



OWNER'S MANUAL

CONGRATULATIONS...

and welcome to the worldwide family of Fox pool owners! Your Fox pool, properly used and cared for, should bring many hours of fun, relaxation, physical fitness, and enjoyment to you and your family.

Section I in this manual deals extensively with pool safety and will help you to understand the causes of pool-related accidents and how to prevent them. Should a mechanical or maintenance problem occur, your review of this manual may help to eliminate an unnecessary service call. However, if a problem occurs that you cannot solve by using this manual, you should consult a professional pool service company.

Again, we call your special attention to section I, which deals with pool safety. Please review this information carefully to make sure that you, your family, and guests are using your pool properly and safely. Welcome to the Fox family and to many years of happiness and pleasure in your Fox pool!

FOX POOLS BUILT PRIOR TO 1989

CONTACT YOUR FOX DEALER IMMEDIATELY IF YOUR POOL WAS BUILT PRIOR TO 1989 AND HAS DIVING EQUIPMENT INSTALLED.

The National Spa and Swimming Pool Institute modified the standards for residential swimming pools in January of 1989.

These changes affect all “Diving” swimming pools built prior to 1989.

The angle of the slope from the shallow end transition to the bottom of the diving hopper is now a 3:1 ratio. Continued use of these swimming pools require either removal of diving equipment or the modification of the swimming pool bottom to conform to the 3:1 slope ratio. Failure to comply with this new standard may result in permanent injury or death.

SECTION 1

POOL SAFETY COMES FIRST 4

- Non-Diving Pools
- Diving Pools
- "No Diving" Signs
- "No Diving" Labels
- Special Notice to Existing Fox Pool Owners

GOOD REASONS FOR SAFETY FIRST6

- Drowning
- Paralysis
- Burns/Fires
- Cuts, Contusions and Abrasions

GUIDELINES FOR USING YOUR POOL 7-8

- Safety Rules
- Pool Safety Rules
- Fencing
- Gate
- Doors

POSTING SAFETY RULES.....8

"NO DIVING" LABELS 8-11

- Decks
- Lighting
- Alcohol, Medications and Drugs
- Supervision
- Entertaining in Your Pool
- Equipment in and Around the Pool
- Emergency Procedures
- Diving
- Pool Slides

SAFETY FIRST WHEN DIVING!.....12-13

- Think Ahead
- Steer up
- Head and Hands up
- Never, Never Run and Dive
- Control your Dive
- Proper use of Diving Boards

DIVING DO'S AND DONT'S..... 14-15

SECTION II

YOUR POOL LINER16

- Coping
- Operating Instructions
- Maintenance
- Storage
- Replacement Parts
- Extending Life Cycles

PUMP AND MOTOR 17

- Starting and Priming Instructions

- Operation
- Maintenance
- Winterization and Storage
- Replacement Parts

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE 18

- Motor Will Not Start
- Motor Cuts Out
- Pump Will Not Prime
- Low Flow
- Noisy Pump
- Motor Hums But Will Not Start

MULTI-PORT VALVE 19

EXTENDED CYCLE DIATOMACEOUS EARTH FILTER SYSTEM 19

- Pump and Motor
- Operating Instructions
- Winterization and Storage
- Replacement Parts

SECTION III

POOL CLEANING.....20-22

- Vacuuming
- Vacuuming Tips

SECTION IV

WATER CHEMISTRY22-23

- Filtration
- Circulation
- pH
- Sanitizing

BASIC WATER CHEMISTRY PROGRAM 24

CHLORINE STABILIZER 24

MAINTAINING THE RIGHT LEVEL OF AVAILABLE CHLORINE 25

SECTION V

WINTERIZING 25-26

OPENING YOUR POOL..... 27

SECTION VI

GENERAL TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE FOR DAILY POOL OPERATION..... 28-29

- Symptoms and Solutions

FOX POOL OWNER CHECKLIST 31

POOL SAFETY COMES FIRST

Section I, beginning on page 4, deals with how to use your pool safely, and we urge you to read it carefully. In addition to this information, the following booklets were provided with your line. Each of these booklets should be read, as each provides lifesaving information. If you need an additional copy of any of these publications, they are available without charge. Simply write or contact:

Address: Fox Pool, a Division of Cardinal Systems • 250 Route 61 S, Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972

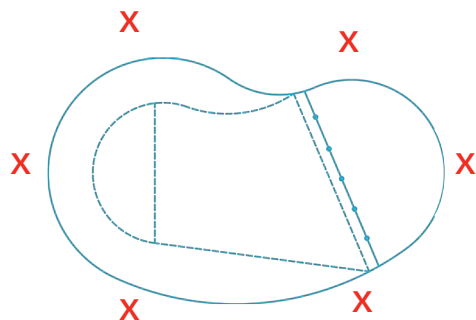
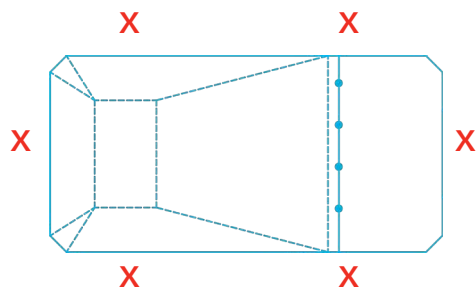
Phone: 717.801.1345

Area Safety Signs - The area safety sign must be posted so all pool users will see it. Again, additional signs are available without charge from Fox Pool, A Division of Cardinal Systems at the above address.

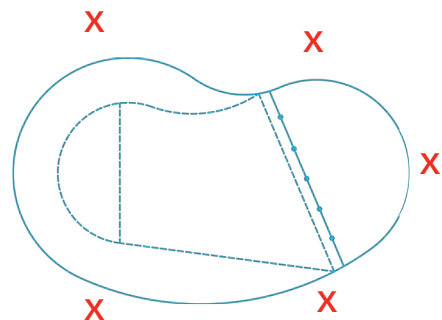
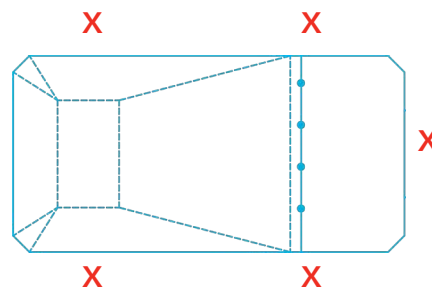
When ordering, be sure to select the proper sign for a diving or non-diving pool.
See page 27 to order signs.

“No Diving” Signs - The next page describes the use and importance of the poolside “No-Diving” signs. Here are the suggested locations for “No-Diving” sign in typical rectangle or free-form pools.

NON-DIVING POOLS



DIVING POOLS



SPECIAL NOTE: Modification to your pool after it has been built may be dangerous, and we urge you to contact your pool builder or Fox Pool to be certain that any changes you wish to make are safe and comply with current safety regulations.

IMPORTANT “No Diving” Sign Information

“NO DIVING” SIGNS must be installed over the liner bead, centered above the words **“NO DIVING” LABELS** that are embossed into the liner bead at all appropriate locations. **Failure to attach these signs could result in permanent injury or death.**



SPECIAL NOTICE TO EXISTING FOX POOL OWNERS: It is important that all residential swimming pools be equipped with “NO DIVING” signs. In the event that you have just received this current copy of the Fox Pool Owner’s Manual or did not receive our “No Diving” label kit. This kit contains “NO DIVING” signs that can easily affix to your pool. **The kit also includes placement instructions.** **Failure to attach these signs could result in permanent injury or death.**

For a free “NO DIVING” label kit write, call or see page 27 to order.

Fox Pool

A Division of Cardinal Systems, Inc.

250 Route 61 S, Schuylkill Haven,

PA 17972

717.801.1345

THINK SAFETY FIRST!

NOTE: We wish to acknowledge that the information included in this Safety Section was drawn from the following publications:

- “Safe Use of Above Ground Pools”, published by the Council for National Cooperation in Aquatics.
- “Children & Pool Safety Checklist”, published by the U.S. Consumer Product Safety commission, Pub. No. 357
- “Entrapment Avoidance Guidelines”, published by the APSP Association of Pool and Spa Professionals, Washington D.C.

We thank all of these sources for granting us permission to use this material.

GOOD REASONS FOR THINKING SAFETY FIRST:

Informed consumers are concerned about safety because serious injuries and even death can result from unsafe use of pools, pool equipment and associated products. Here are some examples:

DROWNING: According to the National Safety Council, drowning is a leading cause of accidental death in this country, especially for children under five. Although the greatest percentage of drownings occur in natural aquatic settings, (e.g., oceans, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc.) Drownings do occur in swimming pools. The water depth of any pool is sufficient for drowning to occur.

PARALYSIS: Diving or sliding, horseplay or roughhousing in and around swimming pools may lead to serious neck and spinal injuries, including paralysis in the form of quadriplegia or paraplegia. Most of these injuries occur in shallow water. All diving must be prohibited in shallow water, Type O, and Special Purpose Non-Diving pools.

BURNS/FIRES: Chemicals needed for clean, sanitized water are potentially harmful when stored or used improperly. If mixed with other chemicals or elements, explosions and fire can occur. Always keep chemicals in a secure place away from children. Be sure to read and observe the directions on the chemical containers.

CUTS, CONTUSIONS AND ABRASIONS: The pool environment as well as associated products and equipment, may be a source of injury to users. Slipping and falling may result in cuts and scrapes, or broken legs or arms. Horseplay, improper use of equipment or failure to follow manufacturer’s instructions or warnings may result in serious trauma and permanent, disabling injuries. Through proper supervision and maintenance, you can help assure that your family and guests are not victims of any of these unfortunate accidents. Swimming pools are fun - but along with the fun comes serious responsibility. Be sure that good times are safe times. Establish the rules and enforce them.

GUIDELINES FOR USING YOUR SWIMMING POOL

As a pool owner, you may be legally liable for the safety of all persons who use your pool. You have the ultimate responsibility. Be sure your insurance policy is updated to include ownership of your pool. Remember, the best insurance is the prevention of accidents.

Facing ownership responsibilities does not mean taking the fun out of using your pool. If you know about safe practices and use good judgment, you will find that the benefits of a pool can far outweigh the risks. Here are some guidelines for using your pool.

SAFETY RULES: The following are important rules for the safety operation of your pool. Everyone using the pool should be made aware of these rules and they should be posted where they can be seen by all pool users. In addition, verbal communication of these rules to your guests through your designated pool supervisor is important. Even though these rules are common sense, it is important that reminders are given to the family and guests.

POOL SAFETY RULES:

- Diving is not allowed from pool sides or decks it can cause serious injury or death.
- Dive only from the diving board; never from the sides of the pool.
- Horseplay, running and pushing are prohibited.
- Supervise children continuously. Provide adult supervision at poolside at all times when the pool is in use; never permit children or infants to play in or around the pool without adult supervision.
- Never use the pool alone.
- Do not use the pool if the bottom is not clearly visible.
- Do not use the pool at night without sufficient lighting to see the bottom of the pool clearly.
- Do not use the pool after drinking alcohol or using drugs.
- Do not climb, stand or sit on the pool structures or the filter system.
- Be sure your pool is properly protected.
- Always keep safety line in place except when swimming laps. It defines the deep and shallow areas and keeps non-swimmers from inadvertently moving down the transition slope.

FENCING:

- There must be a fence on all four sides of the pool.
- The fence must be at least 4' high. (Consult your local municipality for proper codes in your area).
- Be sure no vertical opening in the fence is more than 4 inches wide.
- Be sure young children cannot climb the fence.
- Be sure the fence allows a clear view of the pool from the house.
- Chain link fencing mesh should be 2-3/8" or smaller.

GATE:

- The gate must be self-closing.
- The gate must have a self-latching mechanism in proper working order.
- Make sure the gate latching mechanism is out of reach of young children.

DOORS:

- All exit doors from the house to the pool should be routinely kept locked.
- All exit doors from the house to the pool must have a lock at least 56" above the floor.
- Check with your state and local government to learn their specific legal requirements concerning fencing around pools. You cannot be too cautious. If a pool is not contained within a fenced area, it should be covered entirely with a cover strong enough to carry the weight of a child or pet when not in use. Portable covers are available for securing the pool. For safe installation, use and maintenance of these covers follow the directions of the manufacturer.
- ALWAYS CLOSE AND LOCK THE GATE, FENCE AND POOL CLOSURE AFTER USING THE POOL.
- DO NOT USE THE POOL DURING ELECTRICAL OR RAIN STORMS.
- NEVER SWIM UNDER A SOLAR BLANKET OR POOL COVER AS YOU COULD BECOME ENTRAPPED. NOTE: SOLAR BLANKETS, LOCK-IN COVERS OR WATER BAG COVERS ARE NOT SAFETY COVERS; CHILDREN, INFANTS OR PETS SHOULD BE CLOSELY SUPERVISED WHEN COVERS OR BLANKETS ARE ON THE POOL BECAUSE OF THE POTENTIAL DROWNING RISK.

****Check with your local Municipality to ensure all aspects of the installation are compliant with current codes.***

Posting Safety Rules

Fox Pool, A Division of Cardinal Systems, provides area safety signs for both diving and non-diving pools. These signs are included in the liner box. They should be permanently posted so that all pool users will see them. If you need additional area safety signs, they are available at no charge by writing Fox Pool, A Division of Cardinal Systems, 250 Route 61 S, Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972.

Remember, signs and warnings convey information to your family and guests; they do not prevent unwanted behavior unless you enforce the rules.

"NO DIVING" Labels

Pages 4 and 5 of this manual explain in detail our "No-Diving" label program. "No-Diving" labels must be affixed to the pool's coping at the appropriate locations. "No-Diving" Labels are available from Fox Pool at no charge.

DECKS: Installing a deck around a swimming pool increases the ease of access to the pool and increases the risks involved. Children will have ready access to the pool and it is possible for them to play active games on the deck. Strict enforcement of rules and prominent warning signs are necessary to prevent accidents.

Be sure your deck or patio has a slip-resistant surface with adequate drainage. Prevent slips and falls by checking for signs of wear, which may result in hazardous conditions.

Also, never allow water to puddle on your deck! Use only unbreakable cups and dishes at poolside. Keep your skimmer lid on at all times.

LIGHTING: Decks and pools should be illuminated for night-time use. Never use your pools without illumination. If pool water is dirty, lighting won't allow you to see the bottom and the pool should not be used under these conditions. The following design guide is recommended as a minimum for safety. It covers the majors areas of concern - decks and water surface areas lighted from an overhead source.

- If you use your pool at night, provide sufficient lighting and around the pool to make the pool bottom clearly visible from any angle.
- The recommended minimum for illumination of decks is 50 foot candles at the deck surface. All light sources used for deck illumination should be directed and shielded to minimize reflection from the water surface.
- The recommended minimum for overhead illumination of the water is also 50 foot candles measured at the water surface. Illumination of the water surface should be obtained by indirect sources having no reflection on the pool surface. Use a licensed electrician, and conform to the National Electrical Code.

ALCOHOL, MEDICATION AND DRUGS: Alcohol consumption and pool activities do not mix. Alcohol acts as a depressant. It affects the part of the brain which exercises restraint and control. Alcohol can instill a false courage or "bravado," leading people to try things they normally would not, such as horseplay and diving. Therefore, people who have been drinking alcohol should not be allowed in the pool, and should be supervised carefully in the area surrounding the pool. Studies show that the alcohol in just one drink can affect judgment and reaction time, even though one does not feel or appear drunk. Even a small amount of alcohol can slow a person's reflexes, making that person more prone to accidents. Alcohol is even more dangerous if combined with other drugs, allergy medications, or other prescription drugs. Prescription medications sometimes causes drowsiness or may have other side effects. If you are taking prescription medicine, check with your doctor before using the pool.

SUPERVISION: Supervision is the key element in maximum safe enjoyment of your pool. One individual should assume primary responsibility for supervising the use of the pool. The supervisor should study the contents of this booklet and be thoroughly familiar with all facets of safe operation and maintenance of the pool. He or she should take the responsibility for communicating pool safety information to all persons who enter the pool area. It is a good idea to designate a backup person for times when the primary supervisor is not in attendance. The pool should be securely locked when no supervision is available.

The rules in this booklet should be communicated clearly to, and understood by all persons, young and old, who use your pool. Consistent enforcement of these rules is of the utmost importance.

It makes sense to pay special attention to educating young children and non-swimmers in pool safety. Make sure that your children learn how to swim and know all the safety rules.

ENTERTAINING IN YOUR POOL: Your swimming pool can be the focal point for happy entertaining. Plan ahead to prevent accidents and injuries, and make your entertaining truly enjoyable, from an overhead source.

Whether having a party or just having a few people for a swim, think about the number of people you have invited, and their swimming skills. Plan ahead. Children will require more of your attention.

Food and drink may play an important part in your entertaining. Establish a refreshment area away from the pool to prevent accidental slips or falls caused by spills near the pool or on the deck, and to prevent food from falling into the pool.

Most likely your guests will be barefooted while near the pool. Use only unbreakable dishes, beverage containers and utensils. Never use glass anywhere near the pool. Broken glass is invisible in the water, and extremely difficult to remove from the support system.

Keep electrical appliances a significant distance from the pool. Don't use extension cords. Use a ground fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) on any appliances at poolside. Where possible, use battery operated appliances around the pool. Never use the pool during an electrical storm. Electrocution from appliances and telephones in contact with the water, and from lighting, is a real danger.

Wherever practical, bathers should shower with soap and water before using the pool. Showering washes away some of the common skin bacteria and removes lotions, deodorants, and other cosmetics. Perspiration and lotions will reduce the effectiveness of the pool disinfectant and impair the efficiency of the filtration system. People with skin, ear, genital or other body infections, or open sores or wounds should not use the pool because of possibility of spreading infection.

Keeping your pool in top operating condition is very important to help ensure the safety of those who use it, and to protect your investment. Carefully read, understand and follow all operating and maintenance instructions supplied in this manual and by the manufacturers of associated products (e.g. chemicals). A good rule is to inspect your pool area.

EQUIPMENT IN AND AROUND THE POOL: There are many products that you will buy to complement your pool. Be aware of all precautions related to the installation, use and maintenance instructions supplied in this manual and by the manufacturers of associated products (e.g. chemicals). A good rule is to inspect your pool area and equipment regularly. If anything looks broken, worn, corroded, frayed, or not right, contact your pool professional for advice and repairs. A simple repair or replacement may prevent an injury or save a life. It may also prevent more serious or expensive equipment problems.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES:

- Parents, guardians and babysitters should know cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- Parents, guardians and babysitters should know how to institute CPR or mouth-to-mouth resuscitation immediately and not wait for emergency personnel.
- A telephone should be at poolside with emergency numbers posted near the phone.
- Safety equipment such as a shepherd's hook or ring buoy with life-line should be kept handy at all times. These are available from your Fox dealer.

DIVING: Young adult and teenage males are the most frequent victims of serious diving injuries in pools and other bodies of water. When a diver hits his/her head on the bottom or the side of the pool, the result can be death or paralysis.

The following precautions should be observed:

- Divers are only allowed to dive from the end of the diving board. Divers are instructed always to steer up immediately after entering the water. This reduces the chances of the diver striking the sides or bottom of the pool.
- Divers are never allowed to consume alcohol or drugs before entering the pool nor should any swimmer.
- Divers are never allowed to dive from the side or shallow ends of the pool. This will reduce chances of the diver striking the opposite wall or the bottom of the pool.

POOL SLIDES: Should you choose to install a slide, we strongly recommend that you adhere strictly to all the manufacturer's instructions and follow the safety rules supplied by the manufacturer and by the APSP in the booklets included in your Pool Safety Packet.

Should you elect to install a diving board, in a properly sized pool, it is vital that the manufacturer's instructions as to size and placement be followed accurately and precisely. Also, just as important, boards must be installed in full accordance with APSP safety guidelines which are available from your builder or from The Association of Pool & Spa Professionals®, 2111 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22314. Failure to comply with these instructions could lead to permanent injury or loss of life.

Knowing how to dive is as important as learning how to swim. Serious injury or death may result if your head strikes the bottom of any pool during any type of dive from the deck or from the diving board.

Therefore, follow these instructions exactly and always supervise and instruct your family and guests in the safe diving procedure outlined below.

SAFETY FIRST WHEN DIVING!

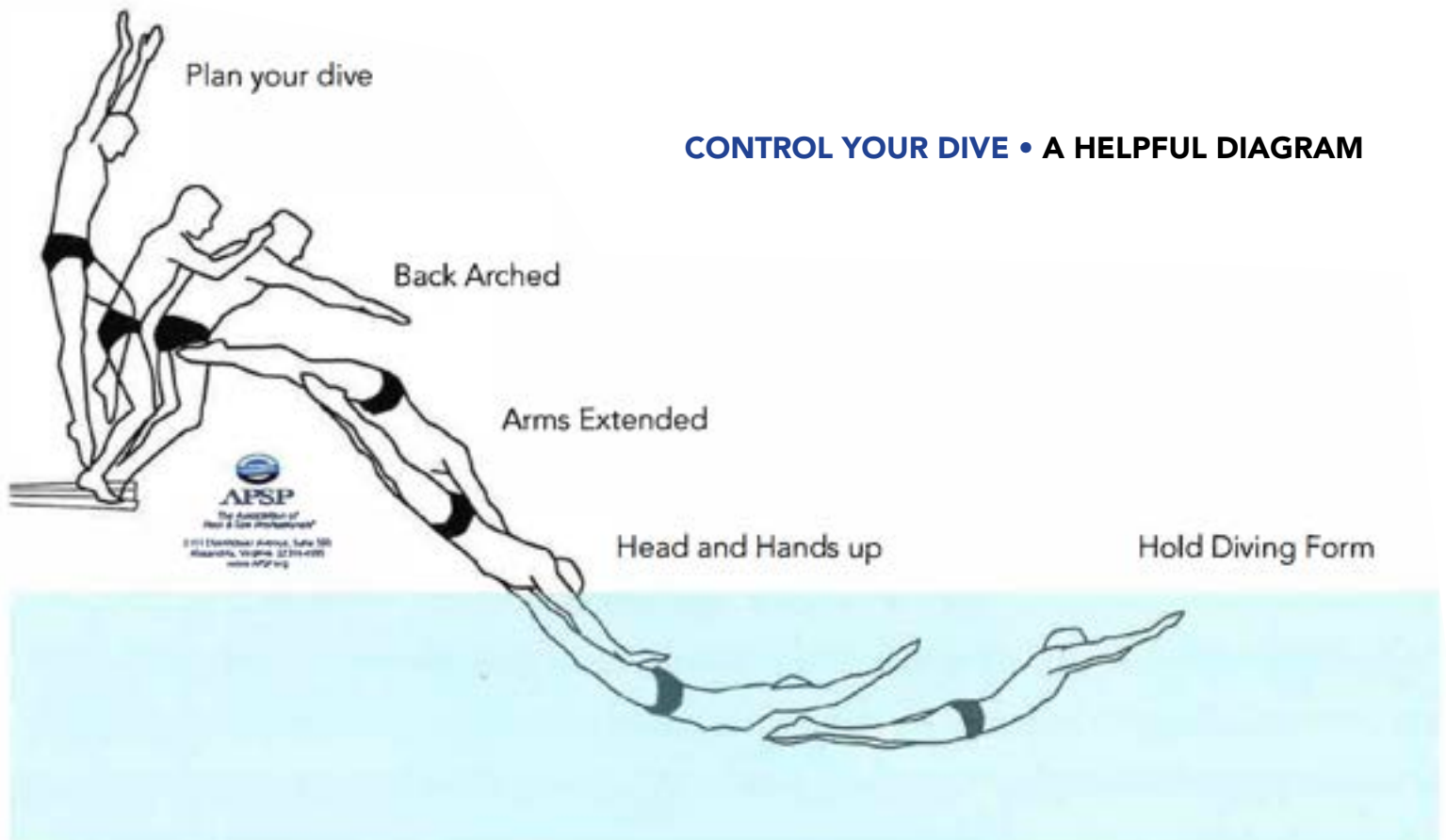
THINK AHEAD: Once you've started your dive, you don't have time to think. Know the depth of the water. Plan your dive path. Never dive where you don't know the water depth or where there may be hidden obstructions.

STEER UP: When you dive down, you must be ready to steer up. As you enter the water, your arms must be extended over your head, hands flat and aiming up. Hold your head up and arch your back. This way, your whole body helps you steer up, away from the bottom.

HEAD AND HANDS UP: Your extended arms and hands not only help you steer up to the surface, they can also protect your head. If a diver's head hits bottom, major injury to neck and spine can result. So always remember head and hands up!

NEVER, NEVER RUN AND DIVE: Running increases the velocity of your body and this added velocity may exceed the diving safety limits built into your pool, greatly increasing the possibility of a serious head or back injury.

CONTROL YOUR DIVE: Sometimes divers lose control through improper use of hands and arms. Practice holding your arms extended, hands flat and tipped up. Like learning to swim or ride a bicycle, you have to learn to make the right moves automatically. Carefully rehearse the proper diving techniques before you dive.



PROPER USE OF DIVING BOARDS: As we have told you, our purpose in this manual is to advise you on how to use and enjoy our pool safely. We are devoting an entire page to diving because, quite frankly, most pool injuries or deaths are diving-related. Therefore, it is as important to understand how to dive properly, into a residential pool, as it is to know limitations of the brakes in your automobile. If you do not understand - or if you exceed those limits -the possibilities for an accident are seriously increased.

Most residential pools, including those designed by Fox are designed for recreation, not for competitive or Olympic style diving. If you wish to perform competition-type diving, seek out a pool designed for this purpose. The information that follows will give some valuable guidelines for safely controlling the behavior of your family and your guests, to assure that your pool will be continual source of fun.

PROPER USE OF DIVING BOARDS: Should you elect to install a diving board, in a properly sized pool it is vital that the manufacturer's instructions as to size and placement be followed accurately and precisely. Also, just as important, boards must be installed in full accordance with APSP safety guidelines which are available from your builder or from the The Association of Pool & Spa Professionals, 2111 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22314.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE INSTRUCTIONS COULD LEAD TO PERMANENT INJURY OR LOSS OF LIFE.

Diving DOs

- DO** dive or jump only from the diving board and only from the front end.
- DO** keep dives simple: one step and dive, no running
- DO** dive straight away, not to either side, to utilize the full diving well design; always avoid deep dives.
- DO** plan your dive path.
- DO** be sure there are no submerged objects, surface objects or people in your path.
- DO** test the diving board “spring” before using. If you don’t feel comfortable **DON’T DIVE**.
- DO** hold your head up, arms up and steer up with your hands at water entry and keep your arms extended and head and hands up. During the pull up, always steer up to avoid hitting the bottom; avoid deep dives.
- DO** check the diving board to make sure the non-slip surface is in good condition.
- DO** swim or dive with a “Buddy”
- DO** keep the Safety Line, that defines the shallow end of the pool, for all other pool uses.
- ALWAYS** replace the Safety Line, that defines the shallow end of the pool, for all other pool uses.

Diving DON'Ts

- DON'T** install diving boards, jump boards or slides on home swimming pools which were not designed and built to accommodate them. Every Fox in-ground pool is designed to meet the National Spa and Pool institute’s safety requirements and will be categorized as “Type O, II, III, IV ORV.” Type O pools are designed as NON-DIVING pools. Check with your Fox builder for the type and diving specifications of your pool and follow the APSP Safety Tips.
- DON'T** permit anyone to change position or adjust your slide or diving board to provide more bounce or spring. Your diving board should meet NSPI safety guidelines in accordance with the type of category of your pool. Any adjustment may create an unsafe condition and void your warranty.
- DON'T** adjust diving board overhang or change to a longer board.
- DON'T** allow swimmers to be under or around the diving board when it’s in use. A safety line (where applicable) across the pool where the deep end slope begins will separate the two parts of the pool and help to keep inexperienced swimmers out of the deep water.
- DON'T** allow more than one person at a time on diving boards or slides.
- DON'T** dive in the shallow part of pool. Most diving accidents happen in shallow water.
- DON'T** dive from the deck and never dive across your pool as there is not enough room to glide out safely.
- DON'T** run and dive or make long dives as your body velocity could carry you to the shallow end, resulting in injury.
- DON'T** attempt back dives or fancy dives; always keep your dives simple.
- DON'T** dive or attempt to slide through objects such as inner tubes.
- DON'T** dive from any part of a pool slide. Such practice will almost certainly result in serious injury.
- DON'T** dive or slide in cloudy or murky water.
- DON'T** dive into unfamiliar bodies of water.

PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

A proper swimming pool maintenance program should be geared toward preventative maintenance rather than corrective maintenance. Don't wait until problems arise to check various pool components. A few minutes a week spent with the following check-list of do's and don'ts can prevent problems and save you the cost of service calls.

DO

- Check your water for pH and chlorine levels at least every other day.
- Keep your pool water pH in the ideal range.
- Keep a chlorine residual in your pool water at all times.
- Follow the instructions on chemicals and store them in cool, dry place.
- Keep your skimmer basket & pump strainer basket clean.
- Backwash sand filters, regenerate diatomaceous earth filters or clean cartridge filters regularly.
- Check your vacuum cleaning equipment for any damage before each use.
- Keep Vac Hose in shaded area.
- Check your pool ladder regularly. Be sure rubber bumpers are secure at the bottom of the ladder.
- Maintain proper water level.

DON'T

- Allow glass or other hazardous objects near any area of the pool. This is for the well-being of your swimmers as well as your pool. Patio toys belong on the patio, pool toys in the pool.
- Mow lawn with grass-chute facing pool.
- Let your filter pump run dry.
- Allow metal objects (bobby pins, etc.) which had fallen into the pool to remain at the bottom. They will rust and stain any pool interior.
- Overdose your pool with unnecessary chemicals.
- Mix chemicals together.
- Add more than one chemical at a time to your pool.
- Allow chlorine (granular or tablets) to accumulate at the bottom of your pool. It will discolor any pool interior. Use chemical in your Chlorinator other than the Chlor-Pacs.

YOUR POOL LINER

Your liner plays an important role in the total makeup of your pool. Its primary function is simply to hold water and, properly maintained, it will do this indefinitely. Don't take anything into your pool that you wouldn't take into your bath tub. Patio tools belong on the patio, pools toys belong in the pool. This is so with any pool. ***For questions regarding your liner, please contact your liner manufacturer for their owner's manual.***

Keep the pH of your pool water in the ideal (7,4-7 ,6) range. Acidic water is harmful to all types of swimming pools. It can etch paint, flake plaster, stain fittings, and affect the life of your liner. Check the pH regularly as outlined in the "Water Chemistry" section of this manual.

From time to time dirt will accumulate around the water line of your swimming pool. This can easily be removed with a special vinyl cleaner available from your Pool Builder.

COPING: The edging or trim around your pool is called Coping. This Coping is high-impact Foxite II, manufactured by Fox. It is a beautiful way to frame your Fox Swimming Pool.

Foxite II Coping may be cleaned with vinyl cleaner. A light coat of paste wax once a year will help to keep your coping shiny and clean with almost no maintenance on your part.

PLEASE REFER TO YOUR FILTER, SKIMMERS, VALVE, FILTER CLEANERS, OR COVER CLEANERS OWNER'S MANUAL FOR:

- OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS
- MAINTENANCE
- STORAGE
- REPLACEMENT PARTS
- EXTENDING LIFE CYCLES

Together, these components give you the best available filtration system for residential pools. After water has left your pool through the an Automatic Surface Skimmer and/or the Dual Safety Main Drain, it flows to the Pump and Motor.

PUMP AND MOTOR



Your Pump is made from the finest engineering materials available today. Following these simple instructions will insure many long years of trouble-free operation.



STARTING AND PRIMING INSTRUCTIONS:

Fill strainer housing with water to suction pipe level. Caution: ***Never operate pump without water.*** Reattach lid and tighten to manufacture specifications to form a leak-free seal. Turn on pump to high speed, allow adequate time for pump to prime (2 to 3 minutes). If pump has not primed in this time, turn pump off and see Troubleshooting Guide (next page).

OPERATION: We know that a pump is only as dependable as its power unit. Follow the motor manufacturer's instructions carefully. The latest engineering advancements have been incorporated into the self-lubricating shaft seal. The water being pumped cools and lubricates the seal. Running the pump dry will damage the seal. Always keep water in the pump tank. No further lubrication of the pump end is necessary.

After the pump tank has been filled with water and the motor started, allow a few moments for the pump to start delivering water. If flow does not start within five minutes, stop motor and determine cause (See Troubleshooting Guide). Be sure at least one pumping line to and from the pool is open when the pump is running. Operating the pump with all valves closed can cause pump damage.

MAINTENANCE: Clean strainer basket regularly. Inspect and lubricate a-ring seals with silicone grease on strainer housing lid. Motor bearings are self lubricating, no lubrication is necessary. Pump shaft seal is self-lubricating. If shaft seal becomes damaged or worn, it must be replaced. Keep pump clean, do not let leaves, dirt, etc. obstruct air vents around motor.

WINTERIZATION. AND STORAGE: Drain water from pump by removing drain plug(s) on strainer housing and pump housing. Store in strainer basket. Disconnect electrical wires from motor. Disconnect piping connections from pump. Store pump in a dry location.

REPLACEMENT PARTS: This unit is designed to provide maximum electrical safety. To assure continued protection against shock hazard, use only identical factory supplied replacement parts when servicing. ***NOTE: Never work on pump and motor without making certain power is off!***

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

A. MOTOR WILL NOT START - CHECK:

1. Loose or improper wire connections, blown circuit breaker or fuses.
2. Manually rotate motor shaft for free movement of impeller and shaft.

B. MOTOR CUTS OUT - CHECK:

1. Wire connections.
2. Low voltage at motor (Possibly caused by undersizing wiring).
3. Overload or binding - take amperage reading. **Note: The Hydro pump motor has built-in automatic overload thermal protection.** The motor will automatically shut off if the motor runs too hot due to improper operating conditions. The motor will automatically restart when cooled.

C. PUMP WILL NOT PRIME - CHECK:

1. Make sure all valves are open on suction and discharge lines.
2. Pump strainer housing is filled with water.
3. V-Band clamp on strainer housing lid is tight.

IF PUMP DOES NOT DEVELOP VACUUM AND WILL NOT PRIME - CHECK:

1. Tighten all fittings and valves on suction side of pump (Possible air leak).
2. Open pump and check impeller (for clogging or obstruction).

D. LOW FLOW - CHECK:

1. Clogged or restricted strainer basket or suction line.
2. Plugged or restricted impeller.

E. NOISY PUMP - CHECK:

1. Vibration due to improper mounting of pump.
2. Motor bearing worn out.
3. Air leak in suction side of pump, causing pump impeller to cavitate.

F. MOTOR HUMS BUT WILL NOT START - CHECK:

1. Faulty capacitor.
2. Governor stuck in open position.
3. Rust on bearings.



PLEASE CONSULT YOUR FILTER'S MANUAL FOR AIR-RELIEF, BACKWASHING, AND OTHER OPERATIONS.

MULTI-PORT VALVE

In the “Filter” position, water will be drawn from the pool and filtered and returned to the pool (Figure B).

In the “Waste” position, water will be drawn from the pool and passed out the waste line completely by-passing filter media.

In the “Re-circulate” position, water will be drawn from the pool and by-pass the filter media and returned to the pool.

In the “Backwash” position, water will be drawn from the pool into the bottom of the filter (Figure C) freeing most of the accumulated dirt and debris and flushing out the waste line.

In the “Rinse” position, water is drawn from the pool into the filter, as in the normal filter cycle, but instead of returning to the pool, it is passed out the waste line.

NOTE: Pump should be turned off before turning Multi-Port Valve handle to any position.

FIGURE A



FIGURE B



EXTENDED CYCLE DIATOMACEOUS EARTH FILTER SYSTEM

PUMP AND MOTOR: (See Pump and Motor instructions in your Sand Filter manual)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS: Due to the wide variety of Diatomaceous Earth filters on the market today, we suggest that you refer to the manufacturer’s owner’s manual for your particular D.E. filter for instructions and operating procedures.

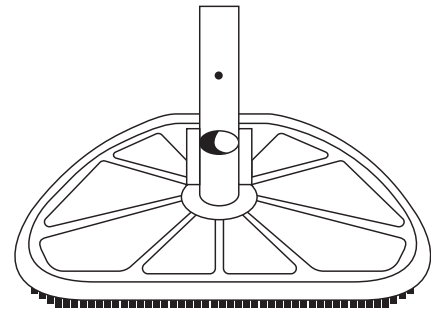
WINTERIZATION. AND STORAGE: Drain water from pump by removing drain plug(s) on strainer housing and pump housing. Store in strainer basket. Disconnect electrical wires from motor. Disconnect piping connections from pump. Store pump in a dry location.

REPLACEMENT PARTS: This unit is designed to provide maximum electrical safety. To assure continued protection against shock hazard, use only identical factory supplied replacement parts when servicing. ***NOTE: Never work on pump and motor without making certain power is off!***

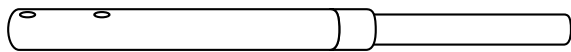
POOL CLEANING

VACUUMING: The filtration system provided with your swimming pool will remove the vast majority of foreign matter from your swimming pool water. However, from time to time, some dirt solids and debris will settle to the bottom of your pool floor and slopes. This sediment is removed by vacuuming.

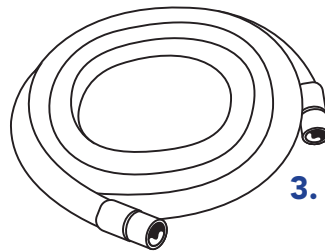
To properly understand the vacuuming process, you should familiarize yourself with the tools you will be using:



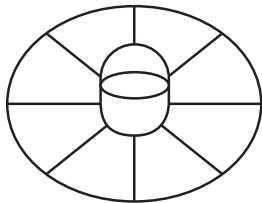
1. VAC-HEAD



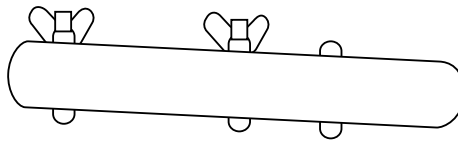
2. TELESCOPING VAC-HANDLE



3. FLOATING VAC-HOSE



4. VAC-ADAPTER



5. QUICK CONNECTORS PLATE

1. Attach Vac-Head to Telescoping Handle using Quick Connector (if supplied). Be sure wing nuts are secure.



FIGURE A



FIGURE B

2. Remove and clean the skimmer basket. Place basket back into position before vacuuming. (Figure A).

3. Place skim Vac-Adapter on Vac-Hose. (Figure B).

4. Place Vac-Head, with hose attached, in the shallow end of your pool, resting it flatly on the bottom.

5. Prime Vac-Hose is primed by placing the end with the Vac-Adapter Plate over your pool return line wall fitting while the filter is running. The Vac-Hose will now fill with water, purging it of all air present. (Figure C)

FIGURE C

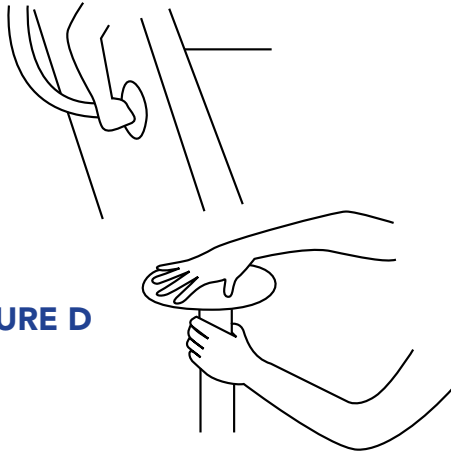
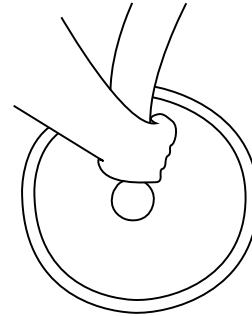


FIGURE D

6. When the Vac-Hose is primed, lift it away from the wall fitting and place your hand over the opening (Figure D) to prevent water from running out the other end. Carry this hose end to the skimmer and set the adapter plate on the skimmer basket. (Figure E) **Be sure that the ridge on the underside of this skim Vac-Adapter plate is inside the basket ring and the adapter plate flange is setting flatly on the basket rim.** If the plate does not seat properly, it may be necessary to momentarily turn off the pump and reset adapter plate.

FIGURE E



With your vacuum cleaning kit set up in this way, water which would normally be drawn through the skimmer mouth is now being drawn from the bottom of the pool through the Vacuum head. By moving the Vac-Head gently across the floor and slopes of your pool, all of the sediment and debris will be sucked up and cleaned out by the filter. Since your Multi-Port Valve (sand filter only) is still in the “Filter” position, you will not lose any water in the process. The filter water will return to your pool as in the normal filter cycle.

VACUUMING TIPS:

1. If your pool is equipped with more than one skimmer and/or a main drain, you will gain more suction through the vacuum head by closing the gate valve or ball valve controlling the other outlets, leaving only the skimmer to which your vacuum is connected, completely again.
2. If, during vacuuming, you notice a loss in suction, this may be an indication that your filter has collected a large amount of dirt during the vacuuming process, or that your skimmer basket, pump strain basket, or vac-hose are clogged. Stop vacuuming, check and clean various strainer baskets; then, open all gate valves and/or ball valves and backwash sand filter or bump diatomaceous earth filter.
3. In the extraordinary circumstance of a very dirty pool, (Such as a pool left uncovered all winter) it will be to your advantage to vacuum to “Waste.” Connect your vacuum as outlined above. Just prior to vacuuming, rotate the valve handle to the “Waste” position. (if your pool is equipped with the diatomaceous earth filter, simply open the drain valve). By doing this, the extraordinary amount of dirt you will be picking up from your pool floor will by-pass the filter media and go directly out the waste line. In this cycle you will, of course be pumping water out of the pool, however it will be to your advantage if the pool is in an extraordinarily dirty condition. During and after vacuuming to waste, check pool water and raise to the proper level if necessary.

Note: To maintain maximum suction through the vacuum, it is important that the pool water level be at two center screws on the skimmer face plate. A water level below the mouth of the skimmer will cause a drastic loss of suction and possible loss of prime at the pump.

4. Always inspect your vacuum head and handle before each use. A damaged cleaning tool can result in damage to your pool. Be sure that mounting screws on your vac-head brush are fully seated so that there heads are below the brush surface.
5. Do not store vac-head on brush bristles.
6. Do not drag vac-head over concrete deck or other rough surfaces. This will cause undue wear and tear on the unit and bristles.
7. Inspect vacuum brush for wear. If required, the brush assembly can be replaced.



SECTION IV

WATER CHEMISTRY

One of the most important areas of maintenance that a pool owner has is the responsibility to keep their pool's water chemistry in proper balance. There are four basic elements that contribute greatly to the quality of your swimming pool water. A simple water chemistry program will be based primarily on these four factors:

FILTRATION: Before pool chemicals can do the job they are supposed to do, your swimming pool must be equipped with an efficient filtration system. ***It is important that you read and follow the maintenance instructions in your filter's manual.***

Many water chemistry problems are the direct result of a poorly maintained filter system, resulting in dramatic losses of filter efficiency. Keep your filter bed clean and keep your pump strainer basket and automatic surface skimmer basket free from any debris which may be restricting water flow.

CIRCULATION: Proper circulation is as important to water chemistry as good filtration. Water outlets and inlets must be positioned in a manner that will allow for a maximum distribution and exchange of filtered and unfiltered water.

The addition of a main drain at the deepest part of your swimming pool will greatly enhance the circulatory and filtration efficiency of your system. If the circulation of a pool is poor, then there will be stratification, or "dead spots" which will not be receiving the correct amount of filtration, heating, and distribution of chemicals.

PH: By testing your pool water with a Test Kit for pH level, you will simply be measuring its acidity or alkalinity. A high pH reading (7.8 or over) indicates alkaline water and a low pH reading (7.2 or below) indicates acidic water.

It is important that you maintain a pH reading of 7.4-7.6. The proper pH level is a critical factor in swimming pool water chemistry. The results of keeping your pool water pH too high or too low can be

quite serious. Over alkaline water can restrict the performance of other chemicals in the pool, mainly chlorine. High pH can produce severe scaling in concrete pools, damaging the finish. Extremely low pH levels will cause irritation to swimmer's eyes and will frequently result in a more rapid consumption of chlorine, thus, wasting it. Also, extremely low pH can be harmful to certain types of equipment, particularly those made of metal. It is possible, for example, to seriously damage the heat exchanger in a swimming pool heater by extended periods of low pH. This same condition can etch a concrete pool, flake plaster, stain fittings, and affect the life of your liner.

Since the performance of other chemicals is dependent upon the pH of your swimming pool water, it is important that you test for pH and make any adjustments as may be required before adding any other chemical. If your pH test reveals that the pool water is acidic, (pH below 7.2) this condition can be remedied by the addition of the "pH Plus." If the test reveals that the pool water is highly alkaline, (pH reading over 7.8) this condition can be remedied by the addition of "pH Minus."

Dosage: with few exceptions, swimming pool chemical dosages are based on the number of gallons of water in the pool. Refer to the table at the end of this section for the number of gallons in your Fox pool. All chemicals are labeled with complete instructions for use and dosage. Read the label before you use any chemical and follow the instructions.

DO NOT MIX CHEMICALS TOGETHER.

SANITIZING: "Sanitizing" or "disinfecting" swimming pool water is most commonly accomplished through the use of oxidizing agents containing chlorine. Sanitizing is the single most important part of a good water chemistry program. The chemical properties of chlorine as a disinfectant. Chlorine, when combined with water, forms hypochlorous acid. It's the hypochlorous acid that accomplishes the disinfecting. When you add chlorine to your swimming pool, it satisfies the initial Chlorine Demand of the water and develops Chlorine residuals.

- 1. Chlorine Demand:** represents that portion of the chlorine added to your pool which was not consumed by the demand level and, therefore, is available to destroy new bacteria and organize material which enter the pool.
- 2. Chlorine Residual:** (available chlorine) represents that portion of the chlorine added to your pool which was not consumed by the demand level and, therefore, is available to destroy new bacteria and organic material which enter that pool.

What we concern ourselves with is the available chlorine level in your pool. When you test your pool water for chlorine levels, the immediate test results (3-5 seconds) indicate the available chlorine reading. Another point that should be considered is Combined Chlorine Residual -this represents that portion of chlorine in your pool water which is chemically tied up and has less potential disinfecting properties than available chlorine. A test for combined chlorine will take from 3-5 minutes for color to fully develop. If your chlorine test indicates combined chlorine, then you should "super chlorinate" your pool. The super chlorinating dosage may be found on the Chlorine label along with directions for use. Read the label and follow the instructions.

BASIC WATER CHEMISTRY PROGRAM

Except where extraordinary water conditions may exist, a simple water chemistry program is all that is needed to keep your pool sparkling clear and provide a healthy environment for family swimming. These few simple steps can start you off on the right foot:

1. Keep your filter sand bed clean or your diatomaceous earth filter regenerated in the fall and spring. *Please refer to your filter manual for cleaning instructions.*
2. Frequently clean your pump strainer basket and automatic surface skimmer basket.
3. Use your chemical testing kit to test for available chlorine daily. Make any pH adjustments indicated before adding any other chemicals.
4. Use your chemical test kit to test for available chlorine daily. Make any chlorine adjustments indicated by adding the appropriate amount of chlorine.
5. Add Algaecide in the recommended quantities once weekly. Algae is a microscopic, one-celled organism that will thrive in hot, sunny conditions, especially with heavy pool use and insufficient chlorine levels. By using Algaecide, you will inhibit the formation of algae spores and by maintaining the proper chlorine level, you will retard algae growth. These simple steps followed conscientiously will provide the desired result in a clean, healthy appetizing water condition in your swimming pool.

CHLORINE STABILIZER

Sunlight's ultraviolet rays cause the premature destructions of the available chlorine in your swimming pool, thus wasting it. In large part, this can be remedied by properly stabilizing your pool water. If you use unstabilized Chlorine, and if you do not have a chlorinator in operation, a stabilizer level of 50-60 ppm is acceptable. With a chlorinator in operation and/or the use of stabilized chlorine, a stabilizer level of 20-30 ppm is acceptable. Unlike most other pool chemicals, stabilizer does not dissipate or lose its effectiveness. Therefore, if you over stabilize your swimming pool water, it will be necessary for you to pump out a portion of the stabilized water and replace it with fresh water, thus diluting the amount of stabilizer in your pool. *A stabilizer test kit is available from your builder.*

MAINTAINING THE RIGHT LEVEL OF AVAILABLE CHLORINE

There are a variety of ways of maintaining the desired level of available chlorine in your swimming pool. The most obvious is to simply add granular chlorine whenever your test results indicate that it is needed. There is nothing wrong with this approach except that it is too easy to miss a day or two and wind up with a sanitary problem. We have found that the most effective way to maintain good chlorine level is to:

1. Stabilize pool water to 20-30 ppm level.
2. Install a chlorinator/mineral reservoir or a salt chlorine generator system.

3. If needed, use manually fed Unstabilized Granular Chlorine to supplement the chlorinator.

With a Chlorinator in operation, it will only be necessary for you to supplement with granular chlorine when external factors create that demand. After you have established the appropriate automatic chlorine feeding rate, it is recommended that you “super chlorinate” once a week during hot weather, after a heavy rain, and when you expect extra heavy pool usage. Your chlorinating system, properly adjusted, will supply your pool’s basic chlorine needs under ordinary circumstances. You will be taking care of the chlorine needs under extraordinary circumstances.

SECTION V

WINTERIZING

In regions experiencing freezing winter climates, it is important that your pool be properly “winterized.” The steps involved in preparing a swimming pool against winter hazards may vary significantly from one geographic location to another.

The importance of correctly winterizing a pool leads us to recommend that you have your local Fox builder perform this task. The cost is modest, especially when you consider the expenses which would be involved in repairing plumbing lines, fittings, or equipment damaged as a result of improper winterizing.

Most Fox builders provide service agreements for opening and closing your pool. These agreements generally have a provision whereby the builder assumes the responsibility for the plumbing lines and all equipment that he winterizes. In effect, contracts of this type can be considered as yearly extensions of the 1st year plumbing guarantee your builder gives you.

The following items are what need to be done to winterize a pool:

1. Pool must be thoroughly vacuumed and cleaned.
2. Pool water must be chemically prepared - very important.
 - a. Pool water must be in proper pH balance.
 - b. Pool water must be super chlorinated.
 - c. Proper amount of algaecide added.
3. Sand filter must be thoroughly backwashed and soaked in solution.

4. Diatomaceous Earth Filters must be thoroughly flushed out. ***Consult the information supplied with the filter or your Fox Pool builder for complete instructions.***
5. Cartridge filters may be cleaned with a garden hose or treated with a filter cartridge cleaner.
6. Deck equipment (i.e. ladders, handrails, etc.) must be removed and stored.
7. Water level is usually lowered below skimmer face plate (not required or advisable in some regions).
8. All plumbing lines must be winterized by:
 - a. Blowing clear of water and plugging.
 - b. Some areas may require anti-freeze in lines.
 - c. All lines must be plugged.
9. Skimmers must have ice compensator in them and baskets removed.
10. Skimmers must be plugged.
11. Cover must be placed over pool.
12. Some water should be applied onto cover to keep it from flapping in high wind.
13. Filter pump must be properly drained and strainer basket removed.
14. Filter tank must be completely drained.
15. Filter Multi-Port Valve Handle must be left “Hung-Up” between any two of the six positions.
16. Filter pressure gauge should be removed.
17. Heater must be properly drained and fuel shut off (See Manufacturer’s Instructions).
18. Automatic Filter Valve must be drained (See Manufacturer’s Winterizing Instructions).
19. In-pool light must be shut down at circuit breaker.
20. Whether using a Lock-in Cover or a water bag cover, all excess water should be pumped off the cover periodically to prevent excessive stress on the cover, coping and to prevent water bag covers from being drawn into the pool.

WARNING: The Lock-In winter cover is not a safety cover. Please note and follow all instructions on the warning label that has been factory applied to the top of your winter cover.

OPENING YOUR POOL

The procedures involved in opening your pool for the new swimming season really amount to the reversal of those steps taken to prepare it for the previous winter. Your Fox dealer has the equipment and expertise to put your pool in operation for the new season. The following items need to be done to summarize a pool:

1. Pump all water off your pool cover. (A cover pump is ideal for this.)
2. Fill pool to a normal water level.
3. Remove Lock- In Cover by starting at the stairs, pushing downward on the bead.
- 4 . Thoroughly clean the cover, and let it sun dry.
- 5 . Complete service to cover by folding and placing in Cover Keeper.
- 6 . Fill Cover Keeper with chemically balanced pool water.
7. Add Cover Cleaner to the water in the Cover Keeper and replace lid.
8. Remove Winterizing plugs and ice compensator from return lines and skimmers.
9. Replace drain plugs in Pump and Heater.
10. Replace drain line cap and pressure gauge on filter.
- 11 . Replace mineral reservoir if installed.
12. Prime pump and start filter.
13. Allow water to circulate 6-8 hours, then bring water sample to Fox builder for in-depth analysis.
14. Check for pH and chlorine readings. Adjust as tests indicate.
15. Replace hand rails and ladders.

NOTE: When replacing ladders in pool, be sure rubber bumpers are securely in place.

GENERAL TROUBLE SHOOTING GUIDE FOR DAILY POOL OPERATION

The following are symptoms which may appear in daily operation of your pool.

FILTRATION AND CIRCULATION SYSTEM:

SYMPTOM	SOLUTION
1 . Excessive air bubbles returning to the pool or are visible through the clear filter lid.	(a) Pool water level is too low causing skimmer to pull air into filtration system - Raise pool water level. (b) Floating weir cocked or “hung-up” in skimmer basket. (This can happen especially when water level is higher than normal and/or there is an unusual amount of activity in the pool.) - Re-set weir and skimmer basket. (c) Automatic chlorinator not receiving water - if the Automatic Chlorinator has no water in it, refer to the chlorinator section for simple instructions. (d) Pump Strainer Basket clogged - see “Pump and Motor” section for instructions on cleaning strainer basket. (e) Packing nuts on gate valves (if used) loose - tighten nut. (f) Pump strainer lid loose or lid gasket unseated - re-seat gasket, tighten hand knob. (g) Hose clamps loose - tighten clamps.
2. Unusually low pressure gauge reading.	(a) Pump strainer basket clogged - see “Pump and Motor” section of this manual for cleaning instructions. (b) Skimmer basket clogged - remove skimmer lid, floating weir, and basket; clean basket and replace in skimmer and replace skimmer lid . (c) Pressure gauge plugged or inoperative -inspect and replace skimmer lid. (d) Gate Valves or ball valve closed - Check valves to be sure all are open. Closing of the valves will reduce pressure on the filter gauge.
3. Unusually high pressure gauge reading.	(a) Filter needs backwashing (Sand Filter) or regeneration (Diatomaceous Earth Filter.) See your filters manual for instructions. (b) Pressure gauge plugged or inoperative - inspect and replace if necessary.

4. Pump Motor will not operate.

(a) No electrical power - check switch, circuit breaker or fuse. (b) Thermal overload tripped - Motor Typically does not run hot; it's equipped with a thermal overload device which will trip if motor overheats. Factors which will increase operating temperature:

- Installed in direct sun
- Covered and does not get good ventilation
- Low voltage or if thermal overload repeatedly switches off, shut down Pump Motor and call Fox Pool service.

5. Heater will not operate.

(a) Make sure filter is running (b) Pool water is already at desired temperature - Check thermostat by resetting to higher temperature to see if heater comes on. (c) Filter needs backwashing - Backwash (sand) or regenerate (Diatomaceous Earth) filter to restore normal pressure. Refer to appropriate "Filter" section for Backwashing instructions. See Heater manufacturer's manual for more specifics if heater does not operate.

6. Loss of suction while vacuuming.

(a) Filter dirty - requires backwashing. (b) Pump strainer basket clogged - refer to "Pump and Motor" section for cleaning instructions. (c) Skimmer basket clogged - clean basket. (d) damaged vacuum hose - replace. (e) VacHead clogged - clear head of obstruction. (f) Vac-Adapter Plate unseated - re-seat vac plate. (g) Directional flow fitting restricting flow - may be removed when cleaning pool.

7. Water loss.

(a) Backwashing, evaporation, splash-out, and some water fountain features cause every pool to lose water. Amounts will vary according to climate and pool use. During extremely hot or windy weather, for example, this may increase significantly. (b) If you think you are losing an excessive amount of water, measure water loss by marking water level on skimmer face plate and reading it after 24-hour period with no rain, no backwashing and no swimming.

NOTE: Should you encounter a problem with your pool or accessories that these hints do not correct to your satisfaction, we suggest you contact your local pool service company. Fox assures responsibility for the products it manufactures in accordance with its warranties; however, we cannot assume the responsibility for the service or installation work performed by your builder who is an independent local businessman.

NOTES:

This image shows a single page from a notebook or ledger. It features a series of evenly spaced, thin black horizontal lines running across the width of the page. The lines are uniform in thickness and spacing, creating a clean, structured appearance suitable for writing or drawing. There are no margins, text, or other markings present on the page.

FOX POOL OWNER CHECK LIST

We ask that you fill out this form with your Fox Builder when your pool is completed to your satisfaction and return it to Fox Pool. As a new pool owner, there are several important details that you and your Fox Builder should attend to in order to complete your transaction. Review the following check list with your builder, making sure that each item checked has been completed. Return the signed, completed form to: **Fox Pool, A Division of Cardinal Systems, Inc., 250 Route 61 South, Schuylkill Haven, PA 17972.**



To assure proper warranty coverage, it is important that these cards be returned immediately. This also applies to warranty cards which may be supplied by manufacturers of other accessory equipment such as heaters, pool sweep, motor, etc.

OPERATIONAL CHECKLIST

YES

NO

Have you been instructed on the proper operation of your pool and components?

☐
☐

WARRANTY CARDS

Has your Fox Builder supplied you with warranty cards for your pool walls, liner, filter, cover and other accessory equipment?

☐
☐

Have you carefully read the Warranties and do you understand them?

☐
☐

Have you completed the cards and returned them to Fox and other manufacturers?

☐
☐

PAYMENT

Have you made your final payment?

☐
☐

SERVICE PROGRAM

Have you inquired about a Service Contract with Fox Builder?

☐
☐

GENERAL: How did you learn about your Fox Builder?

☐

Radio

☐

TV

☐

Newspaper

☐

Magazine

☐

Internet

☐

Referral

☐

Other _____

What was your most important reason for choosing a Fox Pool?

☐

Price

☐

Builder Reputation

☐

Structural Advantages

☐

Design Variety and Flexibility

☐

Other _____

Please send me the following at no charge:

☐

"NO DIVING" labels

☐

"Children Aren't Waterproof" Booklet

☐

"Sensible Way to Enjoy Your Pool" Booklet

Area signs for:

☐

Diving Pool

☐

Non-Diving Pool

CUSTOMER

Signed _____

Name _____

Address _____

FOX BUILDER

Signed _____

Name _____

Address _____







AUTHORIZED FOX POOL DEALER



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FOXPOOL.COM

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