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followed by a COACHES/ELITE ATHLETES RECEPTION at the ESPN Zone.
- **USATF-SANCTIONED INDOOR COMPETITIONS** in the shot put and weight throw will be held on Sunday afternoon.

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The American Sports Builders Association (ASBA) was founded in 1965 as the U.S. Tennis Court & Track Builders Association (UST & CTBA) by a group of contractors who recognized the need for an organization that could help them address their mutual problems, set industry standards and keep them informed on issues pertinent to their business. Its name was changed in 2004 to reflect the broad range of work performed by its members.

Today ASBA is a national organization for builders, designers and suppliers of materials for tennis courts, running tracks, synthetic and natural turf fields, and indoor and outdoor synthetic sports surfaces. With more than 340 member companies, ASBA supports the drive for excellence in the industry by maintaining a commitment to quality construction, and it is recognized as a centralized source for technical information, including construction guidelines.

Headquartered in Maryland, ASBA works to raise professional standards and to insure that consumers receive services of the highest quality. As part of its work to achieve this goal, the association sponsors a certification program that permits experienced tennis court and running track builders to demonstrate their competency by completing an examination on all areas of construction. In addition, ASBA offers an awards program to recognize excellence in design, construction and renovation.

Another priority is education of the industry. The Association sponsors informative meetings featuring a trade show, along with sessions on both basic topics and advanced or newly developed technologies. ASBA publishes newsletters, construction guidelines and other publications useful to designers, builders, owners and operators.

ASBA’s educational efforts don’t stop with the industry. Recognizing that the well-informed consumer is more likely to make appropriate decisions, ASBA publishes Buyer’s Guides for track, tennis court, and indoor and synthetic turf field construction, which are available to anyone contemplating a project. These Buyer’s Guides provide information on the process of selecting a site, choosing a contractor, identifying a surface and so forth. More detailed publications, including Construction Guidelines and technical manuals, also are available.

Finally, the Association offers a directory of members at no charge; the directory helps consumers locate design professionals, builders and material suppliers, as well as consultants, trade publications and other industry resources. A publications order form, as well as many free publications, are available on the Association’s web site at www.sportsbuilders.org, as is a searchable database of members.

Like its publications, the ASBA is a resource not only for the professionals who design, build and supply materials for top-flight sports facilities, but for the owners, operators, players and others who enjoy them. The members of the Association recognize that the way to continue interest in sports is to provide an environment that is conducive to enjoyment and/or performance.
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Dear Readers,

This publication is an example of how media should work with associations. As a former track coach at high school, community college, college and club level, and publisher of ATF for almost two decades, I was always curious as to what went into building the right track & field facility for your program. I have heard horror stories for years, big schools, small schools, all with same horror stories. Or variations—the track just did not work. The goal of this publication is to help decision makers understand the work involved in constructing a track and how to build the right track for your budget and facility requirements.

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Have a great holiday!

Larry Eder

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SAUCONY [saw-kah-nee]
means once the gun goes off, you’ll only see the back of my shoes.
The redesign and updating of your track & field facility is going to be a big job.

This is nothing that can be accomplished with a trip to the home improvement store and advice from the professionals in the aisles. You need a partner who can guide you through the steps ahead and help you navigate the maze of questions, options and, yes, red tape that ultimately will lead you to a great new facility.

That’s why your first contact needs to be with a design professional – someone who has been there, done that and knows the ropes. But how do you go about finding someone? And what do you ask?

Start by asking questions, say the professionals. Talk to colleagues who have enlarged, added onto or had redesign work done on similar athletic facilities. Ask them whom they used, what the person was like to work with and how pleased they were with the results.

Don’t have any recommendations? Avoid just opening the Yellow Pages and pointing; take the time to find a person who has the expertise you need. A track-savvy architect, professional engineer, landscape architect track consultant or Certified Track Builder (CTB) should be your preference. To find a qualified expert, you may contact professional associations such as the American Sports Builders Association (ASBA), the American Society of Landscape Architects (ASLA), the American Institute of Architects (AIA) or the National Society of Professional Engineers (NSPE).

Once you have a name (preferably more than one), it’s time to do some interviewing, according to Devin Conway of Verde Design, Inc. in Santa Clara, CA.

“There are a few key items that should be addressed,” says Conway. “Ask, ‘What level of past experience do you have with relatively similar work?’ ‘What is your knowledge of this sport and type of facility?’ ‘Can you provide names and numbers of clients for similar projects?’

At a minimum, these should be the questions asked in terms of validating qualifications and past client satisfaction.”

In addition, Conway cautions, “Make sure you know who will be actually responsible for completing the work in the design professional’s offices, not just the name on the door. This is important. Are you going to get an entry-level person who does not know the site or the sport, or someone who is setting up the relationship with you and really understands what is going on with your facility?”

Check references on a prospective designer. Make sure the individual you choose is someone with whom you feel comfortable and confident, and who returns your phone calls and takes the time to explain things to you. Once you have selected the right partner for the project, it’s time to get to work.

A number of factors must be considered when getting ready to do a redesign or rehab of a facility, says Kristi Chavarria of Schrickel, Rollins and Associates in Arlington, TX. Remember, she adds, that making changes to your

A facility that is being designed for college-level competition use, such as the John McDonnell Track Facility at the University of Arkansas, will have different design needs from that of a recreational facility.
facility may have an unexpected domino effect, necessitating other work.

Chavarria says an owner should ask his or her design partner an array of questions. For example, “What kinds of health rules and environmental compliance will be required? Will there be hazardous materials or hazardous waste involved? How old are the existing facilities and how have the building codes, electrical codes, etc., changed since the facilities were built or last updated? Owners and operators must realize that minor improvements can require them to bring the entire facility up to code. Accessibility requirements continue to evolve and the extent to which they can affect an existing complex is often underestimated.” (Changing accessibility requirements may affect rest rooms, parking facilities, seating and even the paving of some of the walkways and other facilities, all of which can lead to unexpected costs and construction delays).

Jack Kamrath of Tennis Planning Consultants, Inc. in Houston, TX recommends having a master plan to help map out other changes that may be made to the facility in the future. Chavarria also notes that facility owners should ask their design partners for suggestions on the current trends in athletic facility design and what can be done now to get ahead of the game.

It is essential, say the pros, to study the infrastructure of the given facility — its water, sewer, drainage and power capacities, for example — and to decide whether those can be re-used, given the likelihood that the renovated facility will bring in more users. In addition, it is necessary to find out whether the current parking facilities will be sufficient. It’s a complex job, and making a success of it means coming to the table equipped with all the information necessary. Make sure that you and your design professional do a walk-through of your facility together, then sit down and talk. What changes do you envision and what would you like to see added? Has anything become unnecessary or extra-neous? What would you like to play up? Make a complete set of notes, and ascertain that everything is written down for future reference. Good communication is essential to your partnership, as well as to the final product.

“Remember that the design professional should not be a glorified draftsman who is just transferring your ideas to the computer, but they also should not be wholesale telling you how your athletic facility should be laid out and look,” says Conway. “The design professional’s true role is to provide professional guidance, experience with other facilities, and to lead the process so an outstanding design is developed.”

### International Standard Track

By Mary Helen Sprecher

With apologies to our founding fathers, not all 400-meter tracks are created equal.

Sure, two different facilities may be perfectly acceptable for competition, but that doesn’t make them identical. Why? Because depending upon the area available, the sports field(s) to be accommodated and other factors, the track designer has the option of several different track configurations. These days, one of these designs has moved to the forefront in terms of preference according to the American Sports Builders Association.

That design, the **non-equal quadrant track**, has two equal curves and two equal straightaways that may be either shorter or longer than the curves. The International Amateur Athletic Federation (IAAF) specifies a type of this track (often referred to as the “international standard track”) that has straightaways of 84.39 meters and measure line radii of 36.80 meters. This type of track is found in many competition facilities and, if the site permits, will be the track of choice in many cases, particularly for multi-use facilities. Why? It accommodates an American football field, an international soccer field (105m x 68m) and/or a high school or NCAA lacrosse field. As to track, its wider radius favors runners, enhancing their performance.

Even though the non-equal quadrant track is currently receiving a great deal of attention, it is not the only choice in track design.

With the initial growth of soccer, the **double bend track**, formerly known as the “broken-back track,” became popular. It has a compound radius curve at each end (usually two small curves and a large curve formed by three different radii and together forming one complex curve with a major bend not to exceed 60 degrees).
International Standard Track

This layout accommodates a soccer field and allows construction of a track on a site with length or width constraints, making it a useful choice in some cases. With six radius points, however, it is more difficult to lay out and stripe, and its tight turns are a challenge for runners.

The equal quadrant track consists of two straightaways of 100 meters each and two curves of 100 meters each. Previously, this design was popular, so popular that many considered it the only way to build a track. It has fallen out of favor, however, according to track professionals.

"The equal quadrant track is inferior for several reasons," says Brett T. Long of Brett T. Long Landscape Architecture in South Lake Tahoe, CA. "It doesn't accommodate a full soccer field and the long straight and tight radius turns are not optimal for track competition."

The equal quadrant track also presents safety concerns, claims Peter J. "Duffy" Mahoney of USA Track & Field in Indianapolis, IN, since "the narrow radius of each turn makes the turns/track slower due to centrifugal forces acting on the runner moving around the turn, as well as contributing to possible injuries to the legs of the runners due to forces acting on them as the runner moves around the turn."

In many schools, land once used for multiple sports fields now holds academic buildings, parking lots and more. That means that one field—often the one within the track oval—does double, triple or even quadruple duty in terms of the sports it hosts.

"Obviously, the greatest driving force for the overall field design is the multipurpose use of a wider track," says Sam Fisher of Fisher Tracks, Inc. in Boone, IA. "With the advent of lacrosse and field hockey hitting the high school market, as well as soccer, the wider field becomes a necessity. Everyone's goal is to host that prestigious meet or game in any one of those sports and, again, the wider field quadrant track and they cannot change the configuration since space to expand is a problem. As a result they treat all of their schools the same and place the events in areas outside the track where they are better accommodated. They understand the limitations very well due to the limitation of available funds for these types of changes."

The preferred configuration is not without its drawbacks. Wider fields require stronger lighting, but reduce visibility for spectators. "Wider fields mean that many of the sports fields are well into the oval," adds Fisher. "This leaves little D-area for event areas, especially when factoring in the safety zone. Another negative to the wider track with a shorter straight is that the start of the 300s can sometimes actually be into the curve and therefore it is necessary to

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Track and playing field configurations, showing measurements needed from the track center line to the raised curb, with regard to various sports fields that may be built inside the oval.
A facility must fit the athletes’ needs, as well as the space available. According to Steve Hersom of Sports Turf Company, Inc. in Whitesburg, GA, “An equal quadrant track could certainly be the size that fits into a stadium or on a lot. Although the international track may be preferred, there are limitless other configurations that would provide a functional, legal facility.”

“There is no incorrect track configuration as long as it meets the requirements of the association whose rules will govern its use,” says Ron Nemeth, a retired track builder and former athletic director. “Is the equal quadrant track wrong? No—it is simply outdated. Is the IAAF track more correct? No—it is simply more important to the development of not only facilities to meet the needs of owners of multipurpose sports venues, but also the development of its athletes in meeting their full potential. Will change occur again? Most likely, but don’t let that influence your decision today.”

**Surfacing**

By Mary Helen Sprecher

It finally happened. Your school has the funding in place for the track you’ve always wanted. Now what?

You know you want a 400-meter track suitable for training and competition. Beyond that, there may be some confusion. The following is a primer designed to help you understand the materials choices available. Ultimately, various factors such as your site, budget and intended use will influence the decisions you make.

An experienced, reputable design professional, consultant or track builder can help you sort through your options and come up with the best plan. However, it is good to go into your first meeting with an understanding of the choices to be made. The following is an overview of the essentials, including the components of a track and how they come together: For the sake of simplicity, this article assumes that a site has been decided upon and that the track orientation and design are complete.

**What’s in a track?**

According to the American Sports Builders Association’s (ASBA) publication, “Running Tracks: A Construction and Maintenance Manual,” construction of a track begins with site preparation—grading, compaction and drainage. (For more information on drainage, see following article.) Next comes the installation of a base of crushed aggregate (limestone or gravel), or of processed or recycled asphalt or concrete.

Paving commences once a base has been laid. Asphalt is the most frequently used paving material. Asphalt is a flexible pavement; it is able to “give” slightly to compensate for the ground’s movement due to settling, to the action of water and to freeze/thaw activity. However, as it gets older, asphalt shrinks and hardens and is

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**International Standard Track**

The 400-meter standard IAAF track can enclose an American football field, as well as an international soccer field, and still have room for several field events on or in the facility itself. box out the starts with dashed lines to keep everyone starting on the straight.”
prone to cracking. Asphalt used can be either regular highway asphalt, or a permeable asphalt which allows water to drain down through the track. (A consultant or track builder can provide guidance as to which pavement will work best in a given situation.)

Reinforced concrete, which is harder and more expensive than asphalt, is less prone to cracking; however, it is more difficult to repair. In a limited number of circumstances, reinforced concrete may be used for the track itself, but it is popular for use in the construction of field events, as well as for curbs, drainage structures, walkways, and foundations for fence posts, light poles and more. Occasionally, post-tensioned concrete may be preferred.

Once the base is laid, it is time to study the choices available with regard to surfacing. As previously mentioned, track surfacing systems are classified as either permeable or impermeable. Track builders are frequently asked which is the “right” choice. The answer depends upon the site, weather conditions, geographic conditions and other factors.

On the surface
The surface (the part visible to the user) is installed over the pavement. Generally, track surfaces fall into two categories: permeable (or porous), meaning water drains through the surface; and impermeable (or non-porous) in which water drains and/or evaporates off the surface.

A variety of products are used in the construction of a track surface. They include primers (latex or polyurethane primers), binders (SBR [Styrene-Butadiene-Rubber] latex or polyurethane binders), and coatings (water-based coatings or various polyurethane coatings). Beyond these, the major component used in the construction of a track surface is rubber (black rubber particles, colored rubber particles and premanufactured rubber products are used). Track surfaces are systems, which may include some or all of these products.

Generally, systems are divided into three categories, any of which may be suitable for a given installation.

1. **Latex systems** (which consist of rubber particles bound together by a water-based latex binder) can be broken down into black mat systems, colored binder systems, colored sandwich systems and full-depth color systems.

2. **Polyurethane systems** (which can be broken down into polyurethane base mat surfacing systems-permeable, polyurethane base mat structural spray surface-permeable, polyurethane sealed base mat structural spray surface-permeable, polyurethane base mat sandwich system-impermeable and polyurethane full pour surfaces-impermeable).

3. **Premanufactured tracks** (which can be broken down into a premanufactured base mat with a seal and a polyurethane structural spray top coating.)

When it comes to all-weather tracks, the choice of color is a personal one. While red and black are often seen, surfacing can reflect school colors as well. In the track facility at San Mateo College, for example, the surface is blue.
Surfacing

A premanufactured base mat with a seal and polyurethane coating applied to the base mat with embedded colored EPDM rubber granules, and a premanufactured, vulcanized rubber product that is installed in a single layer and does not require any further finishing for use. Future track owners can choose among a wide array of construction and surfacing products on the market. The best advice is to get advice. Talk to managers and athletic directors who have recently built, rehobbled or added on to their facilities. Find out whom they worked with and whether they were satisfied. Visit the facilities, ask questions and take notes. Get recommendations and insights. Most of all, learn everything you can. An informed consumer makes the best owner.

The track facility at San Mateo College uses a blue surface with clear markings in contrasting colors.

As a side note, some uncoated asphalt tracks or unbound natural surface tracks, such as cinder, clay, expanded shale or decomposed granite, are still in use; however, current guidelines and recommendations are no longer developed or issued for such surfaces.

Drainage

By Mary Helen Sprecher

If you’re lucky, you’ll never have to think about drainage. But if you overlook it, or worse, skimp and try to cut corners when you put it in, you’ll be thinking about it all the time—mostly with great regret.

The drainage system for your track & field facility is one of the most important aspects of its design. The selection of a site that drains adequately—in other words, an area that is a fairly level plane and is higher than the surrounding area—is a positive step toward optimal drainage. Often, however, an ideal site is not available. In that case, the drainage system design becomes critical.

According to the American Sports Builders Association’s publication, “Running Tracks: A Construction and Maintenance Manual,” good drainage is not only important; it is absolutely essential to the success of a track project. The problems a substandard drainage system can cause will become apparent quickly, and will continue to haunt the facility throughout its useful life, or until they are corrected—a proposition which will cost more than installing the correct system in the first place.

But enough doom and gloom. The best way to make the right decisions about drainage is to become familiar with the options out there. An informed consumer makes the best customer, according to track design and construction professionals.

Track Construction and Drainage

Most running tracks are designed so that water moves off them in three ways. First, some track systems are porous (permeable). Water drains through the surface until it meets the asphalt, where by virtue of the cross slope on the pavement, it runs off either to the inside or to the outside of the track. Slope, therefore, is the second method by which tracks drain. In non-porous (impermeable) systems, the water drains off the surface itself. Finally, water within porous surfacing material, or on an impermeable surface, evaporates.

If there is a problem which does not allow the water to run off (for example, if the
Drainage

Building the perfect facility will depend upon individual needs. A facility may be designed and constructed for track & field only; many such tracks are constructed for higher levels of competition, including elite amateur and international competition. Alternatively, an indoor track may be part of a multi-purpose gymnasium or field house which also includes a weight room, courts for tennis, racquetball, volleyball, basketball or squash, studios for yoga or aerobics, a wrestling room, weight room, multipurpose rooms or offices.

The building must be large enough to hold all sports areas, as well as all athletes, officials, personnel, spectators and others, with individual safety as the paramount concern. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) recommends an unobstructed 30° overhead clearance and IAAF recommends an obstacle-free zone on the inside and outside of the track at least one meter in width.

For a single-purpose venue, a permanent track will be installed. In cases where the facility will be used for many sports or activities, however, a fully portable indoor track or a track which is a combination of fixed and movable portions may be used.

The Indoor Track

Generally, an indoor track facility will include a 200m oval, a straight track, runways and landing areas for the high jump, long jump, triple jump and pole vault, and a circle and landing sector for the shot put.

While the 200-meter oval is standard (in fact, the IAAF has developed a 200m preferred track design called the Standard Indoor Track), tracks up to 300m are legal for collegiate competition. Regardless of its size, the oval track will consist of equal parallel straightaways and equal turns which may be banked up to 18 degrees. A four-lane track is adequate for all but competition at the highest levels.

In most facilities, a straight track will be placed along the longitudinal center of the oval, and will be used for sprints and hurdles. It will allow for 60-meter races to be run with additional clearance at the start and finish lines. If necessary, padding may be placed for the athletes’ protection. The straight track should have a minimum of

Indoor Tracks

By Mary Helen Sprecher

For all-weather surfaces that truly are all-weather, there’s nothing like an indoor facility.

It permits year-round training and competition for athletes, promotes overall wellness and adds to the opportunities for cross-training.

Building the perfect facility will depend upon individual needs. A facility may be designed and constructed for track & field only; many such tracks are constructed for higher levels of competition, including elite amateur and international competition. Alternatively, an indoor track may be part of a multi-purpose gymnasium or field house which also includes a weight room, courts for tennis, racquetball, volleyball, basketball or squash, studios for yoga or aerobics, a wrestling room, weight room, multipurpose rooms or offices.

The building must be large enough to hold all sports areas, as well as all athletes, officials, personnel, spectators and others, with individual safety as the paramount concern. The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) recommends an unobstructed 30° overhead clearance and IAAF recommends an obstacle-free zone on the inside and outside of the track at least one meter in width.

For a single-purpose venue, a permanent track will be installed. In cases where the facility will be used for many sports or activities, however, a fully portable indoor track or a track which is a combination of fixed and movable portions may be used.

The Indoor Track

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Indoor Tracks

six and a maximum of eight lanes.

Placement of the high jump may be such that the athlete will start his or her run-up on the banking of the oval track, provided that the last 5 meters of the run-up are on the level approach to the high jump bar. Often, to ensure that the entire run-up is level, the take-off area is placed up against the straight track.

A single facility for the long jump and triple jump is generally placed beside the straight track, with the pole vault next to it on the outside.

The shot put should have a landing area protected by a stop barrier. The landing sector may be covered by any suitable material on which the shot will make an impact but will not bounce.

Multi-Sport Facilities

Often an indoor track, whether for competition, training or recreation, will be included in a multi-sport facility such as a field house.

In the case of a multi-sport arena, make sure all track facilities are built according to the guidelines of the relevant governing bodies. Even in a multipurpose building, a track used for competition must conform to the rules.

According to Robin Traum of Taraflex Sports Flooring by Gerflor in Tarare, France, a well-built facility starts with the correct surface for each individual sport.

“Flooring ranks as the most critical part of an indoor athletic facility,” says Traum. “It gets the most use—everyone entering and leaving the room walks and plays on the floor. The floor is the only part of a facility that stays visible everywhere the users go. Its appearance, comfort and performance create impressions that athletes, coaches, spectators and visitors take with them. The right flooring creates a positive image and can be a strong reason for people returning while poorly-selected, improperly-maintained and uncomfortable floors lead to negative perceptions and discourage people from coming back.”

Surfaces are manufactured for a specific use: track, basketball, tennis, dance and Factors that must be evaluated when choosing flooring include the types of sports that will be played and how often each will be played, the age and skill level of the players, any non-athletic uses planned (graduations, proms, concerts), the construction, maintenance and operating budgets, how the flooring will respond to temperature and humidity fluctuations, and more.

“Look into the initial cost versus the life-cycle costs of the flooring types,” adds Traum. “Owners tend to see only the initial savings instead of the long-term savings potential. Investing a little more money at the outset usually leads to huge savings in upkeep, energy usage and downtime in the long run.”

The pros are adamant about not cutting corners by installing inferior sports surfaces. They also recommend the installation of a top-quality air-handling system. According to Marcoux, “Proper air quality and ventilation are essential for optimal

This indoor facility, the Indiana Wesleyan New Indoor Sport Complex, provides track & field athletes an opportunity to train in a variety of disciplines.
Indoor Tracks

comfort and athletic performance. Having an effective HVAC unit and utilizing products that provide for a safe breathing environment are key.”

Other Factors for Indoor Facilities
Speaking of HVAC, whether planning a dedicated indoor track venue or a multipurpose field house, there are many issues to be considered which are not involved when building an outdoor track, HVAC being one of them. Others include:

• Walls and ceilings—Walls and ceilings in sports halls often receive strong mechanical impacts and should be designed to withstand them. Walls to at least 2m above the floor should be smooth and, if necessary, padded to protect athletes.

• Lighting—Lighting must be adequate for players and spectators. Natural lighting in the form of windows and skylights can enhance aesthetics, but care should be taken to avoid glare or excessive mottling. The IAAF recommends specific levels of lighting varying from 75 lux for recreation and training up to 500 lux for national and international competition, even more if the competition will be televised.

• Color—Various colors reflect various quantities of the light that falls on them. For example, white reflects 70–80% of that light, while dark green reflects only 15–20%. The IAAF recommends specific values of reflection for track competition: 70% for ceilings, 30–60% for walls and 25% for flooring.

• Sound attenuation: Excessive noise can impair hearing and may stress the heart and circulatory system. Therefore, to maximize athletic performance, care should be taken to moderate sound within a sports hall. There are three principal means of sound attenuation: sound barriers, sound absorbers and vibration dampers. Any or all of these may be used.

There is no question that creating an optimum athletic facility indoors is a complex undertaking, especially if that facility will be used for more than one sport. But when the cold wind blows or the snow flies, or when the sweltering summer sun beats down on the outdoor track surface, there is no question that having an indoor track for practice or competition is a real advantage for any program, making the resources devoted to the effort well worthwhile.

Field Events

By Mary Helen Sprecher

Field events, the competitions involving jumping and throwing, date back to the ancient Greek Olympic contests.

Lucky for the ancient Greeks, space limitations weren’t a problem. Neither was athlete/spectator liability or the possibility that the javelin or hammer might damage the synthetic turf.

But times change, and while the events endure, figuring out the best, most efficient and safest placement for them has become nothing less than an art form. Those whose facilities which include some or all of the long jump, triple jump, pole vault, discus, shot, hammer and javelin need to take special care in planning the layout of all events for the safety and convenience of meet managers, athletes, coaches and spectators.

When a facility is designated specifically
Field Events

for track and field, and not for multi-pur- pose use, says Sam Fisher of Fisher Tracks, Inc. in Boone, IA, it makes things easier: “Obviously the stand-alone track facility is a whole different issue versus the multi-purpose field,” he notes. “The stand-alone facility can really accommodate all of the events within the oval including discus, javelin, and hammer.”

But multi-tasking isn’t just for the work- ers, etc.”

Creativity in design, say the pros, can be the saving grace of many a facility. Zerull has worked with a facility that has a combination pole vault and long/triple jump design. “When vaulting left to right, the center runway on the left is used, while at the same time the long/triple jump events can be going, with the jumpers using the outer runways on the right,” he notes. “Also, when possible, we like to design the jumping areas near the center of the field so that they are easily visible from the stands. By connecting the events to the track with asphalt, grass is eliminated for ease of maintenance.”

Numerous configurations are possible, he adds. “If the infield is used for soccer/football, and the track turf system; failure to follow a manufacturer’s recommendations can void its warranty.”

“There has been a lot of discussion lately about the placement of jumping pits inside the oval when synthetic turf is involved,” notes Fisher. “The sand oftentimes is out on the turf and the end result over time is a very sloppy looking area. The real problem I have found is not the sand getting out of the pit during events but the sand being taken out of the pit by children (using it as a sandbox) as their parents are using the track for exercise. I recommend sand catchers of some type. The less expensive models are very easy to take on and off and serve notice basically that this is not a play area or sandbox. With maintenance and upkeep, I don’t think the sand is really a problem nor should the small amount of rubber in the sandpit from the synthetic turf field be a problem either.”

In cases where not all events can be accommodated within the facility itself, some institutions have elected to build ancillary facilities to hold the additional events. However, say builders, certain steps should be taken.

“With the advent of the field events being moved outside of the oval comes place any more. It now applies to track & field facilities, where one field may do double, triple or quadruple duty, hosting events such as football, soccer, lacrosse, field hockey and more. And that means fitting in as much as possible, safely and efficiently.

“When designing field events, such as pole vault, long/triple jump and high jump areas, many times the school has limited space available. We also consider safety and ease of maintenance and best viewing for the spectators,” says Bob Zerull of Athletic Field Services, Inc. in Genesee Depot, WI.

“The common scenario is how much can we pack into a small space to accommodate track, football, soccer, lacrosse, etc.”

configuration is an equal quadrant, or narrower, it is best to place the long/triple jump outside the track. Placing the event near the bleachers makes it more visible for the spectators. By building the long/triple jump runways on a single pavement, more than one runway can be utilized. The pole vault runway can usually be placed behind the goal post, which is a very good spot for viewing from the stands. If at all possible, it should not be placed on the same end near the common start/finish, as this can cause some congestion.”

With the increasing use of synthetic turf comes concern over whether throwing events can cause damage to the athletic surface. It is important to consult the manufacturer of the specific synthetic

the concern of people wandering around and, more importantly, wandering through a performance area,” says Sam Fisher. “These areas ideally should be fenced off and a small set of bleachers set up for viewing.”

In the final analysis, the choice of whether to place some (or even all) of the jumping and throwing events outside the track oval must be made by the owner who will be hosting the meets. In all cases, refer to the guidelines set for each event by the appropriate governing body for that level of competition. Remember that standards exist for the purposes of athlete safety, which always should be the foremost concern.
Track Maintenance

By Mary Helen Sprecher

What’s the best investment you can make with regard to track upkeep?

Two hints: It’s not expensive and you probably already have one in your office.

Give up? It’s a notebook. That and a pen will help you develop a checklist to keep your track & field facility looking and performing at its best.

According to the professionals who design, build and supply materials for those facilities, scheduled maintenance and constant vigilance are the keys that, year after year, result in a great experience for athletes and coaches alike.

“It’s the small maintenance items that turn into big headaches when neglected,” says Sam Fisher of Fisher Tracks, Inc. in Boone, IA.

One of the big mistakes, say track professionals, is assuming that an all-weather facility, particularly a new one, requires no attention whatsoever. And while it’s true that there isn’t much to be done, that doesn’t absolve the owner or manager of being proactive.

“Most track surfaces are maintenance-free, meaning that the owner cannot do any real maintenance other than washing the track during the dry season and touching up numbers and triangles when the paint is worn out,” says Luca Reinaudo of Mondo USA in Tega Cay, SC. “But in our opinion, the emphasis should be on preventive maintenance.”

Preventive maintenance should be done on a daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal and annual basis. A suggested checklist has been included with this article, but readers are encouraged to personalize it for their facilities. Not all items on the list will need to be checked off each day; however, as long as the track is in use, someone should be looking at it. Carrying a digital camera when inspecting the facility will allow photos to be sent to the track installer if there is any question about whether something needs to be addressed right away, or whether it can wait.

Problems with a track might be occurring underneath, but the first place you’ll see them is the surface. Professionals recommend a regular walk-through of the facility with a special emphasis on the track itself.

“Every attempt should be made to keep the surface clean,” says Lee Murray of Competition Athletic Surfaces, Inc. in Chattanooga, TN.

The surface should stay free of grass clippings, dirt, gravel and other debris. It might not hurt to have such materials resting on the track, but once athletes begin working out, the debris starts getting ground in.

According to Fisher, another culprit in surface damage is a gate that hangs too low and does not clear the track surface.

“Numerous tracks are damaged by gates that swing out into the track and, due to neglect or abuse, start dragging on the rubber. I see owners go out and lift gates so that they can open them. Why don’t they just fix the thing? Over time, the gate is dragged over the rubber surface again and again and damage occurs. Most of these gates unfortunately are on the straightaway and most of the damage occurs during football season.”

Another common source of damage to the track surface is water. Tracks are designed to drain; they can shed the water that comes in the form of rain. But, they are not designed to handle excess water. Check and make sure sprinklers for the field or surrounding landscaping are not spraying onto the track and overloading it with water.

“A super-saturated subbase is rotting the asphalt, creating a great deal of vapor pressure on the underside of the rubber surface causing bubbling and delamination,” says Fisher. “In addition, we have asphalt stripping. Lastly, there is the sheer cosmetics of the discoloration due to the hardness and mineral content of the water itself.”

Ensure that bleachers and other adjacent areas do not drain onto the track. Also, be certain that grass and dirt are not allowed to build up on the edge of the track, preventing water from draining. Clean out drains; keep them free of grass clippings, leaves, dirt, litter and other debris that can clog them and
keep them from working effectively. If you see water ponding on the track, alert the installer, as repairs may be needed.

Murray is able to tick off a number of additional proactive measures.

“Track surfaces are intended for athletes participating in running, walking or field events,” he notes. “The track surface should be restricted to vehicular traffic of any kind. Mowing and service equipment on the track should be limited. Where access is necessary, protection should be put in place. This can be rubber matting, artificial turf, plywood, etc. Protective matting should be used where athletes other than track and field cross the track, including football, soccer and cheerleaders. Place protective mats under temporary bleachers, tables, platforms, etc. Remove mats when not in use.”

Track installers recommend athletes use soft spikes, or spikes of limited length (1/8” maximum, and pyramid-shaped, say many) in order to prevent damage. A sign stating this rule should be prominently posted.

“Seventy-five percent of damage that we see on tracks is due to misuse of the facility, and could be avoided if appropriate signs were posted,” says Reinaudo.

Don’t overlook the field events. Check all equipment and make sure it is in good repair. Look at everything, including the sand pits, in which the sand should be level with the top of the synthetic surface.

What else! Fields should be kept in good repair. Natural grass should be kept mowed and edged (without damage to the track edges or surface). Synthetic turf, too, should be inspected and maintained. (For information on synthetic turf maintenance, see the article elsewhere in this issue).

Overall, maintenance is not a lot of work all at once but a series of small steps to keep things moving in the right direction. And as always, planning ahead and being careful are the most important things, and the most likely to have a long-term positive effect on the facility.
Track Maintenance

Track Maintenance Checklist

Date Inspected: _________________________  
Signature: _________________________  

Note: This document can be modified for individual facilities; separate checklists can be designed for maintenance to be  
carried out on a daily, weekly, monthly, seasonal, or annual basis. It may be advisable to check with the installer of the facility for additional suggestions.

Fencing

Check fencing surrounding entire track; look for sagging rails, damage, bulging fence fabric, etc.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Check gates to make sure they are not dragging the surface of the track.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Drainage

Check drains and remove leaves, debris, etc. Look for blockages that require professional assistance.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Irrigation systems should spray fields and landscaping; no overspray should be hitting the track.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Track Surface

Walk around entire track and look for areas of wear, delamination, bubbling, peeling, damage, etc.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Check surface for low or high spots; look for water to collect in these areas and not drain off after the rest of the track has dried.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Check surface for discoloration.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Check surface for rock, gravel, grass clippings, dirt or other debris; remove as necessary.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Check lane lines and markings; make sure they are clear and that there is no fading, blurring or other damage.  
Repairs needed? _____ Yes _____ No  
Notes:

Field Events/Equipment/Facilities

Check all field events as applicable; look for damaged or worn equipment, proper amounts of sand, make sure all run  
ways are in good repair. Note on the back of this sheet any specific concerns:

Continued on page 20
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## Track Maintenance

### Track Maintenance Checklist

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Repairs needed?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long jump</td>
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<td>High jump</td>
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<td>Track curbing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
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### Athletic fields

- Check all fields; if complex repairs are needed, note on a separate sheet.

Note: At all times, protective coverings should be placed over the track prior to driving mowers or other maintenance equipment of any kind into the area. Under no circumstances should wheeled vehicles or other field maintenance equipment come into contact with the track surface.

- Areas of wear or damage.

Note: Artificial turf fields should be checked for surface damage or wear; natural grass surfaces should be checked for bare, muddy or rutted spots where areas may need to be leveled, or have sod or seed added.

- Repairs needed? Yes No

- Markings; look for clear, readable markings across an entire athletic field.

- Repairs needed? Yes No

- Sports equipment including goal posts, nets, etc; look for all equipment to be kept in good repair with no visible areas of damage.

- Repairs needed? Yes No

- Additional concerns:

### Amenities and Accessories

- Check all the following; if complex repairs are needed, note on a separate sheet.

- Bleachers/spectator seating

  - Repairs needed? Yes No

- Athlete benches/seating

  - Repairs needed? Yes No

- Timing systems

  - Repairs needed? Yes No

Continued on page 28
Wrong. There are many advantages to a synthetic turf field, but no sports surface is maintenance-free. To reap the maximum benefits and keep your synthetic turf field looking and performing at its best, you need a maintenance plan.

A suggested checklist has been included with this article; individual managers can tailor it to their needs. The manufacturer of the specific turf system also can provide maintenance recommendations. According to the American Sports Builders Association’s publication, Synthetic Turf Sports Fields: A Construction and Maintenance Manual, any maintenance plan should include routine cleaning and grooming as well as periodic inspection, repair of minor irregularities, testing and top dressing.

In general, being proactive need not be complex. Darby McCamy of Evergreen Synthetic Turf in Dalton, GA recommends that field managers, athletic directors and others use the ‘CPR’ approach—clean, protect and repair—for best results.

Cleaning
Start with cleaning, McCamy advises. “Regular maintenance is designed to keep your field clean and allows you to monitor and inspect the field for any necessary repairs.”

The fewer contaminants are allowed on your surface, the cleaner it will stay. Prohibit smoking, food and beverages, gum, chewing tobacco and other substances likely to soil your field or to leave debris. Keep pets, deer, geese and other animals off the surface as well.

Remove debris immediately, before it has the chance to decompose and filter into the turf and down through the infill. This includes all trash such as food wrappers, pompon shreds and tape, as well as environmental materials such as leaves, bird droppings, seeds, etc. Leaf blowers may be used to remove dry debris; however, care should be taken not to hold the nozzle too close to the surface since doing so may cause damage. Additionally, do a post-game inspection and clean any spills or stains off the turf using warm water and a mild soap.

Unlike natural grass, synthetic turf does not contain the beneficial organisms that break down organic contaminants such as blood, urine, sweat and vomit. For this reason, such contaminants should be cleaned using an organic or enzymatic cleaning agent approved for use on synthetic turf fields. Mix up a fresh batch of cleaner for each use and apply the solution with a low pressure sprayer. Allow it to remain wet for at least 10 minutes before rinsing thoroughly. The goal is to wash any cleaner and contaminants com-
Turf Maintenance

With concern over the transmission of infections including Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), good hygiene throughout an athletic program is a key to preventing the spread of disease. Additionally, organic materials and food spills left in place may host mold or algae, which if established can be difficult to remove. Just as wrestling programs regularly disinfect their mats, some synthetic turf owners regularly disinfect their fields, especially the sideline areas where contamination concentrates.

To prolong the useful life of a turf surface and to keep it looking and performing its best, installers and manufacturers recommend regular grooming.

"Light grooming helps keep the fibers from embedding below the infill mix, and maintains a fresh look by picking the debris off the field," notes McCamy.

The frequency and type of grooming will vary according to recommendations from the manufacturer. One form of grooming is dragging, in which a piece of synthetic turf or a soft brush is dragged behind a utility vehicle. Power-grooming equipment is also available, and has rotary-action brushes that are mounted on a motorized unit. A third form of grooming, scarification, involves the use of a sweeper or greens groomer. In all grooming, the goal is the same: preventing or remedying compaction of the surface, redistributing and re-leveling the infill and bringing fibers upright again.

Protecting

Because a synthetic turf field can not regenerate itself the way natural grass can, says McCamy, "protection starts with limiting access to unauthorized equipment and potential vandals. Fencing and field guideline signage is recommended."

According to the ASBA’s manual, it is essential to keep any machinery used on or near the turf in good repair so that it does not leak oil or other fluids onto the sport surface. Such equipment also should feature wide soft tires, sometimes referred to as “turf tires,” and should be driven slowly with wide turns so as to avoid disturbing the aggregate base of the turf. No machinery should ever be parked or allowed to stand on the surface.

Heavy equipment of any kind should be prohibited from coming onto the turf. In addition, the surface should always be protected from damage that might occur during alternate uses. If, for example, the field is to be used to host an outdoor graduation, chairs should be set on plywood, mats or plastic tiles to distribute the weight and prevent divots.

At least once a year, the field should be professionally inspected and tested to make sure its playing qualities remain stable.

Synthetic turf fields are carefully constructed, and should be maintained with the same amount of care and attention to detail. Regular maintenance will help keep fields looking fresh and can help head off problems before they require significant work.
Repair
Nobody likes to talk about it, but over time, some damage to the surface is unavoidable. "Constant monitoring of your field can catch problems like loose seams, which are easier to repair when noticed early," says McCamy. "High traffic areas also require special attention. Most goal boxes, batter’s boxes and midfields need extra infill added on a regular basis to keep the field safe and level."

Do a walk-through of your facility and look for damaged areas. Although an experienced maintenance professional may be able to repair problems, it is recommended that an installer be contacted for advice. Note that if the field is used for band practice, multiple sports or recreational activities, it receives more wear and should be checked more often. Vandalism and flooding can also cause damage.

While you can’t head off every problem, you can stay on top of new developments and, by doing so, assure that minor flaws don’t become major catastrophes. Using a combination of common sense and proper planning can mean the grass stays greener inside your field’s fence.

Keep lines on turf fresh by renewing the markings on a regular basis. Check two ways: do a walk-through of the facility and look at the lines up close, and then climb the bleachers to see how they look from further off.
Turf Maintenance

Field Maintenance Checklist

Date Inspected: _________________________
Signature: _________________________
Note: These schedules are presented only for information as typical examples. Maintenance schedules depend upon system, climate, use and other factors. Failure to follow your manufacturer’s guidelines may void your warranty.

Daily Maintenance:

_____ Remove leaves and trash.
   Notes:

_____ Hand-pull any weeds from seeds that have begun to germinate.
   Notes:

_____ Spot-clean spills with mild detergent and warm water.
   Notes:

_____ Set up events
   ______ Marking
   ______ Moving benches
   ______ Setting up goals
   Notes:

Weekly Maintenance:

_____ Check seams and inlaid markings; report any failures to installer
   Notes:

_____ Groom the surface to redistribute infill and maintain vertical fibers.
   Notes:

Monthly Maintenance:

_____ Treat weed infestation, moss, mold or algae
   Notes:

_____ Check for over-compaction and groom as necessary
   Notes:

Annual Maintenance:

_____ Inspect and test the surface (call in a professional installer for advice here).
   Notes:

_____ Top-dress with infill as required by owners and maintenance manual.
   Notes:

Typical Monthly Maintenance Schedule
Note: May vary according to geographic area and use

March: _____ Inspect field
   _____ Sweep
   _____ Groom

April: _____ Brush lightly
   _____ Sweep
   _____ Paint for spring sports (if markings are not sewn in).

May: _____ Brush lightly
   _____ Sweep

June: _____ Brush heavily
   _____ Sweep
   _____ Groom

July: _____ Sweep
   _____ Test

August: _____ Inspect
   _____ Brush lightly
   _____ Sweep
   _____ Paint for fall sports (if markings are not sewn in).

September: _____ Brush lightly
   _____ Sweep

October: _____ Brush lightly
   _____ Sweep

November: _____ Brush heavily
   _____ Sweep
   _____ Groom

December: _____ Inspect field

American Sports Builders Association

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
Date: August 28, 2008
Contact: Fred Stringfellow, CAE
866-501-ASBA, Fax: 410-730-8833
fred@ksgroup.org

ASBA Certified Builder Designation Upheld
In Bid Requirement Dispute

Ellicott City, MD – The American Sports Builders Association (ASBA), the national organization for builders and suppliers of materials for athletic facilities, has scored a major victory in a recent decision by the Attorney General of Massachusetts. In the ruling, the Office of the AG upheld the right of a local school district to restrict bidding for a running track project to companies which employ an ASBA Certified Track Builder.

“This is a victory, not only for our association and its certification program,” said George Todd, Jr., CTCB, Chairman of ASBA, “but for all those who are having facilities built or renovated, and who want the best for the athletes who will be using those facilities. This ruling illustrates the fact that authorities are upholding buyers’ rights to have knowledgeable professionals working for them.”

In defending its decision to require that the bidder employ a Certified Track Builder, the school district argued that it had encountered serious problems regarding the workmanship in prior track installations, which justified the use of the certification requirement as a means of identifying qualified contractors.

The school district’s procurement officer learned of the existence of ASBA while searching for industry standards for track construction. In addition to requiring that the bidder for the job employ an ASBA Certified Track Builder, the school district’s bidding documents also required that the “Installer of track surfacing shall be a member in good standing with the American Sports Builders Association with specific qualifications in building and constructing tennis courts and running tracks.” In addition to not employing a Certified Track Builder, the company protesting the bid award was not a member of ASBA.

After review, the Massachusetts Office of the Attorney General found that the district’s decision was not arbitrary because the certification requirement “formed a rational basis for concluding that [the non-member company] was not a responsible bidder.” It further found that the requirement is not overly restrictive because “certification is open to anyone who meets the ASBA’s standards.”

The certified builder program was developed by ASBA in order to help raise professional standards and improve the practice of sports facility construction. Two certification designations are offered: that of Certified Tennis Court Builder (CTCB), and that of Certified Track Builder (CTB). In order to become a certified builder, an individual must meet specific criteria set forth by ASBA; he or she must complete an application that shows he or she has sufficient experience in the construction of either tennis courts or running tracks, and then must pass a comprehensive exam on either tennis court or running track construction. In order to retain the designation, an individual must recertify every three years by providing documentation showing continued experience and education in the industry.

According to ASBA officials, the decision is an important precedent supporting the argument that having a certified builder on staff is an appropriate qualification to determine eligibility for bidding.

“We are very pleased with the decision of the Attorney General of Massachusetts,” said Todd, “and we are even more pleased with the ramifications of this decision—it will help owners of facilities across the country require excellence in their construction or renovation projects.”

Copies of the decision, as well as information on the certification program, can be obtained free of charge from the ASBA headquarters.
AT&F Track Facilities Directory

Professional, Supplier, Builders

Professional
Name of company: Paige Design Group, Inc.
Address: 5 Pearse Wynd Road, Bahama, NC 27503
Phone: 919-620-0300
Fax: 919-620-0091
Mobile phone: 919-451-1641
Contacts: Don Paige
What does your company do? Track & Field Facility Planning and Design
What projects have you recently done? University of Oregon, Hayward Field for the 2008 U.S. Olympic Trials
Website: www.TrackAndFieldDesign.com or www.PaigeDesignGroup.com
Email: dpaige@PaigeDesignGroup.com
What region do you cover? United States
For more information? Contact Don Paige

Professional
Name of company: Beals Alliance
Address: 53400 Bradshaw Road, Suite B
Sacramento, CA 95827
Phone: 916-366-8350
Fax: 916-366-8354
Mobile phone: 916-832-9006
Contacts: Tony Wood, RLA
What does your company do? Landscape architecture with a specialized sports studio focused exclusively on planning and design of high performance sports facilities.
Website: www.bealsalliance.com
Email: tony@bealsalliance.com
What region do you cover? Worldwide with a Western US focus
For more information? Tony Wood, RLA, 916.832.9006 tony@bealsalliance.com

Professional
Name of company: Everlast Sports Surfacing
Address: 715 Fountain Ave., Lancaster, PA 17601
Phone: 717-295-3400
Fax: 717-295-3414
Contacts: Robert Dougherty, General Surfacing Manager
What does your company do? Everlast Surfacing manufactures Sports Flooring, Sports Underlayment, and Turf Underlayment in the USA. Our products are made from recycled rubber and are extremely durable and easy to install and maintain. Our products are shock and sound absorbent, provide less stress on athletes and are highly resilient indoor or outdoor.
Website: www.everlastflooring.com
Email: rdf@ecoreintl.com
What region do you cover? USA/International
For more information? Visit everlastflooring.com or call our office at 717-295-3400.

Professional
Name of company: Labosport INC.
Address: 5661 rue de Lanaudière, H2G 3A5, Montreal Quebec, Canada
Phone: 514-277-9111
Fax: 514-277-9112
Contacts: Guillaume Loubersac, Technical Manager - Katarina Dear, Export Manager - Nicolas Aumonier - Lab & On-site Test Manager
What does your company do? If a line can be for the description of the activity: Testing laboratory for sports and recreational surfaces. Certification, diagnostics, expertise, control on site, etc.
Website: www.labosport.com
Email: katarina.dear@labosport.com, guillaume.loubersac@labosport.com, naumonier@yahoo.fr
For more information? Guillaume Loubersac, Katarina Dear, Nicolas Aumonier

Professional
Name of company: Verde Design, Inc.
Address: 2455 The Alameda, Ste. 200, Santa Clara, CA 95050
Phone: 408-985-7200
Fax: 408-985-7260
Contacts: Derek McKee, LA, Principal, Devin Conway, PE, Principal, Vicki Vickers, Marketing Manager
What does your company do? Landscape architecture, civil engineering, sports planning and design. Our clients include municipal and county public agencies, K-12 schools, colleges and universities.
What projects have you recently done? Chabot College, Athletic Facilities improvements, Hayward, CA, Jefferson Union High School District, Track and Field Improvements at 4 High Schools, Daly City, CA, Palo Alto Unified School District, Track and Field Improvements at 2 High Schools, Palo Alto, CA, San José Unified School District, Field Improvements at 4 High Schools, San José, CA, San José State University, Spartan Stadium Field Improvements, San José, Santa Clara University, Buck Shaw Stadium and Stanton Field Improvements, Santa Clara, CA, Westmont College, Track and Field Improvements, Santa Barbara, CA
Website: www.VerdeDesignInc.com
Email: info@VerdeDesignInc.com
What region do you cover? California
For more information? info@VerdeDesignInc.com

Builder
Name of company: Fisher Tracks, Inc.
Address: 1192 235th Street, Boone, IA 50036
Phone: 800-432-3191
Fax: 515-432-3193
Contacts: Midwest office – Sam Fisher, Jordan Fisher, Bruce Miller, Texas Office – Victor Quiroga
What does your company do? Installation and refurbishment of synthetic running track surfaces
What projects have you recently done? Adkins Stadium, Jefferson City, MO, North Scott High School, Eldridge, IA, Holcomb High School, Holcomb, KS
What region do you cover? Greater Midwest and Southern United States
For more information? Please call 800-432-3191
**Builder**

Name of company: Mondo  
Address: 1100 East Hector Street, Suite 160, Conshohocken, PA 19428  
Phone: 610-834-3835 Toll free: 888-553-0002  
What does your company do? With sport flooring as with commercial flooring we focus our research on creating products that are biomechanically correct for the human body. The result is the world leading track: fastest, most comfortable, longest lasting. Athletes need a comfortable, consistent track surface for long training sessions, and a fast surface on which to achieve outstanding performance results. No other track system can match Mondo’s Performance.  
Website: www.mondousa.com

**Builder**

Name of company: General Acrylics, Inc.  
Address: 22222 North 22 Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85027  
Phone: 800-436-2279  
Fax: 623-298-1310  
Mobile phone: 602-571-7710  
Contacts: Chris Nastasi, Joe Matoskey, Jonnie Deremo  
What does your company do? Construct, surface and stripe running tracks and install synthetic turf fields.  
What projects have you recently done? Clark County School District, Las Vegas Nevada, San Tan foothills High School, Coolidge, Arizona, Dysart High School #4, Surprise, Arizona  
Website: http://www.generalacrylics.com/  
Email: jderemo@generalacrylics.com  
What region do you cover? Western US

**Supplier/Builder**

Name of company: Beynon Sports Surfaces, Inc.  
Address: 16 Alt Road, Hunt Valley, MD 21030  
Phone: 410-771-9473  
Fax: 410-771-9479  
Contacts: Drew Beynon  
What does your company do? The Beynon Sports Surfaces team has been manufacturing and installing premier synthetic surfaces for indoor and outdoor use for over thirty-five years. We have an unparalleled reputation in the sports surfacing arena as the contractor of choice for superior quality, unmatched service and the ability to meet the most stringent deadlines. We have been selected repeatedly for constructing the most prestigious athletic venues in the United States.  
What projects have you recently done? Hayward Field at the University of Oregon, Class I IAAF Certified Facility, Site of the 2008 Olympic Trials, Auburn University, Auburn University, Class I IAAF Certified Facility, Tad Gormley Stadium, New Orleans, Louisiana, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, Wisconsin, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, Saint Mary’s University, Winona, Minnesota, Towson University, Towson, Maryland, Villanova University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Website: www.beynonsports.com  
Email: contact@beynonsports.com  
What region do you cover? Global  
For more information? Please call 888-240-3670

**Builder**

Name of company: California Track & Engineering, Inc.  
Address: 4668 N. Sonora Ave. #101, Fresno, CA 93722  
Phone: 559-237-2590  
Fax: 559-237-2431  
Contacts: Jeb Burgess, Mark Duyst  
What does your company do? Polyurethane track surfacing and track construction  
What projects have you recently done? Monterey Peninsula, Mt. Sac Field Events, Wilcox High School, Palos Verdes High School. We do over 40 polyurethane track surface per year in California and the Western United States.  
Website: www.californiatrack.com

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# Track Maintenance

## Track Maintenance Checklist

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Repairs needed?</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sound systems</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lighting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drinking fountains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Storage/maintenance facilities</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rest rooms</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locker rooms/shower facilities</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parking lots/walkways:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Look for cracking, low or high spots, etc.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Landscaping</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signage regarding rules, hours, proper footwear, etc.</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Garbage cans/Recycle containers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (note specifically below):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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