



The description of construction works



1. EARTH WORKS

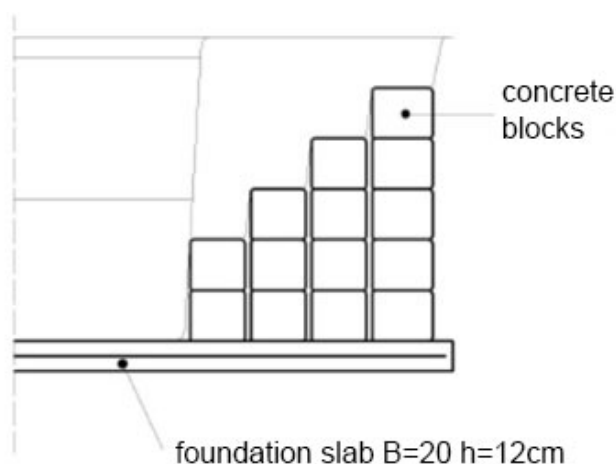
The process of swimming pool foundation shall take place on the original ground not on backfill soil. The soil congestion coefficient shall amount to the swimming pool load, which amounts to 1600 kg/m². In case of existence of ground or layer waters in non permissible soils (clay, loam) the bottom layer should be supported, by a well congested thick grain soil of the thickness 20cm as well as additional drainage belt. It is recommended to manufacture a bottom layer below the level of ground and surface water deposits/streams. First construct an excavation pit in order to house the swimming pool taking into consideration the depth of the foundation slab. The size of the excavation pit constitutes the diameter of the swimming pool framework increased by 60-80 cm from each side – in order to ensure the proper conveyance of installation and piping works.

2. FOUNDATION SLAB

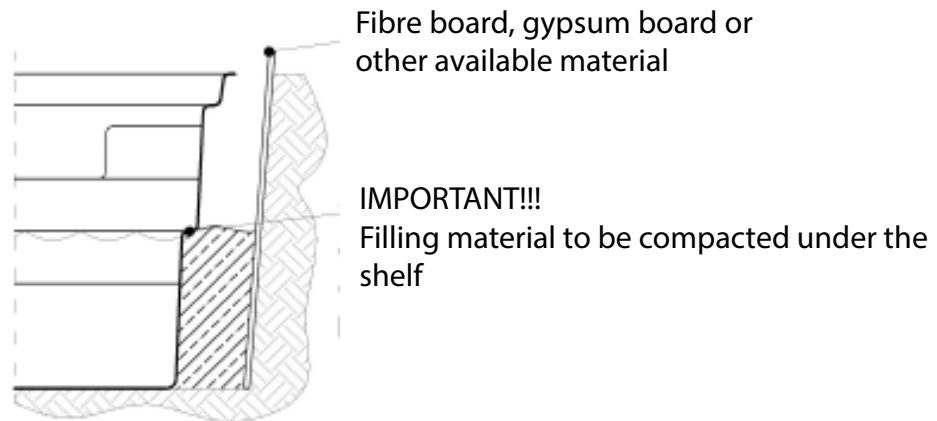
The hardened soil foundation has been engineered to house the reinforced concrete foundation slab of its total thickness amounting to $h=12\text{cm}$. The size of the slab is equal to the external upper edge of each swimming pool model size. Reinforced concrete class B20. The reinforcement is done with application of 8mm diameter ribbed steel bar mesh of the opening size every 20cm. Reinforced steel AIII (34GS). NOTE: The foundation slab is a smooth mortar surface, any surface slopes shall not amount to more than 0,5%. All works should be consulted with a construction specialist well acquainted to local ground conditions.

3. SWIMMING POOL ASSEMBLY

The swimming pool is to be placed upon the foundation slab, should it still possesses slight unevenness, the slab should be levelled with a styrofoam layer. The steps should be supported with concrete blocks, properly checked for the correctness of their level. The fissure between the steps and concrete blocks should be filled with soft foam or it should be salienated all around.



Fill the pool with about 20 cm of water and spread the dry concrete on the wall of the pool in a proportion of 1:4, with the thickness of 15-20 cm. Can be used as formwork: fibre board, gypsum board or other available material, which we treat as lost formwork-it will remain in the ground. The filling material must be dry, because wet will cause the warping of walls of the pool while spreading it. When the layer of concrete is equal to the level of water in the pool (up to approx. 20cm) pour it with water, hardening of it will cause a stiff rim around the pool. Compact the filling material under the shelf of the pool.



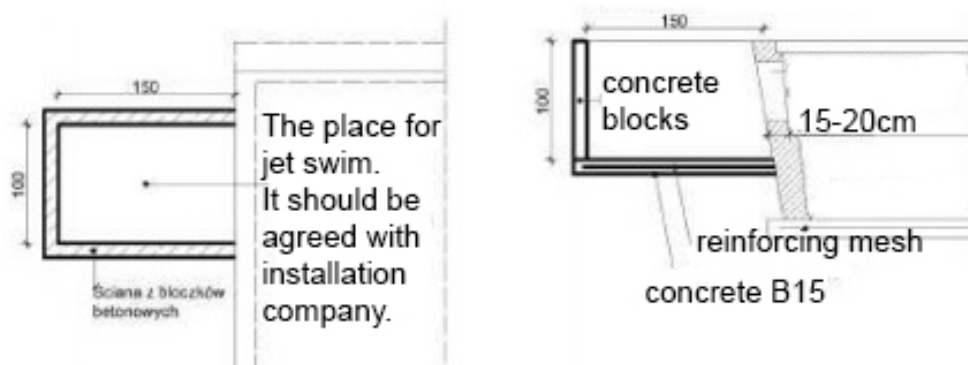
Repeat the cycle several times (at the same time controlling the pool walls if there is any divarication or an inward dent) until the entire basin is filled.

DON'T THICKEN CONCRETE AUTOMATICALLY! The entire process of filling and covering the pool with concrete determines its final shape..

WARNING! The works related to covering of the pool, start after mounting of technological and installation equipment of the swimming pool

4. SWIM JET (COUNTERFLOW)

The bottom of the well should be performed as a concrete slab made of concrete B15, reinforced with reinforcement steel mesh made of 6mm bars with the mesh opening 15 cm big. Walls should be made of air concrete blocks. The canopy should be made of galvanized steel of the thickness amounting to 3 mm.



The well should be equipped with an electricity power installation. The electricity power consumption by pumps:

- Pump 40m³/h: U=400V, P=2,5kW
- Pump 45m³/h: U=400V, P=3,0kW
- Pump 70m³/h: U=400V, P=3,5kW
- Pump 78m³/h: U=400V, P=4,5kW

NOTE: All of the well construction works should be done after the swimming pool has been fitted into its final position.

5. SWIMMING POOL DRAINAGE

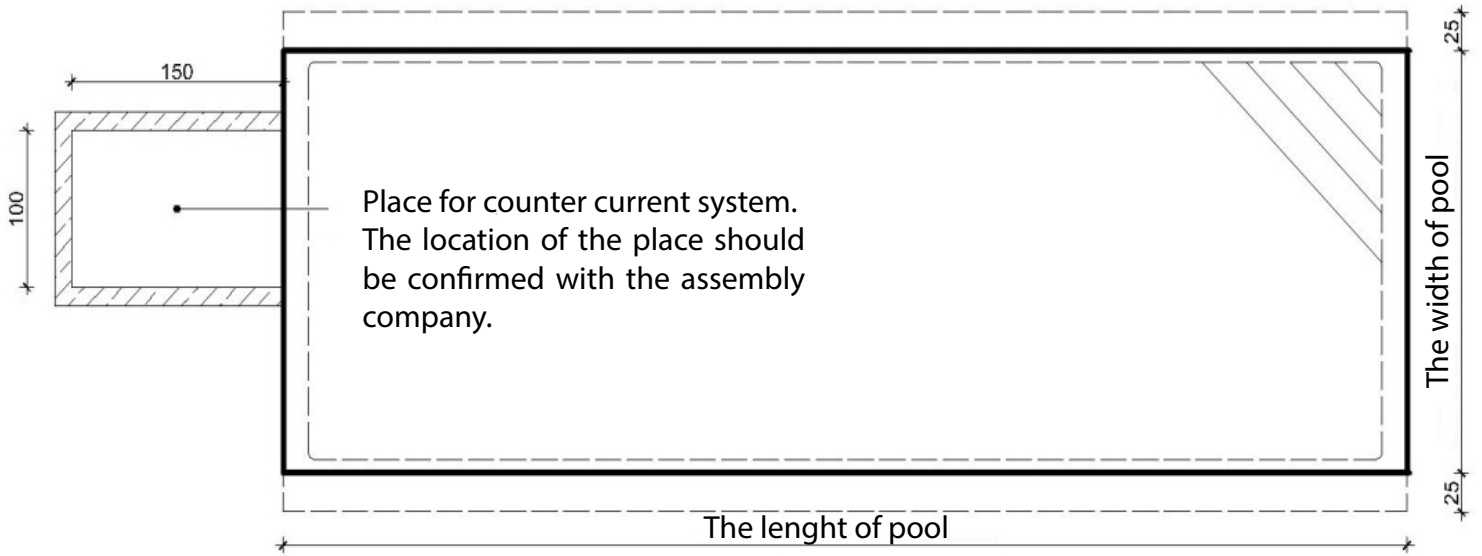
In case of draining or cleaning of the swimming pool it should be refilled the same day other ways there may occur the danger connected to unwanted moves of the swimming pool backfill, especially in case of heavy rainfall. During the process of swimming pool drainage it is required to ensure the proper drainage so that water does not sink into the surrounding terrain.

6. WINTER PROTECTION

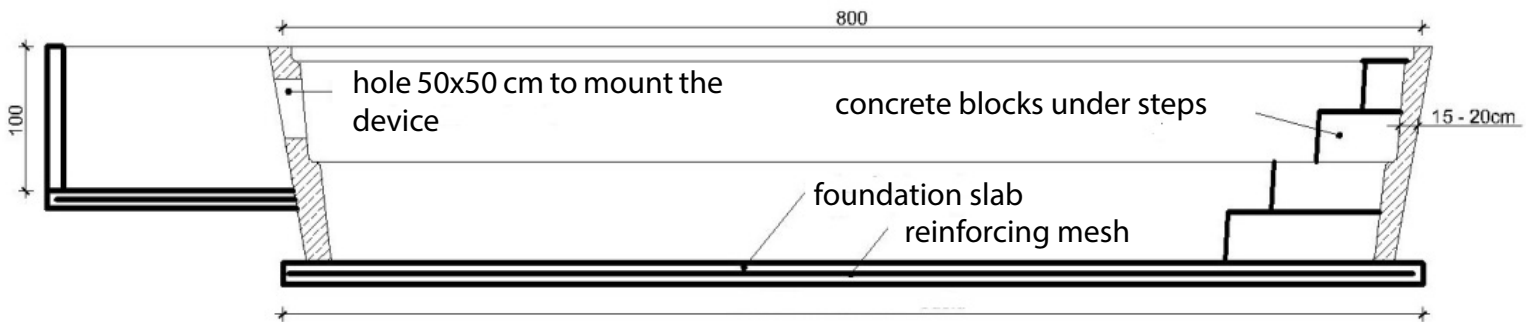
During the winter period should remain in the degree of $\frac{3}{4}$ below the inlet nozzles as well as the skimmer. During the winter period the remaining amount of the water should be protected with proper compounds that protect the pool against the formation of lime and dirt deposits and prevent alga formation.

7. TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

I. DRAWING OF FOUNDATION SLAB



II. SIDE DRAWING



III. FRONT DRAWING

