



Oval Liner J-Hook Install Section 3 Liner Change 15-20

J-Hook Install



Step15

:01

Physically installing the liner is not difficult. There are large hooks on the liner that go over the wall called the J-Hook, and you attach the stabilizer bars in the correct position that secure the liner after the liner is positioned.

:15

The liner is made to stretch and made to be installed under different temperatures. The warmer the liner is the more easily it is stretched. For now, while hanging the liner focus on the top of the liner, mainly the portion at the top with the J-hook mechanism that hangs on the wall itself. Sometimes the liner hangs tight or loose as the case may be. To distribute this variance in the liner more evenly, pull the liner at the top, by the J-hook mechanism when needed.

:47

This is most easily accomplished with one person on the inside and three to five on the outside.

1:02

The helpers outside can hold the wall and liner spaced out evenly, so the wind does not collapse the wall before the stabilizer bars are reattached. After the stabilizer bars are taken off and the liner is hung is when the pool is most vulnerable to wind damage.

1:23

Hang the liner on one section of the wall. Someone on the outside can hold the liner. In any case, the person on the inside can hang the liner all the way around without stepping into the cove while the helpers on the outside hold the liner and

wall in place so wind damage does not incur. Walk barefoot on the liner and if you feel a stone, through it out and do not step into the cove.

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.

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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 connectors 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.