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A-B TRIANGULATION FOR FREEFORM POOLS

Guide to Measuring Safety Covers

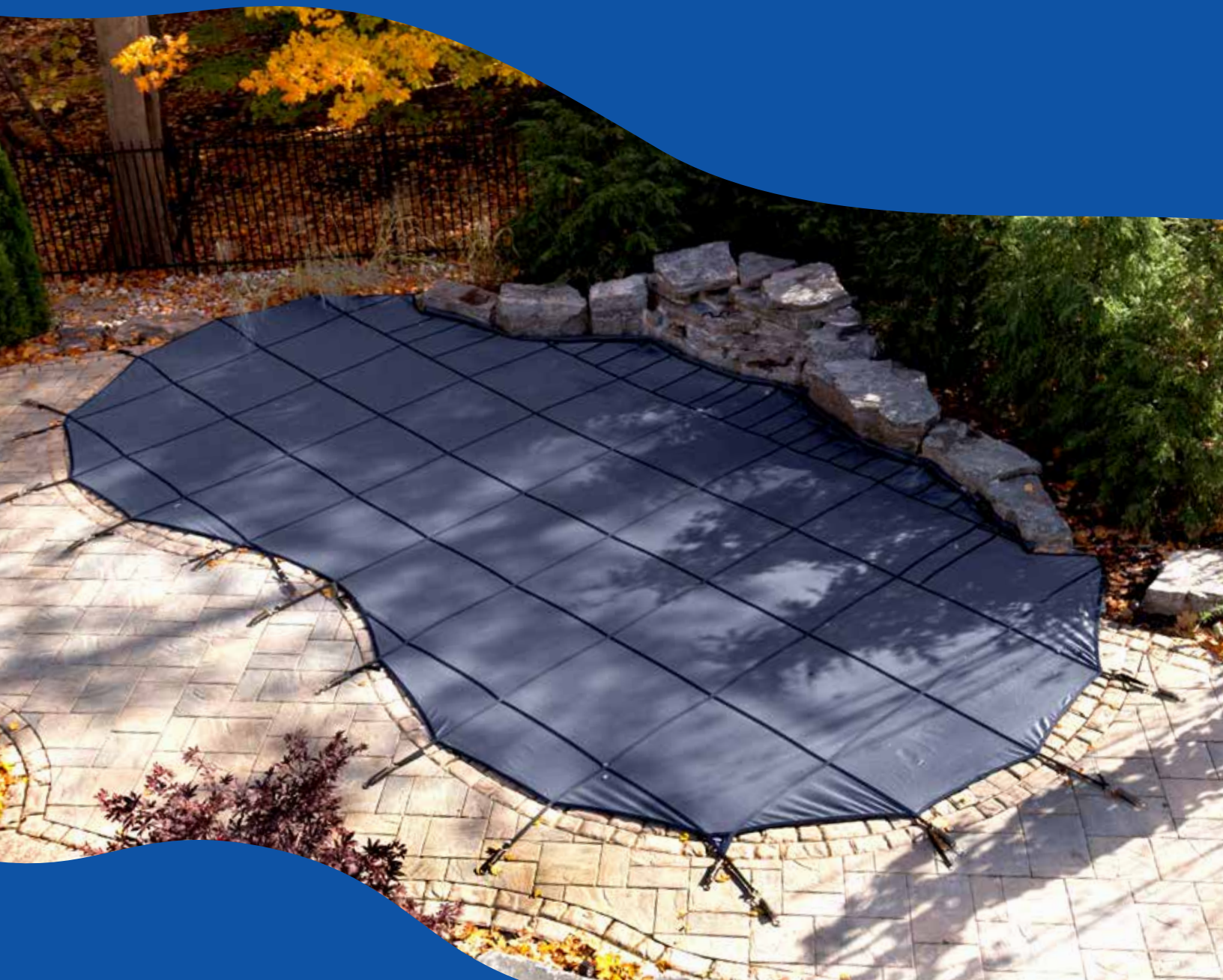
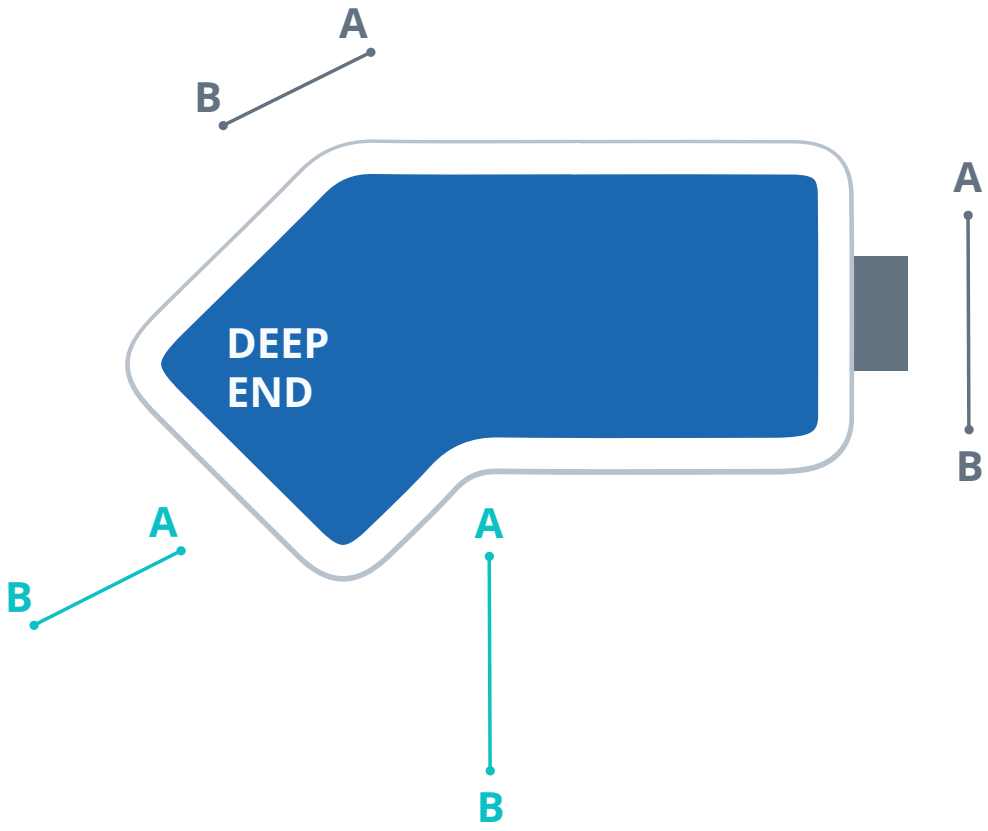


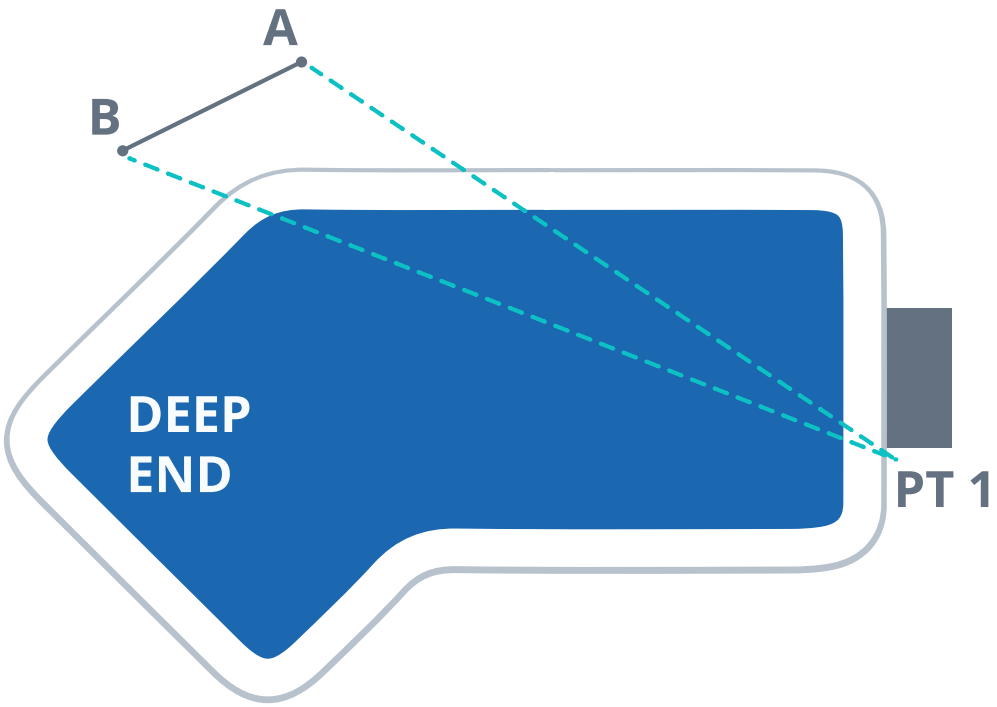
DIAGRAM 1-1



To ensure accurate measurements, you need to position 2 stakes (one labeled A, one labeled B) at a distance of 10 ft. Depending on landscaping you can shorten to 8 ft or lengthen that distance to 12 ft, making sure it is consistent (9’6” will not work). What ever distance you spread the stakes apart mark this in the additional requirements section. Make sure your stakes are well secured and will not lift out of the ground during the measurement.

When positioning the 2 stakes, make sure they are parallel to any face of the pool and if possible at least 3 ft away from the pool. The key is to make sure that the tape lines never cross. If the tapes cross the drawing will not come out accurate **(The 2 A-B points in black from diagram 1-1 are correct, the 2 A-B points in red are incorrect). Make sure you note the location of you’re A-B stakes in relation to the pool in the requirements section or drawing.**

DIAGRAM 1-2

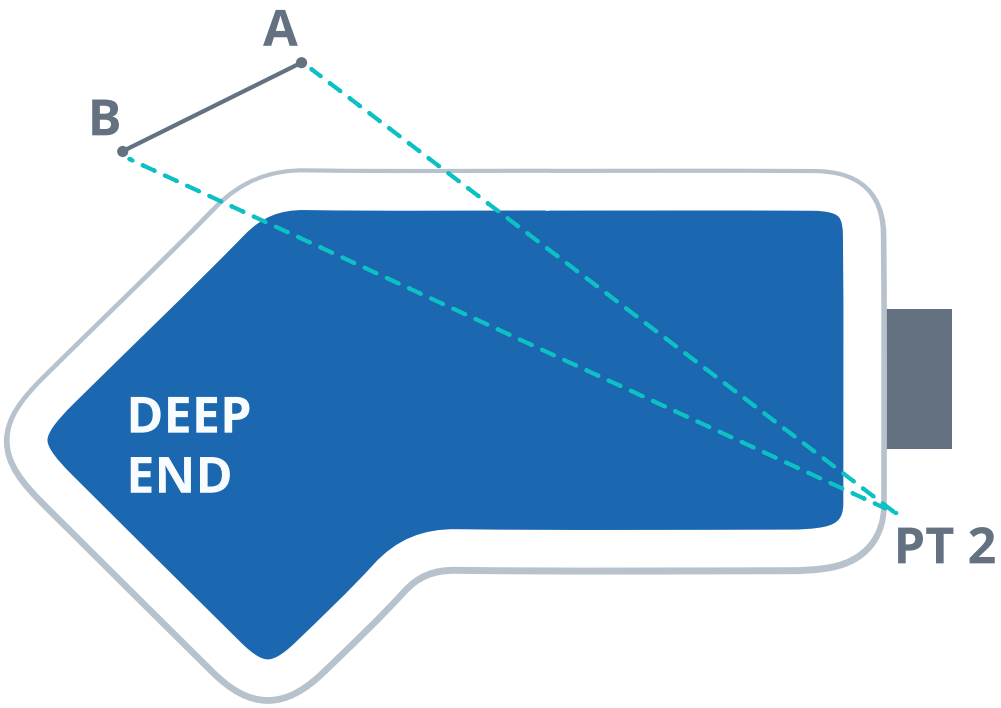


You now want to secure your 2 tape measures on your stakes. Keep in mind that there is product such as metal ring to loop on to the stakes which ensure that they will not come off during the measurement process. To help make it easy and reduce any error make sure that the tape in your right hand is A and the tape in your left hand is B.

If you have stairs in your pool the starting position is the left side of the stair in the shallow end. Grab your 2 tape lines (A in right hand and B in left hand), making sure they are tight and are intersecting on the edge where the step meets the pool wall. Now you want to call out your first point to your partner who is recording the measurements, making sure that the tape lines intersect at the nearest inch. For example A is 10’6 and B is 14’8”. (Don’t forget A is your right hand and B is your left hand).

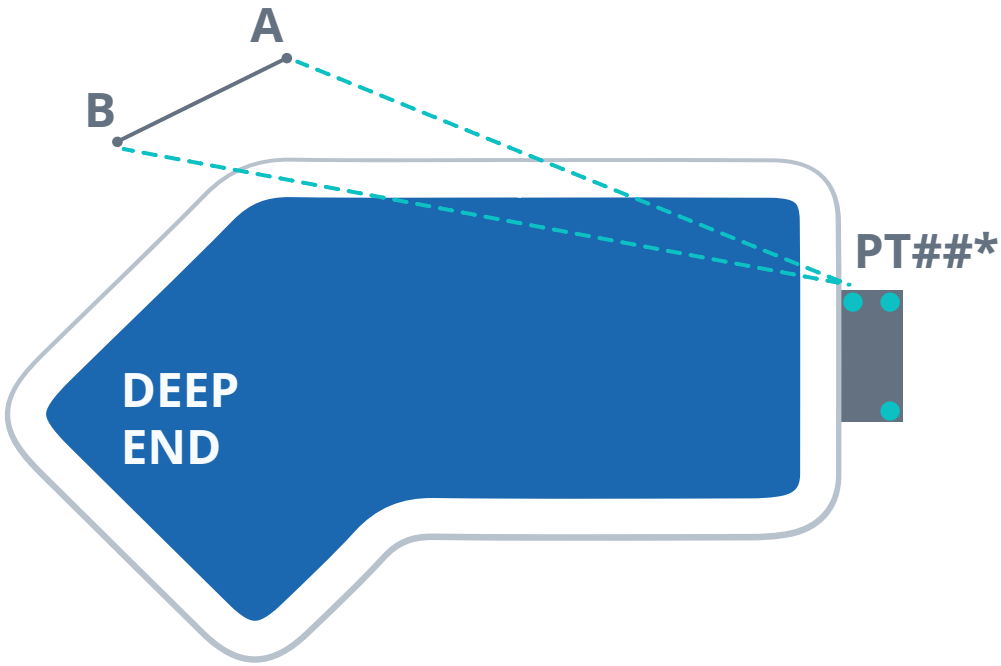
If you do not have stairs in your pool, any point in the shallow-end will do, place a marker to remind you where you started.

DIAGRAM 1-3



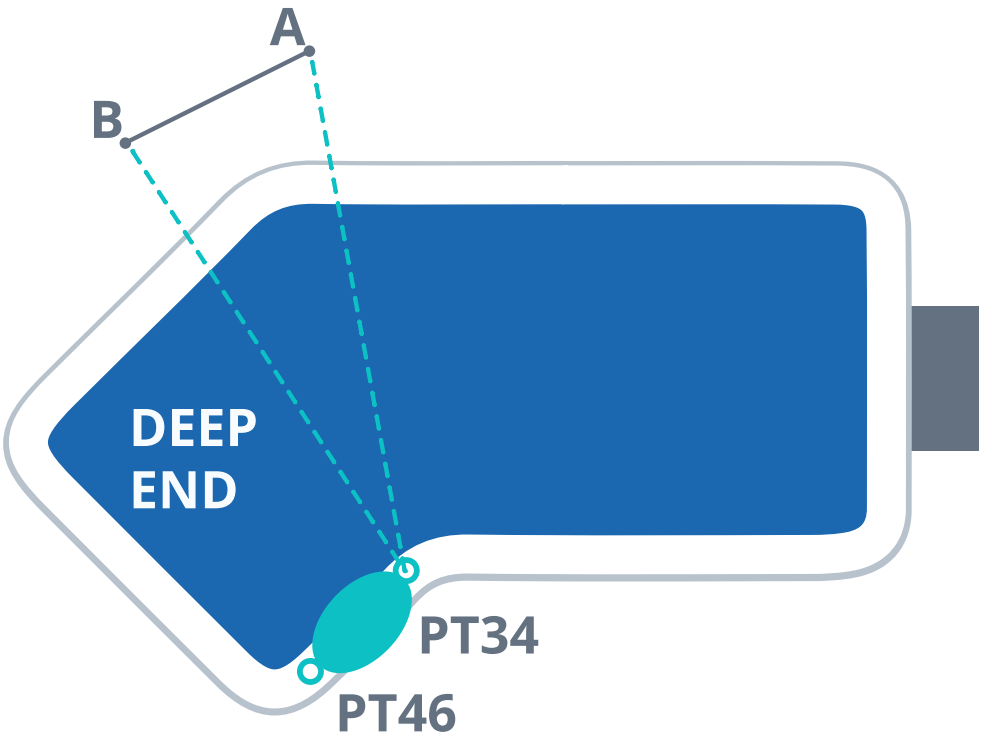
After recording your first point you want to move in a clock-wise motion around the perimeter of the pool recoding a point approximately every 2 feet (Diagram 1-3). When you come to more defined areas around the pool such as a radius corner or sharp edge you want to decrease the distance between points. The main idea for measuring a safety cover is the more accurate you are with your plot points the more accurate your safety cover will be made.

DIAGRAM 1-4

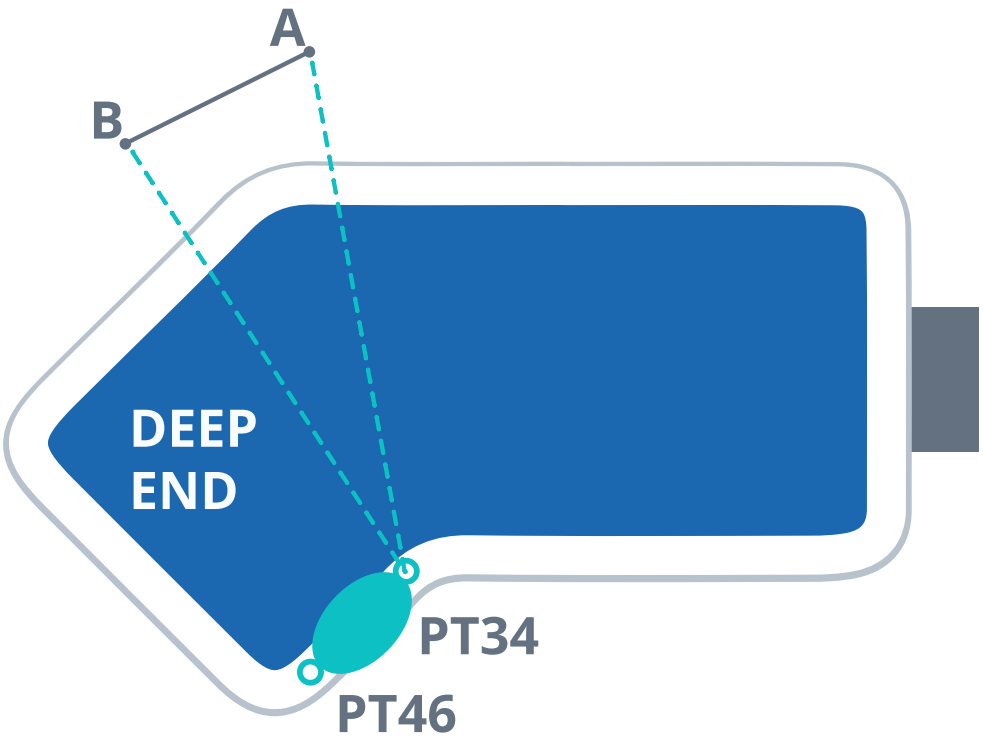


Continue plotting around the pool, when you come to the right side of your stairs make an asterisk to define its location on your A-B recording sheet. Your final 2 points you need to plot are the furthest corners of your stair, asterisking them as well (Diagram 1-4 above). Using Asterisks, gives us the exact location as to where your step is on your pool. If you don't have a stair your final plot point will be when you are less than 2 feet away from your starting position in the shallow-end.

OBSTRUCTIONS (DIAGRAM 1-5)



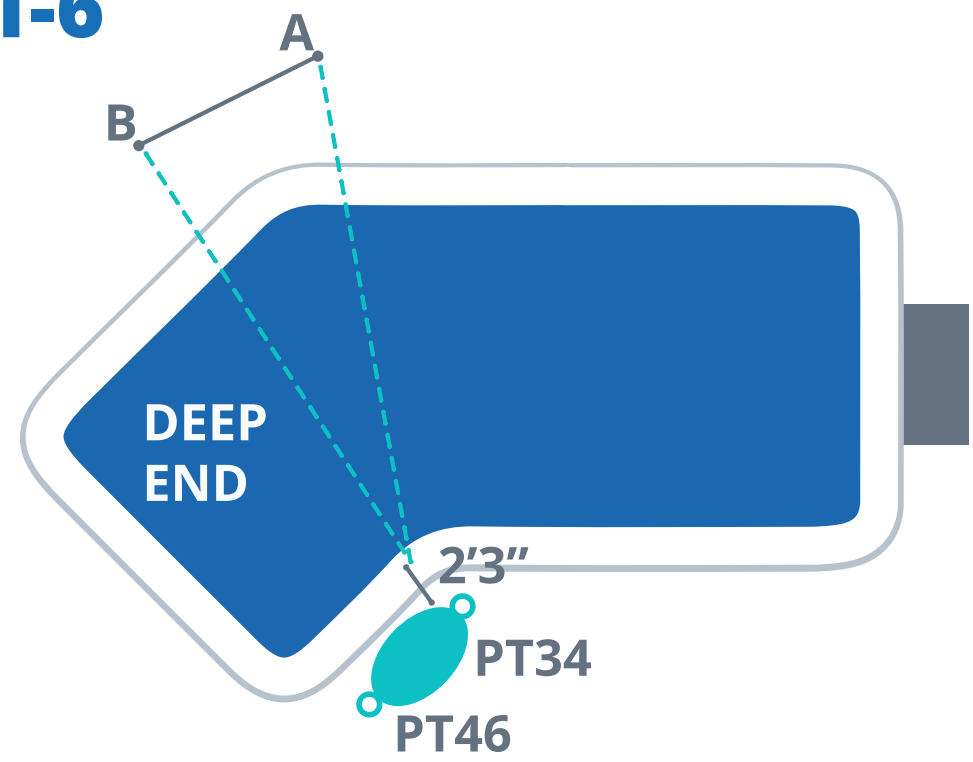
If you have an obstruction on your pool such as a dive rock, waterfall or rock wall you must let us know with your A-B plot (Diagram 1-5). Basically you want to intersect the 2 tapes at exactly where the obstruction begins at the edge of the pool. On your A-B sheet, use an asterisk on the plot number where you start to measure your obstruction. Now because this is a defined area of the pool you want to go approximately every 0'6" of this obstruction so you can get the true features of it. Once you get to the other edge of the Obstruction finish off by taking the plot point and asterisking it. For example, from pt 34 to pt 46 this is the waterfall location. Then continue with the rest of your plots around the pool perimeter.



IMPORTANT

A safety cover with an obstruction that is up to the pool must be able to be drilled into. The whole point is to have the safety cover cut to fit this area. When you install it you would be drilling eyelets into the rock feature and then clipping on the safety cover in that area. Basically, the rock feature itself must be able to withstand a drill (not have the feature crumble away) and the rock must be strong enough to support the eyelets over the years. The feature must be rock only, no wood, plastic or any other material. The manufacture will not warrant the cover or any liability that might occur as it is not defined as safe.

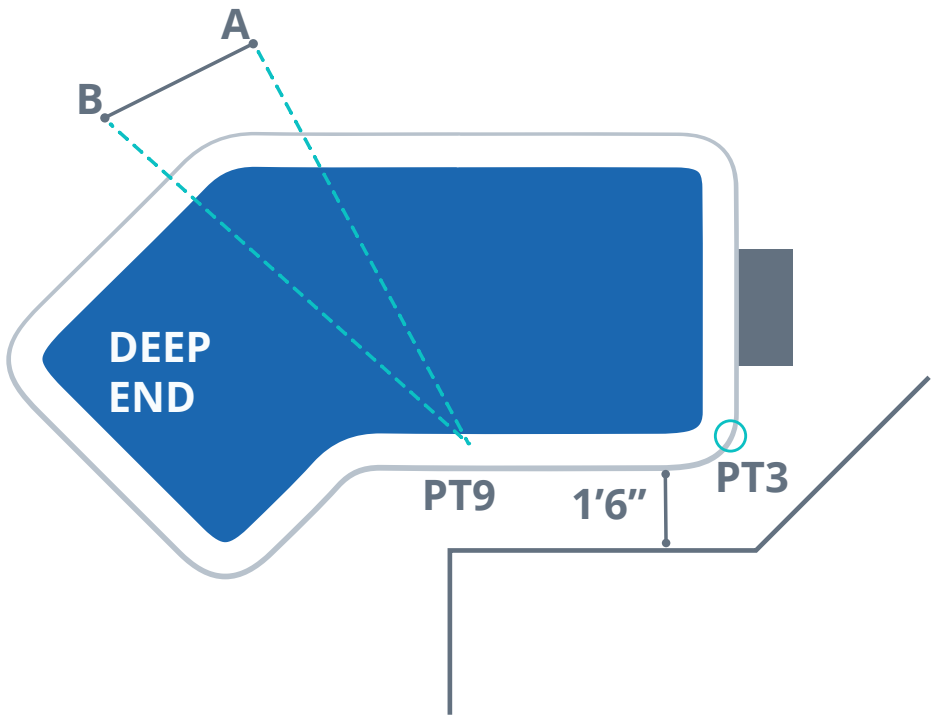
DIAGRAM 1-6



If the obstruction is not flush with pool and is less than 3’0” away from the pool edge it must be notified on the drawing (Diagram 1-6). Your starting position is right where the obstruction starts to be less than 3’0” away from the pool edge. This is where you put an asterisk on your plot number and call out the plots to your partner. You must also record how far back the obstruction is from each point you plot. For example point 34 is where the obstruction starts to be less than 3 ft away from the pools edge. So put an asterisk on pt 34 and call out A measurement and B measurement. Then notify your recorder that at that point the obstruction is say 2’3” back. The recorder is to mention that pt 34 is 2’3” back in the additional requirements section. You would continue this process every 0’6” until you got to the other side of the obstruction (pt 46) by asterisking it and calling out the A and B measurements and how far back it is to the obstruction. Then you will continue around the perimeter of the pool until you come to your ending position.

Some pools have more than one obstruction, such as a waterfall, slide and a dive rock. As long as you clearly define where these obstructions are, how far back they (if they are not flush with the pool edge) and any information you can provide the more accurate your safety cover will be made to fit properly on your pool.

DIAGRAM 1-7



If your pool has less than 3’0” of concrete you must specify that in your drawing (Diagram 1-7). For example, you notice that at pt 3 to pt 9 there is only 1’6” of concrete in that area. So on the additional requirements, accurately state that, take in mind that the rest of the pool has 3’0” or more concrete.
Your final step is to review your measurements and provide us with any additional information regarding your pool and the landscaping around your pool. You must also provide a detailed drawing of your pool including the length(s) and the width(s).

EXAMPLES OF DENIED SAFETY COVERS

- Waterfall or Dive Rock unable to drill into due to degrading rock
- Waterfall or dive rock unable to drill due to rock not secure (not mortared in)
- Rock feature that needs to be drilled into cannot have another feature that needs to be drilled into directly across from it as the cover will sag
- Obstruction that is not of a rock made material is flush with the deck and cannot be drilled into

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