Oval Liner Beaded Install Section 3
Liner Change 15-20
Oval Beaded liner install

Step 15
:01
Some liners are classified as “unibead”. “Unibead” liners are to be installed with the J-Hook mechanism or the beaded mechanism. Both liner attaching systems come with the unibead liner.

:33
Here is an example of both being attached. First the J-Hook

:50
And second beaded.

:55
Notice how the beaded mechanism goes into the beaded coping channel and the J-Hook hangs on the wall itself.

1:05
Sometimes, it is necessary to remove the J-Hook mechanism to use the beaded portion of the liner.

1:14
Before you remove this system, you should know definitively that you can follow through with the beaded liner system.. if you are preforming a liner change, that means inspecting all of the beaded channels you have attached to the pool to make sure they are not damaged. If they are damaged make sure you have some spares to replace the damaged coping channel strips.. These beaded coping channel strips need to be functional in order to use the beaded system.

1:45
As long as you have stabilizer bars, you have the option of installing a liner as a J-Hook, but once you detach the J-Hook mechanism you lose that option, so make sure you can follow through on the beaded system option before you detach the J-Hook mechanism.

2:04
Here is an example of a unibead liner that needs to have the J-Hook mechanism removed first, before using the beaded option.

2:15
The top strip is the J-Hook mechanism and needs to be removed. This top strip J-Hook mechanism is designed to be pulled off the liner. First, cut the liner down through the J-Hook mechanism to just above the top of the beaded mechanism. This divide between the J-Hook and beaded can be torn easily once cut, by pulling the J-Hook mechanism away from the liner in one complete piece once you start the tear with a box cutter.

2:50
BE AWARE THERE AT LEAST ONE SEAM THAT RESTS WITHIN THE J-HOOK MECHANISM THAT MUST BE MANUALLY CUT WITH A BOX CUTTER. YOU CANNOT TEAR THIS PORTION BY PULLING THROUGH THIS SEAM, YOU MAY RUIN THE LINER IN THAT CASE. HERE IS WHAT IT LOOKS LIKE AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT.

4:31
Here is another example of cutting this seam. Look for this seam as you pull the J-Hook mechanism off the liner because if you try to tear it, it may cut the liner into the beaded mechanism and ruin the liner.

4:59
To hang the beaded liner, you need to push down the beaded part of the liner into the beaded coping channel, this can be tiring. Often you can do this with the top rails attached, which makes changing out the liner much easier, because you do not have to detach the top rails. However, you may find that you need to detach the plastic top caps.

5:48
You can stretch the liner some, so pull it taught as you go.

7:50
It is easiest for two people to install the liner. One holds up the liner in place while the other pushes the beaded mechanism into the beaded coping channel, as shown.

9:01
If you find at the end you cannot complete the process because the liner is too tight you can pull the portion of the liner that is already in place to get the slack you need to complete the installation properly.

9:16
If it is too loose at the end then you can use the same process to pull some of the liner back into the areas where the liner is more tight and already hung.

9:28
Here is an example of the liner being too tight at the end. NOTICE HOW I AM PULLING ON THE TOP OF THE LINER AT THE BEADED STRIP. THIS IS HOW YOU MOVE THE LINER OVER TO THE PORTION THAT IS TOO TIGHT TO BE HUNG.

9:42
The idea is to get the liner evenly dispersed at the top at the beaded channel mechanism. You can accomplish this by pinching the top of the liner while it is in the beaded channel and moving the liners variance till it is dispersed more evenly.

10:46
Here is a good shot of me moving the variance closer to the tight portion of the liner.

11:39
You ultimately want the variance distributed evenly to lessen the possibility of a seam separation, which is a rare occurrence otherwise.

12:36
Finally go around and double check your work. Check to make sure the beaded portion of the liner in the beaded channel all the way around. If you don't do this

sometimes the beaded liner will pop out from the coping channel from the weight of the water.

Oval Liner

Step 16

Find the one or two floor seams that you need to center the liner to the wall.

First, locate all the floor seam(s) that run long ways across the liner from one curved end to the other.

a.) If there is only one floor seam, then that one floor seam is the center of the liner, and you can use it to center the liner on the pool wall to hang it properly.

b.) If there are two floor seams, then the middle of those seams is the center of the liner, and you can use that knowledge to center the liner to the pool wall.

c.) If there are three or more floor seams, there are two of those floor seams that are equal distance to cove seam that you must locate. The cove seam is one continuous seam, that runs around the bottom of the liner, at the wall base where the cove is located. For rounds pools, this seam is circular because the pool itself is circular, for ovals, this seam is an oval shape.

From the middle of the pool or in between the buttresses, measure the liner from each side of the cove seam to the closest floor seam. Once you have found the two floor seams that are of equal distance to the cove seam, you have found the two floor seams you can use to center the liner on the pool wall.

The middle of those two seams is the middle of the liner.

Most oval liners have two seams, smaller ones have one, and very big ones can have 3.

Step 17

:01

Start on one of the curved sides of the pool.

Take off the stabilizer bars in between where the one or two floor seams rest.

If there is one floor seam, the centerline of the cove seam is located where the floor seam touches the cove seam. If there are two floor seams, the centerline of the cove seam is located in between where the two floor seams meet the cove seam.

:33

Use the centerline midpoint of the cove seam to hang the liner at the middle of the pool wall.

1:04

Use the uprights on the curved side to find the centerline of the pool wall.

Count all the number of uprights on one curved side. Be careful to count them all and ***not*** include any buttress uprights in your count.

If there is an odd number of these uprights, then the middle of the wall is located at the middle of middle upright, while the upright is vertically level.

If there is an even number of these uprights, then the middle of the wall is located at the middle of the two middle uprights, while the uprights are vertically level.

Have two people on the outside of the pool hold the liner in place once the liner is properly centered.

If you have 2 floor seams rather than one, centering the liner to the pool wall can be more difficult.

The more time you spend properly centering the liner now, the less headaches you will have later.

Check to see if the two floor seams are of equal distance to the uprights, they are near.

Make sure the uprights are vertically level when you do this. You can do this manually by holding the upright straight.

2:31
When using two floor seams to center the liner, move the liner until the relative distance of the two floor seams are equal to their corresponding uprights while the uprights are vertically level.

3:16
Live Commentary

Step 18
:01
Once you have centered the liner to your satisfaction attach the corresponding stabilizer bars in between the middle 3-5 uprights.

:20
The stabilizer bars are to be attached centered to the vertically level uprights. The bottom track is centered within the bottom plates, while the stabilizer bars should be centered in the middle of the uprights.

:35
Here I am making sure the uprights are straight when I decide where to attach the stabilizer bars.

Make sure you are careful about the opposite side of the stabilizer bars so the metal bars don't pierce the liner. Using a rubber mallet to help attach the stabilizer bars make sense sometimes.

1:29
Attach the top plates in these areas as well while the uprights are held vertically level.

1:41
Then repeat steps 2-4 on the opposite side, at the other curved side of the pool.

Step 19
:01
Compare and contrast the slack of the liner on each of the buttress sides.

With a few people helping, pull the loose liner to the flat side of the pool and compare each side to each other. If there is an obvious difference in the amount of slack between the two sides, then the liner may not be centered properly. IF YOU FIND A CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE DOUBLE CHECK TO MAKE SURE.

If there is a considerable difference between the liner slack on the flat sides, look at both curved sides again. Did you miss something? Did you miscount the uprights? Were the uprights not vertically level when you set the liner? If there are two floor seams, was there a mistake centering them?

If you can find a mistake, take off the top plates and stabilizer bars on the curved side where the mistake is and redo it.
If you cannot find a mistake in the position of the liner, then variance between the two sides may be minimal and it will be ok to move forward.
IF NOT,
Adjust everything so slightly, by moving some slack on one side to the other. You will have to take off the top plates and stabilizer bars to do this.

Step 20
:01
This step will take a couple people holding the liner to the wall.
Hang the liner on one flat side without attaching any stabilizer bars. Distribute the liners variance on this side equally.

:43
You can stretch the liner to distribute slack to some areas and conversely, compress slack into other areas where the liner may be tight, by pulling the top of the liner on the J-Hook mechanism.

1:28
After the liner is hung consistently, attach the stabilizer bars and top plates.

Again, center the stabilizer bars in between the uprights and buttresses while they are held vertically level. The stabilizers will be different sizes in between the buttresses, so take your time.

1:55
Some buttress side stabilizer bars have small metal connecters used to extend the stabilizer bars, so that the top plates can secure two ends of different stabilizer bars, as shown here.

2:54
Finally, attach the top plates. It is important to attach the top plates at the buttress side. If they are not attached the liner may pull the wall down at the flat buttress side.

3:50
After completing one buttress side move on to the other side and repeat this step.