



Step by Step Installation Guide:

1. Unpack the flooring and remove packaging as needed.
2. Using the "plumb line", hold the end of the string in front at the bottom center of one of the basketball goals backboard allowing the "plumb" to hang down to the floor and locate the center of the floor. Mark this location with a marker. Repeat this step at the other goal. If **Multi-Play** is being installed at a location where basketball goals do not exist, then use a "length" wall or boundary and measure to the center floor location at each end.
3. Using the chalk line, stretch it to each center floor mark and "pop" a full-length center floor line end to end. Floor variance may require that this be repeated or made from the mid-floor location to each end in order to get a clear chalk line on the floor.
4. If a sub floor covering/underlayment is to be installed such as foam or rubber matting, this needs to be laid only on one side of the center floor line and slightly away from this line so it remains visible. Lay only a few "runs" of the sub floor covering/underlayment as this has a tendency to create installation difficulties. Taping the sub floor covering/underlayment down with duct tape in some applications may be desirable, but not necessary. Once the runs are covered by tile, continue it by laying several more runs and so on until complete.
5. Locate the floor diagram from the installation packet to identify floor colors. Keeping the floor diagram in mind, begin the "center floor", or main court run of flooring from one end of the site to the other. The beginning run should start directly underneath the basketball backboard at the plum "center floor" mark to keep the floor aligned. Make absolutely sure that the flooring remains straight and butting up to the center floor line. This is crucial to the installation as most flooring installation problems are directly related to not keeping the floor straight! This can lead to having to take the floor back up and beginning again at a point near completion.

6. Flooring is connected together by a series of male / female locking mechanisms. Once a tile is properly positioned, tile locking is achieved by one of several methods. One method is striking the tile with a rubber mallet forcing the locks to connect. Another method involves stepping on the seam locking the tiles together. Yet another method involves "zipping" the tile together and can be demonstrated by a factory trained installer - "Zipping" involves sliding one knee along the tile seam "zipping" the locks together while wearing non-marring kneepads. Care must be given as scuff marks can result from worn or wrong type of kneepads and therefore caution is suggested when using this method. At first this method may take a little practice to master, but once mastered, is an easy and quick method of installation and lessens the chance of lock damage.
7. Care must be given when locking the tiles together to prevent lock damage or breakage. Such is most evident when the tiles do not connect together easily with minimum effort. If a tile does not connect easily, check the alignment. If this is okay then inspect underneath the tile for a damaged lock or foreign material on the floor. If lock is bent and not broken, it can be bent back in alignment then installed. If the lock is broken, the tile as a general rule should be replaced.
8. Continue making runs of flooring on the same side of the floor until you reach the wall or outer perimeter. Flooring may not meet the wall or perimeter and the last tile may require trimming/cutting in. If this is the case, either cut-in the last run of tile or leave for a "cut-in" phase.
9. Having completed the first half of the floor, begin completion of the remaining half following the same procedure as the first.

Cut-in

10. Once the flooring has been laid, the cut-in process begins. This stage can begin earlier on and is a decision made independently by the installers. In the cut-in stage, it is advisable to work around all the doorways and leave them for last. This allows for other installers to begin the installation of the base molding. Cut-in involves trimming the last run of tile to fit the wall or doorway. This may be accomplished by using a jigsaw or band saw. Along walls, it is required to leave at least a gap of ½" to 1" to allow for expansion. The base molding will cover any gap of this size up to the width of the molding. Cut in around doorways is perhaps the most challenging and time consuming of the cut-in process. This cut is exposed and therefore not covered by any molding. It has to be cut close following an outline of the door frame. We recommend laying a tile near the cut-in area and by counting "grids" or measuring, outline the cut (like drawing on grid paper) using a washable black felt tip marker. Threshold areas will have a "snap track" with T molding or other transitions installed. The cut-in on double doors has to run either between the center door post or straight across. Some doorways may require a cutout for the center post or other custom cut-in. If any threshold plate is present, the transitional molding has to come to rest on the downward slope of the threshold plate near where it meets the existing floor.