

Kidney Pool Measuring

The following method requires the pool to be empty with the old liner (if applicable) taken out. You would then need to get into the pool to perform the measuring.

Plotting the perimeter

1. Pick two points at random, at opposite ends of the pool. Call one A and the other B. Mark these points with chalk or wax crayon. Measure and record the distance in a straight line between A and B.
2. Divide the pool perimeter at approximately 2' intervals. The intervals are not important and don't need to be consistent. Around tighter curves the points need to be closer together than around longer curves. Mark these points with chalk or wax crayon and number them.

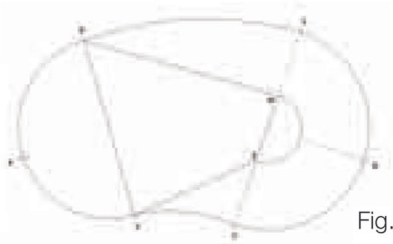


Fig. 4

3. Measure in horizontal straight lines from A to each of the points around the perimeter. Note all measurements A1, A2, A3 etc.
4. Measure in horizontal straight lines from B to each of the points around the perimeter. Note all measurements B1, B2, B3 etc.
5. Some points may not be accessible from one side of the reference points. For example, in the diagram shown, some points may not be accessible from B these could be measured from a third reference point such as V. In which case note all measurement V11, V12, V13 etc.
6. You will now have two or three columns of measurements from which a scale drawing of the pool perimeter can be drawn.

	A	B
1	850	11650
2	1540	11390
3	2100	10990
4	2460	10650
5	2850	10090
6	3200	9890
7	3540	9640
	ETC	ETC

Internal dimensions

7. Locate points X and Y (the ends of the shallow end break-over line) on the perimeter – as defined by measurements from A & B. It is usually easiest to incorporate these points into your original numbered points (see 2 above). In the example shown in figure 4 you would make X the same as point 4 and Y the same as point 17. See figure 4.
8. Locate points W and Z and by extending the straight line that joins them, establish points U & V

on the perimeter. As with points X & Y above, it is best to incorporate these points onto your original numbered points (see 2 above). In the example shown in figure 4 you would make U the same as point 14 and V the same as point 7. Stand with your line of sight vertically above point U and look across the pool through points Z & W to V. Make sure they all line up in a continuous straight line (the dotted line on the drawing). Do the same exercise looking across from point V. See figure 4.

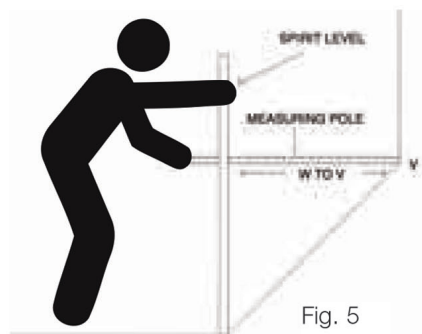


Fig. 5

9. Measure to U & V from points A & B.
10. Using a pole and a spirit level, measure the horizontal distance W to V – see figure 5. Using the same method measure from Z to U. In the same way, at various points around the deep end measure the horizontal distance from the curve R to the perimeter (e.g. using figure 6, at points 8, 9, 10, B etc round to U) – use as many or as few as necessary. If you're lucky these horizontal measurements will be the same indicating that the hopper radius and the deep end perimeter radius are concentric. If they are not equal then you will have provided enough measurements to construct a scale drawing.
11. Check sidewall depth at several places.
12. Check deep end depth in the normal way. Use the method outlined above (see 10 and figure 5) in reverse, i.e. have the spirit level horizontal and the measuring pole measuring the drop from the bottom of the side wall to the pool floor (or if easily done, measure the total depth from the linerlock to the floor in this way.)

Double checking

13. Take three double check measurements at random e.g.: 20-4, 13-5 etc.
14. Take care, if sidewalls lean out or in, to take measurements from the top and bottom of side panels.

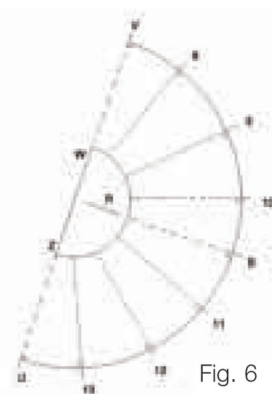


Fig. 6

Fig. 1

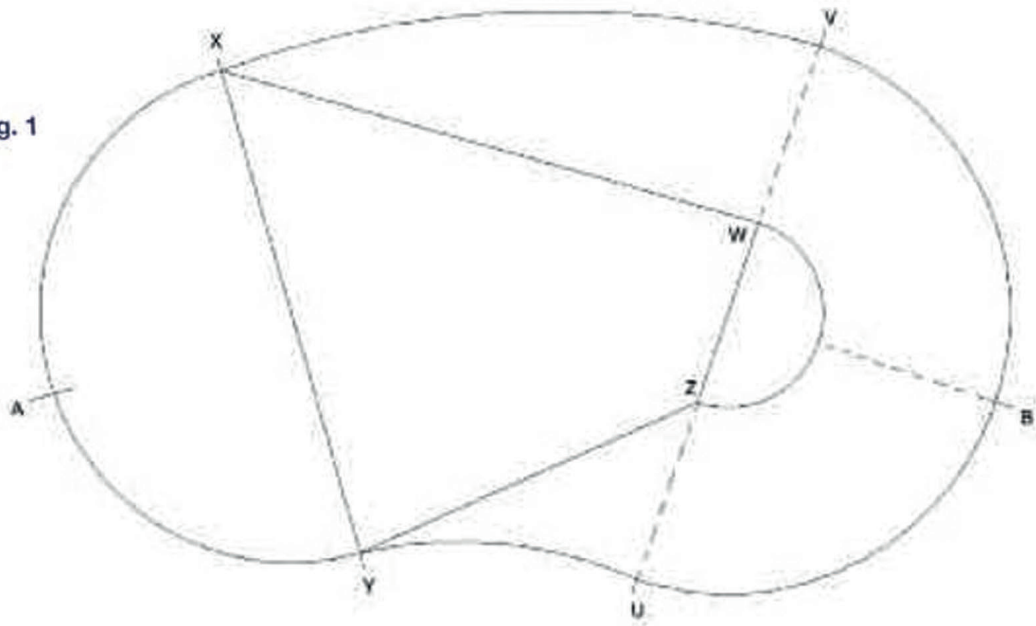
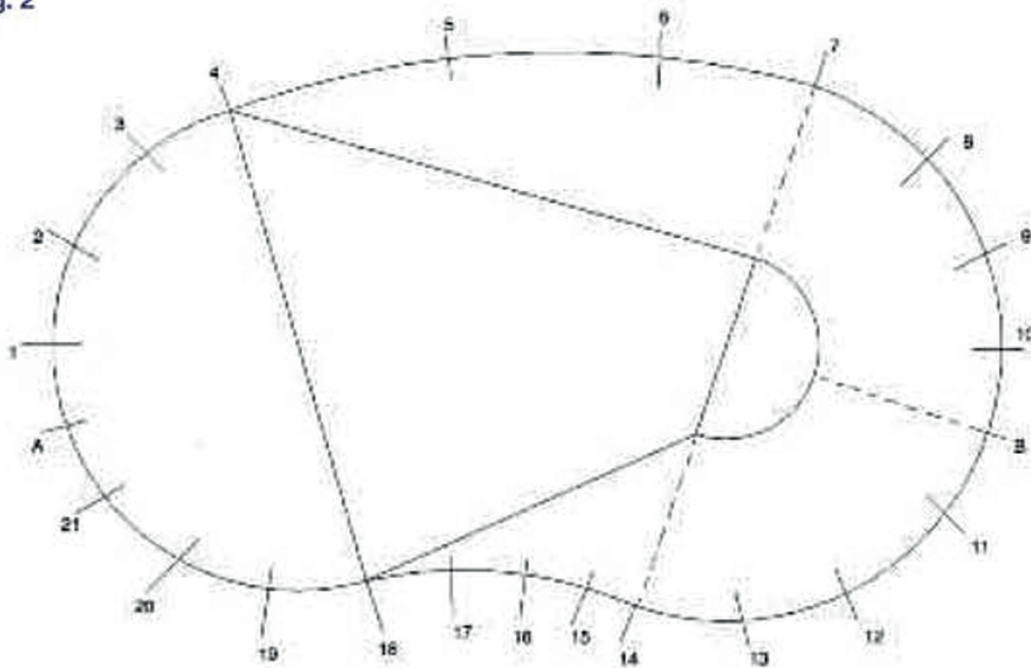


Fig. 2



	A	B
1	850	11650
2	1540	11390
3	2100	10990
4	2460	10650
5	2850	10090
6	3200	9890
7	3540	9640
	ETC	ETC

Fig. 3

Fig. 4

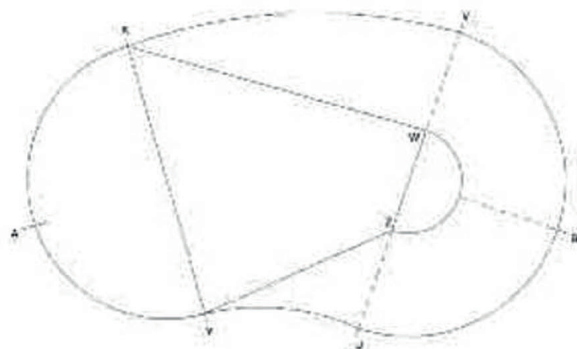


Fig. 5

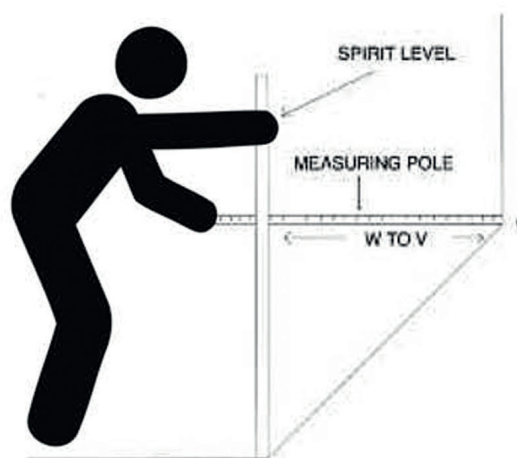


Fig. 6

