



SUBSTRATE DESIGN REQUIREMENTS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF AURA SPORTS SURFACE

Regarding the application of an Aura sports flooring system, we would like to point out that the following conditions and technical data should be observed in order to create near-perfect laying conditions for the proprietary flooring system involved.

Standards and Compliance: It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that all materials and work complies with the Building Code of Australia and all relevant standards.

Structural floor slab to be a Class A surface finish and achieve a level tolerance of 3mm maximum deviation from a 3 metre straight edge in any direction, to suit installation of the proprietary floor system. Areas not complying shall be made good by the Principle Contractor. Note: Any sharp deviations, i.e. lay-joints etc., will be visible in artificial lighting. This is especially the case when court markings are to be applied.

The substrate to which the sports floor is to be applied to should be of a construction, including a damp-proof course. This is to minimize the danger of ground water penetrating in the construction floor and subsequently damaging the adhesion of our synthetics.

NOTE: (see diagram to follow) when floor sockets are to be installed, we recommend a 400mm set down so that there is 200mm set on all sides of the floor socket area. We would ask that control/movement joints are not placed less than 300mm within the socket area.

All ground fixture points, i.e. net poles, hooks, etc., should be installed well in advance of the actual application of the sports floor.

Extra scrutiny is to be given to lay-joints concerning the adhesion to the construction floor, any loose segments must either be removed and repaired, or, when possible, secured by injection of resin compound.

Before the application can commence the floor must have attained a certain state of dryness, this must be measured by the volume-percentage method. The maximum tolerance is 4%.

It should be obvious that the floor has to be completely void of any grease, paint, etc. Also free of any compounds which could result in inferior adhesion such as synthetic curing compounds i.e. allow the slab to moisture cure.

During the entire process of application the floor area must be placed entirely and solely at the disposal of the flooring contractor. This entails that all other work must be terminated (at least in the hall) and that all access paths to floor area blocked off. It is therefore required that all doors are installed and fitted with locks.

All lighting facilities must be in operation or able to function 100%.

Prior to the commencement of laying the floor system, the flooring contractor shall conduct a quality inspection of the concrete sub-base along with the Project Manager of the principal contractor to ensure the concrete is of an acceptable level.

Skirting if required to be installed AFTER the floor is completed.

Principle Contractor to provide the nominated flooring contractor with a survey showing differential levels in the finished floor at 1metre centres in both directions. Expansion joints should have clean, straight and unbroken edges, with a suitable soft foam backing rod with flexible jointing compound installed with a width to depth ratio of 3:1.

Ensure joints are NOT within a 150mm of a wall. If a joint is required against the wall then skirting will be required, as the sports floor will crack at the joint location.