









JAYPRO SPORTS

FLOOR SLEEVE FOR SYNTHETIC, WOOD, OR TILE FLOOR, PVB-70S LIST OF MATERIALS

<u>PIECE NO.</u>	PART NO.	DESCRIPTION	<u>QTY.</u>
1	PVB-75CVR	COVER PLATE ASSEM W/HDWR	2
2	PVB70S1	WELDED TUBE ASSEMBLY	2
3	HS5151	#10 x 2" FH PHILLIPS SCREW ZP	8
4	HM6244	3/8" x 1" SPRING PIN	8
5	RP5010	PLASTIC BUSHING	8

JAYPRO FLOOR SLEEVE INSTALLATION FOR WOOD FLOOR OVER CONCRETE- SYNTHETIC FLOOR CONCRETE- TILE FLOOR OVER CONCRETE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Locate floor sleeves 36' apart (center-to-center).
- 2) Drill ¹/₄" test hole to determine how far concrete is under floor (not necessary with floor directly on concrete).
- 3) Using floor sleeve as a guide (turn sleeve assembly upside down) trace an outline of the top plate on the floor.
- 4) Inside of the outline, cut the floor out to within 1/2" of the outside perimeter of the outline drawn on the floor. (Hole saw recommended).
- 5) With wood floor cut open it must be decided how to cut into the concrete. We recommend a 6" core drill. The concrete will have; no doubt; wire mesh. Obtain core drill meant to cut steel and concrete at the same time. Our experience indicates that through a 4"-5" slab the average cutting time with proper drill is 15-20 minutes.

Optionally an electric or air powered rotary hammer drill can be utilized to drill a series of 1" holes in a circular pattern and remove the core created by this method. The disadvantages are noise and dust, but this is effective if there is no core drill available.

6) Once the hole is through the concrete it is then necessary to remove the subsoil to a minimum depth of 16" and as far as your hand and arm will allow (from elbow to fingertips is sufficient). This is the most time consuming part of installation since it must be done manually. The finished hole will be something resembling an upside down mushroom. Refer to "Subfloor Preparation" illustration for additional details.

Now dryfit the sleeve with the top plate attached in the hole and check that there is a minimum of 1" clearance between sleeve and concrete to allow hydraulic cement to lock sleeve in place. Also check fit of top plate so that it is flush with the playing surface.

Approximately 1 1/2, 50 lb. Containers (75 lbs.) of hydraulic cement will be necessary per sleeve. **Do not use concrete or cement mix-failure of unit can result.** Recommended hydraulic cement manufacturers: Rockite

Using a router, cut a recess lip to catch the outer four holes in the top plate and at such a depth that the plate is flush with the (approx. 3/8" deep) floor (lip is approx. 5/8" wide). Drill pilot holes for wood screws with 1/8" drill. Refer to "Floor Preparation" illustration for additional details.

- 7) Close the space between the top plate and the sleeve with 2" wide tape to insure the hydraulic cement does not overflow into the sleeve, by wrapping tape between sleeve and top plate.
- 8) Pour hydraulic cement into the hole. Work sleeve into hydraulic cement until floor sleeve seats flush. Using 4 wood screws, anchor plate to the floor into previously drilled holes. * It is imperative that hydraulic cement is brought up to top of sleeve, if not, a possible failure could result.
- 9) After a 48 hour period remove four #10 X 2" screws (3) and spring pins (4) from plate under cover and discard.
- 10) Using masking tape, indicate date on tape and affix to cover. Allow 7 days before putting unit into service.
- 11) Keep all activities off of immediate area surrounding floor sleeve for 48 hours.

If you have questions please phone Jaypro's Engineering Department at (860) 447-3001.

Volleyball Floor Sleeves

General installation basics:

Find the center of the court in both directions; lay out sleeve locations very carefully. There is not much room for error. Mark top plate location for reference.

If you are installing on a concrete slab, tile, or synthetic floor, you may remove the concrete using a core drill and appropriate core bit for the sleeve. Be sure to allow enough space to insert top flange of the sleeve without encroaching upon the top plate area. If a core drill is not available, or if the installation is through an existing wood floor, a series of small holes (1/2"-3/4") will have to be drilled and the core chiseled out. This is tedious work, but necessary. Water cannot be used in close proximity to the finished floor, if even a small amount of water becomes trapped, it will cause the wood to swell. Protect the finished floor especially carefully during this phase, Masonite works well for this.

After removing the concrete, some excavation will need to be done to remove the fill material below the slab, except in second story installations. Remove enough material to accommodate the sleeve, plus a few inches. This amount will vary, depending upon the floor type. Create a "mushroom" under the slab to ensure sufficient anchoring surface. Some specialized digging tools can be created to simplify this process.

If a second story installation is being done, try to determine where the sleeves will be in the ceiling below before starting installation. Make as certain as possible that obstructions such as pipe, conduit, etc. are not going to be damaged. After removal of concrete, a second story bucket will usually need to be used to provide anchoring. Install this apparatus at this time. Seal any voids between the bottom of the slab and the bucket, foam insulation or similar materials will serve this purpose.

Prepare the top floor surface to receive the cover plate. For synthetic floors, trace around the top plate with a washable pen or pencil, carefully cut out synthetic material. Make sure to use a very sharp blade, go slowly to ensure an accurate cut. This is going to be an exposed, finished product.

For wood flooring, a router is necessary to remove the proper depth and width to receive the top plate. Once again, mark the top plate location. Different template guides are available, a template is preferred, free- hand routing is discouraged. Depth is critical, too deep allows no wood to attach to. Too shallow creates a hazard. After routing floor to proper depth and width, fit assembled sleeve and top plate unit into the hole. Make certain the fit is perfect before proceeding with pouring the hydraulic cement. Mark and drill holes to receive the screws for the outer ring of the top plate assembly. Set these anchors. Make certain that the top flange of the sleeve has not been bent in shipment; straighten it if necessary, this will affect the ability to level the sleeve. Using the proper material to pour the sleeve in place is essential to a good installation. Several brands of hydraulic cement are available, however, some set too fast to work with. DO NOT USE concrete or similar materials. Hydraulic cement must be used to prevent hair-line cracks from forming. Rockite works quite well, it provides 15 minutes of working time, 30 minutes to set-up. The material is more expensive than some, but consistency and quality are priceless. Mix enough material to fill the hole completely, usually ³/₄ of a 5 gallon bucket of mixed material is sufficient. Be sure to mix the material as directed by the manufacturer. Pour the material into the prepared hole until it nears the bottom of the slab. Insert the sleeve to check the level and adjust until it will finish within 1" of the top of the slab. Some floors have a gap between the slab and wood flooring, making this less critical. Insert screws into the top outer ring and tighten to the floor. Carefully lower a standard into the sleeve to check level, this can be use to pry the sleeve gently into position. It is best to have the standard SLIGHTLY leaning away from the direction of pull, or away from the court. Remove the standard and proceed to next sleeve. After the hydraulic cement has set, remove the top plate from the sleeve, and replace the top plate.