AACER™
SPORTS FLOORING

INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

RECLAIM III, *Floating System*

PARTNER IN SPORT

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Job Site Conditions

Before start of project, the steps outlined below must be taken to protect you, the flooring contractor, and to ensure a quality project.

1) The wood flooring and all of its components shall not be delivered or installed until all overhead and wet trades are complete. This includes but is not limited to electrical, masonry, painting, plaster, tile, marble, and terrazzo.

2) The building shall be fully enclosed and weather tight. Permanent windows and doors shall be installed, and H.V.A.C. system should be complete, operational, and conditioning air to be within specifications (55/75 degrees with humidity between 35/50 percent) or to conditions expected following installation and during occupancy.

3) Flooring contractor shall verify soundness of concrete substrate and report to owner, general contractor, or architect in writing, any and all discrepancies.

4) Flooring contractor shall document working conditions on site both prior to and during installation. This document shall become part of any warranty and may affect fulfillment of said warranty. To include but is not limited to ambient temperature, humidity, and moisture content of strip flooring. These readings should be taken a minimum of twice a day at several locations each time and more often when site conditions warrant.

5) Concrete substrate shall be deemed fully cured by industry standard embedded probe relative humidity (RH) testing. RH levels for non-glue down systems are required to be 85% or lower to proceed with a standard 6-mil polyethylene vapor retarder. Suitable heavy-duty vapor retarders shall be included to address RH levels above 85%. In all regards, the concrete surface vapor retarder is included only to address vapor remaining in a substantially cured and dry slab and is not included to address free moisture (i.e., hydrostatic pressure, ground water, poor drainage, water leaks). Flooring and subfloor materials should not be brought to the job site and stored over concrete with elevated RH levels. Polyethylene Film test, Calcium Chloride test or Electronic Moisture Meters can be used as pre-tests only and should not be used to determine if the concrete slab has reached acceptable levels for installation.

6) Flooring must be stored on site in a dry well-ventilated area while acclimating to site conditions, not in direct contact with the concrete,. Moisture content of wood shall be consistent with the ambient conditions of the building as will be maintained when occupied.

NOTE: THIS MANUAL PROVIDES A FUNDAMENTAL REFERENCE GUIDE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE AACER SCISSORLOC FLOOR SYSTEMS. WHILE AACER SPORTS FLOORING BELIEVES THAT FOLLOWING THESE INSTRUCTIONS WILL RESULT IN THE BEST INSTALLATION, IT MAKES NO WARRANTY OR REPRESENTATION OF ANY NATURE, TYPE, OR DESCRIPTION EXPRESSED, IMPUED, OR PROVIDED BY LAW RESPECTING THE INSTALLATION PROCESS OR THE RESULTS ACHIEVED. ALTHOUGH VALUABLE JNFORMATION IS PROVIDED IN THIS GUIDE, IT IS NOT INTENDED AS SUBSTITUTE FOR ON SITE TRAINING BY QUALIFIED AND EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL. ALL SPECIFICATIONS MUST BE FOLLOWED.

AacerFlex Installation Tools Required

- Humidity meter
- Laser Level
- Chalk line
- Vapor Retarder (Visqueen)
- Duct tape or adhesive for vapor retarder lap joints
- Battery drill
- 3# hammer
- Chop saw
- Table saw
- Jigsaw
- Air compressor & hoses
- Extension cords
- Pneumatic stapler & staples (for stapling sub floor)
- Pneumatic gun & fasteners (for attaching strip floor)
- Hand drive 6d or 8d coated finish nails or pneumatic gun and finish nails
- General carpentry tools
- Moisture meter (for checking sub floor and strip flooring)
- Expansion spacers (nylon line) if anticipating possible intermediate expansion
- Wide, fine bristle broom
- Sanding and finishing equipment

AacerFlex Installation Instructions

1) Flooring contractor shall evaluate the concrete slab in a 5' grid format to determine the overall profile range in relation to addressing the undulated substrate with the allowable adjustment provided by the subfloor system. Concrete moisture tests should be taken at several spots in work area to determine average moisture content. Verify jobsite is on schedule and all requirements are going to be or have been met. This would include but is not limited to, the building being fully enclosed, H.V.A.C. system working and conditioning air to manufacturer's specifications, overhead trades complete, wet trades complete, etc. Start project documentation; include moisture content of slab, humidity levels and any problems with job site.

2) When materials are delivered to site, make sure there is an adequate means to handle and place materials. The storage area should be in the work site. Storing materials in the four corners will save extra handling later. Allow enough time for materials to be acclimated to site conditions if required.

3) Begin installation by first having proper job documentation (temperature, humidity, moisture content, progress, and problems). Job documentation needs to be done every day, twice a day minimum, throughout the duration of the project .

4) Sweep entire project using a sweeping compound to control dust if necessary.

5) After confirming acceptable concrete RH level, install vapor retarder over entire floor running slightly up walls. Overlap all joints by 6" and seal with 2" duct tape or adhesive.

6) Provide solid blocking below stacked bleachers, portable goal locations, and at doorways.

7) Locate highest slab location as when evaluated with laser or transit when completing profile grid and place wedge combination at minimum possible height. Stand receiver rod on top of wedges and adjust laser and receiver accordingly.

   Select starting corner and snap chalk line 3" from wall running perpendicular to finished flooring direction (end wall). Center leveling bar directly over chalk line with nose of bar tight to side wall and align one bottom wedge below red marked square (second in from end) and below black marked square at opposite end of leveling bar. Align wedges with thin toe end pointing toward starting side wall with resilient pad on heal end of wedges centered directly under squares on leveling bar.

   Use receiver rod and laser to adjust wedges by sliding top wedge on bottom wedge until in position according to laser. Pencil mark to identify required position of top wedges onto bottom wedges and glue and screw together after moving leveling bar. Adjust leveling bar for use as a straight edge and position with red square and far end black square resting and centered directly over resilient pads located on heal of bottom wedges.

Align middle five wedges with nose ends pointing toward side wall and with heal pads directly centered below black squares. Apply adhesive on underside of top wedges and slide until in contact with underside of leveling bar. Attach each top wedge to each bottom wedge with wood screw applied through void in leveling bar at each black square location.

Continue installing first wedge row by centering black square at end of leveling bar above resilient pad of last wedge and use laser receiver rod to adjust wedges at opposite end. Address five inner wedge locations as previously described and continue process to complete first wedge row. Repeat described procedure to complete all additional rows with second row centered 18” from starting end wall and all other rows centered slightly (1/16”) over 16” on center.

8) Standard Subfloor

Install standard subfloor panels with long edges centered down wedge rows assuring that upper and lower layer panel ends are centered over heal pads with slight allowance for spacing between opposing edges. Fasten shiplap ends with 1” subfloor staples applied nominally 8” on center and apply 2” staples through both subfloor layers at each wedge location. Include 1-1/2” to 2” spacing at walls and all vertical obstructions.

Alternate Subfloor – Option 1

Install lower subfloor panels with long edges centered down wedge rows with panel ends centered directly over wedge heal pads with slight allowance for spacing between opposing panel edges. Attach panels at all wedge locations with 1-1/4” subfloor fastener. Include 1-1/2” to 2” spacing at walls and all vertical obstructions.

Install upper subfloor layer diagonally to lower subfloor in staggered brick pattern with panel ends offset 4’ in adjacent rows. Provide 1/4" spacing between all panel edges and fasten with construction adhesive applied in a box-x pattern and 1” staples applied 6” on center along edges and 12” throughout. Include 1-1/2” to 2” spacing at walls and all vertical obstructions.

Alternate Subfloor – Option 2

Install sleepers onto wedge rows starting with full length 8’ sleeper at each odd numbered row while starting with 4’ sleeper section at each even numbered row to offset ends in adjacent rows. Complete each row with full length sleepers allowing nominal 1/4" spacing between sleeper end joints and provide 1-1/2” to 2” spacing at walls and all vertical obstructions. Attach sleepers at all intersecting wedge locations with 2” staples.

Install subfloor panels with long edges aligned down the center of supporting sleepers. Alternate 6’ and 2’ plywood lengths to start each row to create staggered brick pattern and complete with full panels. Provide nominal 1/4" spacing between all plywood edges and 1-1/2” to 2” spacing at walls and at all vertical obstructions. Attach subfloor to sleepers with 1-1/2” fasteners applied approximately 12” on center.

9) Install maple strip flooring running the long dimension of the room, or as designated by main game court lines. Aacer Flooring recommends starting near the center of the room. Snap a caulk line running the long dimension of the work area (adjusting of line may be required to have flooring run parallel with court and game lines). Install temporary backer boards straight along chalk line as a guide for the first few rows to begin installation. When nailing flooring, work in a left to right direction taking care to prevent damage to surface edge or face of maple. Wood end joints should be tight and free of voids. Remove stop block after 20 rows are installed and insert and glue wood spline to allow simultaneous installation of the floor in both directions from center out and include flooring fasteners through spline so first flooring board row includes fasteners along both side edges.

10) Face nail with finish countersinking nailing gun or hammer driven 6d or 8d coated nails near walls and other vertical obstructions where the use of a flooring nail/staple gun is not possible. Pre-drill a slightly undersized hole in the flooring to prevent splitting the boards if hammer driving fasteners. Countersink nails and cover with suitable filler.

11) Expansion rows may be required intermittently throughout the floor as determined by site and geographical location. Provide a minimum 1-1/2” to 2” void at all walls and permanent obstructions.

12) Sanding: Inspect entire floor for defects and correct as required. Fill all small voids (do not fill spaces between board side edges) with wood filler then machine sand entire floor using course, medium and fine grit sandpaper to a smooth uniform surface free of drum drops and edger marks. Remove all sanding dust and lint from entire surface by vacuum or tack cloth.

13) Examine entire surface for imperfections and repair as required to make sure floor is ready for finish. Apply seal coats per manufacturer’s instructions. Floor shall be buffed, cleaned, and tacked between coats. Apply game lines and logos as required. Paint shall be compatible with finish. Apply finish per manufacturer’s directions. General contractor or owner shall take steps to secure gym until finish is cured and flooring contractor allows foot traffic.

14) Install vent cove base to walls with adhesive or mechanical fasteners, using pre-molded outside corners as needed, and miter inside corners. NOTE: When using adhesive take care not to block air cavities.

15) Install thresholds, transitions, and floor plates to adequately allow for expansion and contraction of the wood floor. Do not directly or indirectly attach in a manner that binds the wood floor to the concrete substrate.

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