No Fault Sport Group, LLC
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No Fault Safety Tile
Base Preparation by Others

1. Site Elevation

1.1 On grade installation

The finished installed height of the No Fault Safety Tile surface will be equal to or slightly higher than the perimeter grade but not more than 1" higher unless approved by the project engineer.

1.2 Above grade installation

The installation of No Fault Safety Tile over existing floors, decks or slabs is referred to as "above grade installations" and will usually require the use of transition ramps around the perimeters of the area to transit smoothly back to the floor elevation, unless the site terminates at a wall or other vertical surface.

2. Site Slope/Drainage

When preparing a new hard base, a minimum slope equal to 1" per 10' of run shall be applied to the finished surface with slope toward the drain basin, drain trough or down grade side of the site, whichever applies to your project. Keep in mind that No Fault Safety Tiles are permeable and, therefore, base drainage must be provided at the slab or floor level for below grade installations.

3. Hard Base Construction

3.1 Concrete base:

The base for patios, decks, and walkways will be constructed of cast in place, non-structure, Class A concrete that will develop a minimum compressive strength of 3,000 PSI after 28 days cure (minimum thickness = 4"). Care should be taken to provide for the stated slope and should be free of depressions that would pond water. A light broom finish is best for laying No Fault Safety Tile. New concrete slabs should cure for a minimum of 28 days before installing No Fault Safety Tile by the adhered method.

The slab should be free of hydrostatic pressure and curing compounds. New concrete slabs scheduled to receive adhered No Fault Safety Tile installations must be acid etched and thoroughly dried prior to application of adhesive.

3.2 Paved asphalt base:

When preparing a new asphalt base, consideration should be given to the method of installation that is to be used when laying the No Fault Safety Tile.

The course aggregate mixtures will provide a stable base that drains well but usually will not provide a suitable surface for applying adhesive because they are too open. The aggregate size best suited for the adhered system is 3/8" to ½".

Do not use asphalt mixtures that contain a high percentage of fines as they are not stable in hot weather and may become soft enough to allow the tiles to slide in high areas.

New asphalt surfaces should be allowed to cure for 28 days before the adhered No Fault Safety Tile system is laid. Mechanical systems can be laid when the asphalt has cooled down to ambient temperature.

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ANALYSIS OF ASPHALT WEAR COURSE	
Total Passing Sieve	**Percent by Weight**
½"	**100**
3/8"	**80-100**
4	**45-90**
8	**30-65**
50	**5-25**
200	**2-8**
Asphalt Cement	**6-8**

3.3 **Preparation of compacted loose base:**

Although the hard base will provide the most predictable base for a longer period of time, there are some situations where a loose base will have distinct advantage.

In outdoor areas or areas where no walls or confines for the loose base exist, a concrete perimeter footer will need to be constructed to contain the compacted loose base. The concrete footer is typically 6" x 18" with the top of the footer having a light broom finish.

The area inside the footer will be excavated to receive 6" of loose aggregate fill. The amount of excavation and fill can be adjusted to allow the No Fault Safety Tile and footer finished surfaces to have the same elevation. Here the concrete footer has become a curb around the site.

By adding fill material and compacting to the top of concrete footer, the No Fault Safety Tile can be laid over the top of the footer concealing it if so desired.

In all loose base areas, the base shall be constructed of 6" of compacted limestone screenings mixture or equivalent aggregate common to your area. A screenings mixture is one having no aggregate larger than 3/8" and should conform approximately to the following sieve analysis.

Once the loose base has been screened and compacted to the desired elevation, the entire area is covered with geo-textile filter fabric, including the top of the footer when the No Fault Safety Tile also extends over the footer. The minimum infield overlap successive geo-textile mat section is 4". The geotextile should be adhered to the top of the footer on all sides to anchor the mat and keep it in place throughout the life of the installation.

LOOSE AGGREGATE BASE MATERIAL LIMESTONE SCREENINGS SIEVE ANALYSIS (AASHOT 10)	
Total Passing Sieve	**Percent by Weight**
3/8"	**100**
#4	**85-100**
#100	**10-30**