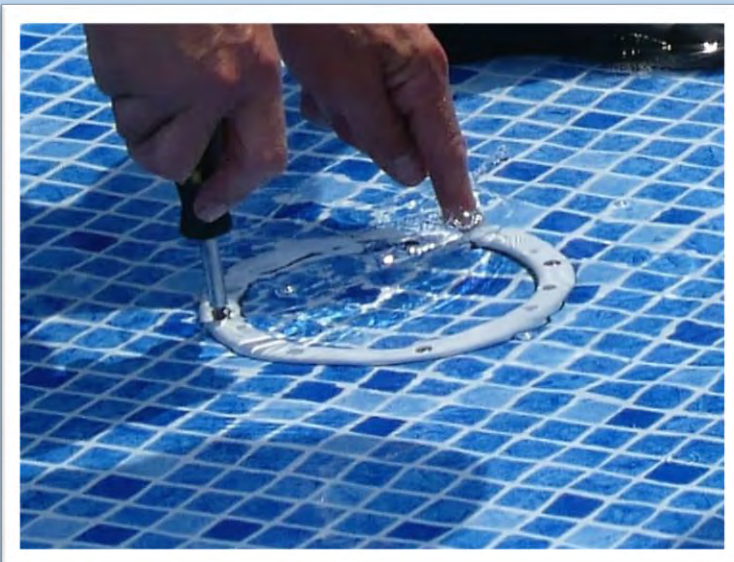
Carefully feel for the head of the two screws under the liner. Remember you should have left the cross of the screw in the North, East South and West positions. Make a tiny cut in the "cross" of the screw head. Then gently tease the screw head through the small incision you have made.



You should have exposed the screw head, now carefully expose the other screw on the opposite side to the one you have just done.

Once you have exposed both screw heads you need the face plate for the drain. Carefully apply the gasket to the face plate.

Remove one of the screws you have exposed (using a hand-held screwdriver) and insert the screw through the face plate back into the hole and start to tighten screw. Then swing the face plate to the correct position and remove and insert the second screw.



You can now fit the rest of the screws as the face plate now gives the position of the remaining screws.

With a large circle gasket always insert one screw and then insert the screw opposite side, working your way around the gasket until all screws are tightened evenly.



Assuming the pipe work for the main drains has had a ball-valve connected and the main drain face plate secured, you can carefully remove the liner material within the gasket with a sharp knife.



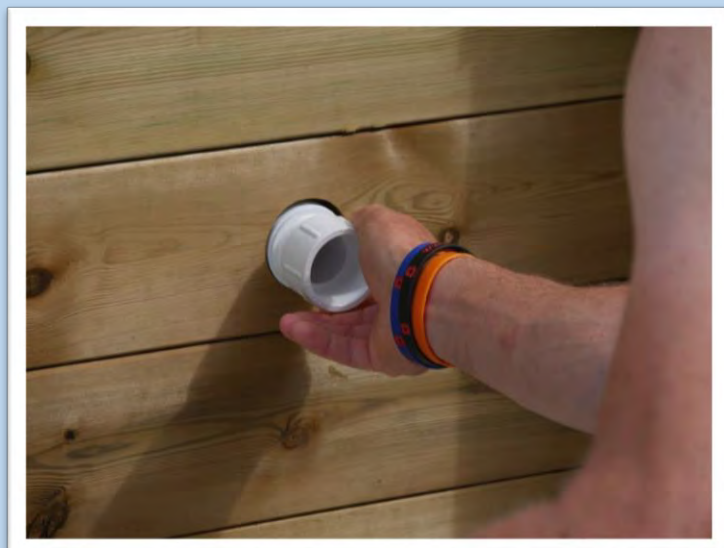
Repeat the whole process for the second main drain.



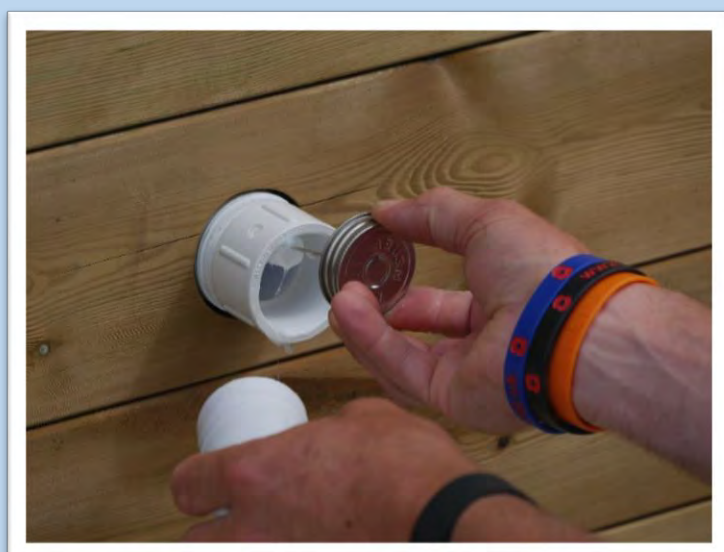
Now you can screw the main drain cover plate into place.



Before the water level reaches 50mm below the low-level suction/inlets you need to make the pool water tight. Start by using the PTFE tape provided. Use plenty of tape on the socket nipples to create a good watertight seal.



Screw the socket nipple into the back of the low-level suction/ inlets.

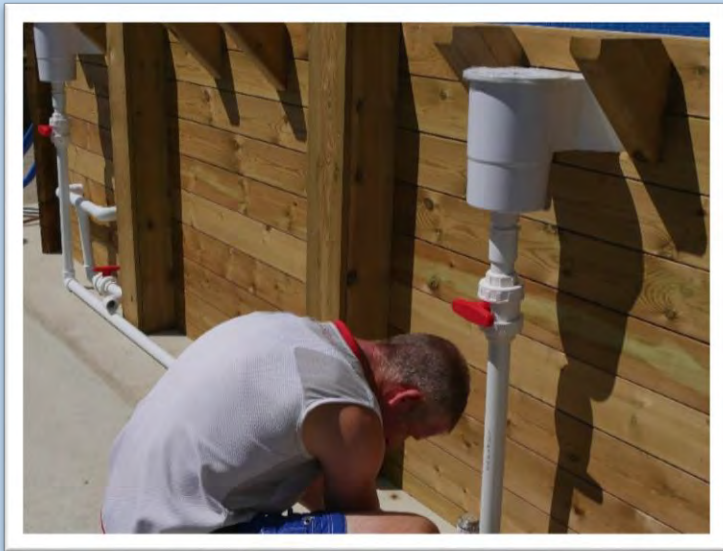


Ensure when you glue pipe work that you use the pipe cleaner supplied just before applying glue to both the fitting and pipe.

It is sometimes a good idea to dry fit pipe work before gluing. This way you can be sure your layout is to your satisfaction before gluing.



In this photo are two inlets plumbed together. If you have a low-level suction, it will be plumbed separately. Once the ball-valve is in place the pool is watertight up to inlet level.



Plumb the skimmers in the same way, once you have the skimmers with ball-valves attached, the pool should be completely water tight.

Now that the pool has pipework glued in place. You can go back in the pool to cut the low level suction/inlets

Make sure all Ball-valves are closed!

Installing Low Level Suctions / Inlets



Next you need to cut in the low-level suction/inlet fittings. It's useful to have somebody outside the pool to hand you tools.

The pool needs to be filled to approximately 50mm below the fittings.

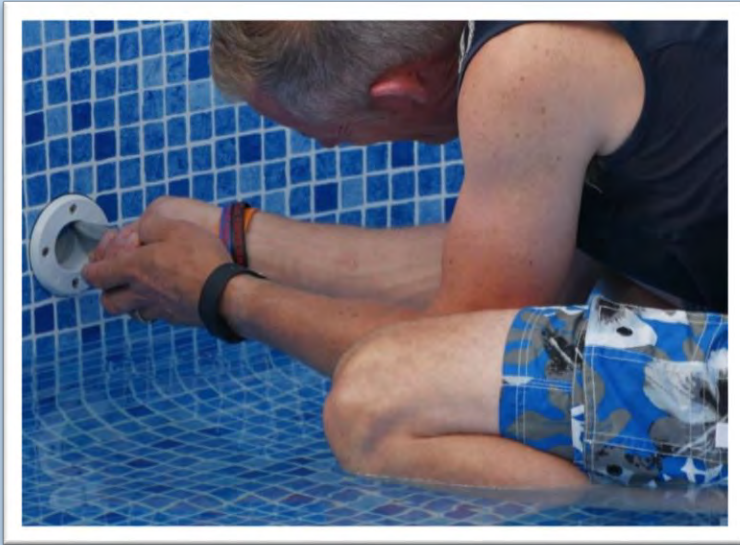
Feel for the screw heads with your fingers. Very carefully make an incision into the 'cross' of the screw head, remember the cross of the screw head is in the N, E, S, W position.

Once you have made the incisions, gently push the screw heads through the liner, ensuring the holes are as small as possible.



One gasket is on the fitting behind the liner, you now need to stick a gasket on the face plate ensuring the holes line up. Once you have done this, remove the top screw that is exposed. Insert the screw through the face plate back into the small hole you have made in the liner.

Now remove the bottom screw and let the face plate swing into position. You can now insert the second screw through the face plate and second screw hole you have made.



Always use a hand-held screw driver.

Gently tighten the screws and fit the other two screws.

Cut out the liner material within the face plate.



Finally screw in the eyeball/fixed grate fitting

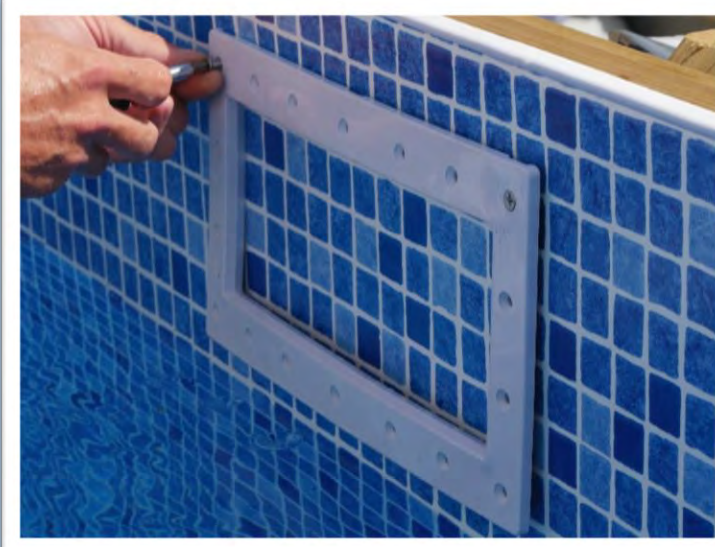
Installing the skimmer/s



Installing the skimmer is the same method, as all the other pool fittings, except that the screws are in the four corners of the skimmer. When the water level is just below the skimmer carefully insert a small cut in the 'cross' of the screw heads, and gently push the screw head through the liner.



Apply the gasket carefully to the skimmer faceplate ensuring the holes line up.



Undo a top corner screw and insert it through the faceplate, and back through the small hole you created.

Swing the skimmer up and do the same for the other top corner.

You can now undo the bottom two screws and screw them back through the face plate into the small holes you made

Gently tighten the four screws.



Now you can insert the rest of the screws. Try and do it systematically working from the middle of the skimmer, top and bottom. Working your way to the outer edges ensuring all the screws are tightened.



Carefully cut the liner from the inside of the skimmer with a sharp knife.



Once you are satisfied that the skimmer is sealed, press the cover plate into position

Installing the Top Shelving

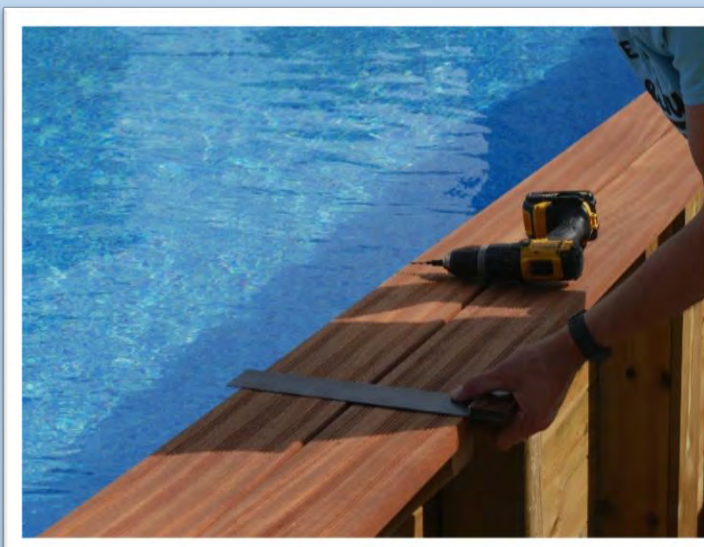


The top shelving which surrounds the pool comes with eight inner planks and eight outer planks. (note; Westminster, Regent and Chelsea have joined sections for the long walls). The joins on the long wall should finish on the centre of a top shelving bracket or vertical support.

When a section of top shelving joins another, stainless steel biscuits are slotted into a machined groove at the end of each plank these must be used at every join whether it is a straight or mitred join.



Take your time lining up the top shelving before drilling any holes or fixing any screws. This can be the longest part of the installation, as it is to be done as neatly as possible for best results. The inner planks are designed to overhang the liner-lock by approximately 20mm. there should also be a small gap between the inner and outer planks of approximately 4mm.



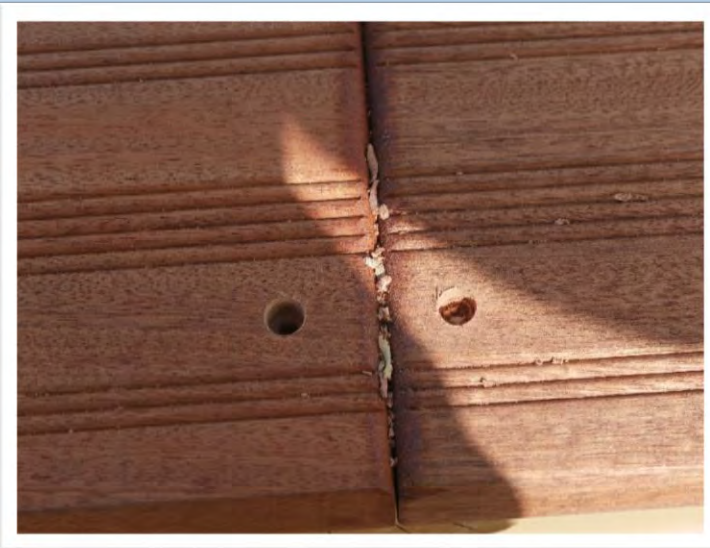
Once you are satisfied with the top shelving placed around the pool, you can mark out screw positions, where the top shelving rests on shelving brackets, in the eight corners of the pool and any vertical supports. The profile of our top shelving has been specially designed so any fixings go through the flat areas of the timber. You must make sure that when you mark out screw positions the screws will not come into contact with the liner or liner-lock.

Any warranty for a mechanically damaged liner will not be covered.



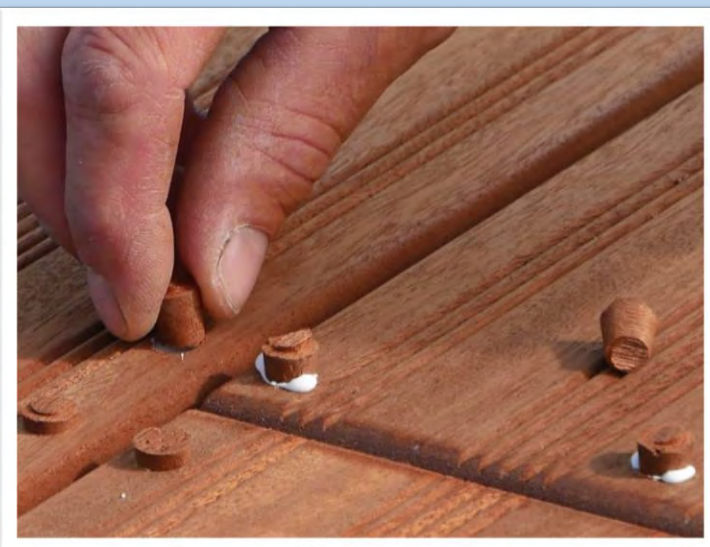
There are two options for fixing with the kit supplied. Option one is 'Hidden Fixings' this is the most popular where no screws can be seen in the top shelving as the screws are hidden by wooden pellets. Option two; is 'Exposed Fixings' where the screws are countersunk flush with the surface of the timber and can still be seen.

There are two plugging drill bits supplied with your fixing kit these can be used for both applications 'hidden Fixings' or 'exposed fixings'. The screws used are stainless steel 5 x 70mm. which are supplied.



For hidden fixings drill your holes deep enough, so that after a screw is inserted, a tapered wooden pellet can be lightly tapped in the hole until it is tight. You will notice that on the side of the drill bits supplied, there are a few depth gauge lines. Once you have established the correct depth stick to the same depth hole throughout the installation.

For Exposed fixings simply use the drill bit to counter sink the screw flush with the timber.

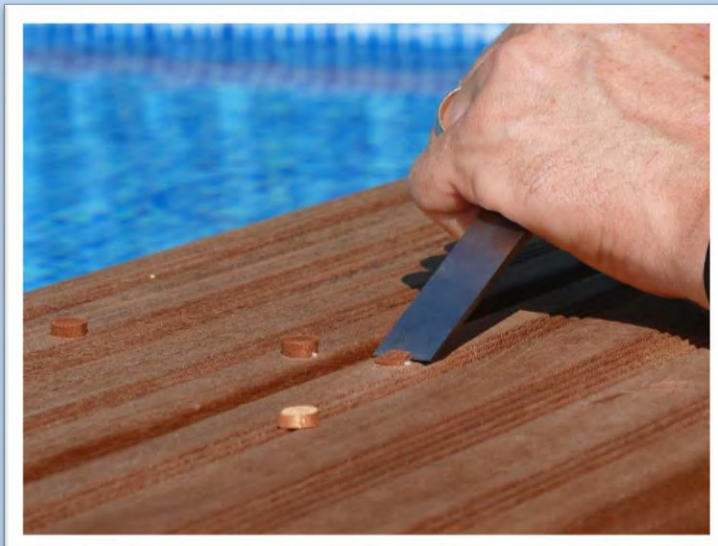


For Hidden Fixings use an external waterproof wood glue and add a small amount to each hole, as you insert wooden pellets.

check the grain of the wooden pellet, insert them with the grain running in the same direction as the grain of the top shelving.

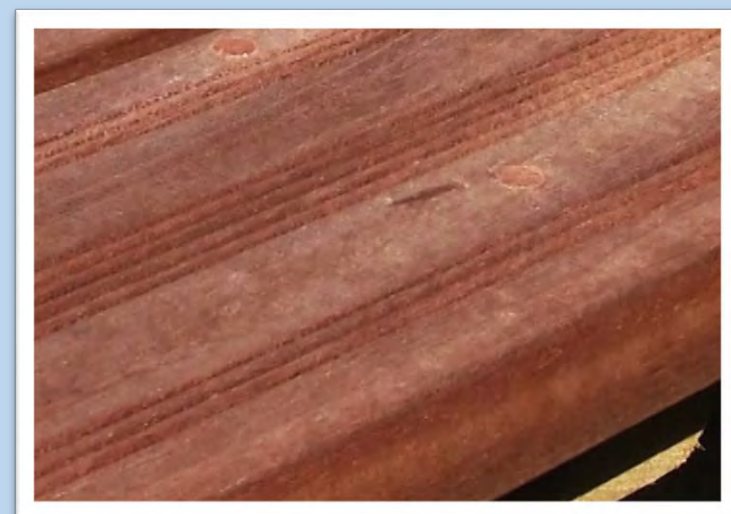


Tap them in the holes tightly with a hammer and let the glue dry.



Once the glue has dried, using a sharp wood chisel to clean off the excess wooden pellet is the best method.

Use the chisel upside down and work in the direction of the grain in the timber. If your chisel is sharp enough you will be able to clean off the pellet to a smooth finish, without having to use sandpaper to finish off.



The finished result should be a top shelving where the pellets are smooth and flat. The pellets blend into the Top Shelving and can hardly be seen.



Work your way around the pool. Once you have finished we recommend you use a quality decking oil to keep the Top Shelving looking its best.

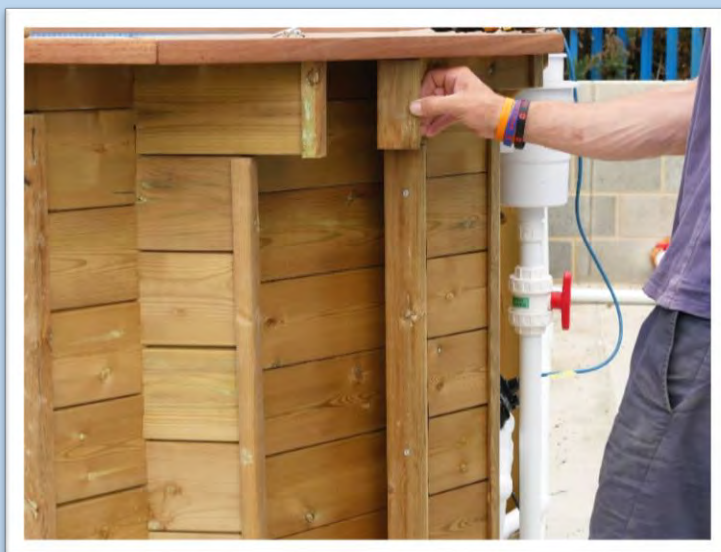
Installing End Capping Channel



End Capping Channel is a u-shaped section of timber, which is used to cover the ends of the wall planks.

Cut this to length to suit the sixteen ends of wall section.

Use the drill bits supplied in the fixing kit to drill four pilot holes evenly on each end cap channel. Then fix in place using 5 x 70mm screws provided.



Use the offcuts to fix a small piece of end capping channel to the top extended planks, with a 5 x 70mm screw.

Installing the Pipework and Equipment

To keep your swimming pool clear and hygienic you need to use a filtration system alongside chemicals refer to the **Wooden Pool Operating and Maintenance Manual**.

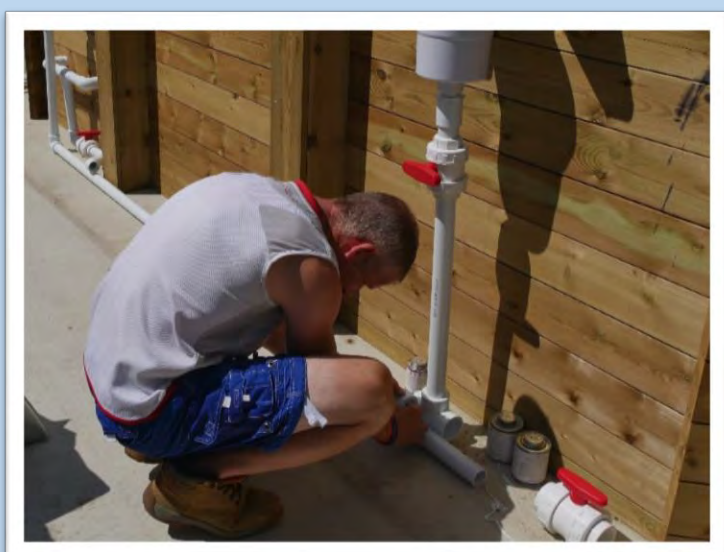
The simplistic view is water needs to go to the pump first via skimmer/s, low-level suction or main drains. It is then pushed through the filter which can contain either sand or glass media where the dirt is trapped. It can then return to the pool through the inlet fittings via a heater or heat pump (optional).

The valves and pipe work should be arranged so that it is impossible to have all the flow through the low-level suction. The high flow rate through one fitting could create an entrapment hazard which must be avoided.



Unpack the filter pump and position it before filling it with sand, it will be much easier to move whilst empty. Any electrical item must be at least 2 metres away from the pool unless enclosed by a filtration enclosure. The model of filter pump may vary depending on product purchased. Always read the manufacturer's instructions on how to assemble the product. Fill the filter with sand according to the instructions.

If you have an optional heater assemble it after the filter pump according to the manufacturer's instructions.



The pipe work kit which is supplied is generous and there can be variations in fitting.

Run your pipe work as neatly as possible. Where possible install all pipe and fittings so they are resting on the ground. Trial fit all pipe and fittings without cleaner or glue, this "Dry Fitting" will save time in the long run and allow you to check work before committing to gluing.



Cut all pipework at 90 degrees, and remove any burs. Trial fit the pipe/s and fitting/s "dry fit".

Use pipe cleaner on both pipe and fittings this removes any dirt or grease on the fittings and helps with adhesion of the glue. Give both the pipe and fitting, a good coverage of glue and push together until set. On warm days, you may have to work fast, as the glue can set quickly.

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Installing Brio LED Lights into a Wooden Pool



Mark the position where you would like to install a light. Be aware of any vertical supports or other obstructions behind the wall. This is to ensure the back of the light fitting will not foal against anything.

It is best to position the light approximately half way down the pool wall. Make sure the hole is within a single plank as shown.



Use an 85mm hole cutter to cut the hole for the light. Do not drill through the wall in one go. from one side.

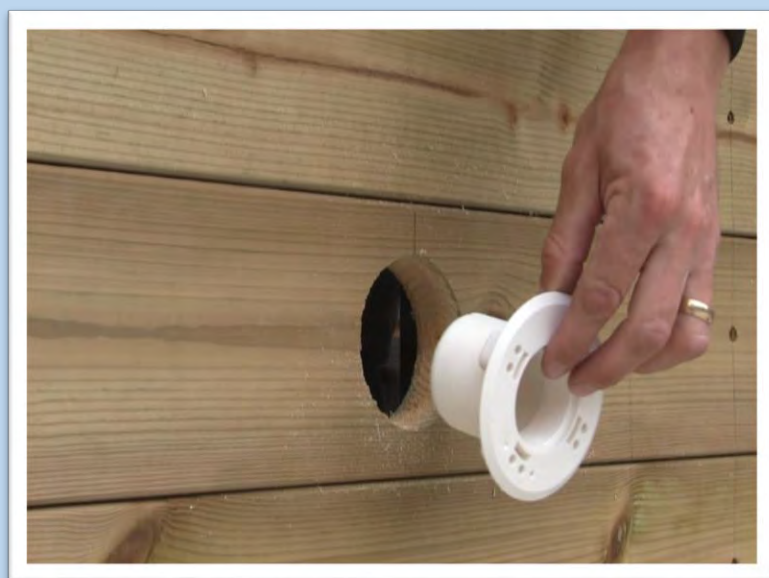


Go around the other side of the wall and drill from both sides to cut a neat hole without any splintering.

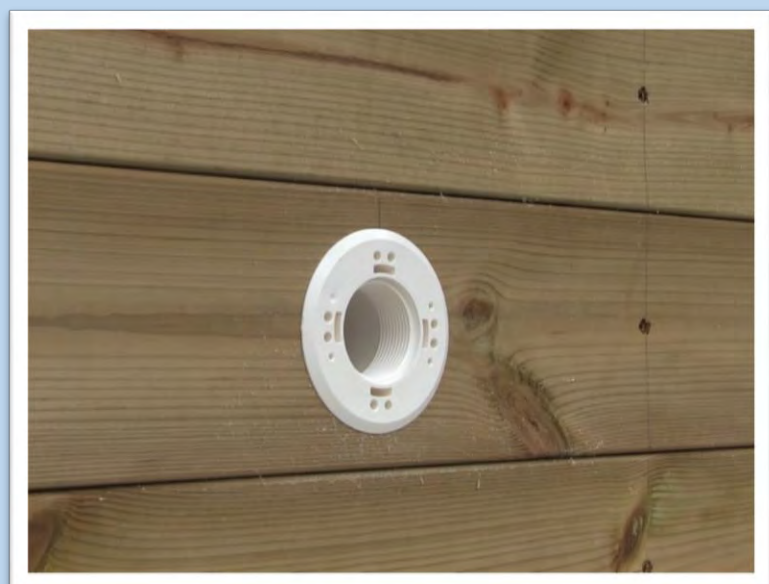


The fitting used as shown, uses a back nut in this sequence (shown), to tighten against the pool wall.

You will require one deck box kit per light (LED004)



Insert the fitting and tighten against the back nut on the other side of the wall.



Try and finish tightening the fitting in the position shown, with the screw holes at North, East, South, West



If you have foam on the walls of your pool, you need to cut away approximately 30mm of foam so that the light can be screwed into place nicely without it being too tight against the liner. It is good to cut it with a chamfered edge, to achieve a nice finish when the liner is installed.



Stick the gasket in place lining up the screw holes.



Insert a screw top and bottom, do not fully tighten the screw and finish with the cross of the screws pointing North, East, South and West.



Apply plenty of PTFE to the conduit thread and screw it tightly into the threaded reducer.

Glue the socket P/FT and threaded reducer together, use pipe cleaner first on both fittings and add a good layer of glue to each fitting.

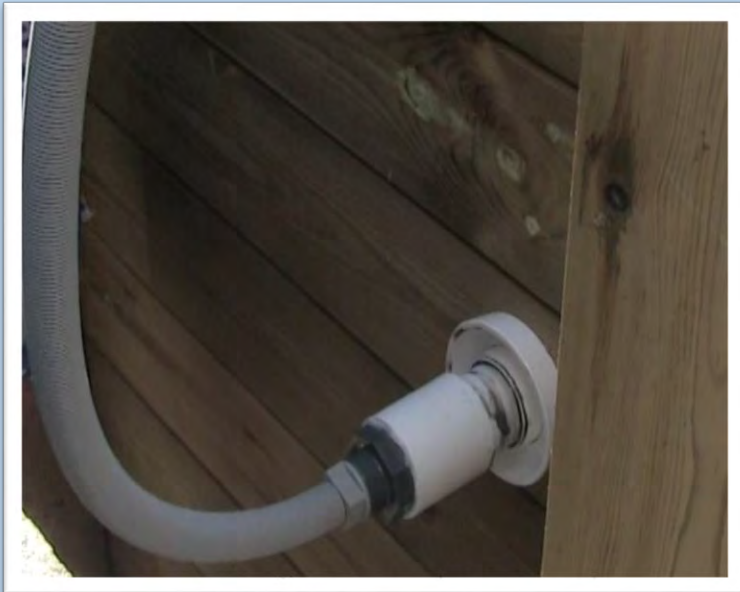
It is important to make the whole assembly watertight.



Establish how much pipe you want to use and cut it to length.



Glue a 50mm slip adaptor on the end of the piece of pipe you have just cut.



Now glue it into the back of the light fitting.



With the other end of the conduit apply plenty of PTFE tape to the thread and screw it into the bottom of the deck box.

The deck box must be mounted well above the water line of the swimming pool.

The light cable runs through the conduit into the deck box, where it can be linked to other Brio LED lights or into a power supply from a transformer. You must Employ a qualified electrician to carry out any electrical work on your wooden pool.



On the inside of the pool allow the water level to rise just below the light fitting which is now behind the liner. Carefully feel for the screws.

Using a sharp knife cut just the cross of the screw head.



Push the screw heads through the liner. Try and keep the holes as small as possible.



Line up the holes and stick the gasket to the face plate.



Undo the top screw and insert it back through the face plate, into the same hole it came from. Give the screw a couple of turns just to hold on to the face plate. When the face plate swings downward you can locate the bottom screw and carry out the same procedure.



You can now insert the other two screws and tighten all four screws using a hand-held screwdriver.

when the face plate and gasket are firmly fixed into position, carefully cut out the excess liner material, in the middle of the light fitting.



Now the light fitting in the pool wall is exposed, you need to get the cable from the light up through the conduit into the deck box. where a connection can be made.

it is easier to thread the cable through the conduit by taping a zip tie or similar to the end, before pushing the cable through to the deck box.



Once you have secured the cable in the deck box you can screw the light fitting in place.

Tool list

- Tape measure
- Spirit level
- Various digging and concreting tools
 - 17mm socket set
 - Heavy mallets
 - Cordless drill driver
 - Selection of driver bits
 - 3mm, 4mm and 5mm drill bits
- Hack saw or 4" angle grinder (cutting disc)
 - Hand saw or chop saw (if available)
 - Set Square
 - Pencil
 - Sharp scissors
- Hand-held screw driver
 - Sharp knife
- Exterior wood glue
 - Hammer
 - Sharp chisel
 - Sand paper
- 85mm hole cutter (light installation only)
 - Wet and dry vacuum cleaner
 - Decking oil and brush
 - Goggles/glasses
 - Protective gloves

Notes

Notes