

SOUTHERN GROUTS & MORTARS, INC.

**DIAMOND BRITE™
&
QUARTZ SERIES**

EXPOSED AGGREGATE FINISHES

INSTALLATION MANUAL

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INTRODUCTION

Diamond Brite is an exceptionally durable swimming pool and spa finish that is a unique blend of colored quartz aggregate and polymer modified cement. It was developed to answer both the consumer and contractor's demand for a longer lasting and more colorful pool finish that is resistant to traditional plaster problems. Diamond Brite will stand up to the harshest pool environments and can be cleaned by acid washing several times throughout its life span, without sustaining permanent damage.

In the late 1980's spot etching and other plaster problems had reached epidemic proportion throughout the United States. Traditional limestone-based finishes deteriorated rapidly, even with reasonable chemical maintenance, leading to customer dissatisfaction and frustration for contractors. This rapid deterioration was due to the weak, soluble nature of the marble aggregate and fine cement paste at the plaster surface. The dissolution of the cement paste and subsequent erosion of the marble aggregate produced unsightly "spot etching" and discoloration.

Minute fluctuations in water chemistry were sufficient to initiate the unstoppable process of deterioration that afflicted many pools and spas. Typical cleaning methods such as "acid washing" brought only temporary relief and in reality caused accelerated erosion. More than a few pool builders and service contractors went out of the plaster business as a result of the these problems.

Finally, in the early 1990s, SGM introduced Diamond Brite to the swimming pool and spa industry. With its revolutionary use of insoluble quartz and exposed aggregate technology, Diamond Brite quickly took the industry by storm. Pool and spa contractors everywhere eagerly embraced Diamond Brite as a true advancement over existing pool plaster technology.

In just five years there were over 100,000 Diamond Brite pools, including major water theme parks, international resorts, competition, commercial and residential pools and spas throughout the world.

There is no secret to Diamond Brite's success. Quartz aggregate, unlike marble, is completely insoluble, even in the presence of highly corrosive acid. And, by intentionally removing the highly susceptible cement paste during the exposure process, a colorful, slip resistant and extraordinary durable surface is revealed. Finally, polymer modification of the cement used in Diamond Brite, increases hardness, improves bonding and reduces water penetration.

Careful selection of the finest ingredients available and strict quality control procedures set SGM apart from all other manufacturers. Every batch of Diamond Brite, about 60 to 80 bags, produced at SGM manufacturing facilities in Pompano Beach Florida, Dallas Texas, and Corona California, is tested before shipping to insure our customers receive the highest quality product. Samples of each batch are stored at the factory for future reference in the event of a warranty claim.

Finally, this manual is intended as a reference source only. It is assumed that the user is experienced in the application of standard swimming pool plasters and water chemistry. There is no substitute for hands-on experience in the application of Diamond Brite. Training by skilled installers is available through SGM and is the only way to acquire the necessary skills. Revisions will be published yearly as more information is accumulated. For more information or to get on our mailing list to receive a revised copy each year, contact your local SGM representative or call us at (800) 641-9247.

I. DETERMINING COVERAGE

- A. Measure the total square footage of the pool's interior surface (walls and floor). Include extra material for steps, benches and swim outs.
- B. Determine the required number of bags by using 25 square feet per bag for the average pool. More material will be required for a rougher shell. Use 18 square feet per bag for Pearl, Golden Pearl and Tahoe Blue Golden Pearl due to the larger aggregate size.
- C. **Always add 5% to 10% more bags to allow for error.** It will not be possible to match areas plastered later due to shortages on the job site. Always take more than you need.

II. PREPARATION OF THE SUBSTRATE OR POOL SHELL

A. New Pool Shells

- 1. The shell must be free of any foreign material that may interfere with the bonding of the new plaster.
- 2. All loose material such as dripped thinset, grout, paint, dirt, patching or decking products must be removed by scraping, water blasting (pressure cleaning) or sand blasting.
- 3. Algae, mold and mildew must be eliminated by chlorine washing. Failure to do so will result in discoloration and bond failure (delaminations).
- 4. Remove any oil or grease with tri-sodium phosphate and water. Oils and grease left on the pool shell will cause bond failure and prevent proper etching and cleaning by waterborne acid solutions. To test for oil and grease, wet the entire pool shell surface and examine it carefully for beading water droplets. Heavily saturated areas may require soaking with liquid detergents until oil is removed.
- 5. Etch the surface with Muriatic Acid and water. Adjust the concentration as needed to properly clean and roughen the surface. Smoother shells will require a higher concentration of acid and vice versa.
- 6. All water penetration due to hydrostatic pressure (weepers) must be stopped. Use SGM Instant Hydraulic Cement to plug leaks and seal around fittings.
- 7. The shell must be fully cured at least 28 days.
- 8. All pool inlets and main drain lines should be plugged to prevent clogging during plasterwork and exposure. All plugs except the main drain should remain in place until the pool is filled to prevent drip stains.
- 9. Mark the location of all fittings with a small piece of tape placed on the coping directly above to prevent them from being accidentally covered during the plaster process. It may be best to draw a map indicating the locations of all fittings in projects with numerous inlets and outlets.

B. Resurfacing Projects

- 1. Follow all of the above procedures.
- 2. Undercut all existing tile and fittings 2" away and 3/8" deep into the existing plaster substrate.

3. Sound out and remove all hollow and delaminated plaster. Identify the hollow spots and saw an area 3" outside them. Remove the loose plaster inside the cut area.
4. Fill the hollow with SGM Vinyl Patching Compound or SGM Sand Topping Mix and Concrete Bonding Agent bringing the area level with the existing plaster.
5. Apply SGM Bond Kote as directed. Each unit of Bond Kote consists of one 5-gallon pail of Liquid Resin and two 65 lb., bags of Dry Mix and will cover approximately 500 square feet. Mix one 65 lb. bag of SGM Bond Kote with 1/2 pail of SGM Bond Kote Liquid Resin. Coat existing plaster using a 1 1/4" nap paint roller.

Allow material to set for one minute then create stipple texture by going over the area again with roller. Allow Bond Kote to cure for at least 6 hours before plastering. If Bond Kote is rained on or left to sit for more than a few days it may have to be reapplied.

III. MIXING

Note: **Diamond Brite** is made in batches of 60 to 80 bags using natural ingredients. For this reason there will be variations in shade between batches. Batch numbers are stamped on the ends of every bag. It is therefore incumbent upon the user to follow these instructions explicitly to ensure the most consistent color throughout the pool.

- A. Separate the bags according to the batch numbers stamped on the bottom of each bag. **Record all batch numbers. All warranties are rendered invalid without the batch numbers.**
- B. Blend different batches together in each mix according to the ratio present at the job site. For example: If there are 30 bags total on the job and there are 20 bags of Batch A and 10 bags of Batch B then use 2 bags of A to 1 bag of B in every mix.
- C. Measure and add water to mixer. Hold back a portion of the water and add as necessary as mixing progresses. Careful measuring of the mix water will produce the best material. Lower water to cement ratios will produce plaster of greater strength and density. It is therefore best to use as little water as needed to produce a workable mix. Excess water will reduce strength and increase shrinkage (check) cracks. Water requirements will vary according to job site conditions.

Note: Mix water quality is extremely important. Well water or water high in metal and mineral content will cause discoloration in finished Diamond Brite. Additionally, mix water of high hardness or alkalinity will cause the plaster to effloresce, releasing high levels of salts that produce calcium scale. This is especially true of colored Diamond Brite such as Midnite Blue, Onyx, Tahoe Blue and French Gray. Check mix water for metals, minerals, hardness and alkalinity before using.

- D. Start mixer and add Diamond Brite as quickly as possibly to ensure that all the material has the proper mix time. Failure to do so will produce uneven set times and result in washouts and streaking.
- E. Mix for a minimum of 5 minutes but no more than 10 minutes. This ensures even distribution of aggregates and increases the working time of the plaster. Insufficient mix time will result in uneven setting and shade variations. Too much mix time will produce an overall weaker plaster and may entrain undesirable air bubbles. As a rule of thumb, mix for only the amount of time required to produce a consistent, homogenous batter.
- F. Calcium Chloride may be used as an accelerator. It must be fully dissolved in water allowing impurities to settle out. Pour off the solution from the top being careful not to add impurities to the mix. The impurities found in calcium chloride flake and pellets have

been known to cause discoloration in pool plaster. No more than 2% by weight of cement (about 1/2 lb. per bag) can be used. Overuse will cause discoloration. For best results use SGM Accelerator 100 at a maximum rate of 1/4 gallon per bag.

IV. PUMPING

Note: Although it is not necessary to use a plaster pump many contractors do. Included here are some helpful hints for successful pumping.

- A. Increase the size of the pump manifold from 3" to 4". This can be expensive and not all plasterers have found it necessary. Change the valve ball from plastic to steel to improve longevity.
- B. Set plaster pump to the lowest gear by moving the belt. Always begin pumping with a full stroke on the main piston. This is accomplished by advancing the wheel until the cam is at its highest position.
- B. Prepare a slurry of cement and water and run it through the pump first to prime the pump and lubricate the hoses. A pump aid can be used as directed.
- C. Pour the mixed plaster slowly into the pump hopper. Do not pour all the material in at once. Agitate the material in the hopper to prevent separation of the cement and aggregate.
- D. Pump the complete batch without stopping. Avoid unnecessary stopping during the pumping process. Diamond Brite aggregate will tend to settle in the pump manifold and hoses when the pump is stopped.
- E. Do not try to clear a jam using the pump. Disassemble and clean the manifold and hoses when clogged. Do not water down mix. This will only cause the material to separate, clogging the pump and hoses.

V. APPLICATION

- A. Substrate should be cool and damp but not dripping wet. Mist the shell with cool, clean water but do not leave standing water. Standing water will weaken Diamond Brite in isolated areas and cause washouts.

Note: Hot, dry shells will cause rapid setting of the plaster and result in check or shrinkage cracking and delamination.

- B. Discard unmixed material (lumps). Breaking up and toweling in lumps changes the set of the Diamond Brite in that spot. This will also create a weak spot and cause washouts.
- C. Apply a scratch coat to the bowl first. The bowl will set up last and it will be necessary to walk on the bowl during the exposure process.
- D. Beginning with the shady walls and working to the sunny walls trowel a scratch coat on the walls and allow to set up slightly. The set time will vary according to temperature and humidity so constant inspection of the plaster during the set time is essential.
- E. Apply a finish coat to the entire pool surface working to 3/8" - 1/2" thick. Careful toweling will help to ensure even exposure, reduce washouts and produce a comfortable slip resistant finish. The technique of "Slick Toweling" is recommended. In this process the cement paste is brought to the surface during toweling and is removed with the trowel.

This produces a slick surface and minimized the exposure needed. The aggregate can be seen through a thin film of cement paste after troweling is complete.

- F. Special attention must be given to the filling in of shoe spike holes. Troweling in the paste from the surface will result in the hole having no aggregate. The applicator must be careful to fill all spike holes with Diamond Brite aggregate to avoid visible spike holes.
- G. Extra care must be taken to ensure proper troweling in the coves and corners. Insufficient troweling in these areas will result in roughness and washouts (loss of cement and aggregate) during the exposure process.

VI. EXPOSURE

Note: You must have one workman for every 300 square feet to properly expose Diamond Brite. The exposure time is limited to approximately one hour but will vary according to local conditions. Beginning too early or too late will result in uneven exposure. Some areas may be ready for exposure while other areas are still being troweled. Constant inspection of the Diamond Brite for readiness is imperative.

There are several techniques commonly used to expose Diamond Brite. The following is a list of the most popular techniques.

A. Water Washing With Brushes

Note: This is by far the most effective technique and produces the best results with standard **Diamond Brite Finishes. It is not recommended for the Quartz Series.**

1. When the Diamond Brite has lost its sheen or is no longer damp, it may be ready for exposure with soft bristle brushes and water. The material must be sufficiently set up to allow applicators to walk on the floor without leaving footprints. Wear white cotton socks or foam shoes when exposing Diamond Brite. Boots and bare feet are not recommended.
2. Test the plaster for readiness by carefully washing a small area with a soft bristle brush. If the cream washes away without losing aggregate the exposure process may begin.
3. Starting with sunny or fast setting areas begin washing away cement paste with water and brushes. Use a bucket first then progress to a soft flow of water from a garden hose as the material begins to harden. Begin using stiff bristle brushes as the set progresses.
4. Examine the plaster for hot spots that may be setting quickly. Mist these areas with water to allow longer exposure time. Over-cured cement paste will not remove easily and may require stiff bristle brushes to remove. Avoid slow setting areas like shady walls and the bowl. Washing too soon in these areas will cause washouts. If an area washes out it must be re-troweled immediately. Keep some extra Diamond Brite mixed up for use in patching washout areas. Use of torches or newspaper to dry wet areas is acceptable if done properly.
5. Keep a sump pump running in the main drain at all times to discharge the wash solution. Dispose of wash as directed by local requirements.
6. Avoid leaving hoses, buckets or any other items on the plaster during exposure. Any object left on the plaster during this critical phase may leave a "shadow" on the surface. In the event of shadowing heat may be carefully applied to remove the discoloration.
7. When all of the cement paste has been removed from the surface uniformly, the brush phase is complete. If done thoroughly, this will complete the exposure process. The process of acid washing as described below is optional.

8. If desired, an acidwash may now be performed using a 25% solution of Muriatic Acid (higher concentrations may be needed for stubborn areas) and water to remove the thin film that may remain on the surface. Proper safety equipment must be worn at all times. Begin washing the bowl first and work up to the shallow end. Following this procedure will minimize “rivers” or streaks on the floor. The use of an acidwash additive to reduce fumes and ensure uniform coverage is highly recommended. Neutralize and discard the wash solution according to local requirements. Neutralize acid remaining on the Diamond Brite with Soda Ash and water to avoid discoloration.

B. Acid Washing

Note: This technique is commonly used in cold climates or when the plasterers lack sufficient experience to undertake water washing. It is easier to do but can produce a less uniform finish. Use this technique when applying the **Quartz Series**.

1. After toweling, allow the plaster to fully set up. This may take anywhere from one to a few hours or overnight.
2. Begin acid washing by using a 25% solution of Muriatic Acid (higher concentrations may be needed for stubborn areas) and water to remove the cement film that may remain on the surface. Increase the concentration of the acid solution as needed. Proper safety equipment must be worn at all times. Begin washing the bowl first and work up to the shallow end. Following this procedure will minimize “rivers” or streaks on the floor. Acid wash walls and steps last. Do not allow acidwash solution to puddle in the bowl area. Use a sump pump to constantly discard the run off after it is diluted and neutralized.
3. The use of an acidwash additive to reduce fumes and ensure uniform coverage is highly recommended. Neutralize and discard the wash solution according to local requirements. Neutralize acid remaining on the Diamond Brite with Soda Ash and water to avoid discoloration.

C. Wet Acidwash.

Note: Also called Acid Start-up or No Drain Acidwash. This technique is sometimes used after water washing. It is also used in areas where the fill water is high in alkalinity and or hardness. When used alone without water washing this technique produces the least desirable results. It will not remove all of the cement paste evenly and will result in a streaked appearance.

1. Remove all metal such as ladders and lights from the pool and turn off the circulation system. If the ladder cannot be removed slip a plastic garbage over it to protect it from the acid.
2. After filling the pool test the alkalinity to determine the amount of Muriatic acid needed to lower the Total Alkalinity to zero.
3. Distribute the acid evenly throughout the pool.
4. Brush the pool thoroughly over the entire surface twice daily for 3 days.
5. Add a sequestering agent and raise the pH to the proper level with Soda Ash.
6. Start the circulation system and follow the start up instructions

VII. STARTUP AND WATER BALANCE

- A. After the finish is exposed, let it air dry for as long as conditions will allow. Delaying the fill water a few hours or until the next morning will reduce the occurrence of shade variations (mottling). Care must be taken not to over-dry the plaster and cause shrinkage cracking. There are no substitutes for experience and knowledge of local conditions, in determining how long to let a plaster air-dry.
- B. Pre-filter the water with a carbon tank and use a sequestering agent to eliminate stain-causing contaminants.
- C. Start the circulation system as soon as possible using the main drain line. **Do not** start the system until the water level is above the return inlets. Circulate the pool continuously for the first 3 days.
- D. On the first day test and record chlorine, pH, total alkalinity, calcium hardness and temperature levels. Adjust pH to 7.2 - 7.4 and the Total Alkalinity to 100 PPM. Dissolve all chemicals in water first and allow sufficient time for each chemical to be fully dispersed before adding others. **Do not** add chlorine or calcium chloride.
- E. Brush the entire surface twice each day for the first 3 days. Clean the filter as needed.
- F. On the second day repeat steps D. and E.
- G. On the third day, adjust **all** the chemistry to the following levels:
 Free chlorine: 1.0 - 3.0 PPM pH: 7.4 Total Alkalinity: 120 PPM
 Calcium Hardness: 200 PPM* Stabilizer: 30 PPM
***Note: Lower Calcium levels help to reduce scale and discoloration.**
- H. Adjust the pump timer to normal operating hours.
- I. Do not install automatic pool cleaners for 28 days.
- J. Do not vacuum the pool with a wheeled vacuum for 14 days, to avoid leaving "wheel marks". Brush type vacuums may be used immediately.
- K. Brush pool walls and floor daily for the first 2 weeks.

Note: These suggested guidelines are based on feedback from our customers throughout the nation. They represent an average of what has worked best for the majority and do not guarantee that you will not experience common plaster phenomenon such as staining, mottling, efflorescence and scale. Water supplies vary from one municipality to the next and therefore commonsense, experience and good testing procedures must be followed. Refer to the N.S.P.I. guidelines on start up and chemistry for more detailed information.

VIII. COLORED PLASTER

All pool plasters are subject to shade variations, mottling, scale and efflorescence problems. Colored or pigmented pool plasters are especially prone to these characteristics. Diamond Brite is no exception. We recommend the use of a "Colored Plaster Release" when installing Midnite Blue, Onyx, French Gray, Tahoe Blue and other pigmented Diamond Brite. This document should advise the customer of the nature of colored plasters thereby avoiding future conflicts.

VIII. USE OF DIAMOND BRITE ABOVE WATER

- A. Diamond Brite has been used in place of waterline tile, in fountains, waterfalls, negative edge pools, zero depth and beach entry applications where a more durable plaster is

required. It should be understood by the customer that the Diamond Brite above the water will have a dry appearance that differs from the plaster below water. Some check cracking may occur. Whenever possible water curing of exposed areas for 7 to 28 days will lessen the occurrence of shrinkage cracking and increase overall strength of the plaster.

- B.** Any blisters due to air trapped during troweling will fill with water and may delaminate during freezing temperatures due to the expansion of frozen water. It is therefore imperative that the Diamond Brite be free of any blisters in above water applications.
- C.** Diamond Brite is not impervious to water penetration and will therefore develop a water line ring due to the presence of oils and dirt at the water line that will require regular maintenance.

IX. MISCELLANEOUS

- A.** Recommended reading from the National Spa and Pool Institute (703) 838-0083: "Pool Plaster Technology".
- B.** Recommended reading from the National Plasterers Council (714) 459-8053: Start-up Do's & Don'ts for Newly Plastered Swimming Pools; Why You Should Use Plaster in Your Swimming Pool; Care Tips for New Swimming Pool Plaster and Technical Manual.