

Operation Manual

Pool Solar Cover

60244-60251, 61728-61735

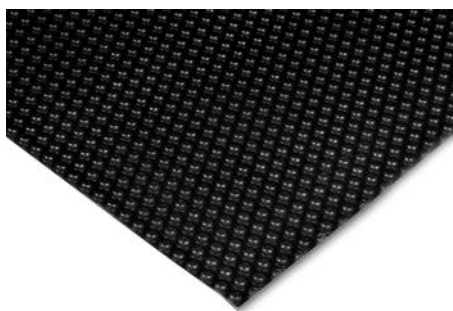


Illustration similar, may vary depending on model

Read and follow the operating instructions and safety information before using for the first time.

Technical changes reserved!

Due to further developments, illustrations, functioning steps, and technical data can differ insignificantly.

Updating the documentation

If you have suggestions for improvement or have found any irregularities, please contact us.

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Introduction

Thank you for purchasing this quality product. **To minimise the risk of injury we urge that our clients take some basic safety precautions when using this device. Please read the operation instructions carefully and make sure you have understood its content.** Keep these operation instructions safe.



Warning notices

To avoid drowning, do the following:

- Do not use this cover on the pool unless the area around the pool is fully fenced or the pool door is not closed.
- Do not walk on the cover and keep children away. Always supervise children – this cover is not intended to support people or their body weight.
- Completely remove the cover before swimming. Children or objects cannot be seen under the cover. There is a risk of suffocation!
- Remove any water on the cover. Children can drown on the cover.
- Unprotected or inadequately protected covers are dangerous.
- This is not a security cover.
- Never swim under the cover.

Please note the following. Failure to comply can affect your warranty.

- Always follow the installation instructions in this manual.
- The chlorine value must not exceed the normal value too much.
- The rolled-up cover must not be exposed to direct sunlight once it has been removed from the pool.
- Do not store the cover completely in the shade.
- The water temperature in the swimming pool should not exceed 40 °C.
- Do not store the cover at temperatures above 40 °C.
- The cover must not be exposed to conditions that cause it to be torn open, cracked or otherwise damaged.

Installation

- Assembling the solar cover is a relatively simple task.
- Take the time to trim the cover at least twice. **Preferably leave the cover 2 to 3 weeks before the final trim.** This allows the wrinkles created by the packaging to settle and the cover to spread out. It is possible for a solar cover to lose up to 10 % in size within the first few weeks. This is normal for a new cover. So do not cut too much if you think that the cover is too large.
- **Take the cover out of the box and place it next to the pool. Carefully unfold it and spread it over the pool surface, with the air chamber side down and the smooth side up.** If possible, leave the cover in the sun for a few hours so that it can “relax.”
- When it is ready, smooth the cover over the pool surface and remove the wrinkles and air pockets. It will help to smooth the cover with a brush. Once the cover is smooth, you can start trimming the cover with sharp scissors according to the shape of the pool. When you get to the skimmer, cut a “tab” or “tongue” that sits over the skimmer.
- We recommend that the solar cover is cut a bit larger than the pool surface so that it “flips up” on the edge and forms a bowl shape inside the pool so that leaves and dirt remain on the surface of the cover instead of falling into the water. Sheets can be brushed or blown into the skimmer before removing the cover. When you cut the cover for the first time, leave a good 10–15 cm more material all around. Trim the cover so that it sits just below the edge of the pool.
- If there are two persons, have the second person stand on the opposite side of the pool (measured from where you are working) and hold the solar cover. While cutting it to size, it is important to check the cover behind and in front of you to make sure the solar cover does not move.
- Once you have the basic shape, stop cutting and give the cover time to “spread out.” After about 2–3 weeks, you can cut the cover to its final shape.
- Because of UV light and pool chemicals, e.g., chlorine, the cover is in a very rough environment. It is constantly attacked by the chlorine contained in the water and the UV rays of the sun. The heat also intensifies the effects of UV light and chlorine.

Maintenance and storage

The lifespan of the cover is limited and will reach around 50–125 % of its expected service life, depending on the level of care taken by the user.

The conditions in a swimming pool are determined by:

1. the amount of UV radiation produced by the sun,
2. the amount of pool chemicals in the water (e.g., chlorine),
3. the chemical parameters of water: pH value (potentia Hydrogenii, “hydrogen power”), calcium hardness (CH), total alkalinity (TA),
4. the temperature of the water in the pool (with the cover on),
5. the heat generated in the cover without the cover resting on the pool,
6. the combination of the above factors.

Summary:

- A swimming pool with a high proportion of chlorine/unbalanced water reduces the lifespan of the cover and accelerates the decomposition process.
- By following a few simple rules for maintaining your solar cover, you can ensure that your solar and swimming pool cover will last longer.

Maintaining the ideal chlorine value:

Remove the solar cover from the pool when chlorinating pool water and before shock disinfection to prevent chemical damage. Make sure that the water is balanced.

- **The pH value (potentia Hydrogenii) is ideal at a value of 7.4** (tolerance range: 7,2–7,8). If the pH is too low, the water becomes very corrosive. If the pH is too high, the water becomes alkaline.
- **The lime hardness (CH) is ideal at a value of 275 ppm** (tolerance range: 150–400 ppm). If the CH value is too low, the water becomes very corrosive. If the CH value is too high, the water becomes alkaline.
- **The total alkalinity (TA) is ideal at a value of 100 ppm** (tolerance range: 80–120 ppm). If the TA value is too low, the water becomes very corrosive. If the TA value is too high, the water becomes alkaline.
- The proportion of FC (free chlorine) must not be higher than 4.0 ppm (4 parts of chlorine to 1 million parts of water, corresponds to 4 ml per litre). The ideal value is 2.0 ppm, tolerance range between 1.0–3.0 ppm. The ideal value for CC (combined chlorine) is 0 ppm and should not exceed 0.2 ppm.
- If “shock chlorination” is carried out in a swimming pool, make sure that the cover is completely removed from the surface of the water and only put back on when the chlorine value has returned to normal.
- Too high a chlorine value and unbalanced water increase the corrosive effect on the pool cover and lead to premature aging, bleaching, discoloration, and crystallization of the chemical residues on the surface of the cover.
- In its natural state, chlorine is gaseous, if it is added to the water as an additive (solid, liquid, or gaseous), it automatically changes back to its natural state (gaseous), rises in the water and is then evaporated to the atmosphere. When using a bubble cover, there is no evaporation, and the chlorine circulates in the water, which is caused by the filter system and pool pump. This is how the water is purified. When the cover is in place, the chlorine content in the water increases. To avoid an increased chlorine concentration, both the content and the addition must be reduced by 30–60 %. The amount of chlorine in automatic chlorine dispensers, saltwater chlorine systems and manual addition should be reduced to the appropriate value to maintain the correct chlorine content and water balance.
- The pump and filter should be used during the warmest part of the day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. with a solar or energy-absorbing cover placed over the pool. The sun heats the water through the solar cover, at the same time the cover absorbs heat and transfers it to the water. The warmer water rises with the chlorine gas, while the water below stays cool. The heat is released and the chlorine circulates again in the water. The concentrated chlorine mixes in the warm and cold water and cannot attack the cover in this way. Thus, the solar cover is used optimally and its service life is increased.
- When the cover is placed on the pool and there is sunshine, the temperature should not exceed 40 °C, as this can reduce the life of the material. Do not expose the cover to direct sunlight when it is not in use. Overheating the cover can damage the air chambers.

Protecting the cover

- When not in use, cover the cover with a white cloth so that it is not exposed to direct sunlight.
- All covers must be stored in the shade and out of direct sunlight. Never leave the cover folded or rolled up in direct sunlight. The heat generated by the sun is much increased, thus intensifying

the decomposition of the material. The consequences are not necessarily immediately apparent, but they can be very serious.

- For example, a greater concentration of heat builds up in the material, causing the air in the chambers to expand and tear the coated area apart, because of which the little air chambers combine to form larger air chambers. This process alone is not harmful unless it occurs repeatedly. Furthermore, the cover can heat up to such an extent that it becomes soft and the parts merge.
- This will destroy the cover by itself or form rows of molten air chambers across the cover, which will also cause it to shrink.
- Most pool cover manufacturers and distributors supply or offer reflective storage devices in light, opaque colours that protect the bubble cover from sunrays and sun heat. A solar cover reel will make the cover easier to handle and can help prevent accidental damage or tearing. In the case of handling without a reel, at least 2 people are required to put the solar cover on and off.

Storing the cover

- The best method of storing your solar cover is on a roller or solar cover reel. The solar cover is attached to the reel with ropes and rolled up when the cover is not in use. Most reels have handwheels that can be used to roll up the cover for storage. Store it properly even if you only swim for a few minutes. The cover could already be destroyed in this short time.
- You can remove the solar cover from the swimming pool, roll it up, and put it in the garage and shed. The solar cover should be stored in a covered and protected area below 45 °C.
- Use a pool cover cleaner when storing the solar cover for the winter. Do not leave the solar cover outside in winter unless it is in use on the pool.
- Before you roll up the cover, first fold in the parts of the cover that form a tab or that lie over a step. This ensures that no excessive tension is exerted on the cover and that the cover can be rolled up easily.
- Before storing the cover, make sure to rinse both sides of the cover with fresh water. This does not apply if you put the cover back on the pool within 24 hours. This prevents damage to the cover caused by residual chlorine. When you put the cover back on the pool, you must roll out the cover a little and hold this piece up so that an arch is formed. If necessary (for larger pools), hold the other corner of the tip up as well and slowly walk along the side to the opposite side of the pool.
- If a cover is used, less dust and leaves can get into the pool, as they are carried away by the wind (without a cover, the leaves will sink to the bottom of the pool). Blown dust and leaves can be swept together from an area and then removed or sprayed in the direction of the skimmer while the filter is running.

Cleaning the cover

- The best way to clean the cover is to use a solar cover cleaner. Moisten the solar cover and use a telescopic rod and a pool brush. Squirt the solar cover cleaner on the cover and clean it. You can also clean the cover when it is on the pool. When you are done, take a hose and splash the dirty water into the skimmer opening. This can be easier if you remove the solar cover from the pool and place it on the lawn.
- If your lawn forms a slope, you can flush the solar cover directly when it is placed on it, as this makes flushing easier. For quick cleaning you can use the solar cover, you can rinse the solar cover directly when the solar cover is on the swimming pool. Flush the debris straight into the skimmer opening or corner and use a leaves net to remove the debris. You should let the cover dry before rolling it up.
- To prevent damage to the solar cover, do not drag it over the chafing pool floor, brickwork, or other sharp and rough surfaces. It is therefore also important to place the retractor as close as possible to the swimming pool. If your pool is oval, there is less resistance to the reel in the widest part of the pool.

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