SPA OWNER CHECK-LIST:

Blisters vs. Water Chemistry



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Blisters are a minor problem associated with spas made from composite materials. Several contributing factors have been found to cause blisters, but most of them involve chemical reactions between water and the composite materials. Manufacturers have learned how to minimize these issues, but they continue to occur at a low frequency. Unless a spa has numerous or very large areas of blisters, they can be repaired very satisfactorily without a complete resurface application (FRL). Our repair methods are very effective in resolving existing and future blister problems, but there is no absolute guarantee that new blisters will not appear on other areas of the surface. To help prevent future blisters, the spa owner may want to consider their water chemistry practices.

These are a few things to think about and even question your service company if you have experienced blisters in your composite pool or spa. It is our hope that your spa will not develop more blisters. However, we offer some information below that may help.



General:

The older the spa, the more likely that some type of outside influence created the blister(s). Sunlight (UV), freezing temperatures, and harsh chemicals are just a few of the contributing causes.



Poorly fitted or improper spa cover

Is the spa kept covered when not in use?

This will help prevent several types of problems, including blisters. A factory type of spa cover can be fabricated for a few hundred dollars. A poorly fitted spa cover or one without insulation can have adverse affects on water chemistry balance.

On acrylic spas it is wise to keep direct sunlight from hitting the acrylic, to avoid cracking of the surface.

Is there visual evidence of chemical abuse?

The cover, surface, and jets should be checked for evidence. This is a sign that something is severely wrong with the water chemistry methods or practices.









DAMAGED COVER

DAMAGED HEAD REST

DAMAGED SURFACE

DAMAGED JETS



What chemicals are used?

Different types and brands will react differently in spa water. Also, mixing brands can sometimes lead to problems. Only chemicals designed and recommend for spa use should be used. Check with the chemical manufacturer/dealer and the spa manufacturer for information.

Is the spa water chemistry properly maintained?

Over-use and misuse of chemicals or the use of non-recommended products, such as pool products, can cause many problems, including blisters. Pool supply retail stores normally provide water analysis assistance. Never let tablet chemicals set on the surface for extended periods. Use water floaters to dispense these chemicals.

How often is the spa water changed?

Every 90 days? Once a year? This will vary on the amount of usage! Consult the OEM for water chemistry recommendations.

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