

DIRECTIONS: For the average 20,000 gal. pool, with pump running, add 2.4 ozs. by weight, (or 4 tablespoons), using a clean, dry measure. If needed, to get recommended test kit chlorine reading of 0.6 ppm (parts per million), add more until you get desired test reading, for daily test. You may have to increase dosage on hot days, with more dirt in pool, or larger bather load, or as often as needed to maintain between 0.4 and 0.6 ppm. If you have stabilized your water, you should maintain chlorine reading between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm. If needed, this stabilized pool reading may be doubled, safely.

Manufacturers should warn users that all Calcium Hypochlorites may leave an insoluble residue. We advise use of a floating strainer type dispenser, or any Dacron bag, or first dissolve in a pail of water, letting settle, to catch such residue, and then dispose of it. This will help avoid scale build up in plumbing lines, or on walls, and in filter, which could cause costly repairs. We do not recommend continued use of this product with diatomaceous earth filters.

IMPORTANT: Chlorinate after sunset, as sunlight will dissipate chlorine in 4 to 5 hours, unless you have stabilized your water. The secret of saving chlorine, and not getting a cloudy water reaction with the use of economical Calcium Hypochlorite Concentrate, is to keep your pH test readings between 7.2 and 7.6. If over 7.6 you may lower the reading by using dry Sodium Bisulfate (instead of less safe Muriatic Acid), as directed. Use Soda Ash if needed to raise pH. You may need 10 times as much chlorine at 8.5 as at 7.6 pH.

STABILIZED POOLS: If you conditioned your water with Cyanuric Acid, you will get greatly prolonged chlorine action, and need less acid, less often. (If you switch to use of Chlorinated Cyanurate, with a stabilized pool, you will have 100% solubility, use less acid, and can cast directly into the pool.)

SUPER CHLORINATE: Use a triple shock dose weekly, or as especially needed.

GENERAL SANITATION: For locker room floors and benches, shower room floors and walls, toilet room floors, diving boards, ladders, and sinks one half oz. to a gallon of water should be used.

Laundry, bleaching and sanitizing: To make a stock solution of Sodium Hypochlorite use 2 ozs. to a gallon of water, then add either 1 oz. of soda ash or 2 ozs. of bicarbonate of soda. This will make one gallon of 1% Sodium Hypochlorite. For bleaching and sanitizing cottons and linens use 2 qts. of the 1% solution to each 100 lbs. of clothes, or 5 ozs. to 8 lbs. of clothes.

Right panel

Note: 'Warning' notice to be duplicate of 'Warning' left panel, as used & shown, as for: Com-Pak Sodium Cyanurate chlorine Pool Concentrate, and Com-Pak Potassium chlorine Pool Concentrate.

Left panel

Net weight, 7 1/2 lbs

dry **COM-PAK** gentle

**SODIUM CYANURATE CHLORINE
POOL CONCENTRATE**

For Stabilized Pools

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: ~~SODIUM DICHLORO ISO CYANURATE~~.....97.5%
(Also known as Sodium Dichloro s Triazine Trione)
INERT INGREDIENT 2.5%

CONCENTRATE IS TAMED CHLORINE
For long lasting around the clock protection

GUARANTEED 100% SOLUBLE! NO PRE MIXING
NO SCALE FORMING RESIDUE
NO CLOUDY WATER REACTION

DANGER: Keep Out of Reach of Children

Before use: Read and understand fully the WARNING and DIRECTIONS elsewhere on label.

U.S.D.A. REGISTRATION NUMBER

BIO SCIENTIFIC CO. • Box 1155, Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067

DIRECTIONS: For the average size 20,000 gal. pool, with pump running, sprinkle 4 ozs. into pool (4½ ozs. liquid measure) using clean dry container, every other day or as needed to get 1 ppm reading in OTO test kit. Try to keep no lower than 0.6; if you go lower or show no reading, increase dosage until you show 1 ppm. Dosage will vary with heat, sunlight, dirt, and bather load. If you have not used dry chlorine cyanurate like this before, it is necessary to condition your water to stabilize it with Cyanuric Acid. When Cyanuric Acid is used, you will get greatly prolonged chlorine action. Also, you will need less dry acid, like Sodium Bisulfate, less often. If needed, 1.0 to 2.0 ppm chlorine may be maintained safely.

IMPORTANT: Keeping the pH from 7.2 to 7.4 is the secret of saving on chlorine. You may need 10 times as much chlorine at 8.5 as at 7.4 pH.

TEST KIT: You may use your OTO and pH test kit for some months after starting this method, but within a year you will need a comprehensive test kit, which includes Cyanuric Acid Residual. This should read between 25 and 50 ppm. If over 100 ppm, the suncreening agents may lock in the chlorine. If so, the pool may have to be partially drained in order to dilute with fresh water. TOTAL ALKALINITY reading in new test kit should also be kept under 100 ppm. This can be lowered with dry acid, Sodium Bisulfate, which also can be used to lower pH when needed. Use Soda Ash if needed to raise pH.

SUPER CHLORINATE: At least weekly in hot weather, or twice monthly otherwise. use

ACCEPTED
Jun 15, 1967
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-
ED UNDER NO. 9611-3

Comment

Front panel

Right panel