

## Achieve Installation

### Upon Product Delivery

1. Verify packing slip matches with product and order and inspect delivered product thoroughly.
2. Do not stack more than 2 pallets.
3. Store product and adhesive in clean, dry environment with temperatures between 65° and 95°F.
4. The material must be acclimated to the environment where it will be laid for at least 48 hours before installation.
5. Read product and subfloor preparation and instructions carefully and completely before beginning any installations.

### Preparation

#### *Product*

Achieve rubber tiles should be protected from excessive moisture and other damage prior to application, during application and while curing.

#### *Subfloor Surface*

The **subfloor general conditions** should be as follows:

- All play structures should be in place prior to Achieve rubber tile installation.
- Structurally sound and fully cured for 28 days (concrete or asphalt).
- Have good drainage with a gradient (2% is suggested) that prevents pooling of water.
- Be reasonably flat and free of holes or variances of more than 1/8" in 10 feet.

#### *Concrete and Asphalt*

The **concrete and asphalt subfloor conditions** should follow the general conditions above, as well as:

- New concrete must be allowed to cure thoroughly prior to installation (28 days). If sealants are used, DO NOT use one with a petroleum base.
- Old concrete must be repaired and have joint sealants and fillers installed as necessary. All cracks or flaws should be filled in or repaired prior to covering with rubber products. Use patching materials as appropriate. *Mechanical surface profiling is the preferred floor preparation method. It is the only acceptable preparation method where warranties are issued. Acid etching is not recommended. Mechanically profile the floor to medium-grit sandpaper texture. Remove curing and parting compounds and other surface hardeners and floor coatings in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.*
- Surface must be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, grease or other foreign matter by shot blasting or other mechanical means with a commercial degreaser. Any bumps or debris will cause excess wear and/or cushion damage.
- Allow the surface to completely dry before beginning installation.
- Asphalt may require a surface coating for best results. Due to variations in asphalt substrates, it is the user's responsibility to check the adhesion of the cured adhesive on typical test areas at the project before application.

## Installation Procedures

### *Important Notes*

1. Assume that the fences, walls or curbs that the tiles may butt up against are not perfectly straight and will most likely require cutting for a tight fit.
2. For the most secure installation, use a "Brick Pattern" installation.

### *Instructions for Installing Tiles*

1. Begin by determining the absolute center of the area to be installed. Determine the horizontal center. Draw a chalk line. Determine the vertical center. Draw a chalk line.
2. The starting point is  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tile from this line. Calculate what the last piece's cut size will be if starting on the line. If the cut piece is very small it may be advisable to start  $\frac{1}{2}$  a tile from the centerline as sometimes the small piece may go to nothing in an un-square room.
3. Chalk line perpendicular a grid at 24" intervals, both horizontal and vertical for a checkerboard pattern.
4. Using the serrated trowel, spread the adhesive on an area equal to 1 or 2 tiles at a time, being careful not to waste it or use too much, which will be time-consuming to remove.
5. Place the first tile in the joint of the two chalk lines. Maneuver the rubber tile to lay precisely aligned within the two chalk lines by tapping with a mallet and wood block.
6. Place the next tile at one end of the original tile. Use mallet and wood block to gently tap into place, match with adjacent tile, and align with chalk grid lines. The cushion's rubber content provides elasticity that provides fall protection. This same elasticity creates some variance in exact size, tile to tile. Attention must be given to keeping a straight line at the tile joints.
7. Continue this method (steps 3 to 5) to the wall or stopping point in that direction. Resume laying floor on the opposite side of the original tile and continue installation to the outside of the fall area or stopping point in that direction. If the rubber exceeds the allotted space, use a straight edge and non-retractable utility knife or band saw to trim the excess length.
8. Begin laying the next row at one end of the room, adjacent to the first row, by placing the tiles, fine-tuning placement with 2x4 and mallet. To achieve the recommended "brick" pattern, it may be necessary to cut the first and last tiles.

# STRENGTH