

Specialized Fitness Resources

SFR PRO TURF CARE MANUAL



Taking Care of Your Artificial Turf
NON-INFILL

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Please distribute this manual to those responsible for the day to day care of the artificial turf surface and see that they are thoroughly familiar with its contents. You should also review the warranty provided with the turf system for specific prohibitions and limitations contained therein.

How to Care for Your Artificial Turf



Introduction To Daily Use

THIS MANUAL OUTLINES SIMPLE DAY-TO-DAY CARE AND THOSE OCCASIONAL SPECIAL PROCEDURES NECESSARY FOR MINOR REPAIRS AND UNUSUAL EVENTS OR USES. THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL KEYS TO PRESERVING YOUR TURF SYSTEM.

I. Daily Usage

1. Footwear should be restricted to ½” molded cleats, we suggest Turf Shoes
2. Stance areas for baseball/softball, Lacrosse, Field Hockey and soccer goal mouths face abnormal wear patterns and must be monitored daily.(See section II)
3. No vehicles of any kind should be allowed on turf due to the E-layer.
4. No food, chewing gum, sunflower seeds and/or tobacco products on playing surface.
5. Daily cleaning of surface should be hand picked. Vacuums with dual motors and leaf blowers recommended.
6. Turf grooming and cleaning must be done by trained staff and authorized equipment.

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Section I

I. CLEANING AND STAIN REMOVAL

GENERAL

THE MOST OBVIOUS CLEANING NEEDED is the removal of litter deposited by users and spectators at events held on the surface. Good housekeeping practices will minimize these problems:

- Keep trash and litter containers on site make sure there are enough containers to eliminate overflow.
- Set up drinks for athletes during practice breaks off the field itself, if possible.
- Enforce a smoke-free environment, if possible, and discourage the use of tobacco products such as chewing tobacco.

LITTER REMOVAL

Paper, peanut shells, sunflower seeds, athletic tape, paper, etc., should and can be removed most easily with either backpack blower or a vacuum cleaner immediately after any event.

When using this equipment, several points should be observed so the equipment does not damage the turf.

BRUSH SETTING

The vacuum cleaner should have synthetic fiber bristles such as nylon or polypropylene. **The brush must contain no metal or wire!** (Metal bristles or fibers can create a safety hazard in addition to damaging the turf in use.)

Proper cleaning should go against the grain along the seams and **try not to cross over of the seams.**

FREQUENCY

The removal of loose rubbish and surface dust should be performed on an as need basis, generally about twice a month during heavy use periods.

Stain Removal

GENERAL

Polyethylene pile fibers are among the most stain resistant fibers. Most “stains” on SFR fields are not true “stains” but rather residues of foreign matter that must be promptly and thoroughly removed.

Such “stains” on wet fields can be removed with water or soap and water. The first rule is promptness. It is much easier to clean up a fresh spill before it has time to dry and harden. Remove any solid or putty-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 kitty litter absorbers can be very useful and should be stored on site. Such dry absorbers can be swept or vacuumed up.

PROCEDURE FOR REMOVING “STAINS” AND OTHER BLEMISHES

A. “Water Borne” Residues

Most “stains” commonly associated with 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).

TYPICAL WATER BORNE “STAINS”

Acid	Alcohol	Alkali
Ice Cream	Latex Paint	Milk
Urine	Water Colors	Fruit Juice

1. Brush the residue with a stiff fiber 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, if necessary.

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

B. Persistent or Oil Based Stains

Follow directions below:

- ❖ **PROBLEM:** Crayon, furniture stain, lipstick, metal polish, cooking oil, rubber cleat marks, shoe polish, suntan oil, ballpoint ink

PROCEDURE: Sponge with perchloroethylene (dry cleaning solution). Blot with absorbent towels.

- ❖ **PROBLEM:** Oil paints

PROCEDURE: Blot immediately. Sponge with turpentine or paint remover (apply sparingly). Blot with detergent and water. Re-sponge with cold water. To remove detergent. Scrape excess. Sponge with perchloroethylene (dry cleaning solvent). Repeat steps as necessary.

- ❖ **PROBLEM:** Nail Polish

PROCEDURE: Sponge with acetone.

- ❖ **PROBLEM:** Paraffin Wax

PROCEDURE: Scrape excess. Sponge with perchloroethylene (dry cleaning solvent).

- ❖ **PROBLEM:** Tar and Asphalt

PROCEDURE: Scrape excess. Sponge with perchloroethylene (dry cleaning solvent).

Caution!!

Mineral spirits and other petroleum based solvents are highly flammable. Do not smoke or permit open flames near container or near solution when in use. Be sure the area is well ventilated.

C. Animal Waste

Neutralize with mixture of white distilled vinegar in an equal amount of water. Flush thoroughly with water after application. An enzyme type of cleaner is also effective.

D. Chewing Gum

Spray with Freon and scrape to remove residue (available in aerosol packs from carpet cleaning suppliers- or use dry ice).

E. Fungus, Mold Spots, Moss or to disinfect

Vital Oxide comes ready to use. Do not use high pressure water spray with stream force in excess of 2500 PSI as this can severely damage the turf. Mix **Vital Oxide** per manufacturer instructions (Do not mix rich). **Vital Oxide** is an EPA registered disinfectant.

Protect Your Turf

1. Spread the load!

Remember that chairs and high heel shoes create high psi levels on the turf and put the system at risk. The basic precaution is to keep long term static loads below 2.46kg/cm² by means of load spreaders. The best, most economical load spreader is outdoor plywood. Be sure to spread a polyethylene sheet under the plywood to protect the turf. Sheets of plywood are ideal and readily available. 19 mm thick plywood is recommended as long as the loads are not excessive (such as a concert stage or sound systems). If chairs are placed directly on the turf, inspect chair leg bottoms to be sure jagged or sharp ends cannot cut the turf. Metal chair legs should be protected with rubber tips. Wooden legs should be free of any projection sharp enough to cut the turf. Porta Flour® by Sport Court® is an easy for use roll out product approved for SFR.

2. Ban Open Flames!

No such acts should be allowed on the turf for obvious reasons.

3. Clean Up Immediately!

Animal waste should be removed and the area flushed thoroughly. The field should be inspected for damage so that small problems do not become major repair cases.

4. Ban Smoking!

Cigarettes cannot ignite the turf but they can damage the turf. If large crowds are expected, a cigarette ban should be enforced. However, in these cases, even if heavy loads will not be present on the turf, the turf should be covered.

Section II

II. MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Daily: Check the field after each day's use for distribution and condition of the heavily played areas.

Weekly: Vacuum any loose debris from the surface.

Quarterly: Seams should be inspected and resealed if separation is occurring. (See Section III for repair)

Annually: Field should be groomed.

NOTE: These are minimum recommendations. Common sense and careful observation should prevail. If any serious doubt exists about the effectiveness of the maintenance regime or the condition of the field, contact with the manufacturer should be made.



Optional Equipment

VACUUMING AND BLOWER SWEEPING

A) Leaf Blower Sweeping is an easy and quick way to blow all debris off the surface and into piles for easy hand picking. Commercial leaf blowers (pic below) are a great way to work debris to the side of the field.



B) Vacuuming helps keep the fibers to stand upright and maintains a fresh look by picking the debris off the field. Dual Motor vacuums or **Billy Goat/Bear Cat** type lawn vacs recommended.



CLEANING

A) Washing/Spraying the field with a cleaning agent comprised of **Vital Oxide** helps keep the fibers clean and the field looking fresh. This can be topically applied with a pump sprayer. Mix Vital Oxide per manufacturer instructions (Do not mix rich).

Maintenance Log

MAINTENANCE LOG DESCRIPTION

❖ COLUMN 1 - DATE

Put the date in which the maintenance was performed.

❖ COLUMN 2 - WORK PERFORMED BY

Put the name of the person who performed the work on the field.

❖ COLUMN 3 - DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED

In this column a brief description of the work completed will be needed. Some example would be: vacuuming, sweeping, seam maintenance, etc. If it is maintenance on a seam, then put a brief description of the seam. Seam length, width, etc.

❖ COLUMN 4 - LOCATION OF MAINTENANCE PERFORMED

If the maintenance is vacuuming or sweeping, write whole field. If maintenance is maintenance on a seam, then write the location of the seam. Example: 30 yard line between the hash marks, down the third baseline thirty paces, etc.

DATE	WORK PERFORMED BY	DESCRIPTION OF WORK PERFORMED	LOCATION OF MAINTENANCE PERFORMED

Section III

III. MINOR REPAIRS

Because most SFR fields are used heavily in the fall and winter months, good maintenance practice is to thoroughly inspect the field in the spring and make repairs to the surface in the spring and early summer. If a service visit must be scheduled, we ask that such a request be made as soon as possible in the spring so that the visit may coincide with a scheduled service trip to other fields in your area or in conjunction with the installation of a new field in your area.

All panels of turf should be inspected for damage, rips, tears, burns, etc. Make a sketch of the pitch and note on the sketch each area that needs attention.

Whether performed by the installer or by the Owner, all repairs must be made in warm, dry weather. Gluing seams should not take place if the field is wet or even damp.

“MINOR” VS. “MAJOR” REPAIRS

Experience has taught us that most field repairs are minor in nature. However, minor problems can become major problems quickly if not corrected. Small loose spots on glued seams extending a few inches to a foot or two are to be expected with these systems and are not unusual or cause for great concern. They can generally be repaired by the owner's maintenance staff. Cuts, rips and tears in the surface that do not exceed six inches or so in length do not generally require a special trip by our service staff and can also be repaired by the Owner without much effort. These problems should be regarded as minor unless allowed to grow.

SEAM REPAIRS

These instructions refer to loose seams, typically from a $\frac{1}{2}$ " to $\frac{3}{4}$ " in length along the seam.

If the seam opening is over 3", the user should contact SFR for prompt assistance.

To repair minor seam openings or loose seam areas:

1. Vacuum the turf to be repaired.
2. Be sure fabrics to be glued are free from any and all loose debris, sand, dirt, old adhesive and other foreign matter, and are dry.
3. Clean the area to be repaired and wipe the opening with methyl-ethyl-key tone (MEK), toluene, or, if neither is available, with mineral spirits.
4. Position the fabric to check for satisfactory final placement.
5. Inject a small amount of adhesive (**Turf Claw®** or **PL Premium 8x**) from the adhesive bottle on to the seaming tape. Avoid excessive adhesive to reduce the possibility of bleed through or bleed out. Spread the adhesive with a knife or spatula so that the entire fabric is coated lightly, but evenly.
6. Prop open the seam so that the adhesive is allowed to cure in the open air. (The adhesive is a brand of polyurethane adhesive and must be allowed to absorb moisture from the air to “kick” or activate.) a lot **at least 10 minutes of curing time before closing the turf and weighting it down.** This curing time recommendation is critical and is based on an ambient temperature of 75°F with 50% relative humidity. If the weather is colder or dryer, the open time should be extended until the adhesive spread on the fabric seems almost “dead” – i.e., only small strings (“angel hairs”) of adhesive stick to your finger or a piece of turf when pressed into the bed of adhesive and removed.
7. Press the fabric into the adhesive bed uniformly.
8. Weight down the area and allow to cure at least 24 hours.

Other Typical Repairs

CIGARETTE BURNS

A lit cigarette can damage any turf system. The cigarette may scorch and blacken the turf. Use a strong bristled 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.

If fabric seams or tears have gone beyond the scope outlined above, the installer should be contacted immediately for assistance, advice or to request a scheduled service visit. Any damage to the pad, de-lamination between the pad and turf, vandalized areas or dis-colorations should be reported to SFR.

CONCLUSION

With the many advances in turf design, installation techniques and materials fields are even less maintenance intensive than ever before. Compared to natural grass fields, **SFR fields should be considered virtually “maintenance free” but no surface should be thought of as care free.** However, your field will perform, look and feel better for a longer period of time if the maintenance procedures outlined in this manual are followed closely. The manual attempts to encounter and answer the most frequently asked questions regarding your field. However, there are always new uses, new problems and unanticipated twists or needs. Do not hesitate to call us!

PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES

- ⊗ Storage or materials such as drums, lumber, equipment, etc...
- ⊗ Any vehicular traffic.
- ⊗ Open flames, fireworks, welding, etc...
- ⊗ Use of wire brushes in any form.
- ⊗ Heavy loads exceeding 300 lbs per sq. ft.
- ⊗ Use of cleaning equipment, methods or materials not authorized.
- ⊗ High pressure water sprays exceeding 21 kg/cm²

Key Points to Remember

- ❖ Keep the field clean. Sweep and hose the field as needed per this manual. Keep plenty of trash and litter containers on site for participants to use.
- ❖ Keep vehicular traffic off the field at all times.
- ❖ Post **NO SMOKING** signs around the turf.
- ❖ Don't abuse the turf by overloading it. Use plywood and fabrics to protect the turf especially if special events are scheduled on the field.
- ❖ Make minor repairs. Report major problems to SFR right away.
- ❖ Follow exactly the recommendations and procedures incorporated in this manual.

APPROVED PRODUCTS

Adhesives/Paint:

Turf Claw®

Mapai 2 Part Seam Repair Kit

Pioneer Titan Paint (800) 748-9649

Cleaning Agents:

Vital Oxide®

Mr. Clean with Febreze (Multi-Surface Concentrate)

Maintenance Equipment:

Bear Cat by Echo or Billy Goat Vacuums

Force Blower by Billy Goat or other walk behind commercial blowers

Backpack blower

