



Finest Finish Blends

Pre-Blended Swimming Pool Finishes

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

UWC Finest Finish Blends are factory blends of our patented high performance pozzolans integrated with our White Portland Cement and high quality select aggregates such as our pebble, micro pebble, crushed quartz or Ultra White Marble Sand. These unique blends are durable and excellent for new or pre-existing submerged gunite, shotcrete or concrete swimming pools and water features.

Finest Finish Blends are available in a variety of aggregate sizes, color combinations and textures that can accommodate any designer's requirements or setting.

UWC Finest Finish Blends are factory blended to ensure consistency of batch formulas and greater quality assurance of all blended materials and designs. This assures builders and their clientele that they are receiving only the longest lasting and attractive interior finishes available in today's market for their project and an alternative to traditional white plaster pool finishes.

Increased Benefits of using Universal White Cement Summer or Winter Blend:

- Increased Strength and Durability
- Reduces Alkali Silica Reaction
- Improves resistance to sulfate (salt) attack
- Reduces Chemical attack
- Reduced permeability
- Reduces efflorescence
- Increases workability
- Helps to eliminate premature sets
- Extends finish time

Installation: NEW

Inspect the pool or water feature surfaces and structure to identify conditions that might adversely affect the appearance and bonding of your Finest Finish Product to the shell or structure. The integrity of your finished product will be affected if you apply your finish coat to an inferior, contaminated or unstable substrate. Durability, bondability, performance and appearance of the finished product will be compromised if contaminants remain. Look for algae, mold, dirt, paint, oil, mortar residue, tile work waste, efflorescence, excess patch work compounds and loose tile.



Things to inspect and note:

- Cracking (Size, Type, Location)
- Moisture (Ground Water, Efflorescence, Weepers)
- Color and Condition of Shell (Dusty, Sandy, Solid)
- Concrete Evenness (Straight, Wavy, Pitted)
- Cleanliness (Dirty, Fines, Mud, Tile Thin set/Grout waste, Debris)
- Water Tightness (Does Shell Hold Water?)
- Curing (Did it Happen?, How old is Shell?- 28 Days)
- Fittings (Sealed around pipe, Hydraulic Cement, Condition of Fittings)
- Steps (Rebound, Cracking, Efflorescence, Hollow)
- Benches, Lounges (Rebound, Cracking, Efflorescence, Hollow)
- Bond Beam (Gaps, Voids, Non-Consolidated Concrete, Hand Packed, etc.)

Clean pool/structure surfaces of all material that might interfere with the proper application and bonding of coatings to surface. Remove all loose sand, dirt or debris that covers shell. Wash down and scrub surface with stiff nylon bristle acid scrub brush over entire shell and use sump pump or shop vac to remove water and debris. Clean with high-pressure water blasting or sand blasting if necessary. All contaminants found such as algae, mold or mildew requires washing with chlorine and water until gone. Use **trisodium phosphate** or equivalent with water to remove oil or grease spots. Remove all cleaning solutions and or acid solutions used, with high-pressure washing as needed. Place sump pump in main drain and remove all running or standing water, neutralize as required. Make note of all deficiencies in shell on work order for future reference if questions or issues arise.

Prior to installation of finish coating, plug all pool returns/inlets and main drains/outlets with sponge, expandable plugs or threaded caps. Mark locations of returns on coping or cantilever with tape. "Do not begin installation of pool finish until concrete pool shell has cured for at least 28 days."

Install Finest Finish Blends Finish Coat utilizing common trade practices and standards as defined by the **NPC 2016 Technical Manual** and the **2016 ANSI Plastering Guide**.

Renovations:

As with New Construction, use the above guide list to inspect and make corrections to an existing pool or water feature for replaster with Finest Finish Blends. **Clean** and remove all material that would hinder or compromise the proper bonding of the UWC Bond Coat- 1 Component.

Why use a Bond Coat? There are many practical reasons here are just a few:

- Eliminates the need for total pool chip outs.
- Reduces material usage during plaster process.
- Allows for a smoother finish compared to conventional chip outs by providing a smoother substrate.



- Reduces mottling caused by uneven plaster thickness.
- Reduced Labor and Equipment Costs.

Benefits of Using Universal White Cements Bond Coat:

- Long-term bonding & waterproofing capabilities.
- Reduced Labor and Equipment Costs.
- Reduces material usage during plaster process.
- Allows for a smoother finish compared to conventional chip outs by providing a smoother substrate.
- Reduces mottling caused by uneven plaster thickness.
- Eliminates the need for total pool chip outs.
- Compatible with all interior finish applications.
- Little to no re-emulsification after the initial 24-hour cure.
- Greatly reduces pop outs/ hollow area

PREPARATION FOR SWIMMING POOL/SPA:

UWC Bond Coat – 1 Component

To enhance the finest dry, **PURE ACRYLIC** bond coat, the surface preparation is important. Careful and proper surface preparation is a **MUST**. It is imperative that the applicator achieves a good sound substrate to receive and hold the Bond Coat.

Correct Surface Preparation for UWC Bond Coat is:

- **Sound** (check for hollows) pool surface (walls and floors) and remove ALL hollow areas with hammers and picks.
- **Chip out and clean** a minimum of 3 inches below the tile line and around all water inlets, including return lines and light fixtures.
- **Sandblasting or High-pressure water blasting** (minimum 8000 psi) is the best method to remove all rust, copper sulfate, soft (punky) or flaky plaster, algae, paint, and other foreign materials. If straight sandblasting is not available, then use of a water-sand blaster (minimum 3,500 psi with turbo nozzle) is permissible. Acid etching is only acceptable when performed by a trained and competent technician and is not as desirable as the above methods.
- **Wash thoroughly** with water-blaster. Let all areas dry out before proceeding with application. (NOTE: Damp surface is desirable, however, absolutely no free-standing or ponding water.)
- **Clean** and remove all material that would hinder or compromise the proper bonding of the new finish.
- **Material: UWC Bond Coat – 1 Component**
- **Mix 55# bag of Dry**, add approximately 1-1 /2 to 1-3 /4 gallons of clean potable water. On larger sized pools, a 15-gallon special mixing vessel makes for easier mixing. Mix vigorously with a high-speed 1 /2" drill motor (minimum 800 rpm) and **UWC's** heavy-duty cement mixing paddle for 1-2 minutes, until you achieve uniform consistency with NO lumps (Allow to initially set up for 1-2 minutes, **1 COMPONENT DRY MIX**). Then re-break with mixing paddle. Small amount of water can be added before re-mixing.

NOTE: Water demand is extremely important. Do not make too much of a slurry-type consistency. Too much water or too dry can cause a failure.



- **UWC's Bond Coat 1 Component** may be applied with a 1" to 1-1 /4" nap roller, a textured roller cover, or sprayer (airless or hopper gun) are the most desired methods of application. Test mixed material on small wall area before commencing full application.
- **Apply** immediately to shallow-end steps and then proceed to deep-end walls, working towards the shallow end. Apply floor last, starting at the deep end and working toward the shallow-end steps. Be sure to immediately wipe off any material that splashes onto tile. Mask off any tile or glass surfaces prior to application to avoid damage. **Rolled or sprayed material should not slump. If this should occur, immediately re-roll affected area. If spraying, have a textured roller available.**
- **During warmer temperatures**, misting the entire surface prior to application is mandatory for proper hydrations. DO NOT FLOOD. Application surfaces should have no free-standing water (puddle). Damp to touch is permissible.
- **Allow UWCs Bond Coat - 1 Component to cure for a minimum of 24 hours** depending on outdoor temperature. With Bond Coat- 1 Component, finished plaster application may be applied sooner, provided outside temperatures exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit.
 - **IMPORTANT:** Indoor pool and spas require special curing times. Depending on humidity and indoor temperature, allow a minimum curing time of 48 hours prior to applying finish coat. We recommend UWC's Bond Coat 1 Component which requires much less initial curing time. **No need to reapply Bond Coat- 1 Component regardless of how long it was applied prior.**
- **COVERAGE:** Each 55# bag of UWCs Bond Coat 1 Component will provide 150 to 250 square feet of one coat coverage. Surface porosity, surface irregularities and means of application will affect coverage.
- **LIMITATIONS:** Do not apply below 45 degrees Fahrenheit or falling, or above 115 degrees Fahrenheit and rising. Do not apply material if precipitation is expected within 24 hours of application.
- **STORAGE:** Store Bond Coat - 1 Component in dry atmosphere with temperatures between 35F and 95F. Shelf life for unopened bags is 12 months from date of manufacture.
- **WARRANTY:** Regular manufacturer's warranty appears on all unopened bags and pails. Limited long-term warranty is available. Please contact **UWC** for Limited Warranty
- **UWC also has 2 Component Bond Coat;** For more Info please see our website @ www.universalcement.com

Install Finest Finish Blends Finish Coat utilizing common trade practices and standards as defined by the **NPC 2016 Technical Manual** and the **2016 ANSI Plastering Guide**.

Mixing:

- Finest Finish Blends are mixed at the jobsite in batches of approximately 960 lbs. (12 - 80lb Bags) of pre-blended Pozzolan enhanced Cement plus the high-quality select aggregate of choice, we define this as our Base Blend, all of our Blends regardless of aggregate size or composition are white in color, which is bagged in 80 lb bags. (Exception: Spectrum Series) The cement to aggregate ratio is 4 parts pozzolan enhanced cement to 6 parts aggregate. Regardless of aggregate material selected, this is the base blend, (i.e. Radiant Fusion, Micro Fusion, Quartz Fusion, Sparkle Quartz or Commercial Quartz, Island Series, etc.) for each of our finishes and the formula remains consistent.



- Unlike some of our manufacturing competitors, **Universal White Cement** does not have 1 year “shelf life” labels with an expiration date on batches that can change color or formula on a batch by batch basis. This can result in unwanted shade variations if mixed together either accidentally or intentionally. With our consistent formulas and unchanging white colored pre-blend base mix we eliminate the potential for inadvertent mix mistakes and inability to match products at future dates should the need arise.
- ****Coverage:** Each 80-lb. bag will cover approx. 15 – 25 sq ft to a minimum thickness of 3/8” – 1”. Surface roughness will affect coverage rates.
- Finest Finish Blends should be mixed in a concrete plaster mixer for batch size quantities or may be mixed by using a low-speed paddle mixer for smaller batch sizes. A low rpm drill with mud paddle can be used for small amounts for repair or patching purposes.
- When starting mix begin by adding 3-5 gallons of potable water to turning mixer prior to adding material.

Note: All Tap/Supply Water used for mixing Finish material should be tested for contaminants prior to use. Quality of Mix water is extremely important. Those applicators using well water or water with high metal and mineral content may experience unwanted discoloration in finished products. In addition, water with high Alkalinity content or high Hardness level will cause the plaster finishes to effloresce, which can release high levels of salt that produce “calcium scale”. This is especially true of colored Quartz finishes such as Tahoe Blue, Tanzanite, French Grey and darker custom colors. **Test mix water for alkalinity, metals and minerals before use.**

- After adding initial water and paddles are turning begin adding bags of material as quickly as possible, this will ensure that all the material is provided the appropriate mix time and that there is an even distribution of aggregate throughout the mix. Slowly add additional water as necessary to mix to ensure paddles continue to turn as the mix progresses. The lower water to cement ratio that can be maintained, the denser and more strength the finished product will achieve. When mixing, it is best to use as little water as needed to produce a workable mix. Excessive water will reduce material strength and increase shrinkage cracks (check cracks), after bags are in and while mix is turning the applicator only needs to add the selected dye to achieve the desired shade or color selected by the customer and the mix is complete.
- Mix for a minimum of 5-7 minutes but no longer than 12-15 minutes. Proper mix time ensures uniform mix consistency, even distribution of aggregates and dye color while increasing the working time of the plaster finish. Incomplete mixing may result in uneven finish setting and shade variations.
- Mixing for too long may cause an overall weaker plaster and entrain unwanted air bubbles. Mix for only the amount of time needed to produce a consistent mix. Calcium Chloride may be used as an accelerant. It is best to fully dissolve in water prior to adding. Never add more than 2% by weight of cement, (approx. ½ lb per bag) can be used. Observe the calcium solution and prevent impurities from being added to the mix, impurities that have been found in calcium chloride can cause discoloration and calcium related issues. Excessive calcium in mix can cause compromise of material and discoloration.



Pump Usage:

It is not necessary to use a plaster pump, but many applicators have found that it is much easier and quicker to apply aggregate finishes with one. Here are some suggestions to help make the use of a pump easier;

- Increase pump manifold from 3" to 4".
- Change valve balls from plastic to steel to increase longevity.
- Always keep extra valve balls, leathers and felts on truck.
- Set pump to lowest gear by moving the drive belt.
- Always begin pumping with a full stroke on main piston.

Prepare slurry of cement and water or pump aid slurry, then run it through the pump first to prime the pump and through the hoses to lubricate them. Pour mixed plaster into the pump hopper slowly and fill the hopper. Do not completely fill hopper with material all at once. Frequently agitate material in hopper by using a shovel or scraper during course of pumping to prevent separation of cement and aggregates in hopper.

Avoid unnecessary stopping during the pump process as Finest Finish Blends aggregate can tend to settle in the pump manifold and hoses when it is stopped. This may cause lock-ups of the manifold or hoses. When intentional stops occur continue to regularly agitate the mud in the hopper with a shovel or scraper to reduce potential clogs or blockage. If blockage occurs do not attempt to clear by using the pump, continue agitating mud in hopper and shut down pump. Disassemble and clean manifold quickly, inspect to ensure they are clear and reassemble. Clear hoses and begin pumping.

Application of Finest Finish Blends: Standard Procedures

Installation methods to conform to applicable sections of: ASTM C 926

Pool or water feature shell or substrate should be cool and damp to the touch but not dripping wet. Continuously mist the shell or substrate with clean, cool potable water during application of material. Non-absorbed water should be removed with sponges, shop vac, pump or air on an as needed basis. Standing or running water can weaken the Finest Finish materials and can cause wash outs.

Note: Hot, dry shells will cause "flash" or rapid setting of plaster mix's which can result in check or shrinkage cracking which can then lead to delaminations. Always keep the shell or substrate "moist" (not dripping) when applying material.

All materials and areas to receive materials should remain above 40 degrees F or below 105 degrees F for 24 hrs prior to and 48 hrs after placement when possible.

Apply plaster finishes liberally and evenly with the appropriate trowel, using sufficient pressure to lock in a scratch coat onto vertical walls and coves of the shell. Moving around walls and coves, including benches and steps as they occur, make thickness as even as possible on 1st pass for scratch coat and knock down trowel



lines as well as possible. Allow to set until tacky to the touch, set time will vary according to conditions at time of plaster. When scratch coat is ready for 2nd /Finish Coat, apply to entire pool or feature beginning at the appropriate point and working around to shallow end. Trowel and blend walls, coves and floor together in a seamless appearance, while smoothing and compacting the aggregate, bringing the cement paste (cream) to the surface to be smoothed or removed and the aggregate exposed, depending on the desired finish. Final finish thickness should be worked to approx. ½". (Variations in roughness of shell will determine final thickness)

Making the appropriate number of trowel "hits" or "passes" over the entire surface will help ensure proper aggregate compaction, uniform thickness and density. This will ultimately remove "blisters" (air pockets), provide a more even exposure, while preventing spike holes and divots being left behind.

Correct trowel application and technique will help secure even exposure as well as a smoother, more comfortable and slip resistant finish. Small amounts of water used as lubrication during trowel passes, sometimes referred to as "slick troweling", can help remove excess cement paste (cream) and help produce a more even exposure on the aggregate finish, while at the same time helping to compact and improve the density of the overall finish.

As the troweling is approaching completion the aggregate, (natural pebble or quartz) can be seen through a thin film of cement paste which helps ensure a more even exposure on completion. Special attention and care needs to be paid to proper troweling in coves, corners and noses of steps to prevent, insufficient troweling or tool work that can result in under exposure or rough spots and washouts. Specialty tools and plastics are required for best results in these areas. As finishing is completed applicators need to pay close attention to "spike holes or divots" left during troweling. These spike holes require being filled with cement paste that contains adequate aggregate to properly fill and seal the spike holes or divots. Insufficient aggregate in the paste applied to divots or spike holes will result in a visible blemish that varies and stands out from the uniformity of the rest of the pool surface.

Exposure:

Note: It is recommended that you have at least one experienced applicator for every 300-500 sf of IA (Inner Area) for proper exposure.

The proper exposure time is limited to approximately 1 to 1-1/2 hours but can vary based on local conditions. Start time to begin exposure should be determined by an experienced applicator that can read the pool and knows where to begin the exposure process; some areas of the project may be ready for exposure while others need additional set time before exposure starts. Beginning too early can result in washouts and starting too late will result in uneven and inconsistent exposure.



Pebble Finishes: 8-16 (Mini) or 6-10 (Standard)

Proper application and exposure for Selected Natural Pebble finishes occurs as the pool is being troweled and finished, with the cement paste being troweled and wand washed away with low pressure water wands. Do not allow unwanted water and slurry solution to puddle in the bowl area, on steps or “bird baths on floors, as washing progresses continue to use a leaf blower or sponge rollers to move unwanted water and slurry to sump pump for removal. The waste slurry is washed to the main drain or capture basin and then pumped into a slurry container on the jobsite for later removal. Upon completion of the pool the aggregate is exposed and as the surface dries the aggregate is seen thru a thin film of cement paste residue. After sitting overnight, a crew will return and light acid wash the pool with a water and 20% muriatic acid solution to clean the paste film off, using sprinkle buckets to pour solution over surface and nylon bristle acid scrub brushes with clean water to neutralize and clean the aggregate, washing the whole surface and immediately pumping the solution out of the pool. The crew then removes any remaining cleansing solution and installs the fittings and drain covers. Once that is complete they will begin filling the pool. It is recommended that the tap/supply fill water be introduced thru a filtered water source.

Note: It is highly recommended that all sources of tap/ fill water used to fill the pool or water feature should be tested for metal, mineral and calcium content prior to use in the pool. As noted before, certain water conditions in tap/ fill water can result in discoloration and mottling of pool finishes.

Fusion Series: Radiant Fusion, Quartz Fusion, Micro Fusion

Like our Selected Natural Pebble finishes above, UWC Finest Finish Blends Fusion Series application and exposure occurs throughout the installation process. As the pool is being troweled and laid up for the initial set to take place, applicators should pay particular attention to cutting the tile line, cutting and cleaning excess mud off the tile and troweling to achieve the proper compaction of material at tile line. The major difference with the Fusion Series pebble is size, being smaller and lighter than the larger sizes, Fusion requires a different process on the initial hits than the larger pebble. Washed too early or with too much pressure may cause major “wash outs”. After the initial hit and layout, applicators need to wait 5-10 minutes longer before making their 1st pass with the wash wands than would be normal with larger pebble finishes. Applicators need to turn the pressure down by turning off the wand pump and using only the tap pressure to make the 1st wash. It is recommended to hold the wands approximately 12-14” away from the surface and wash in the same manner as a standard pebble pool. On stubborn areas “Do Not” push the wand head closer, wash these areas the same as the rest of surface then just trowel the location to maintain compaction and density then wait for the 2nd wash with higher water pressure. This should expose the area better and remove more of the slurry at that time. After completing the 1st wash and re-trowel, resume treating the surface as you would in a standard pebble size, turn the wand pump back on and at the appropriate time begin the 2nd and all subsequent washes as would be appropriate. (Timing of Trowel passes or “Hits” will depend on local weather and pool conditions.)



Do not allow unwanted water and slurry solution to puddle in the bowl area, on steps or “bird baths on floors, as washing progresses continue to use a leaf blower or sponge rollers to move unwanted water and slurry to sump pump for removal.

Making the appropriate number of trowel “hits” or “passes” over the entire surface will help ensure proper aggregate compaction, uniform thickness and density. This will ultimately remove “blisters” (air pockets), provide a more even exposure, while preventing spike holes and divots being left behind.

Correct trowel application and technique will help secure even exposure as well as a smoother, more comfortable and slip resistant finish. Small amounts of water, wand sprayed and used as lubrication during trowel passes, usually during the wash phase, will help remove excess cement paste (cream) and help produce a more even exposure on the aggregate finish, while at the same time helping to compact and improve the density of the overall finish.

As the troweling is approaching completion the aggregate, (Natural Pebble, Fusion or Quartz) can be seen thru a thin film of cement paste which helps ensure a more even exposure on completion. Special attention and care needs to be paid to proper troweling in coves, corners and noses of steps to prevent, insufficient troweling or tool work that can result in under exposure or rough spots and washouts. Specialty tools and plastics are required for best results in these areas. As finishing is completed applicators need to pay close attention to “spike holes or divots” left during troweling. These spike holes require being filled with cement paste that contains adequate aggregate to properly fill and seal the spike holes or divots. Insufficient aggregate in the paste applied to divots or spike holes will result in a visible blemish that varies and stands out from the uniformity of the rest of the pool surface.

Upon completion of the troweling process, follow the same exposure procedures as described above under the Natural Pebble finish procedures.

Note: Some applicators have had success with an additional step; a light pressure wash after completing the acid wash as shown above. **Caution** should be taken to only use a 1500-2500 psi washer, with a fan spray tip held at least 18-24” away from and perpendicular to the surface while washing the surface. **“DO NOT USE TURBO NOZZLE TIPS”**

Quartz Finishes

Proper Installation and finish for Finest Finish Blends- Sparkle Quartz finishes conforming to applicable sections of: ASTM C 926

Apply plaster finish liberally and evenly with the appropriate trowel, using sufficient pressure to lock in a scratch coat onto vertical walls and coves of the shell. Moving around walls and coves, including benches and steps as they occur, make thickness as even as possible on 1st pass for scratch coat and knock down trowel lines as well as possible. Allow to set until tacky to the touch, set time will vary according to conditions at time of plaster. When scratch coat is ready for 2nd /Finish Coat, apply to entire pool or feature beginning at the



appropriate point and working around to shallow end. Trowel and blend walls, from tile thru coves and floor together in a seamless appearance, while smoothing and compacting the aggregate, bringing the cement paste (cream) to the surface to be smoothed and hard trowel. Final finish thickness should be worked to approx. ½". (Variations in roughness of shell will determine final thickness)

Making the appropriate number of trowel "hits" or "passes" over the entire surface will help ensure proper aggregate compaction, uniform thickness and density. This will ultimately remove "blisters" (air pockets), provide a more even exposure, while preventing spike holes and divots being left behind.

Correct trowel application and technique will help secure even exposure as well as a smoother, more comfortable and slip resistant finish. Small amounts of water, applied with water brush, used as lubrication during trowel passes, sometimes referred to as "slick troweling", can help remove excess cement paste (cream) and help produce a more even exposure on the aggregate finish, while at the same time helping to compact and improve the density of the overall finish.

As the troweling is approaching completion the aggregate, (quartz) can be seen thru a thin layer of cement paste which helps minimize aggressive exposure activity and ensures a more even exposure on completion. Special attention and care needs to be paid to proper troweling in coves, corners and noses of steps to prevent, insufficient troweling or tool work that can result in under exposure or rough spots and potential washouts when exposure occurs. Specialty tools and plastics are required for best results in these areas. As finishing is completed applicators need to pay close attention to "spike holes or divots" left during troweling. These spike holes require being filled with cement paste that contains adequate aggregate to properly fill and seal the spike holes or divots. Insufficient aggregate in the paste applied to divots or spike holes will result in a visible blemish that varies in color and stands out from the uniformity of the rest of the pool surface.

Note: Some applicators have had tremendous success with using a "light wand wash" on the final hit completing the pool on sponges. They lightly expose the aggregate and remove the excess cement paste, which they dispose of. Returning the next day, they have found that using a very light acid wash (less than 20% solution) then a light pressure wash with a fan tip nozzle produces a beautiful and even exposure of the pool surface with very little residue to be removed. This method requires possession of pebble washing wands and wand pump to execute as well as a pressure washer. (3500 psi minimum)
"DO NOT USE TURBO NOZZLE TIPS"

Upon completion of installation of Finest Finish Blends Sparkle Quartz, there are several exposure techniques available; the following is a list of recommended methods:

Acid Washing

Note: After pool surface is dry and troweling is complete, allow the plaster to fully set up. This may take anywhere from to a few hours to overnight, depending on local jobsite conditions. Allow pool to remain dry and empty overnight then return 1st thing in morning. **UWC does not recommend acid washing pool the same day as plaster.**

Begin acid washing by mixing a 20% solution of Muriatic Acid (higher concentrations may be needed for stubborn areas) and water with a couple of drops of Dawn Dish soap added (Dawn helps solution stick to



walls, aids uniform coverage and reduces odor) in a sprinkle bucket(the preferred and recommended method of application). Then begin pouring solution along tile line at selected starting point, evenly cover entire surface of walls, coves and floor to remove the cement film that may remain on the surface. Increase the concentration of the acid solution as needed. Do not allow acid wash solution to puddle in the bowl area. Use a leaf blower or sponge rollers to move unwanted water and slurry to sump pump to constantly remove the run off after it reaches the bowl/main drain. After completing acid wash begin power-washing phase with 3500 PSI machine using 45-degree nozzle. Keep tip 18 to 24 inches away from surface perpendicular to plaster finish. Start power-washing walls from tile line thru cove of pool, finish with floor. Power wash surface with approx. 20% overlap spray pattern to ensure complete exposure. **“DO NOT USE TURBO NOZZLE TIPS”**

Pump out remaining water immediately; install main drain covers, lights and fittings then begin filling with pre-filtered potable water. Follow **NPC /LSI start up procedures**.

Low PH Start

Note: Often referred to as Acid Start-up or No Drain Acid wash.

This technique may produce the least desirable results as it will not always remove all the cement paste evenly and may result in a streaked appearance. Remove all metal such as ladders and lights from the pool and turn off the circulation, do not circulate thru the heater or pumps. After filling the pool test the alkalinity to determine the amount of Muriatic acid needed to lower the Total Alkalinity to zero. Dilute acid in 5 gallon bucket and distribute the acid evenly throughout the pool. Brush the pool thoroughly over the entire surface twice daily for 3-5 days. Add a sequestering agent(s), we recommend Startup Tec, and raise the pH to the proper level with Soda Ash. Start the circulation system and follow the start up instructions as recommended in **NPC /LSI start up procedures**.

Natural Start

“Do Nothing”

Fill pool as quickly as possible with pre-filtered water and follow **NPC /LSI start up procedures**. Brush Pool two (2) times a day, vacuum daily with vinyl liner pool brush for 7 days beginning on day 2, (Do not use wheeled vacuum head for at least 14 days after fill), backwash filter daily. Balance water as quickly as possible and allow normal water chemistry to expose aggregate. Exposure will be less consistent but appear more natural and ever changing.

Pre-Blended Commercial Quartz and Islander Series Finishes

UWC’s pre-blended Commercial Quartz and Islander Series finishes require no special or extra finishing techniques or extraordinary start-up procedures other than the standard white plaster finish. Both are applied and troweled like normal white plaster but with a major exceptional difference. Both Commercial Quartz and Island Series Pre-Blend Plaster are blended with our Premium blend, patented pozzolan enhanced White Cement, the world’s only White Portland cement designed and developed to remain underwater for 24/7. We are the world’s leading manufacturer of pozzolan enhanced White Cement for the Swimming Pool



Industry. Simply following NPC Standard Application protocols will produce the finest Smooth Plaster Finishes available on today's market. With no additional exposure processes required. Both Series come with a Standard (7) seven-year Limited Warranty and Life Cycle expectation of 10-15 years, which far exceeds any of our competitor's 5-year average. So, what more could you ask for in your high use Commercial or Residential applications.

FILL AND BALANCING:

Follow Builder instructions and recommended fill and balancing procedures to ensure a successful start-up. Fill pool completely and without interruption with clean, potable water. The use of a filter during fill is strongly recommended. **UWC** recommends following the NPC Start up procedures which can be found on-line at www.npconline.org.

AVAILABILITY & COST:

UWC, Inc has manufacturing and distribution inventory facilities throughout the United States with blending and bagging plants in California, Arizona and (2) in TX, allowing for timely deliveries. Contact UWC, Inc. for local availability. Packaging: multi-ply heavy duty lined bag, net wt. 80 lb. (36kg). Cost: Finest Finish Blends are competitively priced.

For specific price information, contact UWC, Inc.

WARRANTY:

UWC Inc. warrants this product will perform in accordance with its intended use for a period of 7 years from the date of manufacture. Any claim for defective product must be submitted in writing to UWC Inc. and samples of defect must be provided. UWC Inc. sole obligation will be to replace any product determined to be defective by UWC Inc EXCEPT AS PROVIDED HEREIN, UWC INC MAKES NO OTHER REPRESENTATION OR WARRANTY OF ANY KIND INCLUDING ANY WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PURPOSE, And IN NO EVENT, SHALL UWC INC BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES OF ANY KIND OR NATURE, WHETHER ARISING BY CONTRACT, TORT OR OTHERWISE. UWC INC'S SOLE OBLIGATION WILL BE TO REPLACE ANY PRODUCT DETERMINED BY UWC INC TO BE DEFECTIVE. Customers may acquire and extended 5-year commercial or 10-year residential warranty. Refer to UWC warranty.

MAINTENANCE:

UWC's Finest Finish Blends natural beauty will be greatly enhanced through proper and regular maintenance. We highly recommend that owners of swimming pools and water features educate themselves on water chemistry and maintenance techniques necessary to maintain their pool.

Test and record water chemistry values weekly, adjust as indicated per water-balance table recommendations.

Brush entire pool, walls and floor at least 2 or more times weekly, vacuum at least once a week. Remove any debris and foreign materials immediately to prevent staining.



Check regularly and maintain filter, pump motor and skimmer baskets to maintain proper flow and filtering action. If unable to perform regular weekly maintenance, the services of a qualified licensed pool service professional should be obtained.

TECHNICAL SERVICES:

Technical assistance, including more detailed information, product literature, test results, project list, samples, assistance in preparing project specifications and arrangements for job site inspection and supervision, is available by contacting our Universal White Cement Technical services department.