DIRECTIONS — (Continued)

8. To maintain the cyanuric acid concentration in the desired range of 40-50 ppm, subsequent additions must be made periodically. Use a CA-495 (Industrial Specialties Company) cyanuric test kit, or equivalent, to be sure of the cyanurate level. The amount depends primarily on the filter type employed, with sand [illegible] filters causing [illegible] cyanuric loss than diatomaceous earth filters.

CYANURIC ACID DOSAGE SUGGESTIONS FOR MAINTENANCE OF CYANURATE LEVEL:

Filter Type	Cyanuric Acid Required [illegible] onthly
Sand	[illegible] lb. per 10,000 gallons
Diatomaceous Earth	[illegible] lb. per 10,000 gallons

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash hands after handling to avoid contact with eyes. Store in a cool dry place. Do not transfer into unlabeled containers. Lithium Hypochlorite is a strong oxidizing agent. Contact with organic [illegible] combustible materials may cause fire and the [illegible] Close container tightly after each use. Protect from moisture or heat. Use only cap supplied, or glass, plastic or enamel ware cups in measuring product. Make sure they are [illegible] dry. Never discard product [illegible] [illegible] flush thor- [illegible]

NEVER MIX LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE WITH CYANURIC ACID OR WITH OTHER CHEMICALS

ANTIDOTE

EXTERNAL — Wash thoroughly with water. [illegible]

INTERNAL — [illegible]

PACKAGED BY

VAN WATERS & ROGERS

San Francisco

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VANCARE

7-5-67
550-51

FOR SWIMMING POOLS

VANCARE

LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Lithium Hypochlorite	29%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	71%
	100%

AVAILABLE CHLORINE 35%

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 550-51

Refer rear panel for directions for use.

7-5-67
550-51

WARNING! Keep Out of Reach of Children

HANDLE WITH CARE.

NET WEIGHT 8 LBS.

VANCARE PRODUCTS BEST FOR POOL USE!

POOLS

ARE

ILORITE

. . . .	29%
. . . .	71%
	100%

. 35%

or use.

ach of Children

WEIGHT 8 LBS.

R POOL USE!

DIRECTIONS FOR SWIMMING POOL MAINTENANCE USING VANCARE LITHIUM HYPOCHLORITE WITH CYANURIC ACID CHLORINE STABILIZER

1. Backwash filter.
2. Adjust total alkalinity to balance with total hardness at the temperature of pool water. Use a Dial-A-Matic or similar test kit.
3. Maintain pH of pool water at the value obtained when step 1 is completed, to avoid pH bounce (cycling).
4. To satisfy the initial chlorine demand of the water, [illegible] add 2 ounces of Lithium Hypochlorite per 1[illegible] gallons [illegible] This will introduce about 5 ppm of Chlorine [illegible]
5. The next morning, add cyanuric acid to [illegible] rate of 3[illegible] pounds per 10,000 gallons of water. This will [illegible] cyanuric acid concentration of approximately 40 ppm [illegible] water. The acid may be added directly into the automatic surface skimmer, or the acid may be mixed in hot water and added to the pool.
6. Maintain a minimum OTO test chlorine residual of [illegible] addition of Lithium Hypochlorite at the time the p[illegible] [illegible] four ounces (two measuring cupfuls) [illegible] of Lithium Hypochlorite per [illegible] of water every other day. Quantity to be added depends on the degree of pool use (heavy or light) and the temperature [illegible] or low). Testing every other day for chlorine residual [illegible] the amount of Lithium Hypochlorite to be added to [illegible] minimum [illegible] [illegible]

   [illegible] product [illegible] the surface of the water.

7. If necessary, [illegible] by [illegible] (cupful) per 10,000 [illegible]

(Directions Continued Other Panel)