

Maintenance

The following procedures are key in helping to preserve your turf:

I.	Keep it clean
II.	Brush periodically
III.	Do not abuse
IV.	Report any problems promptly

I. Keep it clean

1. Dust, pollen, and airborne pollutants

For lightly soiled areas, it may be necessary to use a rectangular microfiber mop with three (3) ounces of E-Cleaner per gallon of water. For heavily soiled areas, repeat procedure using a three (3) percent solution of household ammonia in warm water followed by a thorough rinsing with warm water. A wet vacuum can be used to remove excess water from the surface.

2. Stains and other blemishes

The first rule is promptness. It is always easier to clean up a fresh spill than one that has dried and hardened. Remove any solid or paste-like deposit with a spatula or table knife. Blot up excess liquids with paper towels, a clean cloth, or a dry absorbent, such as kitty litter or fuller's earth. Dry absorbents can then be vacuumed up afterwards.

Synthetic fibers have high resistance to staining. However, it is important to realize they are only one part of a sophisticated system of various components designed for overall performance. Some cleaning agents safe for the face fibers can be harmful to other components of the Turf system. Therefore, cleaning agents are grouped into two sets, one of which can be used in liberal amounts directly on the Turf surface, and the second of which should only be applied by rubbing a cloth lightly soaked in the cleaner in order to minimize penetration of possible harmful agents below the turf surface.

In the first group of cleaners, which generally can be applied without any special precautions are the following:

- A warm, mild solution of granular household detergent or any low sudsing detergent for fine fabrics. Use approximately one teaspoon to one pint of water. This will handle most waterborne stains including:

Coffee	Cola	Tea	Blood
Ketchup	Milk	Ice Cream	Urine
Mustard	Cocoa	Butter	Dye
Fruit juices	Vegetable juices	Glue	Latex paint

- A three (3) percent solution of ammonia in water may be used in lieu of household detergent for more stubborn stains.

- Do not use cleaners that contain chlorine bleaches or caustic cleaners (pH above 9) or highly acidic cleanses (pH below 5). Use only neutral cleaners such as E-Cleaner provided by ECORE Athletic.

- Rinse area thoroughly with clean warm water to remove any traces of soap or ammonia

- Blot up excessive liquid.

In the second group of cleaners, which must be applied sparingly and care taken to avoid penetration beneath the turf are the following:

- Mineral spirits or a grease spot remover like perchlorethylene (dry cleaning solution) of the type sold by most variety stores and supermarkets. In general, cleansers in this category should handle most oil-based stains including:

Asphalt	Motor oil & grease	Chewing gum	Lipstick
Tar	Suntan oil	Crayon	Nail polish
Shoe polish	Cooking oil	Ballpoint ink	Floor wax

Caution: Mineral spirits and other petroleum-based solvents are flammable. Do not smoke or permit open flames near where these are being used.

Be sure the area is well ventilated where solvent cleaners are used and remember to use sparingly.

3. Animal waste

Neutralize with mixture of white distilled vinegar in an equal amount of water. Flush thoroughly with water after application. And vacuum up excess solution with a wet vacuum.

4. Chewing gum

In addition to dry cleaning fluid, chewing gum can be removed by freezing. Aerosol packs of refrigerant are available from most carpet cleaning suppliers for this purpose, or dry ice can be used. After freezing, scrape with a knife.

5. Fungus or mold spots

A one (1) percent solution of hydrogen peroxide in water can be sponged on to the affected area. Flush thoroughly with clean water after application.

II. Periodic brushing

1. Matting of fibers may occur in areas of high foot traffic, especially if fibers have become soiled with dirt and other airborne pollutants.

2. Periodic “cross brushing” of the turf can help restore its aesthetic appearance. “Cross brushing” means all brushing activity takes place against the grain, nap, or sweep of the turf fibers. By brushing against the turf, the fibers are “fluffed up”. A brush with synthetic

bristles should be used. Never use a brush with metal or wire bristles as these will change the turf fibers.

III. Do not abuse

Although turf is made of tough, durable fibers, certain precautions should be taken to prevent any damage.

- Lighted cigarettes cannot ignite the turf, but they can damage it by fusing the tips of the fibers together.
- Furniture and equipment with sharp or jagged edges should not be placed on turf as this may puncture or tear the turf.
- Water from sprinkler systems or hard water areas can leave mineral deposits that may cause discoloration.
- Do not expose turf to reflected sunlight as this may fuse the fibers together.

IV. Report any minor problem

Minor problems can become major problems quickly if not corrected. Any problem should be reported promptly to your dealer.

Remember that the proper care and maintenance program can enhance the aging, usefulness, and aesthetics of the turf.



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