

STORAGE

1. Store the materials in a clean, dry and controlled environment.
Room temperature should be between 18°C~40°C(64°F~104°F).
2. Store materials in an indoor controlled environment. Do not store under direct sunshine.
3. Keep the rolls are well positioned in an upright position with pallet, and don't stack anything on top includes stack rolls on top of each other.

OUTDOOR MAINTENANCE:

Even though the surface, being outdoors, is cleaned by natural processes, outdoor surfaces still require basic maintenance. Following are some tips on basic outdoor surface maintenance and what to look out for.

Weeds, grass or other plants can be a problem, encroaching at both inside and outside edges of the track. If allowed to grow, the weeds will eventually grow up through the asphalt and, buckling the surface, trap water and cause both cracking and drainage problems. Inside and outside concrete curb will prevent plants from breaking the asphalt; if the budget does not permit the installation of concrete curbs, the initial design should allow the asphalt to extend beyond the surface by at least five to eight inches. This will minimize the possibility of grass and weeds growing onto the surface. This problem can also be avoided by using a grass killer, spraying the asphalt once every two years and by sealing the asphalt with an asphalt sealer once every two years also.

Clean debris from the track periodically. Sweeping should be done as needed (i.e. after every special event or when there has been high use of the surface).

Washing the surface is important as an aid in adding longer life to the surface. An outdoor surface should be washed as needed. During the hottest months when there is less rain, washing of the surface is important. The surface can be hosed down with high-pressure water hoses and brooms can be used to get at more difficult areas. A more suitable method of cleaning is the use of a drive-on sweeper and a drive-on auto-scrubber and proceed as describe for an indoor track.

Maintain the sandpit by sweeping the sand back into the pits on a regular basis, especially after events or practice to avoid sand accumulation on the track.

Sand standing on the track will abrade and accelerate deterioration of the track.

Drains should be cleaned periodically. If not, blockages can cause water accumulation to occur which will leave marks on the track (watermarks).

When moving heavy equipment, plywood should be used as a bridge in order not to damage the surface.

Vehicles should be kept off the surface. Damage usually is caused by spinning wheels or sudden stops, which cause tire marks or streaks on the surface. When vehicles are allowed on the surface, drivers should be cautioned to avoid quick starting and stopping. Heavy vehicles such as tractors or trucks should be prohibited. Plywood tracks can be used to cross the surface.

When it is necessary to rest heavy objects on the surface, such as temporary bleachers or football benches, the surface should be protected with skid rails, boards or plywood that spread the weight and eliminate point loading. If depression of the surface occurs from high static loads, permanent deformation can result, depending on the length of time the load was applied and the temperature.

All equipment going on or off the track surface should be in good working order to avoid any oil or gas spills.

Food and drink must be prohibited on the surface.

When spikes are used on the surface (13 or 13.5mm track surface), WA regulations notwithstanding, OSSTSPORT believes that the length and shape of spikes allowed should be controlled as part of good facility management practices. Track surfaces are designed to be spike resistant, but abuse will cause permanent damage. Besides, OSSTSPORT recommends use of maximum 6mm long "Pyramid" or "Christmas-Tree" spikes for best athletic performance on the track surface. This will also aid in reducing the possibility of excessive damage to the track surface. Pin spikes and Needle spikes are not recommended.

Certain technique in the use of starting blocks is accelerating the damage of the track surfaces. Some athletes are assuming a position in the starting blocks that places their toes on the track surface material instead of having the complete foot on the face of the blocks. With only a few spikes on the track surface, and all the forward thrust pressure exerted at the start, the material has a tendency to damage more quickly than what is normally expected.

Prevent athletes training/competing on the track with football/soccer type cleats/footwear as these might damage the surface. This kind of footwear is not designed for use on synthetic track surfaces.