STEP OR MORE POINTS ON NEXT PAGE

Job Number:

Your Name: _ Your Client:

Instructions for pool liner markout

Please supply a sketch of the pool on the ABGAL markout sheet with the position of "A" and "B" clearly marked as well as some of the numbered points and their relative positions around the pool. Next we need the pool length, width and the perimeter listed on the markout sheet.

- Envisage a line running through the longest length of the pool and using chalk, a crayon or permanent marker, mark each end of this line at the wall to floor join of the pool. Name the mark in the shallow end "A" and the other mark "B". See Diagram 1.
- Measure the distance between "A" and "B". List this measurement on your markout sheet. If the pool is being measured by one person, it is advisable to hammer a masonry nail or similar into the pool at both "A" and "B". Alternatively you can use a weight to hold one end of the tape measure, but you have to constantly check it has not moved as you go.

Do not measure around corners, as this will distort the actual shape of the pool causing the Liner not to fit. If the tape is obstructed by a wall, measure from the top of the pool, or use 2 posts held vertical and measure above the obstacle. Never leave any points with part measurements, at ABGAL we need at least 2 intersecting measurements for each point.

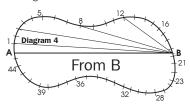
Moving in a CLOCKWISE direction around the pool from "A", mark the pool wall with 50mm long marks for each point to be measured. The points are spaced according

to the shape of the particular section of the pool being wall height, mark each change of wall height as a separate point. See Diagram 2.

Below is a chart indicating the distance between points for certain radius curves on the pool. The points around the pool should be numbered consecutively from "A" starting with No. 1. In a square corner there should be a point 100mm before the corner, a point right on the corner and a point 100mm after the corner.

Wall Radius in Millimetres	Distance apart for points (mm)	
Straight	1500	
50 - 150	50	
150 - 300	100	
300 - 1000	300	
1000 - 1800	600	
1900 - 2500	700	
2600 - 6000	800	

Now measure from "B" to point No. "1" and then from "B" to point "2" and continue in a clockwise direction until you have measured the distance from "B" to all the points in the pool. You should now have 2 times as many measurements as points around the pool, one lot measured from "A" and the other lot measured from "B". See Diagram 4.

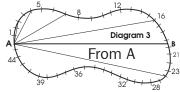




N.B. Always measure Horizontal and the tape is always held taut when measuring between any points (unless otherwise told).

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A.E.	Diagram 2	<u>}</u> .
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measured.	If the pool has	a varying

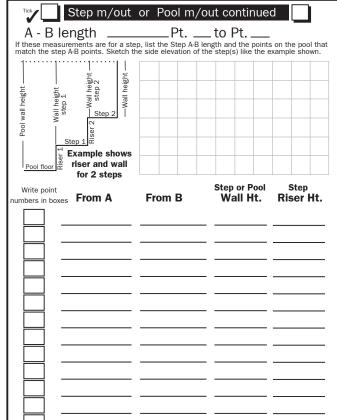
It is a good idea to write the number of each point you have marked around the Starting from "A" and going in a clockwise direction, number every clockwise direction, number every point. Holding the zero end of the tape on "A", measure to point No. 1 and record the distance on your markout sheet. Still holding the tape on "A", measure now to point "2" and record that distance. (see Diagram 3) Continue in a clockwise direction from "A" and record all the distances to "A" and record all the distances to every numbered point from "A". After the last point has been measured, transfer the zero end of the tape to



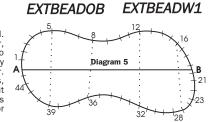
The next step is to take 4 to 5 measurements across the width of the pool. (approximately 1m - 2m apart) These are from one markout point to another, across the width of the pool. Eg. Point "5" to point "39" ,then point "8" to point "36" etc. as shown on diagram 5. These are used for 2 purposes, firstly to check the markout is the correct width when it is processed by computer. Secondly, to check if the liner needs special shaping in the floor and if it does, provide accurate measurements to have the floor of the liner shaped when it is manufactured. This is called having a "dished base" put into the liner. It is optional for most pools, but is mandatory when the pool is either narrow, or deep or simply has an acute floor shape.

Bead

EXTBEAD



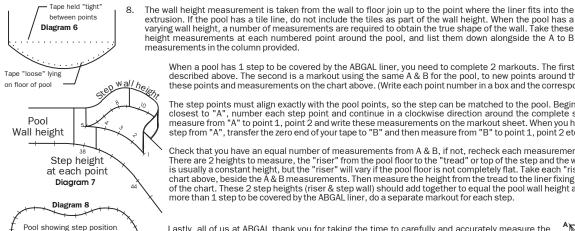
(The bead shapes are actual size)



Actual

Wall height

To check if the pool needs a "disheed base", here at ABGAL we calculate the difference in the width of the pool between 2 points with the tape measure held "tight" and the width between those same points with the tape measure running straight between the points, but lying "loose" on the floor of the pool. The "loose" measurement is the actual distance along the contour of the floor between 2 points. You can calculate this yourself by dividing the "loose" measurement by the "tight" measurement and if the result is greater than 1.08, the liner needs to be specially shaped (in other words "a dish"). Eg. the "tight" distance between point 5 and point 39 is 4500 and the "loose" is 4950, then dividing 4950 by 4500 = 1.10, which is greater than 1.08 and therefore the ABGAL liner needs "a dish".



Pool points

Step points starting from 1 in a clockwise direction

extrusion. If the pool has a tile line, do not include the tiles as part of the wall height. When the pool has a varying wall height, a number of measurements are required to obtain the true shape of the wall. Take these height measurements at each numbered point around the pool, and list them down alongside the A to B measurements in the column provided.

Tile line

When a pool has 1 step to be covered by the ABGAL liner, you need to complete 2 markouts. The first is a markout of the pool shape as described above. The second is a markout using the same A & B for the pool, to new points around the whole step. See diagram 9. List these points and measurements on the chart above. (Write each point number in a box and the corresponding measurements alongside)

The step points must align exactly with the pool points, so the step can be matched to the pool. Beginning with 1 at the start of the step closest to "A", number each step point and continue in a clockwise direction around the complete step including the front edge. Now measure from "A" to point 1, point 2 and write these measurements on the markout sheet. When you have measured all the points on the step from "A", transfer the zero end of your tape to "B" and then measure from "B" to point 1, point 2 etc.

Check that you have an equal number of measurements from A & B, if not, recheck each measurement. Next measure the step heights. There are 2 neights to measure, the "riser" from the pool floor to the "tread" or top of the step and the wall of the step. The wall of the step is usually a constant height, but the "riser" will vary if the pool floor is not completely flat. Take each "riser" height and write it down on the chart above, beside the A & B measurements. Then measure the height from the tread to the liner fixing point and write it in the 4th column of the chart. These 2 step heights (riser & step wall) should add together to equal the pool wall height at the same point. Lastly, if there is more than 1 step to be covered by the ABGAL liner, do a separate markout for each step.

Lastly, all of us at ABGAL thank you for taking the time to carefully and accurately measure the pool according to these instructions. Your time taken will be rewarded by an ABGAL liner made exactly to these dimensions for a perfect fit. By the way, if you have any questions about measuring any pool, please call us — we'll be delighted to hear from you.

