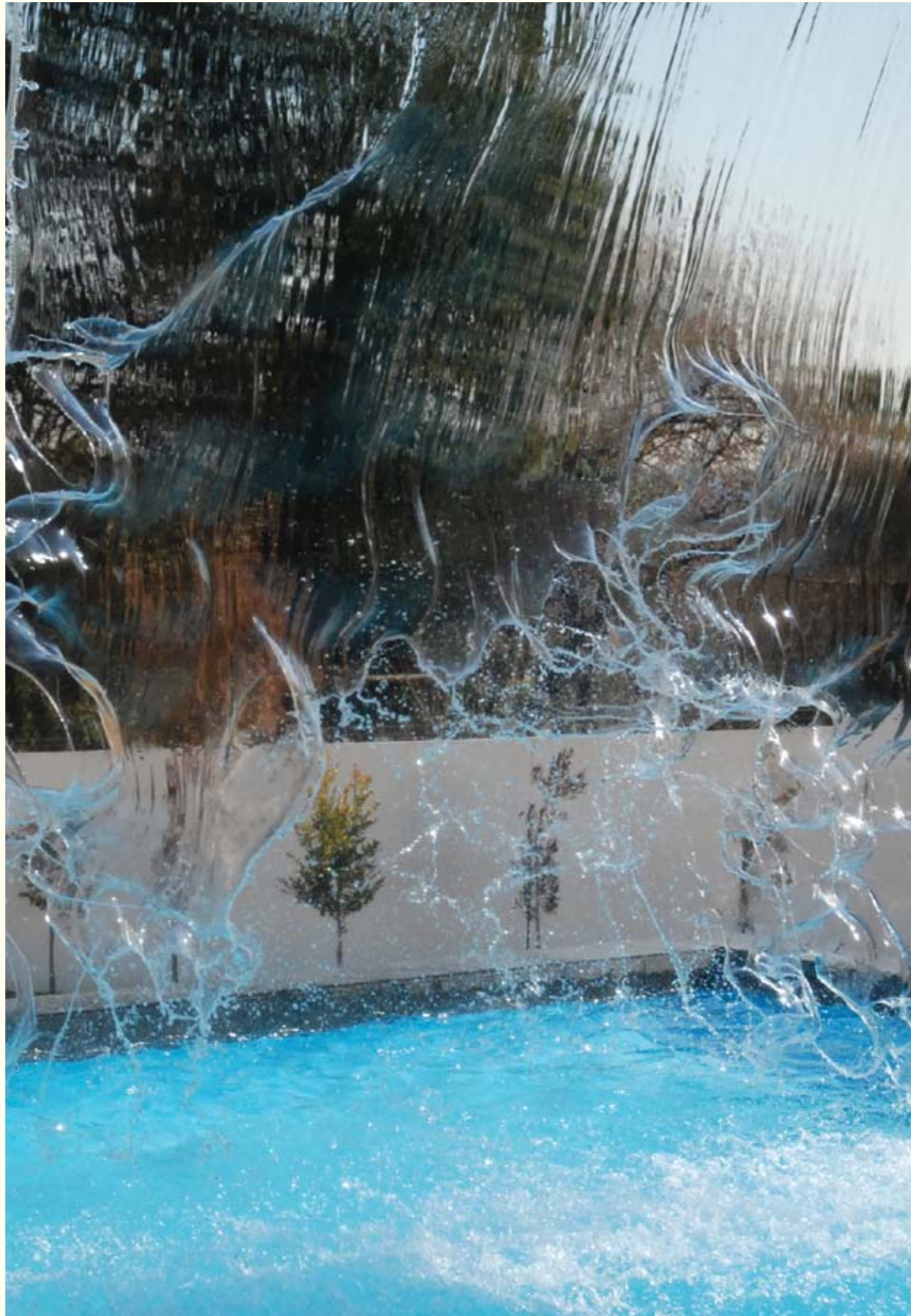


Marbelite



Guide to the chemical treatment of newly plastered pools

The water in a pool is a balanced unit and correct water treatment will ensure that your pool is an asset and not a liability. Marbelite is formulated to the highest standards and if properly maintained, can be expected to last in excess of 20 years.

The first four weeks in the life of a newly plastered pool is the most critical time. Proper care during this time will ensure that the Marbelite will cure as it should and provide years of trouble-free service.

Tap water varies from area to area and it is important to ascertain the balance of the water by taking it to a pool shop for testing. The results of this testing will guide you as to what should be added to the water to ensure proper curing of the Marbelite.

The main elements to consider are :

- the pH level of the water. A low pH will cause etching of the Marbelite surface which makes it feel rough. It is recommended that the pH level be kept at 7.8 for the first three weeks.
- the presence of iron or copper in the water. A high metal content will cause staining of the Marbelite surface.
- calcium hardness. The ideal is 300 to 400 ppm. If the calcium content is too low, calcium will be leached from the Marbelite, making the surface rough.

It is important to have the water tested before filling the pool. The pool shop will recommend the appropriate products to remedy the quality of the water. Chemicals should only be added once the pool is filled completely.

Plastering

Plaster the pool as per the instructions contained in the Marbelite data sheet.

Filling

- Start filling the pool from the deep end. Attach a deflector to the end of the hosepipe to prevent surface damage.
- Fill the pool in one operation to prevent a water-ring from forming.
- Damp down exposed Marbelite every hour to prevent it drying prematurely.
- Once the pool is filled, add the remedial chemicals, as described above, if necessary.
- Start the filter.
- Have the water tested again to establish whether further treatment is needed.

Do not introduce an automatic cleaner to the pool for 3 weeks. Use the pool brush only to remove dust and debris. Vacuum to waste daily. Brush the Marbelite surface using a soft pool brush and backwash at least once a day.

The pH must remain at 7.8. This will aid the proper curing and hardening of the Marbelite surface.

Do not use any hydrochloric acid during the first 3 weeks.

Dose only with small quantities of unstabilised granular dry chlorine, or unstabilised liquid chlorine during the first 3 weeks.

At the start of week four

- Check the pH and add hydrochloric acid (quantity to be determined based on the volume of the pool) dissolved in a plastic bucket of water from the pool with the filter running.
- Periodically dose until the pH is between 7.4 and 7.6. It could take more than seven days before the pH is corrected. Never use sulphuric acid in the pool.
- Follow the chlorine manufacturer's dosing instructions from now on.
- If a salt water chlorinator is installed, add salt to the water and switch on the chlorinator. Refer to the manufacturer's instructions.
- Connect the automatic pool cleaner.

Important information

It is important that the chemical manufacturer's dosing instructions be followed when adding chemicals to the pool. The Marbelite surface can be damaged by overdosing.

Acid overdosing destroys total alkalinity which leads to etching of the Marbelite surface. Always dilute acid before dosing, and add while the pump is running to ensure even distribution.

Calcium hypochlorite (dry granular chlorine) overdosing causes scale build-up and high pH.

Trichloroisocyanuric acid (stabilised chlorine) overdosing causes calcium to be leached from the Marbelite surface and leads to etching of the surface.

Do not allow chlorine pills or -granules to come into contact with the surface of the Marbelite.

Problem solving

White marks on coloured Marbelite

The pool is not losing its colour - it is simply a build-up of calcium on the surface of the plaster. Calcium is white and the perception is created that the colour is fading. This is caused by high pH levels and should be addressed as follows :

Drop the pH level to 7 by adding hydrochloric acid (quantity to be determined based on the volume of the pool). Brush the surface daily and backwash. The low pH will soften the calcium and the brushing will loosen it. Severe build-up could take quite some time to remove. The pH should not be kept at this level for more than 7 days at a time.

Day 8 - Raise the pH level to 7.2. If, after 7 days, there is still evidence of white marks, repeat the process above.

It is important to note that unless correct water treatment is maintained, calcium build-up will re-occur. In extreme cases the pool might have to be emptied and sanded. Contact our Technical Department for further information.

Brown marks on white Marbelite

This is caused by calcium build-up that traps dust when it calcifies. It will normally occur on the floor of the pool and can be rectified by following the steps described above.

Marbelite data sheet

About this product

Marbelite is a cement-based, integrally coloured marble plaster, specifically formulated for application onto gunite or hand-packed concrete pool shells.

Produced from carefully selected raw materials for consistency of product, it only requires the addition of water on site.

Technical data

Compressive strength*	1 day	8 N/mm ²
	3 day	22 N/mm ²
	7 day	28 N/mm ²
	28 day	34 N/mm ²

*Value obtained in laboratory conditions. Test results were obtained at 20°C. 3.2 litres of water per 20kg bag

Technical services

Weber has a team of experienced advisors available to provide technical support.

Technical helpline : 0860 272 829 or visit www.weber-tylon.co.za

Use

Provides a 6 to 8mm thick coloured finishing plaster for swimming pools.

Suitable surfaces

Gunite or plastered surfaces as used in the construction of swimming pools.

The surface should not contain blast furnace slag, as this will cause mottling of the Marbelite surface.

Not suitable for fibre-glass shells.

Good practice

Do not apply :

- if frost is forecast within 24 hours of use
- in damp/wet conditions
- in temperatures below 5°C or above 30°C
- on elevations in direct sunlight or where the substrate is hot

To ensure colour consistency, the material required to complete the pool should be of the same batch number.

Surface preparation

The surface onto which Marbelite will be applied :

- must be cured for a minimum of 28 days
- must be sound, clean and free of any material which may impair adhesion
- must be true in plane, hard and slightly rough to form a mechanical key
- if dirty, must be acid-washed, brushed and flushed with clean water

Application

Plastering a new pool

The surface must be damped down before plastering commences. Be sure to remove any standing water from the floor.

Apply the first layer of Marbelite to the walls by forcing the material tightly against the surface using a rounded steel trowel.

Follow immediately with a second layer to an application not exceeding 8mm.

Start plastering the floor from the deep end.

When the Marbelite is green (set but not fully hardened) it should be given a final trowelling to polish the surface and remove trowel marks. Wet the surface slightly to avoid black burn marks.

All plastering must be completed in one day to avoid unsightly joint marks.

Leave overnight to air cure.



Features and benefits

- Carefully graded aggregates to produce a fine finish
- Integrally coloured
- Quality assured raw materials
- Exceptional and consistent quality
- Backed by superior technical support
- Available in a range of colours

Specifying

"Apply 6 to 8mm of Weber Marbelite in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions."

Storage and shelf life

When stored, unopened in a dry place at temperatures above 5°C, shelf life is 12 months from date of manufacture.

Packaging and coverage

Marbelite is supplied in 20kg paper bags.

Coverage is approximately 1m² per bag.

Safety instructions

Contains cement, which is alkaline when wet and can cause skin irritation. Use eye protection and gloves and avoid prolonged skin contact. Avoid inhalation of dust. Wash skin contamination away with warm soapy water. Remove splashes to the eyes by prolonged irrigation and consult a doctor. Do not ingest.

Mixing

Marbelite should be mixed with 3.2 litres of clean water per 20kg bag to produce a stiff, workable plaster mix.

Ensure that no dry powder remains, as this will impair bonding.

Do not add extra water or any other additives.

Application

Re-plastering a pool

Surface preparation

- ▲ If the old plaster is loose or flaky, it should be removed completely.
- ▲ If the surface is hard and firm, at least 80% of the surface must be chipped using steel chipping hammers.
- ▲ Acid-wash the entire surface using a solution of 1 part hydrochloric acid and 3 parts water. Scrub vigorously using a wire brush and flush with clean water.

Slurry Coat

- Prepare a slush coat consisting of Marbelite in a solution of 1 volume Weber Slurrybond and 4 volumes water. Mix well.
- Apply to the surface using a block brush. The surface should have a stippled finish.
- Allow slurry coat to harden for 12 hours (but no longer than 24 hours).
- If mixing is done on the floor of the pool, care should be taken not to remove the slurry coat.
- Do not wet the slurry coat before Marbelite application commences.

Plastering

Using a rounded steel trowel, apply the first layer of Marbelite to the walls by forcing the material tightly against the surface.

Follow immediately with a second layer to an application not exceeding 8mm.

Start plastering the floor from the deep end.

When the Marbelite is green (set but not fully hardened) it should be given a final trowelling to polish the surface and remove trowel marks.

Wet the surface slightly to avoid black burn marks.

All plastering must be completed in one day to avoid unsightly joint marks.

Leave overnight to air cure.

Filling and curing

Start filling the pool from the deep end. Attach a deflector to the end of the hosepipe to prevent surface damage.

Damp down exposed Marbelite every hour to prevent it drying out prematurely.

Fill the pool in one operation to prevent a water-ring from forming.

Do not introduce an automatic pool cleaner to the pool for 3 weeks. Use the pool brush only to remove dust and debris. Vacuum to waste daily. Brush the marbelite surface using a soft pool brush and back-wash at least once a day.

Refer to the Guide to the chemical treatment of newly plastered pools overleaf.

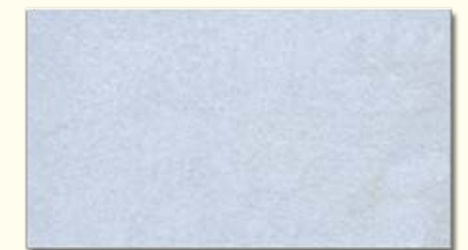
Marbelite colour chart



blue



jade



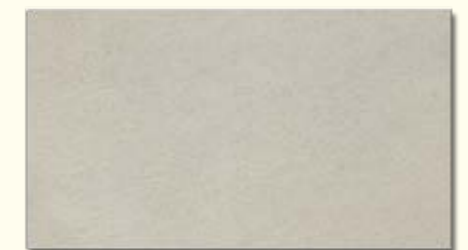
light blue



navy



slate



steel

These colour representations are as accurate as the printing process permits. It is advisable to view an actual product sample before a final choice is made.

also available in white

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To the best of our knowledge and belief, this information is true and accurate. As the conditions of use and any labour involved are beyond our control, the end-user must satisfy himself by prior testing that the product is suitable for his specific application. Products are sold subject to our Standard Conditions of Sale.



