

# OUTBACK™

PLUNGE POOL

## In-ground Installation Guide

To be used in conjunction with site specific permit documentation, geo soil reports, OUTBACK Engineering and OUTBACK Plumbing Diagram.

- 1. Pre-Install**
- 2. Ground Prep**
- 3. Plumbing**
- 4. Drainage**
- 5. Backfill**



## 1. Pre-Install

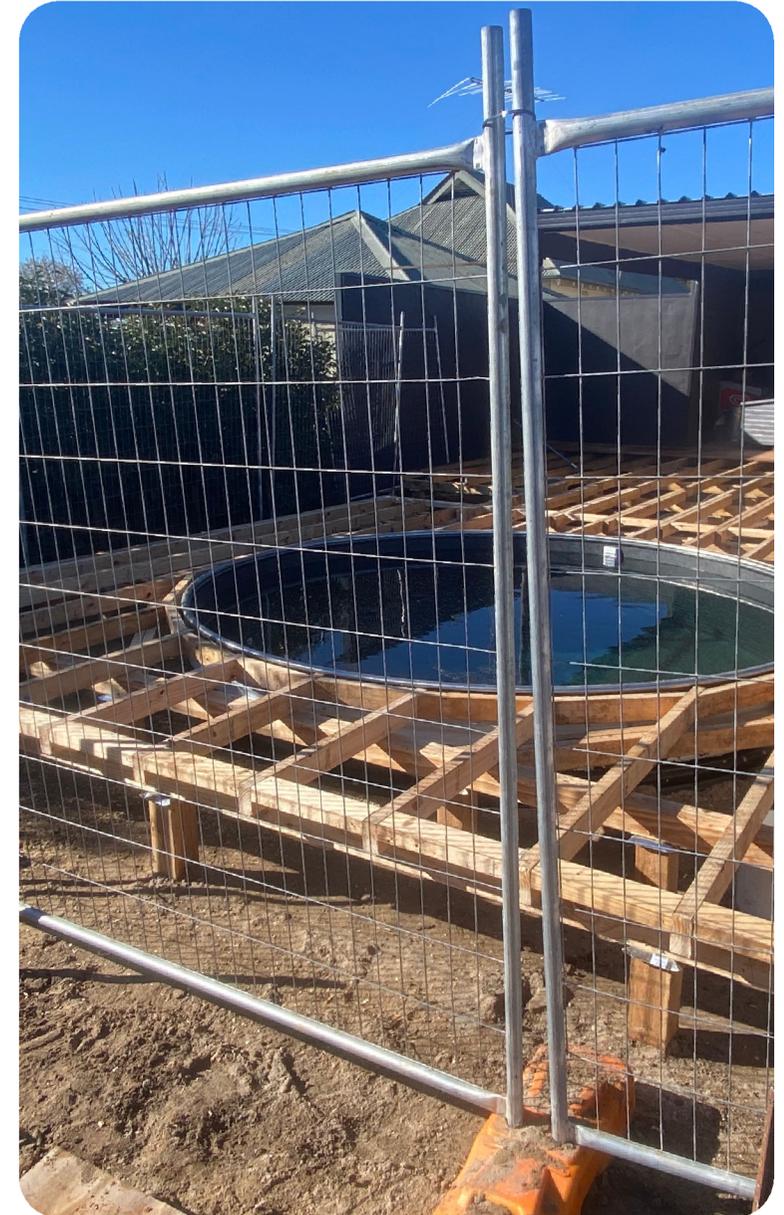
Make sure that all necessary permits and approvals are obtained.

Ensure the necessary safety compliance protocols have been followed such as pool compliant temporary or permanent fencing. The pool will need to be completely filled to finish the installation process and will, therefore, exceed the 300mm water depth allowance without a safety barrier.

Ensure that the site has adequate access for construction equipment and materials, especially excavators.

Make sure any existing structures, retaining walls, or sloping areas next to the pool site are checked for stability by a certifying authority.

**If any exposed metal pool shell is and will come in contact with the backfill material, cover it with a heavy-duty bitumen waterproofing membrane.**



## 2. Ground Prep

Dig the hole 300mm wider than the pool selected. For example a 3.4m wide pool will need a hole at 4.0m.

Dig the hole down to the desired depth. Be aware you will need to accommodate the required depth of your compacted road base or concrete slab. For a 1.52m high pool installed in the ground 1m, you will need to dig a 1.15 hole to allow for the 150mm compacted road base.

The ground under the pool must have a minimum bearing capacity of 80 kPa. Refer to the **OUTBACK Engineering** documentation for suitable base options.



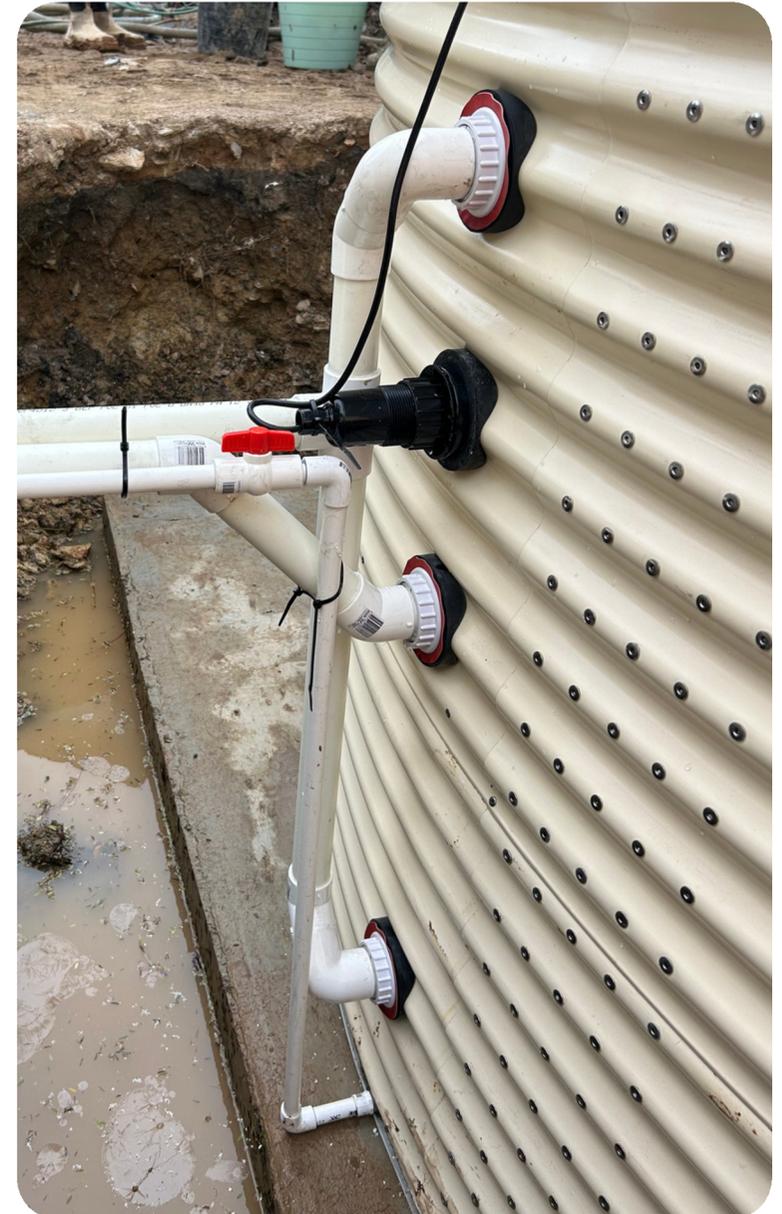
### 3. Plumbing

Follow the **OUTBACK Plumbing Diagram**. Be aware that in order to get the pipework to ground level or channel you may need adjust the bend positions slightly.

The pool should remain fully filled at maximum capacity for at least 24 hours to check for leaks before backfilling.

Using a 15mm threaded PVC coupling and pipework or hose to bring the drain plug to the surface. **This step is important for any ground water that may seep in to the shell and behind the liner. It provides a suction point for a wet/dry vacuum.**

Bonus: It is also a good idea to run conduit for the light cable and earthing tab. The earthing tab will need to be connected by a licensed electrician prior to backfilling.



## 4. Drainage

For 360 degree in-ground installations use min. 65mm continuous slotted AG (agricultural) pipe connected to a min. 100mm stand pipe.

The stand pipe can also be used with a suction pump to lower external groundwater levels.

Install a dip stick into the stand pipe to monitor the levels. Groundwater should not exceed 500mm above the pool base.

Use the stand pipe with a suction pump or siphon hose to lower external groundwater levels.

For sloping site use min. 90mm continuous slotted AG pipe to direct water away from the pool wall and down the hillside.

Taper the AG pipe towards the stand pipe or hillside. Cover with geo mesh if slotted AG pipe does not come with a covering sleeve.



## 5. Backfill

Make sure any exposed metal is covered with a heavy-duty bitumen waterproofing membrane.

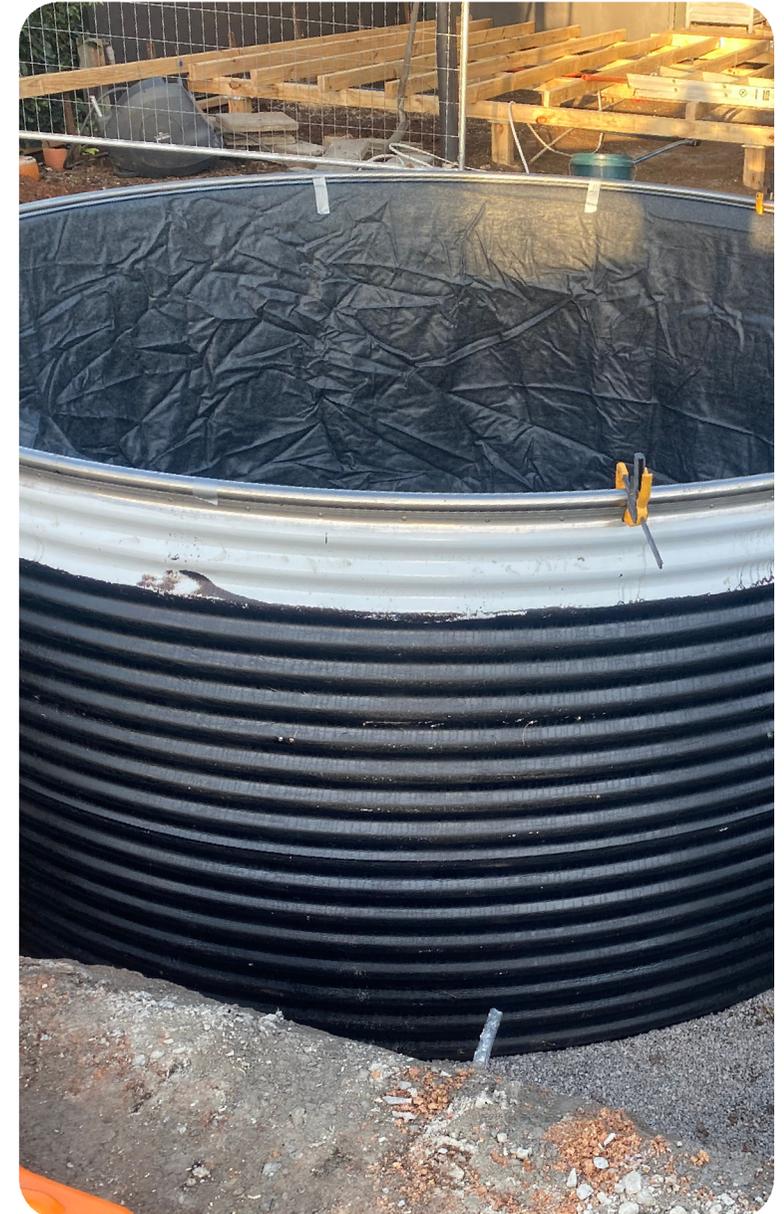
Make sure the pool is completely full before starting the backfilling process.

Backfill the space between the pool and the excavation using a dry mix of cement-stabilised sand.

1. **Pre-mixed clean sand and cement at a 16:1 ratio,**
2. **Machine-mixed clean sand and cement at a 10:1 ratio, or**
3. **Hand-mixed clean sand and cement at a 6:1 ratio.**

Add the backfill in layers no more than 300mm thick, and compact it by rodding to prevent voids that could cause future soil movement.

At the top create a 30 degree slope with the backfill away from the shell.



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## Further Questions

[outback.com.au/resources](https://outback.com.au/resources)

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