



# Installation Instructions

## Olympus & Dance



### Contact Customer Service

For concerns relating to installation, in slab heating systems, existing VAT, logos/game lines, stencils, equipment or any other technical questions, please contact [customerservice@SRHsports.com](mailto:customerservice@SRHsports.com).

## Storage

Store materials in a controlled environment on a clean, flat, and solid surface. Do not store outside. Use caution when handling rolls. Do not stack rolls on top of each other once uncrated. It is best to store materials at room temperature. Room temperature should be maintained 1 week prior to installation and continuously thereafter. Temperature must be a minimum of 65°F and no greater than 85°F before, during, and after installation.

## Preparation of the Subfloor

- Ensure a flat concrete finish achieved manually or mechanically. Respect ASTM F710 “Standard Practice for Preparing Concrete Floors to Receive Resilient Flooring”. Contact SRH for more information regarding ASTM F710.
- Before proceeding with any work, inspect the subfloor surface for any visible defects on the surface such as cracks, bumps, rough areas or variations in evenness . If needed, email technical support at [customerservice@srhsports.com](mailto:customerservice@srhsports.com).
- The concrete subfloor should be cured for a minimum of at least sixty (60) days.
- The concrete floor temperature will have to be maintained at a minimum of 65°F (18°C) for one week prior, during, and permanently thereafter the installation. The concrete must be tested according to ASTM F2659 “Standard Guide for Preliminary Evaluation of Comparative Condition of Concrete, Gypsum Cement, and other Floor Slabs and Screeds Using a Non-Destructive Electronic Moisture Meter” and/or ASTM F2170 “Standard Test Method for Determining Relative Humidity in Concrete Floor Slabs Using In-Situ Probes.” Observe tolerances as outlined within the specific installation methods.
- Check for grease, oil, paint, dust or any contamination remaining on the concrete subfloor.
- Before proceeding with the material installation, clean the concrete surface to remove any dirt or foreign materials. Sanding of the subfloor is mandatory. It may be necessary to scarify, grind, or bead-blast concrete surface to remove existing adhesives, paint or other surface applied materials. Do not abrade any surface suspected of containing asbestos.
- Patch and repair all cracks, voids, and other concrete imperfections following ASTM F710 recommendations. Strictly follow the patch manufacturer’s instructions. If in conjunction with moisture mitigation systems whether topical or as an admixture, the patch manufacturer may have supplemental instruction. Use high quality products for both patching and self-leveling. For installation systems with higher moisture tolerances, use the patch manufacturer’s products such as hydraulic cement systems. SRH recommends the use of hydraulic cement based patching/leveling compounds in conjunction with any installation system with an RH tolerance above 90% (unless the patch manufacturer’s standard cementitious patches or levelers have a lower tolerance). Follow OSHA’s regulations regarding silicate management regarding sweeping, sanding, grinding and etc. Refer to OSHA’s website regarding silica. A fact sheet is available at <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3681.pdf>.
- Prime floor as required to provide a secure installation. Use only recommended primers as provided by the patching compound’s manufacturer.
- Do not bridge resilient flooring over expanding/contracting floor joints. Observe ASTM F710.



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## Over Existing Surfaces

It is possible to install over existing surfaces provided the existing installation is sound, secure, free of sealers/waxes/contaminants, and not experiencing moisture issues. VAT cannot be sanded. Older tiles may tend to curl at the edges. This can telegraph through any new resilient flooring installation. Some installation methods allow for higher tolerances of moisture than the existing flooring manufacturers allowed at the time of installation. Any installation over an existing surface is only as good as the original system's condition. Encapsulating existing tiles removes the ability for that tile to breath which is a natural condition for tiles. It is best to make sure through testing that the slab's condition is not over 75% RH per ASTM F2170 before making any installation recommendations. Some installation systems are viable options for installation if conditions on site are favorable for it. Older slabs may or may not have an effective moisture barrier below and in direct contact with the concrete. This creates an unpredictable condition and caution is advised.

## Moisture Mitigation Systems - Alternative Products

SRH offers a moisture mitigation system called EMSS. Contact [customerservice@srhsports.com](mailto:customerservice@srhsports.com) for more information.

## Existing Wood Flooring

Plank wood flooring by nature exchanges humidity with the air space above and with the substrate below. Encapsulating a plank flooring system with resilient flooring negates the ability for wood planks to breath as it desires to do. SRH does not recommend installing resilient flooring directly over existing wood plank (such as maple gym flooring). It is possible to salvage the existing wood flooring system and add a new resilient system on top, but each project must be analyzed fully and a custom installation method must be designed to accommodate the system's construction and on-site conditions.

## Floor Preparation Patching Materials

In general, standard floor preparation provided by a flooring contractor is cosmetic only and should not be considered a permanent structural repair. This includes the skimming or filling of cracks, non-moving joints, divots, dings or etc. Structural repairs should be performed by an experienced and trained professional.

ASTM F710 offers guidelines regarding floor preparation and a host of other useful recommendations for both new and existing slabs.

For concrete that experiences higher moisture conditions, Ardex K-60 has been developed to be used under an epoxy moisture mitigation system. For installations that are able to accommodate these higher conditions, it is recommended to use Ardex K-60 or equal for standard floor preparation as defined above and also for self-leveling if required. Follow Ardex's installation guidelines for the application of this and all other Ardex (or equal) family of patching materials.



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## Unrolling Flooring Material

- Installation temperature shall be at least 65°F (18°C) maintained for one week prior to and during installation. Relative humidity should remain between 40%-70%.
- Mark the center starting line. Finished installation should be square to the room.
- Lay the first length of material along this line and then work progressively outward, leaving a small gap (1/4" minimum) between the sheets to allow the material to relax for at least 24 hours. Before gluing, bring the loose sheets closer together leaving a gap of 1/32" (1mm). This is approximately the width of a credit card.
- If necessary, trim each edge to provide a uniformly spaced seam. This can be performed with the use of a straight edge or in combination with a mechanical seam cutter using the overlap (trace cut) method. Be certain to maintain a full plank width on each sheet at the seam with wood grain products. SRH Sports does not warrant that selvedge edge of material will be perfectly uniform or straight.
- It is not necessary to reverse sheets. However, there may be instances when reversing sheets will improve matching.

## General Layout

Material is placed lengthwise in the facility starting at the center line unless patterns or design schemes dictate otherwise. Observe the jobsite conditions in relation to traffic and lighting. Adjust seam placement to reduce the number of seams required, especially cross seams. Do not place cross seams in line of heavy traffic areas such as doorways.



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## Gluing with Eperm Epox Up To 95%RH Per ASTM F2170

- Use only an approved two component adhesive Eperm Epox.
- Respect the guidelines indicated on the pail of adhesive.
- To assure uniform adhesion of the entire surface, only spread a workable amount of adhesive at one time.
- Recommended trowel gauge: Only use a 1/32" x 1/16" x 1/32" trowel. Yield is approximately 125-150 sq.ft per gallon.
- Prior to full spread adhesion, it is recommended that an adhesion test be carried out on a small area.
- Before spreading the adhesive, stir the adhesive with a low speed mechanical mixer for approximately 2 minutes. Be sure to mix completely.
- Installers should familiarize themselves with the adhesive prior to application on an actual project.
- Adhesive is a "wet" set. Trowel marks should either be "knocked down" or greatly reduced upon rolling.
- Monitor temperature and humidity during installation. It is prudent to document this information before and during installation.
- Once material is carefully placed into the adhesive, immediately roll thoroughly with a 100 lb (minimum) roller. Wait for approximately 1 hour and re-roll. If necessary, it may be rolled a third time. Be certain any bubbles are removed prior to the adhesive becoming hard-set. It is best to remove any bubbles while the adhesive is still very "wet." Being careful while spreading the adhesive and placing the material into the adhesive bed, will reduce or avoid this issue altogether.
- Avoid adhesive displacement by restricting traffic. Use knee pads that disperse weight evenly and on a flat plane (such as ProKnee). Also, one can use flat panels to place knees and feet upon during trimming or etc. A minimum of 24"X 24" foam panels can be cut from readily available 1" - 1 1/2" rigid insulating foam boards from local hardware stores. They are lightweight, inexpensive, rigid, and easily handled. Having a number of these on hand during any installation is an easy way to help avoid potential adhesive displacement issues.
- Two Component adhesives set due to a catalytic reaction between chemicals. Once the adhesive is mixed, it will go from "wet" to "set" dependent upon temperature. However the set time is fairly consistent. As adhesives of this type to do not produce substantial "green grab" during installation, care must be taken to ensure the installation is performed correctly before the adhesive sets.
- Starting from the center line and working outward, fold or roll the sheets back halfway and apply the adhesive to the subfloor. With the roll method, do not pre-cut material as if to be the final trim. Leave material a few inches long for trimming after placement.
- Position the first half of the sheet (or sheets) into the adhesive, and then repeat this procedure with the second half. Do not leave a partial roll of material un-adhered while the other side's adhesive sets. This will help to avoid telegraphing of glue lines. To reduce potential bubbling during installation, it is recommended to roll the material into the adhesive. Keep the roll tight while placing into the adhesive. Keeping the slack out of the roll aids in the pressure remaining constant across the width of the roll decreasing the risk of air entrapment. If this approach is used, do not pre-cut the material. It will need to be left long and trimmed after placement. The fold back method is acceptable, but care must be taken to not move too quickly. Pushing the material back into the adhesive too fast may engulf air and create more effort needed to remove bubbles. Do not "flop" rolls back into adhesive as commonly performed during carpet installations.



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- Continue laying sheets by butting the edges, overlapping and double cutting through both sheets using a straight edge, trace cutting, or scribing. The goal is to produce a uniformly spaced seam for welding.
- Always double check the installation while gluing with the lights on and off. The use of light and shadow can help with determining irregularities that can otherwise go unnoticed until after the installation is complete.
- Prohibit traffic for a minimum of 12 hours after placement into the adhesive and prior to welding. Any vertical abutment not covered with a resilient base must be sealed with a waterproof sealant.
- Cross seams and/or length seams may require weight to hold material flat until adhesive is cured. Bricks are the best way to accomplish this. This may require multiple bricks stacked and/or set in rows to cover the required areas. The use of boards, plywood, or other alternatives is not the correct way to uniformly secure flooring into the adhesive. Not all projects will require this method, but some may. Bricks should be in place for minimum of 12 hours.



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## Floating Installation To 90% RH Per ASTM F2170

- Use Olympic Tape or approved double sided tape. Olympic tape may be difficult to remove if the floor is to be relocated. In these cases other tapes can be recommended.
- Olympic Tape can be installed onto the slab prior to laying out the material to relax for 24 hours. Leave the paper backing attached. This will allow the tape to be applied in full runs.
- Make certain the Tape runs straight and is centered at each seam. This will allow for approximately three inches on each side of the seam to be adhered. When using a chalk line, it is important to remove any residual dust prior to application of the Tape. Dust may compromise proper bonding. Sweep or vacuum residual chalk line dust prior to placing the tape face down onto the substrate.

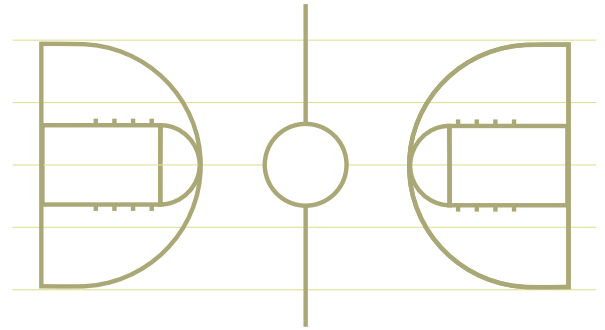


Figure 2

- If seams require trimming, this can be done prior to removing the paper backing of the Tape while the floor is left unadhered. Starting from the center of the room first, pull back sheets of material approximately half the distance of each sheet exposing the Tape.
- Cut the paper backing at the halfway point and remove the paper backing.
- Carefully place the two center adjoining sheets onto the exposed adhesive tape. Leave a uniformly spaced 1mm gap (the width of a credit card) the length of each seam.
- Repeat procedure for the remainder of sheets.
- Roll seams and all areas adhered with adhesive using a 100lb roller.
- Apply a band of Eperm Epox around all vertical abutments such as columns, doorways, or other vertical abutments that will not be covered with a resilient base or shoe moulding if this is a permanent installation (see figure 2).
- Any vertical abutment not covered with a resilient base must be sealed with a waterproof sealant.
- Leave an approximate ¼” space between the resilient sheet material and walls. Do not cut material further back than what the resilient base will cover.



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## EMSS Installation Gluing No Moisture Testing Required

- Loose-lay EMSS running in the same direction as the Olympus material.
- Seams of EMSS must be adjacent with no gaps.
- When trimming EMSS, leave a 1/4" gap at all walls.
- Offset all EMSS seams approximately 9" from surface seams.
- Adhere EMSS along the perimeter (see figure 3) if needed.
- Use only approved Eperm Epox adhesive.
- Respect the guidelines indicated on the pail of adhesive.
- To assure uniform adhesion of the entire surface, only spread a workable amount of adhesive at one time.
- Recommended trowel gauge: Only use a 1/32" x 1/16" x 1/32" trowel. Yield is approximately 125-150 sq.ft per gallon.
- Prior to full spread adhesion, it is recommended that an adhesion test be carried out on a small area.
- Before spreading the adhesive, stir the adhesive with a low speed mechanical mixer for approximately 2 minutes. Be sure to mix completely.
- Installers should familiarize themselves with the adhesive prior to application on an actual project.
- Adhesive is a "wet" set. Trowel marks should either be "knocked down" or greatly reduced upon rolling.
- Monitor temperature and humidity during installation. It is prudent to document this information before and during installation.
- Once material is carefully placed into the adhesive, immediately roll thoroughly with a 100 lb (minimum) roller. Wait for approximately 1 hour and re-roll. If necessary, it may be rolled a third time. Be certain any bubbles are removed prior to the adhesive becoming hard-set. It is best to remove any bubbles while the adhesive is still very "wet." Being careful while spreading the adhesive and placing the material into the adhesive bed will reduce or avoid this issue altogether.
- Avoid adhesive displacement by restricting traffic. Use knee pads that disperse weight evenly and on a flat plane (such as ProKnee). Also, one can use flat panels to place knees and feet upon during trimming or etc. A minimum of 24" X 24" foam panels can be cut from readily available 1"-1 1/2" rigid insulating foam boards from local hardware stores. They are light weight, inexpensive, rigid, and easily handled. Having a number of these on hand during any installation is an easy way to help avoid potential adhesive displacement issues.
- Two-component adhesives set due to a catalytic reaction between chemicals. Once the adhesive is mixed, it will go from "wet" to "set." The set time is fairly consistent; however it can be affected by temperature. As adhesives of this type to do not produce substantial "green grab" during installation, care must be taken to ensure the installation is performed correctly before the adhesive sets.



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## EMSS Installation Gluing 100% RH

- Starting from the center line and working outward, fold or roll the sheets back halfway and apply the adhesive to the subfloor. With the roll method, do not pre-cut material as if to be the final trim. Leave material a few inches long for trimming after placement.
- Position the first half of the sheet (or sheets) into the adhesive, and then repeat this procedure with the second half. Do not leave a partial roll of material un-adhered while the other side's adhesive sets. This will help to avoid telegraphing of glue lines. To reduce potential bubbling during installation, it is recommended to roll the material into the adhesive. Keep the roll tight while placing into the adhesive. Keeping the slack out of the roll aids in the pressure remaining constant across the width of the roll decreasing the risk of air entrapment. If this approach is used, do not pre-cut the material. It will need to be left long and trimmed after placement. The fold back method is acceptable, but care must be taken to not move too quickly. Pushing the material back into the adhesive too fast may engulf air and create more effort needed to remove bubbles. Do not "flop" rolls back into adhesive as commonly performed during carpet installations.
- Continue laying sheets by butting the edges, overlapping and double cutting through both sheets using a straight edge, trace cutting, or scribing. The goal is to produce a uniformly spaced seam for welding.
- Cross seams and/or length seams may require weight to hold material flat until adhesive is cured. Bricks are one way to accomplish this. This may require multiple bricks stacked and/or set in rows to cover the required areas (see page 11).
- Cross seams may require weight to hold material flat until adhesive is cured. Use 12" wide strips of masonite or plywood with additional weight such as pails of adhesive or other as needed. At cross seam junctures, EMSS may need to be secured forming a "double" bonded installation. If required, glue the EMSS under the Olympus cross seam approximately 12"-24" in width and the length of the cross seam. EMSS and Olympus can be weighted during the installation while the adhesive is still "wet."
- Always double check the installation while gluing with the lights turned on and off. The use of light and shadow can help with determining irregularities that can otherwise go unnoticed until after the installation is complete.
- Prohibit traffic for a minimum of 24 hours after placement into the adhesive.
- Any vertical abutment not covered with a resilient base, must be sealed with a waterproof sealant.

Offset EMSS seams approx. 16" away from Olympus seams. Run both materials in the same direction.

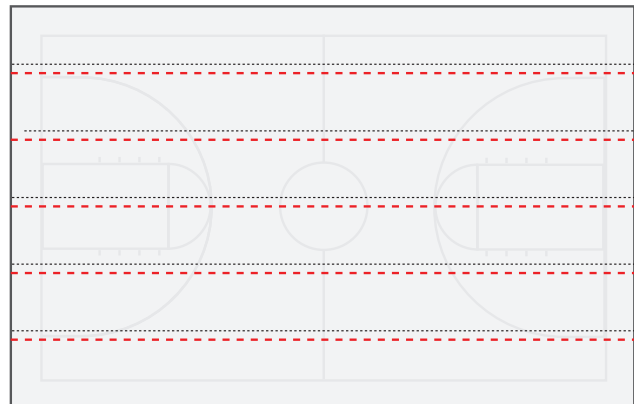


Figure 3