

MAINTENANCE MANUAL

Synthetic
Turf Systems



ENGINEERED TURF SYSTEMS FOR ALL LEVELS OF PLAY

shawTM
sportexe

MAINTENANCE MANUAL
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INTRODUCTION TO MAINTENANCE

Following these simple suggestions will significantly extend the life and performance of your product:

- Keep it clean
- Do not abuse it. No vehicle traffic, no heavy static loads, or fire-works, etc.
- Make all minor repairs to your surface promptly
- Consult with a Shaw Sportexe professional if your repairs and renovations are complicated
- Maintain proper infill levels in high use areas

NOTE: This manual is intended for customer use. It is important that the people who are responsible for field maintenance are thoroughly familiar with its contents and refer to it regularly. The contents in this manual represent the most current information regarding suggested procedures for the proper use and care of Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf systems. All information has been presented in good faith and is believed to be accurate.

Shaw Sportexe makes no representations, warranties or guarantees of any kind, expressed or implied, regarding the information contained herein and disclaims all liability or any loss or damage arising out of its use.

USAGE GUIDES

Each Shaw Sportexe surface is specially designed for optimal performance and is suitable for some of the following applications:

- Football, Soccer, Lacrosse, Field Hockey, Rugby
- Softball / Baseball (non-metal cleats)
- Marching Band
- Physical Exercises
- Physical Education Activities
- Pneumatic rubber-tired maintenance and service vehicles
- Pedestrian traffic and other similar uses

PROTECTING YOUR SURFACE

It is good business to protect your investment and take care of your synthetic turf system. To do this most effectively, KEEP IT CLEAN. The following maintenance precautions are advised:

- Control access to field
- Keep your surface free of litter, mud and debris
- Post signs prohibiting smoking and carrying food or drink onto the field
- Minimize and properly monitor the use of motorized vehicles on your surface
- Repair minor damage promptly
- Follow suggested maintenance and cleaning procedures

CLEANING AND STAIN REMOVAL

For outdoor surfaces, rain is the best cleanser. Rainfall gently cleans the fibers of dust, pollen and airborne pollutants in a way that is difficult to duplicate. In areas where rainfall is scarce - or during prolonged periods of drought - an occasional watering is beneficial to cleanse the synthetic surface. Listed below are the suggested precautionary maintenance practices:

- Keep trash and litter containers on site
- Route field's access traffic in such a way to minimize mud/dirt tracking on the field
- Set up drinks for athletes during practice breaks off the synthetic surface if possible
- Enforce a smoke free environment and discourage the use of chewing tobacco, gum and sunflower seeds

DAILY CARE

Daily care is on-going care, it does not necessarily mean care each and every day. The amount and frequency of daily care is dependent on not only the surface, but also by the volume and the type of use. Shaw Sportexe recommends that every Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf system shall be periodically groomed and swept to remove litter and dust etc.

LITTER REMOVAL

Light trash (paper, peanut shells, sunflower seeds, athletic tape etc.) and airborne dust can be removed easily with a lawn sweeper or maintenance sweeper.

SWEEPERS

When using machines, several points should be observed:

BRISTLE TYPE

The sweeper should have synthetic fiber bristles such as nylon or polypropylene. The minimum brush length should be 2.5". The maximum bristle diameter should be .030". The brush must contain no metal or wire. Metal fibers can fall out and cause injuries to players and can also damage the surface.

BRUSH SETTING

The brush setting should be monitored. The actual setting will of course depend on the model and type of sweeper. The sweeper will work best, however, when the brush is set so that it barely touches the tips of the fibers of the turf.

DO NOT SET THE BRUSH SO LOW THAT IT DIGS INTO THE TURF PILE OR BACKING.

Too low a setting can damage the turf. Vacuum cleaners are not recommended to remove mud. Contact your Shaw Sportexe representative if you have any questions about the type of machine to use or brush settings.

TURF LOADING LIMITATIONS

Brushing and brush cleaning may require several trips over the field to finish the operation. Any sweeper that weighs more than 300 lbs. should have turf type low ground pressure tires (pneumatic tires) with a maximum tire pressure of 35 pounds per square inch (psi). Do not park vehicles on the turf, especially in the heat of the day, or leave vehicles on wet turf for long periods of time.

EXHAUST FUMES

For outdoor use we recommend either electric or propane. The type of fuel or power used by a sweeper is of no major importance for outdoor use. However, if the sweeper has an internal combustion engine, make certain that the hot engine exhaust is not discharged down toward the playing surface. Hot objects can damage the field and engine exhaust may soil it. Also check to make sure that the sweeper is designed in such a way that a hot muffler or exhaust pipe cannot drop onto the surface.

OIL SPILLAGE, ETC..

Care should be taken to prevent lubricating oil, gasoline, grease, transmission fluids, battery acid, brake fluid, etc. from dripping, leaking or spilling on the turf surface during sweepings. Such spills can discolor the turf and damage the fibers and turf backing. Proper maintenance procedures should be observed in this regard. Battery acid and other fluids should not be allowed on the surface. Never change or add fluids to maintenance equipment while on the surface.

CAUTION: Electrically powered units may not be properly grounded, do not use them on wet or damp surfaces.

FREQUENCY

The removal of loose rubbish and surface dust should be performed on an as needed basis, generally about once a week depending on usage.

DO'S

It is good business to protect the investment in your synthetic turf system. To do this most effectively, keep it clean. Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf systems are designed to resist both wear and exposure to the elements. The effectiveness of their materials, design and construction is demonstrated by the long life of fields under heavy use in many climates. The following are the most obvious precautions:

- Control access to the synthetic turf system. Keep the synthetic turf system and close adjacent areas clean and free of litter, mud and debris.
- Post signs prohibiting smoking and carrying food or drink onto the synthetic turf system.
- Observe load limits for static and rolling loads, especially when the surface is wet.
- Repair minor damage promptly.
- Follow suggested maintenance and cleaning procedures.
- Contact your Shaw Sportexe representative for assistance with repairs, renovation work, or any further technical details.

DON'T'S

DO NOT ABUSE THE SYNTHETIC TURF SYSTEM WITH:

- Vehicle traffic
- Heavy static loads
- Fireworks
- Storage of materials such as drums, lumber, equipment, etc.
- Golfing, shot putting, javelin or discus throwing
- Use of long spike track shoes
- Open flames, welding, etc.
- Use of wire brushes in any form
- Use of cleaning equipment, materials, and methods not authorized by Shaw Sportexe
- High-pressure water sprays exceeding 500 PSI
- Vehicles with non-pneumatic tires
- Introduction of infills or impregnated layers other than supplied or authorized by Shaw Sportexe
- Do not allow the use of bikes, skateboards, lawn mowers, etc.
- Do not allow any unauthorized use
- Improper storage of a Shaw Sportexe removable synthetic turf system

GROOMING OF INFILLED TURF

Shaw Sportexe recommends that every Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf system have routine brushing every 80 to 120 hours of usage. Routine brushing is accomplished with a commercial turf brush suitable for brushing the surface.

If you do not have a commercial turf brush please contact your Shaw Sportexe representative to purchase one.

Infilled surfaces do require grooming. Additional grooming may be necessary only when and if the infill has become displaced due to excessive use in certain areas of the surface such as a goal and heavy traffic areas.

ROUTINE BRUSHING

Routine brushing keeps the surface free from debris, but also maintains your Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf system at its optimum performance. Routine brushing simultaneously achieves three objectives:

1. Keeps infill layer uniform in its distribution
2. Ensures that the exposed part of the fiber is uniform in its direction and stays erect
3. Helps remove litter, leaves, dirt, etc.

The realized benefits from routine brushing are:

1. Consistent footing and ball bounce throughout the surface
2. Maximum aesthetic appeal
3. Lengthened life expectancy

STAIN REMOVAL

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Shaw Sportexe fibers are among the most stain resistant in the industry. Most stains are not “true” stains but rather residue of foreign matter that must be promptly and thoroughly removed.

The first rule in spot removal is promptness. It is always easier to clean up a fresh spill than one that has dried and hardened. Remove any solid or paste-like deposit with a spatula or table knife. Blot up excess liquids with a thick stack of paper towels or a dry absorbent such as “kitty litter” or Fullers Earth. Dry absorbents can then be swept or vacuumed up.

Shaw Sportexe surfaces provide good resistance to staining. However, it is important to realize they are only one part of a sophisticated system of various components designed for overall field performance. Some cleaning agents that are safe for the fiber can be harmful to other components of the system.

NYLON FIBERS

Cleaning agents are grouped into two sets, one of which can be used in liberal amounts directly on the turf surface, and the second of which should only be applied by rubbing a cloth soaked in the cleaner, in order to minimize penetration of possibly harmful agents below the turf fibers.

In the first group of cleaners, which generally can be applied to non-infilled systems without any special precautions, are the following:

1. A warm, mild solution of granular household detergent such as Tide or ALL in water, or any neutral low sudsing detergent that is recommended for fine fabrics. Use approximately one teaspoon of detergent to one pint of water. This will handle most stains.
2. Use three percent solution of ammonia in water for more severe cleaning problems. (NOTE: household ammonia is three percent. Industrial aqua ammonia is 33 percent. Dilute nine parts water to one part industrial ammonia, or the available supply as appropriate.) Thoroughly flush the surface, rinse with plenty of cold water afterwards.
3. Clean, dry absorbents such as paper towels or commercial “kitty litter” can be used for applicable stains.

In the second group of cleaners, where agents must be applied sparingly, care must be taken to avoid penetration beneath the turf fibers. We recommend consulting a professional for application instructions.

POLYPROPYLENE & POLYETHYLENE FIBERS

Polypropylene & polyethylene fibers are among the most stain resistant fibers known to man. Hence, most “stains” on Shaw Sportexe polypropylene and polyethylene fields are not true stains but rather residues of foreign matter which must be promptly and thoroughly removed. (This is not the case with nylon and other fibers on the market.)

Most “stains” on polypropylene or polyethylene fields can be removed with water or soap and water. The first rule is promptness. It is much easier to clean up a fresh oil spill before it has time to dry and harden. Remove any solid or paste-like deposit promptly using a dull knife or spatula-like tool. Blot up excess liquids with a stack of towels, cloth or paper. Dry absorbent clay based materials, such as cat litter absorbers (“kitty litter”) can be very useful and should be stored on site. Such dry absorbers can be swept or vacuumed up.

Cleaning agents are grouped into two sets, one of which can be used in liberal amounts directly on the turf surface, and the second of which should only be applied by rubbing a cloth soaked in the cleaner, in order to minimize penetration of possibly harmful agents below the turf fibers.

The first group of cleaners can generally be applied to infilled systems without any special precautions.

“WATER BORNE” RESIDUES

Most “stains” commonly associated with polypropylene and polyethylene playing fields can be classified as “water borne” stains. These stains are best removed using a warm mild solution of granular household detergent (non-abrasive) and water.

TYPICAL WATER BORNE STAINS		
Acid	Cola	Latex Paint
Alcohol	Dye	Milk
Alkali	Food Coloring	Mustard
Beer	Fruit Juice	Tea
Blood	Gatorade	Thimerosal
Butter	Glue	Urine
Chocolate	Ice Cream	Water Colors
Coffee	Ketchup	

1. Brush the residue with a stiff brush
2. Scrub the area with soap and water
3. Rinse the area thoroughly with clear water to remove all traces of soap
4. Dry with absorbent towel(s), if necessary

A three percent solution of ammonia in water may be used in lieu of household detergent for more stubborn residues or stains.

NON “WATER BORNE” RESIDUES

In the second group of cleaners, where agents must be applied sparingly, care must be taken to avoid penetration into the turf fibers. We recommend consulting a professional for application instructions.

NON WATER BORNE STAINS		
Asphalt	Floor Wax	Rubber Cleat Marks
Ball-point	Grease	Shoe Polish
Chewing Gum	Lipstick	Suntan Oil
Cooking Oil	Motor Oil	
Crayon	Paraffin wax	

FIELD MARKING, LOGOS, ADVERTISING AND DECORATION PAINTED LINE AND MARKING SYSTEM

NOTE: Inlaid line and marking systems are preferred for optimum performance. Inlaid line and marking systems are constructed utilizing the same material specifications, and are to be inset in such a manner to ensure a good bond, an even finished surface and physical strength equal to the material prior to introduction of the line and marking system. Permanent inlaid line and marking systems are more attractive than painted systems because of the reduction in maintenance and quality of image.

Alternative painting of line and marking systems and their care is explained below. Many facility owners like to use elaborate line and marking systems, including facility logos, league logos, sponsor logos, mid-field and end-zone designs in assorted colors. Others prefer the simpler approach of sharp, well-defined game markings with no extraneous markings. In either instance, the materials and techniques used in applying paints will determine the life of the markings and the ease of removal when these need to be changed. In marking, do not apply paint too heavily. Light applications give good visibility and adequate life and are less abrasive than excessive layers of “caked-on” paint. Also, where possible, do not paint over inlaid lines and logos.

DRY MARKINGS

Chalk markings are NOT recommended for infilled systems. Dry chalk can be captured by the infill which can degrade a field’s performance and drainage. There are some aerosol chalks that have proven to work well on synthetic turf. Some brands can stain inlaid lines and logos. We recommend Pioneer’s Aerosol chalk as it fades to white over time and will not stain turf.

PAINTS

Regardless of the type of paint used and design required, best results will be obtained when paint is applied to a clean, dry, dust and-grease-free base. It is extremely important that old, degraded paint and dirt be washed off any area that is to be repainted if the best appearance and traffic resistance are to be obtained.

If your field needs this type of attention, we recommend contacting a Pioneer Athletics representative for quotations and scheduling at 800-877-1500.

TEMPORARY PAINT

The recommended paints in this category are designed to be easily removable after usage in a limited number of sport games on infilled systems. Usually, the removal can be achieved by applying a special paint remover solution, agitating with a deck brush or remover machine and rinsing thoroughly with water. We suggest a top quality water based paint designed specifically for synthetic turf such as Pioneer Athletics GameLine paints. One day curing of these paints, at moderate temperature and dry weather, is sufficient. Traditional grass paints or household paints can be very difficult to remove.

DURABLE PAINTS

High quality latex based permanent paint is highly durable. Once applied and cured, this paint may require special chemicals and equipment to remove. Thus it is imperative that use of this paint be restricted to carefully chosen areas. For each of the above paints, it is recommended that 24-48 hours be allowed for complete cure. Paint should always be applied to dry turf at moderate temperatures. We recommend Pioneer Athletic’s ExtremeLine paints for infilled systems and Titan for non-infilled systems.

STRIPING AND PAINTING

The application procedure for applying temporary & permanent paint is as follows:

Remove excess paint existing on field. Test application procedure before going on the field. (Use a scrap of turf fastened to asphalt, plywood or use a corner of the field.) Use no more paint than absolutely necessary. Keep water on hand and readily available to rinse any spills or mistakes before they dry.

The paint should be applied lightly to the tips of the turf fibers – not the entire length of every fiber. Applying the paint too heavily makes for a very rough, abrasive surface and will make the removal job very difficult. An airless system is recommended as it provides a superior look while using less paint. We recommend applying paint at 500-1,000 psi using a 317 or smaller tip. Sprayers that do not atomize the paint are not recommended as paint will flow into the infill and negatively impact removal and field performance.

When applying paint, use large templates and cardboard or wood windshields to minimize paint over-spray.

For logos and other markings, always use a guide such as templates or straight edges. Applying more than one coat of paint may make removal significantly more difficult. Therefore, we recommend a single coat be used where possible.

Painting Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf systems with brushes or rollers is not recommended. Spraying equipment is recommended for the following four reasons:

1. Spraying can make a more uniform paint application
2. A more intricate template can be used if the paint is sprayed
3. Paint can be applied more rapidly with spray techniques
4. Paint can be removed more easily from areas that have been correctly sprayed than from areas on which the paint has been rolled

PAINT REMOVAL

The main key to efficient removal of temporary paint from surfaces is initial control in the application. The use of excessive amounts of paints is wasteful, presents abrasion hazards to players and requires extra work in removal.

Either of the following two techniques should result in clean removal of temporary paints within reasonable time and without excessive labor.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED FOR PAINT REMOVAL:

Use a street broom, deck brush, small sprayer or watering can, water hose, medium-sized tank or bucket for mixing, and a couple of wet vacuums.

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Paint removal method requires the use of 8 percent ammonia. The solution should be prepared in advance and access to water outlets provided. The percent ammonia solution is prepared from aqua ammonia (33 percent ammonia) by diluting with three parts water to one part aqua ammonia.

CAUTION: Aqua ammonia is a strong chemical. Follow the seller's instruction for handling – including eye protection, avoiding skin contact, etc. Ammonia is very corrosive to copper alloys do not use brass nozzles or fittings. For mixing, use galvanized watering cans and a sprayer tank at all times.

PROCEDURES

1. Hose down the painted area with water until the surface is saturated. Using a sprayer or a watering can, apply the ammonia solution on the painted area. It is important that the ammonia solution be metered out uniformly at the rate of one gallon per 45 to 50 square feet. Scrub the wet area with a street broom until the ammonia solution turns to foam. A sweeping motion similar to sweeping a floor is sufficient. During this step, the paint will start to loosen and the pigment will begin to run. However, do not shorten the sweeping at this point.

2. Wait about 10 minutes to allow the foamed ammonia to work. Apply the same amount of ammonia solution on the area a second time. Thoroughly scrub the area with a street broom. This scrubbing is not intended to be a light scrub, scrub vigorously.

3. Hose down the area with water and simultaneously pick up the water and dislodged paint residue with the wet vacuum. Do not let the water and paint residue seep across the field. If the residue and water start to spread, stop the hosing and let the wet vacuum catch up. Repeat the process if necessary. However, if the paint was applied lightly and uniformly, repeating the process should not be necessary.

If the paint stubbornly adheres to the turf, take the following additional steps:

1. Repeat steps as above. Blast or fracture the paint loose with hot water from an industrial high pressure hot water sprayer. Set the water temperature at 150 degrees F (65C). Do not spray the water at "point blank" range – keep the wand at least 12 - 15 inches (30 - 40cm) from the turf. Use 10 gallons of hot water per minute and a water pressure of no more than 300 psi (21 kg/cm²). No solvent is required.
2. Wet vacuum the residue and water or immediately flood the field.
3. Rinse the area thoroughly with lots of water and pick up rinse water rapidly to avoid unsightly spots or paint residue.

LOAD LIMITS

As a general rule, no long term static load of more than 3 PSI (300 lbs./sq.ft), nor any transient rolling load of more than 35 PSI be applied to any Shaw Sportexe surface (foam pad or elastic layer underpad). Rolling loads of up to 30 psi are acceptable on an occasional basis. (The loading of a pneumatic-tired vehicle is approximately equal to the air pressure in its tires.)

It is good practice to eliminate any unnecessary long-term static loads. Sheets of 3/4" exterior plywood or pieces of 2" x 10" lumber may be used to spread major static loads and thus minimize the risk of damage to the turf system.

NOTE: Under static loads, the surface should first be covered with a load spreader such as polyethylene sheeting to keep it clean. New plywood may contain materials that will leach out and stain the turf if it is exposed to water therefore a polypropylene barrier should be used under the plywood to prevent this from happening.

SNOW AND ICE MANAGEMENT

Snow and ice are not harmful to Shaw Sportexe synthetic turf systems and can generally be left to melt and run off on their own accord. Sometimes, however, it becomes essential to clear away snow and ice to permit scheduled use of the surface. When this happens, the working principle for snow is to leave it in place until as near to time of use as possible. Doing so will minimize the risk of ice build up from cold wind blowing across a damp snow-cleared surface. Ice removal is more difficult, especially if a heavy layer has built up following freezing rains (see below). Two methods are used for snow removal:

SNOW BLOWERS

If the snow is dry and powdery, it can be swept or blown from the field using a rotary brush or snow blower. Be sure that any machinery used is set so as not to dig into the turf or gouge the surface.

If using a blower:

1. The first pass of the blower should be down the center of the field.
2. Second pass should be made at the edge of either side of the first pass and the blower must be adjusted so that the snow is deposited in the truck.
3. The blower then continues down one side and up the other accompanied by the truck.
4. Clean off remaining snow with a mechanical broom.

SNOW PLOWS

Snow that is wet and sticky may be more easily pushed off the field by using a snow blade with a 4" to 6" wide rubber tip mounted on a Jeep or light tractor. If such a blade is used, extreme care should be taken to avoid digging into the surface. The best blade setting is one that barely "kisses" the top of the surface and rolls the snow ahead of the blade.

In this procedure, the snow itself will maintain contact with the surface. Wood, metal or other rigid surface blades should not be used. Adjust the blade to proper height taking care that it will not gouge

or dig into the surface. Shaw Sportexe recommends wheels on each side of the blade to ensure the blade can not possibly dig into the surface.

If using a plow:

1. Push snow into piles off playing surface.
2. Scoop into truck using front-end-loader., also with rubber tipped blade. Use extreme caution.
3. Use a rotary mechanical broom to clean off the remaining snow.

Severe cases of ice can be removed by using a small lawn roller to break up the ice and then proceed as above. It is recommended that all of the equipment used as described above be moved on pneumatic tires. LUGS, STUDS AND CHAINS ARE DAMAGING AND SHOULD NOT BE USED.

Snow removal equipment may be stopped momentarily on the surface, but DO NOT PARK SUCH EQUIPMENT ON THE FIELD OVERNIGHT OR FOR SEVERAL HOURS. Tire pressure should be below 35 PSI.

IMPORTANT: Keep tarps or field covers off the field in freezing weather. They are difficult to remove when frozen to the surface. Avoid using a tarp on the field during freezing weather. Tarps can freeze to the turf by means of condensation and thus can be very difficult to remove for a scheduled event.

WATERING OUTDOOR SYNTHETIC TURF SYSTEMS

Some owners have found it desirable to deliberately wet their synthetic turf surfaces, especially in periods of very hot weather.

Wetting the surface provides moisture for cooling the field before evaporation takes place. It also acts as a lubricant to the turf but it must be noted it may also lower traction to a slight degree. On a hot sunny day outdoor playing surfaces can receive enough radiant energy to evaporate about a quart of water per square yard per hour. As the moisture evaporates the temperature of the synthetic turf will match that of natural grass in the same area.

A full sized soccer, hockey or football field may evaporate up to 1200 gallons of water per hour in extremely hot weather. If you decide to water your field, be careful to distribute the water evenly. If water is put on the field, it should not be from a polluted supply. Also be aware, when a field is watered on an extremely hot day, you risk dangerously raising the heat index level which can be harmful to athletes.

SPECIAL EVENTS ON NON REMOVABLE SYNTHETIC TURF SYSTEMS

Assemblies and convocation facilities with synthetic surfaces are often used for graduation ceremonies at many colleges and universities. The basic precaution is to keep long-term static loads below 300 pounds per square foot by the use of plywood or other load spreaders. Normally, 4' x 8' sheets of 3/4 " plywood do a good job of load spreading, provided the load is not applied too near the edges of each panel. Landscape fabric should be laid over the turf under the load spreaders to avoid staining or spoilage of the turf.

Any chairs placed directly on the playing field surface should be inspected to be sure that the tips of the legs couldn't damage the turf. Metal chair legs should be protected with rubber tips. The legs of wooden chairs should be free of any sharp edges that may tear the turf or damage the underpad.

MINOR REPAIRS TO SHAW SPORTEXE SURFACES

Your playing surface has been carefully engineered to provide many years of service. In the case of vandalism or unusual abuse, limit your maintenance staff to performing minor repair. For more serious problems, consult your Shaw Sportexe® representative.

WHEN TO REPAIR

To properly maintain a synthetic playing field, be aware of day-to-day activities, usage and condition of the facility. It is very important that any minor damage be repaired immediately because a small problem may eventually grow into a major repair. In addition to routine awareness of field conditions, once or twice a year, each field should be given a careful and thorough inspection, preferably in the spring with a follow-up in early fall. All seams should be inspected and any loose areas noted and repaired. Go over the body of each panel of fabric and note any rips and/or tears. Assess the status of the under-padding and the condition of the surface. In the case of an older and/or heavily used field, inspections should be made more frequently.

WHY A SPRING INSPECTION?

Fields endure their heaviest scheduled activity during the fall months. Once your inspection has been completed you may require the assistance of a professional Shaw Sportexe crew. Your Shaw Sportexe representative is always available to assist in the case of an emergency, but planned visits permit more efficient and cost effective service. If repairs are required they are easier to make in warm, dry weather. Adhesives will hold better and cure faster when there is more opportunity to leave the repaired area undisturbed. Gluing repairs should not be attempted if the field is wet.

WHAT ARE "MINOR REPAIRS?"

An open spot in a sewn or glued seam, where the loose area in the seam extends from a few inches to one or two feet (along a glued seam line where at least one of the turf edges is still attached to the seam tape).

Cuts, rips or tears in the surface fabric that are less than six inches or so in length do not generally require a special trip by our service staff and can be repaired by the owner without much effort. These can also be regarded as minor unless allowed to become larger. All of these problems can be handled by sewing or adhering the repairs. To repair minor seam openings or loose seam areas:

1. For infilled systems vacuum sand or rubber from the turf to be repaired.
2. Be sure that the fabrics to be adhered are dry, free from loose sand, dirt, old adhesive and other foreign matter.
3. Remove the area of debris.
4. Position the fabric to check for satisfactory final placement.

5. Be sure the seaming tape to which the fabric will be adhered is itself adhered to the underlying pad (If system uses an underlying pad).
6. Apply a small amount of caulk onto seaming tape. Avoid excessive adhesive to reduce the possibility of bleed through or bleed out. Spread the adhesive with a trowel and trowel so that the entire fabric is coated lightly and evenly.
7. Press the fabric into the adhesive bed uniformly.
8. Weight down the area and allow to cure for a minimum of 2 hours.
9. For in-filled systems, spread appropriate rubber or sand on the repaired area and brush into the turf thoroughly until even with surrounding playing areas.

SMOKING SHOULD BE STRICTLY PROHIBITED IN THIS AREA!

OTHER TYPICAL REPAIRS

CIGARETTE / FIREWORK BURNS

Use a hand held metal brush (such as is used to remove paint) and brush the spot vigorously to separate the fibers. If brushing the turf does not remove the damage, take a razor knife and cut the fused area away.

CONCLUSION

Since 1989, Shaw Sportexe has refined installation techniques and developed and manufactured synthetic surfaces that are extremely advanced both in material and design. In comparison to natural grass surfaces, our synthetic turf systems can be considered virtually "maintenance-free". However, your surface will perform, look and feel better for a longer period of time if the maintenance procedures outlined in this manual are followed closely. This manual attempts to address and answer the most frequently asked questions regarding your surface. However, there are always new demands, uncertainties and unanticipated occurrences that may arise. Please, do not hesitate to call us for any questions or concerns that you may have regarding specific care for your surface.

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES ON A SYNTHETIC TURF SYSTEM:

- Storage of materials such as drums, lumber, equipment, etc
- Unnecessary vehicle traffic
- Shot putting, javelin or discus throwing, and the use of any metal spiked shoe
- Open flame, fireworks, welding, etc.
- Use of wire brushes in any form
- Use of cleaning equipment, methods or materials not authorized
- High-pressure water sprays exceeding 1000 psi
- Vehicles with non-pneumatic tires
- Introduction of infills that varies from the Shaw Sportexe specifications

KEY POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Keep the field clean.
- Cross-brush the turf surface as often as required.
- Post "NO SMOKING" signs around the turf. Some people break the rules, but most will follow them. Surfaces do not burn readily, but will scorch as a result of cigarettes and burning matches.
- Do not park vehicles or equipment on the field for hours or overnight.
- Do not abuse the surface by overloading it. Place plywood on surface to protect and to displace weight of heavy loads over a larger area.
- Call for help or advice when you have questions about your field and its use. Your representative can assist with your questions and inquiries and we are always eager to help you experience your field to its fullest potential.
- Follow the exact recommendations and procedures shown in this manual, will assure that your Shaw Sportexe surface will give you years of good service with minimal maintenance.





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