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## Ayersville high school swimming pool

Conceptually, the pools are quite simple - they are just large pools of water. But on a hot summer's day, a swimming pool may seem like the greatest invention known to man. And as it turns out, there are a lot of cool technologies in your middle pool - much more than you expect. In this article, we will understand how the pools are built and look at the water-based system that keeps the water clean and chemically balanced. The pools are in all shapes and sizes, but almost all of them, from the indoor private pool to the water woot pool, work in the same basic way. They use a combination of filtration and chemical treatment to continuously clean a large volume of water. A typical swimming pool needs seven main components: PoolAmmoated water pumpAfilt chemical power cordDrainsReclomentor plastic plumbing connecting all these elements, the main idea is to pump water in a continuous cycle, from the pool through the filtration and chemical treatment systems and back to the pool again. Thus, the pumping system retains water in the pool relatively without dirt, debris and bacteria. Some pools also include heaters in the mix to keep the water at a certain temperature. In the next section we will look at the different types of pools. In-depth article on the different types of procedures for water basins, including best practices for chlorine, bromine, salt chlorine, etc. Water – and especially heated water – is a breeding ground for algae and other microorganisms that carry diseases. For this reason, disinfecting the water in the pool on a regular basis is essential for the maintenance of the pools. Chlorine treatments for poolsPleasant method of sanitation is the use of a pool of chlorine, which not only eliminates bacteria, but is also able to break down organic debris by oxidation. Chlorine comes in liquid form, although this is not often used for home pools; granulated pool of chlorine, which is dissolved before being added to a pool of water; and chlorine with a tablet pool placed in a floating pool chlorine feeder that slowly dissolves and then releases chlorine into the pool. Chlorine, in response to the water of the pool, produces hypochloric acid or what is called free chlorine, which is actually what disinfects the water. But free chlorine is rapidly broken down into sunlight, so that cyaneuric acid, which stabilizes the compound, is added with chlorine. After processing the water in your pool with chlorine, you'll need to regularly check its level to see if you need to add more. Pool water test kits are readily available online or in pool stores. (A kit is recommended that also measures pH and calcium levels, plus alkalinity.) The level of free chlorine should be from 1 to 2 parts per million (ppm). The amount of chlorine that can be you need to add, depends to a large extent on the use of your pool; expected to add add during the summer months of heavy use. Always follow the label instructions next to the letter and never mix more than one brand type. Chlorine compounds can be corrosive to your pool and to you. Since you will have to deal with the chemical by hand, make sure that you wear appropriate protection of your hands and face. If you are using a granular shape, mix it by adding it to water and not otherwise to make sure it does not spray on you. Pour the solution into the pool in several different places, taking close to the surface as much as you can. The tablet form is simply added to the power supply. Chlorine treatment for PoolA chlorinated pool usually contains two types of chlorine. Free chlorine (FAC) maintains its pure chemical composition and stands in the place that is ready to clean up the contaminants. Combined available chlorine (CAC), also called chloramine, has already done its job and is now unclean because it is combined with ammonia and other contaminants in the water. (These contaminants, for the most part, come from urine, sweat and saliva.) When a pool smells like there is too much chlorine and the water burns your eyes, you actually smell the contaminated CAC rather than the clean FAC. We often think that the smell and irritation are the result of too much chlorine, but they actually show that there is not enough FAC in the water. This megadose breaks down cac and restores a healthy level of FAC. Optimally, you need to apply chlorine shock at night after people have finished swimming, so the water may have time to recover. At least give it about an hour before allowing people to enter the pool and make sure the pump and filter work. Buy a quantity of chlorine shocker pool suitable for your pool size. One form is a powder that scatter over the water in different places in the pool. Use a free chlorine test kit to make sure you have achieved free chlorisation. If the treatment has not worked enough, repeat. If a pool is heavily used, you may need to shock it on a weekly basis. Otherwise, apply shock when the pool smells bad or when a test kit reveals the need. If you want to take less maintenance time by partially automating the task, consider installing a salt chlorine generator (see Swimming pool sanitariums: Salt Chlorine generators). Bromine treatment for PoolsBromine, which is often available as pool water bromine tablets in the same way chlorine is, has some advantages over chlorine. While chlorine is combined with contaminants to produce combined available chlorine, which is a disgusting smell and irritating to the eyes and skin, bromine produces bromamines that are odorless and not irritating. For bromine, you do not need to administer periodic shocks as well as And bromine works quickly, so swimmers can jump into the pool soon after treatment. However, there are some drawbacks. Bromine breaks down in sunlight, so pure bromine is not very effective for outdoor pools that are shady. For this reason, many bromine tablets contain a significant amount of chlorine to stabilize them. And bromine is more expensive than chlorine. For these reasons, bromine is more commonly used for indoor pools and spa treatments than for outdoor pools. Salt chlorine generatorsOn salt chlorine generator extracts chlorine from sodium chloride, better known as a simple mass of salt. This eliminates the need to deal with potentially hazardous chemicals. A salt chlorine generator also automates some maintenance tasks so you have less work to do. A salt chlorogenic generator is a built-in device installed in the tube immediately after the filter. It works electrical current through salted water, which causes a chemical reaction that basically converts salt into chlorine. A kind of generator requires you to add salt directly to the water of the pool. It may look like a lot of salt when you pour it, but in fact the level is so low that you won't be able to try if you've been to try the water in the pool. Another generator works very similarly to the slow release of salt from a water softener. The generator constantly releases a small amount of chlorine into the water to maintain a safe and efficient level. The result is less combined available chlorine, which causes an unpleasant smell and irritates the skin and eyes. Even with some generators of salt chlorine, you will need to apply chlorine shock treatment every time. For this reason, some generators have the ability to provide shock. Instead of applying chlorine to the pool yourself, just press a button or turn the knob and the generator shakes the water. Solar Metal Water Ionization Ionization ProcessersS solar ionization metal pool water system, very low voltage electric current is used to inject small amounts of metal - in most cases copper, but sometimes silver or synthetic compounds - into the water. Ions in metal destroy bacteria and algae. Solar energy is often used to control the current and can be called a solar ionization device. Older ionization devices release a dangerous amount of honey into the water, but newer models release quantities so small that they are considered safe even to drink. Some larger pools were glued to a copper pipe that releases traces of copper into the water. It actually killed the algae, but unfortunately also turned blonde hair a slight shade of green. Modern metal ionization unit will not produce the effect of green hair. Ionization unit is usually performed for four to eight hours, and ions stay in the water, killing bacteria, for a week or more. This is much less time for from a salt chlorine generator (see (see maintained almost all the time. Metal ionization is an additional disinfectant method as it cannot neutralize contaminants such as dirt particles, skin oil, and sunscreen oils. It usually reduces the need for chlorine by as much as 80 percent, but you will still need to apply chlorine and sometimes apply chlorine shock treatment. Find the pre-screened Local Swimming Pool Water Maintenance ProSwimming Pool Water Purification has been last modified: September 6, 2020 by Don Vandervort, HomeTips © 1997 to 2020 We've heard the complaint that it takes too long to carve the leaves from the pool. During an investigation, we find that the owner of the pool uses a skimmer to sprout the leaves. No wonder it takes the owner of the pool so long! There are three simple things you can do to speed up the removal of leaves from your pool. First, use a rake on the sheet. A paddle on the sheet is like a sheet skier, but it has a deep bag like a net instead of a flat mesh. This allows to hold much more leaves with each spoon. Also, the paddle leaf allows the water to pass through much easier when there are leaves in it than a skimmer sheet does, thereby preventing the water wave you can get in front of a leaf schmer pushing the leaves away from it. The oar of the leaves is also much easier to use when using the leaves from the bottom. When you pull out the bottom, stretch your pole as much as you can, face you and pull towards you. This will squeeze out the leaves while you pull. Tips for choosing a sheet rake: READ THE REVIEWS! If you don't want to change the sheet rake every season or every week, read the reviews before you buy. Yes, a good price is attractive, but not if the rake is cheap. Read users' online reviews, ask your pool professional and make sure your new rake comes with a guarantee that suits your needs. Another great device for lifting leaves from the bottom is the lystod. The leaf has jetskis that force the water through its deep net bag, creating suction that will lift debris from the bottom of the pool and into the bag. The jets are powered by water from the garden hose or from the pump of your automatic pool cleaner. The planes will actually pack the leaves, thus holding a huge amount of debris before it needs dumping. The stand is available in two versions: the model of wheels for concrete pools, as well as the model brush for vinyl pools. We would suggest using a model with a bike for all kinds of pools, because the brush of the brush model tends to push a lot of leaves away from it. The best way to keep your leaves out of your pool is to empty your skier bins as often as necessary. Instead of letting the barge basket fill up, choke on the dump the basket as often as it needs. This can be several times a day, but it is still very much from the bottom. If you have a timer swimming pool pump, you may want to run it longer so that the skimmer(s) work longer. When buying sheet cleaning products, compare prices, read reviews and check the warranty coverage. When buying a pool of products, it is best to make purchases with your credit card, when you can take advantage of extended warranty services, easy return, and in some cases, money back if your item goes on sale within weeks of making your purchase. Guarantees are important, as are spare parts. Don't buy cheap products online that you can't replace or find spare parts for here in the U.S. If you are constantly having problems with the leaves with your pool, consider investing in a pool to keep the leaves under control when you are not swimming. If you deal with the problem of your leaves with a rake of leaves, make sure that you do not scratch or pierce the lining, if your pool requires one. Take out the leaves and keep swimming! Updated by Dr John Mullen Mullen

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