

**CLI PRODUCT SPECIFICATION**




Acid Washing Procedure: All Quartz & Pebble Finishes

WHEN TO ACID WASH THE POOL:

Acid washing should not be attempted until the cement has reached final set. The final set occurs at 400 minutes according to the American Concrete Institute (ACI). Environmental conditions may speed-up or slow down the final set. Example: A shell temperature of 80° F and rising in conjunction with an ambient of 80°F+ may reduce the final set time to approximately 240 minutes (4 hours).

WARNING: Always use recommended safety practices for all material handling and storage. Acid solutions and other chemicals should only be used in accordance with the Material Safety Data Sheet provided by the supplier of those materials.

SUPPLIES REQUIRED:

- 1) Minimum of 4 plastic sprinkling cans 
- 2) 2 acid wash brushes – brooms 
- 3) 1 acid wash hand brush 
- 4) Acid. 1 gallon of acid for every 100 sq ft of entire interior surface area
- 5) 3 oz. of "Dawn" liquid dishwashing detergent WITHOUT bleach for every gallon of acid 
- 6) 1 Garden Hose for rinse down 
- 7) 1 drain pump (sump or mud hog) to maintain a near empty bowl and acid solution removal 
- 8) 1 50 lb bag of Sodium Bicarbonate to neutralize bowl 
- 9) Minimum of 2 qualified pool technicians 

ACID WASHING PROCEDURE:

STEP 1. Confirm plasterer has left a 1 lb. zip lock bag of dry finish material in the light niche for any unforeseeable repairs needed after exposure process.



- STEP 2.**
- A. Prepare approximately 1-gallon of acid per 100 square feet of pool surface area with 3 ounces of liquid dish soap (Dawn dishwashing detergent) in each gallon.
 - B. Replace the top and carefully swirl to mix.
 - C. Pour prepared acid solution into a sufficient amount of plastic sprinkler cans with the flower attached to acid wash the entire pool without having to stop to re-mix acid solution.



STEP 3. Saturate the pool shell thoroughly with water. Always keep it saturated during the acid wash process. This helps prevent depth of penetration, overexposure of the aggregate and degradation.

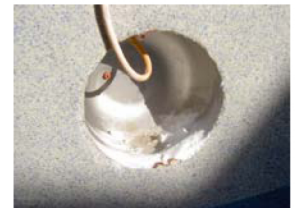


STEP 4. After saturating the pool surface leave the water in the bowl to help neutralize the acid.

STEP 5. Sprinkle an adequate amount of sodium bicarbonate in and around the bowl to create a highly neutralized solution in preparation for the acid wash. This helps prevent over exposure of the deepest area of the pool during the acid wash.

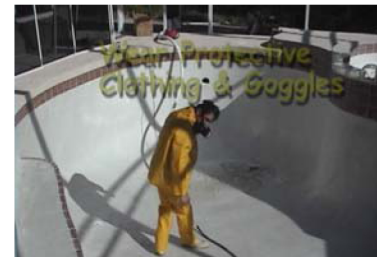


STEP 6. Place a handful of bicarbonate of soda in the light niche to help prevent streaking from the acid wash procedure.



STEP 7.

- A. Start acid washing the walls from the cove up from the deep end to the shallow end and keep the entire finish saturated with water.
- B. After the walls have been exposed, turn the sump pump on to dispose of the neutralized solution in an environmentally safe manner while acid washing and exposing the floor from the water level in the same manner.
- C. Brush low areas to prevent acid puddles and over exposure. Mix the floor acid with the neutralized solution being pumped to waste.



****When acid washing always wear respirators (3M 6900 Full Face), rubber boots, rubber gloves, and protective clothing. Keep the cartridges fresh and clean.**

STEP 8. Repeat step No. 5 if necessary.



STEP 9. Using a hand held brush, scrub any remaining pasty areas with a small bucket and a brush with left over solution.

STEP 10. Carefully pressure wash the surface of the pool to remove film and any remaining pasty areas. Exercise extreme caution to not damage the finish. If there are any remaining paste areas Poof may be used moderately.



IMPORTANT NOTE: All pool finishes are not alike. As with any acid wash process, variations in acid to water ratios may be required. Perform a surface test in an inconspicuous area to identify the surface integrity and verify the proper strength of acid wash solution. Care must be taken to neutralize the acid solution before disposal in an environmentally safe manner.